

不同类型静坐不能三例分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨不同类型静坐不能的临床表现、可能发病机制和治疗方法。**方法与结果** 共3例静坐不能患者,例1诊断为急性静坐不能,药源性帕金森综合征、缺铁性贫血,停用奥氮平,予普萘洛尔、阿普唑仑、苯海索和补铁治疗后好转;例2诊断为迟发性静坐不能、迟发性运动障碍,逐渐减停利培酮、加用阿普唑仑后好转;例3诊断为帕金森病静坐不能,继续予抗帕金森病药多巴丝肼、司来吉兰、普拉克索,加用阿普唑仑、普萘洛尔后好转。**结论** 不同类型静坐不能的治疗方法各异,临床应根据不同类型进行针对性治疗。

【关键词】 精神运动性激动; 抗精神病药

Different types of akathisia: clinical analysis on three cases

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical presentations, probable pathogenesis and therapy of different types of akathisia. **Methods and Results** There were 3 cases of akathisia in this report. The diagnosis of Case 1 was acute akathisia, drug-induced parkinsonism, and iron-deficiency anemia, and the symptoms were relieved after the patient stopped taking olanzapine and was treated with propranolol, alprazolam, benzhexol and iron supplementation. The diagnosis of Case 2 was tardive akathisia and tardive dyskinesia. After risperidone was gradually reduced and alprazolam was added, the symptoms were improved. The diagnosis of Case 3 was akathisia in Parkinson's disease (PD). After alprazolam and propranolol were added, while anti - PD drugs (levodopa and benserazide, selegiline and pramipexole) continued to be applied, the symptoms were alleviated. **Conclusions** When akathisia is treated, its type should be distinguished firstly, and then the treatment should be given according to different types.

【Key words】 Psychomotor agitation; Antipsychotic agents

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静坐不能最早由 Hascovec 于 1901 年描述 2 例伴不安宁和不能静坐症状的病例时提出,至 20 世纪 50 年代方用于描述抗精神病药导致的运动性不安宁^[1],迄今尚缺乏公认的定义。多数学者认为,静坐不能是一组主要由药物如抗精神病药和抗抑郁药

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[选择性 5-羟色胺再摄取抑制剂(SSRI)]导致的临床综合征^[2],主要包括以下类型:急性静坐不能、迟发性静坐不能、非药物性静坐不能(以帕金森病静坐不能最常见)^[1,3],核心症状包括^[1,4-5]:(1)主观不安宁感觉,典型主诉为一种心神不宁以及双腿内在不宁感或不可遏制的想活动双腿欲望。(2)客观主要表现为复杂性、刻板性和重复性过度运动,尤以腿部和足部不安宁运动最常见。不同类型静坐不能的治疗方法有所差异。本文回顾分析山东省潍坊市人民医院诊断与治疗的 3 例具有代表意义的不同类型静坐不能患者的诊断与治疗经过,以探讨其临床诊断与治疗策略。

临床资料

例1 女性,46岁,因坐立不安并全身不适6 d,于2015年9月27日入院。患者6 d前出现坐立不安并全身不适,呈蚁行感,以双下肢显著,安静坐卧时加重、原地跑动后部分缓解,伴肢体抖动和行动缓慢,不安宁症状尤以夜间显著,烦躁,睡眠差,饮食欠佳。患者15 d前诊断为缺铁性贫血,服用琥珀酸亚铁100 mg/次、3次/d;10 d前因失眠、焦虑服用抗精神病药奥氮平5 mg/晚;余既往史、个人史及家族史无特殊。入院后体格检查:神志清楚,语言流利切题,面容呆板,四肢肌力正常、肌张力增高,双上肢可见静止性震颤,共济运动和感觉检查未见异常,四肢腱反射正常,病理征阴性,脑膜刺激征阴性。实验室检查:血常规红细胞计数为 $3.21 \times 10^{12}/L$ [(3.50~5.00) $\times 10^{12}/L$],血红蛋白为98 g/L(110~150 g/L),红细胞体积75.20 fl(80~94 fl),红细胞平均血红蛋白浓度(MCHC)310 g/L(320~360 g/L),提示轻度小细胞低色素性贫血;血液生化和甲状腺功能试验均正常。头部MRI检查未见明显异常。临床诊断为急性静坐不能,药源性帕金森综合征。遂停用奥氮平,继续予琥珀酸亚铁100 mg/次、3次/d口服补铁治疗,同时增加普萘洛尔10 mg/次、3次/d和阿普唑仑0.40 mg/晚口服,坐立不安症状缓解,但肢体震颤和运动迟缓仍较显著;治疗4 d后增加苯海索1 mg/次、3次/d口服,逐步增加剂量至2 mg/次、3次/d,治疗1周后症状明显好转。患者共计住院11 d,出院1个月后随访,坐立不安症状明显缓解,复查血常规红细胞计数为 $3.35 \times 10^{12}/L$ 、血红蛋白101 g/L、红细胞体积76.80 fl、红细胞平均血红蛋白浓度314 g/L,遂逐渐减停苯海索,每周减少1 mg/d。

