

# 治疗反应差异精神分裂症患者胼胝体扩散张量成像研究

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨治疗反应差异(难治性和治疗敏感)精神分裂症患者胼胝体各亚区白质纤维束完整性差异及其与临床症状严重程度之间的相关性。**方法** 纳入2012年12月至2016年3月南京医科大学附属脑科医院收治的19例难治性精神分裂症患者(难治组)、19例治疗敏感精神分裂症患者(治疗敏感组)和25例性别、年龄、受教育程度相匹配的正常对照者(对照组),均行DTI检查以获得胼胝体膝部、体部和压部部分各向异性(FA)、径向扩散系数(AD)、轴向扩散系数(RD)和平均扩散率(MD)。采用Pearson相关分析和偏相关分析探讨胼胝体各亚区FA值、AD值、RD值、MD值与阳性和阴性症状量表(PANSS)总评分、阳性量表评分、阴性量表评分,以及一般精神病理量表评分的相关性。**结果** 3组受试者胼胝体膝部FA值( $F = 3.139, P = 0.050$ )、压部FA值( $F = 3.531, P = 0.036$ )、压部AD值( $F = 5.261, P = 0.006$ )、压部RD值( $F = 7.161, P = 0.002$ )和压部MD值( $F = 8.229, P = 0.001$ )差异均具有统计学意义,其中,难治组胼胝体膝部FA值低于对照组( $t = -2.488, P = 0.016$ ),治疗敏感组胼胝体压部FA值亦低于对照组( $t = -2.491, P = 0.016$ );治疗敏感组胼胝体压部AD值高于难治组( $t = -2.078, P = 0.042$ )和对照组( $t = 3.334, P = 0.001$ );难治组和治疗敏感组胼胝体压部RD值( $t = 2.361, P = 0.022; t = 3.687, P = 0.000$ )和MD值( $t = 2.083, P = 0.041; t = 4.039, P = 0.000$ )高于对照组。相关分析显示,难治性精神分裂症患者胼胝体膝部FA值与一般精神病理量表评分呈正相关( $r = 0.651, P = 0.016$ ),膝部AD值与阳性量表评分呈负相关( $r = -0.553, P = 0.050$ ),膝部RD值与PANSS总评分( $r = -0.645, P = 0.017$ )、阳性量表评分( $r = -0.568, P = 0.043$ )和一般精神病理量表评分( $r = -0.647, P = 0.011$ )均呈负相关,膝部MD值与阳性量表评分呈负相关( $r = -0.640, P = 0.018$ );体部AD值与阳性量表评分呈负相关( $r = -0.639, P = 0.019$ ),而与阴性量表评分呈正相关( $r = 0.686, P = 0.010$ )。**结论** 难治性精神分裂症患者临床症状更严重,涉及更多的神经生物学基础,胼胝体结构损伤可以作为精神分裂症治疗反应的影像学标记。

**【关键词】** 精神分裂症; 胼胝体; 弥散张量成像

## DTI study of corpus callosum in schizophrenia patients with different treatment response

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To compare the white matter fiber integrity of corpus callosum in schizophrenia patients with different treatment response with normal controls. And to explore the relationship between DTI index and the severity of the clinical symptoms in patients with schizophrenia.

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**Methods** Nineteen patients with treatment-resistant schizophrenia, 19 patients with treatment-responsive schizophrenia and 25 healthy controls were recruited from December 2012 to March 2016 of The Affiliated Brain Hospital of Nanjing Medical University. Fractional anisotropy (FA), axial diffusivity (AD), radial diffusivity (RD) and mean diffusivity (MD) values of the genu, body and splenium of corpus callosum were obtained by DTI. One-way ANOVA was used to compare the differences in FA, AD, RD and MD values of the corpus callosum subregions among 3 groups of subjects, and Pearson correlation and partial correlation analyses were performed between FA, AD, RD, MD values and the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) total score, positive symptom score, negative symptom score and general psychopathology score.

**Results** There were significant differences in FA value of genu ( $F = 3.139, P = 0.050$ ), FA value of splenium ( $F = 3.531, P = 0.036$ ), AD value of splenium ( $F = 5.261, P = 0.006$ ), RD value of splenium ( $F = 7.161, P = 0.002$ ) and MD value of splenium ( $F = 8.229, P = 0.001$ ) of the corpus callosum among 3 groups. Pairwise comparison showed the FA value of the corpus callosum in the treatment-resistant schizophrenia patients was lower than that of the control group ( $t = -2.488, P = 0.016$ ), and the FA value of the corpus callosum splenium in the treatment-responsive schizophrenia patients was lower than that of the control group ( $t = -2.491, P = 0.016$ ). The AD value of the corpus callosum splenium in the treatment-responsive schizophrenia patients was higher than that of the treatment-resistant schizophrenia group ( $t = -2.078, P = 0.042$ ) and the control group ( $t = 3.334, P = 0.001$ ); the RD value of the corpus callosum splenium in the treatment-resistant schizophrenia patients ( $t = 2.361, P = 0.022$ ) and treatment-responsive schizophrenia patients ( $t = 3.687, P = 0.000$ ) were higher than that of the control group; the MD value of corpus callosum splenium in the treatment-resistant schizophrenia patients ( $t = 2.083, P = 0.041$ ) and treatment-responsive schizophrenia patients ( $t = 4.039, P = 0.000$ ) were higher than that of the control group. Partial correlation analysis results showed that, in the genu of the corpus callosum in patients with treatment-resistant schizophrenia, FA value was positively correlated with general psychopathological score ( $r = 0.651, P = 0.016$ ); AD value was negatively correlated with positive symptom score ( $r = -0.553, P = 0.050$ ); RD value was negatively correlated with PANSS total score ( $r = -0.645, P = 0.017$ ), positive symptom score ( $r = -0.568, P = 0.043$ ) and general psychopathology score ( $r = -0.647, P = 0.011$ ); MD value was negatively correlated with positive symptom score ( $r = -0.640, P = 0.018$ ). In splenium of corpus callosum in treatment-resistant schizophrenia patients, AD value was negatively correlated with positive symptom score ( $r = -0.639, P = 0.019$ ), and positively correlated with negative symptom score ( $r = 0.686, P = 0.010$ ). There was no correlation between FA, AD, RD and MD values of genu, body and splenium of corpus callosum and PANSS total score, positive symptom score, negative symptom score and general psychopathology score in patients with treatment-responsive schizophrenia ( $P > 0.05$ , for all). **Conclusions** Patients with treatment-resistant schizophrenia have more severe clinical symptoms involving more neurobiological bases. The corpus callosum injury can be used as an imaging marker of treatment response in schizophrenia.

