

# 特发性震颤研究进展

徐恬 赵国华

**【摘要】** 特发性震颤除表现为震颤外,还可以出现共济失调等运动症状以及认知功能障碍、情感障碍和听力下降等非运动症状。发病机制尚不明确,小脑、脑干、红核、丘脑和基底神经核均受累,致病基因的克隆为发病机制的研究奠定基础。治疗方法主要包括药物治疗和外科手术,其中,表现为头部、手部和声音震颤的患者可肌肉注射 A 型肉毒毒素,外科手术包括丘脑毁损术和脑深部电刺激术等。

**【关键词】** 特发性震颤; 综述

## Research on advances of essential tremor

XU Tian<sup>1</sup>, ZHAO Guo-hua<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Neurology, the Fourth Affiliated Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Yiwu 322000, Zhejiang, China

<sup>2</sup>Department of Neurology, the Second Affiliated Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou 310009, Zhejiang, China

Corresponding author: ZHAO Guo-hua (Email: zhaoguohuazq@hotmail.com)

**【Abstract】** Recent research shows besides the symptom of tremor, essential tremor (ET) patients also present with motor symptoms such as dysfunction of cerebellum, and non-motor symptoms (NMS) such as cognitive impairment, mood symptoms and loss of hearing. The mechanism of ET remains unclear. The dysfunction of cerebellum, brain stem, red nuclei, thalamus and basal nuclei could be involved in ET. Several loci and genes were identified, which is helpful for the study of mechanism on ET. The therapies of ET include medication and surgery. The botulinum toxin A could be used in the ET patients whose main symptoms are tremor of head, hand and voice. The surgeries include thalamotomy and deep brain stimulation (DBS).

**【Key words】** Essential tremor; Review

This study was supported by Medical and Health Research Program of Zhejiang Province, China (No. 2016KYB118).

特发性震颤(ET)是临床最常见的运动障碍性疾病,发病率约为5%,老年人群可升至20%;临床主要表现为姿势性或动作性震颤,部分可见头部或声音震颤<sup>[1]</sup>。既往研究显示,特发性震颤是一种功能性疾病,仅表现为震颤这一运动症状,被认为是一种进展缓慢、症状单一、良性运动障碍性疾病<sup>[2]</sup>。然而,越来越多的研究显示,特发性震颤是一种累及多系统的疾病,包括运动症状如意向性震颤和共济失调,以及非运动症状(NMS)如认知功能障碍、情感

障碍和听力下降等<sup>[3]</sup>。此外,特发性震颤并非呈良性病程,Louis等<sup>[4]</sup>的流行病学调查研究显示,特发性震颤患者病死率增加45%;Benito-León等<sup>[5]</sup>对年龄≥65岁的特发性震颤患者随访3.30年发现其进展为帕金森病(PD)的概率增加4倍。本文拟就近年来特发性震颤病理学研究和发病机制、临床表现、影像学特点及治疗进展进行概述。

### 一、病理学研究及发病机制

既往研究认为,特发性震颤无特异性病理改变。然而,既往10余年Louis及其研究小组发现,特发性震颤患者小脑存在明显结构改变,如浦肯野细胞减少和轴索梭形肿胀膨大<sup>[6-8]</sup>,部分患者可见脑干(蓝斑核和迷走神经背核)路易小体(LB)<sup>[7]</sup>;神经影像学 and 神经电生理学研究显示,特发性震颤可能源于小脑功能障碍<sup>[9]</sup>;然而,Deuschl和Elble<sup>[3]</sup>认为上

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2017.08.002

基金项目:浙江省医药卫生研究计划(项目编号:2016KYB118)

作者单位:322000 义乌,浙江大学医学院附属第四医院神经内科(徐恬);310009 杭州,浙江大学医学院附属第二医院神经内科(赵国华)

通讯作者:赵国华(Email:zhaoguohuazq@hotmail.com)

