

·综述·

再生康复治疗脑缺血的基础研究进展*

黄丹¹ 谢鸿宇¹ 吴军发¹ 吴毅^{1,2}

脑卒中是临床诊疗中最常见的脑血管疾病,其中,缺血性脑卒中(脑缺血)占80%以上,具有高发病、高致死、高致残、高复发等特点^[1]。我国每年新增脑卒中约200万人,虽然其存活率因诊疗水平的提升而增加,但高达85%的幸存者会遗留不同程度的肢体、认知、吞咽、言语等功能障碍^[2]。康复治疗是改善脑卒中后功能障碍的最有效方法之一,可提高日常生活能力和生活质量^[3]。然而,对于大面积脑梗死,尤其是脑干梗死严重的患者,仍存在康复治疗周期长、起效慢、疗效欠佳等局限。近年来,干细胞移植技术的出现为脑卒中治疗带来了新的契机,因移植干细胞具有多向分化、旁分泌效应和招募内源性神经干细胞(neural stem cells, NSCs)等优点,有望延长脑缺血的治疗时间窗、修复神经损伤和降低致残率^[4-7]。但移植后的干细胞存在存活时间和迁移距离短、分化率低及移植参数异质性大等问题,使得干细胞移植技术的临床推广受到限制。

越来越多的研究指出,康复治疗联合干细胞移植技术在神经系统疾病的治疗中具有协同作用,康复治疗可促进移植干细胞的存活和分化^[8-9],提高康复疗效,该联合治疗称为再生康复(regenerative rehabilitation)^[10-11]。再生康复虽然在脑缺血研究中也体现出良好的协同优势,但缺乏系统的疗效评价,且作用机制尚不完全清楚^[12-16]。本文将概述再生康复的概念及发展,以及其在脑缺血中的基础研究进展,以期对再生康复的进一步研究奠定基础。

1 再生康复概念的发展

1997年,Polgar S等^[17]提出了联合运动训练和神经移植或神经修复手术治疗帕金森病的假设,为“再生康复”概念的萌芽奠定了基础。再生康复概念的首次提出是在2007年,纽约哥伦比亚大学干细胞计划负责人Joel Stein医生联合干细胞实验室与康复医学科进行相关疾病的研究,由此引出了再生康复的概念^[18]。2010年,Ambrosio和Russel提出再生医学和康复治疗的联合应用可使骨骼肌损伤获得最大的治疗效益,并呼吁将再生康复推广于临床^[19]。2012年在美国匹兹堡召开的第二届再生康复研讨会中,美国物理医学会将再生

康复定义为:将再生医学与康复医学的原理和方法相结合,开发创新和有效的方法,最终促进组织再生、重塑和修复,以达到功能的最大恢复,并提出促进和推动再生医学与康复医学领域的研究者相互合作、发展新的研究方向^[10]。2014年,Gentile NE等^[20]报道了一例联合细胞支架移植和术后早期康复治疗体积性肌损失的个案,提示术后康复是移植组织功能整合的关键。随后,国际上多次与再生康复相关的会议和报告均强调再生康复在医疗保健中的重要性,并提出将再生康复相关课程纳入物理治疗专业培养方案中的必要性^[21-22]。此后,“再生康复”在骨骼肌肉疾病^[20, 23]、脊髓损伤^[24-25]、帕金森病^[26]、脑卒中^[27-28]等疾病中的基础研究均逐渐开展,在治疗上表现出一定的协同作用。

2 基于不同康复治疗的再生康复在脑缺血中的研究

2.1 丰富环境

丰富环境(enriched environment, EE)是一种可提供多感官刺激、运动和社会交互性行为的环境模式,已证明可促进中枢神经系统发育和损伤修复。既往研究表明,EE可改善脑缺血动物神经功能,促进神经再生和突触重塑^[29-30]。

