

## · 临床研究 ·

# 帕金森病患者嗅觉功能与认知功能和运动症状相关性分析

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨原发性帕金森病患者嗅觉功能与认知功能和运动症状的相关性。**方法** 纳入2018年8月至2019年10月在安徽医科大学第一附属医院诊断与治疗的152例原发性帕金森病患者,采用中国气味识别测试(CSIT)评估嗅觉识别功能并根据测试结果分为嗅觉正常组(62例)和嗅觉障碍组(90例),同时采用统一帕金森病评价量表第三部分(UPDRSⅢ)评估运动功能,蒙特利尔认知评价量表(MoCA)北京版评估认知功能,汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD)和汉密尔顿焦虑量表(HAMA)评估抑郁和焦虑症状,n-back测试评估视空间工作记忆能力。Pearson相关分析和Spearman秩相关分析探讨帕金森病患者嗅觉功能与认知功能和运动症状的相关性。**结果** 与嗅觉正常组相比,嗅觉障碍组患者CSIT-self评分( $Z = -2.081, P = 0.037$ )和CSIT-OI评分( $t = 13.966, P = 0.000$ )降低,MoCA总评分( $t = 3.008, P = 0.003$ )以及视空间执行功能( $Z = -2.277, P = 0.023$ )、命名( $Z = -2.397, P = 0.017$ )、注意力( $Z = -3.203, P = 0.001$ )、语言( $Z = -2.229, P = 0.026$ )、延迟记忆( $Z = -2.426, P = 0.015$ )等分评分均降低,1-back测试( $t = 2.341, P = 0.027$ )和2-back测试( $t = 2.406, P = 0.024$ )正确率降低,0-back测试( $t = -2.309, P = 0.029$ )和2-back测试( $t = -2.314, P = 0.029$ )反应时间延长。相关分析结果显示,帕金森病患者嗅觉识别功能评分与MoCA总评分呈正相关关系( $r_s = 0.298, P = 0.000$ )。**结论** 帕金森病患者嗅觉功能与认知功能密切相关,存在嗅觉障碍的帕金森病患者视空间工作记忆能力较差,应该更加关注此类患者的认知功能和视空间工作记忆能力。

**【关键词】** 帕金森病; 嗅觉障碍; 认知障碍; 运动障碍; 空间记忆

## Correlation analysis of olfactory function with cognitive function and motor symptoms in patients with Parkinson's disease

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**【Abstract】Objective** To investigate the correlation of olfactory function and cognitive function and motor symptoms in patients with primary Parkinson's disease (PD). **Methods** Total 152 patients with PD diagnosed and treated were recruited from August 2018 to October 2019 in The First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University. The Chinese Smell Identification Test (CSIT) was used to evaluate the olfactory recognition function. According to the test results, patients were divided into the normal olfactory group ( $n = 62$ ) and the olfactory disorder group ( $n = 90$ ). The Unified Parkinson's Disease Assessment Scale Ⅲ (UPDRS Ⅲ) was used to evaluate the motor function, the Montreal Cognitive Assessment Scale (MoCA) Beijing edition was used to evaluate the degree of cognitive function, the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAMD) and Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAMA) were used to assess the patients' depression and anxiety levels. Patients' visual spatial working memory function were tested by the n-back test. Pearson

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2021.10.010

基金项目:国家重点研发计划项目(项目编号:2018YCF1314200)

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correlation analysis and Spearman rank correlation analysis were used to investigate the correlation between olfactory function with cognitive function and motor symptoms in patients with PD. **Results** CSIT-self score ( $Z = -2.081, P = 0.037$ ) and CSIT-OI score ( $t = 13.966, P = 0.000$ ) were lower in patients with anosmia than in those with normal smell. Overall MoCA score ( $t = 3.008, P = 0.003$ ), as well as the scores of visuospatial executive function ( $Z = -2.277, P = 0.023$ ), naming ( $Z = -2.397, P = 0.017$ ), attention ( $Z = -3.203, P = 0.001$ ), language ( $Z = -2.229, P = 0.026$ ), delayed memory ( $Z = -2.426, P = 0.015$ ) were all decreased. The accuracy of 1-back test ( $t = 2.341, P = 0.027$ ) and 2-back test ( $t = 2.406, P = 0.024$ ) decreased, and the response time of 0-back test ( $t = -2.309, P = 0.029$ ) and 2-back test ( $t = -2.314, P = 0.029$ ) increased. Correlation analysis showed that olfactory function score was positively correlated with total MoCA score ( $r_s = 0.298, P = 0.000$ ). **Conclusions** The olfactory function of PD patients is closely related to cognitive function, PD patients with olfactory disorder have poor visual spatial working memory function. Therefore such patients should be paid more attention to cognitive function and visual spatial working memory function.