**【Key words】** Schizophrenia; Corpus callosum; Diffusion tensor imaging

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精神分裂症是一种包含阳性症状、阴性症状和认知症状的神经发育障碍<sup>[1]</sup>,其终身患病率约为0.6%<sup>[2]</sup>。抗精神病药物是其一线治疗方案,主要通过阻断多巴胺D2受体而发挥疗效<sup>[3-4]</sup>,但仍有1/3的首发精神分裂症患者对传统抗精神病药物表现出治疗抵抗<sup>[5]</sup>,这一现象逐渐引起临床关注,并提出“难治性精神分裂症”的概念。精神分裂症治疗抵抗的神经生物学机制尚不明确<sup>[6]</sup>,既往研究表明,脑结构和功能异常可能是精神分裂症对抗精神病药物表现出不同治疗反应的基础<sup>[7-8]</sup>,胼胝体发挥重要作用<sup>[9]</sup>。胼胝体是连接双侧大脑半球的白质纤维

束,担负双侧大脑半球之间的信息传递和功能整合,是调节精神活动的重要部位。胼胝体白质纤维束结构破坏可以导致双侧大脑半球之间连接障碍、信息传递紊乱,进而出现精神症状<sup>[10]</sup>。既往大部分研究将胼胝体作为一个整体,针对胼胝体亚区的研究较少,纳入难治性和治疗敏感精神分裂症的研究亦较少且缺乏一致性。鉴于此,本研究对南京医科大学附属脑科医院收治的治疗反应差异(难治性和治疗敏感)精神分裂症患者行DTI检查,探讨精神分裂症患者治疗反应差异的影像学机制,以为临床诊断与治疗提供参考依据。

## 对象与方法

### 一、研究对象

1. 难治性精神分裂症组(难治组) (1)诊断标准:难治性精神分裂症的诊断经南京医科大学附属脑科医院2位主治医师以上精神科医师采用美国精神障碍诊断与统计手册第4版修订版(DSM-IV-TR)结构式临床访谈,符合其中精神分裂症诊断标准;阳性和阴性症状量表(PANSS)评分 $\geq 60$ ;既往5年内对3种抗精神病药物(3种中至少有2种化学结构不同)足剂量(氯丙嗪等效剂量 $\geq 600$  mg/d)和足疗程( $>4$ 周)治疗反应不良或无法耐受抗精神病药物不良反应,即使有充分的维持治疗或预防治疗,病情仍复发或恶化。(2)纳入与排除标准:①年龄18~55岁。②汉族。③右利手。④受教育程度 $\geq 6$ 年。⑤初次DSM-IV-TR结构式临床访谈后48 h内行MRI扫描。⑥排除既往诊断为心境障碍,现或既往诊断为谵妄、痴呆或其他认知功能障碍、智力发育障碍、躯体疾病或精神活性物质致精神障碍;既往罹患颅脑创伤、癫痫或其他中枢神经系统器质性疾病;合并严重或不稳定躯体疾病,如恶性肿瘤、神经肌肉病、自身免疫性疾病等;未被矫正的听觉障碍(正常交谈无法听清或理解检查者的言语);体内存在金属植入物。⑦本研究经南京医科大学附属脑科医院伦理委员会批准(伦理批号:KY44, 2011)。⑧所有患者或其家属均知情并签署知情同意书。(3)一般资料:选择2012年12月至2016年3月在我院精神科住院或门诊治疗的难治性精神分裂症患者共19例,男性11例,女性8例;年龄22~50岁,平均为(32.53 $\pm$ 9.79)岁;受教育程度8~17年,平均为(12.32 $\pm$ 2.91)年;病程5~30年,中位病程为12(6, 23)年;氯丙嗪等效剂量为300~1260 mg/d,平均为(653.16 $\pm$ 234.57) mg/d。

### 2. 治疗敏感精神分裂症组(治疗敏感组)

(1)诊断标准:治疗敏感精神分裂症的诊断经DSM-IV-TR结构式临床访谈,符合其中精神分裂症的诊断标准;病程 $\geq 5$ 年;PANSS评分 $< 60$ ,社会功能良好或经除外氯氮平的抗精神病药物治疗6周后PANSS评分降低 $\geq 50\%$ <sup>[11]</sup>。(2)纳入与排除标准同难治组。(3)一般资料:选择同期在我院精神科住院或门诊治疗的治疗敏感精神分裂症患者共19例,男性9例,女性10例;年龄26~53岁,平均为(37.05 $\pm$ 8.86)岁;受教育程度为9~22年,平均为(13.95 $\pm$

3.42)年;病程5~24年,中位病程7(5,8)年;氯丙嗪等效剂量为100~600 mg/d,平均为(427.32 $\pm$ 222.68) mg/d。

3. 正常对照组(对照组) 选择同期在我院经DSM-IV-TR结构式临床访谈确定本人以及一级亲属中无轴I和轴II疾病的健康志愿者共25例,男性14例,女性11例;年龄23~45岁,平均为(32.80 $\pm$ 7.82)岁;受教育程度为9~22年,平均为(14.12 $\pm$ 3.17)年。

3组受试者一般资料比较,性别( $P = 0.782$ )、年龄( $P = 0.200$ )和受教育程度( $P = 0.146$ )差异无统计学意义,难治组患者病程长于( $P = 0.022$ )和氯丙嗪等效剂量高于( $P = 0.004$ )治疗敏感组(表1)。

### 二、研究方法

1. 精神症状严重程度评估 难治性和治疗敏感精神分裂症患者采用PANSS量表评估精神症状严重程度,共包括33项条目。30项为基本条目,评分总和为PANSS总评分,其中,P1~P7组成阳性量表,用于评估附加于正常精神状态的症状;N1~N7组成阴性量表,用于评估正常精神状态中缺失的特征;G1~G16组成一般精神病理量表,用于估计精神分裂障碍总体严重程度;余3项为补充条目,评估攻击危险性。每项条目按精神病理水平的递增分为1~7分:1为无精神症状,2为很轻的精神症状,3为轻度精神症状,4为中度精神症状,5为偏重的精神症状,6为重度精神症状,7为极重度精神症状,评分越高、精神症状越严重。

