

深层脑刺激的机制：抑制，激发或破坏？

Mechanism of Deep Brain Stimulation: Inhibition, Excitation, or Disruption?

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摘要：将高频电刺激应用于脑深部结构的深部脑刺激（DBS）现在已为各种神经和精神疾病提供了有效的治疗选择。针对苍白球，丘脑下核和丘脑内部区域的DBS用于治疗运动障碍的症状，例如帕金森氏病，肌张力障碍和震颤。但是，DBS有益作用的潜在机制仍然知之甚少，并且仍在争论中：DBS是否抑制或激发局部神经元？在这篇简短的评论中，我们想介绍我们最近关于DBS生理机制的工作，并提出另一种解释：DBS分离输入和输出信号，从而导致异常信息流通过刺激部位而受到干扰。

关键词：深部脑刺激，立体定向手术，苍白球，丘脑下核，帕金森氏病，肌张力障碍

1、引言

传统的立体定向手术，例如当在苍白球和丘脑中形成病变时的苍白球切开术和丘脑切开术，作为帕金森氏病的治疗方法在 1990 年代初经历了复兴（Laitinen 等人，1992）。大约在同一时间，通过长期植入的电极将高频电刺激施加到皮层下结构中的特定目标中的深部脑刺激（DBS）已投入实际使用（Benabid 等，1991, 1994）。很快发现 DBS 是可逆的且可调整的，是病变治疗的一种有效且安全的替代方法。DBS 现在已被广泛接受为运动障碍的有效外科治疗方法。针对丘脑腹侧中间核的 DBS 可以显着减少原发性和静息性震颤（Benabid 等，1991, 1996）。针对丘脑下核（STN）和苍白球内部（GPi）的 DBS 已广泛用于治疗晚期帕金森氏病和运动障碍——L-DOPA 治疗的主要副作用（疾病研究小组 2001；Kringel 等 2007；Limousin 等 1995；Vitek 2008；Wichmann 和 Delong 2006）。GPi-DBS 对肌张力异常症状的改善有明显的作用（Ostrem 和 Starr 2008）。DBS 还用于治疗疼痛，癫痫病和神经精神疾病，例如强迫症，图雷特氏综合症和抑郁症（Wichmann 和 Delong 2006）。

但是，尽管 DBS 具有临床益处，但其有效性的确切机制仍有待阐明，关于其作用机制仍存在一些争议：DBS 是否抑制或激发局部神经元？（Deniau 等，2010；Kringel 等，2007；Perlmutter 和 Mink，2006；Vitek，2008；Wichmann 和 Delong，2006）。由于 DBS 带来了与病变治疗相似的有益效果，因此最初被认为可以抑制局部神经元（“抑制假设”）。实际上，STN-DBS 和 GPi-DBS 抑制了邻近神经元的放电。另一方面，与单次刺激一样，DBS 激发局部神经元也就不足为奇了（“激发假设”）。STN-DBS 和 GPi-DBS 刺激了他们的发放，并分别对 GPi 和丘脑产生了作用。

在这篇简短的评论中，首先，我们将总结有关帕金森氏病和其他运动障碍的病理生理学的当前概念，因为认为 DBS 可以使运动障碍的病理生理状态正常化，或者至少可以改变。其次，我们将严格回顾“抑制假说”和“兴奋假说”作为 DBS 的机制。最后，我们想介绍一下有关 DBS 生理机制的最新工作，并提出另一种解释：DBS 分离输入和输出信号，导致通过刺激部位的异常信息流受到破坏（“破坏假设”）（Chiken 和 Nambu 2013）。

