

癫痫持续状态药物治疗进展

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【摘要】 癫痫持续状态是神经内科急危重症,随着定义、诊断和分类的更新,其终止发作的临床操作程序也随之更新,涌现出一线和二线抗癫痫发作药物治疗癫痫持续状态的高级别证据;相继出现难治性癫痫持续状态和超级难治性癫痫持续状态的临床研究,但证据级别较低;新发难治性癫痫持续状态与免疫机制相关,可采取免疫治疗;新批准的抗癫痫发作药物如布瓦西坦、吡仑帕奈和拉科酰胺可用于难治性癫痫持续状态和超级难治性癫痫持续状态的治疗;并基于当前研究证据提出针对不同发作类型的两种不同治疗方案升级操作流程。本文综述上述研究进展,以为临床提供更优治疗方案。

【关键词】 癫痫持续状态; 药物疗法; 综述

Recent progress of drug therapy in status epilepticus

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【Abstract】 Status epilepticus (SE) is a critical and emergency condition in internal medicine and neurology. Recently, the concepts, definition, and classification of SE are revised, followed by renew of the protocol of management of SE. High level of evidence for the first and second-line antiepileptic seizure medicine (ASM) are available. The new studies for treatment of refractory status epilepticus (RSE) and super-refractory status epilepticus (SRSE) are appeared but evidence for these are still very low. In new-onset refractory status epilepticus (NORSE) patients without obvious cause after initial assessment, an underlying auto-immune cause was frequently found. Early immune therapy is then recommended by experts. Newer ASM such as brivaracetam (BRV), perampanel (PER), and lacosamide (LCM) may be considered to apply in RSE and SRSE. Based on current evidence, two different treatment regimens are proposed to avoid brain damages secondary to seizure activity. We are going to state above topics in this review in order to provide better therapeutic schedule.

【Key words】 Status epilepticus; Drug therapy; Review

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癫痫持续状态(SE)是临床常见的急危重症,系指首次癫痫发作持续时间 ≥ 30 分钟或出现一连串癫痫发作,且发作间期无法恢复功能。某些特殊类型癫痫持续状态可引起严重并发症甚至死亡,如全面性惊厥性癫痫持续状态(GCSE),公认的操作定义(operational definition)为持续性癫痫发作 ≥ 5 分钟,或者癫痫发作 ≥ 2 次且发作间期未完全恢复意识,临床应快速评估并干预以避免心血管并发症或进展为难治性癫痫。2015年,国际抗癫痫联盟(ILAE)

修订癫痫持续状态的定义,包括 t_1 和 t_2 两个时间点, t_1 指持续性癫痫发作异常延长,不太可能自行停止,应开始治疗的时间点; t_2 指持续性癫痫发作导致显著的长期并发症风险的时间点^[1]。针对全面性惊厥性癫痫持续状态, t_1 和 t_2 分别为5和30分钟^[1],其他癫痫持续状态类型尚未明确最恰当的 t_1 和 t_2 ,特别是非惊厥性癫痫持续状态(NCSE)。癫痫持续状态的年发病率为(1.3~74.0)/10万,1岁以下发病率相对较高、60岁以上再次升高,呈“U”形分布^[2]。大部分成人癫痫持续状态由结构性脑损伤、中毒或代谢紊乱引起,最常见的病因是急性症状性(约占50%),其次为远期症状性或者忘记服药或自行停药使抗癫痫发作药物(ASM)血药浓度过低。近年来,自身

