

精神疾病神经调控治疗进展

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【摘要】 精神疾病传统治疗方法包括药物治疗和心理治疗,但部分患者无法有效控制症状。神经调控技术主要分为侵入性或非侵入性,对神经回路进行干预可改善精神疾病患者精神症状。本文对强迫症、抑郁症、抽动秽语综合征、双相情感障碍、孤独症谱系障碍、物质依赖及精神分裂症等精神疾病所用神经调控技术的应用现状进行总结,并分析神经调控技术在精神疾病治疗中的前景及挑战,以指导未来精神疾病的神经调控治疗。

【关键词】 精神障碍; 物理刺激; 经颅磁刺激; 深部脑刺激法; 综述

Progress on neuromodulation for treatment of mental disorders

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【Abstract】 Traditional treatment methods for mental disorders include pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy. However, some patients are unable to effectively control their symptoms. Neuromodulation technique, which can be implemented through invasive or non-invasive approaches, have shown promise in improving the psychiatric symptoms of individuals with mental illnesses by intervening in neural circuits. This paper summarizes the current applications of neuromodulation technique for various mental disorders, including obsessive-compulsive disorder, depression, Tourette's syndrome, bipolar affective disorder, autism spectrum disorder, substance dependence and schizophrenia. Additionally, it analyzes the prospects and challenges of neuromodulation technique in the treatment of mental disorders, with the aim of guiding future neuromodulation therapy for mental disorders.

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

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精神疾病一直是社会关注的焦点问题,目前全球约有 10 亿例精神障碍患者^[1],中国约占 1/10^[2]。精神疾病患者的认知、情感、行为和意志等精神活动受到不同程度损害^[1],治疗主要以药物治疗和心理治疗为主。由于发病机制各异,部分患者无法有效控制症状^[3]。近年来,研究者对精神疾病发病机制的研究转移至神经回路结构和功能方面。神经

调控技术主要包括侵入性和非侵入性,通过电、磁、光、声等物理形式对神经回路进行干预,从而达到改善精神症状之目的。临床医师可通过 MRI、近红外光谱(NIRS)及脑磁图(MEG)等各种医疗设备检测患者大脑结构和功能变化,并采用神经调控技术改善精神症状^[4]。本文拟通过对强迫症、抑郁症、抽动秽语综合征(TS)、双相情感障碍(BAD)、孤独症谱系障碍(ASD)、物质依赖及精神分裂症等精神疾病的神经调控治疗展开综述,分析神经调控技术在精神疾病治疗中的应用前景及挑战,以期指导未来精神疾病的神经调控治疗。

一、各类精神疾病的神经调控方式

1. 强迫症 强迫症主要是以强迫思维和强迫行

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为特征的精神障碍性疾病^[5]。其典型强迫症状包括过度清洁或清洗、检查行为,以及反复出现对某些事情的担忧,常伴严重焦虑、抑郁和社会适应能力受损^[6]。强迫症的非侵入性神经调控治疗主要为经颅磁刺激(TMS),包括重复经颅磁刺激(rTMS)和深部经颅磁刺激(DTMS)。其机制主要是电流通过磁线圈产生磁场,产生的磁场通过激活或抑制目标脑区功能达到治疗作用。经颅磁刺激治疗强迫症的靶区主要包括前外侧眶额皮质(OFC)、背外侧前额皮质(DLPFC)、辅助运动区(SMA)、前辅助运动区(pre-SMA)、前扣带回(ACC)及内侧前额皮质^[7]。但对于刺激靶点的选择和刺激参数设定带来的疗效差异仍存争议,需根据患者的强迫症状及脑功能影像学技术辅助定位^[8]。除经颅磁刺激外,经颅直流电刺激(tDCS)、电休克疗法(ECT)和磁惊厥治疗(MST)等非侵入性神经调控技术对强迫症的疗效也仍存在争议;高强度聚焦超声(HIFU)等治疗方式尚处于研究观察阶段,被视为强迫症的潜在治疗方式。既往强迫症的侵入性手术治疗以毁损术为主,其靶点主要包括内囊前肢(ALIC)及前扣带回^[5]。近年来,随着电刺激技术的发展,脑深部电刺激术(DBS)因电极植入过程安全精准可靠、刺激参数可控及疗效持久等优点,逐渐取代毁损术,并且增加了刺激靶点,包括伏隔核(NAc)、腹侧内囊/腹侧纹状体(VC/VS)、终纹床核(BNST)、内囊前肢、丘脑前内侧、丘脑底核(STN)、小脑下脚、苍白球内侧部(GPi)、丘脑背内侧核和腹前核、内侧前脑束(MFB)上外侧支、尾状核^[9]。脑深部电刺激术治疗强迫症的理论基础是强迫症患者皮质-纹状体-丘脑-皮质回路出现异常,通过电刺激抑制或激活异常神经回路从而达到治疗效果。目前难治性强迫症的脑深部电刺激术最常选择的刺激靶点集中于纹状体区域,包括伏隔核、腹侧内囊/腹侧纹状体、终纹床核和内囊前肢^[9],但 Meta 分析显示,不同刺激靶点的疗效并无明显差异^[10]。刺激参数的选择根据植入靶点进行个性化调整,目前尚无相关程控的共识以供参考。脑深部电刺激术相关并发症主要为出血、感染、电刺激导线断裂及切口皮肤破溃等。故围手术期临床医师需仔细设计电极植入路径、严格无菌操作及术后密切关注切口愈合情况。

