

·专家共识·

颅脑战创伤脑功能障碍评估专家共识

《颅脑战创伤脑功能障碍评估专家共识(2022)》编写委员会

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颅脑战创伤是现代战争最常见的死亡原因^[1]。随着医疗救治水平的提高,颅脑战创伤的病死率明显下降,但伤残率却居高不下,甚至有所上升^[2]。最大限度地减少脑功能障碍,是现代军事医学对颅脑战创伤的治疗目标提出的新要求^[3]。颅脑战创伤脑功能障碍包括神经精神障碍、运动功能障碍、感觉功能障碍、意识障碍、神经内分泌障碍等,预后差异大,其准确的评估是制订合理治疗方案的基础。近年来,随着神经电生理监测技术、脑功能影像技术的发展,为客观评价颅脑战创伤脑功能障碍提供了良好的条件^[4~6]。由于国内实际颅脑战创伤的研究资料有限,因此本共识多参考外军已有的临床证据和我国专家的临床经验来编写,以便为颅脑战创伤脑功能障碍的诊治提供参考。

1 颅脑战创伤的流行病学特征

颅脑战创伤是现代战争的特征性损伤,主要原因是枪弹伤、爆炸伤、爆震伤、撞击伤^[7]。目前,颅脑战创伤的患病率尚无准确数据。文献报道,阿富汗战争和伊拉克战争期间美国服役人员颅脑战创伤的患病率在10%~20%^[8]。然而,这个数据可能低估了真实情况,因为有些脑震荡等轻型颅脑战创伤短期内恢复而被忽略^[9]。超过80%的颅脑战创伤属于轻型,主要是脑震荡;中、重型颅脑战创伤占比不到20%^[7,10]。随着医疗救治水平的提高,中、重型颅脑战创伤的存活率得到极大提高,但遗留的脑功能障碍,例如肢体功能障碍、慢性意识障碍,严重影响病人的生活质量^[11]。轻型颅脑战创伤,多数短期内虽然可以康复,但其远期后果越来越受到关注,例如脑震荡后综合征(postconcussion syndrome, PCS)、创伤后应

激障碍(posttraumatic stress disorder, PTSD)、慢性创伤性脑病(chronic traumatic encephalopathy, CTE)等,既影响病人的身心健康,又明显增加患神经退行性疾病的风险,例如帕金森病、Alzheimer病^[12,13]。目前,美国国防部资助的颅脑战创伤研究涵盖预防、筛查、治疗、康复、重返社会等领域,其中关键领域包括早期客观诊断、潜在的长期功能障碍^[14]。

2 颅脑战创伤脑功能障碍的评估内容

本共识描述的颅脑战创伤脑功能障碍,是指颅脑战创伤导致的脑部后遗症或脑部并发症,包括神经精神障碍、慢性意识障碍、运动功能障碍、感觉功能障碍、神经内分泌功能障碍、创伤后癫痫。

2.1 神经精神障碍 颅脑战创伤导致的神经精神障碍表现为精神症状、行为障碍、认知障碍等,现有三种综合征描述这些症候群,包括PCS、PTSD、CTE,三者既相互独立,又内在联系。PCS指脑震荡或轻型颅脑创伤导致的这些症候群,而PTSD和CTE指所有的颅脑创伤(包括轻型、中型、重型)导致的这些症候群。PCS和PTSD的症状伤后即出现并持续存在,根据临床表现采用相应的量表从临床层面诊断;CTE在创伤后多年才出现相应的症状,是从尸检报告得出的病理诊断。由于目前还没有关于PCS和PTSD的尸检报告,因此,PCS、PTSD和CTE是否具有同样的病理特征,尚不清楚。

2.1.1 PCS 多表现为精神症状,常规CT/MRI检查缺乏直接的影像学证据,所以,尚无统一的临床诊断标准。目前,常用的PCS临床诊断标准有国际疾病分类(International Classification of Diseases, ICD)-10标准、美国精神病学会《精神障碍诊断与统计手册》第四版(diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders version IV, DSM-IV)、第五版(DSM-V)标准;其中DSM-IV标准和ICD-10标准都包括“脑外伤后出现的脑震荡症状”,DSM-IV标准强调症状持续

