

· 帕金森病非运动症状基础与临床研究 ·

帕金森病患者赌博冲动发生情况调查与分析

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【摘要】 为探讨帕金森病患者赌博冲动的发生情况及其相关危险因素,采用赌博症状评价量表对167例帕金森病患者赌博症状进行评价,同时分析性别、年龄、病程、受教育程度、吸烟史、用药情况等可能的影响因素,并进行统计学分析。调查结果显示,我国帕金森病患者赌博冲动发生率较低,尚未发现相关危险因素。

【关键词】 帕金森病; 赌博; 回归分析

Study on gambling impulse in patients with Parkinson's disease

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【Abstract】 The occurrence and risk factors for the urge to gamble in Parkinson's disease (PD) patients were investigated. This study enrolled 167 patients with PD. Gambling Symptom Assessment Scale (G-SAS) was used to estimate the gambling symptom of PD patients. The factors which might affect gambling symptom in patients, such as age, gender, education level, disease duration, history of smoking, drugs were also investigated. The results showed that the gambling impulse occurrence of Chinese PD patients was 2.39%. No related factors were found in this study.

【Key words】 Parkinson disease; Gambling; Regression analysis

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帕金森病(PD)是临床常见的中枢神经系统退行性疾病,以静止性震颤、肌强直、运动迟缓及姿势步态异常四大运动症状为主要表现。然而随着研究的深入,帕金森病非运动症状引起越来越多的关注^[1-2]。病理性赌博(PG)是帕金森病的非运动症状之一,与胃肠道症状、泌尿系统症状、抑郁和焦虑症状、幻觉、认知功能障碍等相比,人们对赌博冲动的了解较少。本研究通过对帕金森病患者进行调查,分析其赌博冲动的发生情况和原因。

临床资料

一、一般资料

选择2012年5-9月在广州医科大学附属第一

医院神经内科门诊就诊的原发性帕金森病患者,共167例,男性108例,女性59例;年龄30~91岁,平均(62.31±12.06)岁;病程0.10~26年,平均(5.84±4.92)年;受教育程度高中以下77例(46.11%)、高中及以上90例(53.89%)。所有患者均符合中华医学会影响神经病学分会帕金森病及运动障碍学组制定的帕金森病诊断标准^[3],排除脑血管病、中枢神经系统感染、颅脑创伤、药物等因素所致的帕金森综合征、帕金森叠加综合征。

二、评价方法

由专科医师在患者知情的情况下进行资料收集,基本情况包括姓名、性别、年龄、受教育程度、吸烟史;病情记录包括发病情况、病程、药物种类和剂量,为了便于说明问题,将吡贝地尔转换为等效普拉克索剂量,转换比例为普拉克索:吡贝地尔=1:100^[4];主要采用赌博症状评价量表(G-SAS)^[5]评价近1周来赌博冲动的发生情况,共分为12项,每项为0~4级,以G-SAS评分>0分判定为有赌博冲动

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表1 4例发生赌博冲动患者的基本情况

Table 1. Characteristics of PD patients with the urge to gamble

Case	Sex	Age (year)	Duration (year)	Education	Smoking	G-SAS (score)
1	Male	44.25	1.25	High school	Yes	8.00
2	Male	61.08	2.42	College	Yes	3.00
3	Male	71.25	5.08	High school	Yes	23.00
4	Male	61.00	3.00	High school	No	11.00

G-SAS, Gambling Symptom Assessment Scale, 赌博症状评价量表

表2 4例发生赌博冲动患者的用药情况(mg/d)

Table 2. The drug therapy of PD patients with the urge to gamble (mg/d)

Case	Levodopa	Pramipexole	Amantadine	Benzhexol	MAO-B inhibitor	COMT inhibitor
1	300.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	150.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
3	300.00	1.50	200.00	0.00	5.00	200.00
4	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

MAO-B, monoamine oxidase B, 单胺氧化酶B; COMT, catechol-O-methyltransferase, 儿茶酚胺-O-甲基转移酶。The same as table below

