

精神分裂症患者跨通道联想记忆缺陷与 海马亚区体积改变的相关性

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【摘要】 目的 探寻精神分裂症(schizophrenia, SCZ)患者跨通道联想记忆(associative memory, AM)缺陷与其海马亚区体积之间的关系。方法 于2019—2021年纳入来自上海交通大学医学院附属精神卫生中心的28名SCZ患者和28名健康志愿者(healthy control, HC)。基于自编联想记忆范式和自动化分割方法,使用处理流PhiPipe预处理和FreeSurfer海马亚区自动化分割提取两组对象的3D-T1加权数据。采用协方差分析比较两组间不同亚区的体积差异,并与AM得分进行Pearson关联分析。结果 SCZ患者3种AM配对任务得分均显著低于HCs;在双侧海马总体积、海马头部和体部的体积减小存在边缘显著;在双侧海马前下托、旁下托的体积显著减小;双侧海马前下托头部($r=0.273, P=0.042$)、旁下托($r=0.397, P=0.002$)和CA1头部($r=0.382, P=0.004$)的体积与跨通道AM得分呈正相关。结论 双侧海马前下托与旁下托作为SCZ跨通道AM缺陷的显著相关海马亚区,可能在AM病理机制中发挥重要作用。

【关键词】 精神分裂症(SCZ); 联想记忆(AM); 跨通道; 海马; 亚区分割

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Association of hippocampal subfield volumes and cross-domain associative memory impairment in patients with schizophrenia

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the possible association between cross-domain associative memory (AM) impairment and hippocampal subfield volumes in patients with schizophrenia (SCZ). **Methods** We enrolled 28 SCZ patients from Shanghai Mental Health Center, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, and 28 healthy controls (HCs) between 2019 and 2021. Based on an innovative AM paradigm and automated segmentation, 3D-T1 weighted data of the objects were processed with PhiPipe and FreeSurfer. Differences in subfield volumes between the two groups were analyzed using

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ANCOVA, while their relationship with AM scores was assessed using Pearson correlation. **Results** SCZ patients exhibited significantly poorer AM performance across three conditions compared with HCs. Marginally significant reductions were observed in the total volume of bilateral hippocampus, encompassing both the hippocampal head and body. Significant volume reductions were identified in the bilateral presubiculum and parasubiculum. The volumes of bilateral presubiculum head ($r=0.273$, $P=0.042$), parasubiculum ($r=0.397$, $P=0.002$), and CA1 head ($r=0.382$, $P=0.004$) exhibited positive correlations with cross-domain AM performance. **Conclusion** The bilateral presubiculum and parasubiculum, as hippocampal subregions significantly associated with cross-modal AM deficits in SCZ, may play a crucial role in the pathology of AM.

【Key words】 schizophrenia (SCZ); associative memory (AM); cross-domain; hippocampus; subfields segmentation

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精神分裂症(schizophrenia, SCZ)是一种慢性致残性精神障碍造成严重的疾病负担^[1]。精神分裂症相关的认知障碍(cognitive impairment associated with schizophrenia, CIAS)作为独立症状维度,是影响功能康复的重要因素^[2]。联想记忆(associative memory, AM)缺陷是CIAS基本的症状之一,被认为是SCZ的特征性缺陷^[3],涉及对情景的图像、声音、位置等信息的储存、回忆并整合完成相关记忆表征的能力^[4]。海马(hippocampus)作为绑定不同属性记忆的最高级中枢,是AM形成的核心脑区^[5-6],但海马亚区在AM缺陷中的作用尚不明确。

SCZ存在广泛的皮层及皮层下结构异常,包括体积缩小、皮层厚度及皮层表面积减少^[7-9]。海马作为边缘系统重要组成,是最早出现退化、体积萎缩最显著的皮层下结构^[10]。海马结构及功能异常是AM缺陷核心的病理基础^[11]。研究发现,AM缺陷的SCZ患者CA4/齿状回灰质体积下降与病程相关^[12];精神病高危患者执行联想记忆任务时海马-皮层环路功能增强^[13]。然而,海马解剖结构复杂且存在功能差异,仅做整体分析,某些重要亚区的变化可能会被掩盖。

