

磁共振和高频超声诊断儿童髋关节滑膜炎的价值

王威¹, 陈君蓉¹, 余思臻², 刘英¹

1. 四川省骨科医院医学影像科, 四川 成都 610041; 2. 四川省骨科医院功检科, 四川 成都 610041

【摘要】目的:探讨磁共振(MRI)和高频超声诊断儿童髋关节滑膜炎(SHC)的价值。**方法:**107例小儿髋部疼痛患者作为研究对象,均给予MRI和超声检查。分析两种检查方法对SHC的诊断价值及对不同SHC的鉴别价值。**结果:**高频超声检查与临床诊断结果的一致性高于MRI(Kappa=0.717 vs 0.586);联合检查诊断SHC的AUC为0.844,大于MRI检查的0.812($P<0.05$);对不同SHC的鉴别诊断,高频超声检查结果与临床诊断结果的一致性(Kappa=0.813)高于MRI(Kappa=0.630);高频超声及联合检查鉴别关节囊肿胀型和关节腔积液型SHC的AUC为0.903、0.912,均大于MRI的0.815($P<0.05$);MRI和超声对关节间隙异常、关节囊积液、关节囊肿胀、关节软骨变化的检出率分别为92.45%(49/53)、73.91%(17/23)、90.70%(39/43)、77.78%(14/18)和96.23%(51/53)、91.30%(21/23)、95.35%(41/43)、88.89%(16/18),两种检查方法对关节间隙异常等病理改变的检出率比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**MRI和超声联合检查对SHC具有较高的诊断价值。

【关键词】儿童;磁共振;高频超声;髋关节;滑膜炎;关节囊肿胀;关节腔积液

【中图分类号】R816.8

【文献标志码】A

【文章编号】1005-202X(2024)06-0734-05

Diagnostic value of magnetic resonance imaging and high-frequency ultrasound for synovitis of the hip in children

WANG Wei¹, CHEN Junrong¹, YU Sizhen², LIU Ying¹

1. Department of Medical Imaging, Sichuan Province Orthopedic Hospital, Chengdu 610041, China; 2. Department of Functional Examination, Sichuan Province Orthopedic Hospital, Chengdu 610041, China

Abstract: Objective To explore the diagnostic value of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and high-frequency ultrasound for synovitis of the hip in children (SHC). **Methods** A total of 107 children suffering from hip pain were enrolled and underwent MRI and ultrasound examinations. The value of MRI and ultrasound for diagnosing SHC and identifying different types of SHC was analyzed. **Results** The result consistency between high-frequency ultrasound and clinical diagnosis was higher than that between MRI and clinical diagnosis (Kappa: 0.717 vs 0.586). The AUC of the combined detection for diagnosing SHC was greater than that of MRI (0.844 vs 0.812, $P<0.05$). For the differential diagnosis of different types of SHC, the result consistency between high-frequency ultrasound and clinical diagnosis was higher than that between MRI and clinical diagnosis (Kappa: 0.813 vs 0.630). The AUC of high-frequency ultrasound and the combined detection for differentiation between joint swelling type and joint effusion type of SHC was 0.903 and 0.912, higher than 0.815 of MRI ($P<0.05$). The detection rates of joint space abnormality, joint effusion, joint swelling and joint cartilage changes were 92.45% (49/53), 73.91% (17/23), 90.70% (39/43), and 77.78% (14/18) when using MRI, and those were 96.23% (51/53), 91.30% (21/23), 95.35% (41/43), and 88.89% (16/18) when using high-frequency ultrasound. There was no significant difference in the detection rates of pathological changes such as joint space abnormality between the two methods ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** The combined detection of MRI and high-frequency ultrasound has high diagnostic value for SHC.

