

脑机接口在中枢神经系统疾病康复中的应用

葛 伟, 仲 颖, 洪文军, 徐 蓉*

南京大学医学院附属鼓楼医院, 江苏 南京 210008

* 通信作者: 徐蓉, E-mail: xurong3973@163.com

收稿日期: 2025-04-13; 接受日期: 2025-06-03

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金青年科学基金项目(82002378); 南京鼓楼医院临床研究专项资金项目(2022-LCYJ-PY-27)

DOI: 10.3724/SP.J.1329.2025.04009

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):



摘要 中枢神经系统(CNS)疾病常引发意识、运动、语言、认知及感观障碍,严重损害患者生活质量。脑机接口技术可实时解码大脑意图并转化为环境交互信号,通过运动、感官反馈及辅助康复训练等途径,重塑神经可塑性,为CNS功能康复提供新范式。本研究综述BCI技术原理与分类及其在意识障碍评估与干预、运动功能重建、认知功能干预、感官功能代偿等神经康复关键领域的应用,以期为BCI技术的推广应用提供参考。但是BCI临床应用目前仍处于试验阶段,且面临着诸多挑战,如在技术层面,需要突破硬件瓶颈和优化算法;在临床转化方面,需推进大规模临床试验、建立全球伦理监管框架及跨学科协作。

关键词 中枢神经系统疾病;神经康复;脑机接口;神经可塑性

中枢神经系统疾病会导致运动、言语、认知、意识和视听等多维度功能障碍,其临床表现存在明显的异质性。常规康复治疗在干预参数(强度、频率及模式)的设计上,往往难以动态适应神经再发育不同阶段的需求,导致神经可塑性的激活阈值过早达到稳态,使康复疗效进入平台期。此外,受限于个体间神经损伤程度、修复能力及再生潜能的差异性,标准化治疗方案难以实现与个体神经重塑进程的动态匹配。现有干预策略还面临疗程漫长、经济负担沉重等现实挑战。针对上述瓶颈,研究者基于“脑-机交互”理论框架从直接建立人脑与计算机等外部设备间的信息交互与控制通道的角度出发,研发了通过神经信号解码实现意念操控的脑机接口(brain-computer interface, BCI)技术,为中枢神经系统(central nervous system, CNS)功能康复提供了新范式^[1]。现阶段,BCI主要基于脑电图(electroencephalogram, EEG)或皮层神经元电生理信号和神经反馈环路2种方式实现促进中枢神经功能康复^[2]。通过EEG或皮层神经元电生理信号捕获“是”或“否”的意念,生成控制指令驱动辅助器械(如功能

性电刺激装置),通过“意念-指令-执行”的闭环路径实现功能代偿;神经反馈环路重建大脑可塑性,引导大脑功能活动模式的重组与正常化,依托神经可塑性的时序性调控机制促进内源性修复。在神经康复领域,BCI技术凭借其精准干预特性,逐步突破传统疗法的局限性。本研究综述BCI技术在意识评估与干预、运动功能重建、认知功能干预、感官功能代偿等神经康复关键领域的应用,以期为BCI技术的推广应用提供参考。

1 BCI的技术原理与分类

1.1 BCI的技术原理

VIDAL^[3]于1973年提出BCI概念,其核心是通过记录CNS的电生理活动,将其转化为人工输出信号,从而实现对CNS功能的替代、恢复或增强,以及改变CNS与外部环境或身体内部的交互方式^[4]。BCI系统由信号采集模块(通过电极捕获神经电信号)、信号处理模块(对原始信号进行降噪、特征提取与解码)及应用模块(将解码指令转化为外部设备控制或神经反馈信号)3个功能模块构成,这些模

引用格式:葛伟,仲颖,洪文军,等. 脑机接口在中枢神经系统疾病康复中的应用[J]. 康复学报, 2025, 35(4): 393-398.

GE Y, ZHONG Y, HONG W J, et al. Application of brain-computer interfaces in rehabilitation of central nervous system disorders [J]. Rehabil Med, 2025, 35(4): 393-398.