例2 女性,60岁,主因口舌不自主运动6个月、坐立不安3个月,于2016年9月1日入院。患者6个月前出现口舌不自主运动,表现为反复吐舌并咀嚼动作,逐渐加重,影响语言清晰度;3个月前逐渐出现烦躁,坐立不安,尤以夜间症状显著,精神和睡眠差。患者1年前诊断为抑郁症,服用利培酮0.50 mg/次、2次/d和艾司西酞普兰10 mg/晚;余既往史、个人史及家族史无特殊。入院后体格检查:意识清晰,情绪烦躁,言语稍模糊,反复吐舌并咀嚼动作,不停行走和起卧,四肢肌力和肌张力正常,共济运动和感觉检查未见异常,四肢腱反射正常,病理征阴性,脑膜刺激征阴性。实验室检查:血常规、血

液生化和甲状腺功能试验均于正常值范围。头部MRI检查未见明显异常。临床诊断为迟发性静坐不能,迟发性运动障碍。继续予以利培酮0.50 mg/次、2次/d并缓慢减量(每2周减少0.25 mg/d)至停用,以及艾司西酞普兰10 mg/早口服,同时增加阿普唑仑0.20 mg/次、3次/d口服。患者共计住院10 d,出院1个月后随访,坐立不安症状逐渐缓解,但口舌不自主运动无明显缓解。

例3 男性,83岁,因坐立不安并全身不适2个月,于2015年5月19日入院。患者2个月前出现刻板性反复起卧,辗转反侧,并难以描述的全身不适,伴呻吟,尤以夜间症状显著,精神和睡眠差,饮食欠佳,便秘、尿频。患者5年前诊断为“帕金森病”,服用多巴丝肼125 mg/次、4次/d,司来吉兰5 mg/早和普拉克索0.25 mg/次、3次/d;余既往史、个人史及家族史无特殊。入院后体格检查:心率80次/min,血压卧位130/85 mm Hg(1 mm Hg = 0.133 kPa)、立位125/80 mm Hg;神志清楚,构音不清,面容呆板,四肢肌力正常、肌张力增高,共济运动和感觉检查未见异常,四肢腱反射正常,病理征阴性,脑膜刺激征阴性。实验室检查:血常规、血液生化和甲状腺功能试验均于正常值范围。头部MRI显示轻度脑萎缩。心脏彩超未见心功能障碍征象;动态心电图偶见房性期前收缩和室性期前收缩。临床诊断帕金森病静坐不能。继续予多巴丝肼125 mg/次、4次/d,司来吉兰5 mg/早和普拉克索0.25 mg/次、3次/d口服,同时增加阿普唑仑0.20 mg/次、2次/d并2 d后增量至0.20 mg/次、3次/d和普萘洛尔10 mg/次、3次/d口服,坐立不安症状缓解,治疗1个月后逐渐减停阿普唑仑,每周减少0.10 mg/d。

讨 论

急性静坐不能通常发生于抗精神病药开始应用或增量时,或者抗帕金森病药减量数周内^[1,6]。临床症状数天内加重,数月内缓解。可能作用机制是脑组织多巴胺(DA)能阻断学说,即抗精神病药阻断黑质-纹状体多巴胺能通路突触后膜多巴胺D2受体,引起肌张力增高,肌张力增高不完全时,仅引起肌肉中某些肌纤维收缩,导致难以忍受的不适感,患者通过反复收缩肌肉(持续运动)以抵消这种不均匀的肌肉收缩^[7];中脑-皮质(mesocortical)多巴胺能通路^[8]和中脑-边缘系统(mesolimbic)多巴胺能通路也可能参与急性静坐不能的发生^[9];其他可能的

