

深腦刺激治療的新發展

台大醫院 神經部
巴金森及動作障礙中心

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FDA News Release

FDA approves brain implant to help reduce Parkinson's disease and essential tremor symptoms

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For Immediate Release

June 12, 2015

Release

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration today approved the Brio Neurostimulation System, an implantable deep brain stimulation device to help reduce the severity of Parkinson's disease and essential tremor, a movement disorder that is one of the most common causes of tremors. The Brio Neurostimulation System consists of a small, implantable device that is placed in the brain to deliver electrical stimulation to specific areas of the brain. This stimulation helps to regulate the abnormal electrical activity that causes the symptoms of Parkinson's disease and essential tremor. The Brio Neurostimulation System is a minimally invasive procedure that can be performed on an outpatient basis. It is a promising new treatment option for patients with Parkinson's disease and essential tremor who are unable to control their symptoms with medication. The Brio Neurostimulation System is a significant advancement in the treatment of these conditions and offers patients a new hope for managing their symptoms and improving their quality of life.



治療巴金森 美FDA通過第2款腦植入裝置

發稿時間：2015/06/13 11:19 最新更新：2015/06/13 11:19 字級：A A+

(中央社華盛頓12日綜合外電報導)美國食品暨藥物管理局(FDA)今天表示,已經通過聖猶達公司(St.JudeMedical Inc.)有助緩解巴金森氏症(Parkinson's Disease)和原發性顫抖症症狀的腦部植入裝置。

根據路透社報導,這項名為Brio神經刺激系統(Brio Neurostimulation System)的裝置是可植入的小型產生器,向腦部目標區傳送低密度電脈衝。

FDA表示,當藥物治療本身可能無法有效緩解行走困難、平衡問題,以及與這兩種動作失能有關的顫抖等症狀時,可以使用這種裝置。

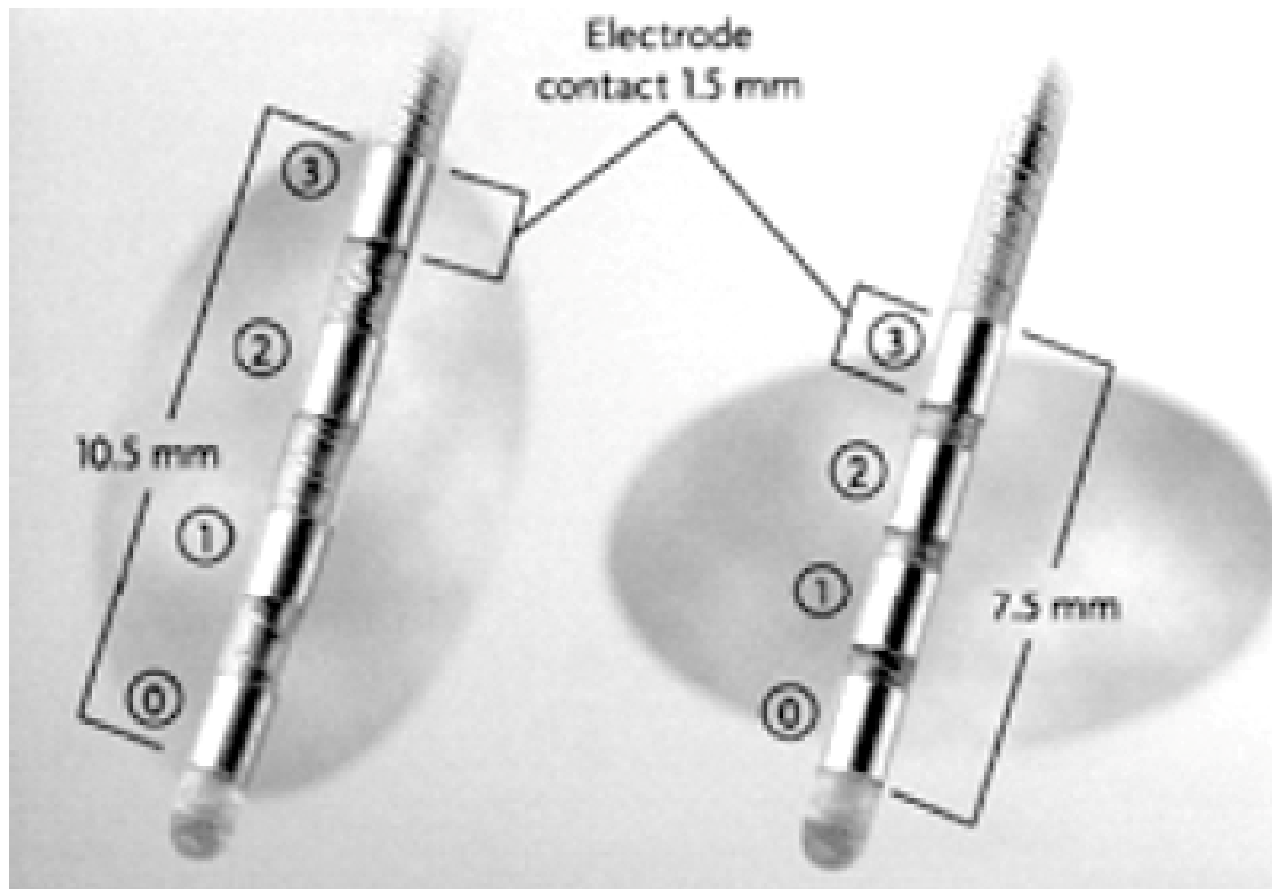
由於巴金森氏症和原發性顫抖無法治癒,因此找出緩解症狀的良方對病患而言很重要。

這是FDA通過減緩巴金森氏症相關症狀的第二款腦植入裝置,批准的第一款是美敦力(Medtronic Plc.)的Activag深層腦部刺激系統(Activa Deep Brain Stimulation System)。

根據「華爾街日報」(WSJ)報導,FDA表示,這款腦部植入裝置,包括植入上胸腔皮下的電池充電式電脈衝產生器,以及植入腦內的電極引線。

FDA警告,可能的嚴重副作用包括顫內出血,恐導致中風、癱瘓或死亡。其他副作用則像是感染或皮下裝置引線移位。(譯者:中央社劉淑琴) 1040613

深腦刺激電極 (晶片)

