

论著·临床研究

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高压氧对轻度认知障碍的脑白质疏松症患者的疗效和 安全性研究*

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[摘要] 目的 探讨高压氧对轻度认知障碍的脑白质疏松患者的疗效和安全性。方法 选取 2015 年 1 月至 2018 年 12 月中国人民解放军总医院第六医学中心收治的 70 例伴有轻度认知障碍的脑白质疏松症患者作为研究对象,根据随机数字表将其分为对照组和高压氧组(HBO 组)。采用蒙特利尔认知评估量表(MoCA)对两组患者治疗前后的认知功能进行评价;头颅 DTI 扫描,分析两组患者治疗前后不同脑区部分各向异性指数(FA)和平均弥散系数(ADC)值的差异,评价白质纤维束损伤修复情况;记录治疗期间两组患者不良反应。结果 HBO 组患者治疗后 MoCA 量表的各分项评分和总分较治疗前均明显提高($P < 0.05$),对照组患者治疗后 MoCA 量表除命名分项评分外,其他分项评分和总分较治疗前明显提高($P < 0.05$);与对照组相比,HBO 组患者治疗后 MoCA 量表的视空间与执行、抽象、延时回忆、定向分项评分和总分明显提高($P < 0.05$)。HBO 组和对照组患者治疗后胼胝体膝部、压部,内囊前肢、后肢和半卵圆中心的 FA 值较治疗前明显升高,ADC 值明显降低($P < 0.05$);与对照组比较,HBO 组患者胼胝体膝部、压部、内囊前肢、后肢和半卵圆中心的 FA 值明显升高,ADC 值明显降低($P < 0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率无明显差异($P > 0.05$)。结论 高压氧可改善脑白质疏松症患者认知功能。

[关键词] 脑白质疏松症;认知功能障碍;高压氧;弥散张量成像;治疗结果;安全

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Study on the efficacy and safety of hyperbaric oxygen in patients with leukoaraiosis with mild cognitive impairment*

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[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the efficacy and safety of hyperbaric oxygen in patients with mild cognitive impairment and leukoaraiosis. **Methods** From Jan 1st 2015 to Dec 30th 2018, 70 patients with leukoaraiosis with mild cognitive impairment in the Sixth Medical Center of the General Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) were selected as the study subjects and divided into the control group and the hyperbaric oxygen group (the HBO group) according to the random number table. Montreal Cognitive Assessment Scale (MoCA) was used to evaluate the cognitive function of the two groups before and after treatment. Cranial DTI scans were performed. The differences of fractional anisotropy (FA) and average diffusion coefficient (ADC) in different brain regions between the two groups before and after treatment were analyzed. Adverse reactions during treatment were also recorded. **Results** The scores and total scores of MoCA scale after treatment in the HBO group were significantly higher than those before treatment ($P < 0.05$). Except named score, the scores of other items and total scores of MoCA scale after treatment, in the control group were significantly higher than those before treatment ($P < 0.05$). Compared with the control group, the visual space and execution, abstraction, delayed recall, directional scores and total scores of MoCA scale in the HBO group were significantly higher ($P < 0.05$). The FA values of Genu of corpus callosum, pressure of corpus callosum, anterior limb of internal capsule, posterior limb of internal capsule and center of semiovale after treatment in the HBO group and the control group were significantly higher and the ADC values were significantly

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经改善的持续时间、重复高压氧治疗的效果、合适的剂量和方案,以及对痴呆发生率的影响等。

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