

· 论著 ·

尾状核指数对帕金森病脑深部电刺激术疗效的影响

杨巧钰 罗 针 赵小燕 陈崇毅 杨 威

【摘要】目的 探讨尾状核指数对帕金森病(PD)双侧苍白球内侧部(GPi)脑深部电刺激术(DBS)疗效的影响。方法 回顾性分析2018年8月至2020年12月双侧GPi-DBS治疗的36例PD的临床资料。术前应用MRI测量尾状核指数、Evans指数及第三脑室宽度。术前、术后6个月应用39项帕金森病问卷(PDQ-39)评分、统一帕金森病评定量表Ⅲ(UPDRS-Ⅲ)评分、左旋多巴等效日剂量(LEDD)评估疗效。根据术后6个月UPDRS-Ⅲ评分分为改善组(n=26)与恶化组(n=10)。结果 术后6个月,PDQ-39评分、UPDRS-Ⅲ评分、LEDD均明显降低($P<0.05$)。恶化组尾状核指数、第三脑室宽度较改善组明显增大($P<0.05$),而Evans指数无明显变化($P>0.05$)。多因素logistic回归分析显示尾状核指数 ≥ 0.16 (OR=1.76; 95% CI 1.09~3.18; $P=0.017$)是PD术后UPDRS-Ⅲ评分恶化的独立影响因素。**结论** 双侧GPi-DBS明显改善PD症状,尾状核指数可用于评估PD病人双侧GPi-DBS后运动功能。

【关键词】 帕金森病;脑深部电刺激;苍白球内侧部;尾状核指数;

【文章编号】 1009-153X(2022)09-0742-03 **【文献标志码】** A **【中国图书资料分类号】** R 742.5; R 651.1¹

Effect of bicaudate index on outcomes of deep brain stimulation for patients with Parkinson's disease

YANG Qiao-yu¹, LUO Zhen¹, ZHAO Xiao-yan¹, CHEN Chong-yi², YANG Wei². 1. Department of Neurosurgery, West China Hospital of Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China; 2. Department of Neurosurgery, Xizang Chengban Branch, West China Hospital of Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effect of bicaudate index on the outcomes of deep brain stimulation (DBS) for patients with Parkinson's disease (PD). **Methods** The clinical data of 36 patients with PD who underwent bilateral globus pallidus interna (GPI) DBS between August 2018 and December 2020 were analyzed retrospectively. The bicaudate index, the Evans index and the width of the third ventricle were measured using MRI before operation. The efficacy was evaluated using the 39-item Parkinson's Disease Questionnaire (PDQ-39) score, Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale Ⅲ (UPDRS-Ⅲ) score and levodopa equivalent daily dose (LEDD) before and 6 months after surgery. According to the UPDRS-Ⅲ score at 6 months after operation, the patients were divided into improvement group (n=26) and deterioration group (n=10). **Results** At 6 months after operation, PDQ-39 score and UPDRS-Ⅲ score were significantly improved ($P<0.05$), and LEDD was significantly decreased ($P<0.05$). The bicaudate index and the width of the third ventricle in the deterioration group were significantly higher than those in the improved group ($P<0.05$), while the Evans index did not significantly change ($P>0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that bicaudate index ≥ 0.16 was an independent risk factor of UPDRS-Ⅲ score deterioration after DBS (OR=1.76; 95% CI 1.09~3.18; $P=0.017$). **Conclusions** Bilateral GPI-DBS significantly improves PD symptoms. Bicaudate nucleus index can be used to evaluate motor function after bilateral GPI-DBS in PD patients.

