

抑郁症患者血清脂质及CK,LDH水平 与疾病程度的相关性分析*

游青青^a,杨海健^a,杨宇^b,曾海深^a (佛山市第三人民医院 a. 检验科;b. 精神科,广东佛山 528041)

摘要:目的 探讨抑郁症患者血清脂质、肌酸激酶(CK)、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)与病程的相关性。方法 选取2015年1月~2017年8月佛山市第三人民医院收治的154例首发抑郁症患者作为研究组,另选取150例健康体检者作为对照组,检测所有研究对象的血清脂质、CK和LDH水平,统计分析抑郁症患者血清脂质、CK和LDH与病程的相关性。结果 与对照组相比,各抑郁组TG水平均显著升高,轻度抑郁组、中度抑郁组及重度抑郁组的TG水平依次增高,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。各抑郁组TC、CK和LDH水平均显著降低,轻度抑郁组、中度抑郁组及重度抑郁组的TC、CK和LDH水平分别依次降低,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。与对照组相比,其余各组TG、TC、CK和LDH水平统计方差值 $F=15.38\sim77.2$,均 $P<0.01$,HDL-C和LDL-C水平统计方差值 $F=0.27\sim0.43$,均 $P>0.05$ 。TG、TC、CK和LDH水平为抑郁症独立危险因素。结论 抑郁患者血清脂质、CK、LDH水平会发生改变,且与抑郁病程相关。检测抑郁患者血清脂质、CK、LDH水平有助于了解抑郁病情程度和发展情况,为临床抑郁的检测与干预治疗提供重要依据。

关键词:抑郁症;血脂;肌酸激酶;乳酸脱氢酶

中图分类号:R749.4;R446.112 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1671-7414(2019)01-079-04

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2019.01.020

Correlation Analysis of Serum Lipids,CK,LDH and Course of Disease in Patients with Depression

YOU Qing-qing^a, YANG Hai-jian^a, YANG Yu^b, ZENG Hai-shen^a

(a. Department of Clinical Laboratory; b. Department of Psychiatry,
the Third People's Hospital of Foshan, Guangdong Foshan 528041, China)

Abstract: Objective To explore the correlation between serum lipids, creatine kinase (CK) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and the course of disease in patients with depression. **Methods** 154 cases of first-episode depressive patients were selected from January 2015 to August 2017, as the research group, and 150 cases of healthy volunteers in the same period as the control group. Serum lipids, CK and LDH were measured in all subjects. The correlation between serum lipids, CK, LDH and the course of depression was analyzed statistically. **Results** Compared with the control group, the levels of TG in each depression group were significantly higher. The levels of TG in mild depression group, moderate depression group and severe depression group were increased in turn. The differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The levels of TC, CK and LDH in each depression group were significantly lower than that in the control group. The levels of TC, CK and LDH in mild depression group, moderate depression group and severe depression group were decreased in turn. The differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Compared with the control group, TG, TC, CK and LDH levels of statistical variance in the other groups were $F=15.38\sim77.2$, $P<0.01$, while HDL-C and LDL-C levels of statistical variance were $F=0.27\sim0.43$, $P>0.05$. TG, TC, CK and LDH levels were independent risk factors for depression. **Conclusion** The levels of serum lipids, CK and LDH in depressive patients would change and were related to the course of depression. Detection of serum lipids, CK and LDH levels in patients with depression is so helpful to understand the degree and development of depression that can provide an important basis for the detection and intervention of clinical depression.

Keywords: depression; serum lipids; CK; LDH

抑郁症具有反复发作、高致残率和高死亡率的特点,给患者和家属带来巨大的痛苦,同时也带来一系列的社会问题^[1~3]。目前对于抑郁症的发病机制仍不明确,普遍认为抑郁症的发生与神经递质紊乱、神经内分泌功能紊乱、免疫功能紊乱、遗传因素等多方面有关^[4]。本研究为了研究抑郁症与神

经内分泌方面的相关性,具体对抑郁症患者的血脂水平和肌酸激酶(CK)、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)等血清酶进行研究,分析其与抑郁症患者病情程度的相关性。现将研究结果报告如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2015年1月~2017年8月

