

# 睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的大尺度脑网络模型<sup>\*</sup>

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**摘要** 随着科技发展, 睡眠不足问题日益普遍, 这会显著损害个体的认知和情绪功能。风险决策在生活中无处不在, 并受到睡眠不足的影响。近年来, 越来越多研究开始探讨睡眠剥夺对风险决策的影响, 但大多关注不同程度睡眠剥夺对特定脑区和单一脑网络激活水平的影响, 忽略了大尺度脑网络的整体作用。研究比较了完全睡眠剥夺和部分睡眠剥夺对风险决策的影响, 并分别从大尺度脑网络视角分析其作用机制。研究强调了中央执行网络、奖赏网络和凸显网络在这一过程中的执行控制、奖惩预期和风险评估作用, 共同决定个体的决策表现。最后, 本文讨论了未来研究可以从建立神经计算模型、探究动态影响等方面继续探究。

**关键词** 完全睡眠剥夺 部分睡眠剥夺 风险决策 大尺度脑网络模型

## 1 引言

风险决策作为一种不确定性决策, 指人们对具有多个已知概率结果的选项进行权衡的过程 (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979)。小到个人日常的吃饭睡觉, 大到国家政策的出台废止, 人们无时无刻不在进行风险决策。大量研究证实个体的风险偏好水平受到风险感知、风险承受能力、决策策略、情境特征和决策者等因素的影响 (徐四华等, 2013; Mao et al., 2018)。其中, 睡眠不足也是影响个体决策偏好水平的重要因素 (Alkozei et al., 2018; McElroy & Dickinson, 2019)。

睡眠是生活中不可或缺的组成部分, 对个体的身心健康至关重要 (Ma et al., 2020; Mao & Rao, 2024)。研究表明, 健康成年人每日基本睡眠需求约为 8.17 小时 (van Dongen et al., 2003)。然而, 随着现代科技的发展和快节奏的加快, 电子设备的频繁使用以及紧凑的工作安排导致个体的睡眠时间减少、睡眠质量下降等问题日益凸显 (Garbarino et al., 2021; Pham et al., 2021)。根据中国睡眠研究会发布的《中国睡眠研究报告 2024》, 18 至 73 岁

受访者每晚平均睡眠时长不足 8 小时, 表明睡眠不足在现代社会中已极为普遍。睡眠不足与体重上升 (Papatriantafyllou et al., 2022)、焦虑和抑郁 (Chai et al., 2023)、死亡率上升 (Vaccaro et al., 2020; Windred et al., 2023) 等密切相关, 同时, 睡眠不足会通过降低个体的执行控制能力、情绪调节能力等影响个体的风险决策偏好 (Blumberg et al., 2020; Boyce et al., 2016; Lim et al., 2022)。

睡眠剥夺分为完全睡眠剥夺 (total sleep deprivation, TSD) 和部分睡眠剥夺 (partial sleep deprivation, PSD), 完全睡眠剥夺指个体至少连续 24 小时保持清醒; 部分睡眠剥夺又称睡眠限制, 指的是睡眠时间少于 7 小时 (Rossa et al., 2014)。以往研究大都聚焦于完全睡眠剥夺对个体行为的影响, 发现完全睡眠剥夺会显著增强个体的风险偏好。其中涉及的脑区主要包括三个部分: (1) 与决策有关的脑区, 如前额皮层; (2) 与奖赏有关的脑区, 如纹状体、伏隔核等 (Venkatraman et al., 2007); (3) 与情绪有关的脑区, 如杏仁核、前脑岛等 (Pace-Schott et al., 2017)。对于日常生活中更常见的部分睡眠剥夺而言, 部分研究发现个体风险

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偏好增加 (Rossa et al., 2014; Saksvik-Lehouillier et al., 2020), 涉及的脑区主要是背外侧前额叶、脑岛 (Beebe et al., 2009; Telzer et al., 2013); 但也有研究发现部分睡眠剥夺不会改变这些脑区的激活水平 (Demos et al., 2016; Dickinson et al., 2022)。总体而言, 目前睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的研究都仅仅指出了与风险决策相关的脑区。然而, 风险决策作为高级认知功能, 其发生过程往往是以神经网络的形式整体激活而非以独立脑区进行 (Bertocci et al., 2023; Deza Araujo et al., 2018)。研究将风险决策看作是多个脑网络相互依赖、共同作用的结果, 大脑通过脑网络的激活和网络间的功能连接实现高级认知功能, 以应对不断变化的外界环境 (Griffa et al., 2022; Luo, 2021)。基于此, 本研究将全面系统分析、比较完全睡眠剥夺和部分睡眠剥夺对风险决策表现的影响, 并从中央执行网络、奖赏网络和凸显网络揭示睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的认知神经机制。

## 2 睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的行为研究

目前, 测量风险决策表现的任务主要有气球模拟风险任务 (balloon analogue risk task, BART)、爱荷华赌博任务 (Iowa gambling task, IGT) 等。通过模拟气球膨胀和爆炸的过程, 研究者可以测量个体的风险偏好和风险敏感度。个体更多的充气次数和更少的停止次数代表风险偏好, 更少的充气次数和更多的停止次数代表风险厌恶 (Bechara et al., 1994)。在 IGT 中, 通过从不同牌堆中选择卡片, 评估个体的学习能力和风险偏好。更多选择高奖励、高损失卡牌代表风险偏好, 个体更多选择低奖励、低损失卡牌代表风险厌恶 (Lejuez et al., 2002)。研究证实, BART 能模拟现实中的风险行为, 生态效率较高 (邓尧等, 2022), IGT 可以测量对长期收益和短期损失的权衡 (Levine, 2017)。这些任务关注决策的不同方面均展现了良好的信效度。