2. 影像学评估 (1) MRI检查:采用德国Siemens公司生产的12通道射频线圈Verio 3.0T MRI扫描仪。受试者仰卧位,闭目并保持头部不动,选择标准正交头部线圈采集信号,佩戴鸟笼型头部线圈将头部固定,先行常规T<sub>1</sub>WI、T<sub>2</sub>WI定位并排除全脑器质性病变。正式扫描时采用自旋回波序列(SE)在平行于前联合-后联合(AC-PC)平面扫描获得DTI序列,重复时间(TR)10 000 ms、回波时间(TE)91 ms,翻转角(FA)为90°,扫描视野(FOV)为256 mm $\times$ 256 mm,矩阵128 $\times$ 128,并行采集重建模式(PAT)为2,激励次数(NEX)1,层厚2 mm、层间隔为零,扫描时间504 s,共75层,覆盖全脑。扩散敏感梯度方向64个,扩散敏感系数b<sub>1</sub>=1000 s/mm<sup>2</sup>。同时行横断面扫描获得DTI序列,b<sub>0</sub>为零。(2)MRI图像处理:所有影像学图像采用全自动脑弥散图像处理软件(PANDA,<https://www.nitrc.org/projects/>

**表1** 3组受试者一般资料的比较**Table 1.** Comparison of clinical data of 3 groups

观察指标	对照组(n=25)	难治组(n=19)	治疗敏感组(n=19)	统计量值	P值
性别(例)				0.493	0.782
男性	14/25	11/19	9/19		
女性	11/25	8/19	10/19		
年龄( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,岁)	$32.80 \pm 7.82$	$32.53 \pm 9.79$	$37.05 \pm 8.86$	1.656	0.200
受教育程度( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,年)	$14.12 \pm 3.17$	$12.32 \pm 2.91$	$13.95 \pm 3.42$	1.989	0.146
病程 [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ,年]	—	12.00(6.00, 23.00)	7.00(5.00, 8.00)	-2.292	0.022
氯丙嗪等效剂量( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,mg/d)	—	$653.16 \pm 234.57$	$427.32 \pm 222.68$	3.044	0.004

—, no data, 无数据。 $\chi^2$  test for comparison of sex, one-way ANOVA for comparison of age and education, Mann-Whitney U test for comparison of duration, and two-independent-sample t test for comparison of equivalent dose of chlorpromazine, 性别的比较行 $\chi^2$ 检验, 年龄和受教育程度的比较行单因素方差分析, 病程的比较行Mann-Whitney U检验, 氯丙嗪等效剂量的比较行两独立样本的t检验

**表2** 难治组与治疗敏感组患者 PANSS 量表各项评分的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**Table 2.** Comparison of PANSS scores between treatment-resistant schizophrenia patients and treatment-responsive schizophrenia patients ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

观察指标	难治组 (n=19)	治疗敏感组 (n=19)	t值	P值	观察指标	难治组 (n=19)	治疗敏感组 (n=19)	t值	P值
PANSS总评分	$98.26 \pm 12.19$	$37.11 \pm 6.73$	19.146	0.000	阴性量表评分	$23.05 \pm 5.68$	$8.42 \pm 1.87$	10.666	0.000
阳性量表评分	$25.89 \pm 7.53$	$9.58 \pm 3.13$	8.716	0.000	一般精神病理量表评分	$49.26 \pm 6.29$	$19.00 \pm 2.60$	19.383	0.000

PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, 阳性和阴性症状量表

panda)进行预处理,采用张量描述图像中每个体素的各向异性扩张过程,并获得 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 共3个特征值,并通过这些特征值获取扩散系数图谱。按照美国约翰斯·霍普金斯大学“EVA”模板<sup>[12]</sup>,将全脑白质分为43个区域,分别提取胼胝体膝部、体部和压部3个兴趣区(ROI)的部分各向异性(FA)、轴向扩散率(AD)、径向扩散率(RD)和平均扩散率(MD)。通过统计参数图像软件(SPM, <https://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm/>),采用基于体素的分析方法,对比3组受试者胼胝体膝部、体部和压部FA值、AD值、RD值和MD值,以探寻差异脑区。

3. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 18.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。正态性检验采用Shapiro-Wilk检验。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检验或单因素方差分析,两两比较行LSD-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。胼胝体膝部、体部和压部FA值、AD值、RD值、MD值与PANSS总评分、阳性量表评分、阴性量表评分、一般精神病理量表评分的相关性采用Pearson相关分析和偏相关分析。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 结 果

与治疗敏感组相比,难治组患者PANSS总评分( $P = 0.000$ )、阳性量表评分( $P = 0.000$ )、阴性量表评分( $P = 0.000$ )和一般精神病理量表评分( $P = 0.000$ )均增加且差异有统计学意义(表2)。

3组受试者胼胝体膝部( $P = 0.050$ )和压部( $P = 0.036$ )FA值差异有统计学意义,其中,难治组胼胝体膝部FA值低于对照组( $P = 0.016$ ),而治疗敏感组与难治组和对照组胼胝体膝部FA值差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ );治疗敏感组胼胝体压部FA值低于对照组( $P = 0.016$ ),而难治组与治疗敏感组和对照组组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$ ;表3,4;图1)。3组受试者胼胝体压部AD值差异有统计学意义( $P = 0.006$ ),其中,治疗敏感组胼胝体压部AD值高于难治组( $P = 0.042$ )和对照组( $P = 0.001$ ),而难治组与对照组组间差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ;表3,4;图2)。3组受试者胼胝体压部RD值差异具有统计学意义( $P = 0.002$ ),其中,难治组( $P = 0.022$ )和治疗敏感组( $P = 0.000$ )胼胝体压部RD值均高于对照组,而难治组与治疗敏感组组间差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ;表3,4;图3)。3组受试者胼胝体压部

**表3** 3组受试者胼胝体DTI参数的比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )**Table 3.** DTI index comparison of the corpus callosum of 3 groups ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

