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足月缺氧缺血性脑病患儿磁共振扩散张量成像各向异性分数的动态变化 及其诊断价值分析 *

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摘要 目的:了解足月缺氧缺血性脑病(HIE)患儿在磁共振扩散张量成像(DTI)下各向异性分数(FA)的动态变化,分析其诊断价值。**方法:**选取我院从2016年2月~2019年5月收治的足月HIE患儿90例,将其按照病情严重程度的差异分成轻度HIE组45例、中度HIE组27例、重度HIE组18例,另取同期30例正常足月新生儿作为对照组。所有新生儿均进行颅脑常规磁共振成像(MRI)以及DTI扫描,测量并对比内囊前肢、内囊后肢、胼胝体膝部、胼胝体压部以及豆状核的FA值。通过ROC曲线分析各FA值的诊断效能,以Spearman相关性分析各FA值和HIE病情严重程度的相关性。**结果:**中度HIE组、重度HIE组内囊前肢、内囊后肢、胼胝体膝部、胼胝体压部的FA值均低于对照组,且轻度HIE组、中度HIE组患儿上述FA值高于重度HIE组(均P<0.05)。ROC曲线分析结果显示,内囊后肢FA值对HIE的诊断效能最高,FA值的截断点为0.545,曲线下面积为0.804,其诊断敏感度、特异度以及Youden指数分别为61.4%、85.9%、0.473。Spearman相关性分析显示内囊前肢、内囊后肢、胼胝体膝部、胼胝体压部的FA值与HIE严重程度均呈负相关关系(均P<0.05)。**结论:**足月HIE患儿中,中、重度HIE患儿的内囊前肢、内囊后肢、胼胝体膝部、胼胝体压部的FA值较正常足月新生儿存在明显的降低,且上述FA值与HIE病情严重程度呈负相关关系,其中内囊后肢FA值对HIE的诊断效能最高,或可作为临床诊断足月新生儿HIE的参考指标。

关键词:缺氧缺血性脑病;足月;磁共振扩散张量成像;各向异性分数;诊断价值

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Dynamic Changes of Anisotropic Fraction of Diffusion Tensor Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Children with Full-term Hypoxic-ischemic Encephalopathy and Its Diagnostic Value Analysis*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To understand the dynamic changes of anisotropic fraction (FA) in full-term hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (HIE) in children under magnetic resonance diffusion tensor imaging (DTI), and analyze its diagnostic value. **Methods:** 90 children with full-term HIE who were admitted to our hospital from February 2016 to May 2019 were selected, and they were divided into 45 cases in the mild HIE group, 27 cases in the moderate HIE group and 18 cases in the severe HIE group according to the difference in severity of the disease, and another 30 cases of normal full-term neonates in the same period were taken as the control group. All neonates underwent routine craniocerebral magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and DTI scanning, and the FA values of the anterior internal capsule, posterior internal capsule, knee of corpus callosum, pressure of corpus callosum and the soya nucleus were measured and compared. The diagnostic energy efficiency of each FA value was analyzed by ROC curve, and the correlation between each FA value and the severity of HIE was analyzed by Spearman correlation. **Results:** The FA values of the internal capsule forelimb, internal capsule hind legs, corpus callosum at the knee, callosum pressure in the moderate HIE group and severe HIE group were all lower than those in the control group, the above FA values of children in mild HIE group, moderate HIE group were lower than those in severe HIE group(all P<0.05). Through ROC curve analysis, it was found that the FA value of the posterior leg of the internal capsule had the highest accuracy in diagnosing HIE, the FA cut off value was 0.545, and the area under the curve was 0.804. the diagnostic sensitivity, specificity and Youden index were 61.4%, 85.9% and 0.473, respectively. According to Spearman correlation, FA values of anterior internal capsule, posterior internal capsule, knee of corpus callosum and pressure of corpus callosum were negatively correlated with HIE severity (all P<0.05). **Conclusion:** Term in children with HIE, internal capsule, children with severe HIE in fore, internal capsule, corpus callosum, the hind legs knee, corpus callosum FA values than normal full-term neonates significantly lower, and the FA value are

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negatively related with HIE illness severity, including internal capsule FA value in the diagnosis of HIE efficiency is highest, the hind legs, or can be used as reference indicator of clinical diagnosis of full-term newborn HIE.