### 2.1 完全睡眠剥夺对风险决策的影响

多项完全睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的研究发现, 完全睡眠剥夺显著降低个体风险敏感性、增加风险寻求偏好 (Chen et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2022)。例如, Hisler 和 Krizan (2017) 发现相比于正常睡眠而言, 困倦大学生完成 BART 任务所需时间更长, 选

择给气球充气的次数更多, 气球爆炸次数也更多, 这与之前研究一致 (Killgore, 2007)。为了进一步探究困倦程度和风险决策之间的关系, 研究者要求被试在 36h (Wang et al., 2022)、46h (Killgore et al., 2008) 甚至 75h (Killgore et al., 2011) 内保持清醒, 发现参与者会低估潜在的负面后果, 倾向选择风险更大、获益更高的选项。除 BART 外, 有研究者利用 IGT 考察完全睡眠剥夺对大学生风险决策行为的影响, 发现完全睡眠剥夺会降低个体知觉风险的能力, 倾向于选择风险更高的选项 (Singh, 2013)。与正常睡眠相比, 完全睡眠剥夺个体不能有效权衡短期奖励的更小获益和长期损失的更大成本 (Singh, 2013), 这与先前研究结果相同 (Killgore et al., 2006)。在使用彩票任务作为测量工具的研究中, 结果也发现, 睡眠不足会显著降低参与者的风险敏感性, 即在经历完全睡眠剥夺后参与者更喜欢冒险 (Owens et al., 2017), 该结果在更大样本中也得到了进一步证实 (Lim et al., 2022)。

也有研究发现, 完全睡眠剥夺对风险偏好水平的影响受到性别的调节 (Acheson et al., 2007)。连续保持 24h 清醒对个体在 BART 中的风险承担能力的影响存在性别差异, 具体来说, 睡眠不足会显著降低女性的风险承担能力, 但对男性的风险偏好没有影响。也有研究没有发现这种性别差异, 比如 Killgore 等 (2006) 发现, 睡眠不足的男性和女性在 IGT 中都选择了更多高风险牌。这一差异可能是采用的实验任务不同导致的。在 IGT 中参与者需要通过不断地选择从而学习了解不同牌组的潜在获益和损失概率, 睡眠不足可能会损伤个体的学习能力, 而与风险承担的直接影响无关。

### 2.2 部分睡眠剥夺对风险决策的影响

在部分睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的研究中, 部分研究发现部分睡眠剥夺会降低个体的风险敏感性 (Banks & Dinges, 2007; Dinges et al., 2005)。比如, Rossa 等 (2014) 发现, 一晚仅睡眠 5h 的参与者在 BART 中会更多选择给气球充气, 从而希望获取更多报酬。也有研究利用 IGT 发现与正常睡眠相比, 部分睡眠剥夺条件下个体表现出更大的风险偏好 (Brunet et al., 2020)。这表明一晚部分睡眠剥夺就会影响个体的风险偏好和决策能力。此

外,有研究发现,4晚部分睡眠剥夺会增强个体冲动性(Saksvik-Lehouillier et al., 2020),显著增加对收益的风险厌恶和对损失的风险偏好(Lim et al., 2022; Salfi et al., 2020)。Maric等(2017)利用改编的二元概率决策任务,探讨14名男大学生在部分睡眠剥夺(连续7晚,5h/晚)条件下的风险决策表现。结果依然发现,长期睡眠不足情况下,个体的风险偏好显著增加。除了简单限制睡眠时间外,有学者对特定时段睡眠剥夺进行探究,如慢波睡眠(slow wave sleep, SWS)、快速眼动睡眠(rapid eye movement sleep, REM)。SWS和REM睡眠是睡眠的不同状态,对于执行控制、神经可塑性重组至关重要(Blumberg et al., 2020; Cao et al., 2020; Ferrarelli et al., 2019; Stepan et al., 2021)。有研究发现,SWS中断会导致个体风险寻求增加(Maric et al., 2017)。此外,REM睡眠剥夺会增加IGT中个体的风险偏好(Brunet et al., 2020),与REM睡眠障碍患者在IGT的表现相似(Delazer et al., 2012)。

也有部分研究发现部分睡眠剥夺不影响个体的风险偏好,有研究对平均每晚睡眠时间约为6h的100名成年人进行跟踪,结果表明,一周内较短的睡眠时间并不能改变个体的风险偏好水平(Dickinson et al., 2022)。在实验室环境中,Demos等(2016)利用Go/No-go和BART任务对34名连续经历4晚短睡眠(6h/晚)或长睡眠(9h/晚)的被试进行比较发现,与长睡眠相比,短睡眠参与者完成Go/No-go任务时会出现更多错误,但两组参与者的BART表现没有显著差异,即连续4晚部分睡眠剥夺会降低个体的行为抑制能力,但不会改变他们的冲动性决策。这一结果可能是因为BART涉及实际的金钱收益和损失,对被试来说更有意义,但Go/No-go任务不涉及实际奖罚,个体外在动机较低。此外,Sundelin等(2019)采用赌博任务,比较连续两晚保持4h或8h睡眠个体的风险决策表现,发现部分睡眠剥夺不会影响个体在赌博任务中的表现。

综上所述,完全睡眠剥夺和部分睡眠剥夺对风险决策的影响已经取得了一定的研究成果。大部分研究证实完全睡眠剥夺后,个体的风险偏好显著增强。但这一影响会受到性别、实验任务的影响,导致研究结果存在差异。对于部分睡眠剥夺,限制

