

银屑病关节炎抑郁和焦虑患病情况及相关因素

耿 研, 宋志博, 张晓慧, 邓雪蓉, 王 昱, 张卓莉[△]

(北京大学第一医院风湿免疫科, 北京 100034)

[摘要] **目的:** 评估银屑病关节炎 (psoriatic arthritis, PsA) 患者抑郁及焦虑的患病率, 比较与类风湿关节炎 (rheumatoid arthritis, RA) 患者之间的差异, 探索 PsA 患者发生抑郁及焦虑的相关因素。 **方法:** 连续入选 2018 年 5 月至 2019 年 9 月就诊于北京大学第一医院风湿免疫科门诊的 PsA 和 RA 患者, 采用抑郁自评量表和焦虑自评量表评估患者抑郁和焦虑情况, 并进行对比。收集 PsA 患者的人口学及临床数据, 包括性别、年龄、病程、疾病活动度及用药情况等, 同时应用能量多普勒与灰阶超声评价关节及附着点病变。采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析相关因素。 **结果:** 入选 114 例 PsA 患者, 37 例 (32.5%) 患有精神障碍, 其中 36 例 (31.6%) 合并抑郁, 15 例 (13.2%) 合并焦虑。与 201 名 RA 患者相比较, PsA 患者合并抑郁的比例更高 (31.6% vs. 18.9%, $P=0.011$), 经过校正分析发现 PsA 比 RA 发生抑郁的风险更高 (校正 $OR=2.7$, 95% $CI:1.1 \sim 6.4$); 合并焦虑患者的比例也较 RA 有升高趋势 (13.2% vs. 8.5%, $P=0.185$), 但差异无统计学意义。在 PsA 患者中, 年龄 ($OR=0.95$, $P=0.008$)、银屑病病程 ($OR=0.94$, $P=0.018$)、疼痛视觉模拟评分 ($OR=1.47$, $P=0.011$)、银屑病皮损面积及严重程度指数 (psoriasis area and severity index, PASI) ($OR=1.07$, $P=0.007$)、超声附着点炎阳性 ($OR=4.13$, $P=0.009$) 是抑郁的相关因素; PASI ($OR=1.07$, $P=0.001$) 是焦虑的相关因素。 **结论:** PsA 患者患抑郁与焦虑的比例较高, 其中抑郁患病风险更是高于 RA 患者。年龄小、银屑病病程短、银屑病皮损重、疼痛评分高、存在超声附着点炎症的 PsA 患者更容易出现抑郁, 银屑病皮损重是 PsA 患者发生焦虑的相关因素。

[关键词] 银屑病关节炎; 抑郁; 焦虑; 患病率

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Depression and anxiety in patients with psoriatic arthritis: Prevalence and associated factors

GENG Yan, SONG Zhi-bo, ZHANG Xiao-hui, DENG Xue-rong, WANG Yu, ZHANG Zhuo-li[△]

(Department of Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology, Peking University First Hospital, Beijing 100034, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To determine the prevalence of depression and anxiety in patients with psoriatic arthritis (PsA), to investigate whether there is a difference in the prevalence of depression and anxiety between PsA and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients and to identify associated risk factors for depression and anxiety in PsA patients. **Methods:** PsA and RA patients who visited Department of Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology in Peking University First Hospital from May 2018 to Sep 2019 were recruited. Self-rating anxiety scale and self-rating depression scale were surveyed and compared between PsA and RA patients. Demographics and clinical features including age, gender, disease duration, disease activity score, psoriasis area and severity index (PASI), and medical application were collected. Power Doppler and grey-scale ultrasound of joints, tenosynovitis and enthesitis were performed. Multivariate Logistic regression was used to identify the factors associated with mood disorders and the odds ratio of depression and anxiety between the PsA and RA patients. **Results:** Among the 114 enrolled PsA patients, 37 (32.5%) had mood disorders, in which 36 (31.6%) with depression and 15 (13.2%) with anxiety. Compared with 201 RA patients, PsA patients showed greater odds for depression [adjusted OR (95% CI): 2.7 (1.1–6.4)]. Depression was more often observed in the PsA than in the RA patients (31.6% vs. 18.9%, $P=0.011$). The similar trend for anxiety was also observed, although the difference was insignificant (13.2% vs. 8.5%, $P=0.185$). Age ($OR=0.95$, $P=0.008$), psoriasis duration ($OR=0.94$, $P=0.018$), pain visual analogue scale ($OR=1.47$, $P=0.011$), PASI score ($OR=1.07$, $P=0.007$) and presence of ultrasound enthesitis ($OR=4.13$, $P=0.009$) were identified as factors associated with depression in the PsA patients. PASI score ($OR=1.07$, $P=0.001$) was identified as associated factor for anxiety in the PsA patients. **Conclusion:** The prevalence of depression and

