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· 论著 ·

虚拟购物改善轻度认知障碍患者认知功能的 meta 分析

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[摘要] 目的 系统性评价虚拟购物对轻度认知障碍患者认知功能的改善效果。方法 利用 PubMed、EMBASE、Cochrane Library、Web of Science 和中国知网数据库, 检索建库至 2023 年 9 月发表的虚拟购物、轻度认知障碍、认知功能相关文献。严格按照纳入标准筛选文献、提取资料, 应用 Review Manager 5.3 软件进行 meta 分析。

结果 共纳入 12 项随机对照试验研究, 包括 382 例轻度认知障碍患者。meta 分析结果显示, 与传统认知康复训练相比, 虚拟购物能够改善轻度认知障碍患者的总体认知功能、执行功能、注意和日常生活能力(均 $P < 0.05$), 对记忆、语言、视空间能力的影响均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。结论 虚拟购物对改善轻度认知障碍患者的总体认知功能、执行功能、注意和日常生活能力有益。

[关键词] 虚拟现实技术; 虚拟购物; 轻度认知障碍; meta 分析

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Virtual shopping improves cognitive function of patients with mild cognitive impairment: a meta-analysis

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[Abstract] Objective To systematically evaluate the effect of virtual shopping on cognitive function of patients with mild cognitive impairment. Methods PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, and CNKI were searched for literatures on virtual shopping, mild cognitive impairment, and cognitive function published from database inception to Sep. 2023. The literatures were screened and the data were extracted in strict accordance with the inclusion criteria, and the Review Manager 5.3 was used for meta-analysis. Results A total of 12 randomized controlled trials involving 382 patients with mild cognitive impairment were included. Meta analysis showed that compared with traditional cognitive rehabilitation training, virtual shopping could improve the comprehensive cognitive function, executive function, attention and abilities of daily living of patients with mild cognitive impairment (all $P < 0.05$), but had no significant effects on the memory, language, or visuospatial ability (all $P > 0.05$). Conclusion Virtual shopping is beneficial for improving the comprehensive cognitive function, executive function, attention and abilities of daily living of patients with mild cognitive impairment.

[Key words] virtual reality technology; virtual shopping; mild cognitive impairment; meta-analysis

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轻度认知障碍(mild cognitive impairment, MCI)是一种介于正常衰老和痴呆之间的中间状态。与相同年龄和相似教育程度的正常老人相比, MCI 患者存在轻度认知功能减退但日常能力无明显降低^[1]。MCI 的核心症状是认知功能减退, 根据

病因或大脑损害部位的不同, 其可以累及记忆、执行功能、注意、语言、视空间等 1 项或多项能力并导致患者出现相应的临床症状。MCI 是临床诊断认知功能下降的前期状态, 超过一半的 MCI 患者在 5 年内将进展为痴呆^[2], 因此对早期 MCI 患者

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的认知功能进行干预至关重要。近年来随着科技的发展,虚拟现实(virtual reality, VR)技术作为一种新兴的干预措施,在MCI的治疗及康复中显露出独特优势。购物是MCI患者最具挑战性的技能之一,因为它需要在干扰环境中选择指定的商品。虚拟购物系统是最为常用的VR场景,要求受试者寻找物品并对物品进行分类,然后购买商品。本研究通过检索国内外相关文献,分析虚拟购物对改善MCI患者认知功能的疗效,为VR技术的临床应用提供依据。

1 资料和方法

1.1 文献检索 截至2023年9月,采用主题词加自由词的方式,在PubMed、EMBASE、Cochrane Library、Web of Science和中国知网(CNKI)数据库中检索,检索自由词为“mild cognitive impairment”“virtual reality”“MCI”“VR”,以及主题词表“cognitive dysfunction”“virtual reality”条目下所有相关主题词及其对应的中文。

1.2 评估方法 将所有文献下载到NoteExpress参考文献管理数据库中,并删除重复文献。筛查过程由2名研究人员独立进行。文献纳入标准:(1)随机对照试验(randomized controlled trial, RCT);(2)干预措施包括虚拟购物;(3)测量结局与认知功能相关。排除标准:(1)综述、系统综述或meta分析;(2)非临床研究文献;(3)队列研究、病例对照研究、诊断试验等非RCT研究文献;(4)无法获得全文的文献。2名研究人员独立提取数据,如有分歧,通过讨论或由第3名研究人员裁决解决分歧。使用Cochrane偏倚风险工具评估偏倚风险^[3],包括随机序列生成、分配隐蔽性、参与者与实施者双盲、评估结果设盲、结局资料的完整性、选择性报告结果及其他偏倚来源(尤其是基线失衡)。偏倚风险被标记为低风险、高风险或风险不明确。

1.3 统计学处理 应用Review Manager 5.3软件进行meta分析。使用标准化均数差(standardized mean difference, SMD)评估虚拟购物治疗前后的效果,检验水准(α)为0.05。使用Cochrane Q检验判断异质性,将所有研究分为低度异质性($I^2 \leq 25\%$)、中度异质性($25\% < I^2 \leq 50\%$)、高度异质性($50\% < I^2 \leq 75\%$)和极端异质性($I^2 >$

75%)。如观察到高度或极端异质性,使用随机效应模型(random effect model),否则采用固定效应模型(fixed effect model)^[4]。