1~7晚睡眠时间或特定睡眠时段后,个体的风险寻求增加。但也有研究发现部分睡眠剥夺不改变个体的风险倾向,这可能是因为在部分睡眠剥夺条件下受试者能够在睡眠阶段通过自然生理机制来补偿缺失部分,从而减轻了对决策行为的负面影响(Khan & Al-Jahdali, 2023)。除了睡眠剥夺如何影响健康个体风险决策表现外,也有学者关注到睡眠障碍,如失眠症、阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征(obstructive sleep apnea, OSA)患者的风险决策特征。结果发现,患者的决策能力受损,风险偏好增加(Daurat et al., 2018; Xi et al., 2019; Zhao et al., 2023)。未来仍需对其进行更深入的研究,以全面理解睡眠障碍患者风险决策能力的潜在机制。

### 3 睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的脑网络模型

大脑是以神经网络方式进行信息整合加工,强调多个脑区间的相互作用,并根据解剖结构和相应的认知功能提出大脑神经网络划分方法(Uddin et al., 2019)。对以往文献整理发现,睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的神经过程主要涉及三个网络系统,分别是中央执行网络、奖赏网络和凸显网络,它们的工作方式是以网络形式进行,将特定脑区有机联系在一起(Davidenko et al., 2018)。

#### 3.1 完全睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的脑网络

中央执行网络。中央执行网络主要参与高级认知任务,在信息加工与决策制定过程中处于活跃状态(Holroyd et al., 2018)。其关键脑区是背外侧前额叶皮层(dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, DLPFC),在计划组织、策略制定、抑制控制中起着不可忽视的作用(Ota et al., 2019)。国内外研究表明,完全睡眠剥夺会显著降低DLPFC的代谢活动(刘晓婷等, 2019; Thomas et al., 2003)或直接导致DLPFC受损(Womack et al., 2013),进而损伤个体的决策能力。Thomas和同事(2000)采用正电子发射断层扫描技术(positron emission tomography, PET)探究经历长时间完全睡眠剥夺(85h)后个体的脑活动,发现随着完全睡眠剥夺时间的增加,DLPFC激活程度持续降低。此外,Obeso等(2021)使用连续 $\theta$ 波爆发刺激干扰实验组DLPFC的神经活动,对照组接受不会影响神经活动的虚假刺激,衡量个体

对未来收益和损失的权衡能力。结果发现，与对照组相比，实验组参与者的 IGT 表现显著降低，偏向选择短期获益。该研究结果也反映了 DLPFC 在风险决策过程中的重要调控作用，上述结论与使用 BART (Cazzell et al., 2012; Sela et al., 2012) 得到的结果一致。

奖赏网络。风险决策涉及对奖赏与损失的评估和权衡，这一过程会激活奖赏网络 (Carruzzo et al., 2023; Davidenko et al., 2018)，主要的脑区包括纹状体 (striatum, STR)、眶额皮层 (orbitofrontal cortex, OFC) 和腹内侧前额叶皮层 (ventromedial prefrontal cortex, vmPFC) 等。STR 能够向周围脑网络释放神经递质，调节个体的认知、情感功能 (Bamford & Bamford, 2019)。研究发现，完全睡眠剥夺会增强 STR 的激活程度，促使个体在决策时更倾向寻求即时、高风险的收益 (Becker et al., 2023; Tomasi et al., 2016)。作为 STR 的重要组成部分，伏隔核 (nucleus accumbens, NAc) 被誉为大脑的“快乐中心”和“奖赏中枢”，负责加工整合来自多个脑区的奖赏信号并反馈给 PFC，二者紧密联系共同参与大脑的复杂认知和社会行为。多项研究发现完全睡眠剥夺会增强右侧 NAc 的激活，导致个体更倾向选择高风险选项 (Cui et al., 2022; Venkatraman et al., 2007)。此外，完全睡眠剥夺还会导致内侧前额叶皮层 (medial prefrontal cortex, mPFC) 向 NAc 释放更少的谷氨酸。作为重要的兴奋性神经递质，谷氨酸的减少会降低个体对风险的警觉性，导致恐惧行为减少、冒险行为增加 (Liu et al., 2016)。

另一个与奖惩价值预期、决策结果评估有关的脑区是 OFC (Rudebeck & Rich, 2018)。Zha 等 (2022) 发现完全睡眠剥夺会显著降低 OFC 的激活水平，损害个体在 IGT 中的风险决策表现。Venkatraman 及团队 (2007) 通过赌博任务再一次证明，完全睡眠剥夺后 OFC 对损失的激活程度减少，对潜在损失的敏感性减弱。Rogers 等 (1999) 利用 PET 分析 OFC 受损患者在风险决策任务中的表现，发现 OFC 受损会导致个体忽视较大的风险而选择高收益的选项。除了特定脑区活动水平降低外，有研究发现完全睡眠剥夺会放大奖赏网络对正性刺激的反应，这种反应放大与 OFC 和额叶尤其是 DLPFC 的功能连接降

低有关，进而降低个体的风险决策表现 (Gao et al., 2015; Gujar et al., 2011)。除此之外，vmPFC 皮层功能完整是良好决策能力的神经基础，与奖赏评估、价值判断密切相关 (Bechara & Damasio, 2005; Hare et al., 2009)。Spoormaker 等 (2014) 发现完全睡眠剥夺个体的 vmPFC 激活水平显著降低，气球点击数和爆炸数增多，这与先前的研究结果一致 (Rao et al., 2008)。在 IGT 中也观察到类似结果，24h 完全睡眠剥夺后 vmPFC 活动降低，参与者做出更多次优决策 (Menz et al., 2012)。这可能是由于在 IGT 的学习部分依赖于 vmPFC，该区域负责整合奖励和损失信息，以识别具有最高期望值的卡牌 (Seeley, 2015)。这一结果在 vmPFC 受损患者中得到进一步证实，即健康人群在 IGT 任务的后半部分逐渐偏好有利牌组，但 vmPFC 受损患者会继续选择短期收益更大的不利牌组 (Bechara et al., 2000; Buelow & Suhr, 2009)。

