

双侧丘脑前核电刺激术治疗药物难治性癫痫临床研究

徐欣 凌至培 毛之奇 潘隆盛 崔志强 余新光

【摘要】 目的 探讨双侧丘脑前核电刺激术治疗药物难治性癫痫的效果及其发生机制。**方法** 共 3 例药物难治性癫痫患者行双侧丘脑前核电刺激术治疗,手术前后记录癫痫发作频率、发作类型、抗癫痫药物种类和剂量,以及影像学 and 脑电图结果。**结果** 例 1 术后随访 28 个月,仅在漏服抗癫痫药物情况下出现 1 次发作,复查视频脑电图,偶见单个棘-慢复合波,发作控制率达 100%。例 2 术后随访 24 个月,复查视频脑电图,发作间期呈右侧额区-中央区-顶区慢波,发作频率减少 25%。例 3 术后随访 3 个月,复查视频脑电图,发作间期弥漫性棘-慢复合波减少,双侧枕区棘-慢复合波,发作频率减少 55%。3 例患者术后抗癫痫药物种类和剂量不变。**结论** 脑深部电刺激术是治疗药物难治性癫痫的有效方法,可以明显减少发作频率或完全控制发作,从而改善患者生活质量。

【关键词】 癫痫; 深部脑刺激法; 前丘脑核; 脑电描记术

Clinical study on treatment of drug-resistant epilepsy with deep brain stimulation in bilateral anterior thalamic nuclei

XU Xin, LING Zhi-pei, MAO Zhi-qi, PAN Long-sheng, CUI Zhi-qiang, YU Xin-guang

Department of Neurosurgery, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100853, China

Corresponding author: LING Zhi-pei (Email: zhipeilxx@163.com)

【Abstract】 Objective To study the efficacy and possible mechanism of deep brain stimulation (DBS) in bilateral anterior thalamic nuclei (ATN) for drug-resistant epilepsy. **Methods** Three cases with drug-resistant epilepsy underwent DBS in bilateral ATN. Preoperative and postoperative assessment included the frequency of seizures, seizure types, kinds and dosage of anti-epileptic drugs (AEDs), and imaging and EEG examination. **Results** Case 1 was followed up for 28 months, with only one seizure attack occurred due to missing doses. Video EEG (VEEG) during the follow-up period showed that a single unilateral spike-slow wave discharge was found by accident in one year after DBS. As for Case 2, intermittent time was significantly prolonged during the follow-up of 24 months. VEEG during the follow-up period showed interictal right frontal-central-parietal slow wave. Case 3 was followed up for 3 months, and VEEG examination during the follow-up period revealed decrease of diffuse spike-slow wave, while bilateral occipital spike-slow wave could be seen in interictal phase. Without any change of type and dose in taking AEDs after DBS, seizure frequency was reduced by 100% in Case 1, 25% in Case 2, and almost 55% in Case 3. **Conclusions** DBS therapy is an effective treatment for drug-resistant epilepsy. It could significantly reduce the frequency of attacks, or even completely control the attack, and improve the patients' quality of life.

【Key words】 Epilepsy; Deep brain stimulation; Anterior thalamic nuclei; Electroencephalography

癫痫是一种慢性神经系统疾病,发病率为 0.50%~1.00%^[1-2],目前国内约有 9×10^6 例患者,其中 70% 患者经规范药物治疗可以较好地控制发作,

仍有 30% 患者药物治疗效果欠佳而成为药物难治性癫痫^[3-5]。尽管部分药物难治性癫痫患者可以通过外科手术达到终止或减少发作之目的^[6],但仍有相当一部分患者因致痫灶定位不明确或发作起源呈弥漫性而不能行外科手术^[1,6]。采用微电流脉冲刺激相应神经核团或组织进而调整神经传导的神经调控技术,可以达到控制癫痫发作之目的^[7-8]。

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作者单位:100853 北京,解放军总医院神经外科

通讯作者:凌至培 (Email:zhipeilxx@163.com)