至少3个月,而ICD-10标准对症状持续时间不做要求;DSM-V标准需要运动感知综合障碍、社交认知障碍、记忆力和注意力缺陷的客观证据,DSM-IV标准需要记忆和注意力缺陷的客观证据,ICD-10标准只需病人主观描述即可^[15]。然而,PCS作为一种能可靠地识别的、独特的综合征,一直受到质疑^[16]。因此,此类症候群目前常被称为脑震荡后症候群(post-concussion symptoms),描述伤后出现的症状,不强调症状持续时间^[17]。

2.1.2 PTSD 指个体在经历或目睹严重创伤事件后延迟出现并持续存在的精神障碍,表现为与创伤事件相关的闯入记忆、回避症状、认知和情绪的消极改变,以及警觉性增高四组症状,可伴有焦虑和抑郁等精神症状。PTSD是颅脑战创伤后常见的脑功能障碍^[18]。约80%的PCS病人同时存在PTSD,此类病人的生活质量更差^[19]。颅脑战创伤后PTSD的诊断采用临床用DSM-V PTSD诊断量表(the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale for DSM-5, CAPS-5)^[20, 21]。PTSD的症状至少需持续一个月才能诊断为PTSD,但在实际应用中,也可采用PTSD筛查量表(PTSD Checklist for DSM-5, PCL-5)在创伤后最初几天或几周内进行早期评估^[22]。

2.1.3 CTE 临床表现包括认知、行为、情绪三个方面损害,其中认知症状包括记忆力和执行功能受损,行为症状包括语言和肢体暴力行为、爆发性和冲动性行为,情绪症状通常包括抑郁症等^[23]。CTE的病理特征是过度磷酸化的tau蛋白沉积,但与Alzheimer病有明显的区别^[24]。CTE过度磷酸化的tau蛋白沉积比Alzheimer病出现得更早;CTE过度磷酸化的tau蛋白沉积,通常始于大脑皮质脑沟的血管周围区域,然后,不均匀地在皮质中扩散,而Alzheimer病则表现为皮质区域的过度磷酸化tau蛋白弥漫性沉积^[25, 26]。但是,有些CTE病人可能同时存在Alzheimer病等神经退行性疾病的病理特征^[27]。由于CTE是尸检报告得出的病理诊断,临床症状疑似病人常被称为创伤性脑病综合征(traumatic encephalopathy syndrome, TES)。

2.2 慢性意识障碍 意识障碍是指人对周围环境及自身状态的识别和感知能力出现障碍,主要由上行网状激活系统的损害所导致;另外,丘脑中央神经元的丢失或向大脑皮质和纹状体的神经冲动传递受阻,减少纹状体中央型多棘神经元的激活,也会导致意识障碍^[28]。昏迷是由于负责唤醒和维持清醒的脑干上行网状激活系统功能障碍而导致的无法唤醒的

无意识状态。在解剖学和生理学上,脑干上行网状激活系统具有过于丰富的神经通路和神经递质,所以昏迷是暂时性意识障碍,不是意识障碍的最终状态,会转化为其他状态的意识障碍:昏迷→植物状态(vegetative state, VS)→最小意识状态(minimally conscious state, MCS)→脱离最小意识状态→意识模糊→意识恢复^[29]。

昏迷持续时间≥28 d称为慢性意识障碍,包括VS和MCS^[30]。

VS又称为无反应性觉醒综合征,是一类特殊的意识障碍,存在睡眠-觉醒周期,但对自身及周围环境缺乏觉知,缺乏主动活动和语言理解能力。VS的诊断标准^[31-33]:①没有按吩咐动作的证据;②没有可以被理解的言语反应;③没有可辨别的有意识言语和姿势语言交谈及沟通的表示;④没有任何定位或自主运动反应的迹象。

MCS是一种严重的意识障碍,却又有别于VS,不仅存在睡眠-觉醒周期,还存在最小、但是清晰的认知自我和周围环境的能力。MCS是意识障碍的最终结局之一,也可能是意识进一步复苏的过渡阶段。MCS的定义^[31-33]:①出现可重复的但不协调的按吩咐动作;②有可被理解的言语;③通过可辨别的语言或手语来进行沟通反应;④有定位或自主运动反应,包括偶然出现的与环境刺激有关的动作和情绪反应,而不是不自主动作。