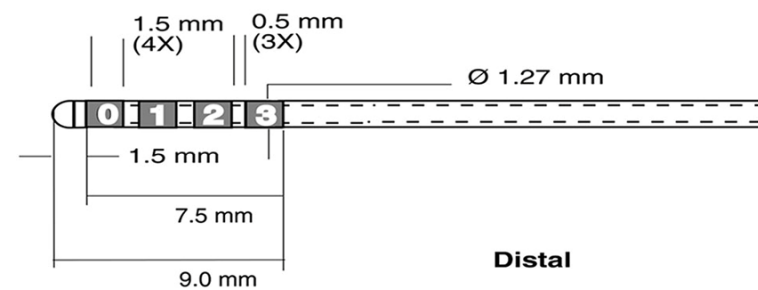


Model 3387

Model 3389



Model 3389





St Jude 聖猶達



Medtronic 美敦力



深腦刺激治療器 = 大腦節律調節器

三種款式



單側非充電式治療器，治療單側大腦



單側非充電式治療器，治療雙側大腦



單側充電式治療器，治療雙側大腦



3 Neurostimulator



Lead and Electrodes

1

2 Extension



4

Patient programmer



1

2

3

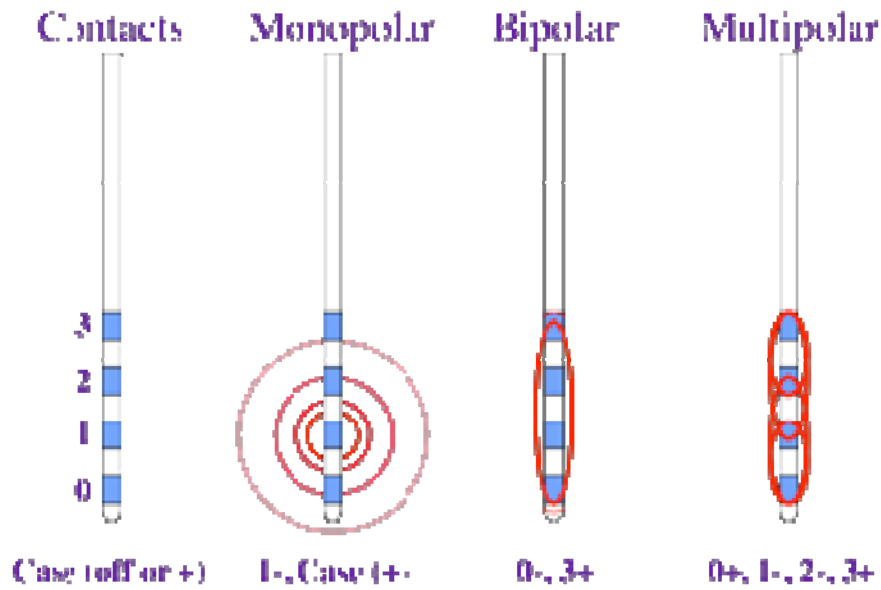
深腦刺激術裝置



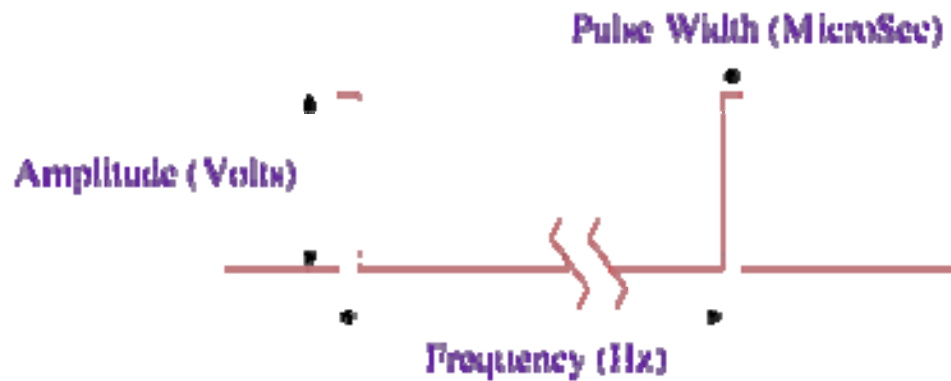
深腦刺激充電裝置



深腦刺激術後
參數設定及調整

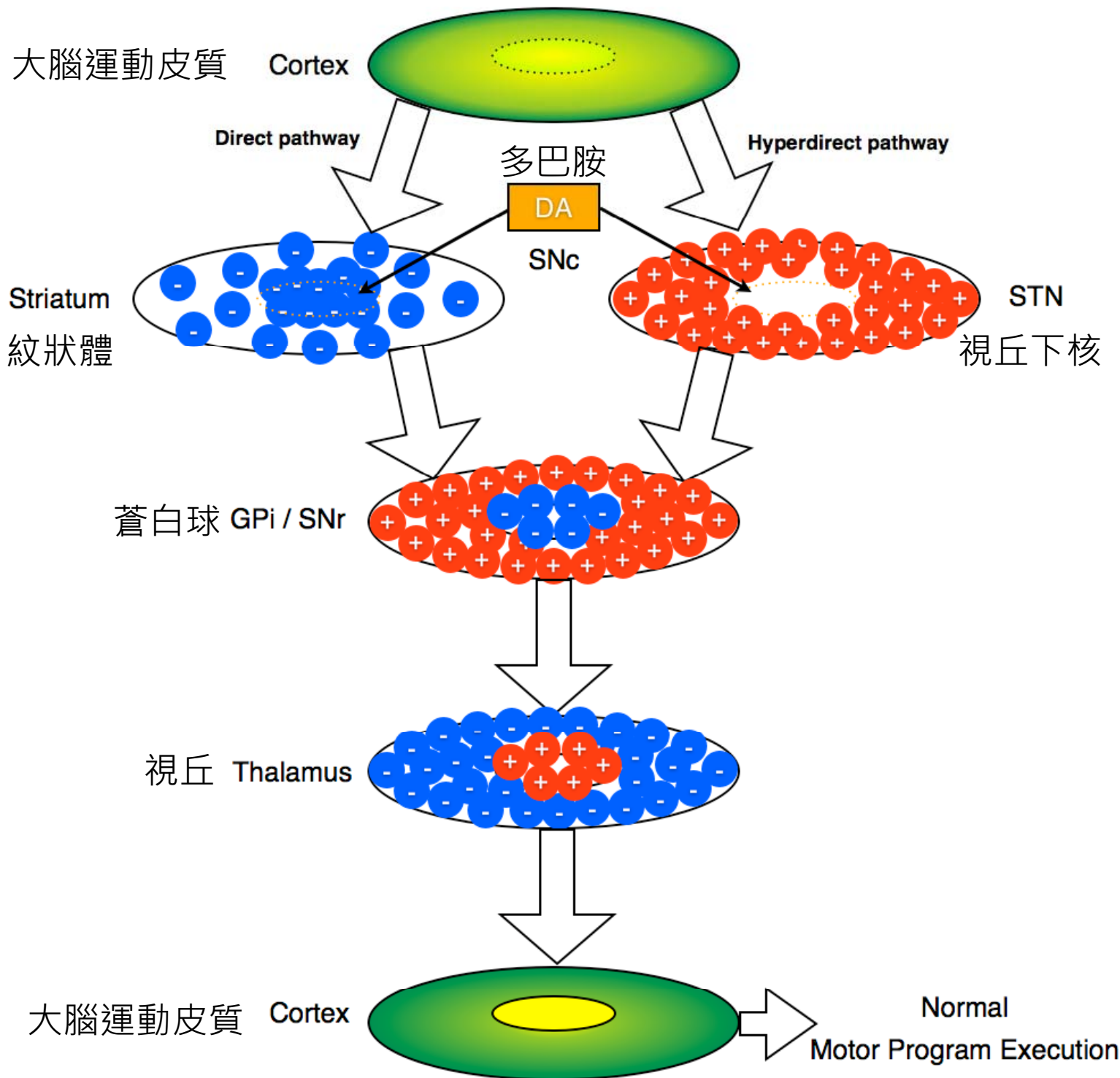


- 電極編號 0, 1, 2, 3, C
- 單極電刺激
- 雙極電刺激
- 多極電刺激



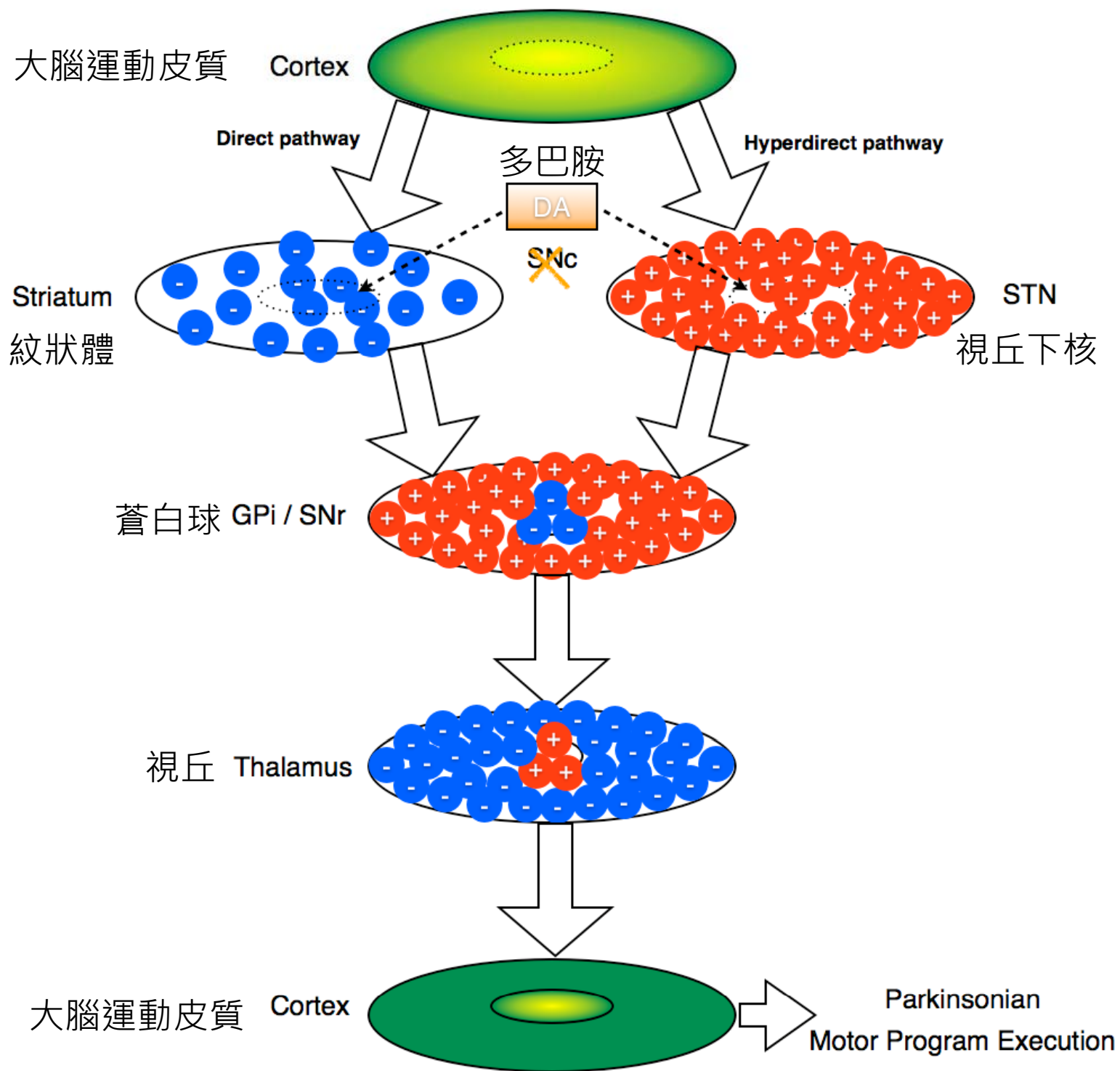
- 電壓強度 0~10 volts
- 電流波寬 60~450 us
- 刺激頻率 5~210 Hz
- 治療電阻 500~4000 Ohms

