

脑卒中康复治疗新技术研究进展

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【摘要】 脑卒中患者遗留不同程度功能障碍,恢复缓慢且不彻底,给患者及其家庭带来沉重而长期的负担。虽然康复训练在脑卒中治疗中发挥至关重要作用,但是由于受到专业康复服务缺乏、难以离家或交通不便等条件的限制,无法得到充分的康复治疗。新型康复技术(包括远程康复技术、虚拟现实康复技术、康复机器人技术、电子织物技术等)应运而生,为上述问题带来解决办法。本文拟就新型康复技术研究进展进行简要概述,以为脑卒中康复治疗提供新视角。

【关键词】 卒中; 康复; 综述

Research progress of new technologies in stroke rehabilitation

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【Abstract】 Survivors of stroke commonly experience a different range of dysfunction, and recovery can be slow and incomplete, which lead to a serious and long-term impact on patients themselves and their families. Although the treatment of stroke patients relies mainly on rehabilitation intervention, but the rehabilitation needs of discharged patients are not fully met due to lots of restrictions, such as the lack of professional rehabilitation services, the difficulty and inconvenience in transportation from home to hospital, therefore their prognosis of rehabilitation are affected. At present a number of new rehabilitation technologies, including telerehabilitation (TR), virtual reality (VR), robotics, electronic textiles (E-textiles), etc., are coming into being and may solve these problems. This article tries to discuss the research progress of these new rehabilitation technologies, and provide a new perspective for the rehabilitation intervention of stroke patients.

【Key words】 Stroke; Rehabilitation; Review

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脑卒中是成人病死和病残的主要原因之一^[1],给患者及其家庭带来沉重而长期的负担^[2]。研究显示,有33%~42%的脑卒中生存患者需接受3~6个月的日常生活活动能力(ADL)训练,其中36%至脑卒中后5年仍需接受训练^[3-4]。除运动障碍外,有超过40%的脑卒中生存患者遗留认知功能障碍^[5]。脑卒中治疗业已取得显著进展,康复干预发挥至关重要的作用。脑卒中急性期在医院接受康复训练的时间较短,无法实现所有康复目标,出院后随访次数较少,故康复治疗效果不理想^[6]。有文献报道,

脑卒中患者进行家庭康复训练时最倾向肢体运动形式,但是由于不熟悉具体的训练动作,不能进行有效康复训练^[7],康复需求无法得到充分满足^[8]。脑卒中患者预后与治疗时间呈正相关^[9],边远地区患者尽管出院后有较高的康复需求,但是由于受到专业康复服务缺乏、难以离家或交通不便等条件的限制,无法得到充分的康复治疗^[10]。2016年,美国心脏协会(AHA)和美国卒中协会(ASA)共同制定《成人脑卒中康复指南》,建议如果脑卒中患者未达到康复目标,应及时予以专业的康复服务^[11]。本文简要介绍几种适用于边远地区脑卒中患者的可替代或辅助常规康复治疗的新型康复技术。

一、新型康复技术

1. 远程康复技术 远程康复(TR)技术作为提供康复服务的另一种方式,通过信息和通信技术使

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医务人员与边远地区患者建立联系^[12],并在没有康复治疗师直接参与的情况下,实现患者在家中康复训练的可能。远程康复技术仅由一台电脑、互联网、摄像头和交互设备(如鼠标、数据手套、触觉装置、追踪装置、传感器等)组成,通过简单有趣的游戏激励患者积极参与康复训练^[13]。目前已有多项关于远程康复技术在神经康复领域有效性和安全性的随机对照临床试验,但研究结果差异较大。例如晚近的一项循证医学研究显示,远程康复技术在改善脑卒中患者上肢运动功能、日常生活活动能力和平衡功能方面与住院康复训练患者无明显差异,在提高患者满意度和缓解照顾者焦虑程度方面亦无明显差异^[14]。一项成本-效益分析(CBA)研究显示,与常规康复治疗组相比,远程康复技术组患者完成康复训练后平均节约654.72美元^[15]。尽管有小样本临床研究证实远程康复技术可以提供便捷、长时间、低成本的康复服务,并改善脑卒中患者运动功能、日常生活活动能力和平衡功能^[14],但仍缺乏有效随访的大样本随机对照临床试验提供高质量的证据。

