

特发性震颤发展为帕金森病研究进展

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【摘要】 特发性震颤和帕金森病是两种常见的运动障碍性疾病,部分最初诊断为特发性震颤的患者可进展为帕金森病,称为特发性震颤发展为帕金森病(ET-PD),但目前尚未达成ET-PD的诊断共识。特发性震颤与帕金森病临床症状的重叠使得ET-PD的诊断充满挑战。本文综述ET-PD流行病学、临床特点、病理学与病理生理学、神经电生理学、神经影像学、遗传学和治疗等方面进展,以提高临床诊断与治疗水平。

【关键词】 特发性震颤; 帕金森病; 综述

Research progress of essential tremor-Parkinson's disease

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【Abstract】 Essential tremor (ET) and Parkinson's disease (PD) are two common movement disorders. A large number of clinical evidence found that a part of patients with early diagnosis of ET could evolve into PD. These patients are diagnosed with essential tremor-Parkinson's disease (ET-PD). However, there is a lack of diagnostic criteria for ET-PD, and the overlap of clinical symptoms of ET and PD makes the identification of ET-PD challenging. Here, with an aim to improve the levels of clinical diagnosis and treatment, we summarize the research progress of ET-PD in epidemiology, clinical characteristics, pathology and pathophysiology, electrophysiological characteristics, neuroimaging characteristics, genetics and treatment in order to improve the level of clinical diagnosis and treatment.

【Key words】 Essential tremor; Parkinson disease; Review

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特发性震颤(ET)和帕金森病是两种常见的运动障碍性疾病。流行病学调查显示,60岁以上人群特发性震颤患病率 $\geq 4\%$ ^[1],帕金森病仅为1%^[2]。James Parkinson早在1817年即明确指出,这两种疾病是临床特点完全不同的独立疾病实体^[3]。至1907年,Gowers发现有部分运动障碍性疾病患者的临床特征介于二者之间,之后陆续发现同时罹患特发性震颤和帕金森病的特殊实例^[4]。但是由于这两种疾病迄今尚无明确的诊断标志物,并缺乏病理学研究证据,因此二者之间的关系与命名一直存有争

议^[5]。1982年,Barbeau和Pourcher^[6]首次提出“特发性震颤相关帕金森综合征(essential tremor-related parkinsonism syndrome)”的概念,他们认为这类可进展为帕金森病的特发性震颤与遗传因素有关;2007年,Shahed和Jankovic^[7]指出,该病与单纯特发性震颤或单纯帕金森病完全不同,是一种独立的疾病实体。目前临床采用的“特发性震颤发展为帕金森病(ET-PD)”命名由Geraghty等^[4]在1985年所定义。由于缺乏明确的病理学和预测疾病进展的标志物,ET-PD的诊断标准尚未达成共识,目前临床采用的标准为:诊断帕金森病前确诊特发性震颤 ≥ 5 年,且在无帕金森样症状(如静止性震颤、运动迟缓)和帕金森病危险因素(如孤立性姿势性震颤、单侧运动性震颤)的情况下出现特发性震颤初始表现^[8]。2017年,Ryu等^[9]对上述标准进一步完

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善,提出将帕金森病发病年龄 < 40 岁、影像学提示不典型或继发性帕金森综合征作为排除标准;同年,国际运动障碍学会(MDS)提出特发性震颤是一种可进展的综合征,部分头部、咽喉部和上肢长期震颤的患者最终将进展为帕金森病^[10],证实 ET-PD 这一特殊的临床表型^[4]。本文针对 ET-PD 的流行病学、临床特点、病理学与病理生理学、神经电生理学、神经影像学、遗传学及治疗原则进行综述,以期提高临床诊断与治疗水平。

