

中医药·中西医结合·

# 针刺治疗对脑卒中偏瘫的疗效和对神经因子的影响

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**摘要:** 目的 研究急性缺血性脑卒中偏瘫采用针刺治疗的疗效及其对血清脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)和神经生长因子(NGF)水平的影响。方法 2020年1月至12月在青岛中西医结合医院住院的急性缺血性脑卒中偏瘫患者79例,按随机数字表法将患者随机分为常规治疗组39例和针刺治疗组40例。常规治疗组采用西医常规治疗,针刺治疗组在常规治疗的基础上加针刺治疗。应用Fugl-Meyer(FMA)量表评估患者的上下肢肌力,美国国立卫生院卒中量表(NIHSS)评估神经功能,酶联免疫吸附法检测血清BDNF和NGF水平。结果 治疗前,两组患者的NIHSS、FMA评分差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );治疗后两组患者NIHSS、FMA评分均较治疗前改善,且针刺治疗组优于常规治疗组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ )。治疗前,两组患者的BDNF和NGF水平比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );治疗后两组患者BDNF和NGF水平均较治疗前升高,且针刺治疗组高于常规治疗组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05, P<0.01$ )。结论 针刺可改善急性缺血性脑卒中偏瘫肢体功能及神经功能,可能与提高BDNF和NGF水平有关。

**关键词:** 针刺; 脑卒中; 偏瘫; 脑源性神经营养因子; 神经生长因子

**中图分类号:** R245 **文献标识码:** B **文章编号:** 1674-8182(2022)02-0238-04

## Effects of acupuncture on stroke hemiplegia and nerve factors

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**Abstract:** **Objective** To study the effects of acupuncture on hemiplegia following acute ischemic stroke and on the levels of serum brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and nerve growth factors (NGF). **Methods** A total of seventy-nine inpatients with hemiplegia after acute ischemic stroke in Qingdao Integrated Chinese and Western Medicine Hospital from January to December 2020 were enrolled and randomly divided into routine treatment group ( $n=39$ ) and acupuncture treatment group ( $n=40$ ). The conventional western medicine was performed in routine group, and the acupuncture treatment was conducted on the basis of conventional treatment in acupuncture group. Fugl-Meyer Assessment (FMA) was used to assess the muscle strength of upper and lower limbs, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) was used to evaluate the nerve function, and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used to detect serum BDNF and NGF levels. **Results** Before treatment, there were no significant differences in NIHSS and FMA scores and the levels of BDNF and NGF between two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). After treatment, NIHSS and FMA scores were significantly improved compared to those before treatment in both groups and were better in acupuncture group than those in routine group ( $P<0.01$ ). BDNF and NGF levels significantly increased compared with those before treatment in two groups and were statistically higher in acupuncture group than those in routine group ( $P<0.05, P<0.01$ ). **Conclusion** Acupuncture can improve limb function and nerve function in hemiplegic patients due to acute ischemic stroke, which may be related to increasing the levels of BDNF and NGF.

**Keywords:** Acupuncture; Stroke; Hemiplegia; Brain-derived neurotrophic factor; Nerve growth factor

**Fund program:** Qingdao Traditional Chinese Medicine Science and Technology Development Plan (2020-zyy014)

急性脑卒中是一种神经功能缺损综合征<sup>[1]</sup>,中国每年新发脑卒中患者约300万人,其中70%~80%患者因遗留各种功能障碍而丧失生活能力,并发症发生率高<sup>[2]</sup>。肢体偏瘫是急性脑卒中主要并发症之一,严重影响患者功能康复。近年来,越来越多的新方法用于卒中肢体偏瘫的治疗中,且中医治疗显示出较好效果<sup>[3~6]</sup>。研究认为,针刺治疗对脑梗死所致缺血性脑损伤有保护作用,可促进患者肢体功能恢复,但其具体作用机制尚不明确。有研究显示针刺通过调节血管张力,增加心输出量和全身重要脏器的血液供应,从而改善偏瘫患肢功能<sup>[7]</sup>。为进一步探讨针刺治疗急性缺血性脑卒中偏瘫的疗效和对血清脑源性神经营养因子(BDNF)和神经生长因子(NGF)的影响,本研究对青岛中西医结合医院住院治疗的急性缺血性脑卒中偏瘫患者进行研究,现将结果报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** 选择2020年1月至12月在青岛中西医结合医院住院的急性缺血性脑卒中偏瘫患者79例为研究对象,按随机数字表法分为针刺治疗组40例(男31例,女9例),年龄(60.3±7.8)岁,合并糖尿病18例,合并高血压26例;常规治疗组39例(男26例,女13例),年龄(59.8±7.5)岁,合并糖尿病19例,合并高血压28例。两组患者性别、年龄、合并基础疾病比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。所有入组患者均签署知情同意书,并经医院伦理委员会批准。

