

·特约稿·

神经病理性疼痛的物理因子治疗进展*

岳寿伟¹ 巩兰兰¹

神经病理性疼痛(neuropathic pain, NP)是由躯体感觉系统损伤或疾病导致的疼痛,主要表现为自发性疼痛、痛觉过敏、痛觉超敏及感觉异常,具有发病率高、预后差的特点^[1]。2020年全球NP患病率高达7%—10%^[2],以此数据推算,我国目前神经病理性疼痛的患者或超千万^[3]。

神经病理性疼痛可由多种临床病因诱发,如脊髓损伤、腰椎间盘突出症、腰椎管狭窄、糖尿病、带状疱疹、脊髓肿瘤压迫或炎性物质等伤害性刺激,因此,其发病机制极为复杂^[4]。有研究认为,常见的发病机制包括离子通道改变、下行抑制系统功能降低、中枢敏化、外周敏化、神经胶质细胞活化等^[5]。其中,离子通道改变主要包括Na⁺通道失活减慢、K⁺通道蛋白表达减少和Ca²⁺通道蛋白表达增加^[6],致使离子流向异常和神经递质释放增加,从而诱发NP。下行抑制系统的神经元轴突富含5-HT和去甲肾上腺素,经脊髓背外侧束下行,可抑制脊髓背角痛觉信息的传递,氧化应激、炎症反应等介导的神经变性会使其中的5-HT和去甲肾上腺素减少,对疼痛信号的抑制作用减弱从而导致NP^[7]。中枢敏化是指脊髓及脊髓以上痛觉相关神经元的突触传递增强或兴奋性异常升高,包括神经元的自发性放电增多、感受域扩大、对外界刺激的阈值降低、对阈上刺激的反应增强等病理改变,最终导致疼痛信号放大传递引起NP^[8]。外周敏化是指外周伤害性感受神经元对传入信号的敏感性增加,受损细胞和炎性细胞会释放出可使伤害感受器发生敏化的化学物质,如去甲肾上腺素、组胺、缓激肽、前列腺素、细胞因子及神经肽等,此类化学物质会放大传入的神经信号从而导致NP^[9]。神经胶质细胞活化可由神经损伤等刺激引起,具体表现为神经胶质细胞增殖、细胞形态发生改变、免疫表面抗原上调以及炎症因子和活性氧的产生,炎症因子和活性氧会引起疼痛过敏进而导致NP^[10—11]。

神经病理性疼痛发生时,使有害和无害刺激的反应被病理性放大,约有22%的患者表现为慢性病程,在损伤痊愈或病灶去除后,疼痛仍可能反复持续,是临床治疗上的难题之一。NP严重影响患者的生活质量,对患者造成沉重的经济和心理负担^[12—13],当疼痛变得持续或严重时,会影响涉及情绪唤起和认知调节相关的大脑网络^[14—15],不仅会影响患者的工作和生活,还会增加其患抑郁、焦虑等情感障碍的比率^[16]。目前临幊上治疗NP的方式主要包括药物疗法、介入疗法及物理疗法^[17],其中物理疗法包括物理因子疗法、运动疗法和手法治疗。药物疗法作为最基本的治疗手段,已广泛应用于临幊,常规镇痛药物包括抗惊厥药、阿片类药物及抗抑郁类药物^[18]。研究证明物理因子疗法对NP具有良好的治疗作用。本文介绍了目前非侵入性脑刺激、激光疗法、超声波疗法、电疗法等物理因子对于NP治疗的研究进展。

1 非侵入性脑刺激

非侵入性脑刺激(non-invasive brain stimulation, NIBS)技术是一种新兴的脑部刺激手段,主要利用磁场、电流等非侵入性技术,调节大脑相关功能区的兴奋性,包括经颅磁刺激(transcranial magnetic stimulation, TMS)和经颅直流电刺激(transcranial direct current stimulation, tDCS)^[19],近年来NIBS开始用于NP的治疗^[20]。

