

音乐疗法对应激性失眠易感人群唤醒度的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨应激性失眠易感人群的高唤醒机制及音乐疗法对其唤醒度的影响。**方法** 选择中国康复研究中心北京博爱医院的健康医护人员33人,根据福特应激失眠反应测验量表中文版(FIRST-C)中位值(17分)分为易感组(16人)和非易感组(17人),采用加拿大Thought Technology公司生产的多参数生理指标监测系统采集一般生理指标(包括指端脉搏血容振幅、皮温、皮肤电传导、呼吸频率和波幅、心率)以及脑电波[包括δ波、θ波、低波幅和高波幅α波、α波、感觉运动节律(SMR)、低波幅和高波幅β波]。**结果** 与非易感组相比,易感组受试者治疗前后皮肤电传导升高($P = 0.003, 0.001$)、SMR波幅升高($P = 0.015, 0.031$)和低波幅β波波幅升高($P = 0.000, 0.001$),仅治疗后高波幅β波波幅升高($P = 0.004$);与治疗前相比,治疗后两组受试者指端脉搏血容振幅降低($P = 0.000$)、皮温升高($P = 0.000$)、呼吸频率增加($P = 0.008$)、心率减少($P = 0.000$),以及易感组皮肤电传导降低($P = 0.001$)、呼吸波幅降低($P = 0.032$)、高波幅α波($P = 0.017$)和低波幅β波($P = 0.013$)波幅降低,非易感组皮肤电传导降低($P = 0.039$)、低波幅($P = 0.035$)和高波幅($P = 0.031$)α波波幅降低、α波波幅降低($P = 0.044$)、低波幅β波波幅降低($P = 0.015$)。**结论** 平静状态下应激性失眠易感人群生理和皮质均表现出高唤醒趋势;音乐疗法可以降低其高唤醒机制,尤以生理指标改善显著,可以作为健康管理手段,预防应激性失眠易感人群进展为慢性失眠。

【关键词】 入睡和睡眠障碍; 音乐疗法; 康复

Effect of music intervention for hyperarousal in people with different stress-related sleep vulnerability

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the arousal of people with high stress-related sleep vulnerability and the effect of music intervention on hyperarousal. **Methods** A total of 33 healthy subjects from China Rehabilitation Research Center were enrolled in this study. Based on the median value (17 score) of Ford Insomnia Response to Stress Test-Chinese Version (FIRST-C), they were divided into 2 groups: 16 cases of high stress - related sleep vulnerability and 17 cases of low stress - related sleep vulnerability. Multi-parameter physiological indexes monitoring system of Thought Technology Ltd. was used to gather physiological indicators [blood volume pulse (BVP), skin temperature, skin conduction, respiration rate, respiration amplitude and heart rate], and brain wave [δ wave, θ wave, low α wave and high α wave, α wave, sensory - motor rhythm (SMR), low β wave and high β wave]. **Results** Compared with low vulnerability subjects, high vulnerability subjects had significantly higher skin conduction ($P = 0.003, 0.001$), amplitude of SMR ($P = 0.015, 0.031$) and low β wave ($P = 0.000, 0.001$) before and after treatment, while had significantly increased high β wave after treatment ($P = 0.004$). After treatment, all subjects had significantly reduced BVP ($P = 0.000$), increased skin temperature ($P = 0.000$), increased respiration rate ($P = 0.008$) and reduced heart rate ($P = 0.000$). Compared with before treatment, high vulnerability subjects had significantly reduced skin conduction ($P = 0.001$), respiratory amplitude ($P = 0.032$), high α wave ($P = 0.017$)

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and low β wave ($P = 0.013$) after treatment. Compared with before treatment, low vulnerability subjects had significantly reduced skin conduction ($P = 0.039$), low α wave ($P = 0.035$), high α wave ($P = 0.031$), α wave ($P = 0.044$) and low β wave ($P = 0.015$) after treatment. **Conclusions** Both physiological and cortical hyperarousal are presented in people with high stress-related sleep vulnerability in resting state. Music intervention can improve the hyperarousal of high vulnerability people, especially their physiological indicators. It can be used as a health management technique to prevent people with high stress-related sleep vulnerability from developing into chronic insomnia.