DOI: 10.3724/SP.J.1329.2025.04009

©《康复学报》编辑部, 开放获取 CC BY-NC-ND 4.0 协议

© Rehabilitation Medicine, OA under the CC BY-NC-ND 4.0

块协同形成“脑-机-环境”交互闭环^[5]。见图1。

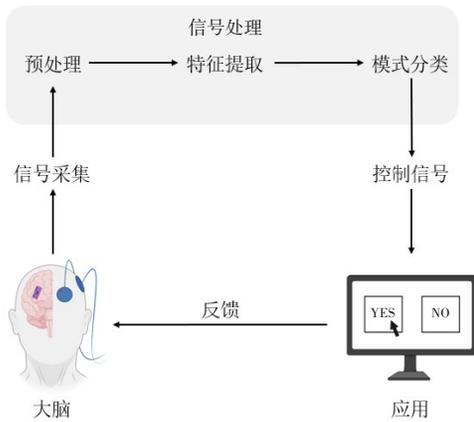


图1 BCI系统基本原理

Figure 1 Basic principle of BCI system

1.2 BCI分类

1.2.1 按信号采集方式分类 根据信号采集方式, BCI技术可分为侵入式、半侵入式、非侵入式BCI 3个类别。

1.2.1.1 侵入式BCI 通过开颅手术将微电极阵列植入大脑皮层,可获取高时空分辨率信号(频宽0.1~7 kHz,信噪比>20 dB),但存在手术创伤、免疫排斥及长期信号衰减等风险。

1.2.1.2 半侵入式BCI 电极置于硬膜下或皮层表面,信号质量介于侵入式与非侵入式之间(频宽0.1~500 Hz),生物相容性风险较低。

1.2.1.3 非侵入式BCI 基于头皮EEG或功能性近红外光谱采集信号,安全性高,但易受肌电伪影和环境噪声干扰(典型信噪比<10 dB)。

1.2.2 按信息流方向分类 根据信息流方向,BCI技术可分为单向、双向BCI。

1.2.2.1 单向BCI 仅从大脑向设备传输信号,限制反馈和适应。

1.2.2.2 双向BCI 通过从设备向大脑发送反馈实现交互式通信,从而增强对高级应用的控制和响应。

临床实践中,BCI技术的选择需权衡信号质量、侵入性风险及目标应用场景^[6]。神经可塑性作为BCI干预的理论基石,指大脑在应对学习、经验、损伤或环境变化时,其神经网络结构和功能发生适应性调整的能力,是大脑适应新挑战、恢复损伤功能的核心机制。康复性BCI旨在通过有效引发大脑功能与结构的重组,帮助中枢神经系统受损患者恢复或重新学习丧失的功能。

2 BCI技术在神经系统疾病康复中的应用

2.1 BCI技术在意识障碍评估与干预中的应用

传统意识障碍评估主要依赖格拉斯哥昏迷量表、改良后昏迷恢复量表等行为学工具,但受限患者视知觉或运动功能缺陷,其应答能力缺失可能影响评估的准确性。BCI技术通过直接解析神经电活动信号,为意识状态的客观量化提供了新范式。XIAO等^[7]开发的BCI技术可检测意识障碍患者的声音定位能力,有效提高临床诊断的精准性。PAN等^[8]进一步整合P300和稳态视觉诱发电位(steady-state visual evoked potential, SSVEP),构建视觉混合BCI框架,部分患者和健康受试者在各项任务指令中准确率均≥64%,能够通过指令追踪实现严重脑损伤患者的床边意识水平检测。技术融合进一步拓展了BCI的评估维度:结合静息态功能磁共振成像技术与深度学习技术,可进一步提高BCI技术在诊断意识障碍方面的准确性和可靠性^[9]。通过BCI技术可提高意识水平监测的准确性,帮助临床评估患者意识水平恢复潜力,为个性化治疗方案提供依据。但上述研究存在样本量不足的限制,尚需多中心临床数据验证,制订统一的评估标准。

