



磁共振灌注成像在高级别脑胶质瘤与单发脑转移瘤鉴别诊断中的价值

刘晟

桂林市人民医院放射科,广西 桂林 541002

【摘要】目的:观察和分析磁共振灌注成像对高级别脑胶质瘤的诊断价值。**方法:**选取经病理证实的84例高级别脑胶质瘤患者和60例单发脑转移瘤患者,采用磁共振动态增强灌注成像,测算肿瘤实质区与瘤周水肿区的相对脑血容量(rCBV)值,并进行统计学分析。**结果:**高级别脑胶质瘤和单发脑转移瘤的时间-信号曲线不同。在肿瘤实质区,单发脑转移瘤的rCBV值为 4.03 ± 0.79 ,低于高级别脑胶质瘤的 5.48 ± 1.32 ,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);瘤周水肿区,单发脑转移瘤的rCBV值为 0.74 ± 0.35 ,低于高级别脑胶质瘤的 1.48 ± 0.26 ,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**磁共振动态增强灌注成像在鉴别单发脑转移瘤和高级别脑胶质瘤中具有较高的临床价值。

【关键词】磁共振灌注成像;高级别脑胶质瘤;单发脑转移瘤;鉴别诊断

【中图分类号】R445.2;R739.4

【文献标志码】A

【文章编号】1005-202X(2019)07-0808-03

Value of magnetic resonance perfusion imaging in the differential diagnosis of high-grade glioma and single brain metastasis

LIU Sheng

Department of Radiology, Guilin People's Hospital, Guilin 541002, China

Abstract: Objective To study and evaluate the diagnostic value of magnetic resonance perfusion imaging in high-grade glioma. Methods A total of 84 patients with pathologically confirmed high-grade glioma and 60 patients with single brain metastasis were enrolled in the study. Dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance perfusion imaging was used to measure the relative cerebral blood volume (rCBV) in tumor parenchyma and peritumor edema area, and a statistical analysis was conducted on the obtained data. Results The time-signal intensity curve of high-grade glioma was different from that of single brain metastasis. In tumor parenchyma, the rCBV of single brain metastasis was lower than that of high-grade glioma, with statistical significance (4.03 ± 0.79 vs 5.48 ± 1.32 , $P<0.05$). In the edema area, the rCBV of single brain metastasis was 0.74 ± 0.35 , lower than 1.48 ± 0.26 of high-grade glioma, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Conclusion Dynamic contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance perfusion imaging has a high clinical value in the differential diagnosis of single brain metastasis and high-grade glioma.

Keywords: magnetic resonance perfusion imaging; high-grade glioma; single brain metastasis; differential diagnosis

前言

脑胶质瘤分为星状细胞瘤、寡树突脑胶质瘤及混合的寡树突星状细胞瘤。不同病理程度可以将脑胶质瘤区分为4个等级,其中WHO I级及II级为低级别,WHO III级及IV级为高级别脑胶质瘤,分别为I级毛样星状

细胞瘤、II级弥漫性星状细胞瘤、III级异生性星状细胞瘤及IV级多样化的胶质母细胞瘤(Glioblastoma Multiforme, GBM)^[1-2]。成人颅内肿瘤中GBM约占40%~50%,小儿肿瘤中GBM约占20%^[3-4]。病理诊断区分WHO级别的条件依照细胞核是否为典型或有丝分裂状态、显微血管是否有增加及组织坏死^[5]。其中不论是原发或是续发的IV级GBM均具有组织中央坏死的病理^[6]。本研究选取2016年12月~2018年10月间桂林市人民医院收治的经病理证实的84例高级别脑胶质瘤患者和60例单发脑转移瘤患者资料,探讨磁共振动态增强灌注成像对其的诊断价值。

