

·专题综述·

迷走神经刺激术治疗脑卒中后上肢运动障碍进展

屈超华 王婷婷 屈云

【摘要】 迷走神经刺激术是一种新兴的神经调控技术,业已应用于脑卒中后康复治疗。近年来,迷走神经刺激术结合康复训练用于改善脑卒中患者上肢运动功能初见疗效,但相关作用机制及最佳刺激参数仍未明确。本文拟对迷走神经刺激术结合康复训练治疗脑卒中后上肢运动障碍的基础与临床研究证据进行总结,并探讨可能的作用机制及最佳刺激参数,以为脑卒中后上肢运动障碍的康复治疗提供新的思路。

【关键词】 卒中; 运动障碍; 上肢; 迷走神经刺激术; 康复; 综述

Research progress on vagus nerve stimulation for post-stroke upper limb motor disorders

QU Chao-hua¹, WANG Ting-ting^{1,2}, QU Yun^{1,2}

¹Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, ²Key Laboratory of Rehabilitation Medicine in Sichuan Province; Research Laboratory of Neurorehabilitation, Research Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, Sichuan, China

Corresponding author: QU Yun (Email: dr_yunqu@163.com)

【Abstract】 Vagus nerve stimulation (VNS) is an emerging neuromodulation therapy that has been used in post-stroke rehabilitation. In recent years, VNS combined with rehabilitation has been used to improve upper limb motor function in stroke patients, but the mechanisms and optimal stimulation parameters are still unclear. In this paper, we summarize the evidence from basic and clinical studies of VNS combined with rehabilitation for post-stroke upper limb motor disorders, and discuss the possible mechanisms and optimal stimulation parameters, provide new ideas for the rehabilitation of post-stroke upper limb motor disorders.

【Key words】 Stroke; Motor disorders; Upper extremity; Vagus nerve stimulation; Rehabilitation; Review

This study was supported by Science and Technology Project in Sichuan (No. 2021YJ0184).

Conflicts of interest: none declared

脑卒中后遗留的神经功能障碍以上肢运动障碍多见^[1-3],既往主要采用基本运动疗法、作业疗法或针灸疗法等常规康复治疗方法进行针对性干预治疗。近年随着神经调控技术的进步与发展,重复经颅磁刺激(rTMS)、经颅直流电刺激(tDCS)、迷走神经刺激术(VNS)等新兴康复治疗方法已逐渐成为常规康复治疗的重要补充或辅助措施,尤其是重复

经颅磁刺激和经颅直流电刺激已用于改善脑卒中后上肢运动功能的辅助治疗,然而治疗过程中有诱发严重癫痫发作之风险,其康复治疗效果及预后也尚存争议^[4-5]。迷走神经刺激术既往主要用于治疗难治性癫痫和难治性抑郁症^[6-8],目前其应用范围已逐渐扩展至颅脑创伤、脑卒中、阿尔茨海默病和帕金森病等中枢神经系统疾病伴发的运动障碍,且已经临床研究证实治疗有效^[9-12]。与重复经颅磁刺激和经颅直流电刺激相比,迷走神经刺激术治疗脑卒中后上肢运动障碍的研究开展相对较晚,因此能够检索到的相关文献较少,本文拟根据现有文献与临床研究结果,探究迷走神经刺激术改善脑卒中后上肢运动功能的证据及其潜在机制,并探讨最佳刺

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2022.11.003

基金项目:四川省科技计划项目(项目编号:2021YJ0184)

作者单位:610041 成都,四川大学华西医院康复医学中心(屈超华、王婷婷、屈云),康复医学四川省重点实验室 华西康复医学研究所神经康复研究室(王婷婷、屈云)

