

· 帕金森病及运动障碍疾病 ·

血清8-羟基脱氧鸟苷和丙二醛与帕金森病认知功能障碍的相关分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨帕金森病患者血清8-羟基脱氧鸟苷(8-OHdG)和丙二醛(MDA)水平与认知功能障碍及其严重程度的相关性。**方法** 选择2021年2月至2022年2月徐州医科大学附属医院诊断与治疗的126例帕金森病患者,根据是否合并认知功能障碍分为帕金森病认知功能正常组(PDN组,41例)、帕金森病轻度认知障碍组(PD-MCI组,47例)、帕金森病痴呆组(PDD组,38例),并选择同期50例健康体检者作为对照组。采用Hoehn-Yahr分期评估帕金森病患者药物“关”期病情严重程度,统一帕金森病评价量表第三部分(UPDRSⅢ)评估药物“关”期运动功能,蒙特利尔认知评价量表(MoCA)评估安静及药物“开”期认知功能障碍严重程度,并测定帕金森病患者和对照者血清8-OHdG和MDA水平。采用Pearson相关分析及偏相关分析探讨血清8-OHdG和MDA水平与帕金森病患者MoCA评分的相关性,单因素和多因素Logistic回归分析筛查帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍的影响因素,受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线评估血清8-OHdG和MDA预测帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍风险的效能。**结果** 相关分析显示,帕金森病患者病程($r = -0.241, P = 0.007$)、Hoehn-Yahr分期($r = -0.333, P = 0.007$)、8-OHdG($r = -0.310, P = 0.000$)、MDA($r = -0.291, P = 0.004$)与MoCA评分呈负相关关系。Logistic回归分析显示,8-OHdG($OR = 1.335, 95\%CI: 1.137 \sim 1.568; P = 0.000$)和MDA($OR = 2.928, 95\%CI: 1.676 \sim 5.115; P = 0.000$)水平升高是帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍的危险因素。ROC曲线显示,8-OHdG、MDA及二者联合预测帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍的曲线下面积分别为0.831(95%CI: 0.761 ~ 0.902, $P = 0.000$)、0.846(95%CI: 0.775 ~ 0.916, $P = 0.000$)和0.922(95%CI: 0.878 ~ 0.966, $P = 0.000$)。**结论** 外周血8-OHdG和MDA有望成为评估帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍及其严重程度的血清学标志物。

【关键词】 帕金森病; 8-羟基-2'-脱氧鸟苷; 丙二醛; 认知障碍; 氧化性应激; 危险因素; Logistic模型; ROC曲线

Correlation analysis between serum 8-hydroxy deoxyguanosine and malondialdehyde levels and cognitive dysfunction in patients with Parkinson's disease

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the relationship between the levels of serum 8 - hydroxy deoxyguanosine (8 - OHdG) and malondialdehyde (MDA) and cognitive dysfunction in patients with Parkinson's disease (PD). **Methods** From February 2021 to February 2022, 126 patients with PD in The Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University were divided into normal cognitive function group (PDN group, n = 41), mild cognitive impairment group (PD-MCI group, n = 47) and Parkinson's disease dementia group (PDD group, n = 38), and 50 healthy subjects were selected as control group. Hoehn-Yahr staging was used to evaluate the severity of patients with PD during the "close" period of anti-PD drugs, and the