2、帕金森氏病的病理生理学

帕金森氏病是一种神经退化性疾病，其特征是源自黑质致密性黑质纹状体多巴胺能神经元的逐渐丧失。多巴胺能神经元的丧失会引起严重的运动和非运动功

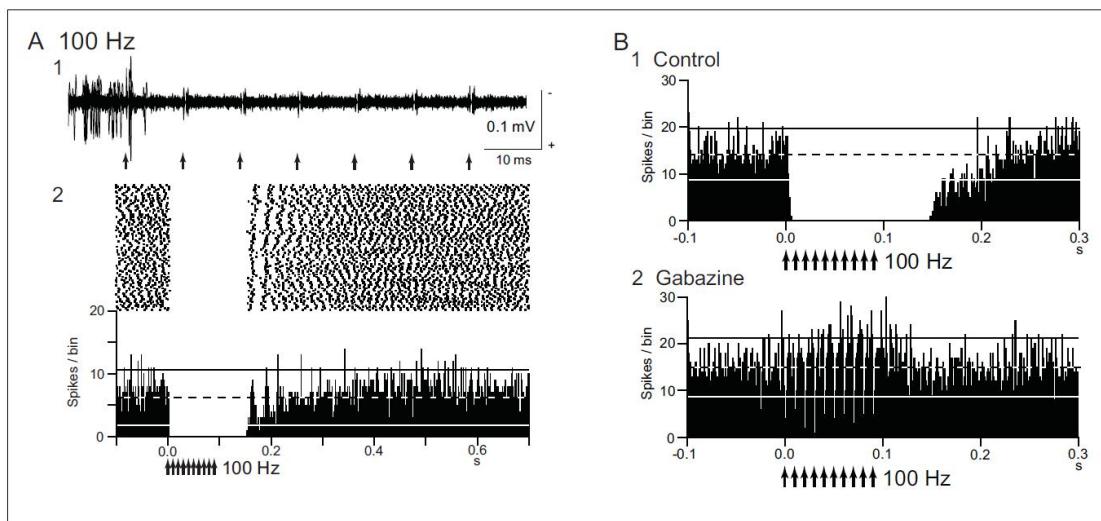


图 1. 深部脑刺激 (DBS) 抑制局部神经元放电。 (A) 在正常猴子中, 内部苍白神经 (GPi) 神经元对局部重复高频刺激 (GPi-DBS; $30\mu\text{A}$, 100Hz , 10 脉冲; 箭头) 的响应。显示了消除刺激伪影 (1) 以及光栅和刺激时间直方图 (PSTH; 100 次试验; 宽度, 1ms) (2) 之后的峰值放电的原始痕迹。GPi-DBS 完全抑制了 GPi 神经元的自发放电。 (B) 在记录的 GPi 神经元附近局部注射加巴嗪 (GABA_A 受体拮抗剂) 的作用。加巴嗪注射后 (2) 消除了 GPi-DBS 诱导的抑制作用 (1)。改编自 Chiken 和 Nambu (2013)。

能障碍, 例如运动迟钝, 震颤, 僵硬, 姿势不稳, 认知障碍和抑郁。已经提出了三种模型来解释帕金森病的病理生理学。

2.1、发放率模型

多巴胺向投射到 GPi 的纹状体直接途径神经元提供补充兴奋性输入, 向投射到苍白球 (GPe) 外段的纹状体间接途径神经元提供补充抑制性输入, 而多巴胺的消耗减少了这些补充的兴奋性和抑制性输入 (Albin 等人, 1989; DeLong 1990; Gerfen 等, 1990; Mallet 等, 2006)。据认为, 这两种变化均可通过减少通过 striato—GPi/SNr 直接途径的抑制性输入和通过 striato—GPe—STN—GPi/SNr 的兴奋性输入来增加 GPi 和黑质网状 (SNr) 神经元间接途径的平均放电率。基底神经节输出核中平均放电速率的这种增加似乎导致丘脑和皮质神经元的活性降低, 从而导致运动障碍 (“放电速率模型”)。在帕金森猴中确认了基底神经节的这些放电速率变化, 即 GPi 和 STN 中的平均放电速率增加而 GPe 中的平均放电速率降低了。(Bergman 等 1994; Boraud 等 1996、1998; Filion 和 Tremblay 1991; Heimer 等 2002; Miller 和 DeLong 1987; Soares 等 2004; Wichmann 等 2002)。此外, 对 STN 或 GPi 的损害, 使他们活动增加, 对帕金森氏病具有有益的影响 (Baron 等人, 2000 年, 2002 年; Bergman 等人, 1990 年), 支持了这种 “放电速率模型”。该模型似乎也适用于运动过度的疾病, 例如表现出非自愿运动的肌张力障碍和半球症。据报道, 在肌张力障碍的人类患者中, GPe 和 GPi 的放电率降低 (Starr

