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高剂量强的松是系统性红斑狼疮患者并发抑郁症的独立危险因素 *

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摘要 目的:用一个纵向队列观察系统性红斑狼疮(SLE)患者抑郁症的发生率,多变量模型分析评估强的松与SLE患者并发抑郁症的相关性。**方法:**对医院570例在入组前无抑郁病史的SLE患者,观察并记录人口统计学变量、SLE疾病活动指数(SLEDAI)和SLE皮肤活性,伴随疾病情况及治疗情况,建立危险因素与抑郁症之间的多变量模型,分组并对每组患者进行logistic回归分析,得出调整后的关联估计值并计算抑郁症的发病率。**结果:**抑郁症的发病率为每1000人年有23.6次发作。在多变量分析中,目前使用强的松≥20毫克/天可独立预测SLE患者抑郁症的发生。其他SLE患者抑郁症发生的危险因素还包括:近期SLE诊断,残疾,皮肤活性。**结论:**SLE患者并发抑郁症是多因素的,当前使用高剂量强的松治疗可独立预测SLE患者并发抑郁症,根据强的松的独立预测效果,建议SLE临床治疗中应减少或避免激素类药物的使用。

关键词:强的松;抑郁症;系统性红斑狼疮;危险因素

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High-dose Prednisone is an Independent Risk Factor for Depression in Patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To use a longitudinal cohort to observe the incidence of depression in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Also, a multivariate model was used to assess the correlation between prednisone and SLE depression. **Methods:** Observe and record the demographic variables, SLE Disease Activity Index(SLEDAI) and SLE cutaneous activity of 570 SLE patients who had no history of depression before cohort entry, along with disease condition and treatment condition. A multivariate model between risk factors and depression was established for patients. Logistic regression analysis was performed for each group of patients to obtain adjusted estimates of association and to calculate the incidence of depression. **Results:** The incidence of depression was 23.6 episodes per 1000 person-years. In multivariate analyses, prednisone ≥ 20 mg/day is currently used as an independent predictor of depression in SLE patients. Other risk factors for depression in SLE patients include recent diagnosis of SLE, disability, cutaneous activity. **Conclusion:** High dose prednisone can independently predict depression in patients with SLE. Based on the dependently predictive effect of prednisone, it is recommended that the use of hormone drugs should be reduced or avoided in the clinical treatment of SLE.

Key words: Prednisone; Depression; Systemic Lupus Erythematosus; Risk factors.

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前言

系统性红斑狼疮(SLE)是一种累及多系统、多器官的自身免疫反应性疾病^[1],迄今为止尚无根治的办法。抑郁是一类以悲伤、空洞感及易激惹为特征的心境障碍,同时还伴有显著影响患者正常生理功能的躯体和认知改变^[2]。17%-75%的SLE患者

在病程中会发生神经精神系统性红斑狼疮(NPSLE)^[3],最常见的是重度抑郁症和认知功能障碍。抑郁症在SLE患者中比一般人群更常见^[4],发生率范围为2-91.7%,而重度抑郁症的发病率约为24-38%^[5],抑郁症发生率因不同研究不同评估方法和随访时间长短而有差异^[6]。

SLE患者并发抑郁的危险因素尚未充分阐述^[7-9]。皮质类固

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醇治疗与 SLE 并发抑郁的关系亦在过去的研究结果中不一致。之前大多数横向研究很难区分 SLE 患者与抑郁发生的前后关系^[8-12]。本研究纳入前期无抑郁症的系统性红斑狼疮(SLE)患者进行观察,通过这个纵向队列,来评估 SLE 诊断后再并发抑郁症的发生率及其风险因素。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

研究对象为从 2007 年到 2016 年间根据美国风湿病学会(ARA)诊断标准确诊的 570 例 SLE 患者,入组时收集其全面病史和人口学特征,入组前有抑郁症发作或有抑郁症病史但发病年份不确定的患者不予纳入。

表 1 无抑郁病史狼疮队列患者的特点

Table 1 Characteristics of patients who did not have precohorts history of depression

