

超声与核磁共振成像对早产儿脑室周围白质软化诊断价值的对比性分析

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【摘要】目的:提高早产儿脑室周围白质软化(PVL)的诊断准确率。**方法:**对比分析超声和核磁共振成像(MRI)检查对早产儿PVL的诊断情况,以及不同时期PVL在两种方法中的特征表现。**结果:**超声检查对早产儿PVL的检出率(86.0%)高于MRI检查(73.7%),且具有统计学意义($P \leq 0.05$);胎儿体质量在超声检查的阳性率中具有统计学意义($P \leq 0.05$);胎龄在超声与MRI检查差异均具有统计学意义($P \leq 0.05$);早产儿早期超声检查对侧脑室三角和侧脑室体旁软化灶发现率高于MRI检查,且具有统计学意义($P \leq 0.05$);中晚期早产儿MRI对白质体积等的发现率高于超声检查($P \leq 0.05$)。**结论:**超声对早期早产儿PVL的诊断准确率高于MRI检查,早期未发现病灶且临床症状较重者需进一步随访及进行MRI检查。

【关键词】早产儿;脑室周围白质软化;颅脑损伤;超声;核磁共振成像

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Comparative analysis of diagnostic value of ultrasound *versus* magnetic resonance imaging in periventricular leukomalacia in premature infants

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Abstract: Objective To improve the diagnosis accuracy of periventricular leukomalacia (PVL) in premature infants. **Methods** The diagnostic results of ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in premature infants with PVL and the characteristic findings in different stages of PVL by the two modalities were compared. **Results** Ultrasound examination showed a significantly higher detection rate of PVL in premature infants than MRI (86.0% vs 73.7%, $P \leq 0.05$). The birth weight differed significantly between premature infants with a positive ultrasound finding and those with a negative finding ($P \leq 0.05$), and gestational age showed a significant association with the results in both ultrasound and MRI diagnosis ($P \leq 0.05$). Compared with MRI, ultrasound examinations had a significantly higher detection rate of leukomalacia at the lateral ventricle triangle and near the body of the lateral ventricle in the early stage in premature infants ($P \leq 0.05$), whereas in mid-to-late stages MRI had a significantly higher detection rate of white matter volume with anomalies than ultrasound ($P \leq 0.05$). **Conclusion** Ultrasound examination has a greater accuracy than MRI in the diagnosis of PVL in premature infants in the early stage, and follow-up and MRI are necessary for the infants without positive findings in the early stage but with severe clinical symptoms.

Keywords: premature infant; periventricular leukomalacia; craniocerebral injury; ultrasound; magnetic resonance imaging

前言

脑室周围白质软化(Periventricular Leukomalacia, PVL)是一种常见的新生儿脑损伤疾病,随着早产儿存活率的提高,早产儿颅脑损伤发现率也大大提高^[1]。目前,国内外对晚期PVL尚无有效的治疗方案,及时发现PVL并进行临床干预能够大大改善该

类患儿的生活质量^[2]。目前对早产儿的检查方法有很多,主要包括CT、核磁共振成像(MRI)及超声,本研究旨在通过对比分析MRI和超声对PVL的诊断价值,提高早产儿PVL的诊断准确率。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

本次研究为近6年在湖北恩施州民族医院病理科或随访证实的PVL患者,且同时在本院进行超声

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与MRI检查,共计57例,其中男性35例,女性22例;胎龄在30~37周,体质量在1 100~2 300 g。

1.2 检查设备参数

超声检查设备参数:Medison 8000 超声仪,北京Motic Med 6.0 系统,扇形小突阵探头,其频率选择为5.5~7.5 MHz。MRI 检查设备扫描参数:采用飞利浦1.5 T 磁共振设备,线圈使用头颅正交线圈,视野为32 cm×32 cm,层厚5 mm,层间距1 mm,TE 5 ms,TR 195 ms;DWI 序列中b 值(0 和1 000 s/mm²),层厚5 mm,层间距1 mm,TR 5 000~6 000 ms。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 17.0 软件进行处理,计数资料采用例数(n)及构成比(%)表示,两组之间比较采用四格表

方法检验, $P\leq 0.05$ 认为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 早产儿超声与MRI 检查的基本情况

