

药物成瘾脑深部电刺激术研究进展

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【摘要】 药物成瘾是严重的全球性医学和社会问题,其治疗分为脱毒和防止复吸两个阶段,后者是治疗成功的关键。以立体定向伏隔核毁损术为代表的外科手术方法,在戒断后预防复吸中显示出较好疗效,但因其具有破坏性,临床应用受到限制。随着脑深部电刺激术在运动障碍性疾病中的成功应用,该疗法预防戒断后复吸的动物实验和临床研究逐步深入。在药物成瘾相关神经核团中伏隔核仍是目前研究最多、预防复吸疗效最好的手术靶点。同时,以伏隔核为基础的多靶点联合刺激目前也在研究中。尽管目前治疗机制尚不明确,脑深部电刺激术可能成为难治性药物成瘾的尝试性治疗方法。刺激参数设置、获得客观治疗反馈、医学伦理学争议等尚待进一步大样本、长期的临床研究。

【关键词】 药物成瘾(非 MeSH 词); 深部脑刺激法; 综述

Research progress of deep brain stimulation for the treatment of drug addiction

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【Abstract】 Drug addiction is a serious problem all over the world involving both medical and social issues. The treatment strategy lies in two aspects, promoting detoxification and preventing relapse. The latter is the key for successful treatment. Although surgical measures, like stereotactic ablation of nucleus accumbens (NAc), had already been proven to be effective for relapse prevention clinically, the application was restricted because of the damage to brain tissues. Deep brain stimulation (DBS), which had been successfully applied in movement disorders, was recently performed in addiction studies on both animals and humankind. Among numbers of brain areas related to addiction, NAc is the hottest target studied and may bring better clinical effect. In addition, combining stimulation of multiple brain targets is currently performed for relapse prevention. The mechanism of DBS for treatment of addiction remains unclear right now, however, DBS may be an experimental method to treat refractory addictive patients. Certainly, lots of problems need to be solved in large sample study before the wide application of DBS for addiction treatment, such as the setting of stimulation parameters, recognition of objective treatment feedback and ethical issues.

【Key words】 Drug addiction (not in MeSH); Deep brain stimulation; Review

药物成瘾(drug addiction)是一种慢性反复发作性脑病,其核心特征为成瘾者对成瘾药物有强烈的心理渴求,强迫性摄入而不顾及后果,个人行为控制能力明显降低且不能维持长期戒断。主要包括生理依赖和心理依赖两部分,生理依赖是反复摄入成瘾药物所致的生理适应状态,表现为耐受性和戒断症状;心理依赖是患者对成瘾药物产生的强烈心

理渴求感,表现为不计后果的强迫性觅药冲动。药物成瘾是一个不断恶化、渐进性的循环过程^[1],包括3个主要阶段,即欣快期(binge/intoxication)、戒断期(withdrawal/negative affect)和渴求期(preoccupation/anticipation),此3个阶段相互作用、紧密联系,最终导致病理状态,即药物成瘾。

一、药物成瘾的神经环路

药物成瘾系由于多条神经环路在长期、反复暴露于成瘾药物后发生病理性、神经可塑性改变,进而导致功能异常。目前,至少有6条神经环路参与药物成瘾的形成和维持。

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1. 奖赏/强化环路 奖赏/强化(reward/saliency)环路的关键解剖学结构是伏隔核(NAc)和中脑腹侧被盖区。1954年,Olds和Milner^[2]首先发现大鼠脑组织内存在以伏隔核为中心的中脑-边缘多巴胺能系统,称为奖赏/强化环路。正常情况下,该环路接受来自体内外自然刺激物(如食物、性)的刺激,引发愉悦感,以维持人和动物在自然界中的正常生存和繁衍,表现为伏隔核内多巴胺水平升高。发生药物成瘾时,多种成瘾药物,如可卡因、大麻、海洛因等“捆绑(hijack)”该环路,引发较自然奖赏更强烈的欣快感,表现为多巴胺能神经元时相性放电,导致伏隔核内多巴胺水平瞬时显著升高。奖赏效应侧重于成瘾药物对神经网络急性影响的相关机制。成瘾药物的强化效应分为正性强化效应(诱发个体欣快、满足,进而增强觅药行为)和负性强化效应(诱发个体精神和躯体不适,摄入药物即可避免出现)。奖赏/强化环路理论可以解释强迫性药物摄入的发生和维持,但不能很好地解释复吸。

