

基础研究

重复经颅磁刺激不同干预时机对脊髓半横断损伤大鼠运动功能的影响

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【摘要】目的:观察重复经颅磁刺激不同干预时机对脊髓半横断损伤大鼠运动功能的影响。**方法:**将42只SD大鼠随机分为正常对照组($n=6$)、假手术组($n=6$)、脊髓损伤组(SCI组, $n=10$)、急性期刺激组(ArTMS组, $n=10$)和亚急性期刺激组(SrTMS组, $n=10$)。SCI组、ArTMS组和SrTMS组大鼠建立T10脊髓右半侧横断损伤模型,假手术组仅行椎板切开,不横断脊髓,正常对照组不行手术处理。ArTMS组和SrTMS组大鼠分别于术后4d和18d开始重复经颅磁刺激治疗,刺激强度为最大输出强度的35%,刺激频率为10Hz,每序列5s,间歇2min,连续10个序列,每日1次,每周5d,连续2周;正常对照组、假手术组和SCI组不行经颅磁刺激治疗。大鼠术前与术后3d、10d、17d、24d、31d和38d分别进行 BBB评分和水平梯子实验评价右后肢运动功能;术后38d取右后肢胫前肌,采用ATP酶法(pH 4.6)行肌肉病理染色,观察肌肉形态并测量不同类型肌纤维直径。**结果:**5组大鼠术前BBB评分均为21分,水平梯子实验步态正确率均为100%。假手术组术后各时间点BBB评分和水平梯子实验步态正确率与术前比较无变化。SCI组、ArTMS组、SrTMS组术后3d BBB评分和水平梯子实验步态正确率明显下降,与术前比较差异显著。SCI组和SrTMS组术后31d和38d BBB评分有所恢复,与术后3d和10d比较差异显著($P<0.05$),SCI组和SrTMS组术后24d、31d、38d水平梯子实验步态正确率与术后3d和10d比较差异显著($P<0.05$)。ArTMS组术后17d、24d、31d、38d时的BBB评分和水平梯子实验步态正确率明显高于术后3d和10d($P<0.05$)。SCI组和SrTMS组术后3~38d各时间点BBB评分、水平梯子实验步态正确率组间比较无显著性差异($P>0.05$);ArTMS组术后3d和10d BBB评分、水平梯子实验步态正确率与SCI组和SrTMS组比较无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。ArTMS组术后17d、24d、31d、38d BBB评分明显高于SCI组和SrTMS组($P<0.05$);术后17d、24d、31d、38d水平梯子实验步态正确率明显高于SCI组($P<0.05$);术后24d、31d、38d水平梯子实验步态正确率明显高于SrTMS组($P<0.05$)。术后38d时,SCI组大鼠右后肢胫前肌1型、2A型、2B型肌纤维直径与正常对照组和假手术组比较均明显变小($P<0.05$);ArTMS组2A型肌纤维直径与正常对照组和假手术组比较变小($P<0.05$),2A型和2B型肌纤维较SCI组明显增粗($P<0.05$),1型与SCI组比较无显著性差异($P>0.05$);SrTMS组大鼠2A型和2B型肌纤维与正常对照组和假手术组比较变细($P<0.05$),2B型肌纤维与ArTMS组比较明显变细($P<0.05$)。**结论:**重复经颅磁刺激早期干预可促进脊髓半横断损伤大鼠运动功能恢复,改善部分肌肉萎缩,急性期治疗效果明显优于亚急性期治疗的效果。

【关键词】脊髓损伤;经颅磁刺激;脊髓半横断损伤;运动功能;大鼠

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[Abstract] Objectives: To observe the effect of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation(rTMS) on motor function recovery at different intervention time after spinal cord hemisection in rats. **Methods:** 42 SD rats were separated into five groups randomly, including normal control group($n=6$), sham group($n=6$), SCI group($n=10$), ArTMS group($n=10$) and SrTMS group($n=10$). T10 spinal cord hemisection model was made in SCI group,

