

·综述·

癫痫发作后全面性脑电抑制作为癫痫猝死 脑电图标志物研究进展

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【摘要】 目前尚缺乏可靠的癫痫猝死(SUDEP)预测指标,给癫痫患者的生命安全造成巨大威胁。随着研究深入,癫痫发作特别是全面性强直-阵挛发作后,脑电图可监测到癫痫发作后全面性脑电抑制(PGES),自此PGES作为SUDEP可能的脑电图标志物备受关注。本文拟对PGES病理生理学机制、相关因素及最新研究进展进行综述,分析PGES的产生及其与SUDEP的关联性。

【关键词】 癫痫; 猝死; 脑电抑制(非MeSH词); 脑电描记术; 综述

Research progress of generalized electroencephalography suppression after epileptic seizure as an electroencephalography marker of sudden unexpected death in epilepsy

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【Abstract】 At present, there is a lack of reliable prediction index for sudden unexpected death in epilepsy (SUDEP), which poses a great threat to the lives of patients with epilepsy. With the deepening of research, it has been found that postictal generalized electroencephalography suppression (PGES) occurs in EEG monitoring after seizure, especially generalized tonic-clonic seizure (GTCS). Since then, PGES has attracted much attention as a possible EEG marker of SUDEP. Combined with the study of the pathophysiological mechanism, related factors of PGES phenomenon, and this paper further analyzes the relationship between the occurrence of PGES and SUDEP.

【Key words】 Epilepsy; Death, sudden; Electroencephalography suppression (not in MeSH); Electroencephalography; Review

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癫痫猝死(SUDEP)系癫痫患者突发、意料之外且原因不明的死亡,具体机制尚不明确,危险因素包括抗癫痫药物(AEDs)、全面性强直-阵挛发作

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(GTCS)、癫痫发作终止时俯卧位等^[1],但目前并无研究验证上述危险因素对癫痫猝死的预测价值。2010年,Lhatoo等^[2]首次提出“癫痫发作后全面性脑电抑制(PGES)”概念,即排除肌肉、肢体活动、呼吸及电极伪迹干扰后,癫痫发作后30秒内出现全脑振幅低于10 μV且持续时间超过2秒的脑电现象。随着研究不断深入,PGES作为癫痫猝死的脑电图标志物备受关注,但其在癫痫猝死级联反应中的作用尚不清楚。本文拟对PGES的病理生理学机制、临床相关因素及其与癫痫猝死关系等进行综述,以为癫痫猝死的预防提供理论依据。

一、癫痫发作后全面性脑电抑制病理生理学机制

PGES的病理生理学机制尚未阐明,目前研究主要集中于癫痫发作诱导的中枢性呼吸暂停(PCA)、低氧血症和高碳酸血症^[3],以及神经系统抑制^[4]与PGES之间的相关性。

1. 癫痫发作诱导中枢性呼吸暂停、低氧血症及高碳酸血症的机制 癫痫发作可诱发中枢性呼吸暂停(PCA)和发作性中枢性呼吸暂停(ICA)等呼吸障碍,推测是由呼吸中枢自动去极化^[5-8]、产生呼吸节律的神经元及其网络功能中断^[9]所致;中枢性呼吸暂停或发作性中枢性呼吸暂停时间延长均可导致癫痫猝死^[9]。Vilella等^[10]发现,与未发生PGES的患者相比,PGES患者中枢性呼吸暂停的发作更频繁。动物实验显示,短暂性缺氧可以抑制Wistar大鼠兴奋性及抑制性突触后电位,并迅速抑制海马振荡活动^[11];低氧血症可以导致大鼠脑电背景节律瞬时抑制^[12],使癫痫发作终止并导致PGES^[3,13-15];高碳酸血症可以抑制大鼠及成年猕猴神经元活动^[16]。肌阵挛癫痫大鼠模型、癫痫猕猴模型和癫痫患者中,轻度高碳酸血症即可抑制皮质后放电并终止癫痫发作^[17]。上述研究表明,癫痫发作诱导的中枢性呼吸暂停、低氧血症及高碳酸血症均参与PGES的发生,但其与PGES的关系尚待进一步探究。