等, 2005; Tang 等, 2007; Vitek 等, 1999; Zhuang 等, 2004) 和动物模型的肌张力障碍 (Chiken 等 2008)。非自愿运动的发展可以解释为 GPi 对丘脑的抑制性输入减少的结果。

2.2、发放模式模型

多巴胺的消耗增强了 GPe 和 STN 之间的连接, 并促进了基底神经节的振荡活动。基底神经节的振荡和/或同步激发使单个神经元无法处理和传递与运动有关的信息, 从而导致适当运动的失败 (“激发模式模型”) (Bergman 等 1998)。帕金森氏猴的 GPe, GPi 和 STN 中记录了异常的发放模式, 例如爆发和振荡 (Bergman 等 1994; Heimer 等 2002、2006; Raz 和 eth-ers2000; Tachibana 等 2011; Wichmann 和 Soares 2006) 和帕金森病患者 (利维等人, 2000 年)。在使用 DBS 电极的帕金森氏病患者中也观察到了振荡的局部电场电位 (LFP), 尤其是在 β 频段的振动 (Brown 2003; Brown 等 2001; Brown 和 Williams 2005; Gatev 等 2006; Hammond 等 2007)。

2.3、动态活动模型

在正常状态下, 通过 cortico-STN-GPi/SNr 超直接, cortico-striato-GPi/SNr 直接, 以及 cortico-striato-GPe-STN-GPi/SNr 间接信号传递的信号会导致 GPi 中的动态活动发生变化 (参见图 3C), 并在选定的时间仅释放选定的运动程序, 并且在选定的运动程序与其他不必要的竞争运动程序之间有明确的界限 (Nambu 2008; Nambu 等 2015)。在帕金森氏病中, 多巴胺的消耗可通过直接途径减少与运动相关的 GPi 抑制, 并通过超直接和间接途径促进与运动相关的 GPi 兴奋 (Boraud 等 2000; Degos 等 2005; Kita 和 Kita2011; Leblois 等 2006 年)。这些变化缩短和缩小了与运动相关的 GPi 抑制作用, 从而导致丘脑和皮质中的抑制作用减少, 从而导致运动障碍 (“动态活动模型”)。在运动过度障碍中, 通过直接途径的 GPi 中与运动相关的抑制作用得到增强, 通过直接和间接途径的 GPi 兴奋性降低。这些动态变化导致丘脑和皮层过度失控, 导致非自愿运动 (Chiken 等人, 2008; Nambu 等, 2011; Nishibayashi 等, 2011)。

3、“抑制假设”：DBS 抑制局部神经元

DBS 和病灶治疗对缓解症状具有相似的有益作用。STN-DBS (Benazzouz 等 1993; Benabid 等 1994; Limousin 等 1995) 对帕金森氏运动体征显示出与 STN 病变相似的作用 (Aziz 等 1991; Bergman 等 1990; Levy 等 2001) 或 STN-封锁 (Luo 等 2002)。因此, 最初认为 DBS 会抑制局部神经元 (“抑制假设”)。

