

#### 巴金森氏症的成因?

- ◆ 巴金森氏症是全世界第二常見的神經退化性疾病 >65歲以上老年人約有 2-3% 患有巴金森氏症。
- ❖ 異常的蛋白質 α-synuclein (又稱Lewy Bodies → ) 會漸進性的堆積在腦部,造成多巴胺神經元凋亡,慢慢產生嗅覺喪失、動作困難、步態不穩、認知功能下降等等症狀。



#### 巴金森氏症的成因相當複雜

- ◆ 男性較女性盛行率較高
- ❖不同種族的盛行率也略有差異
  - 美國的統計, 白種人較美洲黑人和亞洲人高
  - 以色列的盛行率較高(猶太人種)
  - 阿拉斯加 / 因紐特人 / 美洲原住民的盛行率高
- ❖不同生活環境也略有差異
  - 生活在鄉村環境的盛行率較高
  - 日裔夏威夷人盛行率較日本本地人高



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→ 基因、年齡、環境因素? **代表巴金森成因相當複雜!** 



#### **Environmental risk factors**

Increased risk (OR >1)

Pesticide exposure

Prior head injury

Rural living

Beta-blocker use

Agricultural occupation

Well water drinking

Decreased risk (OR <1)

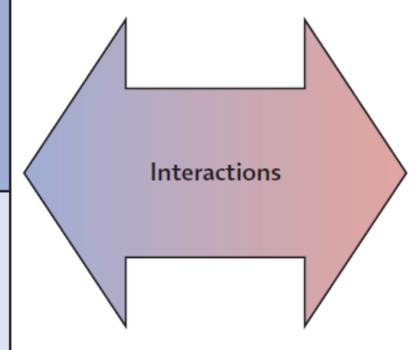
Tobacco smoking

Coffee drinking

NSAID use

Calcium channel blocker use

Alcohol consumption



#### Genetic risk factors

Increased risk (OR >1)

GBA (OR >5) VPS13C

INPP5F DDRGK1

STK39 GPNMB

LRRK2 CCDC62

SIPA1L2 MIR4697

BST1 BCKDK-STX1B

RAB7L1-NUCKS1

Decreased risk (OR <1)

SNCA GCH1

MAPT RIT2

TMEM175-GAK-DGKQ FAM47E-SCARB2

HLA-DQB1 FGF20

MCCC1 SREBF1-RAI1

ACMSD-TMEM163

#### 環境中的危險因子

農藥和除草劑

巴拉刈 (paraquat)、魚藤酮 (rotenone)

頭部創傷病史

有機汙染物

多氯聯苯、三氯乙烯

井水(可能暴露重金屬)

#### 環境中可能的保護因子

咖啡因

較高的血中尿酸值

吸菸?

抗發炎藥物



#### 環境和基因交互作用



#### 基因

Increased risk (OR >1)

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#### outline

無法改變的先天因素

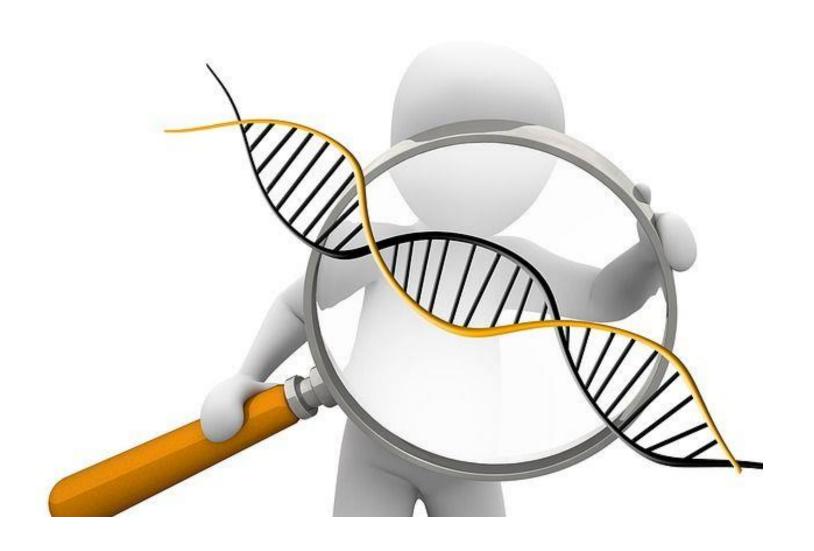
- ❖ 簡介巴金森的致病基因
- ❖ 年齡和性別真的有關係嗎?

可以改變的後天因素

- ❖ 可能增加巴金森罹患風險的因子
- ❖ 可能降低巴金森罹患風險的因子
- ❖ 環境和基因的交互作用

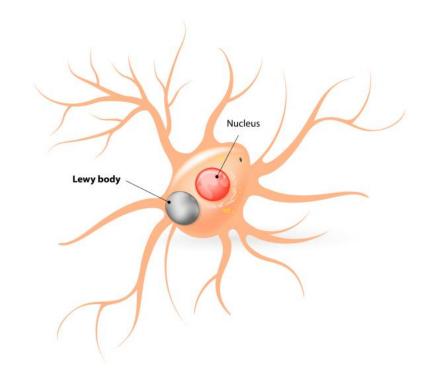


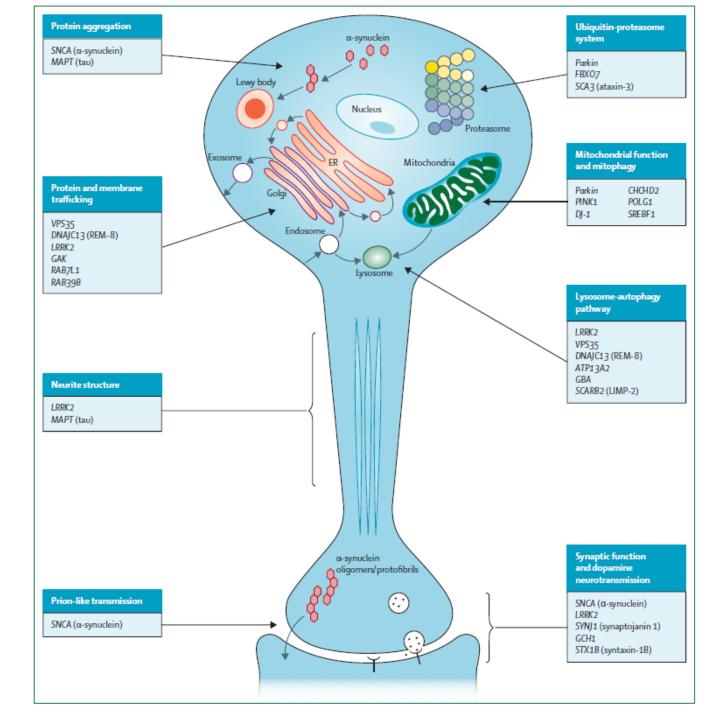
### 巴金森氏的致病基因?