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2024.03.009

基金项目:江苏省重点研发计划专项基金(项目编号:BE2021630)
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motor function of patients with PD was evaluated by the Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale III (UPDRS III). Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) was used to evaluate the severity of cognitive dysfunction at rest and in the "on" period of anti-PD drugs, and the serum 8-OHdG and MDA of PD patients and controls were collected. Pearson and partial correlation analyses were used to analyze the correlation between the levels of serum 8-OHdG and MDA and MoCA score in PD patients. Univariate and multivariate Logistic regression analyses were used to analyze the influencing factors of cognitive dysfunction in PD patients. The efficacy analysis of serum 8-OHdG and MDA levels in predicting the risk of cognitive dysfunction in PD patients was carried out by using receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC curve). **Results** The results of correlation analysis showed that there was a negative correlation between the MoCA score and the duration ($r = -0.241, P = 0.007$), Hoehn-Yahr staging ($r = -0.333, P = 0.007$), 8-OHdG ($r = -0.310, P = 0.000$) and MDA ($r = -0.291, P = 0.004$) in PD patients. The results of Logistic regression analysis showed that the elevated levels of 8-OHdG ($OR = 1.335, 95\%CI: 1.137-1.568; P = 0.000$) and MDA ($OR = 2.928, 95\%CI: 1.676-5.115; P = 0.000$) were risk factors for cognitive dysfunction in PD patients. The results of ROC curve showed the areas under the curve of 8-OHdG, MDA and their combination in predicting cognitive dysfunction in PD patients were 0.831 (95%CI: 0.761-0.902, $P = 0.000$), 0.846 (95%CI: 0.775-0.916, $P = 0.000$) and 0.922 (95%CI: 0.878-0.966, $P = 0.000$), respectively. **Conclusions** The detection of 8-OHdG and MDA in peripheral blood is expected to be a serum marker to evaluate the severity of cognitive dysfunction in patients with PD, and to predict cognitive dysfunction in patients with PD.

【Key words】 Parkinson disease; 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine; Malondialdehyde; Cognition disorders; Oxidative stress; Risk factors; Logistic models; ROC curve

This study was supported by Key Research and Development Program of Jiangsu (No. BE2021630).

Conflicts of interest: none declared

帕金森病(PD)是临床常见的神经系统变性疾病,除静止性震颤、肌强直等运动症状外^[1],还可以出现自主神经功能障碍、认知功能障碍等非运动症状^[2]。其中认知功能障碍在帕金森病患者中相当普遍,一部分可进展为痴呆,极大地影响了患者的健康状况和生活质量,也给家庭和社会带来了沉重负担^[3],因此,有必要为帕金森病患者认知功能障碍的早期诊断和严重程度评估探寻高敏感性和特异性的生物学标志物。研究显示,帕金森病患者认知功能障碍与氧化应激水平过高有关^[4],一般认为,8-羟基脱氧鸟苷(8-OHdG)、丙二醛(MDA)是具有代表性的氧化应激指标^[5],其中,8-OHdG是目前国际公认的评估帕金森病患者DNA氧化损伤和氧化应激水平的新型指标^[6],其血清水平与帕金森病严重程度密切相关^[7],亦为神经系统变性疾病伴认知功能障碍的启动因素^[8];MDA是脂质过氧化反应的最终产物,能够反映氧化损伤程度^[9],而脂质过氧化与帕金森病发病机制及认知功能障碍发生机制均密切相关^[10],但血清MDA水平能否反映帕金森病患者认知功能障碍严重程度尚无定论,且相关研究较少。基于此,本研究拟重点探讨帕金森病患者血清8-OHdG、MDA水平与认知功能障碍的相关性,为相关血清学标志物研究提供新的理论基础,以实现疾

病的早期干预,预防进行性认知功能障碍的发生。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 诊断标准 (1)帕金森病:符合《国际运动障碍协会(MDS)帕金森病临床诊断标准》^[11]推荐的帕金森病诊断标准。(2)认知功能障碍:帕金森病轻度认知障碍(PD-MCI)的诊断采用国际运动障碍协会制定的帕金森病轻度认知功能障碍(I级分类指南)诊断标准^[12],评估患者全面认知水平,相关认知域包括注意力及工作记忆、执行功能、语言、记忆和视空间能力,评价这些认知域的测验包括蒙特利尔认知评价量表(MoCA)、帕金森病评价量表-认知分量表(PD-CRS)、Mattis痴呆评价量表-2(MDRS-2),至少有两项测验存在异常可诊断为帕金森病轻度认知障碍。帕金森病痴呆(PDD)的诊断按照《国际运动障碍协会帕金森病临床诊断标准》^[11],符合临床确诊的帕金森病;发病后1年隐匿出现的缓慢进展的认知功能障碍,且影响患者日常生活活动能力(如社交、家庭财务管理和社会活动等),以上两项须兼具^[13]。

