

带状疱疹后神经痛三种治疗方法对比分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨针刺触发点治疗、硬膜外神经阻滞术和选择性背根神经节脉冲射频术3种方法治疗带状疱疹后神经痛的临床疗效。**方法** 共60例带状疱疹后神经痛患者随机分为3组,分别予针刺触发点治疗(20例)、硬膜外神经阻滞术(20例)和选择性背根神经节脉冲射频术(20例),治疗后均服用加巴喷丁,分别于治疗前和治疗后2、4、12周采用数字评价量表(NRS)评价疼痛程度。**结果** 与治疗前相比,3组患者治疗后2、4和12周NRS评分均降低(均 $P=0.000$)。治疗后2周,神经阻滞术组和脉冲射频术组NRS评分均低于针刺触发点组($P=0.013, 0.000$),脉冲射频术组NRS评分亦低于神经阻滞术($P=0.000$);至治疗后4和12周,脉冲射频术组NRS评分仍低于针刺触发点组($P=0.000, 0.000$)和神经阻滞术组($P=0.000, 0.000$)。**结论** 选择性背根神经节脉冲射频术治疗带状疱疹后神经痛效果最佳,可以迅速缓解疼痛,改善患者工作和生活质量。

【关键词】 神经痛,带状疱疹后; 针刺镇痛; 神经传导阻滞; 脉冲射频(非MeSH词)

Clinical study on three treatment methods of postherpetic neuralgia

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【Abstract】 Objective To observe the clinical efficacy of acupuncture trigger point, nerve block and pulse radiofrequency in the treatment of postherpetic neuralgia (PHN). **Methods** A total of 60 cases with PHN were randomly divided into 3 groups: acupuncture trigger point therapy (group A, N = 20), epidural nerve block (group B, N = 20) and selective dorsal root ganglion (DRG) pulse radiofrequency (group C, N = 20). All patients in 3 groups took gabapentin orally at the same time after treatment. Numerical Rating Scale (NRS) was used to record the degree of pain in 3 groups before and after treatment (2, 4 and 12 weeks after operation). **Results** Compared with before treatment, NRS scores in 3 groups were significantly decreased at 2, 4 and 12 weeks after operation ($P = 0.000$, for all). There was no significant difference on NRS scores among 3 groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$, for all). Two weeks after operation, NRS scores in group B and C were significantly lower than that in group A ($P = 0.013, 0.000$), and NRS score in group C was significantly lower than that in group B ($P = 0.000$). Up to 4 and 12 weeks after operation, NRS score in group C was significantly lower than that in group A ($P = 0.000, 0.000$) and B ($P = 0.000, 0.000$), while there was no significant difference on NRS scores between group A and B ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusions** Selective dorsal root ganglion pulse radiofrequency is effective in the treatment of PHN, which can relieve the pain quickly and improve the work and life quality of patients.

【Key words】 Neuralgia, postherpetic; Acupuncture analgesia; Nerve block; Pulse radiofrequency (not in MeSH)

带状疱疹后神经痛(PHN)是水痘-带状疱疹病毒(VZV)感染后的最严重并发症,是常见的神经病

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理性疼痛。疼痛特征是难治性、慢性疼痛,免疫力低下的老年人群发病率较高,临床主要表现为持续性烧灼样疼痛,间隙性电击样、针刺样疼痛,痛觉过敏或感觉异常,严重影响患者工作和生活质量。目前国内外尚缺乏根治方法^[1]。本研究采用针刺触发点治疗、硬膜外神经阻滞术和选择性背根神经节脉冲射频术共3种方法治疗带状疱疹后神经痛,探讨

其临床疗效,以为临床治疗带状疱疹后神经痛提供依据。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)均符合《神经病理性疼痛诊疗专家共识》中的带状疱疹后神经痛的诊断标准^[2]。(2)本研究经南京医科大学附属苏州医院(苏州科技城医院)西区道德伦理委员会审核批准,所有患者或其家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)合并重要脏器器质性病变。(2)全身状况无法耐受本研究治疗方法。