**1.2 纳入和排除标准** (1)纳入标准:符合《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南2014》中急性缺血性脑卒中诊断标准<sup>[8]</sup>;经《各类脑血管疾病诊断要点》确诊为脑卒中后偏瘫;均系首次诊断为脑卒中后偏瘫;神志清楚、无沟通障碍及语言障碍;患者及家属知情同意,自愿参加本研究。(2)排除标准:短暂性脑缺血发作者;腔隙性或大面积脑梗死者;可逆性缺血性神经功能缺损(RIND)者;全身状况差,不能进行康复治疗;有严重并发症者。

## 1.3 治疗方法

**1.3.1 常规治疗组** 给予西医常规药物治疗联合康复训练,包括抗血小板聚集药物阿司匹林(江西制药,国药准字:H36020722)100 mg口服,每天1次;改善血液循环的药物舒血宁(石药银湖制药,国药准字Z14021945)20 ml静脉滴注,每日1次;营养神经的药物依达拉奉(吉林省博大制药,国药准字H20051992)20 ml静脉滴注,并同时控制其他基础疾

病,降压,控制血糖等。康复训练方案:(1)告知患者用健侧手辅助下使用患侧手掌在脸部模仿环绕洗脸的动作;(2)每日协助患者患肢进行膝、踝关节屈伸训练,运动范围及次数依患者情况逐渐增加。

**1.3.2 针刺治疗组** 在常规治疗组的基础上加针刺治疗。主穴:曲池、内关、合谷、阳陵泉、足三里、三阴交,余穴根据病情配伍,内关行提插捻转泻法,得气后向上透间使,向下透大陵,行针1~2 min,待患肢出现抽动后直透外关,针刺三阴交时向后进针,提插捻转补法得气后向上透蠡沟,向下透内踝,直透悬钟。每日1次,每次15 min,14 d为1个疗程,连续4个疗程。

**1.4 评价指标** (1)肢体功能,参照Fugl-Meyer(FMA)标准评估两组患者的肢体功能,包括上肢(33个项目)与下肢(17个项目)两个维度,分值越高提示患者肢体运动功能越好。(2)神经功能,采用美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评估两组患者神经功能受损程度,评分范围0~42分,分数越高,提示神经受损越严重。(3)血清BDNF和NGF检测,两组患者于治疗前1 d和治疗后次日清晨8:00抽取空腹肘静脉血4 ml,静置30 min,离心后取血清,-80 °C保存。酶联免疫吸附法检测BDNF和NGF水平。

**1.5 统计学方法** 采用SPSS 24.0软件处理数据。计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,比较采用成组t检验及配对t检验;计数资料采用例数/百分比表示,比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 两组患者 NIHSS、FMA 评分比较** 治疗前,两组患者的NIHSS、FMA评分比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );治疗后两组患者NIHSS、FMA评分均较治疗前改善,且针刺治疗组优于常规治疗组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ )。见表1。

**2.2 两组患者血清 BDNF 和 NGF 水平比较** 治疗前,两组患者的BDNF和NGF水平比较差异无统计

表1 两组患者 NIHSS、FMA 评分比较(分,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Tab. 1 Comparison of NIHSS and FMA scores between two groups (point,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

组别	例数	NIHSS		FMA	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
针刺治疗组	40	17.62±3.36	11.33±2.16 <sup>a</sup>	34.60±5.46	52.88±8.64 <sup>a</sup>
常规治疗组	39	18.43±3.05	13.67±2.46 <sup>a</sup>	35.23±6.55	44.17±7.13 <sup>a</sup>
<i>t</i> 值		1.121	4.495	0.464	4.880
<i>P</i> 值		0.265	<0.001	0.643	<0.001

