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## 帕金森病患者心血管自主神经功能障碍的影响因素

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**[摘要]** 目的: 研究帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)患者心血管自主神经功能障碍的影响因素。方法: 选取2018年3月至2019年8月在河北港口集团有限公司港口医院接受诊治的80例PD患者作为PD组, 并选取同期健康志愿者50例作为对照组。PD组进行Hoehn-Yahr(H-Y)分期、统一PD评定量表III(Unified PD Rating Scale III, UPDRS III)评分及PD自主神经症状量表(Scale for Outcomes in PD for Autonomic Symptoms, SCOPA-AUT)评分; 所有受试者均进行24 h动态血压和24 h动态心电图监测, 分析两组受试者血压变异性(blood pressure variability, BPV)、心率变异性(heart rate variability, HRV)指标的变化, 探讨PD心血管自主神经功能障碍的影响因素, 并进行多元线性回归分析。结果: PD组BPV指标24 h收缩压标准差(standard deviation of 24-hour systolic blood pressure, 24h-SBPSD)、日间收缩压标准差(standard deviation of daytime systolic blood pressure, dSBPSD)及夜间收缩压标准差(standard deviation of systolic blood pressure at night, nSBPSD)均高于对照组(均 $P<0.05$ ); 两组24 h心率(24-hour average heart rate, 24hHR)、夜间平均心率(average heart rate at night, nHR)、日间平均心率(average heart rate at daytime, dHR)差异具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ ); PD组HRV指标24 h内全部窦性R-R间期的标准差(standard deviation of all sinus R-R intervals within 24 hours, SDNN)、相邻NN间期差异 $\geq 50$  ms占有NN间期总数的百分比(percentage of adjacent NN intervals that differ from each other by more than 50 ms, pNN50%)、24 h内全部相邻窦性R-R间期差值的均方根值(root mean square value of all adjacent sinus R-R interval differences within 24 hours, RMSSD)、高频成分(high frequency component, HF)、低频成分(low frequency component, LF)及LF/HF均明显低于对照组(均 $P<0.05$ ); PD组nSBPSD指标与病程呈正相关( $r=0.301$ ,  $P=0.020$ ); PD组SDNN指标与H-Y分期、UPDRS III评分及SCOPA-AUT评分呈负相关( $r=-0.312$ 、 $-0.356$ 、 $-0.212$ ,  $P=0.042$ 、 $0.023$ 、 $0.036$ ); RMSSD指标与病程呈负相关( $r=-0.345$ ,  $P=0.026$ ); LF/HF指标与H-Y分期呈负相关( $r=-0.213$ ,  $P=0.046$ )。多元线性回归分析结果表明: 1)nSBPSD与病程独立相关( $P<0.05$ ); 2)SDNN与UPDRS III评分及SCOPA-AUT评分独立相关( $P<0.05$ ); 3)RMSSD与病程独立相关( $P<0.05$ ); 4)LF/HF与H-Y分期独立相关( $P<0.05$ )。结论: BPV升高和HRV降低是反映PD患者心血管自主神经功能障碍的指标, 且PD患者心血管自主神经功能障碍与患者疾病持续时间、疾病严重程度、运动症状严重程度及植物神经功能调节障碍相关。

**[关键词]** 帕金森病; 心血管自主神经功能障碍; 血压变异性; 心率变异性

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# Influencing factors of cardiovascular autonomic dysfunction in patients with Parkinson's disease