Seo JH等^[31]对缺氧缺血性脑病小鼠进行间充质干细胞来源的脂肪干细胞(MSCs-ASCs)移植联合EE干预,8周后小鼠行为学较单独治疗明显改善,纹状体神经元新生和星形胶质细胞激活明显增多,伴随FGF2分泌增多。随后,该团队进一步研究发现,MSCs移植联合EE干预也能明显改善该模型小鼠的行为学功能,并且可促进血管细胞黏附因子(VCAM-1)、促血管生成因子(MMP-2)的分泌和血管生成素的表达上调,进而促进血管再生^[32]。然而,Hicks AU等^[12-13, 32]在局部皮层缺血或永久性脑缺血(pMCAO)大鼠模型研究中指出,虽然干细胞移植(hESC-NPCs)联合EE对早期运动功能恢复和干细胞定向迁移(30天)有促进作用,但在长期(60—90天)神经功能、脑梗死体积以及干细胞存活和分化方面却无明显优势。同样,Jolkonen等^[14, 33]在人脂肪组织来源的间充质干细胞(hADMSCs)移植联合EE治疗pMCAO大鼠的研究中,发现联合治疗在血管新生、胶质瘢痕形成及

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1001-1242.2023.02.020

*基金项目:国家自然科学基金青年科学基金项目(81802242);国家自然科学基金面上项目(81972140, 82172544)

1 复旦大学附属华山医院康复医学科,上海市,200040; 2 通讯作者

第一作者简介:黄丹,女,博士研究生; 收稿日期:2022-01-31

小胶质细胞极化方面也无协同作用。

以上研究结果说明,干细胞移植联合EE的再生康复治疗可改善缺氧缺血性脑病模型的行为学功能,促进血管新生,对脑缺血模型的早期运动功能也有所改善,但对MCAO模型的长期疗效不佳,这可能与移植干细胞类型及MCAO模型损伤面积大、炎症反应重、有害微环境持续时间长等原因有关。

2.2 运动训练

运动训练(physical exercise, PE)是脑卒中后康复治疗的主要手段,PE可促进脑卒中后神经功能的恢复^[34],调节脑内血流动力学、促进血管新生和突触重塑等^[35-37]。

研究表明,MCAO大鼠术后经尾静脉或侧脑室注射MSCs,并联合PE干预后,能明显改善行为学功能、减小脑梗死体积和细胞凋亡、提高突触密度和干细胞存活率以及促进神经再生^[38-40]。同样,联合PE和大鼠胚胎干细胞来源的神经干细胞(rESCs-NSCs)移植治疗MCAO大鼠也能促进神经干细胞存活、分化和迁移^[41-42]。Wu R等^[28]联合PE干预和人胚胎组织来源的神经前体细胞(hESC-NPCs)移植治疗MCAO大鼠,发现联合治疗能明显改善动物神经行为学功能、减小脑梗死体积、促进皮层神经元的激活,且疗效长达97天。进一步研究发现,该结果可能与病灶周围微环境的改善,移植NPCs向神经元分化、成熟并整合入宿主神经环路中有关。但是,研究发现MCAO术后7天或14天进行hESC-NPCs^[16]或人神经干细胞(hNSCs)^[15]移植的再生康复治疗在神经行为学功能、脑梗死体积、干细胞的存活和分化方面的改善并不优于单独治疗。

以上研究结果说明,术后早期进行干细胞移植并联合PE干预的再生康复治疗较术后7天及以后进行干细胞移植的再生康复治疗效果更好。这可能与移植的干细胞所发挥的旁分泌作用、内源性NSCs招募以及促神经营养因子分泌和神经血管发生等有关^[5,43-46]。

2.3 电针治疗

大量研究表明,电针(electroacupuncture, EA)可通过抑制炎症反应、降低兴奋性氨基酸毒性、减轻氧化应激反应、促进侧支循环建立、促进神经营养因子分泌和促进内源性NSCs增殖与分化等机制,改善脑缺血后运动和学习记忆功能^[47-49]。

Kim YR团队^[50-51]在小鼠MCAO术后5天于患侧纹状体和缺血半暗带分别注射骨髓间充质干细胞(BMSCs),同时予以电针治疗,发现联合治疗对感觉运动功能的改善均优于单独治疗,且侧脑室下区和纹状体区的神经发生及mBDNF和NT4蛋白、mRNA表达明显增多。该团队进一步研究发现,缺血半暗带注射BMSCs联合EA治疗可促进移植干细胞的存活和迁移,以及向神经元和星形胶质细胞方向分化^[51]。