凸显网络。在进行风险决策时，个体需要持续监测外部环境。这会诱发与情绪反应紧密相关的脑区激活，特别是杏仁核 (amygdala)、前脑岛 (anterior insula, AI) 和前扣带皮层 (anterior cingulate cortex, ACC)，这些区域共同构成了凸显网络 (Menon, 2015; Uddin, 2015)。杏仁核作为情绪反应的中心枢纽，不仅参与情绪的初步识别和响应，还涉及情绪记忆的形成和存储 (Brand et al., 2007)。当个体经历完全睡眠剥夺后，负性情绪明显增强，伴随着杏仁核活动水平的进一步提高，这种情绪反应的剧烈变化常常导致参与者表现出更高的冒险倾向 (Chai et al., 2023)。Mao 等 (2024) 发现完全睡眠剥夺会减弱杏仁核和 mPFC 之间的功能连接，同时增强杏仁核与蓝斑和中脑等脑中控制自动应急反应结构的联系。这一新的神经通路会导致 PFC 对杏仁核活动的抑制作用减弱，使得杏仁核对情绪刺激变得更加敏感 (Yoo et al., 2007)。除了这种神经连接的重新配置外，完全睡眠剥夺还会增强杏仁核和 AI 之间的功能连接。AI 可以整合来自皮层区域和边缘系统的情绪信息，并参与对情绪信息和奖励刺激的内感受反应的表征 (Villafuerte et al., 2012)。这种功能连接的增强意味着完全睡眠剥夺个体在处理情绪信息时，杏仁核和 AI 共同放大情绪反应 (Pace-Schott et al., 2017)。此外，ACC 作为认知冲突处理、错

误监测和情感调节的关键脑区,对个体风险决策起着重要作用(Brown & Braver, 2005)。Kolling等(2014)发现,ACC能够帮助个体评估当前情境,在即时奖励和长期获益之间做出权衡。研究发现,完全睡眠剥夺显著增强ACC激活水平,反映了完全睡眠剥夺状态下大脑对内外刺激的高度警觉性和过度反应(van Duijvenvoorde et al., 2015)。这一变化会干扰正常评估机制,促使个体选择高风险选项(Rao et al., 2008)。综上所述,完全睡眠剥夺影响风险决策涉及的脑网络主要包括中央执行网络、奖赏网络和凸显网络,其中涉及的关键脑区分别是DLPFC、STR、OFC、vmPFC、Amydala、AI和ACC(Carruzzo et al., 2023; Ma et al., 2015; Menon, 2015; Obeso et al., 2021),具体如图1A所示;同时,完全睡眠剥夺还会导致DLPFC和OFC之间的功能连接降低、杏仁核和mPFC之间的功能连接降低以及杏仁核和AI之间的功能连接增强,最终增强个体的风险偏好,具体如图1B所示。

完全睡眠剥夺会通过直接改变中央执行网络、奖赏网络和凸显网络的激活水平,影响个体的风险决策表现。在完全睡眠剥夺条件下,中央执行网络激活水平显著降低,大大削弱个体抵抗即时奖励诱惑、避免冲动行为的能力,导致个体的风险偏好显著增强(Obeso et al., 2021)。此外,对奖赏网络而言,完全睡眠剥夺会增强STR激活水平(Becker et al., 2023)、降低OFC和vmPFC活动水平(Menz et al., 2012; Venkatraman et al., 2007),增强个体的风险寻求倾向。对于凸显网络来说,经历完全睡眠剥夺后,杏仁核激活水平显著增强。同时,杏仁核和AI的功能连接显著增强,进而降低对损失的风险厌恶(Pace-Schott et al., 2017)。此外,ACC激活水平增强,个体表现出较高的风险偏好(van Duijvenvoorde et al., 2015)。考虑到脑网络之间存在一定的相互作用,完全睡眠剥夺不仅会改变中央执行网络、奖赏网络和凸显网络的激活水平,还会降低中央执行网络与奖赏网络、凸显网络之间的负相关活动。具体而言,完全睡眠剥夺限制了大脑对环境动态变化的灵活响应,导致个体在决策时过度关注奖赏线索,从而增强了对潜在收益的风险规避和对可能损失的风险偏好。在完全睡眠剥夺条件下,奖赏网络激活

增强,个体难以抵抗诱惑,抑制控制能力显著降低,也就是说中央执行网络激活显著降低。同时,当个体经历完全睡眠剥夺后,情绪激活水平更强、会做出更多非理性决策(Shulman et al., 2016)。

风险决策通常涉及一系列基于先前明确结果的独立决策,个体会根据先前结果不断更新决策策略。但Whitney等(2015)指出,与正常睡眠相比,完全睡眠剥夺个体对结果反馈的情感和认知反应明显减弱,难以有效利用结果反馈调整当前决策策略。也就是说,随着对结果反馈的情绪敏感性和认知反应下降,个体对获益的偏好和对损失的规避减少,风险决策表现降低。Liu和Zhou(2016)也提出完全睡眠剥夺对决策的不利影响部分是由感知和反馈信息应用障碍导致的。当参与者做出决策后,可能获得奖励或者遭受损失,这一结果会反过来作用于个体的奖赏预期和情绪感知,继而降低个体的抑制控制能力,改变个体随后的决策行为。正如Venkatraman等(2007)所指出的,完全睡眠剥夺会干扰反馈信息和情感信息的加工。当个体获得奖励时会出现正反馈,奖赏网络激活得到显著增强;而当个体遭受损失时会出现负反馈,凸显网络激活显著增强。综合来看,完全睡眠剥夺会改变中央执行网络、奖赏网络和凸显网络的活动水平,影响个体的风险偏好,而风险决策的反馈机制又会通过影响奖赏网络、凸显网络的激活,进而影响中央执行网络,最终改变个体的风险决策表现,具体影响模型如图2A所示。

