

·综述·

血流限制训练在患者肌肉锻炼中的应用进展*

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住院患者长期卧床,有发生肌肉萎缩的风险。完全卧床后,肌肉力量每周下降10%—15%,3—5周内肌力下降近50%^[1],仅两个月肌肉体积就会减半^[2]。若及时进行康复锻炼,可减少肌肉萎缩、降低住院率、减少照护负担和医疗费用^[3]。美国运动医学学会(American College of Sports Medicine, ACSM)建议,在进行以增强肌肉力量和质量为目的的抗阻训练时,阻力负荷应达到单次重复最大负荷(1-repetition maximum, 1RM)的60%—85%^[4]。但多数患者因病情限制无法实现高负荷抗阻训练,运用传统的康复手法在短时间内很难达到理想效果。如今,一种高效的锻炼方法——血流限制训练(blood flow restriction training, BFRT)正快速发展。BFRT结合低强度抗阻训练可达到与高负荷抗阻训练相似的效果,可改善肌肉萎缩,增强肌力^[5],在康复医学领域有广阔发展前景。因此,本文就BFRT在患者肌肉锻炼中的应用研究现状进行综述,探讨BFRT对肌肉质量和力量的促进作用,为未来临床应用和研究的优化与改进提供参考。

1 BFRT的兴起

BFRT又称加压训练,是指运动时在四肢近心端捆绑加压袖带,阻塞部分动脉血流以达到增强肌肉功能的一种锻炼方法^[6]。1966年,日本佐藤义昭博士发现跪坐时小腿出现的肿胀麻木感与高强度抬腿后感觉相似,认为这与血流量减少有关。1973年,他在脚踝骨折后进行了2周BFRT发现肌肉质量反而增加。经过探索,BFRT方法和手册建立,并将训练部位扩展到上肢。随后,设计出压力袖带并在多国申请专利^[7]。然而,1998年才有学者首次报道了BFRT可提升肌肉力量的结论^[8]。日本研究者曾针对BFRT先后展开了两次全国范围的安全调查,结果均表明无导致严重后果的不良反应发生^[9—10]。研究证实在科学指导下,BFRT都能达到安全有益的效果^[11]。目前,BFRT已广泛应用于竞技体育^[12]、运动健身^[10]、航天医学^[13]等其他多个领域,以提高肌肉质量和力量,增强训练效果。

2 BFRT应用方法

2.1 袖带类型及宽度

充气袖带和一些弹性包裹物(如弹性护膝)是常用的加压袖带。Abe等^[14]研究发现弹性袖带拉至初始长度的10%/20%与充气袖带加压至40%/80%肢体闭塞压(limb occlusion pressure, LOP)(即动脉血流完全闭塞所需的压力)对血流量的限制程度相似。但弹性袖带无法精确掌握压力值,压力过低可能阻碍BFRT诱导的生理和功能适应,压力过高则可能会发生不良事件^[15]。研究表明^[16],袖带宽度会影响袖带压力。相同压力下,宽袖带比窄袖带更能限制动脉血流,更容易实现加压效果,产生更明显的作用。Spitz等^[17]研究结果表明,相同压力下窄袖口(5cm)比宽袖口(12cm)更易产生不适感,但进行下半身运动后,大多数人表达了对窄袖带的偏好,这表明窄袖带可能会增加锻炼依从性。通常,研究选用的袖带宽度为5cm—14cm,其中7cm—8cm最常用^[15]。

2.2 确认压力方法

BFRT大致有五种确认压力的方法,分别是任意压力值(随机选择的,所有训练者取值都相同)、LOP(按上肢或下肢LOP的百分比计算)、肱动脉收缩压(按肱动脉收缩压百分比计算)、感知觉松紧度(基于训练者对袖带松紧度的感知所得)和其他(上述以外的方法)^[18]。1993年—2015年,任意压力是最常用的方法,而2018年后,LOP是文献中使用最多的方法。Spitz等^[17]表示,压力不当会增加不适感,并可能影响BFRT推广,考虑到袖带宽度和个体差异等因素,推荐使用LOP确定BFRT压力。Mouser等^[19]的研究表明,即便袖带宽度不同,相同LOP也会引起相似的血流动力学反应。LOP的测量方法是充气袖带逐渐充气至袖带远端动脉血流消失,此时施加的压力即LOP,而动脉血流的有无通常使用多普勒超声(Doppler ultrasound, DU)监测^[20]。

