

## SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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# The evolving etiologies of rapidly progressive dementia: a systematic review

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**BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE:** Rapidly progressive dementia (RPD) represents a heterogeneous group of clinical dementia syndromes characterized by a precipitous decline in cognitive function, typically occurring over weeks to months, with diverse underlying etiologies. To elucidate the evolving etiological spectrum of RPD and investigate temporal trends, we conducted a comprehensive systematic review incorporating temporal subgroup analyses.

**METHOD:** English-language studies published prior to December 31, 2024 were searched in the Medline (PubMed), ISI Web of Science and the Cochrane Library databases. Study design, study period, patient characteristics, etiologies of RPD in each study were retrieved.

**RESULT:** We encompassed 13 studies in our final systematic review, involving a total of 1,701 patients with RPD. Our findings revealed that neurodegenerative diseases (459 cases, 27.0%), neuroimmune diseases (327 cases, 19.2%), and central nervous system infections (295 cases, 17.3%) represented the most prevalent etiological categories associated with RPD. Among distinct disease entities, autoimmune encephalitis (AE, 266 cases, 15.6%), Alzheimer's disease (214 cases, 12.6%), and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (214 cases, 12.6%) were identified as the three most frequently observed etiologies of RPD. Temporally, neuroimmune diseases, particularly AE, exhibited a significant upward trend in prevalence over the study period.

**CONCLUSION:** These findings highlight the evolving etiological spectrum of RPD and emphasize the need for ongoing research and targeted diagnostic strategies to address the rising incidence of neuroimmune-related RPD.

*Translational Psychiatry* (2025)15:535; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41398-025-03777-7>

## INTRODUCTION

Rapidly progressive dementia (RPD) is a term commonly employed to characterize a cohort of cognitive disorders that exhibit a swift progression to dementia. While the precise definition of 'rapidly' may vary, it is generally agreed upon that the time span from the initial manifestation of disease-related symptoms to the development of dementia is typically within weeks to months, with the majority of patients reaching this stage within 1 to 2 years [1]. Owing to the significant heterogeneity in study design and the varying definitions utilized, the incidence and prevalence of RPD are subject to variation. In two single-center cohorts, approximately one-quarter of admitted patients with dementia were categorized as RPD, with specific figures of 24% (68/279) in Greece [2] and 27% (187/693) in India [3]. The occurrence rates of RPD among patients referred to the neurological department were 3.7% (61/1,648) in a tertiary hospital from Brazil [4], and 0.9% (149/15,731) in one from China [5].

RPD was first described and published in 1957, characterizing this syndrome within the context of demyelinating diseases [6]. Since its initial recognition, RPD has been increasingly identified across a spectrum of heterogeneous disorders, encompassing

Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD), atypically rapid forms of neurodegenerative diseases (NDDs), central nervous system (CNS) infections, neuroimmune diseases, metabolic and toxic encephalopathies, and brain tumors. The most frequent symptoms at the onset of sporadic CJD were cognitive and visual impairment, myoclonus, cerebellar ataxia, and psychiatric symptoms. Alzheimer's disease (AD) usually begins with memory deficit, cognitive decline, and psychiatric symptoms, whereas frontotemporal dementia (FTD) with behavioral changes and language deficits, Parkinson's disease and dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB) with motor dysfunction, cognitive impairment, and psychiatric symptoms. The most frequent initial symptoms of CNS infections were fever, headache, altered mental status, seizures, and cognitive impairment, while neuroimmune diseases, such as autoimmune encephalitis (AE), typically manifest with psychiatric symptoms, seizures, and cognitive impairment. With the exception of CJD and NDDs, the majority of RPD etiologies are amenable to treatment and potentially reversible. Consequently, early evaluation and prompt diagnosis of patients presenting with RPD are of paramount importance for precision treatment and improved prognosis.