述研究未排除共患病、抑郁、药物等因素的影响,故结果欠可靠。目前,仍亟待对特发性震颤的病理学进行深入研究。

特发性震颤的确切发病机制尚不十分明确。约有30%以上患者存在家族史,呈常染色体显性遗传<sup>[10]</sup>。已知3个致病基因位点,即ETM1型定位于3q13.3、ETM2型定位于2p25~p22、ETM3型定位于6p23,以及4种相关基因,即*DRD3*、*HSIBP3*、*LINGO1*和*SLCIA2*,直至2012年,Merner等<sup>[11]</sup>方克隆出首个致病基因——*FUS*基因,并认为*FUS*基因突变可能是通过功能缺失(LOF)而致病;2014年Unal Gulsuner等<sup>[12]</sup>在一个既有特发性震颤患者也有帕金森病患者的家系中发现*HTRA2*基因突变,然而该基因的具体功能尚不明确,也未在其他家系中发现该突变;2015年Hor等<sup>[13]</sup>采用全外显子测序(WES)发现,位于第11号染色体的*TENM4*基因突变可以导致特发性震颤,过表达*TENM4*基因突变导致细胞轴索转运障碍,*TENM4*基因敲除小鼠表现为震颤,均表明*TENM4*基因参与神经元髓鞘形成和轴索转运的调控。尽管特发性震颤发病机制尚不明确,但致病基因的定位和克隆为进一步研究发病机制奠定了基础。特发性震颤还与环境因素有关,家族性特发性震颤患者神经毒性物质哈尔碱水平高于正常人群,已有研究证实哈尔碱是可以导致震颤的神经毒性物质<sup>[14]</sup>。此外,特发性震颤患者中枢神经系统兴奋性物质谷氨酸水平升高可以引起小脑齿状核γ-氨基丁酸(GABA)受体水平下降,小脑深部神经核团过度兴奋,小脑-脑干-丘脑-皮质通路受损,从而导致震颤,这也可能是特发性震颤的发病机制之一<sup>[15]</sup>。

特发性震颤患者还可以出现认知功能障碍和情感障碍,其可能的发病机制主要包括:(1)特发性震颤患者的认知功能障碍主要表现为额叶功能减退,即注意力和执行功能障碍,研究显示其与前额叶背外侧皮质(DLPFC)或额叶-丘脑-小脑环路损害有关<sup>[16-17]</sup>。(2)特发性震颤患者还表现为小脑认知情感综合征(CCAS),如执行功能、视空间能力、言语功能和情绪障碍以及神经精神症状,考虑可能与小脑是决定性格、情绪和认知功能的中枢神经系统重要成分有关<sup>[17-20]</sup>。(3)特发性震颤患者存在异常的神经振荡(neuronal oscillation),引起运动系统动态振荡扰动,导致异常神经元放电而继发神经损伤<sup>[21]</sup>,酒精改善直线行走能力<sup>[22]</sup>和脑深部电刺激术(DBS)改

善瞬目反射(BR)<sup>[23]</sup>均支持这一观点。

## 二、临床表现

特发性震颤的核心运动症状是上肢远端姿势性或动作性震颤,伴头部、口面部或声音震颤。流行病学调查研究显示,95%以上患者可累及上肢,其他部位依次为头部(30%以上)、声音(20%以上)、舌(20%)、面部和(或)下颌(10%)、下肢(10%)和躯干(5%)<sup>[24-25]</sup>。随着病程的延长,临床症状逐渐加重,至晚期可出现意向性震颤<sup>[2]</sup>;部分表现为瞬目反射延迟或缺失<sup>[26]</sup>;即使步态正常,仍可出现直线行走不稳<sup>[27]</sup>。