【Key words】 Parkinson disease; Deep brain stimulation; Globus pallidus interna; Bicaudate nucleus index

帕金森病(Parkinson disease, PD)是一种常见的神经退行性变性病,我国65岁以上老年人群的发病率约为1.7%^[1]。脑深部电刺激术(deep brain stimulation, DBS)是中晚期PD最有效的治疗方案之一,不仅显著改善PD的运动症状,而且有效地减少

左旋多巴所致的运动并发症^[2,3]。临幊上,典型的PD往往会发生尾状核、壳核和丘脑等本文萎缩^[4,5]。研究发现,脑皮质下萎缩的PD病人DBS的治疗效果不佳^[6]。本文探讨尾状核萎缩程度对苍白球内侧部(globus pallidus interna, GPi)DBS治疗PD效果的影响。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性分析2018年8月至2020年12月DBS治疗的36例PD的临床资料,其中男28例,女8例;平均年龄(61.8 ± 9.6)岁;平均病程(10.4 ± 3.5)

doi:10.13798/j.issn.1009-153X.2022.09.007

作者单位:610041 成都,四川大学华西医院神经外科(杨巧钰、罗针、赵小燕);610041 成都,四川大学华西医院西藏成办分院神经外科(陈崇毅、杨威)

通讯作者:杨威,E-mail:yest2001@qq.com

年;平均Hoehn-Yahr分期(3.5 ± 0.8)。

1.2 病例选择标准 纳入标准:PD的诊断参考中国帕金森病的诊断标准(2016版)^[7];病程 ≥5 年;术前进行Hoehn-Yahr分期;选择双侧GPi-DBS。排除标准:存在非典型帕金森综合征症状(如多系统萎缩、进行性核上性麻痹、路易体痴呆或皮质基底节变性等);有痴呆病史;仅进行单侧DBS;选择GPi以外的靶点;临床或手术记录数据缺失。

1.3 治疗方法 均采用双侧GPi-DBS治疗。术前行MRI扫描,手术当天带立体定向头架行CT扫描,再行CT和MRI融合,计算手术靶点坐标及最佳进针角度。微电极指导下植入电极及刺激器,随后进行测试刺激或术中CT扫描验证。术后1个月停止服用抗PD药12 h后开启DBS刺激系统,检查各脉冲参数在正常范围内,检测PD运动症状的控制情况,选择最佳参数值设定。

1.4 疗效评估 根据文献[8,9]报道,测量尾状核指数、Evans指数及第三脑室宽度。术前、术后6个月进行39项帕金森病问卷(39-item Parkinson's Disease questionnaire, PDQ-39)与统一帕金森病评定量表Ⅲ(the unified Parkinson's disease rating scale, UPDRS-Ⅲ)评分。根据病人服药情况计算左旋多巴等效日剂量(levodopa equivalent daily dosing, LEDD)。停药状态为测试前至少停药12 h,刺激为DBS刺激开启的情况。

1.5 统计学处理 应用SPSS 23.0软件分析;定量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,应用t检验;应用多因素logistic回归模型分析预后不良的影响因素; $P\leq0.05$ 为差异具有统计学差异。

2 结 果

2.1 治疗效果 术后6个月,PDQ-39评分、UPDRS-Ⅲ评分、LEDD均明显降低($P<0.05$,表1)。

2.2 尾状核指数与治疗效果的关系 根据术后6个月UPDRS-Ⅲ评分分为改善组($n=26$)与恶化组($n=10$)。术前测量尾状核指数平均为(0.16 ± 0.05),Evans指数平均为(0.26 ± 0.04),第三脑室宽度平均为(5.1 ± 1.38)mm。单因素分析显示,年龄、尾状核指数、Evans指数、第三脑室宽度与PD术后UPDRS-Ⅲ评分恶化有关(表2, $P<0.05$)。多因素logistic回归分析显示,年龄 ≥60 岁($OR=1.64$; $95\% CI 1.15\sim2.01$; $P=0.010$)、尾状核指数 ≥0.16 ($OR=1.76$; $95\% CI 1.09\sim3.18$; $P=0.017$)是PD术后UPDRS-Ⅲ评分恶化的独立影响因素。