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ArTMS group and SrTMS group. In sham group, the vertebral laminae of rats were removed while keeping spinal cord intact. The rats in normal control group did not receive any surgery. RTMS (10×5sec bursts of 10Hz at 35% maximal stimulator output, each burst separated by a 2min interval) was delivered daily 5 days per week for 2 weeks. The treatment began at 4 days after surgery for acute group (ArTMS group) and 18 days after surgery for subacute group (SrTMS group). The rats in normal control group, sham group and SCI group did not receive any intervention. Motor functional recovery was assessed by using BBB locomotor rating scale and the Horizontal Ladder Scale before surgery and at 3 days, 10 days, 17 days, 24 days, 31 days, 38 days after surgery. The tibialis anterior was surgically removed for observing muscle shape, and diameters of different muscle types were measured by ATPase staining (pH 4.6) at 38 days after surgery. **Results:** The BBB score(21) and the percentage of correct steps of Horizontal Ladder Scale(100%) were normal in normal control group, sham group and SCI group, ArTMS group, SrTMS group before surgery, which remained unchanged in sham group after surgery compared with those before surgery. The BBB score and the percentage of correct steps in SCI group, ArTMS group and SrTMS group at 3 days after surgery decreased significantly compared with those before surgery. The BBB score of SCI group and SrTMS group at 31 days and 38 days after surgery and the percentage of correct steps at 24 days, 31 day, 38 days after surgery improved significantly compared with those at 3 days and 10 days after surgery($P<0.05$). In ArTMS group, the BBB score increased significantly at 17 days, 24 days, 31 days, 38 days after surgery compared with those at 3 days and 10 days ($P<0.05$). The BBB score and the percentage of correct steps between SCI group and SrTMS group showed no difference from 3 days to 38 days after surgery. The BBB score and the percentage of correct steps in ArTMS group at 3 days and 10 days after surgery showed no significant difference compared with those in SCI group and SrTMS group. The BBB score of ArTMS group at 17 days, 24 days, 31 days and 38 days after surgery improved significantly compared with those in SCI group and SrTMS. The Horizontal Ladder Scale of ArTMS group was significantly higher at 17 days, 24 days, 31 days, 38 days after surgery than SCI group and was higher at 24 days, 31 days, 38 days after surgery than SrTMS group($P<0.05$). ATPase staining of paralysis tibialis anterior of right low limb showed the diameters of I, 2A, 2B type muscle fibers in SCI group decreased compared with normal control group and sham group ($P<0.05$). The diameters of type 2A muscle fibers decreased in ArTMS group than in normal control group and sham group($P<0.05$). The diameters of type 2A and 2B muscle fibers were significantly greater in ArTMS group than those in SCI group ($P<0.05$), but for 1 type muscle fibers there was no significant difference between ArTMS group and SCI group. In SrTMS group, the diameters of 2A and 2B muscle fibers significantly decreased compared with normal control group and sham group ($P<0.05$), and 2B muscle fibers decreased significantly than those of ArTMS group($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** rTMS in acute stage of SCI improves the functional recovery and alleviate muscle atrophy partially after spinal cord hemisection in rats, which shows better effect than subacute stage.

【Key words】 Spinal cord injury; Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation; Spinal cord hemisection; Functional recovery; Rat

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脊髓损伤(spinal cord injury,SCI)是人类致残率最高的疾病之一。2002年北京流行病学调查结果显示SCI发病率为60例/百万人口,比1986年上升了近10倍^[1]。SCI会导致肢体完全性或不完全性瘫痪,迄今为止没有一种技术能使瘫痪肢体功能完全恢复。重复经颅磁刺激(repétitive transcranial magnetic stimulation,rTMS)是在经颅磁刺激(TMS)的基础上发展起来的新型神经电生理技术,SCI后应用rTMS干预运动功能的临床^[2-4]和基础研究^[5]结果为SCI患者带来了新的希望。然