# 從一顆神經細胞的角度來看的話...也很複雜呢!

不同的基因導致神經細胞不同的地方出現問題,但都可能導致多巴胺神經凋亡、以及不正常的蛋白質(Lewy Bodies)堆積。





#### 巴金森氏的致病基因

- ◆目前統計指出,只有約5-10%為家族遺傳性巴金森氏症患者。
- ❖其實只有少數基因為單一直接導致巴金森氏症的基因。
- ❖大多基因為「危險因子」(可能增加風險,但不一定發病),如GBA,GCHI,ADHIC,TBP,ATXN2,MAPT...etc.。
- ❖除非有特殊情況(有家族遺傳史、年輕型巴金森氏症、有特殊表徵如肌張力不全等等), 不然不建議例行性做基因檢測。

#### 巴金森氏的基因

#### 臨床特徵

Missense mutation: 典型巴金森氏症表徵 Duplication/triplication: 早發型巴金森氏症、合併認知功能退化

> 典型巴金森氏症表徵 家族性巴金森約40%、偶發性巴金森約10%

> > 典型巴金森氏症表徵

猶太人 ( Ashkenazi Jews ) 約30%、Chinese / Japanese約10%



早發型巴金森氏症合併肌張力不全

早發型巴金森氏症合併精神症狀

發型巴金森氏症

#### 基因

體顯性遺傳

**SNCA** 

LRRK2

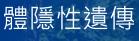
**GBA** 

Parkin

PINK-I

DJI





### 台灣的研究(台大醫院的經驗,2002-2017)

- ❖ 324位年輕型巴金森患者,有30位患者檢驗帶有巴金森致病基因 (Parkin, PINKI, PLA2G6, LRRK2, VPS-35, MAPT, GBA, C9orf72, SCA) °
- ❖ 醫師會視情況決定是否幫病患檢測基因。

TABLE 1. Clinical characteristics of patients with known PD mutations

	Homozygous/ Compound Heterozygous (n = 15)	PINK1  Heterozygous (n = 10)	Homozygous (n = 2)	Heterozygous (n = 9 From 4 Families)	VPS35  Heterozygous (n = 3 From 2 Families)	Heterozygous (n = 4 From 2 Families)	GBA  Heterozygous (n = 13)	Heterozygous (n = 2 From 1 Family)	(n = 5)
AAO (mean ± SD)	28.6 ± 10.5	$37.7 \pm 5.9$	$28.0 \pm 2.8$	58.8 ± 2.9	$44.5\pm3.5$	52.5 ± 10.6	52.3 ± 12.9	56. 5 ± 2.1	41. 8 ± 4.2
Male Initial symptoms	53.3%	70.0%	0%	22.2%	33.3%	50%	38.5%	100%	80%
Tremor	46.3 %	60.0%	0%	33.3%	33.3%	25.0%	53.8%	0%	0%
Disease progression	Slow	Slow	Fast	Variable	Slow	Variable	Variable	Fast	Fast
Associate symptoms	Foot dystonia Anxiety Depression	NA	Anxiety Depression Psychosis	FTD Anxiety Psychosis	NA	FTD Depression	Dementia	Dementia MND	Ataxia Dementia Polyneuropathy

AAO, age at onset of symptoms; SD, standard deviation; NA, not applicable; FTD, frontotemporal dementia; MND, motor neuron disorder.

The fast disease progression is defined as a mean annual rate of progression of more than 5 points on the motor subscore of the Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS part III).