2 结 果

2.1 文献基本情况及质量评估 共检索到2669篇文献(PubMed 515篇,EMBASE 741篇,Cochrane Library 347篇,Web of Science 1024篇,中国知网42篇),在排除重复的926篇文献后,有1743篇被确定为与研究主题潜在相关。阅读文献题目和摘要,剔除1684篇非临床研究、干预方式不包括VR技术、研究对象为非MCI或痴呆或其他类型认知障碍人群的文献,共59篇进入复筛。阅读全文,排除47篇非RCT、干预方式不包括虚拟购物、测量结局与认知功能无关的文献,剩余12篇^[5-16]纳入meta分析。

12项研究均为RCT,包含411例MCI患者,其中干预组210例、对照组201例。共有379例患者完成试验,其中干预组196例、对照组183例。干预组所有患者都接受了包括虚拟购物的认知训练,干预的总次数为8~40次,每次时长20~60 min。表1总结了12项研究的基本信息。

2.2 研究质量 5项研究没有报告随机序列生成的方法,被评定为风险不明确。7项研究没有报告分配序列是如何隐藏的,被评定为风险不明确。在参与者与实施者双盲方面,因VR训练无法对受试者与研究人员双方实行隐藏,12项研究均被评定为高风险。在评估结果设盲方面,4项研究报告了评估人员单盲,被评定为低风险;8项研究因未设置盲法,被评定为高风险。在临床资料完整性方面,有2项研究干预组和对照组退出研究的患者例数比例不一致,被评定为高风险;1项研究退出人数较多,被评定为高风险;4项研究存在人员退出,被评定为风险不明确。12项研究均无选择性报告结果及其他偏倚风险。见图1。

2.3 meta分析结果 本研究评估了虚拟购物对MCI患者总体认知功能及五大认知域的影响,同时也评估了虚拟购物对日常生活能力的影响。

2.3.1 总体认知功能 5项研究(共163例患者)报告了蒙特利尔认知量表(Montreal cognitive assessment, MoCA)评分的变化,未观察到显著异质性($Q=2.84$, $P=0.58$, $I^2=0\%$),在基于这

5项研究的固定效应模型中,虚拟购物对MCI患者MoCA评分的影响有统计学意义($SMD=0.34$,
 $95\% CI 0.03\sim0.65$, $P=0.03$) ,见图2。

表1 纳入研究的基本信息

Tab 1 Basic information of included studies

Study	Region	Patients (experimental/control)			Times	Duration/min	Intervention parameter		Evaluation index
		Size, n	Mean age/year	Withdrawal, n			Mode	Content	
Goumopoulos, 2023 ^[5]	Greece	10/10	74/72	1/0	24	60	Multi-domain multimodal cognitive training	Simulate everyday tasks (shopping, cooking, cleaning, etc.), memorizing images, and recognizing images	①②③④ ⑤⑥⑦
Park, 2022 ^[6]	Korea	16/16	72/71	0/0	16	Unknown	Virtual shopping training	Shopping	④⑦
Kang, 2021 ^[7]	Korea	23/18	75/73	2/2	8	20-30	VR multi-domain cognitive training	Find differences, select items, prepare money, find a path, place furniture, remember words, remember flags and symbols, and catch animals	①②④ ⑤⑥
Kwan, 2021 ^[8]	China	8/6	74/73	1/2	16	30	VR partially simultaneous motor-cognitive training	Finding a bus stop, reporting lost items, finding a supermarket, grocery shopping, cooking, finding a travel hotspot, and bird watching	①
Oliveira, 2021 ^[9]	Portugal	10/7	Unknown	0/0	12	45	Computerized cognitive stimulation program with non-immersive VR	Morning hygiene, shoe closet test, wardrobe test, memory test, virtual kitchen, TV news, grocery store, pharmacy, and art gallery test	①④⑦
Xue, 2021 ^[10]	China	30/30	Unknown	0/0	Unknown	30	VR-based technology rehabilitation training	Nine scenarios including supermarket shopping (details unknown)	①
Xie, 2021 ^[11]	China	30/31	76/76	2/1	40	20-30	VR-based integrated cognitive intervention	A variety of life scenarios including virtual shopping	①⑦
Park, 2020 ^[12]	Korea	10/11	72/69	0/0	24	30	Culture-based VR training program	Crows and seagulls, seek a song of our own, automated teller machine, shopping in the mart, fireworks party, and fruit cocktail	①③④⑤
Liao, 2020 ^[13]	China	18/16	76/73	3/5	36	60	VR-based physical and cognitive training	Take the mass rapid transport, kitchen chef, convenience store clerk, tai chi, and football	①②④⑦
Park, 2020 ^[14]	Korea	18/17	76/77	2/3	30	30	VR-based cognitive-motor rehabilitation	Driving, bathing, cooking, and shopping	①③④
Liao, 2019 ^[15]	China	18/16	76/73	3/5	36	60	VR-based physical and cognitive training	Take the mass rapid transport, kitchen chef, convenience store clerk, tai chi, and football	④
Mrakic-Sposta, 2018 ^[16]	Italy	5/5	72/75	0/0	18	40-45	VR-based program combining aerobic exercise and cognitive training	Riding a bike in a park, crossing roads—avoiding cars, and grocery shopping in a supermarket	①②④ ⑤⑥

①Comprehensive cognitive function; ②Memory; ③Attention; ④Executive function; ⑤Language; ⑥Visuospatial ability; ⑦Abilities of daily living. VR: Virtual reality.

