

抗抑郁药在癫痫治疗中的作用机制研究进展

蔡燕珊¹⁾ 颜耿杰¹⁾ 陈融清¹⁾ 董绍岚¹⁾ 庄邱颖¹⁾ 周芬结¹⁾ 谭文澜²⁾

1)广西中医药大学,广西 南宁 530001;2)广西中医药大学附属瑞康医院,广西 扶绥 532199

通信作者:谭文澜

【摘要】 癫痫和抑郁症都是神经内科常见疾病,病程长且严重影响患者生存质量。近年来,国内外学者对癫痫患者的抑郁发病率进行了研究,发现在癫痫患者中常并发抑郁,这可能与患者的受教育程度、社会生活、心理承受能力、癫痫发作类型、治疗方式及神经系统的解剖功能异常等相关。同时,在癫痫伴发抑郁症患者的治疗中抗抑郁药的使用能在癫痫治疗中发挥积极作用,但是从抗抑郁药的促惊厥作用、抗抑郁药与抗癫痫药(AEDs)相互作用产生的潜在不良后果综合来看,药物在使用时应权衡其中的利弊。本文对癫痫与抑郁障碍的关系和发病原因、抗抑郁药在癫痫治疗中的作用等相关文献进行了选择性回顾,现就癫痫与抑郁共病的原因、抗抑郁药对癫痫治疗的作用、两者之间的相互作用机制及临床治疗展望等方面进行阐述。

【关键词】 癫痫;抑郁;抗抑郁药;抗癫痫药

【中图分类号】 R742.1 **【文献标识码】** A **【文章编号】** 1673-5110(2022)04-0523-06

基金项目: 广西中医药适宜技术开发与推广项目(编号:GZSY21-39);广西壮族自治区中医药管理局自筹经费科研课题(编号:GZZC2020073);崇左市科技计划项目(编号:崇科FC2019009)

Research progress on the mechanism of antidepressants in the treatment of epilepsy

CAI Yanshan¹⁾, YAN Gengjie¹⁾, CHEN Rongqing¹⁾, DONG Shaolan¹⁾, ZHUANG Qiuying¹⁾, ZHOU Fenjie¹⁾, TAN Wenlan²⁾
1)Guangxi University of traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanning 530001, China; 2)Ruikang Hospital Affiliated to Guangxi University of Chinese Medicine, Fusui 532199, China

Corresponding author: TAN Wenlan

【Abstract】 Epilepsy and depression are common diseases in neurology, which have a long course and seriously affect the quality of life of patients. In recent years, scholars at home and abroad have studied the incidence of depression in patients with epilepsy, and found that depression is common in patients with epilepsy, which may be related to the patient's education level, social life, psychological enduring capacity, seizure type, treatment and neurological anatomical dysfunction. At the same time, the use of antidepressants in the treatment of epilepsy patients with depression can play a positive role in the treatment of epilepsy, but from the convulsive effect of antidepressants and the potential adverse consequences of the interaction between antidepressants and antiepileptics, the advantages and disadvantages of the use of drugs should be weighed. In this paper, the relationship between epilepsy and depressive disorder, its pathogenesis and the role of antidepressants in the treatment of epilepsy were reviewed. Now the causes of comorbidity of epilepsy and depression, the effect of antidepressants on the treatment of epilepsy, the mechanism of interaction between the two and the prospect of clinical treatment are discussed.

【Key words】 Epilepsy; Depression; Antidepressants; Antiepileptic drugs

DOI: 10.12083/SYSJ.220178

收稿日期 2022-02-02 本文编辑 关慧

本文引用信息: 蔡燕珊, 颜耿杰, 陈融清, 董绍岚, 庄邱颖, 周芬结, 谭文澜. 抗抑郁药在癫痫治疗中的作用机制研究进展[J]. 中国实用神经疾病杂志, 2022, 25(4): 523-528. DOI: 10.12083/SYSJ.220178

Reference information: CAI Yanshan, YAN Gengjie, CHEN Rongqing, DONG Shaolan, ZHUANG Qiuying, ZHOU Fenjie, TAN Wenlan. Research progress on the mechanism of antidepressants in the treatment of epilepsy [J]. Chinese Journal of Practical Nervous Diseases, 2022, 25(4): 523-528. DOI: 10.12083/SYSJ.220178