2. 动机/驱动环路 动机/驱动(motivation/drive)环路的关键解剖学结构是眶额叶皮质、背侧纹状体(DS)、前扣带回和运动皮质。觅药动机增强是药物成瘾的标记^[3],也称动机凸显,表现为对成瘾药物并非因为“喜欢”,而是因为“需要”。对成瘾者而言,觅药和用药成为首要的行为驱动力,而对日常生活中其他事情的兴趣显著下降。成瘾者明知用药的严重不良后果,而当药物成瘾发作时仍不惜一切代价获得成瘾药物。参与动机形成的主要神经递质是多巴胺,通过调节伏隔核、眶额叶皮质、背外侧前额叶皮质(DLPFC)、前扣带回、杏仁核、背侧纹状体、腹侧苍白球(VP)等脑区的神经功能,影响动机的风险评价和行为决策。

3. 执行功能/抑制性控制环路 执行功能/抑制性控制(executive function/inhibitory control)环路的关键解剖学结构是背外侧前额叶皮质、眶额叶皮质和前扣带回。前额叶皮质通过皮质-纹状体网络与纹状体串联,共同参与药物成瘾的进程。PET显像揭示成瘾者纹状体内多巴胺D2受体(D2R)水平降低与前额叶皮质活性减弱呈正相关^[4];长期吸毒者眶额叶皮质、背外侧前额叶皮质和前扣带回等脑区葡萄糖代谢水平降低,表现为对毒品的易感性增加、自我控制能力降低。此外,有研究显示,眶额叶皮质和前扣带回功能异常与强迫性行为 and 冲动有关^[5]。因此,药物成瘾时上述脑区多巴胺功能异常

可能是成瘾药物奖励价值增强和难以控制觅药行为的基础,导致强迫性、冲动性使用成瘾药物。

4. 记忆/学习-条件反射/习惯环路 记忆/学习-条件反射/习惯(memory/learning-conditioning/habits)环路的关键解剖学结构是杏仁核和海马。成瘾者即使在长期戒断后,药物相关线索刺激仍能唤回其强烈的既往体验,从而导致复吸,这也是药物成瘾治疗的难点。目前认为,成瘾记忆再巩固^[6]和条件反射^[7]是导致戒断后复吸的重要机制。成瘾记忆能够持久存在,在每次使用成瘾药物或接触其相关线索刺激时均完成一个再巩固过程,使成瘾记忆不断强化,导致患者对成瘾药物的渴求逐步增强,最终诱发复吸。干预成瘾记忆再巩固过程能够降低成瘾者的渴求,从而防止复吸^[8]。既往未能诱发药物成瘾反应的中性刺激若与强化因素(如毒品)相关联,通过条件反射,能够诱发纹状体内多巴胺释放,成瘾者再次受到该刺激时将触发对奖赏的渴求,进而产生强烈的觅药冲动。

5. 内感受环路 内感受(interoception)环路的关键解剖学结构是岛叶。内感受包括接收、处理、整合机体内环境变化,从而影响未来要发生的动机行为^[9]。内感受参与药物成瘾,可能通过整合相关成瘾经验和个体预期的内在状态,即既往的成瘾经验与预期的内在状态是否一致,以干预接触或远离成瘾药物的行为。药物成瘾发作时岛叶功能异常,可能影响成瘾者对自身状态(病理性情感状态)的感知,导致对成瘾药物的渴求并产生是否应治疗的认知功能障碍,进而诱发复吸。影像学显示,成瘾者暴露于成瘾药物线索刺激时,岛叶皮质活性增强,即渴求激活岛叶神经元^[10];亦有研究显示,岛叶功能受损的吸烟者较未受损者更易戒烟^[11]。

6. 厌恶回避/应激反应环路 厌恶回避/应激反应(aversion avoidance/stress reactivity)环路的关键解剖学结构是缰核。缰核与形成奖赏和情感的神经环路相关联,发出纤维投射至中缝背核[该核团含5-羟色胺(5-HT)能神经元]^[12],参与情绪的调节。动物实验显示,缰核活性在奖励预测刺激时被抑制,而在厌恶预测刺激时被激活^[13]。当奖励预测未实现时,多巴胺能神经元放电减少,系缰核活化所致^[13],因此,为弥补由多巴胺能神经元活性降低导致的信号转导通路异常,成瘾者需使用成瘾药物,故导致复吸。这可能是成瘾者处于负性情绪或应激状态时复吸率升高的潜在机制。动物实验结

