

• 论著 •

纵向弛豫时间定量成像联合钆延迟增强对扩张型心肌病患者的诊断价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨T1 mapping联合钆延迟强化(LGE)对扩张型心肌病(DCM)的诊断价值。**方法** 选择2018年4月至2019年11月因不明原因急性心力衰竭(心衰)而经超声检查考虑为DCM的32例患者为研究对象;同时纳入同一时间段检查心脏磁共振成像(CMRI)的18例体检者为对照组。采用飞利浦 Ingenia 3.0T检查所有受检者心脏,平扫检查项目包括T2加权成像(T2WI)、电影序列、增强前的native T1 mapping;增强检查项目包括延迟增强及增强后post T1 mapping、首过灌注。使用钆喷酸葡胺注射液作为对比剂,首过灌注剂量为0.1 mL/kg,以相同速度追加生理盐水20 mL,延迟7 min开始进行延迟增强序列扫描,包括4层2腔心位和4腔心位。观察LGE联合T1 mapping的CMRI结果,包括心功能指数[左室舒张期末容积(LVEDV)、左室收缩期末容积(LVESV)、左室射血分数(LVEF)、瓣膜反流]、心脏形态学指标[左心室质量(LVM)]、组织学特点(T2图像心肌信号、有无灌注缺损及其位置和范围、有无延迟增强及其位置、形态和范围、增强前后T1值)、细胞外容积(ECV)及伴随征象(心包积液、胸腔积液)等指标;绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),评价增强前T1 mapping的T1值对DCM的诊断价值;同时观察临床终点事件发生情况。**结果** DCM组患者性别、年龄、体重指数(BMI)、血压、心率(HR)、血细胞比容(HCT)、肌酐(Cr)、高血压和心脏病家族史患者比例比较差异均无统计学意义。DCM组患者N末端脑钠肽前体(NT-proBNP)水平和心功能Ⅲ级、糖尿病、吸烟史、饮酒史、用药史患者比例明显高于对照组(均P<0.05)。与对照组比较,DCM组LVEDV(mL/m²:234.9±35.9比121.8±27.6)、LVESV(mL/m²:189.7±42.8比54.8±17.0)、LVM(g:197.6±56.3比110.5±22.9)、增强前T1值(ms:1 332.1±35.9比1 272.0±41.0)、ECV[(45.7±4.9)%比(28.0±2.1)%]水平均明显升高;LVEF(0.191±0.107比0.554±0.103)、增强后T1值(ms:453.9±72.7比493.5±43.9)均明显降低(均P<0.05)。DCM组瓣膜反流、心包积液和胸腔积液患者比例分别为25.0%、18.8%、25.0%。ROC曲线分析显示,T1 mapping增强前T1值的截断值为1 220.22 ms时,ROC曲线下面积(AUC)为0.84,P=0.015,敏感度为77.8%,特异度为88.9%,说明固有心肌T1值对诊断DCM有一定参考价值。32例DCM患者中有22例(68.8%)出现LGE,位置为室间隔、下壁壁间或心外膜下,范围为局部或弥漫多发,室间隔和下壁均受累的有9例(28.1%);平均随访16个月,其中3.1%出现心搏骤停。**结论** 一站式CMRI检查可以提高DCM的诊断效力,T1 mapping联合LGE可提高诊断准确性,对诊断和随访患者治疗很有意义。

【关键词】 钆延迟强化; 纵向弛豫时间定量成像; 扩张型心肌病; 心力衰竭

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T1 mapping and late gadolinium enhancement for the diagnosis of dilated cardiomyopathy

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【Abstract】Objective To explore the role of T1 mapping and late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) for detection of dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM). **Methods** Thirty-two DCM patients detected by ultrasonic testing with unknown origin heart failure from April 2018 to November 2019 were involved. In addition, they were compared with 18 physical examiner under cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (CMRI) in the same period. Phillip's Ingenia 3.0T MRI was used to examine heart function, plain scan included cine, T2 weighted imaging (T2WI) and pre-contrast native T1 mapping. The enhancement scan included perfusion weighted imaging, LGE imaging and post-contrast post T1 mapping. Using gadolinium injection, a bolus of 0.1 mL/kg of gadolinium-based contrast followed by a 20 mL saline flush was administered. After a 7-minute later start scanning, delay enhance sequence was started, including 4 layers, 2 cavities and 4 cavities. LGE and T1 mapping results were observed, including cardiac function indexes [left ventricular end-diastolic volume (LVEDV), left ventricular end-systolic volume (LVESV), left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), valvular regurgitation], cardiac morphological indexes [left ventricular mass (LVM)], histological characteristics (T2WI myocardial signal, presence of perfusion defect and its position and scope, presence of delayed enhancement and its position, shape and scope, pre- and post-contrast T1 values), extracellular volume (ECV) and the accompanying signs (pericardial effusion and pleural effusion). The receiver-operating characteristic curve (ROC) was drawn, the diagnostic value

