

重复经颅磁刺激治疗孤独症谱系障碍儿童睡眠问题的疗效分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨重复经颅磁刺激(rTMS)对孤独症谱系障碍(ASD)儿童睡眠问题的治疗效果。**方法** 于2018年10月至2021年6月通过天津市安定医院儿童门诊及网络平台发布招募广告,选取符合美国精神障碍诊断统计手册第五版(DSM-5)ASD的诊断标准的58例ASD儿童,年龄(5.51 ± 1.28)岁,将其随机分为试验组和对照组。试验组采用左侧高频(10 Hz)+右侧低频(1 Hz)rTMS刺激ASD患儿双侧背外侧前额叶,而对照组采取伪刺激,刺激时间和部位同试验组。两组均干预4周,分别于治疗前及干预2、4周采用孤独症评定量表(CARS)、儿童睡眠习惯问卷(CSHQ)对被试进行评估。采用重复测量资料的方差分析对资料进行统计。**结果** 两组治疗前的年龄、性别构成、CARS评分及CSHQ评分比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。重复测量方差分析结果显示, CARS评分方面,组别主效应差异无统计学意义($F_{(1, 55)} = 0.108, P = 0.743$),疗程主效应差异无统计学意义($F_{(2, 54)} = 0.667, P = 0.515$);组别与疗程的交互作用明显($F_{(2, 54)} = 28.757, P < 0.001$)。CSHQ方面,组别主效应($F_{(1, 55)} = 4.489, P = 0.039$)、疗程主效应($F_{(2, 54)} = 7.735, P = 0.001$)和两者交互作用($F_{(2, 54)} = 138.478, P < 0.001$)差异均有统计学意义。通过简单效应分析,进一步分析组别与疗程的交互作用发现,试验组CARS总分(干预前比干预2周: $t = 8.328$; 干预前比干预4周: $t = 8.375$; 干预2周比干预4周: $t = 4.783$; 均 $P < 0.001$)与CSHQ总分在不同时间点两两比较,差异均有统计学意义(干预前比干预2周: $t = 13.257$; 干预前比干预4周: $t = 25.902$; 干预2周比干预4周: $t = 12.840$; 均 $P < 0.001$);对照组在不同时间点两两比较,差异均无统计学意义。试验组在CSHQ各个维度上得分随着干预周期的延长均具有不同程度的改善。**结论** rTMS左侧高频+右侧低频刺激ASD儿童双侧背外侧前额叶能够有效改善ASD儿童的临床症状和睡眠状况,且2周(10次)可取得明显疗效。

【关键词】 孤独症谱系障碍; 重复经颅磁刺激; 睡眠问题; 背外侧前额叶

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Effect of repeated transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) on autistic spectrum disorder children with sleep problems

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the clinical efficacy of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) on the children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) comorbid with sleep disorder. **Methods** A total of 58 children with ASD who met the diagnostic criteria of American Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder, Fifth Edition (DSM-5) were selected through recruitment advertisements published in the Children Outpatient Department and online platform of Tianjin An Ding Hospital from October 2018 to June 2021. All selected children were (5.51 ± 1.28) years old, and were divided into the trail group and the control group randomly. The bilateral dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC) of the participants in the trail group were stimulated with high frequency (10 Hz) on the left + low frequency (1 Hz) on the right, while the participants in