果显示,电刺激外侧缰核(LHb)能够降低成瘾大鼠对可卡因的摄入,降低复吸率^[14],表明缰核参与复吸过程。

二、毁损术治疗药物成瘾

药物成瘾的外科手术治疗始于精神外科的发展。20世纪60年代,以额叶白质^[15]、扣带回^[16]和下丘脑^[17]为靶点的立体定向毁损术开始用于治疗药物成瘾和酒精成瘾。上述手术靶点多为治疗强迫症^[18]、抑郁症^[19]等精神疾病的传统靶点。由于疗效不一、不良反应严重、医学伦理学存在较大争议等原因,毁损术治疗药物成瘾并未在临床广泛应用。第四军医大学唐都医院神经外科于2000年开始在动物实验基础上开展立体定向双侧伏隔核毁损术治疗阿片类药物成瘾的临床研究,纳入28例成瘾者,平均随访15个月,11例未复吸,不良反应包括轻度人格改变和短暂记忆力缺失等^[20]。该疗法预防药物成瘾戒断后复吸的疗效优于以往疗法。截至2004年11月,我国约有1167例吸毒者完成立体定向毁损术戒毒治疗。第四军医大学唐都医院牵头对手术戒毒后5年以上患者进行多中心回顾性随访研究,从全国病史资料完整的8所医院(第四军医大学唐都医院、上海交通大学医学院附属瑞金医院、海军总医院、泸州医学院附属医院、解放军第四六三医院、广东三九脑科医院、解放军第四七四医院、解放军第四五八医院)共769例吸毒者中随机抽取150例,完成随访122例,结果显示,75例未复吸,操守率为61.47%,特异性并发症(如人格改变、记忆力缺失、情感淡漠等)发生率约为7%,心理健康程度和生活质量较术前明显改善,伏隔核毁损术的远期疗效明显优于其他方法^[21]。基于上述研究结果,2012年7月,中国医师协会神经外科分会功能神经外科专家委员会审定并通过《药物成瘾外科治疗专家共识》^[22],提出药物成瘾外科治疗的长期操守率远高于目前任何一种常规治疗方法,是预防复吸的重要手段之一,安全、有效、可行;伏隔核是戒断治疗后预防复吸的有效干预靶点。

虽然立体定向毁损术是对脑深部神经核团的精确毁损,但毕竟是一种对脑组织具有破坏性的、不可逆的手术,可能导致永久性神经功能缺损。如果毁损范围过大,将难以避免诱发神经核团相关并发症,如记忆力减退、人格改变和动机减弱、情感淡漠等。因此,在进行戒毒的同时,神经核团的正常功能也受到损害,限制其广泛应用。寻找一种更好

的戒断治疗后预防复吸的措施——既能长期、有效地预防复吸,又对脑组织无明显损害,显得尤为重要。随着近年来功能神经外科的发展,特别是脑深部电刺激术(DBS)的出现,有望能够实现。脑深部电刺激术的临床应用是近30年来功能神经外科发展的核心成果,通过立体定向技术将刺激电极植入特定神经核团,再连接植入胸部的脉冲发生器(芯片+高能电池),发射脉冲对特定神经核团的功能进行调控^[23-24]。