**【Key words】** Parkinson's disease; Olfactory disorders; Cognitive disorders; Motor disorders; Spatial memory

This study was supported by National Key Research and Development Program of China (No. 2018YCF1314200).

**Conflicts of interest:** none declared

帕金森病是临床常见的神经变性病,除静止性震颤、运动迟缓及姿势平衡障碍等运动症状外,还有嗅觉障碍、睡眠障碍、认知功能障碍、抑郁、焦虑、疼痛等非运动症状。嗅觉障碍是帕金森病常见且最早出现的非运动症状之一,其发生率为50%~90%<sup>[1-3]</sup>,且早于运动症状<sup>[3-5]</sup>。研究显示,帕金森病患者嗅觉障碍先于运动症状至少4年,故可作为早期诊断与治疗的重要参考指标<sup>[6-9]</sup>。然而,帕金森病嗅觉障碍的病理生理学机制目前尚不清楚<sup>[10]</sup>,嗅前核是最早观察到路易小体(LB)表达的部位之一。研究显示,嗅觉障碍与帕金森病认知功能障碍密切相关<sup>[10-14]</sup>,气味识别障碍与帕金森病运动症状和非运动症状均具有相关性<sup>[15]</sup>;亦有研究得出相反结论,嗅觉障碍与帕金森病患者认知功能和运动症状并无关联性<sup>[1]</sup>。鉴于此,安徽医科大学第一附属医院以近1年诊断与治疗的152例原发性帕金森病患者为研究对象,探讨嗅觉功能与认知功能和运动症状的相关性,以为帕金森病早期预防、诊断与治疗提供临床依据。

## 资料与方法

### 一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)原发性帕金森病的诊断符合中国帕金森病临床诊断标准(2016版)<sup>[16]</sup>。(2)改良Hoehn-Yahr分期1~3级。(3)简易智能状态检查量表(MMSE)评分≥24,视觉功能、听觉功能和语言理解表达能力均正常。(4)能够理解并配合完成神经

心理学测验。(5)本研究获得安徽医科大学道德伦理委员会审核批准(批号:Pj2021-08-39),所有患者均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)存在严重躯体疾病史、依从性差而无法完成神经心理学测验。(2)既往有精神病或神经系统疾病史,如缺血性卒中、偏头痛、精神分裂症等。(3)既往有颅脑创伤、酗酒或药物滥用史。(4)既往有鼻或鼻旁窦疾病或手术史,阻塞性肺部疾病史,3周内曾发生感冒及其他影响嗅觉功能的疾病。(5)视觉障碍或红绿色盲而无法完成视空间工作记忆能力测验(n-back测试)。

3. 一般资料 根据上述纳入与排除标准,选择2018年8月至2019年10月在安徽医科大学第一附属医院神经内科门诊就诊的原发性帕金森病患者共152例,男性85例,女性67例;年龄34~84岁,平均( $59.46 \pm 9.83$ )岁;病程0.10~12.00年,中位病程为2(1,3)年;受教育程度0~16年,平均为(7.51±4.60)年;改良Hoehn-Yahr分期1~1.5级为95例,2~3级57例。

## 二、研究方法

1. 神经心理学测验 由经过正规培训的同一位神经内科医师进行神经心理学测验。(1)统一帕金森病评价量表第三部分(UPDRSⅢ):评估帕金森病患者运动功能,总评分128,评分越高代表运动功能越差。(2)蒙特利尔认知评价量表(MoCA)北京版:评估帕金森病患者认知功能,总评分30,评分<26为存在认知功能障碍。(3)汉密尔顿抑郁量表

