

重复经颅磁刺激治疗帕金森病临床效果Meta分析

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【摘要】目的评价重复经颅磁刺激治疗帕金森病的临床效果。**方法**以经颅磁刺激(transcranial magnetic stimulation or TMS)、帕金森病(Parkinson's disease or PD)、随机对照试验(randomized controlled trial)为中英文检索词分别检索美国国立医学图书馆、荷兰医学文摘、Ovid MEDLINE、维普中文科技期刊数据库、万方数据库、中国知识基础设施工程等国内外知名数据库1999–2013年发表的有关经颅磁刺激治疗帕金森病的文献,最终共计纳入16篇,中文4篇、英文12篇,根据高频(>1 Hz)和低频(≤1 Hz)磁刺激分别进行Meta分析。**结果**16篇文献共纳入455例帕金森病患者,试验组(经颅磁刺激组)236例、对照组219例。经高频和低频磁刺激治疗后,两组患者统一帕金森病评价量表(UPDRS)总评分差异具有统计学意义($WMD = -5.010$, 95%CI: -7.370 ~ -2.650, $P = 0.000$; $WMD = -6.140$, 95%CI: -8.750 ~ -3.530, $P = 0.000$)。经高频磁刺激治疗后,两组患者UPDRSⅢ评分($WMD = -4.380$, 95%CI: -8.260 ~ -0.500; $P = 0.003$),日常生活活动能力量表评分($WMD = -3.740$, 95%CI: -4.660 ~ -2.820; $P = 0.000$)差异有统计学意义,而简易智能状态检查量表评分差异无统计学意义($WMD = 0.260$, 95%CI: -0.660 ~ 1.180; $P = 0.580$)。经低频磁刺激治疗后,两组患者UPDRSⅢ评分差异无统计学意义($WMD = -2.160$, 95%CI: -5.010 ~ 0.690; $P = 0.370$)。**结论**重复经颅磁刺激可以改善帕金森病患者部分临床症状,提高生活质量,但未发现其对精神症状有效。

【关键词】帕金森病; 经颅磁刺激; Meta分析

Clinical effects of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation therapy on Parkinson's disease: a Meta-analysis

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical effect of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) therapy on Parkinson's disease (PD) using Meta-analysis. **Methods** Taking transcranial magnetic stimulation or TMS, Parkinson's disease or PD and randomized controlled trial as retrieval words, search related articles during 1999 to 2013 from databases such as PubMed, EMBASE, Ovid MEDLINE, VIP, Wanfang and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI). Finally 16 articles (4 in Chinese and 12 in English) were included for Meta-analysis according to high-frequency stimulation (HFS > 1 Hz) and low-frequency stimulation (LFS ≤ 1 Hz) respectively. **Results** A total of 455 PD patients were enrolled and divided into TMS group ($N = 236$) and control group ($N = 219$). After HFS and LFS therapies, the Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) score in TMS group was significantly different from control group ($WMD = -5.010$, 95%CI: -7.370 ~ -2.650, $P = 0.000$; $WMD = -6.140$, 95%CI: -8.750 ~ -3.530, $P = 0.000$). After HFS therapy, the UPDRSⅢ motor ($WMD = -4.380$, 95%CI: -8.260 ~ -0.500; $P = 0.003$) and activities of daily living (ADL) scores ($WMD = -3.740$, 95%CI: -4.660 ~ -2.820; $P = 0.000$) in TMS group were significantly different from that in control group. There were no significant differences in UPDRSⅢ motor score with LFS therapy ($WMD = -2.160$, 95%CI: -5.010 ~ 0.690; $P = 0.370$) and the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) score with HFS therapy between 2 groups ($WMD = 0.260$, 95%CI: -0.660 ~ 1.180; $P = 0.580$).

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0.580). **Conclusions** Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation therapy can ameliorate partial symptoms of Parkinson's disease for enhancing the quality of life, however, the improvement for mental disability was not found.

【Key words】 Parkinson disease; Transcranial magnetic stimulation; Meta-analysis

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帕金森病(PD)是好发于中老年人群,以静止性震颤、肌肉强直、运动迟缓、姿势步态异常为主要临床特点的中枢神经系统变性病。其主要发病机制是黑质变性、纹状体多巴胺水平降低,使多巴胺和乙酰胆碱水平失衡,从而引起一系列临床症状与体征。药物治疗仍是目前针对帕金森病的主要手段,但长期服用抗帕金森病药物可出现诸多不良反应,如胃肠道不适、异动症、精神障碍等^[1-2],影响临床疗效。自1985年Barker等^[3]首先创立非侵入性技术经颅磁刺激(TMS)后,1994年Pascual-Leone等^[4]首次将其应用于帕金森病的治疗并取得显著疗效。目前,关于重复经颅磁刺激(rTMS)治疗帕金森病的文献较多,但由于研究设计存在较大差异,使研究结果不尽一致。本研究通过Meta分析将同类多项独立研究结果进行系统、定量、综合分析,以期评价重复经颅磁刺激治疗帕金森病的临床效果,为其临床应用提供客观依据。

