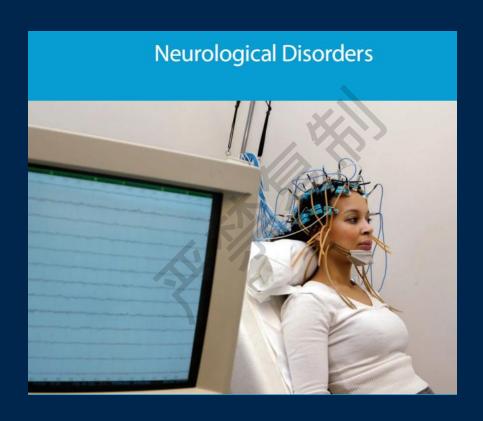


生理心理学

--Physiological Psychology

王君 (Jun Wang) jun_wang@bnu.edu.cn Lecture 7, April 12, 2024

神经系统失调 (Neurological Disorders)

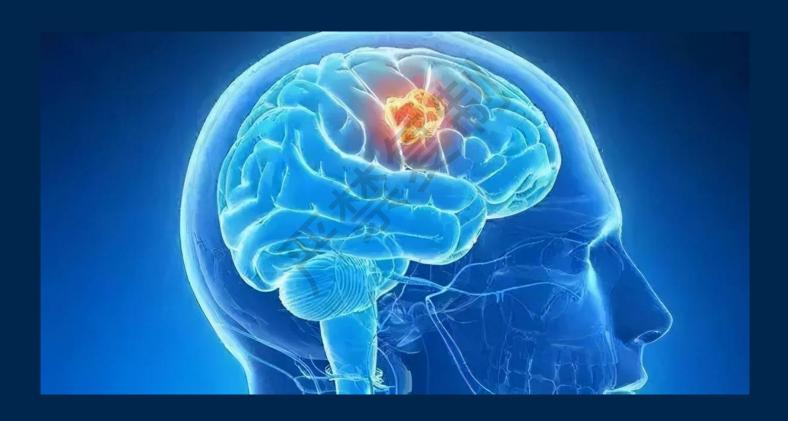


大纲--Outline



- Tumors (肿瘤)
- □ Seizure Disorders (癫痫)
- □ Cerebrovascular Accidents (脑血管意外损伤)
- □ Traumatic Brain Injury (创伤性脑损伤)
- Disorders of Development (发育失调)
 - Toxic Chemicals (有毒化学物质)
 - Inherited Metabolic Disorders (遗传性代谢失常)
 - Down Syndrome (唐氏综合征)
- Degenerative Disorders (退行性疾病)
 - TSE (传染性海绵状脑病)
 - Parkinson's Disease (帕金森病)
 - Huntington's Disease (亨廷顿氏舞蹈病)
 - Alzheimer's Disease (阿尔茨海默症)
 - Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (肌萎缩侧索硬化)
 - Multiple Sclerosis (多发性硬化)
- Disorders Caused by Infectious Diseases (感染性疾病所致的神经紊乱)

口 肿瘤 (Tumor)



口 脑肿瘤

- 肿瘤是否有囊包被(肿瘤细胞与周围组织是否存在明显的界限)
 - 良性(benign tumor):有界限,通过外科手术可切除,无转移特性;
 - 恶性(malignant tumor):无界限,肿瘤生长侵入周围组织,具有转移特性;



口 脑肿瘤的类型

TABLE 1 Types of Brain Tumors

Gliomas Glioblastoma multiforme (poorly differentiated glial cells)

Astrocytoma (astrocytes)

Ependymoma (ependymal cells that line ventricles)

Medulloblastoma (cells in roof of fourth ventricle)

Oligodendrocytoma (oligodendrocytes)

Meningioma (cells of the meninges)

Pituitary adenoma (hormone-secreting cells of the pituitary gland)

Neurinoma (Schwann cells or cells of connective tissue covering cranial nerves)

Metastatic carcinoma (depends on the nature of the primary tum

Angioma (cells of blood vessels)

Pinealoma (cells of pineal gland)

▶ 神经胶质瘤(Gliomas):

最常见的颅内原发性肿瘤, 国外临床统计表明, 胶质瘤约占60%。国内文献报道胶质瘤约占颅内肿瘤的35.26%~60.96%。

表1 脑肿瘤的类型

神经胶质瘤 多形性成神经胶质细胞瘤 (分化很低的胶质细胞)

- 星形胶质细胞瘤(星形胶质细胞)
- 室管膜瘤(脑室内的室管膜细胞)
- 成神经管细胞瘤(第四脑室顶部的细胞)
- 少突胶质细胞瘤(少突胶质细胞)

脑膜瘤 (脑膜细胞)

垂体腺瘤 (垂体的激素分泌细胞)

神经鞘瘤(许旺氏细胞或颅神经表面连接组织细胞)

转移癌 (取决于原发肿瘤的性质)

血管瘤(血管细胞)

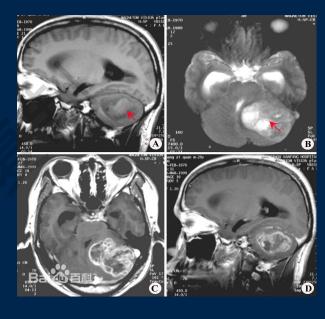
松果体瘤(松果体细胞)

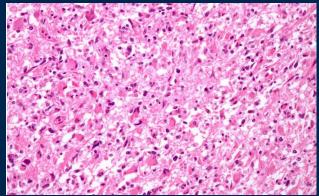
星形胶质细胞瘤

- ▶ 星形胶质细胞瘤 (astrocytome) 是最常见的胶质瘤,约占胶质细胞瘤的65%;▶ 在病理上分为局限性和弥漫性:局限性者边界清楚,含水量高;弥漫性者常呈浸润性生长,边界不清。

Astrocytes (星形胶质细胞)



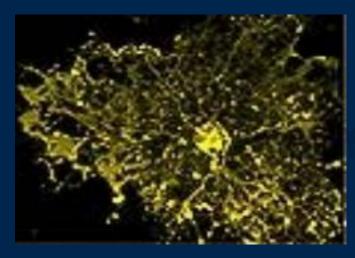


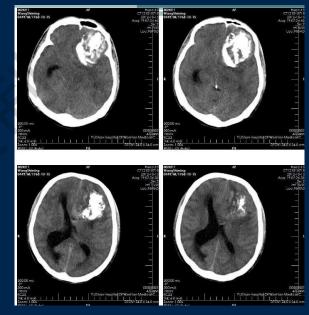


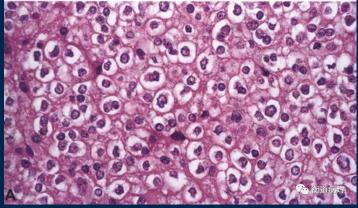
□ 少突胶质细胞瘤

- ▶ 少突胶质细胞瘤 (Oligodendrocytoma) 起源于少突胶质细胞,占胶质瘤的5% 10%,占颅内肿瘤的1.3%-4.4%,男女比列2.13:1,多见于成人,好发于35-40岁。
- 肿瘤常位于大脑皮质或皮质下,其生长缓慢,半数以上位于额叶,其次为顶叶与颞叶,无包膜,但与正常脑组织界限清楚,钙化发生率高,为50%-80%。出血、囊性变少见。

Oligodendrocytes(少突胶质细胞)







The 2021 WHO Classifi Nervous System: a sun

David N. Louis, Arie Perry, Pieter Wesse Dominique Figarella-Branger, Cynthia H Riccardo Soffietti, Andreas von Deimling

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Abstract

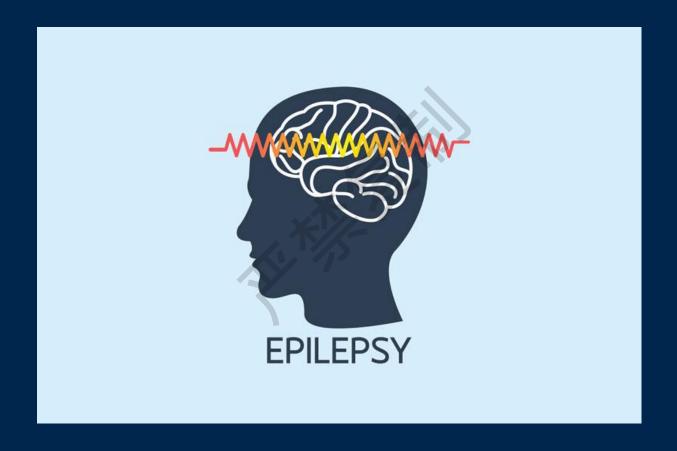
The fifth edition of the WHO Classification of sixth version of the international standard for updated fourth edition and the work of the C Taxonomy, the 2021 fifth edition introduces tumor classification. At the same time, it rema histology and immunohistochemistry. In doin tumor nomenclature and grading and it emph tumor types and subtypes are introduced, sor filing. The present review summarizes the maj changes in each taxonomic category. It is hop exploration of the entire fifth edition of the WI

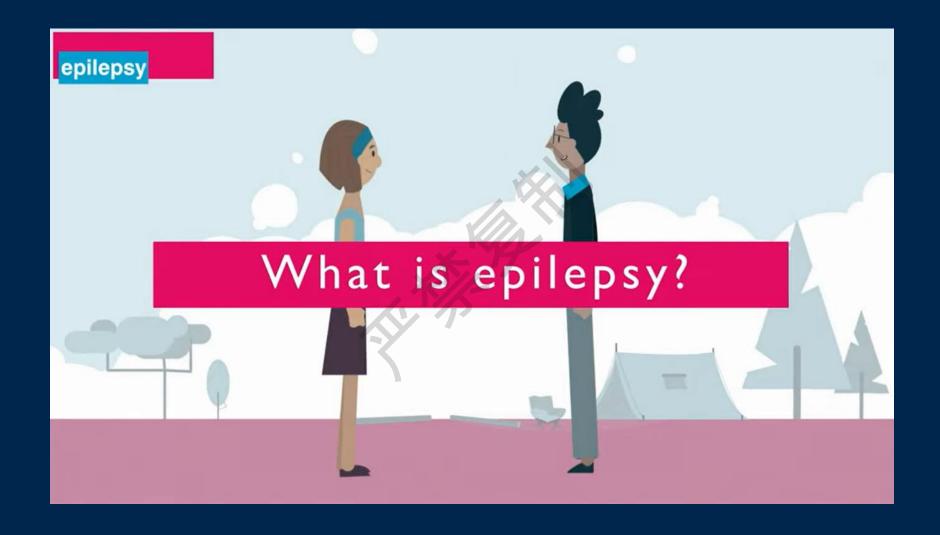
Key words

Table 2 Key Diagnostic Genes, Molecules, Pathways, and/or Combinations in Major Primary CNS Tumors

