

· 临床研究 ·

呼吸操及肌力训练联合支气管舒张药治疗中重度慢性阻塞性肺疾病患者的疗效观察

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【摘要】目的 观察肺康复训练联合吸入舒利迭与噻托溴铵对中重度慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者肺功能、运动耐力及生活质量的影响。**方法** 采用随机数字表法将 72 例中重度 COPD 患者分为康复组及对照组,2 组患者均吸入 8 周舒利迭与噻托溴铵,康复组同时辅以肺康复训练(包括呼吸操锻炼及上、下肢肌力训练)。分别于入组时、治疗首日、治疗 2 周、治疗 4 周及治疗 8 周时对 2 组患者进行肺功能测试,同时采用 COPD 评估测试问卷(CAT)对 2 组患者生活质量进行评定。**结果** 对照组在治疗后不同时间点,其 CAT 评分均无显著变化($P>0.05$);康复组在治疗 2 周、4 周、8 周时其 CAT 评分分别为 (25.44 ± 4.23) 分、 (24.31 ± 3.45) 分和 (22.83 ± 5.06) 分,均明显低于入组时水平($P<0.05$);对照组在治疗 4 周时其第一秒用力呼气容积占预计值百分比($FEV_1\%$ Pre) [$(71.00 \pm 10.22)\%$] 较入组时明显升高($P<0.05$),但治疗 8 周时 $FEV_1\%$ Pre 较治疗 4 周时有减弱趋势($P>0.05$)。康复组治疗 2 周时其 $FEV_1\%$ FVC [$(63.9 \pm 10.20)\%$]、最大自主通气量(MVV) [(64.62 ± 10.26) L/min] 均较入组时显著提高($P<0.05$);治疗 4 周、8 周时康复组患者各项肺功能指标均持续改善。进一步比较发现,治疗 8 周时康复组各项肺功能指标均较同期对照组明显改善($P<0.05$);其治疗 2 周、4 周及 8 周时的 CAT 评分亦显著低于同期对照组水平($P<0.05$)。**结论** 肺康复训练联合吸入舒利迭与噻托溴铵对中重度 COPD 患者具有协同治疗作用,能进一步减轻患者气道阻塞及临床症状、改善肺功能,增强运动耐力,对提高患者生活质量具有重要意义。

【关键词】 肺康复训练; 慢性阻塞性肺疾病; 舒利迭; 噻托溴铵

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【Abstract】Objective To evaluate the effects of pulmonary rehabilitation combined with the inhalation of Seretide and tiotropium bromide on pulmonary function and the quality of life of patients with advanced chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). **Methods** Seventy-two patients with advanced COPD were randomly divided into a rehabilitation group ($n=36$) and a control group ($n=36$). The patients in both groups were administered Seretide (a combination of fluticasone and salmeterol xinafoate) and tiotropium bromide by inhalation for 8 weeks. Meanwhile, the patients in the rehabilitation group received breathing and upper and lower limb muscle strength exercises. Pulmonary function was tested on admission, at the beginning of the training, and after training for 2, 4 and 8 weeks. The COPD assessment test (CAT) was also used to evaluate the patients' quality of life. **Results** There was no significant improvement in the average CAT score of the control group at any time from baseline to 8 weeks. The average CAT scores in the rehabilitation group after training for 2, 4 and 8 weeks were all significantly lower than that of the same group at baseline. The average $FEV_1\%$ Pre score of the control group at 4 weeks was significantly higher than at baseline. At 2 weeks, the average $FEV_1\%$ FVC and MVV scores of the rehabilitation group had improved significantly compared against the baseline averages of the same group. At 4 and 8 weeks, pulmonary function in the rehabilitation group had improved significantly. At 8 weeks, pulmonary function and the CAT scores in the rehabilitation group were significantly better than those of the control group. **Conclusion** There is an advantage in combining pulmonary rehabilitation and the inhalation of Seretide and tiotropium bromide for improving pulmonary function, clinical symptoms and the quality of life of patients with advanced COPD.