特发性震颤患者还表现出多种非运动症状,包括认知功能障碍、情感障碍和听力下降等,此外,还可以出现轻度认知损害(MCI)。2001年,Gasparini等<sup>[28]</sup>发现,特发性震颤患者存在认知功能障碍,威斯康辛卡片分类测验(WCST)显示,与帕金森病患者一样,特发性震颤患者存在显著注意力和概念思维的任务能力下降,提示二者可能存在共同的多巴胺能通路障碍;Lombardi等<sup>[29]</sup>发现,特发性震颤患者认知功能障碍主要表现为词语流畅性、命名、情绪、语言记忆和工作记忆障碍;Sinoff和Badarny<sup>[30]</sup>的前瞻性研究显示,约69.23%特发性震颤患者(36/52)伴轻度认知损害,余16例中4例2年内进展为轻度认知损害,年发病率为12.50%,高于一般人群的5%;Benito-León等<sup>[18]</sup>基于人群的横断面研究显示,273例特发性震颤患者中31例(11.36%)并发痴呆,而正常对照者仅为6.03%(204/3382);Gerwig等<sup>[31]</sup>认为,65岁以上的特发性震颤患者痴呆发生率较正常对照者增加70%;Bermejo-Pareja等<sup>[32]</sup>进行的随访3.20年的前瞻性研究显示,约7.77%特发性震颤患者(16/206)进展为痴呆,而正常对照者仅为3.93%(145/3685),其中65岁以上患者痴呆发生率是正常对照者的2倍( $RR=1.980, 95\%CI:1.140\sim 3.450; P=0.010$ );Thawani等<sup>[33]</sup>的横断面研究显示,25%(31/124)特发性震颤患者出现痴呆,而正常对照者仅为9.16%(198/2161)。情感障碍在特发性震颤患者中亦较为常见。Lombardi等<sup>[29]</sup>评价特发性震颤患者抑郁症状,结果显示,与帕金森病患者相比,特发性震颤患者抑郁症状发生率更高;Sinoff和Badarny<sup>[30]</sup>的研究显示,25%特发性震颤患者(13/52)伴焦虑症状,17.31%(9/52)伴抑郁症状;Louis等<sup>[34]</sup>进行的基于人群的前瞻性横断面研究显示,约43.83%特发性震颤患者(103/235)存在抑郁症状、正常对照者仅为

25.86%(1137/4379),特发性震颤伴抑郁症状患者服用选择性 5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂(SSRI)是正常对照者的 3 倍,随访 3 年后新诊断 78 例特发性震颤患者,其中 29 例存在抑郁症状,提示抑郁症状与新发特发性震颤有关。特发性震颤患者还表现出听力下降。Ondo 等<sup>[35]</sup>发现,特发性震颤患者听力下降较正常对照者和帕金森病患者严重,听力下降程度与男性、高龄、震颤严重程度相关。Benito-León 等<sup>[36]</sup>的基于人群的研究显示,约 38.71%特发性震颤患者(96/248)存在听力下降,而正常对照者仅为 29.36%(1371/4669)。

### 三、影像学特点

特发性震颤的影像学无明显异常,近年来影像学研究取得较大进展,主要采用基于体素的形态学分析(VBM),多项研究显示,特发性震颤患者存在广泛性灰质和白质萎缩<sup>[9,37-38]</sup>。Benito-León 等<sup>[9]</sup>发现,与正常对照者相比,特发性震颤患者存在广泛性白质(右侧小脑、左侧髓质、右侧顶叶、右侧边缘系统)和灰质(双侧小脑、双侧顶叶、右侧额叶、右侧岛叶)改变;Lin 等<sup>[37]</sup>比较 10 例特发性震颤患者与 10 例帕金森病患者和 13 例正常对照者脑体积,结果显示,与正常对照者相比,特发性震颤患者尾状核体部、颞极中央、岛叶、楔前叶、颞上回体积缩小,而颞中回和中央前回灰质体积增大;与帕金森病患者相比,特发性震颤患者丘脑和颞中回体积缩小,而额中回、颞中回、小脑后叶和岛叶灰质体积增大;Quattrone 等<sup>[38]</sup>的研究显示,与正常对照者相比,同时累及头部和手部的特发性震颤患者存在明显的小脑蚓部萎缩。

Louis 等<sup>[39]</sup>进行的磁共振波谱(MRS)研究显示,与对照组相比,特发性震颤组患者小脑皮质 N-乙酰天冬氨酸(NAA)/肌酸(Cr)比值下降,且与上肢震颤程度呈负相关关系;Pagan 等<sup>[40]</sup>的研究显示,特发性震颤患者双侧小脑半球 NAA/Cr 和 NAA/胆碱(Cho)比值明显下降,上述研究均证实特发性震颤可以累及小脑。

Cerasa 等<sup>[41]</sup>和 Passamonti 等<sup>[42]</sup>采用 fMRI 研究特发性震颤患者语言工作记忆的神经生理学机制,结果显示,高负荷工作记忆试验存在异常强化的小脑反应;小脑之间功能联系、执行控制通路和脑默认网络(DMN)改变;与对照组相比,特发性震颤组患者进行 Stroop 色词测验(SCWT)时前额叶背外侧皮质和顶下小叶皮质存在异常强化的小脑反应。