资料与方法

一、资料来源

计算机分别检索美国国立医学图书馆(PubMed)、荷兰医学文摘(EMBASE)、Ovid MEDLINE,以及维普中文科技期刊数据库(VIP)、万方数据库、中国知识基础设施工程(CNKI)等国内外知名数据库1999–2013年发表的有关重复经颅磁刺激治疗帕金森病的随机对照试验(RCT)、回顾性临床研究、病例报告、综述等文献,中英文检索词分别为经颅磁刺激(transcranial magnetic stimulation or TMS)、帕金森病(Parkinson's disease or PD)、随机对照试验(randomized controlled trial),语种为中文和英文。

二、纳入与排除标准

1. 纳入标准 (1)研究对象:临床诊断明确的原发性帕金森病患者。(2)研究设计类型:为临床对照试验,研究分组中设有试验组(重复经颅磁刺激组)和对照组。(3)干预措施:高频(>1 Hz)和(或)低频

(≤1 Hz)磁刺激。(4)研究数据:包括试验组和对照组病例数,以及下列至少一项数值:统一帕金森病评价量表(UPDRS)总评分和运动功能(UPDRSⅢ)评分、日常生活活动能力量表(ADL)评分、简易智能状态检查量表(MMSE)评分。

2. 排除标准 (1)缺乏对照组的文献。(2)重复发表的临床研究。(3)数据信息残缺且无法再获取的文献。(4)研究数据仅有图示的文献。(5)失访率>20%的临床研究。

三、质量评价

本研究所纳入临床试验的方法学质量评价采用Jadad质量评价量表,内容包括随机序列的产生(随机序列产生恰当评2分、未描述随机分配方法评1分、随机序列产生不恰当评0分),随机化隐藏(随机化隐藏控制分配方案恰当评2分、仅采用随机数字表法或其他随机分配方案评1分、随机化隐藏不恰当或未采用随机分配方案评0分),盲法(盲法恰当评2分、应用盲法但未描述具体方法评1分、未采用或应用不恰当评0分),撤出与退出(撤出或退出病例数和理由恰当评1分、未描述撤出或退出病例数和理由评0分)。其中,Jadad量表评分1~3分者为低质量文献、4~7分者为高质量文献,详见表1。

四、数据提取

对于符合本研究纳入标准的临床研究,由两位专业人员独立进行数据提取,包括UPDRS总评分、UPDRSⅢ评分、ADL评分和MMSE评分,意见不一致时咨询新疆医科大学流行病和卫生统计学教研室专业人员,协助完成。

五、统计分析方法

根据高频(>1 Hz)和低频(≤1 Hz)磁刺激剂量进行分别统计。采用Cochrane协作网RevMan 5.2统计软件进行Meta分析,异质性检验采用 I^2 检验,计算加权均数差(WMD)和95%可信区间(95%CI);根据检验结果选择相应效应模型分析并计算合理的效应,具有统计学异质性($P \leq 0.05$, $I^2 \geq 50.000\%$)行随机效应模型分析,反之($P > 0.05$, $I^2 <$

表1 本研究所纳入各项临床试验的质量评价**Table 1.** Quality evaluation results of included clinical trials in this study

Study	Random sequence generation (score)	Randomization concealment (score)	Blinding (score)	Withdrawal and exit (score)	Intention analysis	Total (score)
Siebner, et al ^[5] (2000)	1	1	0	1	Unclear	3
Shimamoto, et al ^[6] (2001)	2	1	2	1	Unused	6
Khedr, et al ^[7] (2003)	2	1	2	1	Unclear	5
Okabe, et al ^[8] (2003)	1	1	2	1	Unclear	6
Zhong, et al ^[9] (2003)	1	1	0	1	Unused	3
Fregni, et al ^[10] (2004)	1	1	0	1	Unclear	3
Boggio, et al ^[11] (2005)	2	1	2	1	Unclear	5
Zhang, et al ^[12] (2005)	1	1	2	1	Unused	6
Lomarev, et al ^[13] (2006)	2	2	2	1	Adopted	7
Zhao, et al ^[14] (2006)	1	1	0	1	Unused	3
Cardoso, et al ^[15] (2008)	2	1	2	1	Unused	6
Filipovic, et al ^[16] (2009)	1	1	2	1	Unused	5
Wang, et al ^[17] (2009)	2	1	2	1	Unclear	7
Arias, et al ^[18] (2010)	2	2	2	1	Adopted	7
Pal, et al ^[19] (2010)	2	1	2	1	Unclear	6
Benninger, et al ^[20] (2012)	2	2	2	1	Unused	7