脑深部电刺激术(DBS)是一种神经调控技术,在运动障碍性疾病中的成功经验^[9-10],显示其是一种具有可逆性、可控性、低风险、微创的治疗方法^[11-14]。该疗法自1950年开始用于药物难治性癫痫的治疗后^[15-16],陆续有文献报道并取得良好疗效。脑深部电刺激术可以明显减少癫痫发作频率、缩短发作时间、减轻发作程度。多项研究显示,脑深部电刺激术可使发作频率减少约80%^[17-21]。近年来,解放军总医院神经外科采用双侧丘脑前核(ATN)电刺激术治疗3例药物难治性癫痫患者,现总结报告如下。

临床资料

例1 男性,26岁,主因短暂性静止后全面性强直-阵挛发作(GTCS)22年,于2012年1月10日入院。患者4岁时开始出现癫痫发作,表现为大声喊叫后意识障碍、全身抽搐,诊断为癫痫,予卡马西平、丙戊酸钠(德巴金)和苯妥英钠等抗癫痫药物治疗,未见明显疗效。为求进一步治疗,至我院就诊。临床表现为短暂性静止后全面性强直-阵挛发作,发作频率1~2次/月。神经系统查体和实验室检查均未见明显异常。视频脑电图(VEEG)显示,发作间期呈双侧同步性3.00~3.50次/s的棘-慢复合波,以双侧前头部显著,持续1~3s;发作期呈全头部尤以双侧前头部显著的棘-慢复合波(图1)。头部MRI检查未见明显异常。于2012年1月行双侧丘脑前核电刺激术。术前行三维MRI(3D-MRI)扫描,采用Leksell SurgiPlan[®]手术计划系统(瑞典Elekta公司)行双侧丘脑前核刺激靶点的预计划(preplanning),确定刺激靶点坐标。手术时安装Leksell-G型立体定位仪(瑞典Elekta公司)并行CT薄层扫描(层厚为1.25mm),与术前计划的3D-MRI数据融合,计算丘脑前核刺激靶点的框架坐标($x=5$ 、 $y=1$ 、 $z=9$),并勾画电极植入的入颅点和轨迹。术中采用微电极记录仪(美国Medtronic公司)记录丘脑前核神经元电活动,通常高度10mm(靶上8mm至靶下2mm),其特征性电活动为短暂、高频的爆发性节律^[22];根据微电极记录的丘脑前核神经元电活动确定电极植入位置,并植入电极(3389型,美国Medtronic公司),连接测试刺激器(3625型,美国Medtronic公司),予以双极刺激测试是否发生不良反应;采用相同方法于对侧植入电极。于胸部皮下植入脉冲发生器(7424型,美国Medtronic公司),经皮下隧道将连接线与植入电极连接,行术中MRI(iMRI)检查,

以确认植入电极的准确性。于术后7d开启刺激器,刺激参数为:双侧电极均0负3正,电压2.80V、频率130Hz、脉宽60 μ s,连续刺激模式,维持刺激24个月未再发作。第25个月时由于忘记服药出现1次发作,遂将电压增至3V、频率和脉宽保持不变,此后3个月未再发作。分别于开启刺激器后18和24个月复查视频脑电图,发作间期呈双侧同步化现象明显减少,表现为双侧额区非同步性单个低波幅棘-慢复合波(图2)。患者生活质量和睡眠改善,言语能力(表达、交流、沟通能力)好转,癫痫发作基本消失,控制率达100%。