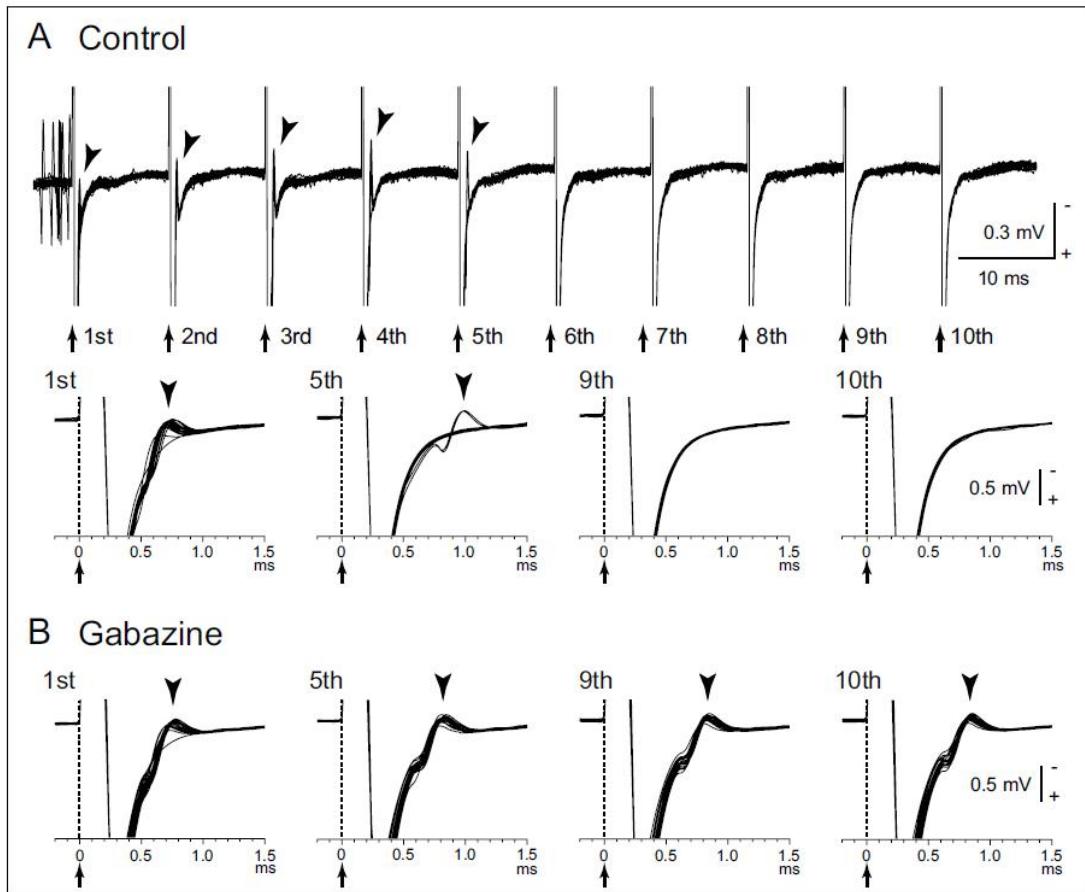


图 2. GPi-深部脑刺激 (DBS) 期间抑制了内部苍白 (GPi) 神经元的直接诱发尖峰。 (A) 原始痕迹显示了正常猴子中 GPi-DBS ($40\mu\text{A}$, 100Hz , 10 脉冲; 带虚线的箭头) 直接诱发的 GPi 神经元的尖峰 (箭头)。显示了具有长 (顶部) 和短 (底部) 时间刻度的迹线。GPi-DBS 未能引起峰值 (从第 6 次到第 10 次刺激)。 (B) 局部加巴嗪注射液对直接诱发的 GPi 应答的抑制作用。加巴嗪的注射降低了失败率, 并且每种刺激均成功诱发了峰值 (第 5、9 和 10 次刺激)。改编自 Chiken 和 Nambu (2013)。

实际上, STN-DBS 和 GPi-DBS 的最常见作用是降低邻近神经元的放电率。在帕金森病患者 (Filali 等, 2004; Welter 等, 2004), 帕金森病单键 (Meissner 等, 2005; Moran 等, 2011) 和帕金森病大鼠 (Shiand 等, 2006 年; Tai 等, 2003)。然而, 在 STN-DBS 期间, 有限数量的 STN 神经元显示完全停止发射, 而其他 STN 神经元则表现出残留的神经元活性 (Meissner 等, 2005; Tai 等, 2003; Welter 等, 2004)。在帕金森病患者中 (Dostrovsky 等 2000; Lafreniere-Roula 等 2010; Wu 等 2001), 帕金森病猴 (Boraud 等 1996) 和正常猴中也报道了 GPi-DBS 对邻近神经元放电的抑制作用。1A) (Chiken 和 Nambu 2013)。与 STN-DBS 相比, GPi-DBS 更普遍地诱导完全抑制局部神经元放电。

