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低频电刺激联合间歇导尿及 Motomed 运动训练对脊髓损伤致神经源性膀胱患者膀胱内压力及膀胱容量的影响

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摘要 目的:探讨低频电刺激联合间歇导尿及 Motomed 运动训练对脊髓损伤致神经源性膀胱患者膀胱内压力及膀胱容量的影响。**方法:**选取我院 2015 年 12 月~2018 年 2 月收治的脊髓损伤致神经源性膀胱患者 92 例,根据随机数字表法将其分为对照组(n=46)与研究组(n=46)。两组均给予间歇性导尿、盆底肌训练、膀胱功能训练等常规干预,对照组在此基础上采取低频电刺激,研究组于对照组基础上采取 Motomed 运动训练,两组均干预 2 个月。比较两组的临床疗效、治疗前及治疗 2 个月后的排尿情况(日均单次排尿量、日单次最大排尿量、日均排尿次数)、尿动力学情况(最大尿流率、膀胱容量、残余尿量、膀胱内压力)、LUTS(国际下尿路症状评分)及 USDS(泌尿症状困扰评分)。**结果:**治疗后,研究组总有效率(93.48%)显著高于对照组(78.26%)($P<0.05$);治疗 2 个月后,两组日均单次排尿量、日单次最大排尿量、日均排尿次数、最大尿流率、膀胱容量、膀胱内压力均较治疗前显著增多,且研究组以上指标均明显高于对照组($P<0.05$);两组 LUTS 及 USDS 分值均较治疗前显著降低,且研究组以上指标均显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**间歇导尿联合低频电刺激与 Motomed 运动训练可有效改善脊髓损伤致神经源性膀胱患者尿动力学状态及排尿情况,增大膀胱容量及膀胱内压力等,缓解下尿路症状及泌尿症状困扰程度,提高治疗效果。

关键词:低频电刺激;间歇导尿;Motomed 运动训练;脊髓损伤;神经源性膀胱;膀胱内压力;膀胱容量

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Effects of Low Frequency Electrical Stimulation Combined with Intermittent Catheterization and Motomed Exercise Training on the Intravesical Pressure and Bladder Volume of Patients with Neurogenic Bladder Caused by Spinal Cord Injury

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of low-frequency electrical stimulation combined with intermittent catheterization and Motomed exercise training on intravesical pressure and bladder volume in patients with neurogenic bladder caused by spinal cord injury. **Methods:** A total of 92 patients with neurogenic bladder caused by spinal cord injury from December 2015 to February 2018 were enrolled in our hospital, divided into control group (n=46) and study group (n=46) as the random number table method. Give routine interventions to both groups, such as intermittent catheterization, pelvic floor muscle training, bladder function training, etc. On this basis, the control group took low-frequency electrical stimulation, and the study group took Motomed exercise training on the basis of the control group, and both interventions were proceeding for 2 months. The clinical efficacy of the two groups, the urination before treatment and 2 months after treatment (daily average urine output, daily maximum urine output, daily average urination), urodynamics (maximum urinary flow rate, bladder capacity, Residual urine volume, intravesical pressure), LUTS (international lower urinary tract symptom score) and USDS (urinary symptom symptom score) were counted. **Results:** The total effective rate of the study group (93.48%) was higher than that of the control group (78.26%)($P<0.05$); the average daily urine output, the daily maximum urine output, maximum urinary flow rate, bladder volume and bladder pressure and the daily average urination frequency increased after treatment for 2 months, and the study group was more than the control group ($P<0.05$); After 2 months of treatment, the LUTS and USDS scores of the two groups were lower than those before treatment, and the study group was lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Intervention of intermittent catheterization, low-frequency electrical stimulation and Motomed exercise training for patients with neurogenic bladder caused by spinal cord injury can effectively improve the urodynamic state and urination of patients, increase bladder capacity and intravesical pressure, etc. Urinary tract symptoms and urinary symptoms are bothered to improve the treatment of the disease.

