

·专题:脑功能康复·

加速小脑间歇性 θ 爆发式磁刺激联合运动疗法对亚急性期脑卒中患者的影响

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摘要 **目的** 观察加速小脑间歇性 θ 爆发式磁刺激(iTBS)联合运动疗法对亚急性期脑卒中患者平衡功能与步行功能的影响。**方法** 选择2023年5月—2024年12月在新疆医科大学第一附属医院康复医学科住院治疗的伴有平衡功能及步行功能障碍的脑卒中患者90例,采用SPSS 27.0软件生成的随机数分为常规刺激组、加速刺激组和假刺激组,每组30例。常规刺激组接受小脑iTBS治疗联合运动疗法,小脑iTBS治疗1次/d,6 d/周,连续治疗2周,共12次;运动疗法45 min/次,1次/d,6 d/周,连续治疗2周。加速刺激组首先接受1次小脑iTBS治疗,接着进行运动疗法,然后再接受1次小脑iTBS治疗,其中小脑iTBS操作流程和刺激参数同常规刺激组,2次小脑iTBS治疗间隔50 min,2次/d,6 d/周,连续治疗2周,共24次;运动疗法方案同常规刺激组。假刺激组接受iTBS假刺激联合运动疗法,iTBS假刺激操作流程、刺激参数和运动疗法方案同常规刺激组,仅将线圈旋转90°,垂直于患者颅骨,使磁刺激不能穿过颅骨作用于小脑。分别于治疗前后采用Berg平衡量表(BBS)、Pro-kin平衡仪静态平衡测试[睁眼和闭眼状态下压力中心(COP)运动轨迹长度和运动面积]、计时起立行走测试(TUGT)评估平衡功能;采用10米步行测试(10MWT)和Tinetti步态评估量表(POMA-G)评估步行功能;观察患者治疗期间有无因治疗而发生头痛、癫痫发作、恶心、头晕等不良反应。**结果** ① BBS评分、COP运动轨迹长度、COP运动面积和TUGT时间:与治疗前比较,3组治疗后BBS评分均明显升高($P<0.05$),COP运动轨迹长度、COP运动面积和TUGT时间均明显减小($P<0.05$)。与假刺激组比较,常规刺激组和加速刺激组治疗后BBS评分明显更高($P<0.05$),闭眼状态COP运动轨迹长度、COP运动面积均明显更小($P<0.05$);加速刺激组治疗后TUGT时间明显更短($P<0.05$)。与常规刺激组比较,加速刺激组治疗后BBS评分明显更高($P<0.05$),TUGT时间明显更短($P<0.05$)。② 10MWT步速和POMA-G评分:与治疗前比较,3组治疗后10MWT和POMA-G评分均明显提高($P<0.05$)。与假刺激组比较,常规刺激组和加速刺激组治疗后10MWT和POMA-G评分明显更高($P<0.05$)。③ 安全性:3组治疗过程中均未发生严重不良反应。**结论** 加速小脑iTBS联合运动疗法可有效提高亚急性期脑卒中患者平衡功能与步行功能,安全性较好,值得临床推广应用。

关键词 脑卒中;平衡功能;步行功能;加速小脑间歇性 θ 爆发式磁刺激;重复经颅磁刺激

脑卒中是当前严重危害国民健康的重大疾病,我国脑卒中患病率高达1 250/10万人,且超过70%

的脑卒中存活者存在不同程度的功能障碍^[1]。由感觉和运动功能受损引起的平衡与步行功能障碍会

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增加患者的跌倒风险,是其生活质量下降的重要因素^[2];若患者心脑血管、心理等功能进一步受损^[2-3],可导致其社会参与度严重受限,社会经济负担加剧。目前针对其平衡与步行功能障碍的康复方法主要采用运动疗法,但存在训练周期长、效果欠佳等问题。

