

# 慢性肝病与抑郁症研究进展

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**摘要:** 慢性肝病 (chronic liver disease, CLD) 患者精神健康问题越来越受到关注。研究表明CLD患者易出现精神障碍, 特别是抑郁症的发生率显著高于普通人群。本文总结了乙型肝炎、丙型肝炎、酒精性肝病 (alcoholic liver disease, ALD) 及非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) 患者抑郁症的发病情况及相关机制。

**关键词:** 肝病, 慢性; 抑郁症; 精神障碍

## Progress on the relationship between chronic liver disease and depression

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**Abstract:** The mental health status of patients with chronic liver disease (CLD) is getting more and more attention. Studies have shown that patients with CLD are more likely to develop mental disorders, especially the incidence of depression is significantly higher than that of the general population. This paper summarized the incidence and mechanism of depression in patients with hepatitis B, hepatitis C, alcoholic liver disease (ALD) and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD).

**Key words:** Liver disease, chronic; Depression; Mental disorders

抑郁症是指以明显而持久的心境高涨或心境低落为主的一组精神障碍, 伴有认知和行为改变, 严重者会出现幻觉、妄想等精神症状, 大多有反复发作倾向。抑郁症分为躁狂发作、抑郁发作和双相障碍<sup>[1]</sup>, 是导致成年人 (18~44岁) 残疾或过早死亡的主要原因之一, 预计到2020年将成为导致人类死亡和致残的第二大类疾病<sup>[2]</sup>。有学者发现抑郁症患者肝功能指标水平普遍高于正常人<sup>[3]</sup>, 越来越多的研究证实慢性肝病 (chronic liver disease, CLD) 与抑郁症紧密相关。CLD是一种以肝细胞损伤为特征的疾病, 晚期表现为肝纤维化和肝硬化<sup>[4]</sup>, 目前研究普遍认为, 心理因素影响CLD患者的发展和预后。本文对乙型肝炎、丙型肝炎、酒精性肝病 (alcoholic liver disease, ALD) 及非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) 患者抑郁症的发病及相关机制进行总结, 结果如下。

## 1 精神障碍评估方法

目前抑郁症的诊断缺乏客观检查方法, 诊断主要依赖精神科医生的精神检查, 而对于精神科知

识相对不足的综合医院医生来说主要通过量表筛查。精神障碍评定量表较多, 可分为自评量表和他评量表。他评量表有汉密尔顿抑郁量表 (Hamilton anxiety scale, HAMD) 和蒙哥马利抑郁评定量表 (Montgomery asberg depression rating scale, MADRS), 自评量表有患者健康问卷抑郁量表 (patient health questionnaire, PHQ-9)、Zung抑郁自评量表 (self-rating depression scale, SDS)、Beck抑郁问卷 (Beck depression inventory, BDI) 和快速抑郁症症状自评问卷 (quick inventory of depressive symptoms-self report, QIDS-SR), 以上症状评价量表只能评估症状是否存在及严重程度, 不具备诊断功能。哥伦比亚自杀严重程度评定量表和简明国际精神访谈 (mini international neuropsychiatric interview, MINI) 量表C模块可用于自杀风险评估; 轻躁狂症状自评量表 (Hypomania symptom checklist-32, HCL-32)、心境障碍问卷 (the mood disorder questionnaire, MDQ) 和杨氏躁狂评定量表 (Young manic rating scale, YMRS) 可用于躁狂风险的评估<sup>[5]</sup>。具有诊断功能的量表有: ①世界卫生组织依据诊断

标准ICD-10编制的《复合性国际诊断交谈检查(composite international diagnostic interview, CIDI)》;②美国精神病学会的诊断与统计手册(DSM-IV)轴I障碍用临床定式检查(研究版, SCID-I), 主要与DSM-IV配套使用;③MINI量表;④我国自主知识产权的诊断评估工具《健康问题和疾病定量测试法》。

