

运动疗法在脑梗死患者中后期康复中的应用效果

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【摘要】目的:研究运动疗法在脑梗死患者中后期康复中的应用效果。**方法:**收集2013年1月~2015年8月绵阳四〇四医院收治脑梗死患者中后期80例,随机分为两组,各40例,观察组为有氧训练,对照组为抗阻训练,比较两组患者血压变化、美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分变化、脑血肿消失时间、自主神经功能变化及生存质量。**结果:**两组患者运动前后收缩压和舒张压均明显下降,且差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),运动后观察组与对照组相比,收缩压下降幅度差异明显,有统计学意义($P<0.05$);运动后观察组NIHSS评分显著低于对照组,脑血肿消失时间短于对照组($P<0.05$);运动后观察组RR间期均值、每天RR间期标准差值、每5 min内RR间期平均值的标准差以及每5 min内RR间期标准差的均值均低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);运动后观察组生存质量各维度评分均显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**有氧运动相对抗阻运动,更能改善老年脑梗死患者中后期自主神经功能及生存质量,可在临床上加以推广应用。

【关键词】运动疗法;有氧训练;抗阻训练;脑梗死;康复;自主神经功能;干预效果

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Application of exercise therapy in rehabilitation of patients with cerebral infarction in the middle and later periods

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Abstract: Objective To study the therapeutic effect of exercise therapy in patients with cerebral infarction in the middle and later periods. **Methods** Eighty patients with cerebral infarction in the middle and later periods treated in Mianyang 404 Hospital from January 2013 to August 2015 were selected and randomly divided into two groups, with 40 cases in each group. The patients in observation group received aerobic training, while those in control group were treated with resistance training. The changes of blood pressure, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) scores, time for hematoma disappearing, changes of autonomic nerve function and quality of life were compared between the two groups. **Results** Both systolic blood pressure and diastolic blood pressure of the two groups decreased significantly after exercise ($P<0.05$), and the decrease of systolic blood pressure was more significant in observation group than in control group ($P<0.05$). After exercise, NIHSS score was significantly lower and the time for hematoma disappearing was shorter in observation group as compared with control group ($P<0.05$). After exercise, average value of RR intervals, standard deviation of RR intervals, standard deviation of average RR intervals in every 5 minutes and mean standard deviation of average RR intervals in every 5 minutes in observation group were lower than those in control group ($P<0.05$). Moreover, the scores of quality of life in observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Compared with resistance exercise, aerobic exercise can better improve the autonomic nervous function and quality of life of elderly patients with cerebral infarction in the middle and later periods, worthy of application in clinic.

Keywords: exercise therapy; aerobic training; resistance training; cerebral infarction; rehabilitation; autonomic nervous function; intervention effect

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前言

临床研究表明脑梗死具有发病率高、致残率高的特点,脑梗死患者中后期如未及时进行针对性治疗,可能诱发脑损伤,影响其认知功能^[1]。老年脑梗死是多因素的综合结果,自主神经即不受主观意识控制的神经,如支配心脏跳动神经,促进胃肠蠕动的神经,都是不受主观意识支配的神经,血管上的自主神经支配血管收缩,与脑梗死发病有一定关系^[2]。脑梗死治疗首先应纠正过偏的生活与工作方式,安排好生活及工作内容,合理安排作息时间。人类大脑具有一定可塑性,部分损伤的神经元可经邻近完好神经元的功能重组,局部神经损伤的功能还可经潜伏或超敏感通路以及突触的启用进行代偿。运动疗法以神经发育促进技术为主,通过合理训练,改善局部脑循环,实现脑功能代偿以及重组。本文旨在探讨有氧和抗阻训练对老年脑梗死患者中后期自主神经功能的干预效果。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集2013年1月~2015年8月绵阳四〇四医院收治的老年脑梗死中后期患者80例,随机分为两组,观察组为有氧训练病例,对照组为抗阻训练病例。观察组40例,女性24例,男性16例,平均年龄(66.3±4.5)岁,病程(24.2±6.3)d,病灶位于左半球18例,右半球22例;对照组40例,女性25例,男性15例,平均年龄(67.1±4.6)岁,病程(24.4±6.5)d,病灶位于左半球17例,右半球23例。两组在一般资料上无统计学差异,具有可比性。本研究经本院伦理委员会批准同意。

纳入标准:(1)均经颅脑CT或MRI确诊为脑梗死,有较小小血肿块,但不影响主动运动能力;(2)无严重智力、认知障碍和运动障碍;(3)患者均知情同意,并自愿签署病人知情同意书。排除标准:(1)年龄低于60岁;(2)伴有严重心、肝、肾功能障碍;(3)具有精神病史;(4)不配合研究者。

