

國立台灣大學臨床醫學研究所

碩士論文

Graduate Institute of Clinical Medicine

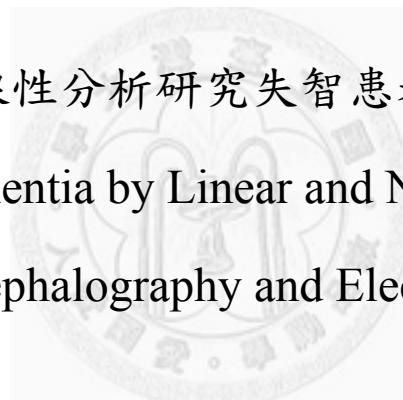
College of Medicine

National Taiwan University

Master Dissertation

碩士論文以線性及非線性分析研究失智患者之腦波及心電圖

A Study of Dementia by Linear and Nonlinear Analyses of
Electroencephalography and Electrocardiography



林佩芬

Lin, Pei-Feng

指導教授：何奕倫博士

Ho, Yi-Lwun MD, PhD

中華民國 99 年 5 月

May 2010

林佩芬 撰

98
2

國立臺灣大學碩士學位論文
口試委員會審定書

線性及非線性分析研究失智患者之腦波及心電圖

A Study of Dementia by Linear and Nonlinear Analyses of Electroencephalography and Electrocardiography

本論文係林佩芬君（P97421007）在國立臺灣大學臨床醫學研究所完成之碩士學位論文，於民國 99 年 5 月 7 日承下列考試委員審查通過及口試及格，特此證明

口試委員：

(指導教授)

所長

國家圖書館碩博士論文授權書



誌謝

感謝指導教授何奕倫醫師以及學長林名男醫師十多年來的教導與鼓勵。

感謝所有費時費力配合檢查的受試叔伯阿姨們。

感謝羅孟宗博士、張儀中工程師 (MATLAB 小老師)、林澂、蔡秉晃醫師及其他研究夥伴的指導與陪伴。

感謝中研院院士黃鍔博士的指導與鼓勵。

感謝口試委員周祖述教授、趙福杉教授、及鄭建興教授的指導。

感謝王清吉恩師、胡昭訓恩師的指導與鼓勵。

感謝父親林世福及其他家人的支持與鼓勵。

感謝成大蔡景仁教授、曾俊達教授的推薦與鼓勵。

感謝署立台南醫院及新化分院所有本人門診跟診的護士小姐們 (簡義珍小姐等多人)，以及腦波、超音波兩位技術員 (殷靖喜小姐及李靜雯小姐) 的辛勞。

感謝所有幫助我、鼓勵我的師長、同學 (陳登旺醫師等人)、朋友和同事。

因人數眾多，敬請各位沒有一一列名的朋友先進海涵，鞠躬致歉。

小序

十九年前從台大拿到醫學士回鄉的我，自以為已經準備好了。執業過程卻多所困惑，由於自己的學藝不精，常感愧對信任我的患者，但並沒有積極尋找對策。四年前赴德進修時，好像密室的一扇窗打開了，如夢初醒。時至今日整理好本文，明白了原來才剛開始，時間已經蹉跎太多，衷心企盼著能有機緣繼續研究，以期能盡力就是。

我小時常疑惑，是心還是腦，是誰在「想」？縱使母親常說我用膝蓋在想，這問題始終不解。腦波與心電圖於是成為我研究入門的工具。

「應無所住而生其心」，去掉執著才能找到智慧助人，我鼓勵自己，未來的路不管多長，堅持下去。我也祝福所有的朋友，身心靈健康。

封面	
口試委員、指導教授與所長簽名表	1
國家圖書館碩博士論文授權書	2
誌謝	3
目錄	4
中文摘要	5
英文摘要	8
第一章、 緒論	11
1.1 失智症(11), 1.2 欲驗證之假說(13), 1.3 心與腦的關係(13), 1.4 訊號分析(14), 1.5 心電圖(16), 1.6 腦波(18), 1.7 動脈硬化(21), 1.8 生活型態(22)	
第二章、 研究方法與材料	23
2.1 研究對象(23), 2.2 基本資料收集(23), 2.3 檢查與分析(24), 2.4 疾病分類(31), 2.5 統計分析(31)	
第三章、 結果	32
3.1 病人收集及基本資料(32), 3.2 腦波(33), 3.3 心電圖(38), 3.4 心與腦的關連(42)	
第四章、 討論	43
第五章、 展望	52
英文簡述	53
參考文獻	67
碩士修業期間相關發表	82
表 … 表碼(章節碼,頁數)	83
1(3.1, 83), 2(3.2.2.1, 84), 3(3.2.2.1, 85), 4(3.2.2.2, 86), 5(3.2.2.3, 87), 6(3.2.2.3, 88), 7(3.2.2.3, 89), 8(3.2.2.3, 90), 9(3.2.2.3, 91), 10(3.2.2.3, 92), 11(3.2.2.3, 93), 12(3.2.2.3, 94), 13(3.2.2.3, 95), 14(3.2.2.3, 96), 15(3.2.2.3, 96), 16(3.2.2.4, 97), 17(3.2.2.4, 97), 18(3.2.2.4, 98), 19(3.2.2.4, 99), 20(3.2.3, 99), 21(3.3, 100), 22(3.3.1.3, 100), 23(3.3.1.4, 101), 24(3.3.1.5, 101), 25(3.3.1.6, 102), 26(3.3.2, 102), 27(3.4.1, 103), 28(3.4.1, 104), 29(3.4.2, 104), 30(3.4.2, 105)	
圖 … 圖碼(章節碼,頁數)	106
1-4 (3.2.1, 106), 5-6 (3.2.3, 106), 7-10 (3.2.3, 107), 11 (3.3.1.1, 107), 12 (3.3.1.2, 108), 13-15 (3.3.1.3, 109), 16-17 (3.3.2, 110)	
英文縮寫	111
附錄 … 附錄碼(章節碼,頁數)	113
1 (2.3.3, 113), 2 (2.3.3, 114), 3-5 (2.3.3, 115), 6 (2.3.3, 116), 7 (2.3.3, 117), 8 (2.3.3, 118-120), 9 (2.3.3, 121), 10 (2.1, 122-23)	

中文摘要

緒論

失智症已是現今醫療及社會福利機構的一大負擔，預測到 2040 年全世界將有八千萬失智人口。因為目前有效的治療都強調早期使用的好處。人們積極的尋找疾病早期或是與預後有關的標記。兩大失智症病因為阿茲海默症以及血管型失智症，再其次則為路易氏體型失智症以及額顳葉型失智症。病理學上的研究仍未能解釋各型的成因，不過兩大病因皆與血管方面的危險因子有關。

阿茲海默症由基底額葉到大腦皮質及海馬迴的乙酰膽鹼系統是受損的。乙酰膽鹼系統被認為在大腦各項功能扮演重要腳色，如清醒及睡眠周期、視覺訊號處理、學習、以及記憶等功能。心與腦之間有密切關係，”neurovisceral integration model”描述出從大腦前額葉皮質到達心臟的竇房結的整個中樞自主神經網路，並強調中樞自主神經中心以右邊的大腦前額葉皮質為主。

本研究應用各種線性及非線性分析法，來研究非侵犯性檢查-腦波及心電圖之訊號。生理訊號都受制於複雜的調控系統，其特性為既非穩定亦非線性，故分析方法須考慮或克服這些障礙。傳統的線性分析，多根基於傅立葉轉換，無法很細微及即時的提供訊息。目前常用方法中，線性但適合非穩定訊號的方法有小波分析及 Wigner 分佈等；非線性但穩定的分析法則多基於混沌理論，有如碎形及熵的各種運算；非線性且非穩定訊號的分析法則首推 Hilbert-Huang transform (HHT)，其應用已在生物訊號的領域裡有很好的結果。

在心電圖方面，心跳兩兩之間的時間 (RR interval, RRI)，取決於竇房結去極化的速度，此則受制於自主神經系統的調控，於是研究心率變異便能代表心臟的自主神經系統調控。而當副交感神經作用較強時，HF 升高、LF/HF ratio 降低。LF 則可能受交感及副交感神經兩者共同作用，並受壓力感受器系統調控，VLF 則代表較慢的調控，可能代表一些血管運動、腎素-血管緊張素-醛固酮系統、以及人體熱調節系統。ULF 則代表更長時間的影響。心率變異分析，用於失智症方面的報告結果不一。睡眠中的心律變異比清醒時高已在多個研究中獲得證實，而且不管是在 REM sleep 或 Non-REM sleep 皆然。睡眠呼吸中止症對於兩大型失智症皆是危險因子，這睡眠呼吸中止可以新的分析方法，由心電圖分析得知。

腦內的各項功能，皆需要各個不同區域的神經元做功能性聯結。這可以腦波上

不同區域間的波在統計學上有互相依賴 (interdependence) 關係的狀況來代表，稱為耦合。腦波依頻段可分為 alpha、beta、theta、delta、及 gamma 波，其來源不明。在失智的情況下，alpha 波的強度變小、分佈前移、耦合變小。

Cross correlation and spectral coherence 以及 synchronization likelihood 是兩種近年來最具代表性的方法，前者為線性後者為非線性分析，皆是用以探討腦波各個 channels 間關係的數學運算法，可以量化大腦皮質細胞間的同步化以及功能性耦合。如果大腦因為老化、藥物或是病變而使各區域間的聯繫受阻的話，同步化以及功能性耦合應該下降。

動脈硬化與血管型失智症及阿茲海默症皆有密切關係，有許多測量動脈硬化的參數可用來預測中風的危險性。生活型態例如社交參與、運動習慣、菸、酒等都與認知能力的下降有關。喝水量則尚無報告。

研究方法及材料

本研究設定為一個以老人科門診患者為對象來源、觀察性、病例對照、並且前瞻性追蹤的形態進行。通過署立台南醫院的臨床試驗同意 (IRB-2008004)。疾病組為 65 歲及以上的失智老人，第一次被診斷，其簡易認知功能測試經調整是否識字後分數小於等於 26 者。總計疾病組 60 人 (age: 80.52 ± 5.6 , range: 67-93, AD/VD: 24 /36, male/female: 30/30, MMSE=19.8±6.9)，對照組 29 人 (age: 75.28 ± 6.5 , range: 65-87, male/female: 16/13, MMSE=28.4±0.9, MMSE=28.4±0.9)。檢查項目包括常規性腦波、24 小時心電圖數位記錄、腦血管超音波、認知功能測驗 (mini-mental status examination (MMSE), clock-drawing test, clock-completion test, number transcoding task, trail making test, word list from CERAD-Plus, Boston naming test)、行動及活動量表 (Barthel index, timed up-and-go, Tinneti test)、憂鬱指數 (geriatric depressive scale)。疾病組並有腦部影像學檢查。

數據分析以 MATLAB 進行，運算腦波的 spectral coherence、cross correlation coefficient of IMFs、multiscale entropy (MSE)，以及 RRI 的 time domain and frequency domain data、multiscale entropy (MSE)。

結果與討論

比較特別的發現是：1. 由 HHT 解構後的訊號所做的功能性耦合分析，腦部各區的變數廣泛的與臨床心理測驗分數在校正性別年齡後成正比，這意味大腦智能的運作是以全面的方式（holistic manner）進行。相較於線性方法，則只有在少數以額葉及顳葉為主的 channels 看到此現象。2. 失智患者比起對照組，有較顯著的 vagal dominance during sleep 的現象。3. MSE of EEG 在各種尺度、各個 channel 下，皆與智能測驗分數成正比。4. MSE of EKG 某些特定尺度的值與 sum of MSEs of EEG 在廣泛 channels 的值，皆有很強的線性負相關。可由與線性參數的值對照 (MSE 值與 LF/HF ratio 成正比) 得到失智的腦有較低的副交感神經輸出 (parasympathetic output) 的結論，或者可直接懷疑心律與腦的律動存在相同或極相關的成分。此外清醒的心電圖只與 eye-closed resting 的腦波相關連 (Fz、T4、F3、Pz、O2、F8、F4、P4、C3、P3、F2)，而睡眠時的心電圖則與 photic stimulation 的腦波相關連(F2、T5、F4、T3、F1、T4、Cz、C3、O2、Pz、O1、Fz、F3、F7、C4)。清醒心電圖關連右腦的 channels 比較多，而睡眠心電圖則關連兩腦。5. 比較三種情況下的腦波（休息閉眼、閃光刺激、以及快速呼吸）所得的結果，以閃光刺激所得結果最為顯著。6. 各種不同的智能測驗，對照腦波的結果看來，word list、clock drawing、trail making、number transcoding 鑑別力可說比 MMSE 還好。7. 有 Glabellar sign 者清醒的 LF/HF 較低。8. 糖尿病患者睡眠的 HF、LF、及清醒的 HF 較低。9. 血管超音波沒有發現顯著參數。

展望

本研究已顯示出腦波及心電圖的確藏有標記智能程度的參數。下一步計畫以社區中的老人為對象，收集腦波心電圖以及智能測驗分數，做長期的追蹤，然後運用所找到的較合適的分析方法，來尋找可以當為早期診斷或危險因子的標記。

另外對藥物治療之監測也很可行，對藥物有反應者如果腦波的參數有其特徵性，那麼也許可以早期投藥以預防疾病，或者用於預告無效而尋求其他的治療。

心與腦的關係，以腦波與心電圖的關係來繼續探討，應是值得投入的領域。

關鍵字：失智症、心電圖、腦波、線性/非線性分析、耦合、熵、

Hilbert-Huang 轉換

Abstract

Introduction

The load of caring for demented patients is increasing globally very fast as eighty million demented population is expected in 2040. Alzheimer's disease (AD) and vascular dementia (VD) are the two major causes of dementia. Since all current therapies for dementia depend on early diagnoses, risk and predicative factors for dementia are crucial. AD and VD share common risk factors as aging and vascular risks such as diabetes, hypertension, metabolic syndrome, homocystinemia, atrial fibrillation, and smoking. There are bidirectional connections between the heart and the brain. A neurovisceral integration model with laterality on the right prefrontal cortex was proposed to describe the pathways.

EEG and EKG are nonstationary and nonlinear signals. The traditional Fourier spectrum is too coarse and fails to represent instantaneous changes. Nonstaionary but linear methods such as Wigner-Ville distribution and Wavelet have other drawbacks that hinder its adaptivity to ever-changing signals. Methods based on theories of chaos, fractal and entropy, quantifying either similarity, disorder, or stability, are suitable for nonlinear but stationary data. The Hilbert–Huang transform(HHT) on the other hand, is adaptive to nonlinear and nonstationary signals. The advantages of the HHT over traditional Fourier-based methods have been appreciated in many studies of different physiological systems.

The study of heart rate variability (HRV), namely the variability of RR intervals (RRI), which reflects depolarization of the sinoatrial node, can monitor the autonomic system. The cholinergic deficits in the brain of dementia may affect the central autonomic network. Yet the HRV changes in dementia in previous reports were not congruent. A higher risk of dementia was shown in people with obstructive sleep apnea,

which could be indicated by some newly developed methods of HRV analysis.

Understanding how functional interactions among different brain regions are crucial to the study of higher cortical functions. The cross correlation and coherence analysis are two of the classical methodologies of linear approach. While the synchronization likelihood, which calculates the probability of similarity between two signals in phase space is a nonlinear approach. From synchronization to the execution of particular tasks of the brain, there hide still many puzzles such as ‘binding problem’.

Social participation, exercise, smoking, and alcohol drinking may affect cognitive performance, while water intake insufficiency has yet to be proved.

Methods

This is a hospital-based, case control, and observational study with prospective follow-up of two groups (dementia and control). Various neuro-psychological and motility tests were performed in all subjects. As vascular risks are important in both types of dementia, carotid echosonography was also taken for each subject. Life style and eating behaviors were also compared. Both linear and nonlinear methods such as short time Fourier transform, spectral coherence, Hilbert Hung transform (HHT), multiscale entropy (MSE), and synchronization likelihood (SL) were performed for EEG signals. Heart rate variability was calculated individually in both awake and sleep EKG signals with linear analysis and MSE.

Results and Discussions

The demented group consists of 60 subjects (female/male=30/30, age 80.5 ± 5.6 , VD/AD=37/23, MMSE= 19.8 ± 6.9), while the control group consists of 29 subjects (female/male=13/16, age 75.3 ± 6.4 , MMSE= 28.4 ± 0.9).

Significant findings are as following: 1. The cross correlation coefficients of data decomposed by HHT suggest that the brain functions in a more holistic manner. 2. The

phenomenon of ‘Vagal dominance during sleep’ was only shown in the demented group.

3. The values of all scales of MSE from a wide range of electrodes are positively correlated with scores of mental abilities or mobility. 4. The MSE of RRI showed no correlation to mental capacities, but it had significantly negative correlations to the MSE of EEG in multiple area. Interestingly, the EEGs of closed-eye resting were associated to the RRIs during the awake state, while the EEGs of photic stimulation were mostly associated to the RRIs during sleep. 5. The photic stimulation yielded the most copious results. 6. Word list, clock drawing, trail making, and number transcoding tests had better differentiating power than MMSE. 7. Subjects with positive Glabellar signs had a lower LF/HF during awake state. 8. Diabetic subjects had lower HF and LF during sleep, and HF during awake state. 9. There was no correlation among the severity of carotid atherosclerosis to either mental capacities, parameters of EEG or parameters of EKG. 10. EEG of Dementia showed loss of coupling, complexity and stationarity

Prospect

A community based design with long time following is the next plan. It aims at risk factors and markers for early diagnosis by the analysis of EEG. Therapy monitoring by EEG is an ongoing study with some promising primitive results. The cross-talk between the brain and the heart could be further explored noninvasively by the information hidden in EKG and EEG.

Key words: dementia, EKG, EEG, functional couplings, linear /nonlinear analysis,

Multiscale Entropy, Hilbert- Huang Transformation

第一章、緒論

1.1 失智症

面臨快速老化的未來，台灣社會勢將承受大量失智症病患的醫療及照護問題。由十二位專家依照全世界失智症盛行率調查報告，預估於西元 2040 年，全世界將有超過八千萬的失智人口。台灣失智症協會依據陳達夫等人的估算，也推估台灣失智人口將由目前的 16 萬，到民國 145 年增加到超過 62 萬。

失智症治療，首重早期診斷以及早期用藥。許多證據顯示早期用藥可以減緩疾病的惡化，這不僅符合無法治癒疾病的治療原則，且相對於疾病末期高成本的照護，也是符合成本效益的。所以若能找到疾病早期的標記，甚或是與預後有關的標記，在預防保健方面定有很大的助益。臨床工作者總希望能夠找到安全、正確、便宜又快速的篩檢方法。期能早期介入，以減少失能。筆者在南台灣工作多年，時常遇到被帶來求診的老人，其大腦雖因萎縮或多發性腦梗塞已嚴重影響心智，但卻是第一次被診斷。更令人唏噓的是，有些人被帶來醫院的原因只是因為照顧困難，希望申請外勞。

依據 2003 年美國的統計(Kawas, 2003)，最常見的兩大失智症因為阿茲海默症 (Alzheimer's disease, AD) 以及血管型失智症 (vascular dementia, VD)，再其次則為路易氏體型失智症 (Dementia with Lewy Bodies) 以及額顳葉型失智症 (Frontotemporal lobe degeneration)。另外須外科治療的常壓性腦水腫 (Normal pressure hydrocephalus) 也比傳統上認為的還要多。阿茲海默症由其病理特徵而得名，兄弟姊妹得病的機率較高。其主要病理特徵有：1. Beta amyloid peptide (A β ; A β 42 對 A β 40 的比率增高) 2. Neurofibrillary tangles (Tau pathology) 3. 海馬迴內的錐狀體神經元 (pyramidal cells) 進行 granulovacuolar degeneration 4. 乙醯轉移酶 (acetyltransferase) 在大腦皮質及海馬迴的活性下降 50-90%。另外因應 A β 而產生的氧化亞氮 (nitric oxide) 被認為是造成阿茲海默症病變的主角，經由使

dynamin-related protein1 發生 S-nitrosylation，會促成粒線體分裂、突觸消失等傷害 (Cho et al., 2009)。鈣離子及其通道（如 presenilin）異常所造成的傷害亦是另一研究重點 (Gandy et al., 2006)。時至今日到底阿茲海默症是一個疾病或是一群疾病仍有爭議。神經傳導物質方面，乙烯膽鹼 (acetylcholine) 及氨基丁酸 (*gamma*-Aminobutyric acid, GABA) 被認為在大腦部功能性耦合 (functional coupling) 上扮演著調節的角色，阿茲海默症由基底額葉 (basal forebrain) 到大腦皮質及海馬迴的乙烯膽鹼系統是受損的 (Xiang et al, 1998)。乙烯膽鹼系統被認為在大腦各項功能扮演重要角色，如清醒及睡眠周期、視覺訊號處理、學習、以及記憶等功能 (Mesulam, 2004)。

血管型失智症，不管是在臨床表現、影像學、或者是成因方面，也是一個大雜燴。其主要的幾個類型包括 cortical vascular dementia、multi-infarct dementia、poststroke vascular dementia、small-vessel dementia、及 strategic-infarct dementia。不管是哪一型，皆有共同的危險因子：糖尿病、高血壓、血管硬化、冠心病、血脂肪異常、心房震顫、高胱氨酸血症、以及抽菸等 (Alladi et al., 2006)。

值得注意的是，除了年齡以外，血管方面的危險因子（有確定證據者：糖尿病、高血壓以及代謝症候群。有爭議者：高胱氨酸血症、心房震顫、以及抽菸。）不只是在血管型失智症，對於阿茲海默症而言，亦是很重要的危險因子 (Matsuoka et al., 2005; Kivipelto et al., 2002)。再者，近年來歐洲的 Nun Study 也顯示，同時具有腦血管疾病會使阿茲海默症的智能下降更加劇烈 (Snowdon, 1997)。另外，在日本北海道一個對 298 個老人的前瞻性研究，顯示 brachial-ankle pulse wave velocity 與心血管性死亡率 (cardiovascular death) 成正相關，而與兩項智力測驗分數 Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) 及 Hasegawa Dementia Scale Revised (HDSR) 呈負相關 (Duron and Hanonm, 2008).。

1.2 欲驗證之假說

本研究試想從腦波及心電圖這兩種普遍、便宜、又沒有侵犯性的檢查，來研究失智症，企圖找到可作為篩檢或預測預後的參數。腦波拜數位化及電腦運算進步之賜，許多蘊藏在內複雜的資訊，可以經數學演算法解構出來。但重要的是要能找到其物理以及臨床意義。至於將心電圖的分析用在失智症的研究，是基於上段已提及的，血管疾患為心臟病及失智症的共同危險因子，心與腦想必有很密切的交互作用；而且心臟跳動的快慢是受著自主神經系統調控，而自主神經系統的最高統帥即是腦。欲驗證以下假說如下：1. 大腦不同區域腦波彼此間的耦合 (couplings) 程度與失智程度成反比，並可用數學表達出來。2. 臨床心理學上的各項心智測驗可與腦波對照，以用來研究大腦不同區域的功能。3. 要分析複雜且瞬息變化的腦波，非線性的數學運算要比傳統的線性分析好。4. 心與腦有很密切的交互作用，可由腦波及心電圖的非線性分析顯現出來。

1.3 心與腦的關係

心與腦之間有密切關係，首先於 1867 年由 Bernard 經由他對各器官彼此關係的動物實驗後提出 (Bernard, 1867)。Darwin 於 1872 年指出 vagus nerve 是心與腦相互交通的路徑 (Darwin, 1872)。Thayer 及 Lane 整合多人研究，於 2000 年提出 ”neurovisceral integration model”，將從大腦前額葉皮質 (prefrontal cortex) 到達杏仁核 (amygdala) 之 gamma-Aminobutyric acid (GABA) 路徑，連結延髓神經元 (medullary neurons)，最後到達心臟的竇房結 (sinoatrial node) 的整個中樞自主神經網路 (central autonomic network) 描述出來。這包括直接及間接的通路 (Thayer and Lane, 2000; 2009)。並強調中樞自主神經中心以右邊的大腦前額葉皮質為主 (Thayer and Sollers, 2009)。中醫對心與腦的關係描述也頗多，如張錫純所言”人之元神藏于脑，人之识神发于心”，似乎是”心”與”腦”皆與西醫所謂的 ”consciousness” 及 ”mentality” 有關。

1.4 訊號分析：線性及非線性方法

任何生理訊號皆受著很多系統的共同影響，所以單用線性數學運算是很難能模擬的很好的，於是必須發展非線性 (nonlinear) 的方法。並且隨著時間的進行，由於生物體為因應複雜的環境必須做許多變化，再加上本身已有的循環系統、荷爾蒙、神經等各種生物時鐘周期性的運轉，生理訊號隨時在變，不可能是穩定的 (stationary) (Tong, 2007)，所以必須發展可適應分析非穩定系統 (nonstationary) 的方法。

訊號在時間序列上的表現，若經由傳統的線性分析，多是根基於傅立葉轉換 (Fourier transform)。電腦運算實際上是用 short time Fourier transform 中的 fast Fourier transform (FFT) 運算法，經轉換後可以得到頻率領域 (frequency domain) 方面的資訊。能在時間軸上顯示出頻率的分布的圖形我們稱之為時頻圖 (spectrum)。但因為 short time Fourier transform 需使用大範圍的訊號來運算，所以隨時間變化的頻率資訊太粗糙，無法表示其瞬時狀態。於是另有其他線性方法如 Wigner-Ville distribution 及 Wavelet 被發明出來，運算後皆可以看到較小時間範圍內的資訊，因此對於不穩定的訊號有較好的了解。但 Wigner-Ville Distribution 會產生不合理的負數能量，而 Wavelet 則需要選擇合適的小波頻率來運算，所以適應性 (adaptive) 不夠。另外眾人熟悉的 (linear but nonstationary) 方法尚有 empirical orthogonal functions aka singular spectral analysis、moving means 以及 successive differentiations，皆不盡理想。

從另一個角度來看，現代物理學從混沌 (Chaos)、碎形 (Fractal) 以及 熵 (Entropy) 的理論，發展出很多的運算方法，用來模擬以及預測系統之特性及其表現。混亂理論本於決定論 (deterministic)，一個在初期極其微小的擾動，到後來卻會使系統產生很大的變異，正如有名的蝴蝶效應。Edward Lorenz 以及 Henri Poincaré 是混沌理論的鼻祖，早於 19 世紀已經提出此理論。碎形理論則是從幾何圖形的分枝來研究，雖也早於 19 世紀濫觴，但於 1975 才由 Benoît Mandelbrot 完整

提出。熵的概念則是由熱力學的研究而來，敘述著系統中的混亂的程度 (amount of disorder)。方法有很多種，在相空間 (phase space) 方面，有以下方法：delay reconstruction and embedding、Poincaré surface of section、self-similarity, 以及 attractor geometry& fractals 的各種方法，如 correlation dimension、synchronization likelihood (Stamand van Dijk, 2002)、Hausdorff dimension 等等。另外如detrended fluctuation analysis (DFA) (Peng, 1995) 也是屬於這一類。另一大類是Lyapunov Exponents 看的是穩定 (stability) 的部分。而熵方面的運算法就更多：諸如 approximate entropy、sampling entropy 及 multiscale entropy (Costa et al., 2002; 2005) 等等。總結這段所述的方法，雖是nonlinear，但基本上是stationary 以及 deterministic的。

近來流行的Hilbert–Huang transform (HHT) (Huang et al., 1988) 是一種非線性而且適應性很好的的方法，很適合用於非穩定性的數據分析，這是中研院黃鍔院士之發明。HHT 包含兩個部分：1. empirical mode decomposition，用來解構訊號，並且保留時間瞬時資訊。 2. Hilbert transform，用來算出瞬時頻率及瞬時振幅。HHT 的應用已在生物訊號的領域上有很好的結果，例如 blood pressure hemodynamics (Huang et al., 1998)，cerebral autoregulation (Hu et al., 2008; Lo et al., 2008; Hu et al., 2009; Novak et al., 2004; Hu , Peng, and Hunag, 2008), cardiac dynamics (Maestri et al., 2007)，respiratory dynamics (Balocchi, 2004)，及electroencephalographic activities (Sweeney-Reed, 2007; Lo et al., 2009) 。本研究多處採用此法來解構訊號。

生物系統是如此之複雜，不同的複雜性應有不同的數學來表示才好。例如說心房震顫的複雜性應與亂數相近，而不同年紀的腦波也應顯出不同的複雜性。理想的方法，是要能用生物系統所產生的原始數據，經抽絲剝繭出資訊，用來預測系統變化。人們更希望能從生理訊號上的研究，了解致病機轉、鑑別疾病，以便能找尋其預防及處置方法。

1.5 心電圖

自主神經系統對於心臟的影響，受制於各種調控，包括壓力感受器 (baroreceptors)、化學感受器 (chemoreceptors)、心房感受器 (atrial receptors)、心室感受器 (ventricular receptors)、呼吸變化 (changes on respiratory system)、血管運動 (vasomotor system)、腎素-血管緊張素-醛固酮系統 (renin-angiotensin aldosterone system)、以及人體熱調節系統 (thermoregulatory system) (Vanderlei, 2009)。

兩心跳之間的時間 (RR interval)，取決於竇房結去極化的速度，而這則受制於自主神經系統的調控，於是研究心律變異便能代表心臟的自主神經系統調控。近年來，對於心律變異的各種數學分析，包括線性及非線性方法，已被廣泛應用於研究自主神經系統為因應身體所受的各種壓力而產生的變化、年齡所致之退化 (Corino et al., 2007)、懷孕時的變化 (Chamchad et al., 2007) 等。以及在各種心臟疾病方面的運用，已被證實很適合用以預測心肌梗塞及心臟衰竭之危險因子及其預後之監測 (Bauer et al., 2008)。

目前用線性分析來做心律變異 (heart rate variability) 的方法，在時間領域 (time domain) 上，是計算一些RR interval 的統計數字如平均數及標準差等 (SDRR : standard deviation of all RR intervals in milliseconds ; SDARR: standard deviation of 5-min averaged RR intervals in milliseconds ; SDRR idx: average of standard deviations of RRs for each 5-minute interval in milliseconds ; RMSSD: the root-mean-square of successive difference of RR intervals in milliseconds)，而在頻率領域 (frequency domain) 上，則是使用Fast Fourier Transform來作分析，算出各個頻帶 (frequency bands) 的強度 (power spectra)。以下列出常用的頻帶: ultra-low frequency (ULF) below 0.0033Hz，very low frequency (VLF) 0.0033to 0.04Hz，low frequency (LF) 0.04to 0.15 Hz，high frequency (HF) 0.15 to 0.40 Hz，其所用強度的單位是 ms^2 ，以及 LF/HFratio。一般認為HF代表副交感神經，亦即'vagally-modulated sinus

arrhythmia'，當交感神經作用較強時，HF降低、LF/HF ratio升高；而當副交感神經作用較強時，HF升高、LF/HF ratio 降低。LF 則可能受交感及副交感神經兩者共同作用，並受血管運動系統調控，VLF則代表較慢的調控，可能代表一些血管運動、腎素-血管緊張素-醛固酮系統、以及人體熱調節系統。ULF則代表更長時間的影響 (Stein and Kleiger, 1999)。