3. 一般资料 选择2016年8月~2018年6月在南京医科大学附属苏州医院(苏州科技城医院)西区门诊和住院治疗的带状疱疹后神经痛患者60例,男性30例,女性30例;年龄63~71岁,平均为(66.47 ± 3.50)岁;体重56~77 kg,平均(66.57 ± 8.97)kg;病程4个月至3年,平均(13.50 ± 2.50)个月;均为单侧疼痛,疼痛位于胸部30例(50%)、腹部30例(50%)。采用随机数字表法随机分为3组,即针刺触发点组(20例)、神经阻滞术组(20例)和脉冲射频术组(20例),分别予针刺触发点治疗、硬膜外神经阻滞术和选择性背根神经节脉冲射频术。3组患者性别、年龄、体重、病程和疼痛部位差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$,表1),均衡可比。

二、研究方法

1. 治疗方法 (1)针刺触发点治疗:将疼痛区域看作牵涉痛区域,首先通过治疗者触诊寻找触发点,再以干针或湿针(长度为8 cm的7号注射针,连接5 ml注射器,每点针刺后注射质量分数2%的利多卡因溶液0.20 ml)针刺灭活该触发点,并在相应脊髓节段针刺多裂肌,每3天治疗1次,共3次^[3]。(2)硬膜外神经阻滞术:患者侧卧位,于C型臂CT或数字减影血管造影术(DSA)引导下,将包含导丝的16G硬膜外导管(河南驼人医疗器械集团有限公司)置入相应脊髓节段,如果受累范围>3个节段,选择疼痛最剧烈的3个节段,将硬膜外导管末端置于中间的神经根附近,撤出导丝,注射对比剂碘克沙醇0.50 ml和2%利多卡因1 ml作为试验剂量,确认穿刺部位以及排除误入蛛网膜下隙和血管后,连接导管和镇痛泵,镇痛泵内药物包括罗哌卡因225 mg、复方倍他米松2 ml、甲钴胺2 mg加入生理盐水至300 ml,以镇痛泵持续泵入(2 ml/h)^[4]。(3)选择性

表1 3组患者一般资料的比较

Table 1. Comparison of general data among 3 groups

Item	Acupuncture trigger point (N=20)	Nerve block (N=20)	Pulse radiofrequency (N=20)	Adjusted χ^2 or F value	P value
Sex [case (%)]				1.600	0.449
Male	8 (40.00)	10 (50.00)	12 (60.00)		
Female	12 (60.00)	10 (50.00)	8 (40.00)		
Age ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	66.50 ± 3.50	65.80 ± 3.70	67.10 ± 3.30	1.612	0.135
Weight ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg)	65.90 ± 9.70	67.30 ± 8.10	66.50 ± 9.10	0.259	0.089
Duration ($\bar{x} \pm s$, month)	12.90 ± 2.20	13.50 ± 3.70	14.10 ± 1.60	1.703	0.059
Location [case (%)]				2.800	0.247
Chest	13 (65.00)	9 (45.00)	8 (40.00)		
Abdomen	7 (35.00)	11 (55.00)	12 (60.00)		

Adjusted χ^2 test for comparison of sex and location, and ANOVA for comparison of others

背根神经节脉冲射频术:患者俯卧位,穿刺部位附近放置金属定位物品,以CT平扫各相应椎间孔处(背根神经节位于椎间孔上1/3后方外口处),通过CT计算机测量工具测量该层面皮肤穿刺点与靶点之间距离并确定穿刺针方向,在体表做好标记。以长度为15 cm的22G射频针(德国Inomed公司)沿预先设定好的穿刺路线缓慢进针,及时行CT扫描,根据扫描结果调整穿刺针方向,直至靶点(椎间孔上1/3后方外口处),回抽无血液和脑脊液后,于各穿刺点分别缓慢注入对比剂0.30 ml,进一步确认穿刺部位。感觉模式刺激频率50 Hz、电压0.50 V内复制出原疼痛部位的异常感觉,运动模式刺激频率2 Hz、电压1 V未复制出局部肌肉抽动;各射频点均注射1%利多卡因0.50 ml局部麻醉,脉冲射频参数分别为频率2 Hz,脉宽20 ms,治疗温度42 °C,治疗时间10 min,间隔时间15 s。3组患者治疗后均予以加巴喷丁300 mg/次,3次/d口服,治疗2个月。

