

# 癫痫与皮质扩散性抑制相关性研究进展

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**【摘要】** 皮质扩散性抑制是神经元集体去极化在大脑皮质中传播的病理去极化波,沿大脑皮质缓慢传播,可短暂性抑制脑电活动,与多种发作性脑病相关。皮质扩散性抑制与痫样放电是共同发生的电生理现象,引起皮质扩散性抑制的因素亦可诱发癫痫发作;抑制皮质扩散性抑制的发生、传播可改变癫痫发作阈值,减少癫痫发作,二者相互联系、相互影响。本文综述癫痫与皮质扩散性抑制的相关性研究进展,以提高临床对二者相关性的认识。

**【关键词】** 癫痫; 皮质传播抑制; 综述

## Advances on the correlation between epilepsy and cortical spreading depression

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**【Abstract】** Cortical spreading depression (CSD) is a pathological depolarization wave caused by the collective depolarization of neurons that propagates slowly along the cerebral cortex and can transiently inhibit brain electrical activity, which is related to a variety of paroxysmal encephalopathy. CSD and epileptiform discharge are co-occurring electrophysiological phenomena. Factors causing CSD can also induce epileptic seizure. Inhibiting the occurrence and propagation of CSD may change the seizure threshold and reduce epileptic seizure, and the two are interrelated and interact on each other. This article reviews the research progress of the correlation between epilepsy and CSD, in order to improve the clinical understanding of the correlation between them.

**【Key words】** Epilepsy; Cortical spreading depression; Review

**Conflicts of interest:** none declared

癫痫是一种以持久性癫痫发作倾向为特征的慢性神经系统疾病,存在多种发作类型和癫痫综合征,病因不同,预后各异。皮质扩散性抑制(CSD)的生物电病因学与癫痫有相似之处,可触发或抑制痫样放电的产生和扩散,皮质扩散性抑制的发生与发作期痫样放电以及发作间期棘波/尖波的产生密切相关<sup>[1-2]</sup>。皮质扩散性抑制是神经元集体去极化在大脑皮质中传播的病理去极化波<sup>[3]</sup>,可持续至少数十秒,在神经组织中缓慢传播,并以2~5 mm/min的速度传播至整个脑组织,与脑电活动的扩散性抑制波有关,由突触和电压门控性离子通道介导的穿过神经元和神经胶质细胞胞膜的离子流以及细胞外

钾离子积聚产生,可导致局部离子梯度严重紊乱<sup>[4]</sup>。皮质扩散性抑制期间神经元完全去极化,电压门控性钠离子通道(VGSC)失活,失去激发动作电位能力,抑制扩散性抑制波入侵区域所有脑电活动。自1944年Leao首次描述皮质扩散性抑制以来,相继在偏头痛、脑卒中、动脉瘤性蛛网膜下腔出血、自发性脑出血和颅脑创伤患者中发现扩散性抑制波<sup>[5]</sup>,其在偏头痛病因学中的作用得以详细阐述,主要为与先兆症状的关联性。扩散性抑制波通过大脑皮质表面时引发相应先兆症状<sup>[6]</sup>,继而刺激三叉神经核出现疼痛,但不引起癫痫发作<sup>[7]</sup>;然而,临床上癫痫与偏头痛常共病或相继发生于同一例患者,且抗癫痫发作药物(ASM)如钠通道阻滞药对偏头痛也有一定控制作用,提示皮质扩散性抑制可能与癫痫相关。本文拟对癫痫发作、抗癫痫发作药物、癫痫猝死(SUDEP)与皮质扩散性抑制的相关性研究进展进行综述,以期提高临床对癫痫与皮质扩散性抑制