而由于缺乏对rTMS刺激参数、治疗时间窗等的深入了解,极大程度地限制了其在临床上的应用。本研究拟采用rTMS对急性和亚急性脊髓半横断损伤大鼠刺激治疗,评价其疗效,探索rTMS在SCI中的应用价值,为临床应用提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 动物及分组

健康雄性清洁级SD大鼠42只(首都医科大学宣武医院动物实验室提供),体重250~300g。随

机分为5组:①正常对照组($n=6$,简称normal组);②假手术组($n=6$,简称Sham组);③SCI组($n=10$);④急性期rTMS组($n=10$,简称ArTMS组);⑤亚急性期rTMS组($n=10$,简称SrTMS组)。

1.2 脊髓半横断损伤模型制作

假手术组、SCI组、ArTMS组和SrTMS组大鼠术前8h禁食、4h禁水。10%水合氯醛腹腔注射麻醉(3.5ml/100g体重),T10处椎板切开后,在T10/11间用虹膜刀片横断右半侧脊髓。同侧后肢呈现软瘫、刺激无反应为造模成功标志,关闭切口。假手术组仅行椎板切开,不横断脊髓。正常对照组不行手术处理。

1.3 rTMS 刺激方法

ArTMS组和SrTMS组大鼠分别于造模后4d和18d开始行rTMS刺激治疗。采用Magstim rapid 2磁刺激仪(英国Magstim公司,最大输出强度2.2T)和蝶形线圈(直径25mm)。动物清醒状态下采取俯卧位,固定于木盒中,头部暴露于蝶形线圈之下。刺激强度为最大输出强度的35%,刺激频率为10Hz,每序列5s,间歇2min,连续10个序列,每日1次(下午3点),每周5d,连续2周。

1.4 行为学评价

由2位未参与rTMS的实验者完成。分别于术前及术后3d、10d、17d、24d、31d、38d行右后肢BBB评分^[6]和水平梯子实验^[7]。BBB评分在直径95cm的场地进行;水平梯子实验用长度和高度均为1m的水平梯子(梯子横梁间隔6cm),记录大鼠爬过60cm梯子右后肢迈步正确率(总步数-踏空步数/总步数×100%)。均于每天上午9点进行。

1.5 病理标本制作

各组动物术后38d取材。用10%水合氯醛腹腔注射麻醉后,取右后肢胫前肌(1.0×0.8×0.5cm),

2-异戊烷快速冷冻,-80°C液氮冷冻保存备用。

1.6 肌肉病理检查

肌肉组织块进行连续冰冻切片20张,切片厚度10μm。随机抽取5张切片用ATP酶法(pH4.6)染色。切片置于已预热的醋酸钠缓冲液37°C30min,ATP冲洗液1min;已预热37°C的ATP孵育液1.5h;水洗后置入1%CaCl₂6min;水洗后置入2%氯化钴6min;水洗;硫化铵蘸洗;立即流水冲洗;脱水、透明、封片。40倍物镜下每张切片取相互不重叠的5个视野,观察1型、2A型、2B型肌纤维形态,采用德国Leica生物医学图像分析系统对三类肌纤维直径进行测量,取平均值。

1.7 统计学分析

所有统计分析应用SPSS 13.0统计软件。所有结果用平均值±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示。组内和组间比较采用单因素方差分析(ANOVA Bonferroni Post Hoc Test)。 $P<0.05$ 为有统计学差异。

2 结果

SCI组、ArTMS组和SrTMS组分别死亡2只、3只、4只大鼠,存活大鼠全部进行行为学评价和患侧胫前肌肌肉病理染色及统计学分析。

2.1 行为学评价

2.1.1 BBB评分 5组大鼠术前右后肢BBB评分均为21分。假手术组术后各时间点BBB评分与术前比较无变化。SCI组、ArTMS组、SrTMS组术后各时间点BBB评分见表1。SCI组、ArTMS组、SrTMS组术后3d时的BBB评分明显下降,与术前比较有显著性差异($P<0.05$)。SCI组和SrTMS组术后31d和38d时的BBB评分有所恢复,与术后3d和10d比较有显著性差异($P<0.05$);ArTMS组术后17d、24d、31d、38d时的BBB评分明显高