50.000%)行固定效应模型分析,并作出合理解释;纳入临床试验较多者设计森林图,采用漏斗图对所纳入文献的发表偏倚进行检验。

结 果

一、文献检索结果

经检索共初筛出465篇文献,中文210篇、英文255篇,通过阅读文献标题剔除不符合纳入标准的文献,获得51篇文献,中文15篇、英文36篇;进一步阅读全文,剔除符合排除标准的文献,选择18篇符合纳入标准的文献,中文4篇、英文14篇,其中2篇英文文献在提取数据时,1篇因研究数据为帕金森病患者基线数据而无法采用,1篇因研究数据仅以图形表示而无法采用,最终共纳入16篇文献^[5-20],中文4篇、英文12篇,包括455例帕金森病患者,试验组236例、对照组219例,所纳入文献的一般情况参见表2,3。

二、Meta分析结果

1. 高频磁刺激治疗后UPDRS总评分的比较
共4项临床试验^[12-13, 16, 20]对高频磁刺激治疗后UPDRS总评分进行比较,经异质性检验,4项试验均无统计学异质性($P > 0.05, I^2 = 40.000\%$),故采用固定效应模型进行合并效应分析,结果显示:经高频

磁刺激治疗后,两组患者UPDRS总评分差异有统计学意义($WMD = -5.010, 95\%CI: -7.370 \sim -2.650, P = 0.000$;图1)。

2. 低频磁刺激治疗后UPDRS总评分的比较
共4项临床试验^[6, 8-9, 12]对低频磁刺激治疗后UPDRS总评分进行比较,经异质性检验,4项临床试验均无统计学异质性($P > 0.05, I^2 = 0.000\%$),故采用固定效应模型进行合并效应分析,结果显示:经低频磁刺激治疗后,两组患者UPDRS总评分差异有统计学意义($WMD = -6.140, 95\%CI: -8.750 \sim -3.530, P = 0.000$;图2)。

3. 高频磁刺激治疗后UPDRSⅢ评分的比较
有8项临床试验^[5, 7, 10-11, 13, 15, 19-20]对高频磁刺激治疗后的UPDRSⅢ评分进行比较,经异质性检验均具有统计学异质性($P \leq 0.05, I^2 = 82.000\%$),故采用随机效应模型,结果显示:经高频磁刺激治疗后,两组患者UPDRSⅢ评分差异有统计学意义($WMD = -4.380, 95\%CI: -8.260 \sim -0.500, P = 0.003$;图3)。

4. 低频磁刺激治疗后UPDRSⅢ评分的比较
有5项临床试验^[12, 14, 16-18]对低频磁刺激治疗后的UPDRSⅢ评分进行比较,经异质性检验,5项试验均无统计学异质性($P > 0.05, I^2 = 0.000\%$),故采用固定效应模型进行合并效应分析,结果显示:经低频磁

表2 本研究所纳入各项临床试验的一般资料和临床治疗经过**Table 2.** General data and clinical treatment of trials included in this study

Study	No. of subjects	Average age (year)	Duration (year)	Hoehn-Yahr stage	Frequency of treatment	Stimulus intensity	Frequency (Hz)	Stimulation site
Siebner, et al ^[5] (2000)	10	57.00	5.50 ± 3.40	1.00–2.00	1 time	90%RMT	5.00	Contralateral M1
Shimamoto, et al ^[6] (2001)	18	65.10	7.00 ± 4.20	1.50–4.00	1 time/week	0.31T	0.20	Bilateral frontal lobes
Khedr, et al ^[7] (2003)	36	57.80	3.05 ± 2.10	2.00–3.00	1 time/d	120%MT	5.00	Four limbs M
Okabe, et al ^[8] (2003)	85	67.20 ± 8.20	Unmentioned	Unmentioned	1 time/week	110%AMT	0.20	M and occipital
Zhong, et al ^[9] (2003)	15	Unmentioned	Unmentioned	1.50–4.00	1 time/week	Unmentioned	0.20	Bilateral frontal lobes
Fregni, et al ^[10] (2004)	42	65.30	Unmentioned	Unmentioned	10 times/2 weeks	110%MT	15.00	Left DLPFC
Boggio, et al ^[11] (2005)	25	65.20	6.70 ± 0.92	Unmentioned	10 times/2 weeks	110%MT	15.00	Left DLPFC
Zhang, et al ^[12] (2005)	45	62.36	4.72 ± 2.91	1.00–3.00	1 time/d	110%RMT	1.00	Middle of head
Lomarev, et al ^[13] (2006)	18	63.00	13.80 ± 6.80	2.00–4.00	2 times/week	100%MT	25.00	Bilateral M1, DLPFC
Zhao, et al ^[14] (2006)	18	62.40	5.70 ± 3.80	1.00–4.00	2 times/2 weeks	100%RMT	0.50	M1 or PMC
Cardoso, et al ^[15] (2008)	21	67.00	11.00 ± 7.60	2.54	3 times/week	120%MT	5.00	Left DLPFC
Filipovic, et al ^[16] (2009)	10	64.50	8.00–26.00	Unmentioned	4 times/week	90%RMT	1.00	Contralateral M1
Wang, et al ^[17] (2009)	20	67.40 ± 7.56	5.50 ± 3.60	2.95 ± 1.25	1 time/d	120%RMT	1.00	M1 hand
Arias, et al ^[18] (2010)	18	Unmentioned	Unmentioned	Unmentioned	1 time/d	90%RMT	1.00	Top head
Pal, et al ^[19] (2010)	22	68.00	6.25	Unmentioned	1 time/d	90%RMT	5.00	Left DLPFC
Benninger, et al ^[20] (2012)	10	62.60 ± 9.60	2.50 ± 0.35	2.00–4.00	1 time/d	60%RMT	50.00	M1

