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## 重复经颅磁刺激联合等速肌力训练对不完全性脊髓损伤患者神经电生理指标、下肢肌力和脊髓功能独立性的影响\*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨重复经颅磁刺激(TMS)联合等速肌力训练对不完全性脊髓损伤(SCI)患者神经电生理指标、下肢肌力和脊髓功能独立性的影响。**方法:**选取2018年3月~2019年12月期间我院收治87例不完全性SCI患者,根据入院奇偶顺序分为观察组(n=44)和对照组(n=43),两组均给予常规康复训练,对照组在此基础上联合等速肌力训练,观察组在对照组基础上联合TMS,对比两组神经电生理指标[静息运动阈值(RMT)和运动诱发电位(MEP)]、下肢肌力指标[屈、伸肌群的峰力矩(PT)、力矩加速能(TAE)以及腓绳肌与股四头肌肌力比率(H/Q)]、功能独立性评定(FIM)量表、疼痛简化McGill疼痛问卷(SF-MPQ)、Barthel指数评定量表(BI)评分。**结果:**治疗4周后,观察组RMT较治疗前降低,且低于对照组( $P<0.05$ );MEP较治疗前升高,且高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。治疗4周后,两组屈肌群PT、屈肌群TAE、伸肌群PT、伸肌群TAE、H/Q、FIM、BI评分均较治疗前升高,且观察组高于对照组( $P<0.05$ );两组SF-MPQ评分均较治疗前下降( $P<0.05$ ),且观察组低于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**TMS联合等速肌力训练治疗不完全性SCI患者可刺激患者神经功能恢复,提高患者脊髓功能独立性,改善下肢肌力,减轻患者的神经性疼痛。

**关键词:**重复经颅磁刺激;等速肌力训练;不完全性脊髓损伤;电生理;下肢肌力;脊髓功能

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## Effects of Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation Combined with Isokinetic Muscle Strength Training on Neuroelectrophysiological Indexes, Lower Limb Muscle Strength and Spinal Cord Functional Independence in Patients with Incomplete Spinal Cord Injury\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effects of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) combined with isokinetic muscle strength training on neuroelectrophysiological indexes, lower limb muscle strength and spinal cord functional independence in patients with incomplete spinal cord injury (SCI). **Methods:** 87 patients with incomplete SCI admitted to our hospital from March 2018 to December 2019 were selected, and divided into observation group (n=44) and control group (n=43) according to odd and even order after admission. Both groups were given routine rehabilitation training. The control group was combined with isokinetic muscle strength training on this basis, and the observation group was combined with TMS on the basis of the control group. The nerve electrophysiology index [resting movement threshold (RMT) and motor evoked potentials (MEP)], lower limb muscle strength index [flexor and extensor peak torque (PT), torque acceleration energy (TAE) and Yan rope muscle and quadriceps muscle power ratio (H/Q)], functional independence evaluation (FIM) scale, simplified McGill pain questionnaire (SF - MPQ), Barthel index (BI) scores of both groups were compared. **Results:** 4 weeks after treatment, RMT in the observation group was lower than that before treatment, and lower than that in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). MEP was higher than that before treatment, and higher than that in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). 4 weeks after treatment, the flexor group PT, flexor group TAE, extensor group PT, extensor group TAE, H/Q, FIM and BI scores in both groups were all higher than those before treatment, and those in the observation group were higher than those in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). SF-MPQ scores in both groups were lower than that before treatment ( $P<0.05$ ), and observation group was lower than control group ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** TMS combined with isokinetic muscle strength training for patients with incomplete SCI can stimulate nerve recovery, improve functional independence of the spinal cord, improve muscle.

**Key words:** Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation; Isokinetic muscle strength training; Incomplete spinal cord injury; Neuroelectrophysiological; Lower limb muscle strength; Spinal cord function

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## 前言

脊髓损伤(SCI)是脊柱损伤中的最严重并发症,是因各种原因造成的脊髓功能及结构损害<sup>[1-3]</sup>。不完全性SCI属于SCI的一种,不完全性SCI不仅可造成患者损伤平面以下感觉和(或)运动的功能障碍,严重者可导致终生残疾,对患者的身心健康和日常生活质量造成严重的影响<sup>[4-6]</sup>。研究证实<sup>[7]</sup>,早期康复训练对脊髓损伤患者有重要作用。等速肌力训练可为不完全性SCI患者提供重复的主被动肌力训练,继而提升患者的运动再学习能力。然而近年来的临床实践表明<sup>[8]</sup>,单一的康复训练模式起效较慢,疗效尚有提升空间。重复经颅磁刺激(TMS)是无创性调节运动区兴奋性的康复新技术,具有诱导神经元运动功能变化的作用<sup>[9]</sup>。本研究通过对我院收治的不完全性SCI患者给予重复经颅磁刺激联合等速肌力训练,以期临床不完全性SCI的治疗提供参考,报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 基线资料