观察指标	对照组(n=25)	难治组(n=19)	治疗敏感组(n=19)	F值	P值
FA值					
胼胝体膝部	0.60474 ± 0.01864	0.58876 ± 0.01810	0.59612 ± 0.02632	3.139	0.050
胼胝体体部	0.55489 ± 0.02413	0.53702 ± 0.02511	0.54552 ± 0.03573	1.612	0.208
胼胝体压部	0.64664 ± 0.01658	0.63565 ± 0.01873	0.63229 ± 0.02181	3.531	0.036
AD值					
胼胝体膝部	0.00144 ± 0.00005	0.00144 ± 0.00004	0.00142 ± 0.00004	2.654	0.079
胼胝体体部	0.00150 ± 0.00005	0.00149 ± 0.00005	0.00151 ± 0.00005	1.109	0.337
胼胝体压部	0.00159 ± 0.00006	0.00160 ± 0.00005	0.00164 ± 0.00004	5.261	0.006
RD值					
胼胝体膝部	0.00048 ± 0.00003	0.00050 ± 0.00003	0.00048 ± 0.00004	2.688	0.076
胼胝体体部	0.00058 ± 0.00004	0.00060 ± 0.00007	0.00060 ± 0.00007	0.758	0.473
胼胝体压部	0.00048 ± 0.00003	0.00051 ± 0.00003	0.00052 ± 0.00004	7.161	0.002
MD值					
胼胝体膝部	0.00080 ± 0.00003	0.00082 ± 0.00003	0.00080 ± 0.00005	2.270	0.112
胼胝体体部	0.00089 ± 0.00004	0.00089 ± 0.00003	0.00090 ± 0.00006	0.444	0.644
胼胝体压部	0.00085 ± 0.00004	0.00088 ± 0.00003	0.00090 ± 0.00004	8.229	0.001

FA, fractional anisotropy, 部分各向异性; AD, axial diffusivity, 径向扩散系数; RD, radial diffusivity, 轴向扩散系数; MD, mean diffusivity, 平均扩散率。The same for Table 4

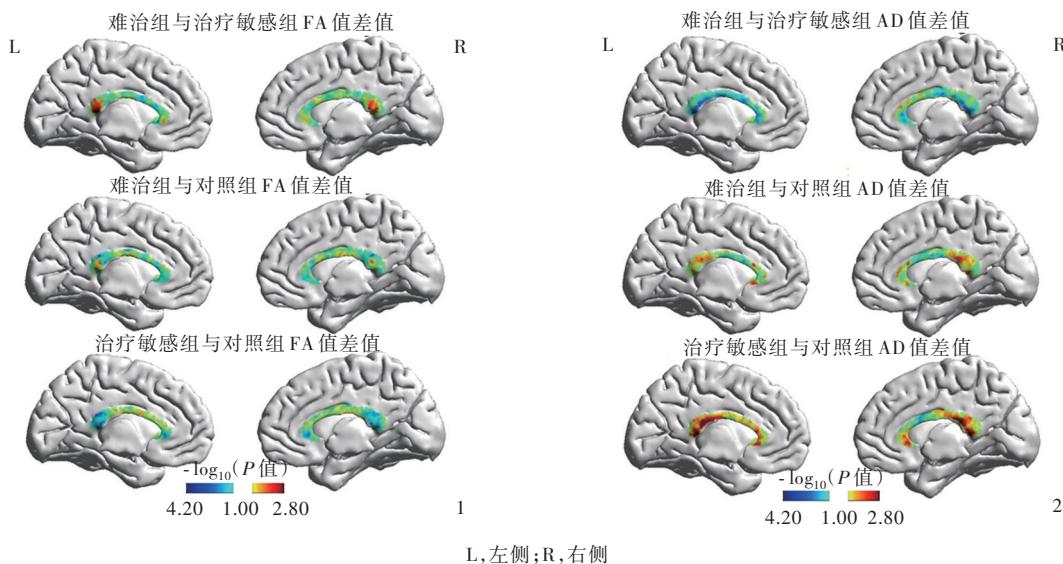
**表4** 3组受试者胼胝体DTI参数的两两比较**Table 4.** Pairwise comparison of DTI index of the corpus callosum among 3 groups

组间两两比	FA值(胼胝体膝部)		FA值(胼胝体压部)		AD值(胼胝体压部)		RD值(胼胝体压部)		MD值(胼胝体压部)	
	t值	P值								
难治组:对照组	-2.488	0.016	-1.909	0.061	1.119	0.268	2.361	0.022	2.083	0.041
治疗敏感组:对照组	-1.343	0.184	-2.491	0.016	3.334	0.001	3.687	0.000	4.039	0.000
难治组:治疗敏感组	-1.074	0.287	0.550	0.587	-2.078	0.042	-1.244	0.218	-1.835	0.071

MD值差异有统计学意义( $P = 0.001$ ),其中,难治组( $P = 0.041$ )和治疗敏感组( $P = 0.000$ )胼胝体压部MD值均高于对照组,而难治组与治疗敏感组组间差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ;表3,4;图4)。

Pearson相关分析显示,难治性精神分裂症患者胼胝体膝部FA值与一般精神病理量表评分呈正相关( $r = 0.560, P = 0.013$ ),膝部AD值与PANSS总评分呈负相关( $r = -0.460, P = 0.047$ ),膝部RD值与PANSS总评分( $r = -0.575, P = 0.010$ )、一般精神病理量表( $r = -0.659, P = 0.002$ )呈负相关,膝部MD值与PANSS总评分( $r = -0.618, P = 0.005$ )和一般精神病理量表评分( $r = -0.601, P = 0.006$ )呈负相关;胼胝体体部AD值与PANSS总评分( $r = -0.511, P = 0.025$ )、阳性量表评分( $r = -0.558, P = 0.013$ )呈负相关,体部MD值与PANSS总评分( $r = -0.467, P = 0.044$ )和一般精神病理量表评分( $r = -0.486, P = 0.035$ )呈负相关;