### 種族和基因以及巴金森有一定關聯性!

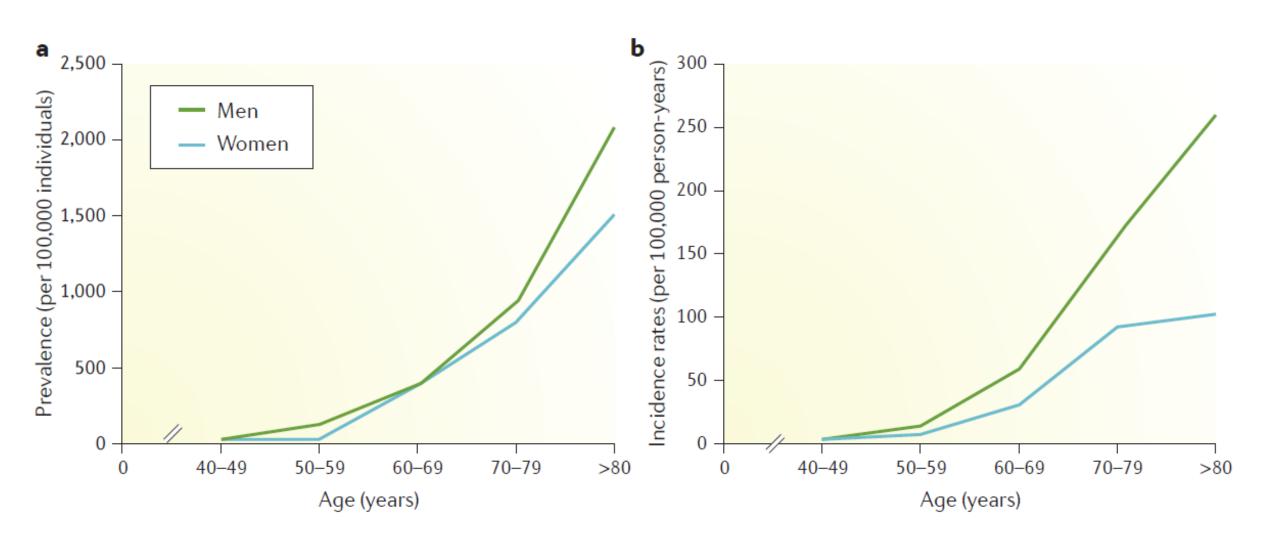


### 性別和年紀有影響嗎?



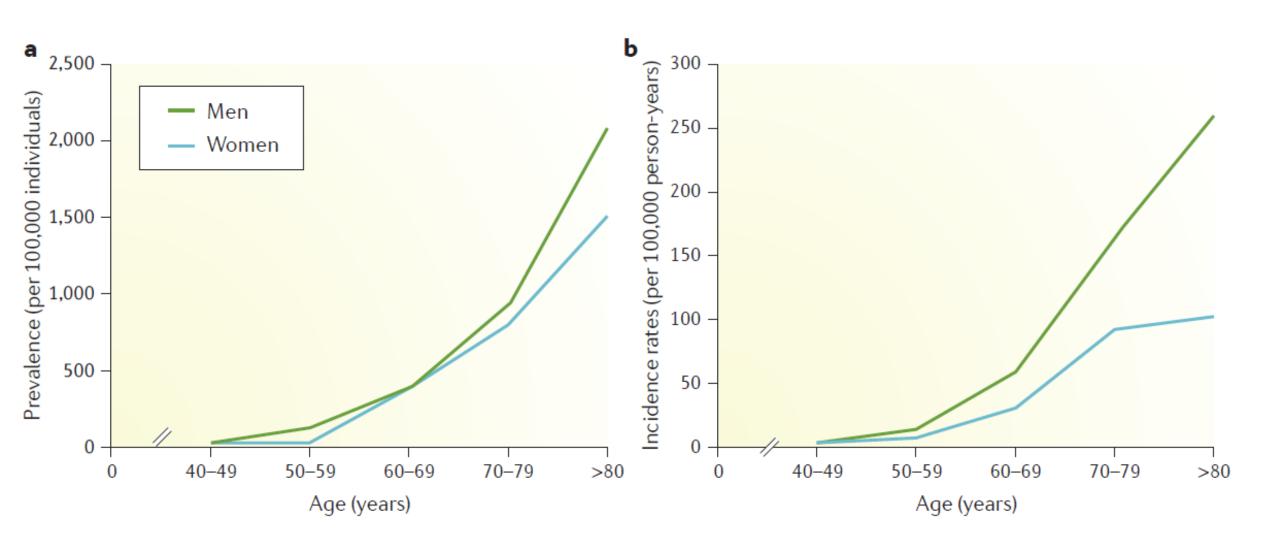


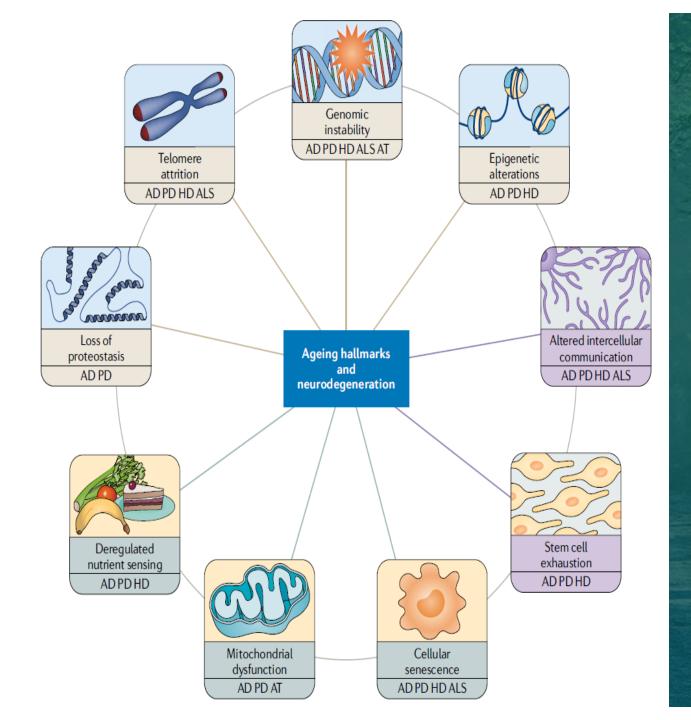
### 性別和年齡以及巴金森的盛行率



#### 年龄越大盛行率越高

#### 男性發生率較高



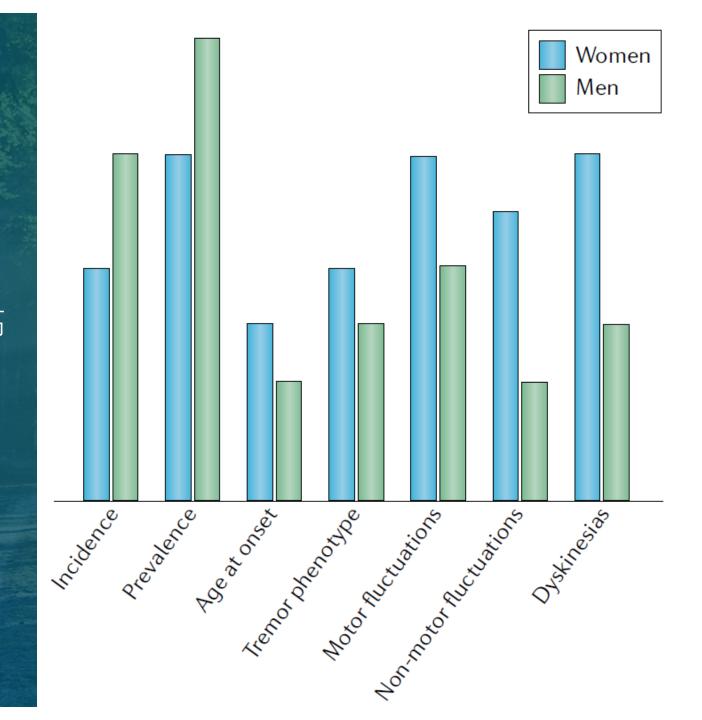


#### 年齡的影響

- ❖ 粒線體功能失調
- ❖ 端粒體減少(Telomere attrition)
- ❖ 喪失蛋白質穩定狀態
- ❖ 基因片段不穩定
- ❖ 細胞訊息傳遞失調
- ❖ 幹細胞衰竭
- ❖ 營養代謝功能失衡
- ❖ 細胞衰老 (Cellular senescence)

### 性別的影響

- ◆ 男性盛行率及發生率較高
- ❖ 男性發病年齡較早
- ❖ 男性動作症狀比例及惡化速度較高
- ◆ 男性認知功能下降程度較大
- ❖ 女性的症狀波動比例較高
- ❖ 女性的異動比例較高



### 男女不同可能的原因?

- ❖ 女性荷爾蒙(雌激素)可能有神經保護效果(抗氧化、抗發炎、抗細胞凋亡)。
- ❖ 女性可能暴露環境毒素的風險較低。
- ❖ 女性可能頭部創傷的比例較低。
- ❖ 某些族群男女差異不大,可能和女性帶有LRRK2基因突變比例較高有關。
- ❖ 在一些腦部影像檢查研究發現,女性病患的腦部迴路(connectivity)及腦部皮質厚度(cortical thickness)較完整。

#### outline

無法改變的先天因素

- ❖ 簡介巴金森的致病基因
- ❖ 年齡和性別真的有關係嗎?

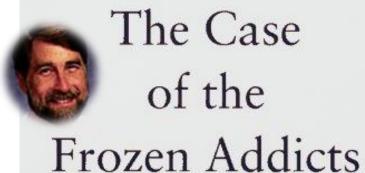
可以改變的後天因素

- ❖ 可能增加巴金森罹患風險的因子
- ❖ 可能降低巴金森罹患風險的因子
- ❖ 環境和基因的交互作用



#### 什麼時候發現環境因素也會導致巴金森的?

"Much more than a medical detective story... As absorbing a tale as one could ask for." —Atlantic Monshiy





Working at the Edge of the Mysteries of the Human Brain



### 什麼時候發現環境因素也會導致巴金森的?



1983年,美國加州的神經學家蘭斯頓(J.William Langston)發現一位年輕的 毒癮患者在吸食合成海洛因後產生巴金森症狀。後面陸陸續續有6位患者都 出現類似的狀況("Frozen Addicts")。