心律變異分析，用於失智症方面的報告結果不一：有報告指出在阿茲海默症，時間領域 及 頻率領域上的參數皆比同年齡控制組的低 (Zulli2005)；也有報告指出與正常同齡者並無不同 (Allan et al., 2005)；還有報告指出只有 LF 及 LF/HF 在失智症患者低於同年齡控制組 (Murakami et al., 2002)；另外報告指出此病之心臟交感神經調控失調（即看在 tilt test 中的LF/HF），可被乙醯膽鹼酯酶抑制劑 (cholinesterase inhibitor) 的藥物治療所矯正 (Giubilei et al., 1998)。

睡眠中的心律變異比清醒時高已在多個研究中獲得證實，而且不管是在REM sleep或Non-REM sleep皆然，一般說來是副交感神經增加的比交感神經還多，這個現象稱為 'vagal dominance during sleep' (Parmeggiani et al,1990; Huikuri et al,1990;Vanoli et al,1995)。這種現象在心肌梗塞的患者會消失 (Vanoli et al,1995)。那麼在失智症患者，又將如何呢？本研究將探討之。

有一篇解剖病理報告指出肥胖的年老者，其大腦中的 tau protein 及 A β PP (β -amyloid precursor protein) expression 有顯著的增加，可能的原因除了肥胖者常併隨而有的鬱血性心衰竭、脂肪異常等，阻塞性睡眠呼吸中止症 (obstructive sleep apnea,OSA)，更是一個值得重視的原因 (Mrak, 2009)。有動物實驗指出，長時間間歇性缺氧 (chronic intermittent ischemia) 已足以造成老鼠大腦的額葉皮質內之神經元產生up-regulation of the expression of Nip3 (a pro-apoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family)，以及增加 A β (β -amyloid protein) 的量，因而導致細胞凋亡 (apoptosis) (Zeng et al., 2009)。多年來已有許多數據顯示，睡眠呼吸中止症對於阿茲海默症 (Bliwise, 2002; 2004; Abrams 2005) 是一個危險因子，同時也與APOE epsilon4

(Bliwise, 2002; Gottlieb et al., 2004) 有關，而APOE epsilon4也正是阿茲海默症的遺傳標記。其病理原因可能來自減少腦部血流、腦內自我調控功能 (cerebral autoregulation) 變化、血管內皮細胞受損、以及增進發炎狀態等 (Culebras, 2005)。由此病理成因來推論，睡眠呼吸中止症對於血管型失智症以及中風來說，更應是危險因子，這點也有許多流行病學上的證據相佐 (Roman, 2005; Portela et al., 2009)。本研究將分析睡眠的心電圖，利用 Hilbert Huang Transform，由CK Peng等人研發的方法來篩選可能有睡眠呼吸中止的心律變異 (Thomas, 2005)，看看是否與記憶力缺損或失智症病發有關。

1.6 腦波

腦波是一種非侵犯性、腦活動的動態檢查，可以同時表現局部以及全面、時間以及位置 (spatiotemporal) 上大腦神經元的整體表現。腦波的訊號分析變化多端，頻段從0到70-80 Hz 分佈很廣，一般將頻段區分為 (delta (0.5–4Hz), theta (4–8Hz), alpha (8–13Hz), beta (13–25Hz), and gamma (25-80Hz))，但是不同的頻段從何而來並不很清楚。對於alpha波的研究最多，動物實驗顯示alpha波的形成受到外側膝狀體 (lateral geniculate body)、丘腦 (thalamus) 以及大腦皮質 (cortex) 間複雜的交互影響，能從後腦部最明顯的記錄到，代表清醒休息的狀態 (Difrancesco et al., 2008)。許多研究嘗試用數學分析 (如FFT dipole approximation 及3-dimensional dipole modeling) 來定位各個不同波的來源處，一般說來delta波最深最前端，theta波較後面及淺層，alpha波最後面，beta波在alpha波的前面 (Michel et al., 1992)。而各個頻段所代表的意義更是大家急於知道但尚未有定論的領域。

分析腦波的目的不外乎是要研究大腦各區域間彼此的聯結，皮質與皮質間、皮質與灰質間、以特定功能為單元的聯結等等。傳統的線性方法是利用傅立葉轉換 (Fourier-Transformation) 分別算出屬於各個頻段的強度，再利用各種統計方法算出各區域在不同疾病所呈現的強度比率，用以比較或預測各種腦部疾病 (van der

Hiele, et al., 2008)。與同年齡相較，隨著疾病的進行，阿茲海默症患者首先出現的是 theta 波增加、beta 波減少，隨之而來是 alpha 波變慢變少 (Prinz and Vitiello, 1989; Dierks et al., 1991; Jelic et al., 1996; Davide et al., 2004). 以及向前移動 (Chiaramonti, 1997)。並且阿茲海默症有較多的 theta 波、delta 波以及較少的枕部 (posterior) alpha 波的現象，已被證實是與腦局部血流 (regional cerebral blood flow, rCBF)、代謝、以及認知功能 (Mini Mental State Examination, MMSE) 有關連 (Celsis et al., 1990; Ihl et al., 1989; Julin et al., 1995; Passero et al., 1995; Rodriguez et al., 1999; Sloan et al., 1995)。從與特定事件相關之腦波變化 (event-related changes) 之研究來看，有人發表快速 alpha 波的去同步化 (desynchronization) 與語義長時記憶 (semantic long-term memory) 的表現呈正相關，而 theta 波的同步化 (synchronization)，則與記憶編碼 (encoding) 新資訊的能力成正相關 (Bastiaansen et al., 2002)。

腦內的各項功能，皆需要各個不同區域的神經元，彼此很協調的共同合作，才可完成。我們可以自然的假設，一個特定的腦部的工作，在大部分的人類，皆使用相同的合作神經群以及合作機轉來達成，我們叫他功能性聯結 (functional connectivity or functional coupling)。於是我們期待能在腦波上找到不同區域間在統計學上有互相依賴 (interdependence) 關係的狀況，藉以研究腦細胞是如何彼此合作或交換訊息 (Nunez and Srinivasan, 2006)。過去研究以顯示腦波耦合 (couplings) 在失智症變差，意即失智症者其腦內不同區域細胞的連結變差，且整個適應外來變化的能下降，organized complexity 下降 (Calderon Gonzalez et al., 2004; Takahashi et al., 2009; Czigler et al., 2008; Cantero et al., 2009)。其變化在 frontal, temporal, 及 parietal area 顯現出來 (Bourdaud et al., 2008)。

傳統的線性分析加上近年流行的非線性分析，提供了很多分析腦波的方法。皮質神經元 (cortical neurons) 彼此間的連結由小到大可分三個層次來看：1. microscopic among neurons (synapses)，2. mesoscopic among populations of neurons

(hypercolumns), 3. macroscopic among modules within each cerebral hemisphere (modular networks)。這些動態連結無法直接觀測到，目前正由腦波的分析試圖了解中。腦波裡各個不同 channels 間同步化 (synchronization) 的程度，已被廣為用來代表各個區域功能上的聯結 (functional coupling)。所謂的同步化，是說同頻段的波在不同的位置上同時出現或是相繼出現的現象，合理的假設是這些神經元共同在做一件事或者是彼此在溝通。這些功能上的聯結受著神經傳導物質 (neurotransmitters) 的調節，尤其是乙烯膽鹼系統 (cholinergic systems) (Xiang, 1998)。阿茲海默症由基底額葉 (basal forebrain) 到大腦皮質以及海馬迴的乙烯膽鹼輸入 (cholinergic input) 是受損的 (Mesulam, 2004)。乙烯膽鹼系統被認為在大腦各項功能中扮演重要腳色，如 cortical arousal, sleep-wake cycles, visual information processing, learning, memory 等功能。

Cross correlation and spectral coherence 以及 synchronization likelihood 是兩種近年來最具代表性的方法，前者為線性後者為非線性分析，皆是用以探討腦波各個channels間關係的數學運算法，可以量化大腦皮質細胞間的同步化以及功能性耦合。Cross correlation是看兩個時間序列在時間領域上的 linear correlation。而 Coherence則是看在frequency domain上的linear association (Shaw, J. C. 1981; Bendat and Piersol, 2000)。假設一群神經元由於某種特定工作而必須一起去極化 (firing)，那麼這群神經元所屬部位的腦波訊號，數學運算後的coherence必定較高。我們可合理的假設：如果大腦因為老化、藥物或是病變而使各區域間的聯繫受阻的話，coherence應該下降 (Nunez et al., 1997; 1999; Thatcher et al., 1986; Pfurtscheller et al., 1999)。Synchronization likelihood則是一種非線性的、利用相空間轉換、屬於混沌理論的方法，算的也是神經元間同步化的情形，以機率的概念計算。非線性的方法雖然能得到更多的訊息，但其受到雜訊的干擾比線性方法還厲害 (Bhattacharya, 2000)，所以必須有好的方法先將雜訊濾掉，比如 independent component analysis (Anemueler et al., 2003) 或使用HHT。臨床上synchronization likelihood用於失智症

研究的報告顯示beta synchronization的下降明顯的與阿茲海默症有關 (Stam et al., 2003; Pijnenburg et al., 2004; Montez et al., 2006)。另外也有方法是用spectrum 來計算其synchronization的方向性，所使用的統計方法如 directed transfer function (DTF) 及 multivariate autoregression等，運用此種方法有報告指出，在阿茲海默症病患，directionality of parieto-to-frontal EEG synchronization是不正常的 (Babiloni and Ferri, 2009)。

腦部不同區域的電氣活動，在所謂同步化之後，到達能執行出某一特定的功能，這期間尚存在許多不明的步驟及問題。例如所謂的整合問題 (binding problems) (Singer and Gray, 1995)，好比顏色與形狀是由不同的感覺神經元所管轄，那麼一個綠色的圓形是如何被人感受到的呢？這就需要整合。若將這”同步化”的能力或程度，用於失智症的鑑別或程度監測上，其可行性多高呢？傳統用病症來區分疾病的種類，時至今日，人們總希望能靠客觀的數據來明白區分。就算影像學的檢查，也常常無法確定的區分疾病的緣起，到底是從退化的阿茲海默症開始或是從血管疾病的血管型失智症開始，有許多混合型及混淆地帶。使用腦脊髓液中熱門的成分tau protein phosphorylated on threonine 181 (p-tau181) 及 tau protein phosphorylated on serine 199 (p-tau199) 也無法真正區分阿茲海默症及血管型失智症 (Boban et al., 2008)。腦波分析上的特徵，是否有辦法對這兩型失智症做成很好的鑑別呢？

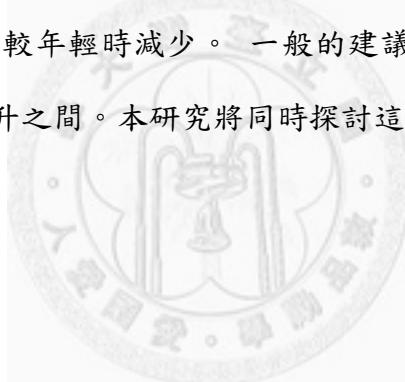
1.7 動脈硬化

如前所述，動脈硬化與血管型失智症及阿茲海默症皆有密切關係 (Torre, 2004; van Oijen, 2007; Newman et al., 2005)。這包括大血管疾病 (large vessel disease) 、小血管疾病 (small vessel disease) (Vermeer et al., 2003)、以及大腦血液灌流不足 (de la Torre, 2002)。有許多測量動脈硬化的參數可用來預測中風的危險性 (Hollander et al., 2003)，例如carotid intima media thickness (IMT) 、carotid plaques 、ankle-brachial index (ABI) 、以及aortic calcification等。有篇德國報告顯示在暫時性

腦缺氧 (transient ischemic attack, TIA) 以及缺血性中風 (ischemic stroke) 的患者中，合併10%的人有周邊動脈疾病 (peripheral arterial disease, PAD)，而且51%的人其ankle brachial index (ABI) ≤ 0.9 (Weimar et al., 2007)。在心臟方面，則有報告顯示心房震顫與失智程度呈正相關 (Douen and Pageau , 2008; Forti et al., 2007)。

1.8 生活型態

生活型態例如社交參與、運動習慣、菸、酒等都與認知能力的下降有關 (López and Calero, 2009; Qiu et al., 2009)。每天喝2杯水的人比每天喝5杯水的人更容易發生心肌梗塞 (Okmura et al., 2005)。但是針對喝水對於腦血管疾病的罹病率之關係，由於沒有大規模的研究，尚沒有定論。老人不只是對於口渴的感覺較不敏感，其因缺水所致的身體症狀也較年輕時減少。一般的建議是一天的喝水量不要小於1600cc，最好是在2到3公升之間。本研究將同時探討這個問題 (Hodgkinson et al., 2003)。



第二章、研究方法及材料

2.1 研究對象

本研究設定為一個以老人科門診患者為對象來源、觀察性、病例對照、並且前瞻性追蹤的形態進行。通過署立臺南醫院的臨床試驗同意 (IRB-2008004) (附錄 10)。疾病組為 65 歲及以上的老人，並以記憶缺損或與失智相關的其他認知功能缺損為主因就診，並且是第一次被診斷為失智症的患者，其簡易認知功能測試 (mini-mental status examination, MMSE) 經調整是否識字後分數小於等於 26 者，病人本人以及家屬皆同意參與本研究並簽立知情同意書者。對照組則為每個收案的疾病組患者之門診序號的下一個號數中、65 歲及以上、沒有任何失智症狀、中風或暫時性腦缺氧病史、第一個同意參與研究的患者，並且其簡易認知功能測試經調整是否識字後分數大於 26 者，同樣也於簽下知情同意書後收案。排除條件為有以下：心律不整 (atrial fibrillation, frequent ventricular premature complex or atrial premature complex)、以服用過乙烯膽鹼抑制劑、心衰竭、癲癇、精神分裂症、腦外傷、嚴重的肝或腎疾病、癌症、甲狀腺疾患、高血鈣、低鈉症、維他命 B12 或葉酸缺乏症、梅毒血清試驗陽性、懷疑庫賈氏症 (Creutzfeld-Jacob disease) 者、影像學檢查發現長壓性腦水腫 (normal pressure hydrocephalus) 以及硬腦膜下腔積水或出血 (chronic subdural effusion or hemorrhage) 等。

總計疾病組60人 (age:80.52±5.6, range:67-93, AD/VD:24/36, male/female:30/30)

對照組29人 (age:75.28±6.5, range:65-87, male/female:16/13)。

2.2 基本資料收集

基本資料收集包括：年齡、性別、身高、體重、body mass index (BMI)、腰圍、心跳、血壓、受教育年數、職業、家庭狀況、收入、社交參與、睡眠時數及狀況、運動情況、菸、酒、抽血數據 (Vitamin B12, Folic acid, VDRL, CRP, HbA1C, Na, K,

Cl, Ca, Glucose AC, Uric acid, GOT, GPT, BUN, CRE, CHOL, TG, LDL, HDL, Hb, Hct)、尿液 (urine specific gravity, urine albumin) 及糞便檢查、病史 (高血壓、糖尿病、中風病史、缺血性心臟病、周邊動脈疾病、心律不整、癲癇等)、服用藥物 (anticholine esterase、antiplatelets、antithrombotics、Statins、NSAIDs等)、臨床症狀及神經學檢查 (經常頭暈、carotid bruit、apraxia、aphasia、agnosia、upward gaze palsy、Glabellar sign、deep tendon reflex、Babinski sign、rigidity、stasicity、delusion、hallucination等)。

2.3 檢查與分析

所有受試者：常規性腦波、24 小時心電圖數位記錄、腦血管超音波、紀錄一天的喝水量、認知功能測驗 (mini-mental status examination, clock-drawing test, clock-completion test, number transcoding task, trail making test, world list from CERAD-Plus, Boston naming test)、行動及活動量表 (Barthel index, timed up-and-go, Tinnetti test)、憂鬱指數 (geriatric depressive scale)。

疾病組：腦部影像學檢查 (電腦斷層或是磁振造影)。

2.3.1 常規性腦波及其訊號分析

使用 Harmonie version 3.1 digital EEG Stellate Systems Canada 型腦波，從平日所做的常規頭皮清醒腦波，國際標準的 10-20 系統，取樣頻率 200Hz，紀錄放鬆閉眼、放鬆開眼、光照刺激、以及快速呼吸幾種情形。原始的訊號皆以前額為參考點，錄下沒有經機器過濾、各種不同情形 (閉眼休息 resting、閃光刺激 photic stimulation、深呼吸 hyperventilation) 下，盡量沒有雜訊的段落來分析。

* Data 分析使用 MATLAB

2.3.1.1 線性分析部份：

頻譜分析 (Spectral analysis) : FFT 的運算與訊號的長短 (window) 有關，例如 window 取大時，慢波 (slow waves) 會在頻譜上有 leakage 現象。這種線性運算的

結果，依過去的研究認為，雖然會隨個人的警覺狀態 (vigilance) 而改變，但這種個人內部差異 (intrapersonal changes) 比起人際間差異 (interpersonal changes) 仍然算小，故個人內部差異可以不必太擔心，而以各種頻帶來說，就屬 alpha 波的穩定性最好 (Fernandez et al., 1993; Harmony et al., 1993)。雖然過去的研究顯出對於頻譜分析 (spectral analysis)，採用 20 秒做 window 在健康的受試者已有穩定的結果 (Adler et al. 1993; Gasser et al., 1985)，但個人認為對於大腦如思想這樣高級的工作，20 秒可能已經有很大的變化，尤其如'coherence' 這樣瞬間的東西，應要以更小的 window 來看，再看其變化的情形才合理。故本研究將採用不同於過去發表(即只看單一 window) 的創新方法，將以小的時間單位做 window，再看其變化的趨勢。

2.3.1.1.1 Power spectral density (PSD) - amount of power per unit (density) of frequency (spectral) - 數學上的意義為 the Fourier Transform of the autocorrelation sequence of the time series：取約 20 秒鐘 data，分別算出各個 channels (Fp1, Fp2, F3, Fz, F4, F7, F8, C3, Cz, C4, P3, Pz, P4, T3, T4, T5, T6, O1, O2) 在各個不同的頻段 (delta, theta, alpha, beta waves) PSD 的平均值。綜合起來做腦功能區定位 (brain mapping)。並可做出不同受試者彼此間的比較。接下來將 20 秒的 data 切成以每 2 秒、3 秒、5 秒為單位，1/8 移動 (shift)，分別算出對應於各頻段、各 channels 的數值，比較其變化情形 (mean, standard error, skewness, kurtosis) 並做成動畫以利觀察。

2.3.1.1.2 Spectral Coherence - The coherence is a function of the power spectral density (P_{xx} and P_{yy}) of x and y and the cross power spectral density (P_{xy}) of x and y.

$$x \text{ and } y \text{ must be the same length.} \quad C_{XY}(f) = \frac{|P_{xy}(f)|^2}{P_{xx}(f)P_{yy}(f)}$$

正如算 PSD 一樣的取約 20 秒鐘 data，以幾種模式來做兩兩 channels 間之 coherence。例如每個 channels 皆對 O1 做運算、或對地理圖上垂直相鄰的 channels 間、左右

對稱的 channels 間做運算等。然後如運算 PSD 時一樣，算出其他 window (2、3、5 秒) 的變化 (mean, standard error, skewness, kurtosis)。

2.3.1.2 非線性分析部份：

2.3.1.2.1 Synchronization Likelihood (SL) : the likelihood of the synchronization of phase space : (Stam and van Dyk, 2002)

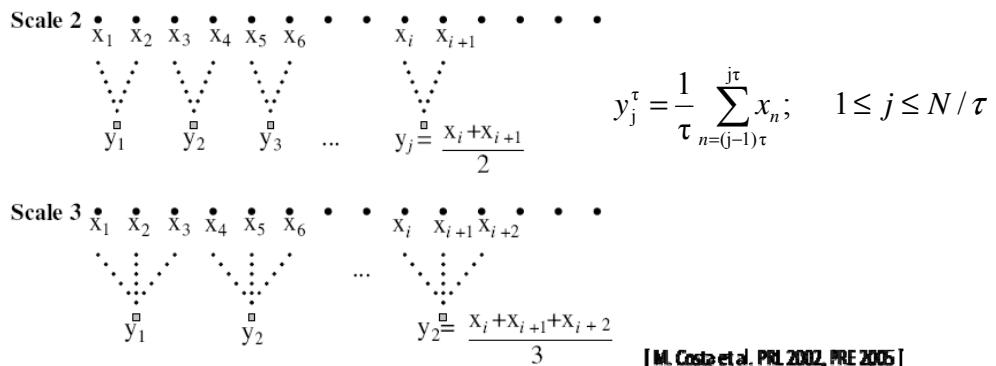
取約 40 秒的 data。做的是相空間的運算，以機率概念定義訊號間彼此的相似度，看的也是大腦功能性耦合。

$$P_{k,i}^{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2(\omega_2 - \omega_1)} \sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ \omega_1 < |i-j| < \omega_2}}^N \theta(\varepsilon - |\mathbf{X}_{k,i} - \mathbf{X}_{k,j}|)$$

2.3.1.2.2 Multiscale Entropy (MSE) :

基本上使用 Sample Entropy (SpEn)：定義為 ‘the negative natural logarithm of an estimate of the conditional probability that subseries (epochs) of length m that match pointwise within a tolerance r also match at the next point’。

相對於只用單一時間尺度 (time scale) 所得的熵 (entropy) 值來預測時間序列的不規則性，MSE 以不同大小的許多時間尺度來看訊號，這樣一來較能適合受多重系統共同控制的生物訊號。包括兩個步驟：1) coarse-graining the signals into different time scales; 2) quantify the degree of irregularity in each coarse-grained time series using sample entropy. (Richman and Moorman, 2000)



但是，在不穩定性的干擾 (nonstationary artifact) 下，準確性會受質疑，因此去趨

勢的過程 (detrending process) 顯得非常重要 (Costa et al., 2007)。本研究使用 empirical mode decomposition (EMD) method (Wu et al., 2007; Huang NE et al, 1998) 來分解訊號並做 detrending process，EMD 將訊號解構為 intrinsic mode functions (IMFs)，極低頻的 IMF 將被濾掉. (Peng et al., 1995; Ivanov et al., 1999; Peng, 2009)。

取約 40 秒的 data，算出 M S E scale 1 to 20 的值，然後看分別數值、斜率(slope)、以及總和(sum) 來看其表現。

2.3.1.2.3 Cross correlation coeffiecient between intrinsic mode functions (IMFs)

取約 40 秒的訊號，經適應非線性及非穩定的 EMD 方法解構出不同頻段的 IMF，然後取出特定頻率，算出不同 channels 彼此間的 **cross correlation coeffiecient**。

如前所述，IMF 是由 EMD 解構而來，而 EMD 是 HHT 的主要部分：

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t) &= c_1(t) + r_1(t) \\
 &= c_1(t) + c_2(t) + r_2(t) \\
 &\vdots \\
 &= c_1(t) + c_2(t) + \cdots + c_n(t) \\
 \text{IMF} &= x(t) - \sum_{i=1}^k c_i(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

cross correlation coeffiecient :

$$(f \star g)[n] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f^*[m] g[n+m].$$

2.3.2 24 小時心電圖及其分析

使用台灣微星公司 (Microstar) 型號 MyECG E3-80 Portable Recorder，記錄下 24 小時心電圖，取樣率設於 500Hz。

2.3.2.1 傳統線性方法分析

此 portable recorder 會自動偵測出 atrial and ventricular premature beats (APC or VPC)。以人工肉眼找出機器判讀錯誤之處並修正之。再用程式將 APCs 及 VPCs 消

去並用線性內插法依次補上 normal beat，然後算取'tachogram'，亦即正常心跳兩兩之間的時間所構成的序列，稱為 RR interaval (RRI) time series，並將該 time series 以 2Hz 取樣率做線性重取樣，作為進一步分析的 data。清醒及睡眠各取 2 小時的訊號來分析。

時間領域 參數如下：

MeanNN (meanNN intervals, ms), SDNN (Standard Deviation of Normal to Normal heart beat), RMSSD (root mean square of successive differences, ms), pNN₅₀ (percentage of absolute differences in NN intervals greater than 50ms, ms)

用來代表整體 RR interval 的變異及副交感神經 (vagal tone) 的影響。

使用 discrete Fourier transform 的 fast Fourier transform (FFT) 運算式將 time series 轉換成 frequency series. 運算法乃根據 the recommendations of the European Society of Cardiology and the North American Society of Pacing Electrophysiology (HRV: standards of measurement, 1996)。

頻率領域參數如下：

Power spectral density (PSD) 或 Spectral distribution → 以頻段分為： very low frequency power (VLF 0.003-0.04Hz, ms²), low frequency power (LF 0.04-0.15Hz, ms²), high frequency power (HF 0.15-0.4, ms²)，及 low /high frequency power ratio (LF/HF)。

2.3.2.2 非線性分析

我們以 HHT spectrum 來看睡眠的 RRI，發現在熟睡時有一高頻約在 0.4Hz 左右的頻帶，代表著副交感神經，但若出現低頻 (0.02-0.05Hz) 規律的 sinusoidal waves，根據哈佛 C.K. Peng 研究團隊的報告，則與睡眠呼吸中止有關。於是利用 HHT 將各 IMF 分開，找出對應的 IMF，即可代表睡眠呼吸中止的嚴重程度。本研究的興趣在於睡眠呼吸中止與失智症的關係 (Thomas et al., 2005; 2007)。

其他非線性分析使用 Multiscale entropy，方法已於前述。

2.3.3 認知功能評估 Cognitive screening

MINI-MENTAL STATUS EXAMINATION (MMSE)

使用台灣翻譯版 Aug 1999 (score < 26/30 as dementia)，不識字者總分成以 30/27 來調整 (附錄 1)。

***CLOCK COMPLETION TEST (CCT)* after Watson et al.**

請畫出時鐘的 12 個數字，觀察有無分配平均，以 3 至 9 及 0 至 12 兩條垂直線畫分成 4 個象限，評分是分別看 4 個象限的數字有無達到 3 個之多，若有則為零分，若無則由 0 起順時針的前 3 個象限為 1 分，最後一個象限為 4 分。總分最好是零分最差是 7 分 (Berner, 2004) (附錄 2)。

***CLOCK-DRAWING TEST (CDT)* after Shulman**

這是很敏感的智能測驗，畫時鐘，有嚴謹的打分標準，10 分最好，0 分最差 (Schramm et al., 2002) (附錄 3)。

NUMBER TRANSCODING TASK (NTT)

敏感又快速的測驗，就是國字及阿拉伯數字交換的測驗，從德文版翻譯而來，原版是德文與阿拉伯數字的轉換，是由 Elke Kalbe 在 2000 年於德國 Koeln 提出 (Kalbe et al., 2003) (附錄 4)。

WORD LIST of CERAD-plus (CERAD =Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer's Disease 由 Memory Clinic Basel ,Germany 發展而來)。

10 個物件以每秒一個物件的速度念給受試者聽，請他聽後不必按順序回憶出來，一共重複三次，然後過了半小時後，再請回憶看看還有幾個記得 (附錄 5)。

TRAIL MAKING TEST (TMT)

是數字的連連看，計算所需的時間以及出錯次數。用來評估執行功能 executive functions (Ashendorf et al., 2008) (附錄 6)。

BOSTON NAMING TEST(BN)

簡易版共 15 個圖形，包括常見及非常見物品 (Graves et al., 2004)。

2.3.4 憂鬱程度

GERIATRIC DEPRESSIVE SCALE (GDS) from Yesavage (Sheikh et al., 1986)

15 個問題的簡易版，使用台灣翻譯版。（分數：0-4 = No depression; 5-10 = moderate depression; ≥11 = Severe depression）（附錄 7）。

2.3.5 行動及活動力 (Mobility and Activity)

TINNETI TEST (Zusatzinformationen ... Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart 2006)

行走的測驗，分步伐以及平衡感兩大部分，最高 28 分，若小於 20 分則跌倒的危險機會大增（附錄 8）。

ACTIVITIES of DAILY LIVING (ADL)

使用 **Barthel Index** 台灣翻譯版（附錄 9）。

TIMED UP-AND-GO (Podsiadlo et al., 1991)

一段 3 公尺的行走，計算從椅子上起身到坐回椅子的時間。（時間 <10 秒：fully independent, 10-19 秒：limited, 20-29 秒：moderate, >10 秒：severe）

2.3.6 腦血管超音波

同時做 B-mode 及 duplex flow，記錄下兩邊總頸動脈的內膜厚度 (intimal thickness)，量三點取平均值。並記錄 stenosis percentage、及 maximal plaque density 等 (Bots et al. 1996)。

2.3.7 影像學檢查

電腦斷層或磁振造影，基於倫理考量，只有對疾病組詩與，並根據影像來區分為阿茲海默症或血管型失智症，並排除有 surgical indication 的疾病。

2.4 疾病分類

失智症的診斷及分類依據以下標準: dementia (*Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* [DSM-IV]; Alzheimer's disease (National Institute of Neurological and Communication Disorders-Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association [NINCDS-ADRDA]) (McKhann et al., 1984), and vascular dementia (National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke and Association Internationale pour la Recherche et l'Enseignement en Neurosciences [NINDS-AIREN]) (Roman et al., 1993)。

2.5 統計分析

使用SPSS13.0 及 R 來做分析。

Chi-square test or the Fisher's exact test用來檢驗群組間categorical變相之間的區別。Continuous variables以mean value \pm SD及median表示，並用Shapiro-Wilk test來檢驗常態性normality。Mann-Whitney U test用以作為 between-group comparison (因幾乎所有的變項並非常態分布)。Partial correlation用來檢驗數據間關係。Multi-variate linear regression或univariate analysis of general linear model用來檢驗數據間線性關係之model。P < 0.05 定為統計上達顯著意義。

第三章、結果

3.1 病人收集及基本資料

目前排除一些因事後發現符合排除條件者、或因遷移等因素退出者，共收集了89個受試者，失智組共60人（血管性失智症37人，阿茲海默症23人），平均年齡 80.52 ± 5.6 ，範圍：67-93，MMSE= 19.8 ± 6.9 女/男=30/30；對照組共29人，平均年齡 75.31 ± 6.40 ，範圍：65-87，MMSE= 28.4 ± 0.9 ，女/男=13/16。疾病比對照組人數約為2比1，男女比率差不多。統計上達顯著意義者為下：失智組年齡較大、受教育年數較短、身材較瘦（Body Mass Index 及腹圍較小）、喝水較少、血紅素、血容比、葉酸、白蛋白、以及三酸甘油脂較低、各種智能（MMSE, CCT, CDT, NTT, BN, TMT, and word list）以及活動力測驗的結果皆較差、睡眠時間較長。而兩組間沒有顯著差異的變項中特別值得注意的是：憂鬱程度、慢性疾病罹患率（糖尿病、高血壓、高血脂）、家庭收入、睡眠時間、血中維他命B12數值、upward gaze palsy、有Glabellar sign、以及頸動脈狹窄程度等（表1）。

其他如參與社交情形、同住及家庭狀況、血中電解質數值、有否運動習慣、有否睡眠障礙、是否為素食者、平均血壓及心跳數值、發炎指數（CRP）、甲狀腺功能數值、HbA1及總膽固醇數值、是否有慢性尿道炎、半夜醒來次數、有否服用維他命丸、有否頭暈症狀、抽菸喝酒習慣、以及是否有頭暈症狀等，兩組皆無明顯差異。

3.1.1 男女比較

用 Mann-Whitney 來檢驗，男 (N=46) 女 (N=43) 兩組在年齡沒有統計差異的情形下 ($p=0.808$)，除了 Tinneti、TUAG、WL、及 GDS 外，男性皆比女性顯著的較好：MMSE ($p=.003$), CCT($P=.001$), CDT ($p=.000$), NTT($p=.000$), BI($p=.015$), BN($p=.001$), TMTtime ($p=.001$), TMTerror ($p=.000$), Tinneti($p=.440$), GDS($p=.073$), TUAG($p=.057$), WLlst($p=.108$), WL3rd($p=.108$), WL4th($p=.055$)

這個情形符合先前許多老人的研究，女性老人的生活功能較男性老人為差 (Steinhagen-Thiessen et al., 1996)。女性老人不僅在智能方面較差、行動方面也比較緩慢。這個現象也許來自女性受教育年齡較少 ($p<10^{-5}$) 並且運動習慣較差 ($p=0.026$) 的緣故。

3.2 腦波

3.2.1 時頻圖

使用正常腦波的 alpha 波，經三種轉換 (short-time Fourier transform, Hilbert–Huang transform, continuous Morlet wavelet transform) 所得的時頻圖比較起來，以 Hilbert–Huang transform 所得者最精細也唯一包含即時訊息 (圖 1、2、3)。

我於是將各種運算所得數據相對應於腦波各 channel 的地理位置，做成 brain mapping (圖 4)。

3.2.2 腦波功能耦合(couplings)

以三種方法來檢驗。線性: Fourier based spectral coherence, 非線性: EMD based cross correlation coefficient 及 synchronization likelihood.