癫痫是一种症状复杂的慢性精神疾病,主要临床表现为突然发作,短暂运动、感觉、意识、精神异常,反复发作,发作伴有异常脑电图。导致癫痫发作的因素是多种多样的,包括基因变异、颅脑外伤或感染、小儿高热惊厥、脑肿瘤等^[2]。近年研究表明,癫痫患者常合并精神疾病的发生,其中,以抑郁症最常见,其发病率高达 30%,是普通人群的 5~20 倍,其次是焦虑,占 10%~25%,精神病以及人格障碍分别占 2%,且有抑郁症病史者罹患癫痫的概率较普通人群高 4~7 倍,精神疾病的共病导致患者生活质量差和过早死亡并影响癫痫的预后^[3-6]。对于癫痫与抑郁的密切关系,希波克拉底曾提出过相关观点认为,两者可以相互转化,临床表现取决于疾病的作用方向,作用于躯体发展为癫痫,作用于心智发展为抑郁^[7]。抑郁状态影响癫痫患者的疾病预后及生活水平,因此抗抑郁治疗常常参与癫痫患者的诊疗过程。尽管如此,临床上仍不能很好地解决此问题。针对目前临床治疗困境,为了更好地达到癫痫治疗目的,本文通过查阅相关文献,结合前人研究成果,将从癫痫共病抑郁的原因、抗抑郁药对癫痫治疗的作用、与 AEDs 相互作用机制及临床治疗展望等方面综合讨论抗抑郁药对癫痫治疗的影响,以供临床参考借鉴。

1 癫痫共病抑郁的原因

1.1 导致抑郁与癫痫共同发病的原因是多种多样的,目前尚未完全明确 有学者认为这可能与神经炎症、下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴(hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis,HPAA)的高活性、兴奋性和抑制性神经递质谷氨酸和γ-氨基丁酸(γ-aminobutyric acid,GABA)之间的失衡、色氨酸代谢改变等有关^[8-9]。研究证明,神经调节蛋白 1(neuregulin 1,NRG1)作为一种神经营养因子,可通过激活 ErB4 受体达到促进前额皮质释放 GABA 的结果,从而抑制兴奋性神经元的活动,在癫痫发生中起重要的抑制作用^[10],另外已有大量学者鉴定 NRG1-ErB4 信号通路为抑郁症的易感基因^[11-13],因此我们可以认为 NRG1-ErB4 通路对癫痫共病抑郁可能有一定影响。李海滨等^[14]在多项不同层次的研究中发现,癫痫与抑郁有其共同的神经生物致病机制,大脑的边缘系统海马和杏仁核是参与情绪的产生、识别和调节的部位,根据神经影像学提示,癫痫伴发抑郁患者在这一区域可能出现异常。对于无癫痫的抑郁症患者,他们的双侧海马体积减少,皮层厚度改变,额叶神经元细胞密度降低,这一大脑变化同样也出现在癫痫患者身上^[5,15]。

5-羟色胺(5-Hydroxytryptamine,5-HT)是大脑中一种关键的调节性神经递质^[16],当对癫痫患者行功能磁共振成像(fMRI)联合电子发射体层影像学检查时提示,该患者致痫灶内的 5-HT1A 受体结合力降低,尤其在合并抑郁障碍患者中下降更明显,患者癫痫病情越重,则 5-HT1A 受体结合力越低,因此,提高细胞外 5-HT 水平的药物可减少癫痫发作^[17-18]。文献还指出,海马体中肌酸与 N-乙酰天冬氨酸比值的失衡、右侧海马组织中谷氨酸与谷氨酰胺/肌酸的数值的增加、前额叶氟代脱氧葡萄糖(fludeoxyglucose,FDG)和颞叶代谢水平的降低等都和癫痫共病抑郁相关^[14]。

除神经化学递质的作用外,AEDs 的使用对精神疾病的发生也有一定影响。研究指出,噻加宾、妥泰、非氨酯、扑米酮和氨己烯酸等对情绪有负面影响。其中,巴比妥类药物与抑郁症的发生最为密切,服用此类药物的儿童容易产生自杀意念,并且与卡马西平(carbamazepine,CBZ)(4%)相比,使用苯巴比妥(phenobarbitone,PB)(40%)的病人患重度抑郁症(major depressive disorder,MDD)的概率增加了 10 倍^[19-21]。普瑞巴林也与自杀风险增加显著相关,但仅在较年轻的成年人(≤40 岁)中多见^[22]。随着时间的推移,其他药物(如托吡酯、左乙拉西坦)也出现相关症状,但无论 AEDs 的作用机制如何,都与潜在的精神疾病共病有关,重要的是,要在停用情绪稳定剂如卡马西平、奥卡西平或丙戊酸钠后进行评估,否则可能掩盖了共病中的情绪障碍^[23]。此外,在治疗方案中每增加一种 AEDs 和多种药物联合治疗相应其罹患精神疾病的风险会可能上升,有证据表明,随着治疗药品的减少,癫痫发作严重程度、患者满意度和生活质量倾向于改善^[24-26]。

1.2 癫痫难以治愈的重要因素之一是抑郁症 中医基础理论概括了人体生命活动和疾病变化规律,由此出发,我们一般将癫痫归属于“痫病”范畴,抑郁症常按“郁证”论治。《景岳全书·论〈内经〉五郁之治》云:“气血一有不调而致病者,皆得谓之郁证。”张介宾还认为郁证和疾病可互为因果,即“因郁而病”和“因病而郁”。江涛等^[27]认为癫痫患者或因禀赋不足,多存在“脏气不平”的病理体质,“脏气不平”意指病变脏腑的气机升降出入功能失调,临床表现多以气郁为主,故从气机升降出入辩证论治癫痫是关键,特别是对于 MDD 患者。因此,在抗癫痫治疗中加入抗抑郁药物十分必要。

