

# 帕金森病睡眠障碍与认知功能障碍关系研究进展

周传彬 尹雷 徐忠

**【摘要】** 睡眠障碍和认知功能障碍是帕金森病的常见非运动症状,不同类型睡眠障碍与认知功能障碍之间存在密切联系,但目前对其病理生理学机制尚不明确。本文拟对帕金森病睡眠障碍的病理生理学机制以及不同类型睡眠障碍与认知功能障碍之间的关系进行综述,以期实现对帕金森病睡眠障碍的早识别、早诊断、早干预,达到延缓认知功能减退、改善生活质量之目的。

**【关键词】** 帕金森病; 睡眠觉醒障碍; 认知障碍; 综述

## Advances in research on the association between sleep disorders and cognitive dysfunction in Parkinson's disease

ZHOU Chuan-bin, YIN Lei, XU Zhong

Department of Geriatric Neurology, First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University, Kunming 650032, Yunnan, China

Corresponding author: XU Zhong (Email: xz0702@126.com)

**【Abstract】** Sleep disorders and cognitive dysfunction are common non-motor symptoms of Parkinson's disease (PD). There is a close relationship between different sleep disorders and cognitive dysfunction. However, the pathophysiological mechanism is still unclear. This article intends to review the pathophysiological mechanism of sleep disorders in PD and the relationship between different sleep disorders and cognitive dysfunction for early identification, early diagnosis, and early intervention of sleep disorders. Based on this, we can delay cognitive decline of patients with PD and improve quality of life.

**【Key words】** Parkinson disease; Sleep wake disorders; Cognition disorders; Review

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帕金森病是临床常见的神经变性病,其运动症状主要表现为静息性震颤、运动迟缓、肌强直和姿势步态异常等,而非运动症状(NMS)大多早在临床确诊之前即已存在,主要包括精神异常、感觉异常、睡眠障碍和自主神经功能障碍、认知功能障碍等。研究显示,高达98%的帕金森病患者至少存在1种非运动症状,其中以睡眠障碍最为常见<sup>[1]</sup>,如失眠、白天过度嗜睡(EDS)、不宁腿综合征(RLS)、快速眼

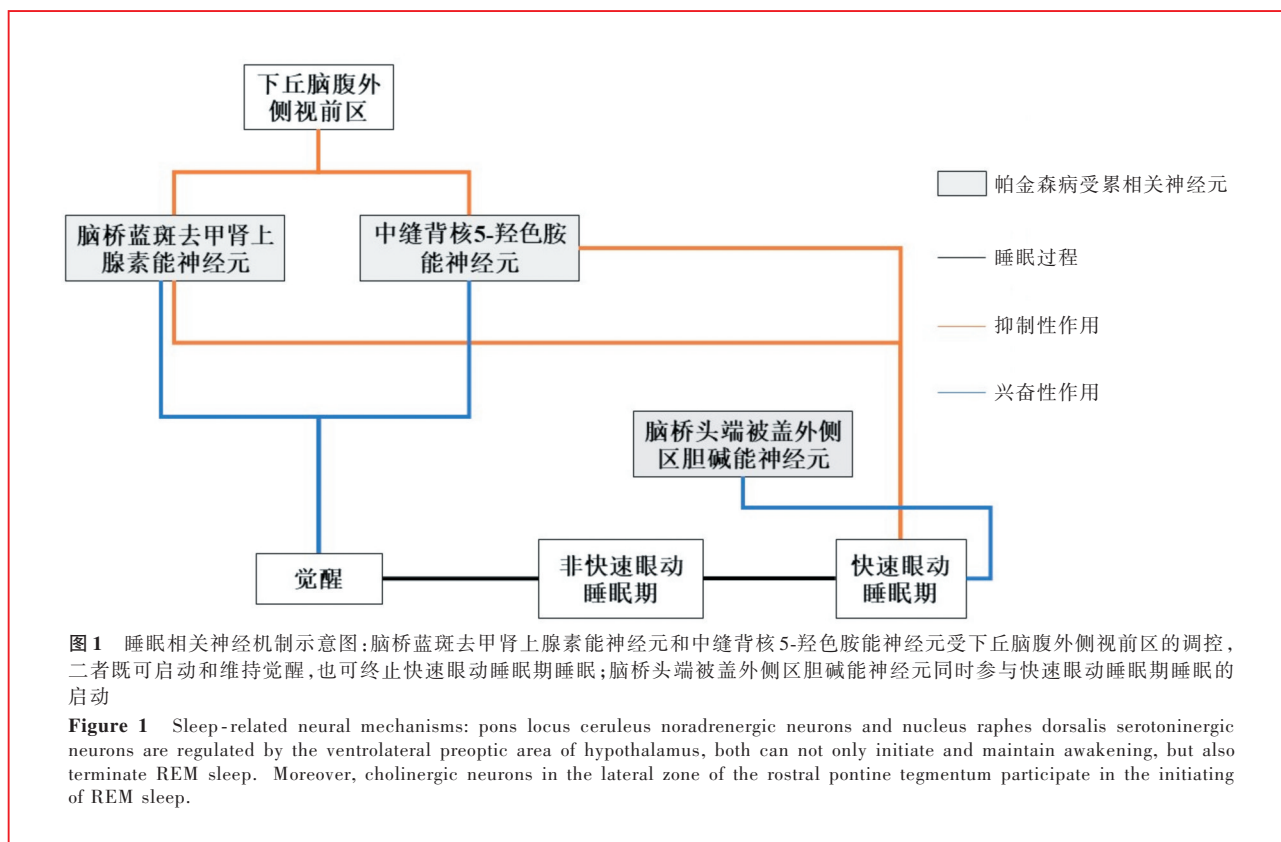
动睡眠期行为障碍(RBD)或睡眠相关呼吸障碍(SBD)等,后者以阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(OSA)为主。帕金森病睡眠障碍患病率为64.1%~73.7%<sup>[2]</sup>,其中,失眠占20%~80%、白天过度嗜睡占20%~60%、不宁腿综合征占3%~21.3%、快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍占39%~46%、睡眠相关呼吸障碍占15%~76%<sup>[3]</sup>,提示睡眠障碍作为帕金森病的最常见非运动症状之一,可显著影响患者生活质量。近年越来越多的研究显示,帕金森病睡眠障碍与认知功能存在相关性<sup>[4-6]</sup>。因此,早期识别帕金森病睡眠障碍并有效干预,可以延缓认知功能障碍的发生发展,提高患者生活质量。基于此,本文拟针对帕金森病睡眠障碍的病理生理学机制以及不同类型睡眠障碍与认知功能之间的关系进行综述,以期为临床提供参考。