有多巴胺的正常基底核迴路



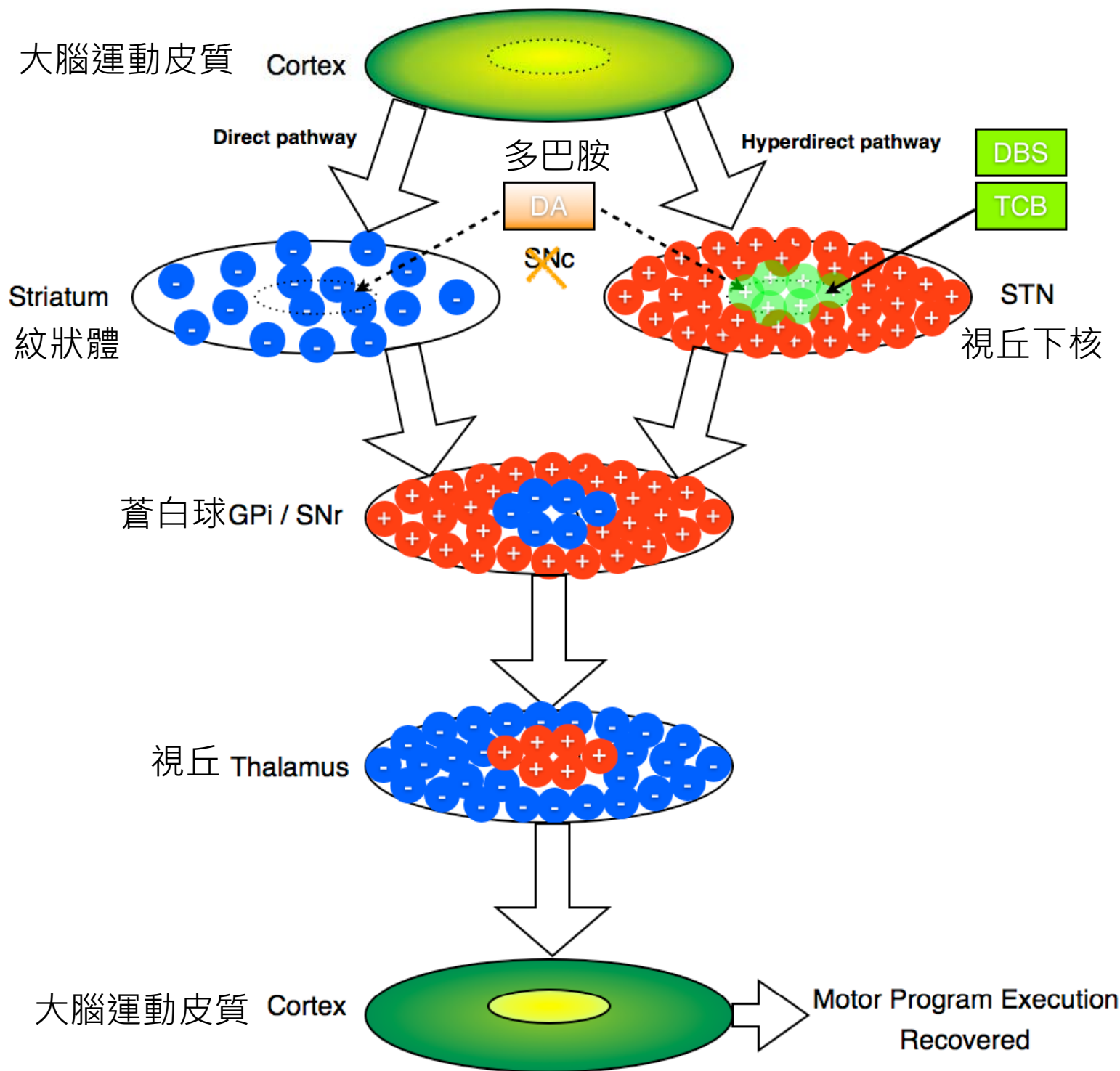
正常的狀況下，運動的電訊號可以經過基底核的篩選及增強，促進大腦皮質的運動機能

缺乏多巴胺的 巴金森基底核 迴路

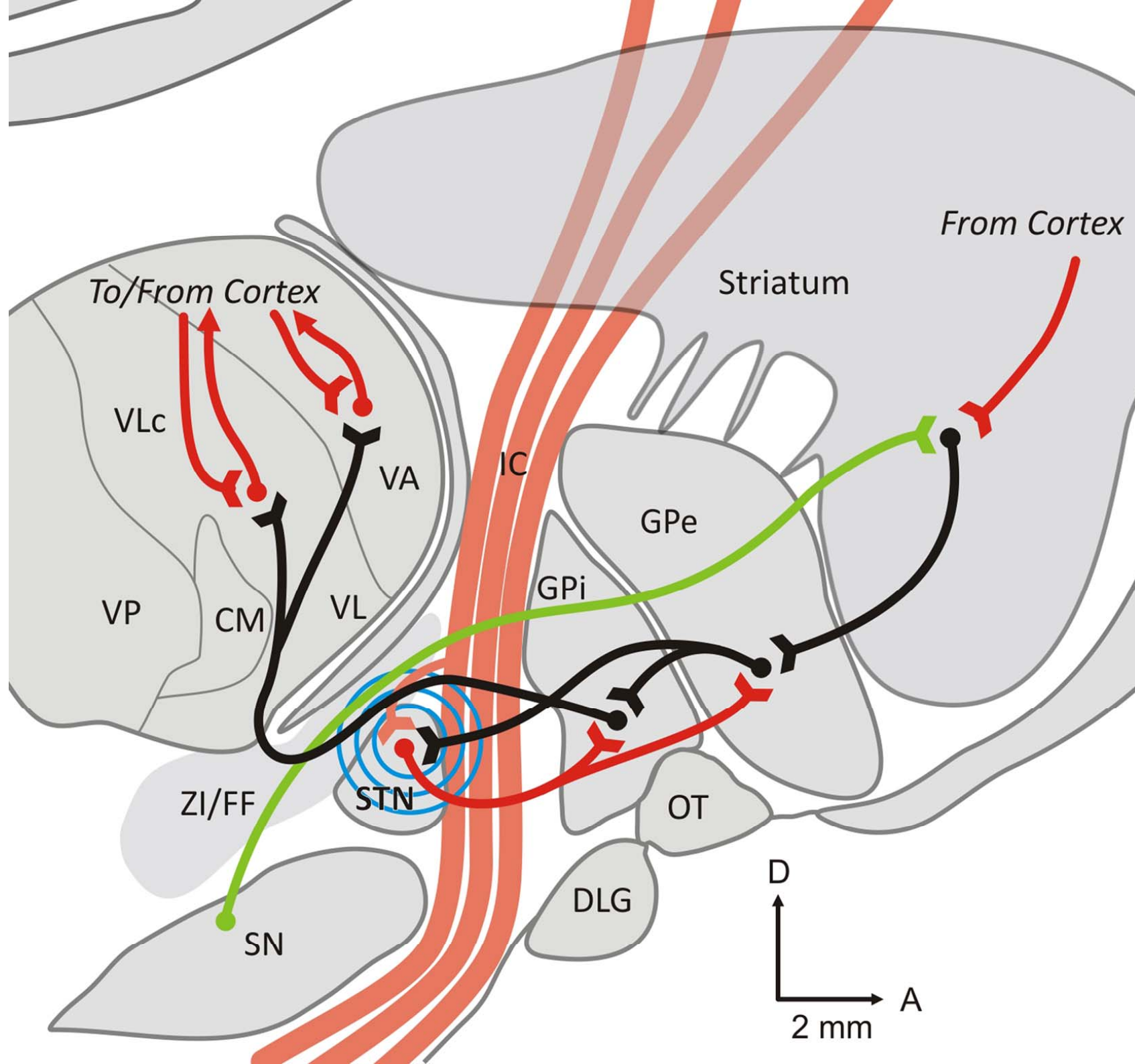


巴金森的狀況下，
運動的電訊號在經過
基底核時，無法受到
適當的篩選及增強，
以致於大腦皮質的運
動機能無法正常運作

深腦刺激治療 巴金森基底核 迴路



視丘下核深腦刺激可以確保巴金森大腦運動電訊號通過基底核時，能受到適當的篩選及增強，使大腦皮質運動機能可以恢復正常運作



視丘下核深腦刺激電極僅可以刺激2-5mm半徑的範圍

深腦刺激
治療巴金森
森基底核
迴路

深腦刺激術治療巴金森氏症的適應症

CAPSIT-PD

深腦刺激術的主要適應症如下:

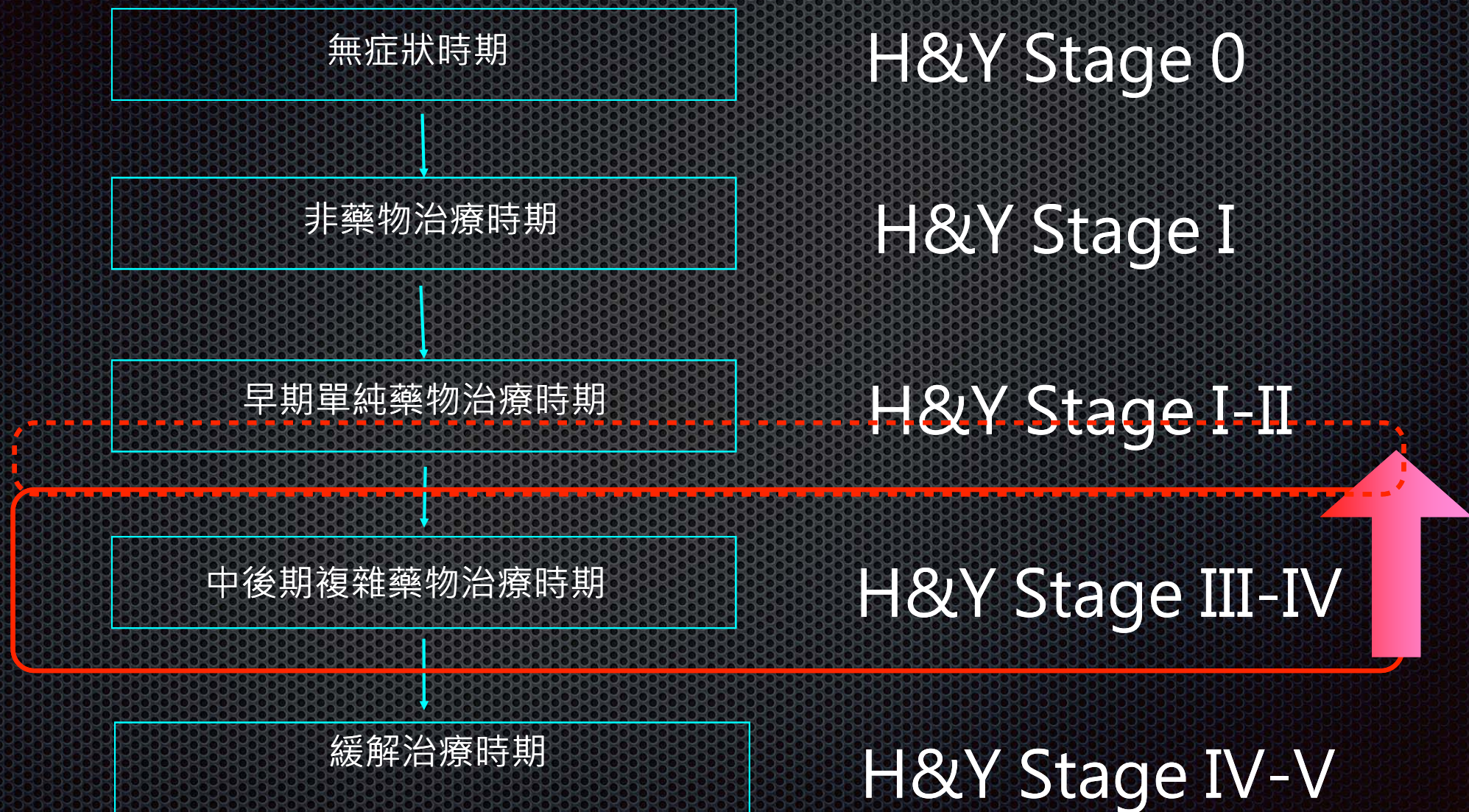
- 1、巴金森氏症診斷五年以上
- 2、其主要症狀對於多巴胺治療有適當的反應
- 3、病人在治療中合併有以下的狀況(至少一種)
 - A、藥效波動現象
 - B、藥物治療所產生的異動症
 - C、藥物難以治療的顫抖

深腦刺激術治療巴金森氏症的 禁忌症 CAPSIT-PD

不適合接受深腦刺激術治療巴金森氏症治療的情形
主要有以下各項:

- 1、患者的主要症狀對於多巴胺治療效果不佳
- 2、患者很容易出現精神異常症狀或患有嚴重的憂鬱症
- 3、患者合併有明顯的失智症的表現
- 4、患者有其他嚴重疾病 (如癌症、肝硬化或其他全身性疾病)

適合採用深腦刺激術治療巴金森氏症的階段



給付規定	送審應檢附資料	資料 確認
1、需符合下列各項條件：	審查標準(必備)：	
(1)屬原發性巴金森病 (Parkinson's disease)。	病史摘要說明。	
(2)發病五年以上，且經醫學中心評估為藥物治療至少一年以上無反應者或因長期服藥後產生不良反應而無法繼續服藥者。	<p>A. 服藥前後之完整的 UPDRS 評估量表及改良版 Hoehn-Yahr 分級表。</p> <p>B. UPDRS 評估量表第 3 部分(含事先剪輯之服藥前後錄影)，須符合下列條件之一：</p> <p>(1)需服藥前後動作障礙進步情形至少 30%。</p> <p>(2)頑固性顫抖之巴金森病。</p> <p>(3)如屬更換電池之病人，需提供停藥開電及停藥停電之前後錄影，動作障礙進步情形至少 15%，如屬本特材納入健保半年內(104.01.01-104.06.30)需緊急置換之病患，得以檢附初次手術之術後 UPDRS 評估資料代替之。</p>	

給付規定	送審應檢附資料	資料 確認
<p>(3)病人身體其它狀況良好，必須無失智症(Mini Mental Status Exam 須大於 24 分)、無其他嚴重的內外科疾病(如冠狀動脈心臟病、腎衰竭或癌症等)；以及無藥物無法控制之精神疾病。</p>	<p>A. 病史摘要說明病人整體身體狀況。</p> <p>B. 無失智症：檢附 Mini Mental Status Exam 須大於 24 分(含)。</p> <p>C. 無憂鬱症：檢附憂鬱量表(BDI)，審查標準分數需低於 30 分(不含)。</p>	
<p>(4) 病人的腦部磁振造影(MRI)檢查必須正常。</p>	<p>A. 磁振造影(MRI)檢查影像檔，如無法進行磁振造影(MRI)檢查之病人，需提供頭部電腦斷層攝影(CT)檢查影像檔。</p> <p>B. 如有多巴胺影像資料亦請提供。</p>	
<p>2、須檢附影像診斷資料及病歷等相關資料，並由台灣神經學學會及台灣神經外科醫學會推薦成員組成之專家小組特殊專業審查核准後使用。</p>		
<p>3、每位病人以給付單側型兩個或雙側型一個「深層腦部刺激器」為限。</p>		

DBS對巴金森非運動 症狀療效報告

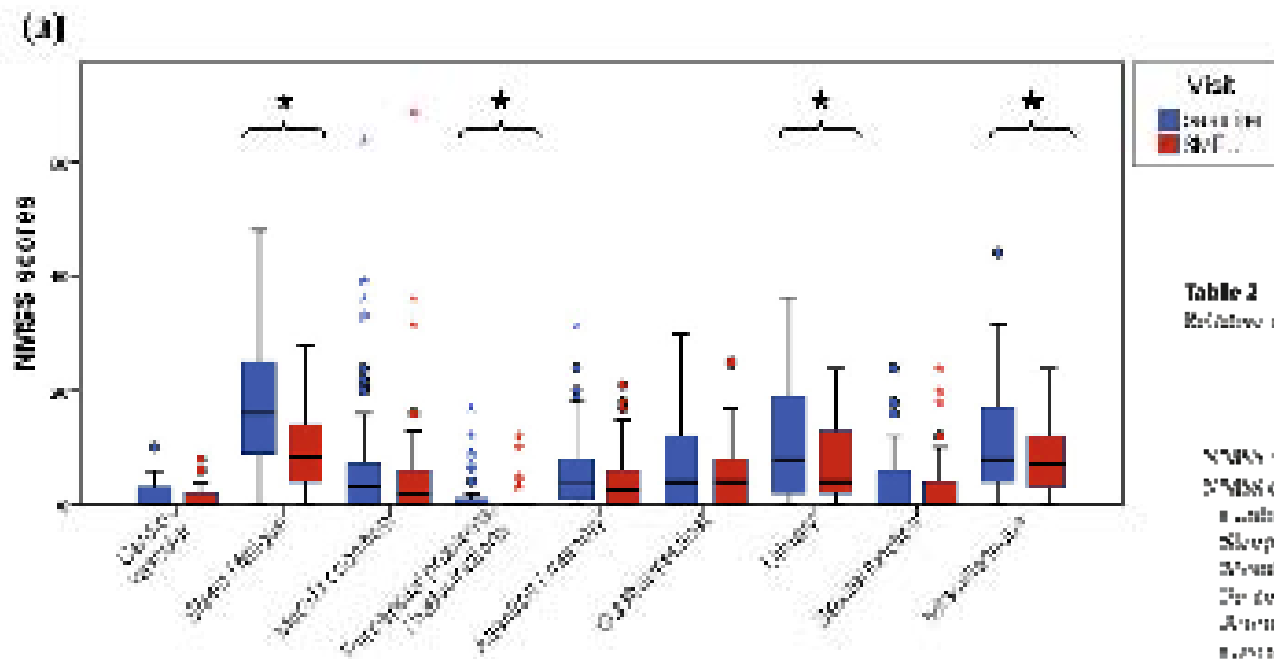


Table 2

Relative Change, effect size and number needed to treat.

