

## 卒中后抑郁程度与血清 Th 细胞因子及单胺类递质水平的相关性

王 璐 王国玉 李 伟 王浩宇 王义围

承德医学院附属医院,河北 承德 067000

通信作者:王璐

**【摘要】目的** 分析卒中后抑郁程度与血清 Th 细胞因子及单胺类递质水平的相关性,为 PSD 患者早期发现和适当的管理获得更好的干预结果提供参考。**方法** 选择承德医学院附属医院 2020—05—2021—05 收治的脑卒中治愈后患者 108 例,依据汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD)评分分为抑郁组(HAMD 评分 ≥8 分者,共 58 例)与非抑郁组(HAMD 评分 1~7 分者,共 50 例)。同时抑郁组细分为轻度组 15 例(HAMD 评分 8~16 分),中度组 18 例(HAMD 评分 17~23 分),重度组 25 例(HAMD 评分 >24 分)。分析 5 组患者在脑卒中后病程第 28 天的白细胞介素-2(IL-2)、IL-6 和肿瘤坏死因子 $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )、去甲肾上腺素(NE)、5-羟吲哚乙酸(HIAA)、5-羟色胺(5-HT)水平。**结果** 抑郁组患者的 IL-2(45.83±4.13) μg/L、IL-6(14.83±3.82) μg/L、TNF- $\alpha$ (35.71±7.62) μg/L 水平均显著高于非抑郁组[(TNF- $\alpha$ ) μg/L、(7.24±2.44) μg/L、(20.52±4.46) μg/L](P<0.01)。抑郁组患者重度组的 IL-2(48.85±6.62) μg/L、IL-6(16.74±4.28) μg/L、TNF- $\alpha$ (42.87±7.94) μg/L 水平均显著高于中度组[IL-2(40.61±5.33) μg/L、IL-6(12.35±3.43) μg/L、TNF- $\alpha$ (35.35±6.34) μg/L]、轻度组[IL-2(33.96±3.42) μg/L、IL-6(8.81±2.77) μg/L、TNF- $\alpha$ (29.34±4.83) μg/L](P<0.01),而中度组的 IL-2、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 水平均显著高于轻度组(P<0.01)。抑郁组患者的 5-HT(108.33±13.25) μg/L、NE(1.94±0.43) μg/L 水平均显著低于非抑郁组[(148.14±18.13) μg/L、(4.46±0.69) μg/L](P<0.01),HIAA(0.57±0.07) μg/L 水平均显著高于非抑郁组(0.18±0.04) μg/L(P<0.01)。抑郁组患者中重度组的 5-HT、NE 水平均显著低于中度组、轻度组(P<0.05),而中度组的 5-HT、NE 水平均显著低于轻度组(P<0.05);抑郁组患者中重度组的 HIAA 水平均显著高于中度组、轻度组(P<0.05),而中度组的 HIAA 水平均显著高于轻度组(P<0.05)。将卒中患者作为整体,以卒中后抑郁为因变量进行 Logistic 回归分析,发现 IL-2、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、5-HT、NE、HIAA 的独立危险因素(P<0.05)。**结论** 卒中后抑郁患者 IL-2、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$  水平明显上升,5-HT、NE 水平显著降低,HIAA 水平明显上升,同时 IL-2、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、5-HT、NE、HIAA 是卒中后抑郁患者的独立危险因素。

**【关键词】** 卒中后抑郁;Th 细胞因子;单胺类递质;相关性

**【中图分类号】** R743.3   **【文献标识码】** A   **【文章编号】** 1673-5110(2022)05-0559-06

基金项目: 2016 年承德市科学技术研究与发展计划项目(编号: 201606A040)

### Correlation analysis of post-stroke depression and serum Th cytokines and monoamine transmitters

WANG Lu, WANG Guoyu, LI Wei, WANG Haoyu, WANG Yiwei

Affiliated Hospital of Chengde Medical University, Chengde 067000, China

Corresponding author: WANG Lu

DOI:10.12083/SYSJ.220284

收稿日期 2022-02-26 本文编辑 张喜民

本文引用信息: 王璐,王国玉,李伟,王浩宇,王义围.卒中后抑郁程度与血清 Th 细胞因子及单胺类递质水平的相关性[J].中国实用神经疾病杂志,2022,25(5):559~564. DOI:10.12083/SYSJ.220284

