

iTBS 预激联合下肢外骨骼机器人训练对脑卒中患者下肢运动及脑功能的影响:一项 fNIRS-三维步态多模态评估研究*

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摘要

目的:探讨间歇性 Theta 爆发式脉冲刺激(iTBS)预激联合下肢外骨骼机器人训练改善脑卒中患者下肢运动功能的疗效及神经机制。

方法:将 80 例脑卒中后下肢运动功能障碍患者随机分为常规康复组(n=20)、iTBS 组(n=20)、下肢机器人组(n=20)、iTBS+下肢机器人组(n=20)。4 组均接受常规康复治疗,iTBS 组、下肢机器人组分别叠加 iTBS、下肢外骨骼机器人训练,iTBS+下肢机器人组则接受联合训练。治疗前后,进行 Fugl-Meyer 下肢运动功能评定量表(FMA-LE)、改良 Barthel 指数(MBI)、Berg 平衡量表(BBS)、三维步态分析、功能近红外光谱(fNIRS)等评估。

结果:治疗前,4 组一般资料及各项指标差异无显著性意义($P > 0.05$)。①治疗后,4 组 FMA-LE、MBI、BBS 评分均显著改善($P < 0.001$),iTBS+下肢机器人组 FMA-LE、MBI、BBS 评分改善优于其他三组($P < 0.05$)。②治疗后,4 组步态参数均不同程度地改善($P < 0.05$),iTBS+下肢机器人组时空、运动学参数改善优于其他三组($P < 0.05$)。③治疗后,4 组感兴趣区(ROI)间、ROI 内功能连接(FC)显著增强($P < 0.05$),iTBS+下肢机器人组在 ROI 间、ROI 内 FC 增强均优于其他三组($P < 0.05$);iTBS+下肢机器人组双侧初级运动皮质(LM1/RM1)、双侧运动辅助区(LSMA/RSMA)、双侧前额叶皮质(LPFC/PPFC)、左侧枕叶(LOL)激活显著增强($P < 0.01$),且 LM1、LSMA、RSMA、LPFC、LOL 激活强于其他三组($P < 0.05$)。

结论:iTBS 与下肢外骨骼机器人联合干预可通过增强运动皮质兴奋性、促进脑网络重组,发挥协同神经重塑效应,更有效地改善脑卒中患者的下肢运动功能与步态。

关键词 间歇性 Theta 爆发式脉冲刺激;下肢外骨骼机器人;功能近红外光谱;三维步态分析;脑卒中

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Effects of priming intermittent theta burst stimulation combined with lower-limb exoskeleton robot training on lower limb motor function and brain function after stroke: a multimodal assessment study using fNIRS and three-dimensional gait analysis/ZHANG Xiaofeng, HUANG Pu, ZHANG Jing, et al./Chinese Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine, 2026, 41(7):1045—1055

Abstract

Objective: To elucidate the therapeutic effects and neural mechanisms of a neuromodulatory priming strategy using intermittent theta burst stimulation (iTBS) combined with lower-limb exoskeleton robot training on functional recovery in stroke patients.

Method: Eighty post-stroke patients with lower limb motor dysfunction were randomized into four groups (n=20 in each): conventional rehabilitation(CR), iTBS, lower limb robot(LLR), and iTBS+LLR. All groups re-

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ceived conventional rehabilitation therapy. In addition, the iTBS and LLR groups received their respective interventions, while the combined group received both iTBS and robotic training. Outcome measures, including the Fugl-Meyer Assessment for Lower Extremity (FMA-LE), Modified Barthel Index (MBI), Berg Balance Scale (BBS), 3D gait analysis, and fNIRS, were assessed before and after treatment.

Result: There were no significant differences in baseline characteristics or outcome measures among the four groups ($P>0.05$). Compared to baseline, all four groups exhibited statistically significant improvements in FMA-LE, MBI, and BBS scores following the intervention ($P<0.001$). The iTBS+LLR group demonstrated superior outcomes in FMA-LE, MBI, and BBS scores compared to other groups ($P<0.05$). Gait analysis indicated that all groups showed significant improvements in various gait parameters after treatment compared to pre-treatment values ($P<0.05$). The iTBS+LLR group displayed more pronounced enhancements in temporal, spatial, and kinematic gait metrics than other groups ($P<0.05$). At the neurophysiological level, functional connectivity(FC) within and between regions of interest (ROIs) significantly increased in all groups after treatment ($P<0.05$). The iTBS+LLR group showed greater FC augmentation compared to other groups ($P<0.05$). The iTBS+LLR group demonstrated broadened activation involving left and right primary motor cortex (LM1/RM1), left and right supplementary motor area (LSMA/RSMA), left and right prefrontal cortex (LPFC/RPFC), and left occipital lobe (LOL) ($P<0.01$). Intergroup comparisons confirmed that activation in LM1, LSMA, RSMA, LPFC, and LOL was significantly stronger in the combined group than in the other groups ($P<0.05$).