选取2018年3月~2019年12月期间我院收治的不完全性SCI患者87例,纳入标准:(1)均经影像学检查确诊,且损伤均在C5-L4节段;(2)患者配合完成了研究方案中的训练;(3)发病时间1~12个月者;(4)2006版美国脊柱损伤协会(ASIA)脊髓损伤分级B~D级<sup>[10]</sup>;(5)外伤性脊髓损伤,生命体征稳定。排除标准:(1)有严重意识障碍、精神病者;(2)有活动性肺结核等传染病者;(3)有严重心脑血管疾病、肝肾功能不全者;(4)有严重身体畸形或截肢者;(5)伴有颅脑疾病者;(6)体内存在心脏起搏器和金属内固定物(钛合金除外)者;(7)被动关节活动度严重受限者。符合标准的患者根据入院奇偶顺序分为观察组(n=44)、对照组(n=43),其中对照组男25例,女18例,平均年龄(49.86±4.52)岁;平均病程(6.74±2.18)月;ASIA分级:B级11例,C级15例,D级17例;发病原因:外伤11例,脊髓炎8例,脊柱结核、感染10例,肿瘤10例,主动脉夹层脊髓缺血4例。观察组男27例,女17例,平均年龄(49.27±5.68)岁;平均病程(6.35±1.94)月;ASIA分级:B级11例,C级15例,D级18例;发病原因:外伤12例,脊髓炎9例,脊柱结核、感染9例,主动脉夹层脊髓缺血4例,肿瘤10例。两组基线资料对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性。

### 1.2 方法

两组均给予物理因子治疗(包括磁疗、超声波、光疗、电疗、压力等,1次/d,15~20 min/次,每周连续治疗5 d,连续治疗4周)、运动治疗(遵循循序渐进的治疗原则:肌力、肌耐力训练、关节活动度训练、平衡训练、步行训练,1次/d,45 min/次,一周5次,连续治疗4周)、矫形/支具(助行器:包括无动力式助行器、动力式助行器,矫形器:膝踝足矫形器或髌膝踝足矫形器)和心理疏导治疗的综合康复治疗。在此基础上,对照组给予等速肌力训练,采用美国BIODEX等速肌力训练系统System4进行双膝关节伸、屈肌群等速训练,每次包括3种训练运动角速度(60°/s、90°/s和120°/s),1次/d,3种训练每种持续5 min,双膝共30 min,一周5次,连续治疗4周。观察组则在对照组的基础上联合TMS治疗,选用CCY-I、CCY-II型磁刺激仪(国产),

蝶形线圈直径70 mm,最大输出强度2.2T,治疗时患者取卧位,将线圈的中心放在Cz部位并与头皮相贴,刺激强度为上肢静息运动阈值的90%,刺激频率5Hz,每序列2s,28s间歇,共15 min,1次/d,一周5次,连续治疗4周。

### 1.3 观察指标

(1)神经电生理指标:使用CCY-I、CCY-II型磁刺激仪(国产)记录两组患者治疗前、治疗4周后在TMS测试中静息运动阈值(RMT)和运动诱发电位(MEP)。(2)下肢肌力指标:使用美国BIODEX等速肌力训练系统System4记录两组患者治疗前、治疗4周后双膝关节屈、伸肌群的峰值力矩(PT)、力矩加速能(TAE)以及腓绳肌与股四头肌肌力比率(H/Q)。(3)脊髓功能独立性、疼痛及日常生活能力:于治疗前、治疗4周后采用功能独立性评定(FIM)量表<sup>[11]</sup>、疼痛简化McGill疼痛问卷(SF-MPQ)<sup>[12]</sup>、Barthel指数评定量表(BI)<sup>[13]</sup>评价患者的脊髓功能独立性、神经性疼痛情况、日常生活能力。其中FIM包括运动功能和认知功能两部分,共18项,每项1-7分,总分126分,分数越高,功能越好。SF-MPQ包括疼痛评级指数、视觉模拟评分、现实疼痛指数,总分100分,得分越高,疼痛感越强烈。BI总分100分,分数越高,日常生活活动功能越好。