BCI不仅是评估意识状态的有效手段,还在重建意识障碍患者沟通能力方面展现出一定价值。基于EEG的“是/否”问答系统^[10-11],可使处于最小意识状态的患者具备操作基础BCI通信系统的能力^[12]。对于植物状态的患者,运动想象驱动的BCI系统可检测其意图性大脑活动,为突破“行为无反应”困境提供可能^[13]。LI等^[14]研究发现,视听BCI系统中的P300信号可作为预测意识障碍患者预后的生物标志物。上述研究表明,通过对大脑活动进行实时反馈,BCI技术在预测意识障碍患者中具有重要的康复价值^[15]。随着人工智能、大数据等新兴技术的不断发展,BCI技术将更加智能化、精准化和高效化,有望实现更复杂的神经信号解码和调控,为意识障碍患者的治疗和康复提供更强大的技术支持。

2.2 BCI技术在运动功能重建中的应用

BCI通过解码运动意图(如运动想象)并结合功能性电刺激(functional electrical stimulation, FES)、虚拟现实(virtual reality, VR)等实时反馈,形成“中枢-外周-中枢”闭环干预模式,成为改善运动功能障碍的创新手段。在脑卒中康复领域,WANG等^[16]

随机对照试验研究显示,BCI联合传统康复训练可明显提高缺血性脑卒中患者上肢运动功能,且优势持续至3个月随访期。但是,BRUNNER等^[17]研究发现,运动想象BCI结合FES虽能改善部分亚急性期严重上肢瘫痪患者的功能,但组间差异无统计学意义,这可能是由于运动想象BCI的效果高度依赖个体患者对运动想象的理解和执行能力。针对存在认知功能受损的脑卒中运动障碍患者,GUO等^[18]开发的SSVEP-BCI通过视觉刺激驱动软体机器人手套,无需复杂运动想象训练,其上肢运动功能评分明显高于常规康复治疗以及单纯康复机器人训练组,这为认知-运动双重障碍群体提供了适配方案。在脊髓损伤(spinal cord injury, SCI)后运动障碍康复中,侵入性BCI技术通过皮层信号解码实现了抓握、虚拟行走等任务控制。1项纳入19项研究的系统综述显示,所有接受BCI干预的SCI患者都能够完成指定的运动任务^[19]。OLIVEIRA等^[20]利用高密度表面肌电信号识别手部动作相关运动单位,使SCI患者通过调节运动单位放电频率实时操控虚拟手完成复杂动作,结果显示非侵入BCI的准确率与健康对照组差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。与传统FES比较,BCI-FES不仅可以改善多发性硬化症患者足下垂生理学特征,还可明显提高患者的步行速度^[21]。BCI在肌萎缩性侧索硬化症(amyotrophic lateralizing sclerosis, ALS)中的应用进一步扩展了其适应范围,基于EEG的BCI系统可为ALS患者提供新的沟通与环境控制途径。有研究表明,EEG-BCI可使ALS患者实现光标控制、拼写交流及简单环境控制,平均分类准确率达74.4%,且长期训练可增强患者神经可塑性,改善运动节律(μ 和 β 频段)的自我调节能力^[22]。当前BCI技术通过“脑-机-体”协同干预模式,以主动训练激发神经可塑性,突破被动康复的局限。但未来需进一步开展多中心大样本研究,明确不同疾病阶段及损伤程度下的最佳干预策略。

2.3 BCI技术在认知功能障碍康复中的应用

对阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)等认知功能下降的疾病,目前缺乏特别有效的定量诊断方法。通过BCI技术能够早期诊断、预防和延缓疾病进展^[23]。BCI技术通过分析大脑信号(如脑电图中的 θ 波和 α 波)能够检测到AD早期的神经活动变化,为及时干预AD提供依据^[24-25]。PRICHEP等^[26]研究证实,BCI结合定量脑电图分析可以作为预测