研究表明,使用自动化分割的Freesurfer软件可提高亚结构区域识别的精度及可重复性^[14]。现有研究大多使用单一感官材料设计范式。根据DD理论(domain dichotomy view),大脑处理复杂记忆时,不同类型信息涉及的神经通路往往不同^[6]。跨通道(cross-domain)AM相较同通道(within-domain)AM更加依赖于海马的主导,且在SCZ中存

在特征性损伤^[3]。单通道范式的局限导致无法全面揭示AM缺陷的复杂性。本研究使用自编AM范式,基于Freesurfer自动化分割方法,旨在探究SCZ患者跨通道AM缺陷与海马亚区体积之间的关系。

资料和方法

研究对象及纳排标准 纳入2019—2021年受试者共56名(年龄18~45岁),均为汉族、右利手、视力或矫正视力正常。其中,28例SCZ患者来自上海交通大学医学院附属精神卫生中心住院部,28例健康志愿者(healthy control, HC)同期从上海全市范围公开招募。两组受试者性别、年龄及教育程度匹配。SCZ组受试者纳入标准为:符合美国精神障碍诊断与统计手册第5版精神分裂症诊断标准,接受简明国际神经精神访谈复核诊断。HC组需排除个人精神疾病史及一级亲属阳性家族史。所有受试者排除标准为:脑器质性/严重躯体疾病、酒依赖/精神活性物质滥用、精神发育迟滞、怀孕/哺乳以及MRI禁忌证。本研究由上海交通大学医学院附属精神卫生中心伦理委员会批准(批件号:2018-38R),所有受试者及其合法监护人均知情同意,自愿参加并签署知情同意书。如遇受试者及合法监护人均无阅读能力时,需见证人参与知情同意过程并签字。

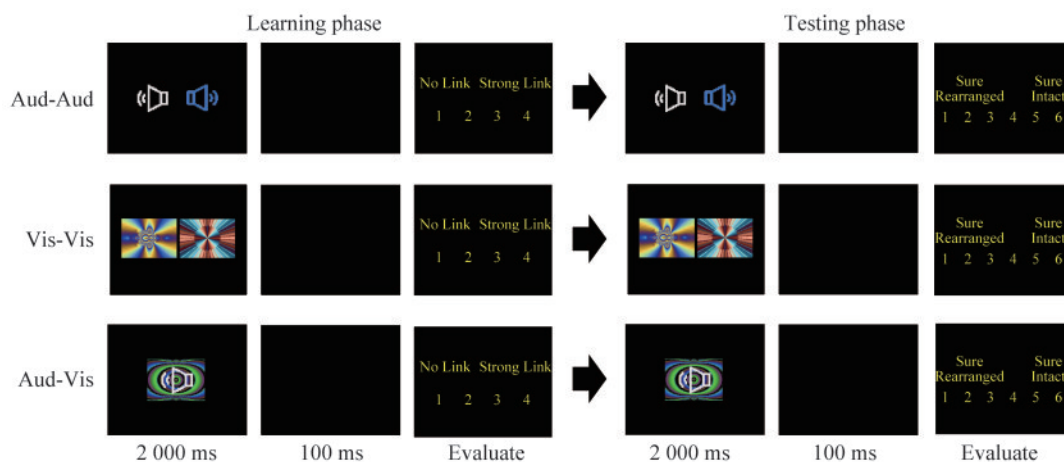
评估内容 本研究是横断面研究,在上海交通大学医学院附属精神卫生中心开展。所有受试者均进行安全筛查及MRI扫描,并进行评估:(1)应用

结构化问卷采集受试者人口学信息、病程及服药情况等临床信息;(2)应用自编AM范式^[3,15]评估AM、SCZ共识认知功能成套测验(MATRICES consensus cognitive battery, MCCB)^[16]评估认知功能;(3)应用阳性与阴性症状量表(Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, PANSS)^[17]评估SCZ患者的精神症状。

AM范式 旨在测评受试者不同通道(视觉与听觉)AM功能,范式使用E-PRIME2.0软件编程并运行。为避免使用“言语化策略”,本范式所用视觉/听觉刺激分别来源于非具象、无意义的分形图像和声音片段,并对刺激材料进行再编辑,以达到

等效的刺激条件(分形图像像素320×240、声音长度2 s)。

范式共包含听觉-听觉(Aud-Aud)、视觉-视觉(Vis-Vis)、及听觉-视觉(Aud-Vis)3种配对任务。每种配对任务依次经历练习、学习与测试阶段。在学习阶段,要求受试者在呈现的2个刺激间建立关联并记住,使用四点判断法(1=无关联,4=强关联)判定打分。在随后的测试阶段,新的刺激配对加入,与学习过的刺激配对随机呈现。要求受试者判断当前的配对为原配或重排,使用六点信任法(1=确定重排,6=确定原配)对自己笃信程度打分(图1)。



Aud-Aud: Auditory-auditory; Vis-Vis: Visual-visual. Aud-Vis: Auditory-visual.