1.1 TMS

TMS是一种利用时变磁场刺激大脑皮层产生感应电流,改变皮层神经细胞的动作电位,进而影响脑内代谢和神经电活动



岳寿伟教授

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1 山东大学齐鲁医院康复科,山东省济南市,250012

第一作者简介:岳寿伟,男,博士,教授,主任医师;收稿日期:2021-11-24

的物理刺激技术。在磁场刺激下,轴突初始部位产生动作电位,大脑皮层区域的神经细胞生成电流,诱导中间神经元和锥体神经元对磁刺激产生不同的反应。TMS通过调节中枢神经系统,作用于大脑皮质及皮质下邻近结构,对疼痛过程产生多方面的影响,从而发挥镇痛作用,其镇痛机制包括:①调节大脑皮层兴奋性;②改变大脑局部的血流和代谢;③优化神经递质水平;④抑制星形胶质细胞活性;⑤激活疼痛回路等^[21-23]。其中,疼痛回路的激活机制受到越来越多研究者的认可^[23]。中枢调控所涉及的疼痛回路由前扣带回皮层、丘脑、岛叶、额叶皮层、前运动皮层、初级感觉和运动皮层区等组成,其中调控NP的脑功能区域主要是初级感觉皮层(S1区)^[21,24]。TMS的刺激部位应根据NP患者病因与临床表现确定^[25],初级运动皮层(M1区)是TMS治疗NP时临床上最常用的部位,前额叶皮质(即初级运动皮层和次级运动皮层以外的全部额叶皮层)是另一常用部位^[26-27]。不同研究中TMS的刺激部位有区别,但总的来说,初级感觉皮层(S1区)和初级运动皮层(M1区)是TMS治疗NP的两个主要部位。目前,TMS已逐步用于治疗内脏痛、癌痛、偏头痛、腰痛、纤维肌痛综合征和复杂性区域疼痛综合征等疾病,其疗效与刺激频率、刺激强度等因素有关。研究发现,临床应用低频($\leq 1\text{Hz}$)、高频($\geq 5\text{Hz}$)的重复经颅磁刺激(rTMS)对NP均有一定的镇痛效果。低频rTMS一般通过抑制感觉传导通路中的异常放电以抑制脊髓神经元的过度兴奋,发挥镇痛作用^[28-30]。高频rTMS对顽固性抗药性NP患者的疼痛缓解率约为62.4%^[31],且其改善糖尿病性周围神经病引起的NP的疗效优于低频rTMS^[32],主要通过增强下行抑制系统功能和诱导皮质可塑性改善NP^[33]。

1.2 tDCS

tDCS是一种利用持续性低强度直流电刺激大脑皮层,调节神经细胞跨膜电位,导致其发生去极化或超极化,进而改变神经可塑性和皮质兴奋性的物理刺激技术^[34-35]。tDCS的直流电场使大脑皮层的轴突周围出现跨膜离子电导、膜结构变化和轴突传输等现象,调节中枢神经系统对疼痛信号的处理从而减轻疼痛,其镇痛机制包括:①激活边缘系统及其与下行抑制通路的连接;②中断丘脑与躯体感觉皮层的痛觉处理;③调节神经元的自发放电率;④抑制神经胶质细胞活化;⑤调节中枢神经免疫系统等^[35-37]。tDCS已用于治疗脑卒中、脊髓损伤、多发性硬化和三叉神经损伤等引起的NP,其疗效与刺激位点、刺激强度、刺激时间等因素有关。刺激强度和持续时间的增加可以增强其功效,但超过一定范围可能出现相反的效果,即增加tDCS的强度可能改变兴奋性变化的方向,有研究显示将刺激强度从1mA加倍至2mA可以将M1区的阴极tDCS产生的抑制作用转换为兴奋作用^[38]。同时,随着强度的增加,感应电场扩散并进入大脑深部,改变所募集的神经网络性质,从而产生不同的生物学效应和临床疗效^[39]。目前,临床研究使用tDCS治疗NP最常用的刺激方式是将阳极置于初级运动皮层(M1区),将阴极置于对侧眶上区域或肩上,每天使用1mA—2mA的电流刺激15—20min,连续刺激5天^[40]。研究表明,tDCS以极性依赖的方式调节皮层兴奋性,阴极tDCS降低皮层神经元放电率,通过阈下刺激使神经细胞膜超极化,阳极tDCS作用则反之^[37]。

2 激光疗法

激光疗法主要包括低能量激光疗法和高能量激光疗法。低能量激光疗法又称为光生物调节疗法,主要利用低强度的光辐射作用于病灶处引起无损的生物学反应从而达到治疗效果^[41]。目前,低能量激光疗法在临幊上常用的波长范围为630nm—1000nm,功率范围为4mW—800mW,产生的热效应较小,最深达皮下2cm,其治疗机制包括抑制炎症反应、调节成骨和破骨细胞活性、促进成纤维细胞增殖和生长因子释放以促进损伤修复^[42],产生光化学反应并改善细胞的新陈代谢^[43],同时还可以通过调节肌肉转录因子和肌浆蛋白的基因表达量来促进肌肉再生,达到减轻肌肉疲劳的作用^[44],因而适应证非常广泛。在低能量激光疗法发展的基础上,高能量激光疗法应运而生。高能量激光疗法临幊应用的波长范围为600nm—1100nm,功率范围为500mW—30W,使得高能量激光疗法的组织穿透深度可达15cm。与低能量激光疗法相比,高能量激光疗法的优势在于功率更高、对深层组织的穿透能力更强、可防止热量积聚等。高能量激光疗法通过促进微循环和组织再生,可有效减轻水肿、炎症和疼痛^[45]。动物实验证实低能量激光疗法可通过抑制脊髓背角中瞬时感受器电位离子通道4的表达以减轻中枢敏化,从而改善痛觉敏感并减轻疼痛症状^[46]。临床研究表明,在结合运动疗法的基础上,低能量激光疗法和高能量激光疗法均可通过抗炎和促进组织修复再生以缓解膝骨关节炎引起的NP,且高能量激光疗法效果优于低能量激光疗法,其机制可能是高能量激光疗法能穿透更深层组织,迅速减轻水肿并清除渗出物^[47]。