### 四、治疗

特发性震颤的治疗取决于震颤的严重程度、震颤致持续功能障碍、患者提高生活质量的要求<sup>[1]</sup>。根据美国神经病学学会(AAN)2011 年公布的特发性震颤治疗指南<sup>[43]</sup>,特发性震颤的治疗分为药物治疗和外科手术,其中,药物治疗分为三线,一线药物为普萘洛尔、扑米酮,二线药物为阿普唑仑、阿替洛尔、加巴喷丁、索他洛尔和托吡酯,三线药物为氯氮平、纳多洛尔和尼莫地平。对于难治性肢体、头部和声音震颤,可肌肉注射 A 型肉毒毒素,Hertegard 等<sup>[44]</sup>报告 15 例以声音震颤为主的特发性震颤患者,于甲杓肌、环甲肌或甲状舌骨肌注射 A 型肉毒毒素,10/15 例患者主观感觉症状好转。近期研究显示,以声音震颤为主的特发性震颤患者肌肉注射 A 型肉毒毒素后震颤幅度明显好转<sup>[45]</sup>。药物反应欠佳的难治性患者,丘脑毁损术和脑深部电刺激术可用于肢体震颤。脑深部电刺激术于 1997 年通过美国食品与药品管理局(FDA)批准用于治疗特发性震颤,常见刺激部位是丘脑腹外侧核和下丘脑<sup>[46]</sup>。Schuurman 等<sup>[47-48]</sup>的研究显示,丘脑毁损术与脑深部电刺激术效果相当,但后者不良反应较轻微。Baizabal-Carvalho 等<sup>[21]</sup>对脑深部电刺激术后至少随访 8 年的 13 例特发性震颤患者进行研究,结果显示,Fahn-Tolosa-Marin 震颤评价量表(FTMTRS)评分减少,常见不良反应为构音障碍和平衡障碍。

综上所述,特发性震颤是一组临床综合征而非单一疾病,越来越多的研究开始关注其非运动症状,包括认知功能障碍、情绪障碍和听力下降等。随着神经影像学技术的发展和医学研究的深入,对特发性震颤非运动症状、病理生理学机制和治疗的研究必将日益深入。

### 参 考 文 献

- [1] Louis ED, Ford B, Barnes LF. Clinical subtypes of essential tremor. Arch Neurol, 2000, 57:1194-1198.
- [2] Bermejo - Pareja F, Puertas - Martín V. Cognitive features of essential tremor: a review of the clinical aspects and possible mechanistic underpinnings. Tremor Other Hyperkinet Mov (NY), 2012, 2:pii02-74-541-1.
- [3] Deuschl G, Elble R. Essential tremor - neurodegenerative or nondegenerative disease towards a working definition of ET. Mov Disord, 2009, 24:2033-2041.
- [4] Louis ED, Benito - León J, Ottman R, Bermejo - Pareja F; Neurological Disorders in Central Spain (NEDICES) Study Group. A population - based study of mortality in essential tremor. Neurology, 2007, 69:1982-1989.
- [5] Benito - León J, Louis ED, Bermejo - Pareja F; Neurological Disorders in Central Spain Study Group. Risk of incident