2. 一般资料 选择2021年2月至2022年2月徐州医科大学附属医院帕金森病中心诊治的126例原

发性帕金森病患者作为帕金森病组(PD组),纳入标准:(1)依从性好。(2)可在医务人员指导下完成相关量表测验。排除标准:(1)继发性帕金森病或帕金森综合征(多系统萎缩、进行性核上性麻痹、皮质基底节变性、血管性帕金森综合征等)。(2)合并严重心、脑、肝、肾、血液、内分泌代谢疾病。(3)合并精神障碍等影响认知功能的疾病。(4)合并阿尔茨海默病、血管性痴呆、路易体痴呆等其他类型痴呆。其中,男性71例,女性55例;年龄39~84岁,平均(62.24 ± 11.97)岁;受教育程度0~20年,中位值为9.00(6.00,11.25)年。根据是否存在认知功能障碍分为认知功能正常组(PDN组,41例)、帕金森病轻度认知障碍组(PD-MCI组,47例)、帕金森病痴呆组(PDD组,38例)。另外再收集无血缘关系的同期门诊健康体检者50例作为对照组,排除存在神经系统变性疾病及急慢性炎症、糖尿病、风湿免疫病、恶性肿瘤、严重肝肾功能障碍,以及近期使用激素类药物等影响免疫功能的患者。其中,男性23例,女性27例;年龄45~82岁,平均(59.40 ± 8.80)岁;受教育程度0~16年,中位值9(6,12)年。PD组各亚组与对照组的性别、年龄、体重指数(BMI)、受教育程度比较,差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$,表1),均衡可比。本研究通过徐州医科大学附属医院道德伦理委员会审核批准(审批号:XYFY2021-KL016-01),所有受试者均对检测项目知情并签署知情同意书。

二、研究方法

1. 临床资料收集 (1)测验量表:纳入PD组的所有患者均在入院时经我院帕金森病中心进行相关量表评估规范化培训的帕金森病专科医师进行量表评估。①Hoehn-Yahr分期^[14],对抗帕金森病药物“关”期病情严重程度进行评估。0级,无疾病症状与体征;1级,仅存在单侧肢体受累症状;1.5级,除单侧肢体受累外,还存在躯干受累症状;2级,双侧肢体受累症状,但无姿势平衡障碍;2.5级,轻度双侧肢体受累症状,后拉试验可恢复;3级,轻至中度双侧肢体受累症状,伴姿势平衡障碍,但仍保留独立生活能力;4级,严重的肢体活动障碍,在无他人帮助情况下仍可自行缓慢行走或站立;5级,活动受限于轮椅或卧床,并需他人照料。②统一帕金森病评价量表第三部分(UPDRSⅢ)^[15],评估抗帕金森病药物“关”期运动功能。分为构音、面部表情、震颤、强直、手部动作(包括对指、握拳、轮替)、足灵活性、坐起试验、直立姿势、冻结步态、行走步态、运动缓

慢及运动减少、姿势稳定性和静止性震颤持续时间等部分,每项评分0~4分,总评分132分,评分越高代表运动障碍越严重。③MoCA量表^[16],于安静及抗帕金森病药物“开”期状态下评估认知功能障碍严重程度,包括注意与集中(3分)、执行功能(3分)、记忆(5分)、语言(6分)、视结构能力(2分)、抽象思维(2分)、计算(3分)和定向力(6分)共8个认知域,如果受教育程度≤12年则评分加1分,最高评分为30分,其中≥26分为正常,评分越低代表认知功能障碍越严重。(2)实验室指标:检测所有受试者血清8-OHdG和MDA水平。

2. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。符合正态分布的计量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用两独立样本的t检验;多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用SNK-q检验。不符合正态分布的计量资料采用中位数和四分位数间距 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$] 表示,多组间比较采用 Kruskal-Wallis H 检验,两两比较采用Nemenyi法。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。血清8-OHdG、MDA水平与PD组MoCA评分的相关性采用Pearson相关分析及偏相关分析。对帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍的影响因素采用单因素和多因素前进法Logistic回归分析($\alpha_{入}=0.05, \alpha_{出}=0.10$)。绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线),对血清8-OHdG及MDA水平预测帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍的风险进行效能分析。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

PD组三亚组之间病程、左旋多巴等效剂量(LED)、Hoehn-Yahr分期、UPDRSⅢ评分、MoCA评分差异具有统计学意义(均 $P = 0.000$,表1),进一步行两两比较发现,PDD组病程长于($P = 0.002, 0.000$),左旋多巴等效剂量高于($P = 0.000, 0.000$),Hoehn-Yahr分期高于($P = 0.001, 0.000$),UPDRSⅢ评分高于($P = 0.005, 0.000$),MoCA评分低于($P = 0.000, 0.000$)PD-MCI组和PDN组。PD-MCI组病程长于($P = 0.003$),Hoehn-Yahr分期高于($P = 0.001$),UPDRSⅢ评分高于($P = 0.026$),MoCA评分低于($P = 0.000$)PDN组,而左旋多巴等效剂量两组比较差异无统计学意义($P = 0.131$,表2)。

PD组三亚组与对照组之间血清8-OHdG和

表1 PD组三亚组与对照组患者临床特征的比较**Table 1.** Comparison of clinical characteristics of patients among PD subgroups and control group

观察指标	对照组(n=50)	PDN组(n=41)	PD-MCI组(n=47)	PDD组(n=38)	χ^2 或F值	P值
性别[例(%)]					1.875	0.599
男性	23(46.00)	22(53.66)	28(59.57)	21(55.26)		
女性	27(54.00)	19(46.34)	19(40.43)	17(44.74)		
年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$,岁)	59.40 \pm 8.80	62.17 \pm 11.66	63.00 \pm 11.18	60.79 \pm 13.35	1.075	0.361
BMI($\bar{x} \pm s$,kg/m ²)	23.99 \pm 3.13	23.57 \pm 2.73	24.24 \pm 2.98	24.44 \pm 3.01	0.641	0.589
受教育程度[M(P_{25}, P_{75}),年]	9.00(6.00,12.00)	9.00(6.00,12.00)	9.00(4.00,10.00)	9.00(1.00, 9.25)	5.623	0.131
病程[M(P_{25}, P_{75}),年]		4.00(2.00, 5.50)	6.00(2.00,10.00)	9.50(5.80,15.00)	29.137	0.000
LED($\bar{x} \pm s$,mg)		351.61 \pm 20.92	362.81 \pm 42.72	520.52 \pm 88.70	110.802	0.000
Hoehn-Yahr分期[M(P_{25}, P_{75}),级]		2.00(1.00, 2.00)	2.50(2.00, 3.00)	3.00(2.50, 4.00)	34.396	0.000
UPDRSⅢ($\bar{x} \pm s$,评分)		29.17 \pm 7.96	32.91 \pm 7.57	37.95 \pm 8.60	11.864	0.000
MoCA($\bar{x} \pm s$,评分)		27.37 \pm 1.04	22.02 \pm 1.86	12.42 \pm 3.96	353.497	0.000
8-OHdG($\bar{x} \pm s$,ng/ml)	1.62 \pm 0.32	1.97 \pm 0.37	2.40 \pm 0.38	2.67 \pm 0.40	70.622	0.000
MDA($\bar{x} \pm s$,nmol/ml)	3.39 \pm 0.99	4.00 \pm 0.94	5.47 \pm 1.22	5.92 \pm 1.17	53.599	0.000

