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A型肉毒毒素联合肌电生物反馈治疗脑卒中后上肢肌痉挛的临床疗效分析

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摘要 目的:分析A型肉毒毒素与肌电生物反馈联合用于治疗脑卒中后上肢肌痉挛的临床疗效。**方法:**选择2014年10月至2016年12月辽宁本溪市中心医院和北京博爱医院收治的84例脑卒中后上肢肌痉挛患者,并将其随机分为观察组和对照组,每组42例。两组患者均首先接受常规康复训练,随后对照组加用肌电生物反馈治疗,观察组患者在对照组的基础之上注射A型肉毒毒素。采用改良Ashworth痉挛量表(MAS)比较两组治疗前后的上肢肌痉挛改善情况,采用Fugl-Meyer评定量表评价患者上肢运动功能,采用量角器测量治疗前后患者的腕关节主动活动范围,采用改良的Barthel指数评价患者治疗前后的日常生活能力。**结果:**治疗后,观察组的上肢痉挛改善总有效率显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗2周和4周时,两组的Fugl-Meyer评分、腕关节主动活动范围、改良的Barthel指数(MBI)均较治疗前显著升高($P<0.05$),且观察组治疗后2周和4周的Fugl-Meyer评分、腕关节主动活动范围、改良的Barthel指数(MBI)均显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**A型肉毒毒素与肌电生物反馈联合用于治疗脑卒中后上肢肌痉挛的临床疗效显著,可有效降低患者上肢痉挛状态,改善上肢和腕部运动能力,提高患者的日常生活能力。

关键词:脑卒中;上肢肌痉挛;A型肉毒毒素;肌电生物反馈**中图分类号:**R743.3 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)27-5323-04

Analysis of the Clinical Effect of Botulinumtoxin Type A(Botox-A) Combined with Electromyographic Biofeedback Therapy on the Upper Limb Muscle Spasm after Stroke

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical effect of botulinumtoxin type A (Botox-A) combined with electromyographic biofeedback therapy on the upper limb muscle spasm after stroke. **Methods:** 86 cases of patients with upper limb muscle spasm after stroke in our hospital from January 2016 to January 2017 were selected and divided into the observation group and the control group, with 43 cases in each group. Patients in the control group were treated with electromyographic biofeedback therapy, and the observation group was treated with Botox-A based on the basis of control group. The improvement of upper limb muscle spasm, Upper limb movement function, the active range of wrist joint and life skills before and after treatment were compared between two groups. **Results:** After treatment, the total effective rate of improvement of upper limb muscle spasm of observation group were significantly higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). At 2 weeks and 4 weeks after treatment, the Fugl-Meyer scores, Wrist joint activities, modified Barthel index (MBI) of two groups were significantly higher than those before treatment ($P<0.05$), which were significantly higher in the observation group than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Botox-A combined with electromyographic biofeedback therapy had remarkable clinical effect on the upper limb muscle spasm after stroke, which could effectively reduce the upper limb spasticity, improve the arm and wrist movement ability and the ability of daily life.

Key words: Stroke; Upper limb muscular spasticity; Botulinumtoxin type A; Electromyographic biofeedback**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R743.3 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2017)27-5323-04

前言

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近年来,脑卒中的发病率日益升高且呈年轻化趋势^[1],其中50%~70%的脑卒中患者存在上运动神经元综合征,早期临床表现为肌无力、精细活动丧失,至恢复期时会出现肌张力增加、痉挛等肌肉过度活动症状^[2]。痉挛不仅会影响恢复期患者的日常生活能力,增加护理负担和感染风险,同时会严重影响患者

肢体运动功能的进一步恢复,甚至导致患者关节挛缩、手臂姿势异常及其他上肢畸形。痉挛也是脑卒中后偏瘫患者疼痛的一个重要因素^[3,4]。A型肉毒毒素局部分点注射是目前临床治疗脑、脊髓损伤后痉挛的一种安全有效的神经阻滞技术,其在脑卒中痉挛患者的功能恢复方面的显著作用已经得到了大量临床研究证实^[5]。肌电生物反馈是已应用于临床的现代物理康复治疗技术,可有效改善脑卒中偏瘫患者的腕指运动功能^[6]。本研究拟分析A型肉毒毒素与肌电生物反馈联合用于治疗脑卒中后上肢肌痉挛的临床疗效,现报道如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

以2014年10月至2016年12月辽宁本溪市中心医院和北京博爱医院收治的84例脑卒中后上肢肌痉挛患者为研究对象,经CT或MRI明确诊断,单侧、初次发病,存在上肢屈肌痉挛,符合痉挛的相关诊断要点^[7],手指、手腕和前臂的改良Ashworth痉挛量表评分在2级或以上,既往无肉毒素注射史,无严重认知功能障碍,可理解并配合治疗,不影响临床疗效评价。排除标准:脑卒中或脑出血病程6个月以上者;病情不稳定者;肌电信号 <5 V以下者;上肢关节挛缩固定者;注射部位局部感染者;近1周内使用过抗痉挛的药物或者使用过氨基糖苷类抗生素、吗啡等具有神经肌肉接头传导阻滞作用的药物;安装心脏起搏器者。

