

ICU 获得性肌无力的发生和诊断及治疗

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【摘要】 近年来,人们逐渐认识到肌无力是重症监护病房(ICU)的突出和常见问题,预计全球每年有100多万患者发生ICU获得性肌无力(ICU-AW)。ICU-AW的病因复杂,预后不良,严重者甚至出现呼吸肌瘫痪,造成机械通气时间和住院时间延长,增加ICU患者住院病死率,并导致慢性残疾。目前ICU-AW的发病机制尚未完全清楚,早期识别和诊断困难,且缺乏标准的治疗策略。本文围绕肌肉萎缩和肌肉功能障碍的发病机制进行综述,分析目前ICU-AW诊断方法的优缺点,并在此基础上探讨康复治疗对ICU-AW患者神经肌肉功能恢复的重要意义,以期提高临床医师对ICU-AW患者的诊治水平,降低病死率,改善预后。

【关键词】 ICU获得性肌无力; 发病机制; 诊断; 康复治疗

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Occurrence, diagnosis, and rehabilitation of intensive care unit-acquired weakness

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【Abstract】 In recent years, it has been gradually recognized that muscle weakness is a prominent and common problem in intensive care unit (ICU). It is estimated that more than 1 million patients worldwide develop ICU-acquired weakness (ICU-AW) each year. Its etiology is complex and the prognosis is poor. Respiratory muscle paralysis may even occur in severe cases, resulting in prolonged mechanical ventilation and hospitalization, increasing the hospital mortality of ICU patients, and leading to chronic disability. The pathogenesis of ICU-AW is not yet fully understood. Early recognition and diagnosis are difficult, and standard treatment strategies are lacking. This review focuses on the pathogenesis of muscle atrophy and muscle dysfunction, analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of current diagnostic methods for ICU-AW, and discusses the important significance of rehabilitation for the recovery of neuromuscular function in patients with ICU-AW on this basis, in order to improve clinicians' diagnosis and treatment of patients with ICU-AW, reduce mortality and improve prognosis.

【Key words】 Intensive care unit-acquired weakness; Pathogenesis; Diagnose; Rehabilitation

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近年来,人们逐渐认识到肌无力是重症监护病房(ICU)的突出和常见问题。原发性神经肌肉疾病(如急性感染性多发性神经根炎、重症肌无力、肌萎缩性侧索硬化症或多发性硬化症)所致的肌无力不足所有ICU患者的0.5%^[1]。在基础疾病治疗过程中,更常见的是,肌无力作为继发性疾病发生。这种在重症期间发生的、不能用重症疾病以外原因解释的、以全身四肢肢体对称性乏力为主要表现的临床综合征称为ICU获得性肌无力(ICU-AW)^[2]。ICU-AW通常表现为全身对称性的近端肢体肌张力下降,深腱反射减弱,同时伴随膈肌功能障碍^[3-4]。危重病患者神经和肌肉功能障碍是ICU-AW最突出的病因,包括:危重病多发性神经病(CIP)、危重病肌病(CIM)及危重病多发性神经性肌病(CINM)^[2-3,5]。预计全球每年有100多万患者发生ICU-AW^[2]。目前我国对ICU-AW尚缺乏系统化研究,现就ICU-AW的流行病学、发病机制、诊断及康复治疗进展进行综述,以期提高临床医师对ICU-AW患者的诊治水平,从而降低病死率,改善预后。

1 流行病学

ICU-AW是ICU患者的常见并发症。Appleton等^[6]纳入了33项研究2686例ICU患者进行系统评价,其中1080例符合ICU-AW诊断,其发生率为40%。ICU-AW的发生率因评估时间和目标人群不同而有所差异。

Hermans等^[7]通过随机对照试验发现,在ICU治疗达24h的患者中,有11%发生了ICU-AW;当治疗时间延长达7~10d时,有24%~55%的患者在恢复意识时存在ICU-AW。在急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS)患者中,ICU-AW发生率为60%;而在脓毒症导致多器官功能障碍患者中,ICU-AW发生率可高达100%^[4]。Farhan等^[8]分析了10项研究中内科和外科ICU患者ICU-AW的发生率,其中内科ICU发生率为25%~31%,外科ICU为56%~74%。与内科ICU相比,外科ICU中ICU-AW发生率较高被认为是疼痛、创伤后炎症和神经肌肉阻滞剂造成的。此外,ICU-AW发生率还存在性别差异。De Jonghe等^[9]发现,女性ICU-AW发生率是男性的4倍多,其原因尚不清楚,研究人员推测可能是由于女

