

·论著·

多奈哌齐对急性缺血性脑卒中运动性失语患者的言语功能的影响

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摘要 目的:探讨多奈哌齐对急性缺血性脑卒中后运动性失语患者语言功能的影响。**方法:**急性缺血性脑卒中运动性失语患者30例随机分为多奈哌齐组和对照组,各15例。2组均给予常规抗血小板聚集等基础治疗,多奈哌齐组加用盐酸多奈哌齐片治疗,同时给予康复及语言治疗,疗程均为2周。所有患者分别于治疗前、后,检查血常规、肝肾功能、凝血常规,并进行语言任务态的功能磁共振扫描、美国国立卫生院脑卒中量表(NIHSS)评分及失语指数(AQ)评分。**结果:**治疗前,治疗后,2组的AQ及NIHSS评分均较治疗前改善(均 $P<0.01$);且多奈哌齐组改善程度较对照组明显(均 $P<0.01$)。治疗后,多奈哌齐组诱导出的激活增强主要位于左侧额中回后部Broca区(BA44/45)($P<0.01$, FDR, $Ke\geq 10$);多奈哌齐诱导出的Broca区激活增强与AQ改善成正相关($P<0.05$)。**结论:**多奈哌齐能促进急性缺血性脑卒中运动性失语患者语言功能区的激活,促进脑功能的重塑,有利于语言损伤的恢复。

关键词 多奈哌齐;缺血性脑卒中;运动性失语;神经可塑性;布洛卡脑区;功能磁共振

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Effect of Donepezil on Language Function in Patients with Motor Aphasia after Acute Ischemic Stroke LI Chun-yong^{1a}, LUO Gao-quan^{1a}, LIU Liu^{1a}, CHEN Huan², LIU Lei-yuan^{1a}, WU Xiao-na^{1a}, HAN Li-xin^{1b}. 1.a. Department of Cerebral Vascular Disease, b. MRI Room, General Hospital of Southern Theatre Command, PLA, Guangzhou 510010, China; 2. Community Healthcare Center of Jiekou Resident, Guangzhou 510010, China

Abstract Objective: To investigate the effect of donepezil on the language function of patients with motor aphasia after acute ischemic stroke. **Methods:** Thirty patients with motor aphasia and acute ischemic stroke were randomly divided into the donepezil group and the control group with 15 patients per group. Both groups were given conventional anti-platelet therapy and basic treatment, and the donepezil group was additionally given donepezil hydrochloride tablets. Both groups were also given concurrent rehabilitation care and speech therapy. The treatment duration was 2 weeks. All patients underwent routine blood examination, liver and kidney function assessment, and routine coagulation testing. Language fMRI, National Institute of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) scoring, and aphasia quotient (AQ) scoring were performed. **Results:** After treatment, AQ and NIHSS scores of both groups improved compared with those before treatment (all $P<0.01$), and the improvement in the donepezil group was more significant than that in the control group (all $P<0.01$). In the donepezil group after treatment, there was enhanced activation in the Broca's area (BA44/45) of the left middle frontal gyrus ($P<0.01$, FDR, $Ke\geq 10$). The enhanced activation of the Broca's area (BA44/45) produced by donepezil was positively correlated with AQ improvement ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Donepezil can promote the activation of the language function area and boost language recovery in acute ischemic stroke patients with motor aphasia; it enhances reestablishment of brain function and is helpful in the recovery from aphasia.

Key words donepezil; ischemic stroke; motor aphasia; neuroplasticity; Broca's area; functional magnetic resonance imaging

运动性失语是急性缺血性脑卒中患者常见的神经功能缺损症状,恢复较困难。脑的可塑性是指大脑为适应环境变化而调整自身性质的能力,其机制包括大脑的结构调整、功能重组和皮质的激活等,脑的可塑性与脑损伤后神经功能修复密切相关^[1],是促