图1 AM实验范式

Fig 1 Experimental paradigm of associative memory

影像数据采集与预处理 3D-T1加权像数据在西门子3.0 T磁共振成像系统采集,通过多模态MRI数据处理流PhiPipe^[18]预处理。PhiPipe使用FreeSurfer(v7.4.0)的recon-all标准流程进行头动校正、颅骨剥离、Talairach变换、强度归一化,完成组织分割、皮层重建及脑区标记^[19-20]。同时,PhiPipe基于CAT12进行图像质量控制^[21],为每个受试者生成图像质量评级(image quality rating, IQR)分数, IQR<0.8被视为图像质量不合格,在后续分析中将被排除。

海马亚区分割 经过预处理的T1结构像数据进一步通过FreeSurfer实现海马亚区自动化分割^[14],可将左右双侧海马分割为头部(head)、体部(body)、尾部(tail),并细分为12个亚区,包括海马旁下托(parasubiculum)、海马前下托

(presubiculum)、海马下托(subiculum)、CA1、CA3、CA4、齿状回颗粒细胞层、分子层(molecular layer, ML)、海马杏仁核过渡区、海马伞、海马尾部和海马裂。提取海马亚区体积用于后续统计分析,各个亚区体积以亚区左右半球双侧体积之和呈现。

统计学分析 应用SPSS26.0软件进行统计学分析。计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 描述,组间比较采用两独立样本t检验。分类变量采用 χ^2 检验。基于信号检测论^[22],AM以辨别力d'值(discriminability)表征。两组间海马体积差异比较采用协方差分析(analysis of covariance, ANCOVA)方法,协变量包含年龄、性别和估算全脑体积(estimated total intracranial volume, eTIV)。采用Pearson相关分析探究差异脑区与AM功能的相关性。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

人口学、AM及临床特征 HC组($n=28$)平均年龄(27.46 ± 7.51)岁,SCZ组($n=28$)平均年龄(31.21 ± 9.93)岁。两组在年龄、性别及受教育年限上差异均无统计学意义(表1)。SCZ组病程(5.91 ± 1.31)年,所服用抗精神病药物剂量转换为奥氮平当量为(16.61 ± 6.89)mg,PANSS总分为(86.21 ± 2.66)分。

表1 两组研究对象人口学信息、认知及临床特征

Tab 1 Demographics, cognitive and clinical characteristics of the objects in the two groups [$n(\%)$ or $\bar{x} \pm s$]

Variable	HC group ($n=28$)	SCZ group ($n=28$)	t or χ^2	P
Demographic				
Age (y)	27.46 ± 7.51	31.21 ± 9.93	1.594	0.117
Gender (M/F)	14/14	16/12	0.287	0.592
Education (y)	14.64 ± 2.67	14.46 ± 3.07	1.711	0.817
AM				
Aud-Aud	0.58 ± 0.35	0.32 ± 0.30	2.950	0.005
Aud-Vis	0.62 ± 0.51	0.38 ± 0.28	2.253	0.030
Vis-Vis	0.53 ± 0.41	0.28 ± 0.35	2.508	0.015
MCCB				
Neurocog comp	46.18 ± 9.13	34.39 ± 12.11	4.113	<0.001
Overall comp	47.14 ± 8.21	34.64 ± 12.82	4.345	<0.001

HC: Healthy control; SCZ: Schizophrenia; M/F: Male/female; AM: Associative memory; Aud: Auditory; Vis: Visual; MCCB: MATRICS consensus cognitive battery; Neurocog comp: Neurocognitive composite score; Overall comp: Overall composite score.