2. 疼痛程度评价 分别于治疗前和治疗后2、4、12周采用数字评价量表(NRS)评价疼痛程度,总评分10分,0分,无疼痛;1~3分,轻度疼痛;4~6分,中度疼痛;7~10分,重度疼痛。

3. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 16.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,行单因素方差分析;3组患者不同时间点疼痛程度的比较采用重复测量设计的方差分析,两两比较行LSD-t检验。以 $P \leq$

表2 3组患者不同治疗时间点NRS评分的比较
($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

Table 2. Comparison of NRS scores at different time points among 3 groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

Group	N	Before treatment (1)	2 weeks after treatment (2)	4 weeks after treatment (3)	12 weeks after treatment (4)
Acupuncture trigger point (I)	20	5.72 ± 1.20	3.04 ± 1.23	3.83 ± 1.30	3.71 ± 1.23
Nerve block (II)	20	6.03 ± 1.33	2.81 ± 1.12	3.24 ± 0.95	3.68 ± 1.50
Pulse radiofrequency (III)	20	5.54 ± 1.35	2.03 ± 0.86	1.68 ± 0.86	1.91 ± 1.10

表4 同一处理组患者不同治疗时间点NRS评分的两两比较

Table 4. Paired comparison of NRS scores at different time points in patients in the same group

Paired comparison	Acupuncture trigger point		Nerve block		Pulse radiofrequency	
	t value	P value	t value	P value	t value	P value
(I) (2)	18.856	0.000	18.493	0.000	27.801	0.000
(I) (3)	17.667	0.000	20.184	0.000	24.422	0.000
(I) (4)	20.106	0.000	21.000	0.000	21.939	0.000

0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

与治疗前相比,3组患者治疗后2、4和12周NRS评分均降低(均 $P=0.000$),表明针刺触发点治疗、硬膜外神经阻滞术和选择性背根神经节脉冲射频术3种方法均可以有效治疗带状疱疹后神经痛(表2~4)。治疗前3组患者NRS评分差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后2周,神经阻滞术组和脉冲射频术组NRS评分均低于针刺触发点组($P=0.013$, 0.000),脉冲射频术组NRS评分亦低于神经阻滞术组($P=0.000$);至治疗后4和12周,脉冲射频术组NRS评分低于针刺触发点组($P=0.000$, 0.000)和神经阻滞术组($P=0.000$, 0.000),而针刺触发点组与神经阻滞术组NRS评分差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),表明选择性背根神经节脉冲射频术较针刺触发点治疗和硬膜外神经阻滞术的治疗效果更显著(表2~3,5)。

讨 论

国内外关于带状疱疹后神经痛的机制学说有多种,但其确切发病机制尚不十分清楚,大多数学者认为,患者初次感染水痘-带状疱疹病毒后表现为皮肤水痘或呈隐匿性感染,此后病毒长期潜伏于脊

表3 3组患者不同治疗时间点NRS评分的重复测量设计的方差分析表

Table 3. ANOVA of repeated measurement design for NRS scores at different time points among 3 groups

Source of variation	SS	df	MS	F value	P value
Treatment	471.142	3	157.053	788.413	0.000
Time	331.801	1	331.802	1097.817	0.000
Treatment × time	5.322	2	2.661	8.804	0.000
Error between groups	66.991	57	1.183		
Error within group	17.231	57	0.303		

表5 不同处理组患者同一治疗时间点NRS评分的两两比较

Table 5. Paired comparison of NRS scores of different groups at the same time point