【Key words】 Sleep initiation and maintenance disorders; Music therapy; Rehabilitation

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失眠已经成为当今社会严重影响身心健康的疾病之一,约1/3成年人曾经历失眠症状^[1]。Spielman^[2]于1986年提出基于前置因素(predisposing factors)、诱发因素(precipitating factors)和保持因素(perpetuating factors)的“3P”模式,认为应激是失眠的最常见诱因。研究业已证实,压力性生活事件及其对睡眠的影响对失眠有启动作用^[3]。2004年,Drake等^[4]根据应激相关理论制定福特应激失眠反应测验量表(FIRST),评价个体处于应激情景时出现失眠反应的可能性,并已经国外研究证实其信度和效度。2014年,高存友等^[5]对福特应激失眠反应测验量表中文版(FIRST-C)进行修订和初步应用。FIRST-C量表是包括9道题目的自填式量表,受试者根据经验回答不同情境下睡眠受影响的可能性。研究显示,应激性失眠易感人群在应激试验后总睡眠时间(TST)缩短、睡眠潜伏期延长、睡眠效率降低^[6]。关于失眠的神经机制相关研究显示,生理(躯体)-认知高唤醒是失眠的诱因^[7],皮质高唤醒与青少年期失眠密切相关^[8]。应激性失眠易感人群垂体-下丘脑-肾上腺(HPA)轴和交感神经系统唤醒度升高^[9],升高的生理-认知唤醒度与高FIRST评分相关^[10],此类人群易进展为慢性失眠^[11],且这种易感性可以遗传^[7]。因此,针对高唤醒特征的干预措施对应激性失眠易感人群慢性失眠的预防十分重要^[11]。近年来,音乐疗法广泛应用于各种疾病的治疗,音乐可以使失眠患者放松身心、分散注意力,进而在音乐背景下香甜入睡^[12]。多项研究显示,音乐疗法可以显著缩短入睡时间、延长睡眠持续时间,从而改善睡眠质量^[13-14],但是对于应激性失眠易感人群未见相关证据。本研究首次采用Phoenix Concerto脑生物反馈智能音乐治疗系统对应激性失眠易感人群进行干预,观察其对生理-认知和皮质唤醒度的影响,以为进一步采用音乐

疗法预防慢性失眠提供临床依据。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)年龄18~60岁。(2)作息规律,无睡眠相关不良主诉,匹兹堡睡眠质量指数(PSQI)<7分^[15]。(3)试验前2周内未服用抗抑郁药、抗精神病药、镇静催眠药及其他影响认知功能的药物。(4)本研究经中国康复研究中心北京博爱医院道德伦理委员会审核批准,所有受试者均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)既往有明确的其他精神病。(2)既往有酒精或抗精神病药依赖史。(3)合并严重抑郁和(或)焦虑症状。(4)合并重要脏器如心、肺、肝、肾严重病变或功能衰竭。(5)不能配合或耐受本试验。

3. 一般资料 募集2016年4~8月中国康复研究中心北京博爱医院的健康医护人员共33人,男性15人,女性18人;年龄20~53岁,平均(28.27±7.55)岁;受教育程度12~23年,平均为(17.51±2.76)年;根据FIRST-C评分中位数(17分),分为应激性失眠易感组(>17分,易感组)和应激性失眠非易感组(≤17分,非易感组)。(1)易感组:16人,男性7人,女性9人;年龄22~53岁,平均为(36.31±10.49)岁;受教育程度12~23年,平均(17.37±2.44)年。(2)非易感组:17人,男性8人,女性9人;年龄20~41岁,平均为(34.47±8.99)岁;受教育程度12~23年,平均(17.64±3.10)年。两组受试者性别($\chi^2=0.036, P=0.849$)、年龄($t=-1.093, P=0.282$)和受教育程度($t=0.278, P=0.782$)差异均无统计学意义,均衡可比。

