

· 临床研究 ·

非职业性慢性汞中毒患者脑电图频谱分析及临床意义

孙彬彬 兰娟 翟鲁付 孙成文 刘伟丽 李志方 董丽彬 樊双义

【摘要】目的 评价非职业性慢性汞中毒患者脑电图特征及其临床意义。**方法** 分别以18例汞中毒患者,以及性别和年龄相匹配的12例健康志愿者为观察对象,利用Matlab 2013软件中EEGLAB工具箱对受试者脑电图数据进行二次分析,生成个体频谱分析图并进行统计分析。**结果** 12例正常对照者频率能量曲线似正弦曲线,在 α 波存在明显能量峰值。18例汞中毒患者中5例频率能量曲线 α 波能量峰值消失,波峰出现于慢波 δ 波,自 δ 波起能量曲线呈进行性下降趋势;10例能量曲线分别在 α 波和 δ 波出现双峰值,且 δ 波能量大于 α 波;3例频谱无异常。汞中毒组患者右中颞区($P=0.018$)、左后颞区($P=0.039$) δ 波所占总能量百分比高于正常对照组;而中线额区($P=0.003$)、右额区($P=0.016$)、右前颞区($P=0.024$)、左中颞区($P=0.036$)、右后颞区($P=0.031$) δ 波所占总能量百分比低于正常对照组。**结论** 脑电图对于评价汞中毒患者脑损伤程度具有重要意义,频谱分析是一种直观、简便的分析方法,可为临床诊断与治疗提供一定帮助。

【关键词】 梅毒,神经系统; 脑电描记术

EEG spectral analysis and its clinical significance for patients with non-occupational chronic mercury poisoning

SUN Bin-bin¹, LAN Juan¹, ZHAI Lu-fu¹, SUN Cheng-wen², LIU Wei-li¹, LI Zhi-fang¹, DONG Li-bin¹, FAN Shuang-yi¹

¹Department of Neurology, ²Department of Poisoning Treatment, Affiliated Hospital of Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Beijing 100071, China

Corresponding author: FAN Shuang-yi (Email: fanshy309@sina.com)

【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the features of EEG spectrum and its clinical significance for patients with non-occupational chronic mercury poisoning. **Methods** Eighteen patients with chronic mercury poisoning were collected continuously as poisoning group at Affiliated Hospital of Academy of Military Medical Sciences from March 2012 to September 2013. At the same time, 12 age- and sex-matched healthy people were selected as control group. All patients underwent video EEG, and EEGLAB in Matlab 2013 software was used to analyze their EEG data. Relevant spectrum data of the 2 groups were compared and analyzed. **Results** The frequency-energy curves of 12 normal subjects were similar to sine curve, with obvious energy peak at α band. The frequency-energy curves of 18 patients showed as follows: 5 cases had the peak at slow δ wave, and the energy curve decreased since δ band appeared, with α band peak disappearing. The curve of 10 cases had 2 peaks respectively at α and δ band, and δ peak was higher than α peak. The spectrum in other 3 cases was normal. The quantitative analysis of EEG revealed the proportion of δ band for the total energy. The proportion of δ band for total energy of the poisoning group in right middle temporal ($P=0.018$) and left posterior temporal ($P=0.039$) channel was significantly higher than that of the normal group, while the proportion of δ band in middle frontal ($P=0.003$), right frontal ($P=0.016$) and right anterior temporal ($P=0.024$), left middle temporal ($P=0.036$) and right posterior temporal ($P=0.031$) was lower than that of the normal group. **Conclusions** EEG examination plays an important role in assessing the severity of brain injury for patients with non-occupational chronic

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2015.02.013

基金项目:“十二五”国家科技支撑计划项目(项目编号:2012BAI38B00)

作者单位:100071 北京,军事医学科学院附属医院神经内科(孙彬彬、兰娟、翟鲁付、刘伟丽、李志方、董丽彬、樊双义),中毒救治科(孙成文)

通讯作者:樊双义 (Email:fanshy309@sina.com)

mercury poisoning. Spectrum analysis is an intuitive and simple method, and can provide some help for clinical diagnosis and treatment.

【Key words】 Mercury poisoning, nervous system; Electroencephalography

This study was supported by National "Twelfth Five-Year" Science and Technology Support Program (No. 2012BAI38B00).

