

[1]李大奇,况利,王我,等.重复经颅磁刺激联合改良电休克治疗对抑郁症状的疗效及对记忆功能的影响[J].第三军医大学学报,2014,36(11):1125-1128.

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Title: Effect of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation combined with modified electroconvulsive therapy on depressive symptoms and memory function in depressed patients

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摘要: 目的 探讨重复经颅磁刺激(repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, rTMS)联合改良型无抽搐电休克治疗(modified electroconvulsive therapy, MECT)及单纯MECT治疗对抑郁症患者的疗效及其对记忆功能的影响。 方法 将120例抑郁症患者按随机、双盲的原则分成联合治疗组(实施rTMS联合MECT治疗)和单纯MECT治疗组(实施MECT治疗和rTMS伪刺激),每组60例。疗效评定采用汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD),记忆功能评定采用修订韦氏记忆测验(WMS-RC)、行为记忆测验第2版(RBMT II),3个量表分别于第1次MECT治疗开始前及第24次rTMS或伪刺激结束后的治疗终点进行评定。 结果 两组治疗终点的HAMD评分较治疗前均明显下降($P<0.05$),联合治疗组治疗终点评分较单纯MECT治疗组明显降低($P<0.05$);两组治疗终点WMS-RC评分中积累、背数、图片、再认、理解和联想评分均较治疗前明显降低($P<0.05$),联合治疗组治疗终点评分高于单纯MECT治疗组($P<0.05$);两组治疗终点RBMT II评分中回忆姓名、回忆被藏物品、图片再认、故事即刻回忆、故事延迟回忆、脸部再认、路线即刻回忆、路线延迟回忆、信件即刻回忆、信件延迟回忆评分均较治疗前明显降低($P<0.05$),联合治疗组治疗终点评分高于单纯治疗组($P<0.05$)。 结

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论 rTMS联合MECT治疗与单纯MECT治疗疗效相当,但对抑郁症患者记忆功能影响比单纯MECT治疗小。

Abstract: **Objective** To determine the efficacy of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) combined with modified electroconvulsive therapy (MECT) and MECT monotherapy in the treatment of depression and memory function. **Methods** A total of 120 depressed patients hospitalized in our center from July 2012 to November 2013 were randomly divided into the combined therapy group (rTMS and MECT) and the monotherapy group (MECT and mimic rTMS), 60 patients in each group. Curative efficiency was evaluated by Hamilton depression rating scale (HAMD), and memory function was evaluated by Wechsler memory scale-revised (WMS-RC) and Behavioral memory test II (RBMT II). The 3 tests were carried out before the first MECT and after the 24 times' rTMS or mimic rTMS. **Results** After the corresponding treatment, the HAMD score was decreased in both group($P<0.05$), but that of he combined therapy group was changed more significantly($P<0.05$). The WMS-RC scores in accumulation, dorsal digital, picture, recognition, comprehension and association of WMS-RC were decreased in the 2 groups($P<0.05$), and those of the combined therapy group were higher than the monotherapy group($P<0.05$). The scores of RBMT II in remembering name, remembering hidden items, picture recognition, remembering a story (immediate and delayed), face recognition, remembering a new route (immediate and delayed), and remembering to deliver a message (immediate and delayed) were decreased at the end of the treatment in the both groups, and the scores of the combined therapy group were higher than the monotherapy group($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** MECT monotherapy and it plus rTMS exert equivalent efficacy in the treatment of depression, but the combination therapy has little effect on the memory function in the depressed patients.

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