“抑制假设”与运动障碍的“发放率模型”和“发放模式模型”非常吻合。DBS 可以减少 STN 和 GPi 中异常增加的放电或异常放电模式, 并改善帕金森氏

运动症状。但是，似乎很难解释为什么 GPi-DBS 可以治疗 GPi 活性低的肌张力异常症状。

DBS 期间的抑制反应可能有几种可能的机制：（1）去极化阻滞；（2）电压门控电流的失活（Beurrier 等, 2001; Do 和 Bean, 2003; Shin 等, 2007），以及（3）抑制性传入的激活（Boraud 等, 1996; Chiken 和 Nambu, 2013; Deniau 等, 2010; Dostrovsky 等, 2000; Dostrovsky 和 Lozano, 2002; Johnson 和 McIntyre, 2008; Liu 等, 2008; Meissner 等, 2005）。我们最近的研究（Chiken 和 Nambu, 2013）证实了 GPi-DBS 诱导的抑制反应是由 GABA 受体介导的（图 1B）。GPi 从纹状体和 GPe 接收抑制性 GABA 能输入（Shink 和 Smith, 1995; Smith 等, 1994），这些抑制性 GABA 能传入被认为是被 GPi-DBS 激活的。GPi 还从 STN 接收兴奋性谷氨酸能输入，并且这些输入也应被激活。然而，GABA 能的末端是主要的（Shink 和 Smith, 1995），因此，GABA 能的抑制可能压倒了谷氨酸能的兴奋。GPi 刺激诱发直接诱发的尖峰，其特征是持续时间短且持续时间长（图 2A）。GPi-DBS 还通过强烈的 GABA 能抑制作用抑制了这种直接诱发的尖峰（图 2B）。与 GPi 相反，GPe-DBS 诱导了由邻近 GPe 神经元的兴奋和抑制组成的复杂反应（Chiken 和 Nambu, 2013）。由于 GPe 神经元上的 GABA 能级终端比 GPi 神经元上的密度低（Shink 和 Smith, 1995），因此可以在 GPe 中观察到谷氨酸能激发。类似地，STN-DBS 通过激活谷氨酸能和 GABA 能传入体，在 STN 神经元中产生兴奋性和抑制性突触后电位（Lee 等, 2004）。因此，DBS 激活受激核的传入轴突，其净效应根据抑制性轴突和兴奋性轴突末端的组成而变化。

4、“兴奋假说”：DBS 兴奋局部神经元元素

就像单次刺激一样，DBS 刺激局部神经元也就不足为奇了（“激发假想”）。GPi-DBS 在 GPi 神经元中诱发了直接诱发的尖峰（Johnson 和 McIntyre, 2008; McCairn 和 Turner, 2009）。GPi-DBS 通过抑制性 GPi-丘脑投射减少了帕金森氏猴子（Anderson 等, 2003）和肌张力障碍患者（Pralong 等, 2003; Montgomery, 2006）丘脑神经元的放电。STN-DBS 通过兴奋性 STN-GPi/SNr/GPe 刺激帕金森病猴子的 GPi 神经元（桥本等, 2003 年）和 GPi/GPe 神经元（Reese 等, 2011 年）和 SNr 神经元（Galati 等, 2006 年）增加放电。一项模型研究表明，亚阈值 DBS 抑制了细胞体内固有的放电，而亚阈值 DBS 则在轴突的刺激频率上诱导了尖峰，而细胞体中没有相应的激发（McIntyre 等人, 2004）。因此，尽管由于强的 GABA 抑制作，刺激可能无法激活细胞体，但它仍可以激发传出的轴突，并以刺激频率向目标细胞核提供尖峰。其他研究表明，GPi-DBS 诱导了帕金森氏猴子（Bar-Gad 等, 2004; Erez 等, 2009; McCairn 和 Turner, 2009）和肌张力