* 基金项目:佛山市卫生和计划生育委员会医学科课题资助项目(项目编号:20180137)。

作者简介:游青青(1980—),女,大学本科,主管技师,主要从事临床生化与分子诊断学研究,E-mail:2157463872@qq.com。

本院收治的 154 例首发抑郁症患者作为研究组,其中男性 80 例,女性 74 例,年龄为 18~60 岁,平均年龄 40.76 ± 12.42 岁。纳入标准:①年龄 >18 岁;②符合《精神疾病诊断与统计手册(第 4 版)》(Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth edition, DSM-IV)中抑郁症的诊断标准;③汉密尔顿抑郁量表 24 项版(Hamilton Depression Scale-24 item, HAMD-24)评分 ≥ 20 分;④文化程度为小学以上,能跟医护人员进行良好交流,对本研究知情同意。排除标准:①妊娠期或哺乳期妇女;②有药物滥用或依赖者;③有自杀倾向者;④有严重的躯体疾病者。另选取 150 例在我院体检的健康者作为对照组,其中男性 77 例,女性 73 例,年龄为 22~58 岁,平均年龄 37.98 ± 8.48 岁。纳入标准:①年龄 >18 岁;②文化程度为小学以上,能跟医护人员进行良好交流,对本研究知情同意。两组研究对象的年龄、性别、受教育年限、婚姻状况等一般资料差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 试剂与仪器 所有检测均使用德国西门子股份公司提供的全自动生化分析仪(型号:ADVIA2400)。血脂使用由德赛诊断系统(上海)有限公司提供的试剂进行检测。CK 使用由北京利德曼生化股份有限公司提供的试剂进行检测;

LDH 使用由浙江东瓯诊断产品有限公司提供的试剂进行检测。所有检测项目均严格按照试剂盒说明书操作方法进行检测,控制好项目质量,排除非特异性干扰,确保结果的准确度。

1.3 方法 调查收集所有研究对象的性别、年龄、受教育程度、婚姻状况等一般资料;所有研究对象空腹 12 h 以上,统一使用促凝管以真空采血法进行采样,抽取静脉血 3 ml,室温下以 $3\ 500\ \text{r/min}$ 离心 15 min 后分离血清,置 -20°C 冰箱冷藏待测。

1.4 统计学分析 采用 SPSS22.0 统计学软件进行分析,计量资料采用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用方差分析进行组间比较,相关分析采用 Logistic 回归分析, $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组血脂、CK,LDH 水平比较 见表 1。与对照组相比,各抑郁症组 TG 水平均显著升高,轻度抑郁症组、中度抑郁症组及重度抑郁症组的 TG 水平依次增高,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);各抑郁症组 TC,CK 和 LDH 水平均显著降低,轻度抑郁症组、中度抑郁症组及重度抑郁症组的 TC,CK 和 LDH 水平分别依次降低,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);各抑郁症组 HDL-C, LDL-C 水平与对照组相比,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

表 1 各组血脂、CK,LDH 水平比较

项 目	对照组 ($n=150$)	轻度抑郁症组 ($n=51$)	中度抑郁症组 ($n=53$)	重度抑郁症组 ($n=50$)	F	P
TG(mmol/L)	1.03 ± 0.38	1.48 ± 1.38	1.70 ± 1.12	1.95 ± 2.04	15.38	0.01
TC(mmol/L)	4.82 ± 0.95	4.63 ± 0.72	4.35 ± 0.88	4.08 ± 0.92	26.28	0.00
HDL-C(mmol/L)	1.37 ± 0.33	1.52 ± 0.35	1.50 ± 0.36	1.44 ± 0.29	0.43	0.83
LDL-C(mmol/L)	2.26 ± 0.47	2.20 ± 0.67	2.21 ± 0.73	2.17 ± 0.86	0.27	0.64
CK(IU/L)	116.51 ± 39.26	95.72 ± 28.31	91.85 ± 52.43	82.85 ± 40.93	58.2	0.00
LDH(IU/L)	159.26 ± 29.19	143.32 ± 37.56	131.11 ± 29.01	115.34 ± 34.32	77.2	0.00

2.2 抑郁症病程有序多分类 Logistic 回归分析 见表 2。

表 2 抑郁症病程多因素 Logistic 分析

变量	回归系数	SE	OR	P	95%CI
TG	0.006	0.057	1.004	<0.05	1.608~2.040
TC	0.768	0.003	2.332	<0.05	2.037~2.051
CK	-0.641	0.128	2.015	<0.05	1.023~2.039
LDH	-0.316	0.105	1.368	<0.05	1.004~1.052

