

功能性震颤诊断与治疗进展

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【摘要】 功能性震颤是功能性运动障碍的常见表型,目前尚无明确的诊断标准和有效的治疗方法,诊断主要依靠临床病史、症状与体征、神经电生理监测,尽早明确诊断、及时治疗对改善患者预后至关重要。本文对功能性震颤诊断与治疗进展进行综述,以期提高临床对疾病的认识和诊断准确性,为疾病治疗提供依据。

【关键词】 转换障碍; 震颤; 综述

Progress in diagnosis and treatment of functional tremor

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【Abstract】 Functional tremor (FT) is the most common manifestation of functional movement disorder (FMD), but its clinical recognition is insufficient, and there is no clear diagnostic standard and effective treatment method at present. The diagnosis mainly depends on the medical history, clinical examination, physical signs, neuroelectrophysiological examinations. Early diagnosis and treatment are essential to improve the prognosis of the patients. The etiology and pathogenesis of FT have not been clarified. This article reviews the progress in diagnosis and treatment of FT in order to improve the clinicians' understanding of the disease and provide the possibility for treatment.

【Key words】 Conversion disorder; Tremor; Review

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功能性运动障碍(FMD)是一种复杂的致残性疾病,属功能性神经系统疾病(FND)范畴,其病因和发病机制尚不明确,神经生物学基础为大脑激活模

式异常以及边缘系统与运动网络功能连接异常^[1]。欧美国家的流行病学资料显示,功能性运动障碍约占神经内科门诊的1.5%,占运动障碍专科门诊的5%~25%^[2],好发于女性(60%~75%)^[3],高峰发病年龄为35~50岁^[4],亦常见于儿童和老年人,儿童患者的性别比例与成人类似^[5],60岁以上患者约占20%^[6];我国目前尚无相关流行病学调查数据。由于功能性运动障碍尚无一致性诊断标准,故对其诊断主要依靠临床病史和神经系统检查^[7],患者总体预后欠佳^[8],早期诊断并及时治疗对改善预后、提高生活质量至关重要^[9]。功能性震颤(FT)是功能性运动障碍的常见表型,约占所有发病类型的50%,其次是功能性肌张力障碍^[8]。功能性震颤通常呈散

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发,无家族史,好发于青年或中年人群,亦可见于儿童和老年人,以女性多见(患病率为 65%~71%)^[10],男性发病年龄较晚^[11],男女患病率存在差异的原因尚不清楚。功能性震颤可导致患者生活质量显著下降,故早期诊断与及时治疗十分必要,其诊断过程复杂,需综合临床病史、症状与体征(如分心效应、夹带效应等)以及必要的神经电生理监测做出明确诊断,而非仅排除器质性病变。临床对功能性震颤的诊断与治疗尚存诸多不足,甚至常有漏诊或误诊。近年来,越来越多的学者将关注点聚焦于功能性震颤,鉴于此,本文拟对功能性震颤的诊断与治疗进展进行综述,以期提高临床医师对疾病的认识和诊断准确性,为疾病治疗提供依据。

一、临床病史

功能性震颤患者通常存在突发性震颤史,可以持续数秒至数分钟^[12],并且首次发作程度即十分严重^[13],发作后可回忆发作日期、持续时间和发作过程^[14]。震颤具有差异性是其显著特征,部分患者可在震颤发作间期完全缓解,另一部分患者则呈持续性震颤状态,但较少表现为阵发性运动障碍^[15]。详细询问病史,通常伴其他功能性神经系统症状,如虚弱、癫痫发作或感觉异常等^[16];或躯体症状,如疲劳、非特异性疼痛、记忆障碍和视力下降等^[8];亦可合并精神心理疾病,如抑郁、焦虑、恐惧或创伤后应激障碍^[17];甚至存在安慰剂效应或心理治疗史^[18]。目前认为,功能性震颤的潜在诱因包括创伤、手术、感染、药物反应或其他疾病^[19],可能与应激性生活事件相关,目前尚无法确定功能性震颤与心理性应激源的关联性^[15]。

二、症状与体征

绝大多数患者于休息、特定姿势或运动状态下发生震颤,表现为幅度相似但频率不同的震颤,主要累及手部和上肢^[20],其次是下肢、头部和躯干,可影响腕关节、肘关节和肩关节活动,但较少影响手指活动^[21]。面部功能性震颤较为少见^[22],目前仅原发性腭肌震颤被确定属于功能性神经系统疾病范畴^[23]。功能性震颤的特征性和非特征性症状与体征包括:(1)分心效应。与器质性震颤相比,功能性震颤患者对受累肢体及其活动的注意力明显增加,其震颤更易受注意力的影响^[24],因此,分心效应是鉴别功能性震颤与器质性震颤的重要特征,即临床问诊时,若经检查者诱导不再关注受累肢体,随之其震颤症状减轻甚至停止(分心效应)则提示为功