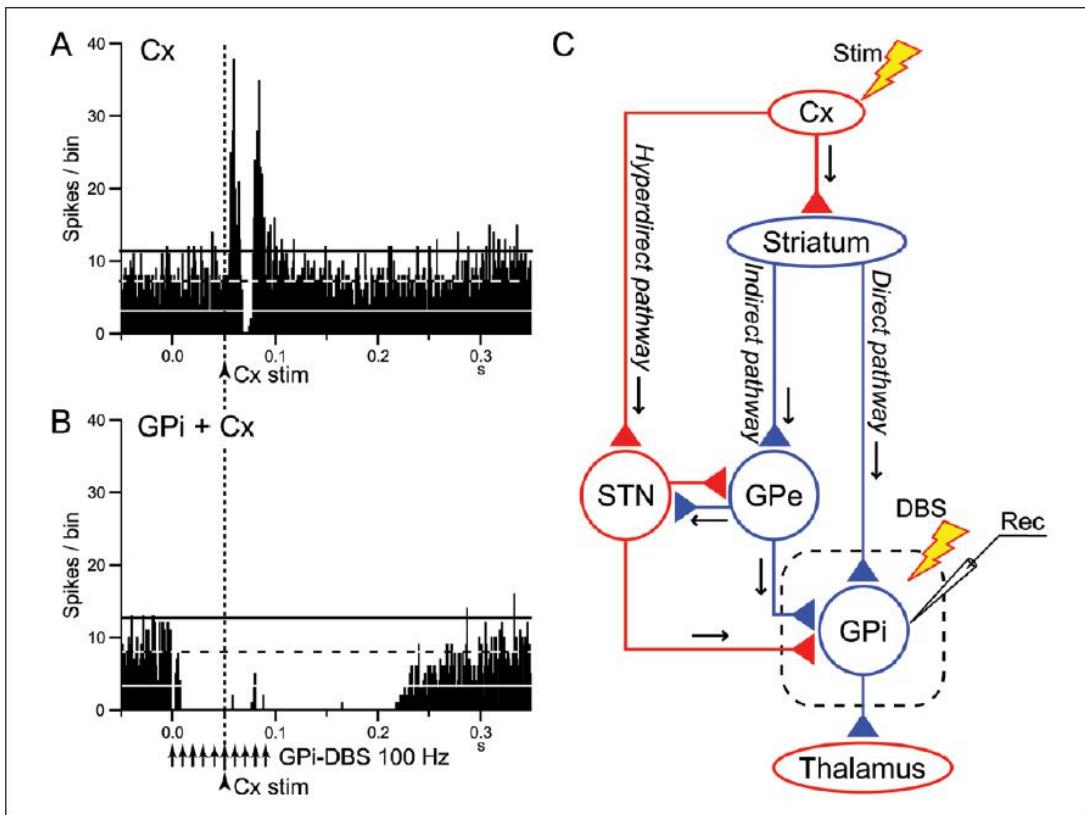


图 3. 苍白球 (GPI) 内部部分的深部大脑刺激 (DBS) 破坏了通过 GPI 的信息流。 (A, B) 局部 GPI-DBS 对正常猴中 GPI 神经元的皮质诱发反应的影响。显示了在没有(A)和有 GPI-DBS (箭头) (B) 的情况下, 对主运动皮层 (Cx) (虚线的箭头) 的单脉冲刺激的 PSTH。在 (B) 中, 在启动 GPI-DBS 后 50 毫秒施加皮质刺激。皮质诱发的反应在 GPI-DBS 期间被完全抑制。 (C) 示意图, 显示了皮质基底神经节通路以及刺激部位 (Stim 和 DBS) 和记录部位 (Rec)。 (A) 的皮质诱发的早期激发, 抑制和晚期激发分别由超直接, 直接和间接途径介导。Cx, 大脑皮层; GPe, 苍白球的外部部分; STN, 丘脑下核。红色和蓝色三角形分别代表谷氨酸能兴奋和 GABA 能抑制末端。改编自 Chiken 和 Nambu (2013)。

