

西部精神医学协会&成都医学会

Western China Psychiatric Association  
& Chengdu Medical Association

# 双相情感障碍及其非典型 症状识别与优化治疗方案共识

Consensus of Identification and Optimize Therapeutic  
Scheme of Bipolar Affective Disorder and Its Atypical Symptoms

(2013~2015)

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## 内 容 简 介

本共识基于“大医学”的视角去解读双相情感障碍，提出双相情感障碍实质上是生物及心理“节律障碍”的理念，与睡眠、血压、内分泌等生物节律障碍有同源性；基于这一理念，同时提出了对双相情感障碍的“三联”优化治疗方案，并展示了在30多家临床单位的现场测试中所获得的相关证据。书中还提出了对双相情感障碍与其他任何慢性非感染性疾病一样，存在着“前驱期症状”，即非典型症状，并在现场测试资料中证实了这一观点。此外，根据临床的第一手资料，本共识还对各种类型的双相情感障碍的具体用药提出了建议。

本共识为从“大医学”视角来认识双相情感障碍这一常见专科疾病提供了思路，适合临床医师、护理人员，以及医院管理者和广大医学生参考使用。

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## 序

业内界定：双相情感障碍是一种常见的精神疾病，指既符合症状学诊断标准的躁狂或轻躁狂发作，又有抑郁发作的一类心境障碍。躁狂和抑郁常反复循环或交替出现，但也可以混合方式存在。每次发作症状往往持续一段时间（躁狂发作持续1周以上，抑郁发作持续2周以上），并对患者的日常生活及社会功能等产生不良影响。流行病学调查显示典型的双相情感障碍患病率在1%左右，属于重要的精神专科疾病之一。

上述对双相情感障碍的“标准化”表述延续了数十年，似乎是一个根本不用再去讨论的问题，而剩下的事情只是研究其发病机制并积极寻找其病因；找到更好、更快捷的治疗方法；研发更有效及不良反应更小的药物等“锦上添花”的工作。但在此需要质疑的问题主要包括以下几方面：①疾病的界定问题。严格意义上讲，疾病是一个社会学概念而非医学概念，其意义在于为社会保险、劳动能力界定、家庭看护等提供依据。当然，疾病的界定对于确定医学的工作范围以及相关技术的发展也同样有意义。医学界对疾病概念有过长期的讨论，首先，有人认为病理损害应该称为疾病，但反对者认为有的病理损害或病理改变不具疾病特征，也不能称为疾病，如“鸡眼”；又有人提出个体感到痛苦称为疾病，但反对者认为痛苦情况很多，如失恋、过度劳累等，此外精神病学中被医学界明确界定为疾病的躁狂症，患者比正常状态时的体验还愉快。基于这些情况，痛苦等于疾病的说法被否定。目前医学界对疾病的界定实际上是基于对健康概念的延伸。众所周知，生理、心理、社会的完满状态被视为健康，不完满状态理应被视为亚健康，而当这种亚健康状态达到影响个体的社会功能或给本人带来严重痛苦时（精神或躯体），便将这种情况视为医学应予以干预

的亚健康状态，即“疾病”。据此可以认为，医学领域所称的“疾病”是一个连续的过程，而非一种静止的状态。例如，糖代谢某些指标超过一定范围则称为“糖耐量异常”，当这种异常达到一定程度，便称为“糖尿病”，而再由此进一步发展，就可以出现皮肤、肾脏、血管、心脏等多器官损害，随着上述过程的发展，医学介入的范围会越来越广，介入程度会越来越深。既然业内皆认同双相情感障碍属医学范畴内的“疾病”，那么目前在国内外的分类及诊断体系中，均缺少对双相情感障碍前驱期、并发症期以及终末期方面的临床观察、研究及相应的共识。而这种情况的结果首先是使临床工作中对许多病例的诊断及治疗陷入困境。如某双相情感障碍Ⅱ型的患者在多次抑郁发作后，于其病期的第10年才出现躁狂发作，那么就意味着该患者在其发病10年后才会被确诊，这种情况如果普遍存在，也就意味着有必要质疑目前对双相情感障碍诊断方法的科学性。②情感是个体对外界事物的不同看法所产生的不同的内心体验，如“喜、怒、哀、思、悲、惊、恐”。也就是说，个体情感的变化本属正常情况，要确定是否属于病理性抑郁、焦虑、躁狂，需要病理生理、病理心理方面的证据并在业内取得共识，仅靠目前的现象描述是远远不够的。否则就会陷入：太高兴就是“躁狂”、忧伤就等于“抑郁”的非科学局面。③目前对双相情感障碍的治疗原则、治疗方法等问题也存在较大争议，如抗抑郁剂的使用问题、心境稳定剂的应用问题等。

