

# 重复经颅磁刺激治疗卒中后肢体运动功能障碍的研究进展

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【关键词】 重复经颅磁刺激; 卒中; 运动功能障碍

【中图分类号】 R49; R743.3 【DOI】 10.3870/zgkf.2020.11.008

我国卒中发病率显著高于世界平均水平<sup>[1]</sup>,且卒中是国人的首要死亡原因<sup>[2]</sup>。卒中具有高致残率,虽然卒中后即开始出现不同程度的神经功能重塑和代偿,但仍有60%的患者遗留肢体运动功能障碍<sup>[3]</sup>,影响患者病后生活质量,导致沉重的家庭和社会负担。目前公认卒中后早期康复是促进卒中功能恢复的有效治疗手段。因此,一直以来,寻找新的促进神经再生、脑结构和功能恢复的康复治疗方式是临床研究热点。重复经颅磁刺激(repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, rTMS)作为近年来各指南推荐的用于卒中后肢体运动功能障碍的新的康复手段,因其兼具有效性和安全性日益受到关注<sup>[4]</sup>。本文就rTMS治疗卒中后肢体功能障碍的基本原理及相关研究进展加以阐述。

## 1 rTMS 基本原理

1.1 基于法拉第电磁感应理论 高速可变的电流通过线圈时产生磁场,磁场几乎无衰减的穿透颅骨进入大脑皮层,直接刺激神经元生成感应电流,适当加大电流,可改变细胞自身膜电位<sup>[5]</sup>。目前认为rTMS的作用机制主要有以下几点:①调节神经兴奋性:高频(>1 Hz)或间歇性θ短阵脉冲刺激(intermittent theta burst stimulation, iTBS),使神经兴奋性增加,低频(≤1Hz)或持续性θ短阵脉冲刺激(continuous theta burst stimulation, cTBS)的作用相反<sup>[6]</sup>。TMS除了对刺激局部的神经元产生作用外,还可触发刺激区域的神经网络产生远程作用,对纹状体、壳核等产生兴奋

或抑制作用。②调节神经递质,通过刺激大脑皮层,可调节多巴胺、5-羟色胺(5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT)、谷氨酸盐等的含量。研究表明高强度刺激可以增加小鼠体内多巴胺和5-HT的浓度,可能通过影响椎体外系改善运动症状<sup>[7]</sup>,低频刺激或cTBS通过增加谷氨酸盐的浓度而增加皮层内抑制<sup>[8]</sup>。③对基因表达的影响:动物实验表明iTBS可以增加Cebpb, Egr2和Junb等基因的表达,而cTBS可以增加Plat基因表达,从而起到神经保护和组织修复作用<sup>[9]</sup>。④调节脑血流量、代谢和内分泌功能:刺激局部的脑血流量和代谢较未刺激部位增加<sup>[10]</sup>,刺激还通过影响脑垂体-肾上腺轴的功能,使大脑应激能力增加<sup>[11]</sup>。

1.2 基于fMRI的脑部信号改变 功能磁共振(functional magnetic resonance imaging, fMRI)和弥散张量成像(diffusion tensor imaging, DTI)被用于研究卒中恢复过程中神经网络的动态变化。卒中急性期患侧M1、辅助运动区(supplementary motor area, SMA)和运动前区(premotor cortex, PMC)的fMRI信号即发生改变<sup>[12]</sup>,发病第一天fMRI显示健侧M1区信号激活增加,说明患侧运动神经网络和双侧运动神经网络在卒中发病后发生重组,从而促进功能的恢复<sup>[13]</sup>。双侧大脑半球通过胼胝体纤维连接交互抑制,健侧大脑半球感觉运动皮层过度激活与卒中慢性期运动功能恢复较差有关<sup>[14]</sup>;相反,也有研究认为健侧M1区通过增加大脑半球内和半球间的功能连接来促进卒中急性期运动功能的恢复<sup>[15]</sup>。一项Meta分析表明,皮质脊髓束(corticospinal tract CST)损害程度、初级和次级运动区之间神经纤维连接完整性影响运动功能恢复程度<sup>[16]</sup>。因此,应根据卒中后脑部影像学改变选择合适的刺激位点、刺激参数及治疗时机。