通讯作者:屈云,Email:dr_yunqu@163.com

激参数,以为脑卒中患者的康复治疗提供指导。

一、迷走神经刺激术在脑卒中上肢运动障碍中的应用

1. 基础与临床研究 大量基础与临床研究业已证实,迷走神经刺激术对脑卒中后运动功能具有改善作用。一项针对缺血性卒中的动物实验结果显示,经过为期6周的迷走神经刺激术与拉力任务和前肢按压杠杆康复训练联合治疗,初级运动皮质梗死组(实验组)大鼠前肢力量恢复,且完成拉力和前肢按压杠杆任务的能力甚至可恢复至建模前水平,疗效明显优于传统康复训练组^[13];此外,迷走神经刺激术结合康复训练结束1周后其疗效仍然持续存在,提示迷走神经刺激术可持续改善脑卒中后上肢运动功能^[14-15]。上述动物实验结果具有一定可重复性,后续研究亦取得与之相一致的实验结果,据Hays等^[16]报告,于脑出血第9天对模型小鼠施行迷走神经刺激术并结合按压杠杆等传统康复训练(实验组),连续训练6周后,实验组模型小鼠前肢运动功能恢复程度明显优于传统康复训练组($P = 0.0062$),表明迷走神经刺激术可促进脑卒中模型大鼠上肢运动功能恢复,此为进一步的临床研究与康复治疗奠定基础。朱琳等^[17]对113例脑卒中后运动障碍患者进行分组观察,观察组(58例)在作业疗法的基础上辅助应用迷走神经刺激术(强度0.1 mA、脉冲0.1 ms、频率25 Hz),对照组(55例)仅接受日常生活活动能力训练,1个月后进行疗效评估,两组患者上肢运动功能均获得改善,但观察组患者上肢功能评分明显高于对照组($t = 10.279, P < 0.001$)。Redgrave等^[18]采用经皮耳迷走神经刺激术结合上肢康复训练的治疗方法亦取得较好的康复疗效,提示经皮耳迷走神经刺激术结合传统康复训练可以有效改善脑卒中后上肢运动障碍。Dawson等^[19]对缺血性卒中后运动障碍患者进行上肢康复训练,任务项目主要包括伸手和抓握、把手转动、大动作、物体翻转、模拟进食、插入物体、开瓶共7个标准化动作,同时结合左侧颈部植入式迷走神经刺激术(强度0.8 mA、脉冲100 μs、频率30 Hz),经过为期6周(2小时/次、3次/周)的康复治疗后,联合治疗组患者上肢运动功能改善程度明显优于传统康复训练组($OR = 6.500, 95\%CI: 0.420 \sim 12.580; P = 0.038$);其结论与后续开展的颈部植入式迷走神经刺激术结合康复训练治疗脑卒中上肢运动障碍患者的多中心、三盲、随机对照临床研究结果相一致^[20],进一步证

实迷走神经刺激术联合康复训练模式治疗脑卒中后上肢运动障碍有效。上述临床研究纳入的病例多以缺血性卒中为主,而迷走神经刺激术对出血性卒中、不同病灶部位、不同严重程度患者运动障碍是否具有同等疗效或影响,尚不十分明确,有待进一步纳入同质性脑卒中患者,优化刺激参数和康复治疗方案以进行深入研究。

2. 治疗参数 目前,迷走神经刺激术所选择的治疗参数如刺激强度、频率、训练时间和间隔时间等尚无统一标准,不同治疗参数对神经可塑性的影响程度亦无定论^[21]。关于刺激电流强度的研究显示,中等强度(0.8 mA)的迷走神经刺激对听觉和运动皮质神经可塑性的增强作用优于高强度(1.6 mA)和低强度(0.4 mA)刺激^[21-22];迷走神经刺激的脉冲宽度和电流强度之间存在相互作用,二者可部分互补,如采用短脉冲(100 μs)、电流强度为0.2 mA刺激时,听觉皮质可塑性较弱,而长脉冲(500 μs)、电流强度为0.2 mA刺激时,听觉皮质可塑性较强,其中以短脉冲(68 μs)、电流强度为0.8 mA刺激时听觉皮质可塑性最强^[23-24]。一项对比观察结果显示,迷走神经刺激术(强度0.8 mA、脉冲100 μs、频率30 Hz、持续0.5 s)结合康复训练治疗脑卒中后上肢运动障碍患者疗效明显优于传统康复训练($P = 0.008$)^[20]。结合目前啮齿动物脑卒中模型或脑卒中患者迷走神经刺激术相关临床研究,以0.8 mA电流强度最为常用。总之,迷走神经刺激术所有刺激参数与康复结果呈现非单一调节关系,即每项参数均有可能影响研究结论或治疗效果,探索刺激参数与治疗效果间的关系、确定最佳刺激参数与治疗方案,是未来研究方向。