而经过TrkB基因修饰的BMSCs移植治疗可进一步提高BMSCs向神经元方向分化及成熟,其作用机制与神经营养因子受体信号通路(BDNF/NT4/TrkB)密切相关^[51]。

以上研究结果表明,EA联合BMSCs可促进脑缺血动物神经行为的功能恢复、神经营养因子的分泌以及移植干细胞的存活、迁移和分化。而通过转染TrkB可间接发挥BDNF的生物学作用,诱导移植干细胞向神经元方向分化,进而促进神经功能整合和行为学恢复^[52]。

2.4 无创性神经调控技术

近年来,诸如经颅电、磁刺激(transcranial magnetic stimulation, TMS)等无创性神经调控技术得到广泛应用,主要通过作用于特定功能脑区的大脑皮层,可逆性地调控神经系统活性,从而改善脑卒中患者的肢体功能障碍、增强康复效果、提高生活质量^[53-54]。研究表明,电磁场在体外具有引导各种细胞定向迁移的功能^[55-56],在体内可促进内源性神经干细胞的增殖和迁移^[57]及移植NSCs的存活、分化和成熟^[58],从而调控大脑神经可塑性,促进功能恢复。目前,经颅电刺激治疗或重复经颅磁刺激(repetitive TMS, rTMS)已被证实可改善脑卒中后运动、认知、情绪等功能障碍^[59]。

Morimoto J等^[60]对MCAO大鼠联合BMSCs移植和持续电刺激治疗后发现,联合治疗可进一步提高BMSCs移植治疗对运动功能和脑梗死体积的改善作用,且可提高纹状体区趋化因子SDF-1 α 的浓度和促进BMSCs向缺血区迁移。Peng JJ等^[61]将hESCs-NSCs移植到MCAO大鼠纹状体中,并予以rTMS干预,随访35天后发现联合治疗较单独治疗促进了神经功能(握力、躯干对称性)的恢复以及内源性神经的再生和分化,且提高了BDNF蛋白表达。以上研究表明,干细胞移植联合无创性神经调控技术可能通过促进神经营养因子和趋化因子的分泌,诱导干细胞定向迁移和内源性神经再生,进而改善行为学功能。因此,干细胞移植联合无创性神经调控技术的再生康复治疗可能是脑卒中治疗的一个潜在新靶点。

3 小结和展望

再生康复重点关注疾病、创伤和退行性疾病等造成的器官和功能损伤,联合利用再生医学和康复医学的技术,促进组织、器官的修复和功能恢复。近年来,再生康复已在脑卒中、脊髓损伤、帕金森病等中枢神经系统疾病的基础研究中体现出了一定的治疗优势^[25-26,28,31,51]。EE、PE、EA及TMS等常规康复治疗能提高干细胞移植对脑缺血的治疗作用^[27-28,31,38-39,51,61],且通过基因修饰外源性干细胞或辅助药物治疗和生物材料、增加基质营养物质、优化康复治疗参数可能会提高干细胞移植治疗的疗效^[40,51],同时,疾病早期进行干细胞移植可能具有更大的治疗效果^[12,15-16]。

但是,对脑缺血而言,损伤后炎症反应、有害的宿主微环境、免疫排斥等问题,导致移植干细胞存活率低、神经元分化率低以及与宿主神经环路功能整合等问题,仍然是干细胞移植技术和再生康复临床转化亟待解决的问题^[12, 14-15, 33]。另外,国内外关于再生康复的研究仍处于早期探索阶段,其治疗参数(干细胞类型、剂量、介入时点,康复治疗项目、疗程)、干预疗效以及具体作用机制等还需大量的基础研究证据支撑。掌握再生医学的原则,并结合不同康复治疗的特点,将有助于推动再生康复在康复医学领域的进一步发展。