三、脑深部电刺激术治疗药物成瘾的实验研究

药物成瘾模型动物的脑深部电刺激术研究从刺激靶点、刺激对觅药行为的影响、刺激参数调试、刺激电生理效应等方面进行探讨,以揭示其可能机制(表1)^[14,25-34]。动物模型包括自身给药模型(固定比例+累进比例)和条件性位置偏爱模型,其中对自身给药模型的研究较多。干预时期包括成瘾药物强化期、戒断期、复燃期;成瘾药物包括可卡因、酒精、吗啡。干预神经核团和脑区包括伏隔核、丘脑底核(STN)、外侧缰核、内侧前额叶皮质(mPFC)、下丘脑外侧区(LH)和背侧纹状体,其中伏隔核仍为研究最多的脑区,但具体是伏隔核壳部还是核心部,目前研究结论不尽一致。此外,干预背侧纹状体对药物成瘾行为无明显影响。刺激侧别包括单侧和双侧脑区,以双侧脑区为主;刺激频率多>100 Hz(130、150和160 Hz),但不同实验室结果存在差异。Levy等^[25]和Hamilton等^[33]研究显示,低频电刺激具有和高频电刺激相同的效果,而Friedman等^[14]的研究显示10 Hz的刺激可以增加药物成瘾模型动物的觅药行为。尽管现有动物实验在手术方法、刺激靶点和刺激参数上存在一定差异,但初步研究显示,高频电刺激双侧伏隔核能够降低成瘾药物的强化效应和模型动物的觅药行为,有望成为治疗药物成瘾的新方法。但是,上述动物实验结果向临床转化过程中具有天然局限性:均采用啮齿类动物制备实验模型,而灵长类动物与啮齿类动物在伏隔核组成上存在差异,啮齿类动物伏隔核分为壳部和核心部,而人类伏隔核难以区分这两部分。第四军医大学唐都医院神经外科完成伏隔核电刺激术对可卡因成瘾自身给药模型恒河猴觅药行为影响的研究显示,高频电刺激能够显著减少成瘾恒河猴的觅药行为^[34],此与啮齿类动物的实验结果相一致,为脑深部电刺激术的临床应用提供了进一步的灵长类动物模型实验证据。

表 1 脑深部电刺激术治疗药物成瘾的动物实验(2007–2015 年)

Table 1. Animal studies of DBS for the treatment of drug addiction (2007–2015)

Study	Model	Substance	Target	Lateral	Frequency (Hz)	Result
Levy, et al ^[25] (2007)	Self-administration	Cocaine	LH/mPFC	Bilateral	20/100	Drug seeking behavior was reduced
Vassoler, et al ^[26] (2008)	Self-administration/ reinstatement	Cocaine	DS/NAc shell	Bilateral	160	The reinforcement effect of cocaine was reduced
Liu, et al ^[27] (2008)	CPP	Morphine	NAc core	Unilateral	130	The CPP time was reduced from 75.89% to 22.22%
Knapp, et al ^[28] (2009)	Self-administration	Alcohol	NAc shell/core	Bilateral	160	The consumption of alcohol was reduced
Henderson, et al ^[29] (2010)	Self-administration	Alcohol	NAc shell	Bilateral	140–150	The preference and consumption of alcohol were reduced
Friedman, et al ^[14] (2010)	Self-administration	Cocaine	LHb	Unilateral	10/100	Drug seeking behavior was enhanced by 10 Hz, no effect by 100 Hz, reduced by combination of 10 and 100 Hz
Rouaud, et al ^[30] (2010)	Self-administration/ CPP	Cocaine	STN	Bilateral	130	The reinforcement effect of cocaine and CPP time were reduced
Guo, et al ^[31] (2013)	Self-administration	Heroin	NAc core	Bilateral/unilateral	130	The cue-induced and heroin-induced reinforcement effect were reduced both bilaterally and unilaterally
Wilden, et al ^[32] (2014)	Self-administration	Alcohol	NAc shell	Unilateral	150	The consumption of alcohol was reduced
Hamilton, et al ^[33] (2015)	Self-administration	Cocaine	NAc	Unilateral	20/160	Drug seeking behavior was reduced by 36% and 48%, respectively
Tangdu Hospital ^[34] (2012)	Self-administration	Cocaine	NAc	Bilateral	130	The reinforcement of cocaine and drug seeking behavior were both reduced

CPP, conditioned place preference, 条件性位置偏爱; LH, lateral hypothalamus, 下丘脑外侧区; mPFC, medial prefrontal cortex, 内侧前额叶皮质; DS, dorsal striatum, 背侧纹状体; NAc, nucleus accumbens, 伏隔核; LHb, lateral habenula, 外侧缰核; STN, subthalamic nucleus, 丘脑底核