【Key words】 Pulmonary rehabilitation; Obstructive pulmonary disease; Seretide; Tiotropium bromide

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)患者常感觉呼吸困难、活动受限,进而导致生活质量下降。传统观念认为,呼吸困难及运动受限是由于 COPD 患者肺功能下降,不能满足机体活动后新陈代谢需求所致;但目前有学者指出,肌力下降也是其重要原因之一^[1]。在 2011 年新修订版 COPD 诊治指南中,建议中度至极重度 COPD 患者使用吸入性长效支气管舒张药物以减轻症状、降低急性加重风险^[2],但以噻托溴铵、舒利迭(沙美特罗/氟替卡松)为代表的支气管舒张药物并不能提高患者肌力,也阻止不了肺功能逐渐恶化趋势,因此在改善患者肺功能及运动耐力方面作用有限^[3]。目前有大量研究表明,肺康复训练对改善 COPD 患者运动耐力、活动功能及生活质量等方面均有确切疗效,其中以低强度、持续性有氧运动(如爬坡、步行慢跑、打太极拳、有氧踏板操等)对 COPD 患者的改善作用尤为显著^[4]。基于上述背景,本研究在联合吸入噻托溴铵及舒利迭治疗 COPD 患者基础上辅以肺康复训练,并观察上述联合治疗措施对中重度 COPD 患者肺功能、运动耐力及生活质量的影响,发现临床疗效显著。现报道如下。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

共选取在河北省张家口市居住的 COPD 稳定期患者 312 例,均符合 COPD 全球倡议制订的 COPD 诊断标准^[2],筛选疾病程度为中重度[即 1 秒钟用力呼气容积(forced expiratory volume in one second, FEV₁)占预测值 30%~80%]的 COPD 患者共计 174 例。进一步纳入标准包括:不吸烟、有能力进行步行测试、无严重心血管和精神、神经系统疾病及严重骨关节科疾病,均签署知情同意书;剔除依从性差或不能良好沟通者。共有 72 例患者符合上述入选标准,采用随机数字表法将其分为康复组(36 例)及对照组(36 例)。2 组患者性别、年龄、体重指数、病程及病情分级详见表 1,表中数据经统计学比较,发现组间差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

二、治疗方法

2 组患者入选后第 1 周为洗脱期阶段,洗脱期内不允许应用任何药物。1 周后进入研究期,所有患者均常规吸入舒利迭(每泡含 50 μ g 沙美特罗和 500 μ g 丙酸氟替卡松,英国葛兰素史克公司生产),每日 2

次,每次 1 吸;每日中午吸入 18 μ g 噻托溴铵(18 μ g/粒,江苏正大天晴药业股份有限公司生产)。研究期内如患者突发喘憋可临时应用万托林、茶碱制剂平喘,发生细菌性炎症时可应用抗生素,如排痰不畅可应用氨溴索,不允许使用其他抗胆碱能药物、激素及 β_2 受体激动剂。

