

Taiwanese Society of Biological Psychiatry and Neuropsychopharmacology

The Newsletter for TSBPN Taiwan

台灣生物精神醫學

Newsletter

暨神經精神藥理學學會通訊 ·第二十期·

Taiwanese Society of Biological Psychiatry and Neuropsychopharmacology (TSBPN-Bulletin No.20, SEP. 2014) 電子版http://www.biopsychi.org.tw/files/public/pdf/1_20.pdf

理事長的話

學會工作報告

擔任學會理事長進入第二年。就任之初,曾於會訊撰寫「學會的使命與展望」一文,兩年來,理監事會及秘書處兢兢業業努力朝此理想與目標進行。

- (一) 提供會員最新的專業知識 (updated knowledge)與學術/專業交流的平台(academic interaction and cooperation)部份:
- (1) 我們將每年春季會、年會適度擴張,延長成兩天。年會除大會演講外,專題研討 (symposia)以「研究」與「臨床」兩線進行,同時兼顧對研究有與趣或專精臨床的 同仁,春季會則聯合其他學會,一起舉辦「精神健康春季研討會」,增進國內精神 健康專業同仁間的溝通與互動。感謝常務理事藍先元教授每次都提供精采的臨床試驗聯盟工作坊(consortium of mental disorders, CMD workshop)。
- (2) 將叫好叫座的的CME(continuous medical education)集結成生物精神醫學新知 (Biological Psychiatry Update)書系,造福更多同仁。書系由白雅美教授擔任總編輯,李正達醫師擔任副總編輯。首輯蘇東平教授主編的「雙極疾患新知」已上市,第二輯楊延光教主編的「焦慮症新知」也即將出版。感謝每位參與的專家學者。
- (3) 建立會士(fellow)制。Fellow制是很多國外及國際學會採行的制度,就是學會大家認可是「功力相當的同道」的意思,理論上專科醫學會專科醫師就可慣以fellow之稱謂(如加拿大,香港),有些則是資深會員稱fellow(如英國)。我們學會Fellow將分distinguished fellow (傑出院士)及fellow (會士)兩級。Fellow本想譯為「院士」,卻被開玩笑譏為「自爽」,國內提到「院士」大家就以為是像「中研院院士」那樣遙不可及的職位。其實fellow如上述只是一個組織同儕認可「功力相當」的意思,君不見香港精神科專科醫師中文名稱就是「香港精神科醫學院院士」。不過

理監事們謙沖為懷,順應民意,就稱「會士」好了。但distinguished fellow 因為夠 distinguished,總可以稱「傑出院士」吧。

(二)國際事務與發聲部份:

- (1) 積極參與三大對口國際學會,世界生物精神醫學聯盟 (WFSBP),國際神經精神藥理學院(CINP)及亞洲AsCNP,以及國際雙疾症學會(ISBD)。蘇東平教授、沈武典教授、林式穀教授等前輩們在這幾大系統一向積極參與,擔任重要職務。除了上述routine國際事務外,學會努力促進會員多參與國際活動,例如WFSBP Congress,學會在財務不寬裕的狀況下,亦設立「Young psychiatrist travel award」),鼓勵年輕同仁赴會觀摩,發表論文。
- (2) 學會英文網頁已建立,內容逐漸增補中。網頁除學會資訊外,將建立國內生物精神醫學專家資料庫,建立學會院士 (distinguished fellow)與會士(fellow)介紹網頁,增進國外同道對台灣相關領域學者的認識。

(三)建構學會歷史部份:

- (1) 選出「台灣生物精神醫學的開創與奠基者」。在精神分析為主流的年代,率先投入 生物精神醫學研究的前輩,雖然有些孤寂,但他們是目光高遠的先知,堅毅勇敢的 拓荒者。為感念這些前輩,理監事會選出了莊明哲教授、林信男教授、張文和教 授、沈武典教授、胡海國教授、林克明教授、蘇東平教授、陸汝斌教授幾位大師前 輩為「台灣生物精神醫學的開創與奠基者」。除了計畫性的邀請幾位老師在學會春 秋季會「大師演講」中演講外,並於學會網頁設立專區介紹給國內外專家。
- (2) 學會歷史的整理目前由副祕書長林皇利醫師初步進行中,歡迎各位會員提供相關歷 史訊息、相片或文件影本,重建台灣生物精神醫學的歷史。

