

· 睡眠障碍 ·

帕金森病患者血清胆红素与睡眠障碍相关分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨帕金森病患者血清胆红素与睡眠障碍的相关性。**方法** 纳入2021年10月至2022年10月河南省人民医院收治的79例帕金森病患者以及性别、年龄相匹配的77例对照者,采用统一帕金森病评价量表第三部分(UPDRSⅢ)评价运动症状、改良Hoehn-Yahr分期评价疾病严重程度、快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍问卷香港版(RBDQ-HK)评价快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍严重程度、匹兹堡睡眠质量指数(PSQI)评价睡眠质量、Epworth嗜睡量表(ESS)评价日间过度思睡,测定血清总胆红素、间接胆红素和直接胆红素水平。**结果** 根据改良Hoehn-Yahr分期分为早期帕金森病组(47例)和中晚期帕金森病组(32例),两组总胆红素($Z = 4.988, P = 0.000; Z = 3.917, P = 0.000$)、间接胆红素($Z = 4.860, P = 0.000; Z = 3.827, P = 0.000$)、直接胆红素($Z = 4.054, P = 0.000; Z = 3.468, P = 0.002$)均低于对照组。相关分析结果显示,帕金森病患者血清总胆红素与PSQI评分($r = -0.310, P = 0.006$)和ESS评分($r = -0.254, P = 0.027$)呈负相关关系;间接胆红素与PSQI评分呈负相关关系($r = -0.284, P = 0.013$);直接胆红素与RBDQ-HK评分($r = -0.244, P = 0.034$)、PSQI评分($r = -0.288, P = 0.012$)和ESS评分($r = -0.295, P = 0.010$)呈负相关。**结论** 帕金森病患者血清胆红素水平降低,推测其可能是帕金森病的潜在发病机制,且胆红素水平越低、帕金森病患者睡眠障碍越严重。

【关键词】 帕金森病; 睡眠觉醒障碍; 胆红素

Correlation analysis of serum bilirubin and sleep disorders in patients with Parkinson's disease

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore correlation between serum bilirubin and sleep disorders in Parkinson's disease (PD) patients. **Methods** Total 79 PD cases from He'nan Provincial People's Hospital, and 77 age and sex matched controls were recruited from October 2021 to October 2022. The Unified Parkinson Disease Rating Scale Ⅲ (UPDRS Ⅲ) was used to evaluate motor symptoms, modified Hoehn-Yahr staging was used to evaluate disease severity, Rapid Eye Movement Sleep Behavior Disorder Questionnaire-Hong Kong (RBDQ-HK) was used to access the severity of rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder (RBD), Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) was used to access the sleep quality, and Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS) was used to access the occurrence of excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS). The levels of serum total bilirubin (TBIL), indirect bilirubin (IBIL) and direct bilirubin (DBIL) were measured. **Results** Seventy-nine PD patients were divided into the early PD group ($n = 47$) and middle-late PD group ($n = 32$). The levels of TBIL ($Z = 4.988, P = 0.000; Z = 3.917, P = 0.000$), IBIL ($Z = 4.860, P = 0.000; Z = 3.827, P = 0.000$) and DBIL ($Z = 4.054, P = 0.000; Z = 3.468, P = 0.002$) in the early PD group and middle-late PD group were lower than those in the control group. Correlation analysis showed serum TBIL levels were negatively correlated with PSQI score ($r = -0.310, P = 0.006$) and ESS score ($r = -0.254, P = 0.027$), serum IBIL levels were negatively correlated with PSQI score ($r = -0.284, P = 0.013$), serum DBIL levels were negatively correlated with RBDQ-HK score ($r = -0.244, P = 0.034$), PSQI score ($r = -0.288, P = 0.012$) and ESS score ($r = -0.295, P = 0.010$). **Conclusions** Serum bilirubin in PD patients were lower than those in

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the control group inferring that a decrease in serum bilirubin might be a potential mechanism for the occurrence of PD. The lower serum bilirubin was, the more severe sleep disorders in PD patients were.