Variable	N (%)
Patients	570 (100)
Sex	
Female	512 (90)
Male	58 (10)
Age at cohort, yrs	
< 30	131 (23)
30-44	234 (41)
45-59	171 (30)
60+	34 (6)
Education	
<High school	46 (8)
High school	131 (23)
Some college	165 (29)
College graduate+	228 (40)
Combined family income (¥ yuan)	
< 100,000	137 (24)
100,000-180,000	211 (37)
180,000-240,000	148 (26)
240,000 +	74 (13)
Followup duration, yrs	
< 2	70 (12)
2-4	83 (15)
4-6	201 (35)
6+	216 (38)
SLICC Damage Score at cohort entry	
0	314 (55)
1	143 (25)
2-3	97 (17)
4+	17 (3)

1.2 观察内容及评价标准

统计患者在确诊 SLE 后又患抑郁症时的年龄、系统性红斑狼疮疾病活动指数(SLEDAI)、教育和吸烟、残疾、皮肤活动和强的松使用情况。在首次随访与此后每 3 个月的随访中使用美国风湿病学会 ACR 损伤指数对疾病活动性进行评估^[13]。多元回归模型分析控制与特定变量相关的额外混杂因素。如果(1)有持续抑郁症的记录(风湿病门诊记录中有两次或多次的抑郁症记录)和 / 或由精神病学专家诊断出情感障碍;(2)有使用心理疗法或抗抑郁药物治疗的记录,则认为患者患有抑郁症。除抑郁症外,其他原因的抗抑郁药物的使用没有计算在内。

2 结果

2.1 患者特点

570 例纳入患者资料完整,全部进入结果分析。90% 为女性,64% 的患者入组时年龄小于 45 岁。73% 的患者接受了 4 年以上的随访。入组时,ACR 损伤指数 0 分有 314 例(55%),1 分有 143 例(25%),2-3 分有 97 例(17%),4 分以上有 17 例(3%) (表 1)。

2.2 抑郁症发生率

570 名患者总共观察了 2876 人年,随访期间初发抑郁症的有 68 例(12%),相当于每 1000 人年有 23.6 次发作(95% CI, 20.1-27.7)(表 2)。

2.3 单因素分析

通过对可能与 SLE 并发抑郁症相关的因素进行单因素分析,可见初发抑郁症率随年龄增长而下降;SLEDAI 评分为 5 以上者比评分为 0 者抑郁发生率高出 1.7 倍($P=0.0037$);接受过高等教育者显著低于未接受过高等教育者($P=0.024$);家庭年收入超过 240,000 元者显著低于家庭年收入 100,000 元以下患者($P=0.0089$);残疾患者比无残疾患者高出 1.7 倍($P=0.0057$)。强的松加量后,抑郁症的发病率显著上升,服用 20-39 mg/d 强的松的患者比未服用者高 1.5 倍($P=0.0096$)。服用 40 mg/d 或更大剂量者抑郁症发病率增加了 2.7 倍($P=0.0001$)(表 2)。

2.4 多因素分析

因为 SLE 病程中年龄、控制强的松使用后疾病活动度(SLEDAI)对抑郁症的预测意义不大;而教育和收入与其他因素密切相关,在控制了其他变量后不具显著预测意义;吸烟则在控制了教育与收入因素后不具显著预测意义。因此,在完整的多变量模型中未包括年龄,SLEDAI,教育和吸烟等因素。从最终的多变量模型分析中(表 3),我们发现,抑郁症的发病率随着 SLE 诊断年限的增加而下降($RR=0.8, P=0.0006$)。高剂量强的松($\geq 20 \text{ mg/d}$)($RR=1.9, P=0.0011$)对抑郁症的发病具有显著的预测意义,而残疾($RR=1.7, P=0.034$)和皮肤活动性病变($RR=1.5, P=0.0089$)也具有显著预测意义。

3 讨论

在多变量分析中,我们发现,抑郁症的发生率在 SLE 诊断的前 3 年、皮肤疾病活动期、强的松使用患者中较高,有较高社会经济地位患者中较低。与先前的研究相一致的是 SLE 患者抑郁症与残疾独立相关^[14]。此前有研究表明抑郁症与 SLE 患者的其他症状相关,如疼痛与关节炎^[15]。而在我们的研究中发现

皮肤活动是 SLE 患者发生抑郁症的独立预测因素，在调整了皮质类固醇类药物使用后未观察到抑郁症与肌肉骨骼活动、SLE 肾损害之间有显著相关性。抑郁症与皮肤表现密切相关的

