

肌张力障碍神经调控治疗进展

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【摘要】 肌张力障碍是以持续性或间歇性肌肉收缩为特征,引起异常运动和(或)重复姿势的运动障碍疾病,具有病因多样、临床症状复杂等特点。神经调控技术作为一种可逆性神经外科治疗方法,在肌张力障碍的治疗中取得显著成果。本文综述肌张力障碍的常用神经调控技术并展望神经调控的技术创新、多学科融合及临床推广前景,为后续研究和临床应用提供理论基础及新思路。

【关键词】 张力失调; 深部脑刺激法; 物理刺激; 经颅磁刺激; 综述

Advances in neuromodulation for treatment of dystonia

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【Abstract】 Dystonia is a group of movement disorders characterized by continuous or intermittent muscle contraction, causing abnormal movements and/or repetitive postures. It has the characteristics of diverse causes and complex clinical symptoms. As a reversible neurosurgical therapy, neuromodulation technique has achieved remarkable results in the clinical treatment of dystonia. This article reviews common neuromodulation technique in treatment of dystonia and looks forward to the technological innovation, multidisciplinary integration and clinical promotion prospects of neuromodulation, so as to provide a theoretical basis and new ideas for subsequent research and clinical application.

【Key words】 Dystonia; Deep brain stimulation; Physical stimulation; Transcranial magnetic stimulation; Review

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肌张力障碍是以持续性或间歇性肌肉收缩引起的异常运动和(或)重复姿势为基本特征的运动障碍症候群,常因随意动作诱发或加重,同时伴肌肉兴奋泛化,各年龄段均可发病,表现为一系列相关疾病^[1]。流行病学调查显示,肌张力障碍发病率约为16.43/10万^[2],其中局灶型肌张力障碍较高,发病率为52.70/10万^[3],局灶型颈部肌张力障碍约为30.9/10万^[4]。肌张力障碍的发病率随年龄增长而增加,>50岁人群发病率为732/10万^[5]。因许多患者未被诊断或误诊,故真实发病率可能更高。肌张

力障碍常见于从事熟练、精细工作的人群^[6],以女性好发^[7],是仅次于特发性震颤(ET)、帕金森病(PD)的第三大运动障碍疾病^[8],其病因、临床表现和治疗反应具有异质性,传统药物治疗及手术治疗效果欠佳。近年来,随着神经调控技术的发展与应用,肌张力障碍的治疗效果得以显著提高。本文拟重点阐述侵入性和非侵入性神经调控技术在肌张力障碍中的应用,并展望神经调控的技术创新、多学科融合及临床推广前景,以为后续研究和临床应用提供理论基础及新思路。

一、神经调控技术在肌张力障碍中的应用

20世纪50年代,Cooper首次采用立体定向丘脑切开术治疗肌张力障碍^[9]。此后,研究者逐渐认识到皮质下核团如壳核、苍白球和丘脑局灶性病变在肌张力障碍中的作用,以及手术调节或毁损这些核团可以取得良好疗效,从而巩固基底神经节和丘脑

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在肌张力障碍治疗中的作用,同时以小脑为中心的新的“肌张力障碍”概念被提出,其作为一种神经网络性疾病的观点应运而生。1987年,Benabid等^[10]首次通过立体定向技术植入电极并高频刺激丘脑腹中间核(Vim)以改善帕金森病患者的震颤症状。随后,苍白球内侧部(GPi)脑深部电刺激术(DBS)在多种肌张力障碍的治疗中取得良好疗效,标志着运动障碍的治疗进入神经调控时代。神经调控技术是利用侵入性或非侵入性技术,依靠电刺激或联合药物治疗,可逆性调控中枢神经系统、周围神经系统或自主神经系统,从而改善患者生活质量的生物医学工程技术。针对肌张力障碍的神经调控技术可以分为侵入性和非侵入技术。目前针对肌张力障碍的侵入性神经调控技术,以脑深部电刺激术为主,脊髓电刺激术(SCS)多用于脑深部电刺激术治疗效果欠佳的情况,而立体定向毁损术因其不可逆性损伤,目前应用相对较少。随着大脑核团功能的深入研究,脑深部电刺激术刺激靶点的选择不断优化,精准立体定向、术中电生理监测等技术的应用,手术疗效和安全性显著提高;同时,操作更简便、不良反应更轻微、耐受性更佳的非侵入性神经调控技术逐渐应用于科研及临床。2010年10月,中国医师协会神经调控专业委员会成立,标志着我国在神经调控领域进入更规范化、系统化、专业化的发展阶段。