【Key words】 Parkinson disease; Sleep wake disorders; Bilirubin

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帕金森病是临床常见的神经系统变性疾病,主要病理改变为黑质多巴胺能神经元变性坏死,除运动迟缓、肌张力增高和静止性震颤等运动症状外,还表现为睡眠障碍、感觉异常、自主神经功能障碍、精神障碍等非运动症状^[1]。有60%~98%的帕金森病患者存在睡眠障碍,甚至约60%患者出现明显运动症状之前即存在睡眠障碍^[2]。已证实氧化应激在帕金森病的发生发展中发挥重要作用,活性氧通过脂质过氧化、蛋白质氧化和DNA氧化损伤黑质^[3]。胆红素是体内唯一内源性脂溶性抗氧化剂^[4],低水平胆红素可降低机体抵抗氧化应激和清除氧自由基的能力,这可能是导致帕金森病多巴胺能神经元退行性变的重要原因^[5];睡眠剥夺(SD)亦可增强神经系统氧化应激,与帕金森病的发生密切相关^[6]。既往研究发现,胆红素水平越低、失眠越严重^[7],但鲜见帕金森患者胆红素水平与睡眠障碍的相关性研究。本研究以河南省人民医院近2年诊断与治疗的帕金森病患者为研究对象,测定血清胆红素并进行睡眠量表评价,探讨二者之间的相关性,以为帕金森病治疗和发病机制研究提供依据。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 帕金森病组 选择于2021年10月至2022年10月在我院神经内科住院治疗的帕金森病患者共79例,所有患者均符合《中国帕金森病的诊断标准(2016版)》^[8]临床确定的(definite)和很可能的(probable)帕金森病诊断标准,并正在接受抗帕金森病药物治疗;排除继发性帕金森综合征、帕金森叠加综合征等非原发性帕金森病,正在服用镇静催眠药物等影响睡眠的药物,近期服用甲氨蝶呤、异烟肼等影响胆红素代谢的药物,既往行脑部手术,合并脑血管病、脑炎、颅脑创伤及严重心、肺、肝、胆、胰腺、肾等重要脏器功能障碍的患者。男性42例,女性37例;年龄42~85岁,平均(63.50 ± 9.00)岁;病程0.50~13.00年,中位病程4(2,6)年;受教育程度

0~16年,中位值9(6,12)年;左旋多巴日等效剂量(LEDD)为0~1733 mg,中位值425(350,640) mg;既往合并高血压占31.65%(25/79)、糖尿病占15.19%(12/79)、冠心病占10.13%(8/79)、高脂血症占25.32%(20/79),吸烟占15.19%(12/79)、饮酒占17.72%(14/79)。

2. 对照组 同期从我院神经内科病房招募性别、年龄与帕金森病组相匹配的77例受试者作为对照组,无神经系统变性疾病或精神疾病病史,头部MRI未见明显异常,无胆红素代谢相关疾病。男性39例,女性38例;年龄48~83岁,平均为(62.58 ± 8.40)岁;受教育程度0~16年,中位值9(6,12)年;既往合并高血压占33.77%(26/77)、糖尿病占20.78%(16/77)、冠心病占16.88%(13/77)、高脂血症占27.27%(21/77),吸烟占20.78%(16/77)、饮酒占22.08%(17/77)。

两组受试者一般资料比较,各项指标差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05,表1),均衡可比。本研究经河南省人民医院医学伦理委员会审核批准[审批号:(2022)伦审第(82)号],所有研究对象均对检测项目知情并签署知情同意书。

二、研究方法

1. 帕金森病运动症状和严重程度评价 由同一位经过培训的神经内科医师对帕金森病患者进行运动症状和疾病严重程度评价。(1)运动症状:采用统一帕金森病评价量表第三部分(UPDRSⅢ)评价运动症状^[9],包括语言、面部表情、肌强直、静止性震颤、姿势平衡共18项33条目,每条目评分0~4分,总评分132分,评分越高、运动症状越严重。(2)疾病严重程度:采用改良Hoehn-Yahr分期评价疾病严重程度^[10],分为1~5级,1级,仅有单侧症状;1.5级,单侧肢体合并躯干中轴症状;2级,双侧肢体症状但无平衡障碍;2.5级,轻度双侧肢体症状,后拉试验可恢复;3级,轻至中度双侧肢体症状,姿势不稳,可独立生活;4级,重度病残,但无需他人帮助可独自行走或站立;5级,需轮椅辅助或卧床,日常生活完全依