主观认知下降人群未来是否发展为轻度认知障碍的有效工具,总体预测准确性为90%。SEFATI等^[27]基于大脑海马超弱光子发射强度与AD氧化应激存在关联,提出可开发一种微创BCI光子芯片,用于临床上辅助AD的早期诊断、动态监测和药物研发。TAYEBI等^[28]认为通过长期监测患者的脑电图信号以及其他生物标志物,有可能构建个性化的疾病进展模型,并预测未来的认知功能状态。

BCI技术在改善患者认知功能方面展现出良好疗效。RÍOS等^[29]研究显示,部分患者可以通过脑穹窿深部刺激治疗,改善认知功能。通过神经反馈训练,BCI技术可以帮助患者调节大脑电活动,增强认知功能^[30]。基于经典条件反射和大脑状态分类的BCI模型,能够辅助AD患者进行基本的沟通和认知功能康复^[31]。BCI技术与VR/多模态交互等其他康复技术结合也可以进一步提高认知功能^[1]。BCI与VR技术的结合为患者提供了一个沉浸式的康复训练环境,增强了训练的趣味性和效果,通过BCI控制虚拟场景中的对象,患者可以在虚拟环境中完成复杂的认知任务。BCI技术结合视觉、听觉和触觉等多种感官输入,能够更全面地激活大脑的神经网络,促进认知功能恢复。BCI技术在AD等认知功能下降疾病的早期诊断、预测及干预中展现出多维度应用潜力,结合神经调控技术(如深部脑刺激、神经反馈训练)实现认知功能的靶向干预,为突破AD等疾病临床诊疗瓶颈提供了新路径。

2.4 BCI技术在感官功能代偿中的应用

2.4.1 BCI技术在沟通障碍康复中的应用 BCI技术为神经功能损伤所致沟通障碍患者构建了不依赖外周神经肌肉系统的新型信息交互通道^[32]。基于P300和SSVEP的BCI系统可以帮助患者通过想象选择屏幕上的字母或符号进行文字输入,实现基本的沟通^[33]。有研究通过解码瘫痪患者尝试书写的神经活动,实现了快速且准确的文本输入,在使用语言模型后,词错误率低至3.4%^[34]。此外,无声语音识别涉及解码在无声状态下产生的神经信号,以识别预期的语音;语音合成则将这些解码后的信号转换为可听的语音^[35]。

对长病程、严重言语障碍的ALS患者,通过侵入式BCI技术能够在短时间内达到高准确率的沟通效果,经过8.4个月的系统训练,自我节奏对话准确率能够维持在97.5%,但这2项研究因样本量太小仍存在一定的局限性^[35-36]。有研究支持使用表面电

极进行单侧植入,覆盖感觉运动皮层腹侧50%为最佳^[37]。LUO等^[38]研究发现,通过在感觉运动皮层腹侧植入慢性脑皮层电图,语音命令能够被准确地检测和解码,无需模型再训练或重新校准。在植入1年后,与语音相关的脑皮层电图信号反应依然稳定,展现出长效性及可靠性^[39]。在严重失语和四肢瘫痪的脑干卒中患者颅内控制语言的感觉运动皮层区域植入BCI,可实现单词和句子的解码(中位数单词错误率为25.6%),这为患者提供了一种新的交流方式^[40]。对于完全闭锁状态的患者,即失去所有肌肉控制(包括眼球运动),患者仍能通过基于听觉神经反馈的BCI系统进行有意义的交流^[41]。通过交互式的方法实现通信交流,为未来BCI技术的发展提供了新的方向。

2.4.2 BCI技术在语言、听觉、视觉康复中的应用 BCI技术在语言、听觉、视觉康复领域也展现出明显的潜力。通过提供即时反馈来增强患者大脑活动,能够有效促进语言网络的可塑性^[42]。

在听觉领域,KANOH等^[43]提出了一种听觉BCI,利用选择性注意诱发事件相关电位,实现音调流检测准确率高达95%。在多项研究中,健康受试者均能够很好地操控听觉BCI,但是在闭锁综合征等疾病患者中,其使用有效性尚需进一步验证^[44]。有研究指出,将听觉稳态响应与空间听觉P300整合为一个混合BCI系统,能够获得更优的性能,并且有利于未来听觉BCI的发展^[45],未来仍需更多研究来证实这一观点。