**Reference information:** WANG Lu, WANG Guoyu, LI Wei, WANG Haoyu, WANG Yiwei. Correlation analysis of post-stroke depression and serum Th cytokines and monoamine transmitters [J]. Chinese Journal of Practical Nervous Diseases, 2022, 25(5):559~564. DOI:10.12083/SYSJ.220284

**[Abstract]** **Objective** To analyze the correlation between post-stroke depression, serum Th cytokines and monoamine transmitters, and provide references for early detection and proper management of PSD patients to obtain better intervention results. **Methods** A retrospective selection of 108 patients who were treated in our hospital from May 2020 to May 2021 after healed stroke were divided into depression group based on the Hamilton Depression Scale (HAMD) score (HAMD score  $\geq 8$  points, A total of 58 cases) and the non-depressive group (with a HAMD score of 1 to 7, a total of 50 cases). At the same time, the depression group is subdivided into mild group (HAMD score 8–16 points, 15 cases in total), moderate group (HAMD score 17–23 points, 18 cases in total) and severe group (HAMD score  $> 24$  points, 25 cases in total) example. The interleukin-2 (IL-2), IL-6, tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ), and norepinephrine in 5 groups of patients on the 28th day after stroke Levels of Norepinephrine (NE), 5-hydroxyindole acetic acid (HIAA), and 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) were analyzed. **Result** The levels of IL-2 ( $45.83\pm4.13$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , IL-6 ( $14.83\pm3.82$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , TNF- $\alpha$  ( $35.71\pm7.62$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$  in the depression group were significantly higher than those in the non-depression group [(TNF- $\alpha$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , ( $7.24\pm2.44$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , ( $20.52\pm4.46$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ] ( $P<0.01$ ). The levels of IL-2 ( $48.85\pm6.62$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , IL-6 ( $16.74\pm4.28$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , TNF- $\alpha$  ( $42.87\pm7.94$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$  in the severe groups of the depression group were significantly higher than those in the moderate [ $IL-2 (40.61\pm5.33) \mu\text{g/L}$ ,  $IL-6 (12.35\pm3.43) \mu\text{g/L}$ ,  $TNF-\alpha (35.35\pm6.34) \mu\text{g/L}$ ] and mild [ $IL-2 (33.96\pm3.42) \mu\text{g/L}$ ,  $IL-6 (8.81\pm2.77) \mu\text{g/L}$ ,  $TNF-\alpha (29.34\pm4.83) \mu\text{g/L}$ ] groups ( $P<0.01$ ), while the levels of IL-2, IL-6 and TNF- $\alpha$  in the moderate group, the level was significantly higher than that of the mild group ( $P<0.01$ ). The levels of 5-HT ( $108.33\pm13.25$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$  and NE ( $1.94\pm0.43$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$  in the depression group were significantly lower than those in the non-depressed group [( $148.14\pm18.13$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , ( $4.46\pm0.69$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ] ( $P<0.01$ ), HIAA ( $0.57\pm0.07$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$  levels were significantly higher than non-depressed group ( $0.18\pm0.04$ )  $\mu\text{g/L}$  ( $P<0.01$ ). The levels of IL-2, IL-6, and TNF- $\alpha$  of the depression group were significantly lower than those of the moderate and mild groups ( $P<0.05$ ), while the 5-HT and NE levels of the moderate group were significantly lower in the mild group ( $P<0.05$ ); the HIAA level of the moderate to severe group in the depression group was significantly higher than that of the moderate group and mild group ( $P<0.05$ ), while the HIAA level of the moderate group was significantly higher than that of the mild group ( $P<0.05$ ). Taking stroke patients as a whole, logistic regression analysis with post-stroke depression as the dependent variable found independent risk factors for IL-2, IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$ , 5-HT, NE, and HIAA ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The levels of IL-2, IL-6, and TNF- $\alpha$  in patients with post-stroke depression were significantly increased, the levels of 5-HT and NE were significantly reduced, and the levels of HIAA were significantly increased. At the same time, the levels of IL-2, IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$ , 5-HT, NE and HIAA are independent risk factors for patients with post-stroke depression.