2 抗抑郁药对癫痫的作用

目前临床使用的抗抑郁药物可概括为以下四类:三环类抗抑郁药(tricyclic antidepressant, TCA)、去甲肾上腺素再摄取抑制剂(serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitor, SNRI)、5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂(selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, SSRI)及其他抗抑郁药。各种类型抗抑郁药对癫痫的作用及作用机制大不相同,以下将根据药物的促惊厥及抗惊厥作用分开论述。

2.1 抗抑郁药的促惊厥作用 长期以来人们认为抗抑郁药具有一定的促惊厥作用,尤其是TCA家族,被认为是抗抑郁药中最能促进惊厥的药物。TCA的抗组胺机制能降低癫痫发作的阈值,对肝药酶产生抑制作用,从而降低AEDs的代谢率,导致其血药浓度升高,引起癫痫发作,故使用时需慎重^[28]。研究人员发现,抗抑郁药的用量及其作用对象是其产生致痫作用的相关因素。AYGUN等^[29]发现,伏硫西汀作为一种治疗MDD的新型抗抑郁药物,当以1、5或10 mg/kg剂量给药时可降低青霉素和戊四唑诱发癫痫的模型大鼠的发作平均峰值频率,具有抗惊厥作用。然而,在中至高剂量(5或10 mg/kg)对遗传缺失癫痫模型的大鼠具有促惊厥作用,而在1 mg/kg剂量下未观察到这种现象。另外有报告称,氯丙咪嗪、安非他酮、阿莫沙平和马普替林这4种药物在治疗剂量下即容易增加癫痫发作的风险,需谨慎运用,其余抗抑郁药在治疗剂量下使用对癫痫患者是安全的^[30]。从病因的角度上来看,成体新生神经元有促进癫痫形成的作用^[31-32],而抗抑郁药可以使成体海马神经发生水平升高^[33-34],基于此,抗抑郁药的应有可能促进癫痫的进展。然而,抑郁症本身可能使癫痫发作的风险升高,因此重度抑郁患者的癫痫发作可能是情绪障碍下病程的自然表现,与抗抑郁药物的治疗无关^[35]。

2.2 抗抑郁药的抗惊厥作用 大量数据表明,脑源性神经营养因子(brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF)和胶质源性神经营养因子(glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor, GDNF)等神经营养因子,参与了脑可塑性和癫痫发生的过程^[36]。而度洛西汀可激活受到甲基苯丙胺焦虑模型影响的大鼠大脑中的BDNF蛋白表达^[37]。在临床诊疗中,30例接受安非他酮治疗的患者中检测到血清BDNF水平升高^[38]。米氮平可使GDNF的脑水平升高^[39]。因此,某些抗抑郁药可能通过这一机制发挥抗惊厥作用。据报道,对于成人癫痫抑郁症发作,无论是轻度还是中

重度,如果使用药物治疗首选SSRI家族的抗抑郁药(B级)^[40-41]。童晓欣等^[42]在26例长期服用丙戊酸钠、卡马西平、苯巴比妥、拉莫三嗪等AEDs治疗但癫痫发作控制不佳的患者中加用氟西汀进行辅助治疗,随访观察患者15~29个月后发现癫痫发作率明显降低,部分患者复查脑电图显示异常情况明显改善,故可认为氟西汀作为一种SSRI药物,具有一定的抗癫痫作用,可推荐作为难治性癫痫治疗的辅助用药^[43]。通过AEDs维持5-HT半衰期可以达到抗癫痫效果,其中5-HT_{1A}突触前和突触后受体似乎在介导这种行为中发挥了重要作用^[44]。对5-HT_{2C}受体基因敲除后发生听源性癫痫的小鼠使用AEDs治疗,小鼠癫痫发作得到明显控制^[45]。值得注意的是,5-HT抗惊厥作用似乎具有“倒u型”浓度-反应效应,正如一项对匹罗卡品(pilocarpine, PILO)诱发的大鼠癫痫发作的研究所表明的那样,海马灌注高达基线水平80%至350%的细胞外浓度的5-HT可保护这些大鼠免受癫痫发作,而浓度大于基线的900%则会促进癫痫发作。但只要药物诱导的5-HT升高水平在抗惊厥药的范围内,就可以避免其发作,而在诱导高单胺水平后,单胺能药物的不良反应是可以预期的^[49]。总而言之,具有5-HT激动剂和拮抗剂特性的药物可以在癫痫的发病机制中发挥重要作用。已有多项癫痫动物模型的数据表明,SSRI和TCA家族的药物可能产生抗癫痫作用^[35,47]。SNRI亦可明显改善癫痫患者的抑郁症状,且对其发作影响不大^[48-50]。KRUSE等^[51]报道,SNRI家族瑞波西汀和托莫西汀、SSRI家族氟西汀和西酞普兰和5-HT/去甲肾上腺素(norepinephrine, NE)再摄取双重抑制剂度洛西汀在接受最大电击试验的小鼠中降低了癫痫引起的呼吸停止和死亡的发生率,可能表明它们对癫痫猝死(sudden unexpected death in epilepsy, SUDEP)具有潜在的保护作用。对于四环类抗抑郁药如米安色林可增强苯妥英钠和丙戊酸钠的抗惊厥作用,而在其长期使用后,这些AEDs的抗惊厥效力将减弱。考虑到慢性抗抑郁药和抗癫痫药物之间的相互作用,米安色林和曲唑酮可能会降低AEDs在癫痫患者中的抗惊厥疗效,但尚且没有临床数据证实这一假设^[52]。