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免疫性脑炎(AE)日益成为惊厥性癫痫以及癫痫持续状态特别是难治性癫痫持续状态(RSE)和超级难治性癫痫持续状态(SRSE)的病因,亦有副肿瘤综合征是超级难治性癫痫持续状态病因的报道^[3]。根据癫痫发作类型,癫痫持续状态可分为局灶性和全面性,二者又可进一步分为惊厥性和非惊厥性。近年由于癫痫持续状态诊断定义和分类的更新,临床终止其发作的操作程序也随之更新,出现一线和二线抗癫痫发作药物治疗癫痫持续状态的高级别循证医学证据;难治性癫痫持续状态和超级难治性癫痫持续状态也有新的临床试验结果,但仍有待高级别证据等级;新发难治性癫痫持续状态(NORSE)得到特别关注,被认为与免疫机制相关,并予以免疫治疗。随着新型抗癫痫发作药物批准上市,布瓦西坦(BRV)、吡仑帕奈(PER)和拉科酰胺(LCM)用于难治性癫痫持续状态和超级难治性癫痫持续状态的临床治疗。基于当前研究证据,有学者提出针对不同发作类型的两种不同治疗方案升级操作流程,以避免非惊厥性癫痫持续状态患者出现治疗性昏迷(therapeutic coma)等医原性不良反应^[4]。本文拟从一线和二线抗癫痫发作药物的选择、难治性癫痫持续状态的药物治疗、超级难治性癫痫持续状态的药物治疗、非药物治疗、新发难治性癫痫持续状态的药物治疗、新批准的抗癫痫发作药物等方面综述癫痫持续状态治疗进展,以期为临床提供更优治疗方案。

一、一线抗癫痫发作药物的选择

苯二氮䓬类药物是癫痫持续状态的一线治疗药物,包括院前咪达唑仑注射液和地西洋栓剂,入院后劳拉西泮和地西洋静脉注射,以及氯硝西泮静脉注射^[3,5-8]。地西洋是国内外一致认可的一线药物,近年西方国家推荐劳拉西泮替代地西洋,院前快速抗惊厥药物治疗试验(RAMPART)显示,咪达唑仑肌肉注射(成人体重>40 kg时剂量为10 mg)治疗新发难治性癫痫持续状态的疗效与劳拉西泮静脉注射(成人体重>40 kg时剂量为4 mg)相当^[9],但国内尚无劳拉西泮注射液批准上市,仍以地西洋为首选。氯硝西泮的作用较地西洋强10倍,且无需冷藏,可快速透过血脑屏障,药物半衰期较长,氯硝西泮静脉注射(成人平均剂量1 mg)治疗癫痫持续状态在后续治疗中较劳拉西泮更少补充药物剂量^[10]。2000~2009年,美国罗切斯特大学医学中心神经科总结癫痫持续状态(118例患者计167次发作)抗癫痫发作药物应用情况,发现与地西洋、咪达唑仑、左

乙拉西坦、丙戊酸等相比,氯硝西泮终止惊厥性癫痫持续状态更有效,故主张将氯硝西泮作为癫痫持续状态的首选,但考虑其认可度及尚需积累临床应用经验,仍建议作为地西洋治疗失败后的选择^[11]。

二、二线抗癫痫发作药物的选择

癫痫持续状态的二线治疗药物主要包括苯妥英或磷苯妥英、丙戊酸和左乙拉西坦等^[3,5,12-14]。临床实践中常联合应用苯二氮䓬类药物与上述二线抗癫痫发作药物,但一直缺乏高级别循证医学证据,我国目前已停产苯妥英,尚未引进磷苯妥英,刚批准左乙拉西坦针剂上市。ESETT(The Established Status Epilepticus Treatment Trial)是一项多中心随机双盲对照可调节临床试验,纳入384例苯二氮䓬类药物治疗失败的惊厥性癫痫持续状态患者,分别予以磷苯妥英(20 mg/kg)、丙戊酸(40 mg/kg)和左乙拉西坦(60 mg/kg)静脉注射,3种药物对癫痫持续状态的终止率相近,分别为44.92%(53/118)、46.28%(56/121)和46.90%(68/145)^[15]。ESETT试验后续进一步纳入儿童患者,共计462例,根据发病年龄分为儿童组(225例)、成年组(186例)和老年组(51例),磷苯妥英的终止率分别为儿童组49.30%(35/71)、成年组46.30%(25/54)、老年组6/17,丙戊酸儿童组为52.17%(36/69)、成年组45.90%(28/61)、老年组7/15,左乙拉西坦儿童组为51.76%(44/85)、成年组43.66%(31/71)、老年组7/19,且3种药物的安全性相当^[16]。一项网络荟萃分析(NMA)纳入5项临床试验计384例苯二氮䓬类药物治疗失败的惊厥性癫痫持续状态患者,结果显示,高剂量苯巴比妥控制癫痫持续状态和终止复发最有效,而拉科酰胺和丙戊酸安全性最高。笔者进一步将ESETT试验纳入该网络荟萃分析中,剔除两项苯二氮䓬类药物和苯巴比妥试验,最终纳入4项随机对照试验,分别予丙戊酸(20~40 mg/kg)、苯妥英(20 mg/kg)、磷苯妥英(20 mg/kg)、拉科酰胺(400 mg)、左乙拉西坦(20~60 mg/kg),结果显示,上述二线抗癫痫发作药物在癫痫持续状态终止率、24小时无发作、呼吸道抑制、血压下降方面无显著差异^[17]。