胼胝体压部RD值与一般精神病理量表评分呈负相关( $r = -0.508, P = 0.026$ );其余DTI参数与PANSS各项评分均无相关性(均 $P > 0.05$ ,表5)。进一步行偏相关分析显示,难治性精神分裂症患者胼胝体膝部FA值与一般精神病理量表评分呈正相关( $r = 0.651, P = 0.016$ ),膝部AD值与阳性量表评分呈负相关( $r = -0.553, P = 0.050$ ),膝部RD值与PANSS总评分( $r = -0.645, P = 0.017$ )、阳性量表评分( $r = -0.568, P = 0.043$ )和一般精神病理量表评分( $r = -0.647, P = 0.011$ )呈负相关,膝部MD值与阳性量表评分呈负相关( $r = -0.640, P = 0.018$ ),体部AD值与阳性量表评分呈负相关( $r = -0.639, P = 0.019$ )、与阴性量表评分呈正相关( $r = 0.686, P = 0.010$ ;表6)。而治疗敏感精神分裂症患者胼胝体膝部、体部、压部FA值、AD值、RD值、MD值与PANSS总评分、阳性量表评分、阴性量表评分、一般精神病理量表评分均无相关性(均



**图1** 3组受试者胼胝体膝部、体部和压部FA值基于体素的分析显示,难治组与治疗敏感组胼胝体膝部、体部和压部FA值差异均无统计学意义,难治组胼胝体膝部FA值低于对照组,治疗敏感组胼胝体压部FA值低于对照组(红色区域为FA值升高区域,蓝色区域为FA值降低区域) **图2** 3组受试者胼胝体膝部、体部和压部AD值基于体素的分析显示,难治组胼胝体压部AD值低于治疗敏感组,难治组与对照组胼胝体膝部、体部和压部AD值差异均无统计学意义,治疗敏感组胼胝体压部AD值高于对照组(红色区域为AD值升高区域,蓝色区域为AD值降低区域)

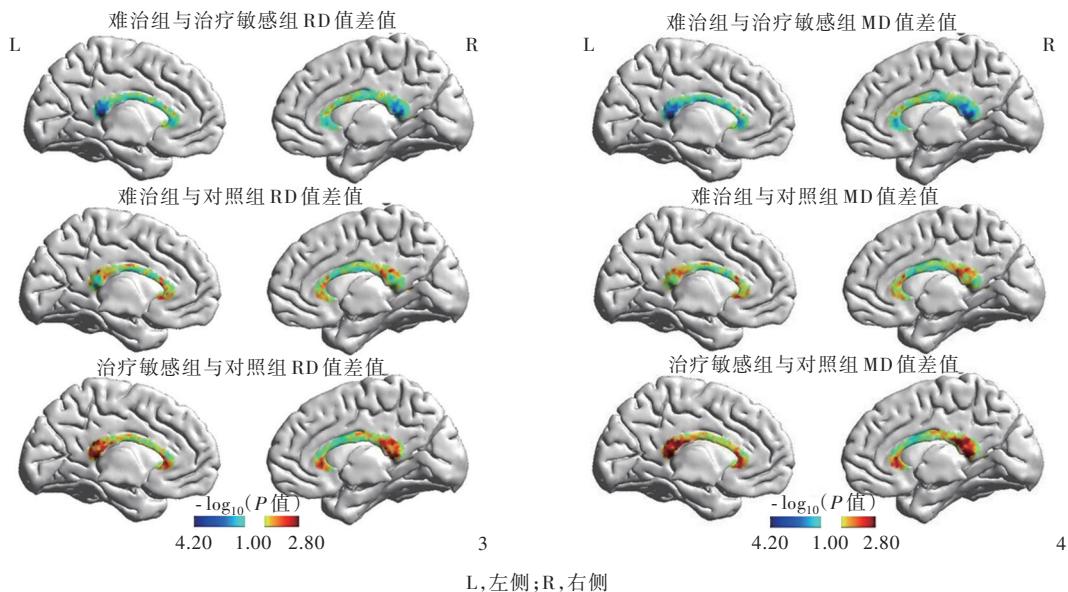
**Figure 1** FA value of the genu, body and splenium of corpus callosum in 3 groups were analyzed based on voxels (red means higher FA value, blue means lower FA value). There was no statistical difference in FA value in the genu, body and splenium of corpus callosum between the treatment-resistant schizophrenia patients and treatment-responsive schizophrenia patients. In the genu of the corpus callosum, FA value of the treatment-responsive schizophrenia patients was lower than that of the control group. In the splenium of the corpus callosum, FA value of the treatment-responsive schizophrenia patients was lower than that of the control group. **Figure 2** AD value of the genu, body and splenium of corpus callosum in 3 groups were analyzed based on voxels (red means higher AD value, blue means lower AD value). In the splenium of the corpus callosum, AD value of the treatment-resistant schizophrenia patients was lower than that of the treatment-responsive schizophrenia patients. There was no statistical difference in AD value in corpus callosum subregions between the treatment-resistant schizophrenia patients and the control group. In the splenium of the corpus callosum, AD value of the treatment-responsive schizophrenia patients was higher than that of the control group.

$P > 0.05$ ;表7,8)。

## 讨 论

精神分裂症病因和发病机制迄今尚未阐明,包括遗传、神经发育和社会心理等多方面,且抗精神病药物疗效有限。精神分裂症的发生发展可能与脑白质有关<sup>[13]</sup>。DTI是一种无创性、可在体研究脑白质微结构的fMRI技术,可以显示白质纤维束走行、方向、排列、紧密度、髓鞘化等信息。病理情况下,脑白质微结构改变,如髓鞘或轴突完整性破坏、少突胶质细胞数目减少等,其FA值亦随之改变。Esaki等<sup>[10]</sup>认为,双侧大脑半球之间联系减弱可以引起精神行为变化,即胼胝体微结构异常可能与精神分裂症相关。精神分裂症患者胼胝体形态、结构和功能均存在异常<sup>[14]</sup>,但对其结构亚区即膝部、体部和压部的研究结果不尽一致<sup>[15]</sup>。FA值可以反映脑白质完整性,其降低可能与轴突数目或密度减