RMT, resting motor threshold, 静息运动阈值; MT, motor threshold, 运动阈值; AMT, active motor threshold, 活动运动阈值; M1, primary motor area, 第一运动皮质区; M, motor area, 运动皮质区; DLPFC, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, 前额叶背外侧皮质; PMC, premotor cortex, 运动前区

刺激治疗后,两组患者UPDRSⅢ评分差异无统计学意义($WMD = -2.160$, 95% CI: $-5.010 \sim 0.690$, $P = 0.370$;图4)。

5. 高频磁刺激治疗后ADL评分的比较 有3项临床试验^[15, 19-20]对低频磁刺激治疗后的ADL评分进行比较, 经异质性检验, 3项试验均无统计学异质性($P > 0.05$, $I^2 = 0.000\%$), 故采用固定效应模型进行合并效应分析, 结果显示: 经高频磁刺激治疗后, 两组患者ADL评分差异有统计学意义($WMD = -3.740$, 95%CI: $-4.660 \sim -2.820$, $P = 0.000$; 图5)。

6. 高频磁刺激治疗后MMSE评分的比较 共有3项临床试验^[15, 19-20]对高频磁刺激治疗后的MMSE评分进行比较, 经异质性检验, 3项临床试验均无统计学异质性($P > 0.05$, $I^2 = 0.000\%$), 故采用固定效应模型进行合并效应分析, 其结果显示: 经高频磁刺激治疗后, 两组患者MMSE评分差异未达到统计学意义($WMD = 0.260$, 95% CI: $-0.660 \sim 1.180$, $P = 0.580$; 图6)。

三、发表偏倚评价

对高频和低频磁刺激治疗后UPDRSⅢ评分的发表偏倚情况进行评价, 倒漏斗图可见各点基本呈现对称性分布, 表明不存在发表偏倚(图7, 8)。分别采用随机效应模型和固定效应模型对其敏感性进行分析, 结果较为一致, 表明本研究Meta分析结果稳定。

讨 论

经颅磁刺激早期主要用于精神疾病如抑郁症等。由于高频磁刺激对神经元有兴奋作用, 而低频磁刺激则抑制神经元兴奋性^[21-23], 故逐渐尝试其用于治疗难治性中枢神经系统疾病如帕金森病、阿尔茨海默病(AD)、脑血管病等, 并取得一定疗效。由于其非侵入性、依从性和耐受性良好等优点, 用于治疗帕金森病备受医学界关注^[24]。然而, 由于目前尚无法完成大样本多中心随机对照临床试验, 使其疗效受到一定质疑。Meta分析可综合多项临床试

表3 本研究所纳入各项临床试验的疗效评价**Table 3.** Curative effect assessment of clinical trials included in this study

Study	Evaluation time	Research conclusion
Siebner, et al ^[5] (2000)	Before and after stimulation	rTMS can improve patient's motor function
Shimamoto, et al ^[6] (2001)	Baseline, 1st and 2nd month	rTMS can markedly improve the behavior, emotional, motor function and daily living abilities of PD patients
Khedr, et al ^[7] (2003)	Baseline, 1st, 5th, 10th, 30th day	rTMS can markedly improve the overall motor dysfunction and walking ability of PD patients
Okabe, et al ^[8] (2003)	1st, 4th, 8th, 12th, 16th week	There were no significant effect on the UPDRS and depressive symptoms with rTMS
Zhong, et al ^[9] (2003)	Before stimulation, 3rd, 6th, 9th month	Poor outcome in early state, but long-term motor function, nerve function and daily life have been improved with rTMS
Fregni, et al ^[10] (2004)	Baseline, 2nd and 8th week	rTMS can improve depressive symptoms, motor and cognitive functions
Boggio, et al ^[11] (2005)	Baseline, 2nd and 8th week	rTMS can improve cognitive function of PD patients, but no significant improvement was seen on motor function
Zhang, et al ^[12] (2005)	Before stimulation, 10th day, 1st and 3rd month	Representing a significant improvement on the neurological, behavioral, emotional and daily living abilities, especially in patients with stiffness and movement disorders, and can improve the body flexibility and coordination of the patients
Lomarev, et al ^[13] (2006)	Before and after stimulation, one month after stimulation	No significant effect on the UPDRS, but there are significant improvements on gait and bradykinesia
Zhao, et al ^[14] (2006)	Before stimulation, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th week	rTMS can improve motor function disorders
Cardoso, et al ^[15] (2008)	Before stimulation, 2nd and 4th week	rTMS can improve depressive symptoms of PD patients
Filipovic, et al ^[16] (2009)	Baseline, one day after stimulation	rTMS can improve motor function disorders
Wang, et al ^[17] (2009)	Before stimulation, 15 d after stimulation	rTMS can improve motor function and depressive symptoms of PD patients, no significant effect on anxiety
Arias, et al ^[18] (2010)	Before and after stimulation, one week after stimulation	rTMS can improve part of the patient's motor dysfunction, such as turn time
Pal, et al ^[19] (2010)	Baseline, 1st and 30th day	rTMS can improve depressive symptoms of PD patients, did not improve the motor function
Benninger, et al ^[20] (2012)	Baseline, 1st and 30th day	50 Hz rTMS treating PD patients is safe, but did not improve motor function of PD patients