脑卒中的亚急性期,神经可塑性和脑卒中再发风险较高。经颅磁刺激(transcranial magnetic stimulation, TMS)等无创神经调控技术可有效改善脑卒中患者感觉和运动功能。临床上常用的治疗性TMS刺激范式包括重复经颅磁刺激(repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, rTMS)、 θ 爆发式磁刺激(theta burst stimulation, TBS)等^[4]。TBS是rTMS的一种特殊模式,分为间歇性TBS(intermittent TBS, iTBS)和持续性TBS(continuous TBS, cTBS)。其中, cTBS对大脑皮质有抑制作用,而iTBS对大脑皮质有兴奋作用。与传统rTMS比较, TBS具有治疗时间短、刺激强度低且能产生持续性效应的特点^[5]。小脑是维持躯体平衡、控制姿势和步态的关键部位,可通过小脑-丘脑-皮层通路参与运动调控,对于脑卒中后平衡和步行功能障碍患者, TMS干预常以小脑作为潜在靶点^[6]。研究表明,小脑iTBS联合运动疗法可改善脑卒中患者的平衡功能与步行功能^[7-9],但部分研究结果存在异质性,且刺激参数尚未统一。

加速rTMS/TBS是指在1 d内以一定时间间隔进行2次及以上的治疗,以缩短治疗反应时间并提高疗效^[10]。目前,加速rTMS已用于治疗精神分裂症^[11]、阿尔茨海默病^[12]、帕金森病^[13]、轻度颅脑损伤^[14]、抑郁症^[10]及脑卒中后抑郁^[15];也有研究显示,加速TBS可改善慢性期脑卒中患者上肢运动功能^[16]。本研究采用加速小脑iTBS联合运动疗法治疗亚急性期脑卒中患者,取得了良好疗效。

1 临床资料

1.1 病例选择标准

1.1.1 诊断标准 参照《中国各类主要脑血管病诊断要点2019》^[17]有关脑卒中的诊断标准。

1.1.2 纳入标准 ①首次发病,病程1周~6个月;②年龄18~70岁;③Berg平衡量表(Berg Balance Scale, BBS)评分^[18]<56分;④能在监护下独立步行 ≥ 14 m;⑤患者自愿签署知情同意书。

1.1.3 排除标准 ①有癫痫病史或家族史;②颅

内有金属植入物或存在颅骨缺损;③颅内压增高;④植入心脏起搏器或人工耳蜗;⑤患有严重的心、肺、肾疾病或肿瘤,且病情不稳定;⑥患有除脑卒中外的其他神经系统疾病;⑦患有影响下肢运动功能的骨骼肌肉系统疾病;⑧脑干或小脑卒中患者;⑨存在视觉或听觉障碍;⑩因失语或认知障碍无法遵从指令配合评估与治疗。

1.1.4 中止与脱落标准 ①出现严重的头痛、恶心等不良反应;②不愿继续参与试验。

1.2 一般资料

使用统计软件G*Power计算样本量。采用单因素方差分析的差异性检验方法计算样本量,根据预试验计算效应量 $f=0.28$,设定 $\alpha=0.05$,检验效能 $(1-\beta)=0.90$,计算得出样本含量 $n=75$ 。预计失访率为15%,对估计样本量予以校正,纳入样本量90例。

选择2023年5月—2024年12月在新疆医科大学第一附属医院康复医学科住院治疗的伴有平衡功能及步行功能障碍的脑卒中患者90例,采用SPSS 27.0统计软件生成的随机数字分为常规刺激组、加速刺激组和假刺激组,每组30例。本研究为单中心临床随机对照试验,对评估人员和统计人员设盲。3组性别、年龄、偏瘫侧、脑卒中类型和病程等一般资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。见表1。本研究方案经新疆医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会审批(审批号:K202108-05)。

2 方法

2.1 治疗方法

2.1.1 常规刺激组 接受小脑iTBS治疗联合运动疗法。

2.1.1.1 小脑iTBS治疗 采用磁场刺激仪(武汉依瑞德公司, MagTD型)进行小脑iTBS治疗。由同一名接受过TMS培训的治疗师实施操作。首次治疗前,测定活动运动阈值(active motor threshold, AMT)。选取双锥线圈,以枕骨粗隆下移1 cm,往偏瘫侧旁开3 cm处为刺激靶点(患侧大脑对侧小脑),手柄朝上,双锥线圈夹角处对准靶点,并确保位置固定。iTBS刺激方案为每丛3个脉冲,丛内频率50 Hz,丛间频率5 Hz,刺激2 s,间歇8 s,共计600个脉冲,刺激强度为80%AMT。1次/d, 6 d/周,连续治疗2周,共12次。