3.2.2.1 Fourier based spectral coherence

使用放鬆狀態下閉眼的腦波來分析，比較 alpha 及 theta 波在不同 window 下 coherence 的結果如下所列。因 delta 波易受眼動 (electro-ophthalmography)、slow potential shifts 以及 the inhibition of cholinergic projections to the cortex 所污染；而 beta 波易受 muscle artifacts 所干擾，故在常規休息狀況下腦波，價值較小，在此不做討論。結果是在不同 window 下 (2秒、3秒、5秒、20秒) 使用 paired-T test 一一比較算出的 mean of power density 或 coherence，隨著時間變化，在大部分的 channels 皆有很高的致性。而在 coherence 方面，不管是 alpha 或 theta 波，window 越小，所得的數值越大。power spectral density (PSD) 方面則需分頻帶來看，alpha 在 3秒最大，而 theta 在 5秒最大。可見 window 之大小的確造成顯著的影響。本研究除

了比照其他先前研究，用20秒當window算出單一數值外，並且採用20秒切割成以每3秒為一window (1/8 shifting) 為代表，算所有數值得 mean 及 kurtosis，來看腦波瞬時的變化情形，而結果顯示 mean of coherence 與智能成反比，尤其是在前半腦的 channels，而 kurtosis of coherence 則結果不一致。這表示，失智者其腦細胞間的聯繫變差，但其變異性為何難以定論，因用此法結果不一致。

以 20 秒單一數值的 data 來看，在無母述分析 (Mann-Whitney U test) 下，比較 dementia 與 control 兩組顯示，疾病組的 alpha power density，在所有的 channels 皆比組的為強，而其 alpha coherence 則皆較小。Theta power density 則除了 Fp1 及 Fp2 外，在其餘的 channels 也是疾病組較高。Theta coherence 則與 alpha coherence 有一致的結果，亦即疾病組較小。並且以上現象在許多 channels 是達統計顯著的。血管型失智症及阿茲海默症不能區分開來。Alpha power 在 posterior head (O2) 顯著地大於 theta power，而 theta power 在 anterior head (T3, F7,F1,F2,F8,T4) 顯著地大於 alpha power。

下一步我使用以參秒為 window 的數據，以各項心理、活動之測驗分數、頸部超音波數據及其他數值分別來檢驗其區別腦部功能好壞的能力。並參考前人研究，將各項分數分別訂出其區別正常與疾病的 critical points，用來做為統計上 grouping 成兩組的依據，並以無母數鑑定 (Mann Whiney U test) 來檢驗，達統計顯著者，再用 multivariate linear regression 來調整年齡、性別、受教育時間、等相關的 confounding factors。調整之後達統計顯著的列表於下 (表 2、3)。

整理發現所得如下：1. 與智能、記憶力相關的能力越差者、其腦波的 mean of power 越強，而 mean of coherence 則越弱。2. 憂鬱症指數高者，在與智能 (MMSE 分數) 於統計上沒有相關的情形下，coherence 也是較差的。3. Number transcoding task 似乎鑑別力最強，且其結果完全符合我前述所提之假說，意即智能越好者其 coherence 越高，且其分布越集中；power 却越低，但分布仍是越集中。4. 以此種線性分析做來，不管是 alpha 或是 theta wave，MMSE 的鑑別力皆不算好。5. 糖

尿病、高血壓、及高血脂者其腦波的功能性連結似乎較無病者好。6. Theta wave 達統計水準的數據較多，不過因這是一個老年人的研究，全部受試者的 alpha power 皆不高，相對來說 theta 範圍的波較多。7. Alpha 及 theta 的結果大致上一致，似乎較支持 alpha 與 theta 同源的假說，只是經過大腦各個部位的 modulation，好像受到 filter 的作用，而在不同地區不同時間顯出不同頻率罷了。

3.2.2.2 Interhemispheric coherence vs Intrahemispheric coherence

在所有 channels 都對 O1 做 coherence 的 data 中，我們發現皆是 T5 (nearest interhemispheric neighbor) 最大，而 O2 第二大 (nearest intrahemispheric neighbor)。於是計算 coherence (O2 to O1) / coherence (T5 to O1)，並將之命名為 inter- to-intra-hemisphere coherence ratio，用來代表 corpus callosum 傳達兩邊資訊的使用率或效能。由過去的研究我們得知 corpus callosum 在失智症患者，其萎縮程度與其智能下降的程度同步 (Teipel et al., 2003; Stefan et al., 2002)。並由本研究中前述結果知道，失智症患者腦波的 coherence，不管是 intra- hemispheric 或是 interhemispheric 皆比正常老人的數值小，故此新參數 (inter- to- intra-hemisphere coherence ratio) 可比較出來到底是 interhemispheric 或是 intrahemispheric 的 coherence 下降較多。

另外，因為智能的運作由解剖學的研究得知與大腦的 frontal lobe 較有關，於是我們同時計算 coherence (F2 to F1) / coherence (F4 to F2)，coherence (F1 to F2) / coherence (F3 to F1)，coherence (F2 to F1) / coherence (F8 to F2)，coherence (F1 to F2) / coherence (F7 to F1)，並且用 Mann-Whitney U test 用各種 clinical data (binominal) 當 grouping variable 來檢驗這些新參數在及病程度上的區別力。

結果顯示，所有新參數的值，用任一個臨床特徵來檢驗其區別力，全部皆有一致的趨勢，現以到達統計顯著的結果 (表 4) 來看，有關智能的 MMSE、CCT、CDT、NTT 以及與運動協調系統有關的 Tinneti test 有顯著的結果表現出來，但這是否就可以用來表示哪些大腦的工作需要 corpus callosum 發揮功能，使兩邊大腦共同工

作 (i.e. 當 interhemispheric coherence 下降較多可區分兩組時)，而哪些工作只需要一邊大腦單獨工作即可 (i.e. 當 intrahemispheric coherence 下降較多可區分兩組時) 呢？這一點值得深入探討，需要更大規模的實驗，甚至配合 functional image study 才能證明其實用價值。

3.2.2.3 非線性: Power and crosscorrelation coefficient of IMFs from empirical mode decomposition (EMD)

原始 data 先經過 EMD (意即 HHT 的主要步驟) 萃取出不同頻率的 IMFs，然後分別找出對應於 alpha 及 theta band 的 IMFs，將這些 IMFs 加起來用來運算。三種腦波 (resting, photic stimulation, hyperventilation) 皆分別運算，以 40 秒訊號為一單位。結果再分別以臨床症狀或測驗所得分數等當 grouping variable，以無母數鑑定 (Mann Whiney U test) 來檢驗，符合統計意義可被區分者，整理於表 5 至 12，然後再用多變數線性迴歸 (multivariate regression)，調整性別、年齡、及受教育年齡 (智能)、或 BMI (活動能力) 等 confounding factors，來看原始的臨床數據與腦波數據的線性關係，到達統計意義者註明於括弧內 (表 5-12)。整理起來發現有意義的結果比前述線性方法多出許多，經多變數線性迴歸後的結果，p 值小於 0.01 的很多。這表示腦波的確與各項智能表現存在相關性，但是不同的工作則對應不同區域的腦波，有些工作的表現與兩邊大腦相應部位的耦合 (couplings) 關係較大於同一邊的耦合，比如畫時鐘測驗 (CDT) 等。又比較三種腦波的表現，閃光刺激者最能用腦波來區別出不同受試者的智能。另外比較低頻 (1Hz 及 3Hz) 光刺激與高頻 (21Hz 及 24Hz) 光刺激的結果，不盡相同，似乎高頻者經多變數回歸後，p 值小於 0.01 者要多出許多。看來給腦袋一些刺激，不一定要如先前研究一般，令受試者做智能活動，單用簡單常規的閃光刺激，加上 HHT 這良好的非線性解構方法，便能得到很好的效果。

如前述，alpha、theta、beta waves 等等人為區分出來不同頻段的腦波是否只是同源的律動在不同區域經 filter 效應而最後表現不同頻率呢？今有 HHT 這種很好的

adaptive filer，可保留瞬時資訊，我於是便取全波段來做，但採取 2 到 35Hz，因需要濾掉極低頻--避免眼動及心電圖干擾、以及高頻--避免肌電圖及交流電干擾。結果發現有更多 channels 的腦波耦合達到統計意義（表 13）。再將男女分開來看，結果發現男女不盡相同（表 14-15）。以 power 看來不管是 alpha、theta、或全波段，大部分的情形都是狀況越好（智能、行動力、不憂鬱）者其 power 越弱。但以耦合程度（cross correlation coefficient）看來，則對 alpha 及全波段而言，絕大部分是狀況越好者耦合越高，而 theta wave 則完全顛倒。這也許暗示腦袋功能性運作大多是靠 alpha 波段，且當整區的腦細胞在 alpha 波段同步增強起來，theta 波段在 time domain 的耦合反而減弱，可支持上述 alpha 及 theta 同源的假說，意即往一個頻段集中時，另一個頻段當然減弱。這與先前由 FFT 做 spectral coherence 的結果說是 alpha 與 theta 的 spectral coherence 與臨床數值比較趨勢一致，看似矛盾，實則不然，因為前述的方法是運算 spectral coherence，而目前經 HHT 解構後，所做的 cross correlation coefficient 則是做瞬時 time domain 的運算，故方法不同，意義也不同，不相違背。

若從 power density 來比較兩性，結果顯示：女性 > 男性 (IMF2-35 Hz, all channels $p<0.01$)，這與先前比較男女兩性的智能測驗，男性明顯較好，剛好相互呼應。hyperventilation 時的腦波比起 resting 及 photic stimulation 時的，兩性間的 power density 差異最小，似乎表示快速呼吸造成的缺氧狀態使得兩性腦波的差異變小。

3.2.2.4 非線性: Synchronization likelihood (SL)

將 40 秒的 data 切成 3 秒，1/8 shifting 看變化，發現 alpha 及 theta waves 數值趨勢一樣，不過在不同的 channels 顯示統計意義。一般說來狀況較好的臨床特徵，其 SL 值之 mean 也越高，但 kurtosis 則越低。這表示健康者的腦波在相空間上的相似度較高但變異性也較高。此結果與 FFT 分析結果不相同，在 FFT 分析時，健康者腦波在頻段上的耦合程度較高但變異性卻不一定。可見雖然都是研究 functional connectivity (coupling) 的方法，其所代表的生理意義卻不盡相同。統計

如上述 HHT 所得結果一樣與臨床數據做分析，先用 Mann Whitney U test 做 dichomotous 分析，整理成表，有統計意義的再與臨床數據的 continuous data 做回歸分析（表 16-19）。結果是 alpha band SL 的 kurtosis 與臨床數據相關性最佳，而 theta band SL 的 kurtosis 次之。

3.2.3 混沌理論的熵 Multiscle Entropy (非線性)

使用 40 秒的 data 來運算，橫軸為 scale 1-20，縱軸為 19 個 channels 數值可畫出 scale 圖（圖 5-10）。用來觀察其型態，因組內變化大，不容易找到特異性，但似乎可說健康老人的 MSE 值一般較疾病組高且隨著 scale 的增高，較快達到穩定狀態。用統計方法分別對腦波各個 channels 做分析則發現，從 scale 1 到 20，大部分的值，都是在健康受試者的一方顯著的較高。此結果符合假說：健康者其複雜度 (complexity) 較高，但隨著 scale 增高是趨向穩定，為一種有組織的複雜度 (organized complexity)。於是將 scale 1 to 20 的數據全部加總起來，再用臨床數據來檢驗，仍然先用 Mann Whitney U test 做 dichomotous 分析，找出據統計顯著的 channels，再用 multivariate regression 來調整 confounding factor 與臨床數據的 continuous data 做回歸分析（表 20）。

MSE 的結果顯示，智能較差、平衡及行動力較差、較憂鬱者、少喝水者、社交較不活躍者，在各個 channel 皆有較低的 MSE 總和。然而三種疾病 DM、Hypertension、Hyperlipidemia 則相反之，並且每個 channel 皆一致，此現象與前面幾種數學運算的結果一樣，也是有這三種慢性病的腦波結果較好，不知是否因為 selection bias 所造成的，或有其他原因。

3.3 心電圖（心律變異分析）：

每個受試者皆於白天清醒及夜間睡眠各選出一段 2 小時的 data 來運算，先用傳統標準方法算出時間領域上的參數：Mean NN、SDNN、RMSSD、pNN₅₀，結果是這些參數 不管是在清醒或是睡眠狀態，疾病與對照組皆無統計上差異。頻率

領域上的參數: LF、HF、LF/HF，只有在睡眠中的 LF ($p=0.025$) 及 LF/HF ($p=0.017$) 疾病與對照組有統計差異 (表 21)。

3.3.1 心律變異之線性分析

3.3.1.1 心律變異與智能成正比

睡眠中的 LF 及 LF/HF 在疾病組較低 (圖 11)。但若使用 multivariate linear regression 來調整年齡、性別、及教育年齡後，MMSE 分數與睡眠中 HF ($r=0.243$, $p=0.030$) 及 LF ($r=0.23$, $p=0.040$) 的數值為正相關，這兩者皆與 MMSE 的分數成正相關，這表示有 cognitive deficits 的人在睡眠中，其 HRV 中的 HF 及 LF 皆比正常人下降，並有 dose effect。這也許也表示腦內的 cholinergic deficit 會直接或間接的影響 central autonomic pathway 的功能，然後影響心律變異，這也表示心臟對環境變動的適應性下降。

3.3.1.2 失智患者睡眠中副交感神經較強

比起清醒的心律變異，睡眠中的心律變異，在兩組受試者皆顯著的提高，這符合過去研究所得結果， $LF(p<10^{-6})$ 、 $HF(p<10^{-8})$ 。至於另一個論述'vagal dominance during sleep'的驗證，我們可用 LF/HF ratio 來代表，意即當副交感神經的增加強過交感神經時，LF/HF 應會下降。結果是在對照組睡眠中 LF/HF 的下降並沒有達到顯著意義 ($P=0.754$) (圖 12)。然而在失智組，LF/HF 的下降卻達到統計意義 ($P=0.002$)。我們的受試者中，失智組比對照組年齡較大，這種睡眠中副交感神經系統特別強的情形，在失智組尤其明顯應如何解釋有點複雜，從以前研究以及本研究結果得知，失智症及老年患者之心律變異皆比年輕或健康者下降，故這個 vagal dominance during sleep 的情形並非來自 HF 的增加，而是來自 LF 的下降，LF 包括了交感及副交感兩者的成分，所以到底是那一部分下降並無法由此下結論。

3.3.1.3. 心律變異與 Timed up and go (TUAG)

TUAG 可用來代表行走及活動能力，數值越高表示所需時間越多，行動越慢。

一般老人在10秒內走完算是正常，於是我也以10秒為分隔點來區分兩組並以Mann-Whitney U test來檢驗HRV data，結果在frequency domain 方面清醒心電圖的LF及HF皆是行動緩慢組較高，而睡眠心電圖的LF及HF則皆是行動較快組較高，達統計顯著的則只有清醒的 LF/HF ($p=0.008$) 及睡眠的 LF ($p=.006$)，皆是行動快的人較高 (表22、圖13)。用multivariate linear regression 調整年齡、性別、BMI、以及MMSE分數後，用TUAG 時間來預測HRV，雖然沒有達到統計顯著，但是卻始終與睡眠中HRV成反比，表示行走速度越快的人睡眠中HRV 較大。另外比較MMSE及TUAG 發現MMSE 越高則TUAG越小，意即智能越高的人活動越快 (圖14)。

Mode 6 of EEMD，是只用HHT解構 (RR interval) RRI time series後，取其頻率約於0.02-0.04 Hz之間的IMF來看，根據哈佛大學 C.K.Peng 等人研究，其臨床意義可能代表睡眠呼中止(sleep apnea)。而睡眠中Mode6 of EEMD power 在行動的能力好的人顯著的較高 (表22)，這可能表示睡眠呼中止的機率真的較高，不過因本研究的對象有些行動的能力很差的人，BMI也很小 (圖15)，一般的認知是越胖的人越容易得睡眠呼中止，故這裡的結果，可能只是 confounding effect，以Mode 6 of EEMD 來看睡眠呼中止，或甚至是睡眠呼中止與智能或行動力的關係需要進一步實驗來釐清。

3.3.1.4. HRV data 與 Glabellar sign

Glabellar sign的有無一般認為是與額葉退化有關，現將Glabellar sign 及MMSE binomial 分組 (以 $<=26$ 為界) 來看其相關性，結果 Fisher's exact test ($p=0.367$)、McNemar Test ($p=.055$)，無法證明兩種情形共同發生的機率高，如果與智能沒有那麼關連，卻又與額葉退化有關，那麼該如何影響額葉的central autonomic pathway 呢？結果是只有清醒時的LF/HF ratio 在沒有Glabellar sign的人較高 ($p=0.031$) (表23)。

3.3.1.5 心律變異與 高血壓

只有 SDNN 有達顯著意義 ($p=.039$)，這表示沒有高血壓者其 NN interval (normal heart beat interval) 較小，變異較小，不過本實驗的高血壓受試者絕大部分皆有規則服藥，而且血壓也控制得很好，所以還得考慮藥物的影響 (表 24)。

3.3.1.6 心律變異與 DM

糖尿病患者其心律變異，由於自主神經病變的併發症，理應比一般同齡的人小，parasympathetic tone 較弱。本研究結果符合此理論，time domain 的參數在睡眠的RRIs，兩組較有顯著差異($pNN_{50a}, p=.022$ 、 $meanNNs, p=.007$ 、 $SDNNs, p=.022$ 、 $RMSSDs, p=.024$ 、 $pNN_{50s}, p=.001$)，frequency domain 則在清醒及睡眠時的參數皆有顯著不同 ($HF_a, p=.025$ 、 $LF_a, p=.006$ 、 $HF_s, p=.003$)，尤其是睡眠中的HF (表副交感神經強度) 在糖尿病患者下降更多 (表25)。

3.3.2 心律變異之非線性分析 : Multiscale Entropy

RRI data 經 HHT 分解後，濾掉極低頻，然後算出 scale 1 to 20 的值。用來觀察心電圖之 MSE 與智能關係。

檢查各種組合，包括一群一群 MSE 的總合及斜率，最後找到有統計意義的整理出來，只有 CCT 與 slop of scale 14 _ 20 in awake EKG 成負相關 ($r=-0.252, P=0.020$)，而 upward gaze palsy 則與 sum of scale 11 to 20 in sleep EKG 成正相關 ($r=0.279, P=.012$) (表26)。而 awake EKG 中 MSE sum of scale 11_20 與 LF/HF 成正相關 ($r=0.316, p=0.0003$)，似乎表示 MSE 越大，則 HF 越 dominant，副交感神經的比重越強 (圖16)。但是此 MSE 與年齡無關 (圖17)。

3.4 心與腦的關連

心與腦是身體最重要的兩個器官，其彼此間的關連性遊本研究顯示，可用電波訊號表現出來。

3.4.1 心電圖與腦波之 MSE 彼此間的關係 (MSE of RRI and MSE of EEG)

試將MSE of RRI與MSE of EEG的各項參數做統計分析，並用回歸控制年齡及性別，很訝異的發現清醒時心電圖RRI的MSE (sum of scale 11_20) 及清醒休息狀態(eye-closed resting)的腦波有許多channels (Fz、T4、F3、Pz、O2、F8、F4、P4、C3、P3、F2) 的MSE (sum of scale 1_20) 呈線性負相關 (表27)，然而睡眠心電圖RRI 的MSE (sum of scale 11_20) 則是與 photic stimulation (1及3 Hz) 時的腦波許多channels (F2、T5、F4、T3、F1、T4、Cz、C3、O2、Pz、O1、Fz、F3、F7、C4) 的MSE (sum of scale 1_20)呈線性負相關，與清醒休息狀態的腦波則只有O2及F2 (表28)。

3.4.2 心電圖線性分析 (FFT of RRI) 與腦波之MSE彼此間的關係

前面已發現MSE of awake EKG 與LF/HF成正相關，於是我們檢查腦波MSE與新電圖線性分析的參數，找到了清醒時的LF/HF ratio 與休息清醒腦波的 F4、Pz、及O2在歸調整年齡及性別後呈負相關 (表29)。然而睡眠時的LF/HF ratio 與hyperventilation 腦波的 F3、C3、T3、O2、T5、T4、P3，及 photic stimulation腦波的 (1Hz and 3 Hz) T4、T3 在回歸調整年齡及性別後呈負相關 (表30)。

第四章、討論

大腦神經元 (neurons) 彼此之間的聯繫可分三個層次來看：微觀 (microscopic)-神經元間靠突觸 (synapses) 來溝通；中觀 (mesoscopic)：一組組解剖學上及其功能相同的神經元組間 (hypercolumns) 的聯繫；巨觀 (macroscopic)：大腦執行某項工作時參加工作的 hypercolumns 組成一個個 modules，modules 在同一大腦半邊及兩半邊間的網絡 (modular networks) (Walter, 2007)。要綜觀的研究各種功能區域及其連結，雖然現在流行使用 functional MRI (fMRI) 等影像方法，但 fMRI 的信噪比 (signal-to-noise ratio) 小而且無法看到腦細胞間即時的聯繫，雖說能看立體定位，還是有很多限制。電氣及磁場訊號意即腦波或腦磁波理論上可以克服 fMRI 的不足。但是該如何由受許多環境干擾、且經頭皮及頭蓋骨扭曲的訊號，解構出乾淨且盡量不失真的訊號來進一步分析，便是要靠訊號分析技巧的進步。本研究在進行腦波分析之先，先比較了 FFT、wavelet 等目前流行的線性方法，發現使用非線性的 HHT 最能乾淨並即時、不失真的保留訊號 (Lo et al., 2009)。故採用此法用於本研究解構訊號及過濾雜訊等處理，無論是作耦合的研究，或是計算 MSE、synchronization likelihood 皆有比線性方法更好的結果產出。

由腦波不同區域的耦合程度來看其功能上的連結，可以了解大腦運作之效能，這從其非侵犯性、簡單易行、並且機器可隨處推著走等優點看來是很值得繼續發展的，但是對於瞬息即變、複雜性系統、多干擾、非線性、及不穩定的生理訊號如腦波，傳統以傅立葉轉換為中心的方法並無法得到很好、可重複性的結果。本研究有別於傳統傅立葉分析的 power spectral density (PSD) 及 spectral coherence 方式只算一次 20 秒的訊號，而是切小視窗來看其 mean 及 kurtosis。技術上問題的結論與臨床無直接相關，並沒有在結果中詳述，不過視窗的大小的確會影響數值，只是這種影響有其系統性，故表示每個人的大腦運作雖是瞬息萬變，但確實是有個別的且至少在腦波測驗的十幾分鐘內穩定的特性存在，可供我們用來當作標誌的。現僅將技術上的發現概略整理於後：Alpha wave：mean of PSD- 3 秒最大，mean

of coherence 方面 2 秒及 3 秒差不多，5 秒、20 秒依次遞減。Kurtosis of PSD- 2 秒大於 3 秒大於 5 秒，Kurtosis of coherence -2 秒與 3 差不多，皆大於 5 秒。Theta waves：mean of PSD- 5 秒最大，2 秒及 3 秒差不多。mean of coherence- 2 秒與 3 秒差不多，5 秒、20 秒依次遞減。 Kurtosis of PSD 方面 2 秒大於 3 秒大於 5 秒。Kurtosis of coherence 方面 2 秒與 3 秒差不多，皆大於 5 秒。我們可以發現所看的頻率 (i.e. alpha or theta bands) 不同是會影響在哪一個視窗出現最大值的，而像 coherence 這種運算，視窗小一點，數值會較大，這是符合數學上理論的結果。

本研究的結果是臨床情況越好者 (智能、行動、情緒等) 其 PSD 值越小，而 coherence 值越大。這與一些先前的研究，在 coherence 方面是相同的，但 PSD 方面則不盡相同，而且不管是 Alpha 或是 theta 頻段的分析結果皆是如此。若我們以 fMRI 的研究來看，有對音樂家與音樂門外漢的研究顯示，非音樂家使用較多的大腦區域來運作音樂聆聽的工作，而音樂家只使用較少的區域 (Gaab et al, 2005)。此事可這樣來看，如果功能好、效率高，那麼所花的功夫較少就已足夠應付。所以說也許當大腦功能開始下降，也可能還不到臨床上可被發現的程度時，每當從事一項工作，需叫喚比以前健康時更多的神經元來做工，因而工作範圍變大，腦波 power 變強，果真如此，失智患者的 PSD 較強，便能得到合理的解釋。本研究中所有受試者的 alpha power 皆不強，並有變慢的趨勢。去年一篇研究 low alpha 現象的文章中提出 mild cognitive impairment (MCI) 的患者比同齡老人，其 ‘strength of phase coupling’ 以及 ‘level of phase predictability’ 有不正常提高的現象，看來這是一種功能下降後的補償作用。並臆指老化與疾病如 MCI 在 Alpha slowing 這件事上，應來自不同的生理機轉 (Cantero et al., 2009)。本研究的疾病組已是臨床上有明顯障礙的失智患者，故沒有看到這種補償作用。

同樣將這種看小視窗變化的概念運用在象空間運算 synchronization likelihood (SL)，對照組 SL 的平均值 (mean) 比失智組的高，但是其分佈變廣，意即峰度 (kurtosis) 變小，這表示訊號間的耦合程度變高而且保留其複雜度，而失智患者不只是耦合

程度變小，而且也趨向單調性。且這個現象在各個 channel，或以各種不同的智能測驗來看是一致的，比較先前 spectral analysis (FFT based)的結果，其 spectral coherence 的平均值也是在失智組較低，但是其峰度的結果則不一致。這可能隱藏的含意為，SL 的方法較 FFT 可靠，線性方法受干擾影響的程度的確較大。

本研究不同的神經心理測驗分別在不同的腦波 channels 找到關連性，而且所使用的腦波分析方法不同，其相關連的 channels 也不盡相同。這樣雖然看似混亂，但正可以顯示大腦不同區域的功能分工之細，不同的心理測驗也牽涉不同的腦袋功能，況且就算是相同的工作在不同的人身上也會因教育及學習之不同，由於 neural plasticity 的關係，而使用不同的區域來運作。例如一個對德國音樂家做的 fMRI 研究顯示，給受試的音樂家分別看西方曲式的樂句與中國曲式的樂句，結果大腦使用不同的地區工作。於是他們提出 working memory 可能對應在 the orbital part of left inferior frontal gyrus，而注意力(attention processes) 則對應在 the middle frontal gyrus 及 intraparietal sulcus (Nan et al. 2008)。蓋觀已經發表的有關大腦區域與功能關連性的研究，不管是 EEG、fMRI、或是藥物實驗，單一個 memory 還分 working, retrieval...好多種，然後對 words, faces, agrammatic music...等的存取區也不同 (Shannon and Buckner, 2004; Guerin and Miller, 2009; Klostermann , 2009)。然後因這次發現的區域與以前的人不同，再發明一些新名詞來適合該次的實驗及實驗對象，於是 neuropsychology field 便被許許多多'fancy'的專有名詞相對於其他領域學們築起了高高的圍牆，例如'space-based attention' 及'motor intention'這一類高深的名詞，這不禁令人反省神經學的金箍咒--‘mental capacities are sharply localized. (modularity)’，是否是真的呢？如果是真的，那麼他們是可獨立作業或是需要密切的彼此合作呢？再者他們的運作是很僵硬不能變 (hardwired) 的，或者是隨輸入的訊號不同而隨時變的呢？先說 hardwired 的部分，近年來許多對中風復健的研究，知道 neuroplasticity 的存在，甚至腦內的 stem cells 也可再生，右腦壞了，可以訓練左腦來操作左邊肢體 (rinkman and Kuypers, 1973; Dancause, 2006; Hummel and