1.2 方法

观察组给予有氧训练:(1)下肢康复训练:根据患者恢复情况,每日进行1次步行、慢跑或骑车训练。步行训练可采用上下平衡杠杆内行走或上下台阶训练,锻炼过程由易至难,由轻至重。对于轻症患者,可慢跑训练,速度适中,每次时间控制在15~30 min,或骑车训练,速度适中,每次时间控制在30~60 min;(2)上肢康复训练:引导患者进行太极、健身操等运

动,训练时间可逐渐延长,每次时间控制在30~60 min^[4]。有氧训练前,牵伸患者双下肢,并被动活动膝、髋等关节,训练后,进行下肢推拿5~10 min。1次/d,6次/w。

对照组进行抗阻训练:每隔1 d进行一次抗阻训练,主要是针对肩、肘、髋、膝各关节以及躯干肌群的屈伸练习,运动强度控制在大约一次最大重复负荷的65%~70%,以患者训练次日后无疲劳感为准,每4 w进行一次最大收缩力检测,以重新调整运动负荷。每星期3次(周1、周3和周5)训练,每次进行3组,每组有6个运动环节,各环节重复5~8次,各环节运动间休息20~30 s,各组运动间休息1~2 min。

1.3 评价指标

(1)两组运动前后患者血压;(2)运动前后美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分、脑血肿消失时间;(3)自主神经功能指标心率变异性:①平均RR间期;②每天RR间期标准差值(SDNN);③每5 min内RR间期平均值的标准差(SDANNIDX)及其均值(SDNNIDX);④RR连续差异均方根(rMSSD);⑤相邻窦性RR间期差值高于50 ms的比率;(4)两组运动前后生存质量量表(QOL)评分。

1.4 统计学方法

应用SPSS 23.0对数据进行分析,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料采用 t 检验, $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计意义。

2 结果

2.1 运动前后两组患者血压改善情况比较

两组患者运动前后收缩压均明显下降,且差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),运动后观察组与对照组相比,收缩压下降幅度差异明显($P<0.05$);两组患者舒张压下降明显,有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 运动前后两组患者血压下降情况比较($\bar{x}\pm s$, $n=40$, mmHg)

Tab.1 Comparison of blood pressure drop between the two groups before and after exercise ($Mean\pm SD$, $n=40$, mmHg)

Group		Systolic blood pressure	Diastolic blood pressure
Observation	Before exercise	167.80±9.50	87.80±3.60
	After exercise	121.90±7.68* [#]	63.80±5.58* [#]
Control	Before exercise	164.20±8.40	88.60±4.30
	After exercise	137.70±6.78*	75.40±3.98*

Compared with the same group before exercise, * $P<0.05$; compared with control group, [#] $P<0.05$

2.2 两组患者运动前后NIHSS评分、脑血肿消失时间比较

运动干预后,两组NIHSS评分显著优于干预前,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。观察组干预后NIHSS评分显著低于对照组,脑血肿消失时间小于对照组($P<0.05$),见表2。

表2 两组患者治疗前后NIHSS评分、脑血肿消化时间比较
($\bar{x} \pm s, n=40$)

Tab.2 Comparison of the NIHSS score, time for hematoma disappearance between the two groups before and after treatment (Mean±SD, n=40)

Group	NIHSS		Time for hematoma disappearance/d
	Before exercise	After exercise	
Observation	23.2±6.9	7.8±3.5* [#]	11.2±5.6 [#]
Control	23.8±5.4	14.5±7.4*	14.5±6.7

NIHSS: National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; compared with the same group before exercise, * $P<0.05$; compared with control group, [#] $P<0.05$

2.3 两组患者运动后自主神经功能指标比较

数据显示运动后两组自主神经功能指标均显著优于运动前,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。运动后观察组的RR间期均值、SDNN、SDANNIDX及SDNNIDX低于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表3。

2.4 两组患者QOL比较

两组运动前,QOL量表各项评分差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),运动后,两组QOL量表各项评分均下降,且观察组心理功能、社会功能、躯体功能、物质生活状态和总分均高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表4。

3 讨论

自主神经系统又称植物神经系统,根据分泌神经递质不同,分为交感神经、副交感神经和非胆碱能-非肾上腺素能神经^[5-6]。老年脑梗死患者中后期高血压病晨峰现象(MBPS)增大、心率变异(HRV)降低均

表3 两组患者运动后自主神经功能指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s, n=40$)

Tab.3 Comparison of autonomic nerve function indexes between the two groups after exercise (Mean±SD, n=40)

