

超级电休克在难治性抑郁中应用的临床研究:一项回顾性研究

安建雄^{1,2,3}, 迟智佳³, 赵彩群³, 李永祥³, 王若国³, 胡亚楠^{1,2}

¹中国科学院大学医学院, 北京 101408; ²南方医科大学中西医结合医院麻醉科, 广东 广州 510282; ³山东第二医科大学附属医院疼痛与睡眠中心, 山东 潍坊 261000

摘要:目的 比较多次电刺激下显著延长癫痫波发作的超级电休克(super ECT)对难治性抑郁的治疗疗效。方法 基于人群的队列研究纳入2024年12月~2025年6月接受super ECT的难治性抑郁患者292例。根据一次super ECT中电击次数分为3组: E1组为一次ECT过程电击1次($n=88$), E2组为一次ECT过程电击2次($n=89$), E3组为一次ECT过程电击3次($n=39$)。分析基线抑郁、焦虑和失眠量表评分之间的相关性。首次疗程后第1、3、6个月利用汉密尔顿抑郁量表-17(HAMD-17)评估抑郁症状, 基于减分率比较3组治疗缓解率和反应率。比较6个月内治疗次数, 再住院率和不良反应发生率。分析首次super ECT治疗时的脑电图(EEG)癫痫波发作持续时间。结果 E1组74例(84.09%)、E2组76例(76.40%)、E3组32例(82.05%)患者在super ECT后6个月内达到缓解。在6个月内super ECT治疗疗程在E1组为 2.13 ± 1.44 次, E2组为 2.23 ± 2.01 次, E3组为 2.41 ± 2.15 次。基线HAMA、HAMD-17和PSQI评分相关($P<0.001$)。第1次癫痫波发作时间在E1组显著高于E2和E3组($P<0.001$)。E2组3个月和6个月的再住院率高于E1组($P=0.012, 0.026$)。短期不良反应包括发热、头痛/头晕、全身痛和口干。结论 super ECT作为该领域的技术创新方法在 >180 s的发作时间下具备临床安全性和有效性。一次麻醉下电击次数对治疗效果无明显影响。

关键词:超快速抗抑郁; 超级电休克; 难治性抑郁

Efficacy and safety of super electroconvulsive therapy for treatment-resistant depression: a retrospective analysis of 292 cases

AN Jianxiong^{1,2,3}, CHI Zhijia³, ZHAO Caiqun³, LI Yongxiang³, WANG Ruoguo³, HU Yanan^{1,2}

¹School of Medicine, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 101408, China; ²Department of Anesthesiology, Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, Southern Medical University, Guangzhou 510282, China; ³Affiliated Hospital of Shandong Second Medical University, Weifang 261000, China

Abstract: Objective To evaluate the efficacy and safety of super electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) for treatment-resistant depression (TRD). **Methods** This cohort study was conducted among 292 patients with TRD, who received super ECT from December, 2024 to June, 2025. Eighty-eight of the patients received one electrical stimulation in each super ECT procedure (E1 group), 89 had 2 electrical stimulations (E2 group), and 39 had 3 electrical stimulations (E3 group). The correlation between depression, anxiety and sleep quality at baseline was analyzed. The patients were evaluated using 17-items Hamilton Depression Scale (HAMD-17) at 1, 3, and 6 months after the first super ECT session, and the treatment remission rate and response rate were compared among the 3 groups. The number of sessions and incidences of adverse events within 6 months were compared, and the EEG seizure duration at the first super ECT session was analyzed. **Results** Seventy-four patients (84.09%) in group E1, 76 (76.40%) in group E2, and 32 (82.05%) in group E3 achieved remission within 6 months after super ECT. The average number of treatment sessions was 2.13 ± 1.44 in Group E1, 2.23 ± 2.01 in Group E2, and 2.41 ± 2.15 in Group E3 within 6 months. The baseline HAMA, HAMD-17 and PSQI scores were significantly correlated ($P<0.001$). The first seizure duration in E1 group was significantly longer than that in E2 and E3 groups ($P<0.001$). The rehospitalization rates were significantly higher in E2 group than in E1 group at 3 months ($P=0.012$) and 6 months ($P=0.026$). The short-term adverse effects included fever, headache/dizziness, general pain and dry mouth. **Conclusion** Super ECT is safe and effective for treatment of TRD patients with a total seizure duration longer than 180 s. The number of electrical stimulations in each treatment session does not significantly affect the therapeutic efficacy of super ECT.

Keywords: ultra-rapid antidepressant; super electroconvulsive therapy; treatment-resistant depression

抑郁症已被列为世界第3大疾病负担, 每年有大于100万人因抑郁症自杀^[1]。大多数重度抑郁症患者的治疗效果不理想, 在接受充分治疗的患者中, 仅有30%能够实现完全康复或缓解, 其余70%则未见显著改善或对药物几乎没有反应, 约1/3未达到临床缓解的患者可能会发展为难治性抑郁症(TRD)^[2]。TRD被定义为在使

用两种或多种具有不同作用机制的抗抑郁药治疗后未达到临床缓解^[3]。电休克(ECT)于1938年用于临床, 是最古老的治疗重度抑郁发作和TRD的有效方法^[4]。ECT通过头皮向大脑输送小的脉冲电流, 通过诱发癫痫波发作以达到治疗目的。目前的证据表明, ECT可以纠正与抑郁症和其他精神疾病相关的大脑功能异常^[5]。但一定量的电流通过人体可引起全身肌肉痉挛, 造成组织损伤或功能障碍。为了改善这种副作用, 改良电休克治疗(MECT)应运而生^[6]。2016年本团队对MECT进行了再升级, 引入了新形式的全身麻醉, 即使用顺式阿

收稿日期: 2025-07-15

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划(2024YFC2510200)

作者简介: 安建雄, 教授, 博士生导师, E-mail: anjianxiong@yeah.net

通信作者: 胡亚楠, 在读博士研究生, E-mail: huyan1998@yeah.net

曲库铵、喉罩控制气道和脑电双频指数(BIS)指导下进行MECT治疗^[7]。尽管改良后的MECT可引起显著的临床改善,但神经认知副作用仍然是其主要缺点之一,主要表现为认知困难、学习和记忆障碍等^[8]。据统计,MECT通常需要在几周内进行经过一系列的癫痫波发作(9~12次),每周2~3次治疗^[9],这不仅增加了经济成本,而且反复麻醉似乎与认知改变相关。最新的研究为这一观点增添了新的证据^[10]。尽管文献报道MECT导致的认知后遗症是短暂的,并且不会增加痴呆的风险,但这终究成为MECT临床应用的一大限制^[11]。