障碍仓鼠 (Leblois 等, 2010) 的 GPI 中的激发和抑制的多相反应。最近有报道称, GPe-DBS 可以改变帕金森猴子的 STN, GPI 和丘脑神经元的放电方式, 并改善运动体征, 这表明 GPe 是 DBS 的潜在靶标 (Vitek 等, 2012)。

深度脑部刺激还可以抗刺激地刺激传入轴突。STN-DBS 可能通过电流扩散到小扁豆束 (GPI-丘脑纤维的一部分) 中, 在帕金森氏猴子中反皮层激活了 GPI 神经元 (Moran 等, 2011; Miocinovic 等, 2006)。GPI-DBS 可能通过激活在 GPI-DBS 电极附近通过的丘脑轴突来激活肌张力障碍患者的丘脑神经元 (Montgomery, 2006)。低强度的 STN-DBS 通过投射到 STN 和 SNr 的 GPe 神经元的抗体激活而在 SNr 中诱导 GABA 能抑制, 而强度较高的 STN-DBS 通过 STN-SNr 的投影诱导 SNr 中的谷氨酸能兴奋 (Deniau 等, 2010; Moris 等, 2003 年)。STN-DBS 抗运动地激活运动皮层中的神经元 (Degos 等, 2013; Q. Li

等, 2012; S.Li 等, 2007)。光遗传学研究的最新进展表明, 在不激活 STN 传出轴突的情况下, 选择性刺激皮质 STN 传出轴突可以减轻帕金森病小鼠的症状 (Gradinaru 等, 2009)。

“激励假说”与运动障碍的“发放模式模型”非常吻合, 但与“发放率模型”并不相符。激发和/或激发抑制沿传出途径到达靶核, 或抗皮肤激活沿传出途径到达原始区域。这些活动变化可能会改变发射速率和模式, 并使靶核异常发射正常化或被抑制 (Anderson 等, 2003; Degos 等, 2013; Deniau 等, 2010; Hammond 等, 2007; Hashimoto 等, 2003; Johnson 和 McIntyre, 2008; Q.Li 等, 2012; S.Li 等, 2007; Vitek, 2008)。但是, DBS 如何标准化发放模式的精确机制仍有待阐明。

5、“破坏假设”: DBS 破坏异常信息流

我们最近检查了 GPi-DBS 对正常猴子运动皮层刺激诱发的 GPi 神经元反应的影响 (图 3) (Chiken 和 Nambu, 2013)。皮层刺激在 GPi 中引起由早期兴奋, 抑制和晚期兴奋组成的三相反应 (图 3A), 分别由超直接, 直接和间接途径介导 (Nambu 等, 2000, 2002) (图 3A, 3C)。GPi-DBS 通过强烈的 GABA 能抑制作用完全抑制了皮质诱发的反应和自发放电 (图 3B), 表明它阻止了信息流经 GPi (“中断假设”) (图 4)。STN-DBS 可能类似地阻止通过 STN 的信号传输: Maurice 等人 (2003) 研究了 STN-DBS 对正常大鼠 SNr 神经元皮质诱发反应的影响。在 STN-DBS 期间取消了皮质诱发的早期和晚期兴奋, 或在很大程度上减少了皮质兴奋的抑制作用, 但保留了皮质诱发的抑制作用, 暗示 STN-DBS 阻止了通过超直接和间接途径的信息流而没有中断直接途径。

“破坏假设”与“发放率模型”, “发放模式模型”和“动态活动模型”非常吻合。由于异常增加的放电, 异常的放电模式或基底神经节中异常的动态活动变化会传递至丘脑和运动皮层, 并最终诱发运动症状, 因此中断通过 GPi 和 STN 的这种异常信息流会抑制运动症状的表达。GPi 是基底神经节的输出核, 因此 GPi-DBS 破坏了所有从基底神经节流出的信息。另一方面, GPe-STN 双向连接会在帕金森氏病中产生异常的放电模式 (“放电模式模型”), 并且通过 STN 的信息流中断会减少它们。此外, 帕金森氏病 (“发放速率模型”和“动态活动模型”) 暗示了沿直接和间接途径的过度活跃, 而通过 STN 的信息流中断则阻止了这种过度活跃。“破坏假设”也可以解释长期以来的悖论: DBS 产生与病变治疗相似的治疗效果, 因为 DBS 和病变都中断了异常的信息流。另一个矛盾是 GPi-DBS 对帕金森氏病和肌张力障碍都有治疗作用。帕金森病症状是由 GPi

