

帕金森病异态睡眠

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【摘要】 睡眠障碍为帕金森病非运动并发症的常见临床症状,其中异态睡眠是近年来帕金森病相关睡眠障碍的研究热点。包括快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍、觉醒障碍和睡眠相关运动障碍;而觉醒障碍则可分为白天过度嗜睡和睡眠发作,睡眠相关运动障碍包括不宁腿综合征和周期性腿动。其中,快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍和白天过度嗜睡可以发生在帕金森病运动症状之前,并有可能成为帕金森病的早期生物学标志。此外,部分异态睡眠的发生与抗帕金森病药物有关。因此,了解帕金森病患者的睡眠障碍,不仅有助于改善帕金森病患者生活质量,而且可使早期筛查帕金森病易感人群、尽早开展神经保护治疗成为可能。

【关键词】 帕金森病; 睡眠障碍; 综述

Parasomnias in Parkinson's disease

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【Abstract】 Sleep disorders, as one of the most common non-motor manifestations of Parkinson's disease (PD), have caused serious impact on the quality of life in PD patients. Parasomnias as an important part of sleep disorders associated with PD, have become hot topics in recent years. Parasomnias include rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder (RBD), sleep-related movement disorders and wakefulness disturbance, while wakefulness disturbance consists of excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) and sleep attacks. Some of these disorders, including RBD and EDS may occur before the motor symptoms of PD and become potential early markers of the disease. Sleep-related movement disorders include restless legs syndrome (RLS) and periodic limb movement (PLM). In addition, a part of them such as EDS is related to pharmacologic treatment. So get a better knowledge of sleep disorders in PD, will not only help to improve the quality of life in PD through timely intervention, but make it possible to identify people at risk in developing PD and carry out neuroprotective therapy as early as possible.

【Key words】 Parkinson disease; Sleep disorders; Review

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帕金森病为临床常见的中枢神经系统变性疾病,主要临床特征为静止性震颤、肌强直、运动迟缓及姿势步态异常。然而,随着对该病的深入了解,除运动症状外,其非运动症状近年来亦颇受关注,

研究范围涉及睡眠障碍、嗅觉减退、自主神经功能障碍等。其中睡眠障碍,包括快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍(RBD)、白天过度嗜睡(EDS)、睡眠发作(SA)、不宁腿综合征(RLS)和周期性腿动(PLM)等,给帕金森病患者的生活质量造成严重影响。另外,睡眠障碍不仅是帕金森病的伴随症状,甚至有些症状在帕金森病运动症状出现前数年即已存在。因此,睡眠障碍很可能成为帕金森病的早期生物学标志之一。笔者拟就帕金森病异态睡眠研究现状及动态进行阐述,以了解快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍和睡眠发作与帕金森病之间的关系。

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一、快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍

快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍是以快速眼动睡眠期(REM)肌肉弛缓消失,同时伴有与梦境相关的、以复杂运动为特征的发作性疾病。主要表现为睡眠过程中突发、大幅度运动行为,同时伴生动的、内容各异的梦境,而且其运动行为与当时的梦境相关,诸如挥拳击打、踢腿、喊叫及刻板行为,偶尔可出现磨牙、大笑、唱歌、打电话及夜间行走。上述行为均与梦境密切相关,易导致自伤或同床者受伤,并使睡眠中断。

