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健康早产儿24小时脑电图的定量评价

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QUANTITATIVE EVALUATION OF 24-HOUR EEG IN HEALTHY PRETERM INFANTS

Since sleep is the major biological behavior of the preterm infants, the researches about preterm infants' sleep model are of important significance both in brain development and diagnostics. The aims of the present study were to find EEG parameters that appropriately represented the EEG in different sleep states and to find quantitative criteria for an automatic system of sleep-state classification in preterm infants. Continuous 24-hour EEG was performed in 24 normal preterm infants for whom 41 EEG records (Fp1-C3) were obtained. Based on respiratory activity, body movements and eye movements, the different sleep states were determined visually in 30 s epochs. Seven EEG parameters, Minimum Akaike Information Criterion (Min-AIC), total power (TP), component power $(\delta, \theta, \alpha \text{ and } \beta)$, and the discontinuity were calculated by means of autoregressive and component analysis in 30 s epochs. The student's t test was performed independently for each parameter. The results showed that four of the seven parameters (Min-AIC, TP, δP and the discontinuity) showed significant differences in different sleep states (p<0.01). The results of multi-variate discriminant analysis revealed that the combination of Min-AIC, TP, δ P and the discontinuity of EEG defined the EEG sleep states well. The combination of Min-A-IC, TP, δP and the discontinuity of EEG defined the EEG sleep states well and might be used to predict sleep state changes in preterm infants of conceptional ages of more than 30 weeks.

关键词

24小时脑电图(24-hour EEG); 早产儿(Preterm infants); 睡眠阶段(Sleep states)