二、侵入性神经调控技术

脑深部电刺激术是将电极精准植入大脑特定核团,设定与之相连的脉冲发生器(IPG),予以一定频率和强度刺激的技术。立体定向神经外科的发展以及脑深部电刺激术在帕金森病和震颤中的成功应用引发肌张力障碍手术治疗的革命。2003年,美国食品与药品管理局(FDA)批准脑深部电刺激术用于治疗肌张力障碍^[2]。该项技术具有精准定位、靶点明确、可调、可逆、手术安全、并发症少等优点,可能的作用机制为,与突触重构或神经网络重塑及调控相关;阻断丘脑-皮质回路中异常震颤活动;减弱经丘脑皮质束的异常输出信号,使辅助运动区(SMA)的异常高代谢得以纠正^[11]。目前,脑深部电刺激术主要用于治疗药物或肉毒毒素治疗效果欠佳的全身型、节段型和颈部肌张力障碍^[12]。肌张力障碍患者行脑深部电刺激术时,刺激靶点的选择通常综合多方面因素,如肌张力障碍类型、患者症状特点及患者个体差异等。常用的肌张力障碍脑深

部电刺激术刺激靶点总结如下。

1. 丘脑腹中间核 丘脑腹中间核是首个用于治疗肌张力障碍的刺激靶点,其接收来自小脑的信号并传递至运动前皮质(PMC),Vim-DBS可通过调节小脑-丘脑-皮质回路以有效治疗肌张力障碍性震颤。Paschen等^[13]对10例表现为头部震颤的肌张力障碍患者予双侧Vim-DBS治疗,术后随访10~41个月,特发性震颤评级评估量表(TETRAS)评分减少60%~70%。Wolf等^[14]对1例25岁脑性瘫痪致肌张力障碍性手足徐动症男性患者予以双侧Vim-DBS治疗,术后随访38个月,震颤和精细动作改善,Burke-Fahn-Marsden肌张力障碍量表(BFMDRS)运动评分自术前80.5分降至67.5分,残疾评分自术前19分降至15分。一项针对肌张力障碍性震颤患者的回顾性研究显示,行Vim-DBS治疗后4~5年,Fahn-Tolosa-Marin震颤评定量表(FTMTRS)评分显著改善(52.20%),但长期随访(≥ 6 年)获益降低(46%)^[15]。因此认为,Vim-DBS对肌张力障碍性震颤、继发性肌张力障碍、痉挛性构音障碍的疗效显著^[16],但对部分患者缺乏明显疗效且长期预后不良。研究显示,丘脑腹中间核联合其他靶点[如苍白球内侧部^[17]、丘脑底核后部(PSA)等]共刺激可以改善震颤及肌阵挛等症状且长期有效^[18]。与仅行Vim-DBS相比,Vim-DBS联合GPi-DBS使控制震颤所需的刺激水平更低即较低的刺激频率和电流,表明联合刺激丘脑腹中间核和苍白球内侧部对控制震颤症状具有协同作用^[19]。Yilmaz等^[20]对22例Vim-DBS联合PSA-DBS的罕见震颤综合征患者进行为期1年的随访,FTMTRS评分自术前(3.70 ± 0.57)分降至(0.45 ± 0.68)分,其中7例头部震颤患者中6例震颤完全消失。Yamahata等^[21]对1例合并头部震颤的颈部肌张力障碍患者予Vim-DBS联合丘脑腹内侧核脑深部电刺激术,5年随访期间头部震颤和颈部肌张力障碍均得以有效控制。故认为,肌张力障碍可能涉及多核团和脑区,多靶点联合刺激可更全面调节神经网络活动,从而达到更佳疗效。

2. 苍白球内侧部 苍白球内侧部是脑深部电刺激术治疗肌张力障碍的最常用靶点,在肌张力障碍的病理生理学机制中发挥重要作用,抑制负责激活运动皮质的丘脑腹外核(Vop)和丘脑腹前核(Voa)。苍白球内侧部活性与肌张力障碍严重程度呈反比,活性降低导致丘脑皮质束控制能力降低,最终导致脑干和脊髓抑制控制异常。GPi-DBS通过局部神经