Conclusion: Priming iTBS combined with a lower limb exoskeleton robot results in greater improvements in motor function and gait in stroke patients than either intervention alone. These benefits may be associated with enhanced motor cortical excitability, strengthened functional connectivity, and facilitation of synergistic neuroplasticity within gait-control networks.

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Key word intermittent theta burst stimulation; lower-limb exoskeleton robot; functional near-infrared spectroscopy; three-dimensional gait analysis; stroke

伴随我国社会人口老龄化进程,脑卒中患病人数已位居全球首位^[1-2]。卒中后超半数患者存在下肢运动障碍,表现为步行能力下降、平衡功能受损及步态异常,严重影响其生活质量及身心健康^[3-5]。经颅磁刺激(transcranial magnetic stimulation, TMS)和下肢外骨骼机器人治疗是目前常选用的卒中后运动功能障碍康复方案^[6-12]。间歇性Theta爆发式脉冲刺激(intermittent theta burst stimulation, iTBS)是TMS的一种高效模式,可诱导长时程增强效应,调控神经可塑性,具有刺激时间短、效率高等优势,在卒中康复的应用日益广泛^[7,13-19]。下肢外骨骼机器人是一种可辅助、驱动或提供阻力的人机交互智能设备,能辅助患者进行高强度、重复性、任务导向的步态训练,可改善运动输出与感觉反馈的整合,促进步行功能恢复^[3,20-22]。卒中后运动功能的恢复,本质上是受损神经网络重塑与功能重组的过程,涉及中枢调控与外周执行^[11,22-24]。尽管iTBS和下肢外骨骼机器人分别在中枢调控与外周训练方面各具优

势,但卒中后的功能恢复涉及“中枢-外周-中枢(central-peripheral-central, CPC)”的协同参与^[24],单一干预疗效有限。近年来,基于CPC理论的非侵入性神经调控技术(non-invasive brain stimulation, NIBS)与机器人辅助训练(robot-assisted training, RT)的联合应用在脑卒中康复领域取得一定进展^[10,24-30],但临床上联合干预方案尚未形成共识^[26],以致整体效果不一;现有研究多聚焦于上肢功能障碍的康复^[27,29-30],针对下肢功能障碍的研究仍相对薄弱,其疗效、最佳干预模式及神经机制尚待深入探究。

本研究将iTBS与下肢外骨骼机器人进行时序性与任务性整合,构成CPC闭环康复策略,即采用iTBS作为下肢外骨骼机器人训练前的“神经预激”手段,探讨其对卒中患者下肢运动、步行及脑功能的影响,为卒中下肢运动功能康复提供新的治疗策略。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

纳入2023年12月—2025年7月在贵州医科大学附属医院康复医学科住院治疗的80例脑卒中后下肢运动功能障碍患者。采用PASS 2021软件进行样本量估算,主要效应指标为Fugl-Meyer下肢运动功能评定量表(Fugl-Meyer motor assessment scale of lower extremity, FMA-LE),参照既往类似文献结果,设定把握度 $1-\beta=0.90$,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ (双侧),每组需16例;考虑约20%失访率,每组纳入20例,共80例。根据随机数字表法将患者分为常规康复组($n=20$)、iTBS组($n=20$)、下肢机器人组($n=20$)、iTBS+下肢机器人组($n=20$)。

纳入标准:①经头颅CT或MRI影像学检查确认,符合《中国脑出血诊治指南2021》或《中国急性缺血性卒中诊治指南2023》诊断标准;②初发单侧大脑半球脑梗死或脑出血,病程6个月以内,生命体征稳定;③年龄30—80岁;④遗留单侧肢体偏瘫且存在下肢运动功能障碍;⑤偏瘫侧下肢Brunnstrom分期 $\geq$ Ⅲ期,具备独立行走10m的能力;⑥无明显认知功能障碍,能配合评估与治疗;⑦患者或家属知情并签署同意书。