	Relative change (%)	Effect size	Number needed to treat*
NRS total score**	10.75	0.41	2.4
NRS subscores			
Cardiovascular	16.41	0.71	4.24
Sleep/fatigue†	49.67	0.74	1.94
Memory/cognition	14.94	0.44	4.04
Perceptual problems/hallucinations	48.08	0.84	1.76
Attention/memory	14.68	0.47	4.02
Gastrointestinal	21.71	0.71	1.71
Urinary	27.02	0.76	1.74
Sexual function	11.44	0.44	2.7
M-cells/urine	44.7	0.67	2.61
NRS total score	21.71	0.64	2.11
EQ-5D Summary Index	25.33	0.67	2.15
SPES/COPI			
Mean maximum sum††	-11.4	0.41	1.92
ADL	22.46	0.64	2.13
Mean sample sum††	-12.14	0.4	1.92

* "Moderate" effect size

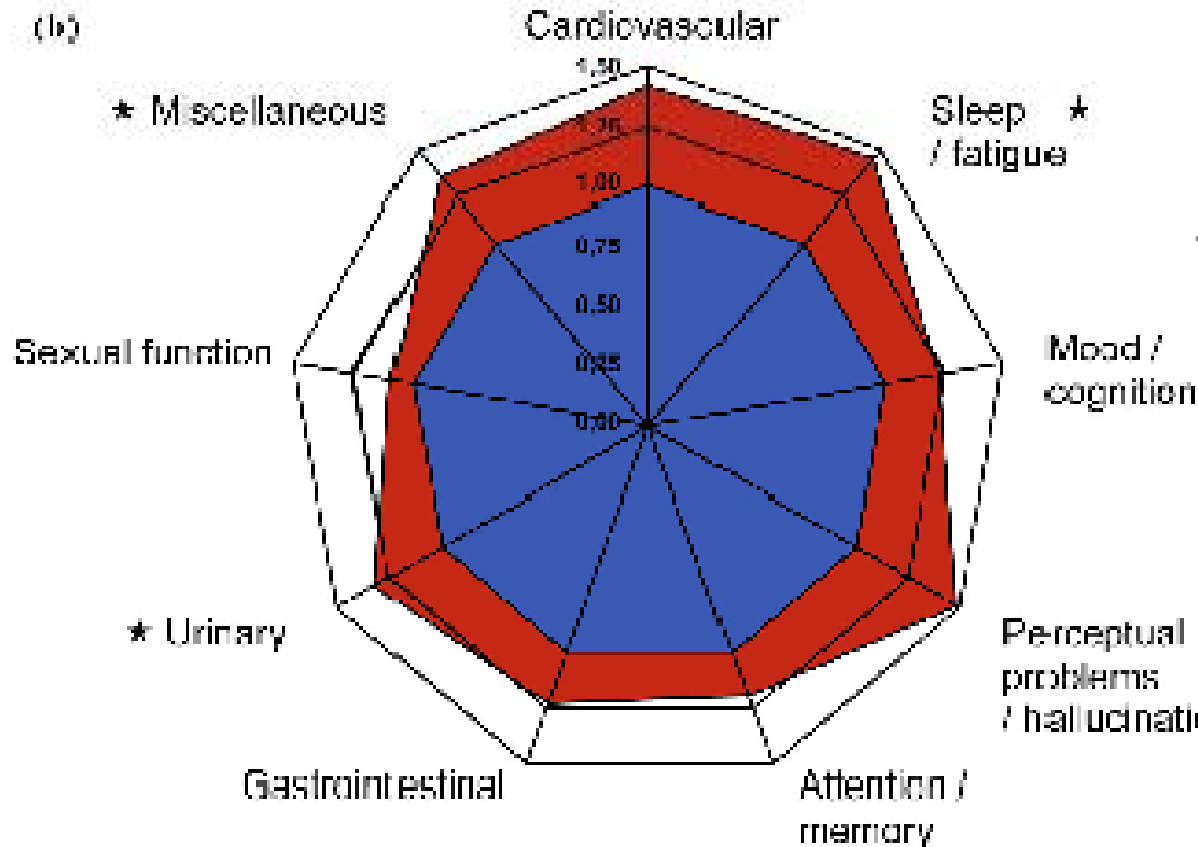
** Significant effect size

† Large improvement (15% of baseline)

Cardiovascular: Postural BP change

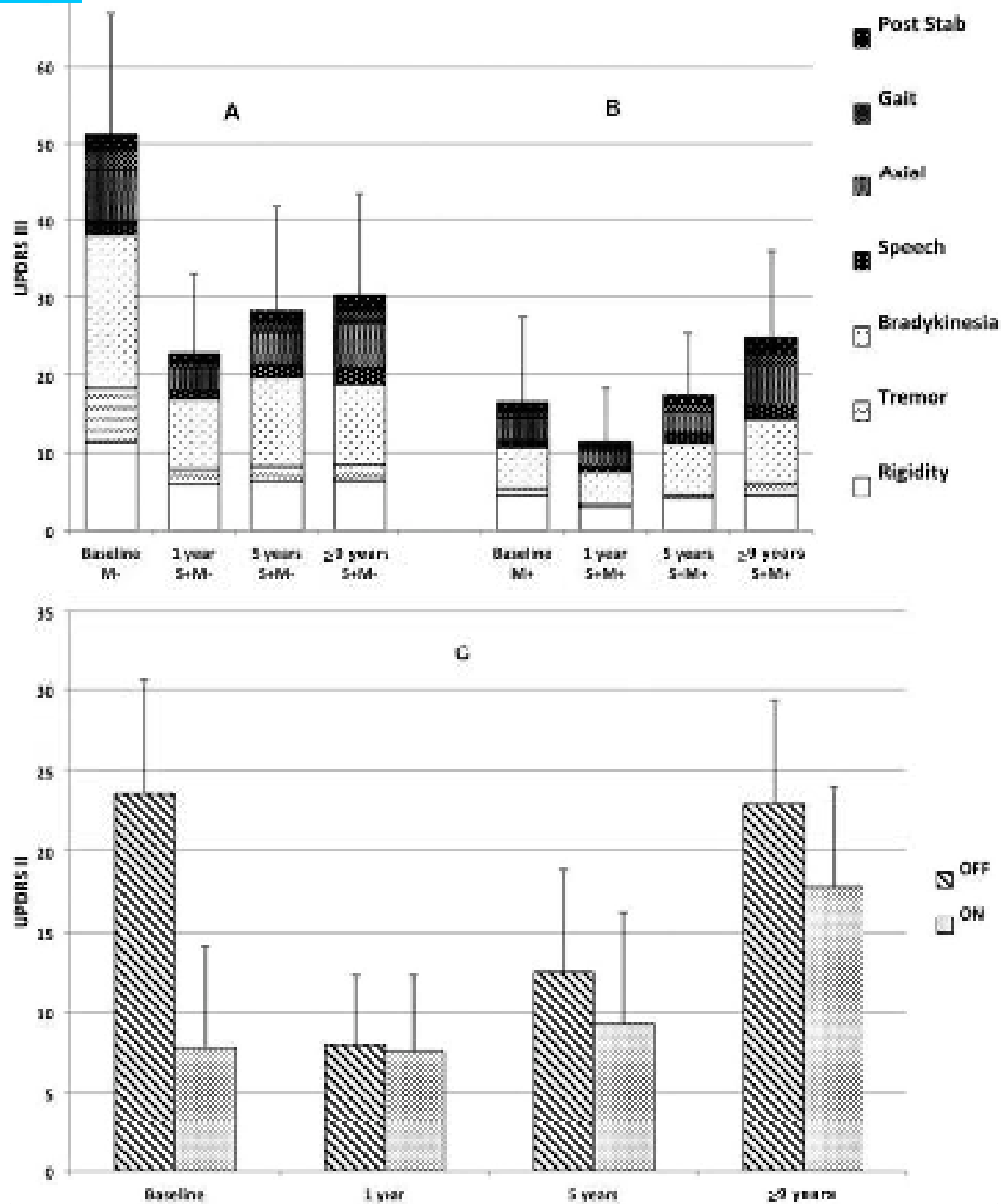
Urinary: Bladder control

Misllaneous: Sweating, Smell



DBS Current Development

Beyond Nine Years of Continuous Subthalamic Nucleus Deep Brain Stimulation in Parkinson's Disease



長期DBS
9年以上
效果報告

F/U => 9yrs n=14
F/U < 9yrs n=33

Zibetti M, et al. (2011)
Movement Dis 26(13):2327-2334.