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Received: 3 April 2025 Revised: 28 October 2025 Accepted: 14 November 2025

Published online: 27 November 2025

The etiological factors contributing to RPD are multifaceted, which poses significant challenges to the prompt diagnosis and effective treatment. Prior studies have concentrated on elucidating the etiologies of RPD within cohorts of patients who were initially suspected of having RPD, however, the findings have been inconsistent. NDDs have been identified as the most frequent cause of RPD in certain studies [2, 7], whereas CNS infections or neuroimmune diseases have been found to predominate in other investigations [4, 8, 9]. In this context, we undertook a systematic review to clarify the evolving spectrum of etiologies associated with RPD and conducted a temporal-based grouping analysis to further investigate these trends.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study selection

We followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement guidelines for conducting a systematic review [10]. Two authors (MHL and LJC) independently searched all relevant articles in Medline (PubMed), ISI Web of Science and the Cochrane Library databases for the period prior to December 31, 2024. The search terms included “rapid\* progressive dementia\* [Title/Abstract] OR rapid\* progressive cogniti\* [Title/Abstract]”. The literature search was restricted to English-language studies involving human subjects. A comprehensive retrieval of all relevant articles was conducted, and their reference lists were meticulously reviewed to identify additional pertinent studies, thereby maximizing the pool of relevant literature. Given that all analyses were based on previously published studies, no ethical approval or patient consents were deemed necessary.

### Eligibility criteria

The studies were included if they fulfilled the following criteria: (i) the included cohort was restricted to RPD; (ii) original data from clinical studies; (iii) including various etiologies that cause RPD. The studies were excluded from the systematic review if they fulfilled the exclusion criteria: (i) single case reports or small case series (<10 cases) of RPD; (ii) data with significant selection bias, e.g. RPD cohorts from CJD referral centers had a pronounced selection bias favoring CJD; (iii) in instances where the patient cohorts exhibited overlap across multiple articles, as determined through an assessment of sample origin and temporal period, only the study providing the most comprehensive information and possessing the largest sample size was selected for inclusion. The methodological quality of the included studies was evaluated using an 11-item assessment scale developed by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), which is specifically recommended for assessing cross-sectional studies [11]. Based on the total scores obtained, the studies were categorized into three quality levels: low quality (scoring 0-3), moderate quality (scoring 4-7), and high quality (scoring 8-11).

### Data extraction and statistical analysis

All the studies were evaluated and examined carefully by 2 authors (RL and YEZ). The following data were retrieved for each study: author, publication year, country, study period, study design, sample size, gender, age, spectrum and frequency of clinical diagnoses in patients with RPD. Potential discrepancies were discussed and resolved by consensus with other authors. The included studies were divided into 3 groups according to the end time of study period: Group 1 (prior to 2012), Group 2 (2013 ~ 2017), and Group 3 (2018 ~ 2023). The current classification scheme was informed by the development of landmark diagnostic criteria for major RPD-related diseases (e.g. CJD in 2009 [12], AD in 2011 [13], AE in 2016 [14]), along with the publication timeline of the included studies. For descriptive statistics, categorical variables were expressed as percentages.