排除标准:①其他病因引起的下肢运动功能障碍者;②病情不稳定或严重并发症者;③有精神类疾病或癫痫发作史;④TMS禁忌证者。

本研究由贵州医科大学附属医院研究者发起,临床研究伦理委员会审批通过(批号:2024028)。

1.2 治疗方法

4组均接受常规康复治疗,iTBS组、下肢机器人组分别叠加iTBS、下肢外骨骼机器人训练,iTBS+下肢机器人组则接受联合训练。

iTBS:采用磁场刺激仪(依瑞德医疗设备有限公司,URD CCY-I,双锥形线圈)。靶点选择双侧下肢运动皮质区和健侧小脑半球皮质区,刺激强度为80% rMT,1200个脉冲/次。

下肢外骨骼机器人训练:在iTBS后1h内进行。参数设置包括步速(2.45—5.25s/步)、髋关节屈曲伸展(-30° — 110°)、膝关节屈曲伸展(-5° — 100°)、踝关节角度(跖屈 -10° —背伸 30°)、治疗时间(30min)。

所有治疗方法均持续3周,6天/周,1次/天。

1.3 观察指标

所有患者在治疗前后进行临床量表、三维步态分析、fNIRS检测,由同一名不知晓分组的康复治疗师完成。

FMA-LE:评定下肢运动功能,总分34分。分数越低,运动功能越差。

改良Barthel指数(modified Barthel index, MBI):评定日常生活活动能力(activities of daily living, ADL),满分100分。分数越高,独立生活能力越强。

Berg平衡量表(Berg balance scale, BBS):评定平衡功能,总分56分。分数越低,平衡功能越差。

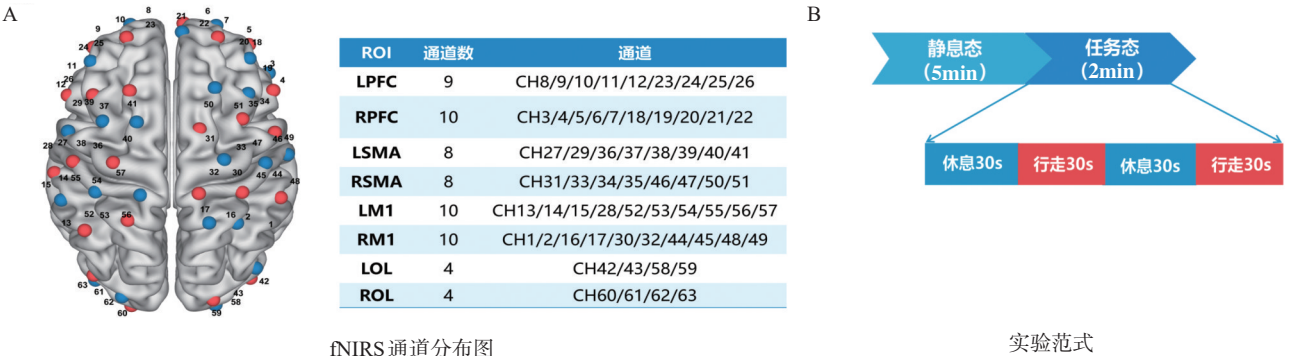
三维步态分析:采用三维步态分析系统(意大利BTS公司,SMART DX4000)。按照标准流程采集步频、步速、单支撑相、双支撑相、跨步时长等时间参数,步宽、步长等空间参数,以及髋、膝、踝关节屈曲、伸展角度等运动学参数。

fNIRS检测:采用近红外脑功能成像装置(慧创医疗设备有限公司,Nir Scan-6000A)测量患者大脑氧合血红蛋白(HbO)浓度变化。光源探头波长730nm、808nm和850nm,采样频率为11Hz;24个光源探头和24个探测探头构成63个有效通道,探测器与发射器平均间距为3cm。将通道分为8个感兴趣区(region of interest, ROI):左侧前额叶皮质(left prefrontal cortical, LPFC)、右侧前额叶皮质(right prefrontal cortical, RPFC)、左侧运动辅助区(left supplementary motor area, LSMA)、右侧运动辅助区(right supplementary motor area, RSMA)、左侧初级运动皮质(left primary motor cortex, LM1)、右侧初级运动皮质(right primary motor cortex, RM1)、左侧枕叶(left occipital lobe, LOL)和右侧枕叶(right occipital lobe, ROL)^[31-32](图1A)。实验范式包括300s静息态与120s任务态。任务态采用“休息30s—行走30s”的block设计、重复2次,“休息”阶段患者静坐,“行走”阶段从坐位站起并持续行走30s;正式实验前均采集10s静息基线(图1B)。

1.4 fNIRS数据分析

首先对数据质量进行筛选,剔除变异系数 >20 的数据,每组各排除1位病例数据,最终共计76例进行了统计学分析。再通过镜像翻转统一将左侧定义为患侧。预处理时,先将原始数据转换为光密度、校