表1 3组一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data in three groups

组别	例数	性别		年龄/($\bar{x}\pm s$,岁)	偏瘫侧		脑卒中类型		病程/($\bar{x}\pm s$,d)
		男	女		左侧	右侧	脑梗死	脑出血	
常规刺激组	30	18	12	52.50±10.70	9	21	19	11	44.73±46.90
加速刺激组	30	25	5	54.80±10.61	16	14	21	9	47.63±43.48
假刺激组	30	19	11	50.23±12.33	12	18	16	14	58.70±61.21
χ^2/F 值		4.459		1.238	3.396		1.796		0.624
P 值		0.108		0.295	0.183		0.407		0.538

2.1.1.2 运动疗法 小脑iTBS治疗后进行运动疗法。根据患者功能状况选择针对性训练方案,包括抗痉挛模式牵伸、躯干选择性控制训练、体位转移训练、下肢负重训练、重心转移训练、平衡功能训练、步行训练、上下阶梯训练等,45 min/次,1次/d,6 d/周,连续治疗2周。所有患者的运动疗法都由同一名对分组不知情且有多年运动疗法经验的物理治疗师实施。

2.1.2 加速刺激组 首先接受1次小脑iTBS治疗,接着进行运动疗法,然后再接受1次小脑iTBS治疗。

2.1.2.1 小脑iTBS治疗 操作流程和刺激参数同常规刺激组,2次小脑iTBS治疗间隔50 min。2次/d,6 d/周,连续治疗2周,共24次。

2.1.2.2 运动疗法 运动疗法方案同常规刺激组。

2.1.3 假刺激组 接受iTBS假刺激联合运动疗法。

2.1.3.1 iTBS假刺激 iTBS假刺激操作流程和刺激参数同常规刺激组,但治疗过程中将线圈旋转90°,垂直于患者颅骨,使磁刺激不能穿过颅骨作用于小脑,但是患者可听到刺激器的声音。1次/d,6 d/周,连续治疗2周,共12次。

2.1.3.2 运动疗法 运动疗法方案同常规刺激组。

2.2 观察指标

在治疗开始前1 d和治疗2周后,由同一名对分组情况不知情且经过专门培训的评估人员进行以下指标评估。

2.2.1 平衡功能 采用BBS评分、Pro-kin平衡仪静态平衡测试^[19]和计时起立行走测试(Timed Up and Go Test, TUGT)^[20]评价患者平衡功能。

2.2.1.1 BBS BBS包括无支持闭目站立、转身360°等14个项目,每个项目0~4分,最高评分56分,评分越高,表明平衡功能越好。

2.2.1.2 Pro-kin平衡仪静态平衡测试 采用Pro-kin平衡仪(意大利Tecnobody公司)评价平衡功能。在

睁眼和闭眼2种状态下,检测患者压力中心(center of pressure, COP)运动轨迹长度和运动面积。COP运动轨迹长度和运动面积数值越小,表明患者平衡功能越好。

2.2.1.3 TUGT 患者坐在高45 cm有靠背的椅子上,开始计时后,患者起立行走3 m后转身再行走到椅子边坐下,记录所用时间,共测试3次,取其平均值。

2.2.2 步行功能 采用10米步行测试(10-Meter Walking Test, 10MWT)^[21]和Tinetti步态评估量表(Performance Oriented Mobility Assessment-Gait, PO-MA-G)^[22]评价患者步行功能。

2.2.2.1 10MWT 令患者在14 m走道上用最快的速度行走,记录其在中间10 m步行所用的时间,计算出平均速度,测试3次,取其平均值。

2.2.2.2 POMA-G 让患者往返行走大约3 m,观察患者的步态。评定内容包括起步、步态对称性等,每项评分分值1~2分,最高得分12分,分数越高表示步行能力越好。

2.2.3 治疗安全性 观察患者治疗期间有无因治疗而发生头痛、癫痫发作、恶心、头晕等不良反应。评估内容包括不良反应性质、严重程度、发生时间、持续时间、处理措施和结果等。