汞为有毒重金属之一,主要以元素汞、无机汞和有机汞三种形式存在。汞中毒系指接触汞及其化合物引起的以中枢神经系统、口腔病变为主,同时累及呼吸道、胃肠道、肾脏等的全身性疾病^[1]。汞具有强烈的亲神经性毒性作用,但因社会发展的需要,仍被广泛应用,导致职业性汞中毒较为常见。近年来,服用中药偏方和长期使用美白化妆品、染发剂等使体内汞蓄积所致的非职业性汞中毒亦非少见^[2]。非职业性汞中毒发病隐匿,因早期无特征性临床症状与体征而易漏诊或误诊^[3]。由于汞对神经系统损害的不可逆性,因此早期诊断尤为重要,其中脑电图对评价汞中毒性中枢神经系统损害具有重要意义。军事医学科学院附属医院为全军中毒救治中心,近年来收治大量汞中毒病例,笔者拟对其脑电图特征进行总结,旨在为临床诊断与治疗提供一些参考信息。

资料与方法

一、观察对象

1. 汞中毒组 选择2012年3月~2013年9月我院诊断与治疗的汞中毒患者共18例,诊断标准采用《中华人民共和国国家职业卫生标准职业性汞中毒诊断标准》^[4]中慢性汞中毒标准:(1)轻度中毒,长期密切接触汞后出现下列症状与体征中任意三项,分别为神经衰弱综合征;口腔-牙龈炎;手指震颤,同时伴舌、眼睑震颤;近端肾小管功能障碍;尿汞升高。(2)中度中毒,在轻度中毒基础上具备下列表现中任一项,即性格情绪改变、上肢粗大震颤、明显肾功能损害。(3)重度中毒,慢性中毒性脑病。

2. 正常对照组 选择同期在我院进行体检检查,而且性别、年龄与汞中毒组相匹配的健康志愿者共12例。

二、观察方法

1. 数据采集 收集受试者基本临床资料,主要为社会人口学特征、主诉、现病史、既往史、伴发疾病、实验室检查结果等项内容。

2. 血清汞和尿汞检测 (1)仪器与试剂:采用美国Agilent公司生产的7500 ce八极杆反应池系统ICP-MS(标准模式)进行体液汞检测。内标铋(Bi)元素标准储备液购自美国Agilent公司。汞元素标准储备液由国家标准物质研究中心提供。电子纯HNO₃(65%)为德国Merck公司产品。Triton X-100购自美国Sigma公司。Milli-Q超纯去离子水(电导率≥18.20 MΩ/cm)购自美国Millipore公司。(2)检测方法:以超纯去离子水配制质量分数为1%的HNO₃、0.01% Triton X-100溶液和0.5%正丁醇稀释剂,加入内标²⁰⁹Bi使其浓度达20 μg/L。稀释剂将汞元素标准储备液分别稀释至0、1、2和5 μg/L,置4℃保存,行ICP-MS分析。以汞元素浓度为横坐标、汞元素计数/内标²⁰⁹Bi计数比值为纵坐标,Agilent化学工作站进行回归分析,获得标准曲线;将血液或尿液样品稀释20倍,检测汞元素含量。

3. 脑电图检测 (1)检测方法:采用美国Nicolet公司生产的32通道数字化视频脑电图仪,受试者安静、闭目、舒适坐位状态下经同一位脑电图技师进行检查。按国际10-20系统放置法安置头皮电极,描记过程中录像与脑电图同步显示并记录,每位受试者记录时间均>20 min。顺应性良好者行过度换气、闪光刺激、睁闭眼诱发试验,频谱划分为δ波(0.10~3 Hz)、θ波(4~7 Hz)、α波(8~13 Hz)和β波(14~30 Hz)。(2)分析方法:采用Matlab 2013软件中的EEGLAB工具箱对所获得的各通道脑电波数据进行分析。选择患者静息态脑电波导入Matlab 2013软件,在Matlab-EEG可视化窗口中根据幅值和频率剔除部分可能因运动和呼吸等引起的脑电活动,以保证数据完全处于静息态。应用有限脉冲响应(FIR)滤波器对数据进行滤波,仅保留1~40 Hz数据。对滤波后的数据进行频谱分析,获得频谱图,即振幅(可代表能量)关于频率的函数,表示受试者不同频段脑电波各通道所占比例。同时,计算两组受试者各通道δ波所占比例,即将6个频率(0.48、0.97、1.46、1.95、2.44、2.92 Hz)的能量叠加之