學會在歷任理事長,理監事領導之下會務昌隆。在既有雄厚基礎之下,本屆學會服務團隊兢兢業業,推動各項會務。會員是學會的主體,期待各位會員持續予我們支持與鞭策,一起為台灣的生物精神醫學及神經精神藥理學努力。

理事長 劉 嘉 逸

本期通訊主題與緣由

2013年日本京都世界生物精神醫學聯合會 WFSBP Congress 國內與會的專家學者表現十分優秀,除了資深先進受大會邀請籌組多個 Symposia,相當多的年輕傑出醫師也應邀為大會口頭報告,我們發表為數眾多的學術論文海報均有相當好的水準。但因大會會場主題多線與分散進行,讓國內許多優異的研究成果沒辦法讓更多同好一起參與。為了讓我們學會會員與同好能相互學習,啟發更多有年輕學者對研究的興趣,並進而帶動更多台灣生物精神醫學的相關尖端研究;學會特別規劃,針對去年接受學會補助參加京都醫學會的傑出海報或口頭報告,集結成專刊陸續刊登於接下來幾期的學會通訊。我們誠心感謝這些傑出優秀醫師讓台灣在國際的能見度增加,並且在辛苦的臨床工作中幫忙學會通訊的撰寫。

2014年9月20日及21日又是我們學會一年一度的年會,此次一樣在台北的張榮發國際會議中心舉行,期待大家踴躍參與分享研究心得與成果。

通訊主編盧孟良

omega-3多元不飽和脂肪酸對憂鬱症之療效與體內脂肪代謝、COX-2/cPLA2酵素表現與其基因調節之關係

(N-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids therapeutic effects and possible mechanisms on lipid compositions, COX2/cPLA2 gene expressions and symptoms in depressive patients)

谷大為、陳君萍、 Mahalakshmi Palani、蘇冠賓

ABSTRACT

Objectives: Elevated ratio of arachidonic acid (AA) to omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (n3-PUFAs), specifically docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), is associated with depression. Correcting this ratio via administering n3-PUFA likely ameliorates depression in human, although animal studies have shown brain PUFA levels seem to be regulated reciprocally. Cytosolic phospholipase A2 (cPLA2) and cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2) are major enzymes in fatty acids metabolism. We aim to elucidate the relationship between depressive symptoms, N-3 PUFAs supplement, and expression pattern of cPLA2 and COX2 genes in depressive patients.

Method: We enrolled 20 depressive patients and 20 controls. Their depressive symptoms, gene expression of COX2 and PLA2, and erythrocyte levels of DHA, EPA and AA were measured before and after 8 weeks of 400 mg of EPA or 200 mg DHA therapy. Gene expressions were analyzed and the fold change was determined using the CT method.

Results: After treatment, a significant decrease in the BDI and HAMD scores (p value<0.001 in both scales) and significant increase in EPA and DHA levels (p<0.001) were found in patients; and AA levels was lowered than baseline (p=0.002). Higher cPLA2 mRNA expression was noted in patients than controls, both before and after the treatment, and there is a positive correlation between HAM-D scores and cPLA2 gene expression (r=0.04, p=0.05). Interestingly, no significant difference was noted before and after treatment in depressive patients.

Conclusion: MDD patients showed elevated n6-PUFA and decreased n3-PUFAs; the deviations and their depression improved after n-3 PUFA treatment for 8 weeks; and the depressive severity was positively correlated with cPLA2 gene expression. Interestingly, there was no significant difference in gene expressions of PLA2 and COX2 after treatment; this may provide further evidence that n3-PUFA may attenuate depression via inhibiting PLA2 or COX2 enzyme activities, rather than modulating the gene expression.

