

Constraint-Induced Therapy and Its Variants in Stroke Rehabilitation

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Constraint-Induced Therapy and Its Variants in Stroke Rehabilitation

一、侷限誘發療法 (CIT)

1. 治療原則與常見手法
2. 改良方式
3. 療效研究

二、臺灣的研究

1. 治療模式
2. 受試對象
3. 療效研究：臨床評估
4. 療效研究：運動學分析
5. 參考資料

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前言

- 中風是造成半側偏癱常見的原因。
- 早期常用的復健治療方法：
 - 以神經生理學為基礎(Neurophysiological bases)
 - 例如：Rood、Brunnstrom、Bobath、PNF
 - 缺少明確的療效實證基礎。 (Plummer, 2003)
- 新的動作復健方法：
 - 依據動作控制理論(Motor control)、系統理論(System's theory)等
 - 強調實證的治療方式：
 - 侷限誘發療法(Constraint-Induced Therapy, CIT)

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一、侷限誘發療法 (CIT)

1. 治療原則與常見手法
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1. 治療原則與常見手法

- Edward Taub
- 猴子實驗
- 習得廢用現象 (Learned nonuse)



<http://lifeboat.com/ex/bios.edward.taub>

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侷限誘發療法 (CIT)

- 侷限健側手
 - 清醒的90%時間
- 強迫患側手使用
 - 每週5天
 - 每天6小時
 - 大量練習
 - 行為塑造 (Shaping)
- 為期2週
- 功能性活動



<http://www.rheinburg.ch/de/klinik/therapie/cimt.shtml>

理論與機制

- 一、克服習得廢用現象
(Overcome learned nonuse)
- 二、功能性使用患側肢帶來的皮質重組
(Use-dependent cortical reorganization)

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2. 改良方式

- Page, S. J.
→ **Modified CIT**
- 侷限健側手
- 一天5~6小時
- 強迫患側手使用
- 每週3天
- 每天1小時
- 分散性練習
- 為期10周

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3. 療效研究

- 中風病人--急性、亞急性、慢性
- 動作損傷與功能：
 - 博格梅爾動作復原評估量表
(Fugl-Meyer Assessment, FMA)
 - 手臂動作研究測驗
(Action Research Arm Test, ARAT)
 - 渥夫動作功能測驗
(Wolf Motor Function Test, WMFT)

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- 患側手的使用與品質：
 - 動作活動日誌
(Motor Activity Log, MAL)
- 神經影像檢查：大腦皮質重組
 - 功能性核磁共振
(functional Magnetic resonance imaging, fMRI)
 - 顱穿刺磁刺激術
(Transcranial magnetic stimulation, TMS)
 - 正子造影
(Positron emission tomography, PET)

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二、臺灣的研究

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1. 治療模式

分散式侷限誘發療法

Distributed constraint-induced therapy

- 侷限健側手
- 每天6小時
- 強迫患側手使用
- 每天2小時
- 每週5天
- 為期3週

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2. 受試對象

1. 單側腦中風 6個月以上
2. 患側上肢近遠端皆達布朗司壯層級 (Brunnstrom's stage) III 以上
3. 無嚴重的平衡問題
4. 具足夠認知能力 (MMSE ≥ 24分)

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療效研究

1. Lin, K-C., Huang, Y-H., Hsieh, Y-W., & Wu, C-Y. (accepted for publication). Potential predictors of motor and functional outcomes after distributed constraint-induced therapy for patients with stroke. *Neurorehabilitation and Neural Repair*.
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3. 療效研究：臨床評估

- 依世界衛生組織對健康與健康相關狀態描述分類 (International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health framework, ICF)

1. 身體功能向度 (Body functions and structure)

- 傅格梅爾動作評估量表 (FMA)

2. 活動向度 (Activity)

- 動作活動日誌 (MAL)
- 獨立功能測驗 (FIM)

3. 參與向度 (Participation)

