

·综述·

## 阿替普酶静脉溶栓与急性脑梗死后卒中后抑郁相关性的研究进展

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**摘要:**卒中后抑郁(PSD)是急性脑梗死(ACI)常见并发症。阿替普酶(rt-PA)静脉溶栓是ACI的重要治疗方案。近年来研究表明,rt-PA静脉溶栓与ACI后PSD的发病率及严重程度可能呈负相关。脑及外周血脑源性神经营养因子水平升高、神经功能改善以及“下行反事实思维”可能是其作用机制。该综述旨在对rt-PA静脉溶栓与ACI后PSD的相关性及其作用机制进行分析和总结。

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**关键词:**急性脑梗死;阿替普酶;静脉溶栓;卒中后抑郁;脑源性神经营养因子

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### Research advances in the association of alteplase intravenous thrombolysis with post-stroke depression after acute cerebral infarction

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**Abstract:** Post-stroke depression (PSD) is a common complication of acute cerebral infarction (ACI), and alteplase (recombinant tissue plasminogen activator, rt-PA) intravenous thrombolysis is an important treatment regimen for ACI. Recent studies have shown that rt-PA intravenous thrombolysis may be negatively correlated with the incidence rate and severity of PSD after ACI. The mechanisms of action of rt-PA intravenous thrombolysis may include elevated brain-derived neurotrophic factor in the brain and peripheral blood, improved neurological function, and “downward counterfactual thinking”. This article analyzes and summarizes the correlation of rt-PA intravenous thrombolysis with PSD after ACI and its mechanism of action.

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**Keywords:** acute cerebral infarction; alteplase; intravenous thrombolysis; post-stroke depression; brain-derived neurotrophic factor

急性脑梗死(acute cerebral infarction, ACI)是指各种脑血管病变所致脑部血液供应障碍,导致局部脑组织缺血、缺氧性坏死,从而迅速出现相应神经功能缺损的一类

临床综合征。ACI是卒中最常见类型,具有高发病率、高致残率、高致死率特点<sup>[1]</sup>。

根据美国心脏/卒中学会(AHA/ASA)2018版急性缺

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血性指南<sup>[2]</sup>,ACI的治疗主要包括:静脉溶栓、血管内介入、抗血小板、抗凝、降纤和扩容等。其中静脉溶栓是ACI主要恢复血流措施。阿替普酶(alteplase, rt-PA)是目前使用的主要溶栓药物<sup>[3]</sup>。rt-PA静脉溶栓虽在改善神经功能方面取得足够重视,但其与ACI后卒中后抑郁(post-stroke depression, PSD)的相关性鲜有综述报道。因此,本文总结归纳rt-PA静脉溶栓与ACI后PSD存在相关性的研究进展,并探讨相关作用机制,以期促进对rt-PA静脉溶栓与ACI后PSD相关性的认识。

## 1 PSD概述

PSD作为ACI患者常见并发症,其在ACI患者中的发病率约33%<sup>[4]</sup>。文献指出,PSD通过限制患者参与康复训练,降低患者身体素质、认知功能和社会能力,从而对患者功能结局产生不利影响,使患者再发血管事件风险增高,进一步增高患者死亡风险<sup>[5]</sup>。

PSD临床表现包括:情绪低落、沉默寡言、倦怠乏力、思维迟缓、头晕、呆滞、纳差、入睡困难等<sup>[6]</sup>。多样的临床表现导致当前广义精神障碍诊断和分类系统中没有针对PSD的确切诊断标准,仅有一些研究采用《精神障碍诊断与统计手册第五版》<sup>[7]</sup>中的重度抑郁症诊断标准或抑郁评估量表来诊断PSD<sup>[8]</sup>。

目前PSD的治疗主要包括药物治疗、物理治疗和心理治疗<sup>[9-11]</sup>。文献指出,PSD的治疗往往存在认识不足、不及时、效果不明显的问题<sup>[9, 12]</sup>。由于PSD的高发病率及不明显的治疗效果,寻找PSD的影响因素显得十分重要。

