

睡眠障碍对脑血管病的影响

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【摘要】 睡眠是机体调整并恢复正常生理功能的重要过程,睡眠障碍可增加脑血管病风险。本文概述临床常见睡眠障碍亚型对脑血管病的影响及其作用机制,为脑血管病的预防与治疗提供新的靶点。

【关键词】 睡眠觉醒障碍; 脑血管障碍; 综述

Impact of sleep disorders on cerebrovascular diseases

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【Abstract】 Sleep is an important process for the body to adjust and restore normal physiological functions. Sleep disorders can increase the risk of cerebrovascular diseases. This article reviews the effects of common sleep disorders subtypes on cerebrovascular diseases in order to provide a new target for the prevention and treatment of cerebrovascular diseases.

【Key words】 Sleep wake disorders; Cerebrovascular disorders; Review

Conflicts of interest: none declared

睡眠是机体调整并恢复正常生理功能的重要过程,随着生活节奏加快、社会压力增大,睡眠时间减少和睡眠质量下降严重危害人类身心健康。睡眠障碍国际分类第3版(ICSD-3)将睡眠障碍分为失眠、睡眠呼吸障碍(SBD)、中枢性睡眠过度、昼夜节律性睡眠障碍、异态睡眠、睡眠相关运动障碍及其他睡眠障碍^[1]。脑血管病亦是严重危害人类健康的重大疾病,越来越多的证据表明,睡眠障碍可增加脑血管病风险^[2]。本文概述临床常见睡眠障碍亚型对脑血管病的影响及其作用机制,以期为脑血管病的预防与治疗提供新的靶点。

一、失眠和睡眠时间对脑血管病影响

失眠是临床最常见的睡眠障碍,各年龄阶段均可发病,是脑卒中的主要危险因素,睡眠时间减少、睡眠质量下降均可增加脑卒中风险^[3]。国内一项大样本队列研究显示,失眠是心血管病和缺血性卒中的主要危险因素^[4]。入睡困难、睡眠维持困难、非恢

复性睡眠可增加首次心脑血管病风险,但并未发现早醒与疾病风险相关^[5]。失眠还可增加首次脑卒中患者死亡风险^[6],使脑卒中患者康复治疗预后欠佳,特别是平衡和行走能力^[7]。睡眠时间过长(≥ 8 h/d)或者过短(≤ 5 h/d)均可以增加脑卒中发生率和病死率^[8]。平均睡眠时间 ≤ 6 h/d可增加大动脉粥样硬化(LAA)型缺血性卒中风险,而与其他缺血性卒中类型无关^[9];平均睡眠时间 < 7 h/d可增加出血性卒中风险;平均睡眠时间 ≥ 9 h/d可增加所有类型脑卒中风险^[10]。失眠伴短睡眠时间患者存在躯体过度觉醒,使心血管病发生率和病死率显著增加^[11]。一项基于健康人群的研究显示,与午睡时间 ≤ 30 min/d者相比,午睡时间 > 90 min/d者脑卒中风险增加;与每日睡眠时间7~9小时者相比,每日睡眠时间保持9小时以上或由7~9小时增至9小时以上者脑卒中风险增加^[12]。失眠增加脑卒中风险的病理生理学机制主要为促进高血压、糖尿病、动脉粥样硬化、肥胖的发生,增加脑卒中风险^[13];引起交感神经及下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺(HPA)轴过度激活、内皮功能紊乱及肾素-血管紧张素-醛固酮系统激活^[14],导致高血压、高血糖等,增加脑卒中风险;影响炎症因子表

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达变化,导致免疫系统功能紊乱,引起动脉粥样硬化等,增加心脑血管病风险。