the control group received the sham condition with the same stimulating sites & duration. All the participants were intervened for 4 weeks. The childhood autism rating scale (CARS) & Children's Sleep Habits Questionnaire (CSHQ) were used to assess the symptoms of ASD before intervention, 2 weeks and 4 weeks after intervention. The data were analyzed by ANOVA of repeated measurement data. **Results** There was no statistical difference between the two groups on age, gender composition, CARS score and CSHQ score ($P > 0.05$). The results of repeated measurement ANOVA showed that in terms of CARS score, there was no significant difference in the main effect of the group ($F_{(1, 55)}=0.108, P=0.743$) and the main effect of the course of treatment ($F_{(2, 54)}=0.667, P=0.515$), however, there was statistical significance for the interaction between group and course ($F_{(2, 54)}=28.757, P < 0.001$). In terms of CSHQ, the differences on the main effect of group ($F_{(1, 55)}=4.489, P=0.039$), the main effect of the course of treatment ($F_{(2, 54)}=7.735, P=0.001$), and the interaction between group and course ($F_{(2, 54)}=138.478, P < 0.001$) were all statistically significant. Through simple effect analysis and further analysis of the interaction between the group and the course of treatment, it was found that the total scores of CARS (pre-intervention vs post-two-week intervention: $t=8.328$; pre-intervention vs post-four-week intervention: $t=8.375$; post-two-week intervention vs post-four-week intervention: $t=4.783; P < 0.001$) and CSHQ (pre-intervention vs. post-two-week intervention: $t=13.257$; pre-intervention vs post-four-week intervention: $t=25.902$; post-two-week intervention vs post-four-week intervention: $t=12.840; P < 0.001$) in the trail group were compared at different time points, and the differences were statistically significant, while those in the control group were compared at different time points, and the differences were not statistically significant. The scores of the subscales of CSHQ in the trail group improved to varying degrees with the extension of the intervention. **Conclusions** The protocols of rTMS stimulation (left-side high-frequency + right-side low-frequency) on bilateral DLPFC of children with ASD could improve the core symptoms and sleep disorder of ASD simultaneously, and it began to take effect as short as two weeks (10 times).

【Key words】 Autism spectrum disorder (ASD); Repeated transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS); Sleep problems; Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (DLPFC)

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孤独症谱系障碍 (autism spectrum disorder, ASD) 是一种以社会交往障碍、语言沟通障碍、兴趣范围狭窄和(或)行为刻板重复为主要特征的神经发育障碍^[1]。据美国疾病预防控制中心(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC)2020年报道,每54名儿童中就有1例ASD患者^[2]。根据世界卫生组织(WHO)的最新估计,全世界平均160名儿童中就有1例患有ASD^[3]。ASD儿童不仅表现为不同程度的社交功能异常,而且常伴发其他临床问题,如睡眠问题、挑食、胃肠道问题等,其中睡眠问题在ASD患者中较为常见^[4]。ASD儿童中,睡眠问题的检出率高达50%~80%,是正常发育儿童的4倍多,且ASD患者中睡眠问题容易持续更长的时间,不易缓解^[5]。睡眠问题反过来又加剧了ASD儿童核心症状的严重性,如重复行为、社交和沟通困难等^[6-7],加重其他适应不良行为,如自伤、发脾气和攻击等^[8-9]。针对ASD儿童睡眠问题的普遍性及其对ASD核心症状的负面影响,迫切需要探索新的、有效的干预途径。

重复经颅磁刺激(repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation, rTMS)是通过线圈向头部发送短暂的磁脉冲,磁场穿透大脑,在大脑皮层的底层区域产生电场,而该电场将使大脑皮层神经元去极化,产生动作电位,并根据大脑的位置和传递参数,激活或

抑制运动、感觉或认知功能^[10]。国内外研究表明,rTMS不仅可以有效纠正ASD儿童的异常行为,减轻其临床症状,促进其心理发育^[11-13];还可以通过调控患者大脑皮质与睡眠-觉醒节律,有效地改善各种睡眠问题^[14]。然而,目前应用rTMS治疗ASD伴发睡眠问题的临床疗效研究还较少。因此,本研究针对3~12岁ASD伴睡眠问题的儿童,通过rTMS刺激其双侧背外侧前额叶皮质,探讨其临床症状及睡眠质量改善情况,为进一步改善ASD儿童的睡眠状况提供依据。

一、对象与方法

1.研究对象:于2018年10月至2021年6月通过天津市安定医院儿童门诊及网络平台发布招募广告,招募3~12岁ASD伴有睡眠问题的儿童,共有58例纳入研究。纳入标准:(1)无rTMS禁忌证者,禁忌证包括靠近线圈刺激部位有金属或电子仪器,有癫痫病史者,有脑外伤、脑肿瘤等疾病史者,严重或近期心脏病患者;(2)符合美国精神障碍诊断统计手册第五版(DSM-5)ASD的诊断标准^[15];(3)治疗期间未服用任何药物治疗;(4)基线期儿童睡眠习惯问卷(Children's Sleep Habits Questionnaire, CSHQ)总评分 > 41 分^[16]。排除标准:(1)伴抑郁症、精神分裂症等精神疾病、遗传代谢性疾病等器质性病史者^[17];