图1 fNIRS通道分布和实验范式示意图



正运动伪影,所有通道的差分路径长度因子均设为6.0^[33]。再应用带通滤波器降噪^[34—35],依据改进的Beer-Lambert定律计算HbO浓度变化^[36—37]。静息态数据计算各通道时间序列的Spearman相关性,构建63×63相关矩阵^[38—39],经Fisher z变换转换为Z值矩阵后,再转换为二进制矩阵。块平均计算使用基线前0—30s和区块0—60s,比较30s任务期与30s静息期的HbO平均浓度,从而分析HbO变化^[40]。所有结果均采用FDR方法校正^[32]。

1.5 统计学分析

计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料组内比较采用配对样本t检验。组间比较以均数±标准差表示,行正态性检验与方差齐性检验,符合正态分布且方差齐,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用LSD法;方差不齐,采用Welch校正方差分析,并选用塔姆黑尼法进行两两比较;不符合正态分布,采用非参数检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有显著性意义。

2 结果

4组患者性别、年龄、病程、卒中类型等一般资料(表1)差异无显著性意义($P>0.05$)。因fNIRS数据质量差每组各有1例患者未纳入分析,最终每组

各19例,共计76例进行了统计学分析。

2.1 临床量表评定结果

治疗前,4组FMA-LE、MBI、BBS评分无显著性差异。与治疗前相比,4组治疗后FMA-LE、MBI、BBS评分均显著提升($P<0.01$)。治疗后,iTBS组、下肢机器人组FMA-LE、MBI、BBS评分均高于常规康复组($P<0.05$);iTBS+下肢机器人组FMA-LE、MBI、BBS评分均高于其他三组(图2)。

2.2 三维步态分析结果

治疗前4组所有参数均无显著差异($P>0.05$)。与治疗前相比,治疗后,常规康复组仅部分时间参数显著改善($P<0.05$),iTBS组、下肢机器人组,iTBS+下肢机器人组时空及运动学参数均不同程度改善($P<0.01$)。iTBS+下肢机器人组跨步时长、步速、步频、步宽及患侧单支撑相、步长、膝屈曲、踝背屈改善优于常规康复组($P<0.05$),步速、步频及患侧踝背屈改善优于iTBS组($P<0.05$),双支撑相、步速及患侧步长、踝背屈改善优于下肢机器人组($P<0.05$)(图3)。

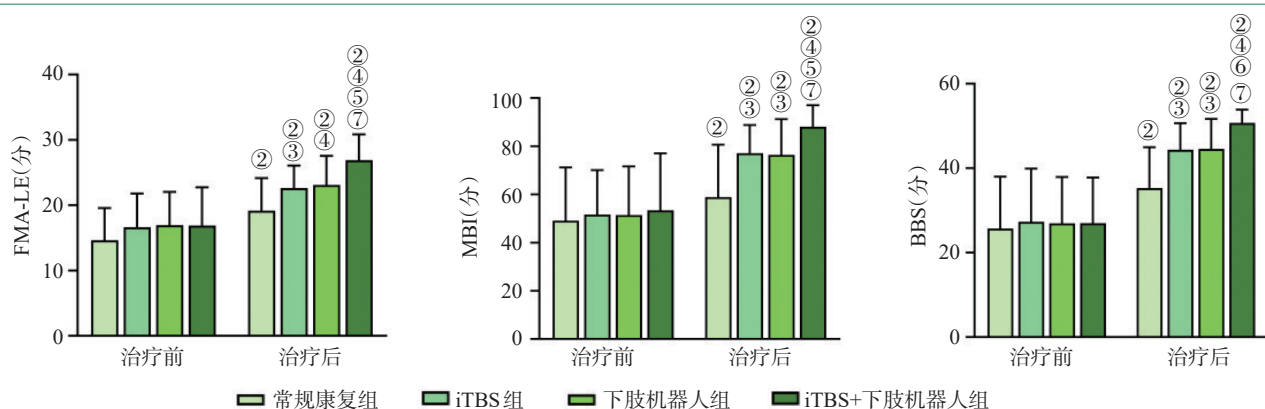
2.3 fNIRS结果

2.3.1 脑功能连接(FC):治疗前4组各ROI间、ROI内部FC无显著差异($P>0.05$)。与治疗前相比,治

表1 一般资料比较

组别	例数	性别(例)		年龄 ($\bar{x}\pm s$,岁)	病程 ($\bar{x}\pm s$,月)	卒中类型(例)		下肢Brunnstrom分期(例)			
		男	女			梗死	出血	3	4	5	6
常规康复组	19	11	8	50±12.884	1.932±1.971	12	7	4	7	8	0
iTBS组	19	15	4	56.74±13.303	2.532±2.119	12	7	9	5	5	0
下肢机器人组	19	12	7	58.63±8.584	2.195±1.632	12	7	6	3	8	2
iTBS+下肢机器人组	19	15	4	57.21±9.880	2.411±2.140	13	6	5	6	8	0
χ^2 值/ F 值		3.180		0.182	0.338	0.172		10.931			
P 值		0.365		0.908	0.798	0.982		0.280			