- Parkinson's disease and parkinsonism in essential tremor: a population based study. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*, 2009, 80:423-425.
- [6] Louis ED. Essential tremor. *Handb Clin Neurol*, 2011, 100:433-448.
- [7] Louis ED, Faust PL, Vonsattel JP, Honig LS, Rajput A, Robinson CA, Rajput A, Pahwa R, Lyons KE, Ross GW, Borden S, Moskowitz CB, Lawton A, Hernandez N. Neuropathological changes in essential tremor: 33 cases compared with 21 controls. *Brain*, 2007, 130:3297-3307.
- [8] Louis ED. Essential tremor: evolving clinicopathological concepts in an era of intensive post-mortem enquiry. *Lancet Neurol*, 2010, 9:613-622.
- [9] Benito - León J, Alvarez - Linera J, Hernández - Tamames JA, Alonso - Navarro H, Jiménez - Jiménez FJ, Louis ED. Brain structural changes in essential tremor: voxel-based morphometry at 3-Tesla. *J Neurol Sci*, 2009, 287:138-142.
- [10] Deng H, Le W, Jankovic J. Genetics of essential tremor. *Brain*, 2007, 130:1456-1464.
- [11] Merner ND, Girard SL, Catoire H, Bourassa CV, Belzil VV, Rivière JB, Hince P, Levert A, Dionne-Laporte A, Spiegelman D, Noreau A, Diab S, Szuto A, Fournier H, Raelson J, Belouchi M, Panisset M, Cossette P, Dupré N, Bernard G, Chouinard S, Dion PA, Rouleau GA. Exome sequencing identifies FUS mutations as a cause of essential tremor. *Am J Hum Genet*, 2012, 91:313-319.
- [12] Unal Gulsuner H, Gulsuner S, Mercan FN, Onat OE, Walsh T, Shahin H, Lee MK, Dogu O, Kansu T, Topaloglu H, Elibol B, Akbostanci C, King MC, Ozcelik T, Tekinay AB. Mitochondrial serine protease HTRA2 p.G399S in a kindred with essential tremor and Parkinson disease. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*, 2014, 111:18285-18290.
- [13] Hor H, Francescatti L, Bartesaghi L, Ortega-Cubero S, Kousi M, Lorenzo-Betancor O, Jiménez-Jiménez FJ, Gironell A, Clarimón J, Drechsel O, Agúndez JA, Kenzelmann Broz D, Chiquet-Ehrismann R, Lleó A, Coria F, García-Martin E, Alonso-Navarro H, Martí MJ, Kulisevsky J, Hor CN, Ossowski S, Chrast R, Katsanis N, Pastor P, Estivill X. Missense mutations in TENM4, a regulator of axon guidance and central myelination, cause essential tremor. *Hum Mol Genet*, 2015, 24:5677-5686.
- [14] Louis ED, Jiang W, Pellegrino KM, Rios E, Factor-Litvak P, Henschliff C, Zheng W. Elevated blood harmaline (1-methyl-9H-pyrido [3, 4-b] indole) concentrations in essential tremor. *Neurotoxicology*, 2008, 29:294-300.
- [15] Paris-Robidas S, Brochu E, Sintès M, Emond V, Bousquet M, Vandal M, Pilote M, Tremblay C, Di Paolo T, Rajput AH, Rajput A, Calon F. Defective dentate nucleus GABA receptors in essential tremor. *Brain*, 2012, 135:105-116.
- [16] Fanselow MS, Poulos AM. The neuroscience of mammalian associative learning. *Annu Rev Psychol*, 2005, 56:207-234.
- [17] Bermejo - Pareja F. Essential tremor - a neurodegenerative disorder associated with cognitive defects? *Nat Rev Neurol*, 2011, 7:273-282.
- [18] Benito - León J, Louis ED, Bermejo - Pareja F; Neurological Disorders in Central Spain Study Group. Elderly-onset essential tremor is associated with dementia. *Neurology*, 2006, 66:1500-1505.
- [19] Schmahmann JD, Sherman JC. The cerebellar cognitive affective syndrome. *Brain*, 1998, 121:561-579.
- [20] Schmahmann JD. Disorders of the cerebellum: ataxia, dysmetria of thought, and the cerebellar cognitive affective syndrome. *J Neuropsychiatry Clin Neurosci*, 2004, 16:367-378.
- [21] Baizabal-Carvallo JF, Kagnoff MN, Jimenez-Shahed J, Fekete R, Jankovic J. The safety and efficacy of thalamic deep brain stimulation in essential tremor: 10 years and beyond. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry*, 2014, 85:567-572.
- [22] Klebe S, Stolze H, Gensing K, Volkmann J, Wenzelburger R, Deuschl G. Influence of alcohol on gait in patients with essential tremor. *Neurology*, 2005, 65:96-101.
- [23] Kronenburger M, Tronnier VM, Gerwig M, Fromm C, Coenen VA, Reinacher P, Kiening KL, Noth J, Timmann D. Thalamic deep brain stimulation improves eyeblink conditioning deficits in essential tremor. *Exp Neurol*, 2008, 211:387-396.
- [24] Elble RJ. Diagnostic criteria for essential tremor and differential diagnosis. *Neurology*, 2000, 54:S2-6.
- [25] Whaley NR, Putzke JD, Baba Y, Wszolek ZK, Uitti RJ. Essential tremor: phenotypic expression in a clinical cohort. *Parkinsonism Relat Disord*, 2007, 13:333-339.
- [26] Kronenburger M, Gerwig M, Brol B, Block F, Timmann D. Eyeblink conditioning is impaired in subjects with essential tremor. *Brain*, 2007, 130:1538-1551.
- [27] Stolze H, Petersen G, Raethjen J, Wenzelburger R, Deuschl G. The gait disorder of advanced essential tremor. *Brain*, 2001, 124:2278-2286.
- [28] Gasparini M, Bonifati V, Fabrizio E, Fabbrini G, Brusa L, Lenzi GL, Meo G. Frontal lobe dysfunction in essential tremor: a preliminary study. *J Neurol*, 2001, 248:399-402.
- [29] Lombardi WJ, Woolston DJ, Roberts JW, Gross RE. Cognitive deficits in patients with essential tremor. *Neurology*, 2001, 57:785-790.
- [30] Sinoff G, Badarny S. Mild cognitive impairment, dementia, and affective disorders in essential tremor: a prospective study. *Tremor Other Hyperkinet Mov (NY)*, 2014, 4:227.
- [31] Gerwig M, Kolb FP, Timmann D. The involvement of the human cerebellum in eyeblink conditioning. *Cerebellum*, 2007, 6:38-57.
- [32] Bermejo - Pareja F, Louis ED, Benito - León J; Neurological Disorders in Central Spain (NEDICES) Study Group. Risk of incident dementia in essential tremor: a population-based study. *Mov Disord*, 2007, 22:1573-1580.
- [33] Thawani SP, Schupf N, Louis ED. Essential tremor is associated with dementia: prospective population - based study in New York. *Neurology*, 2009, 73:621-625.
- [34] Louis ED, Benito - León J, Bermejo - Pareja F; Neurological Disorders in Central Spain (NEDICES) Study Group. Self-reported depression and anti-depressant medication use in essential tremor: cross-sectional and prospective analyses in a population-based study. *Euro J Neurol*, 2007, 14:1138-1146.
- [35] Ondo WG, Sutton L, Dat Vuong K, Lai D, Jankovic J. Hearing impairment in essential tremor. *Neurology*, 2003, 61:1093-1097.
- [36] Benito - León J, Louis ED, Bermejo - Pareja F; Neurological Disorders in Central Spain (NEDICES) Study Group. Reported hearing impairment in essential tremor: a population-based case-control study. *Neuroepidemiology*, 2007, 29:213-217.
- [37] Lin CH, Chen CM, Lu MK, Tsai CH, Chiou JC, Liao JR, Duann JR. Vbm reveals brain volume differences between Parkinson's disease and essential tremor patients. *Front Hum Neurosci*, 2013, 7:247.
- [38] Quattrone A, Cerasa A, Messina D, Nicoletti G, Hagberg GE, Lemieux L, Novellino F, Lanza P, Arabia G, Salsone M. Essential head tremor is associated with cerebellar vermian atrophy: a volumetric and voxel-based morphometry MR imaging study. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*, 2008, 29:1692-1697.
- [39] Louis ED, Shungu DC, Chan S, Mao X, Jurewicz EC, Watner D. Metabolic abnormality in the cerebellum in patients with essential tremor: a proton magnetic resonance spectroscopic imaging study. *Neurosci Lett*, 2002, 333:17-20.
- [40] Pagan FL, Butman JA, Dambrosia JM, Hallett M. Evaluation of