在视觉领域,有研究提出了一种基于高频SS-VEP的BCI与基于计算机视觉的物体识别相结合的控制方案,用于控制机械臂执行需要多个自由度控制的拾取和放置任务,其准确率达到97.75%^[46]。对于视觉障碍患者而言,视觉皮层电刺激能够产生光感,通过刺激电极以动态顺序在视觉皮层表面追踪形状,视力正常和失明的参与者能够准确识别由大脑视觉世界空间地图预测的字母形状^[47]。此外,利用脑-视觉-语言特征的多模态学习可以从人类大脑活动中解码新的视觉类别,并且展现出良好的准确性^[48]。

3 小结与展望

BCI技术在神经系统疾病的诊断、治疗及康复等多个领域展现出了巨大的潜力,有望为神经系统疾病患者带来新的希望,并推动神经系统疾病康复

诊疗技术的整体进步。但是其临床应用目前仍处于试验阶段,且面临着诸多挑战。在技术层面,需要突破硬件瓶颈,实现系统微型化与便携性;还需进一步优化算法,以提高解码精度及实时性能。在临床转化方面,需推进大规模临床试验、建立全球伦理监管框架及跨学科协作以加速转化。下一步研究还需通过产学研医协同攻关,推动柔性电子、类脑计算等跨学科技术整合,才能实现从实验室原型向临床普惠工具的跨越式发展。

注:本文为第二十七届中国科协年会学术论文。

参考文献

- [1] WEN D, FAN Y L, HSU S H, et al. Combining brain-computer interface and virtual reality for rehabilitation in neurological diseases: a narrative review [J]. *Ann Phys Rehabil Med*, 2021, 64(1):101404.
- [2] DALY J J, WOLPAW J R. Brain-computer interfaces in neurological rehabilitation [J]. *Lancet Neurol*, 2008, 7(11):1032-1043.
- [3] VIDAL J J. Toward direct brain-computer communication [J]. *Annu Rev Biophys Bioeng*, 1973, 2:157-180.
- [4] WOLPAW J R, DEL R MILLÁN J, RAMSEY N F. Brain-computer interfaces: definitions and principles [J]. *Handb Clin Neurol*, 2020, 168:15-23.
- [5] MAISELI B, ABDALLA A T, MASSAWE L V, et al. Brain-computer interface: trend, challenges, and threats [J]. *Brain Inform*, 2023, 10(1):20.
- [6] ZHANG H Y, JIAO L, YANG S X, et al. Brain-computer interfaces: the innovative key to unlocking neurological conditions [J]. *Int J Surg*, 2024, 110(9):5745-5762.
- [7] XIAO J, HE Y B, YU T Y, et al. Toward assessment of sound localization in disorders of consciousness using a hybrid audiovisual brain-computer interface [J]. *IEEE Trans Neural Syst Rehabil Eng*, 2022, 30:1422-1432.
- [8] PAN J H, XIE Q Y, HE Y B, et al. Detecting awareness in patients with disorders of consciousness using a hybrid brain-computer interface [J]. *J Neural Eng*, 2014, 11(5):056007.
- [9] YANG H, WU H, KONG L C, et al. Precise detection of awareness in disorders of consciousness using deep learning framework [J]. *Neuroimage*, 2024, 290:120580.
- [10] HUANG J Y, QIU L N, LIN Q M, et al. Hybrid asynchronous brain-computer interface for yes/no communication in patients with disorders of consciousness [J]. *J Neural Eng*, 2021, 18(5):1-13.
- [11] MONTI M M, VANHAUDENHUYSE A, COLEMAN M R, et al. Willful modulation of brain activity in disorders of consciousness [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2010, 362(7):579-589.
- [12] COYLE D, STOW J, MCCREADIE K, et al. Sensorimotor modulation assessment and brain-computer interface training in disorders of consciousness [J]. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil*, 2015, 96(3

