

多发性硬化睡眠障碍的研究进展

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摘 要

多发性硬化是神经内科的一种脱髓鞘疾病, 其以反复无常的发作模式及纷繁复杂的临床症状, 为患者带来了沉重的身心痛苦与负担。其中睡眠障碍是一种常见的且容易被忽视的致残性症状, 发病率高, 严重影响到患者的生活质量。本文对多发性硬化睡眠障碍的相关研究进展做一综述。

关键词

多发性硬化, 睡眠障碍, 治疗

Research Progress in Sleep Disorders Associated with Multiple Sclerosis

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Abstract

Multiple sclerosis is a demyelinating disease in the field of neurology, characterized by its unpredictable relapsing pattern and a wide variety of clinical symptoms, which brings significant physical and mental suffering and burden to patients. Among these, sleep disorders are a common yet often overlooked disabling symptom with a high prevalence, severely affecting the quality of life of patients. This article provides a review of the research progress on sleep disorders associated with multiple sclerosis.

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Keywords

Multiple Sclerosis, Sleep Disorders, Treatment

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1. 引言

多发性硬化(multiple sclerosis, MS)是一种慢性、炎症性和神经退行性的中枢神经系统脱髓鞘疾病,涉及白质、皮层和皮层下灰质,其发病机制包括轴突丢失和脱髓鞘[1]。在发达国家和发展中国家,多发性硬化症的发病率和患病率都在上升[2],全世界约有 280 万人受到影响,是年轻人非创伤性残疾的最常见原因[3]。近年来,国内外对多发性硬化睡眠障碍的相关性的研究成为关注的焦点,睡眠障碍在多发性硬化患者中普遍存在,其中 60%的 MS 成年人报告睡眠困难[4]。MS 常见的睡眠障碍包括:失眠、睡眠呼吸障碍、发作性睡病、不宁腿综合征(RLS)、白天嗜睡等[5]。虽然睡眠障碍在 MS 中的发生率很高,但它们往往不被认识,因此也没有得到适当的治疗[6]。有研究认为睡眠障碍可以作为 MS 急性复发的触发因素[7]。MS 患者的睡眠受到不同的生理和心理因素的影响,如慢性疼痛和抑郁,这些因素可能会导致失眠[5] [8]。本文将综述 MS 所伴有的各种睡眠障碍的发病情况、临床表现、影响因素及治疗。

2. 常见的睡眠障碍类型的研究进展

2.1. 失眠

失眠定义为不能入睡(初始失眠)、睡眠中断(中期失眠)、早醒(终末失眠)或非恢复性睡眠,世界范围内的各种分类系统之间存在差异,使得研究之间的比较非常具有挑战性[9]。目前尚无大规模的流行病学研究阐明 MS 患者失眠的真实患病率,但普遍认为失眠是一个普遍的问题,MS 患者失眠的患病率约为 40%,通常表现为早醒[10]。最近的一项研究报道显示,42%的 MS 患者入睡困难,53%的患者觉醒时间延长,58%的患者在其余时间内处于清醒状态[11]。慢性失眠症患者常伴有日间嗜睡、疲劳等症状,严重影响患者的健康[12]。抑郁、疼痛和焦虑也可能导致 MS 失眠。识别和积极管理这些问题很重要,因为有越来越多的证据表明睡眠、疼痛和抑郁之间存在双向关系,治疗失眠可以改善这些其他疾病的症状[13]。慢性失眠对患者的生活质量和整体健康有严重的影响,应尽可能有效地治疗[14]。