表1 SCI组、ArTMS组和SrTMS组大鼠术后各时间点的BBB评分

($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 The BBB scale of SCI group, ArTMS group and SrTMS group at different time

	术后3d 3d	术后10d 10d	术后17d 17d	术后24d 24d	术后31d 31d	术后38d 38d
SCI组($n=8$) SCI group	0.25±0.46	0.50±0.53	1.63±2.45	3.50±2.67	4.25±2.55 ^{①②}	5.38±2.45 ^{①②}
ArTMS组($n=7$) ArTMS group	0.43±0.54	1.57±1.27	6.00±2.94 ^{①②③④}	10.57±2.44 ^{①②③④}	12.57±2.63 ^{①②③④}	13.86±2.12 ^{①②③④}
SrTMS组($n=6$) SrTMS group	0.33±0.52	0.50±0.55	1.83±2.64	4.17±2.79	5.00±2.45 ^{①②}	6.33±2.16 ^{①②}

注:①与同组术后3d比较 $P<0.05$,②与术后10d比较 $P<0.05$,③与同时间点SCI组比较 $P<0.05$,④与同时间点SrTMS组比较 $P<0.05$

①Compared with 3 days after surgery, $P<0.05$; ②Compared with 10 days after surgery, $P<0.05$; ③Compared with SCI group at the same time, $P<0.05$; ④Compared with SrTMS group at the same time, $P<0.05$

于术后3d和10d($P<0.05$)。SCI组和SrTMS组术后3~38d各时间点BBB评分组间比较无显著性差异($P>0.05$)；ArTMS组术后3d和10d时的BBB评分与SCI组和SrTMS组比较无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。ArTMS组术后17d、24d、31d、38d时的BBB评分明显高于SCI组和SrTMS组($P<0.05$)。

2.1.2 水平梯子实验 5组大鼠术前步态正确率为100%。假手术组术后各时间点步态正确率与术前比较无变化。SCI组、ArTMS组、SrTMS组术后各时间点步态正确率见表2。SCI组、ArTMS组、SrTMS组术后3d步态正确率明显下降，与术前比较有显著性差异($P<0.05$)。SCI组和SrTMS组术后31d和38d步态正确率有所恢复，与术后3d和10d比较有显著性差异($P<0.05$)；ArTMS组术后17d、24d、31d、38d步态正确率明显高于术后3d和10d($P<0.05$)。SCI组和SrTMS组术后3~38d各时间点步态正确率组间比较无显著性差异($P>0.05$)；ArTMS组术后3d和10d步态正确率与SCI组和SrTMS组比较无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。

表2 SCI组、ArTMS组和SrTMS组大鼠各时间点水平梯子实验步态正确率 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, %)

Table 2 The percentage of correct steps of Horizontal Ladder of SCI group, ArTMS group and SrTMS group at different time

	术后3d 3d	术后10d 10d	术后17d 17d	术后24d 24d	术后31d 31d	术后38d 38d
SCI组(n=8) SCI group	1.88±1.96	5.88±2.23	9.75±2.32	13.75±2.96 ^{①②}	16.13±2.35 ^{①②}	20.00±3.59 ^{①②}
ArTMS组(n=7) ArTMS group	2.29±1.89	6.43±2.51	16.00±2.58 ^{①②}	32.14±4.67 ^{①②③④}	40.86±3.85 ^{①②③④}	45.00±3.56 ^{①②③④}
SrTMS组(n=6) SrTMS group	0.67±1.21	6.67±2.16	12.00±3.03	18.17±2.56 ^{①②}	20.83±3.92 ^{①②}	23.17±3.82 ^{①②}