3. 安全性评估 迷走神经刺激术的常用装置包括植入式和非植入式两种^[25],目前文献报道的植入式迷走神经刺激术在治疗脑卒中过程中的不良反应主要为术后疼痛、头晕、感觉异常等,反应程度以轻至中度为主,大多可逐渐恢复正常。例如,Dawson等^[20]的研究中最为严重的不良反应为1例声带麻痹病例,但5周后症状消失,无严重器械相关不良事件发生。鉴于植入式迷走神经刺激的有创性,Redgrave等^[18]改用穿戴式经皮耳迷走神经刺激术结合上肢康复训练对13例脑卒中患者进行神经调控治疗,期间仅出现疲劳(2例)、头晕(1例)等轻微不良反应;虽然Li等^[26]报告在其治疗的60患者中有2例治疗过程中出现皮肤反应(呈粉红色),但

刺激全程心率、血压无明显异常,亦未发生其他不良反应。上述研究证实,迷走神经刺激术用于治疗脑卒中后上肢运动障碍无严重不良反应,尤以非植入式经皮耳迷走神经刺激术安全性更高。

二、迷走神经刺激术治疗脑卒中后上肢运动障碍的作用机制

迷走神经刺激术对脑卒中后上肢运动障碍的作用机制尚未完全阐明,目前主要聚焦于增强神经可塑性调控机制的研究,此外,也可能与抗炎症特性、减轻脑水肿、诱导血管生成等分子和神经调控机制有关。

1. 增强神经可塑性 大脑的神经可塑性是指神经细胞适应环境所具备的修改其自身结构和功能的能力,可在脑损伤后部分实现自我恢复^[27],或由损伤区域相邻脑组织代偿部分功能,在脑损伤后的运动功能恢复机制中起重要作用,因此,针对神经可塑性进行干预可加速脑卒中后运动功能的恢复。迷走神经刺激术对神经可塑性的增强作用已经多项动物实验结果所证实,迷走神经刺激术可诱导缺血性卒中模型大鼠海马齿状回神经元增殖,增强神经突触可塑性,并上调海马脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)的表达水平^[28];不仅可以增强缺血性卒中模型大鼠皮质脊髓运动网络的可塑性,同时具有提高单侧受损皮质与大鼠患侧前肢肌肉突触连接性的作用,且其疗效在刺激终止后仍持续7周之久^[29]。由此可见,迷走神经刺激术可以通过增强运动皮质神经元可塑性,进而改善缺血性卒中模型大鼠前肢力量^[13-14],促进其前肢运动功能的恢复^[16]。

2. 抗炎症特性 越来越多的证据表明,迷走神经刺激可通过调节炎症反应在肠道炎症、关节炎、脂多糖诱导的神经炎症^[30-31]等炎症性疾病中发挥神经保护作用,这些证据均支持迷走神经刺激术具有抗炎症作用和抑制脑卒中后炎症反应的潜在疗效。研究证实,迷走神经刺激术可抑制神经炎症反应,对急性脑缺血-再灌注损伤起到神经保护作用^[32]。脑卒中后严重神经炎症反应可进一步加重上肢运动障碍,而迷走神经刺激术则可激活胆碱能抗炎症反应通路,通过传出信号诱导乙酰胆碱释放;同时抑制炎性因子释放,使其无法进入血液循环,从而达到调节脑组织炎症的作用^[33]。动物实验显示,与未接受迷走神经刺激术治疗的缺血性卒中模型大鼠相比,迷走神经刺激术组大鼠循环血中肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)表达水平降低且前肢握力增强^[34],

提示迷走神经刺激术可通过广泛性迷走神经网络调节炎症反应^[35],降低促炎性因子表达,调节脑卒中后神经炎症过程^[36-37],进一步推测其可能对脑卒中后上肢运动功能具有改善作用。

3. 减轻脑水肿 业已证实,迷走神经刺激术可介导颅脑创伤模型大鼠脑水肿衰减,从而改善运动功能^[38]。而脑卒中诱发的血-脑屏障破坏和血浆蛋白外渗均可导致血管源性脑水肿^[39-40];迷走神经刺激术不仅可以改善大脑皮质微梗死后血-脑屏障的完整性^[41],而且可以保护脑微血管完整性、降低受损血管周围星形胶质细胞蛋白酶表达水平,从而减少血浆蛋白外渗。提示迷走神经刺激术通过维护血-脑屏障完整性以及减少血浆蛋白外渗,对脑卒中后脑水肿起到神经保护作用^[42]。结合上述研究,可以推断迷走神经刺激术可通过维护血-脑屏障完整性和减少血浆蛋白外渗等途径改善脑卒中后脑水肿程度,使脑血流量维持稳定,减少脑细胞死亡,进一步改善模型动物的上肢运动功能。