2.3 安全有效的压力参数

早期研究中BFRT选用的压力为50—300mmHg(1mmHg=0.133kPa)^[16]。但不同的肢体周长、血压、体位等均可影响同一压力下限制的血流量,进而产生不同效果。因

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此,一些研究者采用LOP百分比作为BFRT压力^[17]。2019年报道称^[21],使用40%—80% LOP进行BFRT安全有效。随后,有研究报道^[22],健康男性分别施加0%、60%、80%和100%LOP进行膝关节伸展运动,发现与休息相比,所有LOP运动期间的血流量均增加。血流量(0%LOP除外)、组织饱和指数(tissue saturation index, TSI)(80%—100%LOP除外)随袖带压力的增加而减少,脱氧血红蛋白则相反。另外, Crossley等^[23]研究结果表明,袖带压力在40%—80%LOP范围内,血流量减少的程度相似,所以选择较低、较舒适的压力进行BFRT可能比高的压力更合适。

2.4 训练方案

BFRT普遍采用低强度(20%—50% 1RM)阻力值,4组重复次数,分别为30次、15次、15次、15次(即20% 1RM, 4组30, 15, 15, 15),组间歇30s—3min,组间保持加压,每次训练时长10—20min。训练频度以每周2—6次,持续2—15周为宜^[24—25]。Sharifi等^[26]研究表明,每次训练量相同的情况下,每日两次不一定比每日一次产生的激素反应大。还有报道称^[27],低强度抗阻运动分别与连续或间歇血流限制结合可诱导相同的急性生理反应。因此,组间歇是否释放袖带压力不会妨碍应产生的生理作用。另外,Stanford等^[28]表示,在相对压力和负荷相同时,单侧、双侧或是交替肢体活动可引起类似的急性肌肉反应。同样达到力竭时,交替肢体活动运动量会更多。

3 BFRT作用机制

3.1 刺激生长激素分泌

生长激素(growth hormone, GH)通过刺激肝脏产生胰岛素样生长因子(IGF-1),调节生长和代谢,是骨骼肌生长的有效因子^[29]。有报道称^[30],患者BFRT后GH水平比无血流限制的对照组高290倍。低强度BFRT同低强度抗阻训练均能促进GH分泌^[26]。Yinghao等^[31]表示,低强度抗阻BFRT能有效增加年轻男性的GH、IGF-1和睾酮水平,进而增加肌肉合成代谢潜力,增加袖带压力会导致激素分泌水平更高。

3.2 促进肌肉蛋白合成

BFRT引起的血液淤积可导致细胞外液增加和乳酸等代谢物累积,从而产生压力梯度,将液体驱动到肌肉纤维中,产生的细胞体积增加会改变细胞结构并驱动肌肉蛋白合成代谢的信号通路——哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)通路^[32]。mTOR通路是通过S6蛋白激酶(protein S6 kinase, S6K1)磷酸化来刺激肌肉蛋白质合成的^[33]。Dreyer等^[34]表示,肌肉蛋白部分合成率(fractional synthesis rate, FSR)在进行一轮BFRT后3h增加了46%。因此, mTOR信号增强可能是BFRT引起肌肉肥大的重要细胞机制。

3.3 增加快肌纤维募集

机体运动时,慢肌纤维(slow twitch fiber, ST)先被募集,随着强度增加,快肌纤维(fast twitch fiber, FT)再被募集^[35]。FT无氧代谢能力较高,进行BFRT时,无机磷酸盐分解,FT募集,平均运动单位峰值振幅和频率明显增加,表面肌电功率谱参数也有显著变化^[36]。Toshio等^[37]研究结果表明,活跃的肌肉代谢状态可能在运动单位募集和速率编码模式中发挥了重要作用。据报道^[38],在低强度BFRT中,FT横截面积增加了27.6%,由于组织缺氧,ST易疲劳,仅增加了5.9%。未来研究仍需进一步确认FT募集是否与骨骼肌生长直接相关,以增强对这一机制的支持。