Group	RR/ms	SDNN/ms	SDANNIDX/ms	SDNNIDX/ms	rMSSD/ms	PNN50/%
Observation	749.89±130.26	78.19±26.34	67.02±22.79	29.78±17.89	26.97±18.46	5.19±8.89
Control	811.49±124.64	109.16±26.98	73.46±23.99	34.49±15.67	24.26±13.06	4.66±10.64
<i>t</i> value	2.410	5.715	1.347	0.215	0.901	0.258
<i>P</i> value	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	>0.05	>0.05

RR: The average value of RR intervals; SDNN: Standard deviation of RR intervals; SDANNIDX: Standard deviation of average RR intervals in every 5 min; SDNNIDX: Mean standard deviation of average RR intervals in every 5 min; rMSSD: Square root of the mean of the squared differences between adjacent normal RR intervals; pNN50: Percent of the number whose difference between adjacent NN interval are more than 50 ms

表4 两组患者QOL量表评分比较($\bar{x} \pm s, n=40$)

Tab.4 Comparison of QOL scores between the two groups (Mean±SD, n=40)

Group		Mental function	Social function	Physical function	Material life condition	Total score
Observation	Before exercise	62.38±10.25	44.21±9.87	61.62±18.37	51.38±11.26	219.59±19.76
	After exercise	78.36±15.27* [#]	80.20±16.34* [#]	85.32±16.38* [#]	88.74±23.96* [#]	332.62±23.49* [#]
Control	Before exercise	62.63±9.37	44.09±9.35	61.54±18.41	51.53±11.64	219.79±19.38
	After exercise	71.10±14.23*	72.21±15.73*	76.43±15.53*	70.46±22.33*	290.20±21.54*

QOL: Quality of Life Scale; compared with the same group before exercise, * $P<0.05$; compared with control group, [#] $P<0.05$

可使老年脑梗死患者中后期心源性猝死的风险明显加大。国外文献报道明确EH患者MBPS值与HRV时域分析指标之间的相互关系将有助于对老年脑梗

死心源性猝死进行风险预测和风险控制^[7-9]。研究表明老年脑梗死发病早期即有自主神经功能损伤,表现为其活性即HRV降低;而HRV降低是老年脑梗死

患者中后期发生心血管事件的重要危险因素,也是估计其预后的一个有价值的指标,所以对老年脑梗死患者中后期进行降压治疗时,应该同时考虑改善患者的HRV,以降低其并发心脏事件的风险、改善预后和提高生活质量^[8-10]。

运动疗法是根据患者功能情况以及疾病特点,通过治疗者手法、治疗器械和患者自身参与,以主动或被动方式使人体局部或整体功能改善,身体素质逐渐提高的一种治疗方法。其治疗脑梗死患者的理论基础是大脑的可塑性以及功能重组性。人类的神经系统存在相互影响和相互作用关系,虽然脑神经元死亡无法再生,但外周神经在运动疗法刺激下,可诱导大脑皮质功能重组。主动或被动运动可使大脑局部血流量增加,血流量增加则是大脑功能重组的前提之一。一项针对33个相关研究的Meta分析发现,有氧运动能够使心血管疾病死亡率下降35%^[11-13]。有氧运动对心血管系统的保护机制尚不明确,可能通过抑制细胞凋亡、抑制炎症反应、改善自主神经系统功能等实现^[14]。有氧运动可明显降低自发性脑梗死动物模型血清中NE水平,提示其对交感神经有抑制作用,且能诱导高脂血症大鼠NOS表达的增加,促进ACh释放,增强迷走神经对心脏的调控能力,增加心梗后心衰大鼠最大摄氧量和HRV变异,增加迷走神经活性^[15-16]。分析其原因,可能在于:人体中令动脉收缩的物质和扩充血管的物质并存,血管收缩能够直接引起血压升高,扩充血管则有利于人体,通过适量运动,一方面可以一定程度上减少会导致血管收缩物质的分泌(如去甲肾上腺素、肾上腺素和内皮素等),由此防止血压升高;另外一方面,还能够增加血液中令血管扩充的物质^[17-18]。也就是说,运动既减少了有害物质,又增加了有益物质,由此可以较好地控制血压^[19]。本研究结果显示观察组运动后的收缩压、舒张压均明显低于对照组。数据显示运动后观察组的RR间期均值、SDNN、SDANNIDX以及SDNNIDX均低于对照组,说明有氧运动对于老年脑梗死患者的自主神经功能改善效果优越^[20]。

综上所述,对老年脑梗死患者中后期进行有氧训练,自主神经功能改善疗效优于抗阻训练,降低心血管事件发生风险,提高患者生存质量,可在临床上加以推广应用。

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