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作者单位:650032 昆明医科大学第一附属医院老年神经内科

通讯作者:徐忠,Email: xz0702@126.com



### 一、帕金森病睡眠障碍病理生理学机制

中脑黑质致密部(SNC)多巴胺能神经元缺失是帕金森病的主要病理改变,在此基础上 Braak 等<sup>[7]</sup>将其分为6期:病变始于延髓迷走神经背核和嗅觉系统(1期),随后累及脑桥蓝斑、延髓巨细胞网状核和中缝核(2期),后进展至中脑黑质、脑桥核、基底前脑和杏仁核(3期),经边缘系统、丘脑和颞叶皮质(4期),最终到达新皮质(5~6期);其中,2期受累的解剖结构与睡眠障碍密切相关,而3~4期逐渐显现出典型的运动症状,此与睡眠障碍可发生于帕金森病运动症状前期阶段相吻合。下丘脑在睡眠周期中起重要作用,下丘脑腹外侧视前区存在睡眠相关神经元,其发出的纤维可投射至多个觉醒相关神经元,包括脑桥蓝斑去甲肾上腺素能神经元和中缝背核5-羟色胺能神经元,通过释放 $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸(GABA)对促觉醒活动产生抑制,使觉醒向睡眠转化,产生非快速眼动睡眠期(NREM)睡眠。觉醒相关脑桥蓝斑去甲肾上腺素能神经元和中缝背核5-羟色胺能神经元也可以同时终止快速眼动睡眠期(REM)睡眠,故二者被统称为快速眼动睡眠期关闭(REM-off)神经元;而脑桥头端被盖外侧区胆碱能神经元对快速眼动睡眠期睡眠的启动具有重要作用,

称为快速眼动睡眠期启动(REM-on)神经元,该神经元不仅可以使脑电波呈现去同步化快波,还可以激活脑桥网状结构、外侧膝状体和枕叶皮质,产生脑桥-外侧膝状体-枕叶锋电位(PGO spike)。PGO锋电位既可以通过传出纤维兴奋延髓巨细胞网状核,经脊髓腹外侧网状脊髓束兴奋脊髓抑制性神经元,引起四肢肌肉松弛,也可通过视觉中枢产生快速眼动,REM-on神经元及相关神经回路的退行性变可使其对脊髓运动神经元的抑制作用减弱,导致快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍<sup>[8]</sup>。研究显示,中缝背核5-羟色胺能神经元变性可发生于帕金森病早期<sup>[9]</sup>,且经对神经黑色素敏感的MRI检查发现<sup>[10]</sup>,帕金森病早期蓝斑去甲肾上腺素能神经元明显缺失,提示帕金森病患者可能因上述神经元变性或缺失而出现觉醒障碍,导致白天过度嗜睡,以及快速眼动睡眠期和非快速眼动睡眠期睡眠结构的破坏而失眠、睡眠异态和幻觉(图1)。