2. 抑郁症 抑郁症是一种严重的心境障碍,其特征是持续的悲伤感和(或)无法体验快乐,并伴有日常功能缺陷。我国抑郁症病例数超 9000 万例^[11],

中至重度抑郁症患病率约为 8.29%^[12]。药物治疗和(或)心理治疗后未能获得改善者,一般需接受电休克疗法。目前,该方法已成为难治性抑郁症的主要治疗方式。《改良电休克治疗专家共识(2019 版)》^[13]强调,其效果以急性期为最佳,在不接受后续治疗的情况下,6 个月内复发率达 80%。此外,多次电休克疗法对患者整体认知功能和学习能力造成不良影响^[14]。近年经颅磁刺激治疗抑郁症的研究逐渐增多,其刺激靶区以背外侧前额皮质最为常用。通常采用 > 10 Hz 的高频经颅磁刺激重复刺激左侧背外侧前额皮质,或 ≤ 1 Hz 的低频经颅磁刺激重复刺激右侧背外侧前额皮质^[15];重复经颅磁刺激通常每天治疗 1 次,每次 30 ~ 45 min,至少治疗 4 周^[16]。由于疾病严重程度个体差异,可通过功能影像学及代谢成像技术辅助定位,进一步实现精准化和个性化经颅磁刺激治疗。此外,经颅直流电刺激也可用于抑郁症的治疗。该项技术是将弱电流通过阳极和阴极施加到头皮,患者需佩戴电帽;每天刺激 5 ~ 10 次,持续 6 周。Meta 分析发现,经颅直流电刺激对抑郁症的疗效显著优于假刺激组($OR = 1.960$, $95\%CI: 1.300 \sim 2.950$; $P < 0.01$)^[17]。抑郁症的脑深部电刺激术适应证较为严格,目前主要用于难治性抑郁症。刺激靶点以胼胝体下扣带回(SCC)、腹侧内囊/腹侧纹状体和伏隔核研究相对较多,其他刺激靶点包括内侧前脑束、外侧缰核(LHb)和丘脑下脚(ITP)等。刺激参数主要根据不同靶点进行逐步滴定或爆发刺激模式程控。不良反应主要包括手术相关不良反应(如眼部肿胀)、躯体不良反应(如头痛)和精神不良反应(如抑郁和躁动加重)^[16]。除脑深部电刺激术外,迷走神经刺激术(VNS)联合药物治疗也可以改善抑郁症状^[17]。但目前选择何种神经调控方式有效治疗抑郁症尚待进一步扩大样本量并进行随机对照试验。

3. 抽动秽语综合征 抽动秽语综合征通常在儿童时期显现,其特征包括异常发声和(或)运动抽搐。对于药物治疗控制欠佳或出现躁动、抑郁、认知功能减退及运动障碍等药物不良反应时,神经调控技术可起到治疗或辅助治疗作用^[17-18]。抽动秽语综合征的非侵入性神经调控方式主要包括神经反馈(NF)、经颅磁刺激及经颅直流电刺激等。神经反馈是一种操作性条件反射程序,将大脑神经活动信号转换为反馈信号,通过视觉、听觉或触觉反馈,有意识地自我调节特定区域或网络,以达到对神经功

