

神经病理性疼痛

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【关键词】 神经痛； 综述

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Neuropathic pain

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神经病理性疼痛(NP)与糖尿病和哮喘一样为临床常见疾病,其患病率为6%~8%^[1-2],严重影响患者工作和学习能力,以及生活质量。然而迄今为止,神经病理性疼痛的明确诊断与治疗对一般内科医师,甚至疼痛科或神经内科医师来说仍非易事。本刊特开辟“神经病理性疼痛”专栏,较系统地讨论其病理生理学机制、诊断策略、评价量表及治疗原则,希望能够起到“抛砖引玉”的作用,激起更多临床医师的兴趣,以利于深入开展神经病理性疼痛的临床研究,最终服务于患者。为了帮助临床医师正确识别神经病理性疼痛,笔者列举了与其相关的临床常用术语及其最新定义(表1)。

1994年,国际疼痛研究协会(IASP)将神经病理性疼痛定义为:“由神经系统原发性损害或功能障碍所诱发或引起的疼痛(pain initiated or caused by a primary lesion or dysfunction in the nervous system)”^[3]。然而,这一经典的定义并未明确神经病理性疼痛的解剖和病理生理学之特异性,其中还包含了运动神经系统损害(如痉挛、肌张力异常)所致的疼痛,而且“功能障碍”一词也过于笼统,含义不够明确。为此,国际疼痛研究协会神经病理性疼痛特别兴趣小组(NeuPSIG)于2008年将其新定义为:“躯体感觉系统病变或疾病导致的疼痛(neuropathic pain is defined as pain caused by a lesion or disease of the somatosensory system)”^[4]。按照新的定义,一些在原定义下被认为属于神经病

表1 疼痛术语及其定义

Table 1. Terminology and definition of pain

Disease	Definition
Pain	Unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage, or described in terms of such damage
Nociceptive pain	Pain that arises from actual or potential damage to non-neural tissue and is due to the physiological activation of nociceptors
Neuropathic pain	Pain arising as a direct consequence of a lesion or disease of the somatosensory system
Hyperesthesia	Increased sensitivity to somatic non-nociceptive stimulation
Hyperalgesia	Increased pain from a stimulus that normally provokes pain
Allodynia	Pain due to a stimulus that does not normally provoke pain
Hypesthesia	Decreased sensitivity to somatic non-nociceptive stimulation
Hypopallescesthesia	Decreased sensitivity to vibration
Hypalgesia	Diminished pain in response to a painful stimulus
Analgesia	Absence of pain in response to stimulation that normally provokes pain
Painful anesthesia	Spontaneous pain in a body area or region which is anesthetised
Temporal summation	Increased pain intensity over time in response to a painful stimulus, which is delivered repeatedly above a critical rate
Paresthesia	Abnormal somatic sensation, whether spontaneous or evoked

理性疼痛范畴的疾病如纤维肌痛综合征(FS)、复杂区域疼痛综合征(CRPS) I型则被排除在外。这两种定义哪一种更适用,目前尚无定论,因为新的定义同样存在缺陷。笔者认为,新的定义或许更适合一些,因为明确病变损害部位有利于对其病理生理学机制的认识与探索,同时亦有利于对其病因的定位、定性分析,从而便于规范治疗方法。

神经病理性疼痛按其病变部位可分为中枢性

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表 2 神经病理性疼痛的主要病理生理学机制^[5]Table 2. Main pathophysiological mechanism of neuropathic pain^[5]