正是基于上述考虑，西部精神医学协会与成都医学会共同组织国内相关单位的精神卫生临床专业人员，针对双相情感障碍前驱症状（非典型症状）识别、优化治疗方案以及双相情感障碍的病理生理、病理心理诊断标志等问题，从2013年开始，在统一设计、采用统一的检测手段以及统一分析资料的情况下，对近两年来在临床工作中所诊治的案例进行观察、分析、总结，从而希望达成在双相情感障碍的优化治疗方案、对双相情感障碍非典型症状的识别以及提示双相情感障碍生物学标记等方面的共识。在近两年的工作中，通过对1200余

例典型及非典型案例在自然诊疗条件下的诊治结果分析，得出了目前的初步“共识”，希望在对双相情感障碍的识别及治疗方面有所帮助，并且希望国内更多的精神卫生机构能够参与其中，提供更多的临床信息以达成今后1年乃至数年的新共识，为从新的角度探索双相情感障碍及其非典型症状的诊断、治疗、发病机制等尽绵薄之力。

孙学礼

# Preface

Xueli Sun

The medical community has defined bipolar disorder as a common psychological disease, a mood disorder that contains both manic or hypomanic episodes and depressive episodes which fulfill symptomatic diagnostic criteria. Generally mania and depression occur in recurrent cycle or alternatively, but they can also co-exist. In each episode, symptoms tend to persist for a period of time (1 week or more with manic episodes, and 2 weeks or more with depressive episodes), and pose adverse impacts on patient's daily life and social functions. Epidemiological survey has suggested incidence rate of typical bipolar disorder is around 1%, making it an important disease in psychiatry.

The standardized description of bipolar disorder mentioned above has been in use for decades, and seems to be a unquestionable definition. What is left to do next is to "put icing on the cake", namely investigating its pathogenesis and actively search for its etiology; finding better and faster treatment methods; and developing drugs that are more effective with less adverse effects. However, some issues that need to be addressed include the following: ① the definition of the disease. Technically, disease is a sociological concept, rather than a medical concept, and such sociological concept has implication to social security, classification of labor capacity, and family care. Of course, the definition of a disease has equal implication to defining the scope of medical work and development of specialized techniques. The medical community has discussed concept

of the disease over a long time. First of all, some believe pathological damage should be addressed as disease, while opponents believe some pathological damage or pathological changes are not associated with features of a disease, nor do they qualify as a disease, such as “corn”; Still some propose that a pain that is perceived by any individual should be considered a disease, while opponents believe pain exists in many occasions and scenarios, for example, a breakup or over exertion. Furthermore, in psychiatry, mania, which is clearly defined as a disease by the medical community, makes patients happier than usual. Based on these issues, the notion that pain equals to disease is not well accepted. Currently, the medical community defines disease based on the definition of health. It is well-known that health is defined as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, while incomplete state should be considered sub-health. When sub-health is severe enough to affect individual’s social functions or bring pain (either psychological or physical) to an individual, it becomes a state that merits medical intervention, that is, a “disease”. Based on this definition, to the medical community “disease” is a continuous process, rather than a static state. For example, “impaired glucose tolerance” is established when some parameters of glucose metabolism exceed certain limits; when such impairment reaches a certain severity, it becomes diabetes. As it goes further, it can cause damage to multiple organs, including skin, kidney, blood vessels, and heart. Along the process mentioned above, medical interventions become more extensive as well as more intensive. The medical community considers bipolar disorder a medical “disease”, but there is no description of clinical observation in prodromal phase, complication phase and end stage of bipolar disorder in classification and diagnostic systems at home and abroad, as well as studies and relevant consensus on bipolar disorder. This inconsistency can, first of all, put diagnosis and treatment of many cases into



dilemma in clinical practice. For example, when a patient with type II bipolar disorder only has a manic episode after many depressive episodes over a course of disease of 10 years, that means the patient is only confirmed with bipolar disorder 10 years after onset. If such situation occurs frequently, that means current approach to diagnosis of bipolar disorder must be questioned for its rationality. ②Emotion is a variety of inner experience induced by how an individual perceives all sorts of external things, such as “joy, anger, grief, reflection, sadness, frightening, and fear”. That is, emotional changes are a part of normal life. Defining pathological depression, anxiety and mania requires patho-physiological and patho-psychological evidence, and must be universally agreed within the medical community. An abstract description of the disease is far from adequate. Otherwise, there will be an awkward situation where over joy is considered “mania”, and sorrow equals to “depression”. ③Currently, there are some controversies on treatment principles and methods of bipolar disorder, such as the use of anti-depressants, and the use of mood-stabilizers.

Based on the considerations above, the West China Psychiatric Association (WCPA) and the Chengdu Medical Association (CMA) in joint efforts organized clinical psychiatric specialists from relevant institutions across the country to work on issues including identification of prodromal symptoms (atypical symptoms), treatment optimization, and patho-physiological and patho-psychological diagnostic markers in bipolar disorder. Starting from 2013, cases diagnosed and treated in the past 2 years were observed, analyzed, and summarized using consistent study design and consistent detection methods with data collectively analyzed, in the hope of reaching consensus in terms of optimal treatment regimen, recognition of atypical symptoms, and signaling biomarkers in bipolar disorder. A primary “consensus” has been reached by analyzing diagnos-