## 2 rt-PA 静脉溶栓与 ACI 后 PSD 存在相关性的临床研究

任毅等<sup>[13]</sup>随访了发病6个月后的ACI患者,并进行了汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD-17)评分,结果显示,rt-PA静脉溶栓组PSD发病率(HAMD-17评分>7分)为24.74%;轻度PSD发病率(HAMD-17评分8~16分)为14.21%,中度PSD发病率(HAMD-17评分17~23分)为8.42%,重度PSD发病率(HAMD-17评分17~23分)为2.11%,均小于非溶栓组的44.86%、23.24%、15.14%和6.49%。欧洲一项较大的卒中恢复研究项目<sup>[14]</sup>发现,ACI后rt-PA静脉溶栓组3个月后PSD发病率(23.3%)低于非溶栓组(31.5%)。de Weerd等<sup>[15]</sup>的研究显示虽然ACI后rt-PA静脉溶栓组和非溶栓组PSD发病率没有差异,但是需要注意到,rt-PA静脉溶栓组入院时神经功能缺损更为严重,如果不使用rt-PA静脉溶栓,溶栓组中发生神经功能障碍的程度会更加严重,严重的神经功能障碍会限制患者的认知和社会能力恢复,最终导致PSD发病率增加。Stefanovic-Budimkic等<sup>[16]</sup>的临床研究发现rt-PA静脉溶栓组不仅功能恢复良好,而且服用抗抑郁药的比例仅为11.3%,低于非溶栓组的19.8%。以上研究表明,rt-PA静脉溶栓与ACI后PSD的发病率及严重程度可能呈负相关,但仍需更多研究来

进一步证明。

## 3 rt-PA 静脉溶栓与 ACI 后 PSD 存在相关性的可能作用机制

### 3.1 脑源性神经营养因子机制

3.1.1 BDNF与PSD的关系 脑源性神经营养因子(brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF)是广泛分布于中枢神经系统内的一种蛋白质,在神经细胞的存活、生长、发育及分化中发挥重要作用<sup>[17]</sup>。Björkholm等<sup>[18]</sup>和Caviedes等<sup>[19]</sup>的研究显示,BDNF与PSD的发生及严重程度密切相关,局部脑表达BDNF下降常导致PSD的发生及程度加重。Zhang等<sup>[20]</sup>和Jiang等<sup>[21]</sup>的研究表明,海马与伏隔核中BDNF的变化与PSD的发生联系密切。Ifegane等<sup>[22]</sup>通过对大鼠实施大脑中动脉闭塞手术来诱导大鼠发生ACI,以双向运动回避实验、强迫游泳实验、蔗糖偏爱实验来评估大鼠PSD样行为,同时检测大鼠局部脑表达BDNF水平,结果表明海马中BDNF水平下调的大鼠更易发生PSD。Luo等<sup>[23]</sup>的研究发现,海马中BDNF/前体BDNF(proBDNF)的比值增加可以改善PSD症状。同时也有研究报道,外周血BDNF浓度降低与PSD的发生密切相关<sup>[24]</sup>。Rodier等<sup>[25]</sup>通过连续随访19个月Dijon大学附属医院ACI患者后发现,更低水平的外周血BDNF患者更易发生PSD。Kim等<sup>[26]</sup>通过对比PSD组与非PSD组BDNF编码基因表达情况,发现PSD与BDNF val66met多态性之间存在相互作用。Liang等<sup>[27]</sup>进一步通过基因检测发现,PSD与BDNF编码基因的七个单倍型(GC、AG、ACG、CGC、GCT、ACGC和ACAT)显著相关。