4. 诱导血管生成 临床研究显示,脑卒中发病后在脑血流量增加的同时可伴随脑微小血管数目的激增,这一反应过程在脑卒中神经功能的自我恢复过程中扮演重要角色^[43]。于缺血性卒中模型大鼠耳廓皮下植入迷走神经刺激器,经不断刺激后可以发现,大鼠脑组织脑源性神经营养因子、内皮型一氧化氮合酶(eNOS)和血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)等血管生成因子的表达水平升高,同时可诱导内皮细胞增殖并刺激微小血管生成,从而使梗死灶周围组织的微血管密度增加^[44]。Ma等^[45]的研究显示,生长分化因子11(GDF11)具有诱导脑微小血管生成、改善脑白质完整性的作用,并减少脑卒中后炎症反应,发病后及时补充GDF11可以改善脑卒中后感觉运动障碍,降低死亡风险;而且GDF11尚可在缺血性损伤后的神经功能恢复过程中发挥重要作用,同时改善运动功能。该作者还发现,脑卒中发病后存在脑-脾交流现象,经皮耳迷走神经刺激术可上调脑组织GDF11表达、下调脾GDF11水平,诱导脑微小血管生成、减轻炎症反应,进一步改善大鼠肢体活动^[46],但相关研究较少,尚待进一步证实。

三、小结与展望

迷走神经刺激术结合康复训练治疗脑卒中后上肢运动障碍疗效确切,其技术已由传统的植入式设计逐渐改进为穿戴式,安全性极大提高。然而,其基本作用机制、最佳刺激参数、适用设备种类等