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## Abstract

**Objective:** To study the influencing factors of cardiovascular autonomic dysfunction in patients with Parkinson's disease (PD). **Methods:** Eighty patients with PD who were treated in the Department of Neurology of Port Hospital of Hebei Port Group Co., Ltd. from March 2018 to August 2019 were selected as the PD group, and 50 healthy volunteers in the same period were selected as the control group. The PD group underwent Hoehn-Yahr (H-Y) staging, Unified PD Rating Scale III (UPDRS III) score and Scale for Outcomes in PD for Autonomic Symptoms (SCOPA-AUT) score. All subjects were monitored by 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure and 24-hour ambulatory electrocardiogram, and the changes in blood pressure variability (BPV) and heart rate variability (HRV) indexes in the 2 groups were analyzed, the influencing factors of PD cardiovascular autonomic nerve dysfunction were explored, and multiple linear regression analysis was conducted. **Results:** The standard deviation of 24-hour systolic blood pressure (24h-SBPSD), standard deviation of daytime systolic blood pressure (dSBPSD), and standard deviation of systolic blood pressure at night (nSBPSD) of BPV indexes in the PD group were higher than those in the control group (all  $P < 0.05$ ). The differences in 24-hour average heart rate (24hHR), average heart rate at night (nHR) and average heart rate at daytime (dHR) between the 2 groups were statistically significant (all  $P < 0.05$ ). Standard deviation of all sinus R-R intervals within 24 hours (SDNN), percentage of adjacent NN intervals that differ from each other by more than 50 ms (pNN50%), root mean square value of all adjacent sinus R-R interval differences within 24 hours (RMSSD), high frequency component (HF), low frequency component (LF) and LF/HF in the PD group were significantly lower than those in the control group (all  $P < 0.05$ ). The nSBPSD index in PD group was positively correlated with the course of disease ( $r = 0.301, P = 0.020$ ). SDNN index in the PD group was negatively correlated with H-Y staging, UPDRS III score and SCOPA-AUT score ( $r = -0.312, -0.356, -0.212, P = 0.042, 0.023, 0.036$ ); RMSSD index was negatively correlated with the course of disease ( $r = -0.345, P = 0.026$ ); LF/HF index was negatively correlated with H-Y staging ( $r = -0.213, P = 0.046$ ). Multiple linear regression analysis results showed that: 1) nSBPSD was independently correlated with the course of disease ( $P < 0.05$ ); 2) SDNN was independently associated with UPDRS III score and SCOPA-AUT score ( $P < 0.05$ ); 3) RMSSD was independently associated with the course of disease ( $P < 0.05$ ); 4) LF/HF was independently associated with H-Y stage ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The increase of BPV and the decrease of HRV are the indicators reflecting the cardiovascular autonomic nerve dysfunction in PD patients, and the cardiovascular autonomic nerve dysfunction in PD patients is related to the duration of disease, the severity of disease, the severity of motor symptoms, and the dysfunction of autonomic nerve function regulation.

## Keywords

Parkinson's disease; cardiovascular autonomic nerve dysfunction; blood pressure variability; heart rate variability

帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)是一种进行性加重的神经退行性疾病, 常见于中老年人, 我国65岁以上人群总体发病率为1 700/10万, 且伤残率较高<sup>[1]</sup>。PD的主要临床表现除了不可逆的神经病变导致的典型运动症状外, 大多数患者还

存在非运动症状, 如自主神经功能障碍、睡眠障碍、神经精神症状、认知障碍、嗅觉减退等<sup>[2]</sup>。其中, 有些患者的心血管自主神经功能障碍症状出现的时间甚至比典型的运动症状出现更早<sup>[3]</sup>。PD合并心血管自主神经功能障碍患者不能正常

调节机体血压和心率, 易发生直立性低血压、餐后低血压、卧位高血压、血压和心率的昼夜异常等现象, 进一步损害人体健康, 增加患者心脑血管事件的发生率<sup>[4]</sup>。近年来, 血压变异性(blood pressure variability, BPV)和心率变异性(heart rate variability, HRV)两种检查方法已广泛应用于高血压和糖尿病等的心血管自主神经功能障碍的临床研究和诊疗中<sup>[5-6]</sup>, 但对神经系统的相关性研究较少。本研究通过对受试者进行24 h动态血压和24 h动态心电图监测, 分析BPV和HRV的变化与PD患者心血管自主神经功能障碍的相关性。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 对象

将2018年3月至2019年8月在河北港口集团有限公司港口医院接受诊治的80例PD患者作为PD组, 同期健康志愿者50例作为对照组。PD组纳入标准: 1)符合原发性PD的诊断标准<sup>[7]</sup>; 2)无意识障碍。PD组排除标准: 1)各种原因所致的继发性帕金森综合征; 2)有服用镇静催眠药史; 3)有其他神经系统疾病、精神疾病, 内分泌系统疾病及严重心、肝、肾等疾病; 4)服用抗心律失常药物。PD组: 男48例, 女32例, 年龄47~80(62.13±5.23)岁, 病程12~144(48.63±36.56)个月。对照组: 男28例, 女22例, 年龄46~80(61.25±6.12)岁。两组患者一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ ), 具有可比性。本研究经河北港口集团有限公司港口医院医学伦理委员会审批, 所有受试者均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 方法