## RESULTS

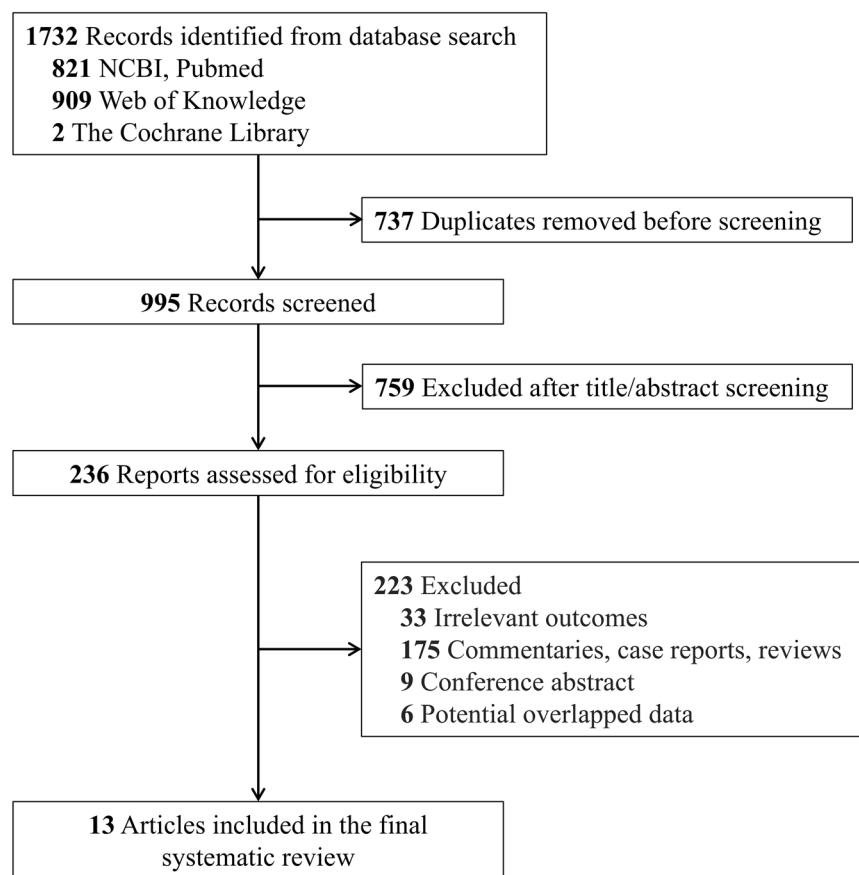
The PRISMA flowchart is displayed in Fig. 1. A total of 13 studies [2–5, 7–9, 15–20] encompassing 1,701 patients with RPD were included in our final systematic review. The mean/median age of RPD patients across the different studies varied from 48.0 to 72.4 years, and the proportion of female patients ranged from 34.8 to 63.9%. All of the 13 included studies were retrospective in study design. Geographically, five studies were conducted in Asia [3, 5, 8, 9, 20], four in Europe [2, 7, 15, 18] and the remaining four in America [4, 16, 17, 19]. The definition of RPD was based on the interval from the first disease-related symptom onset to the development of dementia being less than 1 year in seven studies [2, 3, 7, 8, 18–20] and less than 2 years in six studies [4, 5, 9, 15–17]. The diagnostic criteria of dementia was according to diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, fourth or fifth edition (DSM-4/5) [21, 22] in six studies [2, 3, 7, 9, 17, 19], National Institute on Aging-Alzheimer’s Association workgroup recommendations [13] in one study [4], not available in remaining six studies [5, 8, 15, 16, 18, 20]. Regarding the quality of the included studies, all achieved moderate to high quality, as detailed in Table 1.

Among the 1,701 patients, NDDs were the most common causes of RPD, accounting for 27.0% (459 patients) of cases. This category included AD (214 patients, 12.6%), FTD (110 patients, 6.5%), DLB (67 patients, 3.9%), neuronal intranuclear inclusion disease (NIID, 5 patients, 0.3%), and other NDDs (63 patients, 3.7%). Neuroimmune diseases of the CNS were the second most common causes of RPD, representing 19.2% (327 patients) of cases. This group comprised AE (266 patients, 15.6%), CNS vasculitis (26 patients, 1.5%), CNS demyelinating disease (16 patients, 0.9%), and other inflammatory disorders (19 patients, 1.1%). CNS infections were the third most common causes of RPD, making up 17.3% (295 patients) of cases, and included viral encephalitis (87, 5.1%), neurocysticercosis (66 patients, 0.9%), neurosyphilis (64 patients, 3.8%), human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection (11 patients, 0.6%), and other infections (67 patients, 3.9%). Other causes, ranked from most to least frequent, included CJD (214 patients, 12.6%), vascular dementia (VaD, 95 patients, 5.6%), metabolic or toxic diseases (95 patients, 5.6%), intracranial tumors (67 patients, 3.9%), normal pressure hydrocephalus (NPH, 23 patients, 1.4%), hereditary diseases (12 patients, 0.7%), and cerebral amyloid angiopathy-related inflammation (CAA-RI, 8 patients, 0.5%), as depicted in Table 2 and Fig. 2. As distinct disease entities, AE, AD, and CJD represented the three most frequent etiologies of RPD.