rTMS, repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, 重复经颅磁刺激; UPDRS, Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale, 统一帕金森病评分量表; PD, Parkinson's disease, 帕金森病

验的治疗效果, 扩大样本量, 减少随机误差, 从而获得较为可靠的研究结论。

目前, 对帕金森病的评价和分级方法有多种, 常用量表包括 Webster 评分、Hoehn-Yahr 分级、UPDRS 评分等, 前两种方法仅对神经功能障碍进行评价, 忽视智力和情感障碍, 后者则从行为、精神、情感、运动功能、日常生活活动能力和药物治疗并发症等方面进行综合评价, 更有效地评价帕金森病患者病情进展和治疗效果^[25]。本研究分别对经高频和低频磁刺激治疗的帕金森病患者 UPDRS 总评分、UPDRS III 评分、ADL 评分和 MMSE 评分进行 Meta 分析, 结果表明: 经高频磁刺激治疗后, 两组患者 UPDRS 总评分、UPDRS III 评分、ADL 评分差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 其机制可能与高频磁刺激兴奋神经元有关; 而两组患者 MMSE 评分差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$), 这一结论应慎重看待, 尚待进一步研究。经低频磁刺激治疗后, 两组患者 UPDRS 总评分差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 其机制可能与帕金森病患者大脑皮质神经元兴奋性增加、低频磁

刺激可部分抑制这种兴奋性有关^[26]; 而两组患者 UPDRS III 评分差异无统计学意义, 其可能的原因有:(1)各项临床试验低频磁刺激组患者 UPDRS 总评分和 UPDRS III 评分有所不同。(2)UPDRS III 评分为 UPDRS 总评分的一部分, UPDRS 总评分的差异可能源于其他分评分, 如 UPDRS I 评分、UPDRS II 评分。(3)各项临床试验选择的刺激部位有所不同, 有 3 项研究刺激部位为运动功能区、2 项研究为头部。(4)各项临床试验受者的病程或基础治疗药物种类亦不相同。Shirota 等^[27]的研究结果表明, 低频磁刺激组与对照组帕金森病患者 UPDRS III 评分差异有统计学意义, 与本研究结果不一致, 考虑是由于该项研究以图形表示统计分析结果, 故未纳入本研究。

本研究所纳入的 16 项临床试验中 3 项提示经颅磁刺激对帕金森病疗效不显著, 其所采用的刺激频率分别为 15、25 和 50 Hz; 本研究结果显示, 5 Hz 的高频经颅磁刺激对帕金森病患者疗效显著, 不仅能够减轻患者运动症状, 而且可以改善精神症状,

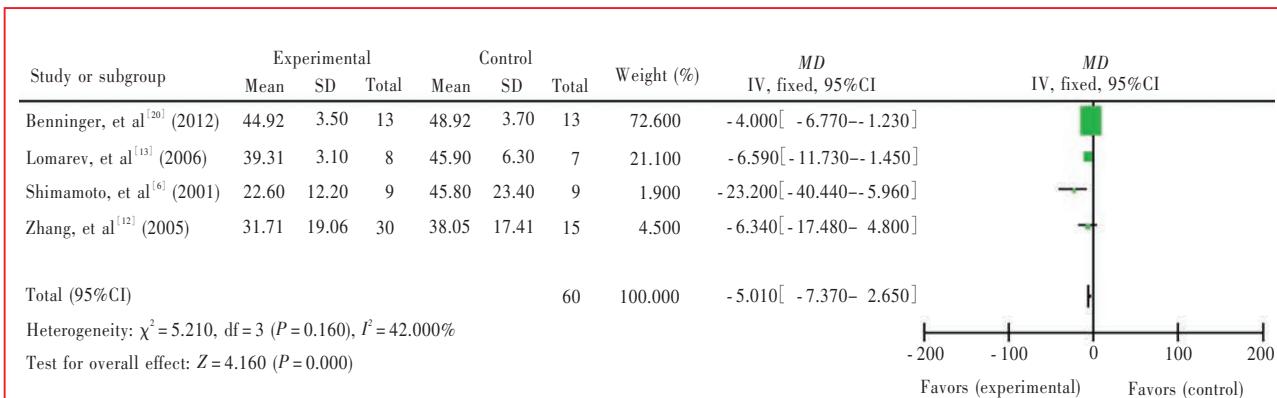


图1 高频磁刺激治疗后,试验组与对照组患者UPDRS总评分比较的森林图

Figure 1 Forest plot for comparison of UPDRS total score between PD patients in 2 groups after high-frequency stimulation.