Key words: Low frequency electrical stimulation; Intermittent catheterization; Motomed exercise training; Spinal cord injury; Neurogenic bladder; Intravesical pressure; Bladder volume

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前言

脊髓损伤为临床常见疾病类型,疾病发生后多易造成神经源性膀胱,致使患者伴有不同程度尿道闭合压增高、膀胱顺应性降低、膀胱逼尿肌压力增高等,且是造成上尿路改变的重要因素^[1-3]。相关研究表明脊髓损伤所致神经源性膀胱致使患者下尿路排尿功能发生障碍,其所致肾功能衰竭已成为晚期截瘫患者病死的重要因素。因此,及时对其进行安全有效治疗具有重要意义^[4-6]。

当前,临床对脊髓损伤致神经源性膀胱患者予以干预的措施主要包括间歇性导尿、留置导尿管及膀胱功能训练,部分患者经标准干预后膀胱残余尿量及压力等有所改善,但由于缺乏有效排尿控制训练,多数患者长期处于渗尿状态及尿失禁状态,对其身心健康及生活质量均产生了不利影响^[7-9]。低频电刺激为临床训练膀胱功能的重要措施,在储尿期功能异常所致尿频及尿失禁中均有所应用,且具有操作简单、安全性高、副作用

少等优点^[10]。此外,Motomed 运动训练系统为近些年在临床得到推广应用的新型康复治疗设备,主要是于软件控制下经电机驱动设备协助患者进行下肢活动,在脊髓损伤患者康复中发挥了重要作用^[11,12]。但目前临床关于 Motomed 运动训练联合低频电刺激等措施在脊髓损伤致神经源性膀胱中应用价值的研究较少。基于此,本研究选取我院 92 例脊髓损伤致神经源性膀胱患者,探讨低频电刺激联合间歇导尿及 Motomed 运动训练对其膀胱内压力及膀胱容量的影响,结果报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取我院 2015 年 12 月~2018 年 2 月脊髓损伤致神经源性膀胱患者 92 例,按照随机数字表法将其分为对照组(n=46)与研究组(n=46)。两组性别、年龄、病程、脊髓损伤节段、美国脊柱损伤协会神经功能分级(ASIA)等临床资料均衡可比(P>0.05),见表 1,且本研究符合《世界医学会赫尔辛基宣言》相关要求。

表 1 两组一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of the general data between two groups

Data	Research Group (n=46)	Control group (n=46)	t/x ² /u	P
Age (year)	31~64(47.58± 8.17)	29~67(48.02± 7.98)	0.261	0.795
Sex				
Male	29(63.04)	26(56.52)	0.407	0.524
Female	17(36.96)	20(43.48)		
Course of disease (month)	3.1~7.2(5.14± 1.07)	2.9~7.6(5.22± 1.12)	0.350	0.727
ASIA				
B	16(34.78)	15(32.61)	0.365	0.715
C	17(36.96)	16(34.78)		
D	13(28.26)	15(32.61)		
Segment of spinal cord injury				
Lumbar segments	12(26.09)	14(30.43)	0.215	0.643
Thoracic segments	29(63.04)	27(58.70)	0.183	0.669
Cervical segment	5(10.87)	5(10.87)	0.000	1.000

1.2 选取标准

1.2.1 纳入标准 (1)经临床证实为神经源性膀胱,且具有明确脊髓损伤史;(2)病情及生命体征稳定;(3)年龄为 18~70 岁;(4)ASIA 分级为 B~D 级;(5)知晓本研究,签署同意书。

1.2.2 排除标准 (1)合并重度前列腺增生者;(2)合并肺心脑血管等脏器重度病变者;(3)存在尿道或膀胱损伤、狭窄、畸形者;(4)合并肾积水、肾炎、肾结石及其他肾脏病变者;(5)存在血友病或具有出血倾向者。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 常规干预 (1)间歇性导尿,选取橡胶导尿管(14 号),依据无菌操作要求实施导尿,患者完全无法自行排尿时,间隔 4 h 进行 1 次导尿,并限制液体摄入量,控制于 2500 mL/d 左右,每次导尿间可自行排出 100 mL 尿,且残余尿量<300 mL,则间隔 6 h 进行 1 次导尿,每次导尿间可自行排出至少 200 mL 尿,且残余尿量<200 mL,则间隔 8 h 进行 1 次导尿,至残余尿量<100 mL 则停止导尿;(2)盆底肌训练,平卧位,指导患者尽力做肛门收缩与放松动作,各次收缩时间>3 s,随后放松,15~