3 抗抑郁药与AEDs相互作用

3.1 两者的药理学相互作用 抗抑郁药与AEDs均有其潜在的不良反应,两者联用是否会导致这些不良后果加重是临床上需要考虑的问题。KANNER等^[53-56]提供了一系列相关数据并认为可能产生的不

良事件包括以下方面:恶心呕吐等消化系统反应、体质量增加、性不良事件的加重、心血管疾病的发生、骨量减少和骨质疏松、过度出汗及血清钠的影响。此外,尚且需要排除其他因素的影响,如内分泌和炎症状态、肠道微生物组组成和基因组变异等。在 GILL 等^[57]的调查中,阿米替林及其代谢物去甲替林、苯乙肼、西酞普兰、帕罗西汀、米氮平等为引起体质量增加的高危药物,常令患者产生不愉快情绪而停止用药,而氯胺酮和沃替西汀可能是治疗抑郁症中对体质量的影响最小的选择,鉴于某些药物对体重变化影响的高风险,我们建议采用相关的抗抑郁药代谢监测指南。

3.2 抗抑郁药的药代动力学特性及两者的相互作用

3.2.1 AEDs 对抗抑郁药药代动力学影响:事实上,大多数抗抑郁药物是一种或多种细胞色素 P450 (cytochrome P450, CYP450) 同工酶的底物,与部分 AEDs 中的任何一种联合使用都有望增加它们的全身清除率,特别是舍曲林、帕罗西汀、西酞普兰和艾司匹兰的清除率。相关证据表明,部分第一代 AEDs 和第三代 AEDs 卢非酰胺联合使用时,可能会阻止 SSRIs 和 SNRIs 达到最佳血药浓度^[58],如苯巴比妥和苯妥英钠可使帕罗西汀的血浆水平降低 25%。卡马西平、苯妥英钠和巴比妥类等 AEDs 作为肝药物代谢酶(尤其是 CYP3A4、CYP1A2 和 CYP2C9)的有效诱导剂,可以降低 TCA 的血药浓度,如阿米替林、去甲替林(Nortriptyline)、丙咪嗪、地昔帕明、氯米帕明和多塞平等,由于 TCA 的血浆浓度降低,因此这些患者可能需要提高剂量才能达到或维持临床疗效。另外,某些 AEDs 会导致抗抑郁药及其代谢物的血浆水平升高,如丙戊酸钠和氯丙咪嗪联合,应警惕患者癫痫发作增加的风险^[59]。

3.2.2 抗抑郁药对 AEDs 药代动力学影响:一些较新的抗抑郁药,如维洛沙嗪、氟西汀和氟伏沙明,可能通过抑制 CYP 同工酶导致某些 AEDs,如卡马西平和苯妥英钠的血清水平升高^[59]。在小鼠的最大电击实验研究中,氟西汀长期治疗会增加四种抗癫痫药物的脑内浓度,其中丙戊酸钠升高 35%,卡马西平、苯巴比妥升高 41.4%,苯妥英钠升高 36.6%,因此,对药物的抗惊厥特性表现出有利的影响^[60]。用电惊厥阈值试验评价吗氯贝胺对癫痫发作的影响时发现,无论是在急性或慢性治疗中,吗氯贝胺各自增加了卡马西平、丙戊酸盐、苯妥英钠 3 种抗癫痫药物的脑浓度,其组合不会产生明显的运动或长期记忆障碍^[61]。在同一研究中,文拉法辛除可以增加苯巴比妥的脑

浓度,提高小鼠的电惊厥阈值外,在治疗中还增强了苯妥英钠的作用,尽管这种抗癫痫药物的脑水平是降低的。需要说明的是,并非所有的抗抑郁药的抗癫痫作用都与药代动力学事件相关,在小鼠动物癫痫发作模型中,阈下剂量的米那普仑增强了卡马西平和苯巴比妥的抗电休克作用,但并未观察到抗癫痫药物脑浓度的变化^[36]。拉莫三嗪作为一种主要由葡萄糖醛酸缀合物代谢的新型 AEDs,在添加低剂量舍曲林(25 mg/d)6 周后,观察到血浆拉莫三嗪浓度增加 2 倍,并出现毒性症状^[62]。某些抗抑郁药,如帕罗西汀似乎不影响卡马西平、苯妥英钠和丙戊酸钠的血浆浓度^[59]。