注:与本组治疗前比较,<sup>a</sup> $P<0.01$ 。

学意义( $P>0.05$ )；治疗后两组BDNF和NGF水平均较治疗前升高，且针刺治疗组高于常规治疗组，差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05, P<0.01$ )。见表2。

**表2** 两组患者血清 BDNF 和 NGF 水平比较 (ng/ml,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

**Tab. 2** Comparison of serum BDNF and NGF levels between two groups (ng/ml,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

组别	例数	BDNF		NGF	
		治疗前	治疗后	治疗前	治疗后
针刺治疗组	40	2.64±0.55	3.98±0.53 <sup>a</sup>	4.59±1.16	6.80±1.41 <sup>a</sup>
常规治疗组	39	2.68±0.63	3.54±0.65 <sup>a</sup>	4.84±1.55	5.95±1.69 <sup>a</sup>
<i>t</i> 值		0.300	3.301	0.813	2.429
<i>P</i> 值		0.764	0.002	0.418	0.017

注：与本组治疗前比较，<sup>a</sup> $P<0.01$ 。

### 3 讨 论

在我国约有80%的患者遗留不同程度的肢体功能障碍，其中偏瘫发生率最高，严重影响生活质量。中医认为，缺血性脑卒中偏瘫属“偏枯”范畴，主因脉络虚损，阴阳失调，风邪内侵，导致气血无以濡养筋脉从而发病，“阳气虚衰，湿阻血瘀”为脑卒中后偏瘫的基本病机<sup>[9]</sup>。机体气虚血瘀易诱发气血上逆，导致脑络被冲犯，使病情加重。针刺法疗效确切，适应症广泛，一般无明显不良反应，安全性高，在脑卒中后偏瘫患者的治疗中有疏通经脉的作用，且对扩张脑血管，增加脑血流量，改善脑缺血有重要作用。

本研究结果显示，针刺治疗组患者的肌力较常规治疗组显著改善，患者的NIHSS、FMA评分显著优于常规治疗组，可见针刺能够改善缺血性脑卒中患者的神经功能，促进神经功能的快速恢复。与以往的研究结果一致<sup>[10]</sup>。蒋雨伶等<sup>[11]</sup>研究显示，针刺联合中药治疗的临床有效率显著高于对照组，FMA评分、Barthel指数、Berg平衡量表评分也显著高于对照组，可显著提高生存质量。为进一步探讨针刺对缺血性脑卒中偏瘫的可能机制，本研究显示患者血清BDNF和NGF水平，结果显示治疗后两组BDNF和NGF水平均较治疗前升高，且针刺治疗组高于常规治疗组。提示针刺治疗偏瘫的作用可能与BDNF和NGF水平有关。BDNF作为神经干细胞生存的重要营养因子，可刺激新神经的生长和神经源区域的迁移，Tian等<sup>[12]</sup>通过电针刺激大鼠脑缺血模型后发现，针刺利于脑缺血后干细胞分化，增加了BDNF，上调神经保护物质，如视黄酸。NGF对维持交感神经和感觉神经的功能至关重要，可促进神经细胞分化及轴突的生长，并选择性的作用于中枢神经系统，对脑缺血有保护作用。熊虎等<sup>[13]</sup>研究显示，高压氧联合鼠神经生

长因子治疗对改善脑卒中患者肢体功能障碍效果较好，且可显著提高日常生活能力，可作为脑卒中后肢体功能障碍的有效治疗方案。王雅君等<sup>[14]</sup>研究认为，针刺治疗脑卒中偏瘫的疗效肯定，可以减轻缺血性脑卒中后的神经元损伤、抑制神经元凋亡，电针可以明显抑制急性脑缺血半暗带凋亡细胞的表达，并促进BDNF等神经生长因子的表达，进而改善大鼠神经功能评分。

综上所述，针刺治疗在改善脑卒中偏瘫患者肢体功能和神经功能中效果较好，其或可通过影响BDNF和NGF水平发挥作用，但其具体机制需要更深入、严谨的实验和临床研究去探讨。

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- 收稿日期:2021-03-19 修回日期:2021-04-26 编辑:王国品

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- 收稿日期:2021-05-26 修回日期:2021-07-20 编辑:李方