5项研究(共150例患者)报告了简易智力状态检查量表(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)评分的变化,未观察到显著异质性($Q=2.98$, $P=0.56$, $I^2=0\%$),在基于这5项研究的固定效应模型中,虚拟购物对MCI患者MMSE评分无显著影响($SMD=0.15$, $95\% CI -0.17\sim0.48$, $P=0.35$),见图3。

2.3.2 记忆 4项研究(共105例患者)报告了即时记忆的变化,未观察到显著异质性($Q=1.74$, $P=0.63$, $I^2=0\%$),在基于这4项研究的固定效应模型中,虚拟购物对MCI患者的即时记忆没有显著影响($SMD=0.30$, $95\% CI -0.09\sim0.69$, $P=0.13$),见图4。

3项研究(共95例患者)报告了延迟记忆的

变化,未观察到显著异质性($Q=0.08$, $P=0.96$, $I^2=0\%$) ,在基于这3项研究的固定效应模型中,虚拟购物对MCI患者的延迟记忆没有显著影响

($SMD=0.31$, 95% CI $-0.09\sim0.72$, $P=0.13$),见图5。

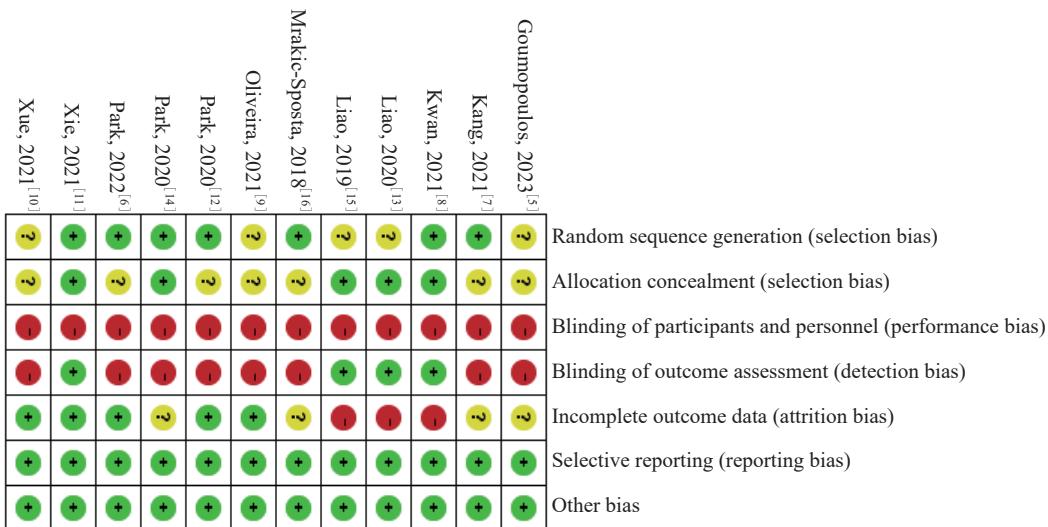


图1 纳入研究的偏倚风险图

Fig 1 Risk of bias profiles of included studies

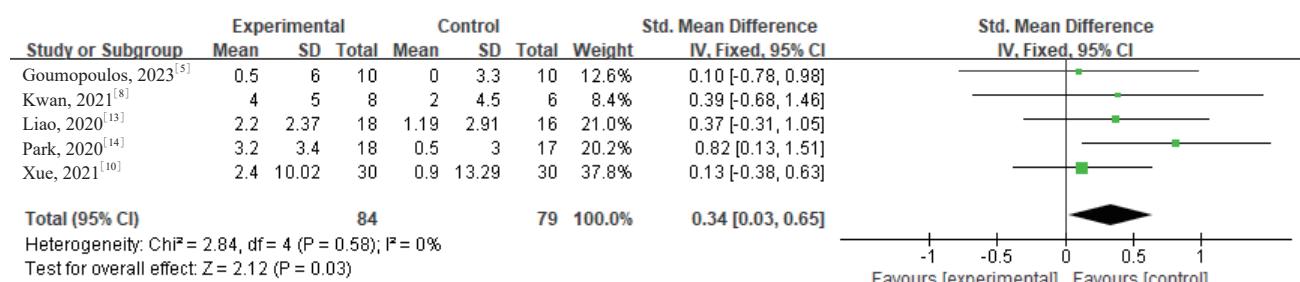


图2 虚拟购物对MCI患者MoCA评分的影响

Fig 2 Impact of virtual shopping on MoCA score of MCI patients

MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; MoCA: Montreal cognitive assessment; SD: Standard deviation; Std: Standardized; IV: Inverse variance; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; df: Degree of freedom.

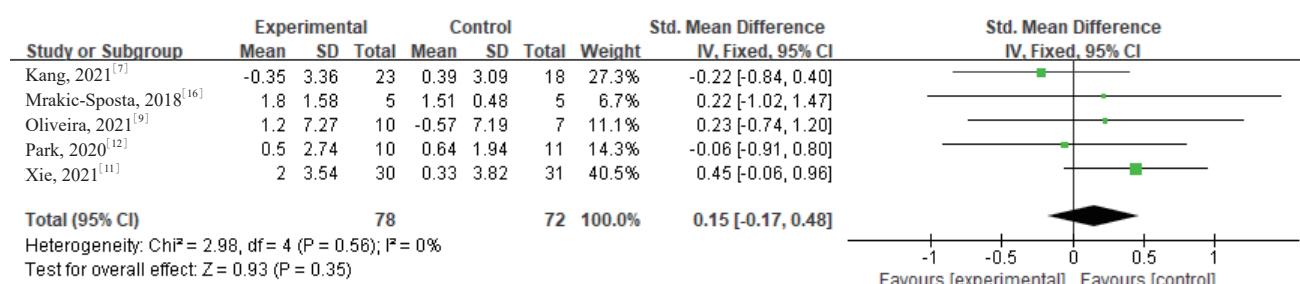


图3 虚拟购物对MCI患者MMSE评分的影响

Fig 3 Impact of virtual shopping on MMSE score of MCI patients

MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; MMSE: Mini-mental state examination; SD: Standard deviation; Std: Standardized; IV: Inverse variance; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; df: Degree of freedom.