通过修改治疗参数来保持MECT的疗效并减少副作用是长期以来一直在探索的方向和热点。虽然研究人员探索了新的治疗方法—如迷走神经刺激、经颅磁刺激和艾司氯胺酮经鼻给药已被批准用于抑郁症,但对严重抑郁症和某些精神病患者,MECT仍处于不可替代的地位^[12]。MECT参数的变化影响多种神经生物学效应,包括电极放置和刺激参数如脉冲幅度和宽度、序列频率、方向性、极性和持续时间,个体化这些参数可能会改善治疗的反应率^[13]。有学者介绍了非优势半球单侧电极放置方法,与传统的双颞侧电极放置相比,该方法具有优越的SE曲线^[14]。后来,D'Elia放置被接受为标准的右单侧放置,然而认知副作用仍然持续存在^[15]。大多数研究已将癫痫发作持续时间确定为治疗效果的关键决定因素^[8]。有研究表明MECT的疗效取决于多次诱导癫痫发作的累计总持续时间^[16],但围绕这种相关性仍存在争议,并且尚未就一次麻醉下累计癫痫波发作时间与疗效的关系及其总癫痫波发作时间范围达成共识。基于此,本研究假设在固定的超短脉冲的参数设计下,实现在1次精密麻醉监测下重复刺激脑细胞,让癫痫波发作时间延长甚至超过180 s,以满足临床治疗需求为导向,可以发挥超级电休克(super ECT)的最大疗效。遵循指南中MECT被推荐用于TRD的一线治疗^[5],本研究在TRD患者中进行了super ECT验证,旨在报告这一创新性技术的临床有效性、安全性和先锋经验。

1 资料和方法

1.1 数据收集

回顾性纳入2024年12月~2025年8月在南方医科大学中西医结合医院、山东第二医科大学附属医院接受super ECT治疗被精神病医生诊断为TRD的患者292例。纳入标准:根据《精神疾病诊断与统计手册》第5版^[17, 18]初步诊断为TRD的患者。排除标准:被诊断患有强迫症、反社会人格障碍、边缘性人格障碍、智力障碍或精神障碍的重度抑郁症患者。从第1次治疗开始记录的脑电图(EEG)癫痫发作持续时间;使用每位患者第1次ECT治疗的EEG癫痫发作持续时间进行分析。如果

患者在此期间接受了多个ECT系列,则仅分析第1个注册的治疗系列。

通过医院电子病历系统(EMR)及结构化病例报告表(CRF),系统收集人口统计学特征、用药情况、刺激参数和癫痫发作持续时间信息。缺乏刺激参数数据的治疗时段被排除。所有受试者在入组前均已签署书面知情同意书,样本中包括所有报告基线症状严重程度和至少1项随访严重程度测量的患者。发病年龄定义为首次重度抑郁发作时的年龄。病程是从最初的抑郁症状到目前入院的时间。参与研究的所有患者签署解释super ECT治疗方案、风险和益处的知情同意书。本研究获得医院伦理委员会的批准(伦理批号:wyfy-2024-ky-244, SQ2024YFC2500109)。

1.2 研究对象

共292例患者接受了super ECT治疗,其中排除了非TRD患者($n=57$)、缺失数据($n=8$)、无反应者($n=8$)。进一步排除随访数据缺失的患者,最终E1组88例、E2组89例及E3组39例纳入分析。研究流程(图1)。

1.3 研究分组及干预疗程

1.3.1 分组及定义 根据首次super ECT疗程中电击次数分为3组。E1组,一次super ECT疗程中电击次数1次;E2组,一次super ECT疗程中电击次数2次;E3组,一次super ECT疗程中电击次数3次。

1.3.2 疗程 患者每月仅接受1次super ECT,即完成1个疗程,通常除了仅在super ECT疗程之前减少苯二氮卓类和抗癫痫药物的剂量外,不会停止正在服用的药物治疗,防止戒断反应。在3个月内根据HAMD-17评分及症状减轻程度进行后续疗程,直到达到缓解(HAMD-17 ≤ 7 分),或者治疗效果达到平台期(从第3次治疗开始,连续2次治疗之间HAMD-17评分下降不超过3分)。如果在第3次治疗时,HAMD-17评分从基线下降不到25%,则停止治疗,更换治疗方案。

1.4 Super ECT实施方法

Super ECT参考2016年发布的改良电休克方法^[7],对麻醉药物和电刺激参数进行了再次改进升级。具体操作为:患者入室后给予心电监护,脑电监护,开放上肢外周静脉。氧流量5 L/min行面罩吸氧去氮5 min,顺序给予氢溴酸东莨菪碱注射液(国药准字H19994038,河南辅仁怀庆堂制药有限公司,0.3 mg/支)、盐酸利多卡因注射液(国药准字H11022295,山西双鹤药业有限责任公司,0.1 g/支)、丙泊酚注射液(国药准字H20040079,四川国瑞药业有限责任公司,0.1 g/支)、注射用盐酸瑞芬太尼(国药准字H20143314,江苏恩华药业股份有限公司,1 mg/支)、注射用苯磺顺阿曲库铵(国药准字H20060869,江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,10 mg/支)进行麻醉诱导,记录麻醉剂量(表1)。待患者睫毛反射消