例2 女性,16岁,因左侧肢体强直,左侧偏转后全面性强直-阵挛发作10年,于2012年3月10日入院。患者6岁开始发病,7岁时癫痫发作频率约为1次/周,7~9岁曾先后在外院行伽玛刀治疗以及右侧前颞叶和额叶切除术,术后发作频率无明显变化。予丙戊酸钠、左乙拉西坦、拉莫三嗪、苯巴比妥、地西泮共5种抗癫痫药物治疗7年,未见明显疗效。为求进一步治疗,至我院就诊。临床表现为左侧肢体强直,左侧偏转后全面性强直-阵挛发作,发作频率3~4次/月。入院后神经系统检查和实验室检查均未见明显异常。视频脑电图显示,发作间期呈右侧额区-中央区-顶区棘-慢复合波;发作期呈右侧额区-颞区棘-慢复合波(图3)。头部MRI显示,右侧大脑半球萎缩,右侧额叶软化灶。考虑患者已行多次手术,于2012年5月13日行双侧丘脑前核电刺激术。手术方法同例1,刺激靶点坐标为 $x=5$ 、 $y=0$ 、 $z=10$;术中记录双侧微电极,植入电极(3389-S型,美国Medtronic公司),行iMRI确认植入电极的准确性。于术后7d开启刺激器,刺激参数为:左侧电极0负3正、右侧电极1负3正,电压3V、频率130Hz、脉宽60 μ s,连续刺激模式。治疗初期发作持续时间较术前缩短,发作形式和发作频率未见明显改变。开启刺激器后6个月调整刺激参数为:双侧电极均0负3正,电压2V、频率130Hz、脉宽60 μ s,循环刺激模式(刺激1min、暂停5min);维持刺激2年,发作频率2~3次/(20~25)d,与月经周期有关。术后6个月复查视频脑电图显示,右侧额区-中央区-顶区慢波,未见典型棘-慢复合波(图4)。患者癫痫发作频率减少25%。

例3 男性,17岁,主因阵发性头部偏转、视物不能、面部苦笑和全面性强直-阵挛发作9年,于2014年2月1日入院。患者8岁开始发病,表现为

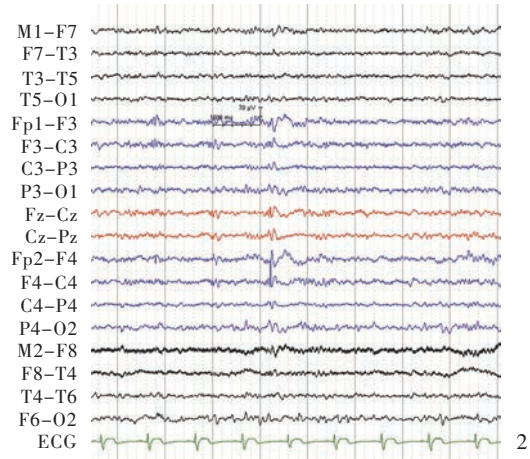
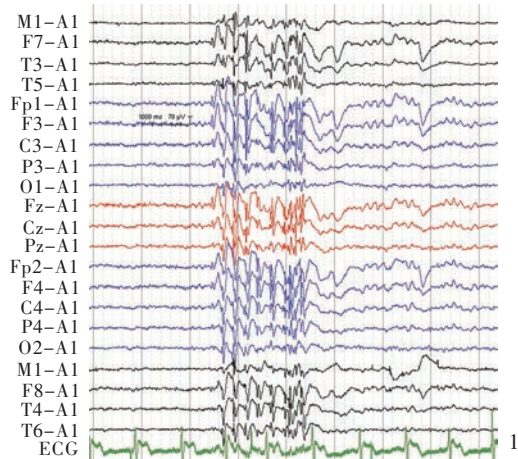


图1 术前视频脑电图显示,全头部尤以双侧前头部显著的棘-慢复合波 图2 术后18个月复查视频脑电图显示,以左侧或右侧额区显著的单个非同步性低波幅棘-慢复合波

Figure 1 Preoperative VEEG revealed synchronous spike-slow wave in the whole brain, particularly in bilateral frontal area. Figure 2 Postoperative VEEG 18 months after DBS revealed single asynchronous low-amplitude spike-slow wave discharge particularly in left or right frontal area.

