

·专题:脑功能康复·

高频重复经颅磁刺激对脑卒中后认知障碍合并抑郁患者的影响

杨婧涵¹, 李亚梅², 余茜^{1,2*}

1 西南医科大学临床医学院, 四川 泸州 646000;

2 四川省医学科学院·四川省人民医院, 四川 成都 610072

* 通信作者: 余茜, E-mail: yqswc11@163.com

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摘要 **目的** 观察高频重复经颅磁刺激(rTMS)对脑卒中后认知障碍合并抑郁(PSCCID)患者的临床疗效。**方法** 选取2018年1月—2020年12月在四川省医学科学院·四川省人民医院康复科住院的PSCCID患者30例,采用随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组,每组15例。对照组接受常规药物治疗和常规康复治疗,包括运动治疗(40 min/次,1次/d,5 d/周)、作业治疗(30 min/次,1次/d,5 d/周)、认知功能训练(30 min/次,1次/d,5 d/周),持续治疗4周。观察组在对照组基础上进行高频rTMS治疗(刺激左侧前额叶背外侧皮质,10 Hz,100%静息运动阈值,20 min/次,1次/d,5 d/周),持续治疗4周。分别在治疗前后采用蒙特利尔认知评估量表(MoCA)和简易智力精神状态检查(MMSE)量表评估患者认知功能;采用汉密尔顿抑郁量表17项(HAMD-17)评估患者抑郁状态;采用3.0T磁共振成像系统对患者大脑进行MRI成像扫描,基于体素形态学分析方法分析大脑局部区域灰质密度的变化。**结果** 与治疗前比较,2组治疗后MMSE评分、MoCA评分均明显升高,HAMD-17评分明显降低,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。与对照组比较,观察组治疗后MMSE评分、MoCA评分均明显更高,HAMD-17评分明显更低,差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。与对照组比较,观察组治疗后左侧中央前回头面区、左侧颞中回尾侧灰质密度明显升高,左侧腹中部枕叶皮质、右侧额中回灰质密度明显降低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论** 高频rTMS可改善PSCCID患者认知功能和抑郁情绪,其机制可能与改善大脑局部区域灰质密度有关。

关键词 脑卒中; 认知功能障碍; 抑郁; 灰质密度; 高频重复经颅磁刺激

脑卒中后认知障碍(post-stroke cognitive impairment, PSCI)和脑卒中后抑郁状态(post-stroke depression, PSD)是常见的脑卒中后神经心理异常。流行病学研究显示,PSCI发生率为17%~92%,脑卒中3个月时PSCI发生率为17%~66%^[1]。PSD在脑卒中后5年内的综合发生率为31%^[2]。PSCI和PSD作为脑卒中发病后长期存在的精神障碍,常同时存在且相互影响^[3],严重影响脑卒中患者的预后,导致

住院时间延长,降低患者的生活质量,并与脑卒中的复发率、病死率的增加密切相关^[4-5]。在临床诊疗中通常更多关注脑卒中后运动功能障碍的恢复,忽视脑卒中后认知障碍合并抑郁(post-stroke comorbid cognitive impairment and depression, PSCCID)的诊断及治疗。加强对PSCCID的早期评估及有效治疗,对促进脑卒中患者各项功能障碍的全面康复具有重要意义。

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高频重复经颅磁刺激(repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, rTMS)利用脉冲磁场作用于大脑皮层的特定区域,通过改变大脑皮层神经细胞的电位活动,从而影响大脑的神经电活动和代谢,可以调节大脑的兴奋性及突触可塑性^[6]。因其具有安全性好、毒副作用少、操作简单等优点,逐渐被应用于脑卒中后多种功能障碍的治疗^[7]。有研究显示,高频rTMS在治疗脑卒中后记忆、注意力、言语、抑郁等领域功能障碍具有一定效果^[8-9],但目前尚无关于PSCCID的临床诊疗指南,需要更多医学证据进一步探究。本研究观察高频rTMS对PSCCID患者的临床疗效,同时基于体素的形态学分析方法探讨其对PSCCID患者脑灰质密度的影响。