2. 神经系统抑制理论 (1)丘脑-皮质振荡理论:1997年,Bird等^[18]报告首例颅内电极脑电图监测下发生癫痫猝死的病例,其脑电图PGES的发生与睡眠中丘脑-皮质振荡理论^[19]十分相似。睡眠涉及一系列神经递质系统的激活,丘脑网状核网状细胞通过其发出的含γ-氨基丁酸(GABA)的轴突,导致丘脑-皮质回路神经元出现节律性(7~14 Hz)抑制性突触后电位。神经递质系统即通过上述途径抑制棘波以终止癫痫发作,特别是进入睡眠期,神经元整体感知和运动模式改变,从觉醒状态的高频、低波幅节律变为睡眠状态的低频、高波幅节律,使大脑反应性急剧下降,也可能是睡眠期PGES和癫痫猝死高发的原因。Lhatoo等^[2]发现,惊厥性癫痫发作(CS)后PGES持续时间与癫痫猝死发生率呈正相关($r=12.990, P<0.05$),并认为PGES可引起中枢性呼吸暂停并最终导致癫痫猝死;基于丘脑-皮质振荡理论,他们还发现一种更广泛的皮质下抑制机制可能与PGES有关,并同时影响脑干功能。(2)脑干扩散去极化:Jansen等^[20]针对具有癫痫猝死倾向

(携带Kv1.1和Scn1a基因突变)小鼠模型的研究显示,所有自发性致死性及部分非致死性癫痫发作可见脑干扩散去极化(SD)现象,并进一步抑制其皮质脑电;当该现象发生于延髓呼吸中枢,则可以引起呼吸暂停和缺氧,提示脑干扩散去极化与PGES的发生和癫痫猝死的发病机制均存在相关性。局部予以4-氨基吡啶可诱发具有癫痫猝死倾向的模型小鼠癫痫发作,背侧延髓(脑干呼吸循环中枢)出现缓慢负直流电势漂移,进而出现神经细胞去极化,抑制突触活动,导致心肺骤停^[8];背侧延髓微量注射氯化钾诱发扩散去极化后也同样引起野生型和Kv1.1基因敲除小鼠脑电抑制、呼吸暂停、心动过缓和停搏^[21],整个过程与在癫痫患者中监测到的癫痫猝死事件类似。上述研究提示,癫痫发作时出现脑干扩散去极化现象,可能导致癫痫猝死。(3)脑干功能抑制:Vilella等^[14]的多中心前瞻性研究分析GTCS患者强直期脑干姿势症状与PGES的关系,将强直期脑干姿势分为去双侧大脑半球体位(双侧上臂对称性伸展,占41.4%)、去皮质体位(双侧上臂对称性屈曲,占15.9%)、去单侧大脑半球体位(单侧上臂强直性伸展伴对侧屈曲,占9.5%)和发作时无强直期(占33.2%),经多因素Logistic回归分析显示,发作期去双侧大脑半球体位($OR = 14.790, 95\%CI: 6.182 \sim 35.390; P < 0.001$)、去皮质体位($OR = 11.260, 95\%CI: 2.962 \sim 42.930; P < 0.001$)、去单侧大脑半球体位($OR = 48.560, 95\%CI: 6.070 \sim 388.780; P < 0.001$)可增加PGES的风险,且发作期去双侧大脑半球体位是PGES持续时间延长的影响因素($\beta = 20.450, 95\%CI: 4.740 \sim 36.150; P = 0.011$)。强直期脑干姿势症状提示皮质、间脑及脑干功能障碍,双侧大脑半球体位、去皮质体位、去单侧大脑半球体位反映出癫痫发作已波及脑干并出现功能抑制,痫样放电传播和泛化可导致严重的强直期症状,表明强直期脑干姿势症状即代表脑干功能抑制;同时,当痫样放电波及脑干时,可导致上行网状激活系统通路中断,影响大脑皮质、基底节及其他控制觉醒的关键解剖部位,延长难治性癫痫昏迷后状态,阻止觉醒^[22]。因此认为,PGES既可反映皮质下行传导通路功能障碍,也可反映上行传导通路中断^[9]。然而,有学者对罹患癫痫并出现PGES的患者观察发现,PGES发作期仍存在脑干呼吸反射,癫痫发作后无心律异常和脑干功能抑制^[23]。亦有研究显示,PGES系癫痫相关长时间和超同步神经元兴奋引起