Of the included studies, three studies were categorized into Group 1 (prior to 2012), seven studies into Group 2 (2013–2017), and the remaining three studies into Group 3 (2018–2023). In Group 1 studies, the top three most common causes of RPD were NDDs (60/154, 39.0%), CJD (35/154, 22.7%), and VaD (17/154, 11.0%). In Group 2, the top three most common causes were CNS infections (225/920, 24.5%), NDDs (214/920, 23.3%), and neuroimmune diseases (184/920, 20.0%). In Group 3, the top three most common causes were NDDs (185/627, 29.5%), neuroimmune diseases (127/627, 20.3%), and CJD (74/627, 11.8%). From a temporal perspective, neurosyphilis, neuroimmune diseases, AE, and metabolic or toxic diseases exhibited an upward trend, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

## DISCUSSION

In this systematic review, we undertook an extensive investigation into the etiologies of RPD, and our findings revealed that NDDs were the predominant causes of RPD, both in the overall analysis and across various temporal cohorts. AD was the most prevalent type of NDDs, and emerged as the second most prevailing disease entity responsible for RPD. AD typically manifest as a chronically progressive clinical course. The term rapidly progressive AD has been introduced to designate AD patients with a swift progression



**Fig. 1** Study selection flow diagram.

of dementia. The synergistic interaction of A $\beta$ , tau, and neuroinflammation (particularly microglia activation) creates an amplifying cascade effect termed pathological storm, leading to rapid cognitive decline and dementia [23]. The prevalence of rapidly progressive AD varied among studies, accounting for approximately 10 to 30% of patients with AD, thereby illustrating that this subtype of AD is not an infrequent occurrence [24, 25]. Rapidly progressive AD has been identified as being associated with an earlier occurrence of non-cognitive symptoms, extrapyramidal motor disturbances, and lower amyloid-beta (A $\beta$ ) 1–42 concentration in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) [26]. With the advancement of disease-modifying therapies for AD, early diagnosis and prompt initiation of anti-amyloid immunotherapy may potentially delay disease progression and improve the prognosis. Due to the high incidence and substantial disease burden of NDDs, even a small proportion of patients presenting with rapid cognitive decline accounts for a significant percentage of total RPD cases [27]. For elderly RPD patients presenting with neuropsychiatric symptoms, language impairment, or motor dysfunction, the possibility of rapidly progressive NDDs should always be considered.

NIID has not been recognized as a frequent cause of RPD, accounting for 0.3% of all included cases, but up to 2.7% in a recent Chinese cohort of RPD [5]. The diagnosis of NIID has historically relied on post-mortem pathological findings, which has constrained the number of reported cases. However, with the identification of characteristic magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings and intranuclear inclusions in skin biopsy, the number of confirmed cases has increased rapidly in recent years [28, 29]. The discovery of GGC-repeat expansions in the NOTCH2NL gene associated with NIID has further facilitated diagnosis and understanding of the disease. Although the clinical manifestations of NIID are highly heterogeneous, progressive cognitive impairment

emerges as the most prevalent clinical feature [28, 29]. Consequently, NIID may be an underrecognized cause of RPD. In RPD patients presenting with autonomic dysfunction, episodic neurogenic events, or movement disorders, particularly those exhibiting corticomedullary hyperintensities on diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI), NIID should be entertained as a differential diagnosis.

Despite its rarity, CJD remains a crucial consideration in the context of RPD. As a distinct disease entity, CJD tied with AD for the second most frequent etiologies of RPD in our study. Patients with CJD typically present with a constellation of clinical features, including rapidly progressive cognitive decline, cerebellar ataxia, myoclonus, and pyramidal and extrapyramidal signs [30]. The identification of characteristic hyperintensities in the cerebral cortex (referred to as “cortical ribboning”), basal ganglia, and thalamus on DWI of brain MRI, the detection of 14-3-3 proteins in CSF, and the presence of periodic sharp and slow wave complexes on electroencephalogram (EEG) have collectively enhanced the diagnostic convenience and efficiency. The recently developed real-time quaking-induced conversion (RT-QuIC) assay is a highly sensitive and specific method for detecting misfolded prion protein (PrPSc) in CSF, thereby providing a robust and reliable diagnostic tool for sporadic CJD [31]. The incidence and prevalence of CJD has increased over the past few decades, probably due to the improved diagnostic techniques. Consequently, for patients presenting with RPD and other associated clinical manifestations, as well as characteristic paraclinical features, the possibility of CJD should always be considered.