1 临床资料

1.1 病例选择标准

1.1.1 诊断标准

1.1.1.1 脑卒中诊断标准 符合《中国各类主要脑血管病诊断要点2019》^[10]有关脑卒中的诊断标准,并经头颅CT或MRI确诊。

1.1.1.2 脑卒中后认知障碍诊断标准 符合《卒中后认知障碍管理专家共识2021》^[11]有关脑卒中后认知障碍的诊断要点。

1.1.1.3 脑卒中后抑郁诊断标准 符合《卒中后抑郁临床实践的中国专家共识》^[2]有关脑卒中后抑郁的诊断要点。

1.1.2 纳入标准 ①首次发病;②年龄45~75岁;③病程≤12周;④右利手;⑤经简易智力精神状态检查(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)量表和

蒙特利尔认知评估(Montreal cognitive assessment, MoCA)量表评估存在认知障碍;⑥汉密尔顿抑郁量表17项(17-item Hamilton depression rating scale, HAMD-17)评估存在抑郁状态;⑦患者及其家属知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.1.3 排除标准 ①存在rTMS治疗及MRI检查禁忌证;②既往有认知障碍、焦虑抑郁状态、癫痫等精神病史;③生命体征不平稳不能配合相关治疗和检查;④合并其他严重系统疾病;⑤存在意识障碍、严重失语等无法配合评估者。

1.1.4 中止和脱落标准 ①研究期间出现病情恶化,如再发卒中、严重感染、下肢深静脉血栓形成等情况;②出现严重不良反应,如剧烈头痛、癫痫发作等情况;③患者依从性不高,无法配合评估及治疗方案;④患者或家属自愿要求退出研究;⑤研究者认为继续参与研究可能损害受试者的利益。

1.2 一般资料

本研究采用PASS 15软件进行两独立样本 t 检验的样本量估算,设双侧检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$,检验效能 $1-\beta=0.9$,考虑到试验允许的最大脱落率为20%,最终估算出样本总量为30例。选择2018年1月—2020年12月在四川省医学科学院·四川省人民医院康复科住院治疗的PSCCID患者30例,采用随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组,每组15例。2组年龄、性别、教育年限、病程、脑卒中类型和病灶部位等一般资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。见表1。本研究方案经四川省医学科学院·四川省人民医院医学伦理委员会审批通过[审批号:伦审(研)2018年第171号]。

表1 2组一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between two groups

组别	例数	年龄/ $(\bar{x}\pm s)$,岁	性别		教育年限/ $(\bar{x}\pm s)$,年	病程/ $(\bar{x}\pm s)$,d	脑卒中类型		病灶部位	
			男	女			脑梗死	脑出血	左侧	右侧
对照组	15	56.60±13.70	8	7	12.47±4.22	28.80±19.85	10	5	10	5
观察组	15	63.67±13.89	10	5	11.33±3.77	31.07±19.96	7	8	10	5

2 方法

2.1 治疗方法

2.1.1 对照组 接受常规药物治疗和常规康复治疗。

2.1.1.1 药物治疗 包括营养神经、改善循环、抗血小板聚集、调脂稳斑及控制基础疾病(如血压、血

糖等)。患者入组后均给予盐酸舍曲林片(辉瑞制药有限公司,生产批号:8156312,规格:50 mg/片,14片/盒)50 mg/d,1次/d,持续治疗4周。

2.1.1.2 常规康复治疗 常规康复治疗包括运动治疗、作业治疗和认知功能训练5 d/周,持续治疗4周。

①运动治疗包括肌力训练、运动疗法、关节运动训练、站立训练、平衡训练、转移训练等,40 min/次,

1次/d。②作业治疗包括手功能训练、滚滚筒、搭积木等,30 min/次,1次/d。③认知功能训练包括图片辨认、拼图游戏、识别物件、记忆训练、注意力训练等,30 min/次,1次/d。同时,由医生、护士及家属加强对患者心理支持和疏导。