表3 赌搏冲动危险因素的二分类 Logistic 回归分析

Table 3. Logistic regression analysis of the gambling impulse risk factors

Independent variable	b	SB	Wald χ^2	P value	OR	95%CI
Male	17.595	4112.982	0.000	0.997	4.387	0.000-
< 65 years old	1.854	1.405	1.739	0.187	6.383	0.406-100.301
Illiteracy or compulsory school	-17.486	3804.293	0.000	0.996	0.000	0.000-
Duration < 5 years	1.159	1.274	0.828	0.363	3.188	0.263- 38.702
Smoking history	0.013	1.360	0.000	0.992	1.014	0.071- 14.567
Dopamine receptor agonists	0.067	1.123	0.004	0.952	1.069	0.118- 9.663
Amantadine	-2.258	1.524	2.195	0.138	0.105	0.005- 2.073
MAO-B inhibitor	1.946	1.631	1.423	0.233	7.003	0.286-171.384
COMT inhibitor	-0.719	1.433	0.252	0.616	0.487	0.029- 8.083

发生。

三、统计分析方法

采用SPSS 13.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析, 赌搏冲动影响因素的分析采用二分类 Logistic 回归分析。统计检验的判断水准为 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

结 果

一、帕金森病患者赌博冲动发生率

167例患者中4例出现赌博冲动,发生率为2.39%, G-SAS评分分别为3、8、11和23分。4例患者的基本情况及用药情况见表1,2。

二、赌博冲动的影响因素分析

采用二分类 Logistic 回归分析,将有赌博冲动、男性、年龄<65岁、病程<5年、高中以下受教育程度、有吸烟史和应用多巴胺受体激动药、金刚烷胺、单胺氧化酶B(MAO-B)抑制药、儿茶酚胺-O-甲基转移酶(COMT)抑制药赋值为0,反之赋值为1。以各项影响因素为自变量、有无赌博冲动为应变量,以

$P \leq 0.05$ 为引入标准、 $P > 0.10$ 为剔除标准,结果未发现可引入 Logistic 回归方程的影响因素(表3)。

讨 论

病理性赌博系指持续的、不受控制的赌博行为,患者需通过不断增加赌博次数和赌注大小获得满足感;当试图中止赌博行为时,会表现得烦躁不安或易怒。病理性赌博是冲动控制障碍(ICDs)中的一种,而冲动控制障碍是帕金森病精神症状的主要表现之一^[6-7]。

多项研究显示,赌博冲动的发生与多巴胺受体激动药有关^[8],其机制可能是多巴胺受体激动药作用于D3受体,进而激活大脑奖赏系统^[9]。至于赌博冲动的发生是否与多巴胺受体激动药存在剂量相关性,文献报道不尽一致。Kenangil等^[10]认为,多巴胺受体激动药的剂量与病理性赌博无关,而Weintraub等^[11]的研究则提示,高剂量多巴胺受体激动药可增加冲动控制障碍的发生风险。本项调查结果显示,帕金森病患者多巴胺受体激动药的平均剂量仅为(1.12 ± 0.51) mg/d,远低于国外药物剂量(4.50 mg/d),这可能是本研究并未发现赌博冲动与多巴胺受体激动药具有相关性的原因。Joutsma等^[12]发现,男性、年龄低于65岁是病理性赌博的危险因素。本组4例发生赌博冲动的患者均为男性,且其中有3例年龄低于65岁,但差异并未达到统计学意义。我们期待进一步的研究能给出明确答案。

本研究针对167例门诊患者的调查结果显示,赌博冲动的发生率为2.39%(4/167),Fan等^[13]在2009年的一项研究显示,中国帕金森病患者病理性

赌博的发生率仅为0.32%；二者均低于西方文献报道的3%~8%^[14-15]，这可能是由于文化、环境和法律方面的原因所致，即使有类似的情况发生，可能也羞于承认。

总之，尽管我国帕金森病患者赌博冲动的发生率极低，但一旦出现则会给患者及其家庭、社会造成巨大危害。因此，临床医师应给予足够的重视，注意全面评价患者临床症状，积极进行有效治疗，在改善运动症状的同时兼顾各种非运动症状的处理，使患者的生活质量得到更大提高。

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