

优化脑卒中后行走康复策略:从助行训练到脑-肢体协同治疗

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收稿日期: 2021-10-19; 接受日期: 2021-12-02

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目 (81772447)

DOI: 10.3724/SP.J.1329.2022.01002

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



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摘要 脑卒中后恢复行走功能是患者及家属最迫切的需求,也是制定康复治疗的首要目标。长期以来,神经康复领域的专家们一直在探索如何加速脑卒中后行走功能恢复的有效方法。从针对瘫痪肢体(外周器官)采用的各种中医技术(如肢体针灸、手法等)和现代康复技术(如神经发育疗法、助行功能性电刺激、行走踏车、助行机器人等),到针对病灶脑部(中枢器官)采用非侵入脑刺激技术(如经颅磁刺激、经颅直流电刺激、头部针灸等)。大量的临床循证研究在证据的不同等级上证明了这些技术是行之有效的治疗方法。近年来,借助于 20 世纪 90 年代脑的 10 年研究成果,针对脑卒中后改善行走功能的康复治疗也发生了明显变化。开始由离散的针对单一靶器官(如肢体或脑部)逐渐发展为结合脑部和肢体的多靶点治疗或模式化治疗,由此催生一种新的治疗模式即脑-肢体协同治疗模式。本文围绕优化脑卒中后行走康复策略这一主题,简要介绍这种脑-肢体协同治疗模式的概念,重点介绍与改善脑卒中后行走功能有关的脑-下肢协同治疗模式的几种优化组合,结合相关的临床应用研究作为佐证,藉此引起国内脑卒中康复专业人员对脑-肢体协同治疗模式的重视,在脑卒中后改善行走功能的康复治疗中加以积极的应用,开展类似的相关研究,并将这种脑-肢体协同治疗模式推广到脑卒中后上肢功能恢复的康复治疗,拓展脑-肢体协同治疗模式的临床应用及其研究。从脑卒中康复的发展趋势来看,未来脑卒中后下肢康复的策略应围绕高效地改善或恢复患者

引用格式: 燕铁斌. 优化脑卒中后行走康复策略: 从助行训练到脑-肢体协同治疗[J]. 康复学报, 2022, 32(1): 6-9.

YAN T B. Optimizing rehabilitation strategy for walking after stroke: from assisted walking training to brain-limb cooperative therapy [J]. Rehabilitation Medicine, 2022, 32(1): 6-9.

DOI: 10.3724/SP.J.1329.2022.01002

的行走功能。因此,早期介入以行走为核心的“无错法学习”的康复策略应贯彻脑卒中下肢康复的全过程。外周向中枢输入的行走模式正确,中枢输出的行走指令才有可能正确,而脑-肢体协同治疗是实现这一闭环的有效保障。

关键词 脑卒中;行走模式;脑-肢体协同治疗;无错法学习;康复策略

下肢运动能力受限是脑卒中后最常见的功能障碍,且常为首发症状^[1],严重影响患者的行走功能及日常活动的自理能力。因此,脑卒中后恢复行走功能是患者及其家属最迫切的需求,也是康复治疗的首要目标^[2]。国内外神经康复领域专家们一直致力于探索如何加速脑卒中后偏瘫下肢行走功能恢复的有效方法,其中包括20世纪占据脑卒中后肢体康复主流技术的神经发育疗法(如Bobath技术、Brunnstrom技术等),到21世纪逐渐成为核心技术的智能化设备的使用,如基于正常行走模式的功能性电刺激(functional electrical stimulation, FES)助行仪和机器人辅助行走训练仪(robotic-assistive walking trainer, RAWT)^[3-5]。上述智能化助行设备的引入,无疑为加快恢复脑卒中后偏瘫下肢行走功能带来了新的曙光,也开辟了新的研究领域。

总体来看,国内外促进脑卒中后偏瘫下肢行走功能恢复的基本策略是优化康复策略及方案,开展中枢和外周器官的多靶点治疗,利用正常行走动作形成过程中的模式化学习、无错法学习的重复展现,提高及改善患者对行走功能的控制能力^[6-8]。