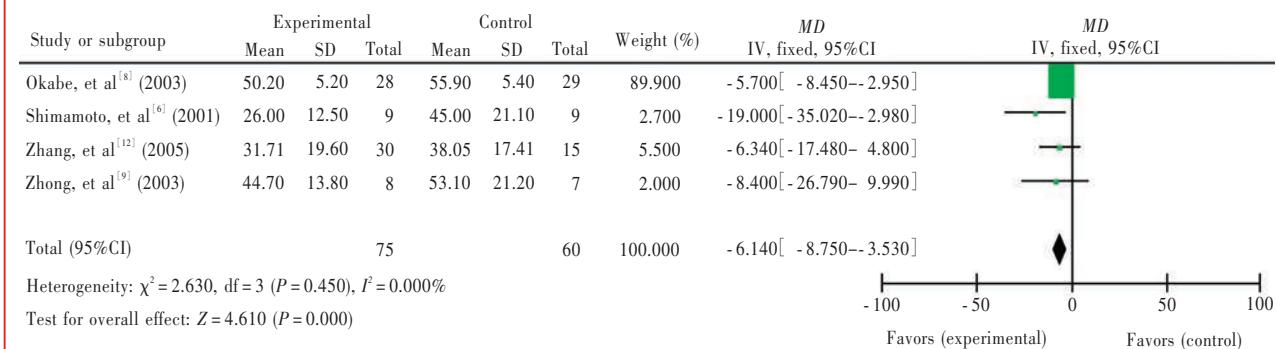


图2 低频磁刺激治疗后,试验组与对照组患者UPDRS总评分比较的森林图

Figure 2 Forest plot for comparison of UPDRS total score between PD patients in 2 groups after low-frequency stimulation.

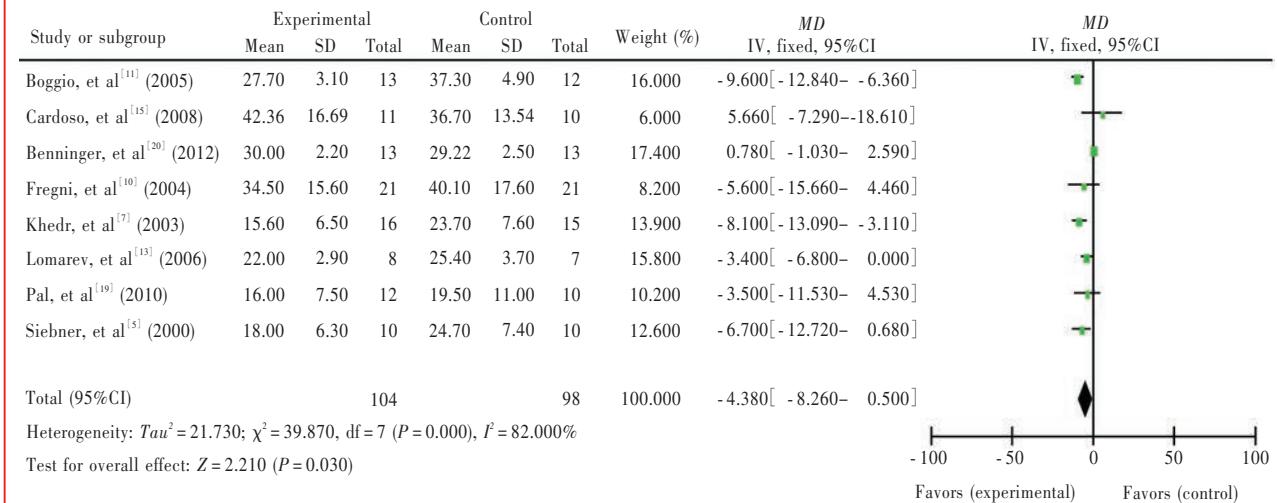


图3 高频磁刺激治疗后,试验组和对照组患者UPDRSⅢ评分比较的森林图

Figure 3 Forest plot for comparison of UPDRSⅢ motor score between PD patients in 2 groups after high-frequency stimulation.