BDNF影响PSD的作用机制目前尚无统一结论,可能的作用机制主要包括以下几类:①通过BDNF前肽,研究发现BDNF前肽与PSD的程度呈正相关,BDNF以pH依赖性的方式高亲和力结合其前肽,当BDNF减少时,更多的BDNF前肽将被释放出来,从而导致PSD的程度加重<sup>[28]</sup>。②通过BDNF与原肌球蛋白受体激酶B(TrkB)组成BDNF-TrkB复合体,由BDNF-TrkB复合体参与PSD相关信号传导<sup>[18]</sup>。③通过BDNF促进神经肽VGF快速翻译,由VGF发挥抗抑郁作用,研究显示抗抑郁药物氯胺酮的作用机制涉及BDNF-VGF途径<sup>[21]</sup>。④通过BDNF与转录因子NF- $\kappa$ B形成正反馈回路而发挥抗PSD作用<sup>[19]</sup>。

3.1.2 rt-PA与BDNF的相关性 组织型纤溶酶原激活剂(tissue plasminogen activator, t-PA)是一种单链糖蛋白,由血管内皮细胞合成、分泌,不断释放入血液,主要起着生理性激活体内纤溶系统的作用,即将纤溶酶原激活为纤溶酶<sup>[29]</sup>。目前,t-PA的研究主要侧重于其纤溶作用,相对较少研究其与BDNF的相关性。根据研究报道,t-PA也是一种神经元可塑性调节剂,可以启动proBDNF转化为BDNF<sup>[25, 27]</sup>。Liang等<sup>[27]</sup>的研究显示,t-PA编码基因单核苷酸多态性位点(SNPs)rs8178895、rs2020918和BDNF编

码基因(SNPs)rs6265、rs2049046、rs16917271和rs727155之间存在明显的基因-基因相互作用。

rt-PA是t-PA在体外人工重组体。Rodier等<sup>[25]</sup>通过连续2年的临床随访研究发现,rt-PA静脉溶栓组外周血BDNF水平高于非溶栓组,对于该研究结果,Rodier等提出了2个可能机制:①rt-PA将体内的纤溶酶原激活为纤溶酶,纤溶酶促进了外周血proBDNF向BDNF的转化,即外周血proBDNF向BDNF的转化具有纤溶酶依赖性;②rt-PA直接作用于脑中BDNF合成靶点,导致脑中BDNF浓度增加,脑中增加的BDNF顺浓度梯度分泌到血液中去,尤其是在ACI诱发血脑屏障破坏的时候。这与Rodier等<sup>[30]</sup>的研究结果一致:Rodier等通过研究rt-PA对大鼠脑BDNF代谢的影响,发现rt-PA通过非纤溶酶依赖性的N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体信号传导途径增强脑BDNF合成。

以上研究表明,rt-PA静脉溶栓与脑及外周血BDNF水平升高存在相关性,脑及外周血升高的BDNF降低了PSD发病率及严重程度,但仍需更多研究来进一步验证其中的关系。

### 3.2 其他作用机制

其它作用机制可能包括患者神经功能改善,改善的神经功能有助于患者日常生活能力恢复,良好的日常生活能力则有助于降低患者抑郁情绪,进而降低PSD的发病率及严重程度<sup>[31]</sup>。其他作用机制也可能是rt-PA静脉溶栓对ACI患者产生一种心理安慰,暗示患者如果使用溶栓治疗病情可能会加速好转,否则病情可能会更糟,这种心理安慰也被称为“下行反事实思维”<sup>[32]</sup>。

### 4 结论及展望

rt-PA静脉溶栓与ACI后PSD的发病率及严重程度可能呈负相关,具体作用机制可能是rt-PA静脉溶栓与脑及外周血BDNF水平升高存在相关性,脑及外周血升高的BDNF降低了PSD的发病率及严重程度。患者神经功能改善以及“下行反事实思维”也可能是其作用机制。但目前相关研究较少,且缺乏大样本、多中心、随机、双盲、前瞻性研究来进一步验证结论。希望未来能有更多的文章探讨rt-PA静脉溶栓与ACI后PSD的关系,从而更好地指导临床工作,造福更多患者。

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