- Suppl):S62–S70.
- [13] NACI L, MONTI M M, CRUSE D, et al. Brain–computer interfaces for communication with nonresponsive patients [J]. *Ann Neurol*, 2012, 72(3): 312–323.
- [14] LI J C, HUANG B, WANG F, et al. A potential prognosis indicator based on P300 brain–computer interface for patients with disorder of consciousness [J]. *Brain Sci*, 2022, 12(11): 1556.
- [15] THIBAUT R T, LIFSHITZ M, RAZ A. The self–regulating brain and neurofeedback: experimental science and clinical promise [J]. *Cortex*, 2016, 74: 247–261.
- [16] WANG A X, TIAN X, JIANG D, et al. Rehabilitation with brain–computer interface and upper limb motor function in ischemic stroke: a randomized controlled trial [J]. *Med*, 2024, 5(6): 559–569. e4.
- [17] BRUNNER I, LUNDQUIST C B, PEDERSEN A R, et al. Brain computer interface training with motor imagery and functional electrical stimulation for patients with severe upper limb paresis after stroke: a randomized controlled pilot trial [J]. *J Neuroeng Rehabil*, 2024, 21(1): 10.
- [18] GUO N, WANG X J, DUANMU D H, et al. SSVEP–based brain computer interface controlled soft robotic glove for post–stroke hand function rehabilitation [J]. *IEEE Trans Neural Syst Rehabil Eng*, 2022, 30: 1737–1744.
- [19] LEVETT J J, ELKAIM L M, NIAZI F, et al. Invasive brain computer interface for motor restoration in spinal cord injury: a systematic review [J]. *Neuromodulation*, 2024, 27(4): 597–603.
- [20] OLIVEIRA D S, PONFICK M, BRAUN D I, et al. A direct spinal cord–computer interface enables the control of the paralysed hand in spinal cord injury [J]. *Brain*, 2024, 147(10): 3583–3595.
- [21] CARRERE L C, TABORDA M, BALLARIO C, et al. Effects of brain–computer interface with functional electrical stimulation for gait rehabilitation in multiple sclerosis patients: preliminary findings in gait speed and event–related desynchronization onset latency [J]. *J Neural Eng*, 2021, 18(6): 1–5.
- [22] PIRASTEH A, SHAMSEINI GHIYASVAND M, POULADIAN M. EEG–based brain–computer interface methods with the aim of rehabilitating advanced stage ALS patients [J]. *Disabil Rehabil Assist Technol*, 2024, 19(8): 3183–3193.
- [23] DUBOIS B, FELDMAN H H, JACOVA C, et al. Advancing research diagnostic criteria for Alzheimer’s disease: the IWG–2 criteria [J]. *Lancet Neurol*, 2014, 13(6): 614–629.
- [24] MICANOVIC C, PAL S. The diagnostic utility of EEG in early–onset dementia: a systematic review of the literature with narrative analysis [J]. *J Neural Transm (Vienna)*, 2014, 121(1): 59–69.
- [25] PEREZ–VALERO E, LOPEZ–GORDO M A, MORILLAS C, et al. A review of automated techniques for assisting the early detection of Alzheimer’s disease with a focus on EEG [J]. *J Alzheimers Dis*, 2021, 80(4): 1363–1376.
- [26] PRICHEP L S, JOHN E R, FERRIS S H, et al. Prediction of longitudinal cognitive decline in normal elderly with subjective complaints using electrophysiological imaging [J]. *Neurobiol Aging*, 2006, 27(3): 471–481.
- [27] SEFATI N, ESMAELPOUR T, SALARI V, et al. Monitoring Alzheimer’s disease via ultraweak photon emission [J]. *iScience*, 2023, 27(1): 108744.
- [28] TAYEBI H, AZADNAJAFABAD S, MAROUFI S F, et al. Applications of brain–computer interfaces in neurodegenerative diseases [J]. *Neurosurg Rev*, 2023, 46(1): 131.
- [29] RÍOS A S, OXFENFORD S, NEUDORFER C, et al. Optimal deep brain stimulation sites and networks for stimulation of the fornix in Alzheimer’s disease [J]. *Nat Commun*, 2022, 13(1): 7707.
- [30] LUIJMES R E, POWWELS S, BOONMAN J. The effectiveness of neurofeedback on cognitive functioning in patients with Alzheimer’s disease: preliminary results [J]. *Neurophysiol Clin*, 2016, 46(3): 179–187.
- [31] LIBERATI G, DALBONI DA ROCHA J L, VAN DER HEIDEN L, et al. Toward a brain–computer interface for Alzheimer’s disease patients by combining classical conditioning and brain state classification [J]. *J Alzheimers Dis*, 2012, 31(Suppl 3): S211–S220.
- [32] ANGRICK M, LUO S Y, RABBANI Q, et al. Online speech synthesis using a chronically implanted brain–computer interface in an individual with ALS [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2024, 14(1): 9617.
- [33] KLEIH S C, BOTREL L. Post–stroke aphasia rehabilitation using an adapted visual P300 brain–computer interface training: improvement over time, but specificity remains undetermined [J]. *Front Hum Neurosci*, 2024, 18: 1400336.
- [34] WILLETT F R, AVANSINO D T, HOCHBERG L R, et al. High–performance brain–to–text communication via handwriting [J]. *Nature*, 2021, 593(7858): 249–254.
- [35] SEN O, SHEEHAN A M, RAMAN P R, et al. Machine–learning methods for speech and handwriting detection using neural signals: a review [J]. *Sensors (Basel)*, 2023, 23(12): 5575.
- [36] CARD N S, WAIRAGKAR M, IACOBACCI C, et al. An accurate and rapidly calibrating speech neuroprosthesis [J/OL]. *medRxiv*, (2024–04–10)[2025–03–10]. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/38645254/>.
- [37] GUERREIRO FERNANDES F, RAEMAEKERS M, FREUDENBURG Z, et al. Considerations for implanting speech brain computer interfaces based on functional magnetic resonance imaging [J]. *J Neural Eng*, 2024, 21(3): 1–10.
- [38] LUO S Y, ANGRICK M, COOGAN C, et al. Stable decoding from a speech BCI enables control for an individual with ALS without recalibration for 3 months [J]. *Adv Sci (Weinh)*, 2023, 10(35): e2304853.
- [39] WYSE–SOOKOO K, LUO S Y, CANDREA D, et al. Stability of ECoG high gamma signals during speech and implications for a speech BCI system in an individual with ALS: a year–long longitudinal study [J]. *J Neural Eng*, 2024, 21(4): 1–8.
- [40] MOSES D A, METZGER S L, LIU J R, et al. Neuroprosthesis for decoding speech in a paralyzed person with anarthria [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2021, 385(3): 217–227.
- [41] CHAUDHARY U, VLACHOS I, ZIMMERMANN J B, et al. Spelling interface using intracortical signals in a completely locked–