TumorType	Genes/Molecular Profiles Characteristically Altereda
Astrocytoma, IDH-mutant	IDH1, IDH2, ATRX, TP53, CDKN2A/B
Oligodendroglioma, IDH-mutant, and 1p/19q-codeleted	IDH1, IDH2, 1 p/19q, TERT promoter, CIC, FUBP1, NOTCH1
Glioblastoma, IDH-wildtype	IDH-wildtype, TERT promoter, chromosomes 7/10, EGFR
Diffuse astrocytoma, MYB- or MYBL1-altered	MYB, MYBL1
Angiocentric glioma	MYB
Polymorphous low-grade neuroepithelial tumor of the young	BRAF, FGFR family
Diffuse low-grade glioma, MAPK pathway-altered	FGFR1, BRAF
Diffuse midline glioma, H3 K27-altered	H3 K27, TP53, ACVR1, PDGFRA, EGFR, EZHIP
Diffuse hemispheric glioma, H3 G34-mutant	H3 G34, TP53, ATRX
Diffuse pediatric-type high-grade glioma, H3-wildtype, and IDH-wildtype	IDH-wildtype, H3-wildtype, PDGFRA, MYCN, EGFR (methylome)
Infant-type hemispheric glioma	NTRK family, ALK, ROS, MET
Pilocytic astrocytoma	KIAA1549-BRAF, BRAF, NF1
High-grade astrocytoma with piloid features	BRAF, NF1, ATRX, CDKN2A/B (methylome)
Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma	BRAF, CDKN2A/B
Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma	TSC1, TSC2
Chordoid glioma	PRKCA
Astroblastoma, MN1-altered	MN1
Ganglion cell tumors	BRAF
Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor	FGFR1
Diffuse glioneuronal tumor with oligodendroglioma-like features and nuclear clusters	Chromosome 14, (methylome)
Papillary glioneuronal tumor	PRKCA
Rosette-forming glioneuronal tumor	FGFR1, PIK3CA, NF1
Myxoid glioneuronal tumor	PDFGRA
Diffuse leptomeningeal glioneuronal tumor	KIAA1549-BRAF fusion, 1p (methylome)
Multinodular and vacuolating neuronal tumor	MAPK pathway
Dysplastic cerebellar gangliocytoma (Lhermitte-Duclos disease)	PTEN
Extraventricular neurocytoma	FGFR (FGFR1-TACC1 fusion), IDH-wildtype
Supratentorial ependymomas	ZFTA, RELA, YAP1, MAML2
Posterior fossa ependymomas	H3 K27me3, EZHIP (methylome)
Spinal ependymomas	NF2, MYCN
Medulloblastoma, WNT-activated	CTNNB1, APC
Medulloblastoma, SHH-activated	TP53, PTCH1, SUFU, SMO, MYCN, GLI2 (methylome)
Medulloblastoma, non-WNT/non-SHH	MYC, MYCN, PRDM6, KDM6A (methylome)
Atypical teratoid/rhabdoid tumor	SMARCB1, SMARCA4
Embryonal tumor with multilayered rosettes	C19MC, DICER1
CNS neuroblastoma, FOXR2-activated	FOXR2
CNS tumor with BCOR internal tandem duplication	BCOR
Desmoplastic myxoid tumor of the pineal region, SMARCB1-mutant	SMARCB1
Meningiomas	NF2, AKT1, TRAF7, SMO, PIK3CA; KLF4, SMARCE1, BAP1 in subtypes; H3K27me3; TERT promoter, CDKN2A/B in CNSWHO grade 3
Solitary fibrous tumor	NAB2-STAT6
Meningeal melanocytic tumors	NRAS (diffuse); GNAO, GNA11, PLCB4, CYSLTR2 (circumscribed)

□ 癫痫(Seizure Disorders, Epilepsy)

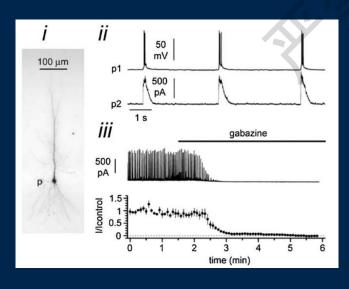


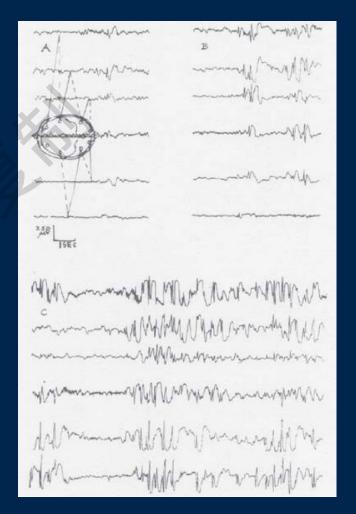


□ 癫痫

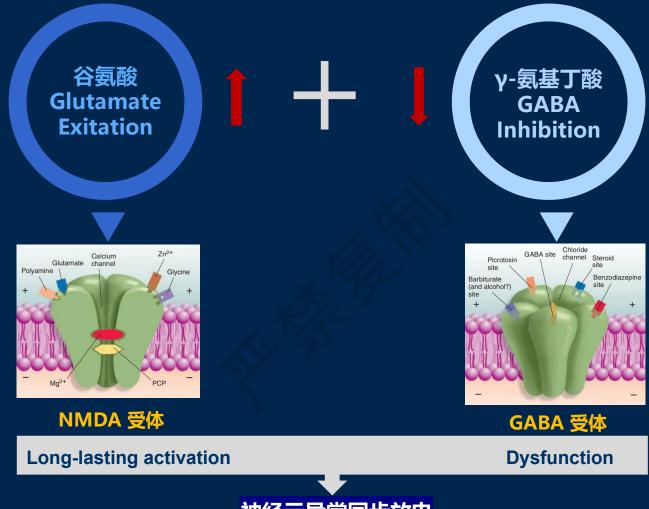
癫痫 (epilepsy) 即俗称的 "羊角风"或 "羊癫风", 是大脑神经元突发性异常放电, 导致短暂的大脑功能障碍的一种慢性疾病。







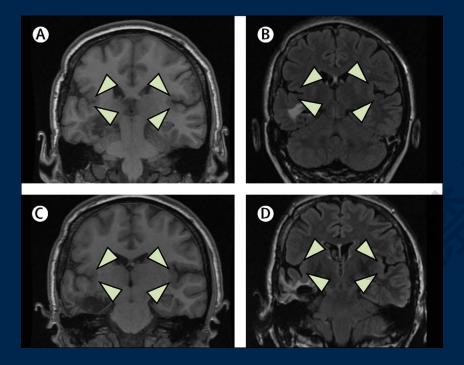
口 癫痫发病机制

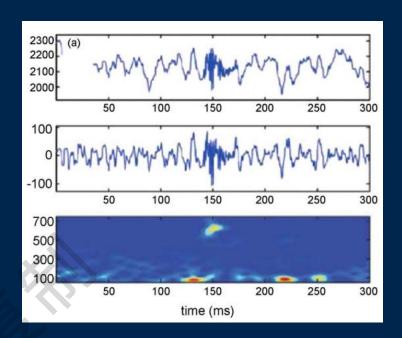


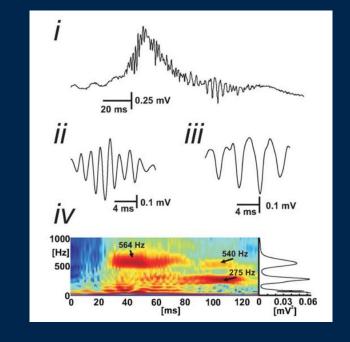
神经元异常同步放电 Neurons synchronously active

癫痫发作 Spontaneously recurring seizures

ロ 癫痫发病机制





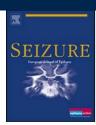




Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Seizure

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/yseiz



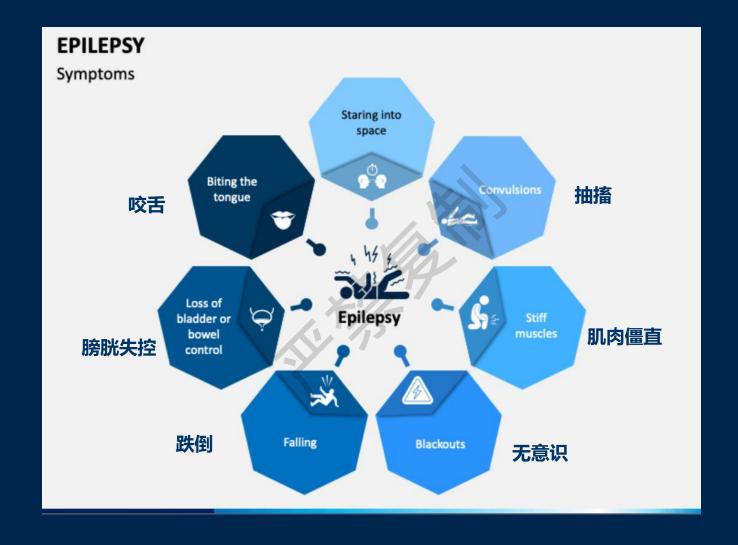
Review

Advances in understanding basic mechanisms of epilepsy and seizures

John G.R. Jefferys

Neuronal Networks Group, School of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT, UK

口 癫痫症状



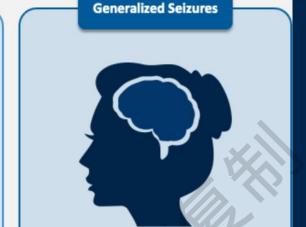
> 癫痫发作的临床表现复杂多样,可表现为发作性运动、感觉、自主神经、意识及精神障碍。