(2) 干预期间不能配合治疗或中途退出的被试。所有患儿及其监护人在治疗前被告知治疗过程并签署知情同意书。本研究的研究方案已通过天津医科大学医学伦理委员会的审批。按照被试的就诊先后顺序编号,通过对编号进行随机分组,分别进入试验组和对照组。其中试验组采用双侧背外侧前额叶作为干预位点,采用左侧高频刺激(10 Hz)+右侧低频刺激(1 Hz);对照组采用伪刺激(刺激线圈的背面),刺激部位、刺激时长均与试验组一致。

2. rTMS 干预程序: (1) 研究设备。TMS 仪器为丹麦 Medtronic 公司生产,型号为 MAGPro R30,刺激线圈为“8”字型。(2) 刺激参数。选取双侧前额叶背外侧区,利用脑区定位帽进行准确定位。试验组采取左高+右低的干预参数,其中左侧前额叶背外侧区刺激频率为 10 Hz,刺激时间 3 s,刺激个数 30,间歇时间 35 s,重复次数 24,刺激强度为 80%MT^[18-19];右侧前额叶背外侧区刺激频率为 1 Hz,刺激时间 8 s,刺激个数 8,间歇时间 3 s,重复次数 82,刺激强度为 80%MT。(3) 干预时间。共干预 4 周,每周 5 次。对照组为伪刺激,采用线圈的背面进行刺激。

3. 评估工具: (1) 儿童孤独症评定量表(CARS)。其被用于评估患儿的症状严重程度,由专业评估专家根据直接观察及访谈家长对患儿的日常行为表现进行评估。该量表共包括 15 个条目,每个条目分别按“与年龄相当的行为表现”“轻度异常”“中度异常”“严重异常”评定为 1、2、3、4 分,所有条目得分总和即为 CARS 总分。CARS 总分 < 36 分为轻至中度孤独症,≥ 36 分为重度孤独症^[20-21]。(2) 儿童睡眠习惯问卷(CSHQ)。其被用于评估 2~12 岁儿童的睡眠质量,由看护者填写,共 33 个条目,包括 8 个维度,分别为就寝习惯不良、睡眠焦虑、睡眠持续时间不规律、睡眠呼吸障碍、异态睡眠、白天嗜睡、夜醒、入睡潜伏期延长。评分越高表示睡眠质量越差,其中 CSHQ 总评分 > 41 分即为睡眠问题^[16]。

4. 质量控制: 试验之前对研究者进行问卷调查和经颅磁刺激技术培训,确保治疗过程中操作统一规范,以减少测量偏倚。刺激过程中,被试要求佩戴电极帽以确认刺激位置,采用双录入法进行数据录入。

5. 统计学方法: 采用 SPSS 22.0 统计学软件进行数据分析,计量资料用均数 ± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用 *t* 检验;计数资料用频数或百分率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。整个数据采用重复测量资料的混合模型设计。组间因素为干预组别,组内因素包括干预

疗程(0=干预前,1=干预 2 周,2=干预 4 周)。采用 EpiData 软件录入数据,采用简单效应分析比较两组不同疗程的差异,显著水平 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

二、结果

1. 两组基线基料比较: 见表 1。共有 58 例被试完成全部干预,两组基线资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

表 1 两组孤独症谱系障碍患儿基线资料比较

项目	试验组 (n=29)	对照组 (n=29)	<i>t</i> / χ^2 值	<i>P</i> 值
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	5.38 ± 1.38	5.64 ± 1.40	0.700	0.487
性别(例)				
男	24	23	0.112	0.738
女	5	6		
家庭收入(例)				
< 5 000 元/月	8	7	0.375	0.945
5 000 ~ < 8 000 元/月	9	8		
8 000 ~ 10 000 元/月	7	9		
> 10 000 元/月	5	5		
母亲受教育程度(例)				
研究生及以上	10	12	1.293	0.524
大学(本科+专科)	11	17		
高中及以下	8	10		
CARS(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	34.66 ± 10.37	31.79 ± 10.21	1.059	0.294
CSHQ(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	53.83 ± 4.49	52.29 ± 5.69	1.362	0.179