## 2 TMS的适应症

2.1 目前文献报道 TMS多应用于卒中后的肢体功能障碍、失语、偏侧忽视、吞咽功能障碍、肢体麻木和焦

基金项目:十三五国家重点研发项目(No. 2017YFC1310000);国家重点研发计划(No. 2018KFYXMMPT015);湖北省技术创新专项重大项目(No. 2019ACA132)

收稿日期:2019-10-14

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虑抑郁等<sup>[17]</sup>。其中肢体功能障碍以大脑中动脉供血区皮层下卒中引起的运动功能障碍为主<sup>[18]</sup>,累及皮层的病灶因TMS刺激可能增加诱发癫痫的风险且治疗效果不佳而不适用<sup>[19]</sup>。初级运动皮层(motor cortex,M1)是比较公认有效的刺激位点,近些年次级运动皮层在卒中后的作用逐渐被关注,Koch等<sup>[20]</sup>认为次级运动皮层可以作为刺激位点,但其治疗效果仍需进一步探究。小脑也参与运动系统的组成,Di等<sup>[21]</sup>用iTBS刺激健侧小脑半球3周发现治疗组患者平衡量表(Berg Balance Scale score,BBS)得分较对照组明显提高,通过改善平衡功能来改善运动症状,并推测症状的改善可能与小脑和大脑皮层之间的环路激活有关。此外直接刺激周围神经是否有助于卒中后运动功能的恢复也需进一步验证。

**2.2 上肢和下肢运动功能改善** Takeuchi等<sup>[22]</sup>2005年第一次报道TMS可用于改善卒中后肢体运动功能障碍。目前研究表明,由于下肢的运动中枢在中央前回内侧面,位置较深而难以直接刺激,所以上肢治疗效果优于下肢。一项纳入43个研究的Meta分析表明,TMS治疗对上肢运动功能有短期和长期改善作用<sup>[23]</sup>,对手指灵活性的恢复可通过手指协作和持物能力判定<sup>[24]</sup>。Du等<sup>[25]</sup>纳入69位卒中患者,采用上肢运动功能评定(Fugl-Meyer Assessment Upper Extremity,FMA-UE)量表评估肢体功能恢复情况并随访3个月,治疗组上肢运动功能较对照组明显改善,疗效持续到治疗结束后3个月。卒中后发病前3~6个月是肢体功能康复的最佳时期,早期给予TMS治疗更有助于取得最佳治疗效果,且可获得长期疗效。一项纳入9个随机对照试验的Meta分析表明,高频刺激患侧M1区对步行速度有改善效果,而对平衡及运动功能无明显作用<sup>[26]</sup>;另有研究表明TMS联合其它康复治疗方式对急性期、亚急性期及慢性期卒中的步行速度及协调性均有改善作用<sup>[27]</sup>。也有研究用5Hz刺激下肢运动皮层,治疗3周,发现患者步行速度、步态对称性和下肢远端运动功能均较治疗前改善<sup>[28]</sup>。改善卒中慢性期患者的肌肉痉挛也有助于运动功能的恢复,Rastgoo等<sup>[29]</sup>将20位卒中慢性期患者随机分入治疗组和对照组,治疗结束后发现患者改良Ashworth评分(modified ashworth scale MAS)明显改善,且持续到治疗结束后1周,说明TMS对卒中患者的肌肉痉挛有改善作用。TMS刺激下肢运动区,不仅可以直接改善运动功能,还可以通过改善肌肉痉挛、共济失调等来改善步态障碍。