图2 4组FMA-LE、MBI、BBS评分比较



注:与治疗前比较,① $P < 0.05$,② $P < 0.01$ 。组间比较:与常规康复组比较,③ $P < 0.05$,④ $P < 0.01$;与iTBS组比较,⑤ $P < 0.05$,⑥ $P < 0.01$;与下肢机器人组比较,⑦ $P < 0.05$,⑧ $P < 0.01$ 。

疗后,常规康复组LM1~RM1、LM1~RSMA、RM1~RSMA间FC及RM1内FC显著增强($P < 0.05$),iTBS组、iTBS+下肢机器人组8个ROI间及ROI内所有FC均显著增强($P < 0.01$),下肢机器人组除ROL~LOL、ROL~RPFC、RPFC~LPFC、LOL~RPFC外的所有ROI间及ROL、LM1、RM1、LSMA、RSMA内FC显著增强($P < 0.05$),见表2。

治疗后,iTBS+下肢机器人组除ROL~LOL外所有ROI间及ROL、LPFC、RM1、LSMA、RSMA内FC强于常规康复组($P < 0.05$),LOL~LM1、ROL~LM1、ROL~LSMA间及LM1内FC强于iTBS组($P < 0.05$),LOL~LM1、LOL~LSMA、ROL~LPFC、ROL~LM1、ROL~RM1、ROL~LSMA、ROL~RSMA、LM1~RM1、LM1~LSMA间及LM1内FC强于下肢机器人组($P < 0.05$),见表2。

2.3.2 脑功能激活:治疗前4组8个ROI激活无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。与治疗前相比,治疗后iTBS组LM1、RM1激活显著增强($P < 0.05$),下肢机器人组LM1、LSMA、LPFC激活显著增强($P < 0.05$),iTBS+下肢机器人组双侧M1、SMA、PFC、OL激活均显著增强($P < 0.01$)。iTBS+机器人组LM1、RM1、LSMA、RSMA、LPFC、RPFC、LOL、ROL激活强于常规康复组($P < 0.01$),LM1、LSMA、LPFC、RPFC激活强于iTBS组($P < 0.05$),LM1、LSMA、RSMA、LPFC、LOL激活强于下肢机器人组($P < 0.05$)(图4)。

3 讨论

脑卒中后下肢运动功能障碍严重影响患者的步行能力、生活质量,是康复治疗的重点与难点。本研究将iTBS作为“神经预激”手段,与下肢外骨骼机器人训练相结合,探讨了其在改善卒中患者下肢运动功能、步态及潜在机制。研究结果显示,所有组别在干预后均有一定程度功能改善,且联合干预组在临床量表评分、三维步态参数、脑功能连接与激活等多个维度上均显著优于单一干预及常规康复组,提示其具有协同促进效应。

在临床功能方面,4组均显著提高FMA-LE、MBI和BBS评分,提示其能改善患者下肢运动、平衡功能及ADL。联合干预组各量表评分均显著优于单一干预组,提示iTBS与下肢外骨骼机器人训练在功能恢复中可能存在协同效应。这与近年来关于NIBS联合任务导向训练的研究趋势相符。Chen等^[42]证实,iTBS与虚拟现实训练相结合,能协同改善卒中患者的上肢痉挛、ADL,证实了NIBS与任务导向康复训练的互补增效作用。Zhang等^[43]也发现,预激与非预激iTBS在增强RT疗效方面均优于假刺激,且上肢功能较好的患者预激iTBS获益更多。本研究进一步将这一策略拓展至下肢康复,并证实其在改善步行相关功能方面的潜力。