口 癫痫分类

部分性癫痫发作

全面性癫痫发作

Focal Seizures



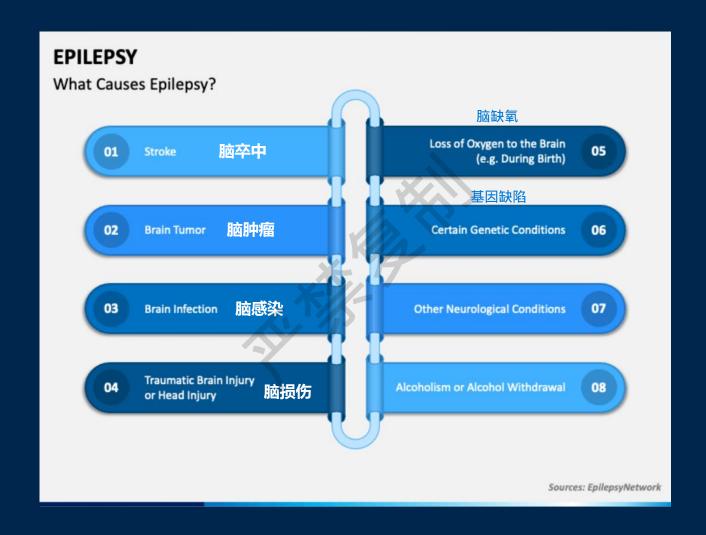
• 单纯部分性发作 (不伴有意识障碍)

• 复杂部分性发作 (伴有意识障碍)

TABLE 2 The Classification of Seizure Disorders

- I. Generalized seizures (with no apparent local onset) 全面性癫痫发作
 - A. Tonic-clonic (grand mal) 强直-阵挛发作 (大发作)
 - B. Absence (petit mal) 失神发作 (小发作)
 - C. Atonic (loss of muscle tone, temporary paralysis) 无张力性发作 (短暂瘫痪)
- II. Partial seizures (starting from a focus) 部分性癫痫发作
 - A. Simple (no major change in consciousness)
 - 1. Localized motor seizure 局部运动性癫痫发作
 - 2. Motor seizure, with progression of movements as seizure spreads along the primary motor cortex 运动性癫痫发作
 - 3. Sensory (somatosensory, visual, auditory, olfactory, vestibular) 感觉性癫痫发作
 - 4. Psychic (forced thinking, fear, anger, etc.) 精神性癫痫发作
 - 5. Autonomic (sweating, salivating, etc.) 自主神经症状性癫痫发作
 - B. Complex (with altered consciousness) Includes 1–5, as above
- III. Partial seizures (simple or complex) evolving to generalized cortical seizure: Starts as IIA or IIB, then becomes a grand mal seizure

癫痫病因



口 抗癫痫病治疗

□ 药物治疗:

	传统抗癫痫药	新抗癫痫药	
部分性发作和部分性继发全身性发作	卡马西平、丙戊酸、苯妥英钠、苯巴 左乙拉西坦、拉莫三嗪、托吡酮 比妥 卡西平		
全身强直 - 阵挛性发作	丙戊酸、卡马西平、苯妥英钠	托吡酯、拉莫三嗪、奥卡西平、加巴 喷丁、左乙拉西坦	
强直性发作	苯妥英钠、丙戊酸	托吡酯、拉莫三嗪、唑尼沙胺、左乙 拉西坦	
阵挛性发作	卡马西平、丙戊酸	左乙拉西坦、托吡酯、拉莫三嗪、奥 卡西平	
典型失神和非典型失神发作	乙琥胺、丙戊酸、氯硝西泮	拉莫三嗪	
肌阵挛发作	丙戊酸、氯硝西泮	左乙拉西坦、托吡酯	

采用的是抗惊厥药,主要是通过提高抑制性突触的有效性而发挥作用。

THE LANCET Neurology

Volume 13, Issue 11, November 2014, Pages 1114-1126

Review

Epilepsy surgery in children and adults

Non-systematic complementary investigations

to better localise EZ

Prof Philippe Ryvlin M

□ 手术治疗

Phase 1 Investigations required in all patients

High-resolution MRI

Video scalp EEG monitoring

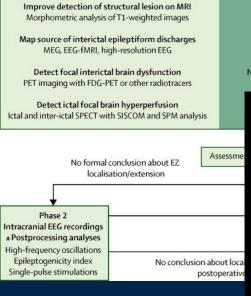
Neuropsychological assessment

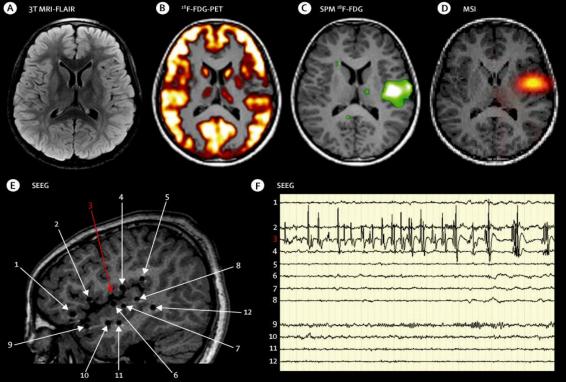
Non-systematic complementary investigations to assess risk of postoperative deficits

Determine hemisphere dominant for language fMRI, Wada test, MEG

Predict risk of postoperative memory decline fMRI, Wada test

> Reduce risk of visual field deficit Tractography of Meyer's loop

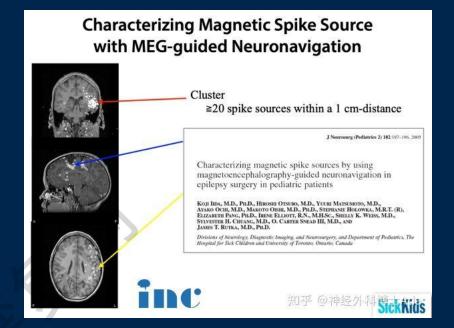




口 抗癫痫病治疗

□ 激光间质热疗 (LITT)



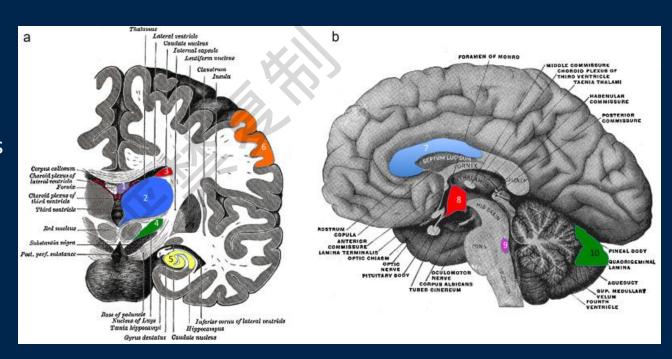




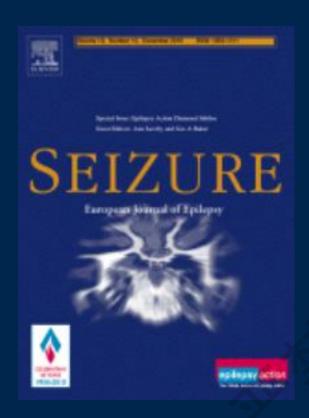
口 抗癫痫病治疗

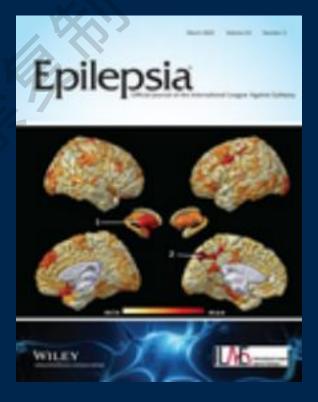
□ 深部脑刺激 (DBS)

- 1. Fornix
- 2. Thalamus
- 3. Caudate
- 4. Subthalamic nucleus
- 5. Hippocampus
- 6. Cortex
- 7. Corpus callosum
- 8. Hypothalamus
- 9. Locus coeruleus
- 10. Cerebellum



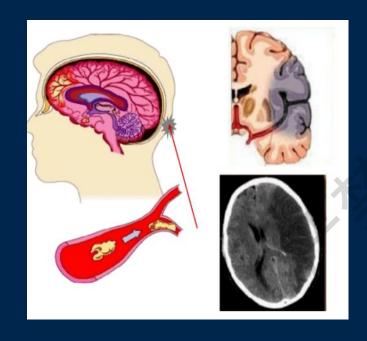
Neural stimulation sites used in the treatment of epilepsy.



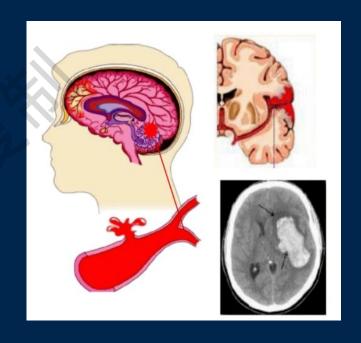


ロ 脑血管意外损伤 (Cerebrovascular Accidents)

□ 脑卒中(脑中风):引起认知、情绪、记忆、语言、运动等功能损伤



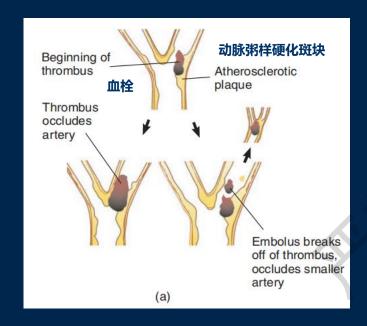
缺血性脑中风 梗塞性脑中风 Ischemic stroke 约占所有卒中85%

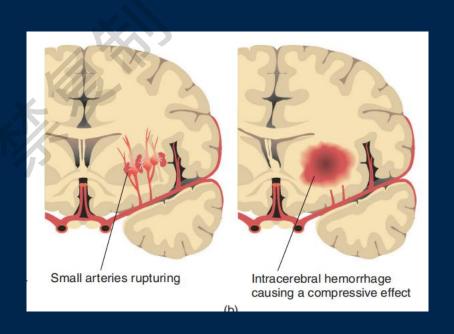


出血性脑中风 Hemorrhagic stroke 约占所有卒中15%

□ 脑中风 (stroke)

Ischemic stroke: A cerebrovascular accident caused by occlusion of a blood vessel.





Hemorrhagic stroke: A cerebrovascular accident caused by the rupture of a cerebral blood vessel.

