特輯 疼痛的精準醫學

疼痛之診斷、評估與治療

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摘要:疼痛是第五生命徵象,顯示其在臨床實務上的重要性。 雖然疼痛是一種令人不舒服的感覺,但在 生物演化上與日常功能,是一種重要保護性感覺,可以防止對身體造成有害刺激或傷害。 相反的,神經 性疼痛是因為神經系統功能障礙所引起的,並沒有真正的組織損傷。傳統上,疼痛的評估取決於患者提供 的主觀描述、以及口頭評定量表或視覺模擬量表,因此,疼痛及其病理生理學的準確評估和診斷,一直都 是臨床醫師面臨的挑戰,更不用說治療。在過去10年中,在理解神經性疼痛的機制、和應用生物技術的 進步與神經影像,來強化對於神經性疼痛的診斷和評估,有重大的進展。這一專輯全面性地闡述神經性疼 痛的評估,包括應用神經影像來了解神經損傷後大腦的可塑性變化。除了由糖尿病、自身免疫性疾病和化 療引起的神經病變引起的常見神經病變痛以外,小纖維神經病變是一種重要的疾病症候群,其特徵是問 邊神經退化和疼痛,對這一疾病詳細描述。近10年來,神經系統疼痛疾病的治療有了長足的進步,包括 降鈣素相關肽肽單株抗體於偏頭痛的治療應用、局部疼痛的介入治療、非侵襲性腦刺激等,如穿顱磁刺激 和穿顱直流電刺激治療全身性神經性疼痛等。隨著這些評估、診斷和新治療策略的應用,神經性疼痛的已 進入精準醫學的新時代。

關鍵詞:神經痛,功能性磁振造影,小纖維神經病變,偏頭痛,脊髓刺激術,神經調節術 (台灣醫學 Formosan J Med 2024;28:176-9) DOI:10.6320/FJM.202403 28(2).0005

前言

疼痛是醫療評估的五項生命指標之一,大規 模的流行病學調查,顯示全世界人口的約百分之 30,有慢性疼痛[1],顯示疼痛是重要的醫療需求 [2]。不同的原因造成不同的疼痛症候群,包括:神 經病變痛、偏頭痛、肌肉痛、關節痛、癌症痛等等 不同的表現,相對於其他的生命指標,疼痛的評估 是依據病人的主觀陳述,目前都是以視覺模擬量表 (visual analouge)或是口語等級量表(verbal rating scale),作為指標,而這一指標會受到相當多內在與 外在因素的影響,包括個人的人格特質、情緒、經 驗、外界環境、壓力等等,顯示評估疼痛的複雜度, 因此疼痛的臨床實務有三大挑戰,包括:評估、診 斷與治療。傳統的評估依據是病人主觀的描述,為 了要建立客觀與定量的評估系統,包括神經病理、 神經生理信號,和神經影像,已經成為新的檢測方 向。

神經病變痛症候群的成因,相當多元,比如多 發性神經病變、偏頭痛、纖維肌痛症、癌性疼痛、 脊椎神經壓迫,以及全身性疾病造成的疼痛等等 [1,3],因此疼痛必須仰賴詳細的問診、多樣化的檢 查,才能有完整的、全面性的治療對策與方案。這 一專輯,因此邀請趙啟超醫師,就神經病變痛的機 制、以及評估,從基礎的神經科學到臨床應用,做 系統性的介紹[4,5]。

最近 10 年,神經影像,特別是功能性磁振造影(functional magnetic reasonance image, function MRI)已經成為評估、檢測,以及了解神經病變痛機制的重要研究工具[6,7],江明彰醫師對於神經病變痛的影像學,特別是對於神經影像,應用功能性、結構性的演算法,對於腦連結體(connectome),有深入的研究[7-9],在這一專輯,就神經影像作精闢的介紹。

