

· 偏头痛 ·

偏头痛疾病负担研究进展

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【摘要】 偏头痛是慢性病且通常终身患病,在中青年人群中患病率极高,严重损害患者健康、生活质量和生产力,对家庭、工作和社会产生巨大影响,同时也是全球经济损失的重要原因。本文拟从偏头痛流行病学研究、对个人生活的总体影响、对工作的影响、对家庭的负担、发作间期负担、共病负担和经济负担多角度阐述偏头痛疾病负担进展,量化疾病对健康的影响,为未来国家层面制定偏头痛预防与治疗策略、切实降低疾病负担提供依据。

【关键词】 偏头痛; 疾病负担(非MeSH词); 综述

Advances in the burden of migraine

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【Abstract】 Migraine is a chronic and usually lifelong disease. Migraine has a high prevalence rate in young and middle-aged people, seriously damaging the health, quality of life and productivity of patients, having a huge impact on family, work and society. It is also an important cause of global economic losses. This article intends to expound the latest burden of migraine from the perspectives of epidemiological research, overall impact, impact on work, burden on family, interictal burden, comorbid burden and economic burden, and to quantify the health impact of migraine. It will provide a basis for formulating migraine prevention strategies at the national level in the future, improving the headache medical service system and effectively reducing the burden.

【Key words】 Migraine; Burden of disease (not in MeSH); Review

Conflicts of interest: none declared

偏头痛是慢性病且通常终身患病,可导致广泛的健康损失、生活质量下降和生产力损失,已成为全球主要的公共卫生问题。据2020年10月17日*Lancet*发布的2019全球疾病负担(GBD2019)报告,在全球204个国家369种疾病中头痛导致的伤残调整寿命年(DALY)位居总人口全部病因第14位,尤其在15~49岁女性中位居第2位^[1]。2019年,全球范围内头痛造成残疾所致的健康寿命损失年(YLD)为4660万人年,其中88.2%归因于偏头痛,偏头痛造成残疾所致的健康寿命损失年位居总人口全部病因的第2位,超过所有其他神经系统疾病的总和,尤其在15~49岁女性中位居首位^[2]。偏头痛的疾病负担是多层面的,本文拟从偏头痛流行病学研

究、对个人生活的总体影响、对工作的影响、对家庭的负担、发作间期负担、共病负担和经济负担多角度阐述偏头痛疾病负担的最新进展,量化疾病对健康的影响,为未来国家层面制定偏头痛预防与治疗策略、切实降低疾病负担提供依据。

一、偏头痛流行病学研究

偏头痛在全球范围内的年患病率为15%,目前已有超过10亿例患者,欧洲国家患病率最高,达35%;美国为12%~13%,约3300万例患者;东亚国家为25%~35%^[2];我国相对较低,为9.3%,但是由于人口基数大(14亿人口),故绝对病例数庞大^[3]。据全球疾病负担数据,偏头痛病例数和残疾所致的健康寿命损失年自1990年至2017年增长30%^[4];偏头痛患病率与性别和年龄相关,高峰发病年龄35~39岁,儿童、青少年和老年人患病率相对较低^[5];女性与男性比例为3:1^[4]。来自美国的健康调查数据显示,偏头痛和严重头痛在社会经济地位较低的人

群中更常见^[6]。我国各地区的年龄标准化偏头痛患病率存有差异,2017年黑龙江省、福建省和上海市的年龄标准化偏头痛患病率最高,黑龙江省、上海市和澳门特别行政区的年龄标准化偏头痛残疾所致的健康寿命损失年最高,提示偏头痛与社会经济发展无直接联系^[1]。

二、偏头痛疾病负担

1. 偏头痛对个人生活的总体影响 大多数相关临床研究采用偏头痛残疾程度评价问卷(MIDAS)、头痛影响测验-6(HIT-6)、生活质量(QoL)、偏头痛特异性生活质量评估(MSQ)等评估工具。一项来自土耳其的研究显示,与非头痛和紧张型头痛患者相比,偏头痛患者存在更高的病残风险和更低的生活质量,且头痛发作频率较高者健康状况更差^[7]。一项对欧洲国家卫生和健康调查数据的横断面研究显示,与无偏头痛患者相比,平均每月头痛发作时间4天的偏头痛患者健康相关生活质量更低、医疗资源利用率更高^[8]。Martelletti等^[9]关于11 266例预防性药物治疗失败的偏头痛患者疾病负担的全球报告显示,约73.74%(8307/11 266)的患者自述偏头痛在黑暗或独处中度过一段时间(平均每月为19小时),约84.70%(9542/11 266)表示有消极观念(感觉无助、抑郁、不被理解)、睡眠困难、恐惧下次发作,约48.82%(5500/11 266)在偏头痛各阶段均感受到日常活动受限。此外,月经相关性偏头痛亦与更高的疾病负担相关^[10];同时有2种及以上共病的偏头痛患者较非共病患者有更高的病残性和更低的生活质量^[11]。以上研究均表明偏头痛对个人生活的总体影响巨大,严重降低生活质量。