观察指标	对照组 (n=77)	帕金森病组 (n=79)	统计量值	P值
性别[例(%)]			0.099	0.753
男性	39(50.65)	42(53.16)		
女性	38(49.35)	37(46.84)		
年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$,岁)	62.58 ± 8.40	63.54 ± 9.00	0.689	0.492
受教育程度 [M(P_{25}, P_{75}),年]	9.00 (6.00, 12.00)	9.00 (6.00, 12.00)	-1.051	0.293
高血压[例(%)]	26(33.77)	25(31.65)	0.080	0.778
糖尿病[例(%)]	16(20.78)	12(15.19)	0.827	0.363
冠心病[例(%)]	13(16.88)	8(10.13)	1.528	0.216
高脂血症[例(%)]	21(27.27)	20(25.32)	0.077	0.781
吸烟[例(%)]	16(20.78)	12(15.19)	0.827	0.363
饮酒[例(%)]	17(22.08)	14(17.72)	0.465	0.495

Two - independent - sample *t* test for comparison of age, Mann-Whitney *U* test for comparison of education, and χ^2 test for comparison of others, 年龄的比较行两独立样本的*t*检验, 受教育程度的比较行Mann-Whitney *U*检验, 其余指标的比较行 χ^2 检验

赖他人帮助。分级越高、疾病越严重,其中1~2.5级为早期帕金森病、3~5级为中晚期帕金森病^[11]。

2. 睡眠评价 由同一位经过培训的神经内科医师对帕金森病患者进行睡眠评价。(1)快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍问卷香港版(RBDQ-HK)^[12]:评价快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍(RBD)严重程度,包括梦境(第1~5项和第13项)和睡眠行为(第6~12项)两部分共13项,每项从出生至现在发作情况以及近一年发作频率两方面提问,出生至现在发作情况中第1~5项和第13项回答“否”或“不知道”计为零、“是”计1分,第6~12项赋予双倍权重;近一年发作频率中第1~5项和第13项回答“无”计为零、“每年1次或数次”计1分、“每月1次或数次”计2分、“每周1~2次”计3分、“每周3次或以上”计4分,第6~12项赋予双倍权重。总评分100分,评分越高、快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍越严重,评分≥19分为很可能的快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍。(2)匹兹堡睡眠质量指数(PSQI)^[13]:评价睡眠质量,包括主观睡眠质量、入睡时间、睡眠时间、睡眠效率、睡眠障碍、应用镇静催眠药物和日间功能障碍共7项,每项评分0~3分,总评分21分,评分越高、睡眠质量越差,评分≤5分为睡眠质量好、6~10分为睡眠质量尚可、11~15分为睡眠质量一般、≥16分为睡眠质量差。(3)Epworth嗜睡量表(ESS)^[14]:评价日间过度思睡(EDS),包括坐

位阅读书刊、看电视、公共场所静坐、乘车1 h中间不休息、环境许可时午后卧床休息、坐位与他人谈话、午餐不喝酒餐后静坐、堵车时停车数分钟共8项内容,每项评分0~3分,总评分24分,评分越高、日间思睡倾向越严重,评分6~10分为存在日间思睡、11~16分为日间过度思睡、17~24分为存在日间危险性思睡。

3. 血清胆红素测定 清晨7:30~8:30空腹采集所有受试者肘静脉血6 ml,于4℃、离心半径15 cm、转速3800转/min离心15 min,取上清液。采用亚硝酸盐氧化法试剂盒(美康生物科技股份有限公司)和雅培生化分析仪(C1600型,美国Abbott公司)测定血清总胆红素和间接胆红素,再计算直接胆红素[直接胆红素($\mu\text{mol/L}$) = 总胆红素 - 间接胆红素],试剂盒检测准确度为相对偏差≤10%,精密度为批内变异系数<4%和批间相对极差<5%。

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。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。正态性检验采用Kolmogorow-Smirnov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;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*检验或Kruskal-Wallis *H*检验,两两比较行Bonferroni校正法。为进一步探究血清胆红素与睡眠障碍的相关性,将本研究数据近似看作呈正态分布,血清胆红素与睡眠评分的相关性采用Pearson相关分析和偏相关分析。以P≤0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

本研究79例帕金森患者UPDRSⅢ评分为2~99分,中位评分28(18,37)分;改良Hoehn-Yahr分期1~4级,中位值2.00(1.50,3.00)级;RBDQ-HK评分0~70分,中位评分13(0,32)分;PSQI评分1~21分,中位评分7(5,10)分;EDS评分0~116分,中位评分6(2,14)分。血清总胆红素3.30~17.90 $\mu\text{mol/L}$,中位值10.20(8.20,12.70) $\mu\text{mol/L}$;间接胆红素1.70~15.20 $\mu\text{mol/L}$,中位值7.60(6.10,9.40) $\mu\text{mol/L}$;直接胆红素0.70~4.90 $\mu\text{mol/L}$,平均(2.58±0.85) $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 。根据改良Hoehn-Yahr分期,分为早期帕金森病组(47例)和中晚期帕金森病组(32例),3组受试者血清总胆红素、间接胆红素、直接胆红素水平差异有统计学意义(均P=0.000,表2),其中,早期帕金森