Keywords: children; magnetic resonance imaging; high-frequency ultrasound; hip joint; synovitis; joint swelling; joint effusion

【收稿日期】2024-01-14

【基金项目】四川省中医药管理局课题(2021MS053)

【作者简介】王威,研究方向:骨科疾病的影像诊断,E-mail: 13018277326@163.com

前言

儿童髋关节滑膜炎(Synovitis of the Hip in Children, SHC)是小儿常见的一种非特异性炎症性关节疾病,可根据发病机制的不同分为两种类型,若未

给予早期诊断和及时治疗,可诱发Perthes病,影响患儿活动能力^[1]。SHC的主要病理改变为滑膜小血管扩张等,多数患儿发病较急,多为突然出现髋关节疼痛,导致患儿活动受限^[2-3]。超声检查是诊断髋关节疾病的主要影像学手段,可显示髋关节前隐窝情况,清晰显示髋关节的结构及其病情变化。MRI诊断髋关节疾病软组织分辨率较高,可确定有无髋关节腔积液,并可有利于排除有无早期股骨头坏死及髋关节其他疾病。基于此,本研究旨在探讨MRI和超声诊断SHC的价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

以2019年2月~2022年1月间107例小儿髋部疼痛患者为研究对象,根据临床检查^[4]结果分为SHC患者57例,非SHC患者50例。

1.2 纳入标准和排除标准

纳入标准:①均存在髋部疼痛、活动受限等症状;②有感冒史或髋关节外伤史者;③均给予MRI及超声检查。排除标准:①既往有髋部手术史者;②先天性髋臼发育不良;③类风湿性关节炎患者;④急性化脓性关节炎;⑤结核性关节炎。

1.3 检查方法

MRI检查:应用美国GE MR SIGNA Explorer 1.5T磁共振扫描仪,体部线圈,常规轴位T₁WI、T₂WI+FS,冠状位T₁WI、T₂WI+FS;T₁WI采用常规自旋回波序列(SE),TR:560 ms,TE:10 ms;T₂WI采用快速自旋回波序列(FSE),TR:3 840 ms,TE:90 ms;FOV:300 mm×400 mm,矩阵:256×256,层厚:5 mm,层间距:1 mm。增强扫描时经肘静脉注入Gd-DTPA,剂

量为0.1 mmol/kg。不能配合的儿童,口服水合氯醛75~100 mg/kg,酌情加量,待安睡后检查。患儿取仰卧位,双下肢伸直,脚先进入。髋关节积液根据Mitchell分级标准(图1)。

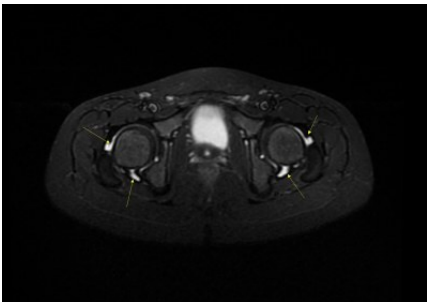


图1 SHC患者MRI表现
Figure 1 MRI findings of SHC

超声检查:所有患儿应用迈瑞resona7型彩色多普勒超声诊断仪行双侧髋关节超声对比检查,取仰卧位,双腿自然伸直,探头置于髋关节前方(探头频率10~14 MHz),探头方向与股骨颈长轴平行,先行髋关节冠状切面成像以确定髋臼位置,测定股骨颈前间隙厚度(即股骨颈骨膜表面至关节囊外缘之间的最大距离)。然后行横切面成像,确认髋臼及股骨头关联。而后将探头放置于髋关节前侧,使其与股骨颈长轴平行,观察患儿关节囊、积液等情况,同时观察髋关节前隐窝有无积液,患侧髋关节腔内关节间隙内有无软组织占位病变。测量局部血流情况。以关节前隐窝前后径>5 mm或存在前隐窝内积液等为SHC的超声诊断依据(图2)。