2. 偏头痛对工作的影响 偏头痛患者平均每年工作当量减少3.2~89.2天,平均10.2天,主要是由于工作时生产力降低。实际上,偏头痛患者平均每年工作时间减少4.4天,而工作效率在此基础上进一步持续下降11.4天^[12]。一项针对马来西亚跨国银行员工的横断面研究显示,偏头痛患者平均日常活动和整体工作效率损失率分别为38.4%和39.9%,正常出勤工作效率损失率是偏头痛致缺勤的20倍^[13]。Raggi等^[14]采用HEADWORK问卷筛查偏头痛患者工作相关任务情况,发现女性、头痛发作频率、疼痛强度、感知生产力降低和慢性偏头痛状态均与工作困难程度相关。以上研究均提示,工作中发生偏头痛可以造成生产力的极大损失。

3. 偏头痛对家庭的负担 偏头痛对家庭的负担

随其发作频率的增加而加重。Eurolight项目显示,偏头痛不仅影响患者对子女的照顾,还使配偶之间关系紧张,且偏头痛患者的配偶也遭受工作效率和社交活动的损失^[15]。美国一项从偏头痛患者及其配偶角度评估偏头痛对家庭成员、活动和关系影响的慢性偏头痛流行病学和结果(CaMEO)调查显示,偏头痛导致的家庭负担突出表现为消极情绪后果及无法参与家庭和社会活动,且患有偏头痛的父母对子女学习成绩的关注程度以及学校参与度均较低^[16]。上述研究结果强调偏头痛对家庭的深远影响,量化家庭负担是减轻疾病负担的重要步骤。

4. 偏头痛发作间期负担 偏头痛发作期对生活质量产生不利影响,发作间期亦然。发作间期负担较常见,表现为对下次发作的担忧,以及对未来计划或活动产生不利影响的担忧^[17]。Lampl等^[18]报告6455例发作性偏头痛患者发作间期负担,发现26.00%(1678/6455)患者有发作间期症状,其中10.60%(684/6455)伴焦虑,14.79%(955/6455)生活方式改变,且发作间期症状随头痛发作频率和强度的增加而加重。

5. 偏头痛共病负担 偏头痛尤其是慢性偏头痛可伴随一系列共病。偏头痛与抑郁和焦虑之间存在较强的关联性,抑郁亦增加其转化为慢性偏头痛的风险。此外,偏头痛还常伴随其他慢性疼痛,如颈部和腰部疼痛。有先兆偏头痛(MA)患者较无先兆偏头痛(MO)患者更易出现心脑血管事件,如缺血性心脏病或缺血性卒中。偏头痛患者还易出现睡眠障碍,而睡眠障碍的存在可能导致偏头痛发作更频繁、更严重,并提示预后较差。有研究显示,睡眠障碍和打鼾是慢性偏头痛的危险因素^[19]。与发作性偏头痛相比,共病更常与慢性偏头痛相关,并可能成为慢性偏头痛的危险因素^[20]。偏头痛合并其他疾病可以使偏头痛的诊断与治疗更加复杂和棘手,严重影响患者生活质量,给家庭和社会带来极大负担。

6. 偏头痛经济负担 美国发作性偏头痛患病过程的总费用为2649美元/年,慢性偏头痛的总费用为8243美元/年,且60%~64%由直接医疗服务引起^[21]。偏头痛年直接成本由头痛发作频率决定,主要支出项目是药物,其次是专科就诊、住院、诊断检测和急诊;女性费用明显高于男性,且随年龄的增长而增加;慢性偏头痛的年直接成本是发作性偏头痛的4.8倍^[21]。一项针对多个国家医疗保健成本与