4 结论与展望

尼日利亚某项横断面观察研究表明,MDD 在癫痫患者中的患病率为 11.9%,那些在 1 个月内每天有癫痫发作的人被诊断为 MDD 的可能性是那些在过去 1 个月内无癫痫发作的人的 5 倍^[63]。医疗及社会工作人员应加大精神疾病的宣传和普及,关注癫痫患者的就业、社会经济地位、情感疏泄,以预防疾病的发生。一项关于成年癫痫患者抑郁症状的流行趋势分析中显示,美国近 1/4 的成人癫痫患者筛查出抑郁症状呈阳性,只有约 40% 的患者接受了治疗^[64]。因此,应诱导患者主动提出心理健康问题,对于已经出现抑郁症状的癫痫患者,首要问题是明确其精神疾病的诊断,抑郁症的筛查工具应该作为癫痫治疗培训的一部分,而治疗其他相对常见的精神并发症,也应该为治疗癫痫的神经病学专家提供^[65],早期发现和进行治疗管理才能避免其对患者生活质量的负面影响以及其他严重并发症的出现,从而降低发病率和病死率。但目前尚不知道哪种抗抑郁药或哪一类抗抑郁药对癫痫患者最有效,需要更多的临床和实验数据支持。这类患者需要神经科及精神病医生、护理人员和相关医疗人员共同参与,除药物治疗外,需结合心理疏导、物理治疗等。

考虑到癫痫患者中抑郁症的高发病率,抗抑郁药物的使用是必要的。临床医生在选择治疗药物的同时,应该考虑药物的促惊厥作用、药物与药物之间的药理反应及不良后果,在确保药物疗效的情况下,选择价格实惠、安全系数高的抗抑郁药物。

5 参考文献

- [1] 彭伟锋,汪昕. 癫痫与抑郁症共病:从临床走向基础[J]. 世界临床药物, 2012, 33(1): 13-17.
- [2] MILLIGAN T A. Epilepsy: A Clinical Overview[J]. Am J Med,