注：①与同组术后3d比较 $P<0.05$ ；②与同组术后10d比较 $P<0.05$ ；③与同时间点SCI组比较 $P<0.05$ ；④与同时间点SrTMS组比较 $P<0.05$

①Compared with 3 days after surgery, $P<0.05$; ②Compared with 10 days after surgery, $P<0.05$; ③Compared with SCI group at the same time, $P<0.05$; ④Compared with SrTMS group at the same time, $P<0.05$

表3 各组大鼠右后肢胫前肌1型、2A型与2B型肌纤维直径 ($\bar{x}\pm s$, μm)

Table 3 The diameters of type1, type2A, type 2B muscle fibers of tibialis anterior of different groups in rats

	1型 Type 1	2A型 Type 2A	2B型 Type 2B
正常对照组(n=6) Nomal control group	31.81±3.33	60.32±6.27	49.93±4.23
假手术组(n=6) Sham group	30.62±2.98	61.76±7.02	48.55±3.88
SCI组(n=8) SCI group	24.19±2.21 ^①	44.14±3.27 ^①	35.13±3.53 ^①
ArTMS组(n=7) ArTMS group	28.18±4.62	52.51±3.95 ^{①②}	47.87±5.34 ^{②③}
SrTMS组(n=6) SrTMS group	28.83±3.74	46.33±3.79 ^①	38.13±5.36 ^①

注：①与正常对照组和假手术组比较 $P<0.05$ ；②与SCI组比较 $P<0.05$ ；③与SrTMS组比较 $P<0.05$

①Compared with normal control group and sham group, $P<0.05$; ②Compared with SCI group, $P<0.05$; ③Compared with SrTMS group, $P<0.05$

ArTMS组术后17d、24d、31d、38d步态正确率明显高于SCI组($P<0.05$)；术后24d、31d、38d步态正确率明显高于SrTMS组($P<0.05$)。

2.2 肌肉病理染色

正常对照组和假手术组大鼠右后肢胫前肌可见1型、2A和2B型肌纤维，各型肌纤维饱满，排列紧密。SCI组大鼠术后38d右后肢胫前肌肌纤维明显萎缩变细，3型肌纤维直径与正常对照组和假手术组比较明显变小($P<0.05$)；ArTMS组大鼠肌纤维较为饱满，肌纤维束之间可见空隙，1型和2B型与正常对照组和假手术组比较差异无显著性，2A型与正常对照组和假手术组比较变细($P<0.05$)，2A型和2B型肌纤维较SCI组明显增粗($P<0.05$)；SrTMS组大鼠各型肌纤维均有不同程度萎缩，细胞间隙增大，2A型和2B型肌纤维与正常对照组和假手术组比较差异有显著性($P<0.05$)，3型肌纤维与SCI组比较差异无显著性，2B型肌纤维与ArTMS组比较明显变细，差异有显著性($P<0.05$ ，表3，图1)。