二、研究方法

1. 音乐疗法 采用凤凰八音(北京)国际健康科

技有限公司研发的Phoenix Concerto脑生物反馈智能音乐治疗系统,该系统以中医理论体系为基础,融合全球领先生物频率技术、脑生物反馈技术、音乐治疗学、心理学等。受试者安静、闭目仰卧于配套的音乐治疗床上,音乐疗法主要包括两部分,第一部分是15 min的乐器带入,分为水晶钵、海洋鼓、铜钵、床弦、床鼓、雨棍和风铃共7种乐器,可以模拟大自然中风、雨、海浪等声音,受试者进入音乐情景,进行冥想和放松,每种乐器的演奏顺序和时间均统一;第二部分要求受试者戴上耳机,倾听15 min音乐,具体音乐内容由Phoenix Concerto脑生物反馈智能音乐治疗系统依据生物频率原理与受试者自动匹配。本组受试者仅接受1次音乐疗法,时间为30 min。

2. 睡眠量表评价 (1)PSQI量表:该量表共包括9道题目,总评分21分,评分<7分,睡眠良好;评分≥7分,失眠。(2)FIRST-C量表:该量表包括9道题目,每道题目分为1~4分,1分,睡眠不受应激事件的影响;2分,睡眠受应激事件的轻度影响;3分,睡眠受应激事件的中度影响;4分,睡眠受应激事件的重度影响,总评分36分,评分越高、应激相关失眠易感性越强。

3. 生理指标采集 采用加拿大Thought Technology公司生产的多参数生理指标监测系统采集生理指标。保持室温24~26℃、湿度60%~70%、安静且无明显空气流动,关闭其他电子设备以避免试验过程中的外界干扰。受试者安静、闭目仰卧于音乐治疗床上,于音乐干预前后各监测1 min,采集指标包括一般生理指标[指端脉搏血容振幅(BVP)、皮温(skin temperature)、皮肤电传导(skin conduction)、呼吸频率(respiration rate)和波幅(respiration amplitude)、心率(heart rate)]以及脑电波[δ波、θ波、低波幅α波、高波幅α波、α波、感觉运动节律(SMR)、低波幅β波、高波幅β波]。

4. 统计分析方法 本研究数据采用SPSS 17.0统计软件进行处理与分析。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用两独立样本的t检验;治疗前后唤醒度(一般生理指标和脑电波)的比较采用前后测量设计的方差分析。呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数间距 [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,采用组内的Wilcoxon秩和检验和组间的Wilcoxon秩和检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异

表1 两组受试者治疗前后唤醒度之一般生理指标的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1. Comparison of physiological indicators of arousal between 2 groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	N	Before treatment	After treatment
BVP			
Low vulnerability	17	19.47 ± 6.34	15.75 ± 6.09
High vulnerability	16	17.32 ± 6.11	13.15 ± 4.79
Skin temperature (℃)			
Low vulnerability	17	31.76 ± 1.50	32.54 ± 1.33
High vulnerability	16	31.66 ± 1.56	32.38 ± 0.98
Respiration rate (times/min)			
Low vulnerability	17	14.37 ± 3.17	15.58 ± 1.91
High vulnerability	16	13.68 ± 3.13	14.85 ± 1.96
Heart rate (times/min)			
Low vulnerability	17	70.58 ± 9.36	69.18 ± 10.45
High vulnerability	16	74.20 ± 8.89	69.28 ± 7.58