问题尚未阐明,仍待进一步探索,以为脑卒中后认知障碍患者提供精准康复治疗。

利益冲突 无

参 考 文 献

- [1] Dai Y, Huang F, Zhu Y. Clinical efficacy of motor imagery therapy based on fNIRs technology in rehabilitation of upper limb function after acute cerebral infarction[J]. Pak J Med Sci, 2022, 38:1980-1985.
- [2] Cai S, Wei X, Su E, Wu W, Zheng H, Xie L. Online compensation detecting for real-time reduction of compensatory motions during reaching: a pilot study with stroke survivors[J]. J Neuroeng Rehabil, 2020, 17:58.
- [3] Xu J, Pei J, Fu QH, Zhan YJ. The prognostic value of traditional Chinese medicine symptoms in acute ischemic stroke: a pilot study[J]. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med, 2020;ID1520851.
- [4] Lee J, Park E, Lee A, Chang WH, Kim DS, Shin YI, Kim YH. Modulating brain connectivity by simultaneous dual - mode stimulation over bilateral primary motor cortices in subacute stroke patients[J]. Neural Plast, 2018;ID1458061.
- [5] Chen S, Li Y, Shu X, Wang C, Wang H, Ding L, Jia J. Electroencephalography mu rhythm changes and decreased spasticity after repetitive peripheral magnetic stimulation in patients following stroke[J]. Front Neurol, 2020, 11:546599.
- [6] Leonhard CR, Reif A, Baune BT, Kavakbasi E. Vagus nerve stimulation for difficult to treat depression [J]. Nervenarzt, 2022, 93:921-930.
- [7] Sugiyama I, Fukumura M, Kosugi K, Toda M. Vagus nerve stimulation therapy for drug-resistant epilepsy[J]. Brain Nerve, 2022, 74:985-990.
- [8] Pérez-Carbonell L, Faulkner H, Higgins S, Koutroumanidis M, Leschziner G. Vagus nerve stimulation for drug - resistant epilepsy[J]. Pract Neurol, 2020, 20:189-198.
- [9] Dawson J, Abdul-Rahim AH. Paired vagus nerve stimulation for treatment of upper extremity impairment after stroke [J]. Int J Stroke, 2022, 17:1061-1066.
- [10] Zhang H, Li CL, Qu Y, Yang YX, Du J, Zhao Y. Effects and neuroprotective mechanisms of vagus nerve stimulation on cognitive impairment with traumatic brain injury in animal studies: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Front Neurol, 2022, 13:963334.
- [11] Yesiltepe M, Cimen B, Sara Y. Effects of chronic vagal nerve stimulation in the treatment of β - amyloid - induced neuropsychiatric symptoms [J]. Eur J Pharmacol, 2022, 931: 175179.
- [12] Ko DWK. Transcutaneous vagus nerve stimulation (tVNS) as a potential therapeutic application for neurodegenerative disorders: a focus on dysautonomia in Parkinson's disease [J]. Auton Neurosci, 2021.[Epub ahead of print]
- [13] Khodaparast N, Hays SA, Sloan AM, Hulsey DR, Ruiz A, Pantoja M, Rennaker RL 2nd, Kilgard MP. Vagus nerve stimulation during rehabilitative training improves forelimb strength following ischemic stroke[J]. Neurobiol Dis, 2013, 60: 80-88.
- [14] Hays SA, Khodaparast N, Ruiz A, Sloan AM, Hulsey DR, Rennaker RL 2nd, Kilgard MP. The timing and amount of vagus nerve stimulation during rehabilitative training affect poststroke recovery of forelimb strength[J]. Neuroreport, 2014, 25:676-682.
- [15] Khodaparast N, Hays SA, Sloan AM, Fayyaz T, Hulsey DR, Rennaker RL, Kilgard MP. Vagus nerve stimulation delivered during motor rehabilitation improves recovery in a rat model of stroke[J]. Neurorehabil Neural Repair, 2014, 28:698-706.
- [16] Hays SA, Khodaparast N, Hulsey DR, Ruiz A, Sloan AM, Rennaker RL 2nd, Kilgard MP. Vagus nerve stimulation during rehabilitative training improves functional recovery after intracerebral hemorrhage[J]. Stroke, 2014, 45:3097-3100.
- [17] Zhu L, Ren Y, Li D, Ayiguzaili. Effect of occupational therapy and transaural vagus nerve stimulation on the motor function of upper limbs and the function of various intracerebral neurotransmitters in stroke patients[J]. Lin Chuang He Shi Yan Yi Xue Za Zhi, 2021, 20:1090-1094.[朱琳,任钰,李冬,阿依古再丽.作业疗法联合经耳迷走神经刺激脑卒中患者上肢运动功能及脑内多种神经递质功能的影响[J].临床和实验医学杂志,2021,20:1090-1094.]
- [18] Redgrave JN, Moore L, Oyekunle T, Ebrahim M, Falidas K, Snowdon N, Ali A, Majid A. Transcutaneous auricular vagus nerve stimulation with concurrent upper limb repetitive task practice for poststroke motor recovery: a pilot study[J]. J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis, 2018, 27:1998-2005.
- [19] Dawson J, Pierce D, Dixit A, Kimberley TJ, Robertson M, Tarver B, Hilmi O, McLean J, Forbes K, Kilgard MP, Rennaker RL, Cramer SC, Walters M, Engineer N. Safety, feasibility, and efficacy of vagus nerve stimulation paired with upper - limb rehabilitation after ischemic stroke [J]. Stroke, 2016, 47: 143-150.
- [20] Dawson J, Liu CY, Francisco GE, Cramer SC, Wolf SL, Dixit A, Alexander J, Ali R, Brown BL, Feng W, DeMark L, Hochberg LR, Kautz SA, Majid A, O'Dell MW, Pierce D, Prudente CN, Redgrave J, Turner DL, Engineer ND, Kimberley TJ. Vagus nerve stimulation paired with rehabilitation for upper limb motor function after ischaemic stroke (VNS - REHAB): a randomised, blinded, pivotal, device trial[J]. Lancet, 2021, 397: 1545-1553.
- [21] Morrison RA, Hulsey DR, Adcock KS, Rennaker RL, Kilgard MP, Hays SA. Vagus nerve stimulation intensity influences motor cortex plasticity[J]. Brain Stimul, 2019, 12:256-262.
- [22] Pruitt DT, Danaphongse TT, Lutchman M, Patel N, Reddy P, Wang V, Parashar A, Rennaker RL 2nd, Kilgard MP, Hays SA. Optimizing dosing of vagus nerve stimulation for stroke recovery [J]. Transl Stroke Res, 2021, 12:65-71.
- [23] Hulsey DR, Riley JR, Loerwald KW, Rennaker RL 2nd, Kilgard MP, Hays SA. Parametric characterization of neural activity in the locus coeruleus in response to vagus nerve stimulation [J]. Exp Neurol, 2017, 289:21-30.
- [24] Loerwald KW, Borland MS, Rennaker RL 2nd, Hays SA, Kilgard MP. The interaction of pulse width and current intensity on the extent of cortical plasticity evoked by vagus nerve stimulation[J]. Brain Stimul, 2018, 11:271-277.
- [25] Thompson SL, O'Leary GH, Austelle CW, Gruber E, Kahn AT, Manett AJ, Short B, Badran BW. A review of parameter settings for invasive and non - invasive vagus nerve stimulation (VNS) applied in neurological and psychiatric disorders [J]. Front Neurosci, 2021, 15:709436.
- [26] Li JN, Xie CC, Li CQ, Zhang GF, Tang H, Jin CN, Ma JX, Wen L, Zhang KM, Niu LC. Efficacy and safety of transcutaneous auricular vagus nerve stimulation combined with conventional rehabilitation training in acute stroke patients: a randomized controlled trial conducted for 1 year involving 60 patients [J]. Neural Regen Res, 2022, 17:1809-1813.
- [27] Choi MJ, Kim H, Nah HW, Kang DW. Digital therapeutics: emerging new therapy for neurologic deficits after stroke [J]. J Stroke, 2019, 21:242-258.
- [28] Biggio F, Gorini G, Utzeri C, Olla P, Marrosu F, Moccetti I,