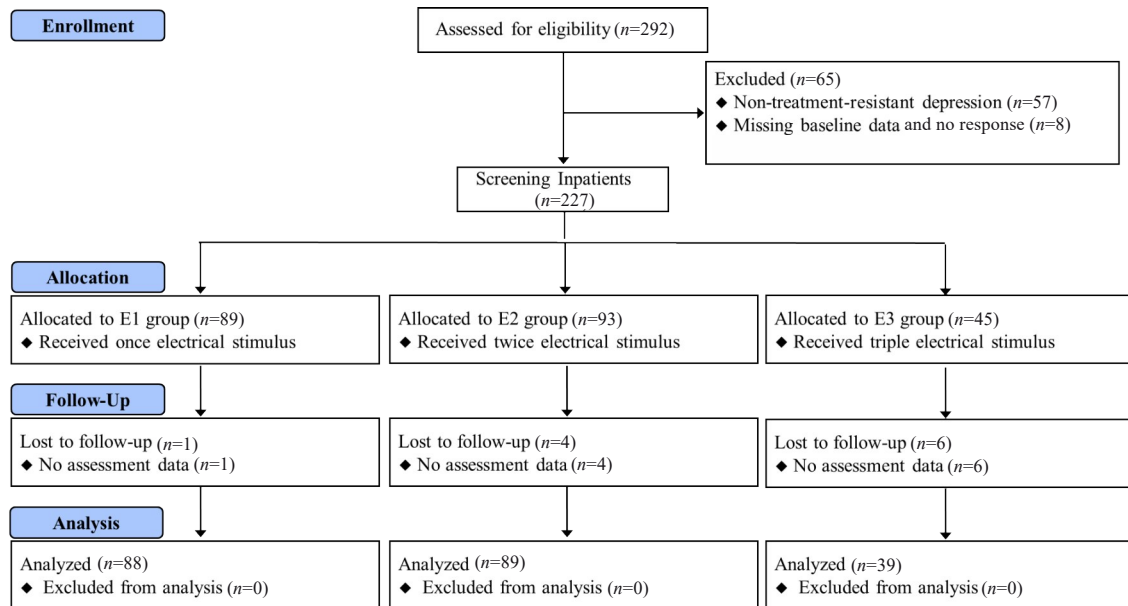


图1 研究流程图
Fig.1 Flow chart of the study.

失、4个成串刺激(TOF)为0、各诱导药物作用达峰,置入喉罩,观测呼吸末二氧化碳波形良好示对位良好,进行间歇正压通气(潮气量:6~8 mL/kg;呼气末正压:5~8 cmH₂O;调整呼吸频率维持呼气末二氧化碳分压在35~45 mmHg)。将纱布垫于喉罩两侧,避免电刺激时咬伤舌体。

设置电休克仪参数:频率30 Hz,电流0.9 A,刺激持续时间6.5 s,检查阻抗<1500。控制丙泊酚给药时间10 min后,当BIS等于70,启动电休克仪,EEG显示癫痫波提示放电成功,记录癫痫波发作时间,如初次发作时间不足60 s,待脑电爆发抑制结束后重复电刺激,第2次发作时间仍不充分,重复操作,直至总发作时间达180 s以上。电刺激结束后微量注射泵以60 mL/h持续泵入0.25 mg/kg 盐酸艾司氯胺酮(国药准字H20244192,宜昌人福药业有限责任公司,25 mg/支),同时通过4~12 mg(kg·h)丙泊酚、0.05~1.5 μg(kg·min)瑞芬太尼滴定以将BIS值维持在40~60,保证维持麻醉深度。密切监测患者生命体征,根据血压、心率调整药物剂量,维持血压在基础值±20%。待患者苏醒完全,恢复自主呼吸后拔除喉罩,送返监护室继续观察。

1.5 随访量表及方法

1.5.1 疗效评估 采用汉密尔顿焦虑量表(HAMA)、17项汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD-17)和匹兹堡睡眠质量指数(PSQI)评估super ECT治疗前以及super ECT治疗后第1、3、6个月的焦虑症状、抑郁症状和睡眠质量。根据基线和治疗后的HAMD-17评分评估治疗效果。HAMD-17减分率>75%视为恢复,50%~75%为显著改善,25%~49%为改善,<25%为无改善。总有效率为总

病例数中痊愈例数、显著好转例数和好转例数的总和。对治疗有反应定义为HAMA、HAMD-17和PSQI降低率≥50%。缓解定义为HAMD-17≤7、HAMA≤6或PSQI≤5。

1.5.2 安全性评估 治疗结束苏醒后2~3 h通过测量简易精神状态检查表(MMSE)评估患者的认知功能。根据不良事件分级标准,记录治疗后7 d内患者自发报告或主管医师观察到的所有副作用。

1.6 统计学分析

采用SPSS 25.0和Graphpad prism 8软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差表示,组间比较采用方差分析;当方差分析显示总体差异有统计学意义时,Bonferroni校正用于多重比较。Spearman相关系数和线性预测散点图用于相关性分析,并通过Bonferroni法进行事后检验,相关系数记为r,以P<0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 抑郁症状与焦虑、睡眠障碍的相关性分析

相关性分析结果显示,当HAMD-17评分越高时,HAMA评分和PSQI也越高(P<0.001);反之亦然,当HAMA评分和PSQI评分越高时,HAMD-17也越高(图2)。

2.2 EEG癫痫波发作时间分析

3组患者的整体癫痫波发作时间结果显示,第1次癫痫波发作时间E1组长于E2和E3组。在6个月内3组的ECT总治疗次数无差异。E2组3个月和6个月的再住院率高于E1组(P=0.012、0.026,表2)。

表1 3组一般资料

Tab.1 General characteristics of the patients in the 3 groups

| Index | E1 (n=88) | E2 (n=89) | E3 (n=39) | P |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| Age (year, Mean±SD) | 27.97±12.83 | 30.43±10.48 | 27.84±12.02 | 0.299 |
| Gender [n (%)] | | | | |
| Male | 43 (48.31) | 54 (60.67) | 18 (46.15) | 0.469 |
| Female | 45 (51.14) | 35 (39.33) | 21 (53.85) | 0.513 |
| BMI (kg/m ² , Mean±SD) | 28.23±5.35 | 29.23±8.22 | 27.23±7.46 | 0.423 |
| Education [n (%)] | | | | |
| None | 13 (14.77) | 11 (12.36) | 3 (7.69) | 0.348 |
| ≤6 years | 10 (11.36) | 18 (20.22) | 7 (17.95) | 0.472 |
| >6 years | 65 (73.86) | 60 (67.42) | 29 (74.36) | 0.621 |
| Medications [n (%)] | | | | |
| Antidepressant | 88 (100) | 89 (100) | 38 (97.43) | 0.989 |
| Sleep medicine | 67 (76.14) | 70 (78.65) | 31 (79.48) | 0.863 |
| Suicide attempt [n (%)] | | | | |
| Within 1 year | 62 (70.45) | 54 (60.67) | 30 (76.92) | 0.437 |
| No | 26 (29.55) | 35 (39.33) | 9 (23.08) | 0.265 |
| Diagnosis [n (%)] | | | | |
| Without psychotic features | 56 (63.64) | 61 (68.54) | 27 (69.23) | 0.652 |
| With psychotic features | 32 (36.36) | 28 (31.46) | 12 (30.77) | 0.537 |
| Anesthesia induction (Mean±SD) | | | | |
| Scopolamine (mg) | 0.32±0.07 | 0.30±0.08 | 0.30±0.09 | 0.831 |
| Propofol (mg) | 52.21±5.15 | 55.34±21.45 | 51.67±4.49 | 0.243 |
| Remifentanil (μg) | 198.31±22.22 | 202.26±24.14 | 200.26±24.97 | 0.529 |
| Duration between propofol and electric stimulus (min) | 12.11±1.53 | 11.88±1.71 | 12.18±1.75 | 0.522 |