3 讨 论

PD病人DBS后疗效影响因素众多。我们回顾性分析36例PD病人,发现术后运动功能与尾状核萎缩相关。Fukaya等^[10]认为,年龄较轻、术前认知功能较好且对药物治疗反应良好的PD病人下丘脑核(subthalamic nucleus, STN)-DBS后整体功能改善更佳。Welter等^[11]回顾性分析41例双侧STN-DBS治疗PD病人的临床资料,发现年龄和病程不能预测术后6个月的运动能力或生活质量情况;术前对左旋多巴反应良好的年轻病人术后残疾的可能性更低。Martinez-Ramirez等^[6]分析3例DBS后效果不佳且出现不良反应的PD病人,认为效果不佳可能是脑萎缩引起的导线移位所致。随后,Acharya等^[12]发现,与健康对照组相比,PD病人的脑室体积与从“关期”到“开期”UPDRS-Ⅲ运动评分的变化呈负相关。Price等^[13]观察一组单侧DBS(11例GPi,26例STN)治疗的PD病人,分析脑室体积并不能准确预测病人术后运动能力。另一项研究对31例双侧STN-DBS治疗的PD分析,术后6个月UPDRS评分与围手术期额叶皮层厚度之间存在相关性^[14]。Younce等^[14]对86例双侧STN-DBS治疗的PD进行回顾性分析,发现脑室体积较大、丘脑体积较小的病人术后15个月UPDRS-Ⅲ运动评分改善欠佳。

本文有一定的局限性。首先,样本量较少。第

表1 双侧GPi-DBS治疗PD的效果

评估指标	术前	术后6个月
UPDRS-Ⅲ评分(分)	50.91 ± 10.62	$18.53\pm7.81^*$
PDQ-39评分(分)	52.65 ± 18.03	$21.42\pm8.25^*$
LEDD(mg)	705.43 ± 206.30	$312.21\pm125.25^*$

注:与术前相应值比,* $P<0.05$;PD. 帕金森病;GPi. 苍白球内侧部;DBS. 脑深部电刺激;PDQ-39. 39项帕金森病问卷;UPDRS-Ⅲ. 与统一帕金森病评定量表Ⅲ;LEDD. 左旋多巴等效日剂量

表2 本文36例PD病人双侧GPi-DBS术后运动功能影响因素的单因素分析

影响因素	改善($n=26$)	恶化($n=10$)
年龄(岁)	58.58 ± 8.71	$64.36\pm5.32^*$
尾状核指数	0.14 ± 0.03	$0.18\pm0.05^*$
Evans指数	0.27 ± 0.03	0.29 ± 0.04
第三脑室宽度(mm)	5.94 ± 1.12	$7.54\pm2.39^*$

注:与改善组相应值比,* $P<0.05$;PD. 帕金森病;GPi. 苍白球内侧部;DBS. 脑深部电刺激

二是病人的选择偏差,只纳入GPi-DBS的PD病人。第三,无法控制较长病程对PD病人神经精神症状带来的影响。最后,脑萎缩导致的导线移位或放置位置不佳,与DBS疗效有关。

总之,双侧GPi-DBS明显改善PD症状,尾状核指数可用于评估PD病人双侧GPi-DBS后运动功能。

【参考文献】

- [1] Zhang ZX, Roman GC, Hong Z, et al. Parkinson's disease in China: prevalence in Beijing, Xian, and Shanghai [J]. Lancet, 2005, 365(9459): 595-597.
- [2] 冼文彪,陈玲.帕金森病脑深部电刺激治疗[J].中国实用内科杂志,2019,39(9):778-782.
- [3] Ramirez-Zamora A, Ostrem JL. Globus pallidus interna or subthalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation for Parkinson disease: a review [J]. JAMA Neurol, 2018, 75(3): 367-372.
- [4] Muthuraman M, Deuschl G, Koirala N, et al. Effects of DBS in parkinsonian patients depend on the structural integrity of frontal cortex [J]. Sci Rep, 2017, 7(6): 43571.
- [5] Djordjevic G, Stojanov A, Bozovic I, et al. Six-month prospective study of quality of life in Guillain-Barre syndrome [J]. Acta Neurol Scand, 2020, 141(3): 236-241.
- [6] Martinez-Ramirez D, Foote KD, Okun MS. Atrophy is a real phenomenon that can result in changes in deep brain stimulation outcome [J]. J Epilepsy Res, 2016, 6(1): 42-43.
- [7] 中华医学会神经病学分会帕金森病及运动障碍学组,中国医师协会神经内科医师分会帕金森病及运动障碍专