(HAMD):评估帕金森病患者抑郁症状,评分<7为无抑郁,7~16为轻度抑郁,17~24为中度抑郁,>24为重度抑郁。(4)汉密尔顿焦虑量表(HAMA):评估帕金森病患者焦虑症状,评分<7为无焦虑,7~14为可能焦虑,15~20为焦虑,21~29为明显焦虑,>29为可能严重焦虑。

2.嗅觉功能测验 采用中国科学院心理研究所研发的中国气味识别测试(CSIT)评价嗅觉识别(OI)功能<sup>[17]</sup>。CSIT测试由两部分组成。第一部分是自评问卷(CSIT-self),系受试者对自身嗅觉功能评分,1为差、2为中下、3为一般、4为中上、5为很好。第二部分为CSIT-OI,在无其他气味的有效空气循环环境中进行,测试当天测试者及受试者均不得使用香水或香料,测试开始前30 min至测试结束期间不得摄入食物或饮料,测试包括40种常见和易识别的气味测试,如草莓、枣、山楂和芝麻油,受试者需从4种备选气味中说出每种气味。该气味测试采用毡尖笔的形式呈现<sup>[18]</sup>,取下笔帽,笔尖置于受试者鼻孔前约2 cm处,要求受试者用5 s嗅气味,再选择相应结果。CSIT-OI评分是对40种气味的正确选择的总和,再根据年龄和评分筛查出嗅觉障碍人群,30~34岁正确选择总和>(32±5)为嗅觉正常,60~64岁正确选择总和>(27±6)为嗅觉正常。

3.视空间工作记忆能力测验 采用n-back测试评估视空间工作记忆能力,评价指标包括正确率(ACC)和反应时间(RT)。正确率系指每项任务难度中正确个数/总个数比值,反应时间系指每次做出正确反应的时间。测试前向受试者说明试验步骤并提供练习时间,使其充分理解任务内容;测试在安静舒适环境中进行,受试者坐在距离计算机显示器约50 cm的扶手椅上,显示器中心与受试者眼睛齐平,n-back任务的刺激材料为黑色背景下的白色正方形,正方形分别位于显示器上、下、左、右4个位置,对应键盘上的“↑、↓、←、→”4个按键,测试中显示器上的4个白色正方形中1个随机变为黄色并持续500 ms,相邻两个白色正方形变为黄色的时间间隔为1000 ms。任务共分为3种难度,最低难度为0-back,即对当前变为黄色的正方形在键盘上进行方位确定;其次为1-back,即从第2个白色正方形变为黄色开始,对前一个位置在键盘上进行方位确定;最高难度为2-back,即从第3个白色正方形变为黄色开始,对向后间隔一个位置在键盘上进行方位确定。每个难度进行80次测试。随着间隔次数的

增加,对患者记忆力和执行功能的要求增加,正确率越低、反应时间越长,视空间工作记忆能力损害越严重。

4.统计分析方法 采用SPSS 25.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。Shapiro-Wilk检验计量资料是否符合正态分布,呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用两独立样本的t检验;呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距 [ $M (P_{25}, P_{75})$ ] 表示,采用Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher确切概率法。帕金森病患者嗅觉功能与临床特点的相关性分析采用Pearson相关分析(正态分布资料)和Spearman秩相关分析(非正态分布资料)。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 结 果

本研究152例帕金森病患者根据嗅觉识别功能测验结果,分为嗅觉正常组(62例)和嗅觉障碍组(90例),嗅觉障碍组患者CSIT-self评分( $P = 0.037$ )和CSIT-OI评分( $P = 0.000$ )低于嗅觉正常组,而性别、年龄、病程、受教育程度、改良Hoehn-Yahr分期、UPDRSⅢ评分、HAMD评分和HAMA评分组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ ,表1)。

本组有55例嗅觉正常患者和80例嗅觉障碍患者完成MoCA量表,性别、年龄、病程、受教育程度组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ ,表2),均衡可比。嗅觉障碍组患者MoCA总评分低于嗅觉正常组( $P = 0.003$ );各分项评分比较,嗅觉障碍组视空间执行功能( $P = 0.023$ )、命名( $P = 0.017$ )、注意力( $P = 0.001$ )、语言( $P = 0.026$ )、延迟记忆( $P = 0.015$ )评分均低于嗅觉正常组,而定向力和抽象力评分组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ ,表2),提示存在嗅觉障碍的帕金森病患者认知功能降低。