In our study, neuroimmune diseases of the CNS constituted the second most prevalent etiological group for RPD, with AE emerging as the most frequent specific disease entity within this category. AE is a group of non-infectious inflammatory disorders of the CNS, characterized by autoantibodies directed against

**Table 1.** The characteristics of the included studies.

Author, year	Country	Study period	Design	Criteria for dementia	Number	Female (%)	Age, years, mean/median	First symptom to dementia	Quality
Papageorgiou, 2009 [2]	Greece	2004-2006	Retrospective	DSM-4	68	31 (45.6)	65.5	≤ 1 year	8
Sala, 2012 [7]	Spain	1994-2009	Retrospective	DSM-4	49	27 (55.1)	72.4	≤ 1 year	9
Tagliapietra, 2013 [15]	Italy	2007-2012	Retrospective	NA	37	19 (51.4)	68.7	≤ 2 years	10
Chandra, 2017 [8]	India	2011-2016	Retrospective	NA	144	NA	NA	≤ 1 year	6
Zhang, 2017 [9]	China	2015-2016	Retrospective	DSM-5	310	131 (42.3)	55.9	≤ 2 years	7
Studdart, 2017 [4]	Brazil	2012-2015	Retrospective	NIA-AA	61	39 (63.9)	48.0	≤ 2 years	8
Anuja, 2018 [3]	India	2008-2016	Retrospective	DSM-5	187	65 (34.8)	49.3	≤ 1 year	8
Day, 2018 [16]	USA	2006-2016	Retrospective	NA	67	42 (62.7)	68.3	≤ 2 years	7
Acosta, 2020 [17]	Argentina	2011-2017	Retrospective	DSM-4	104	55 (52.9)	64.5	≤ 2 years	9
Stamatelos, 2021 [18]	Greece	2012-2017	Retrospective	NA	47	25 (53.2)	65.0	≤ 1 year	9
Liu, 2023 [5]	China	2015-2019	Retrospective	NA	149	68 (45.6)	58.6	≤ 2 years	9
Satyadev, 2024 [19]	USA	2016-2022	Retrospective	DSM-5	155	NA	68.9	≤ 1 year	9
Shi, 2024 [20]	China	2019-2023	Retrospective	NA	323	149 (46.1)	60.6	≤ 1 year	8

DSM diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, NA not available, NIA-AA national institute on aging-Alzheimer's association workgroup recommendations, USA United States of America.

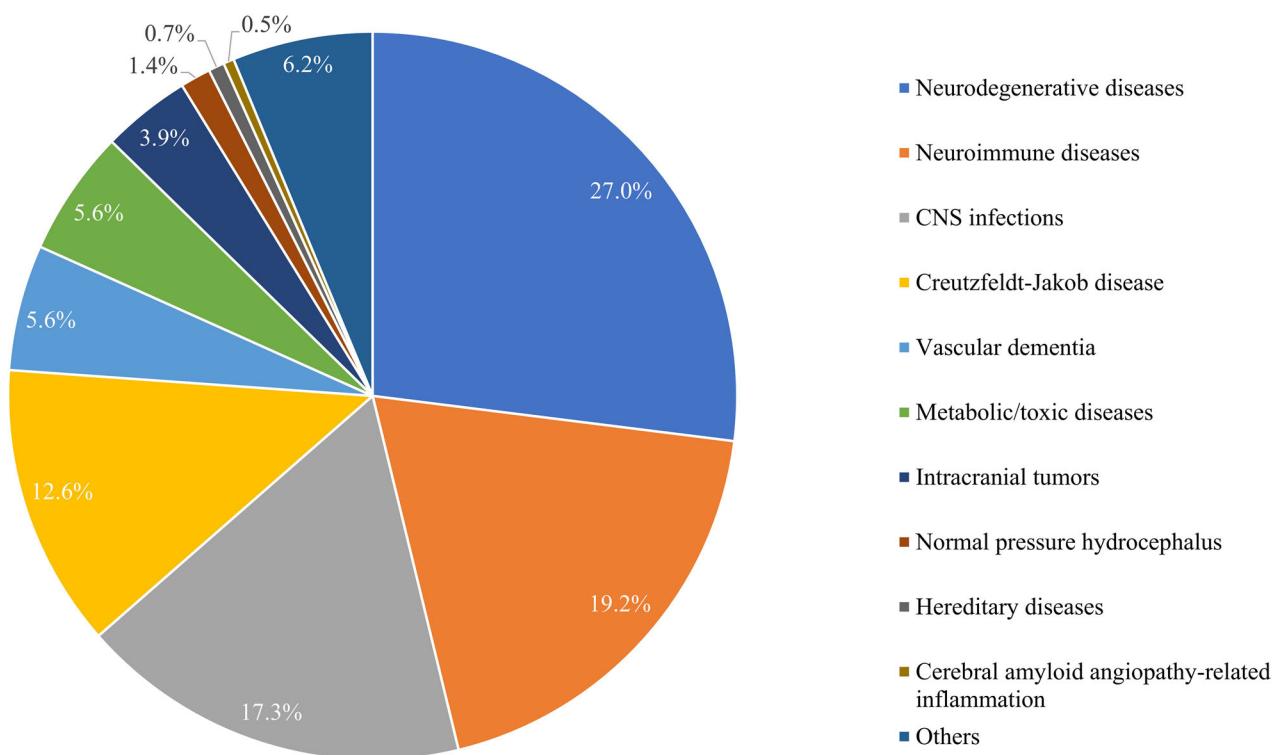
**Table 2.** Spectrum and frequency of clinical diagnoses in patients with RPD.