性肌肉质量较小所致。

2 诱发因素

近20年的研究显示,脓毒症、机械通气、营养状况和长期制动等是导致ICU-AW发生的重要原因。

2.1 脓毒症:早在1892年,Osler^[10]就报道了长期脓毒症患者存在“肌肉快速丢失”的案例;其后,更有大量动物研究表明,脓毒症可导致严重的骨骼肌蛋白丢失、肌萎缩和肌无力,以及膈肌和骨骼肌功能障碍,是ICU-AW发生的独立危险因素^[11]。目前有学者认为,脓毒症时炎症因子〔如白细胞介素(IL-1、IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)等〕被激活,累及肌肉或周围神经时发生CIM和CIP,累及中枢神经时发生脓毒症脑病,造成长期卧床,均可增加ICU-AW风险^[12]。同时,一项对ICU患者进行前瞻性横断面的研究显示,脓毒症患者较非脓毒症患者更易发生肌无力^[13],甚至脓毒症致多器官功能障碍患者ICU-AW发生率可高达100%^[4],进一步证实脓毒症是发生ICU-AW的独立预测因子。

2.2 机械通气:机械通气作为ICU常见的支持治疗手段,挽救了无数急、慢性重症呼吸衰竭患者的生命。但机械通气也是一把“双刃剑”。大量研究表明,机械通气后膈肌活动缺如、无负荷承受等可导致膈肌失用性萎缩,造成膈肌收缩力下降^[14]。这一理论在呼吸肌力测定更能体现。测定呼吸肌力的经典方法即应用两个磁线圈进行双侧颈前膈神经磁刺激(BAMPS),当测定的颤动跨膈压(TwPdi) <11 cmH₂O (1 cmH₂O=0.098 kPa)则可诊断为膈肌功能障碍^[15]。Jung等^[16]研究表明,80%的脱机患者TwPdi <11 cmH₂O,提供了直接的证据证明机械通气患者呼吸肌力量明显减弱,说明机械通气可促进ICU-AW的发生。

2.3 营养状况:大量研究表明,营养不良时蛋白质合成与降解失衡、能量消耗、代谢紊乱等可导致细胞死亡和肌肉萎缩,进一步促进ICU-AW的发生^[17-19];即使有足够的营养支持,其预后也会受营养方式和起始时间的影响。Hermans等^[19]的随机对照试验表明,早期肠外营养可增加ICU-AW的发生率,并且患者更容易在入ICU 9 d内发生肌无力,这可能与异常激活自噬相关;在入ICU 1周内避免肠外营养可减少ICU患者ICU-AW的发生,并可促进康复,进一步说明营养状况与ICU-AW的发生密切相关。

2.4 长期制动:有证据表明,即使是健康者,在制动4 h后也会开始发生肌肉退化,平均每天肌肉总强度损失1.0%~1.3%^[20]。制动会迅速导致肌肉萎缩和肌力下降^[21]。尽管制动本身不足以解释危重病患者的肌无力,但它是一个促成因素。此外,早期康复已经被证明可以减少ICU-AW的发生,这也支持了长期制动对ICU-AW发生的影响^[22-23]。

3 发病机制

目前ICU-AW的发病机制仍不完全清楚,部分原因是神经肌肉活检的侵入性。然而,通过对模型动物的研究及对ICU-AW患者的临床观察,可将ICU-AW的发病机制归因于肌肉萎缩和肌肉功能障碍两个方面^[24]。

3.1 肌肉萎缩:早在1969年一项对去神经大鼠模型(通常

用来反映ICU-AW的模型)研究即表明肌肉萎缩的存在^[25]。肌肉萎缩是由蛋白质降解增多和合成减少所致。大量证据表明,肌肉蛋白降解增强可通过多种途径发生,包括泛素(Ub)-蛋白酶体途径(UPS)、自噬-溶酶体途径和钙蛋白酶异常激活。目前认为,UPS是ICU-AW患者最重要的肌肉蛋白降解方式^[26]。UPS激活由大量上游刺激诱导,如促炎细胞因子(TNF- α 、IL-1、IL-6)、氧化应激、能量代谢及机械沉默,通过下游信号通路转导,使Ub载体蛋白和Ub连接酶表达增加,进一步促进肌肉萎缩^[27]。近年来,在机械通气、内毒素、神经肌肉阻滞剂联合类固醇诱导的CIM猪模型中发现,自噬核心分子受损,肌球蛋白损失,提示自噬-溶酶体途径与肌肉萎缩密切相关,在ICU-AW中也发挥作用^[28]。迄今为止,钙蛋白酶对ICU-AW患者肌肉萎缩的证据较少,还需进一步研究。