迄今为止,脑电图、神经心理学测验、放射性核素显像和病理学研究均表明,快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍很可能并非独立的睡眠障碍性疾病,而是 α -突触核蛋白(α -Syn)相关性神经变性疾病的临床症状的组成部分,如帕金森病、路易体痴呆(LBD)、多系统萎缩(MSA)等。流行病学调查资料显示,普通人群快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍的患病率为0.35%~0.80%,而帕金森病患者则为38%~56%,显著高于普通人群^[1-2]。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者病程进展更迅速、早期拟多巴胺类药物剂量更大、运动并发症及自主神经功能损害更常见,更易发生抑郁症状和认知功能减退^[3],脑电图显示觉醒时脑电频率相对缓慢^[4]。值得注意的是,伴快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍的帕金森病患者生动梦境往往是发生日间幻觉的前兆^[5]。就帕金森病患者的运动症状类型而言,伴快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍患者多以非震颤型为主要发病类型,Kumru等^[6]对65例伴快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍的帕金森病患者的运动症状进行评价,发现其中54例以非震颤型为主要发病类型。Postuma等^[7]的结论与Kumru等相似,他们对21例帕金森病伴快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍患者和15例无睡眠障碍的帕金森病患者进行对比研究,发现前者以震颤型为主型的比例显著低于后者。提示伴快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍的帕金森病很可能是帕金森病的一种特殊临床亚型。

大量研究显示,快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍不仅可出现在帕金森病的进展过程中,而且可发生于运动症状出现的数年前^[8-9]。有18%~22%的帕金森病患者快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍可发生于运动症状出现前3~13年^[2,8-9]。Schenck等^[10-11]对29例特发性快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍患者的前瞻性研究显示,11例(37.93%)于发病5年后出现帕金森病运

动症状、19例(65.52%)于发病后7年进展为帕金森病。表明随着时间的推移,特发性快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍进展为帕金森病的风险显著增加。

相关研究表明,特发性快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍患者尚存在嗅觉、色觉、视空间能力、自主神经功能和认知功能障碍,SPECT检查提示快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍患者黑质-纹状体多巴胺能系统功能损害^[12]。而上述现象同样出现在帕金森病患者中,因此对特发性快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍患者上述功能的监测可能成为探索帕金森病早期生物学标志的研究热点。具有代表性的研究是Iranzo等^[12]应用SPECT对20例特发性快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍患者和20例健康对照者进行为期3年的前瞻性随访研究,随访开始前SPECT显示快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍组10例患者双侧壳核和左侧尾状核示踪剂摄取率显著低于正常对照组,随访3年后前者示踪剂平均摄取率下降程度显著高于正常对照组,尤其是双侧壳核;在研究初期10例平均摄取率下降的患者中3例于随访3年后明确诊断为帕金森病,而且其黑质-纹状体多巴胺能系统示踪剂平均摄取率降低幅度明显高于该组患者的平均水平。提示多巴胺转运蛋白(DAT)SPECT可用于检测帕金森病运动症状出现前的黑质-纹状体多巴胺能神经元损害,并动态监测病情进展。Postuma等^[13]对64例特发性快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍患者进行为期5年的前瞻性临床观察,5年后21例患者进展为中枢神经系统变性疾病,其中16例为帕金森病合并痴呆、4例为非痴呆性帕金森病、1例为单纯痴呆;按照是否进展为中枢神经系统变性疾病进行分组,分别对两组患者嗅觉及色觉基线值进行分析,发现21例患者中色觉基线值异常者约占83%,明显高于未进展为中枢神经系统变性疾病者,且均存在嗅觉损害;其中,嗅觉减退预测中枢神经系统变性疾病的敏感度和特异度分别为84%和53%,色觉减退为73%和50%,而二者联合诊断则为79%和71%。

综上所述,快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍为帕金森病的早期研究提供了良好的模型,使帕金森病的早期诊断成为可能。但是各种生物学标志预测帕金森病的敏感性和特异性尚待大样本前瞻性随访研究加以证实。