元活动及皮质-基底神经节-丘脑-皮质回路影响神经网络长期可塑性^[22]。研究显示,遗传性或特发性肌张力障碍患者经双侧 GPi-DBS 治疗后,末次随访时 BFMDRS 运动评分和残疾评分分别改善 65.20% (24 项研究,平均 32.5 个月)和 58.60% (14 项研究,平均 32.9 个月)^[23]。最近一项为期 5 年的随访研究显示,颈部肌张力障碍患者予 GPi-DBS 治疗后西多伦多痉挛性斜颈评价量表(TWSTRS)斜颈严重程度评分、残疾评分和疼痛评分分别改善 72%、59% 和 46%^[24]。Ikezawa 等^[25]报告 3 例无 *SGCE* 基因变异的肌阵挛性肌张力障碍患者,GPi-DBS 治疗后统一肌阵挛评价量表(UMRS)评分自 61.7 分降至 33.7 分,BFMDRS 总评分自 7.2 分降至 4.5 分。Panov 等^[26]发现,GPi-DBS 治疗后 3 年 DYT1 型肌张力障碍患者 BFMDRS 总评分改善 90%,DYT6 型患者则疗效较差(BFMDRS 总评分改善 50%);而 GPi-DBS 治疗 *TOR1A*、*KMT2B*、*THAP1*、*GNAL*、*PANK2*、*GNAO1*、*TAF1*、*TUBB4A*、*SGCE*、*PRKRA*、*ANO3*、*ADCY5* 等基因相关肌张力障碍均显示出良好疗效^[27-36],提示 GPi-DBS 治疗不同基因型肌张力障碍存在较大差异,因此未来应结合遗传学因素重新定义肌张力障碍的分类,从而予以个性化治疗^[37-38]。

3. 丘脑底核 丘脑底核(STN)是近年新兴的肌张力障碍刺激靶点,是参与调节运动回路的重要节点。一项研究对原发性全身型肌张力障碍患者予以 STN-DBS 治疗,术后随访 5~12.5 年,平均(7.4±2.2)年,结果显示,术后 1 年和末次随访时 BFMDRS 总评分分别改善 66.8% 和 72.6%^[39]。此后,越来越多的证据表明丘脑底核是原发性肌张力障碍的有效刺激靶点^[40-42]。STN-DBS 在继发性肌张力障碍中也显示出显著疗效(BFMDRS 总评分改善率为 66%)^[43]。丘脑底核和苍白球内侧部是近年治疗肌张力障碍的两个最主要刺激靶点,但临床实践中仍争议较大。对于颈部和全身型肌张力障碍患者,STN-DBS 与 GPi-DBS 在长期(10 年)疗效和安全性方面无显著差异^[44],术后 BFMDRS 运动评分和残疾评分亦无明显差异^[45];STN-DBS 对眼部和全身型肌张力障碍的疗效更佳,GPi-DBS 则更适用于躯干受累的肌张力障碍^[46]。原发性全身型肌张力障碍患者分别予以 STN-DBS 或 GPi-DBS 治疗,术后 6 个月 BFMDRS 运动评分分别改善 63.91% 和 38.36%^[47]。故认为,与 GPi-DBS 相比,STN-DBS 改善症状更快,便于选择最佳刺激参数,丘脑底核的刺激参数水平

普遍低于苍白球内侧部,有助于延长电池应用期限;且对症状的长期控制效果更佳^[48]。然而最新的随机对照试验显示,对于头颈部肌张力障碍患者,苍白球内侧部(疗效等级为良好)的长期疗效优于丘脑底核(疗效等级为差),且轴向症状改善更明显、远期疗效更佳^[49]。亦有研究显示,STN-DBS 较 GPi-DBS 更易在刺激器首次开启的早期阶段诱发刺激相关运动障碍^[50-52]。

4. 丘脑前腹侧核复合体 丘脑前腹侧核复合体(Vocomplex)由丘脑腹前核和丘脑腹外核组成,位于丘脑腹中间核正前方,与苍白球关系密切,是脑深部电刺激术治疗肌张力障碍的刺激靶点之一。目前,Vocomplex-DBS 已应用于手部肌张力障碍、继发性肌张力障碍等的治疗^[53-54],对肌张力障碍性震颤表现出良好疗效^[55-56]。Mongardi 等^[57]报告 3 例肌张力障碍性震颤患者,Voa-DBS 治疗后 FTMTS 评分分别改善 38.9%、90.9% 和 63.4%,BFMDRS 运动评分改善 15.2%、50.0% 和 75%。Chang 等^[58]对 5 例局灶型或节段型上肢肌张力障碍患者行单侧 GPi-DBS 和(或)Vocomplex-DBS 治疗,术后 1 个月联合刺激组 BFMDRS 运动评分改善 59%,残疾评分改善 50%,均优于单一刺激组(GPi-DBS 组 BFMDRS 运动评分改善 55%、残疾评分改善 41%;Vocomplex-DBS 组 BFMDRS 运动评分改善 56%、残疾评分改善 47%)。