3 超声波疗法

超声波是一种机械振动波,包括聚焦超声和非聚焦脉冲超声,临幊上治疗NP多采用聚焦超声,其主要通过热效应和机械效应来减轻疼痛。当超声波作用于组织时,声能使组织内分子产生强烈的振动随即导致组织内温度升高,从而产生热效应。热效应能促进血液循环和炎症吸收,最终起到缓解疼痛的作用^[48]。超声波的机械效应是指作用于神经组织和细胞使其内部分

子发生位移。超声波能影响神经细胞膜对 Ca^{2+} 、 K^+ 等机械敏感离子的通透性从而诱发离子通道活性改变,并通过影响膜电位的大小以改变神经元的兴奋性和动作电位的传播^[49-50],通过调节神经系统的电位变化以达到缓解疼痛的目的。此外,超声波还可调控细胞内相关蛋白受体和炎性因子的表达以减轻疼痛。Hellman等^[51]使用大鼠NP模型探究聚焦超声对NP的影响,与对照组相比,聚焦超声治疗组的大鼠痛阈显著增高,且炎症因子TNF α 、IL6、IL-1 β 水平明显下降,证明聚焦超声可通过调节炎性细胞因子而发挥对NP的治疗作用。临床研究发现高强度聚焦超声可通过消融脑区和调节脑血管通透性来治疗NP^[52],其疗效与超声强度、超声功率、辐射剂量等因素有关。已有研究证实丘脑高强度聚焦超声消融术可用于带状疱疹、腰神经根压迫、脑损伤、脊髓损伤和周围神经损伤等因素引起的NP^[53]。

4 电疗法

根据所采用电流频率的不同,电疗法通常分为直流电疗法、低频电疗法(0<f<1000Hz)、中频电疗法(1kHz<f<100kHz)和高频电疗法(100kHz<f<300GHz)^[54]。临幊上对于NP的治疗多采用低频电疗法和高频电疗法。

4.1 低频电疗法

低频电疗法利用电刺激作用于病灶,可促进肌肉收缩,改善局部血运,抑制神经胶质细胞的活性^[55],增加脊髓中 γ -氨基丁酸的释放及其激活^[56]等,主要作用于中枢神经系统以发挥对NP的治疗作用。一项动物实验采用大鼠坐骨神经横断修复模型探究低频电刺激对NP的影响,与对照组相比,低频电刺激组的痛阈明显提高,证明低频电刺激可通过抑制小胶质细胞和星形胶质细胞在脊髓背角的激活以发挥对NP的治疗作用^[57]。临幊研究证明,早期使用低频电疗法可缓解脑卒中后的NP^[58],其机制可能是电刺激使内啡肽的产生增加,提高疼痛阈值从而减轻疼痛^[59]。

4.2 高频电疗法

高频电疗法主要包括微波(波长1mm—1m)、超短波(波长1m—10m)和短波(波长10m—100m),可均匀作用于深部病变组织。高频电疗法产生的热效应可加速局部血液循环,促进渗出液体的吸收,加速致痛物质和炎性介质的清除。此外,高频电疗法还可以增加病变周围组织的伸展性、降低肌张力、降低感觉神经元的兴奋性、干扰痛觉冲动的继续传导、提高疼痛阈值,从而缓解患者症状。动物实验证明超短波可通过抑制炎症反应,减少IL-1 α 、IL-1 β 等炎性因子的产生^[60],增加神经营养因子BDNF和血管内皮生长因子VEGF的表达,促进周围神经的修复再生^[61],从而治疗周围神经损伤导致的NP。临幊研究发现短波治疗可引起血管舒张,改善局部血液循环,减少肌梭和 γ 纤维活动以缓解肌肉痉挛,减轻正中神经的卡压损伤,增加内啡肽的产生并提高疼痛阈值,以治疗腕管综合征引起的NP^[62-63]。

5 小结

NP的发生及发展受多因素调控,包括离子通道改变、下行抑制系统功能降低、中枢敏化、外周敏化、神经胶质细胞活化等,各物理因子治疗NP疗效明显,但其机制仍有待深入探索。目前,国家自然科学基金将物理因子的治疗研究列入原创性项目资助范围,旨在探究物理因子治疗各类疾病的分子机制,更好地指导临幊工作。本文概述的物理因子疗法可通过不同的治疗机制作用于各类NP中,治疗效果优异,副作用较小,成本较低,可广泛推广至临幊,减轻患者的痛苦及经济压力。随着科技的进步,物理因子治疗NP的机制会得到更多的认识,也可为其广泛应用及推广提供有力的依据。

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