**[Key words]** Post-stroke depression; Th cytokines; Monoamine transmitters; Correlation

卒中后抑郁症(post-stroke depression, PSD)是困扰脑卒中患者的最常见的情绪障碍之一,约三分之一的脑卒中幸存者经历过早或晚的抑郁症<sup>[1]</sup>。PSD的病理生理学是多因素的,可能涉及单胺水平降低、神经营养反应异常、炎症增加伴下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴失调,以及谷氨酸介导的兴奋性毒性<sup>[2]</sup>。相关临床研究表明,抑郁症与细胞免疫Th细胞因子,如白细胞介素-2(interleukin-2, IL-2)、IL-6和肿瘤坏死因子 $\alpha$ (tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ )及与非器质性抑郁症的相关性明显<sup>[3-4]</sup>。此外,研究还发现,卒中后抑郁发生可能与患者脑组织缺血过程中单胺类神经递质[去甲肾上腺素(norepinephrine, NE)、5-羟吲哚乙酸(5-hydroxyindole acetic acid, HIAA)、5-羟色胺(5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT)]水平变化异常有关<sup>[5-6]</sup>,综上提示这些因子可能在抑郁症的发病机制中发挥重要作用。因此,本研究拟进一步深入分析卒中后抑郁与血清Th细胞因子及单胺类递质水平的相关性,为PSD早期预防性干预措施提供更加明确的证

据和资料,为PSD患者早期发现和适当的管理获得更好的干预效果提供参考。

## 1 资料和方法

**1.1 一般资料** 选择承德医学院附属医院2020-05—2021-05收治的脑卒中治愈患者108例,依据为汉密尔顿抑郁量表(Hamilton Depression Scale, HAMD)评分分为抑郁组(HAMD评分 $\geq 8$ 分者,共58例)与非抑郁组(HAMD评分1~7分者,共50例)。同时抑郁组细分为轻度抑郁组(HAMD评分8~16分,共15例)、中度抑郁组(HAMD评分17~23分,共18例)与重度抑郁组(HAMD评分 $> 24$ 分者,共25例)。以上5组之间的年龄、性别及病程比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),均衡可比。见表1。纳入标准:(1)经MRI诊断确诊为脑卒中者;(2)卒中前无抑郁症者;(3)年龄 $< 75$ 周岁者;(4)卒中后无应激事件诱导形成抑郁者。排除标准:(1)既往脑外伤、脑出血病史者;(2)合并其他严重躯体疾病或感染者;

(2)意识障碍, 神经功能缺损评分重型者;(3)合并其他严重精神疾病者;(4)患自身免疫性疾病者。所有患者签署知情同意书, 经院伦理委员会批准备案。

表1 5组患者的一般资料比较

Table 1 comparison of general data of patients in five groups

组别	n	性别(男/女)	年龄/岁	病程(d)
抑郁组	58	35/23	62.34±5.41	34.25±5.45
重度组	25	16/9	63.99±5.67	35.87±5.94
中度组	18	11/7	62.22±5.64	33.54±5.75
轻度组	15	10/5	62.04±5.25	33.33±5.59
非抑郁组	50	28/22	61.75±5.37	33.26±5.11

## 1.2 方法

1.2.1 标本采集和处理:所有患者在脑卒中后病程第28天,早晨空腹(08:00~09:30)肘静脉取血3 mL,常规生化试剂乙二胺四乙酸二钠抗凝,8 °C下4 000 r/min,离心10 min(离心半径15 cm)分离血浆,-70 °C冻存。

