

## · 综述 ·

## 右单侧刺激电休克治疗研究进展

史战明 谢侃侃 李琼 刘丹 郑伟 李敏仪 黄雄

400025 重庆市江北区精神卫生中心心身科(史战明); 100121 北京市朝阳区第三医院精神科(谢侃侃、李琼); 401346 重庆市精神卫生中心精神科(刘丹); 510370 广州医科大学附属脑科医院 广州市惠爱医院物理治疗中心(郑伟、李敏仪、黄雄)

通信作者: 黄雄, Email: 1195768576@qq.com

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**【摘要】** 右单侧刺激电休克治疗是将电极放置于颞顶叶位置给予患者电刺激, 是一种疗效显著、不良反应较轻的电休克治疗模式, 现就右单侧刺激电休克治疗的设置、作用机制、疗效、不良反应进行综述。

**【关键词】** 电休克治疗; 作用机制; 疗效; 不良反应; 综述

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**Research progress of right unilateral electroconvulsive therapy** Shi Zhanming, Xie Kankan, Li Qiong, Liu Dan, Zheng Wei, Li Minyi, Huang Xiong

Psychosomatic Department, Chongqing Jiangbei Mental Health Center, Chongqing 400025, China (Shi ZM); Department of Psychiatry, the Third Hospital of Beijing Chaoyang District, Beijing 100121, China (Xie KK, Li Q); Department of Psychiatry, Chongqing Mental Health Center, Chongqing 401346, China (Liu D); Physical Therapy Department, the Affiliated Brain Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou Huiai Hospital, Guangzhou 510370, China (Zheng W, Li MY, Huang X)

Corresponding author: Huang Xiong, Email: 1195768576@qq.com

**【Abstract】** Right unilateral electroconvulsive therapy is to place electrodes in the temporal parietal lobe to give patients electrical stimulation, which is a mode of electroconvulsive therapy with significant curative effect and mild adverse reactions. This paper reviews the setting, mechanism, curative effect and adverse reactions of right unilateral electroconvulsive therapy.

**【Key words】** Electroconvulsive therapy; Mechanism; Curative effect; Adverse reaction; Review

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右单侧刺激电休克治疗(right unilateral modified electroconvulsive therapy, RUL-MECT)自1970年d'Elia<sup>[1]</sup>第一次正式报道以来, RUL-MECT一直是精神科物理治疗领域研究和应用的热点, RUL-MECT的标准电极放置位置为右电极放置在沿着连接眼睛外眦和外耳道的假想线的中间位置, 顶点电极放置在与两个外耳道连接线的垂直线相交的头颅顶(vertex of the head)中间的交叉点上。右单侧刺激又称非优势半球刺激, 我国RUL-MECT临床研究应用较少, 仅有上海学者对比了右单侧刺激与双侧刺激的疗效差异<sup>[2]</sup>, 因此现就RUL-MECT的设置、作用机制、疗效、不良反应进行综述, 以加强对RUL-MECT的认识。

### 一、RUL-MECT的设置

在MECT中, 刺激位置、疗程、刺激量等均会对

疗效及不良反应产生影响。因癫痫发作的起始部位比癫痫传播的部位对MECT的疗效及不良反应影响更大, 而内侧颞叶及海马与认知功能联系紧密, 因此刺激位置应尽量避免直接刺激两侧颞叶<sup>[3]</sup>。d'Elia于1976年提出了三种右单侧模式, 即颞顶式、额顶式、上眶-顶叶式, 目前常用的右单侧模式为颞顶式, 后两种由于难以诱发癫痫发作因此未被广泛应用<sup>[4]</sup>。20世纪80年代Sackeim等<sup>[5]</sup>论证了电刺激量与疗效之间的剂量-反应关系, 即超过癫痫阈值的剂量可能有助于RUL-MECT的疗效; 20世纪90年代初刺激量调整为2.5倍癫痫发作阈值; 2000年时一项随机对照研究(randomized controlled trial, RCT)显示, 6倍癫痫发作阈值的RUL-MECT疗效与2.5倍癫痫发作阈值双侧刺激疗效相当且起效较快<sup>[6]</sup>, 自