## 2 慢性肝病与抑郁症的患病率

**2.1 HBV感染与抑郁症** 目前研究表明慢性乙型肝炎(chronic hepatitis B, CHB)作为一种慢性疾病, 可能与某些精神疾病有关, 抑郁症对肝病患者的生活质量、疾病诊断和病死率有较大影响<sup>[6]</sup>。1984年Lok等首次观察到此现象, 其调查了英国某运输公司40例慢性HBV感染者的心理障碍, 其中36例(90%)认为自己身心健康受到负面影响, 34例有过抑郁经历, 22例在初次感染后有孤独感, 15例有内疚感, 3例已在精神科就诊, 4例正考虑寻求精神科医生的帮助。病耻感及对感染后果的过度关注可能是患者精神障碍的重要原因<sup>[7]</sup>。Kunkel等评估了50例韩国移民者的精神状况, 其中10例为HBV携带者, 16例为CHB患者, 20例为肝硬化患者, 4例为肝癌患者。所有患者均完成BDI-SF(贝克抑郁量表缩略版本)临床访谈, 其BDI平均总分为5.4分(BDI-SF评分>5表示轻度至重度抑郁症), 23例(46%)患者有抑郁症状, 该研究还指出BDI-SF评分与肝酶水平间具有正相关性<sup>[8]</sup>。Atesci等比较了43例无症状HBV携带者与43例健康对照者的精神障碍发病率, 所有参与者均完成了贝克抑郁量表(BDI)和状态特征焦虑量表, 随后所有参与者由精神科医生使用DSM-IV轴I障碍用临床定式检查评估心理社会功能, 结果表明HBV携带者比正常人更易患精神障碍(30.2% vs 11.6%)<sup>[9]</sup>。

一项大型回顾性研究中, Weinstein等使用肝病诊疗中心数据库, 以自我报告抑郁病史及检查处方药史确诊抑郁症, 结果表明190例CHB患者中仅有7例(3.7%)诊断为抑郁症, 但该研究的不足之处在于抑郁症的确诊方法可能忽略了大量潜在的抑郁症患者<sup>[10]</sup>。Keanu等在国家健康和营养调查(NHANES)资料库中同样使用回顾性分析法, 以PHQ-9筛查量表为标准, 结果发现CHB患者抑郁症患病率(26.47%)与健康对照组(27.79%)无统计学差异<sup>[11]</sup>。Shahriar等研究纳入了154例HBV感染者和51例HCV感染者, 并使用贝克抑郁量表(BDI)对其进行精神评估, 发现HBV组抑郁率为68%, HCV组为86%;根据使用药物不同进行分组, 发现

干扰素组抑郁发生率为100%(20/20), 干扰素+利巴韦林组为94.4%(34/36), 拉米夫定组为64%(80/125), 未使用药物组为66.7%(16/24)<sup>[12]</sup>。伊朗学者对60例CHB患者使用贝克抑郁量表II和汉密尔顿焦虑量表评估, 结果发现20例(33.3%)出现抑郁, 其中4例为重度抑郁, 47例(78.3%)患有焦虑, 6例为重度焦虑<sup>[13]</sup>。

中国学者使用汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD)和汉密尔顿焦虑量表(HAMA)对114例乙型肝炎后肝硬化患者进行精神评估, 结果发现Child-Pugh C级患者情绪障碍发生率最高, 该研究表明抑郁症与肝硬化严重程度密切相关<sup>[14]</sup>。Ahmet等为明确慢性活动性乙型肝炎(chronic active hepatitis B, CAHB)患者与非活动性乙型肝炎(inactive hepatitis B, IHB)患者在感知身体感觉、焦虑和抑郁方面的差异以及这些差异对身体功能的影响, 使用Sheehan残疾量表(Sheehan disability scale, SDS)、医院焦虑抑郁量表(hospital anxiety and depression scale, HADS)和情境自我觉察量表(somatosensory amplification scale, SSAS)进行评估。该研究共纳入77例CHB患者(36例IHB, 41例CAHB)与53例健康对照者, 结果显示CAHB患者较IHB患者和健康对照有更明显的躯体感觉放大(SO-matosensoryamplificatio), CAHB组患者焦虑抑郁情绪更显著。该研究指出随着疾病进展, CHB患者可能出现明显的躯体感觉放大, 进一步加重抑郁焦虑情绪<sup>[15]</sup>。一项纳入了634例HBV感染者的研究中, 研究人员通过国际简明神经精神访谈(MINI)诊断抑郁症, 以大体社会功能量表(global assessment of functioning, GAF)评估患者整体心理功能, 以12条目简明健康测量表(SF-12)评估患者生活质量(quality of life, QOL), 结果显示该组HBV患者抑郁症的患病率为6.4%, 失眠是生活质量下降及患抑郁症的独立危险因素<sup>[16]</sup>。