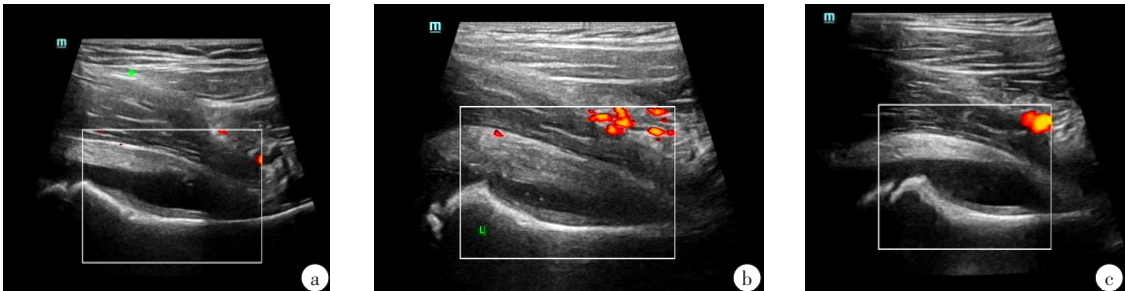


图2 SHC患者超声图像

Figure 2 Ultrasound images of SHC

a: 髋关节囊前隐窝增宽,内较多积液,无血流信号;b: 关节囊肿胀增厚伴积液;c: 右侧髋关节囊前隐窝明显增宽,见大量积液,无血流信号

根据不同病理^[5]将SHC患者分为两种类型。关节腔积液型:持续髋关节疼痛,关节囊压痛、肿胀,活动轻度受限,超声检查可见关节腔积液最大液深

>2.0 mm,无滑膜增厚,积液较多时X线表现关节囊肿胀膨大、髋臼内侧间隙增宽,股骨头向外侧移位,无骨性病变。关节囊肿胀型:症状体征同关节腔积

液型,超声可见关节腔滑膜增厚、无积液(或液深 ≤ 2 mm),X线表现关节囊肿胀膨大、髌臼内侧间隙增宽,股骨头向外侧移位,无骨性病变。

1.4 观察指标

以临床诊断结果为金标准,比较MRI和高频超声对SHC的诊断价值及对不同类型SHC的鉴别价值。

1.5 统计学方法

应用SPSS22.0软件处理数据,计数资料用率表示,采用 χ^2 检验;采用ROC曲线分析两种检查方法对SHC的诊断价值。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 MRI和高频超声的检查结果比较

高频超声与临床诊断结果的一致性高于MRI(Kappa=0.717 vs 0.586),见表1。

表1 MRI和高频超声的检查结果比较(例)
Table 1 Comparison of examination results of MRI and high-frequency ultrasound (cases)

检查方法		临床诊断		合计
		阳性	阴性	
MRI	阳性	47	12	59
	阴性	10	38	48
高频超声	阳性	52	10	62
	阴性	5	40	45
合计		57	50	107

表2 MRI和高频超声对SHC的诊断价值
Table 2 Diagnostic value of MRI and high-frequency ultrasound for SHC

检查方法	AUC	SE	95%CI	敏感度/%	特异度/%
MRI	0.812	0.044	0.726~0.898	84.46(47/57)	76.00(38/50)
高频超声	0.836	0.042	0.754~0.919	91.23(52/57)	80.00(40/50)
联合	0.844	0.041	0.763~0.925	91.23(52/57)	76.00(38/50)

内脂肪和关节液等各种解剖结构。但相关报道发现MRI诊断SHC可为髌关节病变提供解剖学参考,但难以判断滑膜情况^[9-10]。MRI也有不足之处,如对钙化病灶显示不敏感,成像速度慢,耗时长,幼儿不配合、检查前要服用镇静剂等,因此,MRI的临床应用受到一定限制。超声可较好地显示关节囊肿胀及关节腔积液情况,具有方便、准确、可重复性强等优点^[11]。高频超声检查可检测髌关节滑膜内细小血

2.2 MRI和高频超声对SHC的诊断价值分析

联合检查诊断SHC的AUC大于MRI检查($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.3 关节囊肿胀型和关节腔积液型SHC的MRI和高频超声检查结果比较

针对关节囊肿胀型和关节腔积液型SHC,高频超声与临床诊断结果的一致性(Kappa=0.813)高于MRI(Kappa=0.630),见表3。

2.4 MRI和高频超声对不同类型SHC的鉴别价值分析

高频超声及联合检查鉴别不同类型SHC的AUC均大于MRI($P<0.05$),见表4。

2.5 MRI和高频超声对SHC病理改变的检出情况比较

两种检查方法对关节间隙异常等病理改变的检出率比较无显著差异($P>0.05$),见表5。

3 讨论

SHC是一种发生于髌关节腱鞘等部位的滑膜增殖性疾病,多是因外伤或细菌、毒素及过敏反应导致,主要病理改变为患侧髌关节囊滑膜充血、水肿及炎性细胞浸润,渗出增多时关节间隙增宽,前隐窝处积液尤为明显^[6-7]。目前多采用中医牵引、西药等进行治疗。相关研究指出SHC的早期治疗对患者预后至关重要^[8]。MRI诊断时可任意方向成像,软组织对比度较高,可通过多参数显示滑膜炎类型与关节囊的关系,且有T₁WI、T₂WI及PWI等多序列、多参数成像,可以准确地分辨出骨、软骨、肌肉、关节囊、关节