2.1.2 观察组 在对照组基础上给予高频 rTMS 治疗,1次/d,5 d/周,持续治疗4周。采用经颅磁刺激仪(武汉依瑞德公司,型号:CCY-II型)进行高频 rTMS 治疗。①测定患者静息态运动阈值:嘱患者取仰卧位,安静放松,在健侧大脑运动皮层予以单脉冲模式刺激刺激,逐渐调整刺激强度,直至刺激10次,其中5次可以诱发拇指外展肌运动且最大运动诱发电位波幅 $\geq 50 \mu\text{V}$,记录所需最小刺激强度能量为静息态运动阈值(resting motor threshold, RMT)。②选择“8”字形刺激线圈,直径70 mm。患者取舒适半卧位,身体放松,保持头部位置不变。刺激线圈按国际10-20系统放置,线圈平面与刺激部位头皮切线平行,刺激左侧前额叶背外侧(dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, DLPFC)皮质,频率10 Hz,100%静息运动阈值,共刺激1 170脉冲(30脉冲/串,共39串,每串持续3 s,串间隙28 s,共20 min)。

2.2 观察指标

在治疗前后对2组进行认知功能、抑郁状态评估,并采集MRI数据。

2.2.1 认知功能评估 采用MMSE量表^[12]和MoCA量表^[13]评估患者认知功能。

2.2.1.1 MMSE量表 MMSE评分包括定向力、记忆力、计算力、注意力、理解指令、复述、命名、反应、书写和复制等内容,总分30分。MMSE评分 < 24 分(初中及以上)/20分(小学)/17分(文盲)为认知功能障碍。

2.2.1.2 MoCA量表 MoCA评分包括视空间及执行功能、注意力、记忆力、计算力、语言流畅性、命名、复述、抽象、延迟回忆、定向力等内容,总分30分。MoCA评分 < 26 分为认知功能障碍。

2.2.2 抑郁状态评估 采用HAMD-17项量表^[14]评估患者抑郁状态。HAMD-17评分0~53分。评分 < 7 分为正常;评分 ≥ 7 分为轻度抑郁;评分 ≥ 17 分为中度抑郁;评分 ≥ 24 分为重度抑郁。

2.2.3 脑区灰质密度

2.2.3.1 脑区灰质MRI数据采集 采用磁共振成像

系统(德国西门子股份公司)和头部八通道相控阵线圈进行脑区灰质MRI数据采集。嘱患者扫描时安静放松,尽量避免头部及身体活动。T1结构像扫描参数:采用磁化强度预备梯度回波序列,矢状位自左向右扫描。参数:重复时间(time of repetition, TR)=1 900 ms,回波时间(time of echo, TE)=2.52 ms,翻转角(flip angle, FA)= 9° ,视野(field of view, FOV)=250 mm \times 250 mm,矩阵(matrix)=256 \times 256,厚度(thickness)=1 mm,层间距(gap)=0 mm,体素大小为1 mm \times 1 mm \times 1 mm,带宽为170 Hz/Px。全脑一共采集176层,扫描时间4 min 18 s。

2.2.3.2 MRI数据预处理与分析 采用FSL 5.0和MATLAB 2018b操作平台dpabi 4.0工具包进行数据处理与分析。①对T1原始数据进行头皮剥离;②进行灰白质分割,分别获取到灰质、白质等组织概率图谱,再将灰质概率密度图谱配准到蒙特利尔神经病学研究所(Montreal Neurological Institute, MNI)空间模板标准空间下,配准时先进行线性配准对齐,然后使用非线性配准进行对齐,进行MRI数据预处理;③基于体素形态学(voxel-based morphometry, VBM)对分割的脑灰质密度(gray matter density, GMD)进行比较分析。

2.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 24.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料符合正态分布以 $(\bar{x}\pm s)$ 表示,组内比较采用配对样本 t 检验,组间比较采用两独立样本 t 检验。计数资料采用 χ^2 检验。 $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

3 结果

3.1 2组治疗前后MMSE、MoCA和HAMD-17评分比较

与治疗前比较,2组治疗后MMSE、MoCA评分均升高,HAMD-17评分均降低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。与对照组比较,观察组治疗后MMSE、MoCA评分均更高,HAMD-17评分更低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表2。