- 2021, 134(7):840–847. DOI:10.1016/j.amjmed.2021.01.038.
- [3] HERMANN B P, STRUCK A F, BUSCH R M, et al. Neurobehavioural comorbidities of epilepsy: towards a network-based precision taxonomy[J]. *Nat Rev Neurol*, 2021, 17(12):731–746. DOI:10.1038/s41582-021-00555-z.
- [4] WEI Z, REN L, WANG X, et al. Network of depression and anxiety symptoms in patients with epilepsy[J]. *Epilepsy Res*, 2021, 175:106696. DOI:10.1016/j.eplepsyres.2021.106696.
- [5] FORTHOFFER N, KLEITZ C, BILGER M, et al. Depression could modulate neuropsychological status in epilepsy[J]. *Rev Neurol (Paris)*, 2020, 176(6):456–467. DOI:10.1016/j.neurol.2020.03.015.
- [6] GARCÍA-MORALES I, DE LA PEÑA MAYOR P, KANNER A M. Psychiatric comorbidities in epilepsy: identification and treatment[J]. *Neurologist*, 2008, 14(6 Suppl 1):S15–S25. DOI:10.1097/01.nrl.0000340788.07672.51.
- [7] HOPPE C. Citing Hippocrates on depression in epilepsy[J]. *Epilepsy Behav*, 2019, 90:31–36. DOI:10.1016/j.yebeh.2018.10.041.
- [8] MAGUIRE M J, WESTON J, SINGH J, et al. Antidepressants for people with epilepsy and depression[J]. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*, 2014, (12):CD010682. DOI:10.1002/14651858.CD010682.pub2.
- [9] SINGH T, GOEL R K. Epilepsy Associated Depression: An Update on Current Scenario, Suggested Mechanisms, and Opportunities[J]. *Neurochem Res*, 2021, 46(6):1305–1321. DOI:10.1007/s11064-021-03274-5.
- [10] 陈新元, 武羽洁, 季雨伟, 等. NRG1/ErbB4 与癫痫相关性及其遗传易感性研究进展[J]. *中国实用神经疾病杂志*, 2020, 23(1):89–92. DOI:10.12083/SYSJ.2020.01.019.
- [11] GENG F, ZHANG J, WU J L, et al. Neuregulin 1-ErbB4 signaling in the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis regulates anxiety-like behavior[J]. *Neuroscience*, 2016, 329:182–192. DOI:10.1016/j.neuroscience.2016.05.018.
- [12] DOMÍNGUEZ S, REY C C, THERREAU L, et al. Maturation of PNN and ErbB4 Signaling in Area CA2 during Adolescence Underlies the Emergence of PV Interneuron Plasticity and Social Memory[J]. *Cell Rep*, 2019, 29(5):1099.e4–1112.e4. DOI:10.1016/j.celrep.2019.09.044.
- [13] 徐义勇, 朱丽娟, 田真真, 等. 温胆汤对精神分裂症模型鼠 NRG1-ErbB4 信号通路及海马组织超微结构的影响[J]. *中华中医药学刊*, 2019, 37(7):1612–1616. DOI:10.13193/j.issn.1673-7717.2019.07.018.
- [14] 李海滨, 黄啸. 癫痫共病抑郁研究进展[J]. *东南大学学报(医学版)*, 2020, 183(5):132–138. DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1671-6264.2020.05.026.
- [15] VISONÁ DE FIGUEIREDO N S, JARDIM A P, MAZETTO L, et al. Do Hippocampal Neurons Really Count for Comorbid Depression in Patients With Mesial Temporal Lobe Epilepsy and Hippocampal Sclerosis? A Histopathological Study[J]. *Front Integr Neurosci*, 2021, 15:747237. DOI:10.3389/fnint.2021.747237.
- [16] BACQUÉ-CAZENAIVE J, BHARATIYA R, BARRIÈRE G, et al. Serotonin in Animal Cognition and Behavior[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2020, 21(5):1649. DOI:10.3390/ijms21051649.
- [17] DEIDDA G, CRUNELLI V, DI GIOVANNI G. 5-HT/GABA interaction in epilepsy[J]. *Prog Brain Res*, 2021, 259:265–286. DOI:10.1016/bs.pbr.2021.01.008.
- [18] MERLET I, OSTROWSKY K, COSTES N, et al. 5-HT1A receptor binding and intracerebral activity in temporal lobe epilepsy: an [18F]MPPF-PET study[J]. *Brain*, 2004, 127(Pt 4):900–913. DOI:10.1093/brain/awh109.
- [19] BRENT D A. Overrepresentation of epileptics in a consecutive series of suicide attempters seen at a children's hospital, 1978–1983[J]. *J Am Acad Child Psychiatry*, 1986, 25(2):242–246. DOI:10.1016/s0002-7138(09)60232-6.