心得:

關於以n3-PUFA治療憂鬱症,包括蘇冠賓教授及身心介面實驗室(MBI-LAB)等研究團隊都發現,對部分病人,尤其是病情較嚴重者,會有不錯的療效,並經過嚴謹的「綜合分析(Meta-analysis)」來確認其可信度。2013年我們在WFSBP大會所發表的成果便是繼續深入探討,發現接受n3-PUFA治療八週的病人,除憂鬱症狀改善外,在治療後,n3-PUFA的體內濃度會顯著地增加,反之n6-PUFA會顯著的減少。有趣的是,體內最主要的PUFA代謝酵素:COX-2和cPLA2,前者的濃度、基因表現在病人與健康受試者中,不論治療前、後,並顯著的無差異;但後者的體內濃度不但和憂鬱症狀成正相關,其較高的基因表現也不會因為治療而有所改變。根據這樣的結果,我們除了再次證明n3-PUFA的療效外,也間接驗證之前在施打干擾素後造成憂鬱症的病人身上所發現,某些憂鬱症可能具有特定的PUFA代謝基因,這些基因可能會增加罹病機率,而這樣的基因表現,或許不只影響干擾素誘發的憂鬱症,也可能影響一般的憂鬱症患者。

這次在大會上,憂鬱、焦慮主題下,獲得年輕科學家獎的研究者共有五位,除了我們之外,其他的團隊分別來自荷蘭、日本(研究在德國完成)、加拿大以及澳洲(研究在法國完成)。透過與不同國籍、文化的人結識,不但開闊我的視野,也讓觀點變得多元。而在這樣的學術活動認識的朋友,或許能夠因此而提早追蹤一些有趣的研究主題,學習別人好的工具、方法,是相當實貴的經驗。非常感謝蘇冠賓教授的指導以及費用補助,以及MBI-LAB的陳君萍研究助理、博士後研究員,Dr.Mahalakshmi的協助。

谷大為

實習醫師心臟自律神經功能變化之性別差異

Gender differences in cardiac autonomic modulation during medical internship

林煜軒(Yu-Hsuan Lin)¹, 陳景彥(Ching-Yen Chen)^{2,3}, 林聖軒(Sheng-Hsuan Lin)⁴, 劉峻豪Chun-Hao Liu^{2,3}, 翁瑋宏(Wei-Hung Weng)², 郭博昭(Terry B. J. Kuo)1 and 楊靜修(Cheryl C. H. Yang)¹*

¹Institute of Brain Science, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan, ²School of Medicine, Chang Gung University, ³Department of Psychiatry, Chang Gung Memorial Hospital Linkou, Taiwan, ⁴Department of Epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, USA,

Aims

Medical internship is known to be a time of high stress and long working hours, which increases the risk of depression and cardiovascular disease. Gender differences in cardiovascular risk have not been reported previously.

Methods

A prospective study of 38 medical interns (29 males) was carried out; this involved repeat testing for depressive symptoms and 5-minute heart rate variability (HRV) at 3-month intervals during their internship. Subjects were assessed for depressive symptoms using the 14-item Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale. R–R interval spectral analysis was performed to evaluate the participants' HRV. The HRV targets investigated included low frequency (LF) power, high frequency (HF) power, total power (TP), normalized LF (LF%), and ratio of LF and HF (LF/HF). Among these main spectral components, a high-frequency (HF) component of 0.15–0.4 Hz and a low-frequency component (LF) of 0.04–0.15 Hz were analyzed.

Results

Among male interns, the variance of heart rate decreased at 6, 9, 12 months, and a reduced HF, which suggests reduced cardiac parasympathetic modulation, was found at 9 months and 12 months into their internship. Increased depressive symptoms were also identified at 12 months in the male group. No significant differences in depression and any of the HRV indices were identified among female interns during their internship.

Conclusion

Our study suggests that current guidelines for the one-year internship, which allows ten on-

call duties monthly together with an extremely heavy workload in terms of hours worked, result in a long-term increase in the risk of cardiovascular disease and depression among male medical interns.