### 3.2 部分睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的脑网络

相比于对完全睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的神经机制的广泛探讨,目前关于部分睡眠剥夺影响风险决策加工的神经机制研究较少。有研究发现,在面临风险决策时,部分睡眠剥夺会显著削弱中央执行网络的功能活动(Horne, 1988)。Beebe等(2009)对因学习任务繁重而长期睡眠不足的青少年进行探究,发现他们在完成认知任务时DLPFC激活降低。也有研究发现,长期睡眠质量较差的青少年不仅DLPFC激活受到抑制,DLPFC和STR之间的功能连接也表现出一定程度的下降(Telzer et al., 2013)。这一发现表明,长期睡眠不足不仅会损害个体的认知控制功能,还会影响他们处理风险信息的能力。具体

表现为个体难以抑制对高额收益的诱惑，从而导致他们在决策时过度追求获益高但风险也高的选项，忽略潜在的不利后果。这种行为倾向可能会增加遭遇负面结果的风险，并且在面对压力或挑战时，更容易表现出情绪上的不稳定和冲动的行为模式 (Tamm et al., 2017)。此外，Telzer 等 (2013) 发现，慢性睡眠不足不仅会增强 AI 的激活水平，还会导致 DLPFC 和 AI 之间的功能连接降低，进而增强对负性情绪的敏感性。除了 AI 激活水平发生显著改变外，Farahani 等 (2019) 发现，连续一周每晚睡眠时间减少 35% 后，杏仁核和 OFC 之间的功能连接显著

减少。也就是说，长期睡眠不足会改变相关脑区的激活水平和脑区间功能连接程度，这一改变会显著降低个体的风险决策表现。但也有部分研究者认为，每晚睡眠时间缩减至 4-6h 对日常认知能力和潜在神经机制没有不利影响 (Li et al., 2024; Webb & Agnew, 1974)。这可能是因为大脑在部分睡眠剥夺时采取了补偿机制，通过提高神经效率维持个体基本的认知功能 (Li et al., 2024)。