- [20] BRENT D A, CRUMRINE P K, VARMA R R, et al. Phenobarbital treatment and major depressive disorder in children with epilepsy[J]. *Pediatrics*, 1987, 80(6):909–917. DOI:10.1203/00006450-199006001-00008.
- [21] MACHADO R A, ESPINOSA A G, MELENDREZ D, et al. Suicidal risk and suicide attempts in people treated with antiepileptic drugs for epilepsy[J]. *Seizure*, 2011, 20(4):280–284. DOI:10.1016/j.seizure.2010.12.010.
- [22] KIM S J, KIM H J, JEON J Y, et al. Clinical factors associated with suicide risk independent of depression in persons with epilepsy[J]. *Seizure*, 2020, 80:86–91. DOI:10.1016/j.seizure.2020.05.026.
- [23] MULA M. Developments in depression in epilepsy: screening, diagnosis, and treatment[J]. *Expert Rev Neurother*, 2019, 19(3):269–276. DOI:10.1080/14737175.2019.1585244.
- [24] SHORVON S D, REYNOLDS E H. Reduction in polypharmacy for epilepsy[J]. *Br Med J*, 1979, 2(6197):1023–1025. DOI:10.1136/bmj.2.6197.1023.
- [25] MATSUURA M. Patient satisfaction with polypharmacy reduction in chronic epileptics[J]. *Psychiatry Clin Neurosci*, 2000, 54(2):249–253. DOI:10.1046/j.1440-1819.2000.00666.x.
- [26] PIRIO RICHARDSON S, FARIAS S T, LIMA AR 3RD, et al. Improvement in seizure control and quality of life in medically refractory epilepsy patients converted from polypharmacy to monotherapy[J]. *Epilepsy Behav*, 2004, 5(3):343–7. DOI:10.1016/j.yebeh.2004.01.006.
- [27] 江涛, 武晓林, 孙博, 等. 难治性癫痫从郁论治[J]. *辽宁中医杂志*, 2017, 44(1):2. DOI:CNKI:SUN:LNZY.0.2017-01-029.
- [28] HALL H, OGREN S O. Effects of antidepressant drugs on histamine-H1 receptors in the brain[J]. *Life Sci*, 1984, 34(6):597–605. DOI:10.1016/0024-3205(84)90494-6.
- [29] AYGUN H, AYYILDIZ M. Vortioxetine increases absence-like seizures in WAG/Rij rats but decreases penicillin- and pentylenetetrazole-induced seizures in Wistar rats[J]. *Epilepsy Behav*, 2021, 116:107797. DOI:10.1016/j.yebeh.2021.107797.
- [30] KANNER A M. Most antidepressant drugs are safe for patients with epilepsy at therapeutic doses: A review of the evidence[J]. *Epilepsy Behav*, 2016, 61:282–286. DOI:10.1016/j.yebeh.2016.03.022.
- [31] JUNG K H, CHU K, LEE S T, et al. Cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor, celecoxib, inhibits the altered hippocampal neurogenesis with attenuation of spontaneous recurrent seizures following pilocarpine-induced status epilepticus[J]. *Neurobiol Dis*, 2006, 23(2):237–246. DOI:10.1016/j.nbd.2006.02.016.
- [32] JUNG K H, CHU K, KIM M, et al. Continuous cytosine-b-D-arabinofuranoside infusion reduces ectopic granule cells in adult rat hippocampus with attenuation of spontaneous recurrent seizures following pilocarpine-induced status epilepticus[J]. *Eur J Neurosci*, 2004, 19(12):3219–3226. DOI:10.1111/j.0953-816X.2004.03412.x.
- [33] SAIRANEN M, O'LEARY O F, KNUUTTILA J E, et al. Chronic antidepressant treatment selectively increases expression of plasticity-related proteins in the hippocampus and medial prefrontal cortex of the rat[J]. *Neuroscience*, 2007, 144(1):368–374. DOI:10.1016/j.neuroscience.2006.08.069.
- [34] WALDMAN L, RICHARDSON B, HAMILTON J, et al. Chronic oral olanzapine treatment but not haloperidol decreases [3H] MK-801 binding in the rat brain Independent of dietary conditions[J]. *Neurosci Lett*, 2022, 781:136657. DOI:10.1016/j.neulet.2022.136657.
- [35] HAMID H, KANNER A M. Should antidepressant drugs of the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor family be tested as