此 RUL-MECT 刺激量调整为 6 倍癫痫发作阈值, 临床中也存在基础癫痫发作阈值或 8 倍、10 倍癫痫发作阈值进行操作<sup>[7]</sup>。如果神经元去极化后或在不应期内受到多余的刺激, 这会加重认知功能受损, MECT 需要考虑有效刺激神经元所需的最短持续时间, 目前标准短脉冲装置的脉冲宽度通常在 0.5~2 ms、超短脉冲宽度为 0.25~0.3 ms, 两种脉冲刺激间癫痫发作阈值无显著差异<sup>[8]</sup>。RUL-MECT 起效慢于双侧刺激, 治疗次数也可以略多于双侧刺激, 临床中治疗频率为一周两次或三次, 如果 RUL-MECT 疗效不显著则可以调整为双侧刺激。

## 二、RUL-MECT 的作用机制

鉴于精神分裂症、抑郁症、双相障碍之间具有高度的遗传相关性、基因基础, 且神经影像研究也提示存在相似的灰质和白质改变, 三者之间的神经结构差异可能并不是很大<sup>[9]</sup>, 因此本文在论述 RUL-MECT 的作用机制时未将不同精神障碍进行区分, 而是统一进行综述。

### (一) 基因

部分基因使患者更容易在 RUL-MECT 后获得缓解, 但原因尚不清楚。Bousman 等<sup>[10]</sup>探讨了多巴胺受体 D2 型基因(dopamine receptor D2, DRD2) 变异对 RUL-ECT 治疗效果的影响, 结果发现 DRD2-C957T 杂合子比 CC 杂合子更易缓解, 这可能是因为, 多态性基因位点 C957T 通过改变受体的亲和力(TT > TC > CC) 提高了多巴胺的利用率, 而 RUL-ECT 增加了多巴胺的活性; Danilowski 等<sup>[11]</sup>研究显示多巴胺 D3 受体 rs3732790T、rs3773679G 及 rs9817063T 等位基因与 RUL-MECT 疗效显著相关。此外, 性别与儿茶酚氧位甲基转移酶(catechol-O-methyltransferase, COMT) 基因型对 MECT 疗效的影响尚存在争议。Bousman 等<sup>[10]</sup>认为携带 COMT-Val/Val 基因的男性患者症状更容易缓解, Domschke 等<sup>[12]</sup>的研究中则显示女性获益更大。

### (二) 神经影像学研究

神经影像学研究表明, 大脑是由几个内在的、跨越多个脑区的、功能上相互连接的大网络组成的<sup>[13]</sup>。结构影像主要反映脑部结构的形态学改变, 功能影像通过检测局部脑血流、脑葡萄糖代谢、受体的功能状态、脑组织耗氧情况、脑组织生化代谢和神经纤维传导等来反映大脑的精神活动。

1. 功能磁共振成像(functional magnetic resonance images, fMRI): 抑郁症、精神分裂症患者的大脑结构在额叶、前部扣带回、基底节、海马等均存在异常,

疾病发作与皮质-边缘系统各区域的连接功能异常相关, 患者的纹状体-丘脑网络连接性降低, 纹状体网络低频振幅增加, 并保持高度的神经可塑性。结构影像结果显示, RUL-MECT 可以增加右海马、右侧杏仁核、边缘系统灰质、内侧颞叶网络、内侧前额叶、前部扣带回皮质网络、膝下皮层(布罗德曼区 25) 体积; 增加后上颞区、右半球颞、顶叶和岛叶皮质厚度<sup>[14-16]</sup>。功能影像结果显示, RUL-MECT 可以增强右海马、杏仁核、背侧前扣带回皮质、内侧丘脑、右前颞叶、内侧顶叶、边缘系统、下丘脑和后扣带回皮质、内侧前额叶皮层网络、左额顶叶网络、辅助运动网络、上颞叶网络、左枕外侧皮质、前部扣带回和右侧颞叶皮质区之间静息态功能连接性<sup>[17-18]</sup>, 增强大脑运动皮层抑制回路活性, 降低纹状体网络的低频振幅<sup>[15]</sup>。

研究显示, 大脑运动皮层抑制回路活性增强、左半球灰质、内侧前额叶、前部扣带回皮质网络体积增加及内侧前额叶皮层网络、左额顶叶网络、辅助运动网络、上颞叶网络、左枕外侧皮质、前部扣带回和右侧颞叶皮质区之间的功能连接性增强与临床症状改善有关<sup>[17-19]</sup>; 内侧颞叶网络、尾状核区灰质体积增加与临床症状改善无相关关系。fMRI 的研究结果尚存在争议, 需要辩证看待, 如 Laroy 等<sup>[19]</sup>研究认为海马功能连接性增强和体积的增加是 RUL-MECT 反应的生物标志物, 而 Cano 等<sup>[15-16]</sup>的研究则持相反观点。有研究者认为 RUL-MECT 后左侧海马体积及连接性变化不明显<sup>[14]</sup>, 也有研究指出左侧海马体积也会发生改变<sup>[17]</sup>。