为进一步研究血脂、CK,LDH 水平与抑郁症病程的相关性,现以抑郁症病程为因变量,以 TG, TC, HDL-C, LDL-C, CK 和 LDH 为自变量,经

Logistic 回归分析, α 取 0.05,经校正后 TG, TC, CK 和 LDH 均入组抑郁症危险因素模型。

3 讨论 抑郁症是影响人类健康的一大疾患,主要表现为思维迟缓、情绪低落、意志活动减弱^[5]。目前对于抑郁症患者血脂水平的研究有不同的看法,有研究^[6]认为抑郁症患者心情郁结、食欲减弱、体重减轻而导致胆固醇等血脂水平下降;也有研究^[7,8]认为是 TC 水平降低,体内 TC, LDL-C 水平下降,减弱了脑细胞膜的流动性和脂质的微黏性,造成 5-羟色胺受体数量减少、功能减弱从而导致抑郁症发生。本研究发现,抑郁症组 TG 水平显著高于对照组,且轻度抑郁症组、中度抑郁症组及重度抑郁症组的 TG 水平依次增高,差异均有统计学意

义($P<0.05$),提示抑郁症患者TG水平升高,且随着病程加重而增高;而抑郁症组TC水平显著低于对照组,轻度抑郁症组、中度抑郁症组及重度抑郁症组的TC水平依次降低,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),提示抑郁症患者TC水平降低,且随着病程加重而下降。研究证明了抑郁症患者存在脂代谢紊乱,研究结果与相关研究^[9]相符。血脂水平的变化与抑郁症的发生发展密切相关,其对抑郁症程度的影响是多途径的、多种机制共同作用的^[10],其中血脂起关键作用的主要有以下方面:首先,资料显示^[11]抑郁症患者TC和5-羟色胺水平相比正常人低,当抑郁症患者服用SSRI类药物后,其血脂水平明显升高,证明抑郁症患者血脂水平与5-羟色胺相关,而5-羟色胺再摄取减少是引起抑郁症的主要原因^[12]。其次,抑郁症患者下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺素轴功能亢进,导致其内分泌功能紊乱,抑郁症患者唾液内皮质醇含量升高,因此其血脂水平比正常人群要高^[13]。当抑郁症患者TG水平升高时,在下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺素轴作用下,胰岛素抵抗增加,胰岛素功能减弱,从而使血糖水平升高。

本研究对抑郁症患者血清CK,LDH水平进行检测对比,发现各抑郁症组CK,LDH水平均显著降低,轻度抑郁症组、中度抑郁症组及重度抑郁症组的CK,LDH水平分别依次降低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。有研究报道,CK活性可以反映交感神经系统活动情况^[14],而抑郁症患者思维迟缓、情绪低落,交感神经系统活动减弱,导致血清CK水平降低。同时抑郁症患者去甲肾上腺素水平降低、多巴胺-β羟化酶活性降低,导致腺苷酸环化酶水平降低,从而降低了血清CK,LDH水平。

本研究为进一步研究血脂、CK,LDH水平与抑郁症病程的相关性,以抑郁症病程为因变量,以TG,TC,HDL-C,LDL-C,CK和LDH为自变量,进行Logistic回归分析, α 取0.05,经校正后TG,TC,CK,LDH均入组抑郁症危险因素模型。

综上所述,抑郁症患者血清血脂、CK,LDH水平存在异常,且各指标水平改变与抑郁症病程相关,提示了抑郁症患者体内存在多系统功能改变。检测抑郁症患者血清血脂、CK,LDH水平有助于了解抑郁症病情程度和发展情况,为临床抑郁症的检测与干预治疗提供重要依据。本研究仅比较了抑郁症患者和正常对照组的血脂和CK,LDH水平,探讨其对抑郁症病情的相关性,而对于此类血清学指标在其他精神疾病中的应用以及其他相关脂质和血清酶成分变化是否与抑郁症发生发展相

关等均需要进一步研究。

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- 收稿日期: 2018-10-06
修回日期: 2018-10-24
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- 收稿日期: 2018-10-05
修回日期: 2018-10-24