Key words: Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy; Full-term; Magnetic resonance diffusion tensor imaging; Anisotropic fraction; Diagnostic value

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前言

缺氧缺血性脑病 (Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy, HIE) 会导致患儿出现一定程度的脑损伤, 其中的病情严重者会引发永久性的神经或运动能力缺损, 还可能会导致死亡^[1-3]。因此, 针对 HIE 疾病进行的早期诊断和治疗显得尤为重要, 亦是目前临床广大医务人员关注的重要课题之一^[4-6]。既往, 临幊上主要是依靠新生儿的围产窒息史、实验室相关生化指标水平以及 Apgar 评分等进行 HIE 的诊断, 但上述诊断方式存在一定的主观性以及局限性^[7,8]。磁共振的扩散张量成像 (Diffusion tensor imaging, DTI) 主要可用来评价脑白质的纤维束实际受损状态。还可定量评价脑损伤症状, 以及脑白质或髓鞘在脑部的发育情况, 从而为 HIE 诊断和疾病严重状况的评估提供参考依据^[9,10]。鉴于此, 本文通过研究足月 HIE 患儿 DTI 各向异性分数 (Fractional anisotropy, FA) 的动态变化及其诊断价值, 旨在为临床诊断 HIE 患儿提供参考, 现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 一般资料

纳入我院从 2016 年 2 月~2019 年 5 月收治的 HIE 患儿 90 例进行研究, 其中男 51 例, 女 39 例, 胎龄 38~42 周, 平均 (39.72 ± 0.42) 周; 出生体重 2400~4000 g, 平均 (3252.47 ± 385.49) g; 轻度 HIE 有 45 例 (轻度 HIE 组), 中度 HIE 有 27 例 (中度 HIE 组), 重度 HIE 有 18 例 (重度 HIE 组)。纳入标准: (1)所有受试者均为足月新生儿; (2)均符合 HIE 相关诊断标准以及分度标准^[11]; (3)入院前尚未接受相关治疗; (4)无临床病史资料缺失。排除标准: (1)严重畸形患儿; (2)严重呼吸道阻塞患儿。另取同期 30 例正常足月新生儿作为对照组, 男性 17 例, 女性 13 例, 胎龄 38~42 周, 平均 (39.75 ± 0.44) 周; 出生体重 2400~4000 g, 平均 (3255.67 ± 386.11) g。两组上述指标比较无差异 ($P > 0.05$), 均衡可比。所有新生儿家属或其监护人均在知情同意书上签字, 并获批于我院伦理委员会。

1.2 检查方法及仪器

所有新生儿均进行颅脑常规磁共振成像 (Magnetic Resonance Imaging, MRI) 以及 DTI 扫描: 选择 Siemens 3.0 T skyra 型 MR 扫描仪进行操作。在诊断前设置好 20 通道线圈, 通过海绵对患者的头部予以固定, 要求其戴好专用的耳机以降低噪声影响。诊断时先实施常规 T1WI 和 T2WI 检查, 以及液体衰减反转恢复与 DWI 扫描。DTI 扫描以 SE 序列单次激发平面回波成像, 扫描参数如下: TR 为 4100 ms, TE 为 95 ms, 20 个扩散敏感梯度方向, b 值为 0、800 s/mm², 层厚为 4 mm, 层数为 30 层, 间隔 0 mm, 矩阵为 128 × 128, 采集时间 5 min。检查前要求所有患儿进行 10% 水合氯醛口服, 直至患儿熟睡后实施 MRI

检查。

1.3 图像分析

通过工作站中的 Neuro 3D 软件制作 FA 图, 再在上轴位有关基底节层面挑选以下区域作为感兴趣区: ① 内囊前肢; ② 内囊后肢; ③ 胼胝体膝部; ④ 胼胝体压部; ⑤ 豆状核。每个部位感兴趣区大小 (10 ± 2) mm², 每个感兴趣区进行 3 次测量, 以平均值为最终结果。

1.4 统计学处理

选择 SPSS 22.0 软件实施数据的统计学分析, 用 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 代表计量资料, 用 % 代表计数资料。两组组间的对比分别选择 t 和 χ^2 检验, 多组间的数据资料对比则选择单因素的方差分析。各感兴趣区 FA 值对 HIE 诊断的效能采用受试者工作特征 (Receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC) 曲线进行分析, 各感兴趣区 FA 值与 HIE 严重程度的关系予以 Spearman 相关性分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组不同感兴趣区 FA 值对比

