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重复经颅磁刺激联合生物反馈疗法对帕金森病患者血清 IL-6, CRP 及 TNF- α 水平的影响 *

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摘要目的: 探讨重复经颅磁刺激联合生物反馈用于帕金森病非运动症状的临床疗效及对血清 IL-6, CRP 及 TNF- α 水平的影响。
方法: 收集我院就诊的 84 例帕金森病患者, 随机分为实验组和对照组, 每组 42 例。对照组患者给予肌电、脑电生物反馈治疗, 实验组患者在对照组基础上给予重复经颅磁刺激治疗。观察并比较两组患者治疗前后血清 C 反应蛋白(CRP)、白介素-6(IL-6)及肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)水平以及非运动症状筛查问卷(NMSQuest)、帕金森病睡眠量表(PDSS)、汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD)评分的变化情况。
结果: 与治疗前相比, 治疗后患者 CRP, IL-6 及 TNF- α 水平以及 NMSQuest, HAMD 评分均下降, 而 PDSS 评分均升高, 差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。与对照组相比, 实验组患者血清 CRP, IL-6 及 TNF- α 水平以及 NMSQuest, HAMD 评分较低, 而 PDSS 评分较高, 差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。
结论: 重复经颅磁刺激联合生物反馈能够降低帕金森病患者血清 IL-6, CRP, TNF- α 水平且对于非运动症状的临床疗效较好。

关键词: 帕金森病非运动症状; 重复经颅磁刺激; 生物反馈

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Effects of Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Combined with Biofeedback Non Motor Symptoms on Serum Levels of IL-6, CRP and TNF- α in Patients with Parkinson's Disease*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation combined with biofeedback non motor symptoms on clinical effects and serum levels of IL-6, CRP and TNF- α of Parkinson's disease. **Methods:** 84 cases of Parkinson's disease in our hospital were randomly divided into experimental group and control group, with 42 cases in each group. The control group were treated with EMG and EEG biofeedback, while the experimental group were treated with repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation on the basis of the control group. Then the serum levels of C reactive protein (CRP) and interleukin -6 (IL-6) and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α), the non motor symptoms questionnaire (NMSQuest), Parkinson's disease Sleep Scale (PDSS) and Hamilton Depression Scale (HAMD) score in the two groups were observed and compared before and after the treatment. **Results:** Compared with before treatment, the serum levels of CRP, IL-6 and TNF- α , the NMSQuest and HAMD in the two groups decreased after the treatment, while the PDSS score increased, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Compared with the control group, the serum levels of CRP, IL-6 and TNF- α , NMSQuest and HAMD in the experimental group were lower, while the PDSS score was higher, and the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation combined with biofeedback can reduce the serum levels of IL-6, CRP and TNF- α in patients with Parkinson's disease, which has better clinical effect on the non motor symptoms.

Key words: Non motor symptoms of Parkinson's disease; Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation; Biofeedback**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** Q64; R742.5 **Document code:** A

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前言

帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)是临床常见伴有退化性的中枢神经系统失调性疾病, 对于患者的行动能力、言语表达

能力等均会造成损害^[1]。表现为黑质部位神经元以及其他神经元的变性、减少和路易小体的出现。其病情慢性进展, 无法治愈, 对患者以及其家庭带来了不同程度的影响^[2]。目前临床仍未有有效的抑制对该病的发生和发展的措施, 且有患者惧怕手术

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以及药物的不良反应,因此对于帕金森病的临床治疗效果并不理想^[3]。物理治疗是近年来较多被患者所接受的治疗方案之一^[4]。重复经颅磁刺激(repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulate, rTMS)是由颞部传递的特殊波形,能够直接刺激大脑、下丘脑以及边缘系统等主管心理及情绪活动的地帶,使其分泌释放相关的神经介质,升高5-羟色胺、内啡肽、γ-氨基丁酸的水平^[5-6]。而生物反馈治疗主要是通过电刺激从而改善患者的肌肉紧张,本实验通过观察帕金森病患者血清IL-6、CRP、TNF-α水平以及非运动症状评分的变化,探讨重复经颅磁刺激联合生物反馈用于帕金森病的治疗作用,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集2013年10月~2015年3月于我院就诊的84例帕金森病患者,随机分为两组,每组42例。实验组组内男性26例,女性16例,患者平均年龄(62.16 ± 0.89)岁;对照组内男性23例,女性19例,患者平均年龄(61.89 ± 0.93)岁。所有患者均符合英国PD脑库中关于帕金森病的诊断标准:患者有动作迟缓,肌强直以及静止性震颤等临床症状。两组患者一般资料具有可比性($P>0.05$)。