E1: Performed 1 electrical stimulation in a super ECT procedure; E2: Performed 2 electrical stimulations in a super ECT procedure; E3: Performed 3 electrical stimulations in a super ECT procedure.

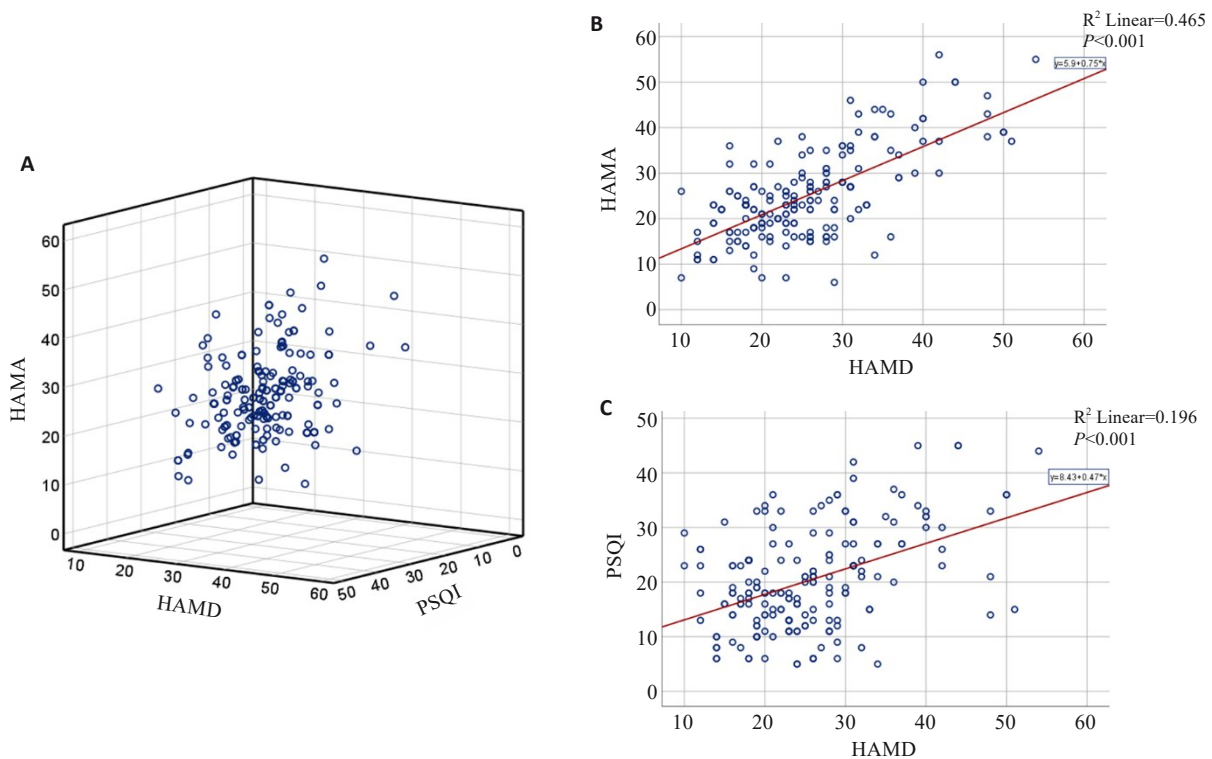


图2 基于HAMA、HAMD-17及PSQI基线评分评估其相关性

Fig.2 Correlation among HAMA, HAMD-17, and PSQI scores of the patients at baseline. A: 3-D scatterplot of the relation among HAMA, HAMD-17 and PSQI scores. B: Correlation between HAMA and HAMD-17 scores. C: Correlation between PSQI and HAMD-17 scores.

表2 癫痫波发作时间分析和治疗情况

Tab.2 Seizure duration analysis and treatment conditions

| Variables | E1 (n=88) | E2 (n=89) | E3 (n=39) | P |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------|
| EEG seizure duration (s) | | | | |
| Total | 235.3±123.79 | 208.76±72.99 | 231.85±93.34 | 0.171 |
| First | 235.3±123.79 [†] | 77.85±27.50* | 50.56±22.99* | <0.001 |
| Second | - | 112.26±62.01 | 64.33±13.20 | 0.185 |
| Third | - | - | 115.15±75.08 | - |
| Super ECT sessions | 2.13±1.44 | 2.23±2.01 | 2.41±2.15 | 0.759 |
| Race of hospitalizations [n(%)] | | | | |
| 1 month | 44 (50.00) | 43 (48.31) | 17 (43.59) | 0.383 |
| 3 months | 8 (9.09) | 14 (15.73) | 7 (17.95) | 0.470 |
| 6 months | 13 (14.77) | 28 (31.46)* | 10 (25.64) | 0.012 |
| 6 months | 19 (21.59) | 32 (35.96)* | 11 (28.21) | 0.026 |

E1: performed 1 electrical stimulation in a super ECT procedure; E2: performed 2 electrical stimulations in a super ECT procedure; E3: performed 3 electrical stimulations in a super ECT procedure. EEG: Electroencephalographic; ECT: Electroconvulsive therapy. * $P < 0.05$ vs E1 group; [†] $P < 0.05$ vs E2 group.