康复组患者在此基础上辅以肺康复训练。由于纳入患者病情均为中重度水平,且以老年人群为主,其日常活动能力有一定程度受限,因此选用室内训练方法,每周训练 5 d,休息 2 d。首先向患者进行康复理论知识宣教,包括介绍训练方法、动作要领、可能出现的情况、注意事项及训练意义等,然后由康复科医师示范指导,具体训练内容包括:①首先进行呼吸操训练,参照李静峰等^[5]介绍的训练方法,第一节:患者保持站立位,两脚分开与肩同宽,用鼻呼吸,双手叉腰呼吸 4~8 次,呼吸时胸部尽量保持不动,吸气时用鼻深吸气尽量使腹部隆起,呼气时则缩唇缓慢呼气,腹部尽量回缩。呼气时间要比吸气时间长 1~2 倍,以患者头不昏为宜,一般每分钟呼吸 16 次左右。第二节:患者一手搭同侧肩,另一手旋转平伸,旋转平伸时呼气,复位时吸气,左右交替练习 4~8 次。第三节:患者双手置于肋缘吸气,呼气时用力按压,持续训练 4~8 次。第四节:患者双手叉腰,交替单腿抬高 4~8 次,抬腿时吸气,复位时呼气。第五节:患者双手搭肩,上身躯干旋转 4~8 次,旋转时呼气,复位时吸气。第六节:患者双臂伸展吸气,双臂抱胸呼气,持续训练 4~8 次。第七节:患者双腿交替外展 4~8 次,外展双腿时吸气,复位时呼气。第八节:患者鼓腹时深吸气,弯腰缩腹时呼气,持续训练 4~8 次。②上肢负重训练,嘱患者保持站位或坐在适合垂臂、举臂的椅子上,双手各持 0.5~1.0 kg 重物,双臂自然下垂,缓慢屈肘并高举齐肩,上举时吸气,复位时呼气,反复训练 15 次为 1 组,每日上午、下午各训练 1 组;③下肢肌力训练,嘱患者站在踏板(踏板高度为 10~15 cm)前方,首先左脚上板,右脚跟上,再左脚下板,右脚跟上,反复训练 30 次为 1 组,每日上午、下午各训练 1 组。因老年人群运动时容易疲劳,故患者运动强度以不超过目标靶心率[目标靶心率=(220-现在年龄) $\times$ 0.6]为宜。研究期间 2 组患者均发放用药记录本,康复组患者同时发放训练记录本,嘱其在服药及训练后及时登记,每周电话随访或家访 1 次,以督导患者按预订方案完成治疗。

表 1 2 组患者基本情况及病情比较

组别	例数	性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	体重指数 (kg/m^2 , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	病程 (年, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	病情分级(例)	
		男	女				中度	重度
康复组	36	20	16	67.86 $\pm$ 5.43	21.08 $\pm$ 6.41	10.18 $\pm$ 8.84	29	7
对照组	36	22	14	66.71 $\pm$ 4.57	22.72 $\pm$ 4.66	9.75 $\pm$ 6.15	27	9

三、疗效评定指标

于入组当天、治疗首日、治疗 2 周、治疗 4 周及治疗 8 周时分别对 2 组患者肺功能进行评定,同时发放 COPD 评估测试(COPD assessment test, CAT)问卷,该问卷测试可根据患者病情提前或延后 2 d 进行。肺功能测试须在上述预定时间点上午进行,并且测试前不得使用支气管舒张药物,肺功能检测指标包括第一秒用力呼气容积(FEV_1)与用力肺活量(forced vital capacity, FVC)比值($FEV_1\%$ FVC)、第一秒用力呼气容积(FEV_1)占预计值百分比($FEV_1\%$ Pre)、最大自主通气量(maximal voluntary ventilation, MVV)等,上述肺功能指标均为吸入沙丁胺醇 20 min 后测得。CAT 问卷评分项目包括咳嗽、咯痰、胸闷、活动后喘憋、日常活动所受影响、对外出的自信心、睡眠、精力共 8 个条目,答卷过程中不给予患者暗示及干扰,一般要求在 5 min 内完成答卷;对于不识字患者可由医师将条目读给患者听,再由患者作答。CAT 问卷满分为 40 分,分值越高表示患者生活质量越差^[6]。

四、统计学分析

本研 究 所 得 计 量 资 料 以 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示,采用 SPSS 19.0 版统计学软件包进行数据分析,组内治疗前、后比较采用配对样本 t 检验,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验, $P < 0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

通过对比 2 组患者治疗前、后数据(详见表 2)发现,对照组 CAT 评分在入组当天、治疗首日、治疗 2 周、治疗 4 周及治疗 8 周时其差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),治疗 4 周时该组患者 $FEV_1\%$ Pre 较入组时升高,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),而治疗 8 周时 $FEV_1\%$ Pre 较治疗 4 周时有下降趋势,但差异无统计学