在AM上,SCZ组3种配对任务成绩均显著低于HC组(Aud-Aud, $P=0.005$; Aud-Vis, $P=0.030$; Vis-Vis, $P=0.015$)。相较于HCs组,SCZ组MCCB神经认知分数和总分均显著下降($P<0.001$)。

海马总体积 HCs组双侧海马总体积为($7\,132.54 \pm 554.88$) mm^3 、海马头部体积为($3\,478.43 \pm 323.87$) mm^3 、海马体部体积为($2\,445.24 \pm 171.35$) mm^3 ;SCZ组双侧海马总体积为($6\,882.57 \pm 550.29$) mm^3 、海马头部体积为($3\,328.09 \pm 307.51$) mm^3 、海马体部体积为($2\,374.73 \pm 200.13$) mm^3 。协方差分析结果表明,相较HC组,SCZ组在双侧海马总体积($P=0.065$)、海马头部($P=0.072$)以及体部($P=0.083$)的体积缩小均存在边缘显著差异。

海马亚区体积 协方差分析显示,两组在双侧海马前下托头部($F=7.345, P=0.009$)、前下托体部($F=5.004, P=0.030$)、旁下托($F=7.960, P=0.007$)的体积差异有统计学意义,SCZ组体积显著缩小;并且两组在双侧海马下托头部、CA1区头部、分子层体部的体积差异存在边缘显著性(表2)。图2展示了海马亚区分割及两组间存在体积差异亚区的数据分布情况。

相关性分析 Pearson相关分析结果提示,双侧海马前下托头部($r=0.273, P=0.042$)、旁下托($r=0.397, P=0.002$)、CA1区头部($r=0.382, P=0.004$)的亚区体积与跨通道AM(Aud-Vis)配对任务成绩均呈现显著正相关(图3)。

讨 论

本研究结合自编AM范式和FreeSurfer自动化分割技术,对28名SCZ患者和与之匹配的28名HC的AM和海马亚结构体积进行探究。相比于HC组,SCZ组表现出广泛的AM缺陷,在同通道(Aud-Aud、Vis-Vis)和跨通道(Aud-Vis)的3个AM任务中均出现显著的成绩下降;同时,SCZ组在海马总体积及多个亚区出现体积减少,最为显著的是双侧海马前下托头部、前下托体部及旁下托;并且在双侧海马前下托头部、旁下托、CA1区头部的体积萎缩与跨通道AM成绩呈现正相关,提示海马前下托、旁下托相较于海马其他亚区域在SCZ患者AM缺陷病理机制中的重要作用。

SCZ患者存在普遍的AM缺陷^[3,5]。研究发现,在精神障碍发病初期,视空间AM尚能保持完好,但在5~11年的纵向随访期间,视空间AM随着病程的进展出现显著恶化^[23],说明病程对AM有显著影响。究其原因,学者认为由于不同记忆功能的属性差异,视空间AM在首发患者的疾病早期得以选择性保留,后期的恶化可能与患病后大脑结构和功能的进行性改变相关^[12,23]。本研究纳入的SCZ患者平均病程(5.91 ± 1.30)年,验证了既往研究的发现。同时,本研究创新地引入了自编的AM范式,可避免受试者在测验中使用“言语化策略”,打破现有单通道AM范式的局限,能够更全面地揭示AM缺陷的复杂性。

海马异常被认为是SCZ神经影像研究中最有

表2 健康对照与精神分裂症患者间海马及亚区体积差异

Tab 2 Differences in the volumes of whole hippocampal and subfield between health controls and patients with schizophrenia