口 脑中风治疗

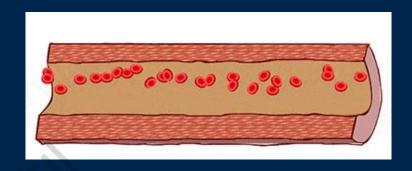
□ 缺血性中风-溶栓药物治疗

第一代溶栓药物: 链激酶 (SK) 和尿激酶 (UK); SK可促使游离的纤溶酶原转变为纤溶酶溶解纤维蛋白,特点是溶栓能力强,缺点为特异性差、易发生出血、过敏等不良反应;

第二代溶栓药物: **组织型纤溶酶原激活剂 (t-PA)**; 包括重组人组织型纤溶酶原激活剂阿替普酶 (rt-PA)、尿激酶原 (pro-UK)等,此类药物常与抗凝药物 联用,溶栓能力较第一代溶栓药物进一步提高,且特 异性好,不良反应少,但可增加兴奋性毒性;

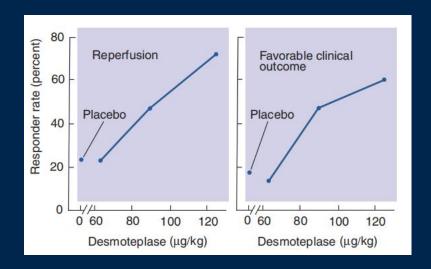
第三代溶栓药物:运用基因和蛋白质工程技术在其特异性溶栓等方面进行改进,代表药物包括:瑞替普酶(r-PA)、替奈普酶(TNK-tPA)等,特点为溶栓开通快速、有效率高、半衰期长等;

第四代溶栓药物: 血浆交联纤维蛋白降解产物PAI-1 抑制剂, 从海洋微生物中提取, 目前尚处于临床试验阶段, 此类药物能解除纤溶酶原激活物抑制剂-1对组织型纤溶酶原激活剂和尿激酶型纤溶酶原激活剂的抑制, 达到溶栓的目的。特点是可口服、给药半衰期长、不良反应少。



药物	尿激酶	阿替普酶	瑞替普酶	替奈普酶	尿激酶原
给药剂量	150万U	100mg	18+18mg	16mg	50mg
给药方式	静脉滴注	静推+静滴	两次静推	单次静推	20mg静推+ 30mg静滴
给药时间	30min	90 或 180min	每次>2min,30 min 后再次推注	5~10 s	30min
半衰期	11-16min	4∼5min	15~18 min	20-24min	1.9h
纤维蛋白 原消耗	明显	轻度	中度	极少	极少
90min 开通 率 (%)	53	73~84	84	85	78.5
TIMI3 级 <u>血</u> 流率 (%)	28	54	60	63	60.8

口 脑中风治疗





去氨普酶(Desmoteplase)

- ✓ 是一种新型的纤维蛋白依赖型纤溶酶原激活剂,吸血 蝙蝠(Desmodus rotundus) 唾液中发现。
- ✓ 在没有纤维蛋白的情况下,分子几乎没有纤溶酶原激活活性,而纤维蛋白和纤维蛋白原的存在会使其活性增加12900倍,是tPA活性的约1000倍。
- ✓ 去氨普酶具有纤维蛋白特异性,无神经毒性,半衰期 超过2 h,治疗窗口、特异性强。

口 脑中风治疗



THE LANCET

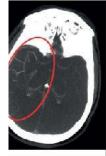
Volume 392, Issue 10154, 6-12 October 2018, Pages 1247-1256

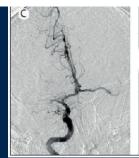


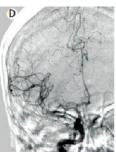
Series

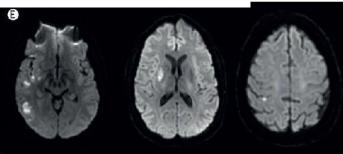
Current practice and future directions in the diagnosis and acute treatment of ischaemic stroke

Charlotte Zerna MD ^a, Prof Götz Thomalla MD ^b, Bruce C V Campbell MD ^c, Prof Joung-Ho Rha MD ^d, Prof Michael D Hill MD ^e, f, g, h ≥ ⊠









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NEWS FEATURE | 20 April 2022

The brain-reading devices helping paralysed people to move, talk and touch

Implants are becoming more sophisticated – and are attracting commercial interest.





Nature 604, 416-419 (2022)



口创伤性脑损伤(Traumatic Brain Injury)



口发育失调(Disorders of Development)



有毒化学物质

Toxic Chemicals



遗传性代谢失常

Inherited Metabolic Disorders

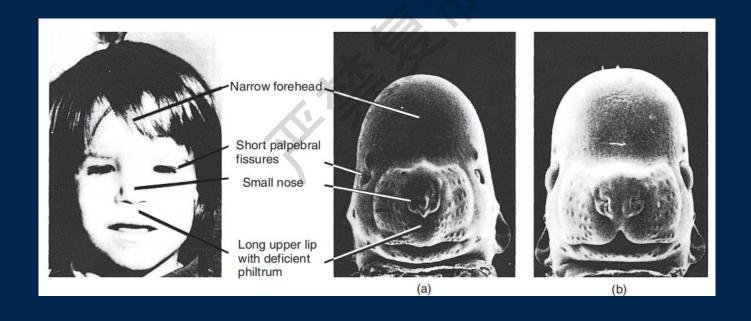


唐氏综合征

Down Syndrome

口 有毒化学物质 (Toxic Chemicals)

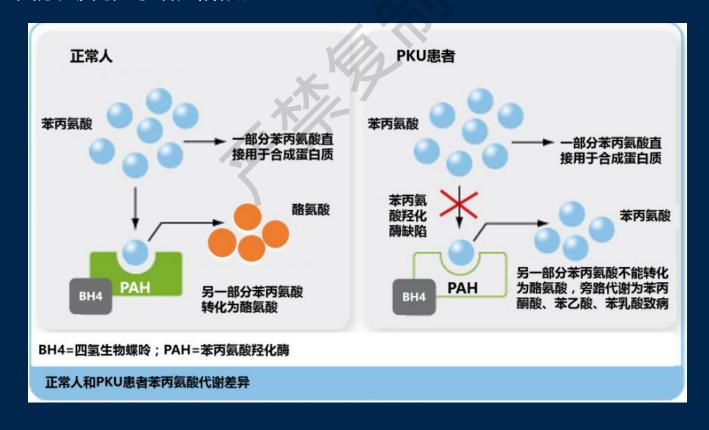
- □ 胎儿酒精综合征 (fetal alcohol syndrome)
 - 由于孕妇饮酒所造成的出生缺陷,症状包括特征性的面部异常与脑发育缺陷



口 遗传性代谢失常

□ 苯丙酮尿症 (phenylketonuria, PKU)

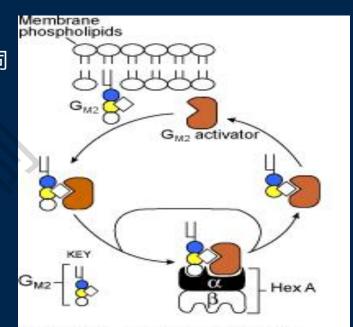
- 一种常见的氨基酸代谢病,由于苯丙氨酸代谢途径中的苯丙氨酸羟化酶缺陷,使得苯丙氨酸不能转变成为酪氨酸,导致苯丙氨酸及其酮酸蓄积并从尿中大量排出。
- 血液中过量的苯丙氨酸干扰中枢神经系统神经元髓鞘的形成。
- 临床主要表现为智能低下,惊厥发作和色素减少。本病属常染色体隐性遗传。
- ✓ 基因疗法,尚处于研究阶段。



口 遗传性代谢失常 (Inherited Metabolic Disorders)

□ 泰—萨病 (Tay-Sachs disease)

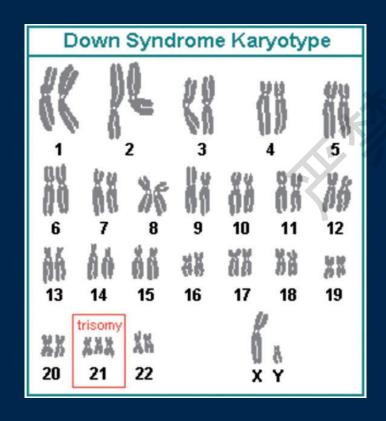
- 泰-萨病表现的严重性从婴儿到青少年随年龄不同有所变化,形成麻痹、痴呆、视觉缺损、和早期死亡,或在漫长的成年期形成神经功能性障碍和精神病。
- √ 泰萨病是一种由**5条染色体上等位基因**(HEXA) 突变引起的常规染色体隐性疾病。
- · 遗传性的、致命的代谢储存失常,溶酶体内酶的 缺乏导致细胞内废物积累,引起脑细胞的膨胀。
- ✓ 患者GM2神经节苷脂代谢障碍,使其在脑及神经系统和心脏、肝脏等组织的大量积累所致。
- 神经节苷脂合成抑制剂治疗。

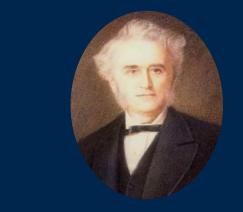


Model for G_{M2} ganglioside metabolism. Under normal conditions, β-hexosaminidase works in the lysosome of nerve cells to breakdown unwanted ganglioside G_{M2}, a component of the nerve cell membrane. This requires three components: an α-subunit, a β-subunit and an activator subunit. In Tay Sachs disease, the alpha subunit of hexosaminidase malfunctions, leading to a toxic build-up of the G_{M2} ganglioside in the lysosyme. [Adapted from: Chavany, C. and Jendoubi, M. (1998) Mol. Med. Today, 4: 158-165, with permission.]

口 唐氏综合征 (Down syndrome)

- □ 1866年,英国医生约翰·朗顿·唐(John Langdon Down),最早描述唐氏综合征患者;
- □ 主要特征: 严重的智力低下、独特的面部和身体畸形;
- "21三体综合症":患者第21号染色体共有三条,而正常人两条。最常见的染色体疾病,每700个新生儿中有一个患有此病,通过孕期筛查(羊水穿刺)减少患病儿诞生的几率;
- □ 所有唐氏综合症患者在晚年都易发生神经退化。











RESEARCH ARTICLE



Altered cell and RNA isoform diversity in aging Down syndrome brains

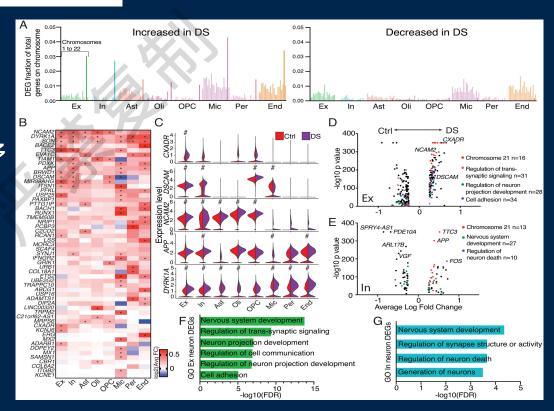
Carter R. Palmer, O Christine S. Liu, William J. Romanow, Ming-Hsiang Lee, and Dero...