对于特定时相睡眠剥夺与风险决策的关系，研究者也深入探讨了其背后的神经机制。在非快速眼动睡眠中，SWS 可以有效改善个体认知能力

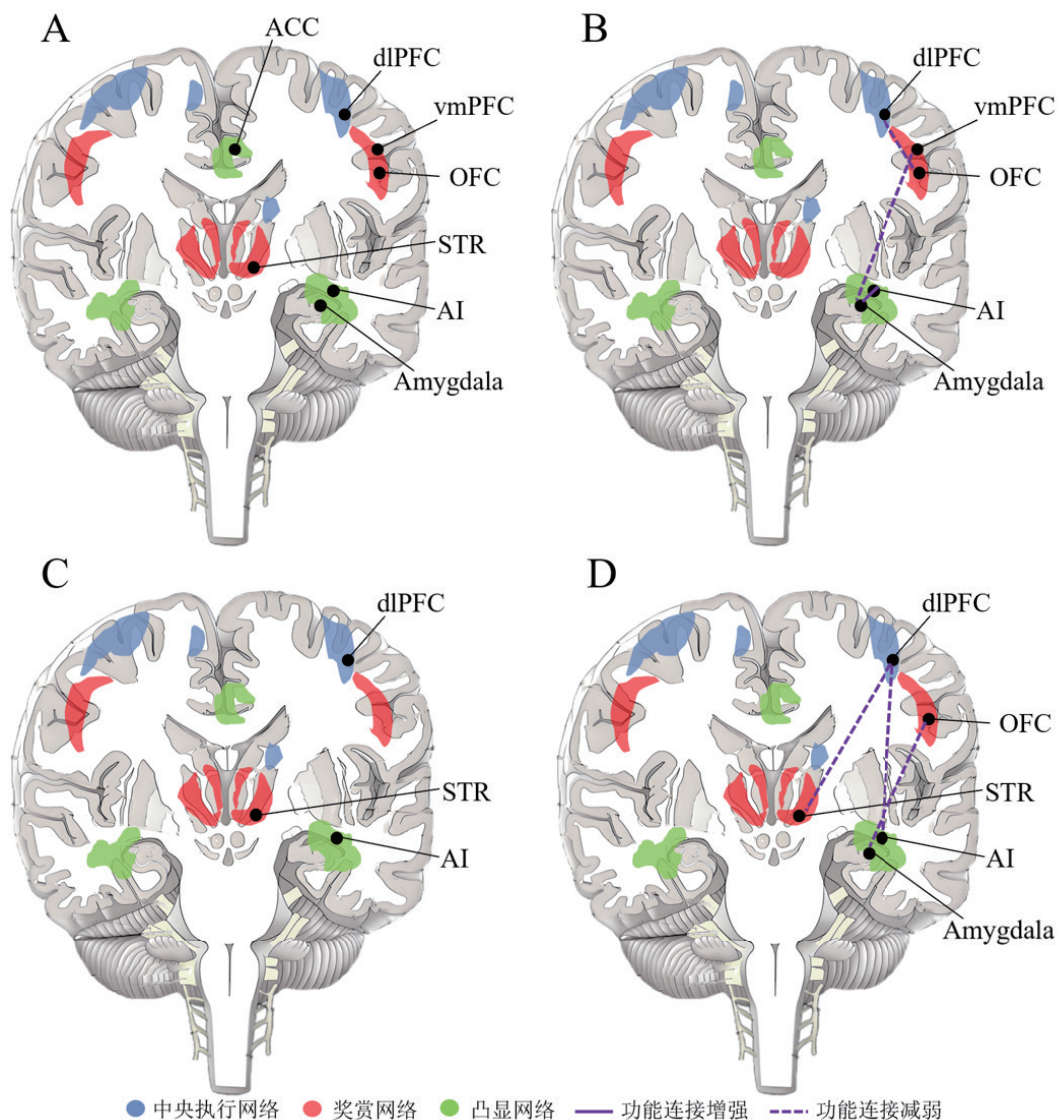


图 1 睡眠剥夺影响风险决策加工的脑网络及其脑区位置

注：图 A 是完全睡眠剥夺影响风险决策加工的脑网络及脑区位置，图 B 是完全睡眠剥夺影响风险决策加工涉及的功能连接变化；图 C 是部分睡眠剥夺影响风险决策加工的脑网络及脑区位置，图 D 是部分睡眠剥夺影响风险决策加工涉及的功能连接变化。中央执行网络涉及的关键脑区是背外侧前额叶 (DLPFC)；奖赏网络包括纹状体 (STR)、眶额皮层 (OFC) 和腹内侧前额叶 (vmPFC) 等；凸显网络主要包括杏仁核 (amygdala)、前脑岛 (AI) 和前扣带皮层 (ACC) 等。

(Wilckens et al., 2018)。Studler 等 (2022) 发现, 右侧外侧 PFC 在慢波睡眠中活动降低与较高的个体风险倾向有关。当经历 SWS 剥夺后, 个体会做出更多高风险决策。此外, 研究发现 SWS 中断后, 青少年在货币奖励延迟任务中遭受损失时 NAc 激活更高, 风险偏好更强 (Harris, 2018)。除此之外, REM 睡眠已被证实对于维持前额叶皮层功能至关重要, 睡眠中断会降低冲动控制能力和风险决策表现 (Boyce et al., 2016; Genzel et al., 2015)。多项研究发现, REM 睡眠中断后, 参与者在 IGT 中会更频繁选择风险更高的卡牌 (Brunet et al., 2020; Endo et al., 1998)。Chen 等 (2022) 发现 REM 睡眠障碍患者的额叶灰质体积显著少于健康人, 这一发现又进一步揭示了 REM 睡眠障碍对大脑结构的负面影响。

综上所述, 部分睡眠剥夺影响风险决策涉及的脑网络主要包括中央执行网络、奖赏网络和凸显网络, 其中涉及的关键脑区分别是 DLPFC、STR 和 AI, 具体如图 1C 所示; 另外, 尽管部分睡眠剥夺没有直接改变 OFC 和杏仁核的激活水平, 但会通过降低 DLPFC 和 STR 之间的功能连接 (Telzer et al., 2013)、OFC 与杏仁核之间的功能连接 (Farahani et al., 2019), 进而影响个体的风险决策表现, 具体如图 1D 所示。

综合对以往文献的回顾与梳理, 可以得知, 部分睡眠剥夺影响风险决策表现的认知神经过程主要表现为中央执行网络激活水平降低、AI 激活程度增强以及脑区之间功能连接降低。具体而言, 部分睡眠剥夺不仅会降低 DLPFC 的激活水平, 还会导致 DLPFC 和 STR、AI 之间的功能连接下降, 这一下降的程度与风险承担的增加和决策机能的下降呈现平行趋势 (Telzer et al., 2013)。因此, 在面对奖赏或情绪刺激时, STR 和 AI 未能得到 PFC 皮层的有效调节, 促使个体采取更加冒险的决策 (Steinberg, 2010)。也就是说, 部分睡眠剥夺会降低中央执行网络与奖赏网络、凸显网络之间的功能连接, 表明睡眠不足会干扰认知控制与奖赏、情感之间的平衡, 导致个体无法有效抑制高风险行为, 大大降低决策表现。此外, 部分睡眠剥夺还会导致杏仁核和 OFC 之间的功能连接显著减少, 表明奖赏网络和凸显网络之间的功能连接降低 (Farahani et al., 2019)。

个体做出风险决策后, 可能会获得收益也可能面临损失, 这一结果会对随后的行为产生影响。无论是在实验室环境还是现实生活中, 个体的行为结果会通过决策行为的反馈机制不断改变随后的决策行为。在正常睡眠条件下, 当获得奖励时, 个体对奖赏的预期更高, 表现出较高的风险偏好; 相反, 当经历损失时, 负性情绪激活较强, 为了避免更多损失, 个体会做出更保守的决策。但在部分睡眠剥夺状态下, 个体的反馈相关负波 (feedback-related negativity, FRN) 波幅降低, 认知控制能力减弱, 风险偏好增强。因此, 综合来看, 部分睡眠剥夺会降低 DLPFC 的激活水平、增强 AI 的激活水平, 并且显著降低中央执行网络、奖赏网络和凸显网络之间的功能连接, 进而损伤风险决策表现, 同时部分睡眠剥夺导致风险决策的反馈机制受损, 难以有效调节个体决策行为, 具体影响模型如图 2B 所示。

## 4 总结与展望

本文基于已有研究结果, 分析、比较完全睡眠剥夺和部分睡眠剥夺对个体风险决策表现的影响。在风险决策中, 中央执行网络、奖赏网络和凸显网络分别发挥执行控制、奖惩预期和风险评估作用, 各脑网络相互作用, 共同决定个体的决策表现。同时, 个体决策结果又反作用于决策过程, 不断影响随后的决策行为。这一研究强调了充足的睡眠对脑区的功能维护和个体风险决策行为的重要影响, 为相关部门制定合理作息时间提供了理论基础。需要注意的是, 目前的研究方法和内容仍存在一定局限性, 如缺少完善的神经计算模型、睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的动态变化不够明确等。未来研究可以从以下方面进一步探讨。