3.2 肌肉功能障碍:目前认为,在危重症期间,肌肉结构改变、微循环障碍、生物能量衰竭和膜离子通道功能改变等均可导致肌肉功能障碍,引起ICU-AW。

3.2.1 肌肉结构改变:肌肉收缩遵循肌丝滑行理论,肌球蛋白和肌动蛋白是肌丝的主要收缩成分。Derde等^[29]在208例ICU患者和35例健康对照者的肌肉活检中发现,危重病时大量肌球蛋白丢失,肌球蛋白/肌动蛋白比值下降,肌丝受到严重破坏,导致肌力下降,这是迄今为止在这一主题上完成的最大临床研究,提示肌肉结构改变是肌肉功能障碍的原因之一。此外,骨骼肌的收缩能力与肌纤维类型密切相关,包括收缩速度缓慢且不易疲劳的I型纤维和收缩速度快且易疲劳的II型纤维。在悬吊法诱导ICU-AW的大鼠模型中发现,骨骼肌I型纤维向II型纤维转变^[30-31],这些II型纤维的增加导致肌力明显下降,再次佐证肌肉结构改变可影响肌肉功能。

3.2.2 微循环障碍:通过脓毒症猪模型研究发现,内皮细胞活化、微血管渗漏及微血管环境变化可影响灌注和氧传递;低灌注和低氧可导致高钾血症及酸性物质堆积,造成神经元损伤和轴突变性^[32]。此外,在CIP患者中发现了E-选择素的表达,证明外周神经血管内皮细胞被激活,因此有研究人员推测微循环障碍可促进ICU-AW的发生^[33]。

3.2.3 生物能量衰竭:Friedrich等^[26]在总结能量代谢与ICU-AW关系时指出,线粒体膜完整性破坏、膜蛋白质侧基修饰、降解增加和合成途径的元件减少、蛋白复合物不能分离等都会导致线粒体功能障碍,致使肌力下降。一项动物研究表明,线粒体裂变和融合失衡导致的功能障碍可能在ICU-AW中起关键作用,线粒体融合蛋白(Mfn1、Mfn2)的特异性缺失可导致肌肉萎缩,肌力下降^[34]。同样,线粒体分裂蛋白Drp1和Fis1过表达可导致线粒体裂变增加,造成自噬增加和肌力下降^[35]。一项对经麻醉、机械通气、注射毒素等模拟ICU干预诱导的ICU大鼠模型的研究显示,Mfn1、Mfn2、Drp1、Fis1及线粒体自噬相关基因均在转录水平上有所改变,导致线粒体功能障碍,致使肌力下降^[36]。此外,Pollock等^[37]还发现,线粒体功能障碍是氧自由基产生的最

重要来源,这种氧化应激通过正反馈发挥作用,加剧线粒体功能障碍,三磷酸腺苷(ATP)生成减少致能量衰竭,使肌肉易疲劳。

3.2.4 膜离子通道功能改变:与ICU-AW发生相关的离子通道主要有电压依赖性钠通道及钙通道,这两者的异常均可导致肌膜兴奋性下降及兴奋-收缩耦联障碍^[38]。Rich和Pinter^[39]通过对CIM动物模型研究发现,快钠通道的失活可导致肌纤维失去兴奋性。Llano-Diez等^[40]在神经肌肉阻滞联合机械通气诱导的ICU-AW大鼠模型肌纤维中发现钠通道分布异常,只有40%的肌纤维具有类似的纤维模式,因此推测钠通道分布异常可导致电位传导出现问题,进而促进ICU-AW的发生。此外,运动神经元电信号向骨骼肌机械性收缩的转换是通过刺激肌浆网(SR)释放的 Ca^{2+} 进入胞质,使其收缩。CIM啮齿类动物模型研究显示,膜受体/离子通道(即ryanodine受体, SERCA1)的改变和肌丝 Ca^{2+} 敏感性显著降低所致钙处理异常可导致兴奋-收缩耦联障碍,造成肌力损伤^[26,40]。

4 诊断评估

鉴于ICU-AW的病因及临床表现的复杂性,早期识别和诊断较为困难。根据2014年美国胸科协会的诊断标准,ICU-AW的早期识别及诊断方法主要包括医学研究委员会(MRC)评分、肌肉超声(MUS)、电生理评估、握持测试及肌肉活检,其各有优缺点。