将86例患者根据随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组(n=42)。观察组中,男性27例,女性15例,年龄32~72岁,平均年龄(50.13±13.68)岁;平均病程(56.27±19.58)d;脑卒中类型:脑出血17例,脑梗死25例。对照组中,男性26例,女性16例,年龄32~72岁,平均年龄(49.38±13.11)岁;平均病程(55.64±18.50)d;脑卒中类型:脑出血15例,脑梗死27例。两组一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义(P<0.05)。

1.2 治疗方法

首先给予两组常规内科治疗、偏瘫肢康复训练,内科治疗包括脱水、抗凝、控制血压、抗感染及营养中枢神经治疗;偏瘫肢康复训练包括Bobath训练,上肢及手功能训练、关节活动度、负重、转移、平衡训练,牵伸训练,日常生活活动训练等,每日2次,每次30 min。

对照组:在常规训练的基础上加用肌电生物反馈治疗,仪器:广州市三甲医疗信息产业有限公司生产的WOND2000F

多功能神经康复,第一次治疗时向患者详细说明治疗的目的、意义和方法,酒精脱脂前臂背侧皮肤,放置电极,设置仪器参数:波形:方波,频率35 Hz~50 Hz,波宽:200 m,刺激时间:8 s~10 s。观察患者反应,调整电流至最佳水平后,使患者根据仪器电信号及仪表指示进行肌肉收缩和放松训练,每次20 min,每周5次,连续治疗4周。

观察组:注射A型肉毒毒素(兰州生物制品研究所,国药准字S10970037,规格:每瓶含A型肉毒毒素100U),使用方法依据我国内毒素治疗成人肌痉挛的相关指南^[8],注射肌群根据患者的实际痉挛情况选择,注射剂量根据痉挛程度和肌肉体积选择,以肌腹为中心,依据收缩程度,每块肌肉选择4~6个注射点,每次注射1~5块肌肉。A型肉毒毒素100 U溶于2 mL生理盐水中,常规消毒皮肤后注射,每点注射25~75 U,每位患者注射总剂量不超过400 U。A型肉毒毒素注射后24 h内禁止擦洗注射部位,24 h再恢复常规康复训练,并开始进行肌电生物反馈治疗。

1.3 观察指标

(1)上肢痉挛程度:采用改良Ashworth痉挛量表(MAS)评价患者治疗前、治疗后4周的上肢痉挛程度,量表包括0~IV级共5个等级,计算两组治疗后的上肢痉挛改善情况,上肢痉挛症状痊愈:MAS评价为0级,显效:MAS评价降低2级及2级以上,有效:MAS评价1级,无效:MAS评价无变化甚至增加。(2)上肢运动功能评价:采用Fugl-Meyer评定量表评价患者治疗前、治疗后2周和4周的上肢运动功能,量表共0~66分,分值越高表示上肢运动功能越好。(3)腕部关节主动活动范围:采用量角器测量治疗前、治疗后2周和4周患者患侧腕背伸关节的主动活动范围。(4)生活能力:采用改良的Barthel指数(MBI)评价患者治疗前、治疗后2周和4周的日常生活能力,满分100分,分值越高表示日常生活自理能力越高。

1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS17.0统计学软件对数据进行分析处理,计数资料以%表示,采用卡方检验,计量资料以均值±标准差表示,采用t检验,以P<0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组治疗前后上肢痉挛改善情况的比较

治疗后,观察组的上肢痉挛程度改善总有效率为95.24%,显著高于对照组,组间差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05)。

表1 两组治疗后上肢痉挛改善情况比较[例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of the improvement of upper extremity spasticity between two groups after treatment[n(%)]

Groups	Recovery	Excellent	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Observation group	3(7.14)	15(35.71)	22(52.38)	2(4.76)	40(95.24)*
Control group	1(2.38)	6(14.29)	26(61.90)	9(21.43)	33(78.57)

Note: Compared with control group, *P<0.05.

2.2 两组治疗前后上肢运动功能比较

治疗2周和4周时,两组的Fugl-Meyer评分均较治疗前显著升高(P<0.05),且观察组治疗后2周和4周的Fugl-Meyer评分均显著高于对照组(P<0.05)。

2.3 两组治疗前后腕部关节主动活动范围比较

治疗前,两组的腕部关节活动范围比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。治疗2周和4周时,两组的腕部关节活动范围均较治疗前显著升高(P<0.05),且观察组治疗后2周和4周的腕部关节活动范围均显著大于对照组(P<0.05)。

表 2 两组治疗前后上肢运动功能(Fugl-Meyer 评分)比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)Table 2 Comparison of the upper limb movement function between two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$, Scores)

Groups	Before treatment	Two weeks after the treatment	Four weeks after the treatment
Observation group(n=42)	12.58± 6.13	28.99± 7.17*#	39.03± 8.11*#
Control group(n=42)	12.91± 6.52	23.65± 6.90*	31.56± 7.62*

Note: *Compared with before treatment, P<0.05; #Compared with the control group at the same time, P<0.05.