注: CARS 儿童孤独症评定量表; CSHQ 儿童睡眠习惯问卷

2. 重复测量资料混合效应模型分析: 见表 2~4。研究结果显示, CARS 总分的组别主效应差异无统计学意义($F_{(1, 55)} = 0.108, P = 0.743$); 疗程的主效应差异也无统计学意义($F_{(2, 54)} = 0.667, P = 0.515$); 但是组别与疗程有交互作用($F_{(2, 54)} = 28.757, P < 0.001$), 说明两组随干预时间不同而表现出不同的结果。CHSQ 总分方面, 组别主效应差异有统计学意义($F_{(1, 55)} = 4.489, P = 0.039$); 疗程主效应差异有统计学意义($F_{(2, 54)} = 7.735, P = 0.001$); 组别与疗程交互作用差异有统计学意义($F_{(2, 54)} = 138.478, P < 0.001$)。

进一步分析上述 CARS、CSHQ 评分中组别与疗程的交互作用, 采用简单效应分析了解交互作用的情况。CARS 总分方面, 试验组在不同时间点的两两比较差异均有统计学意义; 相反的, 对照组在不同时间点的两两比较差异均无统计学意义。CSHQ 评分方面, 试验组在不同时间点的两两比较差异均有统计学意义; 而对对照组在不同时间点的两两比较差异均无统计学意义。

3. CSHQ 评分的各因子分不同干预时点的比

表2 两组孤独症谱系障碍患儿干预前后CARS和CSHQ评分比较(分, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	干预前	干预2周	干预4周	F_1 值	P_1 值	F_2 值	P_2 值	F_3 值	P_3 值
CARS										
试验组	29	34.66 ± 10.37	32.55 ± 10.28	30.03 ± 9.92	0.108	0.743	0.667	0.515	28.757	< 0.001
对照组	29	31.79 ± 10.21	31.24 ± 9.99	32.07 ± 10.10						
CHSQ										
试验组	29	53.83 ± 4.49	48.69 ± 5.19	44.03 ± 4.98	4.489	0.039	7.735	0.001	138.478	< 0.001
对照组	29	52.29 ± 5.69	51.72 ± 5.93	51.10 ± 5.78						

注: CARS 儿童孤独症评定量表总分; CSHQ 儿童睡眠习惯问卷总分; F_1 、 P_1 为组间重复测量方差分析统计结果; F_2 、 P_2 为疗程主效应组内比较统计结果; F_3 、 P_3 为疗程 × 组别交互作用比较统计结果

表3 两组孤独症谱系障碍患儿在不同时点的CARS评分比较结果

组别	(I)时间	(J)时间	(I-J) Δ_{EMM}^a	标准误	t 值	P 值
试验组	干预前	干预2周	2.107	0.253	8.328	< 0.001
	干预前	干预4周	4.598	0.549	8.375	< 0.001
	干预2周	干预4周	2.492	0.521	4.783	< 0.001
对照组	干预前	干预2周	0.549	0.253	2.170	0.100
	干预前	干预4周	-0.254	0.549	0.462	0.956
	干预2周	干预4周	-0.802	0.521	1.539	0.340

注: CARS 儿童孤独症评定量表总分; ^a应用SPSS的syntax语句中的“EMMANS”命令,建立在估计边际均值(estimated marginal means)基础上,(I-J) Δ_{EMM} 表示“I时间点”的边际均值减去“J时间点”的边际均值所得的值

表4 两组孤独症谱系障碍患儿在不同时点的CSHQ总分比较结果

组别	(I)时间	(J)时间	(I-J) Δ_{EMM}^a	标准误	t 值	P 值
试验组	干预前	干预2周	5.104	0.385	13.257	< 0.001
	干预前	干预4周	9.765	0.377	25.902	< 0.001
	干预2周	干预4周	4.661	0.363	12.840	< 0.001
对照组	干预前	干预2周	0.310	0.385	0.805	0.809
	干预前	干预4周	0.925	0.377	2.454	0.051
	干预2周	干预4周	0.615	0.363	1.694	0.261