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相关性的认识。

### 一、癫痫发作与皮质扩散性抑制

业已证实,皮质扩散性抑制与痫样放电是共同发生的电生理现象,如低剂量戊四唑可引起皮质扩散性抑制、高剂量戊四唑则可诱发癫痫发作<sup>[8]</sup>,表明二者可能存在相同的生物电活动机制;引起皮质扩散性抑制的因素如高血钾、低血镁、低血糖、缺氧、谷氨酸受体激动药等亦可诱发癫痫发作<sup>[9]</sup>。皮质扩散性抑制与癫痫发作或痫样放电之间存在多种时间模式,包括皮质扩散性抑制前痫样放电、痫样放电前皮质扩散性抑制、痫样放电触发皮质扩散性抑制、皮质扩散性抑制触发癫痫发作、皮质扩散性抑制阻断癫痫发作<sup>[1,10-14]</sup>。大多数观点认为,皮质扩散性抑制与大脑皮质痫样放电相互增强:动物实验显示,大鼠大脑皮质扩散性抑制可导致类似癫痫发作前的兴奋状态<sup>[10]</sup>,而神经元超兴奋性和低超极化可能是痫样放电征象<sup>[15-16]</sup>。亦有研究认为皮质扩散性抑制与大脑皮质痫样放电相互抑制:早期动物实验显示,大鼠海马皮质扩散性抑制可终止强直刺激或高血钾诱发的癫痫发作<sup>[17-20]</sup>;癫痫发作可诱导小鼠大脑皮质扩散性抑制,而皮质扩散性抑制可终止癫痫发作<sup>[13]</sup>;机械刺激引起皮质扩散性抑制后,大鼠脑电图痫样放电(尖波)消失且持续1小时<sup>[21-22]</sup>;重复刺激诱发大鼠痫样放电,可以阻断皮质扩散性抑制<sup>[23]</sup>。近年研究显示,难治性癫痫患者头皮脑电图记录的皮质扩散性抑制与癫痫发作相关,一方面,皮质扩散性抑制传播后局部尖波增加,且皮质扩散性抑制早于痫样放电;另一方面,皮质扩散性抑制主要发生于痫样放电区域附近,表明皮质扩散性抑制向痫样放电区域的传播可降低癫痫发作阈值并触发癫痫发作<sup>[24]</sup>。上述研究主要集中于皮质扩散性抑制的水平传播(二维空间),但皮质扩散性抑制还具有三维动态传播特点,垂直传播模式多样,与癫痫发作以累及脑功能区为主要特征的癫痫网络不同。动物实验显示,大鼠海马皮质扩散性抑制表现出明显的层特异性特征<sup>[25]</sup>;高血钾和创伤诱导的新皮质扩散性抑制大鼠模型,皮质扩散性抑制通常自大脑皮质表面开始,以4~6 mm/min的速度扩散至皮质深处<sup>[26]</sup>,与皮质扩散性抑制水平传播速度相当<sup>[27]</sup>。Zakharov等<sup>[28]</sup>的研究显示,无皮质扩散性抑制的癫痫模型大鼠可见发作过程中所有皮质层同步放电;发生皮质扩散性抑制的皮质痫样放电暂时停止,若表层皮质受到抑制,则痫样放电扩散至深

层皮质,若此时皮质扩散性抑制进一步向深层传播,则导致整个皮质柱(cortical column)出现短暂性痫样放电抑制;随着氟酰胺诱发癫痫发作,近50%的大鼠可见皮质扩散性抑制以层特异性方式影响痫样放电,这种相对缓慢且不完全的自上而下垂直传播在皮质柱中产生动态效应,皮质扩散性抑制相关皮质痫样放电受到抑制,其下皮质仍有痫样放电。由此可见,皮质扩散性抑制与大脑皮质痫样放电之间的关系仍存争议,二者可能仅是同时存在的生物电现象。

皮质扩散性抑制是细胞外离子浓度变化引起的电活动中断<sup>[5]</sup>;癫痫发作则与兴奋性谷氨酸、N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸(NMDA)和抑制性 $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸(GABA)等神经递质之间相互作用有关,兴奋与抑制失衡可导致神经元过度兴奋和痫样放电。有研究显示,N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体(NMDAR)阻断药可阻断氯化钾或电刺激在大脑皮质触发的皮质扩散性抑制,表明NMDAR对皮质扩散性抑制具有至关重要的作用<sup>[11]</sup>;谷氨酸是NMDAR激活的主要兴奋性递质,可导致净向内电流增加并加剧皮质扩散性抑制,使皮质扩散性抑制相关离子稳态损伤,进而增强谷氨酸毒性作用<sup>[29]</sup>。由此可见,兴奋性毒性作用可能是皮质扩散性抑制与癫痫发作的共同细胞学机制,前者由神经元电活动抑制引起,后者由神经元过度激活所致。