Level of the nervous system	Pathophysiological mechanisms
Peripheral nervous system	
Peripheral nerve	Release of pain-related mediators (BK, PG, TNF- α , IL, His, ATP and potassium ions) Upregulation of TRP proteins in uninjured C fibres Dysregulation of the synthesis or the functioning of VGSC
Dorsal root ganglion	Increased activity in dorsal root ganglion Dorsal root ganglion infiltration by activated macrophages Increased synthesis of proinflammatory cytokines in dorsal root ganglion
Central nervous system	
Spinal cord neurones	Functional reorganization (neuroplasticity) of dorsal horn nociceptive neurones Increased release of glutamate and substance P Increased expression of Nav1.3 in dorsal horn second-order neurones Increased activity in VGCC Selective apoptotic loss of GABA-releasing interneurons Reduction of KCC2 in lamina I neurones Intracellular changes induced by the activation of NMDA receptors or other receptors (ie, glutamate metabotropic receptors) by excitatory amino acids released by primary afferents Microglial activation
Brainstem (descending pain-controlling systems)	Loss of function in descending inhibitory opioidergic, serotonergic and noradrenergic pathways Changes in the modulatory control of nociceptive pathways
Brain	Functional reorganization (neuroplasticity) of thalamic and cortical (prefrontal and somatosensory) nociceptive neurones

BK, bradykinin, 缓激肽; PG, prostaglandin, 前列腺素; TNF- α , tumor necrosis factor- α , 肿瘤坏死因子- α ; IL, interleukin, 白细胞介素; His, histamine, 组胺; TRP, transient receptor potential, 瞬时电位感受器; VGSC, voltage-gated sodium channel, 电压门控性钠离子通道; VGCC, voltage-gated calcium channel, 电压门控性钙离子通道; GABA, γ -aminobutyric acid, γ -氨基丁酸; KCC2, potassium chloride co-transporter 2, 钾离子-氯离子共转运体 2; NMDA, N-methyl-D-aspartate, N-甲基-D-天冬氨酸

和周围性,由不同部位损害引起的神经病理性疼痛机制有所不同(表 2)。不同部位损害引起的神经病理性疼痛的病因及临床表现亦各不相同,但其疼痛范围与受损神经的功能分布范围相一致。周围神经系统局灶性或多灶性损害引起的神经病理性疼痛通常为非对称性的,常见病因包括卡压性单神经病(如腕管综合征等)、外伤或手术后单神经病、幻肢痛、三叉神经痛、糖尿病性单神经根病或神经病、带状疱疹后遗神经痛(PHN)、血管炎症性多发性周围神经病,以及颈、胸、腰神经根病,臂丛或腰骶丛神经病;周围神经系统对称性损害所致痛性周围神经病,见于糖尿病性远端对称性多发性小纤维周围神经病、代谢性神经病(如酒精中毒或维生素缺乏)、副肿瘤综合征(恶性肿瘤相关性多发性周围神

经病)、免疫反应介导的多发性周围神经病、药物化疗所致多发性周围神经病、人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)/人类免疫缺陷综合征(AIDS)相关性多发性周围神经病、遗传性感觉性周围神经病,以及 Fabry 病中的神经病;中枢神经系统损害所引起的神经病理性疼痛主要为各种原因(外伤、缺血、炎症反应、脊髓空洞症等)导致的脊髓病变、脑卒中后中枢痛、多发性硬化相关神经病理性疼痛等。

神经病理性疼痛的共同特征为疼痛性质呈烧灼样、电击样麻痛或冷感,伴感觉异常、麻木感、各种刺激可以诱发疼痛等,其阳性症状与阴性症状常常并存,即麻感或疼痛与木感并存,出现这种现象即高度提示神经病理性疼痛^[5-8]。疼痛可以为自发痛亦可以为诱发痛;可以是发作性的也可以是持续性的,多为持续性背景的发作性加重。唯有正确诊断,并探索其病因,方能选择恰当的治疗方法。任何先进的检查方法均不能替代详细的临床病史询问和体格检查。本期“神经病理性疼痛”专栏所刊登的专题讲座^[9-11],将对神经病理性疼痛的临床诊断及评价量表,以及各种辅助检查方法的优缺点进行讨论,这将有助于读者准确识别并评价神经病理性疼痛。在本期中,我们还将讨论一些具有代表性或特殊类型的神经病理性疼痛的诊断与治疗,希望对读者有所裨益。