二、睡眠呼吸障碍对脑血管病影响

睡眠呼吸障碍包括阻塞性睡眠呼吸障碍、中枢性睡眠呼吸障碍及混合性睡眠呼吸障碍^[15]。阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)是脑卒中的重要危险因素^[16],持续气道正压通气(CPAP)时间>4 h/晚可使 OSAHS 患者心脑血管病风险显著降低^[17];而 OSAHS 患者脑白质高信号风险增加,进一步分层分析显示,轻度 OSAHS 患者并发脑白质高信号的比值比(OR)为 1.700、中重度患者为 3.900、重度患者为 4.300^[18],且重度患者脑白质病变程度更严重^[19]。缺血性卒中合并 OSAHS 患者病死率显著增加,予以双相气道正压通气可降低病死率^[20],因此规范治疗 OSAHS 对共病患者具有重要意义。OSAHS 影响脑卒中发生与转归的作用机制复杂^[21]:(1)睡眠期呼吸暂停-恢复周期可导致低氧-复氧循环、二氧化碳分压(PaCO₂)变化、觉醒、交感神经系统激活,引起氧化应激反应、炎性介质释放,上调血管内皮细胞相关黏附分子表达,使血管活性因子和炎性因子水平升高,导致血液高凝状态和血管内皮功能障碍。(2)脑血流动力学改变加重急性缺血性卒中的缺血半暗带区损伤。(3)OSAHS 是房颤的重要危险因素,可引起心源性卒中。(4)OSAHS 可引发或加重脑卒中危险因素,如高血压、高脂血症、糖代谢紊乱、心脏病等,间接影响脑卒中的发生与转归,积极治疗 OSAHS 相关高血压后,脑卒中、心力衰竭、缺血性心脏病和心血管病病死率分别降低 13%、13%、8% 和 5%。(5)对于合并 OSAHS 的卵圆孔未闭(PFO)患者,除上述 4 种作用机制外,右向左分流致反常栓塞是脑卒中的另一潜在机制。

三、昼夜节律障碍对脑血管病影响

倒班工作、电磁波、人造光可引起褪黑素分泌节律紊乱,褪黑素分泌节律紊乱、饮食不规律、昼夜节律相关基因表达异常可引起昼夜节律或生物节律紊乱^[22],增加脑血管病风险。一项基于护士人群为期 16 年的随访研究显示,轮班时间每增加 5 年,缺血性卒中风险增加 4%^[23]。动物实验显示,昼夜节律紊乱模型小鼠外周血和脑组织促炎因子水平升高;此外,结扎大脑中动脉构建缺血性卒中模型,昼夜节律紊乱模型鼠脑中病死率、梗死灶体积、运动感觉障碍程度更高,结局更差^[24-25]。褪黑素具有下调急性缺血性卒中患者缺血期内质网应激水

平、促进再灌注期难治性应激颗粒分解的作用,为脑血管内皮细胞提供双重保护作用^[26],有助于改善患者预后^[27]。生物钟基因广泛表达于心脑血管系统^[28],生物节律紊乱可干扰生物钟基因表达^[29],并通过血管内皮损伤^[30]、炎症反应^[31]、心血管参数变化失节律^[32]等促进心脑血管病的发生发展,导致预后不良^[13]。

四、快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍对脑血管病影响

快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍(RBD)可增加脑血管病风险。基于问卷调查纳入的很可能的(probable)快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍患者 3 年随访期间脑卒中风险增加,考虑可能是由于快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍常合并自主神经功能障碍,血压波动导致动脉硬化,引起缺血性卒中;此外,快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍相关 α -突触核蛋白(α -Syn)沉积可能与脑淀粉样血管病(CAA)相关,导致脑出血尤其是脑叶出血,但该项研究纳入的是很可能的快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍患者,尚待临床确定的(definite)快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍患者进一步验证该结论^[33]。

五、睡眠相关运动障碍对脑血管病影响

不宁腿综合征(RLS)和周期性肢体运动障碍(PLMD)是临床常见的两种睡眠相关运动障碍,二者既可单独发病又可共病,均可增加脑血管病风险。不宁腿综合征可导致脑卒中风险增加^[34];周期性肢体运动障碍患者夜间血压升高^[35],针对其睡眠障碍治疗后血压明显改善,脑血管病风险降低^[36]。全基因组关联分析(GWAS)发现,周期性肢体运动障碍与失眠、脑卒中和不宁腿综合征存在相似的基因易感性,提示周期性肢体运动障碍患者脑卒中风险增加可能与二者相似的基因背景有关,且不宁腿综合征可能是周期性肢体运动障碍的病因之一^[37]。睡眠相关运动障碍增加脑血管病风险的作用机制为,睡眠相关运动障碍导致夜间睡眠时间减少、睡眠质量下降、微觉醒增多、深睡眠减少,激活交感神经系统,使血压波动,引起高血压、脑卒中等,其中部分不宁腿综合征患者铁离子和多巴胺缺乏,亦激活交感神经系统^[38];睡眠相关运动障碍与脑血管病的基因背景存在部分重叠,导致睡眠相关运动障碍患者脑血管病风险较高,但尚待进一步证实。