χ^2 test for comparison of sex, Kruskal-Wallis H test for comparison of education, duration and Hoehn-Yahr staging, and one-way ANOVA for comparison of others,性别的比较采用 χ^2 检验,受教育程度、病程和Hoehn-Yahr分期的比较采用Kruskal-Wallis H检验,其余指标的比较采用单因素方差分析。PDN, Parkinson's disease with normal cognitive function, 帕金森病认知功能正常;PD-MCI, Parkinson's disease with mild cognitive impairment,帕金森病轻度认知障碍;PDD, Parkinson's disease with dementia,帕金森病痴呆;BMI, body mass index,体重指数;LED, levodopa equivalent dose,左旋多巴等效剂量;UPDRSⅢ, Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale Ⅲ,统一帕金森病评价量表第三部分;MoCA, Montreal Cognitive Assessment,蒙特利尔认知评价量表;8-OHdG, 8-hydroxy deoxyguanosine, 8-羟基脱氧鸟苷;MDA, malondialdehyde,丙二醛

表2 PD组各亚组指标的两两比较**Table 2.** Pairwise comparison of indices in each subgroup of PD group

组间两两比	病程		LED		Hoehn-Yahr分期		UPDRSⅢ		MoCA	
	Z值	P值	q值	P值	Z值	P值	q值	P值	q值	P值
PDN组:PD-MCI组	-2.936	0.003	1.526	0.131	-3.322	0.001	2.259	0.026	16.896	0.000
PDN组:PDD组	-5.191	0.000	11.900	0.000	-5.488	0.000	4.711	0.000	22.531	0.000
PD-MCI组:PDD组	-3.028	0.002	10.378	0.000	-3.460	0.001	2.866	0.005	13.757	0.000

PDN, Parkinson's disease with normal cognitive function, 帕金森病认知功能正常;PD-MCI, Parkinson's disease with mild cognitive impairment, 帕金森病轻度认知障碍;PDD, Parkinson's disease with dementia,帕金森病痴呆;LED, levodopa equivalent dose,左旋多巴等效剂量;UPDRSⅢ, Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale Ⅲ,统一帕金森病评价量表第三部分;MoCA, Montreal Cognitive Assessment,蒙特利尔认知评价量表

MDA水平差异具有统计学意义(均 $P=0.000$,表1),进一步两两比较发现,PDD组8-OHdG($t=13.619$, $P=0.000$; $t=8.083$, $P=0.000$)和MDA($t=10.980$, $P=0.000$; $t=8.099$, $P=0.000$)水平均高于对照组和PDN组;PDD组8-OHdG水平亦高于PD-MCI组($t=3.279$, $P=0.002$),但MDA水平两组比较差异无统计学意义($t=1.718$, $P=0.089$);PD-MCI组8-OHdG($t=10.935$, $P=0.000$; $t=5.366$, $P=0.000$)和MDA($t=9.209$, $P=0.000$; $t=6.251$, $P=0.000$)水平均高于对照组和PDN组;PDN组8-OHdG($t=4.714$, $P=0.000$)和MDA($t=2.990$, $P=0.004$)水平亦高于对照组。

各指标与帕金森病患者MoCA评分的相关分析

见表3。Pearson相关分析显示,帕金森病患者病程($r=-0.512$, $P=0.000$)、Hoehn-Yahr分期($r=-0.554$, $P=0.000$)、UPDRSⅢ评分($r=-0.332$, $P=0.000$)、8-OHdG($r=-0.541$, $P=0.000$)、MDA($r=-0.486$, $P=0.000$)与MoCA评分呈负相关关系;进一步行偏相关分析显示,病程($r=-0.241$, $P=0.007$)、Hoehn-Yahr分期($r=-0.333$, $P=0.007$)、8-OHdG($r=-0.310$, $P=0.000$)、MDA($r=-0.291$, $P=0.004$)与MoCA评分呈负相关关系。