Etiological categories	n	%
NDD	459	27.0%
AD	214	12.6%
FTD	110	6.5%
DLB	67	3.9%
NIID	5	0.3%
Other NDD	63	3.7%
VaD	95	5.6%
CJD	214	12.6%
NPH	23	1.4%
CNS infections	295	17.3%
Virus encephalitis	87	5.1%
Neurocysticercosis	66	3.9%
Neurosphylis	64	3.8%
HIV infection	11	0.6%
Other infections	67	3.9%
Neuroimmune diseases	327	19.2%
AE	266	15.6%
CNS vasculitis	26	1.5%
CNS demyelinating disease	16	0.9%
Other inflammatory disorders	19	1.1%
Intracranial tumors	67	3.9%
Metabolic/toxic diseases	95	5.6%
Hereditary diseases	12	0.7%
CAA-RI	8	0.5%
Others	106	6.2%

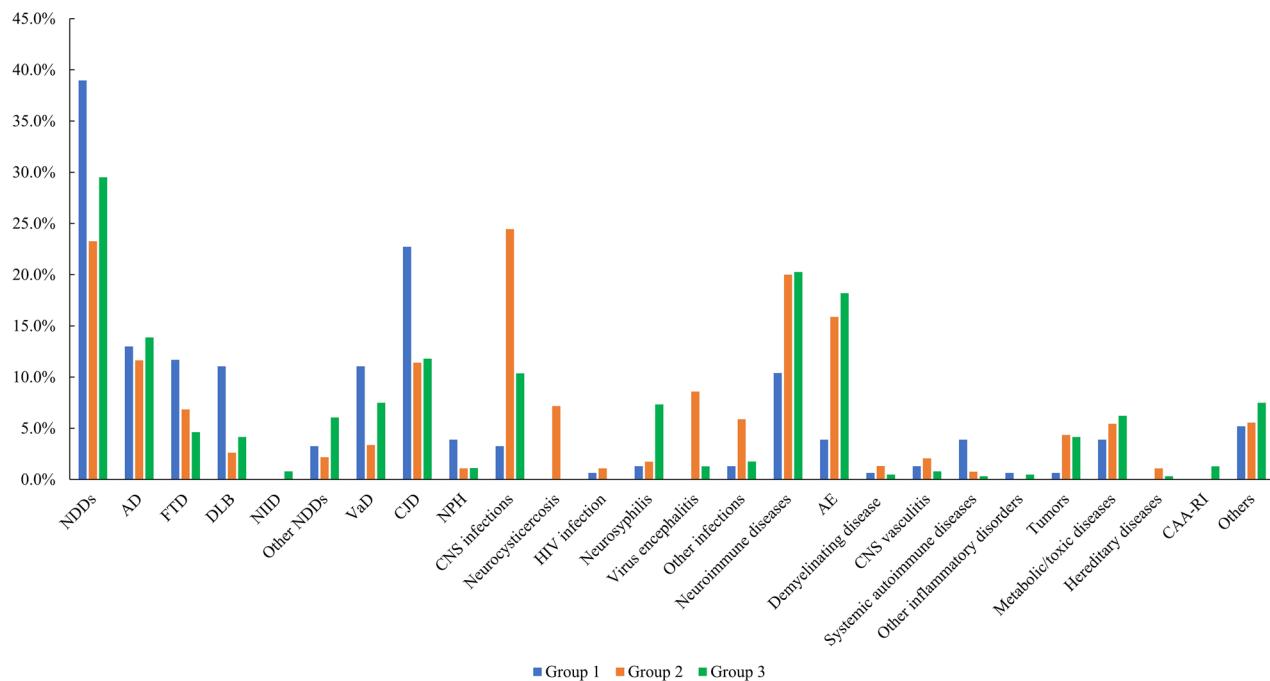
AD Alzheimer's disease, AE autoimmune encephalitis, CAA-RI cerebral amyloid angiopathy-related inflammation, CJD Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, CNS central nervous system, DLB dementia with Lewy bodies, FTD frontotemporal dementia, HIV human immunodeficiency virus, NDD neurodegenerative disease, NIID neuronal intranuclear inclusion disease, NPH normal pressure hydrocephalus, RPD rapidly progressive dementia, VaD vascular dementia.