【收稿日期】2019-01-12

【作者简介】刘晟,主治医师,主要研究方向:磁共振诊断,E-mail:2864302006@qq.com



1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

高级别脑胶质瘤患者84例,男44例,女40例,年龄27~75岁,平均年龄(58.2±3.7)岁。单发转移瘤患者60例,男34例,女26例,年龄26~75岁,平均年龄(58.4±3.6)岁。所有患者术前均行常规MRI、PWI扫描,且检查前均未接受过放疗、化疗、颅脑手术等。

1.2 方法

设备采用西门子1.5T Aera磁共振仪,动态增强灌注成像。造影剂:钆特酸葡胺15 mL。检查序列顺序:常规平扫,弥散成像,增强同时灌注成像,常规增强扫描。

1.3 图像后处理

通过对高级别脑胶质瘤采用磁共振灌注成像后,将所得到的相关资料传输到软件中进行数据处理,按照软件的数据分析结果,结合计算公式分别计算肿瘤实质区和瘤周水肿区的相对脑血容量(rCBV)值,并结合图像处理结果进行分析。

1.4 统计学处理

应用SPSS 24.0软件进行统计学分析。计数资料以%表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;计量资料用均数±

标准差表示,组间比较采用t检验。 $P<0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 肿瘤实质区rCBV值比较

在肿瘤实质区,单发脑转移瘤的rCBV值为4.03±0.79,低于高级别脑胶质瘤的5.48±1.32,差异具有统计学意义($t=2.895, P<0.05$)。

2.2 瘤周水肿区rCBV值比较

在瘤周水肿区,单发脑转移瘤的rCBV值为0.74±0.35,低于高级别脑胶质瘤的1.48±0.26,差异具有统计学意义($t=3.182, P<0.05$)。

2.3 高级别脑胶质瘤与单发脑转移瘤的时间-信号曲线比较

高级别脑胶质瘤和单发脑转移瘤的时间-信号曲线不同。高级别脑胶质瘤表现为在肿瘤实质区呈明显负性增强,曲线下降幅度明显,上升缓慢,且不能回复到基线水平,灌注不均匀,瘤体液化坏死区表现为灌注缺失。单发脑转移瘤表现为肿瘤实质区呈负性增强,曲线回复到基线水平时间较正常延长,灌注不均匀,瘤体液化坏死区呈低灌注或等灌注。高级别脑胶质瘤和单发脑转移瘤磁共振灌注成像见图1和图2。

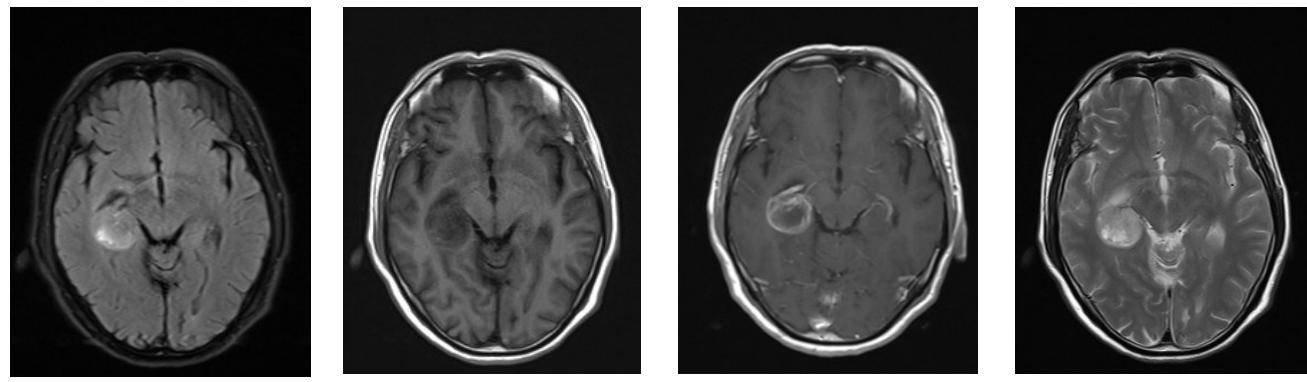


图1 高级别脑胶质瘤(III级星形细胞瘤)MRI表现
Fig.1 MRI manifestation of high-grade glioma (Grade III astrocytoma)