#### 1.2.1 一般资料收集

收集PD患者一般资料: 姓名、性别、年龄、病程、BMI等指标。

#### 1.2.2 PD患者H-Y分期、UPDRS III评分及SCOPA-AUT评分

采用Hoehn-Yahr(H-Y)分期对PD患者疾病严重程度进行分期, 得分越高, 疾病越严重<sup>[8]</sup>; 采用统一PD评定量表(Unified PD Rating Scale III, UPDRS III)评分判定患者运动症状严重程度, 得分越高, 说明患者运动症状损害程度越严重<sup>[9]</sup>; 采用PD自主神经症状量表(Scale for Outcomes in PD for Autonomic Symptoms, SCOPA-AUT)评分对患者自主神经功能紊乱进行评分, 评分越高, 说明自主神经紊乱症状越严重<sup>[10]</sup>。

#### 1.2.3 24 h动态血压监测及BPV分析

所有受试者均使用统一的无创性便携式动态血压监测仪进行24 h动态血压监测并记录数据, 血压记录从早上8:00开始, 持续24 h。将袖带置于活动量较少的手臂, 白天活动不受限, 白天时段(6:00~22:00)每0.5 h测量1次, 夜间时段(22:00~6:00)每1 h测量1次。70%以上的数据录入值被纳入分析, 数据不符者第2天重新监测, 合格后方被纳入。动态血压指标包括: 24 h平均收缩压(24-hour mean systolic blood pressure, 24h-SBP)、24 h平均舒张压(24-hour mean diastolic blood pressure, 24h-DBP)、日间平均收缩压(daytime mean systolic blood pressure, dSBP)、日间平均舒张压(daytime mean diastolic blood pressure, dDBP)、夜间平均收缩压(mean systolic blood pressure at night, nSBP)、夜间平均舒张压(mean diastolic blood pressure at night, nDBP)。同时, 上述各时段血压标准差(standard deviation of blood pressure, SD)作为该时段的长时BPV指标, 包括24 h收缩压标准差(standard deviation of 24-hour systolic blood pressure, 24h-SBPSD)、24 h舒张压标准差(standard deviation of 24-hour diastolic blood pressure, 24h-DBPSD)、日间收缩压标准差(standard deviation of daytime systolic blood pressure, dSBPSD)、日间舒张压标准差(standard deviation of daytime diastolic blood pressure, dDBPSD)、夜间收缩压标准差(nSBPSD)、夜间舒张压标准差(standard deviation of diastolic blood pressure at night, nDBPSD)。

#### 1.2.4 24 h动态心电图监测及HRV分析

所有受试者均进行统一的动态心电图监测, 观察24 h动态心率并进行HRV时域和频域分析。动态心率包括: 24 h平均心率(24-hour average heart rate, 24hHR)、日间平均心率(average heart rate at daytime, dHR)、夜间平均心率(average heart rate at night, nHR); 时域指标包括: 24 h内全部窦性R-R间期的标准差(standard deviation of all sinus R-R intervals within 24 hours, SDNN)、24 h内全部相邻窦性R-R间期差值的均方根值(root mean square value of all adjacent sinus R-R interval differences within 24 hours, RMSSD)、相邻NN间期差异 $\geq 50$  ms占所有NN间期总数的百分比(percentage of adjacent NN intervals that differ from each other by more than 50 ms, pNN50%)。频域指标包括: 高频成分(high frequency component, HF)、低频成分(low frequency component, LF)和LF/HF。

### 1.3 统计学处理

应用SPSS 22.0软件进行数据分析。计量资料采取均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )进行表示, 组间对比用独立样本 $t$ 检验; 应用Pearson和Spearman相关分析来评估心血管自主神经功能障碍与年龄、病程、H-Y分期、UPDRS III评分及SCOPA-AUT评分是否具有相关性; 并采用多元线性回归分析法分析PD患者BPV、HRV的独立相关因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组 24 h 动态血压指标、BPV 指标比较及血清学指标