4.1 MRC评分:目前识别ICU-AW使用最广泛的即为MRC评分。2014年美国胸科协会诊断指南推荐使用MRC提出的床边肌肉力量总分评估ICU-AW^[2]。该评估方法将12个肌肉群中的每一个肌群(包括肩部外展、肘屈曲、手腕伸展、髋屈曲、膝伸展和踝关节背屈)的肌力得分确定在0分(无收缩)~5分(正常肌力),总分越高表示肌力越强。ICU-AW诊断时必须满足3个条件:①MRC总分<48分或者总分<最大分数(60分)的80%,持续至少24h;②在所有被检查肢体中存在肌无力的证据;③脑神经功能良好(能够睁眼及作出面部表情)。MRC评分<48分提示ICU-AW的存在。但是MRC评分也有很多限制,如无法检测出肌无力的原因,患者需要保持清醒和充分合作,必须理解评估者的指示。由于ICU患者常处于镇静或谵妄状态,无意识或不合作,此类临床诊断往往被延误。

4.2 MUS:MUS是一种具有前景的诊断肌肉疾病的无创技术^[41],可识别肌肉萎缩和肌肉结构改变^[42]。由于ICU-AW患者的脂肪和纤维组织增加,肌肉回声强度增强,使用MUS进行量化要比视觉评价更加客观、准确^[41]。Puthucherry等^[43]通过MUS测量ICU患者股直肌横截面积(CSA)减少,由此推断肌肉体积下降,肌肉萎缩,发生ICU-AW^[44]。Hernández-Socorro等^[45]对患者进行股四头肌MUS检查显示,与健康对照组相比,ICU-AW患者股四头肌肌肉厚度明显减少。总体来说,MUS可根据肌肉横截面积、肌肉厚度和回声强度对肌肉特征进行分类。研究显示,肌肉厚度减少20%、CSA减少10%、回声强度增加至少8%是MUS诊

断ICU-AW的标准^[46]。尽管MUS可以快速、反复地进行床边检测来评估肌肉质量,但它可能低估了肌肉蛋白质的丢失^[45]。此外,现有研究样本量较小,其结果缺乏统计学意义,临床相关性也有待确定^[46]。

4.3 电生理评估:肌电图(EMG)及神经传导系统(NCS)可通过识别CIP和(或)CIM的存在来诊断ICU-AW,并可用于鉴别诊断。然而,EMG提供的信息非常有限,除非患者能够主动收缩肌肉;另外,存在凝血障碍的情况下也无法进行EMG操作。ICU患者的NCS结果可能会受组织水肿的干扰,并且耗时、专业性强、费用高,因此可开发一项简化的NCS,从而准确诊断ICU-AW。

4.4 握持测试:握持测试是一种简单、快速的ICU-AW诊断方法。研究表明,持续定量的握持测试对ICU-AW的诊断具有80%的敏感度,且握力与病死率呈负相关,可初步判断患者预后^[47]。然而,握持测试也需要患者的配合,并且无法确定病因。

4.5 肌肉活检:肌肉活检是ICU-AW诊断的“金标准”,能够精细描述肌肉和神经结构。但肌肉活检是有创的,价格昂贵,需要一定的专业知识,并且具有失血和感染的风险^[47]。

5 康复治疗

ICU-AW的綜合治疗主要有积极预防脓毒症、营养支持、控制血糖和康复治疗。Kress和Hall^[48]于2014年在《新英格兰杂志》发表的《ICU获得性肌无力及其康复治疗》中强调了康复治疗对ICU-AW患者预后的重要性。一项纳入了2017年以前发表的1421项研究中841例患者的荟萃分析表明,早期康复治疗与发生ICU-AW的可能性降低有关[优势比(*OR*)=0.63, 95%可信区间(95%*CI*)为0.43~0.92]^[49]。Tipping等^[50]研究表明,积极的康复治疗可提高ICU患者出院时的肌力,降低出院时需辅助行走的可能性。Schaller等^[51]通过一项外科ICU患者应用康复治疗方案的随机对照研究发现,康复治疗组患者住院时间较标准治疗对照组更短,并且出院时的功能移动性有所改善。胡燕等^[52]的一项Meta分析也显示,早期活动有益于ICU患者身体功能状态的恢复,能够改善肌肉力量,提高独立行走的能力,减少ICU-AW的发生,同时不增加住院病死率。