一、流行病学

一项来自西班牙中部的大样本队列研究对特发性震颤患者进行为期 3.3 年的随访,发现此类患者发生帕金森病的概率是健康人群的 4 倍,且有 3% 的患者最终进展为帕金森病^[11];而在亚洲人群中帕金森病患者特发性震颤发生率较面肌痉挛者和健康对照者高 5 ~ 10 倍^[12]。帕金森病患者存在特发性震颤病史的比例与普通人群并无差异^[13],推测可能是由于一旦演变为帕金森样症状后,特发性震颤则易被忽略,故难以证实诊断^[7]。目前认为,特发性震颤进展为帕金森病的平均时间约 8 年^[11],而 ET-PD 患者自特发性震颤样症状进展为帕金森样症状的平均时间为 19.2 年^[14]。前瞻性研究显示,ET-PD 患者家属发生特发性震颤或非特异性震颤的概率较高,表明该病具有家族性聚集特点^[15]。此外, β -肾上腺素受体阻断药普萘洛尔作为特发性震颤的一线治疗药物,与罹患帕金森病风险增加也有关^[16]。上述研究提示,除遗传因素外,尚有诸多不确定因素影响特发性震颤进展为帕金森病,有待更多流行病学调查的进一步研究。

二、临床特点

国际运动障碍学会将具有特发性震颤特征并伴其他不确定意义的神经症状定义为特发性震颤叠加综合征,其中包括伴静止性震颤的特发性震颤(r-ET)^[10]。有学者提出,静止性震颤可能是特发性震颤进展为帕金森病的唯一潜在特征^[17],亦有学者称并发非运动症状的特发性震颤进展为帕金森病可能性更高^[18]。目前尚不清楚何种特发性震颤表型更易进展为帕金森病,也不清楚是否所有 ET-PD 均为 r-ET 演变而来。现有证据表明,ET-PD 的临床表型以震颤型为主,较帕金森病具有更高的震颤阳性家族史和更低的左旋多巴反应阳性率^[19]。针对特发性震颤、震颤型帕金森病和 ET-PD 运动障碍特点的对比分析显示,ET-PD 患者运动迟缓、肌强直、

姿势异常和静止性震颤发生率高于特发性震颤患者而低于帕金森病患者,且表现出更频繁的姿势性或动作性震颤、中轴症状(如姿势不稳、平衡障碍和步态异常)和更高的四肢僵直评分^[17]。同时,与特发性震颤患者相比,ET-PD 患者具有更明显的帕金森病前驱期非运动症状;与帕金森病患者相比,除震颤程度更严重外,ET-PD 患者还表现出更频繁的认知功能障碍、睡眠障碍和平衡障碍^[8,20]。研究显示,特发性震颤和 ET-PD 患者具有相似比例的抑郁、焦虑、认知功能障碍、震颤和帕金森病阳性家族史,但后者嗅觉障碍和便秘发生率更高^[21]。由此可见,ET-PD 是特发性震颤和帕金森病的重叠效应,其临床特征似乎是叠加的,病变程度更严重^[8]。然而 2020 年一项前瞻性研究显示,帕金森病患者存在特发性震颤病史与预后良好相关,其运动症状和非运动症状均进展较慢^[22]。对特发性震颤、帕金森病和 ET-PD 的临床特点比较有待设计更严谨的大样本前瞻性队列研究进行动态观察,以为精准诊断提供理论依据。

三、病理学与病理生理学特点

α -突触核蛋白(α -Syn)沉积形成路易小体(LB)和多巴胺能神经元变性是帕金森病的特征性病理改变^[23]。路易小体在蓝斑呈高表达,其主要传出纤维连接小脑浦肯野细胞,尸检显示特发性震颤患者小脑浦肯野细胞减少,并可见脑组织路易小体沉积等神经退行性变^[24],提示特发性震颤与帕金森病存在病理改变的重叠;疾病进展后则表现出更多的帕金森病病理改变^[25]。因此认为特发性震颤进展为 ET-PD 是单向病程,推测是由于特发性震颤某些病理生理学特点使其并发帕金森病的易感性增加。特发性震颤患者可并发局限型路易体病,其继发的帕金森病可能是脑干局部路易小体扩散所致^[26],推测特发性震颤患者脑组织路易小体沉积使其并发帕金森病的风险增加,但尚待病理学研究明确是否所有 ET-PD 患者均有路易小体的沉积。此外,特发性震颤一线治疗药物 β -肾上腺素受体阻断药具有上调 α -Syn 信号转导通路基因表达的作用,增加特发性震颤进展为帕金森病的风险^[27]。