3.4 其他

此外, BFRT还对血管顺应性、骨健康以及活性氧及其变体的产生,包括一氧化氮(NO)和热激蛋白(HSP)等也有促进作用^[39—40]。虽然诸多研究探讨了血流限制训练的作用机制,截至目前其作用机制尚未完全明了,今后还需要进一步研究来阐明。

4 BFRT临床应用研究进展

4.1 运动损伤术后康复

2003年便有报道^[41], BFRT结合低强度抗阻训练是前交叉韧带(anterior cruciate ligament, ACL)断裂重建术后早期康复的有效方式。ACL重建围术期进行BFRT对股四头肌力量有促进作用^[42]。2019年,英国国家卫生服务部所展开的随机对照试验^[43—44]结果表明, ACL重建术后进行低强度抗阻BFRT可以增加肌肉体积和力量,其作用与传统高强度抗阻训练相似,并且更有利于减轻膝关节疼痛和关节积液。最新研究表明^[45], ACL重建术后患者进行相同运动时,使用BFRT比不使用BFRT引起的膝关节力学变化要大。大多数膝关节术后股四头肌和腘绳肌力量严重不足的患者,在数月的门诊和传统康复治疗没有改善,但在第9次和第18次BFRT后,股四头肌和腘绳肌峰值力矩发生了显著变化^[46]。Kacin等^[47]的研究结果显示,低强度抗阻BFRT可促进ACL重建患者膝伸肌力量和耐力的增加,但膝屈肌反而减少,进而说明低强度抗阻BFRT对ACL重建术后患者膝伸肌恢复特别有效。

跟腱断裂与ACL断裂病情有很多相似之处,传统康复治疗术后肌力缺失达10%—30%^[48]。Yow等^[49]的研究显示,跟腱断裂修复术后的青壮年在短期BFRT后病情均得到不同程度改善。BFRT有效地优化了初次手术和修补手术后的功能,帮助患者实现早期康复,并且没有周围血管疾病、伤口愈合并发症或凝血障碍等不良反应发生。

在国内,刘莉等^[50]的研究表明,在直腿抬高训练的基础上, BFRT结合低强度抗阻运动可改善半月板损伤行膝关节镜术后患者的大腿肌肉体积和步行速度,增加伸膝肌力及加

速关节功能康复。张林玲等^[51]研究发现,BFRT有助于提高膝关节微创术后早期肌力、关节功能以及活动度,能降低慢性疼痛、下肢瘀斑或肿胀等并发症发生率。

4.2 关节疾病康复

Ferraz等^[52]发现BFRT不仅能增加膝骨关节炎(knee osteoarthritis,KOA)女性患者股四头肌的质量、力量和功能,还能够减轻疼痛和关节压力,是KOA治疗过程中有效的辅助手段。最新报道称^[53],与没有血流限制的低强度力量训练相比,BFRT可以提高类风湿关节炎(rheumatoid arthritis,RA)女性的膝伸肌力量。

4.3 脊髓损伤康复

肌肉萎缩是脊髓损伤(spinal cord injury,SCI)的严重后果。Gorgey等^[54]在SCI患者双前臂分别使用电刺激结合血流限制和单纯电刺激,6周后发现添加血流限制的前臂腕伸肌横截面积比单纯电刺激的高17%。已有研究证实^[55],不完全SCI患者也可以安全地进行BFRT,不会增加心血管压力,也不会引发深静脉血栓或增加疼痛。Krogh等^[56]对四肢瘫痪和自主神经反射不良的患者进行4周BFRT,自主神经反射不良发作,需要进一步临床安全性研究证据。最新报道称^[57],添加BFRT后,SCI患者进行功能性电刺激会引起更大程度的代谢物积累和肌肉厚度增加,可见BFRT在SCI康复中具有相当大的发展潜力。