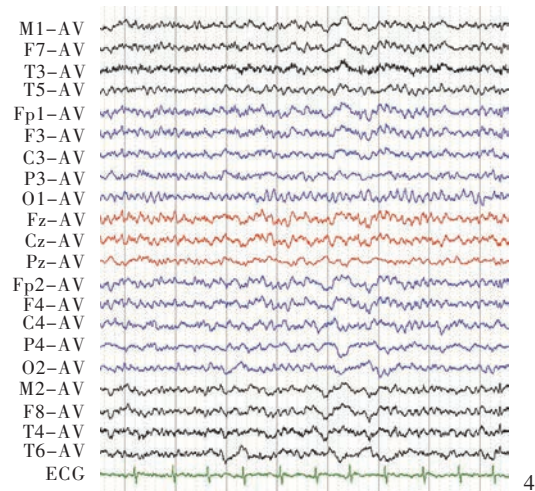
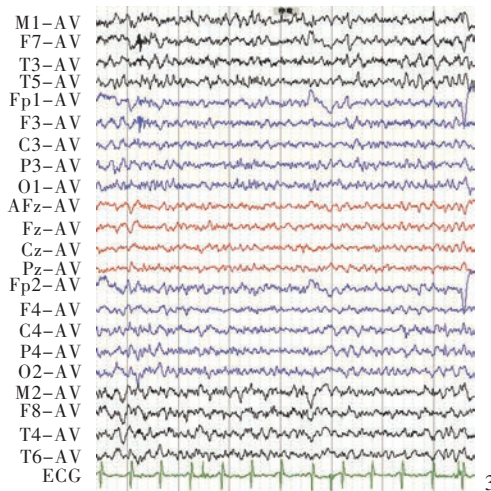


图3 术前视频脑电图检查显示,右侧额区-中央区-顶区棘-慢复合波 图4 术后6个月时复查视频脑电图显示,右侧额区-中央区-顶区慢波

Figure 3 Preoperative VEEG revealed right frontal-central-parietal region spike-slow wave. Figure 4 Postoperative VEEG 6 months after DBS revealed right frontal-central-parietal region slow wave without epileptic spike-slow wave.

头向左侧偏转,右手不自主活动;15岁时出现短暂性视物不能,持续3~4s;16岁时出现面部苦笑后双侧肢体不自主活动,同年出现游走性发作;17岁时出现短暂性低头,双上肢上抬并强直发作。2004年开始服用多种抗癫痫药物,均未见明显效果。目前每日服用奥卡西平450、300和300mg,左乙拉西坦500mg(2次/d)。为求进一步治疗,至我院就诊。临床表现为多种发作形式,包括失神发作、强直发作和感觉异常等,发作频率为1~16次/d。入院后神经系统检查和实验室检查未见明显异常。视频脑电图显示,发作间期呈弥漫性非同步性双侧枕区、

前头部棘-慢复合波;发作期呈现多种形式棘波和慢波,包括弥漫性慢波、全头部多棘波、枕区棘波(图5)。头部MRI检查未见明显异常。于2014年3月12日行双侧丘脑前核电刺激术,手术方法同例1,刺激靶点坐标为x=4.50、y=0、z=12,术中记录双侧微电极,植入电极(3389-S型,美国Medtronic公司),行iMRI确认植入电极的准确性,并植入脉冲发生器;术后发作频率即明显减少(1次/d),发作持续时间约为2s。于术后12d开启刺激器,刺激参数为:单极刺激(脉冲发生器为正),左侧8负、右侧0负,电压3V、频率130Hz、脉宽60μs,循环刺激模式(刺