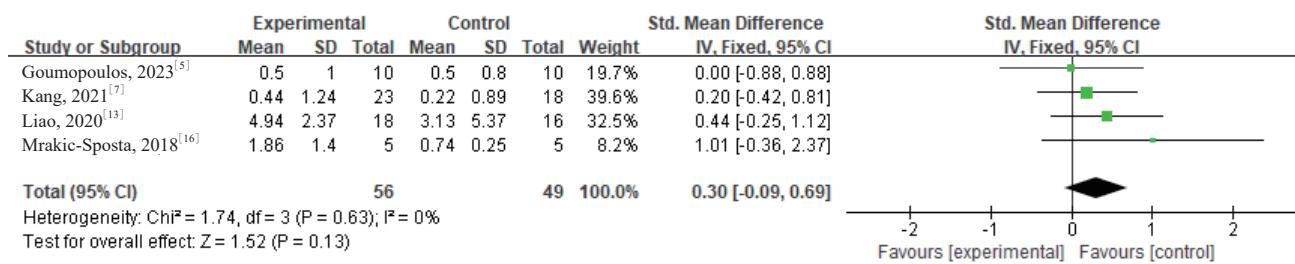


图4 虚拟购物对MCI患者即时记忆的影响

Fig 4 Impact of virtual shopping on immediate memory of MCI patients

MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; SD: Standard deviation; Std: Standardized; IV: Inverse variance; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; df: Degree of freedom.

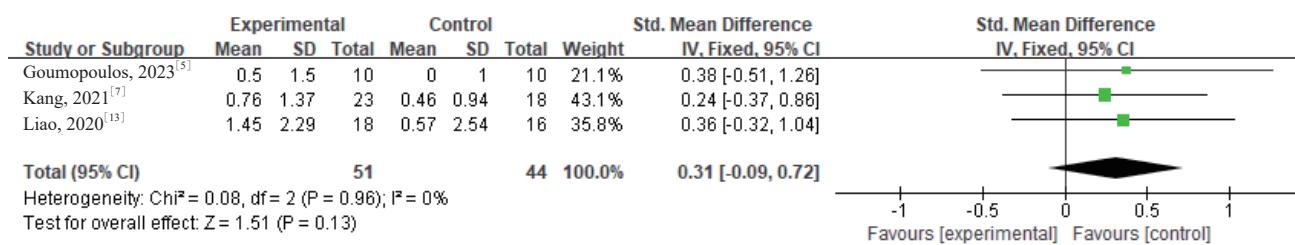


图5 虚拟购物对MCI患者延迟记忆的影响

Fig 5 Impact of virtual shopping on delayed memory of MCI patients

MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; SD: Standard deviation; Std: Standardized; IV: Inverse variance; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; df: Degree of freedom.

2.3.3 执行功能 4项研究(共99例患者)报告了连线测试A(trail making test-A, TMT-A)评分的变化,观察到高度异质性($Q=11.56$, $P=0.009$, $I^2=74\%$),在基于这4项研究的随机效应模型中,虚拟购物对MCI患者的TMT-A评分没有显著影响($SMD=-0.81$, 95% CI $-1.71\sim-0.10$, $P=0.08$)。

删除2项高度异质性研究后,在其余2项研究(共45例患者)中观察到中度异质性($Q=1.72$, $P=0.19$, $I^2=42\%$),在基于这2项研究的固定效应模型中,虚拟购物对MCI患者TMT-A评分的影响有统计学意义($SMD=-1.50$, 95% CI $-2.19\sim-0.81$, $P<0.0001$)。见图6。