原有的康复治疗理念仅仅是维持患者一定的四肢肌力,而现今的康复目标更加注重患者基本生活能力的恢复。ICU-AW患者不仅表现为四肢肌张力下降,还伴随膈肌功能障碍。因此,康复治疗也需关注肺康复,具体的康复策略如下。

5.1 肺康复:近年来,以呼吸肌功能锻炼为主的肺康复治疗在ICU-AW患者中的应用取得了一定效果,使呼吸肌尤其是膈肌肌力增强,呼吸效率提高,并可促进排痰,主要包括有效咳嗽咳痰、腹式呼吸和主动呼吸循环技术(ACBT)。Bailey等^[53]报道了机械通气患者的早期康复方案,一旦患者血流动力学稳定且有适当的呼吸机参数设置[如吸入氧浓度(FiO_2) ≤ 0.6 ,呼气末正压(PEEP) $< 10 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O}$],即应鼓励患者活动。此外,2014年成人机械通气危重患者康复锻炼安全标准的专家共识与建议指出,患者在机械通气期间可以下

地行走,但ICU患者在康复锻炼前,医疗专业人员应检查其人工气道是否正确固定;同时提出,气管插管本身并不是早期康复锻炼的禁忌证,如果没有其他禁忌证, $\text{FiO}_2 < 0.6$ 是床上和床下活动的安全标准^[54]。

5.2 肢体功能锻炼: 鉴于危重症存活患者存在显著的躯体功能障碍,因此肢体功能锻炼显得尤为重要。根据患者的情况可选择床旁坐位训练、立位训练、身体转移训练、行走训练和爬楼梯锻炼^[48, 54]。对于清醒的患者,可尝试从被动运动过渡到主动运动,即以床边坐立—坐床边椅凳—一床边站立的方式循序渐进地进行康复训练^[55]。当肌力 ≥ 4 级时,患者可使用助行器或轮椅在室内步行以锻炼下肢的功能^[56]。而对于不能合作的患者,可采用外侧旋转疗法,以防止软组织及关节挛缩、周围神经压迫等。

5.3 关节活动度(ROM)训练: 早期肌力和ROM训练可以改善肢体循环,部分肌力恢复时应鼓励患者主动活动,主动训练能增强肌力。被动ROM训练或拉伸练习是维持不能自主运动患者ROM和预防关节僵硬的重要治疗方法,可有效防止肌肉挛缩,维持肌肉纤维的结构^[57]。ICU患者早期ROM训练要依据实际情况进行。对于昏迷或镇静后不能自主活动的患者,可进行床上四肢全关节被动活动。Sommers等^[55]认为,适当打断患者镇静状态,进行一定的康复训练,有助于降低ICU-AW的发生率。对于清醒的患者可将其双腿吊起,做类似脚踏车动作以增加下肢肌肉锻炼。Machado等^[58]证实,使用测力计可为患者提供有阻力的运动训练,接受训练的患者出院时肌力增强,身体机能改善。

5.4 其他康复训练措施: 神经肌肉电刺激是一种低频电治疗,通过刺激神经纤维激活运动神经元、增加肌肉的血流量和收缩力,从而阻止肌肉萎缩,有助于降低ICU-AW的发生率^[59],此方法在ICU镇静或无自主活动的患者中被广泛采用。Yosef-Brauner等^[60]对机械通气昏迷或镇静后不能自主活动的患者进行四肢关节被动活动,同时配合神经肌肉电刺激治疗,此类患者较只接受被动训练者能够获得更强的肌力。Gerovasili等^[61]采用日常神经肌肉电刺激对患者进行治疗,发现其较常规治疗对照者能明显改善股四头肌的力量。谌绍林等^[62]通过前瞻性随机对照研究也发现,经皮神经肌肉电刺激治疗可有效提高慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)机械通气患者的肌力,减少ICU-AW的发生。

6 小结

ICU-AW是最常见的神经肌肉损伤,影响ICU患者的临床进程和结局。多种机制参与ICU-AW的发生发展,然而,这些机制间的关系仍有待阐述,最佳诊断方法还需进一步研究,未来的纵向研究应证实电生理测试、MUS、握持测试和MRC评分对长期身体功能障碍的早期预测能力,且康复治疗在ICU中的作用还有待阐明。ICU患者康复的总体影响需要通过标准化的时间、强度和物理治疗持续时间进行评估。在未来的研究中,将康复治疗计划纳入一系列协调的干预措施中极其重要。

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