1.2.2 样本相关因子水平测定:采用酶联免疫吸附法(MK3型全自动酶联免疫检测仪,美国thermo公司)测定IL-2、IL-6、TNF-α水平(试剂购自晶美生物工程有限公司,中国)。操作方法按说明书进行。采用高效液相色谱-荧光检测法(Agilent 1200配荧光检测器,美国)检测5-HT、HIAA水平(试剂盒购自上海基免实业有限公司,中国),采用双抗体夹心法测定NE水平(试剂购自生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司,中国)。为了降低测定误差,按盲法原则同一样品在同一天进行一式两份检测,测定结果内变异系数<6 %。

1.3 统计学方法 采用SPSS 17.0软件进行数据分析,计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,*t*检验;3个样本均数两两比较的*q*检验(Newman-Keuls法);计数资料用以(%)表示, $\chi^2$ 检验,*P*<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 非抑郁组与抑郁组的细胞免疫Th细胞因子水平比较 抑郁组患者的IL-2、IL-6、TNF-α水平均显著高于非抑郁组(*P*<0.01),见表2、图1。

2.2 抑郁组中不同抑郁程度间细胞免疫Th细胞因子水平比较 抑郁组患者中重度组的IL-2、IL-6、TNF-α水平均显著高于中度组、轻度组(*P*<0.01),而中度组的IL-2、IL-6、TNF-α水平均显著高于轻度组

(*P*<0.01)。见表3、图2。

表2 非抑郁组与抑郁组的细胞免疫Th细胞因子水平比较 ( $\mu\text{g/L}, \bar{x}\pm s$ )Table 2 Comparison of cellular immune Th cytokine levels between the non-depressed group and the depressed group ( $\mu\text{g/L}, \bar{x}\pm s$ )

组别	n	IL-2	IL-6	TNF-α
抑郁组	58	45.83±4.13	14.83±3.82	35.71±7.62
非抑郁组	50	18.41±3.34	7.24±2.44	20.52±4.46
<i>t</i> 值		37.536	12.080	12.381
<i>P</i> 值		0.000	0.000	0.000

注:IL-2:白细胞介素-2;IL-6:白细胞介素-6;TNF-α:肿瘤坏死因子α

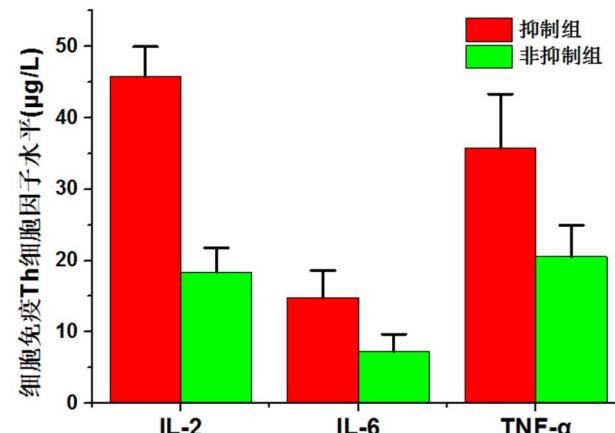


图1 非抑郁组与抑郁组的细胞免疫Th细胞因子水平比较

Figure 1 Comparison of cellular immune Th cytokine levels between the non-depressed group and the depressed group

表3 抑郁组中不同抑郁程度间细胞免疫Th细胞因子水平比较 ( $\mu\text{g/L}, \bar{x}\pm s$ )Table 3 Comparison of cellular immune Th cytokine levels among different depression levels in the depression group ( $\mu\text{g/L}, \bar{x}\pm s$ )

组别	n	IL-2	IL-6	TNF-α
重度组	25	48.85±6.62	16.74±4.28	42.87±7.94
中度组	18	40.61±5.33	12.35±3.43	35.35±6.34
轻度组	15	33.96±3.42	8.81±2.77	29.34±4.83
<i>F</i> 值		35.073	22.622	19.526
<i>P</i> 值		0.000	0.000	0.000
<i>t<sub>1</sub>/P<sub>1</sub></i> 值		6.783/0.000	5.449/0.000	5.079/0.000
<i>t<sub>2</sub>/P<sub>2</sub></i> 值		11.602/0.000	9.317/0.000	8.650/0.000
<i>t<sub>3</sub>/P<sub>3</sub></i> 值		4.840/0.000	3.885/0.000	3.589/0.000