中度 HIE 组、重度 HIE 组除豆状核外所有感兴趣区的 FA 值均低于对照组, 且轻度 HIE 组、中度 HIE 组除豆状核外所有感兴趣区的 FA 值均高于重度 HIE 组 (均 $P < 0.05$), 见表 1, 图 1。

2.2 FA 值诊断 HIE 的 ROC 曲线分析

经 ROC 曲线分析发现, 内囊后肢 FA 值诊断 HIE 的准确度最高。其曲线下面积是 0.804, 截断点达到 0.545 后, 其诊断敏感度为 61.4%, 而特异度为 85.9%, Youden 指数为 0.473, 见表 2、图 1。

2.3 各部位 FA 值与 HIE 严重程度的相关性分析

经 Spearman 相关性发现, 内囊前肢、内囊后肢、胼胝体膝部、胼胝体压部的 FA 值与 HIE 严重程度均呈负相关关系 (均 $P < 0.05$), 见表 3。

3 讨论

新生儿 HIE 主要是指由窒息导致的围生期脑组织缺血、缺氧, 对患儿早期的生存和后续生长发育构成严重威胁^[12-14], 其中急性全面性窒息患儿往往病情较重, 且多发在重度 HIE 人群^[15], 涉及的部分性亦或是慢性的窒息患儿则存在相对更轻的病情, 影像学显示患儿的脑组织血流可优先对代谢较旺盛的脑区进行分配。鉴于受到脑半球血流下降等因素的影响, 从而可能出现损伤, 普遍为轻中度 HIE^[16,17]。由此可见, HIE 的病理变化和脑组织损伤程度存在一定的相关性。既往研究^[18]指出 HIE 导致的脑白质损伤会对新生儿长期的智力发育产生负性影响, 因此准确评估 HIE 患儿的脑白质损伤程度有利于早期诊断和干预。

表 1 各组不同感兴趣区 FA 值对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 1 Comparison of FA values in different areas of interest for each group($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	Areas of interest				
		Internal capsule forelimb	Internal capsule hind legs	Corpus callosum at the knee	Callosum pressure	Lenticular nucleus
Control group	30	0.44± 0.05	0.59± 0.04	0.66± 0.05	0.72± 0.41	0.13± 0.02
Mild HIE group	45	0.43± 0.05 [#]	0.54± 0.07 [#]	0.60± 0.07 [#]	0.70± 0.07 [#]	0.13± 0.02
Moderate HIE group and the	27	0.40± 0.05 ^{*#}	0.50± 0.03 ^{*#}	0.57± 0.10 ^{*#}	0.66± 0.07 ^{*#}	0.13± 0.02
Severe HIE group	18	0.29± 0.04*	0.42± 0.05*	0.46± 0.10*	0.56± 0.13*	0.13± 0.03
F	-	23.281	18.477	9.878	8.042	0.001
P	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.999

Note: compared with the control group, *P<0.05; Compared with severe HIE group, [#]P<0.05.

表 2 FA 值诊断 HIE 的 ROC 曲线分析
Table 2 ROC curve analysis for diagnosis of HIE by FA value

Areas of interest	Area under curve	Sensitivity	Specific degrees	Youden index	FA cut off value
Internal capsule forelimb	0.692	80.5%	56.1%	0.366	≤ 0.451
Internal capsule hind legs	0.804	61.4%	85.9%	0.473	≤ 0.545
Corpus callosum at the knee	0.781	51.2%	88.7%	0.399	≤ 0.591
Callosum pressure	0.684	61.3%	79.5%	0.408	≤ 0.700