管,发现血流信号呈星点状或短线状,且较健侧丰富,考虑为滑膜内有新生纤维血管组织,使血流灌注明显增多。本研究对SHC患者给予MRI检查,发现其主要MRI表现为患者存在关节积液等,且在STIR等序列图像上呈高信号,而后对其进行超声检查,发现其存在前隐窝内关节间隙增宽现象^[12-13]。既往研究指出,使用高频超声检查对SHC进行诊断,虽然具有较高的敏感性,但并无特异性^[14]。高频超声诊断

表3 关节囊肿胀型和关节腔积液型SHC的MRI和超声检查
检查结果比较

Table 3 Comparison of diagnosis results of MRI and high-frequency ultrasound for differentiation between joint swelling type and joint effusion type of SHC

检查方法	临床诊断			合计
	关节囊肿胀型	关节腔积液型		
MRI	关节囊肿胀型	17	5	22
	关节腔积液型	5	30	35
高频超声	关节囊肿胀型	19	2	21
	关节腔积液型	3	33	36
合计		22	35	

SHC时还应与其他易混淆病种相鉴别,主要包括化脓性髋关节炎、股骨头骨囊肿。本研究结果显示联合检查诊断SHC的AUC大于MRI检查,表明联合检测对SHC的诊断价值及诊断准确率较高。

目前SHC的病因尚不明确,可能与股骨头发育不成熟、髋关节活动度过大及关节囊松弛有关^[15-16]。髋关节是股骨头与髋臼构成的负荷关节,其关节囊主要包含纤维层、滑膜层。既往研究发现正常人体髋关节内存在少许积液以起到缓冲作用^[17-18]。髋关节超声检查能清晰显示髋关节的结构及其变化,即显示皮肤、皮下组织、肌肉以及股骨头、髓板、股骨头、髋臼前缘侧缘和关节囊,可反

表4 MRI和超声对不同SHC类型的鉴别价值分析

Table 4 Differential value of MRI and high-frequency ultrasound for different types of SHC

检查方法	AUC	SE	95%CI	敏感度/%	特异度/%
MRI	0.815	0.063	0.692~0.938	77.27(17/22)	85.71(30/35)
高频超声	0.903	0.049	0.808~0.999	86.36(19/22)	94.83(33/35)
联合	0.912	0.045	0.824~1.000	95.45(21/22)	85.71(30/35)

表5 MRI和超声对髋关节滑膜炎病理改变的检出情况比较

Table 5 Comparison of MRI and high-frequency ultrasound in the detection of pathological changes of hip synovitis

检查方法	n	关节间隙异常	关节囊积液	关节囊肿胀	关节软骨变化
MRI	57	92.45%(49/53)	73.91%(17/23)	90.70%(39/43)	77.78%(14/18)
高频超声	57	96.23%(51/53)	91.30%(21/23)	95.35%(41/43)	88.89%(16/18)
χ ² 值		0.081	0.632	0.042	0.045
P值		0.775	0.427	0.838	0.832

映关节囊厚度及关节间隙的变化,对关节囊肿胀型和关节腔积液型均能很好地显示^[19-20]。MRI检查可得到任何方向的断层图像,以显示髋关节滑膜炎全部病程的病理改变,并且其具有多平面成像及组织分辨率高等优点,可显示髋关节病滑膜炎期全部病程的病理改变,对其早期病变的显示敏感度更高^[21-22]。相关研究指出MRI虽可显示髋关节囊肿胀,但诊断滑膜炎可能误诊^[23]。本研究结果显示高频超声对两种不同类型SHC的鉴别诊断价值高于MRI,这主要与MRI不能区分滑膜情况有关^[24-25]。另外,本研究还发现两种检查方法对关节囊积液等病理改变的检出率无显著差异。

综上所述,MRI和超声联合检查对SHC具有诊断价值,且联合检查对不同类型SHC的鉴别价值高于MRI。

【参考文献】

[1] 白莹,何战飞. 二术苓皮汤加减合四步手法治疗成人髋关节滑膜炎临床研究[J]. 陕西中医, 2018, 39(10): 1417-1419.
Bai Y, He ZF. Clinical study of modified Erzhu Lingpi decoction modified with four-step manipulation in the treatment of adult hip joint synovitis[J]. Shaanxi Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2018, 39(10): 1417-1419.