在各種神經病變痛症候群中,大部分的疾病, 臨床醫師都耳熟能詳,以疼痛神經的退化為特點的

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在過去10年間,有關神經系統疾病造成疼痛 症候群的治療,最大的進步在於偏頭痛領域,傳統 第一線的偏頭痛治療以翠普登藥物 (triptan-like drugs)或是麥角鹼 (ergo-likegrugs)為基礎,但是 都不盡理想、有心血管的副作用。應用新的生物科 技,特別是以抑鈣素相關基因胜肽 (calcitonin gene related peptide, CGRP) 單株抗體的引進[15,16],不 論是終止急性發作、預防發作,對於偏頭痛的治療, 都有長足的進步,改善病人的生活品質,這部分請 王嚴鋒醫師介紹。

傳統的神經病變痛是以藥物治療為主,有方 便使用、多樣化的優點,然而非特異性作用腦區和 器官的效應,容易造成不同的副作用,限制了藥物 的使用,也因此對於局部的神經病變痛,可以使用 介入性的治療,一方面針對特定的神經及其支配的 身體部位、另一方面可以減少藥物使用造成的全身 性副作用,介入性的治療,對於給藥的治療效果有 限的神經病變痛病人,提供了新的治療方向、緩解 神經病變痛,比如脊髓刺激術(spinal cord stimulation)[17]、局部神經刺激或是阻斷術等[18], 溫永銳瑞醫師以他的實務經驗,對這一課題詳細闡 述。

除了局部的介入治療,目前對於神經病變痛 的了解是:神經系統,特別是腦部發生異常的可塑 性變化[19],也因此使用非侵襲性的腦刺激術(noninvasive brain stimuation)、或是稱為神經調節術 (neuromudulation) [20],包括穿顧磁刺激術 (transcranial magnetic stimuation, TMS)、穿顱直流 電刺激術(transcranial direct current stimulation, tDCS) [21]等,成為新的治療策略,林宙晴醫師是 這個領域的專家,對於非侵襲性腦刺激的原理及臨 床應用,有詳細的說明。

神經損傷造成的疼痛,特別是神經病變痛症 候群,病人的生活品質受到劇烈的影響,是臨床上 重要的課題,也就是未解決的臨床需求,因為生物 科技的進步及轉譯應用,不論在診斷和評估、以及 機制了解,在這10年中,都有長足的進步,可以 對每一位病人提供精準的個人化治療規劃。

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Diagnosis, Assessments, and Therapy of Pain

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Abstract: Pain is the fifth vital sign, suggesting its importance in clinical practice. Although pain is a disturbing feeling, it is a protective sensation to prevent a harmful stimulus or injury to the body. Neuropathic pain, in contrast, arises from dysfunctions of the nervous system without a real tissue injury. Traditionally, the evaluation of pain depends on subjective description offered by patients together with verbal rating scale or visual analogue scale. Thus accurate assessment and diagnosis of pain and its pathophysiology has been a challenge for clinicians, let alone therapies. During the past decade, there has been tremendous progress in understanding the mechanisms of neuropathic pain and taking advantage of biotechnological advancements to enhance the diagnosis and assessments of neuropathic pain. This series provides a comprehensive overview in the context of assessment of neuropathic pain including the application of neuroimages to decipher the reorganization of the brain after nerve injury. In addition to common neuropathies due to diabetes, autoimmune disease, and chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, small fiber neuropathy emerges as an important disease entity characterized with peripheral nerve degeneration and pain which will be described in detail. Over the past 10 years, there has been improvement in the therapy of pain disorders in the nervous systems, such as the application of monoclonal antibody against calcitonin related peptide (CGRP), interventional therapy for localized pain, and non-invasive brain stimulation, such as transcranial magnetic stimulation and transcranial direct current stimulation for generalized neuropathic pain. With applications of these assessments, diagnostic procedures, and new therapeutic strategies, the management of neuropathic pain has been entering a new era of precision medicine.

Key Words: neuropathic pain, functional magnetic resonance imaging, small fiber neuropathy, migraine, spinal cord stimulation, neuromodulation

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