- in patient enabled *via* auditory neurofeedback training [J]. *Nat Commun*, 2022, 13(1): 1236.
- [42] MUSSO M, HÜBNER D, SCHWARZKOPF S, et al. Aphasia recovery by language training using a brain-computer interface: a proof-of-concept study [J]. *Brain Commun*, 2022, 4(1): fcac008.
- [43] KANO H, MIYAMOTO K I, YOSHINOBU T. A brain-computer interface (BCI) system based on auditory stream segregation [J]. *Annu Int Conf IEEE Eng Med Biol Soc*, 2008, 2008: 642-645.
- [44] SÉGUIN P, MABY E, FOUILLEN M, et al. The challenge of controlling an auditory BCI in the case of severe motor disability [J]. *J Neuroeng Rehabil*, 2024, 21(1): 9.
- [45] KAONGOEN N, JO S. A novel hybrid auditory BCI paradigm combining ASSR and P300 [J]. *J Neurosci Methods*, 2017, 279: 44-51.
- [46] CHEN X G, ZHAO B, WANG Y J, et al. Combination of high-frequency SSVEP-based BCI and computer vision for controlling a robotic arm [J]. *J Neural Eng*, 2019, 16(2): 026012.
- [47] BEAUCHAMP M S, OSWALT D, SUN P, et al. Dynamic stimulation of visual cortex produces form vision in sighted and blind humans [J]. *Cell*, 2020, 181(4): 774-783. e5.
- [48] DU C D, FU K C, LI J P, et al. Decoding visual neural representations by multimodal learning of brain-visual-linguistic features [J]. *IEEE Trans Pattern Anal Mach Intell*, 2023, 45(9): 10760-10777.