四、脑深部电刺激术治疗药物成瘾的临床研究

在动物实验基础上,同时开展的是脑深部电刺激术治疗药物成瘾的临床研究。我们检索到 2007–2014 年 5 所医疗中心发表的 10 篇相关临床研究,采用脑深部电刺激术治疗酒精、尼古丁、安非他命和海洛因成瘾(表 2)^[35-44]。上述研究以个案报道为主,病例数 1~10 例,以药物成瘾为首要治疗目标的病例数最多为 5 例(酒精成瘾);刺激靶点是伏隔核或刺激电极自内囊前肢(ALIC)穿过至伏隔核;刺激电极分别为美国 Medtronic 公司生产的 3387 型和 3389 型;刺激参数以单极刺激为主,其中 2 篇为双极刺激,刺激电压 2.50~6.50 V,频率 130~185 Hz,脉宽 90、120 和 180 μ s;随访时间 6 个月至 6 年;无不良反应或仅短暂性可逆性轻微躁狂发作;疗效存在差异:完全戒断或部分缓解,但对缓解未作明确定义。上述研究表明,伏隔核电刺激术可能成为药物成瘾治疗的有效手段。但仍存在以下问题:(1)样本量较小,难以避免个体差异。(2)脑深部电刺激术与毁损术在治疗强度和干预范围方面存在差异。(3)目前所用的电极刺激范围有限,主要用于帕金森病等治疗,刺激靶核团主要为丘脑底核和苍白球内侧部(GPi),刺激范围相对较小;药物成瘾与运动障碍性疾病不同,所需刺激的神经核团和刺激范围相对较大。(4)药物成瘾伴发的抑郁症、强迫症等精

神疾病可能影响脑深部电刺激术的疗效,而单纯刺激伏隔核,上述伴发症状能否改善,目前尚不清楚。(5)对成瘾药物的渴求是一种心理体验,对其变化的评价难以像脑深部电刺激术治疗运动障碍性疾病一样直观、明显,如何客观、准确地获得脑深部电刺激术对成瘾者渴求程度的治疗反馈,将直接影响手术疗效,而上述研究均未对此问题进行详细阐述。因此,以伏隔核为基础的多靶点联合刺激有望为成瘾者带来更好的疗效和更多的临床获益。

第四军医大学唐都医院神经外科于 2011 年开展伏隔核电刺激术治疗毒品成瘾的临床研究,并进行注册(ClinicalTrials.gov,编号:NCT01274988)。早期纳入的 2 例吸毒者,均使用美国 Medtronic 公司生产的 3387 型电极(触点长度为 1.50 mm、触点间距为 1.50 mm、触点数目 4 个,0~3 触点,电极总长为 10.50 mm)进行伏隔核电刺激术治疗,随访结果显示,1 例于术后 6 个月复吸,1 例至今保持操守。2014 年,在既往研究基础上,第四军医大学唐都医院神经外科采用定制的新型脑深部电刺激系统(苏州景昱医疗器械有限公司,SceneRay,1181 型刺激器、1242 型刺激电极、直径 1.27 mm、触点数目 4 个、触点长度 3 mm,触点间距由腹侧至背侧分别为 2、4 和 4 mm,即总长 22.00 mm)开展以伏隔核为基础的包括内囊前肢在内的多靶点联合刺激(图 1)。该系

表 2 脑深部电刺激治疗药物成瘾的临床研究(2007-2014 年)

Table 2. Clinical studies of DBS for the treatment of drug addiction (2007-2014)