注:*P<sub>1</sub>*为重度组与中度组比较, *P<sub>2</sub>*为重度组与中度组比较, *P<sub>3</sub>*为轻度组与中度组比较。IL-2:白细胞介素-2;IL-6:白细胞介素-6;TNF-α:肿瘤坏死因子α

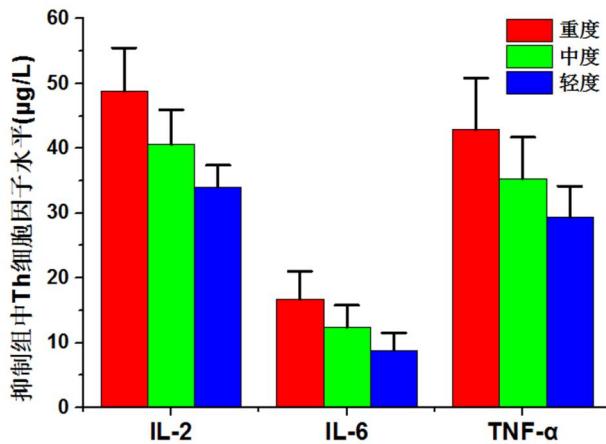


图2 抑制组中不同抑郁程度间细胞免疫Th细胞因子水平比较

Figure 2 Comparison of cellular immune Th cytokine levels among different depression levels in the depression group

**2.3 非抑郁组与抑郁组的单胺类递质水平比较** 抑郁组患者的5-HT、NE水平均显著低于非抑郁组( $P<0.01$ )，HIAA水平均显著高于非抑郁组( $P<0.01$ )。见表4、图3。

表4 非抑郁组与抑郁组的单胺类递质水平比较 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}, \bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 4 Comparison of the levels of monoamine transmitters between the non-depressed group and the depressed group ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}, \bar{x}\pm s$ )

组别	n	NE	HIAA	5-HT
抑郁组	56	1.94±0.43	0.57±0.07	108.33±13.25
非抑郁组	56	4.46±0.69	0.18±0.04	148.14±18.13
t值		23.101	34.789	13.143
P值		0.000	0.000	0.000

注：NE：去甲肾上腺素；HIAA：5-羟吲哚乙酸；5-HT：5-羟色胺

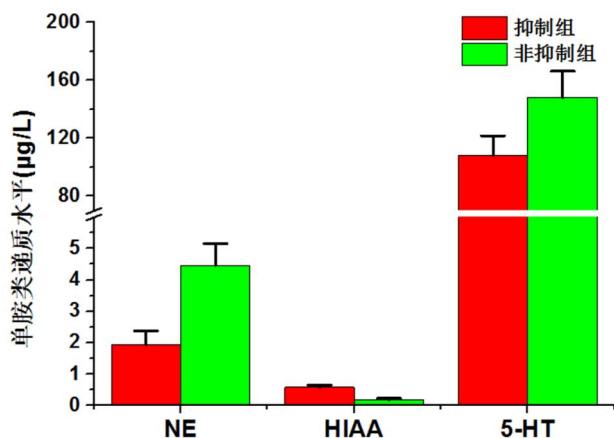


图3 非抑郁组与抑郁组的单胺类递质水平比较

Figure 3 Comparison of the levels of monoamine transmitters between the non-depressed group and the depressed group

**2.4 抑郁组中不同抑郁程度间单胺类递质水平比较** 抑郁组患者中重度组的IL-2、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 水平均显著低于中度组、轻度组( $P<0.05$ )，而中度组的5-HT、NE水平均显著低于轻度组( $P<0.05$ )；抑郁组患者中重度组的HIAA水平均显著高于中度组、轻度组( $P<0.05$ )，而中度组的HIAA水平均显著高于轻度组( $P<0.05$ )。见表5、图4。

表5 抑郁组中不同抑郁程度间单胺类递质水平比较 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}, \bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 5 Comparison of levels of monoamine transmitters among different depression levels in the depression group ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}, \bar{x}\pm s$ )