- 中風影響力量表 (SIS)
- 中風特定生活品質量表 (SSQOL)

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1. 身體功能向度

- 傅格梅爾動作評估量表 (FMA)

- 病人的動作損傷有顯著進步^{2,5}

Assessment	Posttreatment		ANCOVA	
	CIMT (n=24)	F _{1,44}	P	
FMA				
UE	46.75 ± 11.58	5.97	.019*	

Measures	Pretreatment	Post-Treatment	ANCOVA	
	mCIMT (n=13)	mCIMT (n=13)	F _{1,22}	P
FMA (UE)	41.85 ± 11.33	49.54 ± 12.84	6.87	.008*

- 重要預測因子：
治療成效最重要的預測因子為此量表的遠端肢體總分(distal scores)¹。

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2. 活動向度

- 動作活動日誌 (MAL)²⁻⁵
 - 提昇日常使用患側手的時間和動作品質
- 獨立功能測驗 (FIM)³⁻⁵
 - 執行日常活動的獨立程度有顯著進步

Assessment	Posttreatment		ANCOVA	
	CIMT (n=24)	F _{1,44}	P	
MAL				
AOU	1.85 ± 1.24	32.76	<.001	
QOM	1.85 ± 1.14	31.59	<.001	

Measures	Pretreatment	Post-Treatment	ANCOVA	
	mCIMT (n=13)	mCIMT (n=13)	F _{1,22}	P
FIM	95.08 ± 15.24	104.85 ± 12.13	4.94	.018*
MAL				
AOU	0.80 ± 1.38	1.78 ± 1.28	9.76	.003*
QOM	0.79 ± 1.29	1.99 ± 1.31	14.76	<.001*

	Pretreatment	Posttreatment	Univariate F ^a	
	CIMT, n=17	CIMT, n=17	F	P
MAL	0.64 (0.71)	2.04 (1.04)	22.41	<0.0001
AOU	0.75 (0.93)	2.30 (1.04)	27.59	<0.0001
FIM	104.00 (13.60)	113.06 (10.55)	6.50	0.016

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3. 參與向度

- 中風影響力量表 (SIS)⁵
 - 生理功能 (Physical function)
 - 力量 (Strength)
 - 日常生活功能 (ADLs)
 - 整體恢復程度 (Stroke recovery)

Measures	Pretreatment	Post-Treatment	ANCOVA	
	mCIMT (n=13)	mCIMT (n=13)	F _{1,22}	P
SIS	53.13 ± 8.95	62.22 ± 8.71	3.29	.042*
Physical function				
Strength	35.58 ± 17.19	51.92 ± 17.00	5.33	.015*
Hand function	19.42 ± 28.94	35.58 ± 34.16	0.71	.204
Mobility	61.35 ± 25.85	70.96 ± 14.91	1.63	.107
ADLs/ADLs	52.59 ± 18.07	63.74 ± 17.40	3.12	.045*
Memory	77.91 ± 14.06	79.58 ± 11.61	0.02	.444
Communication	88.05 ± 20.28	91.81 ± 13.72	0.59	.226
Emotion	60.08 ± 14.56	63.25 ± 15.53	0.01	.464
Participation	30.10 ± 17.13	40.90 ± 16.48	0.98	.167
Stroke recovery	38.46 ± 18.53	49.62 ± 19.31	13.36	.001*

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3. 參與向度 (續)

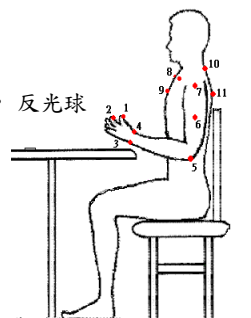
- 中風特定生活品質量表 (SSQOL) - 家庭角色 (family role)