5. 小脑 小脑与运动相关皮质和核团、基底节、丘脑等存在多种联系,目前已成为神经系统疾病神经调控极具前景的目标靶点。既往研究业已证实小脑上脚(SCP)和齿状核(DN)在肌张力障碍中的有效性^[59-60]。Lin 等^[61]报告 1 例继发于脑性瘫痪并伴严重痉挛的肌张力障碍患者,GPi-DBS 疗效甚微,遂于术后 2 年改行 SCP-DBS 治疗,再次手术后 6 个月 BFMDRS 运动评分较术前改善 36.4%、残疾评分改善 33.3%。Cajigas 等^[62]报告 3 例继发于脑瘫的肌张力障碍患者,双侧 DN-DBS 治疗后自主运动功能明显改善,包括手部运动和协调性、步态、头部控制、言语好转,“溢出现象”减少,肌肉紧张减轻,BFMDRS 总评分分别改善 40%、23% 和 19%。

由此可见,脑深部电刺激术已在多种类型肌张力障碍的治疗中展示出良好效果,随着相关病理生理学机制的进一步探索,未来将涌现出更多的精准刺激靶点。

三、非侵入性神经调控技术

肌张力障碍的发病机制可能是中枢神经系统

不同程度抑制丧失、可塑性异常和感觉运动整合改变导致的感觉运动皮质、基底节和小脑神经网络异常^[63]。非侵入性神经调控技术通过改变这种异常神经网络的可塑性,达到治疗的目的^[64]。不同于脑深部电刺激术作用于脑深部结构,非侵入性神经调控技术主要作用于肌张力障碍相关回路的浅层脑区,较侵入性神经调控技术具有无感染出血风险、治疗方式简便、治疗成本较低等优点,是新兴的针对局灶型手部肌张力障碍和颈部肌张力障碍的治疗选择。

1. 经颅磁刺激 经颅磁刺激(TMS)通过产生瞬时切向电流,刺激特定脑区,诱发神经元动作电位,引起刺激靶区皮质兴奋性改变,并通过功能连接网络调节相关区域结构和功能^[65],这使得研究者对肌张力障碍的病理生理学机制有了更深入的理解。既往研究显示,运动皮质兴奋性增加、感觉运动可塑性过度及感觉运动整合异常是肌张力障碍的核心病理生理学基础;而越来越多的证据则表明,肌张力障碍可能涉及更广泛的脑区^[63]。经颅磁刺激主要包括 3 种刺激模式,即单脉冲经颅磁刺激(sTMS)、双脉冲经颅磁刺激(pTMS)及重复经颅磁刺激(rTMS),其中重复经颅磁刺激是主要治疗模式,低频(≤ 1 Hz)刺激可以降低大脑皮质局部兴奋性,减慢脑血流和代谢速度,高频(≥ 5 Hz)刺激则可以增加大脑皮质局部兴奋性,加快脑血流和代谢速度^[66]。病理生理学研究已经证实肌张力障碍表现为运动皮质兴奋性增加,因此大多数临床治疗主要采用抑制性低频重复经颅磁刺激,涉及的刺激脑区包括前扣带回(ACC)、初级运动皮质(M1)、运动前皮质、初级感觉皮质(S1)、辅助运动区。重复经颅磁刺激常用于治疗局灶型肌张力障碍,如手部肌张力障碍、颈部肌张力障碍和眼睑痉挛等,仅少数研究用于全身型肌张力障碍及继发于其他脑结构变化的肌张力障碍^[67]。Prudente 等^[68]采用 1200 脉冲、1 Hz 的重复经颅磁刺激喉部肌张力障碍患者的喉部运动皮质,语音质量和发声功能均呈改善趋势。高频重复经颅磁刺激目前已用于运动障碍疾病的治疗,一项单中心随机对照试验显示,与对照组(线圈中心位置与矢状面呈 90°,不诱导大脑产生电流,仅体验经颅磁刺激的主观感觉)相比,Wilson 病患者经连续 7 d 的 10 Hz 重复经颅磁刺激后,肌张力和僵硬程度明显下降(均 $P < 0.01$),肌肉痉挛和运动症状及日常生活活动能力明显改善(均 $P < 0.01$)^[69],表明