以帕金森病患者是否合并认知功能障碍为因变量(赋值0=无认知功能障碍,1=有认知功能障碍),分别以性别(赋值0=男性,1=女性)、年龄、体

重指数、受教育程度、病程、Hoehn-Yahr 分期、UPDRSⅢ评分、8-OHdG、MDA 为自变量,建立二元 Logistic 回归模型,结果显示,病程($P = 0.000$)、Hoehn-Yahr 分期($P = 0.000$)、UPDRSⅢ评分($P = 0.000$)、8-OHdG($P = 0.000$)、MDA($P = 0.000$)是帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍的影响因素(表4)。将差异有统计学意义的因素纳入多因素 Logistic 回归方程,其结果显示,8-OHdG ($OR = 1.335$, 95%CI: 1.137 ~ 1.568; $P = 0.000$) 和 MDA ($OR = 2.928$, 95%CI: 1.676 ~ 5.115; $P = 0.000$) 水平升高是帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍的危险因素(表5)。

进一步绘制 ROC 曲线发现,8-OHdG 预测帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍的灵敏度为 72.90%,特异度为 82.90%,曲线下面积(AUC)为 0.831(95%CI: 0.761 ~ 0.902, $P = 0.000$);MDA 的灵敏度为 72.80%,特异度为 92.70%,曲线下面积为 0.846(95%CI: 0.775 ~ 0.916, $P = 0.000$);二者联合的灵敏度为 84.70%,特异度为 82.90%,曲线下面积为 0.922(95%CI: 0.878 ~ 0.966, $P = 0.000$;图1)。

讨 论

氧化应激是由于活性氧(ROS)生成和抗氧化防御机制失衡所产生^[17],其在帕金森病发病机制^[18]及调节认知功能障碍^[8]相关过程中起重要作用,涉及炎症反应中的血管^[19]、神经变性^[20]和血脑屏障(BBB)功能障碍^[21]等机制。8-OHdG 是通过单线态氧和羟基自由基攻击 DNA 分子鸟嘌呤碱基第 8 位碳原子而产生的,是评价神经系统变性疾病患者 DNA 氧化损伤的代表性指标^[22];而 MDA 是脂质过氧化反应的最终产物,其机制是由于 α -突触核蛋白(α -Syn)错误折叠诱导的^[23],可造成膜组织和线粒体 DNA 功能丧失,在神经细胞死亡机制中起重要作用。二者均可作为代表性氧化应激血清学标志物,目前研究对于血清 8-OHdG 和 MDA 水平变化与帕金森病认知功能障碍之间的关系尚未明确^[24]。本研究发现,血清 8-OHdG 和 MDA 水平升高是帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍的危险因素,表明核酸和脂质氧化损伤的变化与帕金森病认知功能障碍严重程度密切相关。

有研究发现,包括帕金森病在内的神经系统变性疾病患者血清 8-OHdG 水平较健康对照者显著升高^[25-26],与本研究 PD 组患者血清 8-OHdG 水平高于对照组的结果相一致,这一结果支持 DNA 氧化损伤

表3 帕金森病患者 MoCA 评分与各指标的相关分析

Table 3. Correlation analyses between MoCA score and each index in PD patients

指标	Pearson 相关分析		偏相关分析	
	r 值	P 值	r 值	P 值
病程	-0.512	0.000	-0.241	0.007
Hoehn-Yahr 分期	-0.554	0.000	-0.333	0.007
UPDRSⅢ	-0.332	0.000	-0.141	0.121
8-OHdG	-0.541	0.000	-0.310	0.000
MDA	-0.486	0.000	-0.291	0.004

UPDRSⅢ, Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale Ⅲ, 统一帕金森病评量表第三部分;8-OHdG, 8-hydroxy deoxyguanosine, 8-羟基脱氧鸟苷;MDA, malondialdehyde, 丙二醛