能性震颤^[23],反之则为器质性震颤^[25]。震颤的分心效应主要通过认知任务或运动任务实现,其中,认知分心任务主要包括心算如计算 100 连续减 7,相反顺序列出一周中数天或一年中数月,或者识别检查者手指在对侧手背上写的数字等;运动分心任务需根据震颤分布进行调整^[20],最常用的任务是手指连续敲击法,即根据检查者要求(手指数量、轻拍模式和节奏)以不同难度执行轻拍任务,此外,对侧手指鼻试验也可使功能性震颤短暂停止,检出分心效应。在临床诊断过程中,需根据震颤部位调整运动分心任务,如通过敲击对侧下肢或对侧下肢在地面画画以分散下肢震颤患者的注意力,通过眼部或舌部缓慢重复动作以分散头部震颤患者的注意力^[26]。应注意的是,只有当分心任务充分降低患者对震颤肢体的注意力时,方可检出分心效应^[27]。分心任务也存在个体差异,在未明确震颤与注意力分散之间存在关联性时,检查者应不断调整分心任务类型和难度,以防止任务未能完全分散患者注意力而误认为分心效应阴性^[28]。尽管分心效应是功能性震颤的显著特征,但仍有部分患者即使采取适当的检查手段,其对震颤的注意力仍无法被分散,或者即使对震颤的注意力被分散,但震颤程度并未减轻,此时仍不能排除功能性震颤的诊断^[21]。(2)夹带效应。震颤的夹带效应指在外部暗示的节律动作下原始震颤频率发生改变^[3],为功能性震颤的另一关键特征。嘱患者对侧手指以特定频率(与原始震颤频率不同)敲击桌子,如果震颤频率转变为与敲击频率相一致,即为存在夹带效应^[29]。夹带效应通常见于功能性震颤,而在其他震颤性疾病中鲜见,因此是功能性震颤的重要诊断证据。(3)变异性。震颤的变异性系指震颤频率^[30]、幅度(如肢体负重时)^[21]、方向(如肢体自旋前/旋后改变为屈曲/伸展模式)^[31]的变化,或者震颤分布的波动。功能性震颤的变异性可呈自发性,或当患者改变对震颤的注意力时变异性更加明显,如患者对震颤肢体的注意力增强时震颤加重^[8]。其他震颤性疾病亦可见变异性,例如,器质性震颤患者受焦虑影响时震颤幅度增加^[32]。(4)共激活现象。主要系指某些应激性事件在诱发震颤的同时也激活部分拮抗肌群,使肢体被动运动时阻力增加,若阻力消失,震颤亦随之消失,称为共激活现象。功能性震颤患者可见这种肌肉阻力和震颤的波动或消失^[26]。(5)暗示性。部分功能性震颤患者可以通过暗示使症状有所缓解^[33],且随刺激

方式的变化,震颤症状可能减轻^[34],例如,采用振动音叉或手指在震颤部位某个“触发点”施加压力,同时暗示患者振动刺激可以使震颤缓解,部分患者可在暗示作用下震颤症状减轻^[35]。(6)打鼹鼠征。当对一个部位的震颤进行抑制后,另一个部位即出现震颤,称为打鼹鼠征,此为功能性震颤的阳性体征之一,可用于支持诊断^[36]。(7)过度疲劳。功能性运动障碍(主要表现为震颤)患者执行手指敲击任务的速度明显慢于帕金森病或其他器质性运动障碍患者^[37]。因此,功能性震颤患者执行任务时需付出比正常人更多的努力,更易疲劳,如进行快复轮替动作检查时,肢体运动速度缓慢,出现过度疲劳,并可能集全身力量做一个小动作^[38],但并不出现帕金森病患者肢体震颤幅度下降或动作停止的现象^[39]。(8)其他功能性神经系统症状。除上述特异性和非特异性症状与体征外,功能性震颤患者还可表现有其他功能性运动障碍表现,如乏力、功能性步态障碍、非皮肤病性感觉减退、会聚痉挛及其他眼动障碍^[27]。值得注意的是,其他功能性神经系统症状的存在并不能证实震颤是功能性的,其他病因(如帕金森病)导致的震颤也可能伴发其他功能性运动障碍症状^[25]。