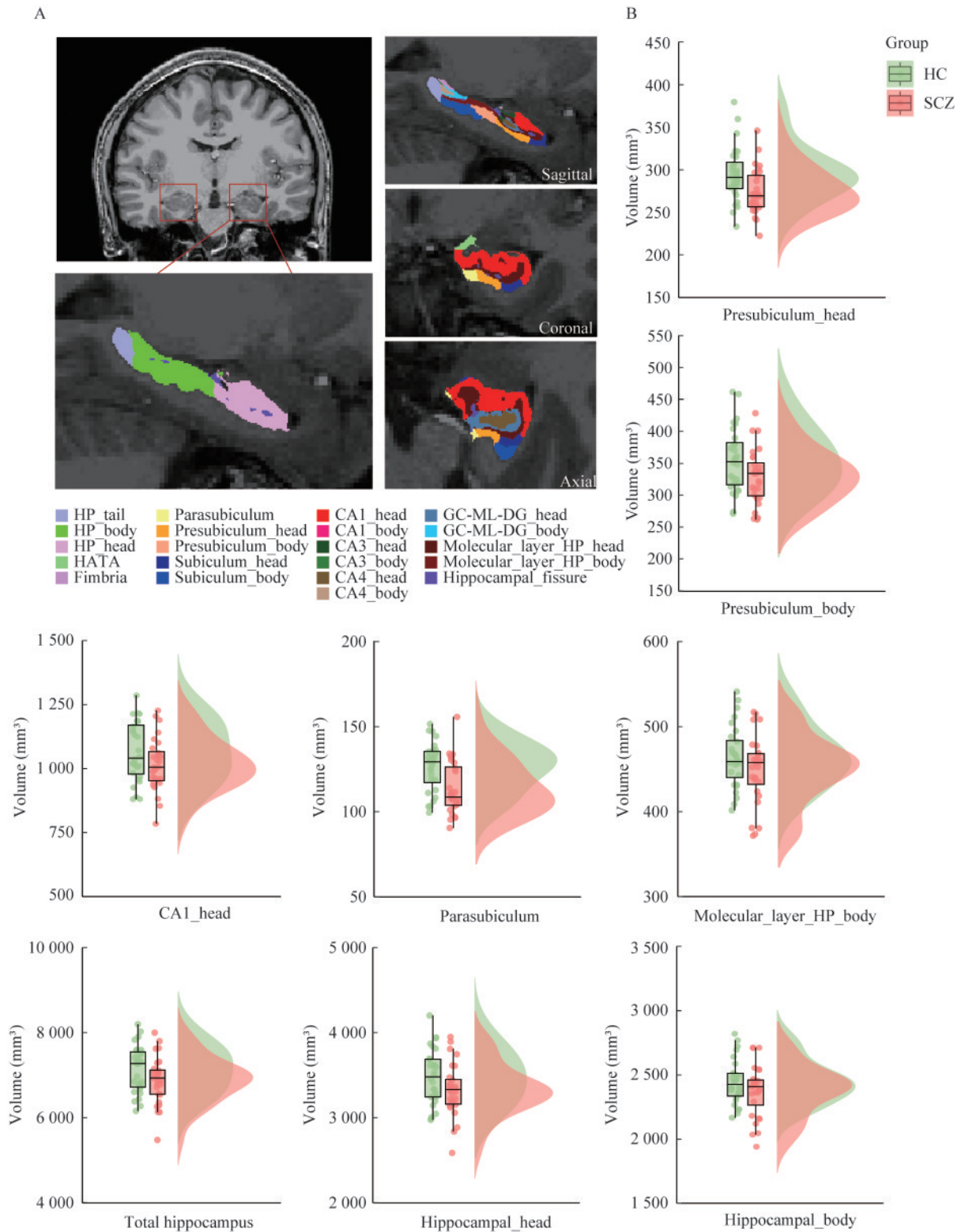
Subfields (mm ³)	HC group (n=28)	SCZ group (n=28)	F	P	Partial η^2
Hippocampal tail	1 208.87 ± 136.62	1 179.75 ± 114.21	0.941	0.337	0.018
Subiculum head	412.52 ± 48.47	388.46 ± 51.15	2.819	0.099	0.052
Subiculum body	513.52 ± 47.94	505.64 ± 48.19	1.196	0.279	0.023
Hippocampal fissure	294.66 ± 49.46	311.55 ± 51.83	1.702	0.198	0.032
Presubiculum head	294.35 ± 32.16	274.11 ± 26.86	7.345	0.009	0.126
Presubiculum body	354.37 ± 50.73	328.84 ± 42.59	5.004	0.030	0.089
CA1 head	1 066.53 ± 116.20	1 015.61 ± 103.31	3.363	0.073	0.062
CA1 body	252.33 ± 36.78	245.04 ± 30.68	0.823	0.368	0.016
Parasubiculum	126.25 ± 14.36	113.51 ± 15.42	7.960	0.007	0.135
Molecular layer head	677.99 ± 64.86	651.42 ± 60.40	2.784	0.101	0.052
Molecular layer body	464.15 ± 35.97	449.34 ± 40.29	3.117	0.083	0.058
GC_ML_DG_head	303.41 ± 32.35	297.71 ± 32.29	0.287	0.594	0.006
GC_ML_DG_body	269.72 ± 21.45	262.60 ± 24.19	1.478	0.230	0.028
CA3 head	231.97 ± 28.90	232.06 ± 29.87	0.006	0.940	0.000
CA3 body	170.46 ± 26.58	173.83 ± 24.27	0.075	0.786	0.001
CA4 head	249.10 ± 24.98	247.14 ± 25.21	0.037	0.849	0.001
CA4 body	238.48 ± 19.43	234.29 ± 21.34	0.687	0.411	0.013
Fimbria	182.21 ± 30.21	175.15 ± 34.45	0.255	0.616	0.005
HATA	116.30 ± 16.34	108.07 ± 16.38	2.029	0.160	0.038
Whole hippocampus	7 132.54 ± 554.88	6 882.57 ± 550.29	3.550	0.065	0.065
Whole hippocampus head	3 478.43 ± 323.87	3 328.09 ± 307.51	3.372	0.072	0.062
Whole hippocampus body	2 445.24 ± 171.35	2 374.73 ± 200.13	3.129	0.083	0.058