参考文献

- [1] Virani SS, Alonso A, Aparicio HJ, et al. Heart disease and stroke statistics-2021 update: a report from the American heart association[J]. Circulation, 2021, 143 (8) : e254—e743.
- [2] GBD 2019 Diseases and Injuries Collaborators. Global burden of 369 diseases and injuries in 204 countries and territories, 1990-2019: a systematic analysis for the global burden of disease study 2019[J]. Lancet, 2020, 396 (10258) : 1204—1222.
- [3] Winstein CJ, Stein J, Arena R, et al. Guidelines for adult stroke rehabilitation and recovery: a guideline for healthcare professionals from the American heart association/American stroke association[J]. Stroke, 2016, 47(6):e98—e169.
- [4] Regenhardt RW, Takase H, Lo EH, et al. Translating concepts of neural repair after stroke: structural and functional targets for recovery[J]. Restor Neurol Neurosci, 2020, 38(1) : 67—92.
- [5] Zhang S, Lachance BB, Moiz B, et al. Optimizing stem cell therapy after ischemic brain injury[J]. J Stroke, 2020, 22 (3):286—305.
- [6] Wei L, Wei ZZ, Jiang MQ, et al. Stem cell transplantation therapy for multifaceted therapeutic benefits after stroke[J]. Prog Neurobiol, 2017(157)49—78.
- [7] Chrostek MR, Fellows EG, Crane AT, et al. Efficacy of stem cell-based therapies for stroke[J]. Brain Res, 2019 (1722)146362.
- [8] Zhang K, Liu Z, Li G, et al. Electro-acupuncture promotes the survival and differentiation of transplanted bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells pre-induced with neurotrophin-3 and retinoic acid in gelatin sponge scaffold after rat spinal cord transection[J]. Stem Cell Rev Rep, 2014, 10(4) : 612—625.
- [9] Zhang YX, Yuan MZ, Cheng L, et al. Treadmill exercise enhances therapeutic potency of transplanted bone mesenchymal stem cells in cerebral ischemic rats via anti-apoptotic effects[J]. BMC Neurosci, 2015(16)56.
- [10] Ambrosio F, Boninger ML, Brubaker CE, et al. Guest editorial: emergent themes from second annual symposium on regenerative rehabilitation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania[J]. J Rehabil Res Dev, 2013, 50(3) : vii—xiv.
- [11] Perez-Terzic C, Childers MK. Regenerative rehabilitation: a new future?[J]. Am J Phys Med Rehabil, 2014, 93 (11 Suppl 3):S73—S78.
- [12] Hicks AU, Maclellan CL, Chernenko GA, et al. Long-term assessment of enriched housing and subventricular zone derived cell transplantation after focal ischemia in rats[J]. Brain Res, 2008(1231)103—112.
- [13] Hicks AU, Lappalainen RS, Narkilahti S, et al. Transplantation of human embryonic stem cell-derived neural precursor cells and enriched environment after cortical stroke in rats: cell survival and functional recovery[J]. Eur J Neurosci, 2009, 29(3) : 562—574.
- [14] Mu J, Bakrean A, Juntunen M, et al. Combined adipose tissue-derived mesenchymal stem cell therapy and rehabilitation in experimental stroke[J]. Front Neurol, 2019(10)235.
- [15] Ghuman H, Perry N, Grice L, et al. Physical therapy exerts sub-additive and suppressive effects on intracerebral neural stem cell implantation in a rat model of stroke[J]. J Cereb Blood Flow Metab, 2022, 42(5):826—843.
- [16] Kim DY, Park SH, Lee SU, et al. Effect of human embryonic stem cell-derived neuronal precursor cell transplantation into the cerebral infarct model of rat with exercise[J]. Neurosci Res, 2007, 58(2):164—175.
- [17] Polgar S, Borlongan CV, Koutouzis TK, et al. Implications of neurological rehabilitation for advancing intracerebral transplantation[J]. Brain Res Bull, 1997, 44 (3) : 229—232.
- [18] Daar AS, Greenwood HL. A proposed definition of regenerative medicine[J]. J Tissue Eng Regen Med, 2007, 1 (3) : 179—184.
- [19] Ambrosio F, Russell A. Regenerative rehabilitation: a call to action[J]. J Rehabil Res Dev, 2010, 47(3):xi—xv.
- [20] Gentile NE, Stearns KM, Brown EH, et al. Targeted rehabilitation after extracellular matrix scaffold transplantation for the treatment of volumetric muscle loss[J]. Am J Phys Med Rehabil, 2014, 93(11 Suppl 3):S79—S87.
- [21] Norland R, Muchnick M, Harmon Z, et al. Opportunities for regenerative rehabilitation and advanced technologies in physical therapy: perspective from academia[J]. Phys Ther, 2016, 96(4):550—557.
- [22] Loghmani MT, Roche JA. Conference report: 6th annual international symposium on regenerative rehabilitation[J]. Regen Med, 2018, 13(4):371—374.
- [23] Gottardi R, Stoddart MJ. Regenerative rehabilitation of the musculoskeletal system[J]. J Am Acad Orthop Surg, 2018, 26 (15):e321—e323.
- [24] Lin J, Anopas D, Milbreta U, et al. Regenerative rehabilitation: exploring the synergistic effects of rehabilitation and implantation of a bio-functional scaffold in enhancing nerve regeneration[J]. Biomater Sci, 2019, 7(12):5150—5160.
- [25] Kim YM, Seo TB, Kim CJ, et al. Treadmill exercise with bone marrow stromal cells transplantation potentiates recovery of locomotor function after spinal cord injury in rats[J]. J Exerc Rehabil, 2017, 13(3):273—278.