2. 其他: 单光子发射计算机断层扫描(single-photon emission computed tomography, SPECT) 结果显示, RUL-MECT 时右前额叶皮质局部脑血流量增加, RUL-MECT 后左运动皮质和丘脑前皮质血流量增加, 双侧额叶和枕叶皮质血流量减少<sup>[20]</sup>。弥散张量成像(diffusion tensor imaging, DTI) 研究发现, 在连接额叶和边缘区域的通路中白质微结构发生改变, 这与治疗反应相关, 提示参与情绪调节的背侧额边缘通路的纤维完整性增加<sup>[21]</sup>。

### (三) 神经递质

神经递质在调节和保持正常精神活动方面起着重要的作用, 主要包括多巴胺、谷氨酸、谷氨酰胺、5-羟色胺(5-HT)、 $\gamma$  氨基丁酸(GABA)、去甲肾上腺素(NE)、N-乙酰天冬氨酸(NAA)、肌酸、胆碱等。神经递质功能异常在精神分裂症、抑郁症的发病过程中起重要作用。MECT 的神经递质理论认为<sup>[22]</sup>,

MECT可增强神经递质传递的有效性,或改变受体的敏感性而起作用。

研究显示,RUL-ECT治疗有效的患者背内侧前扣带回皮质肌醇纹状体三个亚区的多巴胺D2/D3受体结合、5-HT<sub>1A</sub>、5-HT<sub>2</sub>受体结合降低,左背外侧前额叶皮层和右侧海马区NAA水平降低<sup>[23-24]</sup>。NAA下降水平与RUL-ECT次数之间显著相关,基线期背外侧前额叶较低的NAA水平预示着电休克治疗较好的疗效。精神障碍患者右侧海马代谢增强,右侧海马NAA值明显高于健康人,NAA的变化反映了神经代谢的可逆变化,NAA减少可能表明成熟神经元与未成熟神经元的比例发生了变化,这可能反映了神经发生的增强。

基线期左扣带回较高的谷氨酸水平与电休克治疗较好的疗效相关。治疗应答者经RUL-MECT治疗后,背侧及膝下前扣带回皮质谷氨酸水平升高至正常水平,左海马谷氨酸水平降低及前部扣带回谷氨酸水平升高与症状改善有关<sup>[23]</sup>。RUL-MECT治疗前后GABA、胆碱、谷胱甘肽变化无显著性差异<sup>[25]</sup>。神经递质研究结果也需要辩证对待,如Michael等<sup>[26]</sup>研究显示治疗后扣带回区肌酸水平降低,而Njau等<sup>[23]</sup>认为扣带回区肌酸水平升高。

#### (四)神经可塑性与神经营养

MECT能选择性上调关键脑区脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)基因表达水平,从而调控神经元的生长、发育、轴突生长及新神经元连接的行程,逆转或阻断神经元萎缩及细胞凋亡,增强中枢神经元的可塑性。Bumb等<sup>[27]</sup>通过研究证实,RUL-MECT诱导的中枢BDNF升高,逐渐穿过血脑屏障,使外周BDNF水平达到新的平衡,这种平衡可以持续数天( $\geq 6$  d)。

Grønli等<sup>[28]</sup>研究显示,RUL-MECT治疗期间皮质醇水平显著升高,RUL-MECT后血清BDNF水平上升;也有研究显示血清BDNF水平保持稳定<sup>[29]</sup>,这可能与基线血清BDNF值有关,基线时血清BDNF水平较高,则治疗期间无明显变化,基线时血清BDNF水平较低,则治疗期间水平升高。然而治疗前BDNF水平及BDNF变化水平与RUL-MECT疗效相关性不显著<sup>[30-31]</sup>。此外,BDNF的变化可能与麻醉剂有关,RCT研究显示,仅氯胺酮组血浆BDNF水平升高<sup>[32]</sup>。因此,BDNF不能作为RUL-MECT预后的生物标志物。