1.2 纳入标准

患者符合帕金森病的诊断标准,患者运动迟缓,肌肉僵硬,平衡姿势保持困难。患者均无帕金森叠加综合征;患者均无脑血管疾病、脑外伤以及颅内感染;患者无恶性肿瘤;患者无免疫系统疾病;无肝肾功能不全。

1.3 治疗方法

对照组患者给予肌电、脑电生物反馈治疗,使用多通道神经生物反馈仪,患者取半卧位,指导患者进行放松训练,30 min/次,治疗后,在Fp1、Fp2位点放置电极,Fpz点接地,对患者进行α波脑电训练,30 min/次,治疗均为1次/d,连续2周;实验组患者在对照组基础上给予重复经颅磁刺激,应用高频磁刺激治疗仪(滴状线圈,频率1Hz),对患者双背侧前额叶进行刺激,

开始强度为50%,后逐渐增加,以对侧上肢抽动为度,频率为40次/min,治疗20 min/次,连续2周。所有患者在治疗期间均及时调整试验方案。

1.4 观察指标及方法

1.4.1 血清C反应蛋白(CRP)水平检测 治疗前后采集静脉血3 mL,采用散射比浊法,进行C反应蛋白水平测定。

1.4.2 血清白介素-6(IL-6)水平检测 两组患者于治疗前后取外周静脉血3 mL,采用ELISA法,检测患者血清白介素-6(IL-6)水平。

1.4.3 血清肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)水平检测 两组患者于治疗前后取外周静脉血3 mL,采用ELISA法,检测血清肿瘤坏死因子-α(TNF-α)水平。

1.5 非运动症状疗效评价

患者的非运动症状发生情况采用非运动症状筛查问卷(NMSQuest)进行评价,问卷30个问题,患者的答案为“是”的计1分,“否”不计分,总分为30分,患者得分越高,其非运动症状越多;采用帕金森病睡眠量表(PDSS)对患者的睡眠状况进行评价,量表包括15项,每项分数为0至10分,分数越低,患者睡眠越差。患者的抑郁情况参照汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD),量表分为14项,每项为0~4分,患者总分在29分以上为严重焦虑;21分以上为明显焦虑;14分以上为有焦虑;患者分数在8分以上提示存在抑郁情绪。

1.6 统计学分析

采用SPSS 19.0统计软件,计量数据以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用t检验;计数资料采用%表示,采用卡方检验。以 $P<0.05$ 认为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者治疗前后C-反应蛋白水平比较

治疗后,两组患者CRP水平与治疗前相比均下降,且实验组低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 患者治疗前后血清CRP水平比较($\mu\text{mol/L}$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of the serum CRP level between two groups before and after treatment($\mu\text{mol/L}$, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

	Before treatment	After treatment
Experimental group	1.57 ± 0.45	$0.77 \pm 0.43^{**}$
Control group	1.64 ± 0.67	$1.23 \pm 0.31^*$

Note: Compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$; Compared with the control group, ** $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组患者治疗前后血清白介素-6(IL-6)水平比较

治疗后,两组患者血清IL-6水平与治疗前相比均下降,且

实验组低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表2。

表2 患者治疗前后血清IL-6水平比较(ng/L , $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the serum IL-6 level between two groups before and after treatment(ng/L , $\bar{x} \pm s$)

	Before treatment	After treatment
Experimental group	21.04 ± 4.02	$8.22 \pm 3.18^{**}$
Control group	22.21 ± 3.62	$14.66 \pm 3.21^*$

Note: compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$; compared with the control group, ** $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组患者治疗前后血清肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)水平比较

治疗后,两组患者的血清 TNF- α 水平与治疗前相比均下

降,且实验组低于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 患者治疗前后血清 TNF- α 水平比较(ng/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of the serum TNF- α level between two groups before and after treatment(ng/L, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

	Before treatment	After treatment
Experimental group	47.27± 7.63	11.22± 3.83**
Control group	46.38± 8.22	19.85± 4.03*

Note: compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$; compared with the control group, ** $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组患者治疗前后非运动症状疗效比较

治疗后,两组患者 NMSQuest 及 HAMD 与治疗前相比均

下降,且实验组低于对照组($P<0.05$);治疗后,两组患者 PDSS

评分均升高,且实验组高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表 4。

表 4 患者治疗前后非运动症状疗效比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of the non motor symptoms curative effect between two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