本组有12例嗅觉正常患者和15例嗅觉障碍患者完成n-back测试,性别、年龄、病程和受教育程度组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ ,表3),均衡可比。嗅觉障碍组患者1-back( $P = 0.027$ )和2-back( $P = 0.024$ )测试正确率均低于嗅觉正常组,0-back( $P = 0.029$ )和2-back( $P = 0.029$ )测试反应时间长于嗅觉正常组,而0-back测试正确率和1-back测试反应时间组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ ,表3),提示存在嗅觉障碍的帕金森病患者视空间工作记忆能力损害较为严重。

**表1** 嗅觉正常组与嗅觉障碍组患者临床资料的比较**Table 1.** Comparison of general data between normal olfactory group and olfactory disorder group

观察指标	嗅觉正常组 (n=62)	嗅觉障碍组 (n=90)	统计量值	P值
性别[例(%)]			3.554	0.059
男性	29(46.77)	56(62.22)		
女性	33(53.23)	34(37.78)		
年龄( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,岁)	60.95 ± 10.99	58.43 ± 8.86	1.560	0.121
病程[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ,年]	2.00 (1.00, 4.00)	2.00 (1.00, 3.00)	-0.632	0.527
受教育程度( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,年)	8.27 ± 4.57	6.98 ± 4.58	1.717	0.088
改良Hoehn-Yahr分期 [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ,级]	1.50 (1.00, 2.00)	1.50 (1.00, 2.00)	-1.101	0.271
UPDRSⅢ评分( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	21.27 ± 10.10	23.10 ± 10.89	-1.087	0.279
HAMD [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	6.00 (3.75, 10.00)	6.00 (4.00, 10.00)	-0.324	0.746
HAMA [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	6.00 (4.00, 8.00)	5.00 (3.00, 8.25)	-0.358	0.721
CSIT-self [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	3.00 (3.00, 3.00)	3.00 (2.00, 3.00)	-2.081	0.037
CSIT-OI( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	24.81 ± 3.84	15.61 ± 4.09	13.966	0.000

$\chi^2$  test for comparison of sex, two-independent-sample *t* test for comparison of age, education, UPDRSⅢ and CSIT-OI, and Mann-Whitney *U* test for comparison of others,性别的比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验,年龄、受教育程度、UPDRSⅢ评分、CSIT-OI评分的比较采用两独立样本的*t*检验,其余指标的比较采用Mann-Whitney *U*检验。UPDRSⅢ, Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating ScaleⅢ,统一帕金森病评价量表第三部分;HAMD, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale,汉密尔顿抑郁量表;HAMA, Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale,汉密尔顿焦虑量表;CSIT-self, Chinese Smell Identification Test-self assessment,中国气味识别测试-自我评估;CSIT-OI, Chinese Smell Identification Test-olfactory recognition,中国气味识别测试-嗅觉识别

**表2** 嗅觉正常组与嗅觉障碍组患者认知功能的比较**Table 2.** Comparison of cognitive function between normal olfactory group and olfactory disorder group

观察指标	嗅觉正常组 (n=55)	嗅觉障碍组 (n=80)	统计量值	P值
性别[例(%)]			1.640	0.200
男性	29(52.73)	51(63.75)		
女性	26(47.27)	29(36.25)		
年龄( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,岁)	61.44 ± 11.13	58.00 ± 8.74	1.919	0.058
病程[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ,年]	2.00 (1.00, 4.00)	2.00 (1.00, 3.00)	-0.757	0.449
受教育程度( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,年)	8.65 ± 4.38	7.60 ± 4.08	1.432	0.154
MoCA总评分( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	23.20 ± 5.07	20.43 ± 5.40	3.008	0.003
视空间执行功能 [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	4.00 (2.00, 5.00)	3.00 (1.00, 4.00)	-2.277	0.023
命名 [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	3.00 (2.00, 3.00)	3.00 (2.00, 3.00)	-2.397	0.017
注意力 [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	6.00 (5.00, 6.00)	5.00 (5.00, 6.00)	-3.203	0.001
语言 [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	3.00 (2.00, 3.00)	2.00 (1.00, 3.00)	-2.229	0.026
延迟记忆 [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	3.00 (1.00, 4.00)	2.00 (0.25, 3.00)	-2.426	0.015
定向力 [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	6.00 (6.00, 6.00)	6.00 (6.00, 6.00)	-1.176	0.240
抽象力 [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	1.00 (0.00, 2.00)	1.00 (0.00, 1.75)	-1.133	0.257