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[△] Corresponding author's e-mail, zhuoli.zhang@126.com

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anxiety is elevated in PsA patients. Depression is significantly more prevalent in PsA patients than in RA patients. Younger age, shorter psoriasis duration, worse pain and presence of ultrasound enthesitis are associated with depression, while severe psoriasis rash is associated with both depression and anxiety in PsA patients.

KEY WORDS Psoriatic arthritis; Depression; Anxiety; Prevalence

银屑病关节炎(psoriatic arthritis, PsA)是一种慢性、进展性、自身免疫性关节炎性疾病,主要表现为外周关节炎、肌腱附着点炎、脊柱炎、银屑病皮疹等^[1]。疾病会导致慢性关节肿痛、关节破坏、功能障碍甚至畸形,严重影响正常工作和生活质量^[2]。PsA 不仅影响身体健康,还会诱发精神障碍。长期遭受关节疼痛的折磨,面对关节残疾的恐惧,忍受暴露皮疹的自卑,这些都不可避免地给 PsA 患者带来巨大的精神压力,甚至引发抑郁与焦虑,进一步威胁健康并加重社会负担。既往国外研究中,PsA 患者抑郁患病率高达 9%~37%^[3],焦虑患病率为 15%~30%^[4]。

近年来,随着对关节炎达标治疗要求的提高,风湿免疫科医生往往把主要精力放在评价疾病活动度和药物调整上,而没有足够时间去询问患者精神症状,加之很多患者也不愿谈论自己抑郁和焦虑症状,因此,PsA 患者伴发的精神障碍常常被忽视。有研究发现,高疾病活动度和关节疼痛程度与 PsA 发生抑郁和焦虑相关^[5],但关于相关因素的研究结果仍不一致。另外,与类风湿关节炎(rheumatoid arthritis, RA)相比,PsA 不但会导致关节炎,还会引发皮肤病变,关节功能和外观缺陷的双重影响可能会加重精神障碍^[6]。在我国,PsA 抑郁和焦虑患病情况及相关因素知之甚少,关于 PsA 与 RA 患者焦虑和抑郁患病率的比较也鲜有报道。本研究通过抑郁与焦虑问卷评分,评估 PsA 患者抑郁及焦虑的患病率,比较 PsA 和 RA 患者抑郁及焦虑的患病率差异,并对相关影响因素进行分析。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例来源

连续入组 2018 年 5 月至 2019 年 9 月就诊于北京大学第一医院风湿免疫科的 PsA 及 RA 患者。PsA 患者符合银屑病关节炎分类标准(Classification Criteria for Psoriatic Arthritis, CASPAR)^[7], RA 患者符合 1987 年美国风湿病学会(American College of Rheumatology, ACR)^[8]或 2010 年 ACR/欧洲抗风湿病联盟(European League Against Rheumatism, EULAR)分类标准^[9]。

1.2 精神障碍评估

应用抑郁自评量表(self-rating depression scale, SDS)和焦虑自评量表(self-rating anxiety scale, SAS)评估抑郁和焦虑,量表用于评估近一周患者情况。SAS 和 SDS 分别包括 20 道题目,每个题目赋值为 1~4 分,所有题目得分相加,再乘以 1.25 为最终的标准分。SDS 标准分 ≥ 50 定义为抑郁,50~59 为轻度抑郁,60~69 为中度抑郁,70 以上为重度抑郁。SAS 标准分 ≥ 50 定义为焦虑,50~59 为轻度焦虑,60~69 为中度焦虑,70 以上为重度焦虑^[10]。