两组 24 h 动态血压指标差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ); PD组BPV指标24h-SBPSD为( $15.21\pm 3.12$ )mmHg( $1\text{ mmHg}=0.133\text{ kPa}$ ), dSBPSD为( $14.21\pm 3.02$ )mmHg, nSBPSD数据为( $14.28\pm 4.26$ )mmHg, 以上数据均高于对照组, 差异均具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ , 表1); 两组患者其他指标差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ , 表1)。

### 2.2 两组 24 h 动态心率指标及 HRV 指标比较

PD组24hHR为( $70.23\pm 6.42$ )次/min, dHR为( $65.48\pm 5.47$ )次/min, 差异具有统计学意义

( $P<0.05$ ); PD组SDNN为( $105.36\pm 28.56$ )ms, pNN50%为( $5.48\pm 3.12$ ), RMSSD为( $22.49\pm 9.56$ )ms, HF为( $106.42\pm 64.23$ ), LF为( $175.85\pm 106.85$ ), LF/HF为( $2.21\pm 1.23$ ), 以上数据均明显低于对照组, 差异均具有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ , 表2)。

### 2.3 PD 组 BPV 与年龄、病程、H-Y 分期、UPDRS III 评分及 SCOPA-AUT 评分的关系

相关性分析显示: PD组nSBPSD指标与病程呈正相关( $r=0.301$ ,  $P=0.020$ ), 与年龄、H-Y分期、UPDRS III评分及SCOPA-AUT评分均无相关性(均 $P>0.05$ )。24h-SBPSD及dSBPSD与年龄、病程、H-Y分期、UPDRS III评分及SCOPA-AUT评分均无相关性(均 $P>0.05$ , 表3)。

### 2.4 PD 组 HRV 与年龄、病程、H-Y 分期、UPDRS III 评分及 SCOPA-AUT 评分的关系

相关性分析显示: PD组SDNN指标与H-Y分期、UPDRS III评分及SCOPA-AUT评分具有负相关( $r=-0.312$ 、 $-0.356$ 、 $-0.212$ ,  $P=0.042$ 、 $0.023$ 、 $0.036$ ); RMSSD指标与病程具有负相关( $r=-0.345$ ,  $P=0.026$ ); LF/HF指标与H-Y分期呈负相关( $r=-0.213$ ,  $P=0.046$ ); 其他HRV指标与年龄、病程、H-Y分期、UPDRS III评分及SCOPA-AUT评分均无相关性(均 $P>0.05$ , 表4)。

表1 两组24 h动态血压指标及BPV指标比较

Table 1 Comparison of 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure and BPV indexes between the 2 groups

指标	PD组( $n=80$ )	对照组( $n=50$ )	$t$	$P$
24h-SBP/mmHg	$126.36\pm 13.12$	$124.25\pm 7.45$	1.037	0.302
24h-DBP/mmHg	$74.58\pm 7.56$	$75.59\pm 8.54$	0.705	0.482
dSBP/mmHg	$130.48\pm 12.56$	$126.89\pm 14.85$	1.477	0.142
dDBP/mmHg	$73.26\pm 8.59$	$71.58\pm 7.23$	1.151	0.252
nSBP/mmHg	$121.23\pm 15.36$	$120.38\pm 13.29$	0.322	0.747
nDBP/mmHg	$67.56\pm 8.68$	$68.45\pm 8.23$	0.580	0.563
24h-SBPSD/mmHg	$15.21\pm 3.12$	$12.78\pm 2.56$	4.619	<0.001
24h-DBPSD/mmHg	$10.56\pm 1.95$	$10.23\pm 2.42$	0.855	0.394
dSBPSD/mmHg	$14.21\pm 3.02$	$12.59\pm 2.49$	3.177	0.002
dDBPSD/mmHg	$11.23\pm 5.12$	$11.01\pm 4.56$	0.248	0.804
nSBPSD/mmHg	$14.28\pm 4.26$	$11.25\pm 3.32$	4.280	<0.001
nDBPSD/mmHg	$8.33\pm 3.41$	$7.98\pm 2.26$	0.642	0.522
CRP/( $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	$6.65\pm 1.48$	$6.58\pm 1.46$	0.264	0.792
Cys C/( $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ )	$1.05\pm 0.23$	$1.04\pm 0.22$	0.245	0.807

1 mmHg=0.133 kPa.