VS与MCS的共性为:①可以无意识睁眼;②拥有睡眠-觉醒周期。要确立MCS的诊断,必须至少有一个清晰的、认知和行为上的证据,在检查中至少重复出现一次。由于MCS行为上的波动性,因此在做出诊断前需要一系列的检查。在意识状态稳定前,容易在VS和MCS之间转化。MCS要在明确符合以下至少一项条件后方可明确诊断:①简单的指令行为;②手势或语言上做出“是/不是”的反应,无论正确与否;③理解语言表达;④对相关的环境刺激偶尔做出移动或有效的行为,而不是反射性的活动。

2.3 感觉功能障碍 颅脑战创伤明显增加感觉功能障碍的发生概率,包括听觉、视觉、前庭、化学感觉和多种感觉问题,尤其是经历爆炸伤者,发生概率更高^[34]。爆炸伤可造成听觉中枢和视觉中枢损伤,从而导致视觉和听觉功能障碍^[35, 36]。听觉和视觉系统同时损害称为双重感觉障碍(dual sensory impairment, DSI),参加伊拉克战争的美国退伍军人普遍存在DSI^[37, 38]。目前,新型军用防护设备能够防止某些的眼部伤害,但是伊拉克/阿富汗战争时期遭受爆炸伤

致脑震荡的退伍军人常出现隐匿性视觉功能障碍,为了防止视力丧失(在可能的情况下),建议颅脑战创伤军人(包括退伍军人)定期进行眼科检查,以评估视觉功能是否存在潜在问题^[39]。

颅脑战创伤病人经常出现慢性疼痛^[40]。中、重型颅脑战创伤会增加慢性背部疼痛的风险,而轻型颅脑战创伤与慢性背部疼痛无明显关系^[41]。颅脑战创伤后慢性疼痛与大脑特定皮质(楔前叶、扣带回、额叶等)炎症反应有关^[42,43]。颅脑战创伤后头晕、失衡等前庭功能障碍可能与脑白质异常、大脑弥漫性轴突损伤有关^[44]。

2.4 运动功能障碍 中、重型颅脑战创伤可能遗留运动功能障碍,包括肢体瘫痪、肌张力障碍、震颤等;然而,轻型颅脑战创伤与运动功能障碍的关联具有争议^[45]。颅脑战创伤后肌张力障碍通常与基底神经核区tau蛋白沉积导致的神经元凋亡有关,这种tau蛋白沉积特征与CTE的病理特征有明显的区别^[46]。颅脑战创伤明显增加肌萎缩侧索硬化症的发病风险,而且,发病年龄较普通人群要低^[47]。

2.5 神经内分泌功能障碍 这是由垂体激素紊乱引起的脑功能障碍,可在伤后几个月内恢复,一旦持续6个月以上,常为持久性。颅脑战创伤后神经内分泌功能障碍与垂体组织炎症反应密切相关,而与颅脑创伤程度无明显相关性,但反复多次轻型颅脑战创伤明显增加其发生概率^[48,49]。临幊上,颅脑战创伤后神经内分泌功能障碍,以肾上腺皮质功能低下、生长激素缺乏比较多见^[49,50],常表现为失眠、疲劳、抑郁等,然而,这些表现常常归因于PTSD、抑郁症或创伤本身,很少进行垂体激素评估而被忽略^[51]。另外,颅脑战创伤后神经内分泌功能障碍常合并存在PTSD,表现为认知缺陷、情绪和焦虑症、睡眠问题、生活质量下降、新陈代谢的变化等,如果这些症状是垂体功能减退引起的,则可以通过激素替代治疗缓解^[49]。

2.6 创伤后癫痫 是由颅脑创伤引起的自发性复发性癫痫发作,是一种复杂的慢性脑网络功能障碍。创伤后癫痫是颅脑战创伤后常见的一个重要问题,遭受颅脑穿透伤的病人发生创伤后癫痫的风险明显增高^[52]。创伤后癫痫的潜伏期变化很大,35%~40%发生在伤后6个月内,50%发生在伤后1年内,近80%发生在伤后2年内^[53]。依据发作时间分为早期发作(伤后1周内)和晚期发作(伤后1周以上),早期发作是颅脑创伤的临床表现,由创伤本身导致的,而不是痫性发作;晚期发作是多种原因综合作用导致的慢性脑网络障碍^[53]。虽然,抗癫痫药物可以减少