进卒中后神经功能恢复的首要选择^[2,3]。治疗阿尔茨海默病的药物盐酸多奈哌齐片对脑卒中后的运动性失语有一定疗效,可能与该药促进损伤后的脑功能重塑有关^[4,5]。本研究采用随机对照临床试验方法,结合功能磁共振,观察盐酸多奈哌齐对急性缺血性脑

卒中后运动性失语患者的疗效及其对言语功能区损伤后脑功能重塑的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2015年1月至2017年1月在我科住院治疗的急性缺血性脑卒中运动性失语患者30例,随机分为多奈哌齐组和对照组,各15例。多奈哌齐组男10例,女5例,年龄(63.72±8.76)岁,平均发病时间(27.34±10.62)h,美国国立卫生院脑卒中量表(National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale, NIHSS)评分为(12.4±2.3)分,失语指数(aphasia quotient, AQ)(52.0±9.0)分;对照组男11例,女4例,年龄(64.26±7.24)岁,平均发病时间(28.54±10.48)h,NIHSS评分为(13.2±2.3)分,AQ评分为(52.0±9.0)分。2组年龄、性别、发病时间、NIHSS评分及AQ评分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

纳入标准:符合1996年全国第4届脑血管病学术会议通过的缺血性脑卒中诊断标准^[6];根据西方失语成套测验(western aphasia battery, WAB)^[7]检查评分结果诊断为运动性失语,AQ得分<93.8分,发病前语言功能正常;母语为汉语,根据爱丁堡利手检查判定为右利手;签署知情同意书。排除标准:患非运动性失语症或原发性构音障碍;认知损害、抑郁、焦虑;肝、肾功能障碍、心功能衰竭或其他重要器官功能失代偿;不能配合检查者。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 治疗方法 对照组给予常规抗血小板(氢氯吡格雷75 mg,口服,1次/d)、调解血脂、控制血压和血糖等治疗;多奈哌齐组在上述治疗的基础上,加用盐酸多奈哌齐片(5 mg,口服,1次/d);同时给予康复及语言治疗,疗程均为2周。

1.2.2 功能磁共振检查及神经功能评估 所有患者分别于治疗前、后,检查血常规、肝肾功能、凝血常规,并进行语言任务态的功能磁共振扫描、NIHSS评分^[8]及AQ评分,AQ=(信息量+流畅度+听力理解/20+复述/10+命名/10)×2,以治疗前后AQ评分改变差异判断疗效。由康复医师及语言治疗师共同评价治疗前后的疗效。

1.2.3 语言任务的功能磁共振任务设计 采用图片命名的任务设计,每个序列采用“刺激-基线-刺激-基线-刺激-基线-刺激-基线-刺激-基线”的实验模式。执行刺激任务时要求被试者对视觉呈现的36幅动物类白描图片进行不出声的命名,执行基线任务时要求被试者对视觉呈现的2张正立和倒立图片不出声

的说“正立”或“倒立”。基线期与刺激期各为18 s,每个序列持续240 s,共3个序列。扫描时要求被试者保持头部不动^[9]。

1.2.4 图像采集 采用Siemens Sonata 3.0T超导型磁共振成像仪获得图像数据。图像数据包括轴位T₁WI结构像数据及通过单次激发梯度回波平面回波技术(echo planar imaging, EPI)采集的全脑血氧水平依赖性功能像数据。T₁WI扫描相关参数如下:视野230 mm,矩阵192×144,层厚4 mm,层间距1 mm,共28层,重复时间683 ms,回波时间11 ms。EPI扫描层面与T₁WI相同,扫描相关参数设定如下:矩阵64×64,层厚4 mm,层间距1 mm,重复时间2 000 ms,回波时间49 ms,视野210 mm^[9]。

1.2.5 图像分析 采用统计参数图软件对能磁共振数据进行分析,分析过程包括预处理、个体分析、组内分析及组间分析。组内分析采用单样本t检验,获得实验任务各个组内的群体激活图;组间比较采用采用双样本t检验,比较2组的激活图像差异。阈值为 $P<0.01$ (FDR校正), $ke\geq 10$ 。定量计算激活体积大小(用体素值表示)和激活强度高低($P<0.01$,FDR校正的T值表示)^[9]。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 23.0 统计分析软件对采集数据进行分析。符合正态分布以及方差齐性的计量资料以($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示;同组治疗前后均值的比较采用配对t检验进行分析比较;2组间治疗前后的均值比较采用独立样本t检验,如方差不齐则采用秩和检验; $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组治疗前后NIHSS评分、AQ评分比较