BVP, blood volume pulse, 指端脉搏血容振幅。The same for Table 2

具有统计学意义。

结 果

与非易感组相比,易感组受试者治疗前后皮肤电传导升高($P = 0.003, 0.001$)、SMR波幅升高($P = 0.015, 0.031$)、低波幅β波波幅升高($P = 0.000, 0.001$),仅治疗后高波幅β波波幅升高($P = 0.004$),而指端脉搏血容振幅、皮温、呼吸频率和波幅、心率以及δ波、θ波、低波幅和高波幅α波、α波组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),表明易感组受试者表现出部分生理和皮质高唤醒趋势(表1~3)。与治疗前相比,治疗后两组受试者指端脉搏血容振幅降低($P = 0.000$)、皮温升高($P = 0.000$)、呼吸频率增加($P = 0.008$)、心率减少($P = 0.000$),以及易感组皮肤电传导降低($P = 0.001$)、呼吸波幅降低($P = 0.032$)、高波幅α波($P = 0.017$)和低波幅β波($P = 0.013$)波幅降低,非易感组皮肤电传导降低($P = 0.039$)、低波幅($P = 0.035$)和高波幅($P = 0.031$)α波波幅降低、α波波幅降低($P = 0.044$)、低波幅β波波幅降低($P = 0.015$),其余各项指标治疗前后差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),表明音乐疗法可以降低应激性失眠易感人群的生理和皮质高唤醒机制(表1~3)。

讨 论

目前关于失眠的发病机制尚不十分明确,常被

表2 两组受试者治疗前后唤醒度之一般生理指标的前后测量设计的方差分析表**Table 2.** ANOVA of pretest-posttest measurement design for physiological indicators of arousal in 2 groups

Source of variation	SS	df	MS	F value	P value	Source of variation	SS	df	MS	F value	P value
BVP											
Treatment	92.942	1	92.942	1.483	0.232	Respiration rate					
Time	257.052	1	257.052	39.658	0.000	Treatment	8.240	1	8.240	0.758	0.391
Treatment×time	0.806	1	0.806	0.124	0.726	Time	23.168	1	23.168	8.113	0.008
Error between groups	1942.328	31	62.655			Treatment×time	0.006	1	0.006	0.002	0.965
Error within group	200.932	31	6.482			Error between groups	336.798	31	10.864		
Skin temperature											
Treatment	0.300	1	0.300	0.091	0.765	Error within group	88.515	31	2.855		
Time	9.295	1	9.295	20.724	0.000	Heart rate					
Treatment×time	0.015	1	0.015	0.034	0.856	Treatment	57.116	1	57.116	0.354	0.556
Error between groups	102.074	31	3.293			Time	164.548	1	164.548	23.870	0.000
Error within group	13.903	31	0.448			Treatment×time	51.062	1	51.062	7.407	0.011

表3 两组受试者治疗前后唤醒度之一般生理指标和脑电波的比较[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]**Table 3.** Comparison of physiological indicators and brain wave of arousal between 2 groups [$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]