57 例早产儿PVL 患儿中,经超声发现49 例异常者,MRI 发现42 例。其中胎儿体质量在超声检查的阳性率中差异具有统计学意义($P\leq 0.05$),而在MRI 检查差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);胎龄在超声与MRI 检查差异均具有统计学意义($P\leq 0.05$)。本文回顾性分析对象中,PVL 患者病灶部位在超声中表现为强回声,MRI 特征性在DWI 序列表现为异常高信号。详见表1、图1~图3。

表1 早产儿超声与MRI 检查的基本情况
Tab 1. General clinical data of the premature infants with different results of ultrasound and MRI examinations (n=57)

Variable	Ultrasound			MRI		
	Positive	Negative	P value	Positive	Negative	P value
Total	49 (86.0%)	8 (14.0%)		42 (73.7%)	15 (26.3%)	
Weight	<1 500 g	17 (29.9%)	0.040	18 (31.6%)	5 (8.8%)	0.396
	≥1 500 g	32 (56.1%)		24 (42.1%)	10 (17.5%)	
Gestational age	<32 weeks	30 (52.6%)	0.013	26 (28.1%)	5 (8.8%)	0.05
	≥32 weeks	19 (33.4%)		16 (45.6%)	10 (17.5%)	
Delivery condition	Eutocia	19 (33.3%)	0.427	15 (26.3%)	7 (12.3%)	0.327
	C-sect	30 (52.6%)		27 (47.4%)	8 (14.0%)	
Foetal membrane	Premature rupture	42 (73.7%)	0.689	37 (64.9%)	12 (21.1%)	0.350
	Normal	7 (12.3%)		5 (8.8%)	3 (5.2%)	
Hypertension syndrome	Yes	29 (50.9%)	0.590	25 (43.9%)	9 (15.8%)	0.572
	No	20 (35.1%)		17 (29.8%)	6 (10.5%)	

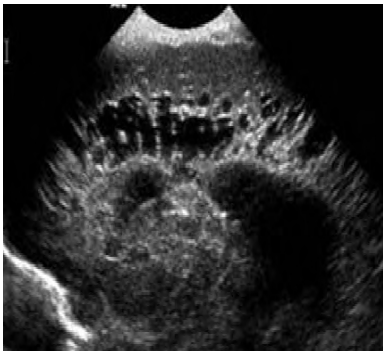
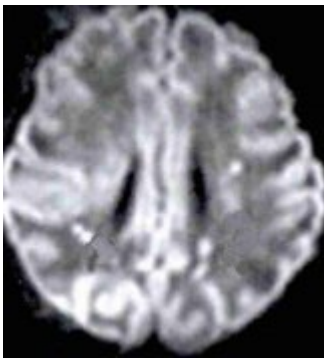
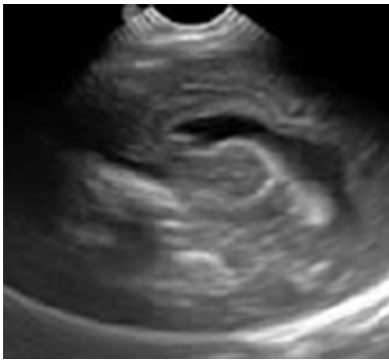


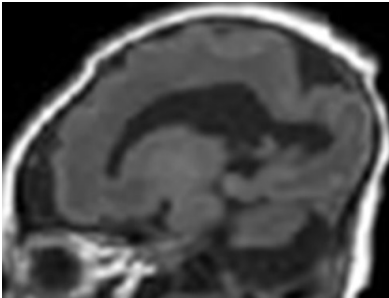
图1 脑室周围白质软化
Fig.1 Periventricular leukomalacia



MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging; DWI: Diffusion weighted imaging
图2 MRI在DWI中显示两侧脑室旁发现散在点片状高信号
Fig.2 Scattered high signals on both sides of the ventricles in
DWI of MRI



a: Ultrasound image



b: T₁ weighted image

图3 脑白质体积减小、脑室增宽和脑外间隙增加
Fig.3 Decreased cerebral white matter volume, ventricular widening and increased brain space

2.2 两种检查方法对早产儿随访情况

随访过程中扩张脑室继续扩大,脑白质、脑干及丘脑体积等在出生后1个月随访中体积减小,4个月后部分体积变化不明显,部分体积有所增加。早产儿早期超声检查对侧脑室三角和侧脑室体旁软化灶发现率高于MRI检查,且差异具有统计学意义;早产儿中期MRI检查对白质、丘脑及胼胝体体积改变发现率高于超声检查,且差异具有统计学意义;早产儿晚期MRI检查对侧脑室三角、丘脑及胼胝体体积改变发现率高于超声检查(表2)。