Cohen, 2006; Takatsuru et al., 2009)，這樣說來腦的連線並不是那麼一成不變，而是有許多 plasticity 的空間的。另一方面，如果腦的不同工作，不是那麼 'sharply localized'，而是全面 (holistic) 一起運作的話，這樣也許就能解釋在沒有非常敏銳的儀器發明之前，每一個研究都是瞎子摸象，當然結果也就不同。

本研究於是採用較好的數據解構工具— HHT，再來把 frequency power 及 couplings 這兩件事重新看一遍，結果真的發現不論是 alpha 或 theta bands，大腦智力的效能與許多 channels 都有關，經迴歸統計調整年齡、性別、及受教育年數等後，得到許多與心理等測驗呈現線性關係的結果， p 值小於 0.01 的很多。而且並不只侷限於很局部的 channels，比如與記憶有關的工作與大片兩邊的 frontal lobes 有關，畫時鐘則與兩邊 frontal lobes 及 parietal lobes 有關。但 alpha 及 theta 不盡相同，有一些 cross correlation coefficients 與智能分數的關係剛好相反，alpha wave 的呈正比而 theta wave 的呈反比。腦波各個頻段是否同源，甚至是否真有一個來源，或者說腦波只是億萬個大腦神經元獨立 firing 的電流總合，時至今日仍未有定論。既然如此，我試將大部分的頻段合起來一起看，用 EMD 濾調小於 2Hz (避免心跳及眼動干擾) 及大於等於 35 Hz (避免肌肉收縮干擾) 的 IMFs。如果比之前的方法還更能用來區分臨床症狀，那麼就比較支持腦波的不同頻段是來自同一個來源，當他從腦內往外傳時，由於經過腦細胞的運作而被調整，最後表現在頭皮表面就變成各種頻率了。但如果比之前只看 alpha wave 的結果更差，那就表示不同頻段的腦波是不同源的，混在一起看，由於頻段干擾，則用什麼方式算耦合都應較差，較不能區別臨床上不同的表現。而結果是支持前者的，不只是看到更多統計到達 $p < 0.01$ 的結果，而且發現大部分的智能工作都與非常廣泛的大腦區域有關。這也支持了腦的運作是比較整體共同 (holistic) 的說法，也許我們一直以來用 fMRI 找到的那些不同的位置，只是一些大腦工作的終點站，而非獨立運作中心。總結：用 IMFs 2-35Hz 來運算，臨床情況越好 (智能好、不憂鬱、行動快) 的受試者，其 power 越低而 cross correlation coefficienty 則越高，此情形廣泛的存在大腦不同區域，並

在校正年齡性別等後達統計顯著。

比較三種情況下的腦波（休息閉眼、閃光刺激、以及快速呼吸）所得的結果，以閃光刺激所得結果最為顯著，而閃光速度的快慢好像不大影響結果，快速的只稍略好一點。接受一點外來刺激的腦，細胞之間互動的結果的確比單純休息閉眼的腦波更具有臨床區別力。在有好的訊號分析法之下，似乎用這種簡單的閃光刺激，就能比擬目前一般在腦波取得的同時，讓受試者從事智能活動如算數、記憶等智能活動的方法，看來簡單很多。並且刺激強度可以固定，不像讓受試者從事智能活動的方法，每一個人所感受的困難度是不同的，那麼對大腦的刺激強度可說無法一致。

各種不同的智能測驗，對照腦波的結果看來，在疾病的區別力上，似乎不盡相同，而 word list、畫時鐘、連連看 (TMT)、及數目轉換 (NTT) 看似簡單，已經很有鑑別力，結果應可說比 MMSE 還好。MMSE 雖然好像包含較多的大腦功能（定向感、記憶、語言、算數、空間），但以腦波的觀點來看，並沒有較好的鑑別力，也許正因為包含較廣，受干擾的機會也較大的緣故。

如何簡單的區分阿茲海默症與血管型失智症一直以來是神經科醫師的夢想，因為有很多重疊的部分，並有一些合併型 (mixed dementia)，更遑論有其他退化性的疾病如路易氏體型失智症 (Dementia with Lewy Bodies) 以及額顳葉型失智症 (Frontotemporal lobe degeneration) 等的混淆。雖然本次實驗腦波上兩組的差別在兩邊顳葉 (T4_T3) 及右邊額顳葉 (F8-T4) 的耦合 (cross correlation coefficient) 有顯著意義，但由於阿茲海默症及血管型失智症失智的程度有顯著的不同，MMSE 的分數是阿茲海默症顯著大於血管型失智症 ($p=0.12$)，且各數比為 24 比 36 並不很多，所以不認為能下任何結論，尚須有更大的樣本數時故事才能再說下去。將男女分開來看，結果不盡相同，這也許是值得將來繼續研究之處。

熵(Entropy) 的研究，本次採用 MSE，結果發現腦波的 MSE 果然在智能較好的人有較高的值，也是在很多 channels 達到統計意義，尤其是額葉及顳葉，到底不

同的尺度 (scale) 代表著什麼生理意義，目前仍然未知，但是單從每個尺度都大致與臨床結果有線性相關這點看來，我仍然傾向於智能是大腦全面性的運作。同樣的，比較三種腦波，也是受閃光刺激的腦波結果最好。

心律變異線性分析的所有參數中，只有睡眠中的 LF power 及 LF/HF ratio 在失智組有統計意義的偏低。這與日本的研究較相近，但是他們只紀錄清醒的心電圖，也就是 LF power 及 LF/HF ratio 在失智組下降 (Murakami et al., 2002)，不知睡眠時的情形如何。LF power 的生理意義至今仍有爭論，但一般同意 LF/HF ratio 下降是表示副交感神經較強。本研究的數據清醒時的心律變異兩組沒有差異，睡眠時才表現出失智的人其副交感神經對心臟的作用強過交感神經 (LF/HF ratio lower)，這稱為'vagal dominace during sleep'。也許是sample size不夠大，才沒有在清醒的心電圖也產生這種現象。不過在本次研究中幾乎所有的受試者睡覺中的HRV皆大於清醒時的，亦即LF ($p<10^{-6}$) 及HF ($p<10^{-8}$) 皆變大很多，這是不同於以往的報告的，不過我取的是2小時的數據來分析，比一個睡眠週期90分鐘還長，所以理論上包括了睡眠週期中不同的時期，這不同於一般研究將不同的睡眠週期分開研究。我的論點是以往許多研究雖然分睡眠期來做，但好像不同的時期其HRV比較於清醒時的差異不太大，例如先前提到的'vagal dominace during sleep' 在rapid eye movement (REM) 及 non-REM 是普遍存在的 (Parmeggiani et al,1990; Huikuri et al,1990;Vanoli et al,1995)。再說睡眠分四期也是人為的，其生理機轉仍然不明，說不定只有一個機轉在進行，而這個機轉與清醒的截然不同也說不一定。再者更是因為小醫院設備不足的緣故，無法做睡眠監測。

再回頭說 LF power 及 LF/HF ratio 下降的情形，在一個打坐的研究中也出現在打坐 (一種打坐叫cyclic meditation) 後睡眠的心律變異裡，打坐的人的 LF power 及 LF/HF ratio 比起控制組有下降的情形 (Patra et al., 2009)。不同的是他們的 LF 及 HF 沒有像本實驗一樣，在睡眠中升高。當然本實驗受試者年紀老是很不同的。是否老人白天因受許多環境的壓力，心臟較弱，而睡眠時放鬆或有另一

套機轉在運作的關係。這是我個人很感興趣需要進一步實驗的部分。雖然打坐後睡眠的變化 (LF power及LF/HF ratio下降) 也被說成是副交感神經較強，解釋為較放鬆的緣故，但從其 LF 及 HF 皆沒有在睡眠中升高這點來看，與本研究中失智病患的睡眠中副交感神經較強 (LF power及LF/HF ratio下降) 很可能不是同一回事。不過要說是失智老人在睡眠中比一般老人更放鬆也許會有人相信，也許中重度失智的人也沒剩多少煩惱了吧！

令人驚奇的發現是，由心電圖而來 RRI 的 MSE，竟然在特定的尺度，甚至在調整過性別及年齡後，與腦波的 MSE 產生很好的線性負相關。散佈在腦波的各個 channels，更有趣的是為何清醒的心電圖只與 eye-closed resting 的腦波相關連 (Fz、T4、F3、Pz、O2、F8、F4、P4、C3、P3、F2)，而睡眠時的心電圖則與 photic stimulation 的腦波相關連 (F2、T5、F4、T3、F1、T4、Cz、C3、O2、Pz、O1、Fz、F3、F7、C4)，與 eye-closed resting 的腦波則只有 (F2 及 O2) 相關連？另外清醒心電圖關連右腦的 channels 比較多，而睡眠心電圖則關連兩腦。記得 neuroviseral intergration model 裡，central autonomic center 是在右腦 prefrontal area。與本實驗清醒心電圖在右邊的結論不謀而合，但不只侷限在 prefrontal area。Photic stimulation 到底引發什麼生理反應會使腦波與睡眠心電圖產生關連呢？是腦袋放空而放鬆嗎？

然而心律的 MSE 在一些特定的 scale 到底代表什麼生理意義可以與線性分析所得的參數比較一下。結果顯示是與 LF/HF ratio 成正比，也就表示副交感神經較交感神經為強。與腦波 MSE 的關係連結起來，我們可說是智能越好 (MSE 越高) 的人，交感神經系統是越 vagal dominant 的。此外基於本研究，心電圖的 MSE 與智能測驗的分數間是沒有什麼關係的。於是我們比較 LF/HF ratio 與腦波的 MSE，結果在調整性別年齡後清醒心電圖的 LF/HF ratio 只有與少數的 channels (F4, Pz, O2) 有關，也是負相關。而睡眠心電圖則與 hyperventilation 的腦波較多關連 (F3、C3、T3、O2、T5、T4、P3)，多在左腦，而與 photic stimulation 則較少 channels 關連 (T4、T3)。若直接把心電圖和腦波連在一起看，假設腦的律動與心的律動有共同的成分，

或同時接受什麼共同的影響，而這剛好可用 MSE 這樣的資料解構法顯現出來，那麼就可以大膽一點的假設，也許腦波的根源節率是來自心跳節率或受心跳節率影響，而後經不同的腦細胞作用修飾成各種頻率。那麼我們又可以假設說睡眠時的身體運作與清醒時是兩套軟體在工作。睡眠時的心與受刺激的腦 (photic stimulation 或 hyperventilation) 在同一套機轉下運作，而清醒的心與清醒不受刺激的腦在同一套機轉下運作。也許這生命運作還真有兩套運作軟體，比如古代中醫、武功常強調的陰陽之說，也是兩套。當然，這是個很大膽的假說，需要進一步的實驗及分析。

不足及困難處

本研究是以醫院的老人門診，不是community based的，因此會有選樣偏差。健 康組的年齡比失智組顯著的小是因為本人門診中較老的一群幾乎都有失智問題，而真的心智健康的老老人又沒有耐性參與費時的實驗，這點將於未來繼續收案，當人數更多時才可繳正。

心理測驗及老人評估是很費時的事，並會受心情及環境的影響，尤其是需要集中注意力的測驗，所以必須盡量能在受試者身體狀況佳，環境安靜輕鬆的情形下進行，但限於時間、環境、以及因個人獨力執行能力有限，故執行起來不易，影響了收案的速度。

不管是阿茲海默症或是血管型失智症，在病理成因及臨床表現上都還是處於大雜燴的階段。雖然試圖利用心電圖找其差異，但由於上述原因以及個案數不夠龐大，而沒有具體的發現。所以只能以智能的表現當參數來比較，無法以疾病別來討論。

再者，腦波雖然容易執行，但在中重度的失智患者身上，卻不是那麼容易的事，也許是躁動產生肌電圖干擾、也許是無法配合做深呼吸等，以至於乾淨可用的腦波量不多。許多年紀大的人發生心律不整如心房陣顫的機會不小，以致於必

須排除。

另外只有疾病組有影像學檢查，控制組礙於倫理及無經費等因素，無法獲得其大腦影像，除非曾經因其他理由而原本已有電腦斷層或核磁共振影像者。這在分析上會有漏洞出現，怎麼知道這些智能正常、沒有明顯神經學病兆的老人，其大腦是飽滿而沒有萎縮或沒有過小中風呢？這目前恐怕只能是個遺憾了。

結論：

總結本研究結果幾乎驗證了所有最初的假說。首先是說大腦不同區域腦波彼此間的耦合 (couplings) 程度與失智程度成反比，果然用線性及非線性方法皆如此。不僅如此，我也發現失智者腦波間的 complexity 下降。再來說臨床心理學上的各項心智測驗可與腦波對照，以用來研究大腦不同區域的功能。對於這一點的確是可找到與某項智能工作有關的大腦區域，其腦波參數與測驗分數呈線性關係。不過出乎意料之外的是，在 HHT 這種新的訊號解構工具的幫助下，基於本研究的發現，做成一個新假說：記憶、智能的運作是全面的 (Holistic)，只不過在額葉或顳葉的哪些區域終點罷了。第三個原始假說是：要分析複雜且瞬息變化的腦波，非線性的數學運算要比傳統的線性分析好。這一點已於幾種方法比較出來。最後一個假說：心與腦有很密切的交互作用，可由腦波及心電圖的非線性分析顯現出來。這一點由 MSE 的方法看得最清楚，我的新假說是：腦波的律動有與心臟的律動直接相關連的成分，然後經腦細胞修飾呈腦波，而心跳又受來自腦的訊息調控（至少有 central autonomic pathway），總之兩者是非常緊密相關的。

至於腦血管超音波所得的各種血管硬化參數，在本研究中，與心律變化及腦波的各種參數之間，皆找不到線性關係。

第五章、展望

本研究已顯示出腦波及心電圖的確藏有標記智能程度的參數。下一步計畫將以社區中的老人為對象，收集腦波心電圖以及智能測驗分數，做長期前瞻性的追蹤，然後運用所找到的較合適的分析方法，來尋找可以當作早期診斷或危險因子的標記。

另外對藥物治療之監測也很可行，對藥物有反應者如果腦波的參數有其特徵性，那麼也許可以早期投藥以預防疾病，或者用於預告無效而尋求其他的治療。

心與腦的關係是醫學的重大課題，以這種無侵犯性的檢查繼續探討應是一個值得投入的領域。



SUMMARY

Introduction

Dementia

The load of caring for demented patients is globally increasing very fast as eighty million demented population is expected in 2040. Since all current therapies for dementia depend on early diagnoses, risk and predictive factors for dementia are crucial.

Alzheimer's disease (AD) and vascular dementia (VD) are the two leading causes of dementia, followed by dementia with Lewy Bodies and frontotemporal lobe degeneration. AD is based on its pathological characters: 1. Beta amyloid peptides ($A\beta$) with an increased ratio of $A\beta$ -42 to $A\beta$ -40 2. Neurofibrillary tangles (Tau pathology). 3. Granulovacuolar degeneration of the pyramidal cells in the hippocampus. 4. 50-90% decrease of acetyltransferase activity in the cerebral cortex and the hippocampus. Recent studies have revealed the following pathology: cause-and-effect chains of nitric oxide to the formation of $A\beta$, dynamin-related protein-1 to breakage of mitochondria and damage of synapses, and the damage by calcium ions and calcium channels. Vascular dementia is a heterogenous combination including cortical vascular dementia, multi-infarct dementia, poststroke vascular dementia, small-vessel dementia, and strategic-infarct dementia. AD and VD share common risk factors as aging and vascular risks, such as diabetes, hypertension, metabolic syndrome, homocystinemia, atrial fibrillation, and smoking.

Neurotransmitters such as Acetylcholine (Ach) and *gamma*-Aminobutyric acid (GABA) are considered to play important roles in the modulation of functional couplings. Accordingly, Ach has been found to play an important role in functions like cortical arousal, sleep-wake cycles, memory and learning through both the nicotinic and muscarinic receptors. The cholinergic input from basal forebrain and hippocampus is

impaired in Alzheimer's disease.

Hypothesis

The goal of this study is to find reliable markers for diagnosis and prognostic prediction of dementia by cheap, easily available, and noninvasive studies such as electroencephalography (EEG) and electrocardiography (EKG). I presumed that: 1. The brain function based on couplings of different area is disease modifiable and mathematically quantifiable. 2. Various neuropsychological tests could be compared with EEG in order to study different modules of brain functions. 3. The complexity of multi-channel signals as EEG may better be presented by nonlinear techniques. 4. The relationship between EEG and EKG could represent the cross-talk between the heart and the brain.

The Brain and the Heart

The Brain and the heart are the two most important organs in humans, and the close connection between them was first articulated by Claude Bernard in 1867, based on his experiments which systematically investigated the connections between various organs in the body. Darwin in 1872 suggested the potential importance of the vagus in bidirectional communication between the brain and the heart. The central autonomic network connects the brain and the sinoatrial node of the heart through direct and indirect pathways involving the prefrontal, cingulate, insula cortices, the amygdala, the hypothalamus, the nucleus of the solitary tract (NTS), many area in pons and medulla, and finally via vagus nerve. Recently, Thayer and Lane have elaborately reviewed many neuroanatomical studies and further enunciated their neurovisceral integration model, first proposed in 2000, which included inhibitory GABAergic pathways from the prefrontal cortex to the amygdala and another inhibitory pathways between the amygdala and the medullary neurons of sympathoexcitatory and

parasympathoinhibitory output. They also pointed out evidences of laterality on the right prefrontal cortex.

Biological signal processing: linear and nonlinear

Digitalized biological signals provide visualization materials into the multidimensional complex systems of human bodies. EEG and EKG as all other biological signals, accompanying by noise that may consist of artifact, inner homeostasis and circadian rhythmicity, or environmental interference, belong to the family of nonstationary and nonlinear signals. Therefore it is very difficult to obtain accurate time-varying spectral estimates. A proper time-frequency distribution (TFD) has been always searched to tackle this problem and reveal the multicomponent nature of such signals. The traditional Fourier spectrum is too coarse and fails to represent instantaneous changes. Nonstationary but linear methods such as Wigner-Ville distribution and Wavelet have other drawbacks that hinder its adaptivity to ever-changing signals.

Methods based on theories of chaos, fractal and entropy, quantifying either similarity, disorder, or stability, are suitable for nonlinear but stationary data. In the aspect of phase space, there are methods like delay reconstruction and embedding, Poincaré surface of section, Self-similarity, correlation dimension, synchronization likelihood, Hausdorff dimension, and detrended fluctuation analysis (DFA). Lyapunov exponents and entropy approaches (approximate entropy, sampling entropy, and multiscale entropy) are particularly noticeable among other methods.

The Hilbert–Huang transform (HHT) on the other hand is a very promising tool in analyzing biological data. It is based on nonlinear theories and has been designed to extract dynamic information from nonstationary signals at different time scales. Its main step called empirical mode decomposition (EMD) can adaptively decompose the raw

data into intrinsic mode functions (IMFs). The advantages of the HHT over traditional Fourier-based methods have been appreciated in many studies of different physiological systems such as blood pressure hemodynamics, cerebral autoregulation, cardiac dynamics, respiratory dynamics, and electroencephalographic activities.

Electrocardiography (EKG)

The autonomic control to the heart is fine-tuned by baroreceptors, chemoreceptors, atrial receptors, ventricular receptors, changes of the respiratory system, vasomotor system, the renin-angiotensinaldosterone system, and the thermoregulatory system. The study of heart rate variability (HRV), namely the variability of RR intervals, which reflects depolarization of the sinoatrial node, can monitor the autonomic system. There are many valuable studies of autonomic modulation in the adaption to environmental stress, the age-related degeneration, and various heart diseases especially ischemic heart disease and heart failure by heart rate variability.

Suppositionally, the high frequency (HF) power as a Fourier-based derived parameter represents parasympathetic tone, namely vagally-modulated sinus arrhythmia. While the low frequency power (LF) may be influenced by both sympathetic and parasympathetic activities, as well as baroreceptor modulation. Compared to the normal control, the results of HRV studies in dementia were inconsistent varying from decreased vagal tone to no change.

The cholinergic deficits in the brain of dementia may affect the central autonomic network. Yet the HRV changes in dementia in previous reports were not congruent. Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) may be related to cardiovascular risks and the expression of tau protein and β -amyloid precursor protein. All of them may lead to a higher risk of dementia. Some newly developed methods of analysis of EKG could also exam this issue.

A nocturnal increase in HRV has been observed and explained as there is a relative increase in vagal to sympathetic activity during sleep, either in non-rapid eye movement (REM) or REM sleep. It is normally described as 'vagal dominance during sleep'. Nevertheless it is contrary to this trend in patients after myocardial infarction. The influence of cognitive deficits to 'vagal dominance during sleep' will be explored.

Electroencephalography (EEG)

Understanding the functional interaction among different brain regions is crucial to the study of higher cortical functions. There are three levels of connectivity among cortical neurons: synapses (between neurons), hypercolumns (between populations of neurons), and modular networks (between modules). In practice, while this underlying dynamics are not accessible directly, the analysis of EEG provides a potential access. Each channel in EEG provides a particular time series. The functional interaction of different brain regions could be exposed through deciding whether, where and when two time series are statistically dependent then further elucidating the hidden relationship between them. Therefore, quantification of dynamical interdependence among different channels, namely functional connectivity or functional couplings, provides a good insight into their spatio-temporal organization.

The cross correlation and coherence analysis are two of the classical methodologies of linear approach. Cross correlation calculates the linear correlation in the time domain, while the coherence function represents the linear relationships between two time series in the frequency domain. As the dynamical system of biological signals are multi-dimensional, nonlinear, and nonstationary, linear methods might fail to extract accurate time-varying spectral information. Nonlinear methods such as synchronization likelihood were developed to calculate the probability of similarity between two signals in phase space.

From synchronization to the execution of particular tasks of the brain, there hide still many puzzles such as ‘binding problem’. Nevertheless, the study of functional couplings by EEG is a good start which is also non-invasive.

Atherosclerosis

The risk of both AD and VD are correlated with atherosclerosis, either small vessel or large- vessel diseases. There have been many parameter developed such as carotid intima media thickness (IMT), carotid plaques, ankle-brachial index (ABI) 、 and aortic calcification.

Life style

Social participation, exercise, smoking, and alcohol drinking may affect cognitive performance. Although water intake insufficiency was proved to be related to myocardial infarction, the relation to risk of dementia has yet to be proved.

Methods

Subjects

Eighty-nine old patients attending a geriatric out-patient clinic constituted the subject pool. Sixty fresh new patients (age: 80.52 ± 5.6 , range:67-93, male/female: 30/30, AD/VD: 24 /36) who came with the chief problem of cognitive decline , first time sought medical attention for it, and was found to have a mini-mental status examination (MMSE) score less than or equal to 26 on the first visit were recruited as the demented group. Twenty-nine old ambulatory patients (age: 75.28 ± 6.5 , range:65-87, male/female: 16/13) who came next to the fresh demented case without cognitive complaints and agreed to join the study with a MMSE score higher than 26 were recruited as the control group. Exclusion criteria included atrial fibrillation, frequent atrial premature complex (APC) or ventricular premature complex (VPC), previously taking Acetylcholine esterase (AchE) inhibitors, Syphilis TPHA test positive, Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease,

hypothyroidism, hypercalcemia, hyponatremia, vit B12 or folic acid deficiency , cachexia, cancers, previous head injury, normal pressure hydrocephalus, subdural effusion or hemorrhage, and severe systemic disease such as renal failure, heart failure ,and cirrhosis.

After informed consent, baseline life and biomedical data, carotid sonography, neuropsychological tests, EEG, EKG were taken for all the subjects within 5days after enrollment. Image study were routinely taken only in the demented group. Diagnosis of dementia followed NINCDS-ADRDA (McKhann et al, 1984) for Alzheimer's disease and NINDS-AIREN (Roman et al, 1993) for vascular dementia.

EEG recording

Routine awake surface EEGs with sampling rate 200Hz were gathered. Linear analysis includes Power spectral density (PSD, amount of power per unit of frequency), and Spectral Coherence (to describe correlation). The temporal variation will be explored by smaller window than previous studies. Nonlinear analysis includes synchronization likelihood, multiscale entropy, and cross correlation coefficient between IMFs.

EKG recording

Standard ambulatory electrocardiogram (ECG) recorders set up for a 24-hour recording schedule were carried home by all participants. The ECG signals were sampled at 500Hz and stored in a SD memory card for offline analysis on a microcomputer. Each heartbeat was annotated by an automated arrhythmia detection algorithm, verified by visual inspection. After the ectopic beats (including atrial or ventricular premature beats) were excluded and then substituted by interpolated data based by their adjacent RR intervals, the N-N interval time series for each subject was then computed. The resulting N-N interval series then were linearly resampled at

sample rate of 2 Hz. The linear analysis includes time domain and frequency domain as the power spectral density of each frequency band- HF, LF, and the LF/HF ratio were computed, while the nonlinear analysis includes HHT and MSE.

Neuropsychological test

Minimental status examination (MMSE), clock drawing test (CDT), number transcoding task (NTT), trail making test (TMT), clock completion test (CCT), Boston naming (BN), word list (WL), and geriatric depressive scale (GDS) were tested.

Mobility test

Timed up and go test (TUAG), activity of daily living (ADL), and Tinnetti test.

Carotid echography and image study (brain CT or MRI)

Intimal thickness, stenosis percentage, and maximal plaque density were measured.

Statistical analysis

Chi-square test or the Fisher's exact test was served to check the differences of nominal variables between groups. Continuous variables were represented as mean value \pm SD with the normality checked by the Shapiro-Wilk test. The Mann-Whitney U test was applied to the between-group comparison since none of the variables are of normal distribution. Partial correlation was used for checking relations between two continuous variables. Multi-variate linear regression was carried out to adjust the confounders in checking the models. P values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

Clinical character of the subjects

The demented group consists of 60 subjects (female/male=30/30, age 80.5 ± 5.6 , VD/AD=37/23, MMSE= 19.8 ± 6.9), while the control group consists of 29 subjects (female/male=13/16. age 75.3 ± 6.4 , MMSE= 28.4 ± 0.9). In comparison with the control

group, the demented group is significantly older and skinnier; has significantly shorter educational attainment, less sleep, less water intake, lower scores on all the mentality and mobility tests, lower level of Hb, Hct, Folate, Albumin, and Triglyceride. There are no significant differences between two groups in incidence of chronic diseases (diabetes, hypertension, and hyperlipidemia), family income, severity of carotid atherosclerosis, Vitamin B12 level, positive Glabellar sign, and upward gaze palsy.

EEG analysis

The best time-frequency presentation is the one transformed by HHT algorithms. The fickle character of the power and spectral coherence, which corresponds to the fragile binding between neurons were observed in movies of brain mapping. Twenty seconds resting EEG covered by shifting series of 3-second-cut were used for analysis. Mean and kurtosis of both power and spectral coherence based on Fourier analysis were compared dichotomously by variables of clinical characters. For both alpha and theta wave analysis, a better coherence and a lower power are generally present in the healthier side. The function of corpus callosum was explored by newly developed parameter called ‘inter- to- intra-hemisphere coherence ratio’.

Nonlinear method as data decomposed by HHT into IMFs was also performed. The power density and cross correlation coefficient were calculated to compare with the clinical data. A much better result than that from linear methods suggests involvement of more regions of the brain than previously thought regarding to each particular function of the brain. The results also showed that when alpha couplings increase theta couplings decrease. This may support the assumption that alpha, theta, and beta waves are from a single origin only filtered by various structures in the brain into different bands on the surface. Compared with the resting and the hyperventilation EEG, the photic stimulation seems to procure the best results with the most powerful

differentiating ability.

The results from synchronization likelihood showed a higher mean and a lower kurtosis in most healthy clinical conditions, which are different from the results of spectral coherence (kurtosis inconsistent). This may suggest different physiological meanings underlined the spectral coherence and the synchronization likelihood.

The multiscale entropy analysis also showed higher MSE values in healthier clinical conditions, and the MSE values tend to be stabilized faster along the scales. This may indicate healthier brains do have higher complexity which is organized.

EKG analysis

In comparison with the control group, heart Rate variation is significantly decreased in the diseased group for parameters LF ($p=0.025$) and LF/HF ($p=0.017$) during sleep. Multivariate linear regression model adjusting age, gender, and years of education showed significant linear relations between MMSE and HF ($r=0.243$, $p=0.030$) or LF ($r=0.23$, $p=.040$) during sleep. It thus stands for that the cognitive decline correlates to a decreased autonomic adaptability of the heart with dose effect. An increase of heart rate variability from the awake state to sleep was also noted in all the subjects. A ‘vagal dominance during sleep’ denoted by the decreased LF/HF ratio was only significantly seen in the demented group. The HRV (LF and HF) during sleep was higher in the group with better mobility (TUAG \leq 10 seconds, $n=34$), while the HRV (LF and HF) during awake state was lower in the group of better mobility. The LF/HF ratio during awake state and the LF during sleep were statistically significant higher in the group of better mobility. The LF component involves both sympathetic and parasympathetic modulations. The relationship between MMSE and TUAG was negative, which means that the mentality is parallel to the mobility. Subjects with positive Glabellar sign had a lower LF/HF during awake state. Diabetic subjects had lower HF and LF during sleep,

and lower HF during awake state, which was compatible with the well known concept of the diabetic autonomic insufficiency. People with hypertension had a higher SDNN during awake state.

The brain and the heart (MSE of RRI and MSE of EEG)

MSEs of RRIs and MSEs of EEGs showed amazingly good correlations after adjusting age and gender by multivariate linear regression. The MSE of RRI during awake state had significantly negative linear relation to the resting EEG in channels Fz, T4, F3, Pz, O2, F8, F4, P4, C3, P3, and F2. The MSE of RRI during sleep had significantly negative linear relation to the EEG of photic stimulation in channels F2, T5, F4, T3, F1, T4, Cz, C3, O2, Pz, O1, Fz, F3, F7, and C4. The MSE of RRI during awake state was significantly parallel to LF/HF during awake state, thus it may implicate that a EKG of higher parasympathetic tone is related to a higher MSE of EEG, which also stands for better mentality.

Discussions

There are three levels of connectivity among cortical neurons, which are microscopic among neurons (synapses), mesoscopic among populations of neurons, and macroscopic among modules within each cerebral hemisphere (modular networks).