和作为 δ 波之能量,经归一化求得 δ 波在各通道中所占比例。对两组受试者数据进行统计分析,以了解汞中毒患者脑电图 δ 波的异常改变。

4. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计数资料以率(%)或相对数构成比(%)表示,行 χ^2 检验;呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用两独立样本的t检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

一、临床资料

汞中毒组共18例患者,男性9例,女性9例;年龄23~73岁,平均(42 ± 13.37)岁;病程1周至6个月,平均13.50周。中毒原因分别为使用美白化妆品(8例)、服用中药(4例)、外用中药制剂(1例)、血压计水银泄露吸入(1例)、染发剂接触(1例)、服用保健品(1例)或无特殊接触史(2例)。神经系统损害主要为全身乏力(4例次)、头痛或头晕(3例次)、失眠(4例次)、肢体抖动或震颤(4例次)、四肢疼痛(4例次)、耳鸣(1例次)、全身浮肿(3例次)、视物模糊(1例次)。实验室检测血清汞3.60~38.60 ng/ml,中位测值为11.75 ng/ml;尿汞4.50~98.30 ng/ml,中位测值为14.30 ng/ml。正常对照组共12例受试者,男性5例,女性7例;年龄19~57岁,平均(37 ± 11.71)岁。两组受试者性别($\chi^2 = 0.201, P = 0.722$)、年龄($t = 1.274, P = 0.214$)比较,差异无统计学意义,具有可比性。

二、脑电频谱分析

1. 正常对照组 主要由 α 波和快波组成,仅可见少量 θ 波,未见明显 δ 波。 α 波和快波呈正常分布, α 波主要分布于顶枕区,快波主要分布于额颞前区;左右对称部之波幅差<20%、频率周期<10%;睁眼、感觉刺激、精神活动时 α 波呈抑制现象, α 和 β 波未见异常高波幅;无棘波、尖波等异常波形。频率能量曲线图显示, α 波段存在明显能量峰值(图1a,1b)。

2. 汞中毒组 表现为以明显的广泛、轻度异常的低至中波波幅5~7 Hz θ 节律和活动为主,慢波多见。18例患者中5例频率能量曲线 α 波能量峰值消失,波峰出现于慢波 δ 波,自 δ 波起能量曲线呈进行性下降趋势;10例能量曲线分别在 α 和 δ 波出现双峰且 δ 波能量大于 α 波;3例频谱无异常(图1c,1d)。

三、脑电波定量分析

计算两组受试者 δ 波所占总能量之百分比并进

行统计分析。正常对照组受试者少量 δ 波仅分布于左前额区(FP1)、右前额区(FP2)、左额区(F3)、中线额区(Fz);汞中毒组则以左前额区、右前额区、右中颞区(T4)、左后颞区(T5)、右中央区(C4) δ 波较多。结果显示,汞中毒组患者右中颞区($P = 0.018$)、左后颞区($P = 0.039$) δ 波所占总能量百分比高于正常对照组;而中线额区($P = 0.003$)、右额区(F4, $P = 0.016$)、右前颞区(F8, $P = 0.024$)、左中颞区(T3, $P = 0.036$)、右后颞区(T6, $P = 0.031$) δ 波所占总能量百分比低于正常对照组(表1)。

讨 论

汞及其化合物在体内主要与蛋白质巯基结合,形成不可逆性复合物,干扰酶活性及其抗氧化功能、抑制微管蛋白,破坏线粒体功能,进而干扰神经元内部生化动态平衡和神经递质活动、破坏神经元结构^[5-7]。甲基汞在体内代谢产生的自由基可造成DNA链断裂、碱基与核糖氧化、碱基缺失,以及蛋白质交联等多种类型的损伤,还可能与中枢神经系统特定细胞损伤和氧化应激有关^[8]。近年研究发现,汞与中枢神经系统变性病密切相关^[9]。