能的自主控制和管理作用^[18]。研究显示,脑电神经反馈和 fMRI 神经反馈对抽动症状有改善作用^[18]。一项随机对照试验共纳入 21 例抽动秽语综合征患者,随机分为神经反馈治疗组(11 例)和对照组(假神经反馈治疗,10 例),其结果显示,神经反馈治疗组患者耶鲁抽动严重程度量表(YGTSS)总评分改善程度优于对照组($P < 0.001$)^[19]。此外,经颅磁刺激可以降低先兆冲动的严重程度,但对降低抽动症状严重程度的循证医学依据尚不充分^[20];经颅直流电刺激对抽动症状的治疗作用亦不十分明确^[21],其刺激靶区及刺激参数尚待进一步研究。对于抽动秽语综合征的侵入性神经调控方式,早期毁损术应用较多,毁损区域通常包括额叶、扣带回、小脑和丘脑等脑区的多个靶点。2003 年,脑深部电刺激术作为侵入性神经调控技术开始用于抽动秽语综合征的治疗,其刺激靶点随临床研究的深入不断扩展,主要包括丘脑中央中核-束旁核复合体(CM-Pf)、正中核-腹内核(CM-Voi)、苍白球内侧部、苍白球外侧部(GPe)、丘脑底核、伏隔核、内囊前肢^[22],尤以苍白球内侧部的效果更优^[23]。脑深部电刺激术为具有严重抽动症状的抽动秽语综合征患者提供重要的治疗选择,根据患者的不同症状(语言、肢体抽动、强迫症状)选择刺激靶点十分重要,其中电刺激丘脑与苍白球内侧部对抽动症状的改善作用相当^[24];而对于抽动且伴强迫症状的患者建议选择苍白球内侧部作为刺激靶点^[25]。目前对于改善抽动症状的最有效靶点尚无明确共识^[26]。未来多靶点刺激治疗或脑深部电刺激术联合毁损术治疗抽动秽语综合征可能是具有前景的治疗方法;需继续探寻可预测治疗效果的生物学标志物,以对疗效进一步精准评估。

4. 双相情感障碍 双相情感障碍是一类以反复发作作为主要临床表现的情绪性疾病,具有高复发率、高病残率、高自杀率及低治愈率等特点^[27]。药物治疗是当前主要治疗方式,但单一药物治疗在控制症状、降低复发率和自杀率等方面均不理想;多种治疗方法结合的方式成为主流^[28]。神经调控技术是有效的治疗或辅助治疗方法。双相情感障碍的非侵入性神经调控方式主要是重复经颅磁刺激,可改善抑郁、躁狂症状。新近研究以左侧背外侧前额皮质作为刺激靶区,对难治性双相情感障碍患者进行影像学引导下的主动或假加速间歇性 θ 波刺激治疗(1 次/h、10 次/d,共治疗 5 d,静息运动阈值为

90%),并进行患者 Montgomery-Asberg 抑郁等级量表(MADRS)评分,结果发现,加速间歇性 θ 波刺激模式的重复经颅磁刺激可有效改善难治性双相情感障碍患者的抑郁症状,且大幅缩短治疗时间^[29]。但相关研究纳入病例数较少,尚待扩大样本量并进行随机对照试验进一步验证^[30-31]。电休克疗法作为一种有效补充治疗手段,可在全身麻醉和肌肉松弛剂辅助下,减轻患者治疗过程中的不适感,对于控制双相情感障碍的急性发作疗效较好^[32]。光疗是一种利用光线调整生物钟和改善情绪的神经调控方式。对于伴睡眠障碍和情绪波动的双相情感障碍患者,光疗有助于改善睡眠障碍和情绪波动^[33]。通过在特定时间暴露于明亮光线调整生物钟治疗双相情感障碍伴失眠患者,有助于患者更好地入睡和觉醒,并改善情绪状态^[33]。双相情感障碍侵入性神经调控方式主要为脑深部电刺激术,通过手术将电极植入到大脑特定区域,如扣带回、眶额叶等,术后通过外部程控设备调整刺激参数以适应不同情绪状态^[34]。脑深部电刺激术可以改善部分双相情感障碍患者的抑郁症状,但不适用于存在躁狂、激越行为患者。