治疗前,治疗后,2组的AQ及NHSS评分均较治疗前改善(均 $P<0.01$);且多奈哌齐组改善程度较对照组明显(均 $P<0.01$),见表1。

表1 2组治疗前后NIHSS评分、AQ评分比较(分, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

组别	例数	NIHSS评分	
		治疗前	治疗后
对照组	15	13.2±2.3	7.6±1.4 ^①
多奈哌齐组	15	12.4±2.3	5.3±1.2 ^②
AQ评分			
组别		治疗前	治疗后
对照组		53.0±13.0	78.0±7.0 ^①
多奈哌齐组		52.0±9.0	92.0±8.0 ^②

注:与治疗前比较,^① $P<0.01$;与对照组比较,^② $P<0.01$

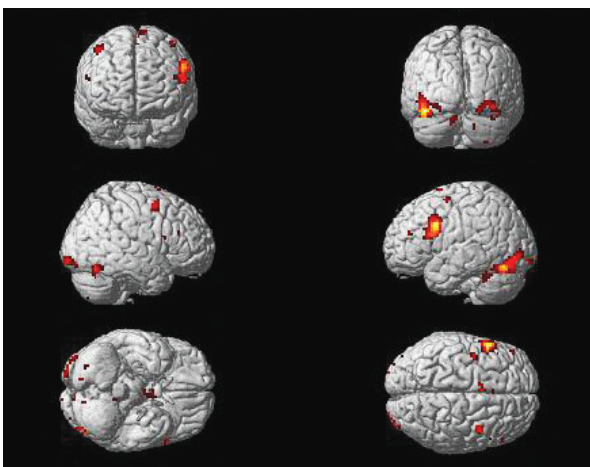
2.2 2组 Broca 脑区激活范围和强度

治疗第2周,多奈哌齐组诱导出的激活增强主要位于左侧额中回后部,相当于 Broca 区(BA44/45)($P < 0.01$, $FDR, K_e \geq 10$),见表2、图1。多奈哌齐诱导出的 Broca 区激活增强与AQ改善成正相关($P < 0.05$),见图2。

表2 2组 Broca 脑区激活范围和强度

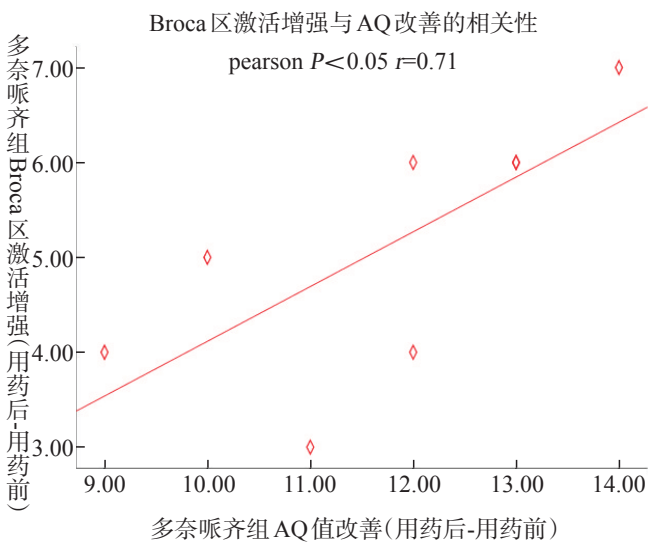
组别	例数	Broca 区 左额下回(44/45)	
		x,y,z	T值
对照组	15	-54,26,36	6.35
多奈哌齐组	15	-54,16,21	9.24
多奈哌齐组-对照组	15	-51,23,36	6.21