3 讨 论

肿瘤转移的复杂过程可分为几个阶段:从原发肿瘤的迁移、周围组织和其细胞外基质的浸润、穿过内皮衬里和基底膜到达血管内及淋巴系统进入循环最终穿出血管完成转移肿瘤转移目标^[7-8]。每个阶段过程中肿瘤细胞透过基质降解酶和机械方法,如细胞黏附、诱导、运动、蠕动等改变,使肿瘤分离、迁移、侵入、调整再重新连接来达成转移^[9]。这些交互作用藉由结构和细胞外基质的生化特性决定,如同通过

周围非增生性细胞如内皮细胞、癌症相关成纤维细胞、间质干细胞及各种不同的免疫细胞(包括淋巴细胞和肿瘤相关巨噬细胞)^[10]。rCBV值反映了血管增生程度,血管生成活性与脑胶质瘤分化程度密切相关。高级别脑胶质瘤转移的复杂过程可分为几个阶段:从原发肿瘤的迁移、周围组织和其细胞外基质的浸润、穿过内皮衬里和基底膜到达血管内及淋巴系统进入循环最终穿出血管完成转移肿瘤转移目标的^[11]。高级别脑胶质瘤组织微环境中相邻的肿瘤相



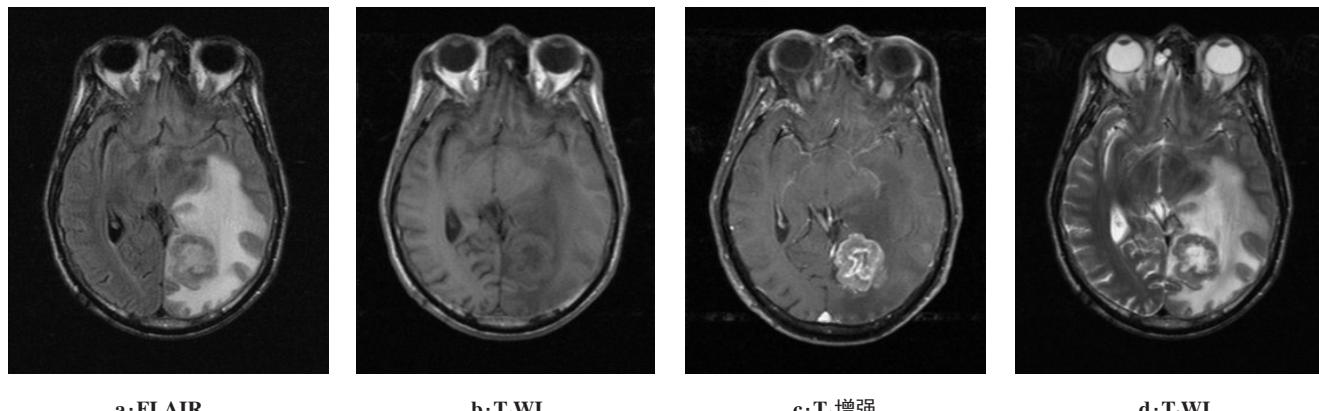


图2 单发脑转移瘤(转移性腺癌)MRI表现
Fig.2 MRI manifestation of single brain metastasis (metastatic adenocarcinoma)

巨噬细胞、癌症相关成纤维细胞和间质干细胞可促进生长因子的释放,高级别脑胶质瘤细胞衍生的信号招募并激活宿主细胞。

本研究结果表明,在肿瘤实质区和瘤周水肿区,单发脑转移瘤的rCBV值均低于高级别脑胶质瘤,说明磁共振动态增强灌注成像在鉴别单发脑转移瘤和高级别脑胶质瘤中具有较高的临床价值。