组别	n	NE	HIAA	5-HT
IL-2	25	1.53±0.39	0.67±0.09	89.15±9.14
IL-6	18	1.84±0.41	0.58±0.07	105.14±11.05
TNF- $\alpha$	15	2.43±0.48	0.41±0.05	120.15±14.32
F值		21.483	55.801	36.584
P值		0.000	0.000	0.000
$t_1/P_1$ 值		3.371/0.034	5.460/0.000	6.506/0.000
$t_2/P_2$ 值		9.263/0.000	14.931/0.000	11.939/0.000
$t_3/P_3$ 值		5.673/0.000	9.120/0.000	5.400/0.000

注： $P_1$ 为重度组与中度组比较， $P_2$ 为重度组与轻度组比较， $P_3$ 为轻度组与中度组比较。NE：去甲肾上腺素；HIAA：5-羟吲哚乙酸；5-HT：5-羟色胺

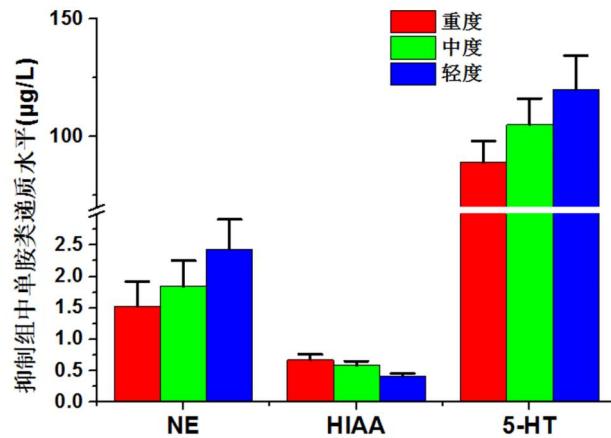


图4 抑郁组中不同抑郁程度间单胺类递质水平比较

Figure 4 Comparison of levels of monoamine transmitters among different depression levels in the depression group

**2.5 卒中后抑郁患者相关因子水平 Logistic 回归分析** 将卒中患者作为整体，以卒中后抑郁为因变量进行 Logistic 回归分析，发现 IL-2、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、5-HT、NE、HIAA 是卒中后抑郁患者的独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。见表6。

**表 6 脑卒中后抑郁患者相关因子水平 Logistic 回归分析****Table 6 Logistic regression analysis of related factor levels in patients with post-stroke depression**

组别	$\beta$ 值	Wald 值	P 值	OR 值	95%CI
IL-2	2.617	2.967	0.035	2.774	1.401~4.022
IL-6	2.865	3.108	0.009	3.905	2.053~5.794
TNF- $\alpha$	3.061	3.455	0.024	3.262	2.566~4.897
5-HT	2.848	3.126	0.021	3.007	1.771~5.416
HIAA	2.573	2.879	0.028	3.654	1.965~5.241
NE	2.935	3.654	0.001	4.215	2.075~6.085

注: IL-2:白细胞介素-2; IL-6:白细胞介素-6; TNF- $\alpha$ :肿瘤坏死因子 $\alpha$ ; NE:去甲肾上腺素; HIAA:5-羟吲哚乙酸; 5-HT:5-羟色胺

### 3 讨论

卒中是一种血栓炎症性疾病,病死率高,会导致认知、身体和精神障碍。PSD 是急性卒中后最常见的神经精神后遗症,患病率 29% ~ 35%<sup>[2]</sup>。PSD 患者的特征是持续的情绪低落、兴趣下降、身体疲劳、导致功能障碍、日常生活活动、认知功能和社交功能不佳;PSD 会阻碍康复和恢复过程,危及生活质量并增加病死率<sup>[7]</sup>。PSD 的危险因素包括女性、精神疾病史、大卒中或多次卒中、额/前区或基底神经节受伤、过去一年内发生卒中、社会支持差和明显残疾<sup>[8]</sup>。抑郁症和脑卒中之间的相互作用非常复杂,病理生理机制尚未完全阐明,目前主要有两大理论机制,尽管解剖学和社会心理因素之间的相互作用在 PSD 的发展中可能很重要,而神经化学变化和临床表现类似于内源性抑郁症<sup>[9-10]</sup>。目前,与 PSD 相关的危险因素已经被确定,因此,药理学、非药理学或其组合广泛用于治疗 PSD。除了临床前情景,各种治疗方法,如药物治疗、传统药物、心理治疗、电刺激和用于有效管理 PSD 的 microRNA。其中药物治疗,如选择性 5-HT 再摄取抑制剂(如氟西汀)以及 5-HT 和 NE 再摄取抑制剂是广泛使用的抗抑郁药,但其与多种不良事件有关<sup>[11]</sup>。