的神经递质耗竭和神经元功能衰竭所致^[24],或由已致痫神经元兴奋刺激、能量底物耗竭引发皮质电信号扩散抑制所致^[25]。

上述假说均未经证实且各项研究之间并无一致性,临床实践不能单凭癫痫发作时肢体表现或癫痫动物模型而对PGES的病理生理学机制下定论,尚待更严谨的实验设计进一步探索。尽管PGES病理生理学机制及其在癫痫猝死发病机制中的作用机制尚不明确,但可以确定的是PGES参与癫痫猝死的过程。

二、癫痫发作后全面性脑电抑制相关因素及其与癫痫猝死的关系

PGES相关临床因素主要包括发作类型(主要为GTCS)、发作后静止(PI)、自主神经功能障碍、抗癫痫药物减量或停药、发作时睡眠觉醒状态等。

1. 全面性强直-阵挛发作 相较于其他癫痫发作类型,GTCS患者出现PGES频率最高^[18],癫痫猝死患者普遍存在GTCS和PGES,其中PGES发生率为16%~90%^[26],持续时间38~138秒^[27]。研究显示,GTCS强直期特别是双侧对称强直期延长是PGES的预测因素($OR = 1.100, 95\%CI: 7.020 \sim 4455.140; P < 0.001$)^[28]。PGES持续时间>20秒的患者多表现为典型GTCS、强直期明显延长、发作后无反应或静止等,提示PGES可能通过影响GTCS发作形式及延长强直期等导致癫痫猝死。亦有研究显示,癫痫猝死存在一种模式,即触发GTCS后,短时间内心率和呼吸频率正常或增加,之后出现短暂性或终末心肺功能障碍(包括中枢性呼吸暂停、严重心动过缓和一过性停搏),通常于发作后1~3分钟达峰值,该过程中可观察到PGES^[29],提示GTCS可以导致癫痫猝死,并与PGES的发生存在关联性。

2. 发作后静止 发作后静止临床较常见,通常发生于惊厥性癫痫发作后,但具体作用机制尚不明确^[27]。约95.3%出现PGES的患者对语言及物理刺激无反应,仅26.7%未出现PGES的患者发作终止后即刻无反应或静止^[28]。约41.67%的GTCS患者予拍背等干预后PGES突然终止且终止即刻并不出现身体运动,即短时程PGES;而54.17%的患者呈现长时程PGES,逐渐自行消失,且终止即刻即出现身体运动^[30]。伴或不伴PGES的GTCS后均可出现发作后静止,但伴PGES的患者发作后静止频率更高、持续时间更长。研究显示,伴PGES的患者发作后静止频率与强直期持续时间呈正相关($r = 0.400, P <$

0.05

,其强直期持续时间($P < 0.05$)和发作后静止时间($P < 0.05$)均显著延长^[31],表明较长的强直期持续时间和发作后静止时间可增加PGES的风险。但亦有研究显示,发作后静止与癫痫发作持续时间或强直期和阵挛期持续时间并无关联性,而发作后静止持续时间延长与癫痫猝死相关^[13],究其原因主要为发作后静止可损害脑干介导的保护性反应,阻止发作后苏醒和体位改变^[32]。

3. 年龄 Freitas等^[33]针对成人和儿童难治性癫痫的多中心研究显示,有42%的癫痫患儿可发生GTCS,其中约56.52%出现PGES;而89.80%的成年癫痫患者可发生GTCS,其中约93.90%出现PGES,提示与成年患者相比,儿童患者出现PGES的频率较低且持续时间较短(平均缩短28秒)^[34],且并未在6个月以下婴儿中监测到PGES^[35]。流行病学显示,年龄越大、癫痫猝死风险越高,癫痫患儿(0~17岁)癫痫猝死风险为0.22/1000人年(95%CI: 0.160~0.310),而成年癫痫患者为1.2/1000人年(95%CI: 0.640~2.320)^[36]。上述研究结果均提示,PGES和癫痫猝死均与年龄相关,但PGES和癫痫猝死是否涉及神经系统发育成熟尚不明确。