【参考文献】

- [1] 周怡,黄科峰,方晓熠,等.磁共振加权成像在脑肿瘤患者中的临床诊断价值分析[J].中国实验诊断学,2018,22(12): 2129-2130.
- ZHOU Y, HUANG K F, FANG X Y, et al. Clinical diagnostic value analysis of magnetic resonance weighted imaging in brain tumor patients [J]. Chinese Journal of Laboratory Diagnosis, 2018, 22(12): 2129-2130.
- [2] TAKASHI M. Treatment strategy of dominant hemisphere frontotemporal high grade glioma[J]. Jpn J Neurosurg, 2017, 26(7): 320-322.
- [3] 邓晓娟,赵大威,罗清雅,等.磁共振功能成像与胶质母细胞瘤微血管相关性分析及应用价值研究[J].临床放射学杂志,2018,37(11): 1781-1787.
- DENG X J, ZHAO D W, LUO Q Y, et al. Correlation analysis and application value of magnetic resonance functional imaging and microvascular of glioblastoma[J]. Journal of Clinical Rdiology, 2012, 37(11): 1781-1787.
- [4] OSLOBANU A, FLORIAN S I. Anatomic locations in high grade glioma[J]. Rom Neurosurg, 2015, 29(3): 128-129.
- [5] 王伟,杨治花,折虹,等.扩散张量成像定量参数与脑胶质瘤病理参数的相关性[J].中国老年学杂志,2017,37(24): 6173-6175.
- WANG W, YANG Z H, SHE H, et al. Correlation between quantitative parameters of diffusion tensor imaging and pathological parameters of glioma[J]. Chinese Journal of Gerontology, 2017, 37(24): 6173-6175.
- [6] 马伦,白岩,刘太元,等.磁敏感加权成像在坏死性脑胶质瘤与脑脓肿鉴别诊断中的价值[J].磁共振成像,2017,8(11): 817-821.
- MA L, BAI Y, LIU T Y, et al. Value of magnetic sensitive weighted imaging in differential diagnosis of necrotizing glioma and brain abscess[J]. Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2017, 8(11): 817-821.
- [7] LELIO G, FRANK-EMMANUEL R, MAURA M, et al. Safety and efficacy of endoscopic third ventriculostomy in diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma related hydrocephalus: a systematic review[J]. World Neurosurg, 2018, 21(4): 67-68.
- [8] ZHANG P, TANG M H, HUANG Q, et al. Combination of 3-methyladenine therapy and Asn-Gly-Arg (NGR)-modified mesoporous silica nanoparticles loaded with temozolomide for glioma therapy in vitro[J]. Biochem Biophys Res Commun, 2018, 18(2): 54-55.
- [9] 吴诗漫,邱天明,杨鸣,等.磁共振非高斯弥散加权成像预测低级别胶质瘤IDH1基因突变初步结果[J].中国医学计算机成像杂志,2018,24(5): 410-412.
- WU S M, QIU T M, YANG M, et al. Prediction of IDH1 gene mutation in low-grade gliomas by non-gaussian diffusion weighted magnetic resonance imaging[J]. Chinese Journal of Medical Computer Imaging, 2008, 24(5): 410-412.
- [10] WANG Q, QI F, SONG X P, et al. A prospective longitudinal evaluation of cognition and depression in postoperative patients with high-grade glioma following radiotherapy and chemotherapy[J]. J Cancer Res Ther, 2018, 14(1): 231-232.
- [11] 刘娜,李道伟,马强,等.磁共振3DASL灌注成像在胶质瘤分级中的诊断价值[J].航空航天医学杂志,2016,27(12): 1517-1520.
- LIU N, LI D W, MA Q, et al. Diagnostic value of MR 3DASL perfusion imaging in glioma grading [J]. Aerospace Medicine, 2016, 27(12): 1517-1520.

(编辑:黄开颜)