2.2. 睡眠相关呼吸障碍

睡眠相关呼吸障碍是指睡眠过程中出现的以呼吸异常为特征的一组疾病。睡眠呼吸障碍最显著的类型是阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停(Obstructive sleep apnea, OSA)和中枢性睡眠呼吸暂停(Central sleep apnea, CSA)。其中 OSA 是最常见的呼吸障碍[15], OSA 的特点是整夜呼吸道阻塞。在 OSA 发作期间,由于上呼吸道的阻塞,会出现完全的气流中断。在打鼾期间,膈肌会收缩,直到成功打开阻塞的呼吸道[16]。因此,患者往往表现为睡眠效率和质量的降低,进而导致日间功能障碍和其他严重的健康后果,常见的日间症状包括严重的嗜睡、疲劳、注意力不集中和记忆力障碍[17]。但是关于 MS 患者睡眠相关呼吸障碍的患病率数据尚未得到很好地确定,有研究报告,MS 患者发生 OSA 风险增加的患病率为 29%,年龄与这种风险呈正相关[18],高达 58%的 MS 患者接受 OSA 检查。OSA 的病理生理学原因在解剖和非解剖因素中有所不同[19],但不稳定的通气驱动是其中之一导致睡眠过程中呼吸控制与外周感应器之间的通信错误的主

要潜在机制[20]。睡眠呼吸障碍与 MS 之间存在着诸多症状与体征的重叠,这种高度的相似性使得两者在辨识上颇为棘手。已有确凿证据表明,睡眠呼吸障碍会因诱发疲劳及日间嗜睡而显著削弱个体的生活质量。除了日间疲劳和相关的功能性问题外,OSA 还与许多严重的健康后果有关。更为严重的是,它还与神经认知功能的衰退、抑郁症的罹患风险、跌倒事件的频发以及心血管疾病的死亡率上升紧密相关[21]。一项关于 MS 患者的研究报道,阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停和睡眠障碍与认知功能的缺陷显著相关,包括视觉和言语记忆的减少以及执行功能的受损[22]。研究认为,对这些睡眠障碍的有效治疗有助于改善患者的认知功能[22]。因此,识别睡眠呼吸暂停非常重要,尤其是严重的睡眠呼吸暂停。

2.3. 不宁腿综合征(RLS)

RLS 是一种临床常见的神经系统感觉运动障碍性疾病,主要表现为睡眠时重复出现刻板样的髌、膝、踝关节的三联屈曲,可致使拇指背伸。在运动、按摩可暂时缓解,大多发生在傍晚或夜间,安静或休息时加重,并通过运动改善或消失[23]。80%~90% RLS 合并周期性肢体运动障碍(PLMS)。PLMD 是一种与睡眠相关的情况,主要出现在下肢,涉及大脚趾的伸展等刻板的不随意运动,常合并踝关节、膝关节的部分屈曲,在某些情况下也会合并髌关节的屈曲;这些症状通常与皮层和/或自主神经觉醒或觉醒显著相关,影响患者的睡眠质量[24]。MS 患者中 RLS 的患病率约为 20%,约为正常人群的 3~5 倍[4]。关于 RLS 的病因,尽管尚不明确,但目前有数据表明中枢神经系统可能存在多巴胺能、阿片类或铁代谢的功能障碍[25]。然而,这些潜在的病因与 MS 的病理生理学之间的具体联系,目前尚不完全清晰。例如,有研究指出 MS 患者的 RLS 与铁代谢之间存在关联[26],即 RLS 患者在铁缺乏的情况下,症状往往会加重。这是因为铁是多巴胺合成过程中的关键要素,而多巴胺负责调节肌肉活动和情绪,缺铁可能导致多巴胺功能受限,从而引发或加剧 RLS 的症状。因此,MS 中的 RLS 或可被视作 RLS 的一种真正继发性形式,其根源可能在于其他因素,如中枢神经系统病变[27]或颈髓损伤[28],而并非直接与铁相关参数有关。

当然,某些神经系统疾病的症状会与不宁腿综合征(RLS)的临床表现相混淆,因此,对于临床上疑似存在周围神经病变的患者,进行肌电图及神经传导检查显得尤为重要。此外,为了全面排除可能伴随 RLS 的其他疾病,依据具体情况,还需进行头部 MRI 检查、下肢静脉超声等辅助性检查。鉴于 RLS 可能并发其他睡眠障碍,如睡眠呼吸暂停或周期性肢体运动障碍,有时还需进一步完善多导睡眠监测(PSG)。RLS 严重影响患者的生活质量,尤其可导致失眠、抑郁和焦虑。因此,适当治疗 RLS 将有助于改善 MS 患者的睡眠质量。