1.3 临床评估及实验室检查

收集上述患者人口学信息,包括年龄、性别、银屑病病程、关节炎病程、身高、体质量、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)、腰围;临床查体及评分,包括压痛关节数、肿胀关节数、疼痛视觉模拟评分(visual analogue scale, VAS)、患者总体评分(patient global assessment, PGA)、医生总体评分(evaluator global assessment, EGA)和健康评估问卷(health assessment questionnaire disability index, HAQ-DI)^[11];银屑病皮损面积及严重程度指数(psoriasis area and severity index, PASI)评分^[12]。实验室检查包括红细胞沉降率(erythrocyte sedimentation rate, ESR)和 C 反应蛋白(C-reactive protein, CRP)。应用基于 28 关节的疾病活动度评分(disease activity score based on 28-joint count, DAS28, 又称 DAS28-CRP)以及简化疾病活动度指标(simplified disease activity index, SDAI)评价 PsA 和 RA 疾病活动度^[13-14]。应用 PsA 疾病活动指数(disease activity index for PsA, DAPSA)评估 PsA 疾病活动性^[15]。

收集吸烟情况,分为不吸烟(从未吸烟)、曾经吸烟(入组前曾经吸烟、入组时已戒烟)、现在吸烟(平均 1 年吸烟 10 包以上,入组时仍在吸烟)^[16];记录 PsA 合并代谢综合征^[17]、合并甲病和眼炎情况,以及银屑病和/或 PsA 家族史情况。记录入组时用药情况,包括传统合成改善病情抗风湿药(conventional synthetic disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs, csDMARDs)、生物制剂、非甾体抗炎药等。

1.4 肌肉骨骼超声检查

肌肉骨骼超声由一位有丰富超声检查经验,但是不知晓病情的风湿免疫科医生完成,对所有 PsA 患者以下 30 个关节进行扫查,包括双腕、双手第

1~5 掌指关节、双手第 1~5 近端指间关节、双手第 1~5 远端指间关节,每个关节部位进行纵向面和横断面扫描。此外,对以下 8 对附着点部位进行附着点炎检查,包括双侧肱骨内上髁(屈肌总腱附着点)、肱骨外上髁(伸肌总腱附着点)、鹰嘴粗隆(肱三头肌腱附着点)、髌骨上缘(股四头肌腱附着点)、髌骨下缘(髌腱上端附着点)、胫骨粗隆(髌腱下端附着点)、跟骨上缘(跟腱附着点)、跟骨下缘(跖筋膜附着点)。本研究采用 GE E9 超声设备,探头型号为 ML6-15,频率为 6~15 MHz。

滑膜增生、滑膜炎、腱鞘炎、骨侵蚀、附着点炎等肌肉骨骼超声病变定义均依照风湿病预后评估组织(Outcome Measures in Rheumatology, OMERACT)国际统一标准^[18]。应用灰阶(grey scale, GS)来评价滑膜增生,采用 Sukudlarek 2001 年半定量分级标准将滑膜增生分为 0~3 级;应用能量多普勒(power Doppler, PD)来评价滑膜炎,采用 Sukudlarek 2001 年半定量分级标准将滑膜炎分为 0~3 级^[19]。应用半定量分级标准将腱鞘炎分为 GS 0~3 级和 PD 0~3 级^[20]。GS 滑膜增生总分为所有关节 GS 评分总和,PD 滑膜炎总分为所有关节 PD 评分总和,PD 腱鞘炎总分为所有腱鞘炎 PD 评分总和,GS 腱鞘炎总分为所有关节腱鞘炎 GS 评分总和。超声附着点筛查阳性定义为双手腕 30 关节及 8 对附着点检查中至少一处急性附着点炎(两个垂直切面上见到肌腱/韧带附着点处的异常低回声和/或增厚,可伴有多普勒信号)。

1.5 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 24.0 统计软件进行统计学分析。计量数据如符合正态分布采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用 *t* 检验;如不符合正态分布则采用 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示,两组间比较采用非参数检验(Mann-Whitney *U* 检验)。计数资料采用 χ^2 检验。应用多因素 Logistic 回归分析抑郁与焦虑的相关因素,用 Logistic 回归分析进行混杂因素矫正,以 RA 作为 PsA 对照,进行患病风险比较,计算 PsA 与 RA 患病率风险比。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 PsA 患者抑郁及焦虑的共存情况