原因还不清楚，可能与皮肤 SLE 活动(或其后遗症)导致的心理社会应激有关。

表 2 抑郁症发作与人口因素和 SLE 相关疾病活动的关联

Table 2 Relationship between demographic factors, SLE-related disease activities and incident episodes of depression

Subgroups	Incident Episodes of Depression	Person-yrs of Followup	Rate of Events Per 1000 Person-yrs	RR, 95% CI	P
All	68	2876	23.6		
Age, yrs					
18-39	37	1380	26.8	1.0(Ref. group)	
40-60	27	1151	23.5	0.9 (0.7, 1.2)	0.52
60+	4	345	11.5	0.4 (0.1, 1.2)	0.19
Education					
<High school	7	231	30.3	1.0(Ref. group)	
High school	20	671	29.7	0.9 (0.7, 1.3)	0.53
Some College	20	823	24.3	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)	0.35
College graduate	21	1150	18.2	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	0.024
Combined family income, mean(¥ yuan)					
< 100,000	23	749	30.7	1.0(Ref. group)	
100,000-180,000	26	996	26.1	0.8 (0.6, 1.2)	0.56
180,000-240,000	14	693	20.2	0.6 (0.4, 1.0)	0.14
240,000 +	5	438	11.4	0.3 (0.1, 0.9)	0.0089
Disability pension					
No	50	2384	20.9	1.0(Ref. group)	
Yes	18	492	36.5	1.7 (1.4, 2.3)	0.0057
Marriage status					
Married	33	1549	21.3	1.0(Ref. group)	
Single	23	928	24.7	1.1 (0.8, 1.4)	0.20
Separated/divorced	10	318	31.4	1.4 (1.2, 1.9)	0.037
Widowed	2	81	24.6	1.1 (0.4, 2.3)	0.81
Smoker					
No	47	2123	22.1	1.0(Ref. group)	
Yes	21	753	27.8	1.2 (1.0, 1.4)	0.043
Current SLEDAI					
0	25	1353	18.4	1.0(Ref. group)	
1-2	22	808	27.2	1.4 (1.0, 1.8)	0.056
3-4	14	501	27.9	1.5 (1.1, 2.1)	0.029
5+	7	214	32.7	1.7 (1.2, 2.3)	0.0037
Cutaneous SLE activity					
None	52	2419	21.4	1.0(Ref. group)	
Some	16	457	28.1	1.3 (1.1, 1.8)	0.019
Current prednisone dose					
None	30	1436	20.8	1.0(Ref. group)	
1-9	16	737	21.7	1.0 (0.8, 1.4)	0.85
10-19	11	389	28.2	1.3(0.9, 1.8)	0.14

20-39	8	260	30.7	1.5(1.2, 1.9)	0.0096
40+	3	54	55.5	2.7(1.6, 4.4)	0.0001
Renal involvement					
None	37	1536	24.0	1.0 (Ref. group)	
Proteinuria	14	579	24.1	1.0(0.8,1.2)	0.83
Nephrotic syndrome	7	272	25.7	1.1(0.9,1.4)	0.94
Renal insufficiency	7	329	21.2	0.9(0.6,1.3)	0.51
ESRD	3	160	18.7	0.8(0.4,1.2)	0.32

表 3 多变量模型中与抑郁症发生相关的独立预测因子

Table 3 Independent predictors of incident depression based on a multivariate model

Variables	Comparison	Adjusted RR, 95% CI	P
Time since SLE diagnosis	Per 6-yr difference	0.8 (0.6, 0.9)	0.0006
Disability	Yes vs no	1.7 (1.2, 2.1)	0.034
Income	Combined Income > 240,000	0.8 (0.4, 1.2)	0.23
Cutaneous activity	Yes vs no	1.5 (1.3, 2.2)	0.0089
High dose of prednisone	20 mg/day+ vs less	1.9 (1.2, 2.7)	0.0011

Note: RR: rate ratio; SLE: systemic lupus erythematosus.