20 min/次,2 次/d;若运动功能丧失或完全性损伤,则指导其想象正在进行盆底肌收缩训练;(3)膀胱功能训练,以指尖规律性轻叩下腹膀胱区域 10~20 次,随后练习屏气:指导患者前倾身体,快速呼吸约 3~4 次延长屏气增加腹压时间,进行 1 次深呼吸,随后屏住呼吸,并向下用力做排尿动作,重复约 3~5 次,至无尿液排出。两组分别于常规干预基础上采取不同治疗方案。

1.3.2 对照组 采取低频电刺激,设备选取 NMR-I 型神经肌肉康复仪(龙口市恒康科技有限公司),经膀胱体表解剖位置与叩诊法评估膀胱位置,将 4 个电极片分为 2 组,其中一组中 1 个电极片贴于脐和耻骨垂直连线间膀胱顶下缘,另 1 个电极片贴于骶尾关节上约 2~3 cm;另一组电极片分别贴于膀胱近顶部两侧壁,确定腹部 3 个电极片均贴于膀胱区域;设定刺激电脉冲频率至 50 Hz,参照患者主观感受调节电流强度,针对感觉消失或消退者,密切观察电极区域肌肉收缩情况,以出现适度肌肉收缩为宜,1 次/d,20 min/次,5 次/周。

1.3.3 研究组 于对照组基础上采取 Motomed 运动训练,15~30 min/次,2 次/d,参照患者具体病情调节运动方式及阻

力、速度,采取电机-助力模式(被动训练模式),初始3 d速度设定为2~3转/min、时间为10~15 min、阻力为4~5 NM,1次/d,若患者未出现睡眠障碍、肌肉酸痛、感觉肌疲劳等不适,则每日递增阻力与速度,时间延长至20~30 min;卧床患者采取Motomed 713.4/W41 a型床边训练,可取坐位患者采取Motomed letts型训练。两组均干预2个月。

1.4 疗效评定标准

有尿意时可自控至少2 min,且无遗尿、滴尿,各次排尿时间间隔 ≥ 2 h为显效;有尿意时可自控1~2 min,偶有遗尿及滴尿,各次排尿时间间隔 ≥ 1 h为有效;小便无法自控,膀胱残余尿量 ≥ 100 mL,且各次排尿时间间隔不足30 min为无效;总有效率=(显效+有效)/总例数 $\times 100\%$ ^[13]。

1.5 观察指标

(1)统计两组临床疗效。(2)统计两组治疗前及治疗2个月后排尿情况,包括日均单次排尿量、日单次最大排尿量、日均排

尿次数。(3)统计两组治疗前及治疗2个月后尿动力学情况,采取成都维信公司生产的Nidoc970A+/A/C型尿动力学分析仪予以测定,包括最大尿流率、膀胱容量、残余尿量、膀胱内压力。(4)统计两组治疗前及治疗2个月后LUTS(国际下尿路症状评分)及USDS(泌尿症状困扰评分),其中LUTS分值范围为0~35分、USDS分值范围为0~6分,分值越低症状改善效果越好^[14]。

1.6 统计学分析

通过SPSS18.0对数据进行统计学分析,计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验,计数资料n(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组临床疗效的比较

治疗后,研究组总有效率(93.48%)显著高于对照组(78.26%, $P < 0.05$)。见表2。

表2 两组临床疗效比较[例(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of the clinical efficacy between two groups[n(%)]

groups	n	Excellence	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Research Group	46	24(52.17)	19(41.30)	3(6.52)	43(93.48)
Control group	46	17(36.96)	19(41.30)	10(21.74)	36(78.26)
χ^2					4.390
P					0.036