		NMSQuest	PDSS	HAMD
Experimental group	Before treatment	22.73± 2.19	81.33± 4.11	23.21± 2.17
	After treatment	17.11± 1.78**	126.22± 6.92**	15.16± 1.99**
Control group	Before treatment	22.83± 1.99	80.16± 5.19	22.79± 2.21
	After treatment	19.67± 1.89*	99.93± 5.21*	19.35± 1.73*

Note: compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$; compared with the control group, ** $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

近年来,帕金森病患者的非运动症状 (non-motor symptoms, NMS) 已成为学者关注的热点。帕金森病的非运动症状出现可以早于运动症状,目前已经发现的非运动症状包括疲劳、抑郁、睡眠障碍等^[7]。疲劳研究认为其与肌肉强直以及神经炎性机制相关,记忆力减退也是较为常见的非运动症状之一,患者还可表现为视空间能力改变以及执行能力下降等^[8]。此外,帕金森病患者还可有抑郁症状,表现为自卑,情绪低落等,这与患者的多巴胺、5-羟色胺水平的改变有关^[9]。研究证实,重复经颅磁刺激能够有效改善帕金森病患者焦虑、抑郁等非运动症状,且具有操作简便,无痛、无损伤等优点,在临床应用上具有使用安全等优点;而生物反馈治疗则能有效缓解患者肌张力高的情况,对于患者的运动能力的改善具有较好的治疗作用^[10-12]。我们的实验结果表明:治疗后两组患者的 NMSQuest、HAMD 水平与治疗前相比均下降,PDSS 评分水平均升高,其中,实验组患者的 NMSQuest、HAMD 水平较低,PDSS 评分水平较高,提示本实验的治疗措施对于帕金森病患者的非运动症状具有较好的治疗作用。

帕金森病的致病机制目前学者大部分认为患者大脑基节神经元以及黑质脑细胞的退化,导致无法分泌足够的多巴胺和胆碱是造成帕金森病发生的重要原因之一^[13]。研究证实,多巴胺在大脑活动中的作用非常重要,而多巴胺的缺少则会导致机体各项活动发生^[14]。但大部分学者认为帕金森病是多种因素相互参与的结果,包括遗传、环境、氧化应激等均与帕金森病的发生关系密切^[15]。近年来的研究表明^[16],慢性炎性反应造成的炎症免疫与该病的发生具有较为密切的关系。各种危险因素会启动炎性反应,诱使机体发生免疫应答,相关的细胞因子水平发生

改变,而这一过程则会参与血脑屏障的破坏,增加血脑屏障的通透性,免疫细胞进入脑组织,激活淋巴细胞^[17]。因此对于患者外周血的细胞因子水平进行相关的研究十分重要。研究证实,多种细胞炎性因子如 TNF- α 、IL-6、CRP 等均参与了多巴胺能神经元的变性、丢失过程^[18]。

白介素-6(IL-6)在免疫应答以及造血调控的过程中具有重要作用。有学者认为 IL-6 与帕金森病的发病过程中具有重要作用。有研究表明^[19],IL-6 与运动存在着对应关系,当人体做离心运动时,IL-6 水平会发生变化,而随着研究的深入,发现 IL-6 能够反映机体的运动情况,还有的研究认为 IL-6 具有促进神经元修复的功能^[20]。C-反应蛋白(CRP)也是炎症反应标志物,当组织受损时,其水平明显增高,其在体内的水平主要由 IL-6 调控。我们的实验结果表明,治疗后,两组患者的 CRP、IL-6 水平均下降,其中实验组的 CRP、IL-6 水平较低。有学者推测血清 CRP 水平与帕金森病的发病有关,认为患者脑内的小胶质细胞的激活导致 IL-6 水平升高,进而导致 CRP 水平升高,本实验结果提示重复经颅磁刺激联合生物反馈能够修复患者受损的神经元,进而降低 CRP、IL-6 水平,对于帕金森病的治疗具有积极意义。

肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)是炎症和损伤过程中的重要介质之一,此前已经有学者对帕金森病患者进行尸检,发现其 TNF- α 的水平增加,帕金森病患者的外周血 TNF- α 水平明显升高,血清中细胞因子升高是机体免疫失调的表现;TNF- α 水平的增加与小胶质细胞水平的升高关系密切,TNF- α 的增高会加重病变局部慢性症状反应,使患者病情加剧。我们的实验结果表明,治疗后患者的血清 TNF- α 水平均下降,其中实验组患者的 TNF- α 水平较低,这与之前的研究结果一致。

综上所述,重复经颅磁刺激联合生物反馈能够降低帕金森

病患者血清 IL-6, CRP 及 TNF- α 水平且对于非运动症状的临床疗效较好,未来我们将对本实验结果做更深入的研究。

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