### 二、皮质扩散性抑制的诱导

普遍认为,非侵入性脑电图仍是探究癫痫及相关神经功能障碍电活动的重要方法<sup>[30]</sup>,但皮质扩散性抑制是超低频电位,受头皮超低频脑电监测技术限制,头皮脑电图无法监测到皮质扩散性抑制,故其研究一直局限于侵入性方法。动物模型诱导皮质扩散性抑制通常是通过开颅手术直接显露硬脑膜或大脑皮质,并将大脑皮质直接暴露于去极化刺激,包括机械刺激(针等刺激皮质表面)、电刺激(直流电刺激)或化学刺激(高钾、低镁、谷氨酸等)。上述侵入性方法虽证实有效,但可能对神经元、神经胶质细胞产生非特异性潜在损伤,导致再次发生皮质扩散性抑制,进而影响实验结果。光遗传学技术的出现较好地解决了这一问题,采用相对非侵入性光遗传学方法调节神经细胞活性,诱发皮质扩散性抑制。*Thy1-ChR2 YFP*转基因小鼠[一种神经元表达通道视紫红质-2(ChR2)的转基因小鼠]模型显示,光遗传学诱导的皮质扩散性抑制与传统侵入性

方法相同,且可消除侵入性方法对局部脑组织的炎症反应<sup>[31-33]</sup>。目前,光遗传学技术已广泛应用于皮质扩散性抑制与偏头痛的研究中,后续将开展光遗传学技术探究皮质扩散性抑制与癫痫关系的动物实验。

### 三、抗癫痫发作药物与皮质扩散性抑制

动物模型显示,抗癫痫发作药物对癫痫发作和皮质扩散性抑制均有抑制作用,再次证实二者具有共同的生物电机理,丙戊酸衍生物丁基丙基乙酰胺通过介导 GABA 活性增强和 NMDAR 活性降低以减少大鼠皮质扩散性抑制,进而发挥抗惊厥作用<sup>[34]</sup>。临床研究显示,抗癫痫发作药物如钠通道阻滞药对偏头痛有一定疗效,考虑到皮质扩散性抑制在偏头痛发病机制中的作用,表明钠通道阻滞药抑制钠离子内流的同时亦可抑制皮质扩散性抑制。丁香酚同时具有抗癫痫发作和抗头痛作用,动物模型显示其可减少大鼠痫样放电和皮质扩散性抑制<sup>[35]</sup>。不同类型抗癫痫发作药物对痫样放电、皮质扩散性抑制和皮质扩散性抑制触发癫痫发作的作用不同,加巴喷丁、左乙拉西坦对皮质扩散性抑制诱导的小鼠痫样放电无明显影响;卡马西平、苯妥英钠、拉莫三嗪、丙戊酸钠和唑尼沙胺可减少皮质扩散性抑制诱导的痫样放电<sup>[36]</sup>;除卡马西平,上述药物均可抑制皮质扩散性抑制<sup>[37-38]</sup>,奥卡西平作为卡马西平的衍生物亦对皮质扩散性抑制无明显影响<sup>[39]</sup>;氯胺酮是一种非选择性和非竞争性 NMDAR 阻断药,可用于难治性癫痫持续状态(RSE)的治疗,亦可有效抑制大鼠、猪和人类的皮质扩散性抑制<sup>[40]</sup>,但其能否有效改善患者临床症状,尚待随机对照临床试验验证。基于抗癫痫发作药物与皮质扩散性抑制的关联性,有望通过皮质扩散性抑制发生、传播及抑制等生物学机制研发新型抗癫痫发作药物。

### 四、癫痫猝死与皮质扩散性抑制

癫痫猝死是难治性癫痫患者的主要死因,大多发生于夜间睡眠期,其发生机制尚不清楚,推测与呼吸功能、循环功能和觉醒中枢损害有关<sup>[41]</sup>。心脏自主神经功能异常,如心率变异性降低、心律失常等均可增加癫痫猝死风险<sup>[42]</sup>。*Cacna1a* S218L 小鼠(即在小鼠 *Cacna1a* 基因中引入错义突变 S218L)是研究癫痫猝死潜在机制的动物模型,其致死性癫痫发作相关心肺功能障碍的关键病理生理学改变是脑干扩散性抑制。脑干扩散性抑制可发生于自发性致死性癫痫发作期,亦可发生于部分非致死性癫