In the analysis of EEG, by the innovative method as calculating the mean and the kurtosis of serious data extracted from a small time window, both Fourier based spectral analysis and the synchronization likelihood have demonstrated temporal information of the brain electrical activities. The means of the spectral coherence and the synchronization likelihood were higher in those people with better mentality, mood, and mobility. Whereas the kurtosis of spectral coherence was inconsistent, the kurtosis of synchronization likelihood was consistently lower in those people with higher mentality, mood and mobility. This may imply that normal brains have higher couplings between

different areas relative to demented brains. In other words, a demented brain might have lost the complexity of the interconnection among neurons. The analysis by multiscale entropy has also approved this point as lower MSE values were seen in the demented group in almost every scale. In conclusion, a demented brain loses complexities in every scale.

For a long time, people in neuroscience have been bedeviled by searching over the sharply localized area of modularity for different mental capacities. The confusing results from functional MRI and EEG / magnetoencephalograph (MEG) might just imply that the brain functions in a holistic manner. This argument was supported by nonlinear analyses (i.e. HHT) in this study as those channels whose data of couplings are significantly linearly related to the mentality scores were so widely spread all over the head. The power and the cross correlation coefficient from IMFs between 2-35 Hz has presented the most copious and significant results relative to those from IMFs of either alpha or theta range. This might also suggest that all components of different frequency in surface EEG come actually from the same origin only end up in different frequency ranges on the scalp after traveling through the brain.

The photic stimulation turned out to be the method of most copious results in the three. With the help of nonlinear analysis, the easy intervention as photic stimulation might just be as good as those studies which require subjects to perform certain mental tasks. While comparing different psychoneurological tests, MMSE, the most widely used one, turned out less powerful in differentiating EEG characters than those simpler tasks such as clock drawing, trail making, number transcoding, and word list tests. The MMSE has many items regarding orientation, calculation, memory, language and spatial ability. The more complicated the test is, the more intervening factors there should be.

Although significantly higher values of the cross correlation coefficient between T4/T3, and F8/T4 were found in AD relative to VD, they are not appropriate to be characteristic markers for differentiation since the subjects of AD in this study have significantly higher mental capacities than those of VD. This needs a further study with subjects of comparable mental capacities.

In the nonlinear analysis of EEG, the values of all scales of MSE are positively correlated with the mental abilities or morbidity widely in many channels. It may imply that an organized complexity does exist in a better brain, and that the brain does function in a more holistic manner than previously thought.

All of the subjects presented higher HRV during sleep. This may hint that older people have more stress or poorer cardiac adaptability to the environment during the awake state. A lower LF power and LF/HF ratio during sleep were found only in the demented groups, which is similar to a Japanese study but they used only awake EKG. The meaning of LF power is controversial, while a higher LF/HF ratio means a vagal dominance. In this study, the vagal dominance during sleep was only shown in the demented group.

The MSE of RRI showed no correlation to mental capacities, but it presented significantly negative correlations to the MSE of EEG in many channels. Interestingly, the EEGs of closed-eye resting were associated to the RRI during the awake state, while the EEGs of the photic stimulation were mostly associated to the RRI during sleep. If we consider the fact that MSE of RRI are positively correlated to LF/HF, then make the assumption that, a lower MSE of RRI implies more vagal dominance. Then it will lead to the conclusion that a brain with better mental capacity, which has higher MSEs of EEG, has more vagal dominance during both the awake state and sleep. This deduction is contradictory to the previous one by linear analysis (i.e. the LF/HF ratio during sleep

was lower in the demented group.). An alternative way of thinking is to bypass the autonomic balance and think directly, that is the rhythm of heart beats and the oscillations of the brain share some unknown biological factors. This bold hypothesis warrants further study to clarify.

There are many difficulties and limitations encountered in this study, such as possible sampling bias since this is a hospital based study, poor cooperation from the demented patients while tests were undertaken, No brain images in the control group, diagnosis overlapping between VA and AD, and the complicated pathophysiology in both AD and VD.

Conclusion

This study has successfully justified the three original hypothesis: 1. The brain function based on couplings of different area is disease modifiable and mathematically quantifiable. 2. The complexity of multi-channel signals as EEG may be better presented by nonlinear techniques. 3. The power of different neurological test could be examined by EEG. 4. The two noninvasive, portable and cheap tools, EEG and EKG are promising tools in exploring the cross-talk between the brain and the heart. It was best presented in the analysis by MSE.

There has no correlation among the severity of carotid atherosclerosis to either mental capacity, parameters of EEG or parameters of EKG.

Prospect

A community based design with long time following is the goal next. It aims at risk factors and markers for early diagnosis by the analysis of EEG. Therapy monitoring by EEG is an ongoing study with some promising primitive results. The cross-talk between the brain and the heart could be explored noninvasively by the information hidden in EKG and EEG.

參考文獻

- Abrams, B., Add Alzheimer's to the list of sleep apnea consequences. *Med Hypotheses*; 2005, 65:1201–1202
- Adler, G., S. Brasson, et al. "EEG coherence in Alzheimer's dementia." *J Neural Transm*, 2003, 110(9): 1051-8.
- Alladi, S, et al. Pattern of Vascular Dementia in India: Study of Clinical Features, Imaging, and Vascular Mechanisms From a Hospital Dementia Registry. *Journal of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases*, 2006, Volume 15(2): 49-56
- Allan, L. M., S. R. Kerr, et al.. "Autonomic function assessed by heart rate variability is normal in Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia." *Dement Geriatr Cogn Disord* 2005, 19(2-3): 140-4.
- Anemüller J, Sejnowski TJ, Makeig S, Complex independent component analysis of frequency-domain electroencephalographic data. *Neural Netw*, 2004(16) : 1311–1323.
- Ashendorf L, Jefferson AL, et.al., Trail Making Test errors in normal aging, mild cognitive impairment, and dementia Arch Clin Neuropsychol. 2008 Jan 4.
- Babiloni, C., R. Ferri, et al., "Directionality of EEG synchronization in Alzheimer's disease subjects." *Neurobiol Aging* 2009, 30(1): 93-102.
- Bastiaansen, M. C., J. J. van Berkum, et al., "Event-related theta power increases in the human EEG during online sentence processing." *Neurosci Lett* 2009, 323(1): 13-6.
- Balocchi, R., D. Menicucci, E. Santarcangelo et al. Deriving the respiratory sinus arrhythmia from the heartbeat time series using empirical mode decomposition, *Chaos, Solitons Fractals*, 2004, 20(1) 171–177.
- Bauer, A., M. Malik, et al., "Heart rate turbulence: standards of measurement, physiological interpretation, and clinical use: International Society for Holter and

Noninvasive Electrophysiology Consensus." J Am Coll Cardiol, 2008, 52(17): 1353-65.

Bernard, C., Lecture on the physiology of the heart and its connections with the brain, delivered at the Sorbonne, the 27th March, 1865. Tr. By J.S. Morel, Savannah, Purse.

Bendat, J. S. and A. G. Piersol, Random Data: Analysis and Measurement Procedures. New York: Wiley, 2000

Berner YN, Lif Kimchi O, Karpin H, Finkeltov B, Triple task Clock Completion Test (CCT) as a predictor of functional outcome in geriatric rehabilitation. Arch Gerontol Geriatr. Sep-Oct; 2004, 39(2):117-24.

Bhattacharya J, Complexity analysis of spontaneous EEG. Acta Neurobiol Exp (Wars).2000, 60(4):495-501.

Bliwise DL., Sleep apnea, APOE4 and Alzheimer's disease: 20 years and counting? J Psychosom Res 2002, 53:539–546

Bliwise DL, Sleep disorders in Alzheimer's disease and other dementias. Clin Cornerstone; 2004, 6(suppl 1A):S16–S28

Boban M, Grbić K,et al., Cerebrospinal fluid markers in differential diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia. Coll Antropol. 2008 Jan; 32 Suppl 1:31-6.

Bourdaud, N., R. Chavarriaga, et al., "Characterizing the EEG correlates of exploratory behavior." IEEE Trans Neural Syst Rehabil Eng 2008, 16(6): 549-56.

Bots ML, Hofman A, Grobbee DE., Common carotid intima-media thickness and lower extremity arterial atherosclerosis. The Rotterdam Study. Arterioscler Thromb 1994, 14: 1885-1891

Brinkman, J. and H. G. Kuypers , "Splitbrain monkeys: cerebral control of ipsilateral

- and contralateral arm, hand, and finger movements." *Science* 1972, 176(34): 536-9.
- Calderon Gonzalez, P. L., M. A. Parra Rodriguez, et al., "[Spectral analysis of EEG coherence in Alzheimer's disease]." *Rev Neurol* 2004, 38(5): 422-7.
- Cantero, J. L., M. Atienza, et al. "Increased synchronization and decreased neural complexity underlie thalamocortical oscillatory dynamics in mild cognitive impairment." *Neuroimage*. 2009
- Caspers, Heinz und Winkel, Käthe, Untersuchungen über die Bedeutung des Thalamus und Lobus opticus für die Großhirnrhythmik beim Frosch, *Pflügers Archiv*, 1952, pd. 255, S, 391---416
- Celsis, P., A. Agniel, M. Puel, A. Le Tinnier, et al., Lateral asymmetries in primary degenerative dementia of the Alzheimer type. A correlative study of cognitive, haemodynamic and EEG data, in relation with severity, age of onset and sex, *Cortex* 1990, 26: 585–596.
- Chamchad D, Horow JC, Nakhamchik L, Arkoosh VA, Heart rate variability changes during pregnancy: an observational study. *Int J Obstet Anesth*. 2007 Apr; 16(2): 106-9.
- Chiaramonti, R., G. C. Muscas, et al., "Correlations of topographical EEG features with clinical severity in mild and moderate dementia of Alzheimer type." *Neuropsychobiology* 1997, 36(3): 153-8.
- Cho, D. H., T. Nakamura, et al., "S-nitrosylation of Drp1 mediates beta- amyloid-related mitochondrial fission and neuronal injury." *Science* 2009, 324(5923): 102-5
- Corino VD, Matteucci M, Mainardi LT, Analysis of heart rate variability to predict patient age in a healthy population. *Methods Inf Med*. 2007, 46(2):191-5.
- Costa M, Goldberger AL, Peng CK., Multiscale entropy analysis of complex physiologic time series. *Phys Rev Lett*. 2002 Aug 5;89(6):068102.

- Costa M, Goldberger AL, Peng CK., Multiscale entropy analysis of biological signals. Phys Rev E Stat Nonlin Soft Matter Phys. 2005 Feb;71(2 Pt 1):021906
- Costa M, Priplata AA, Lipsitz LA et al, Noise and poise: Enhancement of postural complexity in the elderly with a stochastic-resonance-based therapy. Europhys Lett. 2007, 77:68008.
- Culebras, A., "Sleep apnea and stroke." Rev Neurol Dis 2005, 2(1): 13-9.
- Czigler, B., D. Csikos, et al., "Quantitative EEG in early Alzheimer's disease patients - power spectrum and complexity features." Int J Psychophysiol 2008, 68(1): 75-80
- Difrancesco, M. W., S. K. Holland and J. P. Szaflarski, Simultaneous EEG/functional magnetic resonance imaging at 4 Tesla: correlates of brain activity to spontaneous alpha rhythm during relaxation, J. Clin. Neurophysiol. 2008, 25(5) 255–264.
- Darwin, C. (1872) The expression of the emotions in man and animals. London, UK: John Murray; Reprinted, Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press; 1965.
- Davide V. Moretti, Claudio Babiloni, et al., Individual analysis of EEG frequency and band power in mild Alzheimer's disease Clinical Neurophysiology 2004 Feb 115(2): 299-308
- de la Torre JC., Alzheimer disease as a vascular disorder: nosological evidence. Stroke 2002; 33: 1152-1162
- de la Torre JC., Is Alzheimer's disease a neurodegenerative or a vascular disorder? Data, dogma, and dialectics. Lancet Neurol 2004; 3: 184-190.
- Dancause, N., "Vicarious function of remote cortex following stroke: recent evidence from human and animal studies." Neuroscientist 2006, 12(6): 489-99.
- Dierks, T., Perisic, I., Frolich, L., Ihl, R. and Maurer, K., Topography of the quantitative electroencephalogram in dementia of the Alzheimer type: relation to severity of dementia. Psychiatry Res 1991, 40(3), pp. 181–194.

Douen AG, Pageau N, Medic SSerial Electrocardiographic Assessments Significantly Improve Detection of Atrial Fibrillation 2.6-Fold in Patients With Acute Stroke. Stroke. 1008 Jan 3.

Duron, E. and O. Hanon, "Vascular risk factors, cognitive decline, and dementia." Vasc Health Risk Manag 1008, 4(2): 363-81.

Forti P, Maioli F, Pisacane N, Atrial fibrillation and risk of dementia in non-demented elderly subjects with and without mild cognitive impairment (MCI). Arch Gerontol Geriatr.2007, 44 Suppl 1:155-65

Fernandez, T., T. Harmony, et al , "Test-retest reliability of EEG spectral parameters during cognitive tasks: I. Absolute and relative power." Int J Neurosci 1993, 68(3-4): 255-61.

Gaab, N., P. Tallal, et al. "Neural correlates of rapid spectrot temporal processing in musicians and nonmusicians." Ann N Y Acad Sci 2005, 1060: 82-8.

Gandy S, et al, Alzheimer disease: presenilin springs a leak. Nature Medicine 1006, 12, 1121 – 1123

Gasser T, Bächer P, Steinberg H, Test-retest reliability of spectral parameters of the EEG. Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol 1985, 60: 312–319

Giubilei, F., S. Strano, et al., "Cardiac autonomic dysfunction in patients with Alzheimer disease: possible pathogenetic mechanisms." Alzheimer Dis Assoc Disord 1998, 12(4): 356-61.

Gottlieb, D. J., A. L. DeStefano, et al., "APOE epsilon4 is associated with obstructive sleep apnea/hypopnea: the Sleep Heart Health Study." Neurology 2004, 63(4): 664-8.

Graves RE, Bezeau SC, Fogarty J, Blair R., Boston naming test short forms: a comparison of previous forms with new item response theory based forms. J Clin

Exp Neuropsychol. 2004 Oct;26(7):891-902.

Guerin, S. A. and M. B. Miller, "Lateralization of the parietal old/new effect: an event-related fMRI study comparing recognition memory for words and faces." Neuroimage 2009, 44(1): 232-42.

Heart rate variability, standards of measurement, physiological interpretation and clinical use. Task Force of the European Society of Cardiology and the North American Society of Pacing and Electrophysiology. Circulation 1996, 93: 1043-1065

Harmony, T., T. Fernandez, et al., "Test-retest reliability of EEG spectral parameters during cognitive tasks: II. Coherence." Int J Neurosci 1993, 68(3-4): 263-71

Hodgkinson B, Evans D, Wood J., Maintaining oral hydration in older adults: a systematic review.. Int J Nurs Pract. 2003 Jun;9(3):S19-28

Hollander M, Hak AE, et al., Stoke. comparison between measures of atherosclerosis and risk of stroke: the Rotterdam Study.2003 Oct;34(10):2367-72

Hu, K., C. K. Peng, M. Czosnyka et al., Nonlinear assessment of cerebral autoregulation from spontaneous blood pressure and cerebral blood flow fluctuations, Cardiovasc. Eng. 2008 Mar; 8(1): 60-71

Hu, K, C. K. Peng, N. E. Huang et al., Altered phase interactions between spontaneous blood pressure and flow fluctuations in type 2 diabetes mellitus: Nonlinear assessment of cerebral autoregulation, Phys. A–Stat. Mech. Appl. 2008, 387(10) 2279–2292.

Hu, K., M. T. Lo, C. K. Peng et al., Nonlinear pressure–flow relationship is able to detect asymmetry of brain blood circulation associated with midline shift, J. Neurotrauma 2009 Feb 11;26(2):227-33.

Huang, N.E., Shen Z, Long SR et al., The empirical mode decomposition and the

Hilbert spectrum for nonlinear and non-stationary time series analysis. Proceedings of the Royal Society of London Series A-Mathematical Physical and Engineering Sciences 1998, 454:903-995.

Huang ,W. Z. Shen, N. E. Huang et al., Engineering analysis of biological variables:an example of blood pressure over 1 day, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 1998, 954816–4821.

Huang, M. L. Wu, S. R. Long, S. S. Shen, W. D. Qu, P. Gloersen, and K. L. Fan,The empirical mode decomposition and the Hilbert spectrum for nonlinear and non-stationary time series analysis. Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond.1998, 454A, 903-993

Huikuri HV, Kessler KM, et al., Reproducibility and circadian rhythm of heart rate variability in healthy subjects. Am J Cardiol 1990, 65:391-393

Hummel, F. C. and L. G. Cohen, "Non-invasive brain stimulation: a new strategy to improve neurorehabilitation after stroke?" Lancet Neurol 2006, 5(8): 708-12.

Ihl, R., C. Eilles, L. Frlich,et al, Electrical brain activity and cerebral blood flow in dementia of the Alzheimer type, Psychiatry Res.1989, 29: 449–452.

Ivanov PC, Amaral LA, Goldberger AL et al, Multifractality in human heartbeat dynamics. Nature.1999, 399:461-465.

Jelic, V., Shigeta, M., Julin, P., Almkvist, O., Winblad, B. and Wahlund, L.O., Quantitative Electroencephalography power and coherence in Alzheimer's disease and mild cognitive impairment. Dementia 1996,7: 314–323.

Julin,P., L.O. Wahlund, H. Basun,et al, Clinical diagnosis of frontal lobe dementia and Alzheimer's disease: relation to cerebral perfusion, brain atrophy and electroencephalography, Dementia 1995, 6142–147.

Kalbe E, Calabrese P, Schwanen S, Kessler J, The Rapid Dementia Screening Test (RDST): a new economical tool for detecting possible patients with dementia.

Dement Geriatr Cogn Disord. 2003; 16(4):193-9.

Kawas CH., Clinical practice: Early Alzheimer's disease. N Engl J Med. 2003, Sep 11;349(11):1056-63

Klostermann, E. C., P. Loui, et al., "Activation of right parietal cortex during memory retrieval of nonlinguistic auditory stimuli." Cogn Affect Behav Neurosci 2009, 9(3): 242-8.

Kivipelto M, Helkala EL, Laakso MP et al., Apolipoprotein E epsilon 4 allele, elevated midlife total cholesterol level, and high midlife systolic blood pressure are independent risk factors for late-life Alzheimer disease. Ann Intern Med 2009, 137:149–155.

Lo, M.T., K. Hu, Y. Liu et al., Multimodal pressure-flow analysis: Application of Hilbert Huang transform in cerebral blood flow regulation, Eurasip J. Adv. Signal Process. 2008: 785243.

Lo, M.T., Ping-Hunag Tsai, Pei-Feng Lin, Chen Lin, Yue Loong Hsin, The nonlinear and nonstationary properties on EEG signals: probing the complex fluctuations by Hibert-Huang transform , Advance in adaptive data analysis 2009, 1(3): 1–22

López AG, Calero MD., Predictors of cognitive decline in the elderly. Rev Esp Geriatr Gerontol. Jul-Aug;44(4):220-4. Epub 2009 Jul 12. Spanish.

Mesulam, M., 2004. The cholinergic lesion of Alzheimer's disease: pivotal factor or side show? Learn. Mem. 11 (1), 9–43, Review.

Maestri, R., G. D. Pinna. Accardo et al., Nonlinear indices of heart rate variability in chronic heart failure patients: redundancy and comparative clinical value, J. Cardiovasc. Electrophysiol. 2007, 18(4) 425–433

McKhann G, Drachman D, Folstein M, et al., Clinical diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease: report of the NINCDS-ADRDA Work Group under the auspices of Department of

Health and Human Services Task Force on Alzheimer's Disease. Neurology 1984, 34: 939-944.

Matsuoka O., Otsuka K., et al., "Arterial stiffness independently predicts cardiovascular events in an elderly community -- Longitudinal Investigation for the Longevity and Aging in Hokkaido County (LILAC) study." Biomed Pharmacother 2005, 59 Suppl 1: S40-4.

Mesulam, M., The cholinergic lesion of Alzheimer's disease: pivotal factor or side show? Learn. Mem. 2004, 11 (1), 9–43, Review.

Michel CM et al., Localization of the sources of EEG delta, theta, alpha and beta frequency bands using the FFT dipole approximation. Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol. 1992 Jan;82(1):38-44.

Montez, T., K. Linkenkaer-Hansen, et al., "Synchronization likelihood with explicit time-frequency priors." Neuroimage 2006, 33(4): 1117-25.

Mrak, R. E., "Alzheimer-type neuropathological changes in morbidly obese elderly individuals." Clin Neuropathol 2009, 28(1): 40-5.

Murakami, S., T. Yamanaka, et al., "[Heart rate variability analysis and neurobehavioral function in community-dwelling older people aged 75 or older]." Nippon Ronen Igakkai Zasshi 2002, 39(5): 520-6.

Nan, Y., T. R. Knosche, et al., "Cross-cultural music phrase processing: an fMRI study." Hum Brain Mapp 2008, 29(3): 312-28.

Newman AB, Fitzpatrick AL, Lopez O, et al., Dementia and Alzheimer's disease incidence in relationship to cardiovascular disease in the Cardiovascular Health Study cohort. J Am Geriatr Soc 2005, 53: 1101-1107

Novak, V., A. C. Yang, L. Lepicovsky et al., Multimodal pressure-flow method to assess dynamics of cerebral autoregulation in stroke and hypertension, *Biomed. Eng. Online* 2004, 3(1) 39.

Nunez, P.L., R. Srinivasan, et al., EEG coherency. I. Statistics, reference electrode, volume conduction, Laplacians, cortical imaging, and interpretation at multiple scales, *Electroenceph. Clin. Neurophysiol.* 1997, 103 , 499.

Nunez, P. L. and R. Srinivasan, "A theoretical basis for standing and traveling brain waves measured with human EEG with implications for an integrated consciousness." *Clin Neurophysiol* 2006, 117(11): 2424-35.

Nunez, P.L., R.B. Silberstein, et. al., EEG coherency. II. Experimental comparisons of multiple measures, *Clin. Neurophysiol.* 1999, 110, 469.

Qiu C, Kivipelto M, von Strauss E. Dialogues, Epidemiology of Alzheimer's disease: occurrence, determinants, and strategies toward intervention. *Clin Neurosci.* 2009, 11(2):111-28.

Okmura K, Washimi Y,et al.,Can high fluid intake prevent cerebral and cerebral and myocardial infarction?" Systematic review] *Nippon Ronen Igakkai zasshi. Japanese journal of geriatrics.* 2005, Sep;42(5):557-63.

Parmeggiani PL, Morrison AR., Alterations in autonomic functions during sleep. In: Loewy AD, Spyer KM, eds. *Central Regulation of Autonomic Functions.* New York, NY: Oxford University Press. 1990

Passero, S., et al., Quantitative EEG mapping, regional cerebral blood flow, and neuropsychological function in Alzheimer's disease, *Dementia* 1995, 6148–156.

Patra, S. and S. Telles "Heart Rate Variability During Sleep Following the Practice of Cyclic Meditation and Supine Rest." *Appl Psychophysiol Biofeedback.* 2009

Peng CK, Havlin S, Stanley HE, Goldberger AL., Quantification of scaling exponents and crossover phenomena in nonstationary heartbeat time series. *Chaos*. 1995, 5(1):82-7.

Peng C-K, Costa M, Goldberger AL, Adaptive data analysis of complex fluctuations in physiologic time series. *Advances in Adaptive Data Analysis*. 2009, 61-70.

Pfurtscheller, G. and C. Andrew, Event-related changes of band power and coherence: Methodology and interpretation, *J. Clin. Neurophysiol.* 1999, 16(6) 512–519.

Pijnenburg, Y.A., van der Made, Y., et. al., EEG synchronization likelihood in mild cognitive impairment and Alzheimer's disease during a working memory task. *Clin. Neurophysiol.* 2004, 115 (6), 1332–1339.

Podsiadlo D, Richardson S. The timed "Up & Go": a test of basic functional mobility for frail elderly persons. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 1991, Feb;39(2):142-8

Portela, P. C., J. C. Fumado, et al., "Sleep-disordered breathing and acute stroke." *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2009, 27 Suppl 1: 104-10.

Prinz, P.N. and Vitiello, M.V., Dominant occipital (alpha) rhythm frequency in early stage Alzheimer's disease and depression. *Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol* 1989, 73, pp. 427–432

Richman JS, Moorman JR, Physiological time-series analysis using approximate entropy and sample entropy. *Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol.* 2000, 278:H2039-H2049.

Rodriguez, G., F. Nobili, F. Copello, et.al., ⁹⁹mTc-HMPAO regional Cerebral Blood Flow and quantitative Electroencephalography in Alzheimer's disease: a correlative study, *J. Nucl. Med.* 1999, 40 522–529.

Roman, G. C., "Vascular dementia prevention: a risk factor analysis." *Cerebrovasc Dis* 2005, 20 Suppl 2: 91-100.

Roman, G.C., Tatemichi TK, et al.,Vascular dementia: diagnostic criteria for research studies. Report of the NINDS-AIREN International Workshop. Neurology 1993, 43: 250-260.

Shannon, B. J. and R. L. Buckner,"Functional-anatomic correlates of memory retrieval that suggest nontraditional processing roles for multiple distinct regions within posterior parietal cortex." J Neurosci 2004, 24(45): 10084-92.

Shaw, J. C., "An introduction to the coherence function and its use in EEG signal analysis," Journal of medical engineering & technology, 1981. 5(6): 279-288,

Sheikh JI, Yesavage JA, Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS): Recent evidence and development of a shorter version. Clinical Gerontology : A Guide to Assessment and Intervention, NY: The Haworth Press. 1986:165-173

Schramm U, Berger G, et al, Psychometric properties of Clock Drawing Test and MMSE or Short Performance Test (SKT) in dementia screening in a memory clinic population. Int J Geriatr Psychiatry. 2002 Mar;17(3):254-60.

Singer W, Gray CM.,Visual feature integration and the temporal correlation hypothesis. Annu Rev Neurosci. 2995, 18:555-86. Review

Sloan, E. P., et al., Electroencephalography and single photon emission computed tomography in dementia: a comparative study, Psychol. Med. 1995, 25 631–638.

Snowdon DA., Aging and Alzheimer's disease: Lessons from the Nun Study. Gerontologist; 1997, 37:150–156.

Stam, C.J., van Dijk, B.W., Synchronization likelihood: an un-biased measure of generalized synchronization in multivariate data sets. Physica D 2002, 163,236–251.

Stam, C.J., van der Made, Y., Pijnenburg, Y.A.L., Scheltens, Ph., Synchronization of brain activity in mild cognitive impairment and early Alzheimer's disease. Acta Neurol. Scand.2003, 108 (2), 90–96.

Steinhagen-Thiessen E., Borchelt M., Morbidität, Medikation und Funktionalität im Alter. In: Die Berliner Altersstudie (Hrsg) Mayer K.U., Baltes P.B. Akademie Verlag GmbH, Berlin. 1996

Sweeney-Reed, C. M. and S. J. Nasuto, A novel approach to the detection of synchronization in EEG based on empirical mode decomposition, *J. Comput. Neurosci.* 2007, 23(1) 79–111

Stam, C.J. and B.W. van Dyk, Synchronization likelihood: an unbiased measure of generalized synchronization in multivariate data sets *Physica D*, 2002, 163: 236-251

Stein, P. K. and R. E. Kleiger, "Insights from the study of heart rate variability." *Annu Rev Med* 1999, 50: 249-61.

Takahashi, T., R. Y. Cho, et al., "Age-related variation in EEG complexity to photic stimulation: a multiscale entropy analysis." *Clin Neurophysiol* 2000, 120(3): 476-83

Takatsuru, Y., D. Fukumoto, et al., "Neuronal circuit remodeling in the contralateral cortical hemisphere during functional recovery from cerebral infarction." *J Neurosci* 2009, 29(32): 10081-6

Teipel, S.J. et al., Progression of Corpus Callosum Atrophy in Alzheimer Disease. *Arch Neurol.* 2002, 59:243-248

Teipel, S.J. et al. W. Bayer, Regional pattern of hippocampus and corpus callosum atrophy in Alzheimer's disease in relation to dementia severity:evidence for early neocortical degeneration. *Neurobiology of Aging* 2003, 24: 85–94

Thatcher, R.W., P. J. Krause and M. Hrybyk, Cortico-cortical associations and EEG coherence: a two-compartmental model, *Electroencephalogr. Clin. Neurophysiol.* 1986, 64(2) 123–143.

Thayer, J.F., Lane, R.D., A model of neurovisceral integration in emotion regulation and dysregulation. *Journal of Affective Disorders* 2000, 61, 201–216.

Thayer, J. F. and R. D. Lane, "Claude Bernard and the heart-brain connection: further elaboration of a model of neurovisceral integration." *Neurosci Biobehav Rev* 2009, 33(2): 81-8.

Thayer, J. F., J. J. Sollers, 3rd, et al., "Age-related differences in prefrontal control of heart rate in humans: a pharmacological blockade study." *Int J Psychophysiol* 2009, 72(1): 81-8.

Thomas RJ, Mietus JE, Peng CK, Goldberger AL., An electrocardiogram-based technique to assess cardiopulmonary coupling during sleep. *Sleep* 2005 Sep ; 28(9) : 1151- 61.

Thomas, R. J., J. E. Mietus, et al., "Differentiating obstructive from central and complex sleep apnea using an automated electrocardiogram-based method." *Sleep* 2007, 30(12): 1756-69.

Tong, S., Z. Li, Y. Zhu et al., Describing the nonstationarity level of neurological signals based on quantifications of time-frequency representation, *IEEE Trans. Biomed. Eng.* 2007, 54(10) 1780–1785.

Vanderlei, L. C., C. M. Pastre, et al., "Basic notions of heart rate variability and its clinical applicability." *Rev Bras Cir Cardiovasc* 2009, 24(2): 205-17.

van der Hiele K, et al., EEG markers of future cognitive performance in the elderly.J Clin Neurophysiol. 2008, Apr;25(2):83-9.

van Oijen M, de Jong FJ,et al., Atherosclerosis and risk for dementia. *Ann Neurol.* 2007, May;61(5):403-10

Vanoli, E., P. B. Adamson, et al., "Heart rate variability during specific sleep stages. A comparison of healthy subjects with patients after myocardial infarction." *Circulation* 1995, 91(7): 1918-22

Walter J. Freeman, Scale-free neocortical dynamics, Scholarpedia, 2007, 2(2):1357.

Weimar C, Goertler M, et al ,Systemic Risk Score Evaluation in Ischemic Stroke Patients (SCALA), A prospective cross sectional study in 85 German stroke units J Neurol 2007, 254:1562–1568

Wu Z, Huang NE, Long SR, Peng CK, On the trend, detrending, and variability of nonlinear and nonstationary time series. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2007, 104:14889-14894.