[2] Oliver E, Sinha P, Khwaja M, et al. How not to miss infective causes of hip pain in children[J]. Br J Hosp Med (Lond), 2021, 82(5): 1-8.

[3] 刘丽芹,王爱成,刘春燕,等. 高频彩色多普勒超声在膝关节滑膜炎早期诊断及针刺疗效评估中的应用价值[J]. 影像科学与光化学, 2020, 38(4): 666-670.
Liu LQ, Wang AC, Liu CY, et al. The application value of high frequency color Doppler ultrasound in the early diagnosis and the evaluation of acupuncture effect of knee synovitis[J]. Imaging Science and Photochemistry, 2020, 38(4): 666-670.

[4] 董天华,卢世壁,吉士俊,等. 髋关节外科学[M]. 郑州: 郑州大学出版社, 2005: 460-461.
Dong TH, Lu SB, Ji SJ, et al. Surgery of hip joint[M]. Zhengzhou: Zhengzhou University Press, 2005: 460-461.

[5] 吉士俊,潘少川,王继孟. 小儿骨科学[M]. 济南: 山东科学技术出版社, 1998: 8.

- Ji SJ, Pan SC, Wang JM. Pediatric orthopedics[M]. Jinan: Shandong Science & Technology Press, 1998: 8.
- [6] 王守桂, 何海燕, 张祥生, 等. X线平片技术在儿童发育性髋关节发育不良筛查诊断中的临床价值[J]. 中国妇幼保健, 2019, 34(6): 1408-1410.
- Wang SG, He HY, Zhang XS, et al. Clinical value of X-ray plain film in screening and diagnosis of developmental dysplasia of the hip in children[J]. Maternal & Child Health Care of China, 2019, 34(6): 1408-1410.
- [7] Novikov D, Richardson MW, Ho C, et al. A rare incidence of pigmented villonodular synovitis of the ankle in an adolescent[J]. J Foot Ankle Surg, 2018, 57(6): 1263-1266.
- [8] 李琰, 郁冰心, 王琳琳. 高频超声与X线对不同月龄患儿发育性髋关节发育不良的诊断分析[J]. 中国实验诊断学, 2018, 22(4): 682-683.
- Li Y, Yu BX, Wang LL. High frequency ultrasound and X-ray in the diagnosis of developmental dysplasia of the hip in children at different months of age[J]. Chinese Journal of Laboratory Diagnosis, 2018, 22(4): 682-683.
- [9] Kawashiri SY, Fujikawa K, Nishino A, et al. Combination of ultrasound power Doppler-verified synovitis and seropositivity accurately identifies patients with early-stage rheumatoid arthritis[J]. Int J Rheum Dis, 2019, 22(5): 842-851.
- [10] 王国伟, 庄伟. X线、高频超声、三维CT、MRI在儿童发育性髋关节脱位诊断及随访中的应用价值[J]. 中国妇幼保健, 2020, 35(18): 3497-3500.
- Wang GW, Zhuang W. Application value of X-ray, high-frequency ultrasound, three-dimensional CT and MRI in the diagnosis and follow-up of developmental dislocation of the hip in children[J]. Maternal & Child Health Care of China, 2020, 35(18): 3497-3500.
- [11] 宋佳, 孙磊, 刘煥, 等. 早期和非早期类风湿关节炎患者膝关节高频超声表现与多项血清学指标相关性研究[J]. 陕西医学杂志, 2019, 48(8): 1006-1009.
- Song J, Sun L, Liu H, et al. The correlation study between high-frequency ultrasonography of knee joint's lesions in rheumatoid and variety of serum markers inpatients with early and non-early rheumatoid arthritis[J]. Shaanxi Medical Journal, 2019, 48(8): 1006-1009.
- [12] 郑杰, 谈伟, 陶一帆, 等. 超声检查诊断成人非特异性髋关节滑膜炎的应用价值[J]. 中国实验诊断学, 2020, 24(10): 1634-1636.
- Zheng J, Tan W, Tao YF, et al. The application value of ultrasonography in diagnosis of adult nonspecific hip synovitis[J]. Chinese Journal of Laboratory Diagnosis, 2020, 24(10): 1634-1636.
- [13] 李生虎, 蒋兆贯. 体素内不相干运动磁共振成像检测类风湿性腕关节滑膜炎的研究[J]. 磁共振成像, 2022, 13(4): 132-136.