表4 帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍影响因素的单因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 4. Univariate Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors for cognitive dysfunction in PD patients

变量	b	SE	Wald χ^2	P 值	OR 值	OR 95%CI
男性	-0.162	0.382	0.179	0.672	0.851	0.402~1.800
年龄	-0.005	0.016	0.094	0.759	0.995	0.964~1.027
BMI	0.092	0.067	1.872	0.171	1.096	0.961~1.250
受教育程度	-0.073	0.039	3.545	0.060	0.929	0.861~1.003
病程	0.295	0.073	16.542	0.000	1.343	1.165~1.549
Hoehn-Yahr 分期	1.387	0.307	20.393	0.000	4.003	2.192~7.308
UPDRSⅢ	0.090	0.026	11.986	0.000	1.095	1.040~1.152
8-OHdG*	0.302	0.056	29.013	0.000	1.353	1.212~1.510
MDA	1.223	0.223	29.987	0.000	3.398	2.193~5.265

*8-OHdG multiplied by 10 was included in the model, 8-OHdG 乘以 10 再纳入模型。BMI, body mass index, 体重指数;UPDRSⅢ, Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale Ⅲ, 统一帕金森病评量表第三部分;8-OHdG, 8-hydroxy deoxyguanosine, 8-羟基脱氧鸟苷;MDA, malondialdehyde, 丙二醛

表5 帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍影响因素的多因素前进法 Logistic 回归分析

Table 5. Multivariate forward Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors for cognitive dysfunction in PD patients

变量	b	SE	Wald χ^2	P 值	OR 值	OR 95%CI
病程	0.105	0.099	1.119	0.290	1.110	0.915~1.347
Hoehn-Yahr 分期	0.850	0.468	3.303	0.069	2.340	0.935~5.855
UPDRSⅢ	0.060	0.037	2.527	0.112	1.061	0.986~1.142
8-OHdG*	0.289	0.082	12.450	0.000	1.335	1.137~1.568
MDA	1.074	0.285	14.256	0.000	2.928	1.676~5.115
常数项	-15.152	3.111	23.717	0.000		

*8-OHdG multiplied by 10 was included in the model, 8-OHdG 乘以 10 再纳入模型。UPDRSⅢ, Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale Ⅲ, 统一帕金森病评量表第三部分;8-OHdG, 8-hydroxy deoxyguanosine, 8-羟基脱氧鸟苷;MDA, malondialdehyde, 丙二醛

与帕金森病的发生有关;另外,本研究对 PD 组不同认知亚组比较分析时发现,血清 8-OHdG 水平随帕

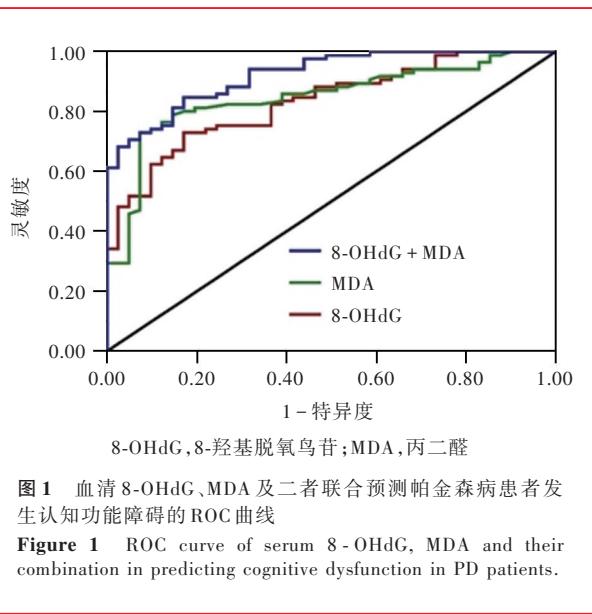


图1 血清8-OHdG、MDA及二者联合预测帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curve of serum 8-OHdG, MDA and their combination in predicting cognitive dysfunction in PD patients.