意义($P > 0.05$),其余各时间点其肺功能指标组内差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。康复组患者治疗 2 周时其 $FEV_1\%$ FVC 及 MVV 均较入组时明显提高($P < 0.05$),CAT 评分则较入组时显著降低($P < 0.05$);治疗 4 周、治疗 8 周时该组患者 $FEV_1\%$ FVC 及 MVV 仍显著高于入组时水平($P < 0.05$),CAT 评分仍显著低于入组时水平($P < 0.05$)。进一步分析发现,康复组治疗 8 周时其各项肺功能指标均较同期对照组显著改善($P < 0.05$);CAT 评分于治疗 2 周时即开始改善,在治疗 2 周、4 周及 8 周时均明显低于同期对照组水平,其间差异均具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

讨 论

COPD 是全世界范围内发病率、致死率均较高的严重疾病,患者病理特征为持续性气流受限,随着病程进展,COPD 患者逐渐出现系统性损伤,如肌力减退、运动耐力下降、肺动脉高压、营养不良等^[7]。呼吸困难作为 COPD 患者最主要的临床症状,对其机体功能造成严重影响,甚至连患者最简单的日常生活活动均能累及,造成患者自主活动能力受限,自信心下降,并随之带来一系列社会心理及情绪改变,导致患者生活质量进一步降低^[8]。

大量循证研究表明,康复训练能提高 COPD 患者生活质量,改善肺功能^[9-10]。但由于 COPD 患者运动能力受限,并不是所有的康复运动方案均能适用。考虑到上述因素,本研究选择呼吸操及上、下肢肌力锻炼(如上肢负重训练和踏板运动)作为肺康复训练内容。这些训练与爬山、游泳、跑步机锻炼相比,具有运动强度低、对训练场所环境及设备器材要求不高等特点,且均能在室内完成,以便患者长期坚持锻炼。在患者纳入标准方面,本课题选择中重度 COPD 患者作为研究

表 2 治疗前后 2 组患者肺功能及 CAT 评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	$FEV_1\%$ FVC (%)	$FEV_1\%$ Pre (%)	MVV (L/min)	CAT 评分(分)
对照组	36				
入组时		58.78 ± 8.56	68.32 ± 11.72	58.29 ± 7.85	28.72 ± 4.01
治疗首日		59.17 ± 10.05	67.16 ± 10.62	59.68 ± 8.17	28.86 ± 2.92
治疗 2 周时		58.71 ± 9.44	68.51 ± 11.08	62.37 ± 9.9	28.44 ± 3.52
治疗 4 周时		60.23 ± 7.82	71.00 ± 10.22 ^a	58.97 ± 7.3	27.47 ± 4.1
治疗 8 周时		60.76 ± 8.83	70.33 ± 9.89	58.92 ± 9.09	27.75 ± 4.11
康复组	36				
入组时		58.07 ± 10.59	68.65 ± 14.24	57.51 ± 13.82	26.89 ± 4.43
治疗首日		58.11 ± 10.37	67.42 ± 13.71	59.61 ± 8.72	27.19 ± 4.74
治疗 2 周时		63.90 ± 10.20 ^{ab}	68.94 ± 13.10	64.62 ± 10.26 ^a	25.44 ± 4.23 ^{ab}
治疗 4 周时		61.71 ± 9.30 ^a	71.91 ± 8.63 ^a	68.67 ± 6.25 ^{ab}	24.31 ± 3.45 ^{ab}
治疗 8 周时		68.00 ± 6.00 ^{ab}	74.33 ± 6.24 ^{ab}	70.39 ± 5.05 ^{ab}	22.83 ± 5.06 ^{ab}

注:与组内入组时比较,^a $P < 0.05$;与同期对照组比较,^b $P < 0.05$

对象,而未纳入极重度患者,是考虑到极重度 COPD 患者所能进行的康复训练项目较少,且训练时患者安全性难以得到保障;而轻度 COPD 患者由于症状轻微,不易进行疗效评价故也未纳入,这与 Bestall 等^[11]采用的人选方案基本一致。