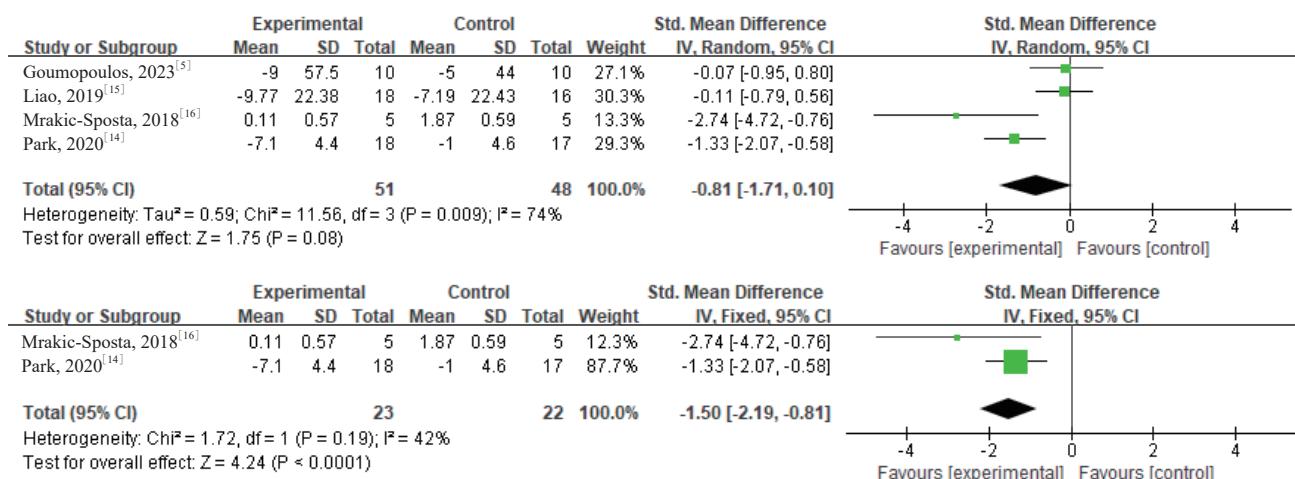


图6 虚拟购物对MCI患者连线测试A评分的影响

Fig 6 Impact of virtual shopping on trail making test-A score of MCI patients

MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; SD: Standard deviation; Std: Standardized; IV: Inverse variance; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; df: Degree of freedom.

4项研究(共130例患者)报告了连线测试B(trail making test-B, TMT-B)评分的变化,观察到高度异质性($Q=6.77$, $P=0.08$, $I^2=56\%$),在基于这4项研究的随机效应模型中,虚拟购物对MCI患者TMT-B评分没有显著影响($SMD=-0.21$, $95\% CI -0.75 \sim 0.32$, $P=0.43$)。删除1项

高度异质性研究后,在其余3项研究(89例患者)中未观察到显著异质性($Q=0.68$, $P=0.71$, $I^2=0\%$),在基于这3项研究的固定效应模型中,虚拟购物对MCI患者TMT-B评分的影响有统计学意义($SMD=-0.49$, $95\% CI -0.92 \sim -0.07$, $P=0.02$)。见图7。

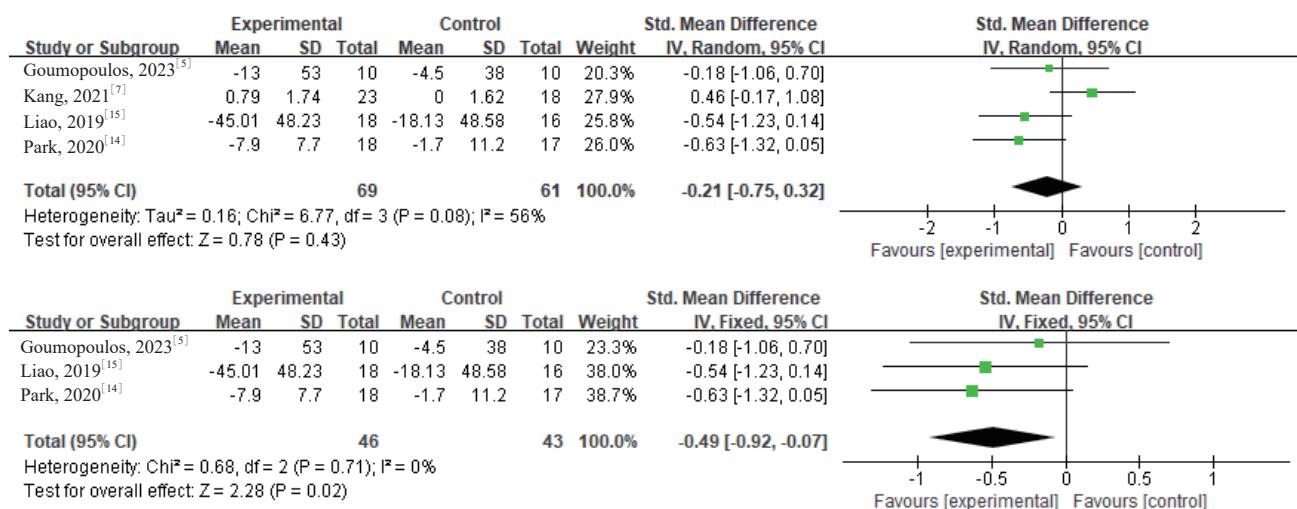


图7 虚拟购物对MCI患者连线测试B评分的影响

Fig 7 Impact of virtual shopping on trail making test-B score of MCI patients

MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; SD: Standard deviation; Std: Standardized; IV: Inverse variance; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; df: Degree of freedom.

3项研究(共96例患者)报告了斯特鲁普色词测验(Stroop color-word test)结果的变化,未观察到显著异质性($Q=0.59$, $P=0.75$, $I^2=0\%$)。

在基于这3项研究的固定效应模型中,虚拟购物对MCI患者斯特鲁普色词测验无显著影响($SMD=-0.04$, $95\% CI -0.44 \sim 0.36$, $P=0.84$)。见图8。