早期癫痫发作,但无法预防晚期癫痫发作^[54]。

3 颅脑战创伤脑功能障碍的评估方法

3.1 临床评估 是颅脑战创伤后脑功能障碍评估的基础,重点是病人的神志、运动情况、眼部征象及病人对外界的反应。格拉斯哥昏迷量表(Glasgow coma scale, GCS)评分是一种统一的、快速判定昏迷程度的方法,但区分VS和MCS不够敏感。GCS测试三种行为(睁眼反应、语言反应和运动反应),因此,下列因素会影响GCS评分:存在语言障碍、听力障碍、智力缺陷等;气管插管、镇静治疗等医学处置;合并眼眶骨折、脊髓损伤等^[55]。

修订版昏迷康复量表(Coma Recovery Scale-Revised, CRS-R)由6个子量表构成,涉及听觉、语言、视觉、交流、运动和觉醒水平,包括23项分层有序的评分标准。CRS-R对VS、MCS和昏迷的鉴别具有良好的效度、信度和诊断实用性^[56~58]。

MCS病人自发眨眼率明显高于VS病人,与CRS-R评分呈明显正相关;静息观察3 min内自发眨眼率可区分VS和MCS,提高临床诊断的准确性^[59]。

3.2 神经心理学评估 是颅脑战创伤后脑功能障碍评估的重要组成部分。PCS、PTSD和CTE都存在不同程度认知功能障碍,神经心理学评估是必不可少的环节。创伤后癫痫会加重认知功能损害,常表现在记忆、空间结构和执行能力的下降,及抑郁症状,建议早期进行神经心理学评估^[60]。神经心理学评估包括全面的神经心理功能测评和不同认知领域测评,临幊应根据实际情况选择合适的量表进行测评^[61]。应注意的是,尽量不将单一评估量表作为全部测评方法,提倡应用多量表结合功能神经影像和(或)神经电生理技术进行多维评估^[62]。神经心理学测试的计算机版本测评精准、高效,所得的测量数据便于计算与统计分析,同时还减小了多中心研究的偏倚,已成为神经心理学测评的新标准^[63,64]。

对于慢性意识障碍病人,特殊的神经心理学评估量表,例如视觉感知认知评估量表(cognitive assessment by visual election, CAVE)、Rappaport昏迷/近昏迷量表(Rappaport coma/near coma scale, CNCS)、认知功能水平评估量表(level of cognitive functioning assessment scale, LOCFAS),有助于评估残存的认知功能,提高评估准确性^[65]。

神经心理学评估技术亦存在一些缺陷,其中最重要的是测评结果无法排除被试者主观因素存在的可能。此外,被试者的年龄、性别、受教育程度、文化

背景、经济社会因素及不同的健康状态等对评估结果也会产生显著影响^[66]。

3.3 神经电生理评估 应用电生理学方法监测神经元活动有助于评估神经功能障碍。目前,常用的神经电生理检测方法包括诱发电位(evoked potentials, VP)、脑电图(electroencephalogram, EEG)、脑磁图(magnetoencephalography, MEG)等。

3.3.1 VP 通过刺激神经通路或感觉器官,记录神经系统相应部位的电位,提供神经系统重要神经传导通路的信息,刺激方法包括视觉、听觉、躯体感觉和运动系统,相应的检测技术称为视觉诱发电位(visually evoked potentials, VEP)、脑干听觉诱发电位(brainstem auditory evoked potentials, BAEP)、体感诱发电位(somatosensory evoked potentials, SEP)和运动诱发电位(motor evoked potentials, MEP)^[67]。另外,采用特定的刺激了解大脑认知过程的电生理变化称为事件相关电位(event related potentials, ERP)。

3.3.1.1 VEP 又称为视觉诱发反应、视觉诱发皮质电位,指由短暂视觉刺激引发的电位,是从EEG中提取的VEP波形,能量化检测视觉通路的功能完整性,任何影响视觉通路的因素都会影响VEP^[68]。入院3个月内动态监测(2周一次)VEP P2潜伏期和N3波幅,可用于评估VS病人向MCS转化的概率,如果N3波幅逐渐增大、P2潜伏期逐渐延长,VS病人向MCS转化的概率明显增加^[69]。与轻型颅脑创伤相比,PCS病人VEP P3a波幅明显增大,而P3a潜伏期无明显变化;P3b波幅明显变小、潜伏期明显延长^[70]。