2.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 27.0统计学软件处理数据。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 t 检验,组间比较采用单因素方差分析,事后多重检验采用LSD- t 法;不符合正态分布以 $[M(P_{25}, P_{75})]$ 表示,组内比较采用配对秩和检验,组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis H 检验,事后多重检验采用Nemenyi法。计数资料以频数表示,采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

3 结果

3.1 3组治疗前后BBS评分、COP运动轨迹长度、COP运动面积和TUGT时间比较

与治疗前比较,3组治疗后BBS评分均明显升高($P<0.05$),COP运动轨迹长度、COP运动面积和TUGT时间均明显减小($P<0.05$)。与假刺激组比

较,常规刺激组和加速刺激组治疗后BBS评分明显更高($P<0.05$),闭眼状态COP运动轨迹长度、COP运动面积均明显更小($P<0.05$);加速刺激组治疗后TUGT时间明显更短($P<0.05$)。与常规刺激组比较,加速刺激组治疗后BBS评分明显更高($P<0.05$),TUGT时间明显更短($P<0.05$)。见表2。

表2 3组治疗前后BBS评分、COP运动轨迹长度、COP运动面积和TUGT时间比较
Table 2 Comparison of BBS score, COP trajectory length, COP sway area and TUGT time in three groups before and after treatment

组别	例数	时间	BBS评分/ $[(\bar{x}\pm s),分]$	COP运动轨迹长度/ $[M(P_{25},P_{75}),mm]$	
				睁眼	闭眼
假刺激组	30	治疗前	38.47±8.37	546.0(482.5,737.3)	1300.0(792.0,1704.0)
		治疗后	43.30±7.35 ¹⁾	412.0(365.3,511.3) ¹⁾	938.0(535.5,1133.5) ¹⁾
常规刺激组	30	治疗前	37.77±5.18	525.0(438.3,765.8)	957.0(626.0,1409.8)
		治疗后	47.93±4.81 ¹⁾²⁾	423.0(312.0,480.5) ¹⁾	545.0(361.3,696.5) ¹⁾²⁾
加速刺激组	30	治疗前	38.50±6.20	667.0(564.8,793.5)	1384.0(998.0,1754.0)
		治疗后	51.00±4.84 ¹⁾²⁾³⁾	374.0(316.8,516.5) ¹⁾	620.0(510.5,724.0) ¹⁾²⁾

组别	例数	时间	COP运动面积/ $[M(P_{25},P_{75}),mm^2]$		TUGT时间/ $[M(P_{25},P_{75}),s]$
			睁眼	闭眼	
假刺激组	30	治疗前	1553.0(1179.3,2820.5)	6051.0(3164.0,7620.8)	22.08(14.87,38.04)
		治疗后	955.0(803.5,1590.5) ¹⁾	4112.0(1671.8,5592.3) ¹⁾	19.71(12.95,37.31) ¹⁾
常规刺激组	30	治疗前	1919.0(1403.5,2981.3)	5617.0(2777.3,7479.3)	20.86(17.85,30.23)
		治疗后	1015.0(645.0,1769.3) ¹⁾	2117.0(1039.5,3173.0) ¹⁾²⁾	14.44(11.10,21.84) ¹⁾
加速刺激组	30	治疗前	2069.0(1303.5,4747.8)	4798.0(3709.3,7508.0)	19.24(13.84,31.63)
		治疗后	921.0(621.3,1434.8) ¹⁾	2413.0(1289.8,3201.5) ¹⁾²⁾	12.71(10.21,28.21) ¹⁾²⁾³⁾

注:与治疗前比较,1) $P<0.05$;与假刺激组比较,2) $P<0.05$;与常规刺激组比较,3) $P<0.05$ 。

Note: compared with that before treatment, 1) $P<0.05$; compared with the sham stimulation group, 2) $P<0.05$; compared with the conventional stimulation group, 3) $P<0.05$.