以往的研究对于 SLEDAI 与抑郁症的关系有很大的争议。有些研究^[9,16,17]发现抑郁症与 SLEDAI 相关,另一些研究^[8-12]发现无关。在我们的单变量分析中,我们发现 SLEDAI 与抑郁症相关。然而,多变量分析发现 SLEDAI 并不能作为独立因素独立于激素使用而存在,因此无法说明 SLEDAI 与抑郁症相关。

我们研究中最重要的发现是激素的使用以剂量依赖的方式与抑郁症密切相关。激素使用对于情绪的影响在以往的研究中也已被证实^[18-21]。波士顿合作药物监控组织对 676 例精神疾病的日常激素用量进行检测,发现严重的精神症状(精神分裂症,深度抑郁,躁狂等)在泼尼松剂量 <40 mg/d 时不太常见(1.3%),但在泼尼松剂量超过 80 mg/d 时增加到 18.4%^[19],从而表明这些精神症状是剂量依赖性的。Naber 等发现 50 名眼科疾病患者中,10%接受大剂量激素(基线治疗剂量为甲泼尼龙与氟可龙 119± 41 mg/d 和 8 天后改为 75± 22 mg/d)治疗后会发生抑郁症^[20]。与短期大剂量激素治疗相比,长期激素治疗与抑郁症的关系可能更密切^[22,23]。

但是,以往的研究关于 SLE 患者激素使用与抑郁症发生之间的关系存在争议。Nery 等在 70 例 SLE 患者中发现,发生严重抑郁症的患者与未发生严重抑郁症的患者在激素的使用剂量上并没有明显差别^[9]。Denburg 等发现激素(泼尼松 0.5 mg/kg/d 至少 6 个月用量)使用后 SLE 患者的情绪得到了改善,但该研究只包括了 10 位女性患者^[24]。相比之下,Shah 等对 2717 例 SLE 患者的回顾性研究中发现 SLE 患者抑郁症的发生与激素使用相关($P=0.0443$)^[25]。Karol 等发现,强的松用量 >7.5 mg/d 与 SLE 患者的抑郁症可能相关,但该发现不具有统计学意义($P=0.07$)^[4]。我们的研究结果表明,激素治疗以剂量依赖的方式影响抑郁症的发生,使用强的松 ≥ 20 mg/d 时具有统计学意义。SLE 肾炎、中枢神经系统损害、血液系统损害患者必须用大剂量强的松进行治疗。单胺类神经递质血清素(5-HT)已

多次被证明与不同的精神疾病有关^[26],例如抑郁症和焦虑症。Jacobsen 等人发现,提高细胞外液清素(5-HT)水平的药物使用对众多患者具有抗抑郁作用,所以脑内海马体中 5-HT 水平的下降是抑郁的核心致病因素^[27]。越来越多的证据表明海马神经形成在精神疾病中起着重要作用^[28-31],而糖皮质激素通过作用于糖皮质激素受体调节海马神经形成,包括高亲和力盐皮质激素受体(MR)和低亲和力糖皮质激素受体(GR),这两种糖皮质激素受体在神经发生的调节中起着不同的作用^[32]。研究表明,糖皮质激素通过减少 5-HT 的合成而导致抑郁,因此认为糖皮质激素可能是 SLE 患者治疗过程中抑郁症发展的一个关键因素^[32]。因此我们提倡使用非激素或尽量予以小剂量激素治疗的方式去控制 SLE 疾病活动,以避免诱发抑郁症。

抑郁症和激素使用相关的机制还不是很清楚。糖皮质激素是下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴(HPA 轴)的末端产物^[33],其被认为是“抑郁之源”。在与具有类似的年龄、性别、种族、教育、身高和治疗史的对照组相比,使用激素治疗的患者,其 N-乙酰基天冬氨酸比值(神经元生存力的标志)较低,海马体积较小,其抑郁症状也更重。抑郁症患者均被发现具有 HPA 轴的异常与血浆皮质醇浓度的上升,因此抑郁症和激素使用相关的机制可能在于激素对于 HPA 轴的作用^[34]。

研究结果表明,SLE 患者发生抑郁症与多个因素相关。通常发生在 SLE 病程早期,目前使用强的松 ≥ 20 毫克 / 天可独立预测抑郁症,其它可预测 SLE 并发抑郁症的危险因素包括残疾,皮肤活性等。我们的研究结果将有助于指导预防和管理 SLE 抑郁症患者。

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