### 1.4 统计学方法

选用SPSS21.0统计软件分析数据,用率(%)表示计数资料,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。计量资料服从正态分布,用( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用t检验,检验标准为 $\alpha=0.05$ , $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 神经电生理指标对比

治疗前,两组RMT、MEP对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),治疗4周后,对照组RMT、MEP与治疗前对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),治疗4周后,观察组RMT较治疗前降低,MEP较治疗前升高( $P<0.05$ ),治疗4周后,观察组RMT低于对照组,MEP则高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),见表1。

### 2.2 两组下肢肌力指标对比

治疗前,两组屈肌群PT、屈肌群TAE、伸肌群PT、伸肌群TAE、H/Q对比差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),治疗4周后,两组屈肌群PT、屈肌群TAE、伸肌群PT、伸肌群TAE、H/Q均较治疗前升高( $P<0.05$ ),治疗4周后,观察组屈肌群PT、屈肌群TAE、伸肌群PT、伸肌群TAE、H/Q高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),见表2。

### 2.3 两组脊髓功能独立性、神经性疼痛程度、独立生活能力的比较

治疗前,两组FIM、SF-MPQ、BI评分对比差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),治疗4周后,两组FIM、BI评分升高,SF-MPQ评分下降( $P<0.05$ ),治疗4周后,观察组FIM、BI评分高于对照组,SF-MPQ评分低于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),详情见表3。

## 3 讨论

SCI可分为完全性SCI和不完全性SCI,不完全性SCI患者主要面临躯干、四肢运动功能障碍、异常感觉功能及不同程度的脊髓损伤后神经性疼痛等问题<sup>[14]</sup>。不完全性SCI患者伤后存在着严重的运动功能障碍,因此极易出现焦虑和抑郁表现,并伴随着生活质量下降的情况<sup>[15]</sup>。下肢运动功能恢复可促使患

表 1 两组神经电生理指标对比( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )Table 1 Comparison of neuroelectrophysiological indexes between the two groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

| Groups                  | RMT(%)           |                         | MEP(nV)          |                         |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
|                         | Before treatment | 4 weeks after treatment | Before treatment | 4 weeks after treatment |
| Control group(n=43)     | 56.89±7.30       | 56.27±5.24              | 1.57±0.24        | 1.63±0.33               |
| Observation group(n=44) | 57.14±4.13       | 50.38±6.73*             | 1.62±0.32        | 2.09±0.34*              |
| t                       | 0.197            | 4.548                   | 0.823            | 6.042                   |
| P                       | 0.844            | 0.000                   | 0.413            | 0.000                   |

Note: compared with before treatment, \* $P<0.05$ .表 2 两组下肢肌力指标对比( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )Table 2 Comparison of lower limb muscle strength indexes between the two groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

| Groups                   | Flexor group PT(N·m) |                         | Flexor group TAE(J) |                         | Extensor group PT(N·m) |                         | Extensor group TAE(J) |                         | H/Q              |                         |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
|                          | Before treatment     | 4 weeks after treatment | Before treatment    | 4 weeks after treatment | Before treatment       | 4 weeks after treatment | Before treatment      | 4 weeks after treatment | Before treatment | 4 weeks after treatment |
| Control group (n=43)     | 11.27±2.26           | 19.73±2.46*             | 3.58±0.32           | 5.14±0.36*              | 27.19±3.26             | 36.75±4.63*             | 7.48±1.18             | 10.26±2.11*             | 38.74±6.82       | 48.12±7.61*             |
| Observation group (n=44) | 11.54±2.25           | 27.14±3.35*             | 3.64±0.48           | 7.37±0.41*              | 27.26±4.41             | 47.46±5.34*             | 7.53±1.37             | 15.95±2.92*             | 38.36±7.73       | 63.44±7.66*             |
| t                        | 0.558                | 11.737                  | 0.684               | 26.394                  | 0.084                  | 9.985                   | 0.182                 | 10.397                  | 0.243            | 9.357                   |
| P                        | 0.578                | 0.000                   | 0.496               | 0.000                   | 0.933                  | 0.000                   | 0.856                 | 0.000                   | 0.809            | 0.000                   |