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中英文对照名词词汇(一)

- γ -氨基丁酸 γ -aminobutyric acid(GABA)
- 标准化均数差 standardized mean difference(SMD)
- 标准化疼痛评价 The Standardized Evaluation of Pain(StEP)
- 表皮内神经纤维密度
intraepidermal nerve fibre density(IENFD)
- 超敏C-反应蛋白
high-sensitivity C-reactive protein(hs-CRP)
- 重组组织型纤溶酶原激活物
recombinant tissue-type plasminogen activator(rt-PA)
- 大脑中动脉 middle cerebral artery(MCA)
- 大脑中动脉闭塞 middle cerebral artery occlusion(MCAO)
- 带状疱疹后遗神经痛 postherpetic neuralgia(PHN)
- 蛋白基因产物9.5 protein gene product 9.5(PGP9.5)
- 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇
low-density lipoprotein cholesterol(LDL-C)
- 定量催汗轴突反射试验
Quantitative Sudomotor Axon Reflex Testing(QSART)
- 定量感觉检测 quantitative sensory testing(QST)
- 多发性硬化 multiple sclerosis(MS)
- 多相型播散性脑脊髓炎
multiphasic disseminated encephalomyelitis(MDEM)
- 二氨基联苯胺 diaminobenzidine(DAB)
- C-反应蛋白 C-reactive protein(CRP)
- 泛红现象激光多普勒成像
laser Doppler imager flare(LDIflare)
- 非甾体抗炎药 non-steroid anti-inflammatory drug(NSAID)
- 复发型播散性脑脊髓炎
recurrent disseminated encephalomyelitis(RDEM)
- 复合肌肉动作电位
compound muscle action potential(CMAP)
- 复杂区域疼痛综合征
complex regional pain syndrome(CRPS)
- 改良Rankin量表 modified Rankin Scale(mRS)
- 甘油三酯 triglyceride(TG)
- 感觉动作电位 sensory action potentials(SAPs)
- 感觉趋势阈值 current perception threshold(CPTS)
- 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇
high-density lipoprotein cholesterol(HDL-C)
- 国际标准化比值 international normalized ratio(INR)
- 国际儿童多发性硬化研究组
International Pediatric Multiple Sclerosis Study Group (IPMSSG)
- 国际疼痛研究协会
International Association for the Study of Pain(IASP)
- 国际疼痛研究协会神经病理性疼痛特别兴趣小组
Neuropathic Pain Special Interest Group of the International Association for the Study of Pain(NeuPSIG)
- 国际头痛疾病分类第2版
International Classification of Headache Disorders-Second Edition(ICHD- II)
- 国际头痛协会 International Headache Society(IHS)
- 国家食品药品监督管理总局
China Food and Drug Administration(CFDA)
- 汉密尔顿抑郁量表
Hamilton Depression Rating Scale(HAMD)
- 核因子- κ B nuclear factor-kappaB(NF- κ B)
- Glasgow昏迷量表 Glasgow Coma Scale(GCS)
- 花生四烯酸 arachidonic acid(AA)
- 环孢素A cyclosporin A(CSA)
- 活化部分凝血活酶时间
activated partial thromboplastin time(APTT)
- 获得性免疫缺陷综合征
acquired immunodeficiency syndrome(AIDS)
- 混合性疼痛 mixed pain(MP)
- 基质金属蛋白酶 matrix metalloproteinases(MMPs)
- 激光诱发电位 laser-evoked potentials(LEPs)
- 吉兰-巴雷综合征 Guillain-Barré syndrome(GBS)
- 急性播散性脑脊髓炎
acute disseminated encephalomyelitis(ADEM)
- 急性脑出血强化降压试验
Intensive Blood Pressure Reduction in Acute Cerebral Hemorrhage Trial(INTERACT)
- 家族性淀粉样变性多发性神经病
familial amyloid polyneuropathy(FAP)
- Virchow-Robin间隙 Virchow-Robin spaces(VRS)