5. 孤独症谱系障碍 孤独症谱系障碍的特征是社交、沟通和认知功能发育延迟和异常,以及存在重复和刻板行为和有限兴趣。病因尚不明确,环境变化与遗传易感性相互作用可能是其发病的主要原因^[35]。目前,孤独症谱系障碍的临床干预以行为治疗为主^[35]。随着对该病病理生理学机制研究的深入,旨在逆转潜在神经可塑性缺陷的神经调控技术在治疗方面有所突破。孤独症谱系障碍非侵入性神经调控方式主要包括经颅磁刺激和经颅直流电刺激。背外侧前额皮质在工作记忆及较高级认知加工中发挥重要作用,对于合并认知功能障碍的孤独症谱系障碍患者,可选择背外侧前额皮质作为经颅磁刺激靶区,可改善皮质及皮质下结构联系,从而改善执行功能和认知功能^[36-37];对于合并言语障碍的患者,选择 Broca 区作为刺激靶区可显著增加主动言语表达^[38];将左下顶叶设定为刺激靶区,患者词汇表达量和言语流畅度增加,社会反应能力提高^[39]。经颅直流电刺激最常见的刺激靶区是背外侧前额皮质,尤其是左侧背外侧前额皮质^[40],其刺激强度为 1 ~ 1.50 mA,治疗频率 1 次/d ~ 2 次/周,治疗时间为 20 min,与对照组(假刺激,21 例)相比,经颅直流电刺激组(20 例)社会能力明显增强,仅少

数患者出现轻微瘙痒感的不良反应^[41]。另有研究发现,枕叶皮质 γ 振荡与孤独症谱系障碍的发病相关,刺激该处可降低 γ 振荡能量^[42]。尽管孤独症谱系障碍非侵入性神经调控方式具有一定疗效,但多数研究存在偏倚风险,主要是缺乏盲法设计和长期疗效观察,尚待更多高质量研究验证疗效。目前,脑深部电刺激术治疗孤独症谱系障碍的研究相对较少,刺激靶点主要包括伏隔核、苍白球内侧部、内囊前肢、内囊前肢腹侧(vALIC)、基底外侧杏仁核、腹侧内囊/腹侧纹状体、内侧前脑束、下丘脑后部(PHyp)^[43],但最优靶点尚无共识;需根据患者伴发的强迫、冲动障碍或情绪障碍选择不同刺激靶点,进行个性化治疗。从探索性研究角度看,脑深部电刺激术或成为孤独症谱系障碍的新的治疗方法,但该领域尚待进一步深入探究。

6. 物质依赖 物质依赖是一组认知、行为和生理症状群,包括心理依赖和躯体依赖。成瘾物质主要包括尼古丁、酒精、可卡因、甲基苯丙胺、大麻、阿片类药物和镇静剂等^[44]。物质依赖的病因和发病机制与多个神经传导通路的功能改变有关。中脑边缘多巴胺能奖赏系统在成瘾的发病机制中起核心作用,该系统功能低下是药物成瘾的关键特征之一。目前普遍认为,物质依赖的初始强化效应是由伏隔核多巴胺水平的大量快速升高介导的;然而长期应用成瘾物质可导致多巴胺能系统功能降低。目前物质依赖的常规治疗方式为药物治疗、运动治疗及心理干预等,但存在头晕、恶心及情绪低落等不良反应且脱落率较高,具体治疗机制尚不清楚。神经调控技术正逐渐作为物质依赖的潜在治疗方式。物质依赖非侵入性神经调控方式主要包括经颅磁刺激和经颅直流电刺激。经颅磁刺激通过调节大脑皮质局部兴奋性和边缘系统多巴胺释放,切断奖赏效应,对物质依赖起治疗作用。经颅磁刺激靶区主要为背外侧前额皮质,多项研究发现,重复刺激背外侧前额皮质可以减轻物质依赖症状,刺激参数为每组 4000 次 10 Hz 的脉冲刺激(开启 5 s、关闭 10 s,静息运动阈值为 120%)^[45-46]。经颅直流电刺激治疗物质依赖的机制主要为改变大脑皮质兴奋性、增加突触可塑性及改变脑区间功能连接。通过对右侧背外侧前额皮质施加阳极刺激,降低对成瘾物质的渴求度^[47]。潜在机制可能是经颅直流电刺激使个体对成瘾物质的形象与负性情绪的关联增强,起到厌恶成瘾物质的作用,从而降低对成瘾