研究显示,小脑-丘脑-皮质回路异常参与特发性震颤的病理生理学机制^[28]。r-ET 患者运动网络存在苍白球、尾状核和辅助运动区的特殊损伤^[29]。帕金森病静止性震颤的发生机制涉及基底神经节和小脑-丘脑-皮质回路^[30],苍白球多巴胺和 5-羟色

能耗竭可导致纹状体-苍白球回路的病理性活动, 间接途径的输出和 β 振荡增加, 进而触发震颤发作; 小脑-丘脑-皮质回路涉及丘脑腹中间核(Vim)、运动皮质(MC)和小脑, 丘脑腹中间核-运动皮质-小脑回路参与生理性震颤和特发性震颤的病理生理学机制。尸检表明, 特发性震颤患者小脑变性伴浦肯野细胞丢失, γ -氨基丁酸(GABA)系统活性降低, 小脑深部神经元起搏器活动的抑制被解除, 可导致小脑活跃信号过度输出, 并传递至丘脑, 使丘脑-皮质回路节律活动增加, 从而触发震颤发作^[31]。由此可见, 丘脑腹中间核-运动皮质-小脑回路是特发性震颤和帕金森病共同的神经回路。通过静息态 fMRI 的局域一致性(ReHo)方法有助于揭示两种疾病的神经活动模式^[32], 存在脑默认网络(DMN)、壳核和小脑 ReHo 值降低的共同变化, 提示二者存在部分共同的病理生理学机制。尚待进一步探究 ET-PD 的神经生物学和病理生理学机制。

四、神经电生理学特点

震颤分析是直观记录震颤振幅、频率和模式的检测方法。ET-PD 患者肌电图显示的收缩模式与帕金森病相似, 即交替性收缩模式, 与特发性震颤的同步性收缩模式截然不同; 其静止性震颤少见, 震颤形式更对称^[33], 亦具有同步模式, 与 r-ET 的震颤模式相似, 而与帕金森病不同^[17]。对国内 ET-PD、特发性震颤和震颤型帕金森病患者的震颤分析数据进行总结可发现, ET-PD 患者头部、上肢和下肢姿势性震颤频率均低于特发性震颤, 头部和上肢体位性震颤振幅高于震颤型帕金森病^[17]。累及基底神经节的神经退行性变患者可以表现出脑干反射功能异常, 尤其是 H 反射在特发性震颤、帕金森病和 ET-PD 患者中存在明显差异, 提示三者存在不同的神经反射机制^[34]。发生震颤的患者存在脑干和皮质脊髓束功能障碍, 听觉惊吓反射(ASR)和长潜伏期反射(LLR)可反映二者功能, ET-PD 患者听觉惊吓反射发生率低于健康对照者; 特发性震颤、帕金森病和 ET-PD 患者长潜伏期反射大多为 50~60 ms, 但帕金森病患者 > 65 ms 者更常见^[35]。此外, 瞬目反射 R2 恢复周期是一种用于测量脑干兴奋性的神经电生理学检测手段, 早期帕金森病患者表现为脑干兴奋性增强^[36], ET-PD 患者与特发性震颤和帕金森病患者则具有不同的瞬目反射恢复周期(BRrc), 刺激间隔为 100 ms 时, ET-PD 患者 BRrc 低于帕金森病患者; 刺激间隔为 200、300 和 400 ms 时, ET-PD 患