### 二、帕金森病睡眠障碍与认知功能的相关性

1. 帕金森病睡眠障碍与认知功能之间的关系  
 研究显示,有20%~70%的帕金森病患者存在轻度认知损害(MCI)<sup>[11]</sup>,24%~31%进展为痴呆<sup>[12]</sup>。良好的睡眠对于维持正常认知功能至关重要,有利

于巩固陈述性记忆和内隐记忆<sup>[13-14]</sup>。Meta 分析显示,帕金森病患者睡眠时间短和睡眠质量差可以影响多个认知域<sup>[6]</sup>,且无法有效巩固早期帕金森病患者的内隐记忆<sup>[15]</sup>。结合泌尿系统症状、疼痛、抑郁等帕金森病非运动症状易造成睡眠中断和睡眠异态,提示上述症状可能是帕金森病认知功能下降的重要因素。

2. 不同类型帕金森病睡眠障碍与认知功能之间的关系 (1)失眠:失眠患者存在记忆力、注意力和执行功能等认知域损害表现<sup>[16]</sup>。但针对帕金森病失眠与认知功能的关系研究较少。Muslimovic 等<sup>[17]</sup>发现,认知功能障碍在初诊帕金森病患者中较常见,且主要集中于记忆力和执行功能等认知域,提示帕金森病失眠与早期认知功能障碍之间具有相似的认知域损害,加之失眠常见于帕金森病早期,进一步提示失眠可能是帕金森病早期认知功能障碍的重要预测因素。Nofzinger 等<sup>[18]</sup>的研究显示,与正常对照者相比,失眠患者从清醒到非快速眼动睡眠期睡眠的过程中,促进觉醒区域(包括上行网状激活系统、下丘脑和丘脑)葡萄糖代谢降低的程度更显著,同时在认知功能相关脑区(包括杏仁核、海马体部、岛叶皮质、前扣带回和前额皮质)也观察到类似现象,提示失眠与认知相关脑区之间存在密切联系。(2)白天过度嗜睡:Simuni 等<sup>[19]</sup>的病例对照研究显示,伴与不伴白天过度嗜睡的帕金森病患者认知功能无明显差异,且二者认知功能随时间的进展亦无明显差异<sup>[20]</sup>。但近期报告的一项 Meta 分析表明,与不伴白天过度嗜睡的帕金森病患者相比,伴白天过度嗜睡者总体认知功能下降,尤其体现在注意力和工作记忆等认知域<sup>[6]</sup>。Jester 等<sup>[21]</sup>认为,伴白天过度嗜睡的帕金森病患者存在执行功能、信息处理速度等认知域损害,提示通过对白天过度嗜睡进行干预可以改善其认知功能。研究显示,帕金森病患者尾状核多巴胺能神经元缺失与白天过度嗜睡相关<sup>[6]</sup>,亦可导致帕金森病认知功能障碍<sup>[22]</sup>,提示白天过度嗜睡可能通过尾状核多巴胺能神经元与认知功能产生联系。(3)不宁腿综合征:不宁腿综合征与认知功能是否有相关性尚存争议。Rist 等<sup>[23]</sup>基于法国第戎三城研究中心收集的 2070 例老年受试者(不宁腿综合征和认知功能资料完整)的横断面研究并未发现不宁腿综合征与认知功能障碍之间存在关联。国内 Li 等<sup>[24]</sup>认为,特发性不宁腿综合征可以引起认知功能障碍,主要表现为执行功能和