研究显示在卒中的最初几周后长达 3~4 个月的时间里,抑郁症的发病率急剧上升<sup>[12]</sup>。虽然身体残疾有明显改善,但心理症状仍在继续发展,阻碍了卒中患者的康复。约 80% 的 PSD 患者被诊断为轻度抑郁伴心境恶劣(持续性抑郁)。早期诊断可能是治疗 PSD 的划时代步骤,其中包括使用功能性磁共振成像和弥散张量成像进行神经成像,以可视化大脑中的模糊变化<sup>[13-14]</sup>。PSD 通常未被诊断和治疗,这对

卒中患者的生存产生负面影响。在治疗的背景下,需要对 PSD 患者给予更多的关注,以遏制其不良反应。药物疗法具有多种神经、心血管和性方面的不良反应,抑郁症状的缓解率较高<sup>[15-17]</sup>。脑缺血后大脑左侧的胺能轴突受损可能导致重要生物胺的显著减少,如 5-HT 和 NE,其对情绪稳定至关重要<sup>[18-19]</sup>。HIRT 等<sup>[20]</sup>研究发现,重度抑郁发作在大脑的边缘-皮质-纹状体-苍白球-丘脑(limbic-cortical-striatal-pallidal-thalamic, LCSPT)回路和扣带皮层、杏仁核区域中更为普遍。因此,LCSPT 功能障碍可能是 PSD 的一个重要因素。最近的一项研究<sup>[21]</sup>表明,小脑顶核中的病变对其谷氨酸能和 GABA 能神经元投射的影响会导致细胞因子水平升高(TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-6 等),这可能会导致 PSD。研究表明 Th 细胞因子及单胺类递质参与卒中神经病理损伤及其修复,并与卒中严重性和预后密切相关,抑郁症的研究中亦发现有细胞因子水平的异常<sup>[22]</sup>。研究已经发现抑郁障碍患者中致炎性细胞因子 TNF- $\alpha$ 、IL-2、IL-1 $\beta$ 、IL-6 水平升高,而给予致炎性细胞因子,IL-1 $\beta$  和 TNF- $\alpha$  能够在小鼠中诱导出抑郁样行为,表明细胞因子网络的异常可能参与抑郁的发生<sup>[23-26]</sup>。本研究显示,卒中后抑郁患者 IL-2、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$  水平明显上升,高于卒中未抑郁患者,同时卒中后抑郁程度越严重者,其对应的水平越高;而 5-HT、NE 水平显著低于卒中未抑郁患者,HIAA 水平明显上升,高于卒中未抑郁患者,同时卒中后抑郁程度越严重者,其对应的 5-HT、NE 水平越低,HIAA 水平越高。最后,Logistic 回归分析显示,IL-2、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、5-HT、NE、HIAA 是卒中后抑郁患者的独立危险因素。SARKAR 等<sup>[27]</sup>强调了许多因素,如病变位置、炎症介质和遗传异常,这些因素在卒中患者抑郁症的发展中起着至关重要的作用。此外,SARKAR 还讨论了 PSD 涉及的各种机制以及使用生物标志物进行早期检测和诊断的策略,这些生物标志物可能会彻底改变受影响人群的治疗方法。

卒中后抑郁患者 IL-2、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$  水平明显上升,5-HT、NE 水平显著降低,HIAA 水平明显上升,同时 IL-2、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 、5-HT、NE、HIAA 是卒中后抑郁患者的独立危险因素,这些因子的早期监测对于疾病获益水平提升有重要意义。

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