3.3.1.2 BAEP 也称为脑干听觉诱发反应,代表中枢神经系统对听觉刺激的电生理反应,其特征是五个神经源性波,I波、II波、III波、IV波、V波分别起源于耳蜗神经、耳蜗核、上橄榄复合体、外侧丘系和下丘^[71]。任何累及听觉通路的病变或损伤都会影响BAEP,其可客观评价听觉通路损伤情况。BAEP可作为颅脑战创伤后慢性意识障碍转醒的评估指标,BAEP中V波潜伏期异常,转醒的概率较低^[72]。

3.3.1.3 SEP 指通过电生理方法记录的外部体感刺激引起的神经反应,用于评估体感系统的完整性和神经可塑性^[73]。SEP在颅脑战创伤后慢性意识障碍病人评估中具有重要价值,SEP振幅与CRS-R评分呈正相关,SEP振幅增高的病人转醒概率明显增加,建议此类病人定期进行SEP评估^[74],尤其是SEP联合BAEP,可方便、实时、无创、连续地监测颅脑战创伤后慢性意识障碍病人听觉及体感传导通路的神经电生理变化,间接反映脑干上行激活系统、大脑皮质的

结构与功能的完整性,是评估此类病人转醒概率的较敏感而准确的指标^[75]。SEP可以更好地评估PCS病人任务相关体感信息处理能力^[76]。但是,应注意的是,注意力对体感信息处理具有动态影响,所以SEP检测过程中,应考虑注意力状态^[77]。

3.3.1.4 MEP 是刺激运动皮质在对侧靶肌上记录到的肌肉运动复合电位,目的是检查从皮质到肌肉的运动传导通路的整体同步性和完整性。MEP可以评估慢性意识障碍病人的意识水平,MCS病人MEP波幅明显高于VS病人^[78]。MEP对颅脑战创伤后慢性疼痛具有良好的鉴别价值,此类病人存在运动皮质兴奋性降低^[79]。

3.3.1.5 ERP 是一种特殊的VP,通过有意地赋予刺激特殊的心理意义,记录多个或多样的刺激所引起的脑电位,反映认知过程中大脑的神经电生理变化。ERP振幅反映神经电生理反应强度,潜伏期反映大脑处理的持续时间,不同的试验范式引出不同的ERP成分,提供不同的信息^[80],应用最广泛的是P3(P300)成分,在注意力、记忆力、面部情绪表情处理能力等评估中具有很高的灵敏性,对认知功能障碍的评估可提供客观的依据^[81-85]。P3可作为从战场返回军人的心理健康监测指标,如心理测评改善,则P3振幅明显增加、潜伏期明显缩短,反之则相反^[86]。P3潜伏期是区分VS和MCS的敏感指标,与VS病人相比,MCS病人P3潜伏期明显缩短^[87,88]。

N2可作为颅脑战创伤病人发生痴呆风险评估指标,振幅越低,风险越高,尤其是多次受伤的病人^[89]。PTSD病人N2潜伏期明显延长,与病人症状呈显著正相关^[90]。P200、P50振幅降低可作为诊断CTE的指标^[91]。动态加工负波(processing negativity, PN)可作为轻型颅脑战创伤发生PCS风险的评估指标,振幅增加,发生PCS风险增加^[92]。伴随负反应(contingent negative variation, CNV)可作为颅脑战创伤发生PTSD风险的评估指标,CNV振幅降低,发生PTSD风险增加^[93]。

失匹配负波(mismatch negativity, MMN)可用于监测VS的意识水平,预测VS的恢复能力。慢性意识障碍病人额顶叶MMN波幅与CRS-R评分呈负相关^[94]。与VS病人相比,MCS病人MMN波幅明显增高、潜伏期缩短^[88]。

但是,慢性意识障碍病人警觉和觉醒状态是动态变化的,相关的认知障碍(如语言或记忆功能障碍)也会波动,这会干扰ERP结果;其次,不同方法诱发的ERP的结果也会因此出现差异;此外,诊断程