- Li SH, Jiang ZG. A study of IVIM magnetic resonance imaging to identify wrist synovitis in rheumatoid arthritis[J]. Chinese Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2022, 13(4): 132-136.
- [14] Rogier C, Frazzei G, Kortekaas MC, et al. An ultrasound negative for subclinical synovitis in arthralgia patients: is it helpful in identifying those not developing arthritis?[J]. Rheumatology (Oxford), 2022, 61(12): 4892-4897.
- [15] Salehzadeh F, Mirzarahimi M. Recurrent synovitis of hip and MEFV gene related arthritis in children[J]. Pediatr Rheumatol Online J, 2020, 18(1): 63.
- [16] 陈亮, 傅仰木, 张德光, 等. 磁共振评估髋关节骨关节炎软骨形态的价值观察[J]. 现代科学仪器, 2021, 38(4): 144-148.
- Chen L, Fu YM, Zhang DG, et al. Observation on value of magnetic resonance imaging in evaluating cartilage morphology of hip osteoarthritis[J]. Modern Scientific Instruments, 2021, 38(4): 144-148.
- [17] 王燕. 超声在儿童髋关节暂时性滑膜炎诊断中表现分析[J]. 中国药物与临床, 2019, 19(18): 3113-3114.
- Wang Y. Ultrasound in the diagnosis of transient synovitis of the hip joint in children[J]. Chinese Remedies & Clinics, 2019, 19(18): 3113-3114.
- [18] Heylen CE, Docquier PL, Dumitriu D. Transient synovitis of the hip: is systematic radiological screening necessary for the detection of Perthes disease?[J]. Acta Orthop Belg, 2021, 87(2): 263-268.
- [19] Cha Y, Kang MS, Park SS. Prediction of high-grade hip joint effusion with simple radiographs in children: a comparative study with magnetic resonance imaging[J]. Pediatr Emerg Care, 2021, 37(5): e255-e260.
- [20] Wen J, Liu H, Xiao S, et al. Synovial chondromatosis of the hip joint in childhood: a case report and literature review [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2018, 97(51): e13199.
- [21] 刘祥龙, 王雪源, 房凌宇, 等. MRI脂肪抑制液体衰减反转恢复成像在滑膜炎诊断及分级中的应用[J]. 中国CT和MRI杂志, 2023, 21(3): 166-169.
- Liu XL, Wang XY, Fang LY, et al. Application of MRI fat suppression liquid attenuation Inversion recovery imaging in the diagnosis and grading of synovitis[J]. Chinese Journal of CT and MRI, 2023, 21(3): 166-169.
- [22] 王开乐, 金贤德, 王甄, 等. MRI与高频超声在不同类型踝外侧韧带损伤诊断中的应用[J]. 中南医学科学杂志, 2021, 49(5): 543-546.
- Wang KL, Jin XD, Wang Z, et al. Application of MRI and high frequency ultrasound in the diagnosis of different types of lateral ankle ligament injury[J]. Medical Science Journal of Central South China, 2021, 49(5): 543-546.
- [23] Bhargava A, Singh S, Shrivastava RK. Giant synovial cysts of the hip joint: an important but rare differential diagnosis of an inguinal swelling[J]. Hip Int, 2004, 14(1): 51-54.
- [24] 聂森桔, 俞松, 吕欣. 儿童髋关节一过性滑膜炎的临床特点及诊治分析[J]. 海南医学, 2021, 32(4): 488-490.
- Nie MJ, Yu S, Lv X. Clinical characterization, diagnosis and treatment of transient synovitis of the hip in children [J]. Hainan Medical Journal, 2021, 32(4): 488-490.
- [25] 杨广杰. 膝骨性关节炎患者超声及MRI征象分析[J]. 中国CT和MRI杂志, 2020, 18(5): 126-128.
- Yang GJ. Analysis of signs of ultrasound and MRI in patients with knee osteoarthritis[J]. Chinese Journal of CT and MRI, 2020, 18(5): 126-128.

(编辑:黄开颜)