3.2 2组治疗后脑区灰质密度变化比较

与对照组比较,观察组治疗后左侧中央前回头面区、左侧颞中回尾侧灰质密度明显升高,左侧腹中部枕叶皮质、右侧额中回灰质密度明显降低,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表3和图1。

表2 2组治疗前后MMSE、MoCA和HAMD-17评分比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

分

Table 2 Comparison of MMSE, MoCA and HAMD-17 scores between two groups before and after treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$) Scores

组别	例数	时间	MMSE评分	MoCA评分	HAMD-17评分
对照组	15	治疗前	16.73±5.64	12.53±6.40	16.60±5.38
		治疗后	18.73±6.39 ¹⁾	16.53±7.58 ¹⁾	13.13±5.53 ¹⁾
观察组	15	治疗前	15.53±5.83	12.20±7.00	15.47±5.45
		治疗后	23.33±5.15 ¹⁾²⁾	22.27±6.62 ¹⁾²⁾	8.87±3.36 ¹⁾²⁾

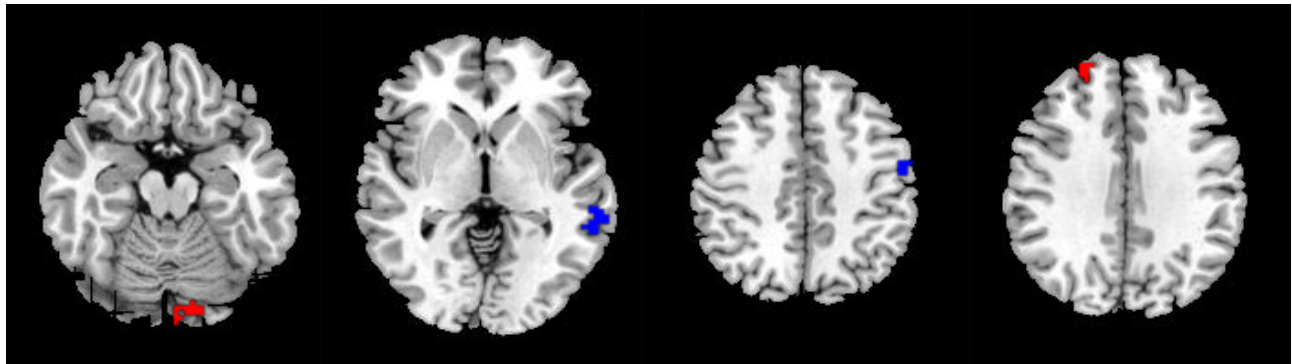
注:与治疗前比较,1) $P<0.05$;与对照组比较,2) $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with that before treatment, 1) $P<0.05$; compared with the control group, 2) $P<0.05$.

表3 2组治疗后脑区灰质密度比较

Table 3 Comparison of GMD between two groups after treatment

核团簇体素数目	核团簇峰值点空间坐标			BNA模板脑区	脑区	Max t	Max P
	x	y	z				
678	-9	-94	-18	193	左侧腹中部枕叶皮质	2.341	0.047
655	-55	-4	45	53	左侧中央前回头面区	-3.739	0.048
317	-69	-40	-1	81	左侧颞中回尾侧	-4.742	0.037
233	24	55	34	20	右侧额中回	3.665	0.049



注:红色表示灰质密度降低;蓝色表示灰质密度升高。

Note: Red indicates GMD decrease; blue indicates GMD increase.

图1 2组治疗后灰质密度比较显著性核团横断面图

Figure 1 Cross-sectional view of nuclei with significant difference in GMD between two groups after treatment

4 讨论

4.1 高频 rTMS 可以有效改善 PSCCID 患者认知功能和抑郁情绪

本研究结果显示,与对照组比较,观察组治疗后 MMSE、MoCA 评分均明显更高,HAMD-17 评分明显更低,提示高频 rTMS 可有效改善 PSCCID 患者认知功能和抑郁情绪。可能与以下因素有关:① 高频 rTMS 对大脑半球间皮质兴奋性具有调节作用。脑卒中后大脑半球间皮质兴奋性会出现失衡,患侧半球兴奋性降低,而健侧半球的兴奋性增强,进一步抑制患侧半球^[15]。高频 rTMS 刺激可提高患侧半球兴奋性,打破半球间抑制的模式,从而改善患者认