本研究所采用的呼吸操及上、下肢肌力锻炼均为有氧运动。大量研究表明,有氧运动是以机体糖和脂肪有氧代谢提供能量的运动,长期坚持运动可改善机体能量代谢,增加心肺功能储备,有助于机体毛细血管扩张,线粒体密度增加,并伴有氧化酶聚集^[12]。另外由于有氧运动能提高骨骼肌对乳酸的耐受性,促使机体柠檬酸激酶及乙酰辅酶 A 水平也相应增加,有助于增强 COPD 患者对缺氧的耐受极限,间接提高患者呼吸肌、外周肌肌力^[13],对于改善患者肺功能、提高日常生活自理能力及生活质量具有积极作用。本研究采用的呼吸操在锻炼呼吸肌的同时,也兼顾了外周肌力训练。患者在练习呼吸操过程中,通过缩唇呼吸可延缓呼气流速,增加呼吸道内压,防止外周小气道过早塌陷,便于肺泡内气体排空;而通过腹式呼吸能增加膈肌移动度,减少不协调呼吸,上述呼吸训练均能增加潮气量和肺泡有效通气量,减少功能残气量,降低呼吸频率,从而改善肺通气及肺换气功能^[14]。

对本研究 2 组患者疗效结果分析后发现,对照组患者(仅给予支气管舒张药物治疗)治疗后其肺功能及 CAT 评分均较入组时无明显改善($P > 0.05$),其可能原因包括:COPD 是一种慢性进展性疾病,支气管舒张药对于稳定期 COPD 患者肺功能的起效时间相对较长,且本研究样本量偏少、研究周期相对较短,从而导致支气管舒张药的治疗作用未能完全显现;康复组患者经辅以肺康复训练后,发现其各项肺功能指标在短时间内即开始改善,在治疗 8 周时其肺功能及 CAT 评分均显著优于入组时及同期对照组水平。上述结果提示支气管舒张药联合肺康复训练较单纯支气管舒张药物治疗能更进一步提高 COPD 患者肺功能,减轻呼吸困难症状,提高生活质量。

但目前也有报道指出,肺康复训练并不能改善 COPD 患者肺功能,甚至无法阻止患者肺功能长期衰退^[15];而本研究结果显示,COPD 患者经支气管舒张药及肺康复训练联合治疗后,其各项肺功能指标及 CAT 评分均得到显著改善,经分析考虑与以下原因有关:作为支气管舒张药物代表,噻托溴铵与舒利迭均为长效 β_2 受体激动剂与长效激素的混合制剂,具有确切的肺功能改善作用,可控制 COPD 患者症状,减少急性发作,降低住院频次^[16],同时支气管舒张药物对临床症状的控制及肺功能的改善也让患者能在相对轻松、愉悦的氛围下进行康复训练,并增强其战胜疾病的信心,

促其将康复训练坚持下去。但支气管舒张药物治疗并不能提高患者肌力,有些重度或极重度 COPD 患者甚至连吸入药物的力气都没有,而肺康复训练能弥补上述药物治疗不足,从而使药物发挥更好的治疗疗效,两者相互促进,起到了叠加放大效应。

对于有呼吸功能减退的 COPD 患者来说,康复训练是一项长期而艰巨的任务,家庭、社会的支持鼓励均有利于患者长期坚持训练,而患者对康复训练的认知及自我管理也具有重要作用^[17]。因此,进一步加大健康宣教力度及社会支持是 COPD 防治工作的核心内容之一,同时康复训练项目的优化整合与个体化应用也是下一步 COPD 研究的重点。

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· 外刊摘英 ·

Characterization of clinical fasciculations

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE Fasciculations are very common in the healthy population, and may be part of a benign fasciculation syndrome (BFS). This disorder is characterized by symptomatic fasciculations without progression. Despite their clinical training, medical practitioners often express concern over the sensation of fasciculations, fearing the possibility of ALS. This study was designed to better characterize fasciculation anxiety syndrome in medical practitioners.