CHB患者精神障碍发病率显著高于正常人群的原因主要包括:①CHB患者易出现疲劳、食欲下降、腹痛及性功能下降等症状, 严重影响生活质量<sup>[17]</sup>;②患者对疾病并发症的恐惧<sup>[18,19]</sup>;③CHB患者失眠症率较高, 而失眠是抑郁症的独立危险因素<sup>[16]</sup>;④ $\alpha$ -干扰素作为HBV感染的重要治疗手段, 精神障碍是其不良反应之一<sup>[12,20]</sup>;⑤由于HBV的传染性以及对乙型肝炎认识的匮乏导致社会对CHB患者及其家属的歧视<sup>[21,22]</sup>;⑥CHB患者更易感到孤独、绝望, 社会隔离是抑郁症的重要促发因素<sup>[23]</sup>;⑦长期高昂的治疗费用给患者带来经济负担<sup>[24]</sup>。

**2.2 HCV 感染与抑郁症** 目前,全球约 1.7 亿人感染 HCV, HCV 感染是慢性肝病最常见的原因之一,也是肝硬化和肝细胞癌的重要危险因素<sup>[25]</sup>。目前研究表明 CLD 患者中 CHC 患者抑郁症发病率最高,尤其易发生在抗感染治疗过程中,严重影响 HCV 感染者的疗效。一项大型回顾性研究对比了 22341 例 HCV 感染的越战老兵与 43267 例无 HCV 感染的住院患者,以检索到明确抑郁症诊断和相关用药史为标准,结果发现 HCV 组抑郁症患病率为 49.46%,显著高于对照组 39.11%,HCV 组焦虑症患病率为 40.08%,亦显著高于对照组的 32.92%<sup>[26]</sup>。Weinstein 等研究中表明,CHC 患者抑郁症患病率(29.8%)显著高于 CHB 组和 NAFLD 组<sup>[10]</sup>。Lee 等研究也表明,CHC 组抑郁症患病率(54.93%)显著高于 CHB 组、ALD 组、NAFLD 组和健康对照组<sup>[11]</sup>。一项为期 12 周的前瞻性研究共纳入 50 例 CHC 患者,所有患者分别于基线、治疗第 4 周和第 12 周接受结构性诊断访谈-迷你国际神经精神访谈,使用心理障碍诊断统计手册(第四版)作为精神障碍的诊断标准,结果发现基线评估时已有 10 例(20%)患有抑郁症,其中 9 例(90%)在第 4 周时仍然抑郁,第 12 周时 6 例(60%)仍然抑郁。经过随访,第 4 周新增加 8 例患者出现抑郁症状,第 12 周新增 2 例(5%),可见前 4 周是 HCV 治疗过程中抑郁的高发时期<sup>[27]</sup>。Carta 等对比未使用 IFN- $\alpha$  治疗的 135 例 CHC 患者和 76 例 CHB 患者,结果发现即使排除 IFN- $\alpha$  的影响,CHC 患者抑郁症发病率仍高于 CHB 患者(32.6% vs 17.1%)<sup>[28]</sup>。