neuronal cell-surface and synaptic antigens, and intracellular antigens. Patients with AE typically present with acute or subacute onset of cognitive impairment, psychiatric symptoms, epileptic seizures, movement disorders, and symptoms involving the brainstem and cerebellum [32]. The diagnosis of AE relies on a combination of typical clinical manifestations, alterations in MRI, CSF, and EEG, and the detection of autoantibodies [14]. Over the past two decades, the incidence rate of AE has been increasing, which is consistent with our results. This upward trend is multifactorial, primarily driven by the progressive expansion of the antibody spectrum, the widespread adoption and improvement of antibody detection techniques, and the heightened vigilance and diagnostic acumen of clinicians in recognizing and managing AE [33].

In the study, CNS infections emerged as the third most prevalent etiological category contributing to RPD. CNS infections can trigger or accelerate neurodegeneration and cognitive impairment through multiple interconnected mechanisms, primarily involving neuroinflammation, microglial activation, direct neuronal damage, blood-brain barrier disruption, protein misfolding (amyloid  $\beta$  and Tau protein), and systemic immune dysregulation [34, 35]. Among these etiologies, viral encephalitis, neurocysticercosis, and neurosyphilis were identified as the predominant causative agents of RPD. Viral infections remain



**Fig. 2** The distribution of different etiologic categories in patients with rapidly progressive dementia.



**Fig. 3 Spectrum and frequency of clinical diagnoses in patients with rapidly progressive dementia in different stages.** AD Alzheimer's disease, AE Autoimmune encephalitis, CAA-RI Cerebral amyloid angiopathy-related inflammation, CJD Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, CNS central nervous system, DLB dementia with Lewy bodies, FTD frontotemporal dementia, HIV human immunodeficiency virus; NDD, neurodegenerative disease, NIID neuronal intranuclear inclusion disease, NPH normal pressure hydrocephalus, VaD vascular dementia.

the most common etiologic agents of encephalitis globally, with herpesviruses, arboviruses, enteroviruses, and respiratory viruses being the primary causative pathogens [36]. For instance, herpes simplex virus encephalitis most frequently affects the medial temporal and insular lobes, and typically presents with fever, headache, behavioral changes, cognitive impairment, and seizures

[37]. Neurocysticercosis and other parasitic infections of CNS contributed to the burden of RPD, particularly in less developed countries, including Latin America, Africa, and large parts of Asia. With increased migration from endemic to nonendemic regions, cases of neurocysticercosis are being observed with greater frequency in areas where it is previously uncommon, which

necessitates heightened awareness and vigilance among clinicians in nonendemic regions [38]. The incidence of neurosyphilis has been increasing in recent years, paralleling the overall rise in the rates of syphilis over the past two decades [39]. This trend is consistent with our finding and highlights the need for enhanced surveillance and targeted interventions, particularly among high-risk populations such as men who have sex with men and individuals living with HIV. As a classic manifestation of late neurosyphilis, progressive dementia with an insidious onset typically develops decades after the initial infection [40]. Abnormal findings of serum and CSF serologic tests, along with elevated CSF white-cell count and protein concentration, collectively contribute to the diagnosis of neurosyphilis.