METHODS Subjects were 20, consecutive medical practitioners presenting to a neurology clinic for assessment of fasciculations. These individuals underwent clinical assessment, including motor and sensory peripheral nerve conduction and proximal F wave conduction, as well as four extremities EMG of affected and unaffected muscles. Serum samples were tested for anti-voltage-gated potassium channel (VGKC) antibodies, creatine kinase (CK) and antinuclear antibodies (ANA). Of the 20 clinicians, 14 had isolated fasciculations, most often exacerbated by stress, caffeine, fatigue and exercise. The remaining six had additional symptoms consistent with a diagnosis of cramp-fasciculation syndrome (3/6) sensorimotor neuropathy of axonal type (1/6), demyelinating sensory neuropathy associated with monoclonal gammopathy (1/6) and ALS (1/6).

RESULTS Abnormal laboratory findings were not identified, and motor and sensory nerve conduction study results were within normal limits in all clinicians presenting with isolated fasciculations. All 14 clinicians with isolated fasciculations demonstrated anxiety about ALS. At a mean follow-up of 7.9 years since symptom onset, none of those with isolated fasciculations developed muscle weakness. All however reported continued, although less frequent, fasciculations.

CONCLUSION This study of medical practitioners who presented with fasciculations found that the majority were male, with isolated fasciculations, and anxiety concerning the possibility of a diagnosis of ALS. None with isolated fasciculations progressed to other disorders.

【摘自: Simon N, Kiernan MC. Fasciculation anxiety syndrome in clinicians. J Neurol, 2013, 260: 1743-1747.】

Cognitively normal persons with beta amyloidosis

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE Studies using imaging and cerebral spinal fluid biomarkers to assess the pathogenesis of Alzheimer's disease (AD) have focused on the accumulation of beta amyloid and the appearance of markers of neuronal death and synaptic dysfunction. This study was designed to determine whether excess β -amyloid accumulation induces an acceleration in brain injury in the period of transition from cognitive normality to impairment.

METHODS This longitudinal cohort study included 191 cognitively normal, elderly individuals from the Mayo Clinic Study of Aging. These individuals were compared to 17 individuals with mild cognitive impairment and nine with AD. All underwent serial brain imaging every 15 months from 2006 to the present, with scans including magnetic resonance, fludeoxyglucose F 18 (FDG) positron emission tomography (PET) and Pittsburgh Compound B (PiB) PET. The clinically normal individuals were divided into four groups based upon the initial assessment including all biomarkers normal (stage 0), abnormal brain β -amyloidosis only (preclinAD stage 1), abnormal brain β -amyloidosis and brain injury without regard to cognitive test scores (preclinAD stage 2 + 3), and normal brain β -amyloidosis with brain injury without regard to cognitive test scores (suspected non-AD pathophysiology (sNAP) group).

RESULTS The rate of hippocampal volume loss was significantly greater among those in the preclinAD stage 2 + 3 group than in the other three groups ($P < 0.05$) and similar to that of the MCI group. The medial temporal region showed results similar to those of the hippocampus, with the greatest rate of volume loss in the preclinAD stages 2 + 3 compared with stage 0 ($P = 0.004$), stage 1 ($P = 0.02$), and sNAP ($P = 0.03$).

CONCLUSION This study of cognitively normal individuals found that, over time, those with abnormal levels of beta amyloid and brain injury biomarkers had higher rates of hippocampal volume loss and medial temporal neurodegeneration.

【摘自: Knopman D, Jack CR Jr, Wiste HJ, et al. Selective worsening of brain injury biomarker abnormalities in cognitively normal elderly persons with beta amyloidosis. JAMA Neurol, 2013, 70: 1030-1038.】