病组和中晚期帕金森病组总胆红素($P = 0.000, 0.000$)、间接胆红素($P = 0.000, 0.000$)、直接胆红素($P = 0.000, 0.002$)水平均低于对照组,而早期帕金森病组与中晚期帕金森病组之间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$,表3)。

Pearson 相关分析显示,帕金森病患者血清总胆红素与 PSQI 评分($r = -0.292, P = 0.009$)和 ESS 评分($r = -0.253, P = 0.025$)呈负相关;间接胆红素与 PSQI 评分呈负相关($r = -0.262, P = 0.020$);直接胆红素与 RBDQ-HK 评分($r = -0.255, P = 0.024$)、PSQI 评分($r = -0.289, P = 0.010$)和 ESS 评分($r = -0.301, P = 0.007$)呈负相关(表4)。进一步行偏相关分析,结果显示,帕金森病患者血清总胆红素与 PSQI 评分($r = -0.310, P = 0.006$)和 ESS 评分($r = -0.254, P = 0.027$)呈负相关关系;间接胆红素与 PSQI 评分呈负相关($r = -0.284, P = 0.013$);直接胆红素与 RBDQ-HK 评分($r = -0.244, P = 0.034$)、PSQI 评分($r = -0.288, P = 0.012$)和 ESS 评分($r = -0.295, P = 0.010$)呈负相关(表5)。

讨 论

既往研究表明,氧化应激增强和线粒体功能障碍导致的多巴胺能神经元大量变性、丢失在帕金森病发生发展中发挥重要作用^[15]。尸检研究显示,帕金森病患者黑质致密部谷胱甘肽(GSH)水平降低、脂质过氧化物水平升高,而在其他脑区未见这种改变,表明黑质致密部更易受氧化应激的影响,同时缺乏抗氧化物的保护^[16]。

胆红素是体内唯一的天然脂溶性抗氧化剂,可以保护神经元、海马免受氧化应激损伤^[17]。血红蛋白可在血红素加氧酶(HO)和胆绿素还原酶的共同作用下生成间接胆红素,由肝脏中间接胆红素在尿苷二磷酸葡萄糖醛酸转移酶作用下进一步生成直接胆红素,直接胆红素和间接胆红素共同构成血清总胆红素,其中,间接胆红素占绝大部分^[18]。已知胆红素水平降低与肌萎缩侧索硬化、阿尔茨海默病和无症状性缺血性卒中等神经系统疾病风险增加相关^[19-21],且低总胆红素水平对诊断帕金森病及预测其患病率具有中度价值^[22]。通过 6-羟基多巴胺(6-OHDA)作用于人神经母细胞瘤细胞(SH-SY5Y)构建的帕金森病细胞模型发现,经胆红素预处理后可以减轻 6-OHDA 对 SH-SY5Y 细胞的损伤,减少细胞内活性氧生成,提高抗氧化物质超氧化物歧化酶

表 2 3组受试者血清胆红素水平的比较 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, $\mu\text{mol/L}$]

Table 2. Comparison of serum bilirubin among 3 groups [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$, $\mu\text{mol/L}$]

组别	例数	总胆红素	间接胆红素	直接胆红素
对照组(1)	77	12.90 (11.30, 16.15)	9.90 (8.50, 12.30)	3.20 (2.70, 3.90)
早期帕金森病组(2)	47	10.60 (7.10, 12.20)	7.60 (5.80, 9.40)	2.60 (1.90, 3.00)
中晚期帕金森病组(3)	32	9.50 (8.40, 13.28)	6.95 (6.25, 9.98)	2.45 (2.13, 3.13)
χ^2 值		30.596	29.095	21.471
P 值		0.000	0.000	0.000

表 3 3组受试者血清胆红素水平的两两比较

Table 3. Pairwise comparison of serum bilirubin among 3 groups

组间两两比	总胆红素		间接胆红素		直接胆红素	
	Z 值	P 值	Z 值	P 值	Z 值	P 值
(1):(2)	4.988	0.000	4.860	0.000	4.054	0.000
(1):(3)	3.917	0.000	3.827	0.000	3.468	0.002
(2):(3)	-0.434	1.000	-0.413	1.000	-0.927	1.000