### 3 TMS刺激频率、强度和时间

#### 3.1 TMS刺激模式

主要由一串连续刺激和刺激间

歇组成,不同的刺激串和刺激间歇的组合可引起不同效应,通过刺激特定皮层可引起刺激位点和远隔部位兴奋性改变。根据最新临床神经生理学国际联合会(International Federation of Clinical Neurophysiology,IFCN)的指南<sup>[30]</sup>,低频刺激作用于健侧M1可能对卒中急性期及慢性期的运动功能障碍有治疗作用;高频作用于患侧M1也可能有治疗作用。但目前临床研究结果仍不统一,Tang等<sup>[31]</sup>发现低频刺激健侧M1区的治疗效果优于高频刺激患侧M1区。Du等<sup>[32]</sup>纳入60位卒中急性期患者,通过fMRI观察治疗前后刺激位点信号改变,发现高频组诱发刺激位点信号激活和低频组信号抑制的改变幅度相似,高频组和低频组运动功能较对照组明显改善,高频组和低频组的临床疗效无明显差异。Harvey等<sup>[33]</sup>纳入199位患者,分低频+物理疗法组和假刺激+物理疗法组,给予6周治疗,两组FMA-UE评分均较治疗前提高≥5分,但无明显组间差别,低频刺激未明显改善运动功能。

**3.2 TMS刺激强度** 刺激强度的大小是根据运动阈值(motor threshold,MT)的百分比来确定,MT是衡量刺激位点引起全脑兴奋性改变的基本参数,目前多以80%~120%的运动阈值作为刺激强度,MT可能受多种因素的影响,如性别、年龄、病灶部位及药物等。有研究显示阻断电压门控钠通道的药物可使MT增加,相同的药物对GABA(gamma-aminobutyric acid)的功能无影响;而增加谷氨酸类神经递质释放的药物可不通过NMDA(N-methyl-D-aspartate)受体介导使MT降低,说明MT反映神经元膜电位的兴奋性和非NMDA受体介导的谷氨酸类神经递质的释放<sup>[34]</sup>。在一项关于cTBS的刺激强度对皮层兴奋性的影响中发现,在健康人中,当80%的cTBS诱导MEP抑制时,100%的cTBS可以诱导MEP易化;当80%的cTBS诱导MEP易化时,65%的cTBS可以诱导MEP抑制,说明不同的刺激强度会影响大脑皮层对cTBS的反应<sup>[35]</sup>。因此,治疗时刺激强度应个体化,根据不同年龄、性别及疾病特征来确定最适刺激强度。

**3.3 TMS刺激时间** 目前TMS的治疗周期多为1~8周,单次治疗后皮层兴奋性改变的持续时间从几分钟到几小时不等。Tretiluxana等<sup>[36]</sup>通过比较脑卒中患者单独任务训练组和低频TMS+任务训练组的MEP,发现单次TMS治疗后进行1小时任务训练的患者MEP的降低持续到治疗结束后2周,单独任务训练患者MEP无明显改变。一项纳入42个研究,共1168位卒中病人的Meta分析发现治疗时间为1~7周时可能出现最佳治疗效果,7周以后随着治疗时间的增加,治疗效果增加不明显<sup>[37]</sup>。TMS的治疗效果

有数量依赖效应,最佳治疗效果出现在5次治疗后<sup>[38]</sup>,单次TMS刺激无明显治疗作用。单次治疗效果持续时间与总脉冲数相关,而肢体功能改善情况则与治疗时间有关,在安全范围内适当增加刺激强度、总脉冲数及治疗时间均可增加治疗效果。

#### 4 卒中后TMS治疗的时机

关于卒中后开始TMS治疗的最佳时机,目前文献报道卒中后开始TMS治疗的时间最早为4天<sup>[39]</sup>,最晚为10年<sup>[40]</sup>。卒中恢复时间窗是指依赖于康复治疗的脑功能重塑的最佳时期<sup>[41]</sup>,早期开始物理锻炼有助于神经网络重塑,也是应用TMS的最佳时期。目前认为TMS对卒中后急性期、亚急性期、慢性期的运动功能障碍均有治疗效果<sup>[42]</sup>,但有时效依赖效应,即随发病时间的延长,治疗效果逐渐减弱<sup>[38]</sup>,这可能是由于大脑皮质和肌肉相互作用的时间效应,即相互作用在脑卒中急性期表现更明显<sup>[43]</sup>,Xiang等<sup>[44]</sup>的研究结果支持这一理论,而OBrien等<sup>[45]</sup>认为TMS仅对慢性期卒中有较好的治疗效果,但一般认为无论卒中后前3个月肢体功能和双侧大脑半球神经兴奋性的再平衡有多大程度恢复,恢复过程均会在卒中后6个月到达稳定期<sup>[46]</sup>,所以对于皮层下卒中,建议从急性期开始应用低频刺激,其治疗效果优于慢性期<sup>[44]</sup>。