重复经颅磁刺激可能是肌张力障碍极具潜力的治疗方法。

2. 经颅电刺激 经颅电刺激(tES)也是一种非侵入性神经调控技术,其原理是利用恒定的低强度电流调节大脑皮质神经元兴奋性,主要包括经颅直流电刺激(tDCS)、经颅交流电刺激(tACS)、经颅脉冲电刺激(tPCS)和经颅随机噪声刺激(tRNS)。经颅直流电刺激分为阳极和阴极,通过直流电刺激诱导静息膜电位的极性特异性变化,阳极增加特定脑区的神经元兴奋性,阴极则降低特定脑区的神经元兴奋性,最常用于肌张力障碍的治疗,通过影响大脑皮质-纹状体-苍白球-丘脑-大脑皮质回路而达到治疗目的。经颅直流电刺激治疗肌张力障碍的刺激靶区包括初级运动皮质、感觉运动皮质(SMC)和小脑^[70],主要用于局灶型肌张力障碍如手部肌张力障碍、颈部肌张力障碍和眼睑痉挛等的治疗。一项纳入 5 例颈部肌张力障碍患者的研究显示,单纯小脑区域经颅直流电刺激治疗后 TWSTRS 总评分改善 37%;联合运动训练后 TWSTRS 总评分改善 53%,且联合治疗较单纯电刺激疗效持续时间更长(3.4 个月对 1.4 个月)^[71]。另一项随机对照试验显示,单纯经颅直流电刺激治疗局灶型手部肌张力障碍患者并未见明显的功能改善;联合神经康复治疗患者则显示出明显改善效果,提示多种方案协同治疗的重要性^[72]。经颅交流电刺激可提供双相正弦波交流电,低频(10 或 15 Hz)刺激抑制大脑皮质兴奋性,高频(20 Hz)刺激则增加大脑皮质兴奋性;经颅脉冲电刺激提供单相矩形脉冲电流;经颅随机噪声刺激则采用随机且不断变化振幅和频率的交流电,上述均为潜在的治疗选择。既往文献报道 1 例特发性颈部肌张力障碍患者,接受连续 5 次 15 Hz 的经颅交流电刺激后, TWSTRS 总评分改善 54%,疼痛评分改善 75%,且为期 30 天的随访中症状持续改善^[63]。

3. 经皮神经电刺激 经皮神经电刺激(TENS)通过影响传入纤维以调节运动皮质兴奋性,进而诱导初级感觉运动皮质的持久变化。低频(≤ 4 Hz)刺激可增加感觉运动皮质兴奋性,高频(> 50 Hz)刺激则降低感觉运动皮质兴奋性,其作用机制可能为诱导抑制性突触的长时程增强(LTP)^[73]。既往研究显示,经皮神经电刺激可以减轻颈部或四肢肌张力障碍,以及调节书写痉挛症患者运动皮质兴奋性^[73]。此外,经皮振动触觉刺激(VTS)也是一种新兴的非侵入性神经调控技术,可以改变控制语言的感觉运

动皮质的传入本体感觉输入。Khosravani等^[74]报告13例内收肌痉挛性发声障碍患者,予以经皮振动触觉刺激29 min后,9例语言中断次数、语言流畅度改善,且疗效持续至刺激结束后20 min。

4. 经颅超声刺激 经颅超声刺激(TUS)是利用超声精确刺激脑区,产生兴奋或抑制作用,从而调节异常神经活动。中等强度或低强度经颅超声刺激的临床应用尚处于实验阶段^[75-76]。低强度经颅超声刺激可以激活或抑制神经元活动,作用机制尚不明确,可能与细胞膜机械敏感性离子通道有关^[77]。动物实验显示,经颅超声刺激对敲除 *Piezo1* 基因(PIKO)的模型小鼠具有神经调节作用,证实 *Piezo1* 基因是超声波神经调节效应的重要介质,可以调节神经元信号转导和运动行为^[78]。这种调节作用亦在健康受试者中得到验证,经颅超声刺激通过刺激初级感觉皮质和初级运动皮质表现出神经兴奋性或抑制性^[79]。高强度经颅超声刺激特别是磁共振引导下聚焦超声(MRgFUS)局部热毁损目前已广泛应用于药物难治性特发性震颤或以震颤为主的帕金森病^[80-82]。最近一项针对MRgFUS治疗肌张力障碍的系统综述纳入2012-2024年6项研究共计18例肌张力障碍患者(包括局灶型手部肌张力障碍、音乐家肌张力障碍、书写痉挛症、颈部肌张力障碍),结果显示,MRgFUS治疗肌张力障碍安全、有效,可以减轻局灶型肌张力障碍、震颤和神经病理性疼痛症状^[83]。