六、发作性睡病对脑血管病影响

目前关于发作性睡病患者的脑血管病风险尚未见诸报道,但发作性睡病与脑血管病危险因素密切相关,发作性睡病患者肥胖、高血压、糖尿病、血

脂异常的发生率显著高于健康人群^[39];与发作性睡眠 2 型(NT2)和特发性嗜睡症患者相比,发作性睡眠 1 型(NT1)患者体重指数、代谢综合征相关疾病患病率显著增加,其中体重指数是 NT1 和 NT2 患者代谢综合征相关疾病的共同危险因素^[40],因此认为,发作性睡眠可能通过引发脑血管病危险因素而促使脑卒中的发生发展。

综上所述,睡眠障碍与脑血管病密切相关,良好的睡眠状态和睡眠习惯有助于预防脑血管病的发生,延缓疾病进展,改善患者预后。睡眠障碍有望成为脑血管病一级和二级预防的新靶点。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(一)

- 阿尔茨海默病 Alzheimer's disease(AD)
- γ -氨基丁酸 γ -aminobutyric acid(GABA)
- γ -氨基丁酸受体 γ -aminobutyric acid receptor(GABAR)
- 白细胞介素-6 interleukin-6(IL-6)
- 背外侧被盖核 laterodorsal tegmental nucleus(LDT)
- 本顿线方向测验
Benton's Judgment of Line Orientation(JLO)
- 表皮生长因子受体 epidermal growth factor receptor(EGFR)
- 丙二醛 malondialdehyde(MDA)
- 丙酮酸激酶 M2 pyruvate kinase M2(PKM2)
- 哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白
mammalian target of rapamycin(mTOR)
- 不宁腿综合征 restless legs syndrome(RLS)
- 差异基因分析 differential expression analysis(DEG)
- 长时程增强 long-term potentiation(LTP)
- 超敏 C-反应蛋白
high-sensitivity C-reactive protein(hs-CRP)
- 超氧化物歧化酶 superoxide dismutase(SOD)
- 沉默信息调节因子 1 silent information regulator 1(SIRT1)
- 持续气道正压通气
continuous positive airway pressure(CPAP)
- 传递函数分析 transfer function analysis(TFA)
- 创伤后应激障碍 posttraumatic stress disorder(PTSD)
- 词语流畅性测验 Verbal Fluency Test(VFT)
- 刺激控制疗法 stimulus control therapy(SCT)
- 促甲状腺激素受体
thyroid stimulating hormone receptor(TSHR)
- 促肾上腺皮质激素 adrenocorticotrophic hormone(ACTH)
- 促肾上腺皮质激素释放激素
corticotropin-releasing hormone(CRH)
- 促肾上腺皮质激素释放因子
corticotropin-releasing factor(CRF)
- 大动脉粥样硬化 large artery atherosclerosis(LAA)
- 胆碱乙酰转移酶 choline acetyltransferase(ChAT)
- 蛋白激酶 A protein kinase A(PKA)
- 蛋白磷酸酶 2A protein phosphatase 2A(PP2A)
- 低密度脂蛋白 low-density lipoprotein(LDL)
- 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇
low-density lipoprotein cholesterol(LDL-C)
- 第二代测序技术 next-generation sequencing(NGS)
- 电压门控性钙离子通道
voltage-gated calcium channel(VGCC)
- β -淀粉样蛋白 amyloid β -protein(A β)
- 淀粉样前体蛋白 β 位点剪切酶-1
 β -site amyloid precursor protein cleaving enzyme 1
(BACE-1)