脑电图作为评价神经功能的敏感指标,广泛用于神经精神疾病的诊断,既能提供中枢神经系统损伤范围,又能显示损伤程度,对判断患者预后有重要价值。脑电图数据庞大,分析耗时、困难,一旦以数字形式存储,即可使多种计算方法的应用成为可能。本研究采用一种较为直观、简便的脑电频谱分析方法,即将时域信号转换为频域信号加以分析。频谱分析旨在将复杂的时间历程波形通过傅里叶变换分解为若干单一的谐波分量加以研究,从而获得信号频率结构,以及各谐波和相位的详细信息。本研究汞中毒患者脑电图主要表现为异常慢波活动增加,尤其是 δ 波。 δ 波为病理波,高波幅 δ 波局限性出现具有定位意义,高波幅 δ 波弥散性出现则多见于广泛性大脑皮质损害。从病理学角度看,任何类型的慢波增多均在一定程度上反映脑组织的抑制过程,但这种抑制过程呈非特异性,是网状结构上行激活作用破坏的结果;随着抑制过程的加深,慢波波幅逐渐增高,再逐渐降低,直至发展为平坦波,最后呈电沉默。低频率高波幅慢波主要代表皮质第2~4层神经元电活动,低频率低波幅慢波则与网状结构激活能力降低有关,高频率低波幅波型则与皮质第5~6层神经元电活动有关。 δ 波亦可能是

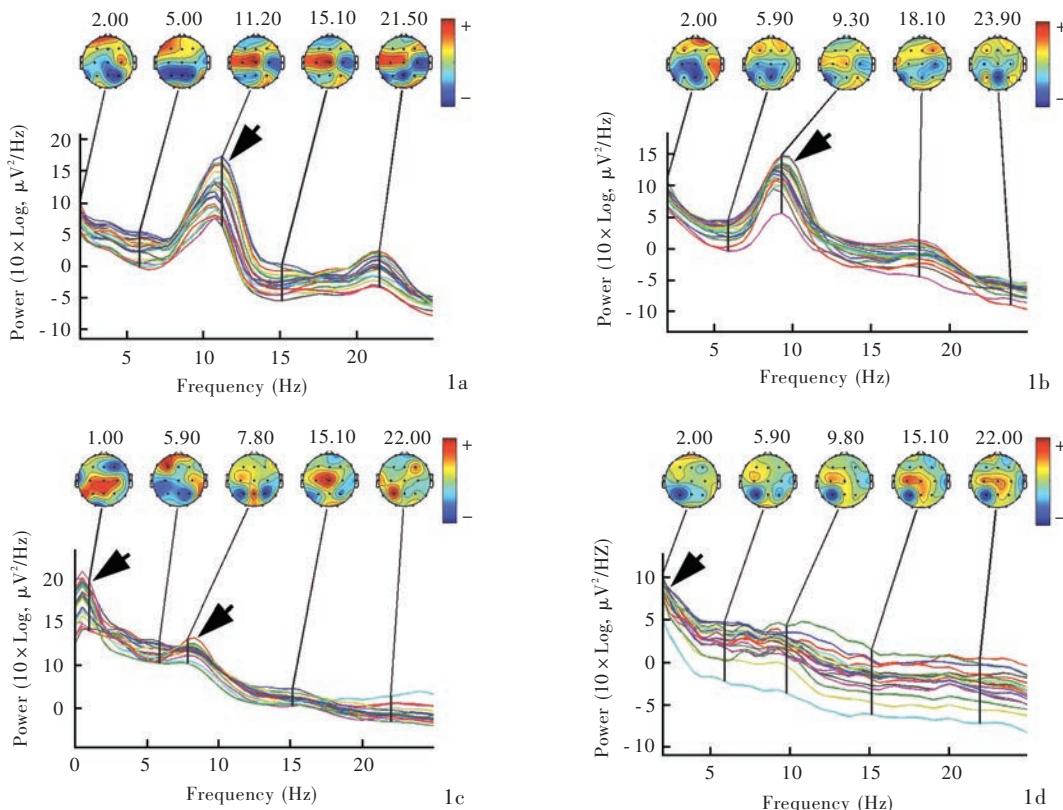


图1 频率能量曲线所见 1a 正常男性,30岁。频率能量曲线形态似正弦曲线,α波存在明显能量峰值(箭头所示) 1b 正常男性,57岁。频率能量曲线形态似正弦曲线,α波存在明显能量峰值(箭头所示),慢波能量略有增高 1c 水中毒男性患者,42岁。频率能量曲线分别在α波、δ波出现双峰(箭头所示),δ波能量大于α波 1d 水中毒女性患者,31岁。频率能量曲线α波能量峰值消失,波峰出现于慢波δ波(箭头所示),自δ波起能量曲线呈进行性下降趋势