物质的渴求度。另外,低强度聚焦超声也开始用于物质依赖的小样本研究或病例报道^[48],尚待扩大样本量进一步探索。脑深部电刺激术治疗物质依赖仍处于扩大临床样本量的研究阶段,常用刺激靶点为伏隔核,伏隔核是中脑边缘奖赏系统的关键解剖结构,伏隔核脑深部电磁术可以有效降低对成瘾物质的渴求度^[49];其他刺激靶点包括外侧缰核、下丘脑、岛叶、内囊前肢和丘脑底核^[50]。现阶段有必要开展大规模、多中心、随机、对照试验,选择安全有效的刺激参数,纳入同质的研究对象,针对特定症状制定个性化治疗方案。

7. 精神分裂症 精神分裂症是一组病因未明的重度精神障碍,终身患病率约为 1%^[51]。目前,抗精神病药和电休克疗法被广泛应用于精神分裂症。电休克疗法的机制可能是影响神经元间递质传递、提高血脑屏障通透性以及调节神经可塑性。电休克疗法通过调节下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺轴功能起到改善精神分裂症状的作用^[52]。但仍有 10%~30% 患者症状控制欠佳或无法耐受不良反应如消化道反应、精神症状加重及意识丧失等^[53]。据统计,约 30% 精神分裂症患者对抗精神病药物呈现药物抵抗^[54],即难治性精神分裂症,其中 60% 对氯氮平反应欠佳^[55]。经颅磁刺激可用于治疗精神分裂症且具有良好效果^[56-57],但需根据临床症状选择刺激靶区和刺激参数^[58],对于存在持续性幻听症状的精神分裂症患者的短期治疗,最佳刺激参数为左侧颞顶皮质 1 Hz 经颅磁刺激以减弱皮质活动;20 Hz 高频刺激左侧前额皮质改善难治性精神分裂症的思维贫乏、情感淡漠、意志缺乏或减退等阴性症状和认知缺陷症状^[59]。有研究发现,经颅交流电刺激(tACS)作为一种非侵入性神经调控方式,通过改变脑神经调控电信号的传递方式改善精神分裂患者的幻听^[60]。多项研究发现,缰核与精神分裂症存在关联^[61-62]。脑深部电刺激术治疗精神分裂症的靶点多为缰核和伏隔核。但有研究发现行缰核脑深部电刺激术的精神分裂症患者,其精神分裂症状改善程度不尽相同^[61],可能是纳入病例数较少的原因。也有研究通过交叉设计试验探索伏隔核和前扣带回膝下部皮质脑深部电刺激术对精神分裂症状的影响,通过阳性和阴性症状量表(PANSS)改善率比较的结果显示,伏隔核可能是难治性精神分裂症的干预靶点^[55]。