E2组当电击2次时,第2次EEG癫痫波发作时间长于第1次($P < 0.001$,图3);E3组当电击次数为3次时,第

2次EEG癫痫波发作时间高于第1次($P < 0.001$),第3次EEG癫痫波发作时间高于第2次和第1次($P < 0.001$)。

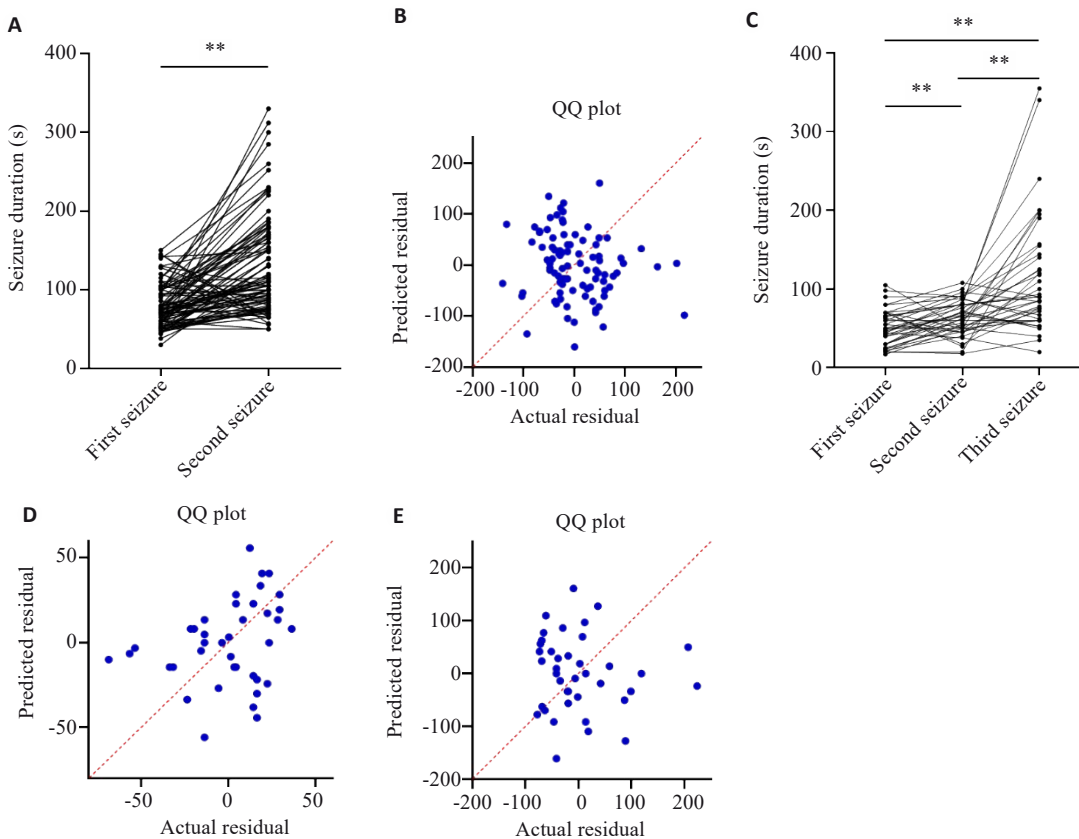


图3 EEG癫痫波发作时间分析

Fig.3 EEG seizure duration analysis. A, B: Correlation between the first and second seizure duration in E2 group. C-E: Correlation between the first, second and third seizure duration in E3 group. ** $P < 0.01$.

2.3 疗效分析

3组患者在6个月内的HAMD-17评分变化结果显示,首次治疗后第1、3、6个月,HAMD-17评分在E1、E2和E3组均低于基线值($P < 0.05$,图4)。首次治疗后第1、3、6个月E1、E2和E3组基于HAMD-17减分率组间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$,表3)。

2.4 安全性评估

3组患者发生了短期相关急性不良反应,对发热、头痛给予对乙酰氨基酚等对症处理,处理后未诉其他不适,24h后无不适应出院。苏醒后认知功能评分与治疗前差异无统计学意义(表4)。

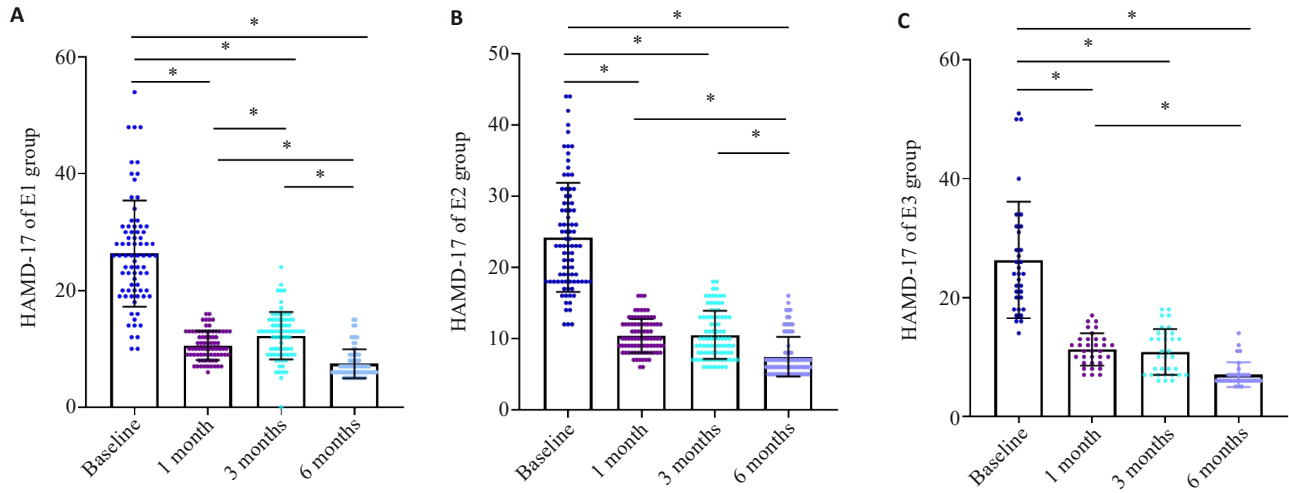


图4 基于HAMD-17评分的反应率分析

Fig. 4 Response to super ECT assessed according to HAMD-17 scores relative to the baseline during the initial 6 months. A: HAMD-17 scores in E1 group. B: HAMD-17 scores in E2 group. C: HAMD-17 scores in E3 group. * $P < 0.05$.