2. 虚拟现实技术 虚拟现实(VR)技术是指通过计算机硬件和软件创建的交互式处理,从而向用户呈现出与真实世界相似的虚拟环境^[16],以实现现实中无法完成的训练,如在交通路口的情境中训练注意力^[17]。虚拟现实康复技术是基于大规模感觉和运动训练、适应性学习、模拟丰富的训练环境并激励患者积极参与训练,通过联合视觉、听觉和触觉反馈以调节神经功能重塑^[18]。目前有多种虚拟现实系统用于康复训练,均具有任务导向性及丰富视觉和听觉反馈的共同特点^[19-20],可以增强患者参与康复训练的动机^[21],从而使虚拟现实康复技术成为临床广泛应用的康复治疗方法^[22]。研究显示,虚拟现实康复技术有利于脑卒中后上肢运动功能^[23]、日常生活活动能力^[24]和偏侧忽略^[25]的康复。Laver等^[24]进行的Cochrane系统评价并未证实虚拟现实康复技术能够有效改善脑卒中患者握力或步速。In等^[26]的研究显示,虚拟现实康复技术可以提高脑卒中患者踝关节力量和控制能力、重心转移能力,从而进一步改善平衡功能和行走能力。一项随机对照临床试验显示,基于虚拟现实技术的认知功能康复较常规康复治疗更有效,尤其在注意力,记忆力和视空间能力方面显著^[27],同时,采用虚拟现实康复技术的患者满意度更高^[28]。虚拟现实康复技术

作为一种有效、有潜力的康复治疗方法,对基础和临床研究均有积极意义,有望成为今后康复领域的发展方向。

3. 康复机器人技术 近年来全球均致力于研发机器人(robotics),设计多种机器人康复设备^[29],包括机器人辅助步行训练(RAGT)^[30]和机器人辅助上肢训练(RT-UL)^[31]设备。研究显示,康复训练高重复性和任务导向性是有效促进脑卒中后运动功能康复的主要因素^[32],机器人辅助步行训练和机器人辅助上肢训练设备的优点在于可以使患者完成强化、频繁和重复的康复训练,增加独立锻炼的机会,从而有效改善脑卒中后偏瘫患者运动功能,因此,可以作为常规康复治疗的辅助手段。由于康复机器人技术复杂、外骨骼系统昂贵,该项技术的效果尚未得到充分开发^[33],但仍有良好的发展前景。研究显示,机器人辅助上肢训练可以显著改善脑卒中后上肢肌力、运动功能^[31]和日常生活活动能力^[34],提示康复机器人技术在早期脑卒中患者自发性神经功能康复过程中可能存在附加价值^[34]。有文献报道,机器人辅助步行训练改善亚急性脑卒中患者行走能力的效果与常规康复治疗相似^[30]。上述研究均证实康复机器人技术的有效性,可能成为独立的康复治疗部门^[35],但仍缺乏大样本随机对照临床试验提供高质量证据,然而,现有的随机对照临床试验对康复机器人技术安全性和患者满意度的关注度不高^[31]。

4. 电子织物技术 电子织物(E-textiles)技术系指具有电子特性的纺织品或集成到纺织品中的组件,使纺织品能够感测和(或)刺激运动^[36]。电子电路的日益小型化促进电子织物技术不断发展,目前已逐渐应用于康复领域,电子织物具有质地轻便、材质柔软、可洗涤和可长时间穿戴等特点^[37],可用于活动监测、个人辅导和反馈、环境传感^[38]、步态分析、运动障碍分析^[39]、感知肌电活动、矫形器、假肢和移动辅助装置^[40-41]、跌倒风险评价^[42]、家庭功能检测等,并提供电刺激^[43]。目前尚无关于电子织物应用于康复领域的随机对照临床试验,病例对照研究或个案报道均无法提供实质性临床证据。现有研究多集中于电子织物的敏感性和特异性,仅提出其提高神经康复效果的可能性。McLaren等^[36]指出电子织物的两个重点研究领域即运动监测以及肌肉活动检测和功能电刺激,在运动监测方面,电子织物能够可靠测量患者异常运动并判断其是否

完成预定的运动模式,但该项技术繁琐且敏感性较差;关于肌肉活动检测和功能性电刺激的研究尚处于初期阶段,但已显示出电子织物成为康复辅助技术的潜力。

二、新型康复技术的发展趋势

尽管有循证医学证据支持高强度的康复训练可以改善脑卒中患者运动功能^[44],但是由于受到成本高、交通不便、患者依从性差等条件的限制^[45],大多数患者不能完成康复训练^[46]。远程康复技术、虚拟现实康复技术和康复机器人技术不仅可以实现高重复性和任务导向性康复训练,还具有使用便捷、智能监管等特点,现已被脑卒中患者和社会广泛接受^[28,30-31,47]。随着科学技术的发展,这些新型康复技术将成为脑卒中康复治疗的重要组成部分,使更多脑卒中患者可以在医院和家庭中均享受到充分的康复治疗。

电子织物为实现长时间监管患者、远距离评价运动功能和环境条件、预防跌倒等提供便携式医疗的新方法,此外,电子织物最有发展前途的方面是其在日常生活中可以不受过多关注。但此类产品多由工程师和生物物理学家设计,尚无临床医师或康复治疗师的参与^[36],因此,未来康复治疗师、设计师、工程师和患者均有潜力参与设备的研发。目前,远程康复技术、虚拟现实康复技术和康复机器人技术的设备体积较大、质量较重、不易操作,而电子织物可以改善这些缺点,因此,这些新型康复技术并非单独发展,而是以相互补充和相互促进的方式发展,必将为脑卒中患者的康复治疗提供新的视角和更多帮助。