❖ 這種新合成的海洛因含有 MPTP 這個化學物質。MPTP會選擇性破壞腦內的多巴胺神經細胞,導致巴金森。





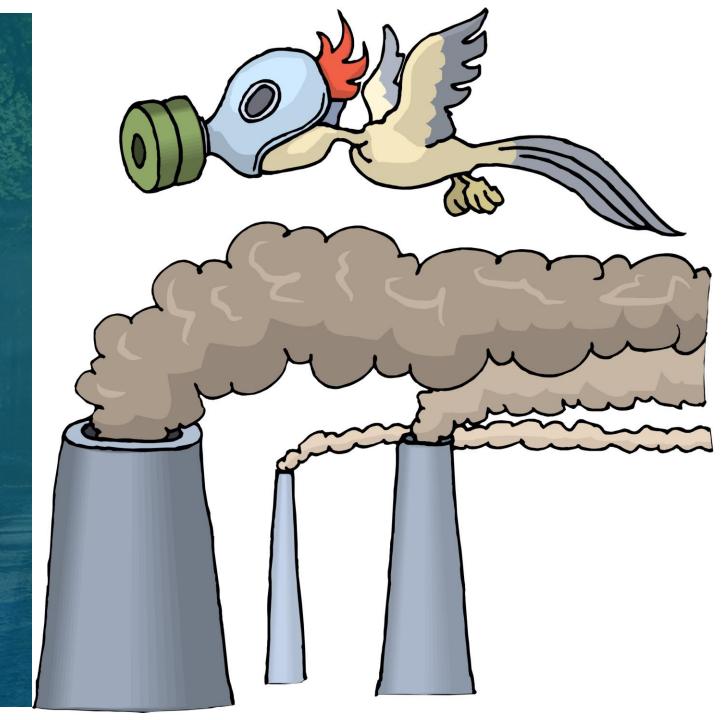
### 環境中類似的毒素

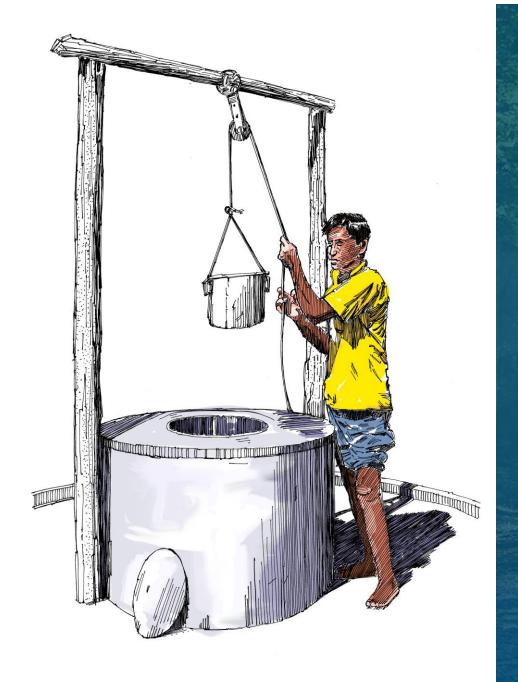
- ❖ 20世紀開始,殺蟲劑、除草劑、除 黴菌劑、殺鼠劑等等化學藥劑被廣 泛使用。
- ❖ 這些化學藥劑裡面可能含有 MPTP 這類會傷害多巴胺神經的物質。
- ❖ 可能經由皮膚直接的接觸、攝取污染的食物及飲水,或是吸入懸浮微粒而增加得巴金森的風險。



#### 空氣汙染也可能有關

- ❖ 空氣汙染物包含碳、鉛、氯、碳氫化合物、硫酸鹽等等懸浮微粒,可能經由呼吸進入肺部,進而循環全身影響腦部。
- ◆ 有些回溯性研究發現,在空氣汙染 較高(PM2.5/PMIO)的地區,巴金森發 病率較高。
- ❖ 可能原因:有害的化學物質導致神經發炎、自由基累積、血管受損、 突觸核蛋白毒性增加等等。





#### 重金屬也可能有影響

- ◆ 長期曝露在某些特定的金屬(例如錳、銅、汞、鉛、鐵、鋅、鋁、汞合金等等)也會增加得巴金森氏症的風險(可能因自由基使氧化壓力增加而加速多巴胺神經退化)。
- ◆ 農耕、鄉村生活和飲用井水會容易得巴金森 也可能因為暴露於重金屬或是特定的殺蟲劑 而間接導致的。
- ❖ 暴露時間愈久,得病風險越高。

#### 台灣土壤重金屬含量偏高 影響井水與山泉水的安全性

台灣是由板塊運動擠壓形成的小島,山地至平原呈垂直分布的特殊地形,孕育出不同的地質與土壤,且土壤中天然重金屬背景值偏高,主要的重金屬有:砷、鉻、鎳。

其中鉻、鎳為蛇紋岩的伴生礦物;蛇紋岩主要分布在中央山脈的東側和海岸山脈、零星 分布在蘭嶼西北部的集塊岩中。曾有學者發現台灣東部丘陵地與平原蛇紋岩土壤中鉻、鎳 濃度高達3,300與5,800毫克/公斤,遠高於平均背景值。

砷的來源則因地而異,例如嘉南平原與蘭陽平原的頁岩與黏板岩沖積物中有砷濃度較高 的氧化鐵;受安山岩質火山灰母質影響的台北關渡平原與北投、士林一帶,土壤中砷的含 量也略偏高。

也因此,台灣的地下水重金屬含量偏高的機會也較大;而所謂「地下水」,除了井水,

也包含山泉水。因為山泉水流動過程中會將岩石、土壤 及植物的礦物質元素溶入其中,甚至帶著黴菌、病菌或 寄生蟲、蟲卵。山泉水流經的地區如果天然重金屬背景 值高或有重金屬污染,水質也會受到影響。根據北市環 保局統計,2013年民眾送驗的山泉水中有超過4成不合 格,若未經過濾和煮沸便直接飲用,將會損害健康。



#### 台灣土壤重金屬含量偏高 影響井水與山泉水的安全性

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₩厨的上掠。 口上掠击工战手**人**属北早店后方。 <del>之</del>面的手**人**属去, 功, 幼, 幼



暴露於農藥、殺蟲劑中,可能增加巴金森罹患率。



山泉水可能含有病菌、重金屬、農藥等,不宜直接引用。

寄生蟲、蟲卵。山泉水流經的地區如果天然重金屬背景值高或有重金屬污染,水質也會受到影響。根據北市環保局統計,2013年民眾送驗的山泉水中有超過4成不合格,若未經過濾和煮沸便直接飲用,將會損害健康。



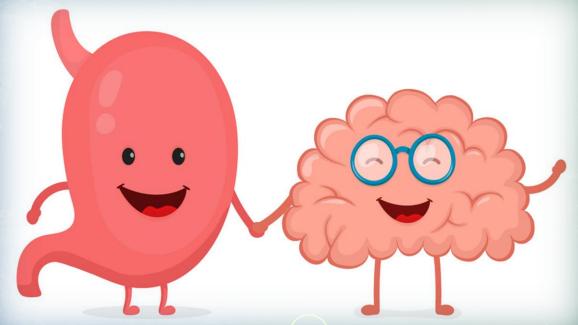
8 · 台灣巴金森之友

#### 我又不喝井水和地下水... 那還有什麼飲食要避免呢?



### 巴金森和陽道菌種息息相關:腸腦軸

- ◆ 目前研究顯示陽道微生菌種與巴金森氏症息息相關。
- ❖ 但陽道和腦部之間的因果關係、以及菌種種類與疾病關係,尚未有100%定論。



### 少數研究建議可能需要避免的食物

- ❖服用乳製品會增加得巴金森的機率(可能機制:降低體內尿酸濃度、增加胰島素抗性、乳糖不耐導致腸道發炎、因攝取 bovine microbiota而改變陽道菌種)
- ❖服用加工食品 (罐頭、醃製肉品、汽水…等等)也可能會加速巴金森症狀(可能和改變陽道菌種有關)
- ❖服用高膽固醇食物也可能加速巴金森症狀
- ❖當然若已經有吞嚥問題,也要避免服用質地堅硬的食物(會增加嗆咳風險)



# Intake of dairy foods and risk of Parkinson disease

5 m

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#### **ABSTRACT**

**Objective:** To prospectively examine the association between commonly consumed dairy products and the risk of Parkinson disease (PD) in women and men.