#### 三、右单侧刺激的疗效及不良反应

1. 疗效: 药物治疗无效是MECT最常见的应用指征,在治疗难治性抑郁症时常用MECT作为增效

治疗手段。通常认为RUL-MECT疗效不如双侧刺激,其起效慢、疗程长,但优点是认知受损较轻。Meta分析显示,高刺激量(6倍癫痫阈值)RUL-MECT抗抑郁疗效与双侧额叶刺激抗抑郁疗效相当,且再定向时间较短,记忆受损较小<sup>[33]</sup>。与双侧额叶刺激相比,高刺激量RUL-MECT疗效更优,中等刺激量(2.5倍癫痫阈值)疗效与双侧额叶刺激相当,认知受损相当<sup>[34]</sup>,也有研究认为高刺激量RUL-MECT疗效与双侧额叶刺激相当<sup>[35]</sup>,这尚需要进一步论证。Meta分析显示在再定向及自传体记忆恢复方面,RUL-MECT要优于双侧额叶刺激<sup>[33]</sup>。在治疗精神分裂症上,RUL-MECT(240 mC)对阳性症状的疗效要差于双侧刺激<sup>[36]</sup>。

短脉冲与超短脉冲RUL-MECT相比,短脉冲需要的治疗次数较少,疗效优于超短脉冲RUL-MECT,但认知受损更重。不同刺激量(4倍、7倍、10倍癫痫发作阈值)的RUL-MECT疗效相比无显著差异,4倍癫痫发作阈值疗效显著且耐受良好,随着刺激量增加,不良反应随之增加<sup>[37]</sup>。也有研究发现,基础癫痫发作阈值的RUL-MECT也同样具有抗抑郁效果,RUL-MECT的合适刺激剂量尚需要进一步研究确定<sup>[38]</sup>。干预半年后随访研究发现,43.5%的短脉冲组和35%的超短脉冲组复发,两组间认知功能缺损及复发率无显著差异<sup>[39]</sup>。

与重复经颅磁刺激(repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, rTMS)相比,RUL-MECT的疗效更明显一些,同时认知损害也大于rTMS<sup>[40]</sup>。RUL-MECT疗效与磁抽搐治疗(magnetic seizure therapy, MST)相当,认知损害也大于MST<sup>[41]</sup>。

急性期治疗过后突然停止电休克治疗后患者复发率较高,电休克治疗可能也需要像药物治疗一样,急性期治疗结束后逐步停止。研究显示,在维持期治疗中双侧电休克治疗与药物治疗一样有效<sup>[42]</sup>。RUL-MECT在维持期治疗应用的中高质量文献报道较少,在急性期治疗过后进行了每月一次RUL-MECT维持治疗,结果显示,维持治疗不会降低患者的生活质量,症状改善优于单纯药物治疗组,RUL-MECT也可以在难治性精神分裂症维持期治疗中应用,保持疗效且认知受损不明显<sup>[43]</sup>。每两周一次RUL-MECT维持治疗,对于那些激越与躁狂症状相关的痴呆患者的治疗有帮助,年轻患者及难治性患者复发率较高。

2. 不良反应: 总体而言RUL-MECT是安全的、耐受的,虽然会造成短暂的认知受损,然而随访发

现其认知缺损程度与药物治疗相当<sup>[44]</sup>。RUL-MECT中患者会出现头痛、头晕、恶心、肌肉疼痛、疲劳、紧张、睡眠时间缩短、出汗、体重减轻、性欲降低、牙疼、激越、心血管不良反应、血压升高、心律失常、心跳停搏,不良反应与药物治疗相当<sup>[2, 45]</sup>,一些不良反应的出现和RUL-MECT关系不大,总体而言,RUL-MECT的不良反应用要小于双侧刺激。

#### 四、小结与展望

RUL-MECT通过影响与精神障碍有关的病理生理结构的神经可塑性而发挥作用,经过RUL-ECT治疗后,患者在神经生化、基因分子、神经影像学、神经电生理方面均表现出了一定改变,部分改变与疗效有关,部分无关。目前神经生化改变及影像学研究在方法学上很难控制干扰因素,导致结果报道差异较大,阳性发现难以重复,研究结论需辩证认识。本文所纳入部分参考文献干预手段不统一,有的文献大部分被试者采取右单侧刺激,少部分被试者接受双侧刺激,或者小部分患者会因为疗效不佳转变成双侧刺激,这可能会对研究结果有影响。目前尚未见到部分神经递质及神经内分泌改变的文献报道,接下来也可以进行进一步探索。临床中决定是否使用短脉冲或超短脉冲-RUL-ECT应根据患者个体情况,仔细权衡疗效与认知损伤最小化的相对优先级。如何在提高RUL-ECT疗效和减少认知损害之间达到最佳平衡,是未来的关键问题。

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