Vermeer SE, Prins ND, den Heijer T, et al., Silent brain infarcts and the risk of dementia and cognitive decline. N Engl J Med 2003, 348: 1215-1222

Xiang, Z., Huguenard, J.R., Prince, D.A., Cholinergic switching within neocortical inhibitory networks. Science 1998, 281, 985–988.

Zeng, Y. M., K. J. Cai, et al., "Effect of chronic intermittent hypoxia on the expression of Nip3, cell apoptosis, beta-amyloid protein deposit in mice brain cortex." Chin Med J (Engl) 2009, 122(1): 68-73.

Zusatzinformationen zum Artikel, Assessment: Tinetti-Test/ POMA von Detlef Marks(physiopraxis2/06):Aus physioonline Georg Thieme Verlag,Stuttgart 2006.

Zulli, R., F. Nicosia, et al., "QT dispersion and heart rate variability abnormalities in Alzheimer's disease and in mild cognitive impairment." J Am Geriatr Soc 2005, 53(12): 2135-9.

碩士修業期間相關發表

Pei-Feng Lin, Yi-Chung Chang, Chen Lin, Men-Tzung Lo, Yi-Lwun Ho, The Relationship Between Cognitive Function, Mobility, and Heart Rate Variability in the Elderly. Poster 2009, Nov 27-29 international conference on geriatric syndrome studies abstract: p102

Pei-Feng Lin, Men-Tzung Lo, Chen Lin, Yi-Chung Chang, Yi-Lwun Ho, The degree of depression is negatively related to functional connections of bilateral frontal cortices: a study of electroencephalograms decomposed by Hilbert-Huang transform. Poster, 2010, May 1-2, Neurology 2010 Joint Symposium, Taiwan

Pei-Feng Lin, Chen Lin, Men-Tzung Lo, Yi-Chung Chang, Yi-Lwun Ho
Cross-talk between the right brain and the heart: the multiscale entropy of electroencephalogram correlates negatively to the multiscale entropy of RR interval tachogram. Poster, 2010, June 19-23, Twentieth Meeting of the European Neurological Society.

Men-Tzung Lo, Tsai, Pei-Feng Lin, Chen Lin, Yue Loong Hsin, The nonlinear and nonstationary properties on EEG signals: probing the complex fluctuations by Hibert-Huang transform , Advance in adaptive data analysis 2 009, 1(3): 1–22

表

表 1. 案例臨床特徵比較

Subjects	Dementia(n=60)	median	Control(n=29)	median	p value
age (years)	80.5±5.6	81	75.3±6.4	77	<i>p</i> =.001**
Male/Female	30/30		16/13		<i>p</i> =.659
Education year	6.4±4.9	6	10.6±5.2	12	<i>p</i> =.000**
Body mass index	22.4±3.6	22.7	24.3±3.9	24.0	<i>p</i> =.027*
Abdominal Girth	83.1±10.4	83.3	90.7±10.0	91.0	<i>p</i> =.002**
Hypertension	39		24		<i>p</i> =.135
Diabetes mellitus	18		14		<i>p</i> =.105
Hyperlipidemia	33		18		<i>p</i> =.649
Family Income per year	360K±325K	300k	684K±932K	360k	<i>p</i> =.118
Smoking packyear	7.0±16.8	0.0	8.7±20.0	0.0	<i>p</i> =.721
Water intake per day	1139.2±544.0	1000	2210.3±3447.0	1500.	<i>p</i> =.000**
Sleep time (hour)	7.5±2.7	7	6.4±1.2	6.0	<i>p</i> =.049*
upward gaze palsy	46		18		<i>p</i> =.596
Glabellar sign ^a	34		13		<i>p</i> =.055
Hb	12.8±1.6	12.8	13.7±1.9	13.8	<i>p</i> =.021*
Hct	38.6±5.5	39.1	41.3±5.0	41.9	<i>p</i> =.011*
vegetarian	7		1		<i>p</i> =.266
VitaminB12(pg/ml)	776.4±472.3	706.6	899.5±353.5	838.7	<i>p</i> =.053
Folate (ng/ml)	11.2±5.2	10.2	14.0±4.9	15.6	<i>p</i> =.016*
MMSE	19.8±6.9	23.0	28.4±0.9	28	<i>p</i> =.000**
CCT	3.5±3.0	3	1.3±2.3	0	<i>p</i> =.000**
CDT	6.4±3.2	8	9.2±0.7	9	<i>p</i> =.000**
NTT	1.3±1.4	1	3.0±1.5	4	<i>p</i> =.000**
GDS	4.9±3.7	4.5	4.3±4.9	2	<i>p</i> =.188
Barthel Index	92±21	100	100±0	100	<i>p</i> =.015*
Tinneti test	23.2±7.6	26	26.4±2.7	28	<i>p</i> =.007**
TimedUpAndGo (sec)	18.5±16.6	12.10	10.0±3.0	9.0	<i>p</i> =.000**
Boston Naming	9.9±3.6	11	13.1±1.6	13	<i>p</i> =.000**
Word list 1	2.6±1.4	2	4.3±1.6	4	<i>p</i> =.000**
Word list 2	3.4±1.8	3.5	5.6±1.5	6	<i>p</i> =.000**
Word list 3	4.0±2.1	4	6.7±1.3	7	<i>p</i> =.000**
Word list 4	2.4±1.9	2	5.5±1.5	5	<i>p</i> =.000**
TMT time(sec)	139.0±46.1	143.4	72.7±35.0	60.2	<i>p</i> =.000**

TMT error	3.9±4.6	1	0.3±0.7	0	<i>p</i> =.000**
MaximalPaqueDiamete(mm)	2.02±1.0	2.2	1.04±1.3	2.0	<i>p</i> =.420
Plaque score	5.7±4.8	4	4.2±3.6	3	<i>p</i> =.212
Albumin	4.1±.4	4.1	4.2±0.3	4.3	<i>p</i> =.040*
Triglyceride	122.4±70.6	104.5	161.3±70.9	143.0	<i>p</i> =.008**

註 (適用表 1- 15) MMSE: Mini-mental status examination, CCT: Clock-completion test, CDT: Clock-drawing test, NTT: Number transcoding task, GDS: Geriatric depressive scale, TMT: Trail making test

註 (適用表2、表3、表5-20): **1.** () 內 +/- 符號代表腦波運算數據與測驗分數相關係數(correlation coefficient) 的正負符號。**2.** 各組別人數比為 diseased/control。**3.** DM, HT (Hypertension), Hyperlipidemia (HyLip), Sleep problem (SleepP) , upward gaze palsy (Up GP), Glabellar sign (GS) 皆以dummy variable行是來做分析: 1 為有問題，0為正常。(整篇研究皆然)。**4.** Water: water intake. TUAG: timed up and go test **5.** 二分法 critical point: MMSE>=26, CCT<=1, CDT>=9, NTT=4, Tinneti>=21, BN>=14, WL1>=6, WL3>=7, WL4>=8, NTT=4 為正常。**6.** P: Power, M: Mean, C: coherence, K: kurtosis

表2. Alpha (3 sec)

	PM	PK	CM	CK
MMSE 60/29	T3(-) ¹			C4_C3(-) F1_F7(-)
CCT44/45		O1(+)		F1_F7(-)
NTT 66/23	C3(-)	Cz(+) T5(+)	Fp1_Fp2(+)	F3_C3 (+)
Tinneti 8/81		F1 (-)		F7_T3(+)
GDS _{66/23}	F2 (+)		Cz_O1 (-)	
GS ³ 47/42	Fz(+)Cz(-)			C3_P3(-) F2_F4(-)
Up GP ³ 64/25		F2(-)	P4_O1(+)	T4_T3(-)
DM _{32/57}			Pz_O1(-)C3_P3 (+)	
HT _{63/26}			F1_O1 (+)	
HyLip _{51/38}	T6(-)		T4_O1 (+)	
SleepP _{43/46}			T4_T3 (+)	T5_O1(+)
Water 53/36				F3_C3(+)

表3. Theta (3 sec)

	PM	PK	CM	CK
MMSE _{60/29}				cCZ_O1(-)
CCT _{44/45}			F8_O1 (+)	
CDT _{45/44}	Fz (-), F8(-), O1(-), F4(+), T5(+)			
NTT _{66/23}	P3(-)		T5_O1(+)	F1_F3(-)
TUAG _{50/39}	T6(+)			
Tinnetti _{8/81}		F4(-)	F2_F4(-)F3_C3(-) F1_F3(+)C4_O1(+)	T4_T3(+)
GDS _{36/53}	Fz(+)		F2_O1(-)	
Gabellar _{47/42}	Fz (+)	C3(-) F3(+) T6 (+)		T3_O1 (-)
Up GP _{53/36}			C4_C3(+) T3_T5(-)	Fz_O1(+) Fp2_Fp1 (+)
DM _{32/57}			F7_O1 (+)	F7_T3 (+)
HT _{63/26}	Fz(-)	T3 (-)	F1_O1 (+)	F8_O1 (-)
HyLip _{51/38}		T3(-)	Cz_O2(-)P4_P3(+) F2_F4(-)	F8_O1 (-)
SleepPro _{43/46}			C4_C3(+)	F8_F7 (-) F1_F7(+)
Water 53/36			C3_O1(+) T3_O1(-)	
Social _{41/48}		Pz (+)		Pz_O1 (-) cCZ_O1(-) O2_O1(+)

表 4. Inter- to-Intra-Hemisphere Coherence Ratio

<i>Alpha wave:</i>
Clock completion test (score 0,1 normal)
C(F1 to F2)/C(F3 to F1): N (0.884±0.126) < D (0.946±0.143) (p=0.041) °
C(F2 to F1)/C(F4 to F2): N (0.891±0.121) < D (0.955±0.134) (p=0.014) °
C(F1 to F2)/C(F7 to F1): N (0.941±0.141) < D (1.017±0.155) (p=0.022) °
C(F2 to F1)/C(F8 to F2): N (0.959±0.132) < D (1.021±0.130) (p=0.016) °
→intrahemispheric conduction decreases more in the diseased, left and right brain.
Tinneti test (score >=21 normal)
C(F1 to F2)/C(F3 to F1) : N (0.904±0.129) < D (1.026±0.183) (p=0.026) °
C(F2 to F1)/C(F4 to F2) : N (0.914±0.125) < D (1.013±0.166) (p=0.035) °
C(F1 to F2)/C(F7 to F1) : N (0.967±0.145) < D (1.096±0.183) (p=0.023) °
C(F2 to F1)/C(F8 to F2) : N (0.979±0.126) < D (1.103±0.167) (p=0.011) °
→intrahemispheric conduction decreases more in the diseased, left and right brain.
<i>Theta wave:</i>
MMSE (score >=26 normal)
C(F1 to F2)/C(F3 to F1) : N (1.010±0.142) >D (0.953±0.129) (p=0.036) ° (VD 與 AD 沒差異) → interhemispheric C decreases more in the diseased, left brain.
Clock completion test (score 0,1 normal)
C(F1 to F2)/C(F7 to F1) : N (1.090±0.160) < D (1.107±0.162) (p=0.021) °
→intrahemispheric C decreases more in the diseased, left brain.
Clock drawing test (score 10,9 normal) (only window20 sec data)
C(F2 to F1)/C(F8 to F2): N (1.779±1.196) >D (1.265±0.602) (p=0.010) °
C(F2 to F1)/C(F4 to F2): N (1.191±0.703) >D (0.911±0.311) (p=0.008) °
→interhemispheric C decreases more in the diseased, right brain.
Number transcoding task (score 4 normal)
C(F2 to F1)/C(F4 to F2) : N (1.026±0.134) >D (0.966±0.138) (p=0.044) °
→interhemispheric C decreases more in the diseased, right brain.
Glabellar sign (因 5,20 秒的 data 一致，以 5 秒代表。)
C(F2 to F1)/C(F4 to F2) : N (0.883±0.403) < D (1.198±0.632) (p=0.021) °
→intrahemispheric C decreases more in the diseased, right brain.
Tinneti test (score >=21 normal)
C(F2 to F1)/C(F8 to F2) : N (1.072±0.151) <D (1.168±0.203) (p=0.043) °
→intrahemispheric C decreases more in the diseased, left and right brain.

註 C: coherence, N: normal, D: disease

註 (適用表 5-20): **1.** Multivariate linear regression was adopted to adjust age, gender, and education year. good predictors for the continuous data is denoted by ‘*’, *: p<0.05, **: p<0.01, (+ or -) : positive or negative correlation coefficient. **2.** healthier conditions are with smaller power, and larger cross correlation coefficients, except those denoted by #. **3.** WL 1,3,4 denote the 1st, third and 4th repeat of the word list test respectibely. **4.** CCC: cross correlation coefficient, PSini: photic stimulation (1, 3 Hs), PSend: photic stimulation (21, 24 Hs), H: hyperventilation, IMF (2-35) : IMFs between 2 Hz to 35Hz. **5.** in CCC , any channel name denoted only by itself represents CCC of itself to O1, while that denoted by a_b means CCC of a to b. **6.** VD: vascular dementia AD: Alzheimer’s disease. **7.** PlaqueS: plaque score, Social: social activity

表 5. Alpha (resting) :

Alpha resting	Power	CCC
MMSE 60/29	T5	C4, Fz, F4, F2, F8, Cz, F4_F3, F4_C4
CCT 44/45		
CDT 45/44		O2, F4_F3, C4_C3, F8_T4
NTT 66/23	P4, Pz*(-), T4, O2, O1, T5, F2, F8	cCz**(+)
BN 50/39		F4_C4
WL1 73/16	P4, P3, F3*(-), Fz*(-), F4**(-), T6, O1, F8	F4, F8, F4_F3, C4_C3
WL3 66/23	P4*(-), Pz**(-), F3*(-), Fz, O2*(-), O1*(-), T5, Cz	C3, Fz, F4*(+), T3, F1, F2*(+), F8*(+), cCz**(+), F8_T4
WL4 71/18	P4, Pz*(-), P3*(-), F3*(-), Fz*(-), F4*(-), T6, O2, O1, T5	
TMTt 73/16		C4, C3, F4, T3, F2
TMTe 41/48	P4, Pz, F3, Fz, T6, O1	cCz, C4_C3,
PlaqueS 56/33		F4, F8, T4_T6
TUAG 55/34	Pz,	C4, C3, F4, F8, Cz
Tinneti 8/81		O2, F8_T4
GDS 36/53		C4**(-), P4, Pz*(-), C3*(-), F4*(-), T4*(-), F8*(-), Cz**(-), P4_P3, F3_C3, C3_P3**(-), F2_F8*(-), T3_T5*(-)
G S 47/42		
Up GP 64/25		T4
HyLip 51/38		P4#, Pz#, T4#, T6#, O2#, F8_F7#, F4_F3#, C4_C3#, P4_P3#, F2_F4#, T6_O2#
SleepP 43/46		P3, F4_C4
Water 53/36		F3, Fz, F4, cCz, F8_T4,
Social 41/48		F4_F3, T3_T5
VD/AD 36/24		F8_T4(AD larger)

表 6. Alpha Photic sitmulation end

Alpha PS end	Power	CCC
MMSE 60/29		C4, P4, F4, T4, O2, F2, F8, Cz, cCz, T4_T3*(+), C4_C3*(+), P4_P3, Fp2_Fp1*(+)
CCT 44/45	C4,	cCz, F8_T4
CDT 45/44		T4, T6, O2, T4_T3, C4_C3*(+), Fp2_Fp1**(+), F2_F4
NTT 66/23	C4, P4, Pz, P3, C3, F3, F4, T4, O2, O1, T5, T3, F7	cCz, F8_F7#*(-)
BN 50/39		P4,T6,O2
WL1 73/16	P4	C4*(+),F4,Cz,T4_T3, P4_P3, Fp1_Fp2
WL3 66/23	C4, P4, P3, C3, F3, Fz, F4, O2	C4,P4,F4*(+),T4,F2**(+), F8**(+), Czc, Cz, T4_T3, Fp2_Fp1
WL4 71/18	C4P4PzP3C3F3FzF4T4T6O2O1T5T3F7	cCz ,F1_F3#
TMTt 73/16	C4, P3, C3, F4	C4, P4, Fz, F4, T4, F2, F8*(-), Cz, cCz, T4_T3
TMTe 41/48	P3, F4, T6	T4_T3*(-), F4_F3*(-), Fp2_Fp1*(-)
PlaqueS 56/33		P3#, F3_C3#, C3_P3#, F2_F8#, F4
TUAG 55/34	C4*(+), P4*(+)	C4*(-), P4*(-), F4, cCz, P4_P3
Tinneti 8/81		C4_C3**(+), T4_T3
GDS 36/53 (**p=.000)		C4**(-), P4*(-), Pz**(-), C3**(-), Fz*(-), F4*(-), T4**(-), T6, O2, Cz**(-), C4_C3, P4_P3, Fp2_Fp1, F2_F4, F3_C3
G S 47/42		T5, C4_P4#, F8_T4#*(-),T3_T5#,T5_O1#
Up GP 64/25		F7
DM 32/57	P4#, Pz#*(-), O2#, O1#, T3#	F4_F3#
HT 63/26	F3#, F4#, F1#, F7	Cz#
HyLip 51/38		C4#, P4#, O2#, F4_F3#, C4_C3#, P4_P3#, Fp2_Fp1#
SleepP 43/46		Pz, Cz, P4_P3, F4_C4, C4_P4, C3_P3
Water 53/36		P4, Fz, F4*(+), F4_F3, C4_C3, F8_T4
Social 41/48		P3, T4, T6, O2, C4_C3
VD/AD _{36/24}		F8_T4 (AD higher)

表 7. Alpha photic stimulation initial (1Hz and 3Hz)

Alpha PS ini	Power	CCC
MMSE 60/29	C4, P4, Pz, F3, T4, T6,	C4, P4*(+), F4, T4, O2, F2, F8, cCz, T4_T3, F4_F3, P4_P3*(+)
CCT 44/45	P4, Pz, F3, Fz, F4, O2, Cz	cCz**(-)
CDT 45/44	Pz*(-), T4,	P4, O2, T4_T3, F8_F7, C4_C3, P4_P3, F2_F1, F8_T4
NTT 66/23	C4, P4, Pz, P3, C3, F3, Fz, F4, T4, T6, O2, O1, T3, F7	cCz, C3_P3
BN 50/39		P4, T4, T4_T3, F4_F3*(+), C4_P4*(+)
WL1 73/16	C4, P4, Pz, P3, C3, F3, T4, T6, O2,	C4, P4, F4, T4, cCz*(+), T4_T3
WL3 66/23	C4, P4, Pz*(-), C3, F3, Fz, O2, O1*(-), Cz	C4**(+), P4, Fz, F4, T4, F7, F2**(+), F8*(+), cCz, C4_P4,
WL4 71/18	C4, P4, Pz, P3, C3, F3, Fz, F4, T4, T6, O2, O1, T5, T3, F7, F1, Cz	C4*(+), F4**(+), F2, cCz, C3_P3#, F2_F8#*(-)
TMTt 73/16	C4, P4, Pz, P3, C3, F3, Fz, F4, T4, T6, O2, O1, T5,	C4, P4, Fz, F4, T4, F1, F2*(-), F8, cCz**(-)
TMTe 41/48	C4, P4, Pz, P3, T4, T6, O2, T3	cCz, T4_T3, F4_F3
PlaqueS 56/33	C3, O1	cCz
TUAG 55/34	C4, P4, C3*(+), F3, T4, T6, O2*(+), T3*(+)	C4, P4*(-), T4, cCz**(-)
Tinneti 8/81		T4*(+), T6_O2#, F7_T3
GDS 36/53		C4**(-), P4*(-), Pz*(-), T4**(-), O2
G S 47/42		
Up GP 64/25		Pz, T3, F1_F7
DM 32/57	C4#, P4#, Pz#, P3#, T4#, O2#, F8#	F2_F1
HT 63/26	T6#	F3#*(-), F2#
HyLip 51/38		P4#, T4#, F8_F7#, F4_F3#, C4_C3#, P4_P3#
SleepP 43/46	T4	P4
Water 53/36		cCz, F8_T4
Social 41/48		P4
VD/AD36/24		T4_T3 (AD larger)

表 8. Alpha hyperventilation:

Alpha H	Power	CCC
MMSE 60/29	C4, P4, Pz, P3, F3*(-), F1**(-), F8*(-)	C4, F3, Fz, F4, T4, F1, F2, F8, Cz, cCz
CCT 44/45	C4, P4, Fz, T6, F1, F8	cCz , F1_F7*(-)
CDT 45/44		
NTT 66/23	C4, P4, Pz, C3, F3, T4, T6, O1, T3, F8	F8, cCz
BN 50/39	F1**(-), F2*(-)	
WL1 73/16	C4, P4, Pz, P3, C3, F3*(-), Fz*(-), F4, T4, T6, O2, O1, T5, F7*(-), F1, F2, F8, Cz	
WL3 66/23	C4**(-), P4**(-), Pz, P3**(-), C3**(-), T6*(-), F1**(-)	F3, Fz, F4, Cz, cCz *(+)
WL4 71/18	C4, P4, Pz, P3, C3, F3*(-), Fz*(-), F4, T4, T6, O2, O1, T5, F7*(-), F1,	F3, T6, O2, cCz, Fp1_Fp2, F2_F4, F1_F3, F2_F8,T6_O2
TMTt 73/16	P4 *(+), Pz, P3, C3 *(+), F3**(+), Fz**(+), T6*(+), F1*(+), F8*(+)	F3, Fz, F4, F7
TMTe 41/48	C4, P4, Pz, P3, C3,	
PlaqueS 56/33	F1	F4
TUAG 55/34		Fz, F4, Cz, cCz
Tinneti 8/81	F2	F4_C4#, C4_P4#, T6_O2#
GDS 36/53		C4**(-), Fz**(-), F4*(-), Cz**(-)
G S 47/42	T5	F8_F7#, F2_F8#, F7_T3#
Up GP 64/25	F1, F2	
DM 32/57	T4#, T3#	
HT 63/26	#	T4_T3, F8_F7, F7_T3
HyLip 51/38		P4#, P4_P3#,
SleepP43/46	#	
Water 53/36		
Social 41/48		C3_P3#
VD/AD36/24		

表 9. Theta resting:

Theta resting	Power	CCC
MMSE 60/29		T3, T3_T5
CCT 44/45	C4, P4, P3, F3, Fz, F4, F7, Cz	C4#*(+), F4#*(+), F4_F3#, C4_C3#*(+), F2_F1#*(+), T6_O2
CDT 45/44	C4*(-), P4, Pz, Fz*(-), F4, T6, F2, F8	T3_T5
NTT 66/23	C4, Pz, T6, O2	T3, T3_T5
BN 50/39	T6, F2,	T4*(+), T3, Cz*(+), F8_F7#, F8_T4#
WL1 73/16	P4, P3, F4, T6, T5, Cz	P4, P4_P3
WL3 66/23		P3, C3, Fz, T3, F7, Cz, cCz#, C3_P3, T3_T5, T6_O2*(+)
WL4 71/18	C4, P4, P3, Fz, F4, O2, T5, Cz	T3*(+), T3_T5
TMTt 73/16	F4, Cz	T3*(-), F2_F8#, T3_T5
TMTe 41/48	C4, P4, Pz, P3*(+), C3, F3, Fz, F4, T4, T6, O2, O1, T5, F1, F2, F8, Cz	T3, F8_F7#
PlaqueS 56/33		Fz
TUAG 55/34		C4, P4, Pz, C3, Fz, T4, P4_P3, T3_T5
Tinnetti 8/81		Fz
GDS 36/53		C3*(-), T3_T5
G S 47/42	F2,	C3, F2, F8_F7#
Up GP 64/25		T3, T3_T5
DM 32/57		Fz#, F4#, T5#, Cz#, T5_O1#
HT 63/26		C3#, F3#, Fz#, F7#, F1#, Cz#
HyLip 51/38		C4#
SleepP 43/46	#	T4_T3#, F4_F3#
Water 53/36		P4, Pz, C3*(+), Fz**(+), F4*(+), T3*(+), F2, F8, Cz
Social 41/48	F3	
VD/AD 36/24		P4, T6, Cz, P4_P3, F2_F1 (VD larger)

表 10. Theta Photic simulation end:

Theta PS end	Power	CCC
MMSE 60/29	P4, T4, T3	F4, T4, O2, T4_T3, P4_P3*(+)
CCT 44/45	P4, Pz, P3, C3, F3, Fz, T4, O1, T5, T3, F7, Cz	Pz#
CDT 45/44	T4, T3*(-)	O2
NTT 66/23	C3, T4, T6, T5, T3, F7	T4 , T4_T3, F2_F4#, F4_C4#, T6_O2*(+)
BN 50/39	P4*(-), F4*(-), F7*(-), F2*(-)	C4, O2, F4_C4#**(-), F8_T4#*(-)
WL1 73/16	P4, C3, T4, O1, F1	P4*(+), F4, T6, O2, F2, P4_P3*(+)
WL3 66/23		C4, P4*(+), F4, T4, F8, C4_P4, F1_F3
WL4 71/18	T4, T6, O2, T5	F4, T4, T4_T3, P4_P3*(+), F4_C4#, T3_T5
TMTt 73/16	P4, C3, T4	T4, T4_T3, F4_C4
TMTe 41/48	C4, P4, Pz, P3, C3, F3, Fz, F4 ,T4, T6, O2, O1, T5, T3, F7, F2, F8, Cz	T4_T3, F4_C4#,
PlaqueS 56/33	C3, F1,	P3#, C3#**(+), F8_F7#, F3_C3#, C3_P3#*(+), F6_O2#
TUAG 55/34		C4, P4*(-), Fz, F4, T4, F8, P4_P3*(-)
Tinneti 8/81		
GDS 36/53		C3**(-), Cz*(-)
G S 47/42		
Up GP 64/25	T4, O1	T3, F7, F4_C4#
DM 32/57		
HT 63/26		F3#, Fz#, F1#, F8#
HyLip 51/38	F8#	T4_T6
SleepP 43/46		C4, Pz, Cz, C4_P4
Water 53/36	T3	
Social 41/48		Fp2_Fp1#
VD/AD36/24		F1_F7, T3_T5 (VD larger)

表 11. Theta Photic simulation initial :

Theta PS ini	Power	CCC
MMSE 60/29	T4*(-), Cz**(-)	F4, O2, P4_P3
CCT 44/45(only right)	Pz, F3, T6, F7*(+), Cz,	
CDT 45/44	P4, Fz*(-), F7, Cz	F8_T4
NTT 66/23	C4, P3, C3, F3, Fz, T4, O1, F7,	F2_F4#,
BN 50/39	T4*(-), F7, F8	F2_F4#
WL1 73/16	Cz	C4, P4, F4, F2_F1
WL3 66/23		P3, F4, T3, T4_T6, T3_T5
WL4 71/18	C4, Pz, C3, F3, Fz, T4, T6, O1, F7, Cz	P3*(+), T3, T3_T5
TMTt 73/16	C4, P4, Fz, T4, T6, Cz	F4, F7
TMTe 41/48	C4, P4, Pz, P3*(+), C3*(+), F3*(+), Fz, T4, T6, O2, O1*(+), T3, F7, F2, Cz*(+)	F2_F4#, F4_C4#, F2_F8#
PlaqueS 56/33	F1#	C3#, F2, F8,
TUAG 55/34		F4, T4_T3
Tinneti 8/81		
GDS 36/53		
G S 47/42	F2	Pz#, cCz,
Up GP 64/25	Cz,	C3, F7, F1,
DM 32/57	T4#, T6#	
HT 63/26		F1#
HyLip 51/38		C4#, F4#, F1_F7
SleepP 43/46		F8_T4
Water 53/36		
Social 41/48		C3_P3
VD/AD36/24		

表 12. Theta Hyperventilation

Theta H	Power	CCC
MMSE 60/29		P4_P3**(+)
CCT 44/45	C3, F3, Fz, T5, T3, F7, F1, F2	F2_F1#
CDT 45/44	C3*(-), F3**(-), Fz, T3**(-), F2	
NTT 66/23	T4	
BN 50/39	C3*(-), F3**(-), Fz, F4*(-), T3**(-), F7**(-), F1, F2	F4_C4#
WL1 73/16	P4, P3, F3, T3	T4
WL3 66/23		F4
WL4 71/18	T5*(-)	C3
TMTt 73/16	F3, Fz, T4, F2, F8	C3, Fz, F4, Cz, C3_P3*(-)
TMTe 41/48	C4*(+), P4, Pz, P3, C3, F3*(+), Fz, F4*(+), T4, T6, O2*(+), T5, T3, F7*(+), F1, F2, F8, Cz	F4_C4#
PlaqueS 56/33	F3	cCz
TUAG 55/34		Pz, T5, F4_C4#, T4_T6#, T5_O1
Tinneti 8/81	F1, F2,	F2, T4_T3, F1_F3, F1_F7
GDS 36/53	F2	T4_T3**(+), F3_C3#*(+)
G S 47/42	T5	F7, F8_F7#
Up GP 64/25	T3, F2	F4_C4#
DM 32/57		F7_T3#
HT 63/26	#	O2, T4_T3, F8_F7,
HyLip 51/38		T4#, P4_P3#, F1_F3*(-)
SleepPro 43/46		F4_F3#, C3_P3#, T6_O2#
Water Int 53/36		
SocialAct 41/48	F3#, F7#	F3, C4_P4, F8_T4#
VD/AD 36/24		F8_T4 (AD larger)