1 基于正常行走模式理论,优化助行康复治疗方案

经过几十年来的脑卒中康复临床实践,业内已达共识,基于神经发育原理(neurodevelopment)的治疗技术如Bobath技术、Brunnstrom技术等,虽然可以提高脑卒中患者的行走能力,但由于技术产生的历史原因,其治疗的时间窗主要是针对恢复期的患者^[9-10];而基于运动控制理论(motor control),特别是以正常行走模式为导向的康复策略,因其强调早期的“无错法学习”行走动作并全程介入,逐渐在脑卒中患者的行走康复领域占据了主导地位^[11-12]。其中以改善行走模式为核心的各种高科技治疗方法,如多通道功能性电刺激助行仪、卧位踏车仪、踏步电动起立床、机器人辅助行走训练等,均展现出优于传统行走训练的价值和效果^[5, 11-12]。

基于正常行走模式的干预策略,突破了过去康复治疗局限性,从以纠正脑卒中患者错误行走模式的“纠错治疗”,转为重现患者正常行走模式的

“无错法学习”^[6]。此干预策略的理论依据是正常的行走是一种学习过程——模式化过程^[13-14];其核心是无论下肢处于脑卒中发病后的早期(软瘫期),还是处于恢复期或慢性期(痉挛期);无论患者是否具备行走能力还是出现异常的行走模式,“无错法学习”始终以基本的治疗策略应对,即通过基于正常行走模式的行走动作再学习、重复训练、强化训练,达到恢复或改善行走功能的目的^[7-8, 12]。

2 基于脑可塑性理论,探索脑-下肢协同治疗

20世纪90年代前,受传统的脑细胞受损或死亡后不可以修复的观念制约,脑病的治疗及其康复发展缓慢。随后“脑的十年”的研究成果,更新了人类对脑的认识,其突出贡献就是神经科学家们发现了脑细胞损伤后虽然自身不可以再生,但具有巨大的功能重塑的再生能力^[15-16],包括丰富的人体内外环境及积极有效的干预,如直接作用于脑部的非侵入刺激技术(noninvasive brain stimulation, NIBS)以及直接作用于偏瘫下肢的FES,这些研究结果为加快脑卒中后偏瘫下肢的行走功能恢复奠定了科学基础^[16-19]。

脑-肢体协同治疗又称为“脑-肢体协同调控技术”,是近年来国内学者基于20世纪90年代以来国内外的研究成果而提出来的一种脑病康复治疗技术的优化组合方案,其核心是将经临床应用及其循证医学证明对脑卒中后肢体功能障碍有效的康复治疗技术进行合理组合,在时间上同时或分别有序地作用于靶器官(脑、偏瘫肢体),形成多器官靶点协同治疗,旨在提高脑卒中患者的康复疗效^[20-22]。对这方面的应用研究国内外近年来也屡见报告^[17, 22-24],相关的经颅直流电刺激(transcranial direct current stimulation, tDCS)结合下肢FES的临床随机对照研究,也是在这一方面的一种积极探索,为国内进一步开展这方面的应用研究提供了借鉴。

“脑-肢体协同治疗”模式是不同技术的整合,整合的先决条件是这些技术均经临床验证安全、有效。其核心要素涉及3个方面:①作用的靶器官明确(脑、肢体);②强调治疗的时间顺序(同步治疗、非同步治疗);③体现了干预手段的多样性(如完全采用现代康复技术的脑-肢体协同治疗,完全采用

中医康复技术的脑-肢体协同治疗,以及中西医结合技术结合的脑-肢体协同治疗^[22]。可谓多种组合,为脑卒中的康复治疗技术开拓了新领域。有关脑-肢体协同治疗的基本概念介绍可以参阅文献^[20-22],本文针对脑卒中后下肢行走功能的“脑-肢体协同治疗技术”略作展开。①脑-下肢同步协同治疗:指治疗时脑卒中患者同时接受脑和下肢的干预治疗。如脑卒中患者在接受头部针刺治疗的同时,接受基于正常行走模式的下肢FES治疗;或者患者在接受tDCS治疗的同时,接受下肢的FES或机器人辅助行走训练等。②脑-下肢非同步协同治疗:根据治疗时作用于靶器官的前后顺序又可以细分为顺序和反序2种模式。脑-下肢非同步顺序协同治疗是指脑卒中患者先接受脑部的治疗(如头针、tDCS等),然后在前一个治疗的有效时间内再接受针对下肢行走功能的治疗(如FES、行走踏车、机器人等)。脑-下肢非同步反序协同治疗是与前述的非同步顺序协同治疗相反,指脑卒中患者先接受针对改善下肢行走功能的治疗,然后在有效的治疗时间内,再接受针对脑部的治疗。