表3 首次治疗后1、3、6个月内基于HAMD-17减分率的疗效分析

Tab.3 Treatment response based on the reduction rate of HAMD-17 scores in 1 month, 3 months, and 6 months [n(%)]

| Variables | E1 (n=88) | E2 (n=89) | E3 (n=39) | P |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|
| Total response | | | | |
| 1 month | 74 (84.09) | 84 (88.76) | 31 (79.48) | 0.634 |
| 3 months | 72 (81.82) | 81 (79.78) | 31 (79.48) | 0.863 |
| 6 months | 74 (84.09) | 76 (76.40) | 32 (82.05) | 0.790 |
| Recovered | | | | |
| 1 month | 5 (5.68) | 6 (6.74) | 2 (5.13) | 0.781 |
| 3 months | 5 (5.68) | 9 (10.11) | 4 (10.26) | 0.632 |
| 6 months | 30 (34.09) | 28 (31.46) | 10 (25.64) | 0.459 |
| Significant improved | | | | |
| 1 month | 56 (63.64) | 52 (58.43) | 23 (58.97) | 0.702 |
| 3 months | 40 (45.45) | 43 (48.31) | 18 (46.15) | 0.693 |
| 6 months | 42 (47.73) | 30 (33.71) | 20 (51.28) | 0.764 |
| Improved | | | | |
| 1 month | 13 (14.77) | 21 (23.59) | 6 (15.38) | 0.603 |
| 3 months | 27 (30.68) | 19 (21.35) | 9 (23.08) | 0.534 |
| 6 months | 2 (2.27) | 10 (11.24) | 2 (5.13) | 0.357 |
| Ineffective | | | | |
| 1 month | 2 (2.27) | 2 (2.25) | 2 (5.13) | 0.913 |
| 3 months | 4 (4.55) | 5 (5.62) | 2 (5.13) | 0.893 |
| 6 months | 2 (2.27) | 1 (1.12) | 1 (2.56) | 0.796 |

E1: performed 1 electrical stimulation in a super ECT procedure; E2: performed 2 electrical stimulations in a super ECT procedure; E3: performed 3 electrical stimulations in a super ECT procedure.

3 讨论

本研究是首个报道了显著延长癫痫波发作时间的super ECT的初步探索性研究。研究结果初步证明,接受一次麻醉下实现充分延长的癫痫波发作,在超短脉冲模式下其时间范围在>180 s是安全且有效的,无明显不良反应和副作用,证实了癫痫波发作持续时间与MECT缓解率和治疗次数存在关联的假设。与既往研究^[19]一致,

发作持续时间较长需要的治疗系列较短,缓解率较高。

ECT的安全性已获得认证^[20],但以往因错误认知导致这项技术的推广和使用率较低。有研究报道ECT是患有严重抑郁症的一种关键且可挽救生命的治疗策略^[21]。MECT对TRD患者的治疗缓解率为28%^[22]~68%^[23],造成治疗结果的差异往往包含很多混杂因素。一般来说,发作持续时间较短是MECT反应率低的预测

表4 不良反应发生率和认知功能评估

Tab.4 Evaluation of the side effects of the treatment and cognitive function of the patients

| Variables | E1 (n=88) | E2 (n=89) | E3 (n=39) | P |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-------|
| Side effects [n (%)] | | | | |
| Fever | 13 (14.77) | 21 (23.59) | 6 (15.38) | 0.764 |
| Headache/dizziness | 27 (30.68) | 28 (31.46) | 17 (43.58) | 0.213 |
| General pain | 18 (20.45) | 9 (10.11) | 12 (30.76) | 0.179 |
| Dry mouth | 20 (22.73) | 17 (19.10) | 4 (10.26) | 0.452 |
| Nausea | 18 (20.45) | 19 (21.35) | 9 (23.08) | 0.812 |
| Cognitive function assessment (Mean±SD) | | | | |
| MMSE in pre-treatment | 27.13±1.24 | 26.83±2.03 | 27.41±2.15 | 0.559 |
| MMSE in post-treatment | 27.3±3.79 | 26.76±2.99 | 26.85±3.73 | 0.794 |

E1: Performed 1 electrical stimulation in a super ECT procedure; E2: Performed 2 electrical stimulations in a super ECT procedure; E3: Performed 3 electrical stimulations in a super ECT procedure. MMSE: Mini-mental state examination.

因素,根据癫痫发作阈值考虑通过重复MECT疗程获得最佳疗效的总剂量。在考虑疗效的同时,还要考虑如何减轻认知障碍等不良反应。因此,治疗剂量、MECT利用率和MECT治疗参数,包括刺激剂量、电极放置和参数调节等都是值得关注的可调参数^[24]。一种普遍的说法是MECT的治疗效果不会持续超过几个月,尤其是对于重度抑郁症患者。有研究报道,治疗后得到缓解的重度抑郁症患者在停止MECT后6个月内无其他维持药物即会复发^[25];也有观点认为是癫痫发作时间质量较低,导致其疗效不明确。癫痫波发作持续时间主要根据EEG定义,即节律性脑活动开始与发作期放电结束或发作后全身性EEG抑制发生之间的时间间隔。为提高MECT成功率,本课题组曾在2019年发表了升级版电休克指南,解决了MECT治疗失败率偏高的问题。但维持性MECT的问题仍然存在,一方面是反复麻醉可能导致认知损害的风险,另一方面是重复MECT的疗效是否因为累积癫痫波发作时间达到了一定水平,这也是super ECT提出需要验证的关键点。

关于癫痫发作持续时间和MECT疗效的研究结果不一。瑞典临床指南目前建议运动性癫痫发作持续时间至少为20 s,EEG癫痫发作通常超过运动性癫痫发作10~20 s^[26],短于此建议的癫痫发作持续时间被认为是不充分的,表明需要再刺激。然而,在20~180 s的窗口内,更长的癫痫发作持续时间是否对治疗结果有益仍不清楚^[27]。有研究表明持续30~60 s的癫痫发作产生了良好的临床结果,而更广泛的癫痫发作(60~120 s)也显示出类似的效果^[28]。也有研究发现麻醉药物对于癫痫波发作的影响更直接^[29]。在ECT期间过度通气的情况下,减少异丙酚剂量并分次补充瑞芬太尼可能有助于减少电剂量,因其能够在ECT过程的后期增加癫痫发作幅度和发作后抑制^[30]。本研究控制了丙泊酚与电刺激之间的间隔,同时在控制麻醉深度和肌肉松弛监测下,重复刺激脑细胞,使癫痫波发作总时间>180 s,结果表明