- antiepileptic drugs? [J]. *Epilepsy Behav*, 2013, 26 (3) : 261–265. DOI: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2012.10.009.
- [36] BOROWICZ-REUT K K. How Antidepressant Drugs Affect the Antielectroshock Action of Antiseizure Drugs in Mice: A Critical Review [J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, 22 (5) : 2521. DOI: 10.3390/ijms22052521.
- [37] RANA I, KHAN N, ANSARI M M, et al. Solid lipid nanoparticles-mediated enhanced antidepressant activity of duloxetine in lipopolysaccharide-induced depressive model [J]. *Colloids Surf B Biointerfaces*, 2020, 194: 111209. DOI: 10.1016/j.colsurfb.2020.111209.
- [38] TAFSEER S, GUPTA R, AHMAD R, et al. Bupropion monotherapy alters neurotrophic and inflammatory markers in patients of major depressive disorder [J]. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*, 2021, 200: 173073. DOI: 10.1016/j.pbb.2020.173073.
- [39] HISAOKA-NAKASHIMA K, TAKI S, WATANABE S, et al. Mirtazapine increases glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor production through lysophosphatidic acid 1 receptor-mediated extracellular signal-regulated kinase signaling in astrocytes [J]. *Eur J Pharmacol*, 2019, 860: 172539. DOI: 10.1016/j.ejphar.2019.172539.
- [40] MULA M, BRODIE M J, DE TOFFOL B, et al. ILAE clinical practice recommendations for the medical treatment of depression in adults with epilepsy [J]. *Epilepsia*, 2022, 63 (2) : 316–334. DOI: 10.1111/epi.17140.
- [41] SINGH T, GOEL R K. Epilepsy Associated Depression: An Update on Current Scenario, Suggested Mechanisms, and Opportunities [J]. *Neurochem Res*, 2021, 46 (6) : 1305–1321. DOI: 10.1007/s11064-021-03274-5.
- [42] 童晓欣, 童萼塘. 抗抑郁药氟西汀在神经疾病中的应用 [J]. *医药导报*, 2001, 20 (2) : 96–97. DOI: 10.3870/j.issn.1004-0781.2001.02.013.
- [43] NEVEU J, VILLENEUVE N, MILH M, et al. Fluoxetine as adjunctive therapy in pediatric patients with refractory epilepsy: A retrospective analysis [J]. *Epilepsy Res*, 2021, 177: 106780. DOI: 10.1016/j.eplepsyres.2021.106780.
- [44] POURHAMZEH M, MORAVEJ F G, ARABI M, et al. The Roles of Serotonin in Neuropsychiatric Disorders [J]. *Cell Mol Neurobiol*, 2021. DOI: 10.1007/s10571-021-01064-9.
- [45] RICHERSON G B, BUCHANAN G F. The serotonin axis: Shared mechanisms in seizures, depression, and SUDEP [J]. *Epilepsia*, 2011, 52 (Suppl 1) : 28–38. DOI: 10.1111/j.1528-1167.2010.02908.x.
- [46] CLINCKERS R, SMOLDERS I, MEURS A, et al. Anticonvulsant action of hippocampal dopamine and serotonin is independently mediated by D and 5-HT receptors [J]. *J Neurochem*, 2004, 89(4) : 834–843. DOI: 10.1111/j.1471-4159.2004.02355.x.
- [47] JOBE P C, DAILEY J W, WERNICKE J F. A noradrenergic and serotonergic hypothesis of the linkage between epilepsy and affective disorders [J]. *Crit Rev Neurobiol*, 1999, 13 (4) : 317–356. DOI: 10.1615/critrevneurobiol.v13.i4.10.
- [48] MÖBIUS H, WELKOBORSKY HJ. Vagus nerve stimulation for conservative therapy-refractive epilepsy and depression [J]. *Laryngorhinootologie*, 2022, 101 (S 01) : S114–S143. DOI: 10.1055/a-1660-5591.
- [49] KÜHN K U, QUEDNOW B B, THIEL M, et al. Antidepressive treatment in patients with temporal lobe epilepsy and major depression: a prospective study with three different antidepressants [J]. *Epilepsy Behav*, 2003, 4 (6) : 674–679. DOI: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2003.08.009.
- [50] Zhang X, Zhao W. Comparison of clinical efficacy of oxcarbazepine and lamotrigine combined with escitalopram, and impact on prognostic quality of life in treating patients with epilepsy and depressive disorder [J]. *Exp Ther Med*, 2020, 20 (6) : 146. DOI: 10.3892/etm.2020.9275.
- [51] KRUSE S W, DAYTON K G, PURNELL B S, et al. Effect of monoamine reuptake inhibition and $\alpha 1$ blockade on respiratory arrest and death following electroshock-induced seizures in mice [J]. *Epilepsia*, 2019, 60 (3) : 495–507. DOI: 10.1111/epi.14652.
- [52] BOROWICZ-REUTT K K, CZUCZWAR S J, RUSEK M. Interactions of antiepileptic drugs with drugs approved for the treatment of indications other than epilepsy [J]. *Expert Rev Clin Pharmacol*, 2020, 13 (12) : 1329–1345. DOI: 10.1080/17512433.2020.1850258.
- [53] KANNER A M. Depression and epilepsy: a review of multiple facets of their close relation [J]. *Neurol Clin*, 2009, 27 (4) : 865–880. DOI: 10.1016/j.ncl.2009.08.002.
- [54] OLIVA V, LIPPI M, PACI R, et al. Gastrointestinal side effects associated with antidepressant treatments in patients with major depressive disorder: A systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry*, 2021, 109: 110266. DOI: 10.1016/j.pnpbp.2021.110266.
- [55] ROTHMORE J. Antidepressant-induced sexual dysfunction [J]. *Med J Aust*, 2020, 212 (7) : 329–334. DOI: 10.5694/mja2.50522.
- [56] JANG H Y, KIM J H, SONG Y K, et al. Antidepressant Use and the Risk of Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events in Patients Without Known Cardiovascular Disease: A Retrospective Cohort Study [J]. *Front Pharmacol*, 2020, 11: 594474. DOI: 10.3389/fphar.2020.594474.
- [57] GILL H, GILL B, EL-HALABI S, et al. Antidepressant Medications and Weight Change: A Narrative Review [J]. *Obesity (Silver Spring)*, 2020, 28 (11) : 2064–2072. DOI: 10.1002/oby.22969.
- [58] PATSALOS P N, PERUCCA E. Clinically important drug interactions in epilepsy: general features and interactions between antiepileptic drugs [J]. *Lancet Neurol*, 2003, 2 (6) : 347–356. DOI: 10.1016/s1474-4422(03)00409-5.
- [59] SPINA E, PERUCCA E. Clinical significance of pharmacokinetic interactions between antiepileptic and psychotropic drugs [J]. *Epilepsia*, 2002, 43 (Suppl 2) : 37–44. DOI: 10.1046/j.1528-1157.2002.043s2037.x.
- [60] BOROWICZ K K, FURMANEK-KARWOWSKA K, SAWICKA K, et al. Chronically administered fluoxetine enhances the anticonvulsant activity of conventional antiepileptic drugs in the mouse maximal electroshock model [J]. *Eur J Pharmacol*, 2007, 567(1/2) : 77–82. DOI: 10.1016/j.ejphar.2007.03.015.
- [61] BOROWICZ-REUTT K K, BANACH M. Acute and chronic treatment with moclobemide, a reversible MAO-inhibitor, potentiates the antielectroshock activity of conventional antiepileptic drugs in mice [J]. *Pharmacol Biochem Behav*, 2021, 201: 173110. DOI: 10.1016/j.pbb.2021.173110.
- [62] KAUFMAN K R, GERNER R. Lamotrigine toxicity secondary to sertraline [J]. *Seizure*, 1998, 7 (2) : 163–165. DOI: 10.1016/s1059-1311(98)80074-5.
- [63] OGUNDARE T, ADEBOWALE T O, BORBA C P C, et al. Correlates of depression and quality of life among patients with epilepsy in Nigeria [J]. *Epilepsy Res*, 2020, 164: 106344. DOI: 10.1016/j.eplepsyres.2020.106344.
- [64] AJINKYA S, FOX J, LEKOUBOU A. Trends in prevalence and treatment of depressive symptoms in adult patients with epilepsy in the United States [J]. *Epilepsy Behav*, 2020, 105: 106973. DOI: 10.1016/j.yebeh.2020.106973.
- [65] LU E, PYATKA N, BURANT C J, et al. Systematic Literature Review of Psychiatric Comorbidities in Adults with Epilepsy [J]. *J Clin Neurol*, 2021, 17 (2) : 176–186. DOI: 10.3988/jcn.2021.17.2.176.