心得:

這份研究對平均每週工作86.7小時,每個月需值10班的台灣實習醫師,進行長達一年的追蹤發現:男性醫師在實習第6個月後,「心率變異性」(Heart rate variability)這項保護性指標比起實習前已顯著降低、第9個月後,另一項保護性指標「副交感神經功能」也大幅下降;至第12個月時則出現顯著上升的憂鬱症狀。研究中使用的「心率變異性分析」是一種早在數十年前,心臟科醫師就用來預測心血管疾病的方法,例如心肌梗塞後病人的「心率變異性」越小,之後的死亡率也會大幅提高。

去年英國醫學期刊(British Medical Journal)的大型統合分析(meta-analysis)也證實超時工作和輪班都會增加心血管疾病的風險。而我們的研究進一步確認了工作時數和顯著增加身心負擔的時間點。值得注意的是:實習第6個月心臟自律神經已開始耗弱,第12個月憂鬱指數才上升。換句話說,在身體已經出現狀況半年後,才有主觀的情緒反應。從預防醫學的角度,要察覺在這種工作環境下半年就產生的身體變化,以目前「一年一度」體檢,可能會為時已晚。

對照國外大型研究中,美國醫師早在實習第3個月的憂鬱症狀已顯著高於實習前;實習階段自殺念頭的量表分數比實習前增加3.7倍。反觀台灣的醫學生經歷無數大小考試的洗禮,塑造完美主義、過度謹慎的性格,加上醫病關係日趨緊張,甫入職場更是如履薄冰,遇到壓力時常把「吃苦當作吃補」的優良民族性,卻正是心身醫學觀點中,容易造成憂鬱症或心血管疾病的典型性格。而且許多研究結論告訴我們:憂鬱症患者更容易罹患心血管疾病;反之心臟病的患者也較容易得到憂鬱症。

這篇論文在投稿時,其中一位審稿者似乎對台灣實習醫師的工時大感驚奇,要求我們應另以一整段的篇幅詳細介紹台灣實習醫師的工作時間表。事實上,上述的工作時數,僅是醫院規定的作息時間。醫師是責任制的工作,實際工作的時間,超過以上描述;相信每個行業也都有類似這種不為外人道的壓力。期待這份本土研究不僅呈現台灣醫療人員工作環境的艱辛,也呼籲社會大眾正視壓力與身心健康的重要議題。

林煜軒

Enhancement of NMDA neurotransmission as a potential treatment of mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease 增強NMDA神經傳導作為輕度認知缺損及阿茲海默症的潛在治療

Chieh-Hsin Lin, MD, PhD, Ping-Kun Chen, MD, PhD, Liang-Jen Chou, MD, Yue-Cune Chang, PhD,
Hsien-Yuan Lane, MD, PhD
林潔欣,陳炳錕,卓良珍,張玉坤,藍先元

Author Affiliations: Institute of Clinical Medical Science, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan (Drs Lin, Chen, Lane), Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Chang Gung University College of Medicine, Kaohsiung, Taiwan (Dr Lin), Department of Neurology, Lin-Shin Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan (Dr Chen), Department of Psychiatry, Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan (Dr Chou); Department of Mathematics, Tamkang University, Taipei, Taiwan (Dr YC Chang), and Department of Psychiatry, China Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan (Dr Lane).

Abstract

Background: N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDAR)-mediated neurotransmission is vital for learning and memory. Hypofunction of NMDAR has been reported to play a role in the pathophysiology of Alzheimer's disease (AD), particularly in the early phase. Enhancing NMDAR activation may be a novel treatment approach. One of the methods to enhance NMDAR activity is to raise the levels of NMDA coagonists by blocking their metabolism. This study examined the efficacy and safety of sodium benzoate, a D-amino acid oxidase (DAAO) inhibitor, for the treatment of amnestic mild cognitive impairment (aMCI) and mild AD.