共纳入 114 例 PsA 患者,女性 55 例(48.2%),年龄(47.6 ± 13.5)岁,银屑病病程 14.0(7.0, 24.3)年, DAS28-CRP 为 3.7 ± 1.5 , DAPSA 评分为 18.3 ± 14.0 , 属于中等疾病活动度。入组时 14 例(12.3%)患者未应用过 csDMARD 药物, 80 例

(70.2%)患者应用 csDMARDs 单药治疗, 20 例(17.5%)应用 csDMARDs 联合治疗。患有抑郁和/或焦虑情感障碍患者为 37 例(32.5%),其中 36 例(31.6%)患有抑郁,轻度抑郁 31 例,中度抑郁 5 例;15 例(13.2%)存在焦虑,轻度焦虑 14 例,中度焦虑 1 例(表 1)。

2.2 PsA 与 RA 发生抑郁和焦虑的患病率比较

与 201 例 RA 患者相比较, PsA 患者抑郁患病率更高(31.6% vs. 18.9%, $P = 0.011$), 焦虑患病率也较 RA 升高(13.2% vs. 8.5%, $P = 0.185$),但差异无统计学意义。与 RA 患者比较, PsA 组女性比例低、病程长、ESR 低、HAQ 评分低、PSAI 评分高、合并代谢综合征多,吸烟及用药情况也存在差异(表 1)。应用 Logistic 回归对混杂因素进行校正分析发现, PsA 比 RA 发生抑郁的风险更高(校正 $OR = 2.7$, 95% $CI: 1.1 \sim 6.4$, 表 2)。

2.3 抑郁与非抑郁 PsA 患者临床表现和超声特点比较

将 114 例 PsA 患者分为抑郁组(36 例)和非抑郁组(78 例)。与非抑郁组患者相比,抑郁组患者的年龄更小[(41.6 ± 14.5)岁 vs. (50.4 ± 12.1)岁, $P = 0.001$], 银屑病程更短[10.0(5.3, 15.8)年 vs. 15.5(7.8, 29.3)年, $P = 0.048$], 疼痛 VAS 评分更高[4.0(3.0, 6.0) vs. 3.0(2.0, 5.0), $P = 0.015$], PSAI 评分更高[4.4(1.2, 29.4) vs. 2.6(0.7, 7.7), $P = 0.018$], 超声发现附着点炎的比例更高(63.9% vs. 42.3%, $P = 0.032$)。其他人口学特征、疾病活动度指标、伴发合并症及超声特点方面,两组间差异无统计学意义(表 3)。

2.4 焦虑与非焦虑 PsA 患者临床表现和超声特点比较

将 114 例 PsA 患者分为焦虑组(15 例)和非焦虑组(99 例)。焦虑组患者的 PSAI 评分高于非焦虑组[7.6(0.6, 39.0) vs. 3.0(0.8, 8.4), $P = 0.047$], 其他人口学特征、疾病活动度指标、伴发合并症及超声特点方面,两组间差异无统计学意义(表 4)。

2.5 PsA 患者发生抑郁和焦虑的相关因素

将性别、年龄、银屑病程、疼痛 VAS 评分、PASI 评分、超声附着点炎阳性纳入 PsA 患者发生抑郁的多因素 Logistic 回归模型,结果发现,年龄($OR = 0.95$, $P = 0.008$)、银屑病程($OR = 0.94$, $P = 0.018$)、疼痛 VAS 评分($OR = 1.47$, $P = 0.011$)、PASI 评分($OR = 1.07$, $P = 0.007$)、超声附着点炎阳性($OR = 4.13$, $P = 0.009$)是 PsA 抑郁的相关因素。将性别、年龄、PASI 评分纳入 PsA 焦虑的多因素

Logistic 回归模型,结果显示,PASI 评分($OR = 1.07$, $P = 0.001$)是 PsA 患者发生焦虑的相关因素(表 5)。

表 1 PsA、RA 患者临床特点及抑郁和焦虑患病情况比较

Table 1 Comparisons of clinical features and psychological disorders between PsA and RA patients