The statistical results adjusted for age, gender and estimated total intracranial volume (eTIV). HC: Healthy control; SCZ: Schizophrenia; CA: Cornu ammonis; GC-ML-DG: Granule cells in the molecular layer of the dentate gyrus; HATA: Hippocampal-amygdaloid transition area.

力的发现之一,ENIGMA工作组(Enhancing Neuro Imaging Genetics through Meta Analysis Consortium)开展了迄今为止规模最大的研究^[10],对来自全球15个中心的2 028名SCZ患者和2 540名HC进行了皮层下结构体积的标准化测量,并根据其效应量大小进行排序。研究结果发现,相较于HC,SCZ患者海马、杏仁核、丘脑、伏隔核及全脑体积均显著下降,其中海马效应值位居首位,这凸显了海马在SCZ众多皮层下萎缩脑区中的核心地位。此外,该研究还报告了海马结构异常与SCZ病程进展、症状严重度及抗精神病药物使用剂量间的显著负相关,以及与发病年龄的正相关关系。此外,针对首发精神分裂症(first-episode schizophrenia, FES)与健康个体的病例对照研究亦证实^[24],在疾病初期,FES患者便已展现出海马体积减少及局部形

态萎缩,这一发现说明海马结构异常在SCZ病理机制中起重要作用。尽管SCZ的海马萎缩假说已得到普遍认可,但在健康人群中海马体积萎缩与记忆功能的相关性似乎并不显著,提示这种关联可能受到SCZ患者特异性海马病理机制的调节^[25-26]。研究表明,在SCZ患者中,腹侧海马区域(尤其CA1、下托区)的功能亢进与妄想等阳性症状密切相关,环路内存在谷氨酸/ γ -氨基丁酸(gamma-aminobutyric acid, GABA)神经递质的兴奋/抑制失衡,进而影响下游的多巴胺通路,共同参与SCZ的病理机制^[25]。

在本研究也同样发现了SCZ海马体及多个亚区的萎缩,其中与跨通道AM相关的萎缩亚区主要集中在海马头部的下托、旁下托和CA1。Haukvik等^[27]报道了SCZ患者双侧海马下托体积减



A: Hippocampal subfield segmentation visualized by Freeview; B: Hippocampal subfield volumes stratified by diagnostic group. Distribution of volumetric data in each group is displayed as raincloud plots, which consists of box plots, jittered raw data points and halved violin plots. HC: Healthy control; SCZ: Schizophrenia; CA: Cornu ammonis; GC-ML-DG: Granule cells in the molecular layer of the dentate gyrus; HATA: Hippocampal-amygdaloid transition area.