(SOD) 和谷胱甘肽水平,提示胆红素通过调节氧化与抗氧化平衡发挥抗帕金森作用^[23]。本研究发现,无论早期帕金森病组还是中晚期帕金森病组患者血清总胆红素、直接胆红素和间接胆红素水平均低于对照组,与既往研究结果相一致^[5,24-25],推测是由于低胆红素水平可以降低机体抵抗氧化应激和清除氧自由基的能力,是导致帕金森病黑质损伤的重要因素^[5]。然而,亦有动物模型显示,帕金森病大鼠胆红素水平升高^[26],且被临床研究证实^[27-29],考虑可能是由于帕金森病患者种族、地域、环境和生活方式存在差异,合并其他疾病,纳入与排除标准不同,HO 基因多态性有关^[29-30]。多项研究发现,早期帕金森病患者血清胆红素水平高于晚期帕金森病患者^[5,27-28],推测帕金森病早期为适应黑质增强的氧化应激反应,过表达 HO-1 以短暂性调节氧化与抗氧化平衡,保护多巴胺能神经元免受氧化应激损伤;至疾病晚期,抗氧化能力降低,保护和代偿作用消失,胆红素水平随之下降^[18,28-29]。然而本研究早期帕金森病与中晚期帕金森病患者血清胆红素水平未见明显差异,考虑与样本量较小有关。

睡眠障碍是帕金森病患者常见的非运动症状,其表现形式多样,主要包括失眠、日间过度思睡、快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍等^[31]。失眠时大脑皮质兴奋性谷氨酸能递质释放,需氧量和供氧量增加,活

表4 帕金森病患者血清胆红素水平与睡眠评分的Pearson相关分析**Table 4.** Pearson correlation analysis between serum bilirubin and sleep scores

变量	总胆红素		间接胆红素		直接胆红素	
	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值
RBDQ-HK	-0.198	0.081	-0.159	0.162	-0.255	0.024
PSQI	-0.292	0.009	-0.262	0.020	-0.289	0.010
ESS	-0.253	0.025	-0.210	0.064	-0.301	0.007

RBDQ - HK, Rapid Eye Movement Sleep Behavior Disorder Questionnaire-Hong Kong, 快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍问卷香港版; PSQI, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, 因茨堡睡眠质量指数; ESS, Epworth Sleepiness Scale, Epworth嗜睡量表。The same for Table 5

表5 帕金森病患者血清胆红素水平与睡眠评分的偏相关分析**Table 5.** Partial correlation analysis of serum bilirubin and sleep scores

变量	总胆红素		间接胆红素		直接胆红素	
	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值
RBDQ-HK	-0.210	0.069	-0.177	0.126	-0.244	0.034
PSQI	-0.310	0.006	-0.284	0.013	-0.288	0.012
ESS	-0.254	0.027	-0.213	0.064	-0.295	0.010

性氧生成增多,抗氧化物质减少,氧化与抗氧化失衡^[32]。Gulec等^[33]发现,原发性失眠患者血浆抗氧化剂谷胱甘肽水平($r = -0.58, P < 0.01$)、谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶(GSH-Px)活性($r = -0.44, P < 0.05$)均与PSQI评分呈负相关。胆红素作为抗氧化剂,既往研究发现,失眠患者血清总胆红素($\beta = -0.19, P = 0.000$)和直接胆红素($\beta = -0.013, P = 0.000$)水平与失眠严重程度均呈负相关^[7]。本研究结果显示,帕金森病患者血清总胆红素、直接胆红素、间接胆红素水平均与PSQI评分呈负相关;直接胆红素水平与RBDQ-HK评分呈负相关;总胆红素、直接胆红素水平与ESS评分呈负相关,提示胆红素水平越低、帕金森病患者睡眠障碍越严重。帕金森病患者黑质多巴胺能神经元丢失,导致神经递质代谢失衡,这是引起帕金森病患者睡眠障碍的重要病理生理学基础^[34]。黑质纹状体多巴胺能神经元或背侧纹状体破坏可导致睡眠-觉醒周期异常^[35]。动物模型显示,帕金森病大鼠黑质致密部多巴胺能神经元丢失80%~90%,可导致觉醒时间增加;多巴胺能神经元丢失50%~80%,非快速眼动睡眠期(NREM)占比减少、快速眼动睡眠期(REM)占比增加^[36]。黑质致密