Items	PsA ($n = 114$)	RA ($n = 201$)	P
Female	55 (48.2)	166 (82.6)	<0.001
Age/years	47.6 ± 13.5	49.5 ± 13.0	0.222
Disease duration/years	14.0 (7.0, 24.3)	3.4 (1.0, 10.0)	<0.001
TJC 28	3.0 (1.0, 8.0)	2.0 (0.0, 6.5)	0.253
SJC 28	2.0 (0.0, 6.0)	1.0 (0.0, 3.5)	0.054
ESR/(mm/h)	11.5 (5.0, 27.3)	21.0 (10.0, 40.0)	<0.001
CRP/(mg/L)	5.5 (2.0, 15.6)	6.1 (2.6, 14.8)	0.176
PGA (0–10)	4.0 (2.0, 6.0)	3.0 (2.0, 6.0)	0.276
EGA (0–10)	3.0 (2.0, 5.0)	2.0 (1.0, 5.0)	0.124
Pain VAS (0–10)	3.8 (2.0, 5.0)	3.0 (1.3, 5.0)	0.615
DAS28-CRP	3.4 ± 1.5	3.6 ± 1.6	0.419
SDAI	14.1 (7.3, 24.4)	10.6 (5.6, 24.0)	0.067
HAQ	1.0 (0.0, 8.0)	4.0 (0.5, 15.0)	0.001
PASI	3.2 (0.8, 9.4)	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	<0.001
Mood disorder			
Depression	36 (31.6)	38 (18.9)	<0.001
Anxiety	15 (13.2)	17 (8.5)	0.185
Cigarette smoking			<0.001
Non-smokers	76 (66.7)	170 (84.6)	
Ex-smokers	14 (12.3)	15 (7.5)	
Current smokers	24 (21.1)	16 (8.0)	
csDMARDs used			<0.001
csDMARDs-naive	14 (12.3)	66 (32.8)	
Single csDMARDs	80 (70.2)	49 (24.4)	
Combined csDMARDs	20 (17.5)	86 (42.8)	
Biological DMARDs used	2 (1.8)	4 (2.0)	0.882
Metabolic syndrome	38 (33.3)	19 (9.5)	<0.001

Data are shown as $n(\%)$, $\bar{x} \pm s$ and $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$. PsA, psoriatic arthritis; RA, rheumatoid arthritis; TJC, tender joint count; SJC, swollen joint count; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; CRP, C-reactive protein; PGA, patient global assessment; EGA, evaluator global assessment; VAS, visual analogue scale; DAS28-CRP, disease activity score based on 28-joint count; SDAI, simplified disease activity index; HAQ, health assessment questionnaire; PASI, psoriasis area and severity index; csDMARDs, conventional synthetic disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs.

表 2 预测抑郁患病风险模型(PsA 与 RA 风险比, Logistic 回归)

Table 2 The factors for associated with depression (PsA vs. RA odds ratio, Logistic regression)

Items	OR	95% CI	P
PsA vs. RA	2.70	1.14–6.44	0.025
Age	0.97	0.95–0.99	0.004
Disease duration	0.94	0.91–0.98	0.002
SDAI	1.00	0.98–1.03	0.977
HAQ	1.04	1.01–1.08	0.031
PASI	1.06	1.02–1.11	0.009

表 3 抑郁与非抑郁 PsA 患者临床表现和超声特点比较

Table 3 Comparisons of clinical and ultrasonographic features between PsA patients with depression and without depression