- [26] Cucarián JD, Berrío JP, Rodrigues C, et al. Physical exercise and human adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cells ameliorate motor disturbances in a male rat model of Parkinson's disease[J]. *J Neurosci Res*, 2019, 97(9):1095—1099.
- [27] Cho SR, Suh H, Yu JH, et al. Astroglial activation by an enriched environment after transplantation of mesenchymal stem cells enhances angiogenesis after hypoxic-ischemic brain injury[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2016, 17(9):1550.
- [28] Wu R, Guo Y, Zhang L, et al. Physical exercise promotes integration of grafted cells and functional recovery in an acute stroke rat model[J]. *Stem Cell Reports*, 2022, 17(2):276—288.
- [29] Gresita A, Mihai R, Hermann DM, et al. Effect of environmental enrichment and isolation on behavioral and histological indices following focal ischemia in old rats[J]. *Geroscience*, 2022, 44(1):211—228.
- [30] Wang C, Zhang Q, Yu K, et al. Enriched environment promoted cognitive function via bilateral synaptic remodeling after cerebral ischemia[J]. *Front Neurol*, 2019(10):1189.
- [31] Seo JH, Kim H, Park ES, et al. Environmental enrichment synergistically improves functional recovery by transplanted adipose stem cells in chronic hypoxic-ischemic brain injury[J]. *Cell Transplant*, 2013, 22(9):1553—1568.
- [32] Hicks AU, Hewlett K, Windle V, et al. Enriched environment enhances transplanted subventricular zone stem cell migration and functional recovery after stroke[J]. *Neuroscience*, 2007, 146(1):31—40.
- [33] Bakreen A, Juntunen M, Dunlop Y, et al. Additive behavioral improvement after combined cell therapy and rehabilitation despite long-term microglia presence in stroke rats[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, 22(4):1512.
- [34] Zhang L, Yang X, Yin M, et al. An animal trial on the optimal time and intensity of exercise after stroke[J]. *Med Sci Sports Exerc*, 2020, 52(8):1699—1709.
- [35] Liu MX, Luo L, Fu JH, et al. Exercise-induced neuroprotection against cerebral ischemia/reperfusion injury is mediated via alleviating inflammasome-induced pyroptosis[J]. *Exp Neurol*, 2022(349):113952.
- [36] Li F, Geng X, Lee H, et al. Neuroprotective effects of exercise postconditioning after stroke SIRT1-mediated suppression of endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress[J]. *Front Cell Neurosci*, 2021(15):598230.
- [37] Hong M, Kim M, Kim TW, et al. Treadmill exercise improves motor function and short-term memory by enhancing synaptic plasticity and neurogenesis in photothrombotic stroke mice[J]. *Int Neurol J*, 2020, 24 (Suppl 1): S28—S38.
- [38] Sasaki Y, Sasaki M, Kataoka-Sasaki Y, et al. Synergic effects of rehabilitation and intravenous infusion of mesenchymal stem cells after stroke in rats[J]. *Phys Ther*, 2016, 96(11):1791—1798.
- [39] Zhang YX, Yuan MZ, Cheng L, et al. Treadmill exercise enhances therapeutic potency of transplanted bone mesenchymal stem cells in cerebral ischemic rats via anti-apoptotic effects[J]. *BMC Neurosci*, 2015(16):56.
- [40] Akhoundzadeh K, Vakili A, Sameni HR, et al. Effects of the combined treatment of bone marrow stromal cells with mild exercise and thyroid hormone on brain damage and apoptosis in a mouse focal cerebral ischemia model[J]. *Metab Brain Dis*, 2017, 32(4):1267—1277.
- [41] 贾杰, 胡永善, 吴毅, 等. 跑台运动训练促进脑梗死大鼠外源性移植的神经干细胞迁移分化的实验研究[J]. *中国康复医学杂志*, 2008, 23(7):594—597.
- [42] 刘罡, 贾杰, 吴毅, 等. 运动训练在缺血性脑梗死大鼠神经干细胞移植治疗中的作用[J]. *中华物理医学与康复杂志*, 2008, 30(11):725—729.
- [43] Sarmah D, Agrawal V, Rane P, et al. Mesenchymal stem cell therapy in ischemic stroke: a meta-analysis of preclinical studies[J]. *Clin Pharmacol Ther*, 2018, 103(6):990—998.
- [44] Napoli E, Lippert T, Borlongan CV. Stem cell therapy: repurposing cell-based regenerative medicine beyond cell replacement[J]. *Adv Exp Med Biol*, 2018(1079):87—91.
- [45] Suda S, Nito C, Yokobori S, et al. Recent advances in cell-based therapies for ischemic stroke[J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2020, 21(18):6718.
- [46] Liu YP, Lang BT, Baskaya MK, et al. The potential of neural stem cells to repair stroke-induced brain damage[J]. *Acta Neuropathol*, 2009, 117(5):469—480.
- [47] Lu L, Zhang XG, Zhong LLD, et al. Acupuncture for neurogenesis in experimental ischemic stroke: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2016(6):19521.
- [48] Shi L, Cao HM, Li Y, et al. Electroacupuncture improves neurovascular unit reconstruction by promoting collateral circulation and angiogenesis[J]. *Neural Regen Res*, 2017, 12(12):2000—2006.
- [49] Cao BQ, Tan F, Zhan J, et al. Mechanism underlying treatment of ischemic stroke using acupuncture: transmission and regulation[J]. *Neural Regen Res*, 2021, 16(5):944—954.
- [50] Kim YR, Ahn SM, Pak ME, et al. Potential benefits of mesenchymal stem cells and electroacupuncture on the trophic factors associated with neurogenesis in mice with ischemic stroke[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2018, 8(1):2044.
- [51] Ahn SM, Kim YR, Shin YI, et al. Therapeutic potential of a combination of electroacupuncture and TrkB-expressing mesenchymal stem cells for ischemic stroke[J]. *Mol Neurobiol*, 2019, 56(1):157—173.
- [52] Liu Q, Cheng G, Wang Z, et al. Bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells differentiate into nerve-like cells in vitro after transfection with brain-derived neurotrophic factor gene[J]. *In Vitro Cell Dev Biol Anim*, 2015, 51(3):319—327.
- [53] Ahmed I, Yeldan I, Mustafaoglu R. The adjunct of electric neurostimulation to rehabilitation approaches in upper limb stroke rehabilitation: a systematic review with network meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials[J]. *Neuromodulation*, 2022, S1094—7159(22)00025—3.
- [54] Fisicaro F, Lanza G, Grasso AA, et al. Repetitive tran-