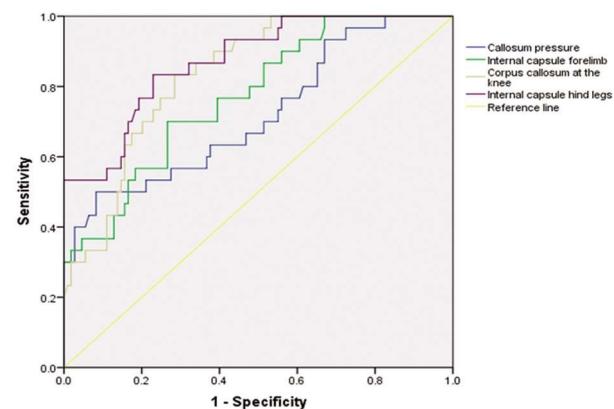


图 1 不同感兴趣区 FA 值诊断 HIE 的 ROC 曲线

Fig.1 ROC curve of diagnosing HIE with FA value in different regions of interest

本文结果发现中度 HIE 组、重度 HIE 组除豆状核外所有感兴趣区的 FA 值均低于对照组,且轻度 HIE 组、中度 HIE 组除豆状核外所有感兴趣区的 FA 值均高于重度 HIE 组,这和向葵等人的研究发现 DTI 的 FA 值可早期评价 HIE 患儿的脑损伤情况,从而有助于此病的早期诊断和病情评估的结果相符^[19],这是因为在人体中枢神经系统内,水分子不同方向的扩散因细胞膜、神经纤维束组织或(和)结构的影响,扩散存在差异,临上称之为各向异性^[20,21]。DTI 是基于各向异性所开展的以参数 FA 值表示的一项指标,其范围为 0~1,当 FA 值越趋近于 1,反映了扩散部位的各向异性,间接说明了纤维素的细胞膜、髓鞘以及轴索趋于完整^[22,23],缺血缺氧的形成可能会对髓鞘产生抑制,严重时会引发缺失或坏死现象,并使轴突的生长发生异常,从而对白质纤维素自身的完整性造成破坏,最终使水分

表 3 各部位 FA 值与 HIE 严重程度的相关性分析
Table 3 Analysis of correlation between FA and HIE severity in different parts

Areas of interest	HIE severity	
	r	P
Internal capsule forelimb	-0.523	0.015
Internal capsule hind legs	-0.613	0.000
Corpus callosum at the knee	-0.545	0.009
Callosum pressure	-0.587	0.002

子的各向异性发生降低,继而引起 FA 值的下降^[24,25],因此 FA 值越小,其脑损伤程度越严重。另外,对照组和轻度 HIE 组的各项 FA 值无差异,主要原因可能是因为轻型缺血和缺氧引发的脑损伤相对较轻,此时神经细胞出现肿胀状态,而部分细胞自

主发生选择性的凋亡。但轴突和髓鞘膜的相关数量不会出现明显的下降,这使白质纤维素的完整性相对较好^[26]。豆状核是一种灰质,其由神经元及血管构成,而轴突髓鞘及白质纤维通常较少扩散,且趋于表现出各向同性,而在患儿白质 FA 发生降

低的同时,其灰质 FA 值则可能并无明显变化^[27]。

经 ROC 曲线表明内囊前 / 后肢以及胼胝体膝 / 压部等区域的 FA 值均可对 HIE 诊断具有一定效能,说明了 FA 值应用于 HIE 诊断中具有一定的价值,其中内囊后肢 FA 值诊断 HIE 的效能最高,究其原因,内囊后肢中含有皮质脊髓束及视 / 听辐射,及丘脑中央型辐射,以及皮质红核束与啶枕颞桥束此类白质投射性纤维。在受到相应的损伤后,则可能会引发神经或运动功能的异常性障碍,因此内囊后肢 FA 值诊断 HIE 的效能最高^[28,29]。此外,各部位的 FA 值诊断 HIE 的敏感度普遍不太高,这主要是因为 FA 值虽然可反映脑部白质损伤状况,但 HIE 所引发的脑损伤通常病因比较复杂,可能导致造成 FA 值发生变化的因素亦较多^[30]。经相关性发现内囊前肢、内囊后肢、胼胝体膝部、胼胝体压部的 FA 值与 HIE 严重程度均呈负相关关系,提示足月 HIE 患儿 DTI 下的内囊前 / 后肢,及胼胝体膝 / 压部的 FA 值越低,HIE 患儿病情越严重,说明上述 FA 可用于评估足月 HIE 患儿的病情严重程度。然而,本研究由于研究时间有限,尚未对 FA 值在 HIE 患儿中发生变化的具体机制和对患儿的远期预后进行探讨,今后将增加远期随访,并扩大样本量深入探究,以获取更加全面的参考数据。

综上所述,足月 HIE 患儿在 DTI 下的 FA 值较正常足月新生儿下降,且内囊后肢 FA 值诊断 HIE 的效能最高,内囊前肢、内囊后肢、胼胝体膝部、胼胝体压部的 FA 值与 HIE 严重程度呈负相关,对于足月 HIE 患儿的诊断和病情严重程度的评估均具有一定的价值。

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