Study	N	Substance	Target	Electrode	Primary reasons for DBS	Stimulating parameter	Follow-up time	Benefits/outcomes	Side effects related to stimulation
Kuhn, et al ^[35] (2007)	1	Alcohol	Bilateral NAc	Medtronic 3387	Anxiety disorders	Monopolar with 1-, 2-, IPG+; 130 Hz, 90 μs, 3.00-4.50 V	12 months	Remission	None
Müller, et al ^[36] (2009)	3	Alcohol	Bilateral NAc	Medtronic 3387	Alcohol addiction	Two patients bipolar with two distal contracts activated 130 Hz, 90 μs, 3.50/4.50 V; One monopolar 0-, IPG+; 130 Hz, 90 μs, 3.50/4.50 V	12 months	2 cessation 1 remission	Transient reversible hypomania
Kuhn, et al ^[37] (2009)	10	Nicotine	Bilateral/unilateral through ALIC to NAc	Medtronic 3387	AD/OCD/TS	Monopolar with 0-, 1-, IPG+; 130/140/145 Hz, 90/180 μs, 3.00-6.50 V	At least 2 years	3 unaided cessation (30%)	Not available
Mantione, et al ^[38] (2010)	1	Nicotine	Bilateral NAc	Medtronic 3389	OCD	Monopolar with 2-, 3-, IPG+; 185 Hz, 90 μs, 3.50 V	2 years	Cessation	None
Kuhn, et al ^[39] (2011)	1	Alcohol	Bilateral NAc	Medtronic 3387	Alcohol addiction	Not available	12 months	Cessation	None
Zhou, et al ^[40] (2011)	1	Heroin	Bilateral NAc	Medtronic 3387	Heroin addiction	145 Hz, 90 μs, 2.50 V with stimulation in initial 2.50 years	6 years	Cessation	Not available
Heldmann, et al ^[41] (2012)	1	Alcohol	Bilateral NAc	Medtronic 3387	Alcohol addiction	130 Hz, 90 μs, 3.50 V	At least 2 years	Cessation	Transient reversible hypomania
Valencia-Alfonso, et al ^[42] (2012)	1	Heroin	Bilateral through ALIC to NAc	Medtronic 3387	Heroin addiction	Bipolar 2, 3; 180 Hz, 90 μs, 3.50 V	6 months	Remission	Not available
Voges, et al ^[43] (2013)	5	Alcohol	Bilateral NAc	Medtronic 3387	Alcohol addiction	Bipolar with two distal contracts activated 130 Hz, 90 μs, 4.50 V	At least 2.50 years	2 cessation 3 remission	Transient reversible hypomania
Kuhn, et al ^[44] (2014)	2	Amphetamine	Bilateral NAc	Medtronic 3389	Amphetamine addiction	Monopolar with 0-, 1-, IPG+; 145 Hz, 120 μs, 5 V Monopolar with 0-, 1-, 2-, IPG+; 130 Hz, 90 μs, 4.50 V	1 or 2 years	Remission	Not available
Tangdu Hospital (2011)	2	Heroin	Bilateral NAc	Medtronic 3387	Heroin addiction	Monopolar with 0-, 4-, IPG+; 145 Hz, 120 μs, 3.50 V	Till now	1 relapse 1 remission	Transient reversible hypomania
Tangdu Hospital (2014)	8	Heroin	Bilateral through ALIC to NAc	SceneRay 1242	Heroin addiction	Stimulation of dual brain regions, ALIC, 2-, 6-, IPG+; 185 Hz, 150-210 μs, 2-3 V NAc, 0-, 1-, 4-, 5-, IPG+; 145 Hz, 180-240 μs, 2-3 V	Till now	1 relapse 1 was lost 6 cessation	Transient reversible hypomania, agitation

+ , anode, 阳极; - , cathode, 阴极。DBS, deep brain stimulation, 脑深部电刺激术; NAc, nucleus accumbens, 伏隔核; ALIC, anterior limb of internal capsule, 内囊前肢; AD, Alzheimer's disease, 阿尔茨海默病; OCD, obsessive-compulsive disorders, 强迫症; TS, Tourette's syndrome, 抽动秽语综合征; IPG, implantable pulse generator, 脉冲发生器

统的创新点在于 1 根电极可以负载 2 组不同的刺激参数, 以实现 2 个脑区的个体化调节。目前共纳入 8 例成瘾者, 随访时间 6~18 个月, 6 例保持操守、1 例复吸、1 例失访(尚未发表)。研究结果初步提示伏隔核联合内囊前肢电刺激术能够显著降低吸毒者的渴求, 提高操守率。目前, 该项研究仍然在进行中。

五、脑深部电刺激术治疗药物成瘾的可能机制

脑深部电刺激术治疗药物成瘾的机制目前尚不清楚。局部作用(兴奋或抑制作用)假说认为, 伏隔核电刺激术能够将药物成瘾发作时纹状体异常神经元活性正常化^[45-46]。有研究显示, 脑深部电刺激术能够提高神经核团的兴奋性, 如伏隔核 c-Fos 表达水平升高, 然而伏隔核神经元活性增强通常可以