8. 其他精神疾病 (1)神经性厌食症(AN):神

经性厌食症指个体通过节食等手段,有意造成并维持体重明显低于正常标准的进食障碍。目前主要治疗方法包括药物治疗、营养支持及心理治疗,但疗效波动较大,复发率较高^[63]。目前研究认为,该病与多巴胺介导的奖赏系统功能失调密切相关^[64]。经颅直流电刺激作为非侵入性神经调控方式可用于神经性厌食症的治疗^[65],刺激靶区为背外侧前额皮质,其中 F3 为阳极、F4 为阴极,予恒定 1 mA 直流电刺激 20 min^[66]。经颅磁刺激治疗厌食症的研究发现,高频刺激背外侧前额皮质可以促进患者选择更高脂肪占比的食物^[67],其安全性尚待扩大样本量进一步研究。既往常采用双侧内囊前肢毁损术控制厌食症状,但术后患者运动功能减退、情绪不稳及执行功能减退等不良反应较多。脑深部电刺激术作为毁损术的替代治疗方法,其治疗神经性厌食症的经验来自脑深部电刺激术治疗伴厌食症状的抑郁症和强迫症患者,术后厌食症状明显改善^[63]。有研究对合并强迫症的神经性厌食症患者以腹侧内囊/腹侧纹状体为刺激靶点行脑深部电刺激术,通过调整电压(2.50~5 V)、脉宽 90 μ s、频率 130 Hz,厌食症状显著改善^[68]。另有研究发现,伏隔核脑深部电刺激术可以促进患者主动进食^[69-70]。脑深部电刺激术可为重度厌食症患者带来希望,但是否存在最佳刺激靶点尚待更多研究验证。(2)创伤后应激障碍(PTSD):创伤后应激障碍指个体经历、目睹或遭遇一个或多个涉及自身或他人的实际死亡等情况,或受到死亡威胁,或严重创伤,或躯体完整性受到威胁后,导致的个体延迟出现和持续存在的精神障碍^[71]。内侧前额皮质活动度降低与该病的发生相关。以内侧前额皮质作为刺激靶区进行经颅磁刺激,刺激参数为 18 Hz, 2 s 训练、20 s 间隔期,进行 80 次刺激,每周刺激 3 次,刺激 4 周,可改善恐惧及应激症状^[72-73]。与经颅磁刺激类似,背外侧前额皮质经颅直流电刺激可以减轻创伤后应激障碍的抑郁和焦虑症状^[74]。脑深部电刺激术治疗创伤后应激障碍的研究较少,目前文献报道的电极植入靶点包括杏仁核和钩束,治疗 6 个月后临床管理创伤后应激障碍量表评分(CAPS)和睡眠质量改善,可以自我控制情绪,且无手术并发症发生^[75],尚待进一步扩大样本量验证该项技术的治疗效果。海马腹侧 CA1 区被认为是创伤后应激障碍的核心枢纽,动物实验发现,脑深部电刺激术或经颅交流电刺激对小鼠海马腹侧 CA1 区进行低频 γ 振荡刺激,可持续增

强海马腹侧 CA1 区中间神经元活性,从而促进恐惧消退^[76]。

二、神经调控治疗精神疾病面临的挑战和困难

神经调控技术在精神疾病治疗中的应用具有潜力,但也面临诸多挑战和困难,主要包括:(1)精神疾病的生物学基础复杂,疾病的确切病理生理学机制尚未完全了解,使得开发有效的神经调控策略变得更加困难。(2)患者在生理和病理方面存在显著个体差异,导致相同治疗方案对不同患者的疗效不同。因此,个性化治疗方案的制定极具挑战性。(3)神经调控治疗的实施需精准定位和高水平临床技术的支持,这对临床团队的专业水平提出较高要求。(4)脑深部电刺激术可能引起不良反应,包括感染、出血、癫痫发作等,以及其他与设备相关的并发症。(5)神经调控技术涉及对神经功能的直接干预,可能引发伦理和法律问题,例如知情同意、隐私保护,以及对患者身份和人格的潜在影响。(6)神经调控设备通常昂贵且需要专业设备和人员,因此在资源有限的地区或国家可能难以普及。(7)目前许多神经调控技术的长期疗效仍不明确,缺乏大规模、长期临床试验数据的支持。为克服上述困难,研究者和临床医师需继续开展基础研究以更好理解精神疾病的机制,同时开发更为精确、安全和个性化的治疗方法。

综上所述,神经调控技术的发展将为精神疾病患者带来更为个性化且有效的治疗选择,有望提高生活质量和康复率。未来,个性化神经调控治疗将是发展趋势。随着对神经科学和精神病理学的深入研究,深入了解精神疾病的病理生理学机制,进一步优化神经调控治疗方案。同时,需要进一步提高技术水平和临床实践经验,确保神经调控技术的有效性和安全性。大规模、长期临床试验将为神经调控技术的长期疗效提供更有利证据,推动其在临床实践的广泛应用,为精神疾病患者带来更多希望与福祉。

利益冲突 无

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