Group	N	Before treatment	After treatment	T value	P value	Group	N	Before treatment	After treatment	T value	P value
Skin conduction (μS)											
Low vulnerability	17	0.45 (0.28, 0.91)	0.38 (0.29, 0.60)	-2.069	0.039	High α wave (μV)					
High vulnerability	16	1.34 (0.59, 3.99)	0.75 (0.42, 1.29)	-3.363	0.001	Low vulnerability	17	9.35 (6.84, 14.27)	7.70 (4.85, 11.40)	-2.154	0.031
Z value		-2.972	-3.316			High vulnerability	16	10.48 (7.65, 14.62)	8.48 (5.52, 11.19)	-2.378	0.017
P value		0.003	0.001			Z value		-0.720	-0.684		
Respiration amplitude											
Low vulnerability	17	0.04 (0.03, 0.06)	0.03 (0.02, 0.05)	-1.151	0.250	α wave (μV)					
High vulnerability	16	0.05 (0.02, 0.06)	0.03 (0.01, 0.05)	-2.148	0.032	Low vulnerability	17	12.23 (10.09, 19.70)	9.97 (7.10, 15.37)	-2.012	0.044
Z value		-0.201	-0.656			High vulnerability	16	14.62 (10.89, 19.33)	11.83 (8.49, 16.96)	-1.189	0.234
P value		0.841	0.512			Z value		-0.720	-1.008		
δ wave (μV)											
Low vulnerability	17	12.11 (9.00, 20.59)	14.85 (9.15, 17.96)	-0.071	0.943	P value		0.471	0.493		
High vulnerability	16	11.31 (8.54, 17.84)	9.94 (10.36, 19.66)	-0.724	0.469	SMR (μV)					
Z value		-0.216	-1.405			Low vulnerability	17	5.44 (4.54, 6.70)	4.82 (3.91, 7.15)	-0.639	0.522
P value		0.829	0.160			High vulnerability	16	7.05 (6.32, 10.50)	7.07 (5.59, 8.54)	-1.034	0.301
θ wave (μV)						Z value		-2.413	-2.161		
Low vulnerability	17	12.21 (9.67, 13.66)	10.26 (9.18, 12.84)	-1.657	0.098	P value		0.015	0.031		
High vulnerability	16	11.06 (9.16, 17.67)	11.79 (9.63, 18.42)	-0.672	0.501	Low β wave (μV)					
Z value		-0.576	-1.225			Low vulnerability	17	5.81 (5.00, 7.15)	4.71 (3.93, 6.36)	-2.438	0.015
P value		0.564	0.221			High vulnerability	16	9.97 (7.64, 13.19)	8.64 (6.41, 9.94)	-2.482	0.013
Low α wave (μV)						Z value		-3.494	-3.458		
Low vulnerability	17	9.10 (6.61, 15.29)	6.33 (5.57, 10.74)	-2.107	0.035	P value		0.000	0.001		
High vulnerability	16	11.38 (6.63, 14.81)	8.81 (5.98, 12.62)	-0.454	0.650	High β wave (μV)					
Z value		-0.540	-1.351			Low vulnerability	17	8.76 (6.75, 10.75)	7.37 (5.75, 10.16)	-1.941	0.052
P value		0.589	0.176			High vulnerability	16	9.56 (8.93, 13.64)	10.43 (8.57, 14.12)	-0.775	0.438

SMR, sensory-motor rhythm, 感觉运动节律

概念化为心理应激观点,越来越多的研究关注其高唤醒机制^[7]。失眠的高唤醒机制包括生理、皮质和认知三方面^[16],其中,生理高唤醒表现为交感神经过度兴奋,出现失眠伴随症状,如心慌、紧张、多汗等;皮质高唤醒则通过脑电波反映,表现为高频脑电波增加、低频脑电波减少^[17]。本研究结果显示,易感组受试者皮肤电传导高于、SMR 波幅高于、低波幅和高波幅β波波幅高于非易感组,提示平静状态下,易感组表现出生理和皮质高唤醒趋势;经音乐疗法后两组受试者指端脉搏血容振幅降低、皮温升高、皮肤电传导降低、呼吸频率增加和振幅降低、心率减少、高波幅和低波幅α波波幅降低、α波波幅降低、低波幅β波波幅降低,表明音乐疗法使生理唤醒趋势降低,而皮质唤醒程度无统一降低趋势,分析其原因可能是仅1次音乐疗法并不能对皮质唤醒机制产生影响。经音乐疗法后易感组生理唤醒趋势变化更明显,可能是由于易感组更易受外界应激刺激的影响,与其失眠高易感性相一致。

失眠不仅是夜间发生的睡眠障碍,而以24小时高唤醒为特征^[18],且常与其他疾病共存,如抑郁障碍^[19],严重影响患者生活质量。Vargas等^[19]研究1125对双胞胎应激性失眠易感性、失眠与抑郁障碍相关性,结果显示,应激性失眠易感性与抑郁障碍呈正相关。研究显示,高应激条件下,脑电图呈现睡眠效率降低,而失眠易感人群唤醒趋势和睡眠期转换增强^[20]。事件相关电位研究显示,与慢性失眠患者不同,失眠易感人群睡眠时可以表现出代偿处理过程,即快速眼动睡眠期Ⅱ期(REM2)前5分钟P2潜伏期缩短和非快速眼动睡眠期(NREM)P900波幅升高,表明睡眠抑制过程等级升高,此外,非快速眼动睡眠期潜伏期缩短,表明非快速眼动睡眠期注意过程等级升高^[21]。易感人群由于睡眠进程和睡眠结构改变,快速眼动睡眠期总睡眠时间减少、活动度降低,出现失眠体验,而非易感人群睡眠效率和睡眠结构无明显变化,失眠体验不明显^[6]。应激性失眠可以认为是慢性失眠的前驱睡眠紊乱状态,不能得到及时干预可能进展为慢性失眠^[9]。有效的干预措施可以阻止短暂性睡眠障碍进展为慢性失眠。对于如医护人员这样的高压力人群、昼夜节律不规律如昼夜倒班工作者和应激性失眠易感人群,音乐疗法有助于预防慢性失眠。