促进成瘾药物的强化效应, 而伏隔核电刺激术能够降低成瘾药物的强化效应, 二者似乎是矛盾的; 也有研究显示, 脑深部电刺激术通过去极化抑制或活化抑制性神经元以降低神经核团活性^[47], 但其降低成瘾药物的强化效应可能不仅在于刺激引起的局部效应。网络作用假说认为, 伏隔核电刺激术可能通过顺轴突或逆轴突作用, 活化或抑制与之存在联系的局部和皮质相关脑区, 将药物成瘾发作时的病理性神经环路功能正常化, 从而发挥预防复吸的作用^[48]。有研究显示, 伏隔核电刺激术能够调节大鼠边缘系统^[49]、眶额叶皮质^[50]、内侧前额叶皮质^[51]等脑区功能, 这可能是通过调节突触可塑性(逆转药物成瘾时突触强化效应可以改变模型动物的成瘾行为^[52])而实现的。

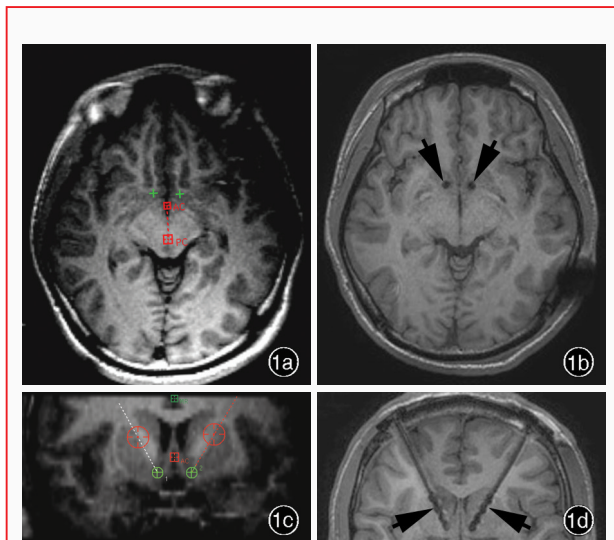


图 1 伏隔核联合内囊前肢电刺激术的 MRI 检查所见
1a 术前横断面 T₁WI 显示电极计划植入位置(绿色“十”字所示) 1b 术后横断面 T₁WI 显示电极植入位置(箭头所示) 1c 术前冠状位 T₁WI 显示电极计划植入路径(白色和红色虚线所示) 1d 术后冠状位 T₁WI 显示电极植入路径(箭头所示)

Figure 1 MRI findings of combined stimulation on nucleus accumbens and anterior limb of internal capsule. Preoperative axial T₁WI showed the planned locations of electrode (green crosses indicate, Panel 1a). Postoperative axial T₁WI showed the locations of implanted electrode (arrows indicate, Panel 1b). Preoperative coronal T₁WI revealed the planned paths of electrode (white and red dotted lines indicate, Panel 1c). Postoperative coronal T₁WI revealed the paths of implanted electrode (arrows indicate, Panel 1d).

六、脑深部电刺激术治疗药物成瘾尚待解决的问题

尽管目前脑深部电刺激术治疗药物成瘾在动物实验和临床研究中均积累了一定经验,但在临床上仅作为试验性戒断后预防复吸的方法,而且并非对所有患者均有效。因此,脑深部电刺激术作为一种有创性手术治疗方法,在大范围临床推广应用之前,仍有以下问题亟待解决:(1)法律问题。药物成瘾在我国及许多国家均属违法行为。对于主动寻求手术治疗的成瘾者,作为临床医师,应主动保护其隐私还是应通报相关部门,尚待法律的明确界定。(2)伦理问题。尽管脑深部电刺激术是相对微创性的手术方式,但在伦理学上仍存在一定问题,部分成瘾者在长期药物成瘾后出现认知功能障碍、决策能力降低,同时受迫于家庭压力选择手术治疗而非本人自愿;因此,行脑深部电刺激术前,应获得成瘾者本人的完全知情同意。(3)刺激靶点选择问题。尽管多个脑区与药物成瘾相关,但目前应用较多的仍是伏隔核,药物成瘾发作时涉及脑内多个神