三、难治性癫痫持续状态和超级难治性癫痫持续状态的治疗

苯二氮䓬类药物和二线抗癫痫发作药物治疗失败,仍有癫痫发作≥30分钟,定义为难治性癫痫持续状态,可考虑予以咪达唑仑和(或)异丙酚并转入有持续脑电监测的病房,也可考虑联合应用新批准

的抗癫痫发作药物如布瓦西坦、吡仑帕奈和拉科酰胺。若上述药物治疗均失败,癫痫发作持续时间≥24小时,则定义为超级难治性癫痫持续状态,考虑予以高剂量苯巴比妥和氯胺酮、生酮饮食(KD)、亚低温疗法、迷走神经刺激术(VNS)、电休克疗法等。难治性癫痫持续状态和超级难治性癫痫持续状态的院内病死率均较高,发病后1年病死率分别为22%和36%^[18]。新发难治性癫痫持续状态是二者特殊类型,与免疫机制有关^[19],可考虑免疫治疗,如大剂量激素冲击治疗、静脉注射免疫球蛋白(IVIg)和血浆置换(PE)治疗^[3,5]。

1. 难治性癫痫持续状态的药物治疗 国际常用的静脉麻醉性抗惊厥药物有咪达唑仑、异丙酚、硫喷妥钠和戊巴比妥^[20-21],后两者临床实际应用较少,本文主要聚焦咪达唑仑和异丙酚。一项回顾性研究纳入33例难治性癫痫持续状态患者,持续静脉滴注咪达唑仑[平均剂量为0.19 mg/kg,静脉滴注速度为0.22 mg/(kg·h)],约81.82%(27/33)患者临床发作和脑电图痫样放电终止,至6小时后仍有56.25%发生突破性癫痫发作(breakthrough seizure);13年后他们采用相同治疗方案但增加咪达唑仑剂量[静脉滴注速度达峰值为0.40 mg/(kg·h)],48小时复发率和病死率显著降低^[22]。一项对比分析巴比妥类药物与异丙酚治疗时间和疗效的随机对照临床试验结果显示,二者癫痫发作终止率分别为22%和43%,中位静脉滴注时间为13.5和4天^[23]。一项系统综述纳入8项临床研究计193例难治性癫痫持续状态患者,与咪达唑仑和异丙酚相比,巴比妥类药物可以更有效控制痫样放电^[24]。2013线上多国注册登记数据库(www.status-epilepticus.net)开始建立,2015年数据显示最常用的静脉麻醉性抗惊厥药物是咪达唑仑(59%),其次是异丙酚(32%)和巴比妥类药物(8%),且上述药物单药治疗即可使难治性癫痫持续状态的终止率达74%^[25]。由此可见,常用的4种静脉麻醉性抗惊厥药物均对难治性癫痫持续状态有一定疗效,但尚不清楚哪种为首选药物以及联合用药是否合理,随机对照临床试验即显得十分必要,但是由于病因、疾病严重程度和患者年龄的异质性,目前难以开展随机对照临床试验。

2. 超级难治性癫痫持续状态的药物与非药物治疗 静脉麻醉性抗惊厥药物(如咪达唑仑、异丙酚、硫喷妥钠和戊巴比妥)抑制脑电图爆发-抑制波形后24小时以上仍有癫痫发作,称为超级难治性癫痫持