3 展望:功能导向的脑卒中后下肢康复策略

如前所述,脑卒中后对患者下肢最大的影响是行走能力受限,因此,未来脑卒中后下肢康复的策略应以高效改善或恢复行走功能为核心和导向。恢复患者发病前已经存在的行走能力,是一个动作重新学习和掌握的过程^[13-14]。正常行走是一种整体的模式运动,而非单一关节、单一肌群的控制。因此,早期介入以行走为核心的“无错法学习”的康复策略应该贯彻脑卒中下肢康复的全过程^[6],而基于正常行走模式的FES、功能踏车、机器人辅助训练等治疗方式正是体现这种模式化的有效手段。此外,“无错法学习”是基于外周的正确行走模式向中枢输入,以确保中枢在输入的正确行走模式的基础上加以整合,确保输出的行走模式正确。因此,无论采取什么技术与手段,正确地输入(基于正常行走模式)是加速脑卒中后恢复行走功能的关键^[6,25]。

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Optimizing Rehabilitation Strategy for Walking after Stroke: from Assisted Walking Training to Brain-Limb Cooperative Therapy

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ABSTRACT Recovery of walking function after stroke is the most urgent need of patients and their families. It is also the primary goal when planning rehabilitation treatment plans with patients. For a long time, experts in the field of neurological rehabilitation have been exploring effective methods to accelerate the recovery of walking function after stroke. From various traditional Chinese medicine such as acupuncture on the limbs of patient, and modern rehabilitation technologies for paralyzed limbs (such as neurodevelopmental therapy, functional electrical stimulation, walking bicycle, and walking robot, etc.) to non-invasive brain stimulation technologies for focal brain (such as transcranial magnetic stimulation, transcranial direct current stimulation, and head acupuncture, etc.). A large number of clinical evidence-based studies have proved that these technologies are effective methods at different levels of evidence. In recent years, with the help of the 10-year research findings of brain in the 1990s, the rehabilitation for improving walking function after stroke has also been changed significantly. It began to develop from discrete target organ (such as limb or brain) to multi-target cooperative or mode therapy combining brain and limb, which gave birth to a new treatment mode: brain-limb cooperative therapy mode. Focusing on the theme of optimizing rehabilitation strategy for walking after stroke, this paper provides a brief introduction on the concept of this brain-limb cooperative treatment mode, focuses on several optimized combinations of brain-lower limb cooperative treatment modes related to improving walking function after stroke, and also a few related research papers of clinical application on this mode were published in this issue as supporting data. Through this review and the papers published in this issue, we hope to attract the attention of domestic stroke rehabilitation professionals to the brain-limb cooperative treatment model, and actively apply it in the rehabilitation treatment of improving walking function after stroke. Similar related research could be duplicated to further clarify this mode. By analogy, this brain-limb cooperative treatment model is extended to the rehabilitation treatment of upper limb function recovery after stroke, and the clinical application and research of brain-limb cooperative treatment model are expanded. From the perspective of stroke rehabilitation, the strategy of lower limb rehabilitation after stroke in the future should be to more effectively improve or restore the original walking function of patients. Therefore, the early intervention of "error free learning" rehabilitation strategy with walking as the core should implement the whole process of stroke lower limb rehabilitation. Only when the walking mode input from the periphery to the center is correct, the walking command output from the center can be correct. Brain-limb cooperative therapy is an effective guarantee for realizing this closed loop.

KEY WORDS stroke; walking mode; brain-limb cooperative therapy; error free learning; rehabilitation strategy

DOI:10.3724/SP.J.1329.2022.01002