Items	PsA with depression (n = 36)	PsA without depression (n = 78)	P
Female	18 (50.0)	37 (47.40)	0.799
Age/years	41.6 ± 14.5	50.4 ± 12.1	0.001
Disease duration of PsO/years	10.0 (5.3, 15.8)	15.5 (7.8, 29.3)	0.048
Disease duration of PsA/years	3.5 (1.0, 9.5)	3.3 (1.2, 8.5)	0.932
TJC 68	3.0 (1.3, 9.8)	2.5 (1.0, 8.0)	0.495
SJC 66	3.0 (0.3, 6.0)	2.0 (0.0, 5.3)	0.641
Pain VAS (0 - 10)	4.0 (3.0, 6.0)	3.0 (2.0, 5.0)	0.015
PGA (0 - 10)	5.0 (3.0, 6.8)	4.0 (2.0, 5.0)	0.059
EGA (0 - 10)	3.0 (2.0, 5.0)	3.0 (1.5, 4.3)	0.207
CRP/(mg/L)	5.7 (2.4, 20.3)	4.6 (1.9, 15.6)	0.592
ESR/(mm/h)	12.5 (7.0, 27.0)	11.0 (5.0, 28.3)	0.676
DAPSA	17.4 (8.7, 27.7)	14.2 (7.8, 24.4)	0.239
HAQ	2.5 (0.0, 8.8)	1.0 (0.0, 7.3)	0.305
PSAI	4.4 (1.2, 29.4)	2.6 (0.7, 7.7)	0.018
Ultrasonographic features			
Synovitis GS total score	1.5 (0.0, 3.8)	1.5 (0.0, 4.0)	0.957
Synovitis PD total score	0.0 (0.0, 1.0)	0.0 (0.0, 2.0)	0.414
Tenosynovitis GS total score	0.0 (0.0, 2.0)	0.0 (0.0, 2.0)	0.279
Tenosynovitis PD total score	0.0 (0.0, 1.0)	0.0 (0.0, 1.0)	0.528
Presence of enthesitis	23 (63.9)	33 (42.3)	0.032
Bone erosion	16 (44.4)	32 (41.0)	0.731
csDMARDs used			0.165
csDMARDs-naive	4 (11.1)	10 (11.8)	
Single csDMARD	22 (61.1)	58 (74.4)	
Combined csDMARDs	10 (27.8)	10 (12.8)	
Biological DMARDs used	1 (2.8)	1 (1.3)	0.534
NSAIDs used	12 (33.3)	19 (24.4)	0.317
BMI/(kg/m ²)	23.2 ± 2.8	24.0 ± 3.0	0.178
Waist circumference/cm	82.3 ± 10.5	84.6 ± 8.5	0.250
Onychosis	16 (44.6)	53 (62.4)	0.069
Ophthalmitis	2 (5.6)	1 (1.3)	0.234
Metabolic syndrome	8 (22.2)	30 (38.5)	0.087
Cigarette smoking			0.902
Non-smoker	23 (63.9)	53 (67.9)	
Ex-smoker	5 (13.9)	9 (11.5)	
Current smoker	8 (22.2)	16 (20.5)	
Family history of PsO/PsA	17 (47.2)	23 (29.5)	0.065

Data are shown as n(%), $\bar{x} \pm s$ and $M (P_{25}, P_{75})$. PsO, psoriasis; DAPSA, disease activity index for psoriatic arthritis; NSAIDs, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; PD, power Doppler; GS, grey scale; BMI, body mass index. Other abbreviations as in Table 1.

表 4 焦虑与非焦虑 PsA 患者临床表现和超声特点比较

Table 4 Comparisons of clinical and ultrasonographic features between PsA patients with anxiety and without anxiety