续状态^[3,5,26-27]。治疗方面的证据级别较低,包括药物治疗和非药物治疗。(1)高剂量苯巴比妥:一项回顾性研究纳入10例脑炎引起的超级难治性癫痫持续状态患者,静脉滴注高剂量[剂量0.75 mg,滴注速度4 mg/(kg·h)]苯巴比妥,25天后8例癫痫发作控制,其中5例预后良好、2例药物减量后再次出现癫痫发作、1例感染性休克致死亡,余2例苯巴比妥治疗无效;药物不良反应方面,10例均出现全身性感染^[28]。另一项研究采用高剂量(>10 mg/kg)苯巴比妥单药治疗超级难治性癫痫持续状态,可有效控制癫痫发作^[29]。(2)氯胺酮:是近年治疗难治性癫痫持续状态和超级难治性癫痫持续状态较有希望的药物。一项多中心临床研究显示,氯胺酮的癫痫发作控制率约为50%,但剂量<0.90 mg/(kg·h)时则无法控制发作,且发病后第8天方开始应用氯胺酮亦无法控制发作^[29]。应注意的是,一线和二线抗癫痫发作药物治疗无效后,方考虑应用氯胺酮。进一步的研究显示,氯胺酮与苯二氮草类药物(如地西洋、咪达唑仑)具有较强的协同作用^[30]。(3)生酮饮食:是一种非常有价值的替代疗法。系统综述显示,生酮饮食治疗超级难治性癫痫持续状态的控制率高达82%,其常见不良反应为代谢性酸中毒、低脂血症和低血糖^[31]。(4)亚低温疗法:亚低温疗法对癫痫发作有抑制作用,临床也用于难治性癫痫持续状态和超级难治性癫痫持续状态的治疗。一项系统综述纳入13项临床研究计40例难治性癫痫持续状态或超级难治性癫痫持续状态患者,将体温降至33℃并持续48小时,25例癫痫发作终止,如此高的癫痫发作终止率(62.50%)也可能是由于报导的偏差。该疗法的常见不良反应为深静脉血栓形成、凝血性疾病和感染^[32]。(5)其他:亦有迷走神经刺激术、电休克疗法治疗难治性癫痫持续状态和超级难治性癫痫持续状态的个案报道,证据级别均较低^[24]。

3. 新发难治性癫痫持续状态的药物治疗 年轻人发病以及抗N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(NMDA)受体脑炎等自身免疫性脑炎均是癫痫持续状态的病因^[33]。新发难治性癫痫持续状态指既往无癫痫病史或无可解释的基础原因^[19]。发热感染相关性癫痫综合征(FIRES)是新发难治性癫痫持续状态的特殊亚组,指难治性癫痫持续状态前2周至24小时有发热性疾病。新发难治性癫痫持续状态和发热感染相关性癫痫综合征可发生于任何年龄阶段,主要是学龄期儿童和年轻人^[19],自身免疫性脑炎是最常见病