三维步态分析为该协同效应提供了行为学证据。研究结果显示,联合干预组在步态时空参数和关节运动学参数方面改善均最为显著,表明其能更

图3 4组时间、空间、运动学参数比较

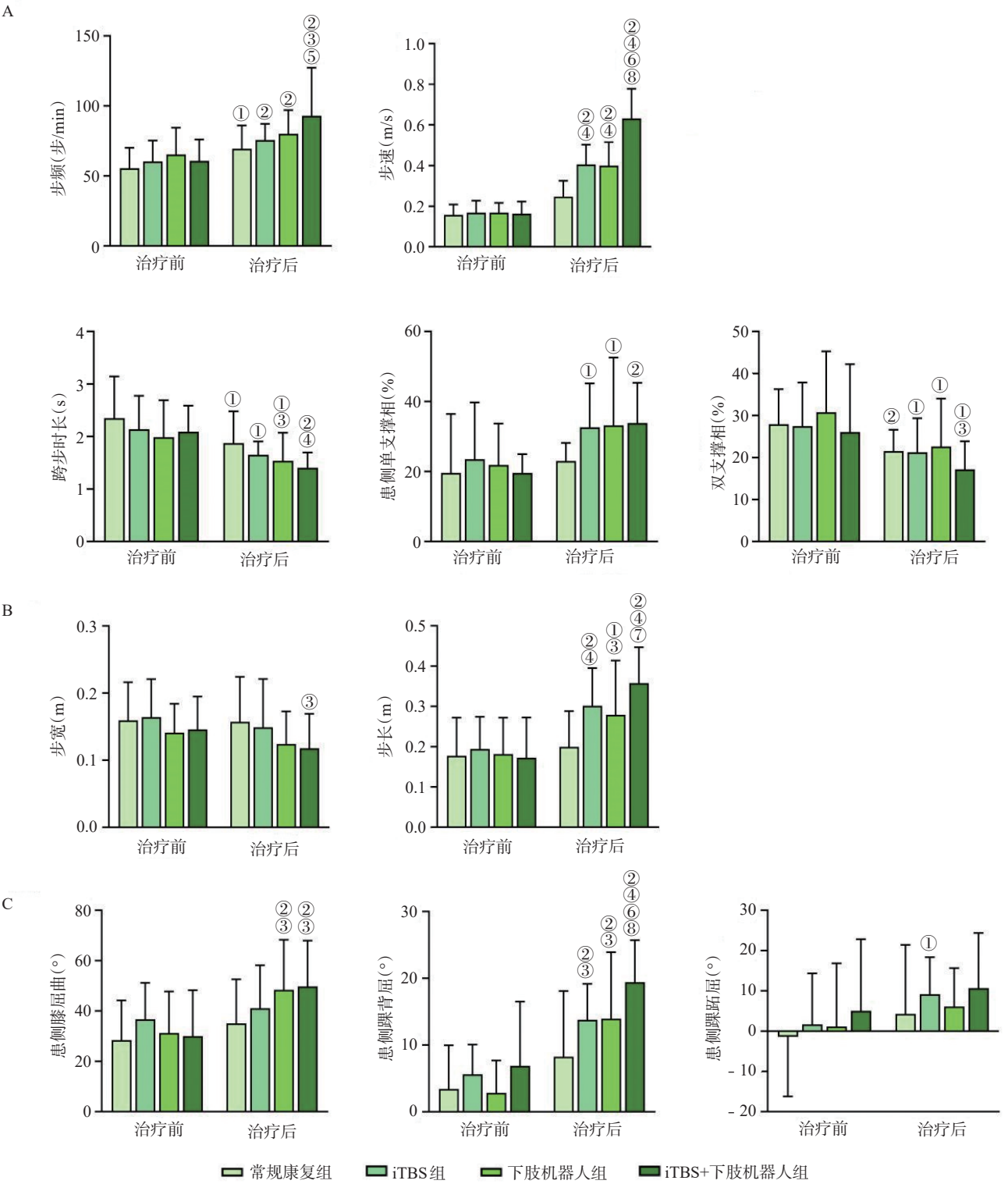
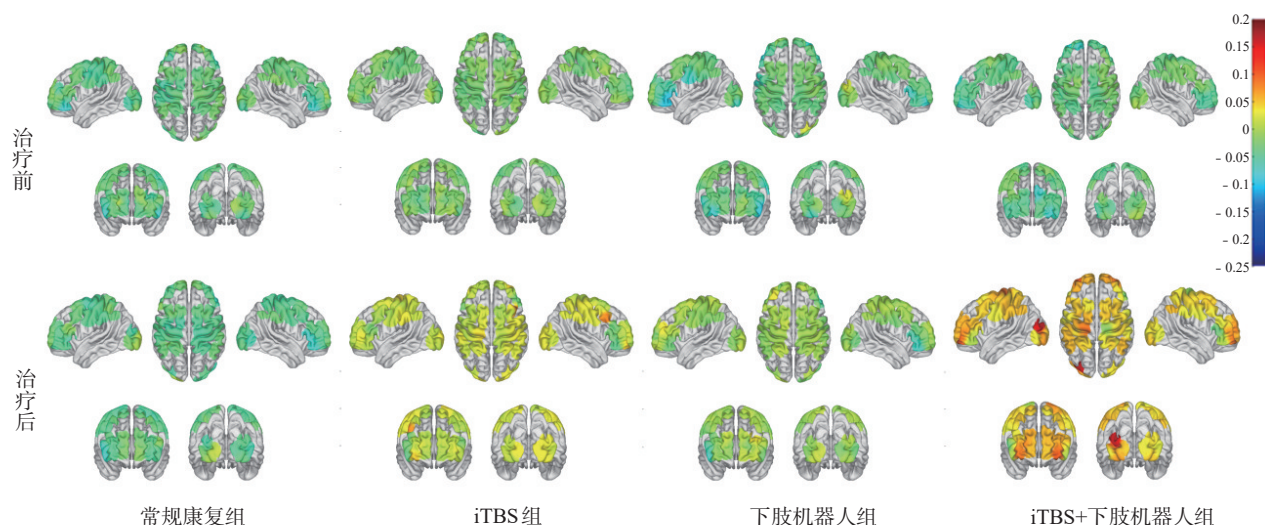