者与帕金森病患者 BRrc 相近, 但均高于特发性震颤患者^[17]。上述神经电生理学研究提示, ET-PD 并非特发性震颤与帕金森病的机械性重叠。

五、神经影像学特点

PET 和(或)SPECT 检测多巴胺转运蛋白(DAT)摄取量可从分子层面间接反映黑质纹状体多巴胺能神经元末梢功能完整性。Coria 等^[37]纳入 167 例孤立性姿势性或动作性震颤患者, DAT-SPECT 显像显示 114 例(68.26%)突触前 DAT 摄取量降低, 其中包括 ET-PD 患者。DAT-SPECT 显像显示, ET-PD 患者纹状体 DAT 摄取量降低, 尤其是壳核后部^[38], 对 ET-PD 患者和帕金森病患者的 DAT-PET 数据进行对比分析, 发现二者纹状体/枕叶皮质 DAT 摄取量比值无明显差异^[9]。但与帕金森病相比, ET-PD 患者尾状核和壳核 DAT 摄取量降低程度较轻, 推测可能与 ET-PD 的临床表型有关, 其肌强直和运动迟缓症状均较帕金森病轻微^[20]。由此可见, DAT-SPECT 可资鉴别两种疾病。

经颅脑实质超声(TCS)通过颞窗探测中脑黑质结构, 目前已广泛应用于帕金森病病情评估。特发性震颤患者出现黑质高回声是未来 3 年出现帕金森病早期症状与体征的风险预测指标^[39]。与帕金森病相似, ET-PD 患者亦存在中脑中缝核中断或者缺失^[40], 因此 TCS 显示中脑黑质异常高回声有可能成为特发性震颤进展为帕金森病的预测指标。推测 DAT-PET/SPECT 与 TCS 联合应用对预测特发性震颤进展为 ET-PD 具有更显著的价值。

六、遗传学特点

家族性聚集特点提示遗传因素在特发性震颤发病机制中发挥重要作用, 经家系连锁分析、全外显子组测序(WES)、全基因组测序(WGS)、全基因组关联分析(GWAS)、长读长高通量测序(LRS)等发现特发性震颤相关基因, 其中部分亦为帕金森病相关基因^[41]。LINGO1 是首个发现同时与特发性震颤和帕金森病相关的基因, 为两种疾病提供了遗传学联系, 后续研究还发现 LINGO2 基因与特发性震颤和帕金森病同时相关^[42]。家系研究表明, 线粒体丝氨酸蛋白酶 *Omi/HtrA2* p.G399S 突变与遗传性特发性震颤相关, 该位点在同一家系中呈现不同表型, 且其等位基因纯合子可使特发性震颤进展为帕金森病的风险增加^[43]。2022 年的一项 GWAS 研究和 Meta 分析显示, 特发性震颤与帕金森病之间共同存在 500 种单核苷酸变异, 进一步分析显示特发性震

颤与抑郁症和帕金森病具有显著的遗传关联,但未发现特发性震颤是帕金森病的危险因素^[44]。针对国人特发性震颤相关基因稀有编码变异与帕金森病关联性的研究显示,*TNEM4*基因与早发型帕金森病相关^[45]。Yuan等^[46]总结200例特发性震颤患者和432名种族相匹配的正常对照者的15个基因计23种变异,发现帕金森病风险基因黑素皮质激素1受体(*MC1R*)rs34090186单核苷酸多态性(SNP)与特发性震颤存在潜在关联。针对中国东部汉族人群的研究显示,特发性震颤相关基因*SLC1A2*rs3794087单核苷酸多态性与帕金森病风险降低相关,而*LINGO1*rs9652490和*PPARGC1A*rs17590046位点则未见这种关联性^[47]。随着更多、更深入研究的开展,未来可以从遗传学方面获取更多特发性震颤与帕金森病共同发病机制的有力证据。