- Follesa P. Chronic vagus nerve stimulation induces neuronal plasticity in the rat hippocampus [J]. *Int J Neuropsychopharmacol*, 2009, 12:1209-1221.
- [29] Meyers EC, Solorzano BR, James J, Ganzer PD, Lai ES, Rennaker RL 2nd, Kilgard MP, Hays SA. Vagus nerve stimulation enhances stable plasticity and generalization of stroke recovery[J]. *Stroke*, 2018, 49:710-717.
- [30] Zhang L, Wu Z, Tong Z, Yao Q, Wang Z, Li W. Vagus nerve stimulation decreases pancreatitis severity in mice [J]. *Front Immunol*, 2021, 11:595957.
- [31] Go YY, Ju WM, Lee CM, Chae SW, Song JJ. Different transcutaneous auricular vagus nerve stimulation parameters modulate the anti-inflammatory effects on lipopolysaccharide-induced acute inflammation in mice[J]. *Biomedicines*, 2022, 10: 247.
- [32] Jiang Y, Li L, Liu B, Zhang Y, Chen Q, Li C. Vagus nerve stimulation attenuates cerebral ischemia and reperfusion injury via endogenous cholinergic pathway in rat[J]. *PLoS One*, 2014, 9:e102342.
- [33] Liu C, Liu S, Xiong L, Zhang L, Li X, Cao X, Xue J, Li L, Huang C, Huang Z. Genistein-3'-sodium sulfonate attenuates neuroinflammation in stroke rats by down-regulating microglial M1 polarization through α 7nAChR - NF- κ B signaling pathway [J]. *Int J Biol Sci*, 2021, 17:1088-1100.
- [34] Ay I, Nasser R, Simon B, Ay H. Transcutaneous cervical vagus nerve stimulation ameliorates acute ischemic injury in rats[J]. *Brain Stimul*, 2016, 9:166-173.
- [35] Bassi GS, Kanashiro A, Coimbra NC, Terrando N, Maixner W, Ulloa L. Anatomical and clinical implications of vagal modulation of the spleen[J]. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev*, 2020, 112: 363-373.
- [36] Han B, Li X, Hao J. The cholinergic anti-inflammatory pathway: an innovative treatment strategy for neurological diseases [J]. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev*, 2017, 77:358-368.
- [37] Hoover DB. Cholinergic modulation of the immune system presents new approaches for treating inflammation [J]. *Pharmacol Ther*, 2017, 179:1-16.
- [38] Srihagulang C, Vongsak J, Vaniyapong T, Chattipakorn N, Chattipakorn SC. Potential roles of vagus nerve stimulation on traumatic brain injury: evidence from in vivo and clinical studies [J]. *Exp Neurol*, 2022, 347:113887.
- [39] Song D, Ji YB, Huang XW, Ma YZ, Fang C, Qiu LH, Tan XX, Chen YM, Wang SN, Chang J, Guo F. Lithium attenuates blood-brain barrier damage and brain edema following intracerebral hemorrhage via an endothelial Wnt/ β -catenin signaling-dependent mechanism in mice [J]. *CNS Neurosci Ther*, 2022, 28:862-872.
- [40] Wu S, Guo T, Qi W, Li Y, Gu J, Liu C, Sha Y, Yang B, Hu S, Zong X. Curcumin ameliorates ischemic stroke injury in rats by protecting the integrity of the blood-brain barrier[J]. *Exp Ther Med*, 2021, 22:783.
- [41] Chen X, He X, Luo S, Feng Y, Liang F, Shi T, Huang R, Pei Z, Li Z. Vagus nerve stimulation attenuates cerebral microinfarct and colitis-induced cerebral microinfarct aggravation in mice [J]. *Front Neurol*, 2018, 9:798.
- [42] Cai PY, Bodhit A, Derequito R, Ansari S, Abukhalil F, Thenkabail S, Ganji S, Saravanapanav P, Shekar CC, Bidari S, Waters MF, Hedna VS. Vagus nerve stimulation in ischemic stroke: old wine in a new bottle[J]. *Front Neurol*, 2014, 5:107.
- [43] Liu J, Wang Y, Akamatsu Y, Lee CC, Stetler RA, Lawton MT, Yang GY. Vascular remodeling after ischemic stroke: mechanisms and therapeutic potentials [J]. *Prog Neurobiol*, 2014, 115:138-156.
- [44] Jiang Y, Li L, Ma J, Zhang L, Niu F, Feng T, Li C. Auricular vagus nerve stimulation promotes functional recovery and enhances the post-ischemic angiogenic response in an ischemia/reperfusion rat model[J]. *Neurochem Int*, 2016, 97:73-82.
- [45] Ma J, Zhang L, Niu T, Ai C, Jia G, Jin X, Wen L, Zhang K, Zhang Q, Li C. Growth differentiation factor 11 improves neurobehavioral recovery and stimulates angiogenesis in rats subjected to cerebral ischemia/reperfusion [J]. *Brain Res Bull*, 2018, 139:38-47.
- [46] Ma J, Zhang L, He G, Tan X, Jin X, Li C. Transcutaneous auricular vagus nerve stimulation regulates expression of growth differentiation factor 11 and activin-like kinase 5 in cerebral ischemia/reperfusion rats[J]. *J Neurol Sci*, 2016, 369:27-35.