Items	PsA with anxiety ($n = 15$)	PsA without anxiety ($n = 99$)	P
Female	8 (53.3)	47 (47.5)	0.672
Age/years	42.8 ± 16.8	48.3 ± 12.8	0.140
Disease duration of PsO/years	11.0 (4.0, 20.0)	14.0 (8.0, 26.0)	0.401
Disease duration of PsA/years	7.0 (1.0, 12.0)	3.0 (1.0, 8.0)	0.233
TJC 68	2.0 (0.0, 10.0)	3.0 (1.0, 8.0)	0.939
SJC 66	2.0 (0.0, 6.0)	2.0 (0.0, 5.0)	0.963
Pain VAS (0 – 10)	3.0 (3.0, 6.0)	4.0 (2.0, 5.0)	0.343
PGA (0 – 10)	3.0 (2.0, 6.0)	4.0 (2.0, 6.0)	0.922
EGA (0 – 10)	2.0 (2.0, 5.0)	3.0 (2.0, 5.0)	0.806
CRP/(mg/L)	5.5 (1.3, 11.9)	5.4 (2.0, 15.8)	0.672
ESR/(mm/h)	11.0 (5.0, 21.0)	12.0 (5.0, 29.0)	0.540
DAPSA	14.5 (5.1, 31.5)	15.7 (8.3, 24.4)	0.983
HAQ	3.0 (0.0, 14.0)	1.0 (0.0, 7.0)	0.263
PSAI	7.6 (0.6, 39.0)	3.0 (0.8, 8.4)	0.047
Ultrasonographic features			
Synovitis GS total score	0.0 (0.0, 2.0)	2.0 (0.0, 4.0)	0.147
Synovitis PD total score	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 2.0)	0.270
Tenosynovitis GS total score	0.0 (0.0, 2.0)	0.0 (0.0, 2.0)	0.608
Tenosynovitis PD total score	0.0 (0.0, 0.0)	0.0 (0.0, 1.0)	0.200
Presence of enthesitis	7 (46.7)	49 (49.5)	0.838
Bone erosion	5 (33.3)	43 (43.4)	0.460
csDMARDs used			0.068
csDMARDs-naive	2 (13.3)	12 (12.1)	
Single csDMARDs	7 (46.7)	73 (73.7)	
Combined csDMARDs	6 (40.0)	14 (14.1)	
Biological DMARDs used	1 (6.7)	1 (1.0)	0.617
NSAIDs used	3 (20.0)	28 (28.3)	0.718
BMI/(kg/m ²)	24.3 ± 2.4	23.6 ± 3.0	0.417
Waist circumference/cm	84.7 ± 11.8	83.7 ± 8.8	0.734
Onychosis	6 (40.0)	58 (58.6)	0.176
Ophthalmitis	0	3 (3.0)	0.652
Metabolic syndrome	6 (40.0)	32 (32.3)	0.557
Cigarette smoking			0.266
Non-smokers	11 (73.3)	65 (65.7)	
Ex-smokers	3 (20.0)	11 (11.1)	
Current smokers	1 (6.7)	23 (23.2)	
Family history of PsO/PsA	7 (46.7)	33 (33.3)	0.313

Data are shown as $n(\%)$, $\bar{x} \pm s$ and $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$. Abbreviations as in Table 1 and 3.

表 5 PsA 患者发生抑郁/焦虑的相关因素(多因素 Logistic 回归)

Table 5 The associated factors for depression/anxiety in PsA (multivariate Logistic regression)

Items	OR	95% CI	P
Associated factors for depression			
Age	0.95	0.91 – 0.99	0.008
Disease duration	0.94	0.90 – 0.99	0.018
Pain VAS	1.47	1.09 – 1.98	0.011
PASI	1.07	1.02 – 1.13	0.007
Presence of ultrasound enthesitis	4.13	1.42 – 12.05	0.009
Associated factor for anxiety			
PASI	1.07	1.03 – 1.12	0.001

Abbreviations as in Table 1.

3 讨论

PsA 是累及关节、皮肤、眼等多系统的自身免疫性疾病,患者在承受躯体疾患痛苦的同时,往往合并抑郁或焦虑。精神障碍会严重影响个人的工作和生活,严重的抑郁患者还有自杀倾向,给家庭和社会带来巨大的健康问题和经济负担。另一方面,焦虑和抑郁与 PsA 的不良预后相关,会导致疾病不易缓解^[21]、致残率升高和身体功能下降^[22]。因此,有必要了解我国 PsA 合并抑郁和焦虑的患病情况及相关因素。

本研究中 PsA 患者抑郁患病率为 31.6%,焦虑患病率 13.2%,这一结果明显高于全人群抑郁和焦虑患病率的 9% 和 7%^[23]。Zhao 等^[24]对 24 篇相关研究进行系统综述及荟萃分析,结果显示 PsA 患者中 20% (95% CI: 8% ~ 35%) 为轻度以上抑郁,33% (95% CI: 17% ~ 53%) 为轻度以上焦虑。Zusman 等^[25]筛选了一致性较好的 18 篇文献进行荟萃分析发现,PsA 中抑郁的综合患病率为 17% (95% CI: 13% ~ 21%),焦虑的综合患病率为 19% (95% CI: 11% ~ 29%)。与既往国外文献报道相似,本研究结果也显示,抑郁与焦虑在中国 PsA 患者中普遍存在。具体患病率的差异可能与入组人群的人种、疾病活动情况、病程、焦虑和抑郁量表选择不同相关。