**Methods:** Analyses were based on data from 2 large prospective cohort studies, the Nurses' Health Study (n = 80,736) and the Health Professionals Follow-up Study (n = 48,610), with a total of 26 and 24 years of follow-up, respectively. Both US-based studies were conducted via mailed biennial questionnaires. Dietary intake was assessed with food frequency questionnaires administered repeatedly over the follow-up period. Incident cases of PD (n = 1,036) were identified via questionnaires and subsequently confirmed by reviewing medical records. We also conducted a meta-analysis to combine our study with 3 previously published prospective studies on total milk intake and PD risk and 1 study on total dairy intake and PD risk.

**Results:** While total dairy intake was not significantly associated with PD risk in our cohorts, intake of low-fat dairy foods was associated with PD risk. The pooled, multivariable-adjusted hazard ratio (HR) comparing people who consumed at least 3 servings of low-fat dairy per day to those who consumed none was 1.34 (95% confidence interval [CI] 1.01-1.79, p trend = 0.04). This association appeared to be driven by an increased risk of PD associated with skim and low-fat milk (HR 1.39, 95% CI 1.12-1.73, p trend <0.01). Results were similar in women and men (p for heterogeneity >0.05). In the meta-analysis, the pooled relative risk comparing extreme categories of total milk intake was 1.56 (95% CI 1.30-1.88), and the association between total dairy and PD became significant (HR 1.27, 95% CI 1.04-1.55).

Conclusions: Frequent consumption of dairy products appears to be associated with a modest increased risk of PD in women and men. Neurology® 2017;89:46-52



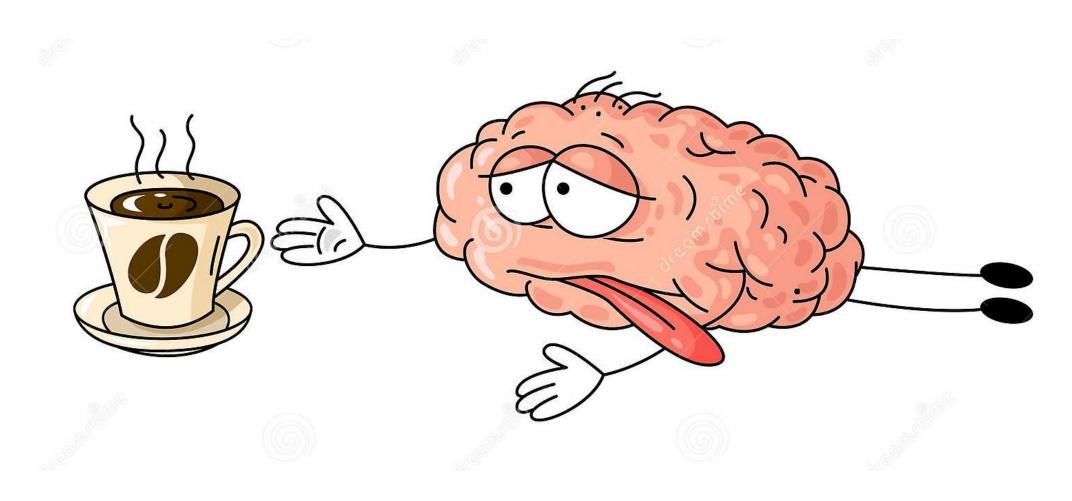
### 均衡飲食最重要!



### 少量多餐、多喝水、預防便祕及低血壓

- ❖ 適量的碳水化合物,尤其以含有充足膳食纖維的主食為佳。
- ❖ 適量的蛋白質(高蛋白飲食會干擾抗帕金森氏症藥物左多巴胺的吸收),例如蛋、 魚、蝦、瘦肉等等,每日不需過量(0.8 g/kg)。
- ❖ 脂肪應以**不飽和脂肪酸**為主,雖然膽固醇攝入量應低於每日300mg,但不需過分限制(避免肥肉、內臟類)。
- ❖ 維生素和礦物質:維生素E、維生素C、β胡蘿蔔素以、Q10等等是舊有抗氧化效果; 鈣質更是避免骨質疏鬆的重要元素。
- ❖ 蔬菜和水果含有豐富的維生素和微量元素,也可改善便秘情形。

## 咖啡因有好處嗎?

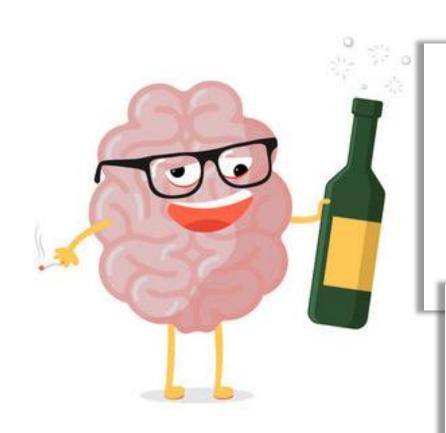


#### 咖啡可以酌量攝取

- ◆ 有些回溯性分析指出咖啡因攝取確實可能降低巴金森罹病率,或減緩巴金森惡化速度。
- ◆可能原因:中樞神經興奮效果、adenosine receptor 抗拮(減少多巴胺神經退化)、改變陽道菌種(減少陽道發炎)、改善便祕。
- ❖ 但研究中的咖啡因攝取濃度偏高(大部分研究要每日3杯咖啡以上才有差異,約100-200mg咖啡因/day)
- ❖ 適量即可,不須過度飲用(要注意胃食道逆流及過量攝取咖啡因導致顫抖惡化)。



# 喝酒有好處嗎?



ETtoday新聞雲 > ETtoday健康雲

2020年05月01日 00:18

愛喝酒!他走路變「超慢小碎步」 醫一照秒驚:都已經 萎縮…回不去了

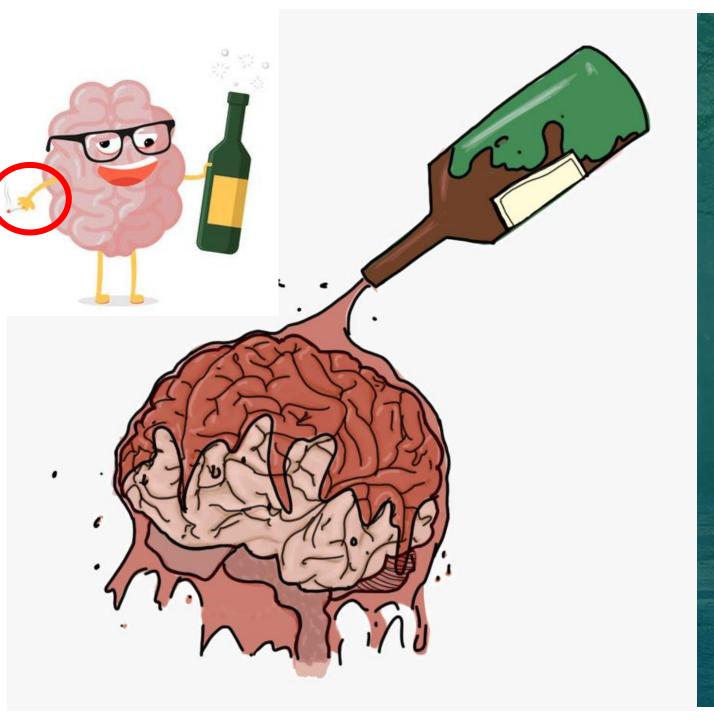
【超值】寵物雲毛毛商城母親節特惠區6折起

268

**止** 譜

啤酒能夠預防或減緩帕金森病和阿爾茨海默 症

2016-11-09 由 帕金森不怕 發表于健康



## 酒精沒有好處

- ❖ 過去研究結果沒有統一答案 (少數研究認為少量酒精可以 降低巴金森罹病風險,但也可 能受到同時有吸菸的干擾)。
- ❖ 但飲酒可能導致其他腸胃道功能失調(胰臟炎、腹瀉)、注意力下降及成癮風險。