2.4. 疲劳与白天嗜睡

疲劳和白天过度嗜睡是多发性硬化最常见的症状之一,影响高达 93% 的患者。这些症状对残疾和生活质量受损有显著贡献,但往往呈正相关关系[29]。疲劳症状与患者的性别、年龄、教育程度、神经心理行为表现,以及 MRI 扫描显示的病灶部位、病灶数量或神经解剖结构发现等因素没有直接关联。相反,它更多地与病程的长短、病情的严重程度、残疾的程度以及疾病的进展类型密切相关[30]。白天嗜睡是指在一天中的主要觉醒阶段无法保持清醒和警觉,从而导致对睡眠的不可压缩需求或无意中陷入嗜睡或睡眠[31]。重要的是,白天嗜睡被认为是有利可图的就业最常见的障碍之一[32]。此外,完整的睡眠可以优化免疫功能,睡眠与免疫系统具有很强的共生关系[33]。相反,慢性睡眠障碍与促炎状态有关,这可能进一步驱动多发性硬化的炎症和神经退行性变[34]。

2.5. 发作性睡病

发作性睡病是一种以过度日间嗜睡为特征的慢性睡眠障碍,临床上以白天发作性入睡、REM 期睡眠异常、猝倒、睡眠麻痹、夜眠不实为主要特征,严重影响患者的日常生活和身心健康。依据国际睡眠障

碍分类第3版(ICSD-3),将发作性睡病分为2型[35]:发作性睡病1型,即Hcrt缺乏综合征,既往称为伴猝倒的发作性睡病;发作性睡病2型,既往称为不伴猝倒的发作性睡病。发作性睡病1型(下丘脑分泌素缺陷综合征)主要表现为白天过度嗜睡(EDS)和REM睡眠分离的症状,其中最特异的是猝倒,它是由下丘脑神经肽下丘脑分泌素信号缺陷引起的[35]。发作性睡病1型的诊断除需要至少3个月的EDS外,还需有猝倒发作、多次睡眠潜伏期试验(MSLT) ≤ 8 min 合并2个或2个以上睡眠REM期(SOREMP)的睡眠潜伏期减少或脑脊液(CSF)中下丘脑分泌素-1(HCRT-1)水平降低正常受试者用相同的标准化方法得到的数值)[35][36]。发作性睡病2型的诊断同样需要EDS的存在至少3个月,但与发作性睡病1型相比,发作性睡病2型没有猝倒和HCRT1减少。根据ICD-3附加的最小标准是MSLT中减少的睡眠潜伏期 ≤ 8 min 和2个或2个以上的SOREMP。

2.6. 昼夜节律失调性睡眠障碍(CRD)

CRD是一种影响生物钟的状态,当个体睡眠与觉醒节律和外部环境不协调时即可发生[37]。CRD常导致失眠、白天嗜睡或两者兼有,常常影响工作、学习或社交。最常见的睡眠障碍亚类包括延迟性睡眠期障碍(常见于青少年)和晚期睡眠期障碍(常见于老年人)[38]。昼夜节律睡眠障碍的患病率尚不清楚,但在最近的一项研究中,他们似乎影响了大约30%的MS患者,并且与普通人群相比,在严重疲劳的MS患者中更常见[37]。昼夜节律睡眠障碍可能是由于环境/外部因素,如轮班工作和时差,但在MS的情况下,提出了额外的内部因素,与来自视交叉上核的传入神经和传出神经通路的脱髓鞘程度有关[39]。这些障碍会影响患者的生活质量,导致失眠、过度睡眠和严重疲劳。患者还抱怨在社会,职业和其他重要的功能领域[4][37][38]的严重干扰。