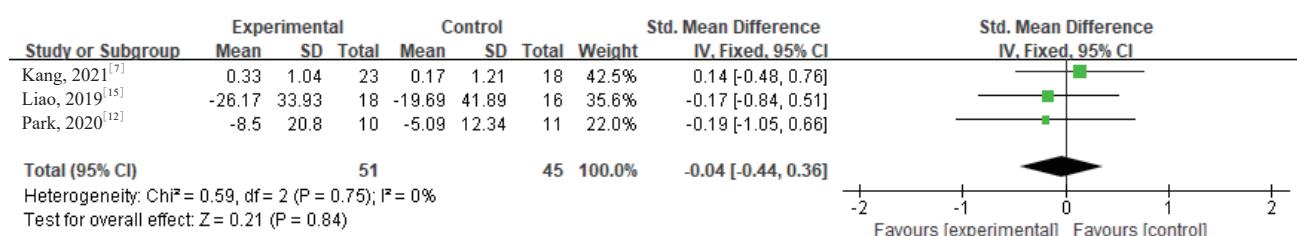


图8 虚拟购物对MCI患者斯特鲁普色词测验结果的影响

Fig 8 Impact of virtual shopping on Stroop color-word test results of MCI patients

MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; SD: Standard deviation; Std: Standardized; IV: Inverse variance; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; df: Degree of freedom.

2.3.4 注意 3项研究(共76例患者)报告了正向数字广度测试(digit span test-forward, DSF)结果的变化,观察到高度异质性($Q=5.17$, $P=0.08$, $I^2=61\%$),在基于这3项研究的随机效应模型中,虚拟购物对MCI患者的DSF结果没有显著影响($SMD=0.79$, $95\% CI 0.00 \sim 1.57$, $P=0.05$)。删

除1项高度异质性研究后,在其余2项研究(共55例患者)中未观察到显著异质性($Q=0.11$, $P=0.74$, $I^2=0\%$),在基于这2项研究的固定效应模型中,虚拟购物对DSF结果的影响有统计学意义($SMD=1.19$, $95\% CI 0.61 \sim 1.77$, $P<0.0001$)。见图9。

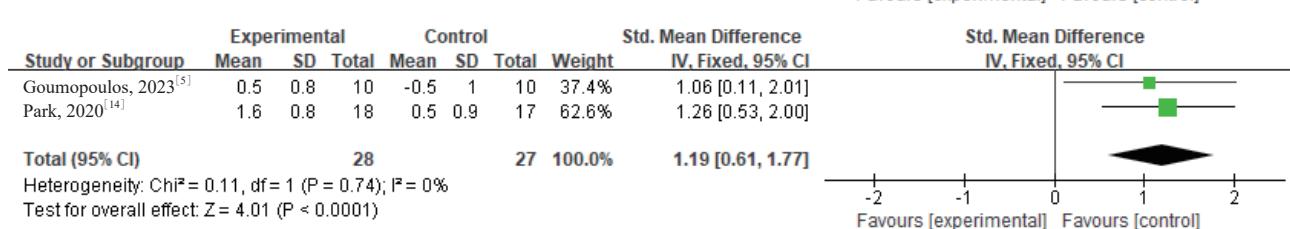
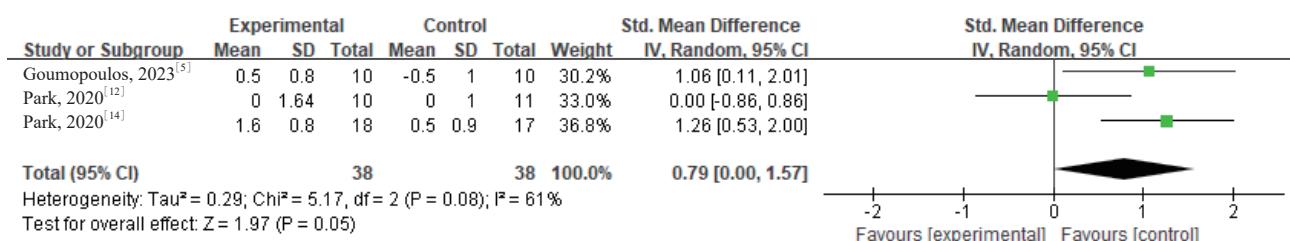


图9 虚拟购物对MCI患者正向数字广度测试结果的影响

Fig 9 Impact of virtual shopping on results of digit span test-forward of MCI patients

MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; SD: Standard deviation; Std: Standardized; IV: Inverse variance; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; df: Degree of freedom.

3项研究(共76例患者)报告了反向数字广度测试(digit span test-backward, DSB)结果的变化,未观察到显著的异质性($Q=0.35$, $P=0.84$, $I^2=0\%$)。

在基于这3项研究的固定效应模型中,虚拟购物对MCI患者的DSB结果没有显著影响($SMD=0.32$, $95\% CI -0.14 \sim 0.77$, $P=0.17$)。见图10。

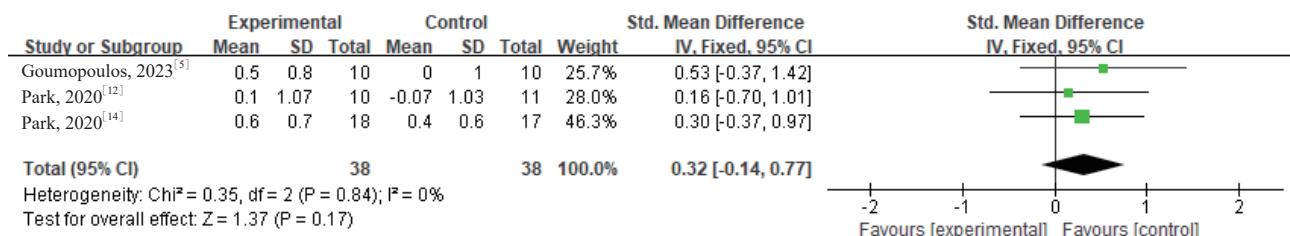


图10 虚拟购物对MCI患者反向数字广度测试结果的影响

Fig 10 Impact of virtual shopping on results of digit span test-backward of MCI patients

MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; SD: Standard deviation; Std: Standardized; IV: Inverse variance; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; df: Degree of freedom.