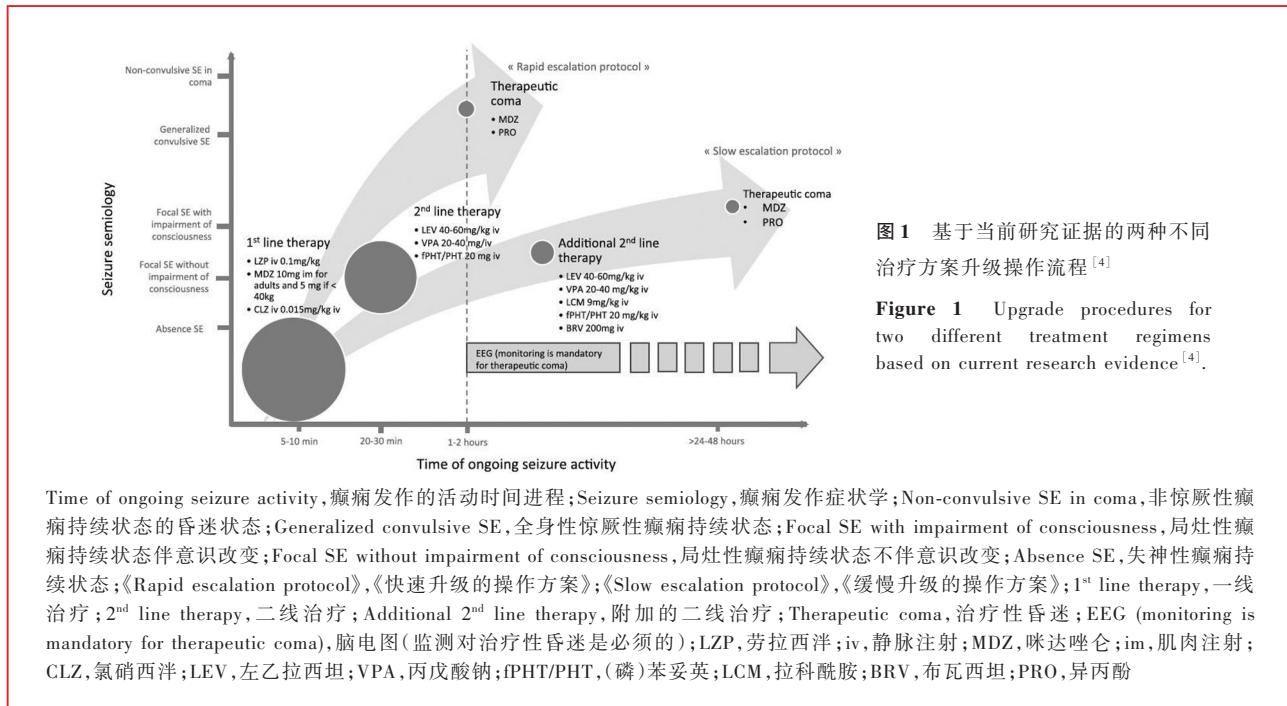


图1 基于当前研究证据的两种不同治疗方案升级操作流程^[4]

Figure 1 Upgrade procedures for two different treatment regimens based on current research evidence^[4].

因,缺乏特异性诊断时,除抗癫痫发作药物(多种静脉内麻醉药联用^[34])外,还可尝试免疫治疗,包括激素、静脉注射免疫球蛋白或血浆置换以及白细胞介素-1(IL-1)受体阻断剂阿那白滞素(anakinra)和IL-6受体阻断剂托珠单抗(tocilizumab),因此,排除中枢神经系统感染后应早期予以免疫治疗。

四、新批准的抗癫痫发作药物

新批准的抗癫痫发作药物如布瓦西坦、吡仑帕奈和拉科酰胺等,已用于癫痫持续状态的治疗^[3,5],其中,布瓦西坦和吡仑帕奈对难治性癫痫持续状态和超级难治性癫痫持续状态有效。布瓦西坦是左乙拉西坦的衍生物,两项病例系列研究显示,布瓦西坦静脉负荷剂量为50~400 mg时癫痫发作终止率为27%~50%^[35]。吡仑帕奈仅有口服制剂,是一种α-氨基-3-羟基-5-甲基-4-异噁唑丙酸(AMPA)受体阻断剂,两项病例系列研究结果显示,吡仑帕奈负荷剂量为2~12 mg/d、维持剂量为4~12 mg/d时,癫痫发作终止率16%~22%,通常于应用药物后4~8小时发作终止^[35]。拉科酰胺同样可使大多数难治性癫痫持续状态患者发作终止,肠道给药剂量为100~150 mg/d,静脉注射剂量50~200 mg/d,但各项研究之间存在异质性,尚待进一步证实其疗效^[36]。

五、难治性癫痫持续状态和超级难治性癫痫持续状态患者治疗性昏迷及脑电监测

有学者认为,应根据脑电图抑制程度

(suppression)评估难治性癫痫持续状态和超级难治性癫痫持续状态患者的认知功能预后^[37]。癫痫发作-抑制(seizure-suppression)、爆发-抑制(burst-suppression)和完全抑制(complete-suppression)的治疗选择不同,尚无可靠的循证医学证据,仅依据临床医师个人经验。但有学者通过脑电监测发现,某些显著的脑网络连接改变预示成功的麻醉药物撤退^[38];过深镇静(profound sedation)与癫痫持续状态长期预后较差相关^[37];此外,终止治疗性昏迷可能是一项困难任务,可能导致再次发生癫痫发作^[37-38]。基于此,Rossetti和Alvarez^[4]提出两种不同的一线和二线抗癫痫发作药物以及麻醉药物升级的操作流程(图1)^[4]:(1)快速操作流程的目的是达到快速导入治疗性昏迷(therapeutic coma induction),主要针对惊厥性癫痫持续状态或昏迷的非惊厥性癫痫持续状态,以免发生继发于痫样放电的脑损伤。(2)缓慢操作流程通过添加非镇静的抗癫痫发作药物避免治疗性昏迷及其他医原性不良反应,主要针对相对不严重的癫痫持续状态。应注意的是,相对于难治性癫痫持续状态和超级难治性癫痫持续状态,仅一线和二线抗癫痫发作药物具有较高级别的循证医学证据,期待麻醉药物(或称三线药物)治疗难治性癫痫持续状态和超级难治性癫痫持续状态的前瞻性对照临床试验。因此,癫痫持续状态的治疗应基于个体化评估,在潜在脑损伤与潜在药物不良反