三、新型康复技术存在的问题

1. 安全性 伴随每一项新技术的问世,研究者们开发出种类繁多的康复设备,并高度关注设备的有效性,但仅少数研究涉及设备的安全性^[15,34]。康复设备的安全性是应用于市场前需解决的首要问题,同时应建立完善的反馈系统,有助于患者和研究者及时了解康复设备的安全性和危险因素。

2. 体验感 康复设备应在安全有效的基础上,重视患者在康复训练过程中的体验感和满意度。良好的体验感可以形成正反馈,提高患者依从性和康复训练参与度,从而使患者获得更好的康复治疗效果^[48]。然而目前的循证医学证据显示,与常规康复治疗相比,远程康复技术、虚拟现实康复技术并未给患者带来更高的满意度^[15,34,49]。亦无证据显示

患者满意度与采用新型康复技术有关,合理完善的患者满意度研究将是未来的重要研究方向。

3. 成本-效益分析 目前关于各种新型康复技术的研究均缺乏成本-效益分析^[15-16,31,50],仅一项研究显示,远程康复设备可以有效降低治疗成本,但该项研究样本量较小,不能提供可靠的证据^[16]。康复设备的成本-效益比(CBR)直接影响患者的购买和使用,为进一步研究各种康复设备的可行性,大样本量的成本-效益分析不可或缺。

4. 功能单一 目前,市场上基于新型康复技术的产品仅局限于特定功能的康复,如美国麻省理工学院(MIT)研制的镜像运动使能器(MIME)^[51]、上肢康复训练机器人(MIT-Manus)^[52]和关节功能恢复器/持续被动活动器(CPM)等。这些康复设备的单一功能无法实现患者同时进行多部位康复训练的愿望,而且无法降低家庭康复的成本,限制其在家庭中的推广应用。电子织物技术的发展为功能多元化康复设备的研发创造条件,未来研发多功能、可穿戴式设备将成为主流。

综上所述,目前关于新型康复技术尚缺乏大样本、高质量的随机对照临床试验。现有研究主要集中于新技术的改进和有效性,而较少关注新技术的安全性和作用机制,迄今仅有证据显示可重复性是远程康复技术和康复机器人技术有效改善脑卒中患者运动功能的作用机制^[28,31]。鉴于新型康复技术的多样性和潜力,这一结论似乎令人沮丧。尚待进一步开展多中心大样本随机对照临床试验以评价不同运动学原理、控制策略、环境和反馈类型。值得注意的是,患者需求和康复训练目标是人机界面发展的核心,未来的康复领域应以患者为中心开展技术研究和临床实践^[14]。

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(二)

改良 Rivermead 移动指数

Modified Rivermead Mobility Index(MRMI)

改良 Barthel 指数 modified Barthel Index(mBI)

干扰素-β interferon-β(IFN-β)

干燥综合征 Sjögren's syndrome(SS)

甘油三酯 triglyceride(TG)

功能性步行分级量表

Functional Ambulation Category Scale(FAC)

功能性电刺激术 functional electrical stimulation(FES)

构音障碍-手笨拙综合征

dysarthric-clumsy hand syndrome(DCHS)

灌注成像 perfusion-weighted imaging(PWI)

国际视神经脊髓炎诊断小组

International Panel for Neuromyelitis Optica Diagnosis (IPND)

汉密尔顿焦虑量表 Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale(HAMA)

汉密尔顿抑郁量表

Hamilton Depression Rating Scale(HAMD)

横韧带 transverse ligament(TL)

红细胞沉降率 erythrocyte sedimentation rate(ESR)

后纵韧带骨化

ossification of posterior longitudinal ligament(OPLL)

琥珀酸脱氢酶 succinate dehydrogenase(SDH)

环磷酰胺 cyclophosphamide(CTX)

寰齿间距 atlanto-dental interval(ADI)

寰枢关节脱位 atlantoaxial dislocation(AAD)

Glasgow 昏迷量表 Glasgow Coma Scale(GCS)

机器人辅助步态训练 robotic-assisted gait training(RAGT)

机器人辅助上肢训练

robot-assisted therapy for upper limb(RT-UL)

肌酐 creatinine(Cr)

肌酸 creatine(Cr)

肌酸激酶 creatine kinase(CK)

肌酸激酶同工酶 creatine kinase isoenzyme MB(CK-MB)

基于经颅多普勒超声波动率指数的西洛他唑在急性腔隙性梗死中作用试验

Effect of Cilostazol in the Acute Lacunar Infarction Based on Pulsatility Index of Transcranial Doppler (ECLIPse) trial

急性播散性脑脊髓炎

acute disseminated encephalomyelitis(ADEM)

急性冠脉综合征 acute coronary syndrome(ACS)

疾病修正治疗 disease modifying therapy(DMT)

脊髓亚急性联合变性

subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord(SCD)

加拿大美国噻氯匹定研究

Canadian American Ticlopidine Study(CATS)

甲氨蝶呤 methotrexate(MTX)

甲胎蛋白 alpha-fetoprotein(AFP)