表2 两组24 h动态心率指标及HRV指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of 24-hour dynamic heart rate and HRV indexes between the 2 groups

指标	PD组	对照组	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
24hHR/(次·min <sup>-1</sup> )	70.23 ± 6.42	66.58 ± 6.12	3.210	0.002
nHR/(次·min <sup>-1</sup> )	72.85 ± 7.45	71.45 ± 6.79	1.078	0.283
dHR/(次·min <sup>-1</sup> )	65.48 ± 5.47	62.56 ± 4.56	3.151	0.002
SDNN/ms	105.36 ± 28.56	147.69 ± 44.65	6.598	<0.001
pNN50%	5.48 ± 3.12	8.56 ± 6.89	3.473	0.001
RMSSD/ms	22.49 ± 9.56	38.25 ± 15.27	7.243	<0.001
HF	106.42 ± 64.23	187.68 ± 109.54	5.334	<0.001
LF	245.23 ± 142.23	405.62 ± 198.23	5.362	<0.001
LF/HF	2.21 ± 1.23	2.72 ± 1.58	2.058	0.042

表3 PD组BPV与年龄、病程、H-Y分期、UPDRS III评分及SCOPA-AUT评分的关系

Table 3 Relationship between BPV and age, course of disease, H-Y stage, UPDRS III score, or SCOPA-AUT score in PD group

BPV指标	年龄		病程		H-Y分期		UPDRS III评分		SCOPA-AUT评分	
	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>
24h-SBPSD	0.238	0.076	0.122	0.210	0.162	0.254	0.021	0.652	0.231	0.254
dSBPSD	0.412	0.056	0.105	0.520	0.175	0.336	0.061	0.647	0.156	0.251
nSBPSD	0.231	0.512	0.301	0.020	0.234	0.075	0.223	0.152	0.231	0.148

表4 PD组HRV与年龄、病程、H-Y分期、UPDRS III评分及SCOPA-AUT评分的关系

Table 4 Relationship between HRV and age, course of disease, H-Y stage, UPDRS III score, or SCOPA-AUT score in PD group

HRV指标	年龄		病程		H-Y分期		UPDRS III评分		SCOPA-AUT评分	
	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>P</i>
SDNN	-0.132	0.521	-0.004	0.978	-0.312	0.042	-0.356	0.023	-0.212	0.036
RMSSD	-0.142	0.432	-0.345	0.026	-0.051	0.745	-0.113	0.458	-0.075	0.669
pNN50%	-0.054	0.675	-0.102	0.512	-0.132	0.462	-0.179	0.236	-0.236	0.145
HF	-0.153	0.412	-0.095	0.513	-0.013	0.986	-0.085	0.652	-0.124	0.521
LF	-0.103	0.612	-0.075	0.625	-0.165	0.321	-0.178	0.236	-0.269	0.162
LF/HF	-0.215	0.079	-0.035	0.874	-0.213	0.046	-0.298	0.069	-0.212	0.121

## 2.5 多元线性回归分析

针对上述显示出统计学意义的变量(nSBPSD、SDNN、RMSSD、LF/HF), 进一步做多因素线性回归分析, 结果表明: 1) nSBPSD指标与病程明显相关( $t=12.844$ ,  $P<0.001$ , 95%CI: 0.561~2.612); 2) SDNN与UPDRS III评分及

SCOPA-AUT评分明显相关( $t=8.457$ 、 $13.412$ , 均 $P<0.001$ , 95%CI: 0.647~1.425、2.485~6.497); 3) RMSSD与病程明显相关( $t=6.452$ ,  $P<0.001$ , 95%CI: 5.674~9.751); 4) LF/HF与H-Y分期明显相关( $t=17.532$ ,  $P<0.001$ , 95%CI: 3.544~7.401)。

### 3 讨论

PD是常见的中枢神经系统退行性病变,其累及的范围较广,除了运动系统外,自主神经系统也常受累。PD患者自主神经系统障碍非常常见,其发生率为14%~80%<sup>[11]</sup>。由于自主神经系统由交感和副交感组成,而心血管系统功能依赖于这两种神经系统的平衡,接受心交感神经和心迷走神经的支配<sup>[12]</sup>,因此,PD患者心血管自主神经系统功能障碍较为常见,其严重影响患者的生活质量和预后。近年来,BPV和HRV两种非侵入性检查手段广泛应用于评估心血管自主神经功能障碍情况。