序、评估标准以及ERP记录时间不同,结果也会不同^[95]。因此,有必要创建多中心协作网,以共享和验证不同的方案和数据。

3.3.2 EEG 通过特殊设备或者电极记录到的大脑细胞群自发的节律性脑电活动,是脑神经电生理活动在大脑皮质或者头皮表面的总体反映。EEG对于神经系统检查较敏感,是早期发现颅脑创伤后脑功能异常的评估方法。EEG是创伤后癫痫常规检测方法。EEG可评估颅脑创伤病人发生PTSD风险,额叶 α 振荡不对称性明显增大者,发生PTSD风险明显增加,可提高PTSD诊断准确度^[96, 97],尤其是睡眠状态EEG,睡眠纺锤波振荡频率明显增加,表明负责保持睡眠连续性的感觉门控机制不足^[98];顶叶中央区非快速眼动期 δ 振荡降低,表明睡眠深度降低;前额叶非快速眼动期和快速眼动期 γ 振荡升高,表明中心觉醒增强,是PTSD客观评估指标^[99]。EEG可用于评估慢性意识障碍病人死亡风险, α 振荡缺失,死亡风险明显增加^[100]。睡眠状态EEG有助于准确评估慢性意识障碍的意识水平,区分VS和MCS,存在慢波睡眠是MCS的一个重要评估指标^[87]。EEG可用于评估重复经颅磁刺激治疗PCS, δ 振荡明显增加,PCS病人症状改善^[101]。

定量脑电图(Quantitative EEG,qEEG)可以数字化大脑信号分析不同频率的脑电波强度,还可通过计算机将脑电波强度处理转化为脑功能彩色图。qEEG可用于评估轻型颅脑战创伤后发生PCS的风险^[102]。基于qEEG的脑功能网络分析在慢性意识障碍评估中具有重要价值,提高VS和MCS评估准确性^[87]。

3.3.3 MEG 是一种测量大脑发出磁场的生物医学技术,在头皮表面测量磁通量,了解大脑内神经电信号。静息态MEG可用于检测自发性的大脑异常活动,任务态MEG可以用于定位异常信号的顺序和潜伏期。MEG具有很高的时空分辨率,可以发现轴突损伤引起的异常神经元信号。MEG在癫痫评估中具有重要价值。静息态MEG分析脑功能连接显示,爆炸相关轻型颅脑创伤军人的脑功能连接出现明显异常,与创伤后认知障碍明显相关^[103]。基于MEG的全脑静息状态网络可作为区分轻型颅脑创伤和PTSD评估指标^[104, 105]。基于MEG的小世界网络分析显示,小世界网络水平越高,颅脑战创伤后发生PTSD的风险越高,小世界网络分析可作为军人等高危人群心理健康的评估指标^[106]。MEG也有诸多局限性:首先,大脑产生的磁场非常微弱,需要使用高

度屏蔽的房间以排除外部无关的磁场干扰;其次,MEG的时间分辨率很高,但是记录到的信号容易受到无关因素的干扰。

3.4 影像学评估

3.4.1 常规CT/MRI 常规CT/MRI能够提供脑组织损伤、脑萎缩程度等脑结构信息,是慢性意识障碍必备的检查。常规MRI检测到非特异性白质高信号是PCS病人的一个影像学特征^[107]。多动态多回波序列MRI检测发现PCS病人存在髓鞘微结构变化,双侧大脑半球髓鞘体积明显缩小,是鉴别其他精神疾病的定量指标^[108]。动态增强MRI检测发现PCS病人存在广泛的血脑屏障损伤,包括大脑半球、小脑、脑干等部位^[109-111]。MRI检测发现,轻型颅脑战创伤后PTSD病人皮质厚度较健康人群明显减少,而且,左侧颞中回皮质后和右侧额眶皮质厚度与病人症状严重程度呈明显负相关^[112]。

3.4.2 功能MRI(fMRI) 以反映组织、器官功能状态为成像目标的MRI技术称为fMRI,目前临床应用广泛且成熟的fMRI技术包括弥散加权成像、灌注成像、弥散张量成像(diffusion tensor imaging, DTI)、磁共振波谱成像、血氧水平依赖成像、磁敏感成像。近年来,静息态fMRI成为fMRI的一个新分支,相对于传统的任务态fMRI,它不需要特殊的任务,即研究安静状态下大脑的功能活动,重点关注脑内在认知网络的功能连接性。轻型颅脑创伤后DTI检测到脑组织微结构变化可以用于评估发生PCS的风险^[113]。磁共振弥散加权成像监测边缘系统微结构变化,可以评估PTSD的严重程度,尤其是颅脑战创伤导致的PTSD^[114]。DWI+静息态fMRI检测发现PCS病人存在脑组织微结构和功能连接异常,表现为沿白质纤维束扩散减少、灌注改变、新陈代谢中断、静息态网络连通性降低,这在PCS病人中存续存在,并与症状严重程度有关,可用于指导临床分类,作为诊断PCS的客观指标^[115, 116]。