机制^[10]还包括肾上腺素能假说^[11]、5-羟色胺(5-HT)能假说^[12]、血清低铁状态假说^[13]等。治疗方面,抗精神病药减量、抗胆碱能药、抗肾上腺素能药^[14]以及5-羟色胺2A受体阻断剂如低剂量米氮平^[14]均有效,苯二氮卓类药对部分患者有效^[15]。本组例1服用奥氮平数天后即出现急性静坐不能,在停用奥氮平、继续缺铁性贫血治疗(血清低铁状态可能增加患者对抗精神病药致急性静坐不能的易感性)的基础上,首先联合应用普萘洛尔和阿普唑仑^[10],以尽快控制急性静坐不能症状;由于患者同时合并药源性帕金森综合征,遂增加苯海索以改善帕金森病症状,效果良好。

迟发性静坐不能主要系长期应用抗精神病药所致^[9],发生于抗精神病药长期应用过程中或减量时,好发于应用抗精神病药3个月后,临床症状持续数月甚至长期存在^[1,16],多伴迟发性运动障碍^[9]。可能作用机制是黑质-纹状体多巴胺能通路突触后膜多巴胺能受体高敏学说^[8],其他可能机制还包括神经元变性假说、γ-氨基丁酸(GABA)能缺乏假说、5-羟色胺能假说、营养代谢假说等^[17]。治疗方面较为困难,首先,应慎重考虑减停药,尽管迟发性静坐不能是长期应用抗精神病药所致,但快速减停药可以导致症状加重;而增加抗精神病药剂量虽然可以短暂停减轻症状,但从长远看可能进一步恶化症状^[9];如果患者原有精神病允许减停抗精神病药,可逐渐减量并密切观察,部分患者静坐不能症状缓解,但仍有一部分患者症状持续数年或长期存在^[18];对于仍需抗精神病药治疗的患者可以考虑改为氯氮平^[19]和喹硫平^[20]。其次,利血平、丁苯那嗪等多巴胺耗竭剂是较好的选择^[21],但应用时应注意避免药源性帕金森综合征的发生。其他治疗措施还包括,胆碱能药物、抗胆碱能药物(可能加重临床症状)、多巴胺受体激动剂、钙拮抗剂的证据不足;苯二氮卓类药、巴氯芬部分有效;银杏叶提取物Ehb761可能有效^[18,22]。本组例2诊断为迟发性静坐不能,迟发性运动障碍,即口舌不自主运动;治疗方面,由于临床难以获得丁苯那嗪和单纯利血平,结合患者目前精神病状况,可以考虑减停抗精神病药,故我们缓慢减停最易导致迟发性静坐不能的药物——利培酮(较其他非典型抗精神病药具有更强的多巴胺D2受体阻断作用),同时增加苯二氮卓类药,待病情进一步缓解和稳定后,再缓慢减停苯二氮卓类药^[23],然而迟发性静坐不能和迟发性运动障碍的疗效尚待

长期观察。

非药物性静坐不能最常见于帕金森病,也可伴发于多种不典型帕金森综合征,如多系统萎缩(MSA)、皮质基底节变性(CBD)等^[1]以及未经治疗的精神分裂症^[24]。帕金森病静坐不能的可能机制是脑组织低多巴胺能学说^[25],尤其是中脑-皮质通路多巴胺能水平降低,在中晚期帕金森病患者中更显著;此外,帕金森病患者在较好控制运动症状的情况下,常受到静坐不能的困扰,原因是外源性多巴胺摄入在中脑-皮质通路上难以模拟生理状态下的多巴胺释放,提示帕金森病静坐不能存在药物因素;相关神经递质包括去甲肾上腺素、5-羟色胺、乙酰胆碱、γ-氨基丁酸等。治疗方面,推荐应用苯二氮卓类药和普萘洛尔,而抗胆碱能药如苯海索和拟多巴胺类药效果欠佳^[20]。本组例3是长期应用抗帕金森药的中晚期帕金森病患者,相关辅助检查排除心源性疾病后详细分析临床表现,进一步排除帕金森病运动症状恶化、疗效减退、异动症、焦虑障碍、不宁腿综合征(RLS)和帕金森病疼痛等诊断,明确诊断为帕金森病静坐不能,遂增加苯二氮卓类药和普萘洛尔联合应用,并在症状缓解和稳定后缓慢减停阿普唑仑而继续维持普萘洛尔治疗;但应注意的是,苯二氮卓类药可能加重帕金森病患者的乏力感,普萘洛尔可能加重帕金森病患者的体位性低血压。

静坐不能是神经科和精神科的常见症状,应注意与假性静坐不能^[26]、焦虑障碍和其他精神病导致的烦躁^[2]、不宁腿综合征^[27-28]相鉴别;加深对静坐不能的认识有助于减少误诊和漏诊^[29]。

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