在此范围内这种创新措施起效快、效率高、副作用少,是值得被推广学习的创新型抗抑郁治疗方案。但未来仍需进行更大规模的研究,考虑潜在的混杂因素对疗效的影响,包括高龄^[31]、诊断亚组、MECT前抗抑郁药物治疗的持续时间以及同时使用苯二氮卓类药物或拉莫三嗪药物治疗等^[32]。

同时影响疗效的还取决于电流强度、脉冲宽度和电极位置^[33]。在双侧(双颞/双额)MECT中建议使用略微在阈值以上的电荷,同时应用短脉冲MECT(脉冲宽度为1 ms或更大)。当双侧MECT使用较低范围的短脉冲(0.5 ms)时,需要更高的电荷(癫痫发作阈值×2.5)。超短(0.3 ms)MECT需要明显超阈值(癫痫发作阈值×6),尤其右单侧MECT对抑郁症特别有效^[34]。理想情况下,剂量增量必须发生在固定电流幅度、脉冲频率和脉冲宽度下。Super ECT即是在控制电流强度、超短脉冲波(0.25 ms)下对癫痫波发作时间进行可控操作。

艾司氯胺酮是一种非竞争性N-甲基-d-天冬氨酸受体拮抗剂,亚麻醉剂量的单次艾司氯胺酮输注在TRD中引起了快速但有时限的抗抑郁作用^[35]。重复艾司氯胺酮输注对TRD具有累积和持续的抗抑郁作用^[36]。使用麻醉剂量的艾司氯胺酮可能会增强ECT的抗抑郁作用,但在ECT结束后用作治疗剂量的艾司氯胺酮是否具有叠加的抗抑郁效果目前尚未得到验证^[37, 38]。MECT的特点是与显著较高的反应和缓解率相关,但与反应或缓解的起效速度无关^[39]。本研究与既往一项荟萃分析^[40]一致的是,super ECT后静脉输注0.25 mg/kg的艾司氯胺酮抗抑郁效果显著,且没有认知不良反应和严重不良事件。这表明超快速抗抑郁,即将super ECT联合艾司氯胺酮发挥各自的优势,可能代表了TRD的最优化疗法,比单独使用其中之一的治疗方法更能达到快速的临床疗效^[41]。

综上,MECT的治疗次数不应预先确定,而应根据个体患者的需要而定,在一次MECT过程中,重复电击

获得充分和高质量的癫痫发作可以获得更显著的临床疗效,同时避免了短时间内反复麻醉,节约经济成本。癫痫波发作时间>180 s时具备临床安全性。但本研究存在一定局限,虽然癫痫发作持续时间是ECT疗效的潜在标志物,但其确切作用仍不清楚。需要进一步的研究来了解急性和维持治疗中癫痫发作持续时间与ECT有效性之间的关系,对于临床疗效和治疗周期的评估仍需进一步随访观察,扩大样本量,设立普通ECT对照组,系统评估和比较其对于减轻时间和经济成本及反复麻醉的风险等影响,以进一步证实研究结果。

Declaration of interests: The authors declare no competing interests.

参考文献:

- [1] Friedrich MJ. Depression is the leading cause of disability around the world[J]. *JAMA*, 2017, 317(15): 1517.
- [2] Rush AJ, Trivedi MH, Wisniewski SR, et al. Acute and longer-term outcomes in depressed outpatients requiring one or several treatment steps: a STAR*D report[J]. *Am J Psychiatry*, 2006, 163(11): 1905-17.
- [3] Khin NA, Chen YF, Yang Y, et al. Exploratory analyses of efficacy data from major depressive disorder trials submitted to the US Food and Drug Administration in support of new drug applications[J]. *J Clin Psychiatry*, 2011, 72(4): 464-72.
- [4] Kellner CH, Knapp RG, Petrides G, et al. Continuation electroconvulsive therapy vs pharmacotherapy for relapse prevention in major depression: a multisite study from the Consortium for Research in Electroconvulsive Therapy (CORE)[J]. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*, 2006, 63(12): 1337-44.
- [5] Weiss A, Hussain S, Ng B, et al. Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists professional practice guidelines for the administration of electroconvulsive therapy[J]. *Aust N Z J Psychiatry*, 2019, 53(7): 609-23.
- [6] Espinoza RT, Kellner CH. Electroconvulsive therapy[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2022, 386(7): 667-72.
- [7] Liu CC, Qian XY, An JX, et al. Electroconvulsive therapy under general anesthesia with cisatracurium, laryngeal mask airways, and bispectral index[J]. *J ECT*, 2016, 32(1): 17-9.
- [8] McClintock SM, Choi J, Deng ZD, et al. Multifactorial determinants of the neurocognitive effects of electroconvulsive therapy[J]. *J ECT*, 2014, 30(2): 165-76.
- [9] van Duist M, Spaans HP, Verwijk E, et al. ECT non-remitters: prognosis and treatment after 12 unilateral electroconvulsive therapy sessions for major depression[J]. *J Affect Disord*, 2020, 272: 501-7.
- [10] Pennings CH, Van Boxtel M, De Korte-De Boer D, et al. Anaesthesia as a risk factor for long-term cognitive decline: Results of the prospective MAAS cohort study[J]. *Eur J Anaesthesiol*, 2025, 42(5): 468-77.
- [11] Dandekar MP, Diaz AP, Rahman Z, et al. A narrative review on invasive brain stimulation for treatment-resistant depression[J]. *Braz J Psychiatry*, 2022, 44(3): 317-30.
- [12] Bewernick B, Schlaepfer TE. Update on neuromodulation for treatment-resistant depression[J]. *F1000Research*, 2015, 4: 1389.
- [13] Peterchev AV, Rosa MA, Deng ZD, et al. Electroconvulsive therapy stimulus parameters: rethinking dosage[J]. *J ECT*, 2010, 26(3): 159-74.
- [14] Bakewell CJ, Russo J, Tanner C, et al. Comparison of clinical efficacy and side effects for bitemporal and bifrontal electrode placement in electroconvulsive therapy[J]. *J ECT*, 2004, 20(3): 145-53.
- [15] Tor PC, Bautovich A, Wang MJ, et al. A systematic review and meta-analysis of brief versus ultrabrief right unilateral electroconvulsive therapy for depression[J]. *J Clin Psychiatry*, 2015, 76(9): e1092-8.
- [16] Luccarelli J, McCoy TH Jr, Seiner SJ, et al. Changes in seizure duration during acute course electroconvulsive therapy[J]. *Brain Stimul*, 2021, 14(4): 941-6.
- [17] McCabe GA, Smith MM, Widiger TA. Psychopathy and antisocial personality disorder in the fifth edition of the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders: an attempted replication of Wygant et al. (2016)[J]. *Pers Disord Theory Res Treat*, 2023, 14(6): 636-48.
- [18] Han CS, Wang G, Chan S, et al. Definition and identification of patients with treatment-resistant depression in real-world clinical practice settings across Asia[J]. *Neuropsychiatr Dis Treat*, 2020, 16: 2929-41.
- [19] Kronsell A, Nordenskjöld A, Bell M, et al. The effect of anaesthetic dose on response and remission in electroconvulsive therapy for major depressive disorder: nationwide register-based cohort study[J]. *BJPsych Open*, 2021, 7(2): e71.
- [20] Weinger MB, Partridge BL, Hauger R, et al. Prevention of the cardiovascular and neuroendocrine response to electroconvulsive therapy: I. Effectiveness of pretreatment regimens on hemodynamics[J]. *Anesth Analg*, 1991, 73(5): 556-62.
- [21] Maixner DF, Weiner R, Reti IM, et al. Electroconvulsive therapy is an essential procedure[J]. *Am J Psychiatry*, 2021, 178(5): 381-2.
- [22] Pluijms EM, Birkenhäger TK, Huijbrechts IPAM, et al. Influence of resistance to antidepressant pharmacotherapy on short-term response to electroconvulsive therapy[J]. *J Affect Disord*, 2002, 69(1/2/3): 93-9.
- [23] Kho KH, Zwinderman AH, Blansjaar BA. Predictors for the efficacy of electroconvulsive therapy: chart review of a naturalistic study[J]. *J Clin Psychiatry*, 2005, 66(7): 894-9.
- [24] Goldfarb S, Fainstein N, Ganz T, et al. Electric neurostimulation regulates microglial activation *via* retinoic acid receptor α signaling[J]. *Brain Behav Immun*, 2021, 96: 40-53.
- [25] Sackeim HA, Haskett RF, Mulsant BH, et al. Continuation pharmacotherapy in the prevention of relapse following electroconvulsive therapy: a randomized controlled trial[J]. *JAMA*, 2001, 285(10): 1299-307.
- [26] Fink M. What is an adequate treatment in convulsive therapy? [J]. *Acta Psychiatr Scand*, 1991, 84(5): 424-7.
- [27] Brus O, Cao Y, Gustafsson E, et al. Self-assessed remission rates after electroconvulsive therapy of depressive disorders[J]. *Eur Psychiatry*, 2017, 45: 154-60.
- [28] Haas S, Nash K, Lippmann SB. ECT-induced seizure durations[J]. *J Ky Med Assoc*, 1996, 94(6): 233-6.
- [29] Kales H, Raz J, Tandon R, et al. Relationship of seizure duration to antidepressant efficacy in electroconvulsive therapy[J]. *Psychol*

- Med, 1997, 27(6): 1373-80.
- [30] Nishikawa K, Yamakage M. Effects of the concurrent use of a reduced dose of propofol with divided supplemental remifentanyl and moderate hyperventilation on duration and morphology of electroconvulsive therapy-induced electroencephalographic seizure activity: a randomized controlled trial[J]. *J Clin Anesth*, 2017, 37: 63-8.
- [31] O'Connor MK, Knapp R, Husain M, et al. The influence of age on the response of major depression to electroconvulsive therapy: a C. O.R.E. Report[J]. *Am J Geriatr Psychiatry*, 2001, 9(4): 382-90.
- [32] Zolezzi M. Medication management during electroconvulsant therapy[J]. *Neuropsychiatr Dis Treat*, 2016, 12: 931-9.
- [33] Radman T, Lisanby SH. New directions in the rational design of electrical and magnetic seizure therapies: individualized Low Amplitude Seizure Therapy (iLAST) and Magnetic Seizure Therapy (MST)[J]. *Int Rev Psychiatry*, 2017, 29(2): 63-78.
- [34] Phutane VH, Thirthalli J, Muralidharan K, et al. Double-blind randomized controlled study showing symptomatic and cognitive superiority of bifrontal over bitemporal electrode placement during electroconvulsive therapy for schizophrenia[J]. *Brain Stimul*, 2013, 6(2): 210-7.
- [35] Hu YD, Xiang YT, Fang JX, et al. Single i.v. ketamine augmentation of newly initiated escitalopram for major depression: results from a randomized, placebo-controlled 4-week study[J]. *Psychol Med*, 2016, 46(3): 623-35.
- [36] Phillips JL, Norris S, Talbot J, et al. Single, repeated, and maintenance ketamine infusions for treatment-resistant depression: a randomized controlled trial[J]. *Am J Psychiatry*, 2019, 176(5): 401-9.
- [37] Erdil F, Ozgul U, Çolak C, et al. Effect of the addition of ketamine to sevoflurane anesthesia on seizure duration in electroconvulsive therapy[J]. *J ECT*, 2015, 31(3): 182-5.
- [38] Kranaster L, Kammerer-Ciernioch J, Hoyer C, et al. Clinically favourable effects of ketamine as an anaesthetic for electroconvulsive therapy: a retrospective study[J]. *Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci*, 2011, 261(8): 575-82.
- [39] Menon V, Varadharajan N, Faheem A, et al. Ketamine vs electroconvulsive therapy for major depressive episode: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *JAMA Psychiatry*, 2023, 80(6): 639-42.
- [40] Rhee TG, Shim SR, Forester BP, et al. Efficacy and safety of ketamine vs electroconvulsive therapy among patients with major depressive episode: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *JAMA Psychiatry*, 2022, 79(12): 1162-72.
- [41] Read J, Harrop C, Geekie J. Time to acknowledge the bias of some electroconvulsive therapy researchers and defenders[J]. *Lancet Psychiatry*, 2022, 9(2): e9.

(编辑:郎 朗)