3.2 3组治疗前后10MWT步速和POMA-G评分比较

与治疗前比较,3组治疗后10MWT步速和POMA-G评分均明显提高($P<0.05$)。与假刺激组比

较,常规刺激组和加速刺激组治疗后10MWT步速和POMA-G评分明显更高($P<0.05$)。与常规刺激组比较,加速刺激组治疗后10MWT步速和POMA-G评分差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表3。

表3 3组治疗前后10MWT步速和POMA-G评分比较
Table 3 Comparison of 10MWT gait speed and POMA-G score in three groups before and after treatment

组别	例数	时间	10MWT步速/ $[(\bar{x}\pm s),cm/s]$	POMA-G评分/ $[M(P_{25},P_{75}),分]$
假刺激组	30	治疗前	64.53±35.71	7(6,10)
		治疗后	71.70±37.03 ¹⁾	9(8,11) ¹⁾
常规刺激组	30	治疗前	62.10±29.99	7(6,8)
		治疗后	90.83±32.63 ¹⁾²⁾	11(10,11) ¹⁾²⁾
加速刺激组	30	治疗前	65.43±32.92	7(6,8)
		治疗后	93.10±34.10 ¹⁾²⁾	11(10,12) ¹⁾²⁾

注:与治疗前比较,1) $P<0.05$;与假刺激组比较,2) $P<0.05$ 。

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

3.3 安全性评价

3组治疗过程中均未发生严重不良反应,仅常规刺激组2例与加速刺激组1例在刺激时出现轻度颈部肌肉收缩不适;加速刺激组1例出现轻微头痛。所有症状均在治疗后缓解,患者耐受良好并完成全部治疗。

4 讨论

4.1 加速小脑iTBS联合运动疗法可有效改善亚急性期脑卒中患者平衡功能

与假刺激组比较,常规刺激组和加速刺激组治疗后BBS评分明显更高,闭眼状态COP运动轨迹长度、COP运动面积均明显更小;加速刺激组治疗后TUGT时间明显更短。与常规刺激组比较,加速刺激组治疗后BBS评分明显更高,TUGT时间明显更短,这提示加速小脑iTBS联合运动疗法可有效改善亚急性期脑卒中患者平衡功能。可能与以下因素有关:①小脑iTBS可能调节了丘脑或皮层水平的 γ -氨基丁酸能活动。小脑iTBS可能通过影响依赖于氨基丁酸能活动的特定中间神经元,驱动大脑可塑性机制^[23-25]。小脑iTBS诱导的长时程增强机制可能增强了在低频范围内循环的小脑-丘脑-皮层相互作用,从而提高运动功能。②运动训练通过多种方式促进脑卒中患者神经可塑性^[26],本研究中脑卒中患者先进行小脑iTBS治疗,小脑-丘脑-皮层网络被激活,借助神经调控技术对相关脑区进行预先启动,然后进行运动疗法,其运动表现会更好,运动训练介导的神经可塑性效果会被放大,小脑iTBS增强了运动疗法对脑卒中患者平衡功能的改善效果。③加速小脑iTBS联合运动训练可促进突触再可塑性。突触再可塑性是指突触可塑性的方向或程度的任何变化(如长时程增强或长时程抑制)基于先前的神经活动^[27]。根据先前神经活动的时间模式和强度,突触再可塑性可以是累加性的,也可以是稳定的^[27-28]。加速TBS的间隔时间是影响突触再可塑性的关键因素。有研究显示,间隔50~90 min重复TBS较间隔时间 ≤ 40 min更易诱导累积性突触可塑性^[29];短间隔时间(≤ 15 min)无法增强皮层兴奋性^[30-31],而间隔30 min较0~10 min产生更明显改变^[32]。当刺激间隔过短时,稳态机制会抵消累积效应以维持神经网络稳定^[28];延长间隔至40 min以上,则可激活首轮刺激未加强的次级突触,使兴奋性增强效果倍增^[33]。本研究选择间隔50 min实施