FIG. 1. UPDRS scores at baseline and after 1, 5, and ≥ 9 years of STN-DBS. UPDRS: Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale; STN-DBS, subthalamic nucleus-deep brain stimulation. A: Motor effects of stimulation (UPDRS-III); Baseline M-; Postoperative S+M- Conditions. B: Motor effects of stimulation on the Medicator (UPDRS-III); Baseline M+; Postoperative S+M+ Conditions. C: Activities of Daily Living (UPDRS-II) in off and on conditions.

Neurostimulation for Parkinson's Disease with Early Motor Complications

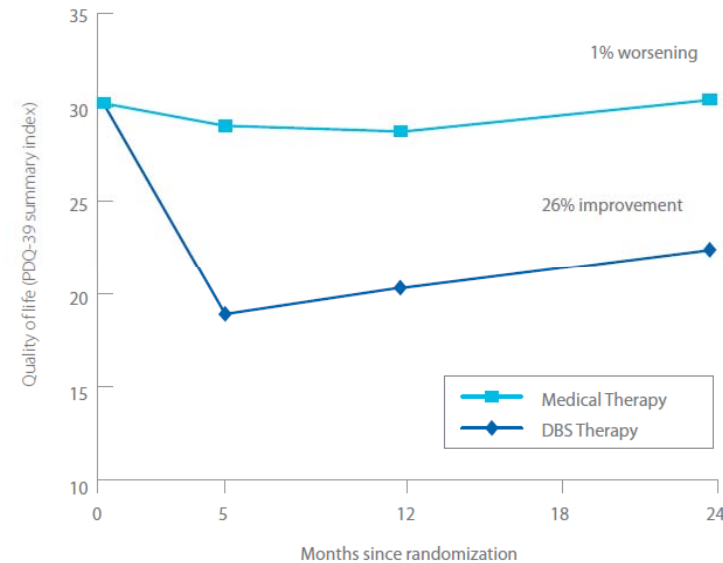
W.M.M. Schuepbach, J. Rau, K. Knudsen, J. Volkmann, P. Krack, L. Timmermann, T.D. Hälbig, H. Hesekamp, S.M. Navarro, N. Meier, D. Falk, M. Mehdorn, S. Faschen, M. Maarouf, M.T. Barbe, G.R. Fink, A. Kupsch, D. Gruber, G.-H. Schneider, E. Seigneuret, A. Kistner, P. Chaynes, F. Ory-Magne, C.B. Courbon, J. Vesper, A. Schnitzler, L. Wojtecki, J.-L. Houeto, B. Bataille, D. Maltête, P. Damier, S. Raoul, F. Sixel-Doering, D. Hellwig, A. Gharabaghi, R. Krüger, M.O. Pinski, F. Amtage, J.-M. Régis, T. Witjas, S. Thobois, P. Mertens, M. Kloss, A. Hartmann, W.H. Oertel, B. Post, H. Speelman, Y. Agid, C. Schade-Brittinger, and G. Deuschl, for the EARLYSTIM Study Group*

N Engl J Med 2013;368:610-22.

- 2-year trial
- randomly assigned 251 PD patients (H7Y stage ≤ 2.5) with early motor complications
- mean age, 52 years; mean duration of disease, 7.5 years
- to undergo neurostimulation plus medical therapy (DBS, n=124) or best medical therapy alone (BMT, n=127)
- Primary end point : quality of life, with the use of the Parkinson's Disease Questionnaire (PDQ-39)

提早接受DBS 療效報告

Quality of Life Scores with DBS therapy vs. Medical therapy- PDQ-39 Summary Index, Baseline to 24 Months
(lower score indicates improvement)



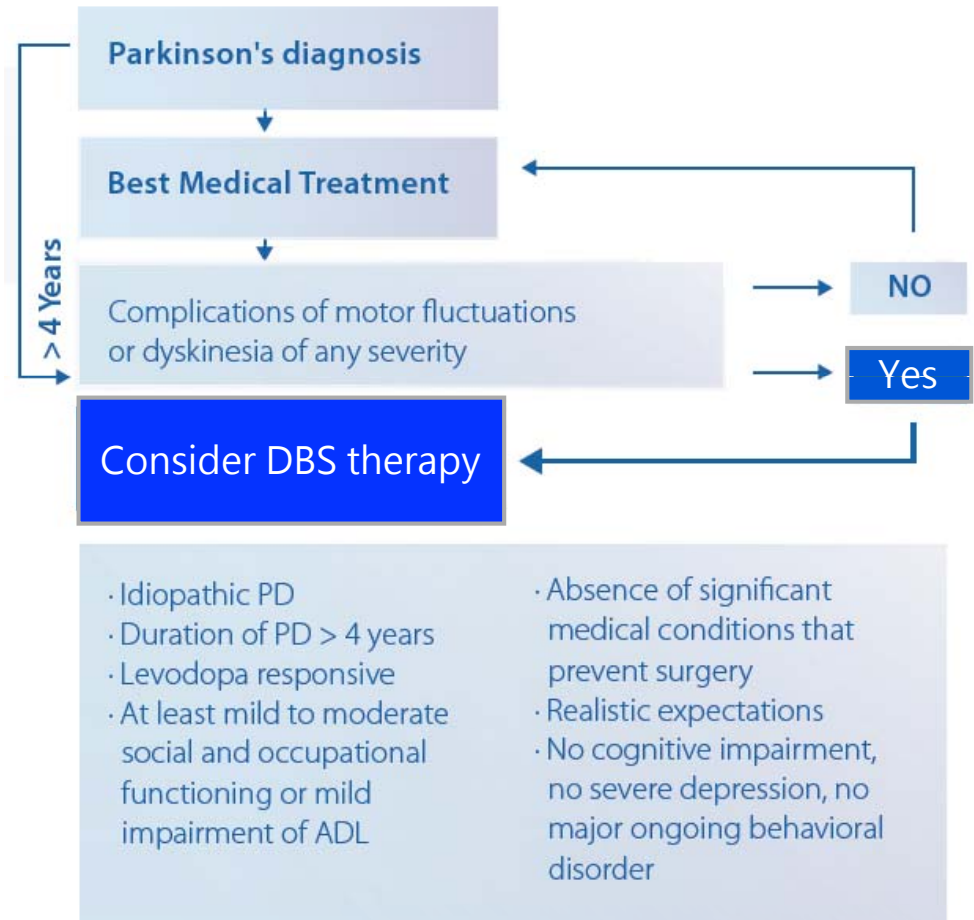
PDQ-39 summary index scores are shown at baseline, 5, 12, and 24 months for both treatment groups. The DBS Therapy group improved by 26% from baseline to 24 months ($P = 0.002$); the medical therapy group remained unchanged.

- Motor skills (UPDRS III) improved by 53% in patients treated with DBS therapy, compared to 4% improvement in the BMT group
- Psychosocial interaction (SCOPA-PS) in the DBS group improved by 28% and by 3% in the BMT group

提早接受DBS 療效報告2

- Activities of daily living (UPDRS II during worst condition) improved by 30% in the DBS group, compared to a 12% decline in the BMT group
- Symptoms related to Drug related complications (UPDRS IV) improved by 61% in the DBS group, while the BMT group declined by 13%
- Levodopa equivalent daily dose (LEDD) was decreased by 39% in the DBS group, while medication increased by 21% in the BMT group
- Depressive symptoms (BECK DEPRESSION INVENTORY) were 18% less in the DBS group, while they increased by 2% in the BMT group

PATIENT SELECTION CONSIDERATIONS



Changing of Patient Selection Criteria !