- essential tremor with multi - voxel magnetic resonance spectroscopy. *Neurology*, 2003, 60:1344-1347.
- [41] Cerasa A, Passamonti L, Novellino F, Salsone M, Gioia MC, Morelli M, Paglionico S, Giofrè L, Arabia G, Quattrone A. Fronto-parietal overactivation in patients with essential tremor during Stroop task. *Neuroreport*, 2010, 21:148-151.
- [42] Passamonti L, Novellino F, Cerasa A, Chiriaco C, Rocca F, Matina MS, Fera F, Quattrone A. Altered cortical - cerebellar circuits during verbal working memory in essential tremor. *Brain*, 2011, 134:2274-2286.
- [43] Zesiewicz TA, Elble RJ, Louis ED, Gronseth GS, Ondo WG, Dewey RB Jr, Okun MS, Sullivan KL, Weiner WJ. Evidence-based guideline update: treatment of essential tremor. Report of the Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology*, 2011, 77:1752-1755.
- [44] Hertegard S, Granqvist S, Lindestad PA. Botulinum toxin injections for essential voice tremor. *Anna Otol Rhinol Laryngol*, 2000, 109:204-209.
- [45] Gurey LE, Sinclair CF, Blitzer A. A new paradigm for the management of essential vocal tremor with botulinum toxin. *Laryngoscope*, 2013, 123:2497-2501.
- [46] Pedrosa DJ, Auth M, Pauls KA, Runge M, Maarouf M, Fink GR, Timmermann L. Verbal fluency in essential tremor patients: the effects of deep brain stimulation. *Brain Stimul*, 2014, 7:359-364.
- [47] Schuurman PR, Bosch DA, Bossuyt PM, Bonsel GJ, van Someren EJ, de Bie RM, Merkus MP, Speelman JD. A comparison of continuous thalamic stimulation and thalamotomy for suppression of severe tremor. *N Engl J Med*, 2000, 342:461-468.
- [48] Schuurman PR, Bosch DA, Merkus MP, Speelman JD. Long-term follow-up of thalamic stimulation versus thalamotomy for tremor suppression. *Mov Disord*, 2008, 23:1146-1153.
- (收稿日期:2017-06-05)