表 3 两组治疗前后腕部关节主动活动范围比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, °)Table 3 Comparison of the wrist joint activities actively in two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$, °)

Groups	Before treatment	Two weeks after the treatment	Four weeks after the treatment
Observation group(n=42)	35.18± 3.65	45.90± 5.54*#	58.15± 6.32*#
Control group(n=42)	35.07± 3.40	40.36± 6.67*	50.33± 6.01*

Note: *Compared with before treatment, P<0.05; # Compared with the control group at the same time, P<0.05.

2.4 两组治疗前后生活能力比较

治疗前, 两组的 MBI 评分比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05), 治疗 2 周和 4 周时, 两组的 MBI 评分均较治疗前显

著升高(P<0.05), 且观察组治疗后 2 周和 4 周的 MBI 评分均显著高于对照组(P<0.05)。

表 4 两组治疗前后 MBI 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)Table 4 Comparison of the MBI scores between two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$, Scores)

Groups	Before treatment	Two weeks after the treatment	Four weeks after the treatment
Observation group(n=42)	39.65± 6.88	68.32± 9.65*#	75.38± 10.56*#
Control group(n=42)	39.02± 6.59	62.33± 9.01*	70.56± 10.52*

Note: *Compared with before treatment, P<0.05; # Compared with the control group at the same time, P<0.05.

3 讨论

痉挛是脑卒中后的常见并发症, 尤以上肢痉挛多见, 以肌张力增加、牵张反射反复释放、腱反射亢进、屈肌反射的释放等为特征, 后继会出现挛缩、疼痛、肌肉纤维化和肌肉萎缩等, 病理基础为卒中引起上运动神经元受损, 高级中枢对牵张反射的调控作用丢失^[9,10]。研究显示, 脑卒中发病后 6 个月时, 痉挛的发生率约为 65%, 而脑卒中后发生痉挛的患者的致残率要显著高于不伴有痉挛的患者^[11]。痉挛是康复医学的难点和热点问题, 国内外对其治疗已给出了推荐意见, 但目前临床尚无有效的、完全令人满意的治疗痉挛的医疗手段^[3]。

肌电生物反馈治疗强调患者的主动参与和主观能动性, 并设计物理、生理及控制学的康复技术。其工作原理为患者自主收缩肌肉时的微弱电信号通过设备记录、放大, 并转变为可感知的视听信号, 进而指导患者的自主训练^[12,13]。其单独应用改变脑卒中后上肢肌痉挛的临床疗效具有一点局限性, 目前临床多与中药熏洗、针刺、运动疗法、功能强化训练等联合应用与脑卒中后偏瘫患者的运动功能的恢复^[14,15]。肉毒毒素是由肉毒杆菌产生的细菌外毒素, 是一种高选择性的高分子蛋白的神经抑制剂, 包括 A~G 共 8 个分型, 其中 A 型肉毒毒素因具有稳定、毒力最强、易生产、提纯和精致的特点而广泛应用于临床^[16~18]。肉毒毒素治疗局部肌痉挛的作用机制为: 肉毒毒素选择性的与胆碱能神经末梢的糖蛋白结合, 水解突触前膜锌依耐性突触相关蛋白, 进而间接抑制突触内乙酰胆碱的刺激性释放及自发性量子式释放, 阻断神经冲动的传导, 最终发挥肌肉松弛作用^[19,20]。

A 型肉毒毒素与肌电生物反馈治疗联合应用于治疗脑卒中后上肢肌痉挛, 结合了两种治疗方法的原理, 其治疗效果协

同相加, 从机体内部神经传导和外部刺激两方面给予治疗。一方面 A 型肉毒毒素抑制了神经递质的释放, 通过神经元之间的传导, 促进肌肉舒张, 另一方面, 肌电生物反馈让患者感受到自己肌肉收缩情况, 促进其自主收缩肌肉, 也提高了患者的治疗积极性和主动性。本研究结果显示: 治疗后, A 型肉毒毒素联合肌电生物反馈治疗治疗的脑卒中患者上肢痉挛改善总有效率显著高于仅接受肌电生物反馈治疗的脑卒中患者(P<0.05); 治疗 2 周和 4 周时的 Fugl-Meyer 评分、腕关节主动活动范围、改良的 Barthel 指数(MBI)均显著高于仅接受肌电生物反馈治疗的脑卒中患者(P<0.05)。这些结果提示与单用肌电生物反馈治疗相比, A 型肉毒毒素、肌电生物反馈联合治疗脑卒中后上肢肌痉挛临床疗效显著, 可有效降低患者上肢痉挛状态, 改善上肢和腕部运动能力, 提高日常生活能力。

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