三、辅助检查

1. 神经电生理监测 当阳性体征检查无法明确诊断时,神经电生理监测可提供补充证据^[40]。肌电图和加速度计可客观量化震颤,特别是对夹带效应不明显患者其诊断意义尤为重要^[41],有助于证明震颤幅度和频率的变异性,从而进行鉴别诊断和疗效评价^[42]。震颤检测记录分析仪可资区分不同震颤类型,器质性震颤患者频率 < 6 Hz或 > 11 Hz,肌电图脉冲模式固定、持续时间较短(< 70 毫秒);功能性震颤患者频率为 $6 \sim 11$ Hz,肌电图脉冲模式多变、持续时间较长(> 50 毫秒)^[43]。与器质性震颤相比,功能性震颤的幅度、频率和方向有更大的变异性^[44],器质性震颤的频率变化 ≤ 0.50 Hz,功能性震颤则表现为更明显的频率变化^[45]。分心效应和夹带效应亦是最具辅助诊断价值的神经电生理学特征,可嘱患者以特定频率连续敲击检查桌面,此时其受累肢体的震颤可能停止(即分心效应)或者转变为与敲击频率一致的频率(即夹带效应)^[46]。其他阳性特征还包括,患者一只手按一定轨迹运动时,另一只手的震颤幅度减小或停止^[39];震颤开始前可检测到拮抗肌放电^[47];震颤肢体增加负重时,震颤幅度增

大^[31]。通常仅可观察到上述部分特征,明确诊断则需一系列神经电生理监测方法的组合^[48],目前这种组合方法的诊断价值已得到前瞻性研究的证实^[49]。因此,对于阳性体征无法明确诊断的患者,神经电生理学组合检查可提供支持诊断证据^[50],而阳性体征明显的患者,组合检查可以提供客观诊断依据。

2. 影像学检查 功能影像学检查多巴胺转运体(DAT)-SPECT显像可用于功能性震颤与器质性疾病的鉴别诊断^[51],如功能性震颤患者DAT-SPECT通常无异常,若多巴胺摄取减少则强烈提示帕金森病;但DAT-SPECT正常并不能区分功能性震颤与良性震颤性疾病(如特发性震颤)^[52]。

四、治疗方法

1. 物理治疗 物理治疗是包括功能性震颤在内的功能性运动障碍的有效治疗方法^[52],目的是摒弃不良疾病理念,最大程度降低自我注意力,尽早重新开始运动训练。物理治疗主要是注意力转移性训练,通过对话、音乐或计算等认知任务将注意力从受累肢体转移,或通过运动任务分散注意力^[53];此外,镜子和视频反馈也有助于注意力转移^[54]。

2. 心理治疗 (1)认知行为疗法(CBT):旨在识别和纠正患者的错误认知,以改善情绪和行为^[53],是治疗功能性运动障碍的有效方法^[34]。晚近研究显示,15例功能性震颤患者经过为期12周的认知行为治疗后11/15例震颤症状缓解,且与前扣带回/旁扣带回异常激活减少有关^[55]。(2)心理动力学心理治疗(psychodynamic psychotherapy):一项针对15例功能性运动障碍患者(包括6例功能性震颤)的随机交叉设计试验显示,每周定时心理动力学心理治疗与单纯神经科医师随访观察的疗效无明显差异^[56];另一项对愿意尝试并转诊至心理科的功能性运动障碍患者的回顾分析发现,约66.67%(18/27)患者经心理动力学心理治疗后其震颤症状得到缓解^[57]。(3)催眠疗法:一项旨在评价45例功能性运动障碍患者(包括7例功能性震颤)催眠疗法效果的随机对照临床试验显示,为期8周的综合治疗(包括催眠疗法)对整体治疗效果无额外作用,亦不能预测临床预后^[53]。目前尚未获得何种患者可以从何种心理治疗中获益的证据。

3. 重复经颅磁刺激 晚近报道的一项随机对照临床试验对比分析真性与假性低频(1 Hz)重复经颅磁刺激(rTMS)对18例功能性震颤患者的疗效,结果显示,治疗6和12个月时rTMS组心因性运动障碍

评分和震颤评分均显著降低,表明重复经颅磁刺激有助于改善震颤症状^[49]。

综上所述,功能性震颤是临床常见的功能性运动障碍,但易因漏诊或误诊而延误治疗,导致患者预后不良。功能性震颤的诊断主要依靠临床病史、症状与体征、神经电生理监测等方法,尽早明确诊断、及时治疗对改善患者预后至关重要。虽然目前对功能性震颤的神经生物学机制尚不清楚,但诊断标准和治疗方案的制定已受到越来越多学者的关注,期待在不久的将来可以制定出准确、有效的治疗方案。

利益冲突 无

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