	後測分數		ANCOVA	
	CIT 組 (n=8)	F _{1,19}	F	P
SSQOL				
精力	9.08	0.075		.394
家庭角色	10.82	6.295		.013*
語言	23.02	1.199		.147
移行	25.46	0.673		.214
情緒	18.82	1.284		.139
個性	11.03	1.829		.100
自我照顧	21.96	1.007		.167
社會角色	12.05	0.016		.451
想法	10.24	0.125		.365
上肢功能	18.75	0.000		.500
視力	14.24	0.203		.330
工作/生產力	10.29	1.068		.160
總分	185.90	2.947		.055

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4. 療效研究：運動學分析

- 生物力學評估工具
- 提供客觀與量化的資料分析
- 紅外線攝影機 (Vicon MX)
- 反光球



4. 療效研究：運動學分析 (續)

- 反應時間 (Reaction Time, RT)^{2,4}
- 標準化動作時間 (Normalized Movement Time, nMT)^{2,3}
- 最大瞬時速度所佔之時間百分比 (The Percentage of movement time where peak velocity occurs, PPV)^{3,4}
- 標準化運動單位 (Normalized Movement Unit, nMU)²
- 標準化路徑長 (Normalized Total Distance, nTD)^{2,3}

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1. 反應時間 (Reaction Time, RT)^{2,4}

- 代表大腦動作計畫所需要的時間。

Assessment	Posttreatment		ANCOVA	
	CIMT (n=24)	F _{1,44}	F	P
Kinematic variables				
Reaction time (s)	0.48±0.17	8.86		.005

Outcome measures	Pretreatment	Posttreatment	Univariate F ³	
	mCIMT, n=17	CIMT, n=17	F	P
Kinematic variables				
RT (s)	0.71±0.49	0.52±0.21	4.84	.018

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2. 標準化動作時間 (Normalized Movement Time, nMT)^{2,3}

- 動作時間越短，代表動作效率越好。

Assessment	Posttreatment		ANCOVA	
	CIMT (n=24)	F _{1,44}	F	P
Kinematic variables				
Normalized movement time	0.04±0.03	5.72		.021

	Pretreatment	Posttreatment	P
	mCIMT (n=15)	mCIMT (n=15)	
Kinematic variables			
Normalized MT	0.040 (0.023)	0.028 (0.013)	.013

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3. 最大瞬時速度所佔之時間百分比 (The Percentage of movement time where peak velocity occurs, PPV)^{3,4}

- 代表動作控制中的運動策略。
- 動作計畫完善的動作，其值會大於50%。

Kinematic variables	Pretreatment	Posttreatment	P
	mCIMT (n=15)	mCIMT (n=15)	
PPV	35.11 (13.55)	55.30 (20.23)	.009

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4. 標準化運動單位 (Normalized Movement Unit, nMU)²

- 代表運動軌跡的流暢度。

Assessment	Posttreatment	ANCOVA	
	CIMT (n=24)	F _{1,44}	P
Kinematic variables			
Normalized movement units	0.13±0.11	7.34	.010

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5. 標準化路徑長 (Normalized Total Distance, nTD)^{2,3}

- 代表運動軌跡的流暢度。
- 比例越接近1，運動軌跡越趨近於直線。

Assessment	Posttreatment	ANCOVA	
	CIMT (n=24)	F _{1,44}	P
Kinematic variables			
Normalized total displacement	1.32±0.22	5.75	.021

Kinematic variables	Pretreatment	Posttreatment	P
	mCIMT (n = 15)	mCIMT (n = 15)	
Normalized TD	1.59 (0.48)	1.13 (0.19)	.011

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4. 療效研究：總結

接受分散式局限誘發療法(*distributed CIT*):

- 臨床評估
 - 動作損傷降低
 - 提升日常使用患側手的時間和動作品質
 - 提升執行日常活動的獨立能力
 - 病人明顯自覺進步&較好的生活品質
- 運動學分析
 - 訊息處理與動作計畫能力提升。
 - 動作效率提高、流暢性增加。
 - 動作控制獲得改善，提升動作表現。

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參考文獻

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The End

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