然而遗憾的是,本研究缺乏10 Hz高频经颅磁刺激的治疗效果。低频经颅磁刺激主要用于治疗帕金森病运动症状,刺激频率为1和0.20 Hz,遗憾的是,本研究缺乏0.50 Hz低频经颅磁刺激的治疗效果。

本研究亦存在局限性,包括研究文献质量(高质量和低质量文献)、刺激频率(0.20、1、5、25和50 Hz)、刺激部位(运动功能区、辅助运动功能区、头顶部等)、评价时间(测试后1或2周)、基础药物(多巴

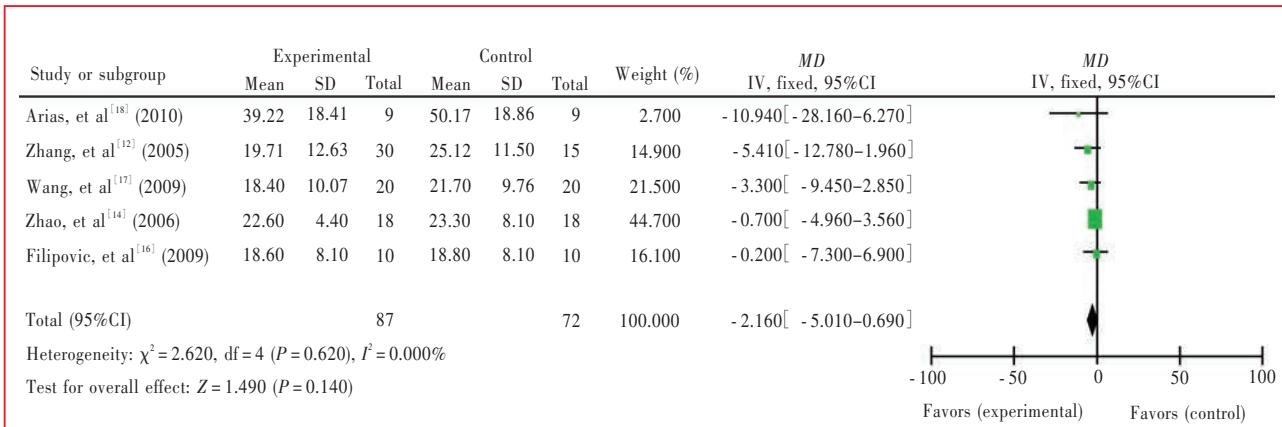


图4 低频磁刺激治疗后,试验组与对照组患者UPDRSⅢ评分比较的森林图

Figure 4 Forest plot for comparison of UPDRSⅢ motor score between PD patients in 2 groups after low-frequency stimulation.

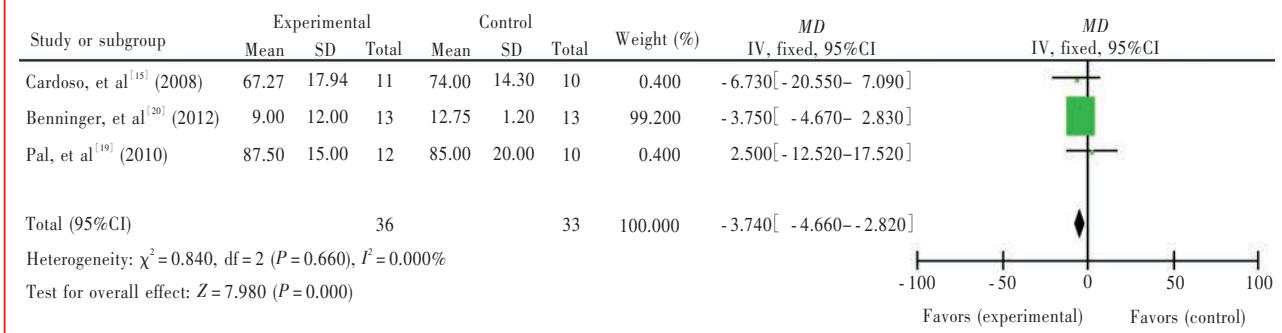


图5 高频磁刺激治疗后,试验组与对照组患者ADL评分比较的森林图

Figure 5 Forest plot for comparison of ADL score between PD patients in 2 groups after high-frequency stimulation.

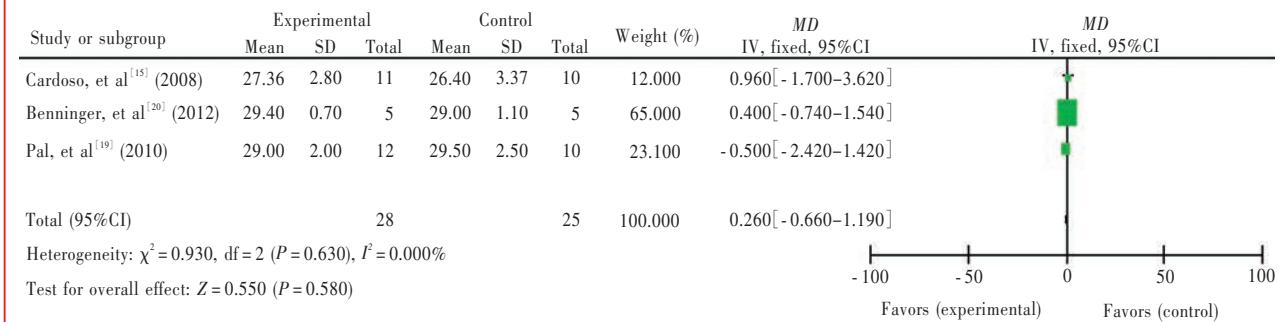


图6 高频磁刺激治疗后,试验组与对照组患者MMSE评分比较的森林图

Figure 6 Forest plot for comparison of MMSE score between PD patients in 2 groups after high-frequency stimulation.