3. MS睡眠障碍治疗的研究进展

MS患者失眠的治疗方案包括管理压力水平和焦虑的认知行为疗法(Cognitive behavioral therapy for insomnia, CBT-I)[40],失眠的认知行为疗法(CBT-I)是慢性失眠的首选治疗方法[41]。包括兴奋剂和 β -干扰素,而使用最多的处方药物是5-HT₂配体[42],其中包括非苯二氮卓类药物、苯二氮卓受体激动剂[43],在MS患者中,这些药物的使用没有已知的禁忌证。一些研究使用褪黑素作为改善睡眠潜伏期的手段,也表现为效果显著[44]。

RLS在MS人群中诊断不足,治疗不足。值得注意的是,目前尚无针对MS人群RLS管理的具体指南。我们根据中国不宁腿综合征的诊断与治疗指南可考虑:(1)必要时补铁是合理的第一步。当患者血清铁蛋白水平 $< 75 \mu\text{g/L}$ 和(或)转铁蛋白饱和度 $< 45\%$ 时,建议补充铁剂[45];(2)优先选用多巴胺受体激动剂(普拉克索、罗匹尼罗和罗替戈汀)[46],尽管 α -2- δ 钙通道配体类药物[45]尚未在中国获批用于RLS的治疗,但仍可作为多巴胺能疗法的替代治疗药物;(3)当其他治疗方法无效时,建议使用阿片类药物;(4)适当的体育锻炼和物理疗法可不同程度改善疾病症状[47]。

MS患者与非MS患者在睡眠相关呼吸障碍的治疗策略上并无二致,均涵盖生活方式的积极调整,诸如减轻体重、戒除烟瘾、限制酒精摄入等。在呼吸辅助方面,一旦确诊OSA,气道正压通气(Positive Airway Pressure, PAP)是治疗的金标准[48]。持续气道正压通气(Continuous Positive Airway Pressure, CPAP)[49]与双水平气道正压通气(Bi-level Positive Airway Pressure BiPAP)[50]均被广泛应用。CPAP设备通常维持单一恒定压力,而BiPAP则能根据呼吸周期提供差异化的吸气压力与呼气压力,以满足更精细的呼吸需求。此外,为确保气道畅通无阻,多种牙科矫治器也被纳入治疗方案之中,但偶尔手术干预也被视为一种可行的选择。值得注意的是,针对MS患者的睡眠相关呼吸障碍实施有效治疗,能够显著减轻其疲劳感与倦怠症状[49],为患者的生活质量带来实质性的提升。

MS 疲劳的非药物治疗包括物理治疗、避免受热及适当体育锻炼, 建议患者在医生的指导下进行适度的锻炼, 如瑜伽、游泳或步行等[51]。治疗白天过度嗜睡的首选药物是替洛利生、莫达非尼、 γ -羟丁酸钠, 其他药物包括阿莫达非尼、哌甲酯缓释片、索林非妥、马吲哚等[52]。

发作性睡病目前尚无确切的病因治疗, 目前主要是对症治疗。免疫治疗可以作为一种创新治疗手段, 应给予适当关注。

对于昼夜节律紊乱, 目前尚无 MS 特异性的治疗方案。经典的方法除了良好的睡眠卫生和定时强光照射外, 还包括一些认知行为治疗[42]。补充褪黑素似乎对包括昼夜节律睡眠障碍在内的大多数睡眠障碍非常有益[53]。

4. 总结与展望

综上所述, MS 患者的睡眠障碍是一个多因素、多机制的问题, 其评估和治疗对改善患者的生活质量和疾病预后具有重要意义。未来的研究需要进一步探索睡眠障碍与 MS 病理生理机制之间的联系, 并开发更有效的干预措施。MS 与睡眠障碍之间存在密切关系, 睡眠障碍的治疗可能减轻 MS 患者的疲劳并改善功能。未来的研究将进一步阐明睡眠障碍与 MS 之间的关系, 并为 MS 患者的睡眠障碍管理提供更多的证据支持。治疗 MS 患者的睡眠障碍需要综合考虑患者的具体症状、影响因素和共病情况, 制定个体化的治疗计划。总而言之, 多发性硬化症睡眠障碍的研究, 无疑是一项既艰巨又充满希望的征途。

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