注: CSHQ 儿童睡眠习惯问卷总分; ^a应用SPSS的syntax语句中的“EMMANS”命令,建立在估计边际均值(estimated marginal means)基础上,(I-J) Δ_{EMM} 表示“I时间点”的边际均值减去“J时间点”的边际均值所得的值

较:进一步分析CSHQ量表的各个维度随干预时间改变的情况。与干预前相比,试验组干预2周后除“呼吸障碍”“异态睡眠”“入睡潜伏期延长”三项得分降低差异无统计学意义外,其他维度的分数变化差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);干预4周与干预2周相比,除“就寝习惯不良”“睡眠持续时间不规律”“白天嗜睡”和“入睡潜伏期延长”四项得分以外,其他维度的分数变化差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见表5。对照组方面,各个时间点在各维度得分方面的变化差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

讨论 ASD儿童的睡眠问题不容忽视,大约有2/3的儿童伴有长期的失眠^[22],这些睡眠问题不仅加剧了ASD儿童的日间行为问题和核心症状,而且增加护理难度,增加父母的经济和心理负担^[23]。因此,探索有效改善ASD儿童睡眠问题的方法不仅可

以改善患者的行为问题,促进康复,而且会有效缓解家长的焦虑,节约医疗资源。目前,针对儿童睡眠问题的常见干预手段包括睡眠教育、睡眠环境改善、行为干预和药物治疗(如外源性褪黑素)等^[23],但是上述措施都是针对外在因素所引起的儿童行为性失眠(behavioral insomnia of childhood, BIC)^[24],而非针对ASD儿童内在神经发育异常的干预方法。国外有研究表明,ASD儿童睡眠问题高发更有可能归因于ASD疾病本身的内在特点,如ASD脑波结构和成熟度异常、觉醒和感觉失调、昼夜节律相关基因、褪黑素分泌异常等^[23, 25]。因此,干预ASD儿童的睡眠问题需要同时考虑其核心症状的改善^[26]。

既往研究中,rTMS可以有效改善慢性原发性失眠症患者睡眠质量,如减少睡眠潜伏期,增加总睡眠时间和快速眼动睡眠(REM)潜伏期^[14, 27]。同

表5 试验组孤独症谱系障碍患儿干预不同时间点 CSHQ 各维度两两比较结果

维度	(I)时间	(J)时间	(I-J) Δ_{EMM}^a	标准误	t值	P值
就寝习惯不良	干预前	干预2周	1.512	0.251	6.024	<0.001
	干预前	干预4周	1.865	0.352	7.285	<0.001
	干预2周	干预4周	0.353	0.153	1.395	0.124
睡眠焦虑	干预前	干预2周	0.665	0.201	2.759	0.009
	干预前	干预4周	1.176	0.242	4.859	<0.001
	干预2周	干预4周	0.511	0.142	2.120	0.046
持续时间不规律	干预前	干预2周	0.675	0.204	2.295	0.037
	干预前	干预4周	1.877	0.291	6.450	<0.001
	干预2周	干预4周	1.202	0.252	4.116	<0.001
呼吸障碍	干预前	干预2周	0.176	0.081	1.248	0.245
	干预前	干预4周	0.793	0.072	5.506	<0.001
	干预2周	干预4周	0.617	0.052	4.255	<0.001
异态睡眠	干预前	干预2周	0.335	0.191	1.753	0.084
	干预前	干预4周	0.884	0.158	4.465	<0.001
	干预2周	干预4周	0.549	0.122	2.895	0.006
白天嗜睡	干预前	干预2周	1.245	0.502	2.480	0.017
	干预前	干预4周	1.793	0.520	3.502	<0.001
	干预2周	干预4周	0.548	0.438	1.058	0.365
夜醒	干预前	干预2周	0.272	0.167	1.628	0.122
	干预前	干预4周	0.894	0.178	5.022	<0.001
	干预2周	干预4周	0.622	0.076	3.534	<0.001
入睡潜伏期延长	干预前	干预2周	0.224	0.115	1.792	0.081
	干预前	干预4周	0.383	0.129	2.968	0.005
	干预2周	干预4周	0.159	0.121	1.314	0.184