# 抽菸到底有沒有好處呢?

國際 科學新知 德國之聲

吸菸攝入尼古丁有助於防治巴金森氏症?研究結果令科學家不可思議

德國之聲

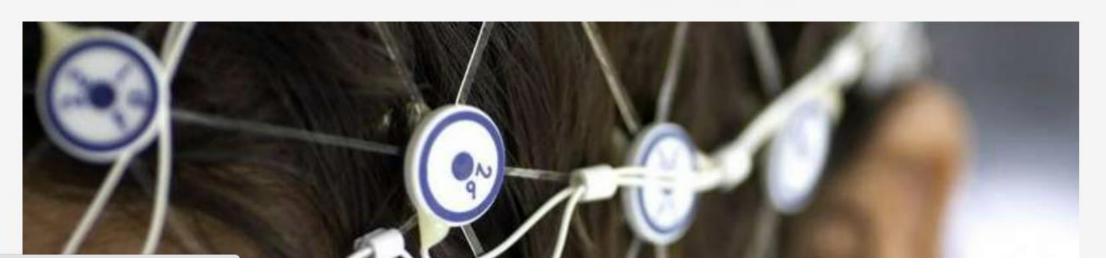
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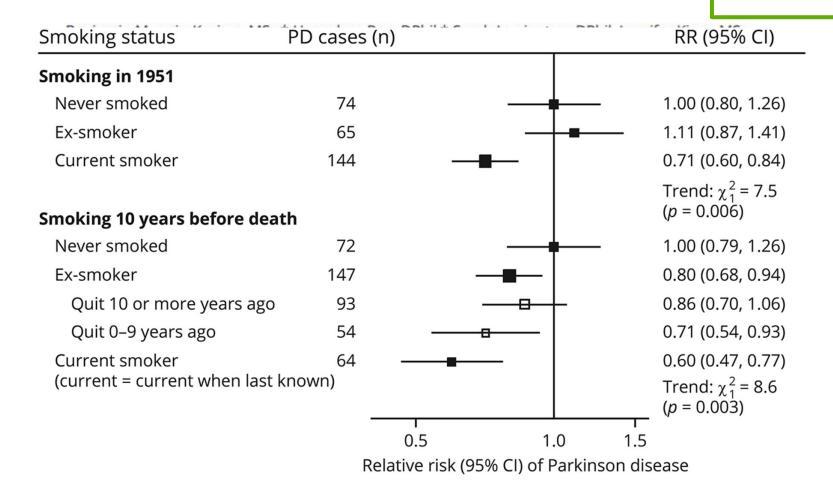




Tobacco smoking and the risk of Parkinson disease

A 65-year follow-up of 30,000 male British doctors

2020年英國回溯性研究抽菸可以降低巴金森風險



#### Correspondence

Dr. Clarke Robert.clarke@ ndph.ox.ac.uk

#### RELATED ARTICLE

#### Editorial

Tobacco smoking and the reduced risk of Parkinson disease: A puzzle of 60 years

Page 860

# 可能可以降低巴金森風險,但對健康沒好處

- ❖ 過去一些回溯性統計發現吸菸者罹患巴金森的相對危險性大約只有非吸菸者的60-70%。
- ❖ 不管什麼種類的菸草製品和用法皆有保護作用(香菸、抽雪茄、印度人嚼煙草)。
- ❖ 可能保護原因:尼古丁作用在 nicotinic acetylcholine receptors上,可能具有神經保護效果、促進多巴胺分泌、抗氧化等效果;也可能影響鼻腔黏膜菌種。
- ❖ 統計資料分析結果須小心判斷(例如長期吸菸者可能在罹患巴金森以前已經因為其他疾病而死亡)。
- ❖ 吸菸整體來說仍然是有害身體健康的行為(明顯會增加肺癌、血管栓塞、心血管疾病的風險)。

# 歷史上有名的老煙槍也患有巴金森氏症

◆ 前中共領導人毛澤東和鄧小平都患有巴金森氏症。





# 拳王阿里也患有巴金森!

阿里罹帕金森氏症 對抗病魔不輕易認輸











#### RESEARCH ARTICLE



## Head Injury and Risk of Parkinson Disease: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

Siavash Jafari, MD, MHSc, Mahyar Etminan, PharmD, Farhad Aminzadeh, BSc, Ali Samii, MD4,5\*

<sup>1</sup>School of Population and Public Health Faculty of Madicina, University of Pritish Columbia, Vancouver, Pritish Columbia, Canada

<sup>2</sup>Therapeutic Evaluative Unit, Pr

<sup>3</sup>St. Geor <sup>4</sup>Department <sup>5</sup> Seattle Parkinson Disease Research E

## 2013 美國回溯性研究 發現頭部外傷會增加巴金森罹病風險

ABSTRACT: Head trauma has been implicated in the etiopathogenesis of Parkinson's disease (PD). We performed a meta-analysis to investigate the association between head trauma and the risk of developing PD. We included observational studies if they (1) clearly defined PD, (2) defined head trauma leading to concussion, and (3) presented odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) or provided data to compute these statistics. Random effect model was used to estimate the pooled, adjusted OR. Heterogeneity between studies was evaluated with the Q test and the I² statistic. We conducted a sensitivity analysis to assess the influence of each study and repeated the analysis by excluding the studies with the largest weights. We used funnel plot to assess the presence of publication bias. After reviewing

more than 636 article titles, 34 articles were selected for full review. In total, 22 studies (19 case-control studies, 2 nested case-control studies, and 1 cohort study) were included in the meta-analysis. The pooled OR for the association of PD and head trauma was 1.57 (95% CI, 1.35–1.83). The results of our meta-analysis indicate that a history of head trauma that results in concussion is associated with a higher risk of developing PD. © 2013 *Movement* Disorder Society

**Key Words:** Parkinson's disease; head injury; head trauma; traumatic brain injury; inflammation; meta-analysis; systematic review

ADD A FOC

## Head injury and risk for Parkinson disease

Results from a Danish case-control study

## 2015年丹麥研究 頭部外傷和巴金森風險無關

Line Kenborg, MSc, PhD
Kathrine Rugbjerg, MSc,
PhD
Pei-Chen Lee, PhD
Line Ravnskjær, BSc
Jane Christensen, MSc
Beate Ritz, MD, PhD
Christina F. Lassen, MD,
PhD

Correspondence to Dr. Kenborg: kenborg@cancer.dk **ABSTRACT** 

**Objective:** To examine the association between head injuries throughout life and the risk for Parkinson disease (PD) in an interview-based case-control study.