图4 4组脑功能激活比较



有效地提升运动控制的精细化和协调性。这可能与两种干预方法在神经调控与运动再学习机制上的互补有关: iTBS通过调节皮质兴奋性和神经网络连接,增强运动皮质的可塑性;而下肢外骨骼机器人则通过高重复性、任务导向性的步态训练,强化运动输出与感觉反馈的闭环整合。类似地, Kim等^[44]的研究证实,将高精度经颅直流电刺激与机器人辅助步态训练(RAGT)同步应用,能显著增强慢性卒中患者的步速、平衡功能及ADL; Naro等的回顾性研究也表明,双侧经颅直流电刺激联合RAGT可显著提升患者平衡功能、步行能力,平衡双侧半球间兴奋性^[45],均支持二者互补作用。

脑卒中后的神经修复与肢体功能恢复,核心机制在于神经可塑性^[46-47],脑网络功能重组是这一过程最直接的体现^[48-49]。卒中急性期,病灶周围及远隔脑区会经历一系列复杂的动态重组:初期,由于中枢抑制的解除和代偿性激活,常表现为患侧大脑半球间抑制失衡以及对侧半球的过度激活。恢复期时,功能趋向于向患侧同源脑区回归,通常与更好的运动功能结局正相关。这种重组不仅发生在初级运动皮层(M1),更广泛涉及前额叶(PFC)、辅助运动区(SMA)及感觉运动网络等高级功能区之间的连接与效率重塑^[50-52]。TMS与下肢外骨骼机器人联合干预在改善患者运动功能与步态参数方面具有显著的临床优势。为进一步探究该协同效应的神经基

础,我们采用fNIRS检测大脑皮质活动,结果显示联合干预引发了大规模脑网络协同重组,在多个ROI间及ROI内部的FC强度均显著增强,尤其在运动相关皮质区及前额叶表现出广泛的网络重组;还显著增强了M1、SMA、PFC等脑区激活水平。

首先,在运动执行的核心层面,观察到联合干预组在M1内部的FC和激活增强最为显著,其可能通过iTBS首先提升运动皮质可塑性,继而通过下肢外骨骼机器人高强度、重复性的训练持续强化正确运动模式,协同优化M1的兴奋—抑制平衡。这与Zhang等^[43]提出的观点相呼应,即预激iTBS通过增强患侧感觉运动区对治疗性感觉输入的响应性,从而促进脑卒中后的运动学习过程。其次,联合干预还显著增强了PFC的激活水平。PFC作为认知控制与运动计划的关键脑区,其在步态恢复中的作用日益受到重视。多项研究发现,PFC激活与步行速度和平衡能力显著相关,左右PFC的功能失衡与肢体运动功能障碍的严重程度相关,提示其在步态控制中发挥“自上而下”的调控作用^[53-57]。此外,联合干预还引发了枕叶皮层广泛激活与FC增强。尽管传统步态研究多聚焦于运动皮层,但越来越多证据表明,视觉—运动整合在步行控制中具有重要作用。Maggio等^[58]证实了视觉运动反馈在卒中后康复中的重要作用。Xie等^[59]研究则揭示了感觉-视觉整合在卒中后步行任务中具有关键作用,表现为枕叶激