丘脑在意识产生和信息处理中起至关重要的作用,慢性意识障碍与丘脑异常有关。7T MRI弥散成像检测发现,慢性意识障碍病人右侧丘脑背侧后核增大,右侧丘脑前核萎缩;个体特异性丘脑分割图谱鉴别VS和MCS准确率为80%^[117]。静息态fMRI检测默认模式网络(default mode network, DMN)、执行控制网络和突显网络是评估VS和MCS客观指标,其中DMN鉴别VS和MCS具有很高的灵敏度^[118]。应用听觉性言语刺激,采用血氧水平依赖成像技术进行fMRI检测,MCS病人初级听觉皮质活跃范围较VS病

人明显增大,而且,活跃范围较大的VS病人向MCS转化的几率明显增加^[119]。

3.4.3 PET/CT 将PET和CT整合在一起,同时获得CT解剖图像和PET功能代谢图像,两种图像优势互补,在了解生物代谢信息的同时获得精准的解剖定位。PET和CT检测发现,PCS病人的大脑葡萄糖代谢:左侧大脑半球以增加为主(主要是颞叶、额眶皮质、扣带回),右侧大脑半球以降低为主(主要是Rolandic区、顶叶、枕叶),右侧扣带回代谢增加与症状的严重程度呈正相关,而左颞叶代谢增加与情绪改善有关,双侧额眶皮质代谢增加与工作记忆的改善相关^[120]。轻型颅脑战创伤后PTSD病人的颞叶-边缘系统葡萄糖代谢明显异常^[121]。tau-PET/CT是诊断TES有价值的影像学方法,有助于鉴别Alzheimer病;结合DWI、SPECT等多模态影像检测,进一步提高诊断准确性^[122,123]。PET在慢性意识障碍评估具有重要价值,¹⁸F-FDG PET评估MCS敏感性为93.0%(95%CI 85%~98%),与CRS-R评分具有很高的一致性(85%;95% CI 77%~90%);与VS病人相比,MCS病人全脑代谢率明显增高^[124,125]。

3.4.4 PET/MRI 是将PET的功能代谢成像与MRI软组织成像结合起来的一种新技术,融合了PET对病灶的敏感检测优势和MRI多序列成像优势。应用PET/MRI进行靶向TSPO的神经炎症成像显示,颅脑战创伤后慢性疼痛病人楔前叶、前额叶、初级运动皮质和体感皮质TSPO特异性配体 [¹¹C]PBR28信号明显增加^[42,43,126]。应用 [¹¹C]氟马西尼靶向苯二氮卓(benzodiazepine, BZD)受体PET/MRI成像显示,PTSD病人楔前叶和后扣带区BZD信号明显增加,表明PTSD病人存在γ-氨基丁酸能传递不足,导致BZD受体代偿性上调,引起焦虑症状^[127]。

3.4.5 SPECT 研究发现,SPECT检测边缘系统血流量减少与PTSD病人睡眠障碍密切相关^[128]。SPECT检测特定脑区血流量对区分PTSD和颅脑创伤本身具有很高的价值^[129,130]。神经炎症是PCS发病机制的一部分,以¹²³I-CLINDE作为示踪剂进行SPECT成像,靶向示踪TSPO,结果显示伤后3个月,PCS病人胼胝体和扣带回TSPO信号明显增加^[131]。

3.5 多模态技术 将多种技术获取的病人同一部位的评估信息进行整合,优势互补,从而提高评估效果。fMRI、DTI、MRS联合检测脑部功能、结构和代谢,结果发现PCS病人注意力相关区域(扣带回前部)的激活明显增加,同时DMN和工作记忆相关区域(左侧前额叶)的激活明显减少,认知负荷加重,从