**Methods:** We identified 1,705 patients diagnosed with PD at 10 neurologic centers in Denmark in 1996-2009 and verified their diagnoses in medical records. Patients were matched to 1,785 controls randomly selected from the Danish Central Population Register on sex and year of birth. Odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were estimated using unconditional logistic regression.

**Results:** We observed no association between any head injury before first cardinal symptom and PD (OR 1.02; 95% CI 0.88, 1.19). Examination of number of head injuries (1: OR 1.02; 95% CI 0.87, 1.20;  $\geq$ 2: OR 1.03; 95% CI 0.72, 1.47) or hospitalization for a head injury (OR 0.89; 95% CI 0.70, 1.12) did not show an association with PD. For 954 study subjects with at least one head injury, there was no evidence of an association between loss of consciousness (OR 0.89; 95% CI 0.67, 1.17), duration of loss of consciousness ( $\leq$ 1 minute: OR 0.93; 95% CI 0.58, 1.49; 1-5 minutes: OR 0.74; 95% CI 0.51, 1.08;  $\geq$ 5 minutes: OR 0.81; 95% CI 0.53, 1.24), or amnesia (OR 1.31; 95% CI 0.88, 1.95) and risk for PD. Application of a lag time of 10 years between head injury and first cardinal symptom resulted in similar risk estimates.

**Conclusions:** The results do not support the hypothesis that head injury increases the risk for PD. **Neurology® 2015;84:1098-1103** 

#### ADD A FO

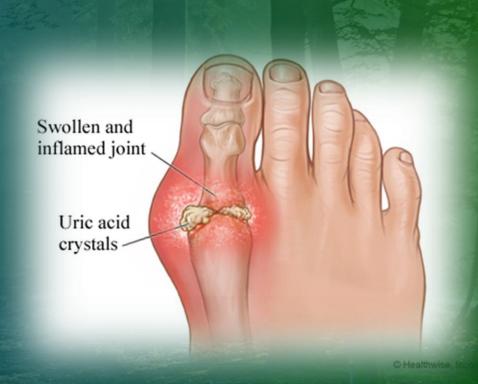
#### **GLOSSARY**

# 頭部外傷可能增加巴金森患病風險

- ◆ 頭部外傷目前還是認為和巴金森氏症有部分關聯。
- ❖可能原因為:破壞血腦屏障、粒線體功能失調、腦部發炎啟動代謝異常引起 多巴胺神經元凋亡、不正常蛋白質堆積(如a-synuclein、tau、TDP-43等等)、 或誘發巴金森致病基因(LRRK-2)表現等等。
- ◆ 反覆頭部外傷也可能會造成腦部出血,日積月累後而產生巴金森的症狀。
- ◆ 所以,避免跌倒及頭部撞擊也對巴金森患者非常重要。

# 其他可能的保護因子:尿酸

- ❖ 目前因果關係尚未明確!
- ◆ 少數研究發現血液中尿酸濃度越高,罹患巴金森的風險越低。但其他研究又指出痛風病患罹患巴金森比例越高?
- ❖ 可能原因:啟動 of Nrf2/antioxidant response pathway,增加腦部抗氧化作用。
- ❖ 近年來研究發現,巴金森患者的尿酸濃度較低,也可能可以做為疾病追蹤的指標之一。





# Gout and the risk of Parkinson's disease in older adults: a study of U.S. Medicare data

Jasvinder A. Singh<sup>1,2,3\*</sup> and John D. Cleveland<sup>2</sup>

## 2019年美國研究 痛風患者罹患巴金森的風險較高(1.27x)

#### Abstract

**Background:** In the presence of limited available data, our objective was to assess the association of gout with the risk of incident Parkinson's disease (PD) in adults 65 years or older.

**Methods:** We used the 5% random sample of Medicare claims data from 2006 to 2012 to examine the association of gout with incident PD. The multivariable Cox regression model adjusted for demographics, comorbidity, and common cardiovascular disease and gout medications. We calculated hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence interval (CI). Sensitivity analyses adjusted for comorbidity categorically, or individually and for additional cardiovascular comorbidities.

**Results:** In a cohort study, 1.72 million Medicare beneficiaries were eligible. The mean age was 75 years (standard deviation [SD], 7.6), 58% were female, 86% were White and 37% had Charlson-Romano comorbidity index score of ≥2. We found that 22,636 people developed incident PD, 1129 with gout and 21,507 without gout. The respective crude incidence rates of incident PD were 3.7 vs. 2.2 per 1000 person-years. We found that gout was associated with 1.14-times higher hazard ratio (95% CI, 1.07, 1.21) of PD in the main analysis; findings were confirmed in sensitivity analyses. We noted that the risk differed slightly by age; ages 65–75, 75–85 and > 85 had hazard ratios of incident PD with gout of 1.27 (95% CI, 1.16, 1.39), 1.07 (95% CI, 0.97, 1.16) and 0.97 (95% CI, 0.79, 1.20), respectively, but no gender or race differences were noted.

**Conclusions:** Gout was associated with a higher risk of incident PD in older adults, with the risk being significant in the age group 65–75 years. Future studies need to assess the mechanisms of this increased risk.

Keywords: Parkinson's disease, Gout, Association, Medicare, Older adults

# Risk of Parkinson's disease following gout: a population-based retrospective cohort study in Taiwan



Li-Yu Hu<sup>1,2</sup>, Albert C. Yang<sup>1,2</sup>, Shyh-Chyang Lee<sup>3</sup>, Zi-Hoi Cheng-Che Shen<sup>2,6,7\*</sup>

2020年台灣研究(健保資料庫) 痛風和巴金森罹病風險無關

#### **Abstract**

**Background:** The progressive neurodegenerative disorder Parkinson disease (PD) is well-established as the second most common neurodegenerative disease. Associations between the sequential risk of PD and gout have been addressed in other studies, but findings have been inconclusive. Accordingly, we executed the present study with the purpose of assessing PD risk in patients with gout.

**Methods:** From Taiwan's National Health Insurance Research Database, we identified the data of patients newly diagnosed as having gout between January 1, 2000 and December 1, 2000. A cohort of patients without gout, matched for sex and age, was constructed for comparison. Hazard ratios (HRs) and the incidence rate of subsequent PD were calculated for both cohorts and separately for male and female groups. The gout and comparison cohorts consisted of 7900 patients each.

**Results:** The HR for PD was not significantly higher in the gout cohort compared with the control cohort (HR 1.01, 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.93-1.31, P=.268), even after adjustment for age, urbanization, monthly income, sex, and comorbidities. We did not observe gender differences in the gout–PD association (male: HR 1.01, 95% CI, 0.88-1.36, P=.400; female: HR 1.11, 95% CI, 0.84-1.46, P=.466).

**Conclusions:** Our study identified that there was no protective effect of gout for the risk of PD in the Taiwanese population.