## · 小词典 ·

### 中英文对照名词词汇(二)

- 功能缺失 loss-of-function(LOF)
- 国际疾病分类法-10  
International Classification of Disease-10(ICD-10)
- 核内包涵体 intranuclear inclusions(INIs)
- 亨廷顿病 Huntington's disease(HD)
- 踝-足矫形器 ankle-foot orthosis(AFO)
- 获得性免疫缺陷综合征  
acquired immunodeficiency syndrome(AIDS)
- 肌萎缩侧索硬化症 amyotrophic lateral sclerosis(ALS)
- 基于体素的形态学分析 voxel-based morphometry(VBM)
- 吉兰-巴雷综合征 Guillain-Barré syndrome(GBS)
- 极长链脂肪酸 very-long-chain fatty acids(VLCFAs)
- 集落刺激因子 1 colony-stimulating factor-1(CSF-1)
- 脊髓小脑共济失调 spinocerebellar ataxia(SCA)
- 脊髓性肌萎缩症 spinal muscular atrophy(SMA)
- 家族性肌萎缩侧索硬化症  
familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis(FALS)
- 1-甲基-4-苯基-1,2,3,6-四氢吡啶  
1-methyl-4-phenyl-1, 2, 3, 6-tetrahydropyridine(MPTP)
- 甲基丙二酸血症 methylmalonic acidemia(MMA)
- N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸 N-methyl-D-aspartate(NMDA)
- 简单序列长度多态性  
simple sequence length polymorphism(SSLP)
- 胶质纤维酸性蛋白 glial fibrillary acidic protein(GFAP)
- ATP结合盒转运体 D1  
ATP-binding cassette transporter D1(ABCD1)
- 结节性硬化症 tuberous sclerosis complex(TSC)
- 进行性皮质下胶质增生症  
progressive subcortical gliosis(PSG)
- 经鼻持续气道正压通气  
nasal continuous positive airway pressure(nCPAP)
- 抗肌萎缩蛋白-糖蛋白复合物  
dystrophin-glycoprotein complex(DGC)
- 可读框 open reading frame(ORF)
- 离子钙结合蛋白 1  
ionized calcium-binding adaptor molecule 1(Iba1)
- 磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶 phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase(PI3K)
- 路易体痴呆 dementia with Lewy bodies(DLB)
- 路易小体 Lewy body(LB)
- 脉冲场凝胶电泳 pulsed-field gel electrophoresis(PFGE)
- 慢性炎症脱髓鞘性多发性神经根神经病  
chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy (CIDP)
- 美国国立神经病学、语言障碍和卒中研究所-  
阿尔茨海默病及相关疾病协会  
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke-Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association(NINCDS-ADRDA)
- 美国神经病学学会 American Academy of Neurology(AAN)
- 美国食品与药品管理局  
Food and Drug Administration(FDA)
- 美国物理医学与康复学会  
American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (AAPM&R)
- 面-肩-肱型肌营养不良症  
facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy(FSHD)
- 脑深部电刺激术 deep brain stimulation(DBS)
- 皮质基底节变性 corticobasal ganglionic degeneration(CBD)
- 葡萄糖-6-磷酸脱氢酶缺乏症  
glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency(G-6-PD)
- $\alpha$ -羟丁酸脱氢酶  
 $\alpha$ -hydroxybutyrate dehydrogenase( $\alpha$ -HBDH)