2.2 两组治疗前后排尿情况的比较

治疗前,两组日均单次排尿量、日单次最大排尿量、日均排尿次数比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗2个月后,两组

日均单次排尿量、日单次最大排尿量、日均排尿次数均较治疗前增多,且研究组多于对照组($P < 0.05$),见表3。

表3 两组治疗前后排尿情况的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of the voiding condition between two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Time	groups	n	Daily average voiding volume(mL)	Daily maximum voiding volume(mL)	Daily urination frequency(次/d)
Before treatment	Research group	46	112.51 $\pm$ 23.40	63.60 $\pm$ 15.11	2.29 $\pm$ 1.03
	control group	46	114.36 $\pm$ 24.05	63.10 $\pm$ 15.78	2.31 $\pm$ 1.07
	t		0.374	0.155	0.091
	P		0.709	0.877	0.927
At 2 months after treatment	Researchgroup	46	221.22 $\pm$ 19.27	115.06 $\pm$ 14.70	5.32 $\pm$ 0.79
	control group	46	202.61 $\pm$ 18.20	95.53 $\pm$ 15.21	4.86 $\pm$ 0.82
	t		4.762	6.262	2.740
	P		0.000	0.000	0.007

2.3 两组治疗前后尿动力学情况的比较

治疗前,两组最大尿流率、膀胱容量、残余尿量、膀胱内压力比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗2个月后,两组最大尿流率、膀胱容量、膀胱内压力较治疗前明显增加,残余尿量较治疗前显著减少,且研究组最大尿流率、膀胱容量、膀胱内压力显著高于对照组,残余尿量明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$),见表4。

2.4 两组治疗前后LUTS及USDS分值的比较

治疗前,两组LUTS及USDS分值比较差异无明显统计学意义($P > 0.05$);治疗2个月后,两组LUTS及USDS分值较治疗前显著降低,且研究组明显低于对照组($P < 0.05$),见表5。

3 讨论

神经源性膀胱为脊髓损伤后多发病症,对患者下尿路排尿功能及生活质量造成了极大影响,当前临床公认脊髓损伤致神经源性膀胱治疗关键在于增大膀胱容量、降低膀胱内压,实现低压排尿及低压储尿,促使膀胱排尿功能恢复,并改善患者排尿情况,避免尿路感染发病、减少残余尿量,有效保护患者肾功能。

目前,临床用于脊髓损伤致神经源性膀胱的治疗措施较多,包括手术治疗、药物治疗、间歇性导尿、功能康复训练等,但手术治疗易增加创伤及疼痛感,而奥昔布宁等抗胆碱药物不仅难以取得理想效果,且副作用发生率较高。在脊髓损伤致神经源性膀

表 4 两组治疗前后尿动力学情况比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of the urodynamics between two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Time	Groups	n	Qmax(mL/s)	Bladder capacity (mL)	residual urine volume(mL)	Bladder pressure (cmH ₂ O)
Before treatment	Research group	46	10.68± 3.39	295.21± 70.13	293.81± 52.61	13.07± 2.81
	Control group	46	11.01± 3.53	296.89± 69.77	291.82± 51.38	12.86± 2.64
	t		0.457	0.115	0.184	0.369
	P		0.649	0.909	0.855	0.713
At 2 months after treatment	Research group	46	16.69± 3.04	425.14± 41.05	102.12± 25.05	27.43± 2.12
	Control group	46	12.51± 3.33	381.22± 39.52	116.10± 28.26	22.51± 2.71
	t		6.288	5.228	2.511	9.698
	P		0.000	0.000	0.014	0.000

表 5 两治疗前后 LUTS 及 USDS 分值的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

Table 5 Comparison of the LUTS and USDS scores between two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

Time	Groups	n	LUTS	USDS
Before treatment	Research Group	46	4.67± 0.76	31.13± 1.68
	control group	46	4.70± 0.81	30.78± 1.79
	t		0.183	0.967
	P		0.855	0.336
At 2 months after treatment	Research Group	46	2.32± 0.57	17.63± 2.01
	control group	46	3.39± 0.61	24.17± 2.21
	t		8.693	14.848
	P		0.000	0.000