二、白天过度嗜睡及睡眠发作

1. 白天过度嗜睡 系指患者处于觉醒状态时出现的易入睡或在无任何睡意的情况下迅速入睡的

现象。多导睡眠图(PSG)监测结果显示,白天过度嗜睡患者存在日间睡眠潜伏期(SL)缩短,甚至出现睡眠始发于快速眼动睡眠期(SOREM)。帕金森病患者白天过度嗜睡的患病率为 15.80%~74%^[14-15],年发病率为 6%。白天过度嗜睡可出现于帕金森病运动症状发生之前。一项大型随访研究结果显示,白天过度嗜睡患者发生帕金森病的概率是非白天过度嗜睡患者的 3.30 倍^[16]。一般采用 Epworth 睡眠量表(ESS)和帕金森病睡眠量表(PDSS)对患者日间睡眠情况进行主观评价,而多次睡眠潜伏期试验(MSLT)和清醒维持试验(MWT)则用于嗜睡程度的客观评价,其中 ESS 评分 > 10 分即提示存在异态睡眠^[17]。帕金森病白天过度嗜睡可能与高龄、病程长及应用多巴胺受体激动药有关^[18-19]。Fabbrini 等^[20]的研究发现,应用拟多巴胺类药物的帕金森病患者,ESS 评分显著高于未服药组和正常对照组;而且存在白天过度嗜睡的帕金森病患者病情更严重,左旋多巴治疗时间更长,认知损害、幻觉和抑郁症状发生率更高^[21]。

2. 睡眠发作 系指帕金森病患者于清醒期突然发生的、不可抗拒的短暂性睡眠,其特点为入睡前无任何警示征兆,临床表现类似发作性睡病。帕金森病患者睡眠发作的发生率为 1%~14%^[22-23]。Manni 等^[24]对 22 例非痴呆性帕金森病患者进行的 24 小时便携式多导睡眠图监测显示,约有 32% 患者存在睡眠发作,其 ESS 评分及白天嗜睡程度高于其他类型。他认为,睡眠发作很可能是白天过度嗜睡的极端表现形式。睡眠发作多与白天过度嗜睡、拟多巴胺类药物(左旋多巴和多巴胺受体激动药)及帕金森病病程密切相关。其中,多巴胺受体激动药比左旋多巴更易造成睡眠发作^[25],而新型(普拉克索、罗匹尼罗)与传统多巴胺受体激动药(培高利特、溴隐亭)引起睡眠发作的概率并无显著差异。因此,服用多巴胺受体激动药的帕金森病患者常可在毫无征兆的情况下突然发生不可抗拒的短暂性睡眠^[26],从而在日常生活中(尤其在驾驶时)存在一定危险性。

三、不宁腿综合征和周期性腿动

不宁腿综合征(RLS)主要发生在睡眠初始阶段或试图入睡时,是在静息状态下出现的下肢难以描述的不适感,通过运动下肢可以部分或完全缓解症状^[27]。周期性腿动则是睡眠过程中出现的周期性、发作性、刻板性的肢体运动,以下肢多见,其诊断标

准为 4~90 秒连续出现 4 次或 4 次以上上述动作,每次持续 0.50~5 秒,间隔 20~40 秒,呈反复出现的周期性肢体连续运动^[28]。不宁腿综合征和周期性腿动在帕金森病患者中可独立出现亦可同时出现,二者均可造成帕金森病患者早醒、睡眠片段化(SF),使睡眠质量下降并引起白天过度嗜睡^[29]。帕金森病患者不宁腿综合征发生率为 7.89%~24%^[30-32],周期性腿动则高达 30%^[33]。虽然,SPECT 研究显示二者均存在多巴胺能神经元缺失^[34-36],但它们与帕金森病间的关系尚未阐明。应用长效多巴胺受体激动药、增加夜间左旋多巴剂量,虽有可能导致失眠,但可缓解症状并改善晨起运动功能^[37-39]。此外,苯二氮草类药物和阿片类镇静催眠药物可以作为不宁腿综合征和周期性腿动的辅助治疗^[40]。

四、小结

异态睡眠在帕金森病患者中十分多见,快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍可为帕金森病的生物学标志研究提供良好的机会。因此,更多地关注帕金森病患者的异态睡眠,不仅有助于改善其生活质量,而且可使早期筛查帕金森病易感人群、尽早开展神经保护治疗成为可能。

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