#### 5 TMS治疗方式的新进展

5.1 iTBS和cTBS 是近几年出现的特殊刺激模式,主要优点是可以缩短治疗时间,降低刺激强度,与常规TMS治疗效果的差异仍在研究之中。Koch等<sup>[47]</sup>通过分别给3组患者iTBS、1Hz和假刺激治疗,发现iTBS组患者脑卒中残损评价表(stroke impairment assessment set, SIAS)评分提高,1Hz组MAS评分降低,而假刺激组无改变。一项纳入34个研究,共904位患者的Meta分析表明,iTBS对卒中后肢体功能障碍的治疗效果优于cTBS,但可能存在发表偏倚<sup>[48]</sup>。Zong等<sup>[49]</sup>采用光化学诱导法制造脑缺血小鼠模型,在造模成功后0到5天给予小鼠5分钟的患侧cTBS治疗,发现行为学障碍和脑梗体积较对照组减少,表明脑梗急性期cTBS刺激患侧M1区可以有效挽救缺血半暗带,减轻脑损伤,这与临床试验cTBS刺激健侧M1区不同。

5.2 联合疗法 TMS单独用于卒中后肢体运动功能障碍的治疗效果有限,联合其它康复治疗方式更有助于改善肢体功能。Ueda等<sup>[50]</sup>用fMRI评估TMS联合作业疗法(occupational therapy, OT)对卒中后运动功能障碍的治疗效果,发现患侧和健侧中央前回功能

连接较治疗前增强,从而促进患侧肢体运动功能恢复。Miller等<sup>[51]</sup>研究5Hz的TMS联合机器人辅助运动训练对卒中慢性期患者的康复效果,发现联合治疗组患侧上肢腕伸肌的随意运动增加。此外,近几年不断有研究在探索TMS联合经颅直流电刺激(transcranial direct current stimulation, tDCS)<sup>[52]</sup>、神经肌肉电刺激(neuromuscular electrical stimulation, NMES)<sup>[53]</sup>及肌电生物反馈(electromyographic biofeedback therapy, EMGBFT)<sup>[54]</sup>等对卒中后肢体运动功能障碍的治疗效果,但仍需进一步深入研究。

#### 6 小结及展望

尽管目前已经对TMS治疗卒中后肢体运动功能障碍的最佳参数、治疗方式等做了大量临床研究的探索,但目前的研究仍存在局限性:①样本量较小,研究的样本量从几例到几十例不等,缺乏多中心、大样本量的研究。②常规TMS参照体表标志定位刺激靶点,相比于导航定位,体表标志定位可能存在较大误差。③研究的治疗时间、治疗周期、刺激强度、线圈等不同,治疗时间多为10~30min,治疗周期为1~4周,刺激强度为80%~120%的静息运动阈值,这些不同导致不同研究间的可比性下降。④随访时间短,大部分研究仅对比了治疗前后疗效的改善程度,而未进行一定时间的观察,从而无法确定疗效的持续时间。⑤给予干预的时间不一致,不同研究纳入病人的发病时间不同,发病后不同时间患者的病理生理学差异,会对治疗效果产生影响。

2008年TMS被正式批准用于临床疾病的治疗<sup>[55]</sup>。近些年TMS在神经科的应用增多,联合脑电图、肌电图、功能磁共振等对大脑皮层兴奋性的研究,对癫痫、帕金森、偏头痛、焦虑抑郁、精神障碍、失眠、言语及吞咽障碍、肌萎缩侧索硬化、多发性硬化及认知障碍等的治疗效果在被不断探索。TMS作为一种新兴的技术,能通过无创的刺激影响大脑皮层的兴奋性,但其具体机制仍不明确,未来就TMS影响大脑皮层的具体机制仍需进一步探索。

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