$\chi^2$  test for comparison of sex, two-independent-sample *t* test for comparison of age, education and overall MoCA score, and Mann-Whitney *U* test for comparison of others,性别的比较行 $\chi^2$ 检验,年龄、受教育程度和MoCA总评分的比较行两独立样本的*t*检验,其余指标的比较行Mann-Whitney *U*检验。MoCA, Montreal Cognitive Assessment,蒙特利尔认知评价量表

帕金森病患者嗅觉识别功能评分与MoCA总评分呈正相关( $r_s = 0.298, P = 0.000$ ),而与Hoehn-Yahr分期、UPDRSⅢ评分、HAMD评分和HAMA评分无相关性(均 $P > 0.05$ ,表4)。

## 讨 论

本研究探讨帕金森患者嗅觉功能与认知功能和运动症状之间的相关性。目前对帕金森病嗅觉障碍的机制尚不完全清楚,结果显示,嗅觉功能受性别、年龄、受教育程度的影响,老年人嗅觉障碍较中青年人更常见<sup>[19]</sup>,且随年龄的增长,嗅觉障碍发生率增加<sup>[20]</sup>。嗅球和延髓起始部出现 $\alpha$ -突触核蛋白( $\alpha$ -Syn)的病理改变,并沿嗅觉通路浸润至相关大脑皮质<sup>[21-22]</sup>;此外,帕金森病患者多巴胺能、胆碱能、去甲肾上腺素能系统缺陷可能导致嗅觉障碍,这种缺陷表现为蓝斑、中缝核和基底核神经元数目减少,中枢神经系统内相应神经递质减少可能是帕

金森病嗅觉障碍的决定因素之一,已发现多种神经递质与嗅觉功能有关,如多巴胺、乙酰胆碱、去甲肾上腺素等<sup>[23-26]</sup>。

本研究结果显示,与嗅觉正常组相比,嗅觉障碍组患者视空间执行功能、命名、注意力、语言和延迟记忆评分均降低,提示帕金森病嗅觉障碍患者的整体认知功能低于嗅觉正常者,与既往研究结果相一致<sup>[11-14]</sup>,表明帕金森病嗅觉障碍患者的认知功能更易受损。嗅觉障碍与认知功能障碍之间的密切病理生理学机制尚不清楚,可能是由于嗅觉系统除参与嗅觉信息的处理外,还与认知功能相关,嗅觉通路中的一些结构如额叶眶回、海马等,与认知功能相关额颞叶皮质密切相关<sup>[27]</sup>,颞叶和眶额皮质与帕金森病患者的嗅觉和认知功能有关<sup>[28]</sup>,嗅觉通路与下丘脑、丘脑背内侧核等之间存在广泛的纤维联系,该脑区功能并非局限于对嗅觉信息的处理,还参与认知功能的处理,当出现病理改变时,嗅觉障

**表3** 嗅觉正常组与嗅觉障碍组患者n-back测试的比较  
**Table 3.** Comparison of n-back test scores between normal olfactory group and olfactory disorder group

观察指标	嗅觉正常组 (n=12)	嗅觉障碍组 (n=15)	t值	P值
性别(例)			—	0.239
男性	9/12	7/15		
女性	3/12	8/15		
年龄( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,岁)	58.58 ± 11.63	58.20 ± 8.57	0.099	0.922
病程( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,年)	5.00 ± 3.74	3.13 ± 2.52	1.548	0.134
受教育程度 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,年)	9.21 ± 4.49	6.27 ± 4.95	1.598	0.123
0-back测试正确率 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	0.90 ± 0.08	0.78 ± 0.26	1.822	0.086
0-back测试反应时间( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,ms)	833.79 ± 177.67	985.37 ± 162.76	-2.309	0.029
1-back测试正确率 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	0.52 ± 0.31	0.26 ± 0.26	2.341	0.027
1-back测试反应时间( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,ms)	833.80 ± 280.75	967.99 ± 300.71	-1.186	0.247
2-back测试正确率 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	0.32 ± 0.22	0.14 ± 0.15	2.406	0.024
2-back测试反应时间( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,ms)	800.37 ± 209.40	994.26 ± 221.73	-2.314	0.029