膀胱康复训练干预中,盆底肌训练较常用,其可增强支持尿道、直肠、子宫及膀胱等部位的盆底肌肉力量,以此强化患者控尿能力,利于膀胱功能恢复^[15]。间歇性导尿在脊髓损伤所致神经源性膀胱治疗中较为常用,其可有效减少患者长期留置尿管所致不便,在一定程度上提高了患者生活质量,但仍难以有效改善患者膀胱充盈过度、残余尿量及泌尿系统感染等问题,且出院后需家属协助其导尿,致使多数患者难以接受。近些年,肌电刺激在脊髓损伤致神经源性膀胱康复中的应用价值得到普遍重视。低频电刺激可选择性激活骶神经根内支配膀胱逼尿肌的小直径副交感神经,由于骶神经内含有支配膀胱逼尿肌的小神经纤维及支配尿道括约肌的大神经纤维、下肢肌肉的神经纤维,经电刺激实施干预时,其会首先激活粗大神经纤维,随后激活细小神经纤维,因此低频电刺激可有效改善膀胱储尿及排尿功能,缓解下尿路症状。相关研究表明低频电刺激可通过活化骶神经根内细小副交感神经促使膀胱逼尿肌收缩,减少尿道括约肌收缩,以此引起排尿^[16-18]。此外,电刺激还可恢复膀胱感觉功能,使感觉障碍患者重新获取感知膀胱容量能力,判断是否需排空膀胱,并能通过尿动力学检查帮助,指导神经源性膀胱患者于膀胱安全容量期将膀胱及时排空,一定程度上保护上尿路^[19]。

此外,肢体功能训练对促使脊髓损伤致神经源性膀胱患者恢复具有重要意义。Motomed 运动训练为新型康复训练措施,可强化来源于肢体的微小力量,利用残存肌肉力量使患者感受到主动运动,强化其自信心,以此提升患者积极参与功能康复训练的积极性和主动性^[20]。同时,Motomed 运动训练系统以 Bobath、Brunnstrom 等神经肌肉促进技术作基本指导原则,于训练内容、形式、时间、次数、强度上予以改进和强化,进行适当

量化处理,可确保临床依据患者病情循序渐进对训练方案及训练强度予以调节。另有研究表明 Motomed 运动训练属重复性训练,可有效强化肌力,避免肌肉萎缩,利于恢复肢体灵活性、改善关节活动能力,提高下肢协调性及稳定性^[21,22]。

本研究在间歇导尿基础上联合采取低频电刺激及 Motomed 运动训练干预脊髓损伤致神经源性膀胱患者,结果发现患者排尿情况及尿动力学情况改善幅度较介绍间歇导尿基础上联合采取低频电刺激的对照组患者更加显著,LUTS 及 USDS 分值低于对照组,治疗总有效率高于对照组,提示该联合方案可有效改善患者尿动力学状态及排尿情况,缓解下尿路症状及泌尿症状困扰程度,增大膀胱容量及膀胱内压力等,改善疾病治疗效果。分析其原因主要在于:(1)低频电刺激可消除脊髓排尿中枢抑制,并诱发排尿反射,改善膀胱逼尿肌和尿道括约肌间协调性,增强逼尿肌持续收缩时膀胱肌力,舒张尿道括约肌,促使尿液排出;(2)低频电刺激还可促使膀胱局部血液循环、提高膀胱神经兴奋性,减轻膀胱黏膜水肿充血程度,恢复膀胱排尿功能;(3)Motomed 运动训练可强化肢体灵活性,促进血液循环及新陈代谢,通过增强模式化、重复性运动训练减小肌张力,利于改善膀胱功能,增大膀胱容量及膀胱内压力,促使脊髓损伤致神经源性膀胱患者及早康复。

综上所述,间歇导尿联合低频电刺激与 Motomed 运动训练可有效改善脊髓损伤致神经源性膀胱患者尿动力学状态及排尿情况,增大膀胱容量及膀胱内压力等,缓解下尿路症状及泌尿症状困扰程度,提高治疗效果。

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