+ See all authors and affiliations

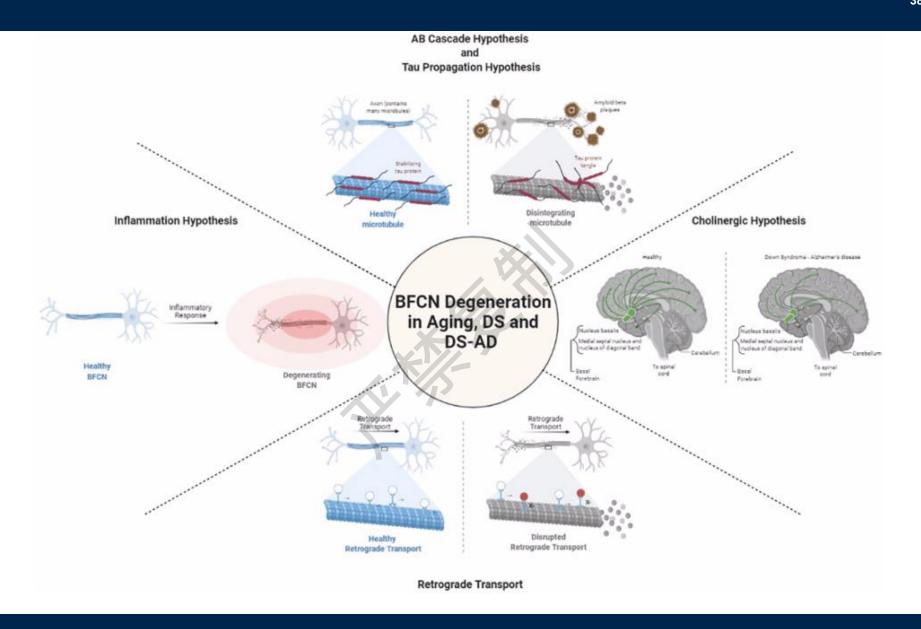
PNAS November 23, 2021 118 (47) e2114326118; https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2114326118

Edited by Alexander Varshavsky, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, and approved October 15, 2021 (received for review August 3, 2021)

- > 大脑中抑制性神经元比兴奋性神经元更多
- **> 活化的小胶质细胞在早期持续增加**



-- 唐氏综合征患者大脑老化过程中的分子变化有助于解释在晚年容易患老年痴呆症。



ARTICLE | VOLUME 29, ISSUE 1, P116-130.E7, JANUARY 06, 2022

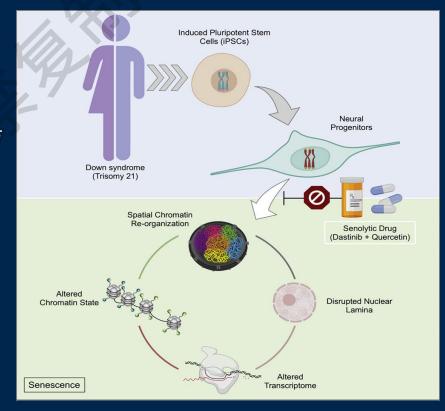
Down-syndrome-induced senescence disrupts the nuclear architecture of neural progenitors

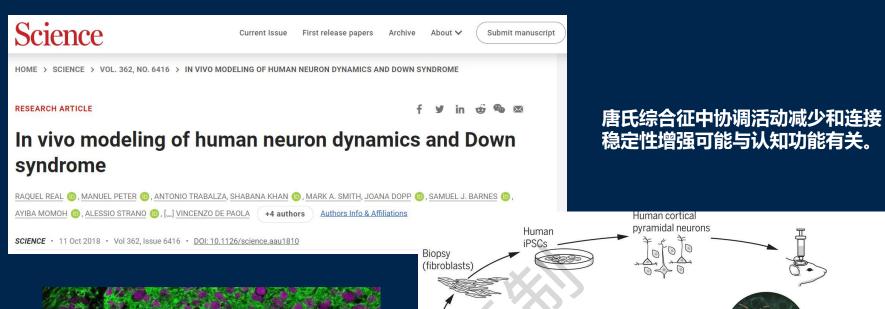
Hiruy S. Meharena ♣ ☑ • Asaf Marco • Vishnu Dileep • ... Malvina Papanastasiou • Jacob D. Jaffe • Li-Huei Tsai ♣ ⁴ ☑ • Show all authors • Show footnotes

Open Access * DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.stem.2021.12.002



」 抗衰药物达沙替尼 + 槲皮素的治疗

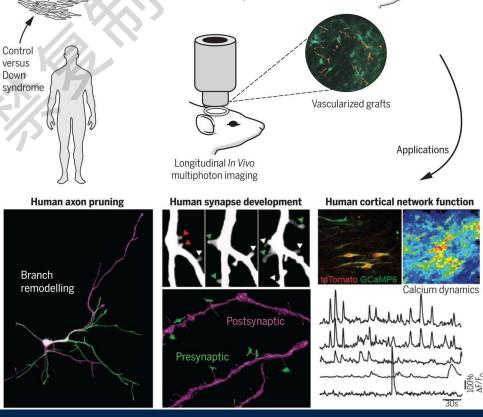




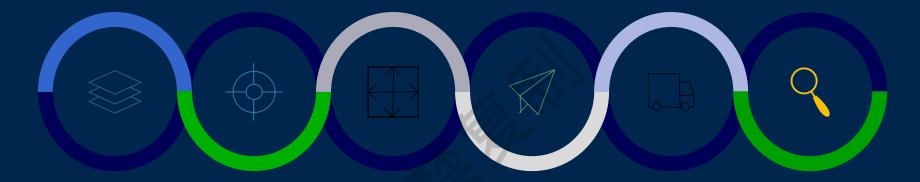
Control versus Down

移植的人类脑细胞(绿色)和细胞核(紫色)

唐氏综合征模型



口退行性疾病 (Degenerative Disorders)



传染性海绵状脑病

Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies 帕金森病

Parkinson's Disease 亨廷顿氏舞蹈病

Huntington's Disease

阿尔茨海默症

Alzheimer's Disease 肌萎缩侧索硬化

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis 多发性硬化

Multiple Sclerosis

口传染性海绵状脑病

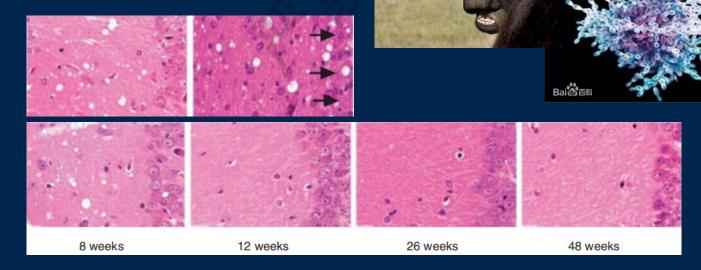
(Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies, TSE)

- □ 1986年英国爆发"疯牛病"-BSE
- TSE病因: <mark>朊病毒</mark>(prion protein, PrP)或"蛋白传染因子",朊病毒存在于神经元的细胞膜上,在突触功能中和髓鞘功能中发挥作用。
- □ 美国学者S.B. Prusiner获得了1997年的诺贝尔生理和医学奖。
- □ 朊病毒可导致人类和家畜患中枢神经系统退化性病变,最终不治而亡。WHO将朊病毒 病和艾滋病并立为世纪之最危害人体健康的顽疾。

□ 胱门蛋白酶-12的灭火可治疗TSE。

Normal mice

Mice with prion destroying enzyme

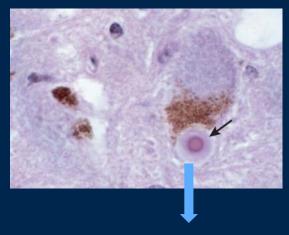


口帕金森病 (Parkinson's disease, PD)

帕金森病在全世界影响约1000万人,是仅次于阿兹海默病的第二常见的神经退行性疾病。





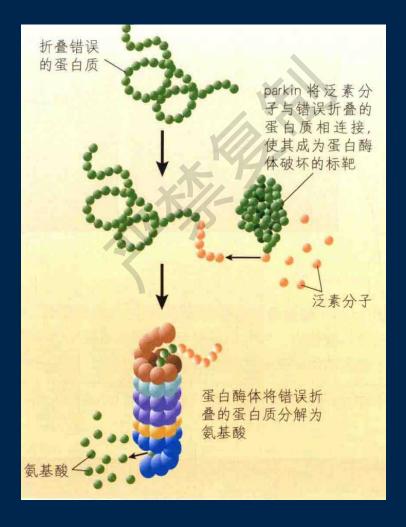


卢伊体 (Lewy body)

- 由黑质纹状体系统的退行性病变导致:严重缺乏多巴胺 (DA) -- PD的黑质多巴胺能神经元显著变性丢失;
- 残余的多巴胺能神经元出现**卢伊体** (Lewy body): 异常的 圆形结构,具有致密的含有突触核蛋白的核心,存在于PD 病人的黑质纹状体神经元细胞质内;
- 主要症状:震颤麻痹、四肢僵硬、运动迟缓、平衡感差。

ロ PD发病机制

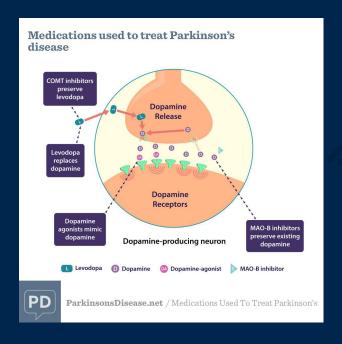
- 6号染色体的parkin基因突变导致功能缺失;缺陷的parkin不能使异常蛋白泛素化,从而导致异常蛋白(α突触核蛋白)在细胞内聚集;异常蛋白的泛素化将使其成为蛋白酶体破坏的标靶,被降解为氨基酸。



ロ PD药物治疗

左旋多巴(Levodopa, L-dopa)--为DA的前体药物,本身无药理活性,通过血脑屏障进入中枢,经多巴脱羧酶作用转化成DA而发挥药理作用。





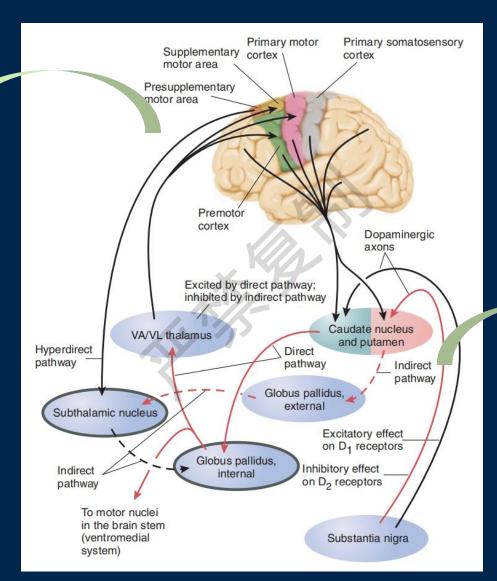


ロ PD手术&DBS治疗

黑线: 兴奋性联系

手术&DBS立体定位:

- 丘脑底核 (STN)
- · 苍白球内侧区 (GPi)

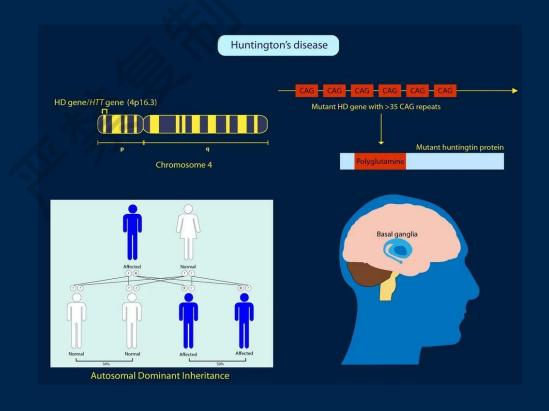


红线: 抑制性联系



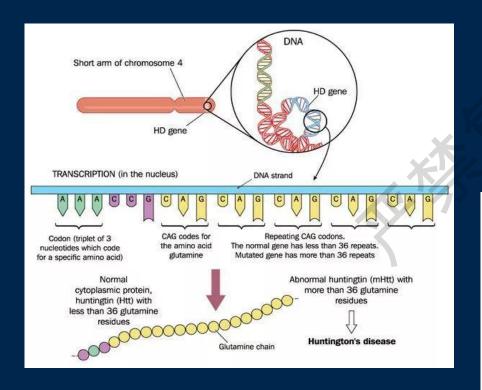
口亨廷顿氏舞蹈病(Huntington's Disease,HD)

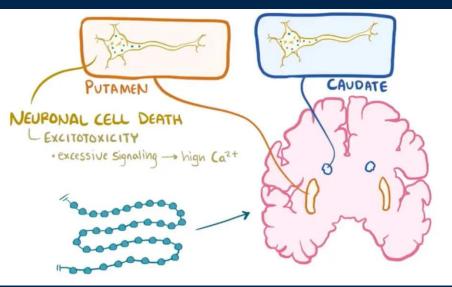
- □ HD是一种罕见的常染色体显性遗传性神经退行性疾病。
- □ 三联体重复障碍(Triplet Repeat Disorders):临床主要表现为"三联征": 舞蹈样不自主动作、精神障碍和进行性痴呆。



HD发病机制

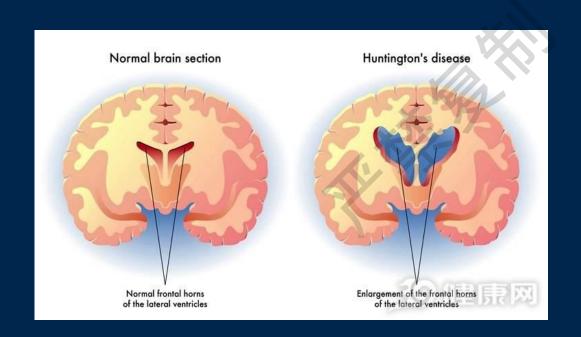
- □ 病因为重复的DNA序列引起异常蛋白质形成,导致运动异常和认知障碍;
- □ 位于4号染色体上的**HTT基因**,含有一段三核苷酸重复序列,即核苷酸CAG连续重复拷贝 10-35次;而HD患者,重复序列拷贝达到36次以上;
- □ 突变的蛋白质聚集在基底神经节尾状核和壳核层的神经元细胞内,导致神经元细胞死亡。

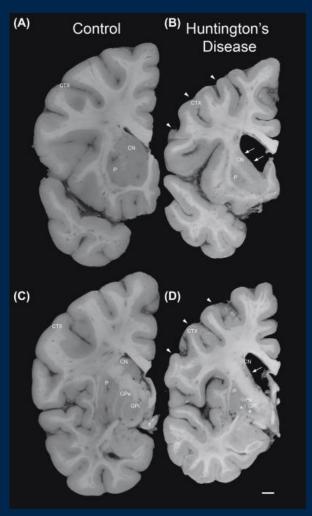




□ HD发病机制

□ 该病主要侵犯基底节区,典型的影像学特点是双侧尾状核萎缩,导致侧脑 室额角外侧面向外膨起。

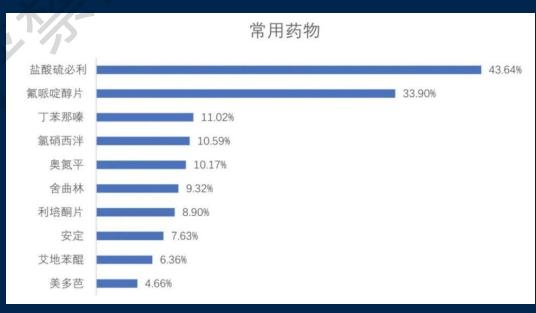




」 HD治疗

- HD患者脑内GABA减少,胆碱能活动受抑制,而多巴胺活动过度。
- ✓ 对抗多巴胺能药物或多巴胺受体抑制剂;
- ✓ 提高胆碱的含量:毒扁豆碱抑制中枢胆碱酯酶的活性,阻止胆碱的降解,可改善舞 蹈样运动;
- γ-氨基丁酸转移酶的抑制剂:提高GABA含量,改善患者症状。



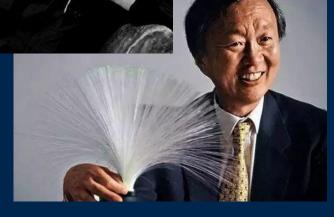




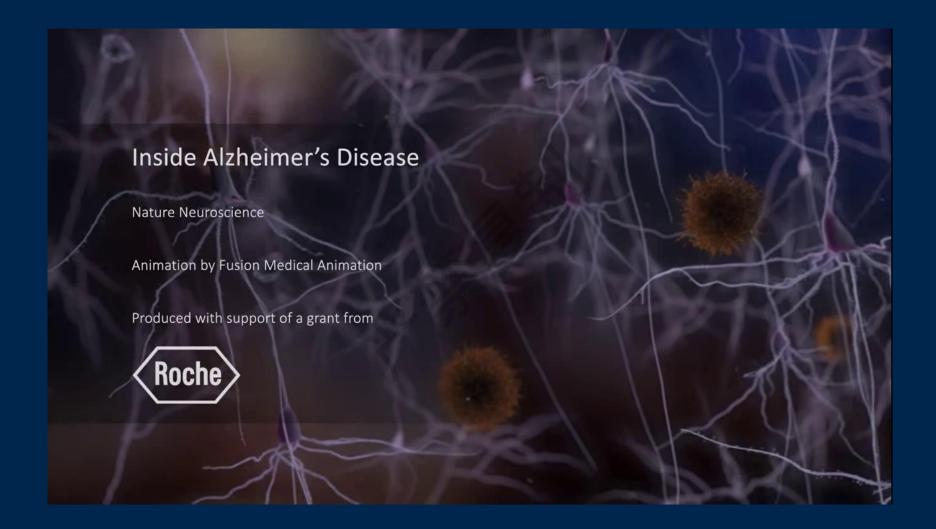
美国前总统 里根



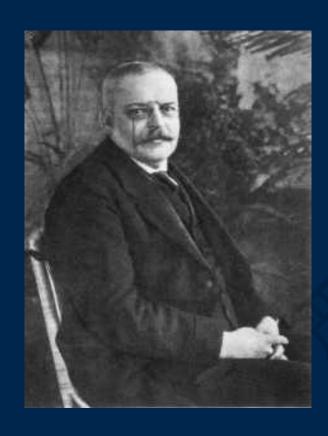
诺贝尔文学奖 马尔克斯



"光纤之父"高琨

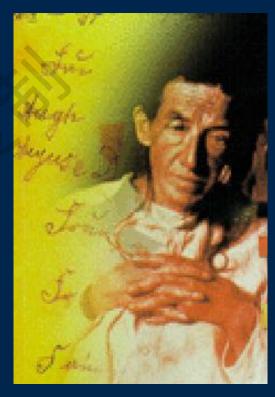


口 阿尔茨海默病 (Alzheimer's Disease, AD)

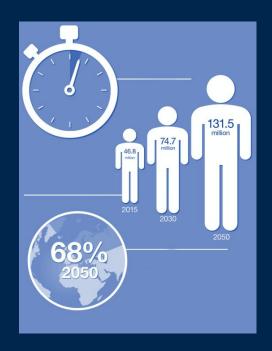


阿洛伊斯·阿尔茨海默 (1864-1915)

1910年,医学界命名为——阿尔茨海默综合症



奥古斯特 1906, 第一个确诊的AD患者

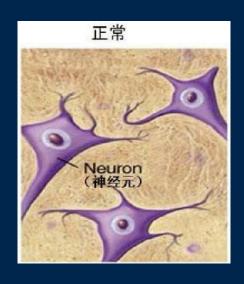


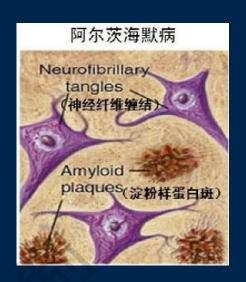


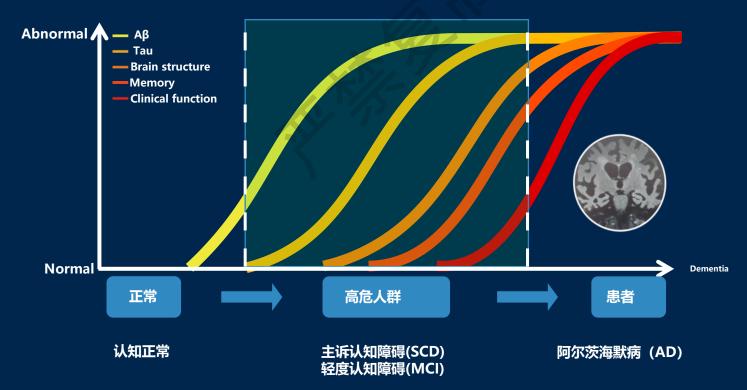


World Alzheimer Report, 2015

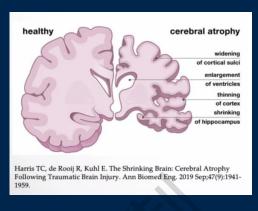
- 阿尔茨海默病(AD,俗称老年性痴呆)是发生于老年和老年前期,以进行性认知 功能障碍和行为损害为特征的中枢神经系统退行性病变;
- 临床症状:记忆障碍、失语、失用、失认、视空间能力损害、抽象思维和计算力损害、人格和行为改变等;
- ▶ 国内现有AD患者超过1000万人,每年总经济负担近万亿元;
- > 仅次于心脏病、癌症、脑中风之后导致老年人死亡的第四大病症。