而引起疲劳、头痛等^[132]。多模态影像检测脑部结构动态变化明显提高PTSD诊断准确率^[133]。PET/MRI联合MEG明显提高癫痫病人致痫灶评估准确率^[134]。PET联合EEG监测明显提高VS和MCS的诊断准确率,而且,有助于评估VS病人残存的高级认知功能,这些高级认知功能与6个月遵从指令反应密切相关^[135]。

3.6 实验室检查 生物标志物可以作为正常生物过程、致病过程或对暴露、干预的反应的指标,包括分子、组织学、放射学或生理学特征。PCS病人存在神经元轴突变性,血清神经丝轻链蛋白(neurofilament light, NFL)水平与轴突变性程度呈明显正相关,检测血清NFL水平可作为评估PCS的客观指标,其评估效能优于血清tau、S100B、NSE等^[136,137]。颅脑战创伤病人应常规进行神经内分泌筛查,检测血清垂体激素基础水平;而刺激试验不建议作为常规筛查项目^[50,51]。一项多中心前瞻性研究显示,急性脑损伤后1~3个月,MCS病人血清NFL水平明显低于VS病人^[138],表明持续性轴突变性在慢性意识障碍的病理生理学过程中起关键作用,检测血清NFL水平可客观评估慢性意识障碍病人的意识水平。

4 评估流程

首先,颅脑战创伤病史的评估。中、重型颅脑战创伤存活病人,参考救治记录。轻型颅脑战创伤,如果有救治记录,则参考救治记录;如果没有救治记录,则依据病人自述,这存在不确定性,应严格制定纳入标准。

其次,临床评估。根据病人临床表现初步评估颅脑战创伤脑功能障碍的类型。临床评估有一定的主观性,需要进一步采用客观技术评估。

第三,客观技术评估。根据临床评估结果,选择神经电生理技术和脑功能成像技术进行评估,建议应用多种技术综合评估,提高评估准确度。

5 专家建议

①颅脑战创伤,以轻型为主,常导致神经内分泌功能障碍、视觉功能障碍,病情隐匿,易被忽视,建议伤后动态监测神经内分泌功能、视觉功能,做到早发现、早干预。

②颅脑战创伤脑功能障碍评估,首先应用常规CT/MRI监测,能够提供脑组织损伤、脑萎缩程度等脑结构信息。

③颅脑战创伤导致的神经精神障碍,诊断标准

尚不统一。神经心理学评估是必须的步骤,而ERP P3和MEG小世界网络监测可作为评估认知功能障碍的客观指标。

④tau-PET/CT是诊断TES有价值影像学方法,有助于鉴别Alzheimer病;结合DWI、SPECT等多模态影像检测,进一步提高诊断准确性。

⑤颅脑战创伤后慢性疼痛,与大脑特定皮质(楔前叶、扣带回、额叶等)炎症反应有关,建议进行TSPO靶向PET/SPECT评估。

⑥血浆NFL检测可评估神经元轴突变性,可作为评估颅脑战创伤慢性脑功能障碍的客观指标。

⑦慢性意识障碍评估,首先应用CRS-R和自发眨眼率进行临床评估,然后应用基于EEG技术和功能性神经影像学(fMRI、PET)多模态评估。

6 总 结

颅脑战创伤脑功能障碍是导致战斗减员的重要原因,早发现、早干预,对改善病人身心健康、提高部队战斗力具有重要意义。颅脑战创伤为参加军事行动的军队人员在战场因各种原因导致的脑部创伤,与普通人群颅脑创伤存在明显差异,因此,颅脑战创伤脑功能障碍研究受到多方面条件的限制。目前,颅脑战创伤脑功能障碍研究多为美国退伍军人的资料报道。颅脑战创伤以轻型为主,其导致的脑功能障碍多为神经精神障碍,例如PCS、PTSD、CTE,而对这些脑功能障碍的评估技术的研究,多数样本量偏少(<20),而且这些脑功能障碍缺乏统一的诊断标准,各研究的异质性较大。另外,本共识评估技术的部分内容,例如慢性意识障碍、创伤后癫痫,参考普通人群的诊治经验,与颅脑战创伤人群存在差异。本共识旨在提高对颅脑战创伤脑功能障碍的认识,提出的建议仅供参考。随着研究的深入,相关循证医学证据也会增多,本共识的建议也会修订。

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