2.3.5 语言 2项研究(共62例患者)报告了发音流利度测试的变化,观察到中度异质性($Q=1.82$, $P=0.18$, $I^2=45\%$)。在基于这2项研究的

固定效应模型中,虚拟购物对MCI患者的发音流利度测试结果没有显著影响($SMD=-0.21$, $95\% CI -0.72 \sim 0.30$, $P=0.41$)。见图11。

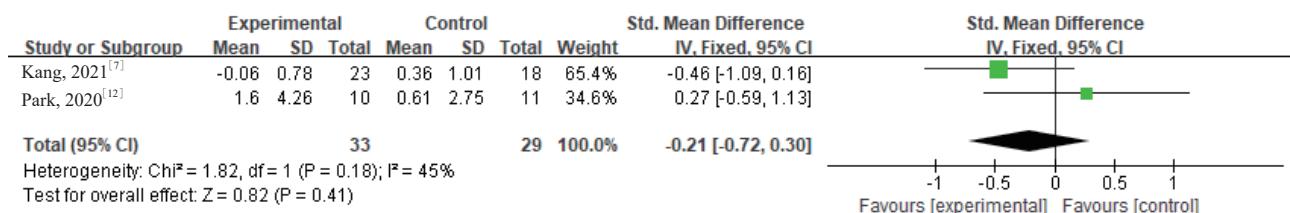


图11 虚拟购物对MCI患者发音流利度测试结果的影响

Fig 11 Impact of virtual shopping on pronunciation fluency test results of MCI patients

MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; SD: Standard deviation; Std: Standardized; IV: Inverse variance; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; df: Degree of freedom.

3项研究(共72例患者)报告了词语流利度测试的变化,未观察到显著异质性($Q=1.37$, $P=0.50$, $I^2=0\%$)。在基于这3项研究的固定效应模

型中,虚拟购物对MCI患者的词语流利度测试结果没有显著影响($SMD=-0.16$, 95% CI $-0.63\sim0.30$, $P=0.49$)。见图12。

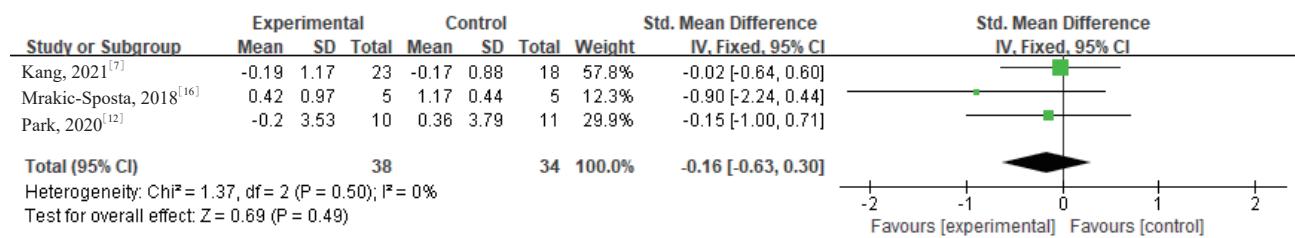


图12 虚拟购物对MCI患者词语流利度测试结果的影响

Fig 12 Impact of virtual shopping on word fluency test results of MCI patients

MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; SD: Standard deviation; Std: Standardized; IV: Inverse variance; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; df: Degree of freedom.

2.3.6 视空间能力 2项研究(共51例患者)报告了Rey-Osterrieth复杂图形测试(Rey-Osterrieth complex figure test)的变化,未观察到显著异质性($Q=0.92$, $P=0.34$, $I^2=0\%$)。在基于这2项

研究的固定效应模型中,虚拟购物对MCI患者的Rey-Osterrieth复杂图形测试结果没有显著影响($SMD=0.31$, 95% CI $-0.25\sim0.87$, $P=0.27$)。见图13。

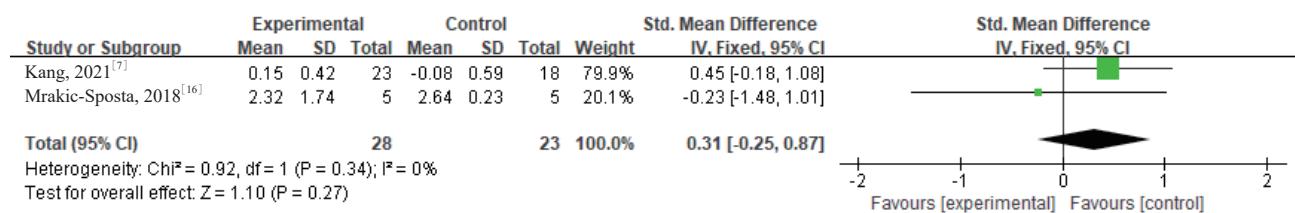


图13 虚拟购物对MCI患者Rey-Osterrieth复杂图形测试结果的影响

Fig 13 Impact of virtual shopping on Rey-Osterrieth complex figure test results of MCI patients

MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; SD: Standard deviation; Std: Standardized; IV: Inverse variance; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; df: Degree of freedom.