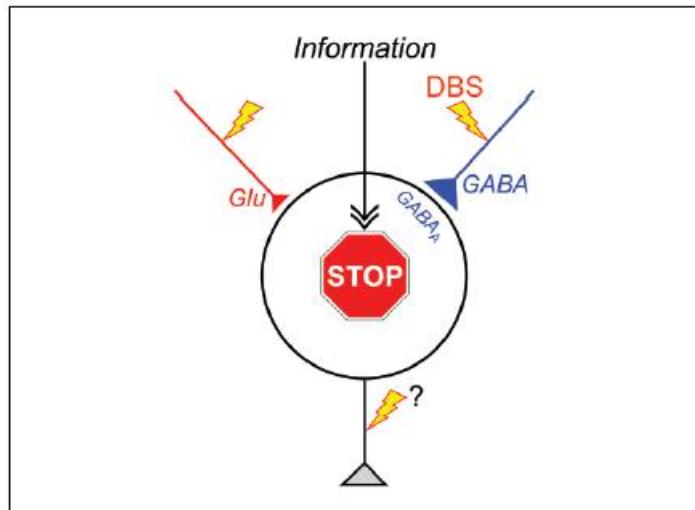


图 4. “干扰假设”解释了深部脑刺激（DBS）有效性的潜在机制。DBS 激活受激核中的轴突末端，诱导神经递质（如 GABA 和谷氨酸（Glu））的大量释放，并分离受激核中的输入和输出。因此，在病理情况下，DBS 导致通过皮质-基底神经节环路的异常信息流中断。GABA_A: GABAA 受体。

中的增加的发放率（“发放率模型”），异常的发放模式（“发放模式模型”）或运动相关的抑制作用（“动态活动模型”）引起的。在肌张力障碍的情况下，通过超直接，直接和间接途径的信号可能在 GPi 中引起一系列的爆发和停顿，随后在丘脑和皮层产生抑制和反弹爆发，从而导致不自主运动的表现（“动态活动模型”）。GPi-DBS 阻止导致这两种疾病的运动症状的异常信息流。其他研究小组也提出了关于受刺激元素功能分离的类似想法（Anderson 等, 2006; Deniau 等, 2010; Moran 等, 2011）。

总结

深度脑刺激通过传出轴突的顺向激活，传入轴突的逆向激活和顺向激活对皮质-基底神经节回路的刺激神经核中的神经元产生多种影响。总效果可能取决于受激核中神经元元素的组成。在这里，我们提出了 DBS 的一个常见关键机制：DBS 在病理条件下（“干扰假设”）分离受激核中的输入和输出信号，并破坏通过皮质-基底神经节环路的异常信息流（图 4）。了解 DBS 的确切机制将引导我们找到更好的治疗选择，以改善和升级 DBS。

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leading to the manifestation of involuntary movements (“dynamic activity model”). GPi-DBS blocks abnormal information flow responsible for motor symptoms in both diseases. Other research groups have also proposed similar ideas of functional disconnection of the stimulated elements (Anderson and others 2006; Deniau and others 2010; Moran and others 2011).

Concluding Remarks

Deep brain stimulation has a variety of effects on neurons in the stimulated nucleus of the cortico-basal ganglia loop through orthodromic activation of efferent axons, antidromic and orthodromic activation of afferent axons. The total effects may vary depending on the composition of neuronal elements in the stimulated nucleus. Here, we have suggested a common key mechanism of DBS: DBS dissociates input and output signals in the stimulated nucleus and disrupts abnormal information flow through the cortico-basal ganglia loop in the pathological conditions (“disruption hypothesis”) (Fig. 4). Understanding the exact mechanism of DBS will lead us to better therapeutic options, toward improvements and upgrading of DBS.

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