Methods

We conducted a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in four major medical centers in Taiwan. Sixty patients with aMCI or mild AD were treated with 250-750 mg/day of sodium benzoate or placebo for 24 weeks. Alzheimer's disease assessment scale-cognitive subscale (ADAS-cog, the primary outcome) and global function (assessed by Clinician Interview Based Impression of Change plus Caregiver Input [CIBIC-plus]) were

measured every eight weeks. Additional cognition composite was measured at baseline and endpoint.

Results

Sodium benzoate produced a better improvement than placebo in ADAS-cog (p = 0.0021, 0.0116 and 0.0031 at week 16, week 24 and endpoint, respectively), additional cognition composite (p = 0.007 at endpoint) and CIBIC-plus (p = 0.015, 0.016 and 0.012 at week 16, week 24 and endpoint, respectively). Sodium benzoate was well tolerated without evident side-effects.

Conclusions

Sodium benzoate substantially improved cognitive and overall functions in patients with early-phase AD. The preliminary results show promise for DAAO inhibition as a novel approach for early dementing processes.

心得:

NMDA受體神經傳導對學習及記憶功能很重要,NMDA受體功能低下被認為在早期阿茲海默症的病理機轉中扮演角色。其中一個增強NMDA神經傳導的方法是提高coagonist的量,而sodium benzoate為D型胺基酸氧化酶抑制劑,能夠提高D-serine的量以增強NMDA神經傳導。在我們所完成的多中心、隨機、雙盲、安慰劑控制之臨床試驗中,60位輕度阿茲海默症或輕度認知缺損的病患接受24週之sodium benzoate或安慰劑治療,結果發現sodium benzoate能顯著改善病患的認知功能及整體功能,且沒有明顯副作用。以上試驗結果認為sodium benzoate有潛力作為早期失智症的新穎治療。

林潔欣

Decreased global DNA methylation in patients with major depressive disorder

DNA的整體甲基化程度在重度憂鬱症個案中的減少情形

Ping-Tao Tseng ^a, MD; Yu Lee ^a, MD, MS; For-Wey Lung ^c, d, MD, PhD; Cheng-Sheng Chen ^e, f, MD, PhD; Mian-Yoon Chong ^a, MD, PhD; Pao-Yen Lin a, ^b, *, MD, PhD 曾秉濤、李昱、龍佛衛、陳正生、張明永、林博彦

- ^a Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital and Chang Gung University College of Medicine, Kaohsiung, Taiwan
- Center for Translational Research in Biomedical Sciences, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital,
 Kaohsiung, Taiwan
- ^c Taipei City Psychiatric Center, Taipei City Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan
- d Graduate Institute of Medical Science, National Defense Medical Center, Taipei, Taiwan
- e Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital, Kaohsiung, Taiwan
- Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, Kaohsiung Medical University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan

*Address correspondence to:

Dr. Pao-Yen Lin, MD, PhD

Department of Psychiatry, Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital

123, Dapi Road, Niaosong District, Kaohsiung City 833, Taiwan

Telephone number: 886-7-7317123 ext. 8751

Fax number: 886-7-7326817

E-mail address: py1029@adm.cgmh.org.tw

Abstract

Introduction:

Substantial evidence has suggested a role of epigenetic dysregulation in the pathophysiology of mood disorders. The purpose of current study is to examine 5-methylcytosine (5-mc) and 5-hydroxymethylcytosine (5-hmc) levels in patients with major depressive disorder (MDD) at different disease states.

Methods and materials:

DNA was extracted from peripheral blood leukocytes of 49 MDD patients and 25 healthy controls. Disease states were assessed by using the 17-item Hamilton Rating Scale of Depression (HAM-D) (HAM-D \geq 19 for severe MDD, HAM-D \leq 7 for remitted MDD). We separate the three groups into different-aged subgroup with age \leq 35, >50, or between the range. The 5-mc and 5-hmc levels were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)-based method.