注:CSHQ 儿童睡眠习惯问卷总分;^a应用SPSS的 syntax 语句中的“EMMANS”命令,建立在估计边际均值(estimated marginal means)基础上,(I-J) Δ_{EMM} 表示“I时间点”的边际均值减去“J时间点”的边际均值所得的值

时,国外研究综述提示,rTMS可以有效改善ASD患者的核心症状,如重复刻板行为、社交行为以及执行功能任务中的错误数量^[28],被誉为一种新的、甚至革命性的治疗ASD的干预方法^[29]。尽管rTMS在改善ASD核心临床症状及改善慢性失眠患者的睡眠质量方面都有很多成功的案例,但是在治疗ASD伴有睡眠问题方面的研究还远远不够,目前尚未发现有关该研究的随机对照实验。可能的原因在于,rTMS干预ASD患者及改善睡眠问题的刺激参数尚未确定,尽管大多数研究均确定刺激背外侧前额叶,但是不同研究者所选取的刺激频率不同^[29]。例如在改善ASD患者核心症状方面,常采用低频刺激双侧背外侧前额叶的方法^[30-31]。然而也有研究表明,高频刺激ASD患者左侧背外侧前额叶可以同时改善被试的抑郁症状和孤独症核心症状^[32]。此外,由于睡眠问题本身的复杂性和异质性(被试年龄、原发性失眠或伴发失眠等),其干预参数方面未达成统一。目前,有研究证实在干预失眠方面,大多数研究采用低频(1 Hz)干预右

侧背外侧前额叶^[33]。然而也有研究者应用高频刺激左侧背外侧前额叶治疗伴有焦虑的睡眠问题患者^[34]。综上所述,本研究采用左侧高频+右侧低频的参数刺激ASD儿童双侧背外侧前额叶,结果发现被试的ASD症状(CARS评分)有明显改善,其睡眠问题(CSHQ评分)也同步得到改善,而应用伪刺激的对照组则没有变化,提示其对伴有睡眠问题的ASD患者具有很好的针对性。其治疗机制可能与改善ASD患者普遍存在的兴奋与抑制失衡以及提高兴奋-抑制比率有关^[35-36]。国外研究提示,高频rTMS刺激左侧背外侧前额叶可以引起刺激区域突触传递的长时程增强(long-term potentiation, LTP)^[37],而且这种改变可以扩散到皮层和皮层下的神经网络^[38-39],进而引起了ASD患者镜像神经元(mirror neuron system, MNS)系统兴奋性增强,从而提高ASD患者对社会环境的理解,增强模仿的能力^[40],因此最终改善了ASD患者的核心症状。此外,左侧高频刺激也可能通过改善ASD失眠患者的觉醒失调和自主神经系统失调达到改善睡眠的目的^[23, 41-42]。

低频刺激被试的右侧背外侧前额叶可以通过升高血清脑源性神经营养因子(brain-derived neurotrophic factor, BDNF)和 γ 氨基丁酸(GABA)浓度、降低运动诱发电位(motor evoked potentials, MEPs)等机制改善睡眠,其改善ASD核心症状的机制可能与通过激活抑制性GABA能双束中间神经元而改善ASD患者前额叶皮质兴奋/抑制平衡有关^[43]。

本研究还有一些不足之处,例如样本量相对较少,仅针对双侧背外侧前额叶这一热点部位进行研究等,今后在同类研究中应逐步完善。左侧高频刺激可能带来的癫痫风险问题也不应忽视,本研究将有癫痫发作历史的患者排除,这本身会对研究结果的推广造成部分影响。未来研究可以增设儿童行为性失眠病例作为对照,并且进一步以结合功能性脑成像技术,如近红外脑成像技术(fNIRS),进一步探索ASD伴发失眠是否具有特定的病理生理机制,为加深理解ASD病理损害以及更好地应对其睡眠问题提供参考。

综上所述,利用rTMS左侧高频加右侧低频刺激干预ASD儿童的双侧背外侧前额叶可以有效地缓解被试的核心症状和睡眠问题,在临床实践中可根据患儿的实际情况参考应用。

利益冲突 文章所有作者共同认可文章无相关利益冲突

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