Application of Brain-Computer Interfaces in Rehabilitation of Central Nervous System Disorders

GE Yi, ZHONG Ying, HONG Wenjun, XU Rong*

Nanjing Drum Tower Hospital, Affiliated Hospital of Medical School, Nanjing University, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210008, China

*Correspondence: XU Rong, E-mail: xurong3973@163.com

ABSTRACT Central nervous system (CNS) disorders often result in disturbances of consciousness, motor function, language, cognition, and sensation, severely compromising patients' quality of life. Brain-computer interface (BCI) technology offers a novel approach to CNS functional rehabilitation by real-time decoding of brain intentions into environmental interaction signals, and by reshaping neuroplasticity through motor and sensory feedback, as well as assisted rehabilitation training. This study provides a comprehensive review of the principles and classification of BCI technology and its applications in critical areas of neurorehabilitation, including consciousness assessment and intervention, motor function restoration, cognitive function modulation, and sensory function compensation, aiming to inform the broader application of BCI technology. However, the clinical application of BCI remains in the experimental phase and confronts numerous challenges, including the need to overcome hardware limitations and refine algorithms at the technical level, and the need to advance large-scale clinical trials, establish a global ethical and regulatory framework, and foster interdisciplinary collaboration at the clinical translation level.

KEY WORDS central nervous system disorders; neurorehabilitation; brain-computer interface; neuroplasticity

DOI:10.3724/SP.J.1329.2025.04009

(上接第392页)

Application of EEG-Based Brain-Computer Interface Technology in Stroke Rehabilitation

SHU Yuhong^{1,2}, FU Jianming², YAO Yunhai², ZENG Ming², GU Xudong^{1,2*}

¹ *Joint Training Base of Zhejiang Chinese Medical University and Jiaying University, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310053, China;*

² *Jiaying Second Hospital, Jiaying, Zhejiang 314000, China*

*Correspondence: GU Xudong, E-mail: jxgxd@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT Stroke patients are often accompanied by motor, sensory, cognitive, and speech dysfunctions, which seriously affect their quality of life. As an innovative technology integrating real-time assessment with rehabilitation training, electroencephalogram (EEG)-based brain-computer interface (BCI) technology has demonstrated significant potential in stroke rehabilitation. This study provides a comprehensive review of EEG-BCI technology, including its definition and classification, basic characteristics of EEG signals, and paradigm types, along with its application in stroke rehabilitation, as well as its limitations and future prospects. The EEG-BCI paradigms include motor imagery (MI), event-related potential (ERP), steady state evoked potential (SSEP), and hybrid brain-computer interface (hBCI), etc. The applications of EEG-BCI technology in stroke rehabilitation encompass motor function rehabilitation (upper limb movement and hand function, lower limb movement function, gait function, etc), cognitive function rehabilitation, and speech function rehabilitation. The shortcomings of the application include high signal noise, low spatial resolution, and lack of personalized treatment plans. By optimizing deep learning algorithms, and establishing personalized treatment protocols, ethical standards for multimodal integration, and stage-by-stage clinical translation strategies, EEG-BCI technology is anticipated to offer more accurate and safe rehabilitation programs for stroke patients.

KEY WORDS stroke; brain-computer interface; electroencephalogram; motor rehabilitation; cognitive rehabilitation; speech rehabilitation

DOI:10.3724/SP.J.1329.2025.04008