本研究使用无创性便携式动态血压监测仪,动态监测受试者24 h动态血压,分析BPV指标。BPV表现的是一段时间内血压波动的程度,其反映心血管自主神经系统对血流动力的影响<sup>[13]</sup>。本研究中,PD组24h-SBPSD、dSBPSD、nSBPSD均较对照组升高。这表明PD组血压波动性较大,且以收缩压波动为主。分析原因可能是,生理性BPV平衡是由交感和迷走神经张力平衡维持的,PD患者心血管神经受损,交感和迷走神经平衡状态被打破,导致血压波动大,BPV增加<sup>[14]</sup>;其次,PD患者动脉压力发射敏感性减弱,而动脉压力发射敏感性减弱会导致血压波动明显,BPV增大。有研究<sup>[15]</sup>表明:PD患者对血压的调节能力下降,更易出现直立性低血压、餐后低血压、卧位高血压,在体位改变时易出现晕厥、跌倒等风险。也有研究<sup>[16]</sup>表明:BPV增大可导致高血压患者心、脑、肾等靶器官损伤增加。因此,对于PD患者,应注意监测其24 h血压,选择合理的药物促使其血压平衡,减少血压波动对心、肝、肾、脑等靶器官的损害,对有效预防和减少心脑血管事件的发生有重大意义。

HRV反映的是心率波动性,是反映心血管自主神经调节功能的一个指标,其数值高表明心血管自主调节功能强,HRV减少是心血管自主神经功能障碍的指标<sup>[17]</sup>。SDNN代表交感神经功能状态,pNN50%和RMSSD反映迷走神经功能状态;HF、LF分别是反映迷走神经和交感神经调节功能的指标,LF/HF反映神经调节的平衡状态<sup>[18]</sup>。有实验数据<sup>[19]</sup>表明:HRV降低可作为心血管系统独立的危险因素,其与心律失常、心肌梗死、心力衰竭等的发生有明显相关性。先前的数据<sup>[20]</sup>表明:HRV变化可以出现在PD疾病早期,其降低与PD风险相关。本研究中,PD组24hHR和dHR较对照组明显升高,而24 h血压指标差异不明显,可能

与PD患者心率变化更明显有关。但也有研究<sup>[21]</sup>证明,PD患者24 h血压指标差异较正常人明显,可能与本研究样本量少有关。同时,本研究中PD组HRV指标SDNN、pNN50%、RMSSD、HF、LF和LF/HF均低于对照组。由此表明,PD患者存在支配心脏的交感和迷走神经双重损害。因此,对于PD患者应早期进行HRV监测,可以较早识别其心血管自主神经功能损伤情况并进行对症治疗,对改善患者预后积极作用。

对PD患者BPV和HRV相关因素分析及多因素线性回归结果显示:PD患者心血管自主神经功能障碍与病程、H-Y分期、UPDRS III评分及SCOPA-AUT评分存在相关性,与PD患者年龄没有相关性。PD患者病程越长,疾病程度越重,运动症状越严重,自主神经功能紊乱程度越严重,其心血管自主神经功能障碍越严重,这可能与病情持续时间越长,病情越重,其多巴胺能神经元损伤越严重,累及范围越广,导致心脏神经丛的受累的可能性更大和累及范围更广有关。也有研究<sup>[22]</sup>证明:PD患者BPV与病程呈正相关;HRV与病程、H-Y分期及UPDRS III评分呈负相关。因此,应早期发现PD患者心血管神经受损症状并积极进行针对性治疗,以减少对心、肾、脑对靶器官损伤,减少病死率,提高患者生活质量。

综上所述,PD患者存在心血管自主神经功能障碍,表现为BPV升高和HRV降低,且与病程、疾病严重程度、运动症状严重程度及植物神经功能紊乱程度相关。因此,在临床上可以通过监测BPV和HRV评估PD患者是否存在心血管自主神经功能障碍,有助于为PD患者及时采取干预措施,预防和减少心血管事件的发生,提高生活质量,改善预后。本研究尚有一定的局限性:1)样本量较少,可能存在选择性偏倚;2)未考虑其他自主神经功能障碍与心血管自主神经功能障碍的关联和差异。今后可加大样本量,分析其他自主神经功能障碍,并探讨其与心血管自主神经功能障碍的关联和差异。

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