七、治疗原则

ET-PD的治疗主要采用药物、外科手术和康复综合手段进行早期治疗^[2,48]。联合应用抗特发性震颤和帕金森病药物有助于改善ET-PD的临床症状:β-肾上腺素受体阻断药普萘洛尔和阿罗洛尔、抗惊厥药扑米酮和新型抗癫痫药物托吡酯等可改善特发性震颤的震颤症状^[48];卡比多巴、左旋多巴、单胺氧化酶B(MAO-B)抑制药和多巴胺受体激动药等可改善帕金森病的震颤和运动迟缓症状^[2];A型肉毒毒素局部注射可有效缓解特发性震颤和帕金森病的震颤症状,亦可治疗难治性ET-PD的震颤症状,同时还可降低肌张力^[49]。脑深部电刺激术(DBS)可有效改善药物治疗无效的震颤症状,丘脑腹中间核是特发性震颤的常用刺激靶点,亦可作为震颤型帕金森病的刺激靶点;苍白球内侧部(GPi)和丘脑底核(STN)是帕金森病常见刺激靶点^[50]。Vim-DBS和STN-DBS可改善ET-PD静止性和姿势性震颤^[51],位于丘脑底核后部的尾侧未定带作为刺激靶点同样对ET-PD的震颤症状有改善作用^[52]。磁共振引导下聚焦超声(MRgFUS)技术是一种将MRI与高强度聚焦超声相结合的新型无创性外科治疗方法,对缓解ET-PD的药物抵抗性震颤安全、有效^[53-54]。

综上所述,特发性震颤进展为帕金森病具有较长的潜伏期,故ET-PD的诊断要求诊断帕金森病前应确诊特发性震颤至少5年;ET-PD通常较单纯特发性震颤和单纯帕金森病更严重,临床表型以震颤型为主,较帕金森病更易表现出姿势性或动作性震颤、中轴症状和帕金森病前驱期非运动症状,并具

有更高的震颤阳性家族史和更低的左旋多巴反应阳性率;特发性震颤患者亦存在脑组织路易小体沉积,与帕金森病存在病理改变的重叠;丘脑腹中间核-运动皮质-小脑回路是特发性震颤和帕金森病共同的神经回路;ET-PD以交替性收缩模式为主;中脑黑质异常高回声可以作为特发性震颤进展为帕金森病的预测指标;基因变异亦提供遗传学预测指标。未来尚待进一步总结ET-PD患者脑组织路易小体沉积和浦肯野细胞减少的特点,探究包括*LINGO1*、*Omi/HtrA2*等在内的基因变异与病理改变的关系,明确特发性震颤叠加综合征是否为ET-PD的中间状态,确定特发性震颤进展为帕金森病的易感因素,以为临床早期诊断与治疗提供依据。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(三)

肌萎缩侧索硬化症 amyotrophic lateral sclerosis(ALS)

极长链脂肪酸 very long-chain fatty acids(VLCFA)

脊髓电刺激术 spinal cord stimulation(SCS)

甲状腺过氧化物酶 thyroid peroxidase(TPO)

甲状腺球蛋白 thyroglobulin(TG)

甲状腺微粒体 thyroid microsome(TM)

简易智能状态检查量表

Mini-Mental State Examination(MMSE)

健康相关生活质量 health-related quality of life(HRQoL)

交感皮肤反应 sympathetic skin response(SSR)

胶质细胞源性神经营养因子

glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor(GDNF)

脚桥核 pedunculopontine nucleus(PPN)

接触蛋白1 contactin-1(CNTN1)

接触蛋白相关蛋白-1

contactin-associated protein 1(CASPR1)

ATP结合盒 ATP-binding cassette(ABC)

进行性核上性麻痹 progressive supranuclear palsy(PSP)

经颅多普勒超声 transcranial Doppler ultrasonography(TCD)

经颅脑实质超声 transcranial sonography(TCS)

经颅直流电刺激

transcranial direct current stimulation(tDCS)

局部场电位 local field potential(LFP)

局域一致性 regional homogeneity(ReHo)

巨细胞病毒 cytomegalovirus(CMV)

抗干燥综合征A型抗体

A type Sjögren's syndrome antibody(SSA)

抗核抗体 anti-nuclear antibody(ANA)

抗可提取核抗原 anti-extractable nuclear antigen(ENA)

抗双链DNA抗体

anti-doublestranded DNA antibody(dsDNA)

跨膜结构域 transmembrane domain(TMD)

快速眼动睡眠期行为障碍

rapid eye movement sleep behavior disorder(RBD)

扩散张量成像 diffusion tensor imaging(DTI)

扩散张量纤维束示踪成像

diffusion tensor tractography(DTT)