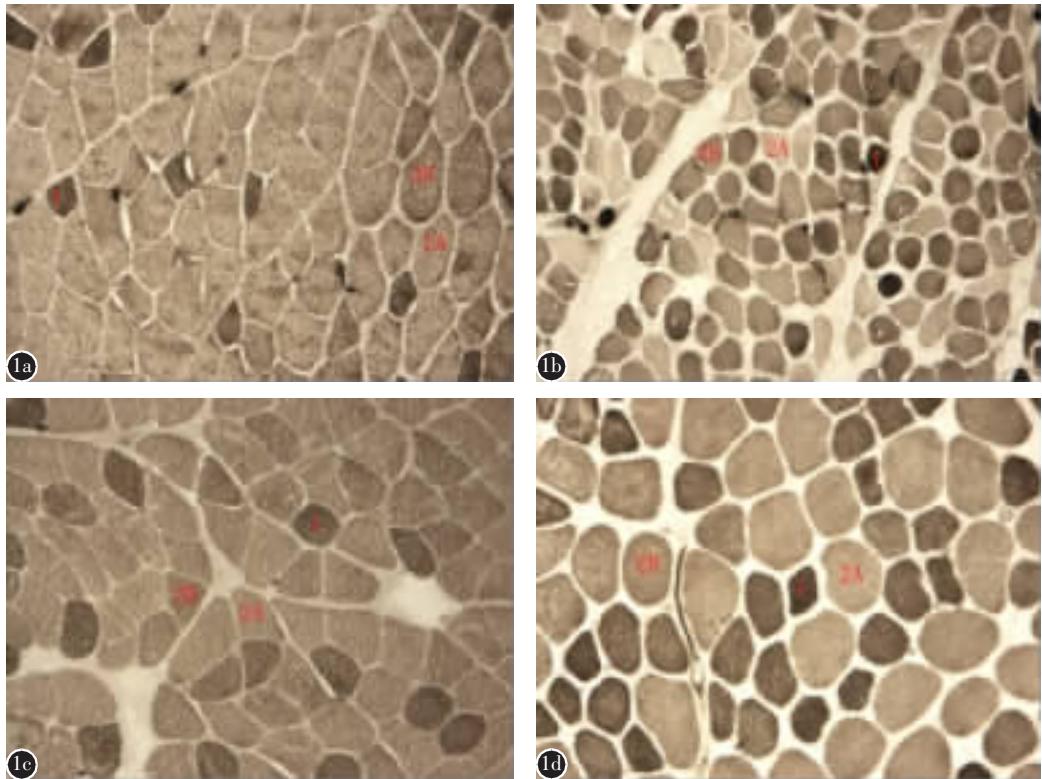


图 1 术后 38d 时右后肢胫前肌切片 ATP 酶法染色 (10×40 倍) **a** 假手术组 1 型、2A 型、2B 型肌纤维饱满, 排列紧密 **b** SCI 组 1 型、2A 型、2B 型肌纤维萎缩变细, 纤维间隙增大 **c** ArTMS 组 2A 和 2B 型肌纤维比 SCI 组饱满, 但肌纤维间隙仍有增大 **d** SrTMS 组 2A 和 2B 型肌纤维比正常组和假手术组变细, 肌纤维间隙增大

Figure 1 术后 38d 时右后肢胫前肌切片 ATP 酶法染色 (10×40 倍) **a** The type 1, type 2A, type 2B muscle fibers of tibialis anterior of right low limb by ATPase staining in sham group were full and tight **b** The type 1, type 2A, type 2B muscle fibers of tibialis anterior of right low limb by ATPase staining in SCI group were atrophy and the space among muscle fibers was enlarged **c** The diameters of type 2A and 2B of tibialis anterior of right low limb by ATPase staining in ArTMS group were more full than those of SCI group, but the space among muscle fibers was still enlarged **d** The diameters of type 2A and 2B of tibialis anterior of right low limb by ATPase staining in SrTMS group decreased significantly than those of normal group and sham group, and the space among muscle fibers was enlarged

3 讨论

TMS 技术自 1985 年发明并应用于临床, 已经成为神经疾病、精神疾病、认知心理等领域研究的重要工具。研究发现, rTMS 可减轻 SCI 患者皮层受抑制程度, 从而提高上肢和手功能^[2]。但大多数康复科医生和治疗师对该新技术缺乏深入了解, 限制了 rTMS 在 SCI 治疗中的推广应用。目前临床缺乏 rTMS 治疗 SCI 的统一参数、适应证等重要指导依据。更重要的是 rTMS 治疗 SCI 的时间窗尚不清楚。选择合适时机进行 rTMS 治疗, 是决定治疗效果的重要因素之一。