知功能和抑郁情绪。与王晓等^[16]研究发现高频 rTMS 可提高 PSCI 患者 MMSE 和 MoCA 评分的结果一致。② DLPFC 是主要负责高级认知功能的皮质区域,特别是对注意力和记忆力的控制,同时也参与情绪的表达^[17-18]。高频 rTMS 通过增强脑网络之间的功能连接,使多个认知及情绪功能相关脑区相互联系,协同提高患者认知功能和缓解抑郁情绪。与 YIN 等^[19]研究发现高频 rTMS 刺激 PSCI 患者 DLPFC 区域,可增强前扣带回和前额叶功能连接,从而提高患者认知功能的结果相似。

4.2 高频 rTMS 改善 PSCCID 患者认知功能和抑郁情绪可能与调节相关脑区的灰质密度有关

本研究结果显示,与对照组比较,观察组治疗

后左侧中央前回头面区、左侧颞中回尾侧灰质密度明显升高,左侧腹中部枕叶皮质、右侧额中回灰质密度明显降低。这提示,高频rTMS改善PSCCID患者认知功能和抑郁情绪可能与调节相关脑区的灰质密度有关。可能与以下因素有关:①高频rTMS可提高PSCCID患者中央前回灰质密度。中央前回通常被认为在运动功能和初级运动皮层之间的关系中发挥着重要作用。高频rTMS可增强PSCCID患者中央前回灰质密度,代偿改善患者认知功能,从而提高患者理解能力及执行能力。这与TOWNSEND等^[20]研究发现书面理解能力与中央前回灰质密度呈正相关的观点相似。②高频rTMS可提高PSCCID患者左侧颞中回尾侧灰质密度。颞叶常与记忆、联想、精神等高级神经活动有关^[21]。XU等^[22]基于静息态功能连接将颞中回分割为左右各4个亚区,不同亚区与不同的认知功能有关,左侧亚区主要参与语义处理,双侧腹后亚区对动作观察有着重要作用。有研究显示,某些脑区内灰质体积(gray matter volume, GMV)和GMD存在协调变化^[23-24]。本研究MRI结果显示,高频rTMS后PSCCID患者左侧颞中回的大脑灰质密度明显增加,左侧颞中回灰质结构的改变与PSCCID患者认知功能改变密切相关。这与WU等^[25]研究观点相似。③高频rTMS可降低PSCCID患者左侧腹中部枕叶皮质、右侧额中回灰质密度。枕叶皮质通常认为是视觉中枢,与视觉信息的加工与整合有关。枕叶皮质灰质体积明显增大,提示枕叶皮层内在活动被破坏,引起感知视觉偏差,导致一系列认知和情感症状^[26-27]。高频rTMS治疗后PSCCID患者左侧腹中部枕叶皮质灰质密度降低,可以代偿患者枕叶皮质灰质结构变化,从而改善患者认知功能和抑郁情绪。此外,额中回作为大脑的高级中枢,与认知、记忆、情感等密切相关^[28]。高频rTMS治疗后PSCCID患者右侧额中回灰质密度明显下降,可以有效改善患者额中回结构,从而提高认知功能,改善抑郁情绪。这与吴磊^[29]研究结果相似。

5 小 结

高频rTMS可改善PSCCID患者认知功能和抑郁情绪,其机制可能与改善PSCCID患者认知和情绪管理相关脑区的灰质密度有关。但本研究存在样本量较小、仅从大脑灰质密度层面探讨相关作用机制等问题,下一步研究将扩大样本量,从灰质容积、皮层厚度和表面积等多项指标综合探讨大脑灰质

结构的改变与PSCCID患者认知功能、抑郁情绪间的内在联系,以期高频rTMS改善PSCCID患者提供参考依据。

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Effect of High-Frequency Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation on Patients with Post-Stroke Comorbid Cognitive Impairment and Depression