深腦刺激術今日與未來的適應症

目前



未來

- 巴金森症
- 顫抖症
- 肌張力不全症
- 癲癇症

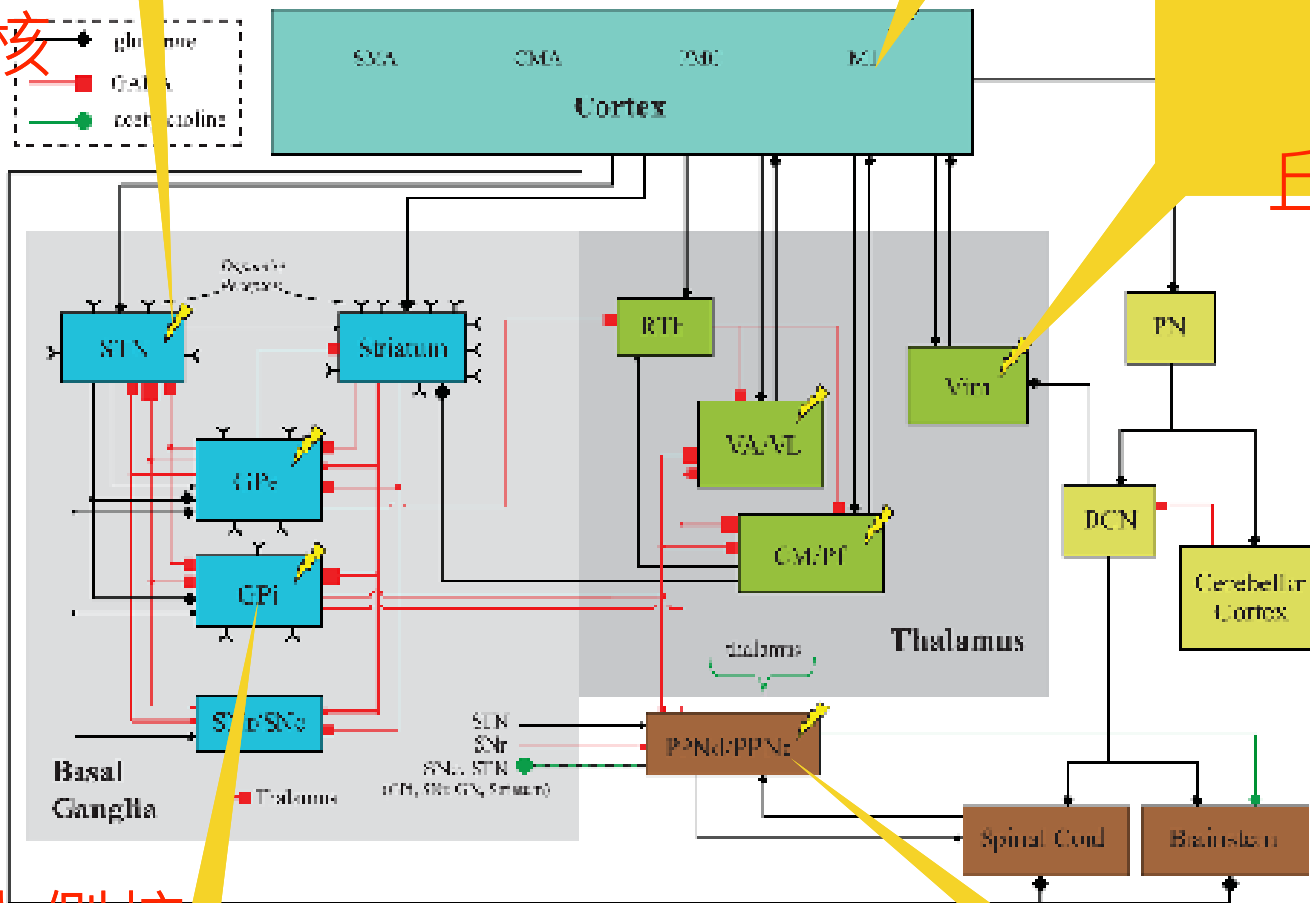
- 妥瑞症
- 強迫症
- 憂鬱症

- 失智症
- 微意識狀態
- 肥胖症

全部？

大腦運動皮質

巴金森症
視丘下核



丘腦

顫抖症

巴金森症
蒼白球內側核
肌張力不全症

巴金森症步態障礙
橋腦腳核

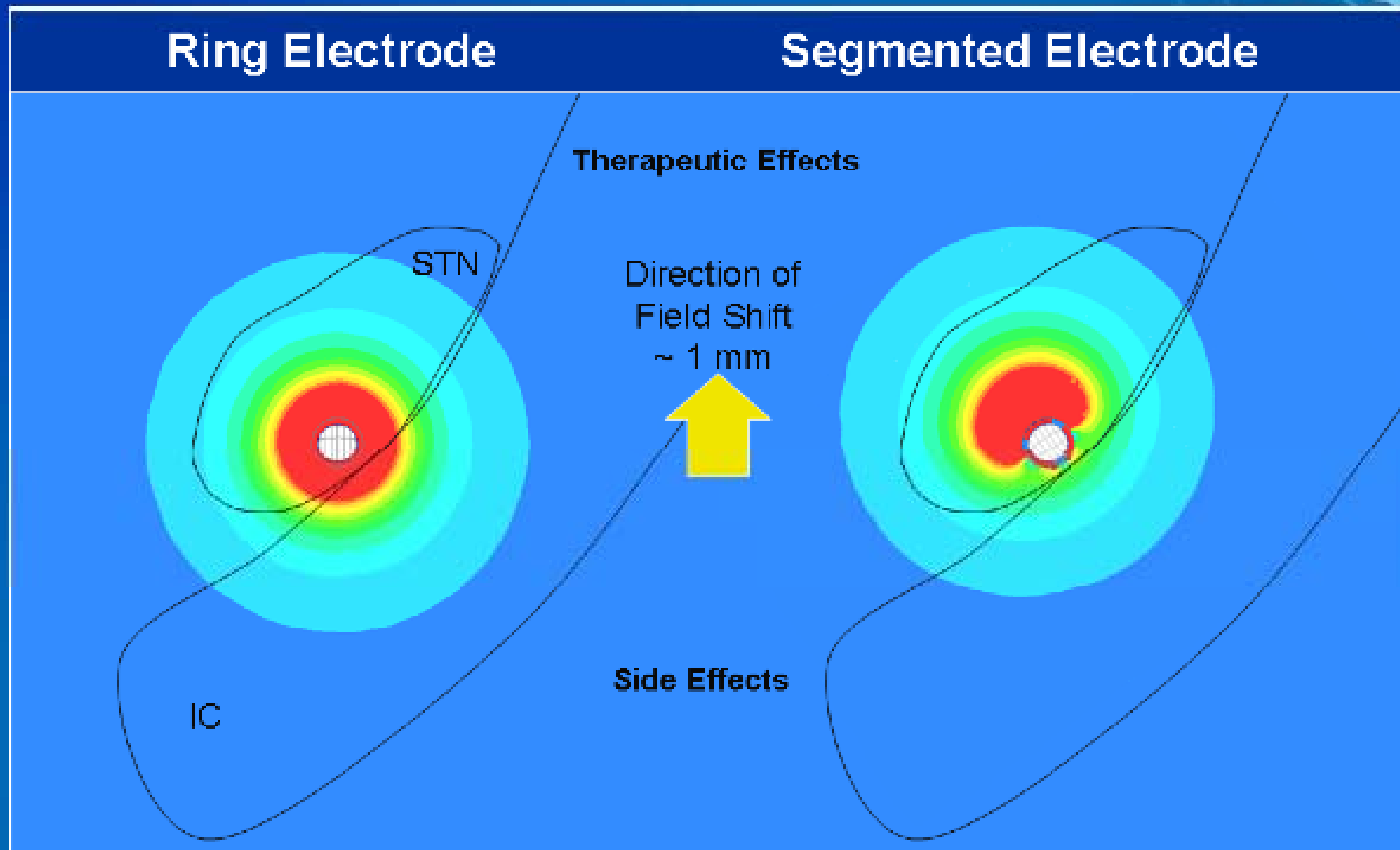
深腦刺激的新技術發展——聖誕樹交錯刺激



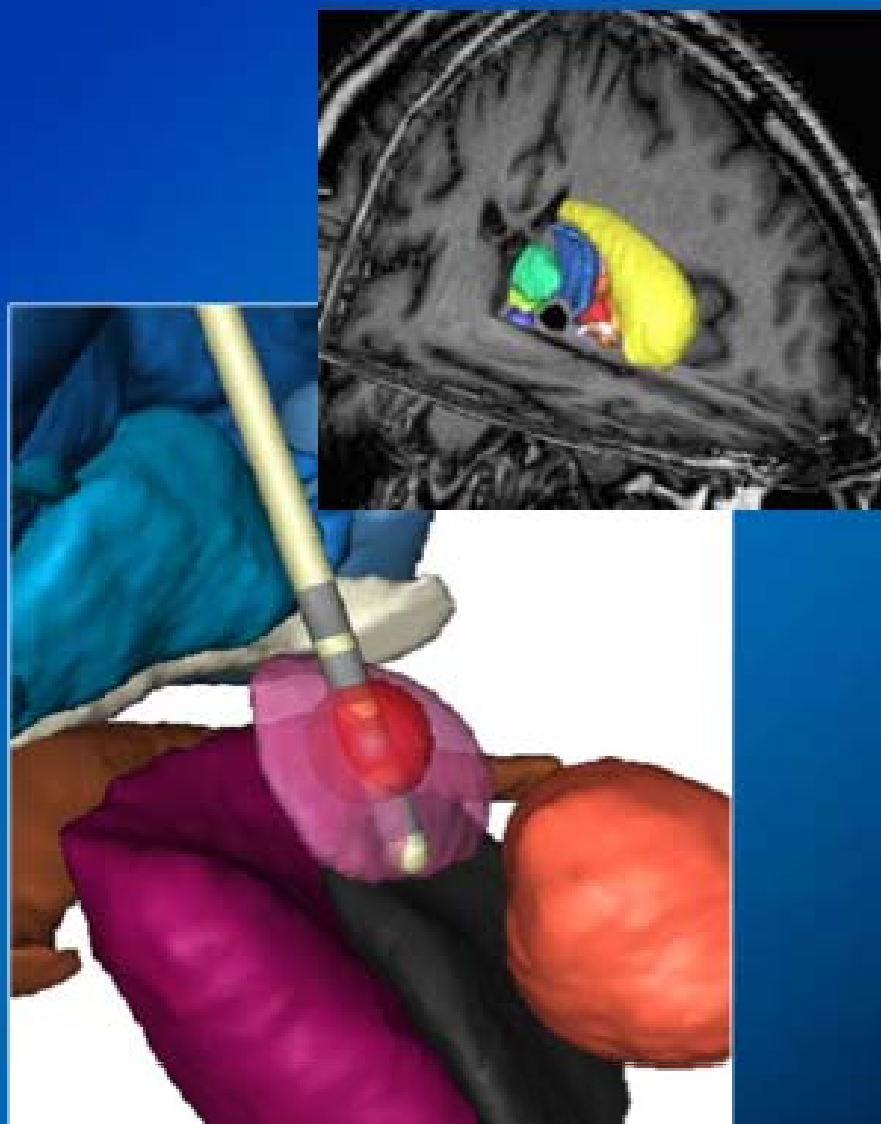
- Example of 2 unipolar programs per lead (hemisphere)