视空间能力障碍。目前关于帕金森病不宁腿综合征与认知功能的关系研究较少。Cederberg 等<sup>[25]</sup>发现,与不伴不宁腿综合征的帕金森病患者相比,伴不宁腿综合征的患者存在更严重的认知功能障碍,并认为炎症反应可能是二者之间的潜在作用机制。帕金森病患者促炎性因子水平升高,这些细胞因子与帕金森病认知功能障碍相关<sup>[26]</sup>,而炎症反应亦为不宁腿综合征的病理生理学机制<sup>[27]</sup>,提示不宁腿综合征和认知功能障碍可能是炎症反应的共同结果;此外,不宁腿综合征与帕金森病之间的潜在作用机制可能与多巴胺能和非多巴胺能系统有关,非多巴胺能系统中肾上腺素能系统占据重要地位<sup>[28]</sup>,肾上腺素能系统对维持正常认知功能也发挥至关重要的作用<sup>[29]</sup>,提示不宁腿综合征可能通过肾上腺素能系统与认知功能产生联系。(4)快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍:国内研究显示,特发性快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍是帕金森病的前驱症状,且可预测帕金森病进展、神经精神症状和认知功能障碍<sup>[30-31]</sup>。Meta 分析显示,伴快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍的帕金森病患者存在更广泛的认知损害以及记忆力、执行功能、注意力/工作记忆、语言功能和视空间能力等认知域损害<sup>[6]</sup>。与快速眼动睡眠期肌张力降低相关的脑干神经网络异常是快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍的潜在病理生理学机制,受损的脑干网状结构投射至大脑皮质并调节其神经活动,导致认知功能障碍<sup>[32]</sup>。帕金森病脑代谢研究显示,与无轻度认知损害的帕金森病患者相比,轻度认知损害患者前额叶和顶叶灌注降低,脑干-小脑灌注升高<sup>[33]</sup>;快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍患者脑干、纹状体和皮质亦存在相似区域的脑灌注异常<sup>[34]</sup>,提示二者具有相似的葡萄糖代谢变化。从神经病理学角度进行分析,伴快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍的帕金森病患者脑组织 $\alpha$ -突触核蛋白( $\alpha$ -Syn)和 $\beta$ -淀粉样蛋白(A $\beta$ )沉积范围较广、程度较高,导致认知功能障碍的风险增加<sup>[35]</sup>。此外,不同神经递质参与其中,例如 Meynert 核和脚桥核发出神经纤维到达大脑皮质,二者是大脑皮质胆碱能递质的主要来源,对认知功能的维持具有重要作用。帕金森病患者 Meynert 核和脚桥核均发生明显的退行性变,故其快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍的发生与新皮质、边缘系统和丘脑相对失胆碱能神经元相关<sup>[36]</sup>,提示胆碱能系统异常参与了帕金森病认知功能障碍和快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍的发生。去甲肾上腺素能系统亦在其中扮演重要角色,随着脑组



织  $\alpha$ -Syn 沉积, 帕金森病早期 (Braak 分期 2 期) 蓝斑去甲肾上腺素能黑色素细胞逐渐受累。对神经黑色素敏感的 MRI 和  $^{11}\text{C}$ -MeNER PET 研究显示, 与不伴快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍的帕金森病患者相比, 伴快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍的患者蓝斑黑色素相关信号及  $^{11}\text{C}$ -MeNER (去甲肾上腺素转运蛋白标志物) 结合率降低, 鉴于  $^{11}\text{C}$ -MeNER 结合率降低与脑电图减慢、认知功能障碍和直立性低血压 (OH) 相关, 进一步提示帕金森病患者去甲肾上腺素能系统功能降低与快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍和认知功能下降有关<sup>[37]</sup>。但多巴胺能系统在二者中的作用仍存争议, 尚需进一步研究。(5) 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停: 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停患者发生认知功能障碍的潜在机制尚不清楚。近期研究显示, 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停可导致间歇性低氧血症以及睡眠宏观和微观结构改变, 二者共同作用造成神经发生减少、突触可塑性降低、灰白质结构改变、脑网络改变、 $\text{A}\beta$  沉积和 tau 蛋白过磷酸化, 从而引起认知功能障碍<sup>[38]</sup>。既往研究显示, 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停并不导致更严重的帕金森病非运动症状<sup>[39]</sup>。近期研究显示, 与不伴阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停帕金森病患者相比, 伴阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停的患者简易智能状态检查量表 (MMSE) 和蒙特利尔认知评价量表 (MoCA) 评分更低<sup>[40]</sup>, 主要累及视空间和执行功能等认知域<sup>[41]</sup>; 同时, 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停患者存在与认知功能障碍相关的脑结构改变, 包括前扣带回、小脑、颞叶、额叶和顶叶灰质减少<sup>[42]</sup>。治疗方面, 伴阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停的帕金森病患者采用持续气道正压通气 (CPAP) 治疗 12 个月后, 总体认知功能有所提高<sup>[43]</sup>。

综上所述, 睡眠障碍和认知功能障碍是帕金森病常见的非运动症状, 不同类型睡眠障碍与认知功能障碍之间密切相关, 可导致不同认知域损害, 然而其病理生理学机制尚不明确, 有待更深入的研究阐明二者之间的关系。帕金森病睡眠障碍作为认知功能障碍的重要影响因素和预测因素, 医护人员应对其加以重视, 以期早识别、早诊断、早干预, 从而延缓帕金森病患者认知功能下降速度, 改善其生活质量。

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