Figure 1 Typical frequency-energy curves. A 30-year-old male normal control. The shape of frequency-energy curve looked like the sine curve, with an α peak (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). A 57-year-old male normal control. The shape of frequency-energy curve looked like the sine curve, with an α peak (arrow indicates) and higher power of the slow band (Panel 1b). A 42-year-old male patient with mercury poisoning. The frequency-energy curve presented 2 peaks at α and δ band (arrows indicate), and the energy of δ band was higher than that of α band (Panel 1c). A 31-year-old female patient with mercury poisoning. The frequency-energy curve had one peak at δ band (arrow indicates), and the energy dropped down since the δ band (Panel 1d).

表1 水中毒组与正常对照组受试者脑电δ波所占总能量百分比的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)

Table 1. Comparison of the δ band percentage between mercury poisoning group and control group ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)

Channel	Control (N = 12)	Poisoning (N = 18)	t value	P value	Channel	Control (N = 12)	Poisoning (N = 18)	t value	P value
FP1	6.98 ± 1.47	9.57 ± 6.65	-1.592	0.128	C4	5.87 ± 2.45	8.39 ± 5.20	-1.557	0.131
FP2	6.80 ± 1.38	8.53 ± 4.70	-1.468	0.157	T4	4.92 ± 1.30	7.27 ± 3.58	-2.543	0.018
F7	5.66 ± 1.10	5.18 ± 1.75	0.853	0.401	T5	3.90 ± 1.58	6.58 ± 4.81	-2.191	0.039
F3	7.17 ± 6.12	4.66 ± 1.56	1.671	0.106	P3	4.96 ± 1.79	4.56 ± 2.50	0.474	0.639
Fz	6.42 ± 2.93	3.68 ± 1.58	3.318	0.003	Pz	3.25 ± 1.05	3.86 ± 1.77	-1.060	0.298
F4	5.51 ± 1.09	3.95 ± 1.92	2.562	0.016	P4	3.99 ± 2.07	3.96 ± 2.78	0.041	0.968
F8	4.65 ± 0.75	3.75 ± 1.29	2.392	0.024	T6	5.77 ± 0.86	4.69 ± 1.72	2.272	0.031
T3	5.06 ± 1.22	3.68 ± 1.94	2.205	0.036	O1	5.61 ± 1.10	4.42 ± 3.15	1.251	0.221
C3	4.04 ± 0.69	4.84 ± 3.50	-0.943	0.358	O2	5.00 ± 1.04	4.18 ± 2.08	1.424	0.166
Cz	4.42 ± 1.31	4.28 ± 2.50	0.182	0.857					

正常波形,只要其波幅不超过 α 波的50%、数目少于5%、位置仅局限于额颞区即为正常脑电活动^[10]。

对本研究中汞中毒患者的脑电频谱分析显示, α 波能量峰值消失、慢波增多,频谱能量峰值出现在低

于 3 Hz 的 δ 波附近或出现双峰, 即 α 波能量峰值和慢波 δ 波峰值。汞中毒组患者右中颞区、左后颞区 δ 波所占总能量百分比高于正常对照组, 可能提示汞对中枢神经系统的早期选择性损害^[11], 但由于样本量较小, 尚待进一步研究加以证实。