图2 健康对照与精神分裂患者间海马亚区体积差异

Fig 2 Volumetric differences in hippocampal subfields with significance between health controls and patients with schizophrenia

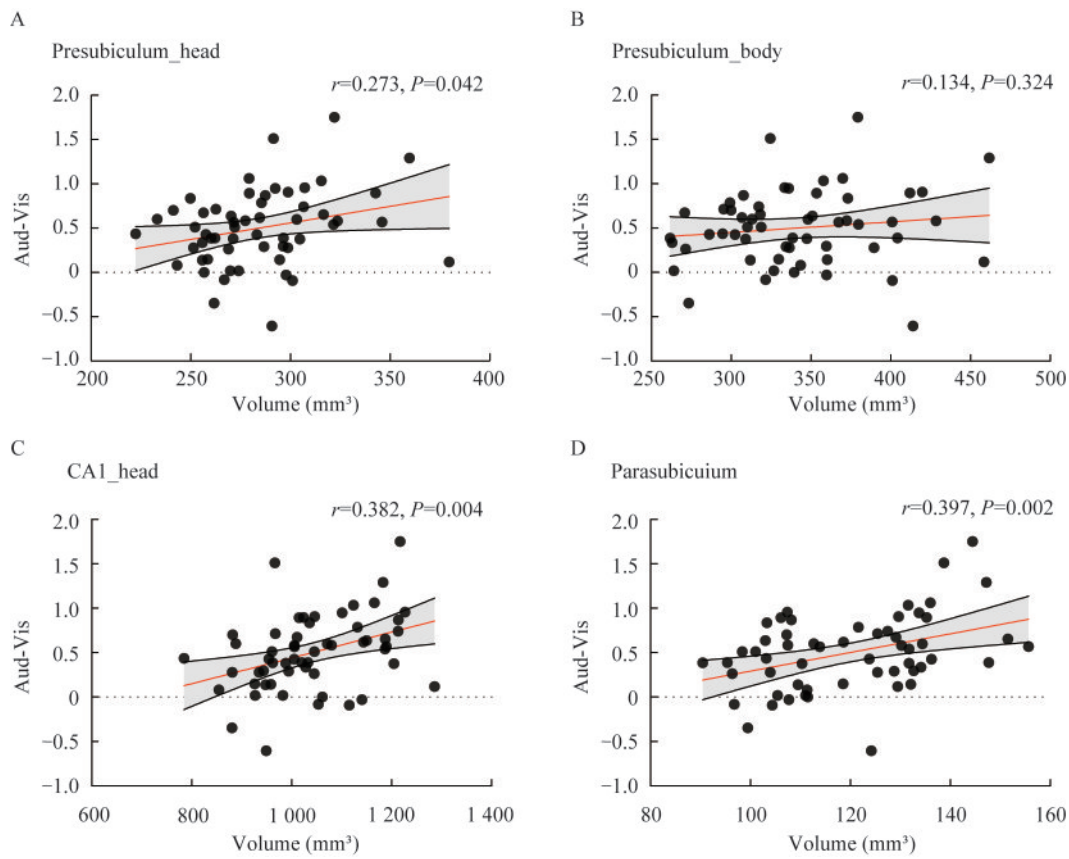


图3 海马亚区体积与跨通道(Aud-Vis)AM的相关性分析

Fig 3 Correlations between volumes of hippocampal subfields and AM performance in the across-domain (Aud-Vis) condition

小与言语记忆功能的相关性; Wannan等^[23]发现CA4/齿状回体积减小与视空间AM缺陷。这些研究均阐释了海马及其亚区体积与不同记忆功能的关系。然而,少有研究聚焦在SCZ特征性缺陷的跨通道AM。

本研究不足之处:(1)较小的样本量降低了统计效能;(2)单一的海马结构研究限制了对疾病背后异常功能网络的表征;(3)横断面研究限制了海马亚区体积萎缩与AM缺陷潜在神经机制之间的因果关系推断。未来可通过纵向随访的研究设计来观察海马及其亚区在SCZ疾病进展中的变化轨迹。

本研究验证了SCZ的跨通道AM缺陷特征和海马萎缩假说,进一步探索了其背后潜在的病理机制,明确了特定的海马亚区,为开发SCZ诊断神经影像学标记物及分型提供了思路。

作者贡献声明 翟兆琳 论文构思、撰写和修订,样本收集,数据分析。常获 论文撰写和修订,数据分析和可视化。李旋,路畅,董语可 样本收集,数

据整理。王岩 联想记忆范式工具编制。邵春红 临床评定指导。亢清,刘登堂 论文指导和修订。

利益冲突声明 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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