金森病患者认知功能下降逐渐升高,帕金森病患者血清8-OHdG水平与MoCA评分呈负相关关系,这与Cao和Chen^[8]以及Huang等^[27]发现的血清8-OHdG水平与诸多神经系统变性疾病认知功能障碍严重程度呈负相关关系的结果相符。由此推断,外周血8-OHdG检测可以辅助帕金森病的诊断,并有望成为预测帕金森病认知功能障碍严重程度的血清学标志物。而Gmitterová等^[7]研究发现,帕金森病患者脑脊液8-OHdG水平随认知功能下降逐渐降低。造成相互矛盾的结果可能是由于检测8-OHdG的方法不同,外周血与脑脊液8-OHdG水平存在差异。

研究发现,帕金森病患者血清MDA水平较健康对照者显著升高^[28]。本研究亦发现,PD组患者血清MDA水平显著高于对照组,提示脂质过氧化可能也与帕金森病的发生和进展有关;对帕金森病患者不同认知亚组分析发现,血清MDA水平与MoCA评分呈负相关关系,且PD-MCI组MDA水平较PDN组明显升高,提示帕金森病患者认知功能障碍发生时血清MDA水平升高,这与Liu等^[5]及Padurari等^[29]发现的血清MDA水平随着阿尔茨海默病患者认知功能下降逐渐升高的结果相一致。但与本研究结果不同,PDD组血清MDA水平虽然较PD-MCI组稍升高,但差异并无统计学意义,经详细分析可能影响MDA水平或脂质过氧化的因素,发现帕金森病患者左旋多巴等效剂量升高、年龄增大、服用维生素E等因素均可降低血清脂质过氧化反应^[28],而本研究恰恰发现PDD组左旋多巴等效剂量较其他组明显升高,与上述研究结果相一致,推测PDD组MDA水

平升高缓慢可能是由于左旋多巴等效剂量明显增加起保护作用。而Chen等^[30]研究证实,8-OHdG增加或减少的机制与MDA不同,8-OHdG不仅受氧化应激程度的影响,还受DNA修复能力的影响^[31]。帕金森病痴呆患者的DNA修复能力可能严重受损,左旋多巴的保护作用无法克服这一缺陷,不能修复DNA氧化损伤,故结果可能存在一定差异。这表明脂质过氧化主要发生在帕金森病患者早期认知功能障碍进展阶段,DNA氧化损伤可能发生在帕金森病认知功能障碍进展的全程。

本研究Logistic回归分析显示,血清8-OHdG、MDA水平升高是帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍的危险因素;此外,ROC曲线提示血清8-OHdG、MDA、二者联合均可作为帕金森病患者发生认知功能障碍的高敏感性和特异性的预测指标。但本研究存在一定缺陷:第一,样本量有限,未来仍需进一步扩大样本量;第二,未对患者开展纵向研究,未来将进一步随访每位患者不同认知功能障碍阶段血清8-OHdG和MDA水平并进行比较,以使研究结果更加准确;第三,未收集饮食、其他基础疾病药物信息和校正其他个体自身指标的比较来进一步验证;第四,缺乏对可能影响氧化指标混杂因素的分析(如高血压、糖尿病、高脂血症、吸烟、饮酒等),第五,PD组患者年龄较大,多合并基础疾病,药物种类多样,可能存在食物与药物之间相互影响,且服药依从性差,因未校正上述因素,左旋多巴等效剂量未纳入相关分析及影响因素分析,这可以成为以后研究的方向。

综上所述,通过检测外周血8-OHdG和MDA水平可辅助诊断帕金森病,并有望成为评估帕金森病患者认知功能障碍严重程度的血清学标志物,同时有助于阐明帕金森病患者全身氧化应激状态,降低8-OHdG和MDA水平的被动免疫可能改善帕金森病患者认知功能,尚待进一步验证。

利益冲突 无

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(收稿日期:2024-01-13)

(本文编辑:袁云)