经环路功能异常,以伏隔核为主的多靶点刺激可能为成瘾者带来更多的临床获益。(4)刺激参数设置和获得客观治疗反馈问题。对成瘾药物的渴求是一种心理体验,缺乏客观的量化指标。尽管有研究显示可以利用事件相关电位(ERP)^[53]评价成瘾药物线索诱导渴求,然而,一方面让完成生理脱毒者重新暴露于毒品及其相关线索(包括场景)在伦理学即存有争议;另一方面术后事件相关电位受到电刺激的干扰,难以评价刺激“开”状态下的真实渴求程度。fMRI 具有同样的局限性,且术后扫描时可受电极伪影的干扰。(5)药物成瘾的社会因素,即成瘾者回归社会问题。药物成瘾不仅是医学问题,还是严重的社会问题。成瘾者的家庭、生活环境等均一定程度影响成瘾者戒断后复吸。因此,辅以精神心理干预和监管可能更有效地降低戒断后复吸。

七、小结

药物成瘾涉及脑内多个神经环路功能异常,尚缺乏长期有效的戒断后预防复吸方法。脑深部电刺激术作为相对安全的外科手术方法,可用于难治性药物成瘾的试验性治疗,但在临床广泛应用前,仍有一些问题(包括伦理学问题)需要解决。

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(二)

- 分泌型卷曲相关蛋白 1
secreted frizzled-related protein 1(SFRP1)
- 风疹病毒 rubella virus(RV)
- 伏隔核 nucleus accumbens(NAc)
- L-脯氨酸-L-亮氨酸-甘氨酸酰胺
L-prolyl-L-leucyl-glycinamide(PLG)
- 复杂区域疼痛综合征
complex regional pain syndrome(CRPS)
- 富含神经毡和真“菊形团”的胚胎性肿瘤
embryonal tumor with abundant neuropil and true rosettes
(ETANTR)
- 腹侧苍白球 ventral pallidum(VP)
- 腹嘴前核 ventralis oralis anterior(Voa)
- 干燥综合征 Sjögren's syndrome(SS)
- 高碘酸-雪夫 periodic acid-Schiff(PAS)
- 弓形虫 toxoplasma(TOX)
- 孤立性纤维性肿瘤 solitary fibrous tumor(SFT)
- 寡克隆区带 oligoclonal band(OB)
- 广谱细胞角蛋白 pan cytokeratin(PCK)
- 国际抗癫痫联盟
International League Against Epilepsy(ILAE)
- 国际运动障碍学会 Movement Disorder Society(MDS)
- 海绵窦海绵状血管瘤 cavernous sinus hemangioma(CSH)
- 红细胞沉降率 erythrocyte sedimentation rate(ESR)
- 后部底丘脑 posterior subthalamic area(PSA)
- 环磷酰胺 cyclophosphamide(CTX)
- 黄体生成素 luteinizing hormone(LH)
- 回波时间 echo time(TE)
- 肌酸 creatine(Cr)
- 肌酸激酶 creatine kinase(CK)
- 肌萎缩侧索硬化症 amyotrophic lateral sclerosis(ALS)
- Burke-Fahn-Marsden 肌张力障碍量表
Burke-Fahn-Marsden Dystonia Rating Scale(BFMDRS)
- 激励次数 number of excitation(NEX)
- 脊髓电刺激术 spinal cord stimulation(SCS)
- 脊髓亚急性联合变性
subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord
(SCD)
- 计划靶区 planning target volume(PTV)
- 甲氨蝶呤 methotrexate(MTX)
- 甲基丙二酸血症 methylmalonic acidemia(MMA)
- 甲胎蛋白 α -fetoprotein(AFP)
- 简易智能状态检查量表
Mini-Mental State Examination(MMSE)
- 降钙素基因相关肽 calcitonin gene-related peptide(CGRP)
- 交感皮肤反应 sympathetic skin response(SSR)
- 胶质纤维酸性蛋白 glial fibrillary acidic protein(GFAP)
- 脚桥核 pedunclopontine nucleus(PPN)
- 酵母交换型转换/蔗糖不发酵复合物
mating type switching/sucrose non-fermenting(SWI/SNF)
- 结蛋白 desmin(Des)
- 结节硬化复合症 tuberous sclerosis complex(TSC)
- 进行性核上性麻痹 progressive supranuclear palsy(PSP)
- 经颅超声成像 transcranial sonography(TCS)
- 痉挛性斜颈 cervical dystonia(CD)
- 局灶性皮质发育不良 focal cortical dysplasia(FCD)
- 巨细胞病毒 cytomegalovirus(CMV)