### 4.1 睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的神经计算模型

鉴于睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的复杂性及认知神经数据的多样性, 使用机器学习和深度学习构建认知神经计算模型成为解决之道。van Enkhuizen 等 (2014) 从啮齿动物出发探究风险决策的神经生物学基础, 比较了啮齿动物与人类在 IGT 中的表现, 发现两者有相似的风险偏好。研究发现, 完全睡眠剥夺后小鼠去甲肾上腺素增加, 导致个体过度警

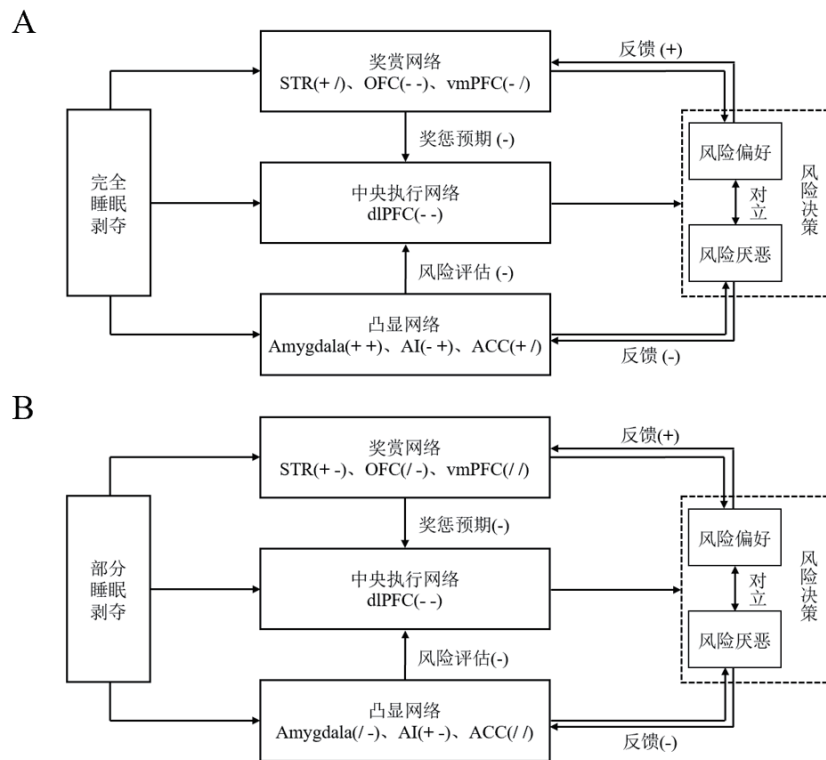


图2 睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的大尺度脑网络模型

注：括号内第一个符号代表脑区激活变化，“+”表示脑区激活增强，“-”表示脑区激活减弱，“/”表示该脑区激活水平没有显著改变；第二个符号代表脑区间功能连接变化，“-”表示功能连接减弱，“/”表示该脑区不存在功能连接的变化；“反馈(+)”表示正反馈即获得奖励，“反馈(-)”表示负反馈即遭受损失。

觉，风险偏好增加（Pittaras et al., 2018; Rayan et al., 2022），在大鼠研究中也得到了相似的结果（Raven et al., 2018）。在动物研究基础上，研究者开始探讨人类风险决策的神经模型。Quan 等（2022）尝试将神经生物学特征作为预测风险承受能力的参数，发现右侧后顶叶皮层和双侧杏仁核灰质体积（gray matter volume, GMV）与风险承受能力呈显著正相关，该发现与 Jung 等人（2018）的研究结果一致。Quan 的研究也揭示了随着年龄增长，左侧小脑 GMV 与风险承受能力的关系更为密切，其预测能力高于右侧后顶叶皮层和双侧杏仁核灰质体积。未来研究应构建更全面精准的神经网络模型，加深对睡眠不足后大脑功能和结构变化的认识，为预防和干预决策错误提供科学依据。

#### 4.2 睡眠剥夺对风险决策的动态影响

尽管大量研究探讨了完全睡眠剥夺和部分睡眠剥夺对风险决策的影响，但尚未有学者确定睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的转折点。Acheson 等（2007）发现 24h 完全睡眠剥夺不能显著改变风险决策表现，

但 Owens 等（2017）与 Singh（2013）的研究则持相反观点，这初步表明 24h 可能是完全睡眠剥夺影响风险决策表现的转折点。进一步研究发现，36h（Wang et al., 2022）、46h（Killgore et al., 2008）、49.5h（Killgore et al., 2006）、75h（Killgore et al., 2011）甚至 85h（Thomas et al., 2000）清醒后，个体风险偏好随清醒时间延长直线上升。这些结果证实完全睡眠剥夺对风险决策的影响存在阈值效应，即只有达到一定时间，个体的风险决策表现才会发生改变。此外，研究发现嗜睡程度与冒险行为呈非线性关系，随着嗜睡程度的增加，冒险倾向先增加后减少（Hisler & Krizan, 2017）。这意味着短期完全睡眠剥夺并不直接引发风险决策能力下降，只有当完全睡眠剥夺达到某一临界点时才会表现在行为上，并且这种影响会随着清醒时间的延长不断加剧达到峰值点。而极端完全睡眠剥夺下认知资源耗竭，风险偏好反而开始下降。部分睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的研究较完全睡眠剥夺少，但在有限的研究中也发现，部分睡眠剥夺和完全睡眠剥夺显示类似影响趋

势 (Krause et al., 2017)。未来应该采用连续睡眠剥夺时间点实验来寻找这个时间转折点, 构建动态曲线图, 直观展示不同睡眠剥夺程度与风险决策行为之间的关系变化。