应之间达到平衡,从而使患者更好获益。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(三)

- 局灶性发作 focal seizure(FS)
- 局灶性皮质发育不良 focal cortical dysplasia(FCD)
- 抗癫痫发作药物 antiepileptic seizure medicine(ASM)
- 抗磷脂抗体综合征 anti-phospholipid antibody syndrome(APS)
- 拷贝数变异 copy number variation(CNV)
- 颗粒酶B granzyme B(GZMB)
- 颗粒细胞 granulosa cell(GC)
- 可溶性N-乙基马来酰亚胺敏感因子连接物复合体 soluble N-ethylmaleimide-sensitive factor attachment protein receptor(SNARE)
- 克罗恩病活动指数 Crohn's disease activity index(CDAI)
- 空间运动不适综合征 space and motion discomfort(SMD)
- 恐惧性姿势性眩晕 phobic postural vertigo(PPV)
- 跨膜蛋白151A transmembrane protein 151A(TM151A)
- 跨膜结构域 transmembrane domain(TMD)
- 扩散性去极化 spreading depolarization(SD)
- 离子型谷氨酸受体 ionotropic glutamate receptor(iGluR)
- 立体定向脑电图 stereo-electroencephalography(SEEG)
- 良性复发性眩晕 benign recurrent vertigo(BRV)
- 良性阵发性位置性眩晕 benign paroxysmal positional vertigo(BPPV)
- 良性阵发性斜颈 benign paroxysmal torticollis(BPT)
- 良性阵发性眩晕 benign paroxysmal vertigo(BPV)
- 磷脂酰肌醇3-激酶 phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase(PI3K)
- 慢波睡眠中持续棘慢复合波癫痫 epilepsy with continuous spike waves during slow wave sleep (ECSWS)
- 慢性主观性头晕 chronic subjective dizziness(CSD)
- 梅尼埃病 Ménière's disease(MD)
- 酶替代疗法 enzyme replacement therapy(ERT)
- 美国精神障碍诊断与统计手册第5版 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fifth Edition(DSM-5)
- 美国食品与药品管理局 Food and Drug Administration(FDA)
- 迷走神经刺激术 vagus nerve stimulation(VNS)
- 面-臂肌张力障碍发作 faciobrachial dystonic seizures(FBDS)
- 难治性癫痫 refractory epilepsy(RE)
- 难治性癫痫持续状态 refractory status epilepticus(RSE)
- 脑海绵状血管瘤 cerebral cavernous malformations(CCM)
- 脑深部电刺激术 deep brain stimulation(DBS)
- Rasmussen脑炎 Rasmussen encephalitis(RE)
- 内侧纵束 medial longitudinal fasciculus(MLF)
- 颞叶癫痫 temporal lobe epilepsy(TLE)
- 胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤 dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor(DNT)
- 皮质发育畸形 malformation of cortical development(MCD)
- 平均扩散率 mean diffusivity(MD)
- 葡萄糖转运体1缺陷综合征 glucose transporter type 1 deficiency syndrome(GLUT1-DS)
- 浦肯野细胞 Purkinje's cell(PC)
- 前庭神经炎 vestibular neuritis(VN)
- 前庭性偏头痛 vestibular migraine(VM)
- 青年人多形性低级别神经上皮肿瘤 polymorphous low-grade neuroepithelial tumor of the young (PLNTY)
- 轻度皮质发育畸形 mild malformations of cortical development(mMCD)