表2 4组ROI内FC比较

项目	常规 康复组	iTBS 组	下肢 机器人组	iTBS+下肢 机器人组	F值	P值
LPFC~LPFC						
治疗前	0.52±0.26	0.49±0.20	0.60±0.26	0.60±0.20	1.114	0.559
治疗后	0.61±0.20	0.81±0.37	0.70±0.33	0.90±0.35 ^①	2.956	0.061
t值	- 1.226	- 4.023	- 1.149	- 3.592		
P值	0.269	0.003	0.266	0.003		
RPFC~RPFC						
治疗前	0.51±0.29	0.52±0.27	0.66±0.21	0.54±0.24	1.489	0.559
治疗后	0.60±0.25	0.74±0.35	0.76±0.26	0.87±0.39	2.303	0.084
t值	- 1.093	- 2.486	- 1.352	- 3.213		
P值	0.289	0.023	0.221	0.006		
LM1~LM1						
治疗前	0.68±0.26	0.80±0.29	0.80±0.26	0.83±0.37	0.909	0.588
治疗后	0.93±0.29	1.27±0.36 ^②	1.16±0.33	1.59±0.25 ^{③④}	14.558	1.329
t值	- 2.565	- 4.283	- 4.595	- 7.003		
P值	0.078	0.003	0.002	< 0.001		
RM1~RM1						
治疗前	0.69±0.21	0.83±0.36	0.78±0.28	0.85±0.25	1.400	0.559
治疗后	1.00±0.40	1.29±0.40	1.22±0.43	1.39±0.42 ^①	3.000	0.061
t值	- 3.489	- 3.575	- 4.257	- 4.739		
P值	0.021	0.004	0.002	< 0.001		
LSMA~LSMA						
治疗前	0.65±0.34	0.80±0.27	0.76±0.30	0.87±0.36	1.519	0.559
治疗后	0.89±0.29	1.33±0.48 ^②	1.18±0.45	1.52±0.43 ^②	7.658	0.001
t值	- 2.230	- 3.895	- 3.426	- 5.348		
P值	0.084	0.003	0.008	< 0.001		
RSMA~RSMA						
治疗前	0.68±0.30	0.82±0.38	0.86±0.29	0.76±0.23	1.129	0.559
治疗后	0.90±0.31	1.23±0.45 ^①	1.15±0.34	1.36±0.38 ^②	5.136	0.007
t值	- 2.192	- 3.444	- 2.836	- 6.432		
P值	0.084	0.004	0.022	< 0.001		
LOL~LOL						
治疗前	0.754±0.44	0.68±0.33	0.85±0.37	0.81±0.54	0.543	0.707
治疗后	0.98±0.46	1.12±0.49	1.04±0.49	1.38±0.55	2.433	0.082
t值	- 1.455	- 2.981	- 1.464	- 3.122		
P值	0.217	0.011	0.214	0.006		
ROL~ROL						
治疗前	0.69±0.43	0.73±0.34	0.78±0.39	0.83±0.49	0.465	0.707
治疗后	0.95±0.44	1.12±0.49	1.07±0.46	1.35±0.45 ^①	2.554	0.082
t值	- 1.746	- 2.488	- 2.349	- 3.234		
P值	0.157	0.023	0.049	0.006		

注:与常规康复组比较① $P<0.05$ 、② $P<0.01$;与iTBS组比较③ $P<0.05$;与下肢机器人组比较④ $P<0.01$ 。

活增强、与M1的FC增强,这与步态不稳的代偿策略相关^[59]。本研究结果提示,联合干预可能通过强化视觉信息与运动执行之间的耦合,提升患者利用视觉信息实时规划、监控和校正步态的能力。

综上所述,本研究通过临床量表、三维步态与fNIRS脑功能评估,构建了从行为学到神经机制的完整证据链,表明iTBS作为“神经预激”手段与下肢外骨骼机器人训练相结合,在改善脑卒中患者下肢运动功能、步态及平衡方面可产生协同增效作用。

其机制主要在于:iTBS通过“预激”运动皮质及相关网络,创造了一个短暂的、促可塑性的“神经预备状态”,为后续训练奠定了优化的突触与环路基础;而下肢外骨骼机器人则在此基础上,通过高重复性、任务导向的步态练习,高效地巩固正确的运动模式,并侧重于强化“自下而上”的运动执行网络。联合干预因此同时优化了“自上而下”的认知控制与“自下而上”的自动执行,不仅显著增强了患侧M1等关键节点的内部连接,更通过增强双侧半球间及半球内的

功能整合促进了全局脑网络功能重组,从而实现更全面、更具适应性的运动功能重建。本研究为脑卒中下肢运动功能障碍的康复提供了新的神经调控—机器人联合干预策略,并提供了从行为到神经机制的多维度证据支持,深化了对脑卒中后下肢运动功能重塑机制的理解,为构建基于脑网络调控的精准康复策略提供了新方向。

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