- cranial magnetic stimulation in stroke rehabilitation: review of the current evidence and pitfalls[J]. *Ther Adv Neurol Disord*,2019(12):1756286419878317.
- [55] Jezierska-Woźniak K, Lipiński S, Huflejt M, et al. Migration of human mesenchymal stem cells stimulated with pulsed electric field and the dynamics of the cell surface glycosylation[J]. *Adv Clin Exp Med*, 2018, 27(9): 1181—1193.
- [56] Zheng L, Zhang L, Chen L, et al. Static magnetic field regulates proliferation, migration, differentiation, and YAP/TAZ activation of human dental pulp stem cells[J]. *J Tissue Eng Regen Med*,2018,12(10):2029—2040.
- [57] Wu Z, Sun F, Li Z, et al. Electrical stimulation of the lateral cerebellar nucleus promotes neurogenesis in rats after motor cortical ischemia[J]. *Sci Rep*,2020,10(1):16563.
- [58] He L, Sun Z, Li J, et al. Electrical stimulation at nanoscale topography boosts neural stem cell neurogenesis through the enhancement of autophagy signaling[J]. *Biomaterials*,2021(268):120585.
- [59] Du J, Tian L, Liu W, et al. Effects of repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation on motor recovery and motor cortex excitability in patients with stroke: a randomized controlled trial[J]. *Eur J Neurol*,2016,23(11):1666—1672.
- [60] Morimoto J, Yasuhara T, Kameda M, et al. Electrical stimulation enhances migratory ability of transplanted bone marrow stromal cells in a rodent ischemic stroke model[J]. *Cell Physiol Biochem*,2018,46(1):57—68.
- [61] Peng JJ, Sha R, Li MX, et al. Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation promotes functional recovery and differentiation of human neural stem cells in rats after ischemic stroke[J]. *Exp Neurol*,2019(313):1—9.