在分析抑郁和焦虑的相关因素时,本研究结果提示年龄小、银屑病病程短的 PsA 更容易出现抑郁。既往研究中,Bacconnier 等^[26]对病程半年、1 年及 3 年 RA 患者进行精神异常患病率比较,发现随着病程延长,患病率分别为 47%、33% 和 26%,呈逐渐下降趋势。Overman 等^[27]对不同病程 RA 患者抑郁和焦虑的研究也得出类似结论。与 RA 相似,在疾病早期 PsA 新发的皮疹等症状作为重要的刺激因素,会让患者产生明显的躯体不适和巨大的心理压力,同时年龄较小的患者生活阅历少,抗压能力弱,心境不稳定,亦会产生悲观和压抑的情绪。PsA 合并抑郁和焦虑中比较公认的相关因素包括银屑病皮疹与关节炎程度^[28]。本研究结果验证了这一结论,即银屑病皮疹重的 PsA 更容易患抑郁和焦虑,VAS 疼痛评分高的 PsA 更倾向于出现抑郁。单纯银屑病患者抑郁综合患病率为 12% (95% CI: 8% ~ 18%),是正常人群的 1.57 倍^[29],皮疹引起的瘙痒和外观缺陷会导致患者产生自卑和低落的情绪,甚至与社会隔离,导致焦虑和抑郁。而对于 PsA 的患者,银屑病皮疹和关节炎双重影响会加重精神障碍。多项研究证实 PsA 发生抑郁和焦虑与关节炎的疼

痛程度相关,另外,PsA 合并抑郁的比例高于单纯银屑病患者^[30],也从侧面反映了关节炎在 PsA 合并抑郁中发挥的重要作用。

超声是探查 PsA 滑膜炎、腱鞘炎、附着点炎等病变有效便捷的影像工具^[31],目前尚未见关于 PsA 超声病变与精神障碍关系的研究。研究表明,有超声附着点炎的 PsA 更倾向于发生抑郁。风湿免疫科医生对 PsA 进行临床体检时,更加关注肿胀与压痛关节,对附着点的检查往往不全面。既往文献提示,超声比临床查体更加敏感,能够发现更多 PsA 中附着点炎的病变^[32]。相比滑膜炎,附着点炎作为 PsA 特征性的病变,在疾病炎症中发挥的作用不容小觑。另有研究显示,炎性细胞因子可以通过大脑影响神经递质的分泌,诱发精神障碍^[33]。因此,附着点炎产生的疼痛、功能障碍和神经递质的综合作用,可能是抑郁发生的来源。

此外,本研究还比较了 PsA 与 RA 患者抑郁和焦虑患病率,结果发现 PsA 比 RA 发生抑郁的风险更高 ($OR = 2.7$)。一项英国的病例对照研究显示,RA 抑郁症患病风险比 (hazard ratio, HR) 为 1.38,轻度银屑病的 HR 为 1.30,重度银屑病的 HR 为 1.71,RA 与轻度银屑病的抑郁患病风险相当^[34]。Sinnathurai 等^[35]研究发现 PsA 患者较 RA 患者合并抑郁的风险更高 ($OR = 2.1$),与本研究结果接近。与 RA 相比,PsA 除了会导致关节炎,还会引发严重皮肤病变,严重影响外形美观和社会交往,降低生活质量^[6],这可能是 PsA 比 RA 更容易发生抑郁的原因。

本研究存在一定局限性,比如研究为横断面时间点患病率的分析,但我们收集的人口学及临床资料较全面;另外,本研究还发现了超声特点与抑郁和焦虑的关系,比较了 PsA 与 RA 患有焦虑和抑郁的风险。今后将开展前瞻性队列研究,进一步分析 PsA 患者抑郁和焦虑随病程、病情活动情况及药物治疗的变化。

PsA 患者合并抑郁与焦虑比较常见,其中抑郁患病风险明显高于 RA 患者。年龄小、银屑病病程短、皮疹重、疼痛重、存在超声下附着点炎的 PsA 患者更容易出现抑郁,银屑病皮疹重更倾向于发生焦虑。因此,要重视 PsA 患者的身心共患病,加强抑郁和焦虑的早期识别,必要时采取积极有效的心理干预措施,以提高患者的生活质量和改善预后。

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