痫发作期,与癫痫发作相关的脑干扩散性抑制传播至延髓腹外侧后可引起局部缺氧甚至呼吸暂停,并可在非致死性癫痫发作期恢复正常,及时纠正脑缺氧,预防致死性结局,但无法在致死性癫痫发作期恢复正常,表明脑干扩散性抑制的发生早于呼吸暂停和脑干缺氧<sup>[43-44]</sup>。NMDAR 阻断药在脑干扩散性抑制的发生和传播中发挥重要作用<sup>[45]</sup>,*Cacna1a* S218L 小鼠模型显示, MK-801 可非竞争性特异性阻断 NMDAR,通过抑制局部诱导的脑干扩散性抑制以预防呼吸暂停和致死性结局;美金刚同样通过阻断局部诱导的脑干扩散性抑制向延髓扩散而预防呼吸暂停,表明 NMDAR 阻断药可以作为癫痫猝死的潜在预防药物,尚待更多研究证实<sup>[43]</sup>。

综上所述,癫痫与皮质扩散性抑制关系复杂,既相互促进又相互抑制,未来尚待进一步探究二者关系。关注皮质扩散性抑制发生和持续时间的改变是否潜在影响癫痫发作阈值,以减少癫痫发作,降低癫痫猝死风险,改善患者预后。

利益冲突 无

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## · 小词典 ·

## 中英文对照名词词汇(二)

- 非快速眼动睡眠期 non-rapid eye movement(NREM)
- 复合肌肉动作电位  
compound muscle action potential(CMAP)
- 改良 Rankin 量表 modified Rankin Scale(mRS)
- 功能性神经系统疾病 functional neurological disorder(FND)
- Karnofsky 功能状态评分  
Karnofsky Performance Status(KPS)
- CT 灌注成像 CT perfusion imaging(CTP)
- 国际疾病分类法-11  
International Classification of Disease-11(ICD-11)
- 国际抗癫痫联盟  
International League Against Epilepsy(ILAE)
- 汉密尔顿焦虑量表 Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale(HAMA)
- 汉密尔顿抑郁量表  
Hamilton Depression Rating Scale(HAMD)
- 核因子-κB nuclear factor-κB(NF-κB)
- 回波时间 echo time(TE)
- Glasgow 昏迷量表 Glasgow Coma Scale(GCS)
- 肌酸激酶 creatine kinase(CK)
- Dandy-Walker 畸形 Dandy-Walker malformation(DWM)
- 激励次数 number of excitation(NEX)
- 棘波指数 spike wave index(SWI)
- 集体性社会源性疾病 mass sociogenic illness(MSI)
- 脊髓神经管缺陷 spinal neural-tube defects(SNTDs)
- 脊髓拴系综合征 tethered cord syndrome(TCS)
- 家族性肌萎缩侧索硬化  
familial amyotrophic lateral sclerosis(fALS)
- 家族性脑海绵状血管瘤  
familial cerebral cavernous malformations(fCCM)
- N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸受体  
N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor(NMDAR)
- 甲状腺素 thyroxine(T<sub>4</sub>)
- 间充质干细胞 mesenchymal stem cells(MSCs)
- 交感皮肤反应 sympathetic skin response(SSR)
- Zung 焦虑自评量表 Zung's Self-Rating Anxiety Scale(SAS)
- 痉挛型脑瘫 spastic cerebral palsy(SCP)
- 局灶性进展为双侧强直-阵挛发作  
focal to bilateral tonic-clonic seizure(FBTCS)
- 抗癫痫发作药物 antiepileptic seizure medicine(ASM)
- 立体定向放射外科 stereotactic radiosurgery(SRS)
- 颅内出血 intracranial hemorrhage(ICH)
- 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)
- 美国麻醉医师协会  
American Society of Anesthesiologists(ASA)
- 难治性癫痫持续状态 refractory status epilepticus(RSE)
- 脑动静脉畸形 cerebral arteriovenous malformation(CAVM)
- 脑过度灌注综合征 cerebral hyperperfusion syndrome(CHS)
- 脑海绵状血管瘤 cerebral cavernous malformation(CCM)
- 脑室-腹腔分流术 ventriculoperitoneal shunt(VPS)
- 脑微出血 cerebral microbleeds(CMBs)
- 脑性瘫痪 cerebral palsy(CP)
- 脑血管储备功能 cerebrovascular reserve capacity(CVRC)
- 脑血管反应性 cerebrovascular reactivity(CVR)
- 脑血流量 cerebral blood flow(CBF)
- 脑-硬脑膜-颞肌-动脉-骨膜瓣贴敷术  
encephalo-duro-myo-arterio-periosto-synangosis(EDMAPS)
- 颞浅动脉-大脑中动脉  
superficial temporal artery-middle cerebral artery  
(STA-MCA)
- 胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤  
dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor(DNT)
- 皮质扩散性抑制 cortical spreading depression(CSD)