汞对神经系统的损害具有不可逆性, 尤其是部分已发生不可逆性坏死的神经组织, 驱汞治疗无效, 神经系统症状与体征难以完全改善, 因此早期诊断、及时治疗至关重要^[12]。脑电图检查可以发现脑结构改变前的功能异常, 因此对评价汞中毒脑组织损害程度具有重要意义。脑电图的数字化分析采用频谱、定量方法分析脑电活动的变化, 不同于传统方法, 可提供新的、有意义的, 甚至是具有临床价值的内在信息。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Syversen T, Kaur P. The toxicology of mercury and its compounds. *J Trace Elem Med Biol*, 2012, 26:215-226.
- [2] Xiong XS, Wang HB. Damage of nervous system in mercury poisoning. *Zhongguo Yi Kan*, 2012, 47:20-23. [熊锡山, 王汉斌. 汞中毒的神经系统损害. 中国医刊, 2012, 47:20-23.]
- [3] Feng H. Analysis of clinical and EEG features of patients with chronic mercury poisoning by using make-up. *Lin Chuang Shen Jing Dian Sheng Li Xue Za Zhi*, 2008, 17:253-255. [冯华. 使用化妆品致慢性汞中毒者的临床与脑电图分析. 临床神经电生理学杂志, 2008, 17:253-255.]
- [4] Ministry of Health, the People's Republic of China. GBZ 89-2007 Diagnostic criteria of occupational mercury poisoning, national exposure limit for the People's Republic of China. Beijing: People's Medical Publishing House, 2007. [中华人民共和国卫生部. GBZ 89-2007 中华人民共和国国家职业卫生标准职业性汞中毒诊断标准. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2007.]
- [5] Chang LW. Neurotoxic effects of mercury: a review. *Environ Res*, 1977, 14:329-373.
- [6] Farina M, Rocha JB, Aschner M. Mechanisms of methylmercury-induced neurotoxicity: evidence from experimental studies. *Life Sci*, 2011, 89(15/16):555-563.
- [7] Guzzi G, La Porta CA. Molecular mechanisms triggered by mercury. *Toxicology*, 2008, 244:1-12.
- [8] Farina M, Aschner M, Rocha JB. Oxidative stress in MeHg-induced neurotoxicity. *Toxicol Appl Pharmacol*, 2011, 256:405-417.
- [9] Modgil S, Lahiri DK, Sharma VL, Anand A. Role of early life exposure and environment on neurodegeneration: implications on brain disorders. *Transl Neurodegener*, 2014, 3:9.
- [10] Sun LY, Hu GT. Clinical significance of electroencephalogram. *Zhongguo Min Zu Min Jian Yi Yao*, 2010, 14:60. [孙龙云, 胡广田. 浅析脑电图的临床应用意义. 中国民族民间医药, 2010, 14:60.]
- [11] Rooney JP. The retention time of inorganic mercury in the brain: a systematic review of the evidence. *Toxicol Appl Pharmacol*, 2014, 274:425-435.
- [12] Qin ZH, Liu LP. Clinical features of neurological damage resulted from occupational chronic mercury intoxication. *Hebei Yi Xue*, 2012, 18:13-16. [覃震晖, 刘丽萍. 职业性慢性汞中毒致神经系统损害的临床特点. 河北医学, 2012, 18:13-16.]

(收稿日期:2014-11-12)

25th European Meeting on Hypertension and Cardiovascular Protection

Time: June 12–15, 2015

Venue: Congress Center of the Milan City Fair, Milan, Italy

Email: esh2015@aimgroup.eu

Website: www.esh2015.org

It is a great pleasure to extend you a cordial invitation to attend the 25th scientific meeting of the European Society of Hypertension (ESH) on "Hypertension and Cardiovascular Protection", which will be held in Milan on June 12–15, 2015.

In line with the previous ESH meetings a large portion of the scientific programme will be devoted to presentations of abstracts on original scientific data, with a selection made via the assessment of several expert European reviewers. This is justified by the large amount of research on hypertension and related cardiovascular diseases which goes on in Europe, as well as elsewhere in the world, and finds its appropriate forum in the European Hypertension Meetings.

The scientific programs will also include: State-of-the-Art lectures, Debates, Round Tables, Educational sessions, Teaching, How-to, Meet the expert and Clinical case sessions. An important contribution to the research and educational aspects of the meeting will also be given by Satellites organized by the Industry. Specific educational events will be held for Hypertension Specialists and Hypertension Excellence Centers of ESH.

As in the past, the ESH meeting will be held in the Congress Center of the Milan City Fair, which can optimally accommodate the large number of participants and the diversified scientific and educational activities that characterize the European Hypertension Meetings, with also a suitable exhibition space for Industry. The City Fair is only few stops away from the very center of Milan (the Cathedral Square) and can be easily reached from major hotels.