本研究仍具有一定局限性,纳入对象均为医务工作者,具有特殊的职业属性,可能是应激性失眠

高发人群;仅进行1次音乐疗法;未记录和评价高唤醒机制的认知指标;未进行长期随访,因此,应进一步设计临床随机对照试验,对失眠易感人群进行多次、多疗程音乐疗法,评价该疗法对高唤醒机制的影响,并进行长期随访,观察其对失眠易感人群慢性失眠的影响。在今后研究中,可以将音乐疗法用于慢性失眠患者,观察其临床疗效,以提供研究方向并为失眠靶向治疗提供理论依据,为失眠患者的康复探寻新的方法。

综上所述,平静状态下应激性失眠易感人群生理和皮质均表现出高唤醒趋势,音乐疗法可以降低其高唤醒机制,尤以生理指标改善显著,因此,音乐疗法可以作为健康管理手段,预防应激性失眠易感人群进展为慢性失眠。

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(四)

前列腺素E prostaglandin E(PGE)	睡眠呼吸障碍 sleep-disordered breathing(SDB)
轻度认知损害 mild cognitive impairment(MCI)	睡眠障碍国际分类 International Classification of Sleep Disorders(ICSD)
认知行为疗法 cognitive behavioral treatment(CBT)	糖链抗原199 carbohydrate antigen 199(CA199)
日常生活活动能力 activities of daily living(ADL)	体感诱发电位 somatosensory-evoked potential(SEP)
Luria三步连续动作	36条简明健康状况调查表 Medical Outcomes Study 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36)
Luria Three-Step Continuous Movement(LTSCM)	统一帕金森病评价量表 Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale(UPDRS)
Stroop色词测验 Stroop Color-Word Test(SCWT)	α-突触核蛋白 α-synuclein(α-Syn)
社会经济量表 Socioeconomic Scale(SES)	威斯康辛卡片分类测验 Wisconsin Card Sorting Test(WCST)
Halstead-Reitan神经心理学成套测验	韦氏记忆量表 Wechsler Memory Scale(WMS)
Halstead-Reitan Battery(HRB)	维也纳测验系统 Vienna Test System(VTS)
神经行为认知状态测验	无症状性颈动脉外科手术试验 Asymptomatic Carotid Surgery Trial(ACST)
Neurbehavioral Cognitive State Examination(NCSE)	无症状性颈动脉粥样硬化研究 Asymptomatic Carotid Atherosclerosis Study(ACAS)
渗漏-误吸量表 Penetration-Aspiration(PA)	物理治疗 physical therapy(PT)
生活质量 quality of life(QoL)	纤维帽 fibrous cap(FC)
视觉诱发电位 visual-evoked potential(VEP)	相似性测验 Similarity Test(ST)
视觉注意持续性测验	心源性栓塞 cardioembolism(CE)
Visual Continuous Performance Test(VCPT)	信噪比 signal-to-noise ratio(SNR)
视神经脊髓炎 neuromyelitis optica(NMO)	行为忽略测验 Behavioral Inattention Test(BIT)
视神经脊髓炎谱系疾病	
neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders(NMOSD)	
视网膜神经纤维层 retinal nerve fiber layer(RNFL)	
视野 field of view(FOV)	
数字广度测验 Digit Span Test(DST)	
水通道蛋白4 aquaporin 4(AQP4)	