加速小脑iTBS,通过促进累积性突触再可塑性实现增效治疗。

4.2 加速小脑iTBS联合运动疗法可有效改善亚急性期脑卒中患者步行功能

本研究结果显示,与假刺激组比较,常规刺激组和加速刺激组治疗后10MWT步速和POMA-G评分明显提高,提示加速小脑iTBS联合运动疗法可有效改善亚急性期脑卒中患者步行功能。可能与以下因素有关:①亚急性期脑卒中患者常表现为步宽增大、步速缓慢,这是平衡功能和协调能力下降的表现。小脑iTBS通过增强小脑-大脑皮层连接,促进运动协调与节律控制,有助于减小步宽^[7]、提升步速^[9]。这种改善不仅提高了步行效率,也增强了患者进行日常活动的耐力与信心,为中期康复奠定基础。②肌张力异常(如痉挛或张力低下)会严重影响步态的流畅性与对称性。小脑作为重要的张力调节中枢,iTBS可通过调节小脑-脑干-脊髓通路,平衡伸肌与屈肌张力,缓解痉挛状态^[34]。这对于亚急性期患者尤为重要,可减少代偿性步态模式,提升动作的自然性与能量效率。③姿势控制能力不足是脑卒中后跌倒风险增加的主要原因。小脑iTBS可强化小脑与前庭系统、视觉系统的整合功能,改善躯干稳定性和重心转移能力^[8]。通过提高动态平衡控制,患者在步行中更能应对地面变化与方向转换,从而提升步行的安全性与稳定性,支持其更早重返家庭与社会活动。

本研究结果还显示,与常规刺激组比较,加速刺激组治疗后10MWT步速、POMA-G评分差异均无统计学意义,说明加速小脑iTBS和常规小脑iTBS联合运动疗法对脑卒中患者步行功能的改善效果并无明显差异。可能的原因为:①本研究干预时间较短且未进行长期随访,在实现神经可塑性改变之前,可能需要一定的依赖于时间-潜伏期的神经生理反应^[35]。②更多的治疗次数和更高的脉冲总剂量可能会产生更好的疗效^[36],而在本研究中,加速刺激组的治疗次数和脉冲总剂量只是常规刺激组的2倍,可能不足以产生2组间的明显差异。

在治疗过程中,每组各有2例在刺激时发生了轻度的颈部不适或头痛,但均能耐受且完成了所有的治疗,表明加速小脑iTBS联合运动疗法治疗亚急性期脑卒中患者安全性较好,这与COLE等^[35]研究结果一致。

5 小结

加速小脑 iTBS 联合运动疗法可有效改善亚急性期脑卒中患者的平衡与步行功能,安全性较好,值得临床推广。但本研究仍存在一些不足:①虽然设置了假刺激组,但加速刺激组和常规刺激组无法施行盲法,可能会导致偏倚;②未进行长期随访;③未能深入探讨加速小脑 iTBS 的作用机制。未来将通过优化盲法、延长观察时间、加强出院后随访确定加速小脑 iTBS 联合运动疗法的长期疗效,并且结合脑电图、功能性磁共振成像(functional magnetic resonance imaging, fMRI)或功能性近红外光谱技术(functional near-infrared spectroscopy, fNIRS)等脑功能成像技术深入探讨加速小脑 iTBS 对脑功能连接的影响,以期加速小脑 iTBS 联合运动疗法改善脑卒中平衡与步行功能提供更多科学依据。

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Effects of Accelerated Cerebellar Intermittent *Theta* Burst Stimulation Combined with Exercise Therapy on Subacute Stroke Patients