注:该表经 t 检验后群组内及群组间的统计信息用 xjview 分析处理软件进行定位,而得出感兴趣区的中心坐标(MiNi 坐标)、激活强度(T值)一览表



注:多奈哌齐诱导出的激活增强主要位于左侧额中回后部 Broca 区,红色代表多奈哌齐组较对照组激活增强 ($P < 0.01$, $FDR, K_e \geq 10$)

图1 多奈哌齐组/对照组的群组分析图



注:多奈哌齐诱导出的 Broca 区激活增强与AQ改善成正相关($P < 0.05$)

图2 多奈哌齐组 Broca 区激活增强与该组AQ改善的相关图

2.3 不良反应

在治疗过程中,对2组患者的凝血常规、血常规、肝肾功能的监测未发现明显异常,且无明显药物不良反应。

3 讨论

运动性失语是缺血性脑卒中常见的功能障碍,是因大脑 Broca 区功能或结构的破坏所引起的言语表达能力受损或丧失,患者主要临床表现为口语表达障碍、言语不流利,伴不同程度的阅读及书写障碍^[10]。缺血性脑卒中后大脑的神经功能重塑受训练、药物治疗及年龄等因素的影响^[11]。药物(如艾司西酞普兰)结合功能训练可促进脑卒中患者的脑功能重塑,是目前治疗卒中后神经功能缺损的研究热点^[12-14]。多奈哌齐是高度选择性作用于中枢的可逆性乙酰胆碱酯酶抑制剂,能改善阿尔茨海默病患者的认知功能。研究表明,多奈哌齐不但能诱导胆碱能调控的突触可塑性,而且通过影响相关神经营养因子的活性,促进神经再生及调节患者皮质功能网的激活,促进皮质功能重塑^[15-18]。在卒中动物模型及卒中患者中可观察到,多奈哌齐能促进卒中后的语言功能的恢复^[19,3,5]。

脑功能成像技术为认识药物促进大脑恢复的机制提供了线索,有助于对恢复的预测及制定治疗策略^[20,21]。血氧水平依赖功能磁共振成像技术(blood oxygen level dependent- functional magnetic resonance imaging, BOLD-fMRI)是研究脑功能的可视化工具,其原理是基于大脑受血氧水平依赖的影响,在BOLD-fMRI下显示脑功能区活动的加权像信号高于非活动区^[22]。语言表达中枢是由多个脑区组成的网络,双侧大脑均参与了语言表达的过程^[23],因此运动性失语后大脑 Broca 区损伤后的修复、重建和损伤周围的功能重组以及对侧半球潜在语言区域的激活可促进言语功能的恢复^[24]。本研究结果显示,对急性缺血性脑卒中运动性失语患者在常规治疗的基础上加用盐酸多奈哌齐片口服治疗,患者的失语改善程度较对照组好,功能磁共振显示下多奈哌齐组患者 Broca 区的激活增强较对照组明显, Broca 区的激活增强与失语的改善程度呈正相关。提示盐酸多奈哌齐在缺血性脑卒中急性期能促进损伤的 Broca 区的激活,调节脑功能重塑,有利于缺血性脑卒中运动性失语的恢复。本研究还观察到对侧大脑半球潜在语言区域激活不明显,这可能是因为在脑损伤的早期,同侧大脑在损伤区的修复重建和功能重组中起主要作用,而对侧大脑主要是在脑损伤的后期才参与脑功能重组。因此 Broca 区损伤后的恢复模式及多奈

transplantation of Schwann and/or olfactory ensheathing cells following severe spinal cord injury fails to improve locomotor recovery in rats[J]. *Acta Med Iran*, 2016, 54: 562-569.

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派齐在运动性失语的后期恢复中的作用值得在功能磁共振下进一步探讨。

本实验首次利用任务态的功能磁共振结合临床观察,研究多奈派齐对急性缺血性脑卒中后运动性失语患者的疗效,探讨其促进脑言语功能区损伤后的恢复机制,为多奈派齐治疗运动性失语提供理论依据。

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