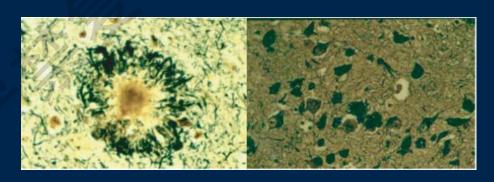


- Aβ级联学说
- Tau蛋白学说
- ■血管神经学说
- 胆碱能学说
- 神经炎症学说
- •••••



脑结构-脑萎缩

脑功能

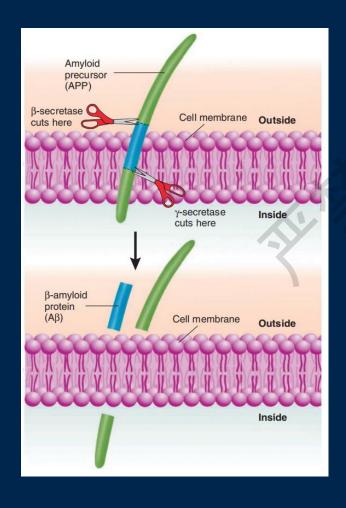


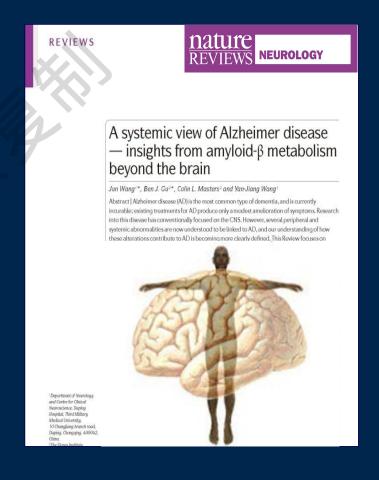
老年斑 (Aβ)

NFT (Tau)

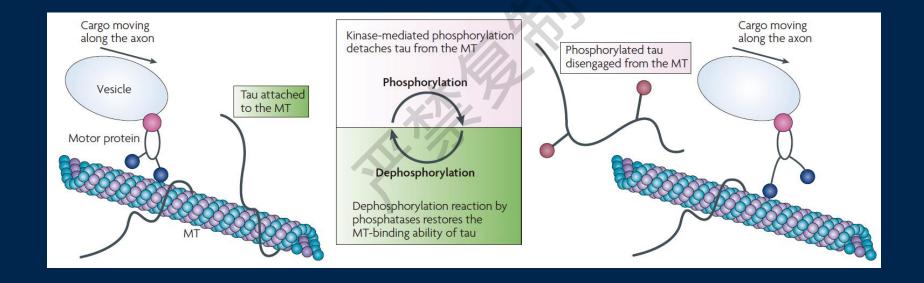
-- AD患者脑皮层中广泛的淀粉样蛋白 (Aβ) 沉积和tau蛋白病变引发的神经纤维缠结 (NFT) 被认为是最显著的病例标志。

▲β级联学说:正常淀粉样蛋白以螺旋结构为主,AD由于不正常的淀粉样蛋白聚集造成,蛋白是一种存在于脑内的细胞代谢产物,蛋白可以聚集在一起形成淀粉样斑块,斑块能够诱发深神经炎症,阻碍细胞间交流。

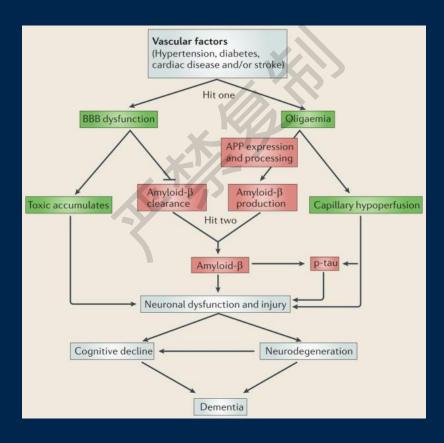




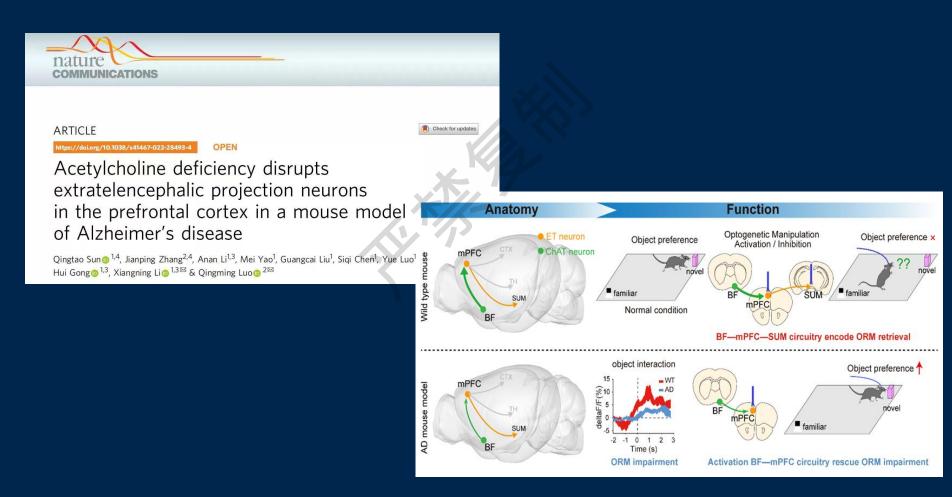
□ tau蛋白学说: tau是一种微管相关蛋白,过度磷酸化的tau首先在神经元轴突出现 ,进一步增加累计到整个胞体,形成神经纤维缠结(NFT)。



血管神经学说:认为血管性风险因素如糖尿病、高血压的累积引起血脑屏障损伤与氧化反应,进一步导致Aβ清除障碍与生成过多,引起神经元功能障碍,最终导致退行性改变、认知障碍直到痴呆发生。



□ <mark>胆碱能学说:</mark> 大脑特定区域乙酰胆碱含量的不足和AD有关。



Sun et al. Nature Communications, 2022;1:998

口 AD发病机制

□ 神经炎症学说:tau蛋白的异常传播取决于小胶质细胞的激活——当小胶质蛋白激活从而产生神经炎症的时候,它和淀粉样蛋白斑块之间的互相作用使得tau蛋白开始传播,并最终导致广泛的脑部损伤和认知障碍。

A 3D human triculture system modeling neurodegeneration and neuroinflammation in Alzheimer's disease

Joseph Park, Isaac Wetzel, Ian Marriott, Didier Dréau, Carla D'Avanzo, Doo Yeon Kim, Rudolph E. Tanzi & Hansang Cho

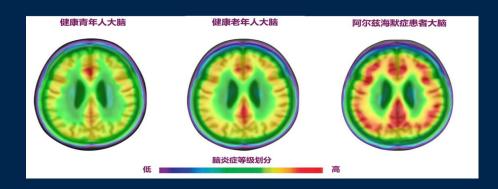
Nature Neuroscience

Neu+AC AD Microglia

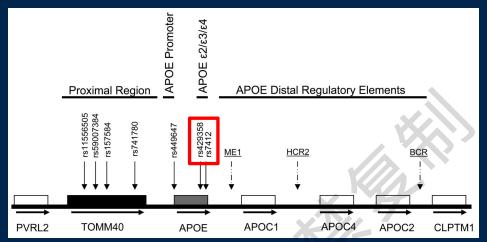
34k Accesses | 25s

Day 2

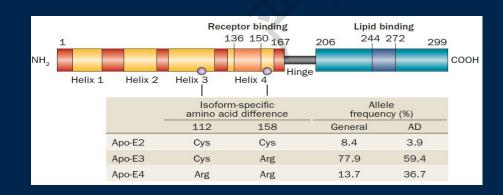




载脂蛋白E (APOE) 基因



Bekris, Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet, 2010

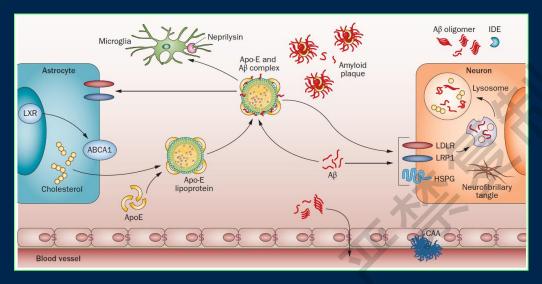


APOE基因位于19号染色体, 有ε2、ε3、ε4三个等位基因 ,由两个SNP (rs429358和 rs7412) 位点决定。

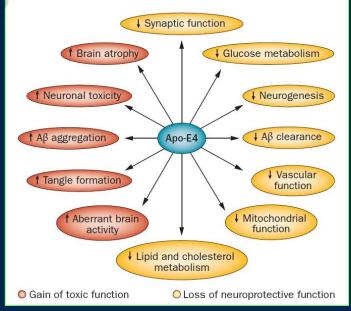
Liu, Nat Rev Neurol, 2013

APOE基因

APOE4等位基因提高AD的患病风险,主要经由Aβ途径作用。



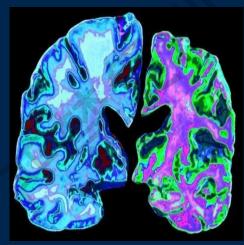
APOE4等位基因还可以通过一系列其它的病生理过程影响大脑的结构和功能,例如:促进神经纤维缠结形成,突触功能丧失,葡萄糖代谢率下降,血管损伤,脂代谢异常等。