表 13. Photic simulation end EEMD filtered 2-35Hz

IMF2-35 PSend	Power	CCC
MMSE 60/29	C4P4C3P3F3F4T4T6O2T5T3F7F1F2F8Cz	C4*(+), F4, F2, P4_P3*(+)
CCT 44/45	C4, Pz, P3, C3, F3, T4, T6, T5, Cz	cCz
CDT 45/44	C4, P4, P3, C3, F4, T4, T6, O2 ,T5, T3, F7, F1, F2, F8	C4*(+), P4*(+), F4*(+), T4, O2*(+), F8_F7*(+), F4_F3*(+), C4_C3**(+), P4_P3**(+)
NTT 66/23	C4P4PzP3C3F3FzF4T4T6O2O1T5T3F7Cz	cCz, F2_F4#*(-)
BN 50/39	C4, P4, P3*(-), C3*(-), F3*(-), Fz*(-), F4, T6*(-), O2*(-), T5*(-), T3*(-), F7*(-), F1*(-), F2*(-), F8*(-)	C4*(+), P4**(+), Pz*(+), F4, F8,
WL1 73/16	C4P4PzP3C3F3FzF4T4T6O2O1T5T3F7Cz	C4, F4, T4, F2
WL3 66/23	C4, P3, C3, F3, F4, T5, T3	C4, P4, C3, Fz, F4*(+), T4, F2*(+), F8, Cz,
WL4 71/18	C4P4PzP3C3F3FzF4T4T6O2O1T5T3F7F8Cz	F4, F2_F4#*(-)
TMTt 73/16	C4, P4, Pz, P3, C3, F3, Fz, F4, T4, T6, O2, O1, T5, F7, F1, F2, F8, Cz	C4, Fz, F4, T4, F2*(-), F8,
TMTe 41/48	C4, P4, Pz, P3, C3, F3, Fz, F4, T4, T6, O2, O1, T5, T3, F7, F1, F2, F8, Cz	
PlaqueS 56/33		F3_C3#*(+), F2_F8#
TUAG 55/34	C4*(+), P4*(+), P3**(+), T4	C4**(-), P4**(-), Fz, F4, T4*(-), F2, F8, Cz, cCz*(-)
Tinneti 8/81		C4**(+), T4*(+), Cz
GDS 36/53	O2	C4**(-), C3**(-), F3**(-), T4, F7, Fz**(-), F4**(-), F1*(-), F8, Cz**(-)
G S 47/42		C4_P4#, F8_T4#
Up GP 64/25	C4, C3, F4, T4, T6, O2	
DM 32/57	#	
HT 63/26		C3#, F3#, Fz#, Cz#
HyLip 51/38	F2#, F8#	C4#, P4#, T4#, O2#, C4_C3#, F2_F1#
SleepP 43/46		cCz,
Water 53/36	T3,	C4, F4, F4_F3, P4_P3,
Social 41/48	F7, F1, F2,	
VD/AD	Pz, P3, Cz (VD larger)	

表 14. Photic simulation end EEMD filtered 2-35Hz (male)

IMF2-35 PSend	Power	CCC
MMSE 60/29	C4, P4, P3, F3, Fz, F4, O2, F1, Cz	F2, F8_T4#
CCT 44/45		F4_F3
NTT 66/23		F2_F4#*(-), F2_F8#
BN 50/39	F4, F1, F2	C4, C3, F3, Fz*(+), F4**(+), F7, F8**(+), Cz, F8_T4#
WL1 73/16	C4, P4, Pz, P3, C3, F3, Fz, F4, O2, O1, T5, F2, F8, Cz	F2
WL3 66/23	P3*(-), C3*(-), F3, T5*(-), T3	C4*(+), C3**(+), F3*(+), Fz**(+), F4**(+), T4, F1, F2**(+), F8*(+), Cz**(+)
WL4 71/18	C4, P3*(-), T4, T6, O2, O1*(-), T5*(-), T3	Fz*(-), F4, F2_F4#*(-)
TMTt 73/16	C4**(+), P4, Pz, P3, C3**(+), F3**(+), Fz, F4**(+), T4, T6*(+), O2, T5, F1, F2, F8**(+), Cz	C4*(-), C3, F3, Fz*(-), F4**(-), T4, F1, F2**(-), F8**(-), Cz*(-), cCz*(-)
GDS 36/53		C4*(-), C3**(-), F3*(-), Fz*(-), F4*(-), F2, F8*(-), Cz**(-)

表 15. Photic simulation end EEMD filtered 2-35Hz (female):

IMF2-35 PSend	Power	CCC
MMSE 60/29		C4*(+), T4, T6*(+), O2*(+), F8_F7, F4_F3**(+), C4_C3*(+), P4_P3**(+)
CCT 44/45		T4, cCz*(-)
CDT 45/44	P4, P3, C3, F3*(-), Fz, F4, T4, T6, O2, T5, T3, F7, F1, F2, F8, Cz	C4, P4*(+), Pz, P3, F4, T4, O2**(+), F8, F4_F3*(+), P4_P3**(+), T4_T6#
NTT 66/23	C3	
BN 50/39	F7	P4_P3**(+)
WL1 73/16	T4	C4
WL3 66/23		C4
WL4 71/18	C4	C4*(+)
TMTe 41/48	C4,P4,Pz,P3,C3,F3,Fz,F4,T6,O2,O1,T5,T3,F8Cz	
GDS 36/53		C4,F3,Fz,F4,Cz*(-)

註 (適用於表 16-20) : 1.Multivariate linear regression model was adopted to adjust age, gender, and education year. Good predictors for the continuous data is denoted by *, *: p<.05, **: p<.01; (+ or -) : positive or negative correlation coefficient

表 16. Alpha wave, Mean of Synchronization Likelihood

SL(mean)	Rest	Photic stimulation	Hyperventilation
MMSE	Pz, P3	Pz	
CCT	T3, F7, C3*(-)	F7, F8	
CDT	Fz, F2	F8	F8
Tinneti	Pz*(-)		
GDS			F8, T5*(+)
HT	T4		T3
HyLip	O1		
SleepP	P3, O1		
Social		P3, T3	F8

表 17 Alpha wave, Kurtosis of Synchronization Likelihood

SL(kurtosis)	Rest	Photic stimulation	Hyperventilation
CDT		C3, T6	
NTT		F2	
BN	O1, F7, F1, F2	C4, F4, Cz, Pz*(-)	T4, O2
WL4	T6, O2		
WL3	Cz	Pz*(-), F4, T6, F8	
TMTt		T6 *(+)	
TMTe		Cz	T4
Plaque S	T4, O1,F8, T5*(+)	F2	
TUAG		F1	
Tinneti			F4*(+)
GDS		Fz, C4*(+)	
Gabellar			Pz
Up GP		Fz ,T6	
DM			
HT	C4	T6(-)	T6
HyLip	P4, O2(-)		T6(+)
SleepP	P3	Fz*(+)	
Water	P3, C3, O2, O1*(-)	C3, T6, F8, Cz*(-)	

表 18. Theta wave, mean of Synchronization Likelihood

SL (mean)	Rest	Photic stimulation	Hyperventilation
MMSE	O2		
CCT		T3	
NTT	T5	T5	T5, T3
BN	F3, F4	F3, Fz, F4, F2	F3, Fz, F4, T4, T6, F7, F1, F2
WL3	T5	O2, T3, P4	O2, O1, F2
TMTt	C4, Fz, F4, F2, F8		O1
TMTe		Fz, F4	
Plaque S			F3, F7, F8
GDS			T3*(-)
Gabellar			F7, F8
Up GP	T3, F7		
DM	P3, O1	F8	
HT			T3, F8, F3
HyLip		F7	T3
Water	O1		

表 19. Theta wave, Kurtosis of Synchronization Likelihood

SL (kurtosis)	Rest	Photic stimulation	Hyperventilation
MMSE		T5	
CCT	C4	C3, Cz	
CDT	C4	C4, Pz, T6, P4*(-)	
NTT	C4, P4		T5
BN		F8	
WL3	F1	T6*(-), T5*(-)	F4, F1
TMTt	F4, O1	P3, T5	T4
TMTe			Pz, C3, T4, T6, T3, F7, Cz
Plaque S	P3, F3, Fz	F7, F2	
GDS		T5, O2	
Gabellar		T4	C3, T5
Up GP	O1	Fz, F1, F2, Cz	
DM	F4		
HT	F2, F1*(-)		C4, C3, T4, T3
HyLip	T6		T6, F2
SleepP	O1, Cz		
Water/ Social		T5/ O2, O1	

表 20. Multiscale Entropy

Sum 1-20	Rest	Photic stimulation	Hyperventilation
MMSE	C3, F3	C3, O2, F8, Cz	O2, F8
CCT			T6, T4*(-)
CDT	P3, F3, F4, O1	Pz, P3, C3, T6, O2, T3	P3, T4, O2, T5, Cz, T6*(+)
NTT	P3	F2, Cz	P3, O2(+)*
BN	F3, F4	O1, F8, T5*(+)	Fz, F4, T5
WL4	P3, F3*(+)	C3, Cz	T5
WL3	P3, F3, Fz	C3	P3, F3, F2
TMTt	F3		F8
TMTe	F3, Fz	P4, Pz, P3, C3, Fz, F4, T6, O2, O1, T5, Cz, T3*(+)	C4, P4, F3, Fz, F4, O2, T5, Cz, T6*(+)
Plaque S	T4		
TUAG	C3, F3*(-)	C3, O2, F8, Cz	O2, F8
Tinneti	Pz, Cz, F1*(+)	F8	P4, F2
GDS	F3, T4, O1, Cz, Fz, P3(-)*	P3, T4	T5
Gabellar	P3	F3, Cz, O1*(-)	F2
Up GP	C4, P4	Pz, C3, T6, F2, Cz, O1*(-)	P3, T6
DM	Cz*(+)	C3	O2, T4*(+)
HT	C3	O2, Pz*(+)	P4, P3, T6, Fz
HyLip	F8(*+)	F3, T3, F7	P4, C3, F3, T3, F8*(+), Cz*(+)
SleepP	Pz(-)		
Water	P3, F3, T6, T3, Cz, F4*(+)	Pz, P3, C3	P3, T5
Social		C3, F1	T5*(+)

表 21. HRV data between two groups (by Mann-Whitney U test) a :awake , s: sleep,

	Dementia (n=58)	Control(n=29)	p value
Time domain analysis			
meanNNa	782.48±110.13	782.32±107.57	p=.857
SDNNa	58.13±19.64	62.74±21.69	p=.322
RMSSDa	9.78±7.31	8.13±3.33	p=.646
pNN _{50a}	1.03±2.81	0.19±0.44	p=.230
meanNNs	958.02±162.43	960±128.69	p=.535
SDNNs	59.49±36.19	58.85±20.29	p=.528
RMSSDs	9.90±4.93	10.39±4.99	p=.647
pNN _{50s}	0.61±1.4	0.19±0.92	p=.681
Frequency domain analysis			
HFa	38.06±84.92	26.13±33.96	p=.885
LFa	67.66±81.32	70.34±60.95	p=.633
LF/HFa	3.27±2.10	3.66±1.82	p=.228
HF _s	51.95±59.58	58.62±60.57	p=.832
LF _s	106.96±166.21	188.27±290.92	p=.025*
LF/HF _s	2.60±2.06	3.80±2.50	p=.017*

表22. 心律變異與行動能力 (by Mann-Whitney U test)

HRV data between two groups divided by Timed up and go (TUAG) <=10sec

	TUAG >10sec (n=53)	TUAG<=10sec (n=34)	p value
Time domain			
meanNNa	790.38±112.97	770.01±101.98	p=.593
SDNNa	60.02±21.01	59.10±19.54	p=.886
RMSSDa	9.88±7.43	8.23±3.84	p=.545
pNN _{50a}	1.02±2.91	0.34±0.72	p=.180
meanNNs	935.92±161.37	993.90±127.39	p=.049*
SDNNs	58.84±36.99	59.92±20.82	p=.212
RMSSDs	9.32±4.99	11.21±4.66	p=.023*
pNN _{50s}	0.56±1.31	0.59±1.17	p=.874
Frequency domain			
HFa	40.53±88.43	24.04±32.00	p=.470
LFa	69.81±86.00	66.60±54.01	p=.566
LF/HFa	2.91±1.68	4.16±2.26	p=.008**
HF _s	49.14±61.36	62.16±56.91	p=.064
LF _s	91.90±130.38	201.67±234.51	p=.002**
LF/HF _s	2.82±2.14	3.31±2.48	p=.274
mode6Power	691.89±1057.02	1242.67±1087.17	p=.001**

a :awake , s: sleep, Mode6Power= IMF 6 power of EEMD of sleep EEG

表23. 心律變異與Glabellar sign (by Mann-Whitney U test)

	Glabellar positive (n=46)	Glabellar negative (n=41)	p value
meanNNa	794.21±114.27	769.20±101.77	<i>p</i> =.400
SDNNa	57.94±27.76	61.60±19.92	<i>p</i> =.386
RMSSDa	9.82±7.74	8.58±4.15	<i>p</i> =.818
pNN _{50a}	1.02±3.06	0.44±1.00	<i>p</i> =.220
meanNNs	943.47±167.79	975.63±129.93	<i>p</i> =.270
SDNNs	62.61±39.38	55.67±19.49	<i>p</i> =.778
RMSSDs	10.15±5.16	9.98±4.72	<i>p</i> =.971
pNN _{50s}	0.69±1.56	4.41±0.81	<i>p</i> =.859
HFa	42.81±93.90	24.29±32.37	<i>p</i> =.337
LFa	73.54±92.84	62.97±47.65	<i>p</i> =.634
LF/HFa	2.94±1.73	3.92±2.19	<i>p</i> =.031*
HF _s	55.40±62.21	53.00±57.45	<i>p</i> =.858
LF _s	122.20±179.01	149.14±193.35	<i>p</i> =.200
LF/HF _s	2.65±2.11	3.40±2.42	<i>p</i> =.084
mode6Power	906.49±1333.36	910.48±773.34	<i>p</i> =.121

表24. 心律變異與高血壓(by Mann-Whitney U test)

	HT(n=61)	No HT(n=26)	p value
meanNNa	792.03±105.32	759.88±115.07	<i>p</i> =.090
SDNNa	62.49±19.59	53.04±20.89	<i>p</i> =.039*
RMSSDa	8.60±4.02	10.70±9.74	<i>p</i> =.985
pNN _{50a}	0.03±0.008	0.016±0.040	<i>p</i> =.225
meanNNs	934.92±201.16	934.92±201.16	<i>p</i> =.246
SDNNs	61.17±31.80	54.31±30.50	<i>p</i> =.143
RMSSDs	10.28±5.04	9.53±4.66	<i>p</i> =.576
pNN _{50s}	0.005±0.013	0.006±0.012	<i>p</i> =.846
HFa	26.43±30.62	52.05±122.94	<i>p</i> =.623
LFa	66.88±53.53	71.49±111.11	<i>p</i> =.321
LF/HFa	3.62±2.04	2.89±1.86	<i>p</i> =.103
HF _s	56.79±59.38	49.55±61.95	<i>p</i> =.355
LF _s	146.27±179.58	110.88±203.75	<i>p</i> =.087
LF/HF _s	3.16±2.37	2.68±2.07	<i>p</i> =.355
mode6Power	925.07±1054.59	864.13±1224.38	<i>p</i> =.139

表25. 心律變異與糖尿病(by Mann-Whitney U test)

	DM (n=32)	No DM(n=55)	p value
Time domain			
meanNNa	771.30±101.39	788.89±113.08	<i>p</i> =.498
SDNNa	59.92±18.42	62.42±21.04	<i>p</i> =.142
RMSSDa	7.75±3.99	10.10±7.21	<i>p</i> =.046
pNN _{50a}	0.03±0.008	0.010±0.029	<i>p</i> =.022*
meanNNs	907.48±106.24	991.28±165.78	<i>p</i> =.007**
SDNNs	50.89±22.84	64.52±34.96	<i>p</i> =.022*
RMSSDs	8.73±4.41	10.91±5.08	<i>p</i> =.024*
pNN _{50s}	0.004±0.010	0.007±0.014	<i>p</i> =.001**
Frequency domain			
HFa	18.64±22.80	43.07±87.97	<i>p</i> =.025*
LFa	48.09±49.87	80.46±84.20	<i>p</i> =.006**
LF/HFa	3.48±1.91	3.36±2.08	<i>p</i> =.567
HF _s	36.42±46.28	66.31±64.71	<i>p</i> =.003**
LF _s	116.62±196.54	148.91±179.94	<i>p</i> =.090
LF/HF _s	3.10±2.09	2.99±2.42	<i>p</i> =.600
mode6Power	634.90±900.799	1076.68±1177.82	<i>p</i> =.072

a :awake , s: sleep, Mode6Power= IMF 6 power of EEMD of sleep EEG

表26. MSE of EKG 與臨床數據的關係

	sum 11_20 of sleep EKG	slop 14_20 of awake EKG
CCT 43/44, 40/43		P=0.020, r=-0.252 [#]
Up GP63/24,59/24	r=0.279, P=.012@	

by Mann_Whitney to differentiate the power of classification, by multivariate linear regression to adjust age and gender and education year

: age (r=0.372, P=0.000) or gender(r=0.352, p=0.002) is also significant in model

@: only age (r=0.340, p=0.002) is significant in the model

表27. MSE of awake EKG (sum of scale 11_20) 及MSE of EEG (sum of scale 1_20)

EKGa sum 11_20 (N=87)	Correlation	Sig (p)	Power of observation
Fz	-0.332	.0019	.888
T4	-0.290	.0070	.780
F3	-0.278	.0101	.740
Pz	-0.267	.0137	.702
O2	-0.262	.0153	.687
O1	-0.255	.0187	.660
F8	-0.252	.0198	.651
F4	-0.247	.0229	.630
P4	-0.245	.0241	.622
T3h	-0.229	.0347	.565
C4	-0.228	.0357	.562
P3	-0.223	.0401	.541
F2	-0.222	.0407	.538
T5p	-0.214	.0493	.505

by multivariate linear regression: adjusting age and gender

sig: significance, p: photic stimulation, h: hyperventilation

a: awake

表28. MSE of sleep EKG (sum of scale 11_20)及MSE of EEG(sum of scale 1_20)

EKGs sum 11_20 (N=84)		Sig (p)	Power of observation	Slop 14_20 correlation	Sig(p)	Power of observation
F2p	-0.329	.0027	.865			
T5p	-0.328	.0028	.863			
F4p	-0.313	.0044	.825			
T3p	-0.310	.0048	.817			
F1p	-0.292	.0083	.763			
T4p	-0.290	.0086	.759	0.315	.0042	.830
Czp	-0.287	.0094	.749			
C3p	-0.282	.0106	.734			
O2p	-0.276	.0125	.714			
Pzp	-0.277	.0122	.717			
O1p	-0.271	.0145	.695			
Fzp	-0.266	.0164	.678			
F3p	-0.25	.0244	.620			
F7p	-0.233	.0360	.559			
C4p	-0.228	.0406	.538			
P4	-0.220	.0488	.507			
O2				-0.243	.0289	.594
F2				-0.283	.0106	.735

by multivariate linear regression: adjusting age and gender.

age not significant (F4p, Czp, F1p, O1p, C4p, P4, F3p, Fzp, F7p, O2,), gender all not significant except O2 , F2 slop

sig: significance, p: photic stimulation, h: hyperventilation

表29. LF/HF of awake EKG及MSE of EEG(sum of scale1_20)

LF/HFa	correlation	Sig	Power of observation
F4	-0.302	.005	.813
Pz		.027	.607
O2	negative	.026	.609

by univariate analysis of general linear model: adjusting age and gender.

sig: significance, p: photic stimulation, h: hyperventilation

表30. LF/HF of sleep EKG及MSE of EEG(sum of scale 1_20)

LF/HFs	correlation	Sig (p)	Power of observation
F3h	-0.316	.004	.829
C3h	-0.303	.006	.796
T3h	-0.246	.008	.773
T4p	-0.254	.022	.636
O2h	-0.246	.027	.606
T5h	-0.227	.041	.535
T3p	-0.227	.041	.536
T4h	-0.227	.042	.534
P3h	-0.220	.049	.507

by univariate analysis of general linear model: adjusting age and gender.

sig: significance, p: photic stimulation, h: hyperventilation



圖

圖 1 short-time Fourier transform

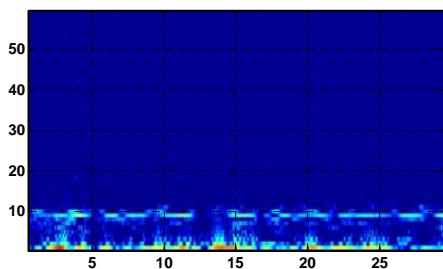


圖 2 Hilbert–Huang transform

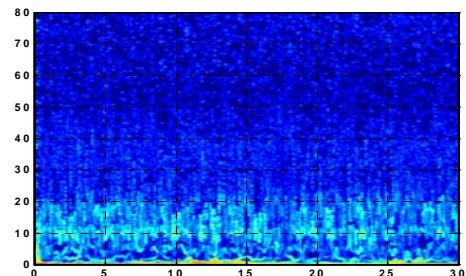


圖 3 Morlet wavelet transform

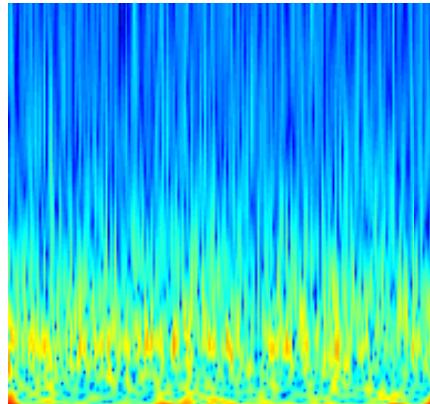


圖 4 brain mapping 例圖，數值可戴上不同的分析所得，如 PSD、coherence 等。

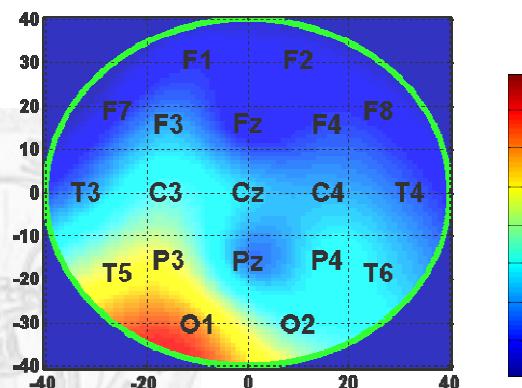


圖 5、失智受試者(VD) 1

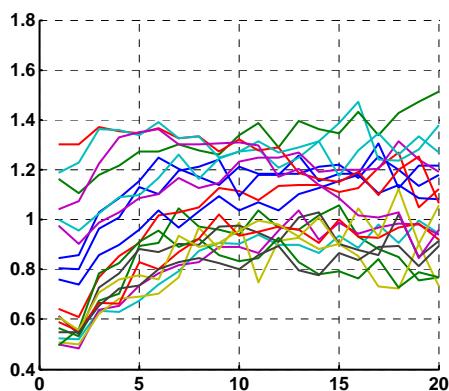


圖 6、失智受試者(VD) 2

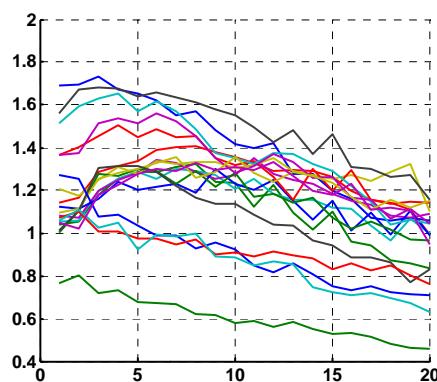


圖 7、失智受試者(AD) 1

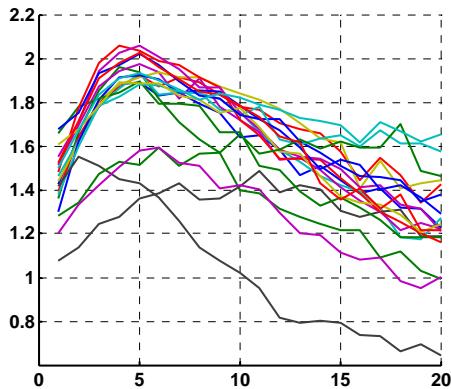


圖 8、失智受試者(AD) 2

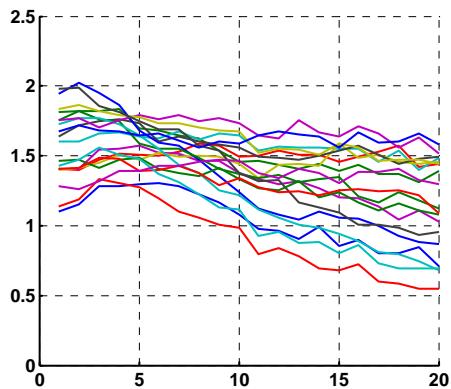


圖 9、健康受試者 1

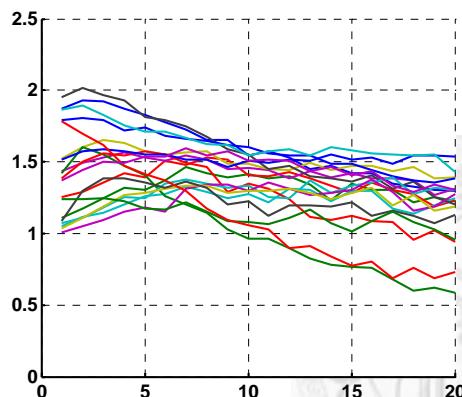


圖 10、健康受試者 2

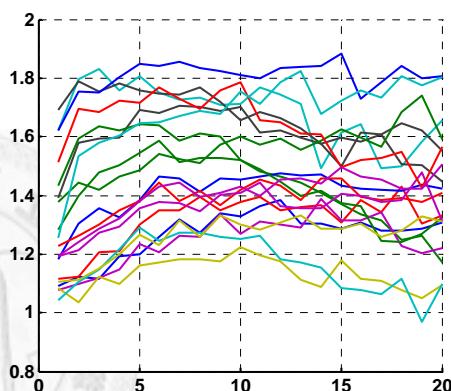
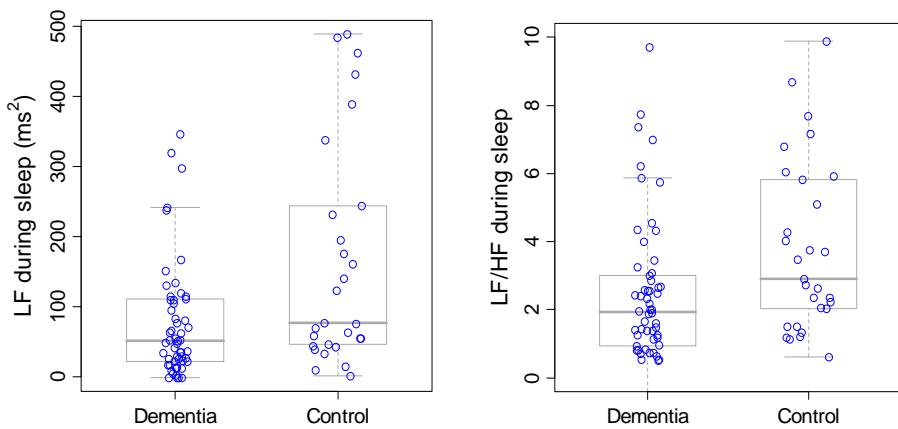


圖 11、睡眠中 LF 及 LF/HF

(A)LF in sleep ($P=0.025$)

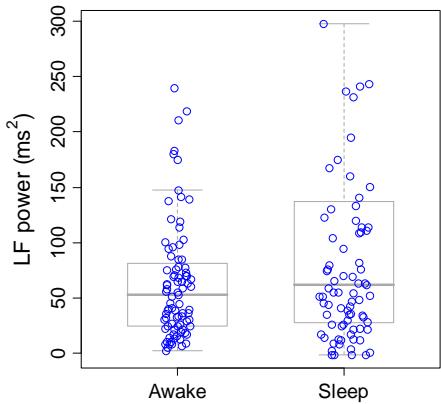
(B) LF/HF in sleep ($p= 0.017$)



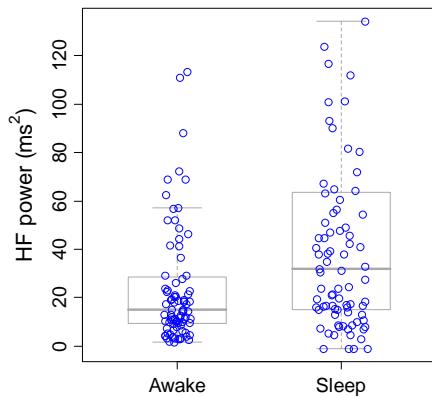
The box-and-whisker diagram of the LF power (A) and LF/HF (B) during sleep in demented and control subjects. The box showed the value of median, the 25th and 75th percentiles, the 5th and 95th percentiles, and each data points.

圖 12、睡眠與清醒心律變異比較

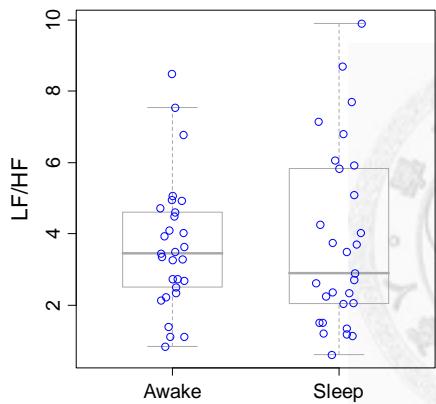
(A) all subjects(LF) ($p<10^{-6}$)



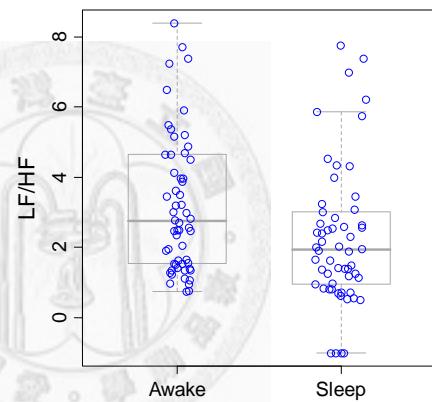
(B) all subjects(HF) ($p<10^{-8}$)



(C) control ($P=0.754$)

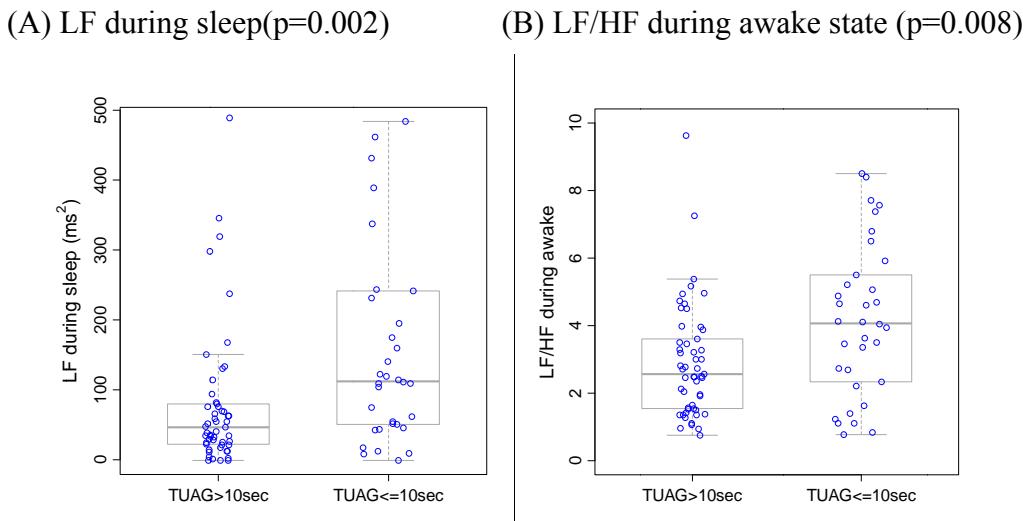


(D) diseased ($P=0.002$)



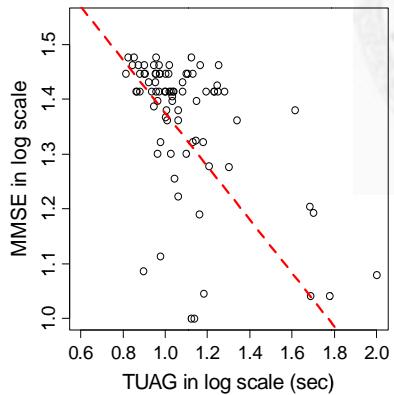
The box-and-whisker diagram of the LF (A) and HF (B) power in all subjects and LF/HF in control (C) and demented (D) patient during awake and sleep. The box showed the value of median, the 25th and 75th percentiles, the 5th and 95th percentiles, and each data points.