综上所述,肌张力障碍的传统药物治疗主要针对 γ -氨基丁酸(GABA)能、多巴胺能或乙酰胆碱能递质途径,大多数疗效欠佳;尽管肉毒毒素仍是局灶型肌张力障碍的主要治疗方法,但作用时间有限和长期治疗后耐药性增加使其疗效受限。既往手术方式如选择性外周神经肌肉切断术、立体定向丘脑毁损术、立体定向苍白球毁损术等因疾病类型选择受限、易反复及长期疗效不确切等原因,已非肌张力障碍的首选治疗方法。神经调控技术是继神经介入技术、神经内镜技术后的神经外科第三大技术,通过多学科协作,利用电、磁、光、声等技术手段针对性地向特定脑区传递刺激以改变神经活动^[84],目前已广泛应用于肌张力障碍的临床治疗并取得良好疗效,拥有广阔的应用前景和多方面的发展趋势。基于人工智能(AI)的机器学习(ML)、深度学习(DL)等算法开发的可穿戴式设备和动作捕捉系统,已实现对肌张力障碍的定量评估^[85],人工智能有望

代替目前神经调控技术刺激参数的人工设定方式,实现更精确有效的刺激;同时借助第二代测序技术(NGS)、闭环神经调控、远程调控等技术,可以更深入地了解患者基因信息,从而提高治疗的有效性和安全性,减少不良反应,实现个性化精准调控。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(四)

经皮神经电刺激术

transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation(TENS)

局部场电位 local field potential(LFP)

聚焦超声 focused ultrasound(FUS)

卷积神经网络 convolution neural network(CNN)

快速灰质采集 T₁ 反转恢复

fast gray matter acquisition T₁ inversion recovery(FGATIR)

眶额皮质 orbitofrontal cortex(OFC)

类亨廷顿病 2 型 Huntington's disease-like 2(HDL2)

立体定向脑电图 stereo-electroencephalography(SEEG)

临床管理创伤后应激障碍量表

the Clinician-Administered Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Scale(CAPS)

临床震颤评分 Clinical Rating Scale for Tremor(CRST)

颅脑创伤 traumatic brain injury(TBI)

脉冲发生器 impulse generator(IPG)

慢性意识障碍 prolonged disorders of consciousness(pDOC)

美国泌尿外科学会 American Urological Association(AUA)

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)

难治性精神分裂症 treatment resistant schizophrenia(TRS)

难治性抑郁症 treatment-resistant depression(TRD)

脑磁图 magnetoencephalography(MEG)

脑卒中后中枢性疼痛 central post-stroke pain(CPSP)

脑电图 electroencephalography(EEG)

脑机接口 brain-computer interface(BCI)

脑默认网络 default mode network(DMN)

脑深部电刺激术 deep brain stimulation(DBS)

脑源性神经营养因子

brain-derived neurotrophic factor(BDNF)

内侧颞叶癫痫 mesial temporal lobe epilepsy(mTLE)

内囊前肢 anterior limb of internal capsule(ALIC)

内囊前肢腹侧

ventral anterior limb of internal capsule(vALIC)

帕金森病痴呆 Parkinson's disease dementia(PDD)

膀胱过度活动症 overactive bladder(OAB)

膀胱过度活动症评分

Overactive Bladder Symptom Score(OABSS)

盆底功能障碍 pelvic floor dysfunction(PFD)

皮质脊髓束 corticospinal tract(CST)

皮质脑电图 electrocorticoencephalography(ECoG)

皮质-纹状体-丘脑-皮质

cortico-striatal-thalamo-cortical(CSTC)

胼胝体下扣带回 subcallosal cingulate(SCC)

前扣带回 anterior cingulate cortex(ACC)

前脑内侧束 medial forebrain bundle(MFB)

前内侧苍白球

anteromedial globus pallidus internus(amGPi)

前运动区 premotor area(PMA)