深腦刺激的新技術發展— 微調刺激方位

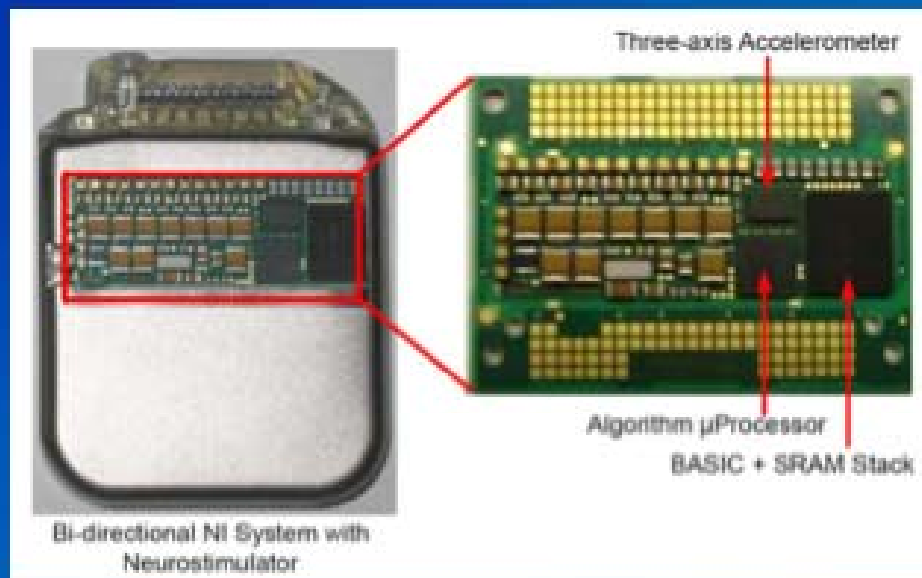


深腦刺激的新技術發展— 影像導引參數設定



- **Anatomy**
 - Brain atlas volumes warped to patient-specific images (i.e. MRI)
- **Physiology**
 - Incorporate brain sensing guidance
- **Data Management**
 - Track individual patients over time
 - Export data into EMR or database

深腦刺激的新技術發展— Closed-loop調控



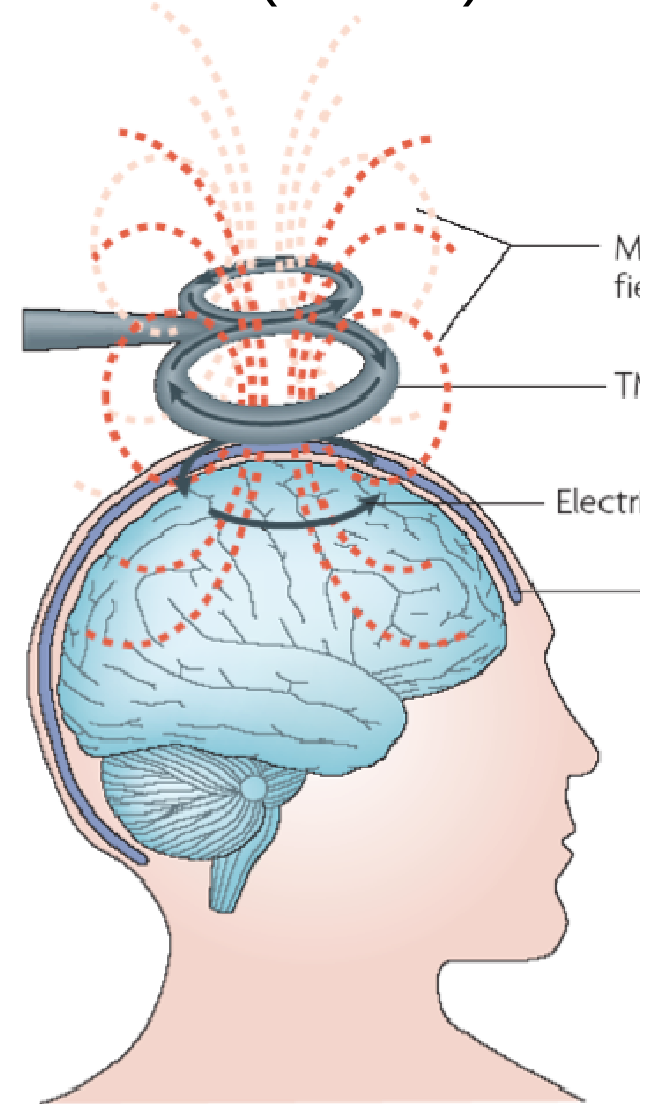
“Brain Radio”

- Neurostimulator with sense / record capabilities
 - Like a “radio”, can be tuned to specific frequency bands of neural activity
- Neural signals (LFPs) can be recorded from DBS leads
- Brain sensing will be highly disorder (i.e. network) specific



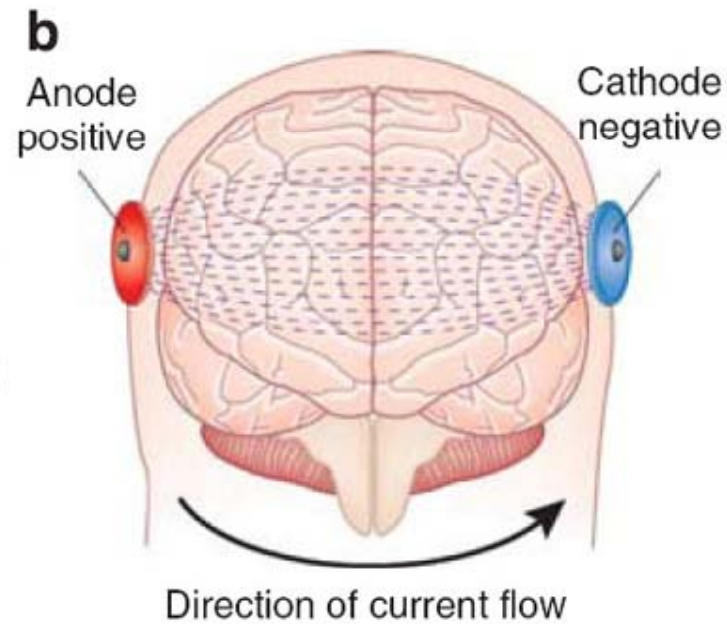
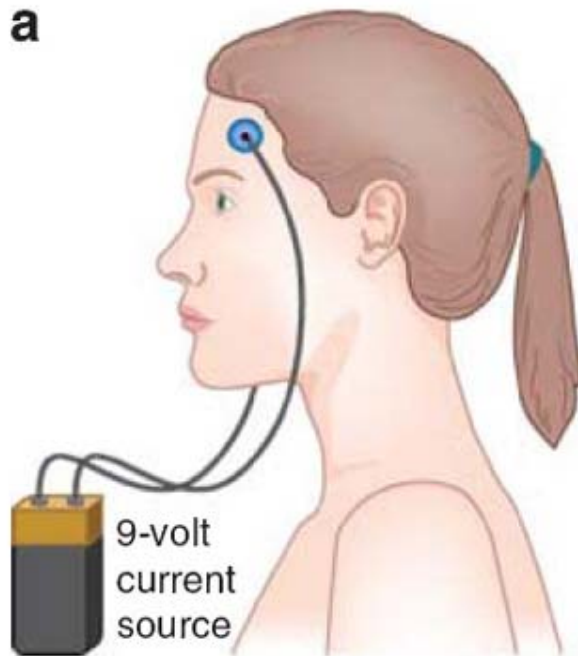
實驗中的非侵入式大腦刺激治療

Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (rTMS)



重複式穿顱磁刺激治療

穿顱直流電 刺激治療



Transcranial Direct
Current Stimulation
(tDCS)

台大醫院深腦刺激治療團隊