Note: compared with before treatment, \* $P<0.05$ .表 3 两组脊髓功能独立性、神经性疼痛程度、独立生活能力的对比( $\bar{x}\pm s$ ,分)Table 3 Comparison of spinal cord functional independence, degree of neuropathic pain and independent living ability between the two groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ , score)

| Groups                   | FIM score        |                         | SF-MPQ score     |                         | BI score         |                         |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
|                          | Before treatment | 4 weeks after treatment | Before treatment | 4 weeks after treatment | Before treatment | 4 weeks after treatment |
| Control group (n=43)     | 59.09±5.27       | 84.13±5.26*             | 68.57±7.32       | 41.87±5.23*             | 47.81±5.28       | 73.25±6.24*             |
| Observation group (n=44) | 58.53±6.41       | 102.76±6.37*            | 69.13±8.36       | 32.45±4.51*             | 47.79±5.53       | 88.47±5.28*             |
| t                        | 0.445            | 6.882                   | 0.332            | 9.004                   | 0.032            | 5.800                   |
| P                        | 0.658            | 0.000                   | 0.741            | 0.000                   | 0.975            | 0.000                   |

Note: compared with before treatment, \* $P<0.05$ .

者重返家庭和社会,已成为判断 SCI 患者是否真正康复重要考察指标之一<sup>[16,17]</sup>。及时进行康复介入治疗可促进肌肉残存力量恢复,减少下肢肌肉痉挛发生的风险<sup>[18]</sup>。在训练过程中,等速肌力训练会根据相应肌力的强弱匹配阻力负荷运动,尽可能地促进患者肌力恢复<sup>[19,20]</sup>。同时,脊髓损伤后中枢系统可塑性变化是不完全性 SCI 患者伤后运动功能恢复的重要机制之一,这使得 TMS 逐渐被应用于临床改善神经系统损伤后的运动功能障碍中<sup>[21,22]</sup>。

MEP 主要评价皮质脊髓束的传导性,在结构存在异常时其波幅降低,RMT 主要反映神经元细胞膜的兴奋性,神经元兴奋异常时其数值升高<sup>[23]</sup>。BI 能够较好地反映患者的日常生活活

动水平,FIM 是评价患者运动功能的常见量表,SF-MPQ 可较好地反映神经性疼痛情况,以上三种评分量表均具有较好的信效度,可有效反映患者脊髓功能独立性、疼痛及生活自理能力的改善情况<sup>[24]</sup>。本研究中,观察组在等速肌力训练的基础上联合 TMS 治疗,神经电生理指标、下肢肌力、脊髓功能独立性、神经性疼痛及独立生活能力的改善效果均更佳,这提示联合电磁刺激可在一定程度上提升疗效。观察组患者改善更佳的原因可能是:进行等速肌力训练当受试肌群收缩产生收缩力时,训练仪器可根据感应到的收缩力输出与之相适应的顺应性阻力,这种顺应性阻力可使患者肢体在每一瞬间均感应到能承受的最大阻力,从而有效增加肌肉做功,达到锻炼肌力的目的<sup>[25,26]</sup>。同

时肌肉收缩时训练仪器参数可随受试者肌力变化随时改变,使得受试者最大肌张力几乎保持在肌肉收缩的全范围内,增强了对肌肉的锻炼,有利于肌力的恢复<sup>[27,28]</sup>,以上等速肌力训练特性同时兼具等长、等张收缩的优点,使患者肌力得到锻炼的同时也不易损伤肌肉。燕军成等<sup>[29]</sup>研究显示,等速肌力训练可有效改善膝关节炎患者的屈、伸肌群肌力,缓解疼痛症状,提高活动功能。脊髓损伤康复指南中指出受损的神经通过功能锻炼可使功能重组发生,而等速肌力训练仅为患者提供个体化的主动肌力训练,而无法进行神经功能重塑<sup>[30]</sup>,因此神经功能的恢复仅靠机体自身的调节缓慢进行,故而效果并不十分理想,此时联合 TMS 治疗,其可通过重复的变化磁场刺激提高大脑运动皮质活动的兴奋性,刺激神经祖细胞及神经干细胞分化及增殖,进而加强皮质对丘脑疼痛整合作用从而减少了异常的神经放电,促进患者神经电生理改善,并缓解机体的神经性疼痛<sup>[31]</sup>。同时,TMS 可改善人体生物周期及睡眠节律,促进大脑额叶代谢及血液循环,减少肌肉萎缩、下肢痉挛等的发生风险,促进症状改善<sup>[32]</sup>,进而提升了治疗效果,使患者的独立生活能力进一步得以恢复。本研究由于研究时间有限,未设置长期随访以观察患者的预后,同时 TMS 治疗不完全性 SCI 以何种刺激频率效果最佳尚待大样本随机对照试验予以探究,这也是本研究今后重点改进的方向。

综上所述,TMS 联合等速肌力训练治疗不完全性 SCI 患者,可刺激患者神经恢复,提高患者脊髓功能独立性,减轻神经性疼痛,进一步改善患者的独立生活能力。

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