Keywords: Gout, National Health Insurance Research Database, Parkinson disease

ADD A FOO

# 其他可能的保護因子:運動!運動!運動!



首頁 〉 看文章 〉 專欄 〉 醫生這樣說

太極、走跑步機、跳舞,5種運動有效改善 巴金森氏症







## 讓大腦學習獲得愉快的報酬!醫:這樣做遠離巴金森症



#### 早安健康

更新於 2020年12月15日08:00 • 發布於 2020年12月14日08:00 • 根來秀行(醫師、內科學博士)

訂閱



## 運動好處多多!

- ❖ 運動具有神經保護效果(neuroprotective effects),促進BDNF(一種神經滋養物質) 分泌,進而延緩多巴胺神經元退化。
- ◆ 運動也可以改善巴金森患者的平衡感、僵硬、步態、顫抖、及肢體協調性等症狀。
- ❖ 研究指出,巴金森患者若每周規律運動 (>2.5hr),可有效延緩疾病進展。
- ❖ 小規模的研究發現,運動可以提升早期巴金森患者腦部多巴胺受體的表現。



## outline

無法改變的先天因素

- ❖ 簡介巴金森的致病基因
- ❖ 年齡和性別真的有關係嗎?

可以改變的後天因素

- ❖ 可能增加巴金森罹患風險的因子
- ❖ 可能降低巴金森罹患風險的因子
- ❖ 環境和基因的交互作用



## 有些特定環境因素加上特定基因會使巴金森風險上升

### BST1基因與飲用井水之交互作用示意圖

基因方面

BST1的作用機轉是利用ADP-ribosly cyclase將NAD+轉變成NADP,產生環ADP核糖(Cyclic ADP-Ribose; cADPR); cADPR可以促使儲存在內質網或其他胞器的鈣離子流動。

BST1的活化與否,需要二價陽離子的參與 ;神經傳導物質的合成和釋放,也需要鈣 離子的參與。

井水方面

國外動物實驗發現, 神可以穿越血腦屏障 , 沉澱在黑質區, 破壞神經傳導物質的合 成和釋放。

交互作用結果

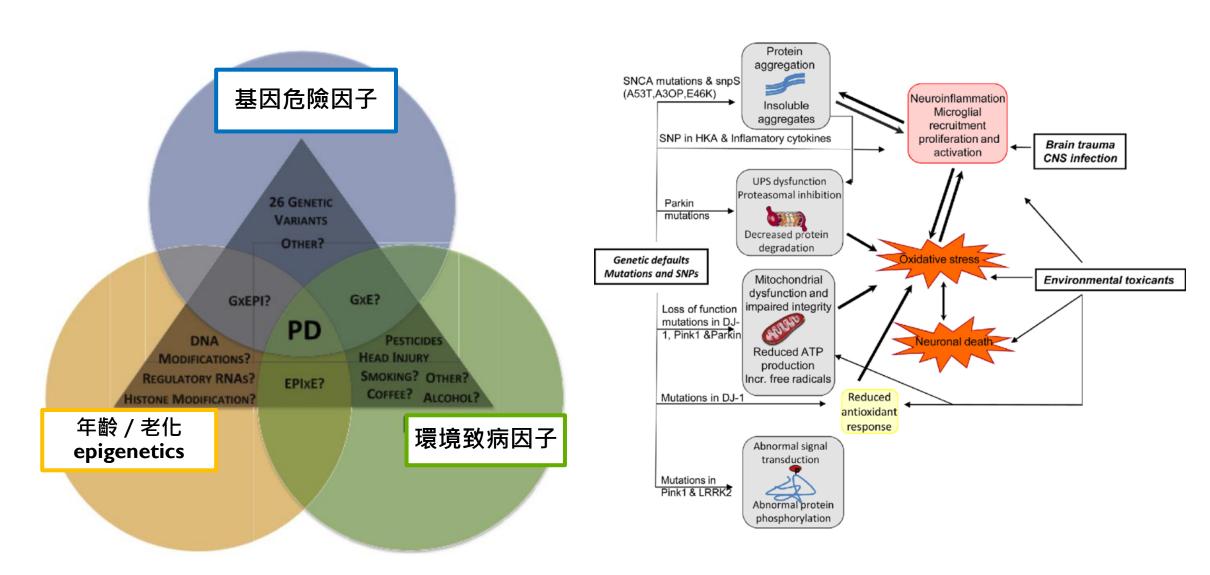
具有BST1 rs11724635基因且曾飲用過井水的人,可能因為井水中的重金屬(如砷、錳)穿越血腦屏障,破壞神經傳導物質的合成和釋放;而BST1 rs11724635的活化程度較差,也影響鈣離子流動及神經傳導物質的合成和釋放。



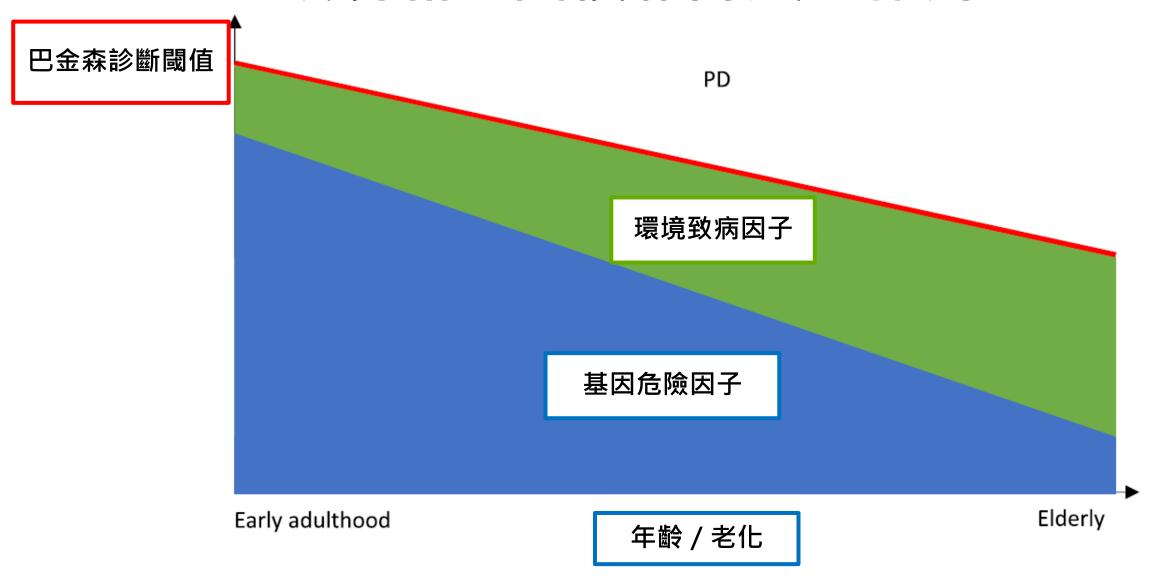
BST1 活化程度差 井水裡的砷破壞 神經傳導物質的 合成和釋放

Ref: 台灣巴金森之友會刊 2014

## 環境和基因複雜的交互作用



# 環境和基因複雜的交互作用



## 我們可以自己加強的!

## 避免環境中的危險因子

避免暴露農藥及有機溶劑 避免頭部撞擊 避免使用加工醃漬食品

## 加強保護因子

運動!運動!運動! 均衡飲食 適度攝取咖啡因

