

[1]张晔,张静娜,邱明国,等.创伤后应激障碍的大脑局部一致性研究[J].第三军医大学学报,2012,34(22):2260-2263.

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## 创伤后应激障碍的大脑局部一致性研究(PDF)

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**Title:** Regional homogeneity of resting-state brain activity in patients with posttraumatic stress disorder

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**关键词:** [创伤后应激障碍](#); [功能磁共振成像](#); [大脑局部一致性](#); [静息状态](#)

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**摘要:** 目的 探讨创伤后应激障碍 (posttraumatic stress disorder, PTSD) 患者静息状态下大脑局部一致性的变化。 方法 采用静息功能磁共振成像技术,采集9例临床确诊PTSD患者和15例正常志愿者静息态脑功能数据,分别计算2组被试的大脑局部一致性 (regional homogeneity, ReHo) 值,并将其结果进行组内分析和组间分析。 结果 组内分析结果显示, PTSD患者与正常对照组ReHo值较高的区域都位于大脑默认网络 ( $P<0.05$ ), 即前额叶、后扣带回等脑区。而组间分析结果显示PTSD患者ReHo值比正常对照升高的脑区包括枕上回、枕中回、楔前叶、脑岛等区域,而在缘上回、额下回等区域显著下降 ( $P<0.05$ )。 结论 在静息状态下PTSD患者的大脑局部一致性发生了改变,可能与患者的情绪、记忆等功能异常相关。

**Abstract:** **Objective** To explore the changes of the regional homogeneity of resting-state brain activity in patients with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). **Methods** Resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) was performed in 9 PTSD patients (PTSD group) and 15 healthy participants (normal control group). The regional homogeneity (ReHo) values of resting-state brain activity in all the subjects were calculated by DPARSF software. One and two sample *t*-test was used to observe the changes of the ReHo values between the

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two groups. Results The results of the one-sample *t*-test showed that the ReHo values of the PTSD group and the normal control group increased in the default mode network, including prefrontal lobe and posterior cingulate gyrus ( $P < 0.05$ , cluster  $> 50$ ). The results of the two-sample *t*-test showed that the ReHo values of the PTSD group increased in the right superior occipital gyrus, left middle occipital gyrus, left precuneus and left insula, but decreased in the right supramarginal gyrus and left inferior frontal gyrus ( $P < 0.05$ , cluster  $> 50$ ).

Conclusion The changes of the regional homogeneity of resting-state brain activity in patients with PTSD may relate with the dysfunction of the emotion and memory processing of the brain.

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#### 参考文献/REFERENCES

张晔, 张静娜, 邱明国, 等. 创伤后应激障碍的大脑局部一致性研究[J]. 第三军医大学学报, 2012, 34(22): 2260-2263.

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