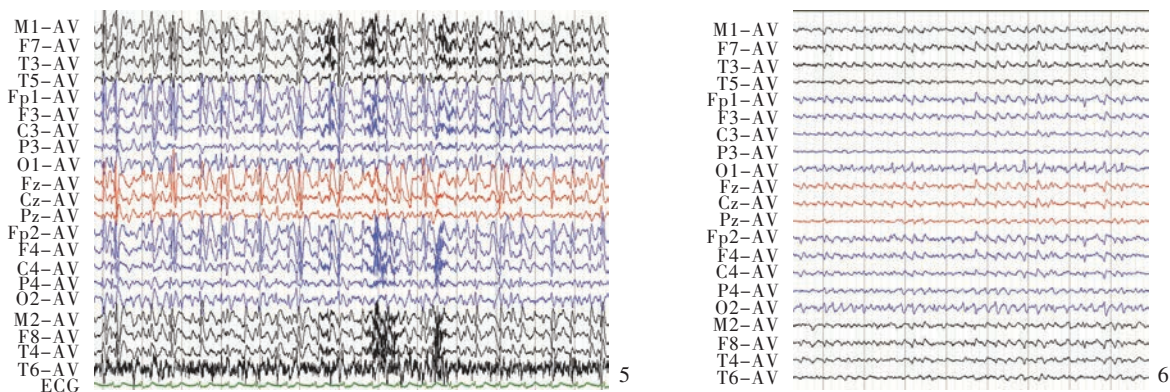


图5 术前视频脑电图显示,弥漫性双侧枕区棘波和棘-慢复合波 图6 术后3个月复查视频脑电图显示,双侧枕区棘波和棘-慢复合波

Figure 5 Preoperative VEEG revealed diffuse and bilateral occipital spike and spike-slow wave. Figure 6 Postoperative VEEG 3 months after DBS revealed bilateral occipital spike and spike-slow wave.

激1 min、暂停5 min)。患者未出现明显不良反应。开启刺激器当天和第2天均无发作,此后15 d均有发作,发作持续时间数秒,较术前缩短,患者意识清楚;第16天发作频率和持续时间同手术前,伴意识丧失,先后出现2次全面性强直-阵挛发作。遂调整为连续刺激模式,2个月后睡眠改善,仅短暂性发作,发作频率为1次/2 d或1次/d。术后3个月复查视频脑电图显示,发作间期同步性棘-慢复合波减少,双侧枕区仍可见棘-慢复合波(图6)。患者癫痫发作频率减少55%。

讨 论

目前,脑深部电刺激术治疗癫痫的靶点主要有丘脑前核、丘脑腹后内侧核(VPM)、丘脑底核(STN),以及小脑、海马等。癫痫发作的控制与刺激靶点的选择密切相关^[23-26]。脑深部电刺激术治疗癫痫的确切机制尚不十分清楚。动物实验显示,高频电刺激可以阻断神经元异常放电的同步性^[27];其他一些研究也说明类似机制:可能是通过高频电刺激减少病理性神经元共振作用^[28]。目前,脑深部电刺激术治疗癫痫的适应证、刺激靶点和刺激模式仍在探索中。

一、作用机制

本研究结果显示,双侧丘脑前核电刺激术治疗药物难治性癫痫是有效的。有文献报道,丘脑前核电刺激术可以减少约50%的癫痫发作频率^[29-30],减轻发作程度,改善生活质量^[19,31-35]。丘脑前核连接额极和颞叶,参与癫痫发作过程,伴脑电图变化^[34],

全面性发作可在双侧丘脑前核见起始样痫样放电,部分性发作可在单侧丘脑前核见发作早期脑电图节律^[36];丘脑前核可抑制癫痫发作^[37],可能与PaPez环有关;早在1937年,Papez^[38]即描述PaPez环,PaPez环围绕海马,输出经穹窿、下丘脑乳头体、乳头体和丘脑之间的连接、丘脑前核、扣带回和内嗅皮质,再回到海马;丘脑前核在Papez环中起关键的节点作用;有研究显示,丘脑前核在全面性发作中也起关键作用^[39];本研究3例患者术后癫痫发作频率减少,证实丘脑前核是有效的刺激靶点。例1患者术前发作间期视频脑电图显示为全头部阵发性3.00~3.50次/s的棘-慢复合波,以双侧前头部显著;术后呈现双侧额区非同步性单个棘-慢复合波。例2患者术前发作间期视频脑电图可见右侧额区-中央区-顶区棘-慢复合波,术后未见明显痫样放电。例3患者术前发作间期视频脑电图显示为弥漫性非同步性双侧枕区、前头部棘-慢复合波;术后呈现弥漫性棘-慢复合波减少、双侧枕区痫样放电增多,且以睡眠期显著,是刺激丘脑前核进而抑制全面性发作的表现。Upton等^[40]的研究也可见丘脑前核电刺激术后的脑电图改变,再次证实刺激丘脑前核可以阻断神经元异常放电的同步性^[27],其他一些研究也说明类似机制:可能是通过高频电刺激减少病理性神经元共振作用^[28]。