—, Fisher's exact probability, Fisher确切概率法

**表4** 嗅觉功能与认知功能和运动症状的相关分析

**Table 4.** Correlation analysis of olfactory function with cognitive function and motor symptoms

观察指标	r或 $r_s$ 值	P值
Hoehn-Yahr分期	-0.082*	0.315
UPDRSⅢ	-0.034	0.676
MoCA	0.298	0.000
HAMD	-0.066	0.417
HAMA	-0.041	0.616

\*Pearson correlation analysis, Pearson相关分析。UPDRSⅢ, Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating ScaleⅢ,统一帕金森病评价量表第三部分;MoCA, Montreal Cognitive Assessment,蒙特利尔认知评价量表;HAMD, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale,汉密尔顿抑郁量表;HAMA, Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale,汉密尔顿焦虑量表

碍和认知功能障碍可能同时存在。轻度认知损害(MCI)往往不能及时发现,故帕金森病患者嗅觉功能与认知功能之间的相关性有助于早期发现和及时干预认知功能障碍。

N-back测试是反应视空间工作记忆能力的经典试验范式,与前额叶皮质密切相关。视空间工作记忆能力作为认知功能的一部分,是帕金森病患者早期受损的认知功能,正确率和反应时间可以更精确地反映记忆力和视空间执行功能。因此本研究采用n-back测试评估帕金森病患者视空间工作记忆能力。视空间工作记忆能力主要由枕叶皮质-顶叶后部皮质-前额叶

皮质通路负责加工,在低任务难度条件下(0-back测试),工作记忆系统负荷较低,工作记忆相关脑区资源分配较轻松,对工作记忆系统并不造成显著影响;在中高任务难度下(1-back和2-back测试),工作记忆负荷加重,相关脑区资源分配越来越困难,受试者需较多努力才能完成任务,可能导致正确率下降和反应时间延长。本研究发现,与嗅觉正常组相比,嗅觉障碍组患者1-back和2-back测试正确率降低,0-back和2-back测试的反应时间延长,提示帕金森病嗅觉障碍患者视空间工作记忆能力损害较为严重,与既往研究结果相一致<sup>[29-30]</sup>。

本研究还比较嗅觉正常组与嗅觉障碍组患者UPDRSPⅢ评分和Hoehn-Yahr分期的差异,均无统计学意义,与Fullard等<sup>[11]</sup>和Yoo等<sup>[31]</sup>的结论相一致。但Cavaco等<sup>[32]</sup>的研究显示,帕金森病嗅觉障碍与疾病严重程度和疾病进展呈正相关( $P = 0.018$ )。运动障碍作为帕金森病的典型表现,主要由中脑黑质多巴胺能神经元变性坏死、纹状体中多巴胺减少引起,其与嗅觉障碍的相关性尚待进一步研究。Masala等<sup>[33]</sup>认为,嗅觉障碍与抑郁之间无相关性,与本研究结果相一致。

本研究尚存在以下局限性:(1)仅根据嗅觉识别功能评估嗅觉功能,后续研究将进一步采用气味辨别和检测阈值任务进行嗅觉功能评估。(2)未行fMRI等影像学检查探讨帕金森病嗅觉障碍的神经机制。(3)未随访以进一步探讨嗅觉功能与疾病进展和认知功能下降之间的关系。

综上所述,帕金森病患者嗅觉功能与认知功能密切相关,存在嗅觉障碍的帕金森病患者视空间工作记忆能力较差,提示我们在临床实践中,对于存在嗅觉障碍的帕金森病患者应更加关注其认知功能、视空间工作记忆能力。未来我们将继续随访,进一步探讨嗅觉功能与认知功能和疾病进展之间的关系。

利益冲突 无

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(收稿日期:2021-08-04)

(本文编辑:袁云)