4.4 老年肌少症康复

Tomohiro等^[58]表示,BFRT结合低强度训练(蹲和膝盖伸展)可导致老年女性股四头肌横截面积和肌力的显著增加,同时不会降低血管功能。一项针对肌少症老年男性进行的临床研究^[59]发现BFRT结合低强度训练与单纯低强度训练相比,可以改善老人的肌肉质量、骨骼肌质量指数、握力和等速峰值扭矩等。有研究者对对比低负荷阻力训练联合BFRT和高负荷阻力训练对中国社区老年肌少症的疗效,对51例65岁以上肌少症老人进行了为期12周的随机对照试验,研究结果表明低负荷阻力训练联合BFRT是预防社区老年人肌肉减少安全有效的方法^[60]。BFRT应被考虑为传统锻炼的一种替代方式,进而制订出安全有效的老年肌少症护理和预防方法。

4.5 肾脏疾病康复

Clarkson等^[61]表示,终末期肾病(end-stage kidney disease,ESKD)可导致运动能力下降、骨骼肌萎缩和身体功能受损,BFRT可以改善传统锻炼方法不能涉及的生理领域,其对血液透析患者血流动力学的积极影响等同于标准有氧运动。有研究表明^[62],对慢性肾病透析患者而言,与常规运动或不运动相比,低中强度BFRT在提高步行耐力方面更有效。BFRT结合低强度抗阻运动是控制血压、氧化刺激血管活性肽的有效康复策略,可以通过维持肾小球滤过率、改善尿毒症参数和调节细胞因子谱来防止2期慢性肾脏病

(chronic kidney disease,CKD)患者肾功能下降,从而延缓疾病发展^[63-64]。

4.6 心脑血管疾病康复

研究表示^[65-66],BFRT可改善冠状动脉疾病患者的肌肉力量和血流动力学,但不能改善血管功能,可以提高充血性心力衰竭(congestive heart failure,CHF)患者的功能、生活质量和肌肉线粒体功能。张琴^[67]的研究结果表明,BFRT联合神经肌肉电刺激能够促进脑卒中患者偏瘫侧下肢肌力的恢复,改善下肢运动功能,提高患者日常生活及步行能力。另外,作为标准心脏康复的辅助手段,低强度BFRT不仅可以增加心血管术后患者的肌肉质量和力量^[68],还可以改善冠心病患者的血流动力学^[69]。

4.7 重症患者康复

Barbalho博士^[70]对34例重症监护室的老年昏迷患者进行BFRT是此训练方法在重症医学领域的首次研究。为避免个体差异,进行同期自身对照试验,患者一侧下肢实施无血流限制的被动肢体训练,另一侧进行血流限制被动肢体训练,袖带压力为80%胫前动脉收缩压。最终患者双下肢均出现肌肉萎缩,但BFRT侧的肌肉萎缩率比对照侧低,大腿围衰减速度也比对照组慢。BFRT再次被证明优于传统治疗,为其未来在重症医学领域发展奠定了基础。

4.8 其他疾病康复

BFRT在呼吸^[71]、代谢及神经疾病^[72]等患者的肌肉锻炼中运用均得出安全有效结论。BFRT还可能是改善2型糖尿病患者肌肉功能和葡萄糖代谢的潜在有效训练方法^[73]。以上报道中,许多疾病领域都是首次应用BFRT促进患者康复进程,可见此方法正在康复医学领域不断探索、扩展与应用。

5 小结

BFRT可操作性强,不良反应少,可单独使用,结合低强度抗阻运动效果更好。临床工作中科学辅助患者进行BFRT可提高患者肌肉质量和力量,加速康复进程。总之,BFRT是安全有效的康复手段。

省力高效的优势使BFRT在国外颇受推崇,并不断向新领域扩展,应用前景广阔,值得国内学者持续关注与进一步探讨。尽管如此,BFRT目前还处于深度的探索阶段,作用机制尚未完全明确,缺乏临床使用的标准化指南。此外,许多研究结论来自于小样本、短期的研究,结果容易出现偏差。综上,本文建议日后应对BFRT作用机制进行全面深入研究,在不同病种、不同年龄等方面进行多中心、大样本的长期深入探索,制定标准化的操作流程,以便更好地造福于患者。

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