(上接第741页)

- [2] 王起,戚晓昆,刘建国,等.脱髓鞘假瘤35例的临床表现和影像及病理特点[J].中华神经科杂志,2007,40: 456-459.
- [3] 戴瑶,杨琴.肿瘤样脱髓鞘病变的诊治进展[J].中华神经科杂志,2015,48(2):136-138.
- [4] 潘俊全.血清水通道蛋白4抗体在中枢神经系统脱髓鞘疾病中的诊断价值[J].临床合理用药杂志,2017,10(27):118-122.
- [5] 陈小平,石林,郑小华.血清水通道蛋白4抗体联合MRI在中枢神经脱髓鞘疾病诊断中的价值分析[J].中国CT和MRI杂志,2019,17(12):26-28.
- [6] Adamek D, Radwanska E, Rog T, et al. Tumefactive demyelinating lesion: trying to find unity in diversity--comparison of two cases [J]. Clin Neurol Neurosurg, 2014, 116: 90-92.

业委员会.中国帕金森病的诊断标准(2016版)[J].中华神经科杂志,2016,49(4):268-271.

- [8] Aylward EH, Schwartz J, Machlin S, et al. Bicaudate ratio as a measure of caudate volume on MR images [J]. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol, 1991, 12(6): 1217-1222.
- [9] Barr AN, Heinze WJ, Dobben GD, et al. Bicaudate index in computerized tomography of Huntington disease and cerebral atrophy [J]. Neurology, 1978, 28(11): 1196-1200.
- [10] Fukaya C, Watanabe M, Kobayashi K, et al. Predictive factors for long-term outcome of subthalamic nucleus deep brain stimulation for Parkinson's disease [J]. Neurol Med Chir (Tokyo), 2017, 57(4): 166-171.
- [11] Welter ML, Houeto JL, Tezenas du Montcel S, et al. Clinical predictive factors of subthalamic stimulation in Parkinson's disease [J]. Brain, 2002, 125(Pt 3): 575-583.
- [12] Acharya HJ, Bouchard TP, Emery DJ, et al. Axial signs and magnetic resonance imaging correlates in Parkinson's disease [J]. Can J Neurol Sci, 2007, 34(1): 56-61.
- [13] Price CC, Favilla C, Tanner JJ, et al. Lateral ventricle volume is poor predictor of post unilateral DBS motor change for Parkinson's disease [J]. Parkinsonism Relat Disord, 2011, 17(5): 343-347.
- [14] Younce JR, Campbell MC, Perlmuter JS, et al. Thalamic and ventricular volumes predict motor response to deep brain stimulation for Parkinson's disease [J]. Parkinsonism Relat Disord, 2019, 61: 64-69.

(2022-07-08收稿,2022-08-15修回)

linating lesion: trying to find unity in diversity--comparison of two cases [J]. Clin Neurol Neurosurg, 2014, 116: 90-92.

- [7] Ning X, Zhao C, Wang C, et al. Intracranial demyelinating pseudotumor: a case report and review of the literature [J]. Turk Neurosurg, 2017, 27(1): 146-150.
- [8] Javalkar V, Manix M, Wilson J, et al. Open ring enhancement in atypical brain demyelination [J]. J Clin Neurosci, 2012, 19(6): 910-912.
- [9] Leclercq D, Trunet S, Bertrand A, et al. Cerebral tumor or pseudotumor [J]. Diagn Interv Imaging, 2014, 95(10): 906-916.

(2022-05-17收稿,2022-07-20修回)