部多巴胺能神经元投射至丘脑-皮质回路,促进觉醒,并反馈至维持觉醒相关的脑区^[37],故日间过度思睡严重程度可能与帕金森病自身病理变化即黑质多巴胺能神经元变性坏死有关^[38]。帕金森病伴快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍患者病变范围主要累及脑干被盖区和蓝斑,帕金森病患者黑质纹状体多巴胺能缺陷导致基底节γ-氨基丁酸(GABA)能神经元异常兴奋,抑制脑干被盖区神经元电活动,使其对脊髓运动神经元的抑制作用减弱,失去快速眼动睡眠期正常的失张力状态;同时蓝斑去甲肾上腺素能神经元损伤,使快速眼动睡眠期睡眠调节异常,导致快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍^[39-40],推测胆红素水平降低使机体抗氧化应激和清除氧自由基能力减弱,引起易受氧化应激损伤的黑质多巴胺能神经元受损,进而通过多巴胺能神经元参与的神经回路导致睡眠障碍。研究显示,阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停低通气综合征(OSAHS)患者胆红素水平降低,并且随病情加重进一步降低^[41],故帕金森病患者血清胆红素水平越低、睡眠障碍越严重,也可能是由于其伴发的睡眠呼吸暂停所致。血清胆红素水平与帕金森病患者睡眠障碍呈负相关,但其具体机制尚待进一步研究。

综上所述,帕金森病患者血清胆红素水平降低,低胆红素水平可能是帕金森病的潜在发病机制,且血清胆红素水平越低、帕金森病患者睡眠障碍越严重,提示临床医师应积极控制胆红素水平,对改善帕金森病睡眠障碍具有重要意义。然而本研究采用的是睡眠相关量表而非客观检查方法评价睡眠障碍,可能存在信息偏倚;为横断面研究且样本量较小,可能存在选择偏倚。未来尚待进一步扩大样本量,联合多导睡眠图(PSG)监测客观睡眠结构参数,并进行长期随访,阐明帕金森病患者血清胆红素在不同疾病时期的表达变化及其与睡眠障碍的相关性机制。

利益冲突 无

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(本文编辑:柏钰)

· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(六)

细胞核酸结合蛋白

cellular nucleic acid binding protein(CNBP)

细胞间黏附分子 intercellular adhesion molecular(ICAM)

T细胞受体 T cell receptor(TCR)

细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶5

cyclin-dependent kinase 5(CDK5)

下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺 hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal(HPA)

下丘脑室旁核 paraventricular nucleus(PVN)

下丘脑外侧区 lateral hypothalamic area(LHA)

先天性副肌强直 paramyotonia congenita(PC)

先天性肌强直 myotonia congenita(MC)

纤维母细胞生长因子受体3

fibroblast growth factor receptor 3(FGFR3)

线粒体通透性转换孔

mitochondrial permeability transition pore(MPTP)

腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶

adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase(AMPK)

小干扰RNA small interference RNA(siRNA)

心肺耦合 cardiopulmonary coupling(CPC)

心率变异性 heart rate variability(HRV)

信号转导与转录激活因子3

signal transducer and activator of transcription 3(STAT3)

选择性5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂

selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor(SSRI)

选择性5-羟色胺和去甲肾上腺素再摄取抑制剂

selective serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SSNRI)

血红素加氧酶 heme oxygenase(HO)

血红素加氧酶-1 heme oxygenase-1(HO-1)

血小板源性生长因子受体- α platelet-derived growth factor receptor- α (PDGFR- α)

循环交替模式 cyclic alternating pattern(CAP)

Toll样受体4 Toll-like receptor 4(TLR4)

夜间多导睡眠图 nocturnal polysomnography(nPSG)

一氧化氮合酶 nitric oxide synthase(NOS)

胰岛素样生长因子-1 insulin-like growth factor-1(IGF-1)

乙酰胆碱 acetylcholine(ACh)

乙酰胆碱酯酶 acetylcholinesterase(AChE)

N1-乙酰基-N2-甲酰-5-甲氧基尿胺

N1-acetyl-N2-fomyl-5-methoxykynuramine(AFMK)

N1-乙酰基-5-甲氧基尿胺

N1-acetyl-5-methoxykynuramine(AMK)

乙酰血清素甲基转移酶

acetylserotonin methyltransferase(ASMT)

抑郁自评量表 Self-Rating Depression Scale(SDS)

cAMP应答元件结合蛋白

cAMP response element binding protein(CREB)

正压通气 positive pressure ventilation(PPV)

脂蛋白脂酶 lipoprotein lipase(LPL)