· 综述 ·

孤独症谱系障碍儿童睡眠问题及其行为干预研究进展*

蒲钰^{1,2} 陈卓铭^{1,3}

孤独症谱系障碍(autism spectrum disorder, ASD)是一种通常起病在3岁前的广泛性神经发育障碍,以社会交流、交往缺陷以及限制、重复性的行为、兴趣和活动及感知觉异常为特征的复杂神经发育障碍性疾病^[1]。睡眠对人的整个生命周期的健康运作至关重要^[2],而睡眠问题是ASD儿童最常见的共病之一,据估计,正常发育儿童的睡眠问题患病率在15%—35%,但ASD儿童睡眠问题患病率高达50%—80%^[3]。如果没有有效的治疗,这些问题将持续贯穿整个儿童时期,直至青少年时期^[4],除了普遍存在和持续存在之外,这些问题对ASD儿童本身的成长发育及家庭生活都会产生深远影响。睡眠对大脑的发育和成熟起着重要的作用,影响ASD儿童的记忆、注意力、情绪和行为^[5]。就家庭而言,ASD儿童睡眠问题与家庭成员的压力水平^[6]等相关。因此治疗ASD儿童的睡眠问题至关重要。虽然药物治疗对改善睡眠

问题具有显著的效果,但它们可能最适用于解决阻碍睡眠的生物因素(如补充褪黑激素),而且只依赖药物治疗睡眠问题有一些明显的局限性,例如,一些家庭可能会因为难以清醒、恶心和与其他药物相互作用等副作用而避免服用睡眠药物。作为儿科治疗的一般原则,非药物干预是首选的治疗方案^[7],因此,对ASD儿童睡眠问题的了解及对行为干预方法的掌握具有重要临床意义,本文将从ASD儿童睡眠问题、发病机制、行为干预具体方法、影响因素等进行阐述。

1 ASD儿童睡眠问题临床表现

1.1 ASD儿童睡眠问题常见症状

ASD儿童睡眠问题的患病率不仅远高于正常儿童,并且相比正常儿童这些睡眠问题更可能随着年龄的增长而持续存在^[8]。ASD儿童睡眠问题的临床表现多样,主要包括睡眠

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1001-1242.2023.02.021

*基金项目:广东省重点领域研发计划资助项目(2019B030335001)

1 暨南大学附属第一医院,广东省广州市,510630; 2 暨南大学管理学院; 3 通讯作者

第一作者简介:蒲钰,女,硕士研究生; 收稿日期:2021-04-05

252 www.rehabi.com.cn