Paired comparison	Before treatment		2 weeks after treatment		4 weeks after treatment		12 weeks after treatment	
	t value	P value	t value	P value	t value	P value	t value	P value
(I) (II)	0.390	0.699	2.620	0.013	0.483	0.100	-0.531	0.599
(I) (III)	1.400	0.170	9.401	0.000	10.611	0.000	9.576	0.000
(II) (III)	0.935	0.359	6.823	0.000	9.794	0.000	8.738	0.000

神经背根神经节和感觉神经节,当机体抵抗力低下时,病毒再度激活,沿感觉神经分布区播散形成带状疱疹(HZ),导致中枢神经和周围神经损害。《神经病理性疼痛诊疗专家共识》^[2]定义“带状疱疹后神经痛”为,皮疹痊愈后3个月疼痛仍存在,称为带状疱疹后神经痛。带状疱疹后神经痛是一种神经病理性疼痛,其导致疼痛的机制复杂,包括结构改变和功能障碍,常由多种机制所致,如钙离子通道改变、髓内胶质细胞活化、中枢敏化和外周敏化致痛觉超敏等,其中中枢敏化是重要发病机制^[2]。

针刺触发点治疗的原理是,将疼痛区域看作牵涉痛区域,慢性疼痛可能改变局部组织结构和功能,通过治疗者触诊寻找触发点,再以针刺灭活该触发点,缓解局部软组织疼痛,并针刺走行病变部位支配神经根的多裂肌,从而改善局部血液循环^[5]。

神经阻滞术是通过神经阻滞药对病变部位支配的神经进行阻断,破坏痛觉传导通路的方法,其中,硬膜外神经阻滞术是首选,其他还包括肋间神经阻滞术、椎旁神经阻滞术和局部末梢神经阻滞术,临床还有神经毁损术如神经或神经节周围注射阿霉素、无水乙醇等。低浓度(0.075%)罗哌卡因因其时效长、不影响运动神经的特点,常用于临床^[6-8]。

近10年来,脉冲射频术在慢性疼痛的治疗领域获得广泛应用,与传统物理或化学毁损方法相比,

脉冲射频术具有定位准确、效果可靠、范围可控、安全性高和并发症少等优点。有文献报道,脉冲射频电流在保留细胞形态、改善突触传递和改善痛觉信号方面发挥确切的生物学效应,并具有温度依赖性。显微镜观察极少细胞轻度水肿,表明脉冲射频术安全性高,未出现感觉异常或感觉迟钝^[9]。选择性背根神经节脉冲射频术可以迅速缓解带状疱疹后神经痛。

其他治疗方法如臭氧、激光、脊髓电刺激术(SCS)、银质针和中医药治疗等,也有一定疗效^[10]。

综上所述,选择性背根神经节脉冲射频术在带状疱疹后神经痛的治疗方面较针刺触发点治疗和硬膜外神经阻滞术效果更佳,尚待在今后的临床研究中扩大样本量,以为其临床应用和推广提供更多参考。

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Fourth Festival of Neuroscience of British Neuroscience Association 2019

Time: April 14–17, 2019

Venue: Dublin, Ireland

Website: <http://meetings.bna.org.uk/bna2019/>

In April 14–17, 2019, at the Convention Centre Dublin (CCD), the British Neuroscience Association (BNA), in partnership with Neuroscience Ireland (NI) and the British Society for Neuroendocrinology (BSN), will host its fourth Festival of Neuroscience.

The first Festival (BNA2013 in London) set the template for a completely novel forum, where other organizations with an interest in brain research were invited to join the BNA to create a cross-disciplinary and celebratory neuroscience event, bringing together fundamental research with clinical expertise and public engagement as well. Subsequent Festivals (BNA2015 in Edinburgh, BNA2017 in Birmingham) confirmed the success and popularity of this innovation; each attracted 1150–1500 delegates, a remarkable thirty partner organisations have taken part to date, and each has created a genuinely diverse and stimulating mix of neuroscientific interests.