Results:

We found a significant decrease in 5-mc and 5-hmc levels in patients with severe MDD, compared to healthy controls (p = 0.046 in 5-mc and p= 0.009 in 5-hmc). The decrease of the level exists in older subjects (p = 0.027 in 5-mc and p= 0.002 in 5-hmc), but not in younger subjects (p = 0.077 in 5-mc and p= 0.620 in 5-hmc). The difference did not exist when comparing 5-mc levels in patients with remitted MDD and other groups. In addition, the 5-mc level was found to be negatively correlated with the HAM-D scores. Significant increased 5-mC levels and trends of increased 5-hmC levels alone with increased age were found in the comparison in older versus younger healthy controls (5-mC: p=0.041; 5-hmC: p=0.093); we could not find any significant difference in comparison pairs in two patient subgroups.

Discussion:

Our results supported an age-related association between global DNA methylation and the pathogenesis of depression. Also, our findings might pose a hypothesis that the disease of MDD might impose an effect of diminishing, or even, erasing the trends of increasing methylation levels in normal aging course.

Keywords:

5-methylcytosine; 5-hydroxymethylcytosine; depression; DNA methylation; epigenetics

心得:

很榮幸能順利得到學會頒發的這個獎項,當我第一時間聽到這個消息的時候真的難以置信,還不斷問太太:「捏我一下,這是作夢嗎?」,畢竟這對於一個初出茅廬的小醫師是一個極大的鼓勵,這一切都要感謝一路從小帶我做研究的林博彥主任!回想當時剛進入高雄長庚當住院醫師的日子,第一個跟到的就是林主任,當時林主任帶我一起面對處理大大小小的臨床事務,教我很多事情,直到要換course的那幾天,林主任對我說:「秉濤,你有沒有與趣做研究?」,當時聽到林主任這句話,讓我受寵若驚,也從那時候開始,我的研究寫作生涯正式拉開序幕。

在研究過程中,林主任就像教小孩走路一樣,從基本的研究架構設計,基本操作,逐漸地教到跑統計,甚至帶我練習寫論文,在這個學習的過程,許多老師們也帶給我很多的指導,像是張明永副院長的指導讓我從小小醫師逐漸茁壯成能獨立自主的臨床醫師,李昱醫師帶我學習細膩的看病人與做學問技巧,其他許多長輩們更是提供我許多的經驗,讓我能夠順利獨立茁壯!

這篇文章是我和林主任一起撰寫的第二篇原著論文,在這篇論文裡,我們討論到憂鬱症患者們血液中整體DNA的甲基化程度和正常人有明顯的不同,這個發現在臨床上有許多可能的關聯性,這些都是我們將來可以更進一步研究的地方,也相信隨著人類對基因及表觀基因學的研究越來越透徹,總有一天,我們必然能將憂鬱症的生理病理學逐漸展現給全人類知道,這將是我們精神科醫師的期待!

最後,感謝所有參與本研究的個案以及老師學者們,沒有你們,我們的研究就沒有 機會誕生與完成,也謝謝你們的貢獻,讓我們能在學問之路上踏出前進的一步!

曾秉濤

台灣生物精神醫學暨神經精神藥理學學會通訊 第二十期

發行人 : 劉嘉逸 主編 : 盧孟良 理事長 : 劉嘉逸 秘書長 : 吳冠毅

常務理事 : 沈武典、林式穀、藍先元、蘇東平

理事:毛衛中、白雅美、李朝雄、吳景寬、邱南英、黃條來、蔡長哲、盧孟良、顏正芳、藍祚鴻

常務監事 : 陳坤波

監事: 李文貴、陳志根、陳益乾、歐陽文貞

秘書 : 黃嘉敏

發行所 : 台灣生物精神醫學暨神經精神藥理學學會 編輯處 : 台北市石牌路二段201號 台北榮總精神部

電話/傳真 : (02)2871-4424

E-mail : psygrace1@gmail.com

學會網址 : http://www.biopsychi.org.tw/

郵政劃撥 : 戶名: 台灣生物精神醫學暨神經精神藥理學學會

帳號 : 19742461



[適應症]鬱症

INTELLINECTURE TO THE PROPRIES OF THE PROPRIE

其他仿單內容,處方前請詳閱藥品仿單説明書。