圖13、LF during sleep and LF/HF during awake state



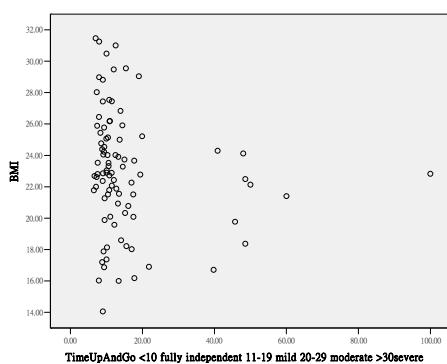
The box-and-whisker diagram of the LF power during sleep (A) and LF/HF during awake (B) in subjects of poor and normal mobility. The box showed the value of median, the 25th and 75th percentiles, the 5th and 95th percentiles, and each data points.

圖14、TUAG 與 MMSE之關係



Correlation between MMSE and Timed up and go (TUAG) values (sec) of all elderly (n=87). Logarithm transform was applied because MMSE and TUAG were not normally distributed. ($r=-0.56, p<10^{-7}$)

圖15、 TUAG與BMI之關係



X:TUAG, Y: BMI
Sample 中有一些走很慢的
人，是屬於 BMI 很小的族群。

圖16、A: awake RRI MSE scale sum11_20 與LF/HF調整年齡、性別 $r = 0.310$,
 $p=0.004$, B: sleep RRI MSE scale sum11_20 與LF/HF調整年齡、性別 $r=0.197$
 $p=0.077$

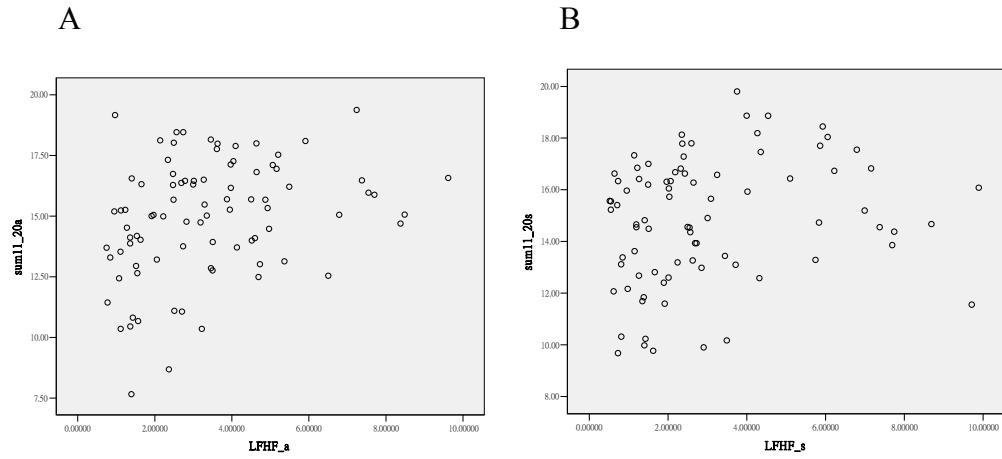
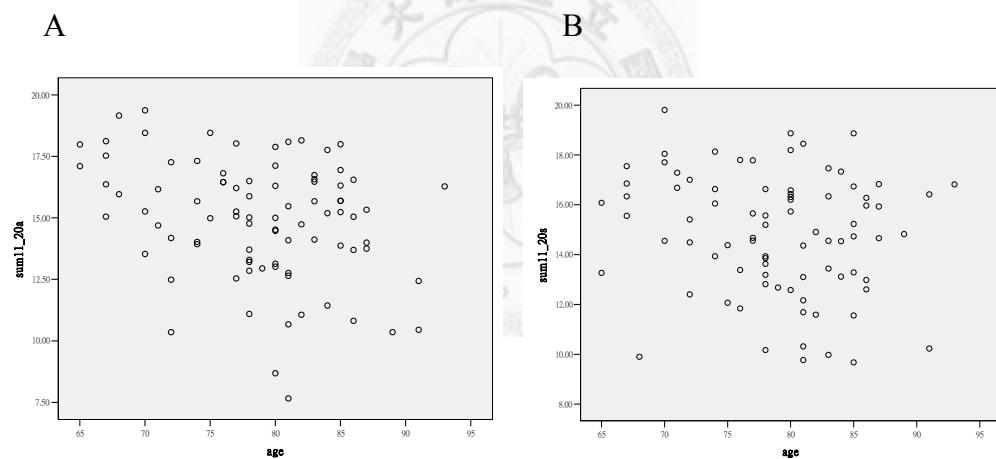


圖17、A: awake RRI中MSE scale sum11_20 與年齡有線性關係 $r=-0.308$, $p=0.004$
B: sleep RRI中MSE scale sum11_20 與年齡沒有線性關係 $r=-0.169$, $p=0.129$



English Abbreviation

AD	Alzheimer's disease
A β	Beta amyloid peptide
BI	Barthel index
BUN	Blood urea nitrogen
CCC	Cross correlation coefficient
CCT	Clock-completion test
CDT	Clock-drawing test
CERAD	The Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer's Disease
CHOL	Cholesterol
CRE	Serum creatinine
CRP	C-reactive Protein
DFA	Detrended fluctuation analysis
EEG	Electroencephalography
EMD	Empirical mode decomposition
EKG	Electrocardiography
FFT	Fast Fourier transform
fMRI	Functional magnetic resonance imaging
GABA	<i>gamma</i> -Aminobutyric acid
GDS	Geriatric depressive scale
GOT	Glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase
GPT	Glutamic-pyruvic transaminase
Hb	Hemoglobin
HbA1C	Hemoglobin A1C
Hct	Hematocrit
HDL	High density lipoprotein
HF	High frequency power
HHT	Hilbert-Huang transform
IMF	Intrinsic mode function
LDL	Low density lipoprotein
LF	Low frequency power
LF/HF	Low /high frequency power ratio
MATLAB	Matrix laboratory
MMSE	Mini-mental status examination
MES	Multiscale entropy
NSAIDs	Non steroidal anti inflammatory drugs

NTT	Number transcoding task
OSA	Obstructive sleep apnea
SL	Synchronization likelihood
TFD	Time-frequency distribution
TG	Triglyceride
TUAG	Timed up and go
TMT	Trail making test
PSD	Power spectral density
REM	Rapid eye movement
RRI	RR interval
ULF	Ultralow frequency power
VD	Vascular dementia
VDRL	Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test
VLF	Very low frequency power
WL	World list



附錄

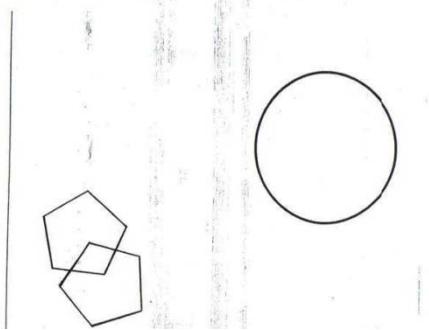
1. MMSE

MOUNT SAINT JOSEPH HOSPITAL SS044
SHORT STAY ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT CENTRE
ITEMS OF MINI-MENTAL STATE EXAMINATION

聖若瑟醫院短期留醫觀察治療中心
簡要精神狀況檢查項目

定位	最高分數	病人得分
1. 現在是何年/哪個季節/何日/星期幾/何月?	5	_____
2. 我們在那個國家/省/城市/醫院/部門?	5	_____
牢記心上		
3. 測試者說出三件東西，一秒說一件，然後要求病人說出這三件東西，說對一件給一分，重複直至病人能全部說對為止。記下全部說對前重複次數	3	_____
重複次數		
注意力和計算		
4. 從100開始減7，連續減五次，或者用另一種方法，把“醫者父母心”這句說話反次序讀出來，即變為“心母父者醫”。(另一組選用詞語為“相識滿天下”，“希望在人間”。)	5	_____
記憶		
5. 要求病人回憶前面說過的三件東西，說對一件給一分。	3	_____
語言		
6. 拿出一支鉛筆和一紙手稿，讓被試說出名字。	2	_____
7. 複述：四十四紙石獅子。	1	_____
8. 三步驟指示(按步驟依次做)：用右手拿一張紙，折成兩半，放在地上。	3	_____
9. 閱讀並按要求做(向被試出示書面材料)：張開你的嘴巴。(另一組選用測試項目為“拍手”。)	1	_____
10. 寫一個句子。	1	_____
11. 重畫一個圖形。(如在 Bender-Gestalt 測試用的圖形)	1	_____
簽字	滿分 病人得分	30 _____

請閉上眼睛。

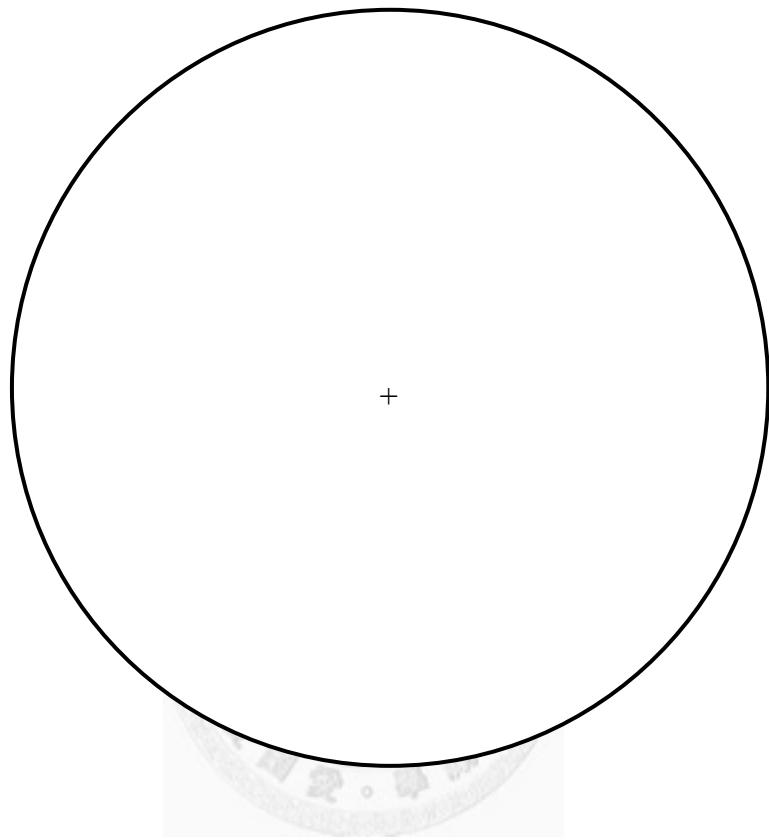


Standardized Mini-Mental State Examination and Cognitive Screening Chinese Translation (1977)

2. Clock Completion Test nach Watson et al. (1993)

Anleitung

Bitte zeichnen Sie in den vorgegebenen Kreis die Ziffern einer Uhr ein



Auswertung

Der Kreis wird in vier gleiche Quadranten unterteilt. Dazu wird eine Linie von der Zahl, die am ehesten der 12 entspricht, durch die Mitte des Kreises gezogen und eine zweite Linie, die senkrecht zu dieser steht. Beide Linien kreuzen sich im Kreismittelpunkt.

In jedem Quadranten werden im Uhrzeigersinn die Ziffern gezählt, beginnend mit dem Zeichen, das am ehesten der 12 entspricht. Ziffern/Zeichen, die auf Referenzlinien fallen, werden zum folgenden Quadranten gezählt. In jedem Quadranten sollen somit drei Ziffern/Zeichen sein. Befinden sich mehr oder weniger Ziffern/Zeichen in einem Quadranten, gibt es in den ersten drei Quadranten je einen Fehlerpunkt und im vierten Quadranten 4 Fehlerpunkte. Die maximale Fehlerpunktzahl beträgt damit 7. Mehr als 3 Pkte.: Es liegt eine Hirnleistungsstörung vor

3. Clock drawing test

Evaluation of drawing [score] (time: 11.10)		
<u>Clock correct and position of hands:</u> is correct	10	
<u>Clock incorrect and:</u> numbers clustered or reversed, hands still drawn on	5	
shows minor error	9	
clearly placed series of numbers or unified clockface not present	4	
shows obvious error	8	
numbers and clock face are not together, no hands	3	
is very different from time requested	7	
only vaguely resembles a clock	2	
no hands, other markings	6	
no attempt, or attempt cannot be interpreted	1	

4. Word list

盤子	狗	檯燈	信	頻果	長褲	桌子	草坪	玻璃	大樹
<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>									

譯自：CERAD-plus (CERAD=Consortium to Establish a Registry for Alzheimer's Disease, developed by Memory Clinic Basel ,Germany)

5. Number transcoding test

請將下列數字轉換

例子: 5→ 伍 參→3

209=_____

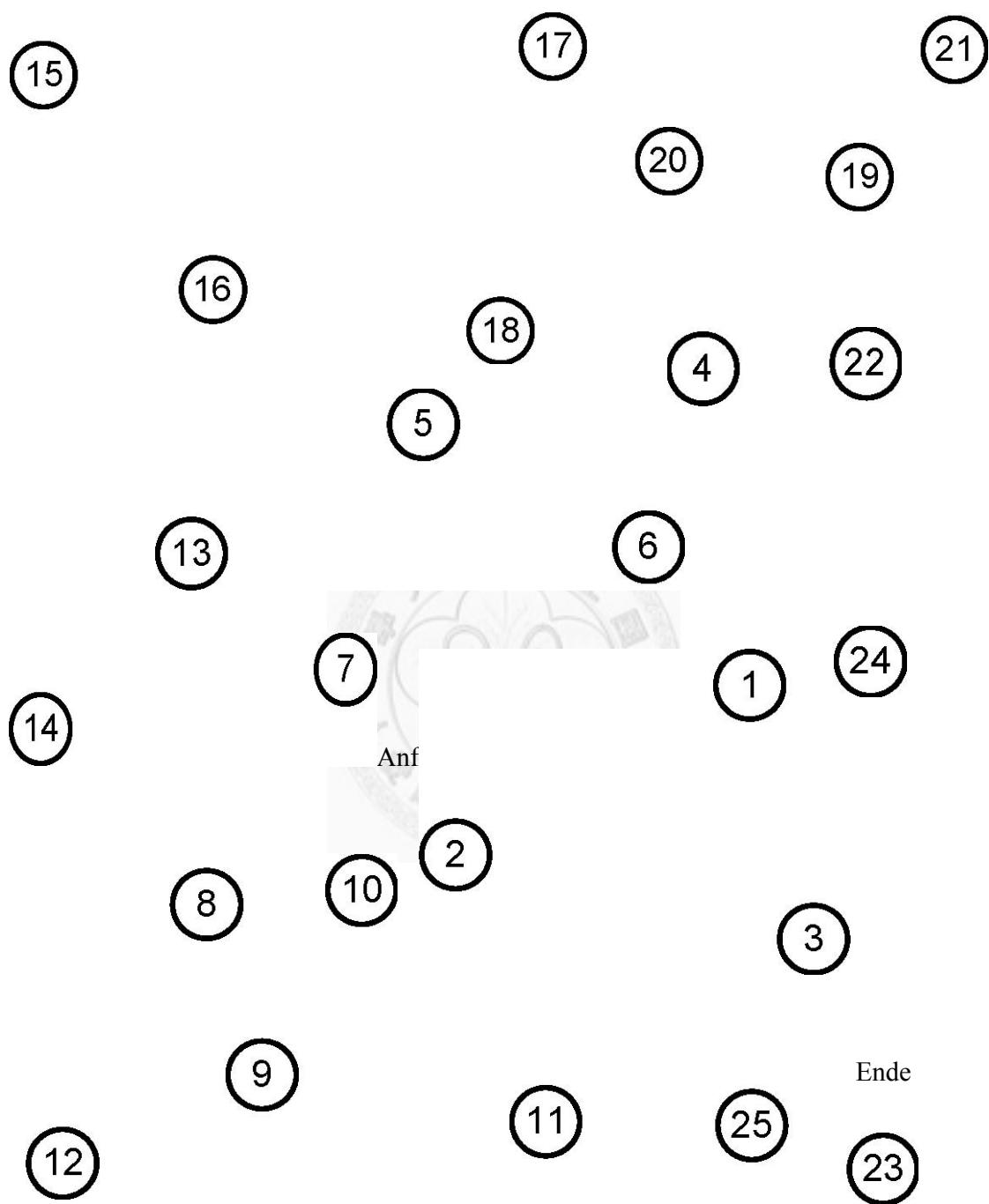
40534=_____

陸佰捌拾壹=_____

貳仟柒百貳拾=_____

譯自：Kalbe E, Calabrese P, Schwaben S, Kessler J (2003)The Rapid Dementia Screening Test (RDST): a new economical tool for detecting possible patients with dementia. Dement Geriatr Cogn Disord. 16(4):193-9.)

6. Trail making test



7. 老人憂鬱量表 (GDS)

以下列舉的問題是人們對一些事物的感受。請回想在過去一星期內，你是否曾有以下的感受。

評量項目	是	否
1. 你基本上對自己的生活感到滿意嗎?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
2. 你是否已放棄了很多以往的活動和嗜好?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. 你是否覺得生活空虛?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. 你是否常常感到煩悶?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. 你是否常常感到心情愉快呢?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
6. 你是否害怕將會有不好的事情發生在你身上呢?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. 你是否大部份時間感到快樂呢?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
8. 你是否常常感到無助? (即是沒有人能幫自己)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. 你是否寧願晚上留在家，而不愛出外做些有新意的事情?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. 你是否覺得你比大多數人有多些記憶的問題呢?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. 你認為現在活著是一件好事嗎?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
12. 你是否覺得自己現在是一無是處呢?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. 你是否感到精力充足?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
14. 你是否覺得自己的處境無望?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. 你覺得大部份人的境況比自己好嗎?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

備註：在圈圈處『○』勾選者予以1分。大於5分表示有憂鬱症狀

譯自 Sheikh JI, Yesavage JA (1986) Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS): Recent evidence and development of a shorter version. Clinical Gerontology : A Guide to Assessment and Intervention 165-173, NY: The Haworth Press.

8. Tinetti Balance Test

Tinetti Assessment Tool: Description

Population:	Adult population, elderly patients
Description:	The Tinetti Assessment Tool is a simple, easily administered test that measures a patient's gait and balance. The test is scored on the patient's ability to perform specific tasks.
Mode of Administration:	The Tinetti Assessment Tool is a task performance exam.
Time to Complete:	10 to 15 minutes
Time to Score:	Time to score is included in time to complete
Scoring:	Scoring of the Tinetti Assessment Tool is done on a three point ordinal scale with a range of 0 to 2. A score of 0 represents the most impairment, while a 2 would represent independence of the patient. The individual scores are then combined to form three measures; an overall gait assessment score, an overall balance assessment score, and a gait and balance score.
Interpretation:	The maximum score for the gait component is 12 points. The maximum score for the balance component is 16 points. The maximum total score is 28 points. In general, patients who score below 19 are at a high risk for falls. Patients who score in the range of 19-24 indicate that the patient has a risk for falls.
Reliability:	Interrater reliability was measured in a study of 15 patients by having a physician and a nurse test the patients at the same time. Agreement was found on over 85% of the items and the items that differed never did so by more than 10%. These results indicate that the Tinetti Assessment Tool has good interrater reliability.
Validity:	Not reported
References:	Lewis C. Balance, Gait Test Proves Simple Yet useful. <i>P.T. Bulletin</i> 1993; 2/10:9 & 40. Tinetti ME. Performance-Oriented Assessment of Mobility Problems in Elderly Patients. <i>JAGS</i> 1986; 34:119-126.

(<http://www.sigm.org/userfiles/file/h...smentTool1.pdf>)

Tinetti Assessment Tool: Balance

Initial Instructions: Subject is seated in a hard, armless chair. The following maneuvers are tested.

Task	Description of Balance	Possible	Score
1. Sitting Balance	Leans or slides in chair Steady, safe	= 0 = 1	
2. Arises	Unable without help Able, uses arms to help Able without using arms	= 0 = 1 = 2	
3. Attempts to arise	Unable without help Able, requires > 1 attempt Able to rise, 1 attempt	= 0 = 1 = 2	
4. Immediate standing balance (first 5 seconds)	Unsteady (swaggers, moves feet, trunk sway) Steady but uses walker or other support Steady without walker or other support	= 0 = 1 = 2	
5. Standing Balance	Unsteady Steady but wide stance (medial heels > 4 inches apart) and uses cane or other support Narrow stance without support	= 0 = 1 = 2	
6. Nudged (subject at max position with feet as close together as possible, examiner pushes lightly on subject's sternum with palm of hand 3 times.)	Begins to fall Staggers, grabs, catches self Steady	= 0 = 1 = 2	
7. Eyes closed (at maximum position #6)	Unsteady Steady	= 0 = 1	
8. Turning 360 degrees	Discontinuous steps Continuous steps Unsteady (grabs, swaggers) Steady	= 0 = 1 = 0 = 1	
9. Sitting Down	Unsafe (misjudged distance, falls into chair) Uses arms or not a smooth motion Safe, smooth motion	= 0 = 1 = 2	
Balance Score:			

Tinetti Assessment Tool: Gait

Initial Instructions: Subject stands with examiner, walks down hallway or across the room, first at “usual” pace, then back at “rapid, but safe” pace (using usual walking aids).

Task	Description of Gait	Possible	Score
10. Initiation of gait (immediately after told to “go”)	Any hesitancy or multiple attempts to start No hesitancy	= 0 = 1	
11. Step length and height	a. Right swing foot does not pass left stance foot with step b. Right foot passes left stance foot c. Right foot does not clear floor completely with step d. Right foot completely clears floor e. Left swing foot does not pass right stance foot with step f. Left foot passes right stance foot g. Left foot does not clear floor completely with step h. Left foot completely clears floor	= 0 = 1 = 0 = 1 = 0 = 1 = 0 = 1	
12. Step Symmetry	Right and left step length not equal (estimate) Right and left step appear equal	= 0 = 1	
13. Step Continuity	Stopping or discontinuity between steps Steps appear continuous	= 0 = 1	
14. Path (estimated in relation to floor tiles, 12-inch diameter; observe excursion of 1 foot over about 10 feet of the course).	Marked deviation Mild/moderate deviation or uses walking aid Straight without walking aid	= 0 = 1 = 2	
15. Trunk	Marked sway or uses walking aid No sway but flexion of knees or back, or spreads arms out while walking No sway, no flexion, no use of arms, and no use of walking aid	= 0 = 1 = 2	
16. Walking Stance	Heels apart Heels almost touching while walking	= 0 = 1	
Gait Score:			
Balance + Gait Score:			

9.巴氏量表(Bathel index)

項目	分數	內 容
一、進食	10 5 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 自己在合理的時間內(約 10 秒鐘吃一口). 可用筷子取食眼前食物 . 若須 <u>使用</u> 進食輔具，會自行取用穿脫，不須協助 . <input type="checkbox"/> 須別人協助取用或切好食物或穿脫進食輔具 . <input type="checkbox"/> 無法自行取食 .
二、移位 (包含由床上平躺到坐起，並可由床移位至輪椅)	15 10 5 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 包括輪椅煞車及移開腳踏板，且沒有安全上的顧慮 . <input type="checkbox"/> 在上述移位過程中，須些微協助(例如：予以輕扶以保持平衡)或提醒 . 或有安全上的顧慮 . <input type="checkbox"/> 可自行坐起但須別人協助才能移位至椅子 . <input type="checkbox"/> 須別人協助才能坐起，或須兩人幫忙方可移位 .
三、個人衛生 (包含刷牙、洗臉、洗手及梳頭髮和刮鬍子)	5 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 可自行刷牙、洗臉、洗手及梳頭髮和刮鬍子 . <input type="checkbox"/> 須別人協助才能完成上述盥洗項目 .
四、如廁 (包含穿脫衣物、擦拭、沖水)	10 5 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 可自行上下馬桶，便後清潔，不會弄髒衣褲，且沒有安全上的顧慮 . 倘使用便盆，可自行取放並清洗乾淨 . <input type="checkbox"/> 在上述如廁過程中須協助保持平衡 . 整理衣物或使用衛生紙 . <input type="checkbox"/> 無法自行完成如廁過程 .
五、洗澡	5 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 可自行完成盆浴或淋浴 . <input type="checkbox"/> 須別人協助才能完成盆浴或淋浴 .
六、平地走動	15 10 5 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 使用或不使用輔具(包括穿支架義肢或無輪子之助行器)皆可獨立行走 50 公尺以上 . <input type="checkbox"/> 需要稍微扶持或口頭教導方向可行走 50 公尺以上 . <input type="checkbox"/> 雖無法行走，但可獨立操作輪椅或電動輪椅(包含轉彎、進門及接近桌子、床沿)並可推行 50 公尺以上 . <input type="checkbox"/> 需要別人幫忙 .
七、上下樓梯	10 5 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 可自行上下樓梯(可抓扶手或用拐杖) . <input type="checkbox"/> 需要稍微扶持或口頭指導 . <input type="checkbox"/> 無法上下樓梯 .
八、穿脫衣褲鞋襪	10 5 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 可自行穿脫衣褲鞋襪，必要時使用輔具 . <input type="checkbox"/> 在別人幫忙下，可自行完成一半以上動作 . <input type="checkbox"/> 需要別人完全幫忙 .
九、大便控制	10 5 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 不會失禁，必要時會自行使用塞劑 . <input type="checkbox"/> 偶而會失禁(每週不超過一次)，使用塞劑時需要別人幫忙 . <input type="checkbox"/> 失禁或需要灌腸 .
十、小便控制	10 5 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 日夜皆不會尿失禁，必要時會自行使用並清理尿布尿套 . <input type="checkbox"/> 偶而會失禁(每週不超過一次)，使用尿布尿套時需要別人幫忙 . <input type="checkbox"/> 失禁或需要導尿 .

10. 人體臨床試驗計畫受試者同意書

行政院衛生署臺南醫院
人體臨床試驗計畫受試者同意書

制定日期：950807
修訂日期：951129

您被邀請參與此臨床試驗研究。這份表格提供您本研究之相關資訊，研究主持人或研究助理將會為您說明研究內容並回答您的任何疑問。

本研究已於94 年12 月12 日行政院衛生署臺南醫院人體試驗暨倫理委員會審查通過倫委會編號：IRB-2008004

計畫名稱：血管性痴呆患者心電圖及腦波之線性與非線性分析及其與血管硬化程度及生活方式之關係

執行單位：高年科

電話：06-2200055 ext 3007

計畫主持人：林佩芬

職稱：主治醫師

自願接受試驗者姓名：性別：年齡：病歷號碼：

通訊地址：電話：

法定代理人或有同意權人之姓名：

與受試者關係：

性別：年齡：身份證字號：

通訊地址：電話：

有關本試驗之簡述

1. 試驗主題

研究失智患者心電圖及腦波之線性與非線性分析與其臨床表現之關係

2. 試驗目的

失智症已是醫療、家庭及社會福利機構的一大負擔，在台灣有很高的比率是血管性失智症。心電圖的心跳率變化代表自主神經系統及其他對付壓力的調適。腦波中各頻寬波的比率變化表現乙醯膽鹼系統、皮質-皮質聯繫、以及白質的情況。經由非線性分析，腦波及心電圖的特殊複雜性可用來與各種智能量表的結果做比較。再加上生活習慣、動脈硬化程度、基本慢性疾病等的交互關係之分析，期待能找到早期偵測、預防、治療、復健及避免死亡的方向及模式

3. 試驗方法可能導致之副作用

本研究只有收集非侵犯性檢查的數據做分析，不會增加疾病以外其他危險

4. 可能導致之危險及其處理方法

本研究只有收集非侵犯性檢查的數據做分析，不會增加疾病以外其他危險

5. 預期試驗效果及利益：

期望經由本研究，可以提供預測這些血管性失智症病患預後的準則。

6. 其他可能之治療方法及其說明：僅為非侵犯性檢查項目

7. 緊急狀況之處理：不會有疾病以外其他危險性

參加本人體臨床試驗計畫接受試驗者個人權益將受以下保護：

1. 本計畫執行機構將維護接受試驗者在試驗過程當中應得之權益。

2. 試驗所得資料可因學術性需要而發表，但接受試驗者之隱私（如：姓名、照片...等）將予絕對保密。

3. 受試者於試驗過程中可隨時撤回同意書，退出試驗。

4. 除施行人體臨床試驗前，為確定診斷對受試病患所為之常規性醫療服務，得收取費用外，施行人體臨床試驗之一切醫療費用及該人體臨床試驗計畫未解除列管前之相關追蹤診療費用，均應免費。

5. 患者如出現重大之副作用必須立刻就醫，若判定為本試驗（或試劑）所引起，則_____必盡一切道義責任及所需之合理賠償。但若判定另有爭議，則以法院判定之裁決為主。（附註：本研究只有收集非侵犯性檢查的數據做分析，不會增加疾病以外其他危險性。無副作用及風險故不適用此項。）

試驗計畫主持人/協同主持人簽名：_____ 日期： 年 月 日

本人已經詳閱上列各項資料，有關本試驗計畫之疑問業經計劃主持人詳細予以解釋，本人了解在試驗期間本人有權隨時退出試驗，本人同意接受為本人臨床體試驗之自願受試者。

自願接受試驗者簽章：_____ 日期 年 月 日

法定代理人或有同意權人簽章：_____ 受試者關係： 日期 年 月 日

見證人姓名：_____ 身份證字號_____ 聯絡電話_____

通訊地址：_____ 簽章：_____ 日期 年 月 日