以上研究表明在各种类型 CLD 患者中 HCV 感染引起的精神障碍最为常见,其主要原因可归纳为:①人口组成不同,HCV 主要流行于欧美地区,而 HBV 以亚洲(特别是中国)发病率最高,其种族差异、生活方式及文化差异是影响结果的重要因素<sup>[29,30]</sup>。②HCV 感染的主要危险因素是通过静脉注射毒品,这本身已与神经精神障碍有关<sup>[30-32]</sup>。③在直接抗病毒小分子药物问世以前,HCV 治疗方案主要为  $\alpha$ -干扰素和利巴韦林联合治疗,而  $\alpha$ -干扰素的主要不良反应即为精神障碍<sup>[20,33-35]</sup>。

**2.3 脂肪肝与抑郁症** 脂肪肝分为酒精性肝病(alcoholic liver disease, ALD)与 NAFLD。在中国,脂肪肝已成为仅次于病毒性肝炎的第 2 大肝病。其可进展为肝纤维化、肝硬化甚至肝癌,据统计 5%~10% 可发展为肝硬化,1%~2% 可发展为肝癌<sup>[36,37]</sup>。

酒精性肝病是长期大量饮酒所致的一种肝脏疾病。Sarin 等指出,尽管 ALD 病情与精神障碍无相关

性,但仍有约 40% ALD 患者有精神障碍<sup>[38]</sup>。有研究对 112 例准备进行肝移植的 ALD 患者进行了精神评估,发现 36% 患者出现抑郁,12% 患者出现焦虑<sup>[39]</sup>。Lee 等研究表明 ALD 患者抑郁率(37.8%)仅次于 CHC 患者<sup>[11]</sup>。目前研究发现长期饮酒可导致严重精神障碍,增加自杀风险<sup>[40]</sup>,ALD 患者几乎均有长期饮酒史,故究竟是疾病本身还是饮酒导致精神障碍仍需进一步研究。

非酒精性脂肪性肝病是多病因引起的脂类物质在肝组织的异常蓄积,病变以肝细胞弥漫性气泡样脂肪变和甘油三酯蓄积为主要特征。全球流行病学调查表明,我国 NAFLD 发病率约为 15%<sup>[41]</sup>,随着生活质量的提升,肥胖和糖尿病患者增多,NAFLD 患病率呈进一步上升趋势<sup>[42]</sup>。NAFLD 与抑郁症也密切相关。Weinstein 等纳入的 190 例 NAFLD 患者中 27.2% 患有抑郁<sup>[10]</sup>,Lee 等研究也得到类似结论<sup>[11]</sup>。Youssef 等<sup>[43]</sup>对 567 例经肝组织活检证实为 NAFLD 的患者使用医院焦虑抑郁量表(HADS)评估抑郁和焦虑症状,分别有 53% 和 14% 的患者出现亚临床和临床抑郁症,45% 和 25% 患者分别出现亚临床和临床焦虑症,抑郁症程度与肝细胞气球样变性程度高度相关。Tomeno 等<sup>[44]</sup>研究也发现 NAFLD 合并抑郁症患者有更严重的组织学脂肪变性和更高的 NAFLD 活性评分,血清 ALT、 $\gamma$ -GGT 和铁蛋白水平显著高于未合并抑郁症的 NAFLD 患者。

### 3 CLD 与抑郁症的相关机制

**3.1 CHC 与抑郁症的相关机制** 越来越多的研究表明 HCV 感染者脑脊液及脑组织中可检测到 HCV RNA<sup>[50-53]</sup>,Radkowski 等研究表明,从各个脑区域分离的 HCV NS3 序列与从淋巴结分离的 HCV NS3 序列相似,但与血清中序列不同,推测 HCV 可能通过淋巴细胞感染中枢系统<sup>[54]</sup>。一项纳入 13 例 HCV 感染者的研究中,有 7 例患者大脑中检测到 HCV RNA,且单核苷酸多态性分析证实小脑和延髓中约 10% HCV RNA 发生突变<sup>[55]</sup>。