ロ AD诊断方法

Alzheimer's Disease

脑内β淀粉样斑块沉积 PET扫描或脑脊液



脑萎缩 MRI扫描



认知损伤、精神行为异常 神经心理测评

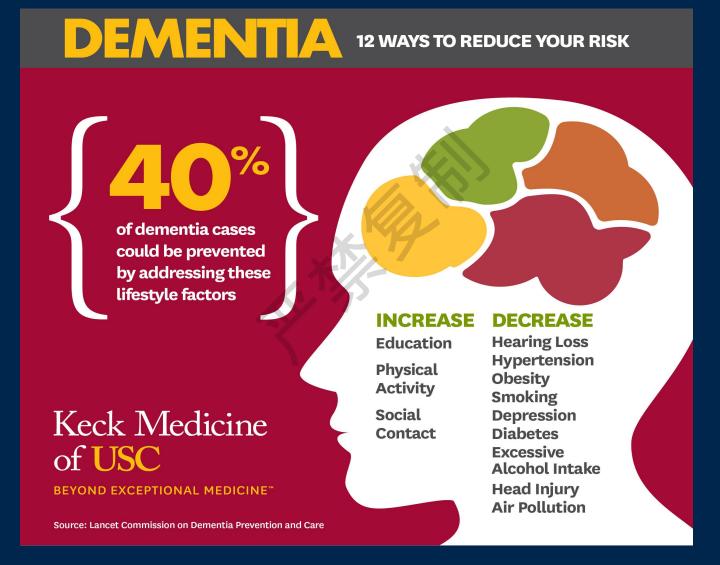
ロ AD治疗

以Aβ淀粉样蛋白产生和清除这一病理机制为靶点的药物研发为主流。

□ 已批准上市的药物

药物	原研公司	适应症	FDA批准时间	作用机制	有效性
多奈哌齐	卫材	所有阶段	1996	乙酰胆碱酯酶抑制剂	有效改善认知水平、日常生活能力和临床总体变化
加兰他敏	强生	轻度至中度	2001	乙酰胆碱酯酶抑制剂	明显改善认知水平、日常生活能力及临床整体变化
卡巴拉汀	诺华	所有阶段	2000	乙酰胆碱酯酶抑制剂	改善认知水平、日常生活能力及临床整体变化
美金刚	灵北	中度至重度	2003	NMDA受体拮抗剂	改善认知水平、日常生活能力
Aducanumab	渤健	前驱至中度	2021	Aβ-特异性mAb	

□ AD影响因素



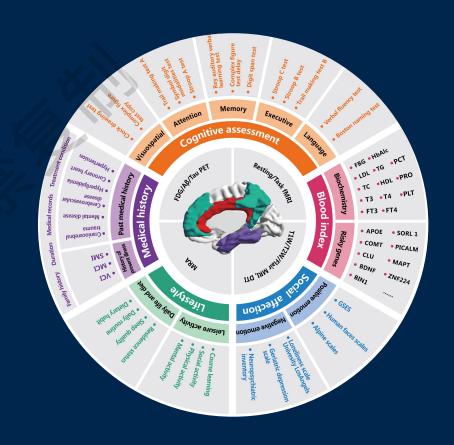
BABRI: 老化与脑健康社区队列研究

始于2008年,持续15年的社区临床队列研究,建立涵盖认知功能、神经影像、生活方式、情绪人格、既往病史等28个维度的本土化、综合性脑健康数据库。









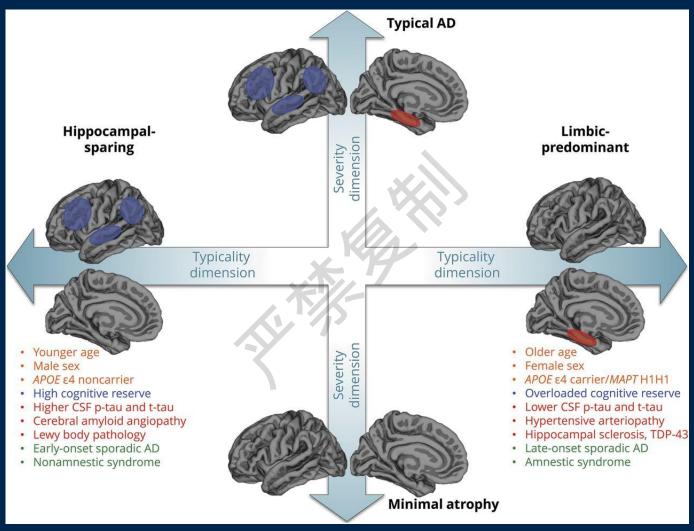
STILLALALICE

A FILM BY
RICHARD GLATZER AND WASH WESTMORELAND



THE 93 -奥斯卡金像奖 OSCARS 6项提名 困在时间里的父亲 **《最佳男主角》《最佳影片》《最佳女配角》 《最佳女配角》** 最佳改编剧本》《最佳剪辑》《最佳艺术指导》 "极具冲击力的故事核心 "奥斯卡级的夷流 "安东尼·霍普金斯 "奥利维亚·科尔昌 值得留名影史的杰出表演" 溜技炸裂全场讨日难忘"

Figure 3 Framework for future studies on AD subtypes

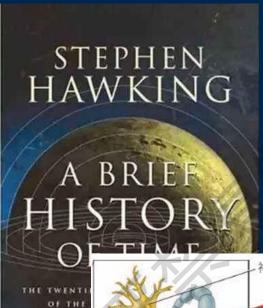


Daniel Ferreira et al. Neurology 2020;94:436-448

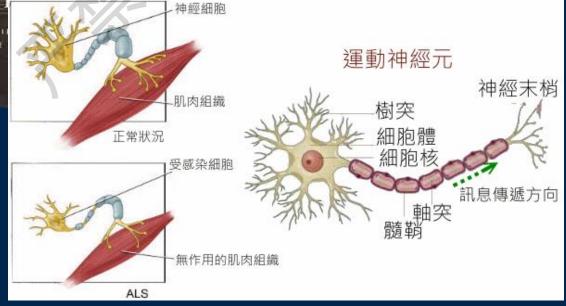


□ 肌萎缩侧索硬化 (ALS)



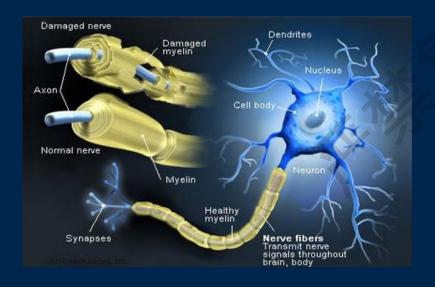


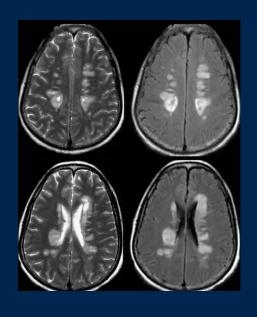
- 脊髓和颅神经运动神经元的退行性紊乱;
- 10%遗传,基因突变位于**21号染色体**;
- 超氧化物歧化酶 (SOD1)功能异常;
- 药物治疗: 利鲁唑 (减少谷氨酸释放)



ロ 多发性硬化 (Multiple Sclerosis, MS)

- MS是一种自身免疫性脱髓鞘疾病;
- 损伤发生在大脑和脊髓的白质内, 出现广泛性的神经紊乱;
- 临床特点为病程中呈现的缓解复发,症状和体征空间多发性 和病程时间多发性;
- 女性发病率高于男性,多发于20-30岁。

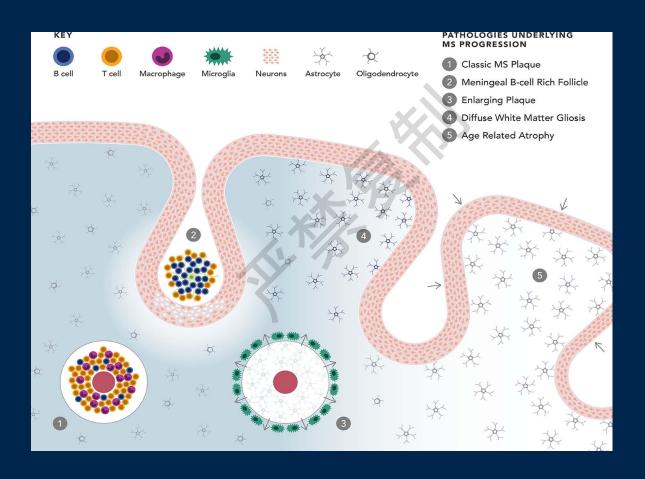






ロ MS发病机制

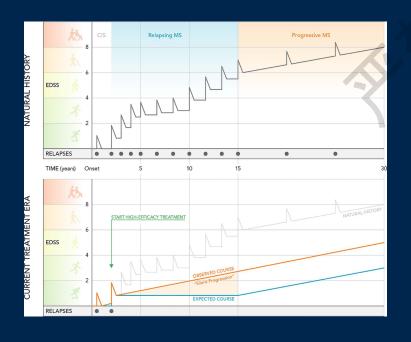
神经髓鞘受到自身免疫系统攻击



✓ 硬化斑 (MS plaque)

ロ MS分型及治疗

临床分类	临床特征
复发-缓解型(relapsing remitting, R-R)	临床最常见,约占85%,疾病早期出现多次复发和缓解,可急性发病或病情恶化,之后可以恢复,两次复发间病情稳定
继发进展型(secondary-progressive, SP)	R-R型患者经过一段时间可转为此型,病情进行性加重不再缓解,伴或不伴急性复发原发进展型
原发进展型(primary-progressive, PP)	约占10%, 起病年龄偏大(40~60岁), 发病后轻偏瘫或轻截瘫在相当长时间内缓慢进展, 发病后神经功能障碍逐渐进展
进展复发型(progressive-relapsing, PR)	临床罕见,在原发进展型病程基础上同时伴急性复发



- ✓ 干扰素β: 调节免疫系统反应的蛋白质,降低免疫 攻击的频率和严重性,延缓MS进程;
- ✓ 醋酸格拉替雷: 合成蛋白质的混合物,缓解MS;
- ✓ 造血干细胞移植
- ✓ 吲唑氯化物: 髓鞘再生



退行性疾病小结 (重点: 发病机制)



口感染性疾病所致的神经紊乱 (Disorders Caused by Infectious Diseases)

- □ <mark>脑炎 (encephalitis)</mark>: 脑的炎症,由细菌、病毒或毒性化学物质引起。
 - 蚊子传播的病毒:传染源可来自马、鸟、啮齿类动物;
 - 单纯疱疹病毒:正常情况下能引起口唇周围疱疹的病毒,也可导致脑损伤;
 - 急性脊髓前角灰质炎:破坏脑和脊髓运动神经元的病毒性疾病;
 - 狂犬病:引起脑损伤的致命性病毒疾病;
- 🗖 <mark>脑膜炎 (meningitis)</mark>: 由病毒或细菌所引起的脑膜炎症。
- □ 艾滋病痴呆 (ADC) :

HIV感染导致海马、基底节、大脑皮层的突触 损伤和神经元死亡。75%HIV存在脑损伤。