3 讨论

PVL是一种常见的早产儿疾病,其检查方法包括CT、MRI及超声,CT因为其放射性因素,临床通常不提倡采用此方法对早产儿进行检查;MRI由于多参数成像在对早产儿检查中具有重要的临床意义,但其检查过程中噪声大且扫描时间长而不作为首选方法^[3]。目前,超声是最常用的方法,原因之一是经济实惠且可在床边执行,另一方面可多次重复执行,能够对早产儿进行动态观察及随访研究^[4]。

本研究发现,超声检查对早产儿脑室周围软化

表2 两种检查方法对早产儿颅内随访结果
Tab.2 Intracranial follow-up results with ultrasound and MRI in the premature infants

Disease manifestation	One week			One month			Four months		
	Ultrasound	MRI	P value	Ultrasound	MRI	P value	Ultrasound	MRI	P value
Lateral ventricle triangle	23	11	0.034	34	31	0.409	23	30	0.015
Body of lateral ventricle	30	13	0.004	39	36	0.314	25	26	0.203
White matter volume	5	12	0.084	15	23	0.017	13	17	0.118
Thalamic volume	1	3	0.252	2	7	0.048	3	9	0.032
Brainstem mass	0	2	0.210	1	5	0.070	1	7	0.017
Cystic change	16	10	0.175	21	27	0.033	21	31	0.003
Ventricular dilatation	21	19	0.414	30	31	0.147	31	33	0.086
Thinning of the corpus callosum	2	4	0.268	4	12	0.011	4	15	0.001

的检出率(86.0%)高于MRI检查(73.7%),通过统计学分析其差异性具有统计学意义($P=0.08$)。其中胎儿体质量在超声检查的阳性率中差异具有统计学意义,而在MRI检查差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);胎龄在B超与MRI检查差异均具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。程桂静等^[5]研究发现PVL病变早期病理变化不大,胎龄低于32周PVL发生概率高而胎龄在32~40周发生概率低,

主要是因为胎龄小于32周时白质内细胞成分的原因。Kinney等^[6]和Lee等^[7]把晚期早产儿(32~36周)与早期早产儿(小于32周)进行对比分析发现,早期早产儿容易发生脑室周围软化和大脑麻痹等临床症状。Haynes等^[8]研究发现反应性胶质细胞和小胶质细胞活化是脑白质损伤的主要炎性组成部分,这些细胞通过自由基损伤作用进一步诱导脑室周围软化。

本研究发现,出生1周超声检查对侧脑室三角和侧脑室体旁软化灶发现率高于MRI检查,且差异具有统计学意义;出生1个月MRI检查对白质、丘脑及胼胝体体积改变发现率高于超声检查,且差异具有统计学意义;出生后4个月MRI检查对侧脑室三角、丘脑及胼胝体体积改变发现率高于超声检查。有研究发现早产儿PVL的病理变化主要与缺氧所致的凝固性坏死和水肿有关,头颅超声对凝固性坏死及囊性病变更具有较高的敏感性,并且能够清晰地发现侧脑室扩大^[9-10]。虽然早产儿早期头颅检查中超声具有很大的优势,然而其对白质、脑干及胼胝体体积的改变敏感性较低^[11]。MRI属多参数成像,且DWI对PVL发现具有重要的作用,MRI中对晚期PVL的检测率高于超声,主要是在对容积测量及囊性病灶方面优于超声^[12-13]。Baron等^[14]发现晚期早产儿灰白质属其发展最快时期,该时期进行MRI检查具有较高的诊断准确率。但MRI检查费用高且噪声大,不利于小儿进行检查,也有研究者认为对超声发现严重PVL者无需进行MRI检查^[15-17]。超声能够进行床旁检查且费用便宜,亦能够多次重复进行动态检查。因此,对出生1周内的早产儿进行超声检查的临床价值高于MRI检查,然而对于1周内早产儿临床症状严重且未能通过超声发现PVL病灶者,进一步进行MRI检查具有重要的临床应用价值。

综上所述,早期早产儿超声的检测诊断准确率高,于MRI,超声有可在床旁进行检查及费用便宜的特点,且能够进行动态随访观察。因此,在早期早产儿进行筛查时首选超声检查,但对于早期早产儿超声未发现病灶且临床症状较重者需进一步随访及MRI检查。

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