胺、金刚烷胺等)、样本量(5~30例)的不一致,这些均对研究结论的真实性、可靠性具有一定影响,但是经合并效应分析,其结论基本与原始文献结论相一致,提示经颅磁刺激对帕金森病有一定的临床治疗效果。

总之,经颅磁刺激治疗帕金森病的有效性仍值得商榷,作为一种无创性非侵入性治疗方法,其临床治疗效果,特别是远期疗效和安全性,尚待更加

统一的疗效评价方法、科学合理的研究设计,以及随访时间较长的大样本临床试验加以验证。

重复经颅磁刺激作为一种无创性帕金森病治疗方法,由于研究设计各异,使其具体临床效果备受争议,尚待更大规模、更严格、合理、科学的临床研究以评价重复经颅磁刺激对帕金森病患者的治疗效果。值得注意的是,该治疗方法不仅给帕金森病患者带来福音,同时也开阔临床医师视野,从而

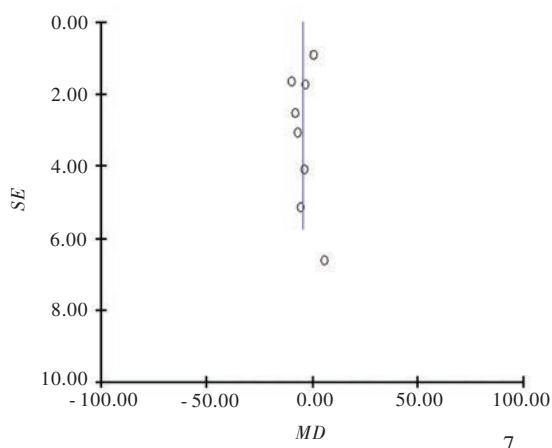


图7 高频磁刺激治疗后,试验组与对照组患者UPDRSⅢ评分比较的倒漏斗图
Figure 7 Funnel plot for comparison of UPDRS III motor score between PD patients in 2 groups after high-frequency stimulation.

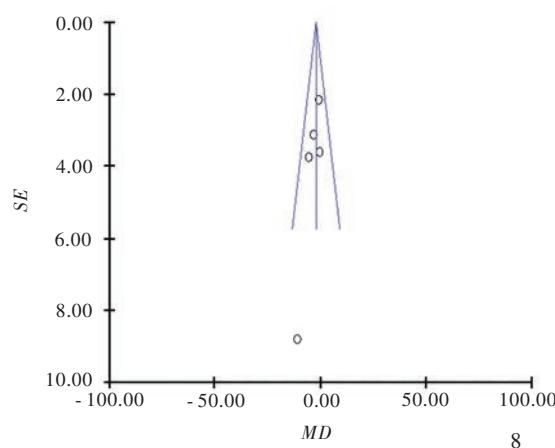


图8 低频磁刺激治疗后,试验组与对照组患者UPDRSⅢ评分比较的倒漏斗图
Figure 8 Funnel plot for comparison of UPDRS III motor score between PD patients in 2 groups after low-frequency stimulation.

使帕金森病的治疗从经典药物治疗逐渐走向多元化治疗,甚至是联合治疗。

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中华医学会神经病学分会第八次全国中青年神经病学学术会议征文通知

由中华医学会、中华医学会神经病学分会主办, 中华医学会神经病学分会中青年委员会承办, 重庆医学会、第三军医大学大坪医院协办的“中华医学会神经病学分会第八次全国中青年神经病学学术会议”拟定于2015年7月3-5日在重庆市召开。诚邀各位同道, 尤其是中青年医师积极参会, 踊跃投稿。

1. 征文内容 神经系统疾病基础与临床研究, 包括脑血管病、癫痫与脑电图、神经变性病、运动障碍性疾病、肌肉病和周围神经病、神经危重症、神经系统感染性疾病、神经系统免疫性疾病、遗传代谢性疾病、神经康复、神经系统疾病护理以及相关神经系统疾病的诊断与治疗进展。

2. 征文要求 尚未在国内外学术会议和公开刊物上发表的论著、综述或个案报道摘要1份, 字数不少于500字, 要求科学性强、重点突出、数据可靠、结论恰当、文字通顺精炼。请按照背景与目的、材料与方法、结果、结论四部分格式书写, 并于文题下注明作者姓名(第一作者和通讯作者)、工作单位、邮政编码、联系方式和Email地址。

3. 投稿方式 会议仅接受网络投稿, 请登录官方网站www.cmancn.org.cn在线注册并投稿, 并于主题中注明会议名称。

4. 截稿日期 2015年5月10日。

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