应用计划的研究显示,在为期3年的观察期内偏头痛患者平均医疗费用是非偏头痛患者的1.7倍^[22]。结果显示,与非偏头痛患者相比,偏头痛患者更易失业,且失业时间更长、间接成本更高^[23]。在欧洲,间接成本构成大多数偏头痛患者的经济负担,其中2/3归因于生产力下降^[24]。由此可见,偏头痛患者因医疗费用增加和生产力损失造成的间接成本增加,带来较严重的经济负担。

三、偏头痛预防与治疗策略

偏头痛患病率较高,疾病负担不断增加,其规范化诊断与治疗仍存在诸多问题,如地域差异、患者及临床医师的重视程度较低、药物滥用等。在中国,有52.9%~68.6%的偏头痛患者曾咨询医师,但仅约14%的患者确诊,33%被误诊,53%未被确诊;在日本,有59.4%~71.8%的偏头痛患者从未咨询过医师,仅11.6%意识到自己有偏头痛^[25];可见偏头痛规范化诊断与治疗的地域差异明显,部分地区存在就诊率低、诊断准确率低、患者及临床医师重视较低等问题;偏头痛特异性急性期治疗药物和循证医学证据依赖的预防性药物尚未被充分应用,而非处方药的应用较普遍,导致非处方镇痛药的过度应用^[26]。因此,亟待行之有效的政策和措施出台,进一步提高患者生活质量和生产力,特别是生产力处于高峰的中青年偏头痛患者。

迄今为止,针对上述问题,国家和地方各级的应对措施十分有限,笔者呼吁,偏头痛带来的全球疾病负担应成为国家或地方政府的优先考虑事项。可以从以下几方面进行初步探索:第一,规范头痛门诊的设置及运行,合理配置医疗资源,开展头痛门诊医疗质量评价和持续改进,不断健全我国的头痛医疗服务体系,改善患者生活质量,逐步降低头痛疾病负担^[27];第二,在全国范围内对临床医护人员进行头痛的诊断与治疗培训,提高诊断准确率,推行个体化预防与治疗策略,最大程度减少共病,降低偏头痛慢性化风险,减少医疗资源的浪费;第三,对患者进行头痛知识的宣教,规范镇痛药的应用,避免发生药物过度使用性头痛(MOH)^[28]。

综上所述,偏头痛在中青年人群中的患病率极高,严重损害健康、生活质量和生产力,给家庭、工作和社会带来巨大影响,同时也是全球经济损失的重要原因。偏头痛疾病负担较重,未来需要不断健全头痛医疗服务体系等政策和措施,改善患者生活质量,切实降低疾病负担。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(二)

国际头痛疾病分类第3版

International Classification of Headache Disorders Third Edition(ICHD-III)

国际头痛协会 International Headache Society(IHS)

核DNA编码的线粒体蛋白质

nuclear encoded mitochondrial protein(NEMP)

核内包涵体 intranuclear inclusions(INIs)

琥珀酸脱氢酶 succinate dehydrogenase(SDH)

还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸

nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide-reduced(NADH)

黄体生成素 luteinizing hormone(LH)

活性氧 reactive oxygen species(ROS)

获得性免疫缺陷综合征

acquired immunodeficiency syndrome(AIDS)

肌阵挛性癫痫伴破碎红纤维

myoclonic epilepsy with ragged-red fibers(MERRF)

激光散斑血流成像技术 laser speckle flowmetry(LSF)

甲状腺转录因子-1 thyroid transcription factor-1(TTF-1)

健康相关生活质量 health-related quality of life(HRQoL)

降钙素基因相关肽 calcitonin gene-related peptide(CGRP)

GATA结合蛋白2 GATA binding protein 2(GATA2)

经颅多普勒超声 transcranial Doppler(TCD)

经食管超声心动图 transesophageal echocardiography(TEE)

经食管对比增强超声心动图

contrast transesophageal echocardiography(cTEE)

经胸超声心动图 transthoracic echocardiography(TTE)

经胸对比增强超声心动图

contrast transthoracic echocardiography(cTTE)

快速眼动睡眠期 rapid eye movement(REM)

类固醇生成因子1 steroidogenic factor 1(SF-1)

利兹依赖性问卷 Leeds Dependence Questionnaire(LDQ)

良性发作性眩晕 benign paroxysmal vertigo(BPV)

良性复发性眩晕 benign recurrent vertigo(BRV)