(收稿日期:2022-11-20)

(本文编辑:袁云)

欢迎订阅 2023 年《中国现代神经疾病杂志》

《中国现代神经疾病杂志》为国家卫生健康委员会主管、中国医师协会主办的神经病学类专业期刊。办刊宗旨为:理论与实践相结合、普及与提高相结合,充分反映我国神经内外科临床科研工作重大进展,促进国内外学术交流。所设栏目包括述评、专论、论著、临床病理报告、应用神经解剖学、神经影像学、循证神经病学、流行病学调查研究、基础研究、临床研究、综述、临床医学图像、病例报告、临床病理(例)讨论、新技术新方法等。

《中国现代神经疾病杂志》为北京大学图书馆《中文核心期刊要目总览》2017年版(即第8版)和2020年版(即第9版)核心期刊以及国家科技部中国科技论文统计源期刊,国内外公开发行。中国标准连续出版物号:ISSN 1672-6731, CN 12-1363/R。国际大16开型,彩色插图,48页,月刊,每月25日出版。每期定价15元,全年12册共计180元。2023年仍由邮政局发行,邮发代号:6-182。请向全国各地邮政局订阅,亦可直接向编辑部订阅(免邮寄费)。

编辑部地址:天津市津南区吉兆路6号天津市环湖医院C座二楼,邮政编码:300350。

联系电话:(022)59065611,59065612;传真:(022)59065631。网址:www.xdjb.org(中文),www.cjnn.org(英文)。