4. 自主神经功能障碍 自主神经功能障碍是GTCS患者常见临床表现,主要表现为发作后心动过速和呼吸急促^[37]。研究显示,GTCS后交感神经激活和副交感神经抑制程度随PGES持续时间的延长而增强^[38],表明PGES与自主神经功能障碍相关。其导致癫痫猝死的作用机制可能为,PGES过度抑制副交感神经中枢,导致交感神经过度激活,降低自主神经系统代偿癫痫发作相关心肺功能障碍的能力,进而导致癫痫猝死。Tao等^[28]发现,伴或不伴PGES的癫痫患者GTCS后呼吸频率无显著差异,而伴PGES的患者发作后平均心率明显高于伴PGES的患者(139.5次/min对119.3次/min, $P = 0.002$)。但也有PGES与GTCS发作期心脏自主神经功能障碍无关的报道^[29]。因此,PGES相关发作后自主神经功能障碍是否在癫痫猝死发病机制中发挥重要作用亦尚不明确。

5. 抗癫痫药物减量或停药 抗癫痫药物减量程度和速度或停药对PGES的影响尚未见大样本研究。Ryvlin等^[39]对2008年1月1日至2009年12月29日来自欧洲、以色列、澳大利亚和新西兰147个癫痫监测中心的29例心肺骤停患者进行回顾分析,包括16例癫痫猝死(14例发生于夜间)患者、9例近

似癫痫猝死(心肺骤停后复苏超过1小时后生存)患者和4例其他原因死亡患者。16例癫痫猝死患者中11例为视频脑电图(VEEG)监测的癫痫猝死患者,均观察到PGES,其中7例完全停药,3例药物减量>50%,仅1例无法确定是否减量;5例为无VEEG监测的癫痫猝死患者,其中2例药物减量>50%,2例减量≤50%,仅1例未减量;9例近似癫痫猝死患者中1例完全停药,1例药物减量>90%,3例减量>50%,2例减量≤50%,2例未减量;18例因GTCS导致心肺骤停患者中9例既往未发生GTCS或者至少3个月内未发生GTCS,药物减量均>50%,其中5例完全停药^[39]。抗癫痫药物快速减量至停药可导致癫痫发作持续时间延长、癫痫发作频率增加,更易出现局灶性继发性GTCS^[40],且伴明显的PGES(持续时间>20秒)和心肺功能障碍^[41],进而增加癫痫猝死的风险。

6. 发作时睡眠觉醒状态 癫痫患者夜间睡眠时突发GTCS更易伴发PGES,故发作时处于睡眠状态是癫痫猝死的危险因素^[42],这可能与夜间睡眠、自主神经不稳定性增加、无法及时发现并采取相应保护措施以及严重且长时间低氧血症有关^[43]。但亦有学者认为,PGES与癫痫发作时睡眠-觉醒状态并无关联性^[41]。临床实践中院内行脑电图监测的患者,因有家属在旁陪护,发作时可及时帮助纠正体位,保护其免受摔倒、坠床、受伤、窒息等的危害。因此认为,发作时睡眠-觉醒状态与PGES无显著关联性,若发作时无人陪护,发作后体位呈俯卧位可导致通气障碍、窒息等,增加癫痫猝死风险,而发作时睡眠-觉醒状态与癫痫猝死并无因果关系。

PGES是临床常见的GTCS后脑电模式,其发生与癫痫猝死具有关联性,但具体机制尚未阐明,因此,在PGES病理生理学机制研究和相关因素研究的基础上,发生GTCS后及时予以氧疗、抗癫痫药物、吸痰和恢复平卧位等干预措施或床旁护理,可预防PGES的发生,同时减少低氧血症和呼吸功能障碍发生率,进而降低癫痫猝死的风险。但PGES的呈现方式有较大的变异性,单独通过PGES预测癫痫猝死的价值可能有限,建议未来开发更多的预测指标联合预测癫痫猝死的发生。

利益冲突 无

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