少、细胞膜异常、髓鞘丢失或纤维走行不一致有关,从而引起各脑区之间连接异常<sup>[16]</sup>。本研究难治性精神分裂症患者胼胝体膝部FA值低于正常对照者,且与PANSS量表之一般精神病理量表评分呈正相关关系,而治疗敏感精神分裂症患者胼胝体膝部FA值无明显变化;治疗敏感精神分裂症患者胼胝体压部FA值低于正常对照者,而难治性精神分裂症患者胼胝体压部FA值无明显变化,可能与本研究样本量较小有关,但仍提示难治性和治疗敏感精神分裂症患者FA值降低部位存在差异,胼胝体膝部和压部连接异常可能与精神分裂症治疗效果相关;亦提示难治性精神分裂症可能是精神分裂症的独立亚型,其损伤部位不一致可能与治疗疗效相关。一项关于既往未服用氯氮平的难治性精神分裂症患者接受氯氮平治疗6个月后的随访研究显示,与正常对照者相比,难治性精神分裂症患者胼胝体膝部和体部FA值随时间的推移而降低<sup>[17]</sup>,表明此类



**图3** 3组受试者胼胝体膝部、体部和压部RD值基于体素的分析显示,难治组与治疗敏感组胼胝体膝部、体部和压部RD值差异无统计学意义,难治组胼胝体压部RD值高于对照组,治疗敏感组胼胝体压部RD值高于对照组(红色区域为RD值升高区域,蓝色区域为RD值降低区域) **图4** 3组受试者胼胝体膝部、体部和压部MD值基于体素的分析显示,难治组与治疗敏感组胼胝体膝部、体部和压部MD值差异无统计学意义,难治组胼胝体压部MD值高于对照组,治疗敏感组胼胝体压部MD值高于对照组(红色区域为MD值升高区域,蓝色区域为MD值降低区域)

**Figure 3** RD value of the genu, body and splenium of corpus callosum in 3 groups were analyzed based on voxels (red means higher RD value, blue means lower RD value). There was no statistical difference in RD value in the corpus callosum subregions between the treatment-resistant schizophrenia patients and treatment-responsive schizophrenia patients. In the splenium of the corpus callosum, RD value of the treatment-resistant schizophrenia patients was higher than that of the control group. In the splenium of the corpus callosum, RD value of the treatment-responsive schizophrenia patients was higher than that of the control group. **Figure 4** MD value of the genu, body and splenium of corpus callosum in 3 groups were analyzed based on voxels (red means higher MD value, blue means lower MD value). There was no statistical difference in MD value in the corpus callosum subregions between the treatment-resistant schizophrenia patients and treatment-responsive schizophrenia patients. In the splenium of the corpus callosum, MD value of the treatment-resistant schizophrenia patients was higher than that of the control group. In the splenium of the corpus callosum, MD value of the treatment-responsive schizophrenia patients was higher than that of the control group.

患者胼胝体膝部和体部白质病变进行性加重,损伤部位的不一致可能与病程有关。然而,McNabb等<sup>[9]</sup>则认为,与正常对照者相比,氯氮平单药治疗的难治性精神分裂症患者胼胝体体部和压部FA值降低。上述研究结果的不一致可能与样本量不同以及研究对象异质性有关,尚待进一步扩大样本量、提高研究对象均衡性,以进一步减少选择偏倚,提高结果的准确性。

本研究结果显示,治疗敏感组患者胼胝体压部AD值高于难治组和对照组;难治组和治疗敏感组胼胝体压部RD值和MD值均高于对照组,提示胼胝体压部RD值和MD值改变可能是难治性和治疗敏感精神分裂症患者的共性,而胼胝体压部AD值改变可能是二者的鉴别点。关于胼胝体各亚区(膝部、体部和压部)DTI参数(AD值、RD值和MD值)的研究尚缺乏一致性。McNabb等<sup>[9]</sup>未发现一线抗精

神病药物治疗有效的精神分裂症患者、治疗抵抗精神分裂症患者、氯氮平治疗抵抗的难治性精神分裂症患者与正常对照者之间胼胝体AD值、RD值和MD值存在异常;而Fu等<sup>[18]</sup>则发现,与正常对照者相比,精神分裂症患者胼胝体压部RD值和MD值均升高,而AD值无明显变化,并认为这种改变可能与炎性因子白细胞介素-10(IL-10)水平升高有关。该项研究部分支持本研究结果,但是该项研究还发现,精神分裂症患者胼胝体体部RD值、膝部和体部MD值升高,膝部AD值降低,与本研究结果不一致,可能与研究对象的异质性、样本量、分析方法(基于全脑的分析或基于胼胝体的分析)有关。

以上研究均表明胼胝体与精神分裂症存在密切联系,其中胼胝体膝部是热门亚区。本研究探究胼胝体各个亚区(膝部、体部、压部)的DTI相关指标(FA值、AD值、RD值、MD值)与精神症状严重程度

**表5** 难治性精神分裂症患者胼胝体膝部、体部和压部FA值、AD值、RD值、MD值与PANSS总评分、阳性量表评分、阴性量表评分、一般精神病理量表评分的Pearson相关分析

**Table 5.** Pearson correlation analysis of FA, AD, RD, MD values of the genu, body or splenium of the corpus callosum and PANSS total score, positive symptom score, negative symptom score and general psychopathology score in patients with treatment-resistant schizophrenia

观察指标	PANSS总评分		阳性量表评分		阴性量表评分		一般精神病理量表评分	
	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值
胼胝体膝部FA值	0.364	0.126	0.113	0.646	0.016	0.948	0.560	0.013
胼胝体膝部AD值	-0.460	0.047	-0.443	0.057	-0.504	0.827	-0.305	0.204
胼胝体膝部RD值	-0.575	0.010	-0.334	0.162	-0.060	0.806	-0.659	0.002
胼胝体膝部MD值	-0.618	0.005	-0.444	0.057	-0.068	0.782	-0.601	0.006
胼胝体体部FA值	0.045	0.854	0.270	0.264	0.229	0.345	0.199	0.415
胼胝体体部AD值	-0.511	0.025	-0.558	0.013	0.097	0.693	-0.399	0.091
胼胝体体部RD值	-0.318	0.185	-0.037	0.880	-0.173	0.479	-0.406	0.084
胼胝体体部MD值	-0.467	0.044	-0.271	0.262	-0.093	0.706	-0.486	0.035
胼胝体压部FA值	0.183	0.452	0.071	0.774	-0.163	0.505	0.420	0.073
胼胝体压部AD值	-0.150	0.539	0.167	0.494	-0.399	0.091	-0.125	0.611
胼胝体压部RD值	-0.301	0.210	0.031	0.900	-0.124	0.614	-0.508	0.026
胼胝体压部MD值	-0.281	0.243	0.111	0.651	-0.298	0.215	-0.405	0.085