二、适应证的选择

本研究3例患者分别为全面性发作(1例)和继发性发作(2例),其中例1术后随访24个月,未再发作,生活质量明显提高,能够正常工作和生活,因

此,脑深部电刺激术治疗药物难治性癫痫是可行的。有研究显示,丘脑前核电刺激术可以使全面性和部分性发作频率减少 50%^[41],证实刺激丘脑前核可以阻断神经元异常放电的同步性。

三、微毁损效应

在脑深部电刺激术治疗运动障碍性疾病中,微毁损效应已得到认可。在丘脑前核电刺激术治疗药物难治性癫痫中,我们也发现了类似结果:例 3 患者手术当天即无发作,在开启刺激器前发作频率减少 100%,证实术后和刺激前,微毁损可使癫痫发作频率减少,与丘脑前核电刺激术后和刺激前癫痫发作频率减少的结论^[42]相似。

四、刺激参数

本研究 3 例患者的刺激频率均为 130 Hz。动物实验结果显示,刺激频率 ≥ 80 Hz 方能抑制海马区的痫样放电^[28];一项纳入 107 例成年癫痫患者的多中心双盲临床试验显示,刺激参数为电压 5 V、频率 145 Hz、脉宽 90 μ s,循环刺激模式(刺激 1 min、暂停 5 min),治疗组发作频率减少 40.40%,对照组减少 14.50%^[42];Lim 等^[34]的研究结果显示,有效刺激参数为电压 1.50~3.10 V、频率 100~185 Hz、脉宽 90~150 μ s,表明高频率电刺激可以终止大脑皮质痫样放电。使用双极还是单极刺激不能一概而论,需依据脑电图情况而定,我们认为,双极模式较有优势;建议刺激电压应自 2 V 开始,不得超过 8 V;脉宽为 90~150 μ s;是连续刺激模式还是循环刺激模式,本研究结果未见明显差异。

五、安全性

丘脑前核电刺激术治疗药物难治性癫痫是安全、有效的,无明显不良反应,以及颅内出血或肢体运动障碍等并发症。

综上所述,丘脑前核电刺激术是一种安全、有效、可调控的癫痫治疗方法;能够控制和减少癫痫发作频率和发作程度,改善患者生活质量。

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脑梗死急诊溶栓及神经保护新进展学习班通知

经国家卫生和计划生育委员会批准,由首都医科大学宣武医院主办的“脑梗死急诊溶栓及神经保护新进展学习班”[国家级继续医学教育项目,项目编号:2015-04-04-027(国)]拟定于2015年10月14-16日在首都医科大学宣武医院举办。

急性脑梗死病死率和病死率较高,溶栓治疗是目前国际公认的首选方法。本次学习班依托首都医科大学宣武医院在神经学科群的优势,紧密结合国际最新进展,在大量临床治疗经验的基础上对静脉溶栓、动脉溶栓、机械性取栓的纳入与排除标准、技术操作、重症监护和超早期康复治疗等进行系统讲解和技术推广,旨在通过本次学习班,在全国各地培养一批溶栓治疗骨干力量,规范急性脑梗死溶栓治疗,降低病死率和病死率,提高我国急性脑梗死溶栓治疗的整体水平。

欢迎广大神经内科、神经外科、急诊科等相关专业中高级职称及以上人员参加。学习班采用理论教学与临床实例相结合方式,授课内容包括脑卒中急诊影像学评价、脑卒中急诊超声评价、急诊动脉溶栓治疗、急性脑梗死机械性血管内治疗、后循环进展性卒中血管内治疗、急性脑卒中神经保护治疗等。考核形式为考试,考试合格者将授予国家级继续医学教育 I 类学分 6 分。

报名方式:请于2015年10月10日前发送Email至xwjxy2014@163.com。联系方式:北京市西城区长椿街45号首都医科大学宣武医院。联系人:尹老师,庞老师。邮政编码:100053。联系电话:(010)83198930。