Metabolic or toxic diseases, VaD, and intracranial tumors each accounted for approximately 5% of RPD. Less frequently, NPH and hereditary diseases each accounted for around 1% of RPD. Although uncommon, these disorders should be included in the differential diagnosis of RPD. Lastly, CAA-RI emerged as a rare etiology of RPD. CAA-RI is a rare subtype of sporadic cerebral amyloid angiopathy, characterized by spontaneous perivascular inflammation in the context of amyloid- $\beta$  (A $\beta$ ) deposition within the cerebral blood vessels. In a systematic review and meta-analysis comprising 378 patients, cognitive decline (70%) was the most common clinical manifestation, and white matter T2/fluid-attenuated inversion recovery hyperintensities and lobar cerebral microbleeds were identified as the most prevalent MRI findings [41]. Considering that CAA-RI constituted merely 0.5% of RPD in our study, and that most studies lacked inclusion of patients with CAA-RI, it is likely that this condition has been under-recognized and underdiagnosed in clinical settings. A definite diagnosis of CAA-RI necessitates histopathologic findings, while a probable or possible diagnosis can be established based on the combination of clinical features and brain MRI characteristics [42, 43]. Early diagnosis and prompt initiation of immunosuppressive therapy may improve the clinical outcome.

The strength of this study is the relatively large number, but as a systematic review, our study has certain limitations. First, there was potential publication bias, since all the data were obtained from openly published literatures. Second, all included studies employed retrospective designs, rendering them susceptible to various biases (particularly selection bias), as well as issues of inconsistency and imprecision. Although the AHRQ scale rated the methodological quality of included studies as moderate to high, the overall certainty of evidence—as evaluated by the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) system [44]—was assessed to be low to very low. Third, the intervals from the first symptom onset to the development of dementia in the definition of RPD were different among these studies, which might lead to potential bias.

## CONCLUSION

Our systematic review encompassed 13 studies involving a total of 1,701 patients with RPD, revealing that NDDs, neuroimmune diseases, and CNS infections constituted the most prevalent etiological categories underlying RPD. As distinct disease entities, AE, AD, and CJD emerged as the three most frequently identified etiologies of RPD. From a temporal perspective, neuroimmune diseases, particularly AE, demonstrated a marked upward trend in prevalence over time. These findings suggest a shifting etiological landscape in RPD and emphasize the growing importance of immune-mediated causes in its diagnosis and management. It is noteworthy that all studies included in this systematic review are retrospective in design and thus susceptible to bias, inconsistency, and imprecision. Therefore, the findings should be interpreted with caution, and future large-scale prospective studies are needed to validate our results.

## DATA AVAILABILITY

Data sharing not applicable to this article as no new datasets were generated during the current study. The data that support the findings of this study were derived from public domain resources as referenced.

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## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

MHL, QLL and SQ contributed to concept and design of the study. MHL, RL, YEZ, SRZ, LYZ, YJM and LC contributed to acquisition and analysis of the data. MHL and LJC contributed to drafting the initial manuscript. QLL and SQ contributed to revising the manuscript for intellectual content. All authors read and approved the final version before submission.

## FUNDING

This study was funded by the Zhejiang Provincial Natural Science Foundation of China (grant number LQ23H090004), Zhejiang Provincial Medical and Health Science and Technology Project (2023KY006, 2020KY396, 2023RC120, 2025KY525) and Zhejiang Provincial Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Project (2023ZL220).

## COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare no competing interests.

## ETHICS APPROVAL

Not applicable.

## CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE

Not applicable.

## CONSENT TO PUBLISH

Not applicable.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

**Supplementary information** The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41398-025-03777-7>.

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