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ABSTRACT Objective To observe the effects of accelerated cerebellar intermittent *Theta* burst stimulation (iTBS) combined with exercise therapy on balance and walking function of subacute stroke patients. **Methods** A total of 90 stroke patients with balance and walking dysfunction who were hospitalized in the rehabilitation medicine department of the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University from May 2023 to December 2024 were randomly divided into conventional stimulation group, accelerated stimulation group and sham stimulation group according to the random numbers generated by SPSS 27.0 software, with 30 cases in each group. The conventional stimulation group received cerebellar iTBS combined with exercise therapy, with cerebellar iTBS administered once daily, six days a week, for two consecutive weeks (totaling 12 sessions); exercise therapy was provided for 45 minutes each session, once daily, six days a week, for two consecutive weeks. The accelerated stimulation group first received one session of cerebellar iTBS, followed by exercise therapy, and then another session of cerebellar iTBS. The iTBS protocol and stimulation parameters were identical to those of the conventional stimulation group, with a 50-minute interval between the two sessions of cerebellar iTBS, administered twice daily, six days a week, for two consecutive weeks (totaling 24 sessions). The exercise therapy regimen was the same as that of the conventional stimulation group. The sham stimulation group received sham iTBS combined with exercise therapy. The sham iTBS protocol, stimulation parameters, and exercise therapy regimen were identical to those of the conventional stimulation group, with the exception that the coil was rotated by 90°, was oriented perpendicularly to the skull of the patient, preventing the magnetic stimulation from penetrating the skull and affecting the cerebellum. Before and after treatment, the Berg Balance Scale (BBS), static balance tests using the Pro-kin balance system [center of pressure (COP) trajectory length and sway area under eyes open and closed conditions], and the Timed Up and Go Test (TUGT) were used to assess balance function; the 10-Meter Walking Test (10MWT) and the Tinetti Performance Oriented Mobility Assessment-Gait (POMA-G) were used to assess walking function. Adverse reactions such as headache, seizures, nausea, and dizziness during treatment were observed. **Results**

(1) BBS score, COP trajectory length, COP sway area, and TUGT time: compared with those before treatment, BBS score in all three groups increased significantly after treatment ($P<0.05$), COP trajectory length, COP sway area and TUGT time decreased significantly after treatment ($P<0.05$). Compared with the sham stimulation group, BBS scores in the conventional stimulation group and the accelerated stimulation group were significantly higher after treatment ($P<0.05$), and COP trajectory length and sway area under eyes-closed conditions were significantly shorter and smaller after treatment ($P<0.05$); and TUGT time in the accelerated stimulation group was significantly shorter after treatment ($P<0.05$). Compared with the conventional stimulation group, BBS score in the accelerated stimulation group was significantly higher ($P<0.05$), TUGT time was significantly shorter after treatment ($P<0.05$). (2) 10MWT gait speed and POMA-G scores: compared with those before treatment, the 10MWT gait speed performance and POMA-G scores in all three groups increased significantly after treatment ($P<0.05$). Compared with the sham stimulation group, 10MWT gait speed performance was better and POMA-G scores was significantly higher in the conventional stimulation group and the accelerated stimulation group after treatment ($P<0.05$). (3) Safety: no serious adverse reactions were observed during treatment in all three groups. **Conclusion** Accelerated cerebellar iTBS combined with exercise therapy can effectively improve balance and walking functions in patients with subacute stroke, and it is safe and worthy of clinical application.

KEY WORDS stroke; balance function; walking function; accelerated cerebellar intermittent *Theta* burst stimulation; repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation

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Expert Consensus on Standardized and Intelligent Documentation of Geriatric Rehabilitation Inpatient Medical Records

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ABSTRACT Standardized and intelligent documentation of geriatric rehabilitation inpatient medical records is crucial for ensuring healthcare quality, enhancing the clinical efficiency of rehabilitation physicians, and optimizing the medical insurance payment management. Based on the core framework of the "*Expert Consensus on Key Elements of Inpatient Medical Record Documentation for Geriatric Rehabilitation*", our team developed an intelligent-assisted tool for medical record documentation. The tool integrates predefined standardized templates, interactive data-entry components, and a rule engine-driven intelligent assistance module to assist rehabilitation practitioners in efficiently generating inpatient records. The key elements of standardized documentation for geriatric rehabilitation inpatient records primarily encompass standardized chief complaints, structured prompts for history of present illness, quantitative specialized physical examinations, disease/functional diagnoses, and rehabilitation treatment plans. This consensus underscores a function-oriented assessment framework and establishes a diagnostic classification system for the medical record homepage consistent with current medical insurance payment standards. By enforcing standardized management throughout the entire process, from medical record documentation to rehabilitation treatment, this consensus offers a reference for documentation of geriatric rehabilitation inpatient medical records across all levels of healthcare institutions in China.

KEY WORDS geriatric rehabilitation; inpatient medical records; intelligence; rehabilitation medical institutions; medical insurance payment; expert consensus

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