本研究应用 rTMS 治疗脊髓半横断损伤大鼠, 分别选择伤后 4d(急性期)和 18d(亚急性期)给予 rTMS 治疗 2 周, 观察治疗前后行为学评分

和患侧胫前肌纤维形态和直径变化。研究发现 SCI 组大鼠术后 BBB 评分提高较缓慢, 术后 31d BBB 评分较术后 3~10d 有所提高。ArTMS 组大鼠治疗 2 周, 术后 17d 后各时间点 BBB 评分与术后 3d 比较均明显提高, 与 SCI 组相应时间点比较明显提高; SrTMS 组大鼠术后 31d 和 38d BBB 评分与术后 3d 及 10d 比较有所提高, 但与 SCI 组各时间点 BBB 评分比较差异无显著性。水平梯子实验显示 SCI 组和 SrTMS 组大鼠术后 24d 后步态正确率提高, ArTMS 组大鼠术后 17d 步态正确率即明显提高, 术后 24d 各时间点步态正确率高于 SrTMS 组大鼠。患侧胫前肌 ATP 酶法染色提示 ArTMS 组大鼠 2A 型和 2B 型肌纤维较 SCI 组明显增粗, 而 SrTMS 组大鼠各型肌纤维均有不同程

度萎缩,细胞间隙增大;SrTMS组大鼠3型肌纤维与SCI组比较无显著性差异,2B型肌纤维与ArTMS组大鼠比较明显变细。

关于rTMS治疗SCI的临床研究报道较少,且多选择慢性期的SCI患者,病程甚至长达7~8年^[2]。Kumru等^[8]报道给予SCI患者(平均病程7.3±3.9个月)rTMS治疗5d可以改善患者痉挛程度,但运动功能是否改善并未报道。SCI后会出现一系列的继发性脊髓损害,包括血管损伤、自由基作用、兴奋性氨基酸的毒性作用、钙超载、炎症反应和细胞凋亡等,从而阻碍神经再生。特别是星形胶质瘢痕的形成会形成强大的物理和化学障碍作用,严重影响损伤神经再生和轴突芽。脊髓半横断损伤动物实验发现脊髓半侧损伤后,未损伤侧的轴突芽可以长入对侧与脊髓固有束神经元形成连接,促进运动功能恢复^[9]。早期给予rTMS治疗旨在减少脊髓继发性损害和胶质瘢痕对神经可塑性及运动功能恢复的影响,并促进残存神经的神经可塑性改变。本研究结果发现在亚急性期(伤后18d)给予SCI大鼠rTMS治疗虽然运动功能评分和梯子实验步态正确率也比治疗前有所提高,但恢复的程度与SCI组大鼠类似,明显低于急性期(伤后4d)给予rTMS治疗的大鼠。

关于经颅磁刺激的刺激频率,以往研究选择0.1~20Hz。研究普遍认为频率在1Hz以上的高频率rTMS有易化局部神经元的作用,使大脑皮层的兴奋性增加;而低频率rTMS有抑制局部皮层活动的作用,使皮层兴奋性下降。因此,对SCI改善运动功能的刺激通常选择5~20Hz^[10,11]。其中5Hz经颅磁刺激被证实可抑制H反射^[4,10],改善肌张力。动物实验和临床研究均证实10Hz经颅磁刺激可提高SCI后运动功能^[2,5]。20Hz的磁刺激治疗多用于周围神经和肌肉的刺激^[11,12]。本研究选用10Hz,一方面考虑过大刺激频率短时间内就会导致磁刺激线圈过热,使治疗中断;另一方面考虑早期干预时急性期大鼠并未出现肌张力明显增加。本研究结果提示10Hz经颅磁刺激对亚急性期脊髓半横断损伤大鼠治疗效果欠佳,不能除外是否与亚急性期大鼠肌张力增高有关。在今后的研究中除了干预时机,还应根据肌张力变化调整磁刺激的治疗参数如刺激频率、刺激部位等,以获得理想的治疗效果。

本研究结果提示,早期rTMS治疗可有效改

善脊髓半横断损伤大鼠患肢的运动功能,改善部分肌肉萎缩,急性期治疗效果明显优于亚急性期治疗效果。

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