对 HCV 感染者进行精神评估及脑质子磁共振波谱分析可发现,HCV 感染者基底神经节胆碱/肌酸比值高于正常对照组<sup>[45,46]</sup>,随后使用同样方法发现 HCV 感染者颅脑中肌醇/肌酸比值高于对照组,且其数值升高与感染者认知能力下降显著相关<sup>[47]</sup>,颅脑 HCV RNA 阳性患者的促炎性细胞因子 IL-1 $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , TNF $\alpha$ , IL-12 和 IL-18 水平更高<sup>[48]</sup>。CHC 患者脑中 5-羟色胺和多巴胺转运蛋白结合的减少可与严重的疲劳和认知障碍有关<sup>[49]</sup>,推测 HCV 感染者颅内存在免疫激活,免疫反应产生的代谢异常可能是认知

障碍的重要原因。

**3.2 CHB 与抑郁症相关的机制** CHB 抑郁患者尿中丙酮酸、异丁酸、N-甲基烟酰胺、 $\alpha$ -羟丁酸, 乙酰乙酸和丙二酸较正常人显著升高, 上述 6 种代谢产物在 CHB 抑郁患者中的高特异性与灵敏性使其可能成为客观诊断标记物<sup>[56]</sup>。有研究表明, CHB 患者免疫相关分子 IRAK4、TRAF3 和 IRF7 的表达水平显著低于正常对照组<sup>[57]</sup>, 基于抑郁和焦虑可能改变免疫相关分子表达水平这一假说, 进一步对 CHB 合并焦虑抑郁患者进行了研究, 发现不同阶段抑郁焦虑 CHB 患者的 IRAK4、TRAF3 和 IRF7 mRNA 水平无差异<sup>[58]</sup>。同样在免疫调节方面, 研究发现 CHB 焦虑患者 CD36 阳性单核细胞百分比增加, 而 CD36 阳性单核细胞在肝硬化和肝癌发生中发挥重要作用, 进而提出焦虑可能是 CHB 患者发生肝硬化和肝癌的重要危险因素<sup>[13,59]</sup>。

**3.3 脂肪肝与抑郁症相关机制** 有研究发现 NASH 患者肝脏中单胺氧化酶 A (monoamine oxidase, MAO-A) 表达增多<sup>[60]</sup>, 而 MAO-A 是催化 5 羟色胺的主要酶之一, 被认为与细胞氧化应激有关<sup>[61]</sup>, 而抑郁症患者体内 MAO-A 水平也增加<sup>[62]</sup>。近红外光谱 (near infrared spectrum, NIRS) 可用于评估大脑活动和抑郁状态<sup>[63]</sup>, Takahashi 通过 NIRS 发现 NAFLD 患者脑氧合血红蛋白浓度降低, 提示 NAFLD 患者大脑活动减少<sup>[64]</sup>。目前认为抑郁症患者存在氧化应激增加<sup>[65]</sup>, 炎症因子如 IL-6、TNF $\alpha$  水平高于正常人<sup>[66]</sup>, 而炎症因子 IL-6、IL-8 和 TNF $\alpha$  增加可加重 NAFLD 患者肝组织学损伤<sup>[67]</sup>, 为抑郁症和心理压力可能是 NAFLD 的危险因素提供了理论依据。NAFLD 患者还存在内分泌调节紊乱, 如下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴 (HPA 轴) 调节异常<sup>[68]</sup>, 而 HPA 轴与抑郁症关系密切<sup>[69]</sup>。

#### 4 治疗及总结

一项乙型肝炎肝硬患者使用扶正化瘀片治疗的随机双盲试验中, 治疗组患者的精神状况及肝功能好转优于安慰剂组<sup>[70]</sup>。而 Arvand 等通过制定个体化心理治疗方案在短时间内可减轻患者抑郁症状, 改善患者的生活质量<sup>[71]</sup>。目前, 医学模式已从单纯的生物学模式转变为综合性的生物-精神-社会模式, 新的医学模式规定疗效评价不仅需包括生理和病理指标, 而且还应包括生活质量评价、精神检查和社会活动评估。因此, 建议更多的医务工作者在治疗疾病的同时关注患者的心理健康, 早期对精神障碍患者进行心理咨询和心理治疗, 以改善其生活质量。

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