FA, fractional anisotropy, 部分各向异性; AD, axial diffusivity, 径向扩散系数; RD, radial diffusivity, 轴向扩散系数; MD, mean diffusivity, 平均扩散率; PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, 阳性和阴性症状量表。The same for tables below

**表6** 难治性精神分裂症患者胼胝体膝部、体部和压部FA值、AD值、RD值、MD值与PANSS总评分、阳性量表评分、阴性量表评分、一般精神病理量表评分的偏相关分析

**Table 6.** Partial correlation analysis of FA, AD, RD, MD values of the genu, body or splenium of the corpus callosum and PANSS total score, positive symptom score, negative symptom score and general psychopathology score in patients with treatment-resistant schizophrenia

观察指标	PANSS总评分		阳性量表评分		阴性量表评分		一般精神病理量表评分	
	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值
胼胝体膝部FA值	0.541	0.056	0.236	0.439	0.197	0.519	0.651	0.016
胼胝体膝部AD值	-0.255	0.401	-0.553	0.050	0.475	0.101	-0.163	0.594
胼胝体膝部RD值	-0.645	0.017	-0.568	0.043	0.122	0.692	-0.647	0.011
胼胝体膝部MD值	-0.543	0.055	-0.640	0.018	0.312	0.300	-0.515	0.072
胼胝体体部FA值	0.130	0.671	-0.184	0.548	0.497	0.084	0.092	0.766
胼胝体体部AD值	-0.194	0.526	-0.639	0.019	0.686	0.010	-0.090	0.771
胼胝体体部RD值	-0.300	0.319	-0.255	0.401	-0.056	0.856	-0.210	0.492
胼胝体体部MD值	-0.313	0.297	-0.493	0.087	0.285	0.345	-0.195	0.523
胼胝体压部FA值	0.282	0.350	0.144	0.640	-0.041	0.894	0.448	0.125
胼胝体压部AD值	0.401	0.175	0.284	0.347	-0.072	0.814	0.528	0.063
胼胝体压部RD值	-0.273	0.367	-0.116	0.705	-0.051	0.868	-0.379	0.201
胼胝体压部MD值	-0.082	0.790	0.012	0.969	0.078	0.801	-0.126	0.683

(PANSS总评分、阳性量表评分、阴性量表评分、一般精神病理量表评分)之间的相关性,试图寻找评估疾病严重程度的影像学指标。结果显示,难治性精神分裂症患者胼胝体膝部FA值、AD值、RD值和MD值,体部AD值均与PANSS总评分、阳性量表评分、阴性量表评分、一般精神病理量表评分存在相关性,但这些相关模式并不存在于治疗敏感精神分

裂症患者中,进一步表明难治性精神分裂症与治疗敏感精神分裂症的神经活动机制不同,提示胼胝体膝部、体部和压部DTI参数可能成为难治性精神分裂症患者精神症状严重程度的神经影像学指标,亦进一步提示难治性精神分裂症可能是精神分裂症的独立亚型。本研究难治性精神分裂症患者胼胝体膝部FA值与PANSS量表之一般精神病理量表评

**表7** 治疗敏感精神分裂症患者胼胝体膝部、体部和压部FA值、AD值、RD值、MD值与PANSS总评分、阳性量表评分、阴性量表评分、一般精神病理量表评分的Pearson相关分析

**Table 7.** Pearson correlation analysis of FA, AD, RD, MD values of the genu, body or splenium of the corpus callosum and PANSS total score, positive symptom score, negative symptom score and general psychopathology score in patients with treatment-responsive schizophrenia

观察指标	PANSS总评分		阳性量表评分		阴性量表评分		一般精神病理量表评分	
	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值
胼胝体膝部FA值	-0.119	0.627	0.029	0.906	-0.156	0.524	-0.232	0.339
胼胝体膝部AD值	-0.012	0.961	-0.189	0.438	-0.091	0.712	0.249	0.305
胼胝体膝部RD值	0.146	0.552	-0.030	0.902	0.126	0.609	0.315	0.189
胼胝体膝部MD值	0.100	0.683	-0.106	0.666	0.051	0.837	0.339	0.155
胼胝体体部FA值	-0.161	0.510	-0.009	0.969	-0.151	0.536	-0.290	0.229
胼胝体体部AD值	-0.075	0.760	-0.301	0.211	-0.121	0.622	0.247	0.307
胼胝体体部RD值	0.096	0.697	-0.071	0.771	0.069	0.778	0.279	0.247
胼胝体体部MD值	0.054	0.827	-0.136	0.579	0.021	0.933	0.282	0.241
胼胝体压部FA值	-0.161	0.509	-0.016	0.949	-0.178	0.467	-0.272	0.261
胼胝体压部AD值	0.067	0.786	0.040	0.872	0.042	0.865	0.048	0.846
胼胝体压部RD值	0.136	0.578	0.042	0.864	0.135	0.582	0.183	0.452
胼胝体压部MD值	0.128	0.601	0.052	0.834	0.115	0.639	0.152	0.534

**表8** 治疗敏感精神分裂症患者胼胝体膝部、体部和压部FA值、AD值、RD值、MD值与PANSS总评分、阳性量表评分、阴性量表评分、一般精神病理量表评分的偏相关分析

**Table 8.** Partial correlation analysis of FA, AD, RD, MD values of the genu, body or splenium of the corpus callosum and PANSS total score, positive symptom score, negative symptom score and general psychopathology score in patients with treatment-responsive schizophrenia