YANG Jinghan¹, LI Yamei², YU Qian^{1,2*}

¹ *Clinical Medical College, Southwest Medical University, Luzhou, Sichuan 646000, China;*

² *Sichuan Academy of Medical Science and Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital, Chengdu, Sichuan 610072, China*

*Correspondence: YU Qian, E-mail: yqswc11@163.com

ABSTRACT Objective To observe the effect of high-frequency repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) on patients with post-stroke comorbid cognitive impairment and depression (PSCCID). **Methods** A total of 30 patients with PSCCID were treated in the department of rehabilitation medicine of Sichuan Academy of Medical Science and Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital from January 2018 to December 2020 were randomly divided into control group and observation group, with 15 cases in each group. The control group received routine medication treatment and routine rehabilitation, including exercise therapy (40 minutes a time, once a day, five days a week), occupational therapy (30 minutes a time, once a day, five days a week), and cognitive training (30 minutes a time, once a day, five days a week), for four weeks. The observation group received high-frequency rTMS treatment (stimulation of the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, 10 Hz, 100% resting motion threshold, 20 minutes a time, once a day, five days

a week) for four weeks, in addition to the treatment received by the control group. Before and after treatment, the Montreal cognitive assessment (MoCA) and the mini-mental state examination (MMSE) scores were used to assess cognitive function. The 17-item Hamilton depression rating scale (HAMD-17) was used to assess depression. The 3.0T magnetic resonance imaging system was used to scan the patient's brain, and voxel-based morphological analysis was used to analyze the changes of gray matter density in local brain areas. **Results** Compared with those before treatment, the MMSE and MoCA scores were higher and the HAMD-17 score was lower in both groups after treatment, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Compared with the control group, the MMSE and MoCA scores were higher in the observation group after treatment, and the HAMD-17 score were lower, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Compared with the control group, gray matter density in the left head and face regions of precentral gyrus, and the left caudal area of middle temporal gyrus of the observation group were higher, while gray matter density in the left medioventral occipital cortex and right middle frontal gyrus were lower, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** High-frequency rTMS can improve cognitive function and depression of patients with PSCID, and the mechanism may be related to the increase of the gray matter density in local brain regions.

KEY WORDS stroke; cognitive impairment; depression; gray matter density; high-frequency repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation

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Theory Construction and Clinical Application of "Flaccidity Caused by Deficiency and Congestion" in Osteoporosis

YAO Xinmiao^{1,2*}

¹ The Third Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang Chinese Medical University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310005, China;

² Zhejiang Rehabilitation Medical Center, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310052, China

*Correspondence: YAO Xinmiao, E-mail: yxmtem@aliyun.com

ABSTRACT Osteoporosis (OP) is a metabolic bone disease characterized by an age-related loss of bone mass, destruction of bone microstructure, increased bone fragility and susceptibility to fracture. It is prevalent in postmenopausal women and middle-aged and elderly men and has an insidious onset. Most patients are diagnosed only after fracture, resulting in a significant consumption of medical resources. Based on the basic theories such as "kidney governing bone" and "kidney Qi deficiency", YAO Xinmiao's team in the Third Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang Chinese Medical University innovatively puts forward the pathogenic theory of "flaccidity caused by deficiency and congestion" in OP, which holds that the pathogenesis of OP is the coexistence of deficiency and blood stasis, mixed with impotence. Under the guidance of this theory, it is believed that the "tonifying kidney, invigorating spleen and activating blood circulation" method should be used to treat patients with OP based on syndrome differentiation. This method consists of three main aspects, including the simultaneous treatment of deficiency and blood stasis; tonifying kidney and invigorating spleen; strengthening both tendons and bones. The research team conducted a series of clinical and basic studies to explain the scientific connotation of the OP rehabilitation strategy under the guidance of the theory of "flaccidity caused by deficiency and congestion" from different perspectives.

KEY WORDS osteoporosis; flaccidity caused by deficiency and congestion; tonifying kidney, invigorating spleen and activating blood circulation; rehabilitation of integrated traditional Chinese and Western medicine

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