#### 4.3 睡眠剥夺对决策影响的普适性

探讨睡眠剥夺对风险决策的影响及其机制能为优化决策提供科学指导, 但其跨领域的适用性尚无定论。消费决策作为日常生活的一部分, 伴随着对成本、收益的评估。近年来, 研究开始通过分析真实购物情境下的大规模消费者个体层面数据揭示睡眠剥夺对消费行为中涉及的风险偏好的影响 (龚诗阳等, 2023; Peng et al., 2020)。例如, Liang 等 (2022) 将日落时间作为睡眠质量的外源性指标, 发现睡眠不足会提高对商品价格的敏感性, 进一步影响最终的消费决策, 该结果与其他研究一致 (Shao et al., 2023)。在购物时, 睡眠不足也会通过改变对他人意见的处理方式, 影响购买意向和最终决定。Vendrig (2013) 发现相比于正常睡眠, 睡眠不足个体在看到产品推荐后购买可能性更低。利用真实购物数据的研究具有获取便捷、成本低廉的优点, 但也存在一些不容忽视的问题, 如质量参差不齐、时效性较差、更新滞后等 (Johnston, 2014)。未来应当采用信效度更高的实验研究, 严格控制干扰因素, 利用便携式睡眠监测设备, 探究睡眠剥夺对消费行为的影响, 以期拓宽对睡眠剥夺影响决策科学的理解范畴, 加深对其潜在普适性机制的认识。

#### 4.4 小结

综上所述, 本文首次从大尺度脑网络角度剖析了不同程度睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的认知神经基础。具体来说, 完全睡眠剥夺不仅会通过降低中央执行网络的激活水平从而降低个体的抑制控制能力, 还会通过改变奖赏网络和凸显网络的激活水平, 导致个体过度关注奖励和收益, 做出更多非理性决策。同时, 决策结果又会反过来影响奖赏网络或凸显网络的激活水平, 进而影响中央执行网络, 改变个体下一步的风险决策行为。部分睡眠剥夺主要通过降低中央执行网络的激活水平和神经网络间的功能连接, 即中央执行网络和奖赏网络、凸显网络之间的功能连接, 影响个体的风险决策。与完全睡眠剥夺

相同, 风险决策结果会直接反馈给奖赏网络和凸显网络, 进一步影响中央执行网络的激活水平, 最终改变个体的决策行为。这一研究将我们对睡眠剥夺影响风险决策的理解从单一认识提升到全面的系统性视角, 帮助我们更全面地理解睡眠剥夺在多个脑区和网络之间产生的复杂影响。

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# The Large-Scale Brain Network Model of Sleep Deprivation on Risky Decision Making

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**Abstract** Sleep is a fundamental physiological phenomenon that is essential for physical health, cognitive ability and emotional regulation. However, with technological advances and the accelerated pace of life, sleep deprivation has become increasingly prevalent, significantly impairing the cognitive and emotional functioning of individuals. Risky decision making, as a type of uncertain decision making, refers to the process by which people weigh options that have multiple outcomes and the probability of each outcome occurring is known. People make risky decisions all the time in their daily lives and at work. Most studies have confirmed that sleep deprivation significantly affects an individual's risky decision making preferences.

The neural processes by which sleep deprivation affects risky decision-making involve three main large-scale brain networks: the central executive network, the reward network, and the salience network. Specifically, when individuals experience total sleep deprivation, the activation level of the central executive network is significantly reduced, i.e., the dorsolateral prefrontal activation level decreases and the individual's inhibitory control is severely impaired. The activation levels of the orbitofrontal cortex and the ventral medial prefrontal within the reward network decreased, but the activation level of the striatum was enhanced, and the brain regions interacted with each other to greatly weaken the individual's ability to resist immediate rewards and avoid impulsive behaviors. At the same time, decreased activation levels in the amygdala and the anterior insula within the salience network, but enhanced activation levels in the anterior cingulate cortex, lead individuals to make more irrational decisions. The same three large-scale brain networks are included when individuals with partial sleep deprivation make risky decisions. The difference is that partial sleep deprivation only significantly decreases activation levels in the dorsolateral prefrontal and enhances activation levels in the anterior insula. However, partial sleep deprivation reduces the functional connectivity of the dorsolateral prefrontal and striatum, the anterior insula, and the orbitofrontal cortex and amygdala, resulting in the inability of individuals to effectively inhibit high-risk behaviors and reduce decision-making performance.

Previous studies have mostly focused on the effects of different levels of sleep deprivation on the level of activation in specific brain regions and single brain networks, but ignored the overall role of large-scale brain networks. It has been found that the brain integrates and processes information in the form of brain networks, and multiple brain networks work together to ultimately change an individual's behavioral performance. Complete sleep deprivation affects an individual's risky decision-making performance by directly altering the activation levels of the central executive, reward, and salience networks. When an individual receives a reward or suffers a loss, the activation of the reward network or salience network is further enhanced, which in turn affects the central executive network and ultimately alters the individual's subsequent risky decision-making performance. The feedback mechanism for risky decision-making in partial sleep deprivation is impaired, making it difficult to effectively regulate individual decision-making behavior. As in the case of total sleep deprivation, the results of risky decision making in individuals with partial sleep deprivation were fed back to the reward and salience networks, which influenced the individual's future decision making.

Future research is suggested to further explore the following issues. Considering the development prospects of machine learning and deep learning technologies, future research should use these technologies to computationally model the rich brain network data to further deepen the understanding of brain function and structure. In addition, the dynamic effects of different degrees of sleep deprivation on risky decision making are further refined by carefully dividing sleep deprivation time. At the same time, the generalizability of the effects of sleep deprivation on decision making is explored.

**Key words** total sleep deprivation, partial sleep deprivation, risk decision-making, large-scale brain network model