观察指标	PANSS总评分		阳性量表评分		阴性量表评分		一般精神病理量表评分	
	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值
胼胝体膝部FA值	-0.127	0.664	0.156	0.593	-0.102	0.728	-0.495	0.072
胼胝体膝部AD值	-0.293	0.310	-0.462	0.096	-0.309	0.282	0.133	0.651
胼胝体膝部RD值	-0.017	0.955	-0.297	0.302	-0.065	0.825	0.443	0.133
胼胝体膝部MD值	-0.146	0.618	-0.417	0.138	-0.190	0.516	0.368	0.195
胼胝体体部FA值	0.035	0.906	0.284	0.326	0.128	0.664	-0.440	0.116
胼胝体体部AD值	-0.297	0.302	-0.556	0.059	-0.287	0.320	0.249	0.390
胼胝体体部RD值	-0.170	0.562	-0.395	0.163	-0.244	0.400	0.341	0.233
胼胝体体部MD值	-0.211	0.469	-0.450	0.106	-0.262	0.366	0.322	0.262
胼胝体压部FA值	-0.091	0.758	0.123	0.676	-0.033	0.910	-0.406	0.150
胼胝体压部AD值	-0.031	0.916	-0.142	0.629	-0.168	0.565	0.176	0.548
胼胝体压部RD值	0.041	0.890	-0.134	0.648	-0.055	0.851	0.341	0.233
胼胝体压部MD值	0.022	0.941	-0.153	0.601	-0.107	0.717	0.332	0.246

分呈正相关,膝部RD值与PANSS总评分和一般精神病理量表评分呈负相关。既往研究与本研究结果部分相似,Whitford等<sup>[19]</sup>发现,幻觉和妄想严重程度与胼胝体膝部FA值呈正相关,与膝部RD值呈负相关;Ahn等<sup>[20]</sup>认为,胼胝体膝部FA值与PANSS总评分、阳性量表评分和一般精神病理量表评分均呈负相关。上述研究结果虽然缺乏一致性,但仍可提示胼胝体连接异常可能导致精神病性症状<sup>[21]</sup>,胼胝

体不同亚区异常可能与不同症状有关。本研究难治性精神分裂症胼胝体膝部FA值与PANSS量表之一般精神病理量表评分呈正相关,既往曾在异染性脑白质营养不良(MLD)患者中发现,成年早期和成年期脑白质改变主要表现为轻微髓鞘损伤,这些改变可以导致精神症状,且随髓鞘损伤的进行性加重逐渐出现神经症状,如痉挛和共济失调<sup>[22]</sup>,因此,精神症状可能是脑白质损伤的早期表现,脑白质损伤

可能是精神症状的病理生理学机制。此外,AD值降低提示轴突损伤,MD值升高反映脑组织含水量增加。本研究难治性精神分裂症患者胼胝体膝部AD值和MD值与PANSS量表之阳性量表评分均呈负相关,提示难治性精神分裂症患者轴突损伤越严重、脑组织含水量越少,精神症状越严重。

综上所述,精神分裂症患者存在胼胝体白质纤维束结构异常,其中,难治性精神分裂症主要表现在胼胝体膝部,治疗敏感精神分裂症则表现在胼胝体压部;难治性精神分裂症临床症状更严重,涉及更多的神经生物学基础;胼胝体结构损伤可以作为精神分裂症治疗反应的影像学标记。本研究尚存在不足之处:(1)所纳入的难治性和治疗敏感精神分裂症患者因病情复杂、病程长、药物应用情况复杂,无法排除药物对研究结果的影响。(2)与既往研究结果存在较多不一致之处,可能与研究对象处于不同疾病阶段或临床亚型有关,也可能与研究方法、扫描参数、图像后处理差异有关。(3)本研究样本量较少,今后尚待扩大样本量、细化研究对象特征,进一步深入研究。

利益冲突 无

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## · 小词典 ·

### 中英文对照名词词汇(六)

事件相关电位 event-related potential(ERP)	腺苷脱氨酶 adenosine deaminase(ADA)
Hooper视觉组织测验 Hooper Visual Organization Test(HVOT)	选择性5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂 selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor(SSRI)
视野 field of view(FOV)	血管性痴呆 vascular dementia(VaD)
Epworth嗜睡量表 Epworth Sleepiness Scale(ESS)	血管性认知损害 vascular cognitive impairment(VCI)
数字倒背测验 Digit Span Backward Test (DSBT)	阳性性和阴性症状量表 Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale(PANSS)
数字符号转换测验 Digit-Symbol Substitution Test(DSST)	氧合血红蛋白 oxyhemoglobin(HbO <sub>2</sub> )
数字广度测验 Digit Span Test (DST)	遗忘型轻度认知损害 amnesic mild cognitive impairment(aMCI)
数字警觉测验 Digital Vigilance Test(DVT)	异柠檬酸脱氢酶1 isocitrate dehydrogenase 1(IDH1)
数字顺背测验 Digit Span Forward Test(DSFT)	Montgomery-Asberg抑郁等级量表 Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale(MADRS)
数字颜色连线测验 Color Trail Test(CTT)	Beck抑郁量表 Beck Depression Inventory(BDI)
双相情感障碍 bipolar affective disorder(BAD)	原发性中枢神经系统血管炎 primary angiitis of the central nervous system(PACNS)
髓鞘碱性蛋白 myelin basic protein(MBP)	支持向量机 support vector machine(SVM)
提高精神病前瞻性预测 Enhancing the Prospective Prediction of Psychosis (PREDICT)	知情者老年人认知功能减退问卷 Informant Questionnaire on Cognitive Decline in the Elderly (IQCODE)
体重指数 body mass index(BMI)	中国知识基础设施工程 China National Knowledge Infrastructure(CNKI)
Rey听觉-词汇学习测验 Rey Auditory-Verbal Learning Test(RAVLT)	中文 Rey听觉-词汇学习测验 Chinese Auditory Verbal Learning Test(CAVLT)
图形流畅性测验 Figure Fluency Test(FFT)	中文 Rey听觉-词汇学习测验 Chinese Rey Auditory-Verbal Learning Test(C-RAVLT)
危险心理状态综合评估 Comprehensive Assessment of At-Risk Mental States (CAARMS)	重症监护病房 intensive care unit(ICU)
韦氏成人智力量表 Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale(WAIS)	轴向扩散率 axial diffusivity(AD)
韦氏记忆量表 Wechsler Memory Scale(WMS)	自动解剖分区 anatomical automatical labeling(AAL)
伪连续动脉自旋标记 pseudo-continuous arterial spin labeling(pCASL)	阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 obstructive sleep apnea(OSA)
纤维蛋白原 fibrinogen(FIB)	最低抑菌浓度 minimum inhibitory concentration(MIC)
线段方向判定测验 Judgment of Line Orientation Test(JLOT)	