2.3.7 日常生活能力 5项研究(共164例患者)报告了工具性日常生活能力量表(instrumental activity of daily living, IADL)评分的变化,未观察到显著的异质性($Q=2.16$, $P=0.71$, $I^2=0\%$)。

在基于这5项研究的固定效应模型中,虚拟购物对MCI患者日常生活能力的影响有统计学意义($SMD=-0.50$, 95% CI $-0.82\sim-0.19$, $P=0.002$)。见图14。

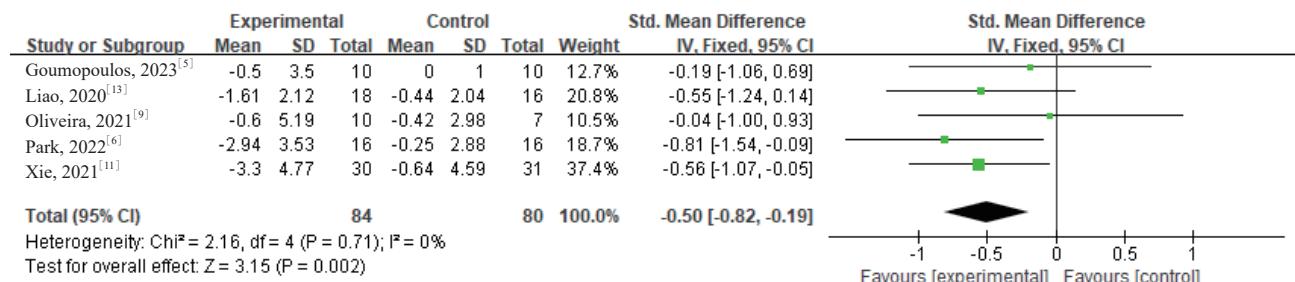


图14 虚拟购物对MCI患者IADL评分的影响

Fig 14 Impact of virtual shopping on IADL score of MCI patients

MCI: Mild cognitive impairment; IADL: Instrumental activity of daily living; SD: Standard deviation; Std: Standardized; IV: Inverse variance; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; df: Degree of freedom.

3 讨 论

传统认知康复训练是通过各种桌面认知模具来实现的,这些康复范式与日常生活情景无法一一对应,而真实生活场景对认知障碍患者具有一定风险。VR技术通过高度模拟现实情况,让认知障碍人群足不出户即可参与具有高度沉浸和参与感、与日常生活情况相似的康复训练。虽然VR技术已经经过多年的发展,认知康复范式多种多样,但何种场景对认知障碍患者认知功能的改善效果最佳仍未明确。购物是MCI患者最具挑战性的技能之一,由于MCI患者通常存在执行功能障碍,很难在虚拟购物场景中维持长时间的注意力^[17]。本研究综合了12项RCT研究,评估虚拟购物康复训练对MCI患者认知功能的影响。结果表明,虚拟购物康复训练对MCI患者的总体认知功能、执行功能、注意及日常生活能力提升有帮助。

虚拟购物训练改善了MCI患者的MoCA评分且有统计学意义($SMD=0.34$, $95\% CI 0.03\sim 0.65$, $P=0.03$)。然而,当MMSE用于评估总体认知功能时,这种差异并无统计学意义,这可能是由于MoCA评估认知功能的灵敏度高于MMSE^[18]导致的,也可能是由于各项研究在干预时间、VR场景、对照组设计方面存在异质性导致。

执行功能是涉及计划、启动、监测和压抑目标导向行为的高级认知功能,是MCI患者日常活动的基础^[19]。与传统认知康复训练相比,虚拟购物康复训练可改善MCI患者的TMT-A、TMT-B执行功能。连线测试评估的是分散注意力,即同时关注2种不同刺激并对周围环境的多种需求做出反应的能力。虚拟购物将受试者置于陌生的环境中,并需要受试者完成记住商品、找出商品、以合理的价格购买商品等多种任务,同时需提升视觉注意力和任务切换能力。连线测试结果的改善说明虚拟购物康复训练相较于传统认知康复训练在改善MCI患者执行功能方面具有优势。本研究中,虚拟购物还表现出DSF结果的改善,这一结论在既往有关VR康复训练的meta分析^[20]中尚未被提及。这可能与虚拟购物要求受试者随时观察周围情况并及时与店员交流有关,且这些动作需要高度集中的注意力才能完成。

康复训练的主要目标之一是帮助患者成功恢

复日常生活能力^[21]。在IADL测试中,相较于传统认知康复训练,虚拟购物康复训练可显著改善MCI患者的日常生活能力,其原因可能是IADL不仅包括购物,还包括各种需要执行功能的日常活动,如烹饪和财务管理,而虚拟购物则通过改善执行功能提升IADL评分。

本研究具有一定局限性。由于纳入研究数量较少、所有研究质量中等、样本量较小、各研究干预方式不统一、结局评价指标较多等,导致各项研究之间存在较高的异质性,无法进行合并及亚组分析,可能影响结论的质量。未来将通过研究设计的统一性、干预方式的同质性最大限度地减小偏倚,并通过更高质量的RCT来探究VR认知康复技术的最佳范式。

综上所述,基于当前RCT研究的meta分析表明,与传统认知康复训练相比,虚拟购物可改善MCI患者的总体认知功能、执行功能、注意及日常生活能力,但对记忆、语言、视空间能力改善不显著。受限于干预方式及评价指标的异质性,本研究结论需更多的RCT研究进行验证。

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