of T1 value of pre-contrast T1 mapping for DCM was evaluated, and the occurrence of clinical endpoint events was observed. **Results** There were no statistically significant differences in DCM patients with gender, age, body mass index (BMI), blood pressure, heart rate (HR), hematocrit (HCT), creatinine (Cr), family history of hypertension or heart disease. In DCM group N-terminal brain natriuretic peptide precursor (NT-proBNP) level and proportion of patients with heart function level III, diabetes, smoking history, drinking history and medication history were significantly higher than those in control group. Compared with control group, LVEDV (mL/m²: 234.9±35.9 vs. 121.8±27.6), LVESV (mL/m²: 189.7±42.8 vs. 54.8±17.0), LVM (g: 197.6±56.3 vs. 110.5±22.9), pre-contrast T1 values (ms: 1 332.1±35.9 vs. 1 272.0±47.0), ECV [(45.7±4.9)% vs. (28.0±2.1)%] were significantly increased in the DCM group; LVEF (0.191±0.107 vs. 0.554±0.103), post-contrast T1 values (ms: 453.9±72.7 vs. 493.5±43.9) were significantly decreased (all $P < 0.05$). In DCM group, the proportions of valvular regurgitation, pericardial effusion and pleural effusion were 25.0%, 18.8% and 25.5%, respectively. ROC curve analysis showed that the cutoff value of pre-contrast T1 values was 1 220.22 ms, the area under ROC curve (AUC) was 0.84 ($P = 0.015$), the sensitivity and specificity were 77.8% and 88.9%, indicating that pre-contrast T1 values may be a certain prediction for diagnosis of DCM. In 32 patients with DCM, 22 cases (68.8%) had LGE in position wall, interventricular septum, inferior wall or under the epicardium, with local or multiple diffuse, 9 cases (28.1%) were both interventricular septum and inferior wall involved. During an average of 16 months follow-up, 3.1% patients appeared sudden cardiac death. **Conclusion** One-stop CMRI can improve the diagnostic efficacy of DCM, and T1 mapping with LGE imaging can improve the diagnostic accuracy, which is very meaningful for diagnosis and follow-up of patients.

【Key words】 Late gadolinium enhancement; T1 mapping; Dilated cardiomyopathy; Heart failure

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扩张型心肌病(DCM)是一种原因未明的原发性心肌病,以左心室、右心室或双侧心室扩大为特征,并伴有心室收缩功能降低,伴或不伴充血性心力衰竭(心衰)^[1]。DCM病情呈进行性加重,心搏骤停、心衰及猝死可以继发于心律失常的DCM患者,随访5年病死率较高^[2]。早期诊断和病情评估对于DCM患者有重要意义,心脏磁共振成像(CMRI)可对心脏进行一站式检查,完成对心脏形态、功能及组织学特性的评价,提供心室射血分数,钆延迟强化(LGE)提示有异常表现的心肌组织^[3],近年来越来越多地用于DCM的诊断及病情评估。有研究显示,约30%的DCM患者有心肌纤维化改变^[4],无心肌纤维化改变的患者猝死发生率较低,T1 mapping对心肌弥漫性纤维化很敏感,可早期发现纤维化的心肌,并能计算出细胞外容积(ECV),对DCM进行评估^[5];LGE为无创的非侵入性检查,可显示心肌纤维重构,提示心肌瘢痕及纤维化^[6]。本课题组前期的研究表明,一站式CMRI检查对心肌淀粉样变有较高的诊断效能^[7]。本研究探讨T1 mapping联合LGE对DCM患者的诊断价值(假设有心肌纤维化DCM患者的固有心肌T1值和ECV高于健康对照者)。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料:采用回顾性研究方法。选择2018年4月至2019年11月因不明原因急性心衰入院而经超声检查考虑为DCM的患者32例作为研究对象;同时纳入同一时间段在本院行CMRI检查的18例

体检者为对照组。两组研究对象性别、年龄匹配且无其他心血管疾病史,进行CMRI平扫和延迟增强检查(肾功能受损者不做强化)。超声检查和CMRI检查时间间隔不超过30 d。

1.2 伦理学:本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经本院伦理委员会批准(审批号:2020N226KY),所有检查均获得过患者或家属的知情同意。

1.3 检查方法:采用飞利浦Ingenia 3.0T进行CMRI检查,心率>75次/min者给予β受体阻滞剂25~50 mg,采用16通道体线圈。平扫检查包括电影序列(四腔心位、左室长轴二腔心位、短轴位)、T2加权成像(T2WI)、增强前的native T1 mapping(使用MOLLI序列,包括心尖、心脏中部及心底水平的短轴位)。扫描参数如下:电影序列及T2WI,回顾性,心电门控及呼吸门控,呼气末屏气采集,包括标准短轴位(SA),10~12层,层厚6 mm,层间隔1 mm,矩阵300 mm×300 mm,加速因子1.8;四腔心及二腔心位,1~3层,层厚8 mm,矩阵320 mm×320 mm,加速因子1.5。T1 mapping检查:呼气末屏气采集,包括3层SA(心尖、心脏中部及底部水平各1层),层厚10 mm,矩阵300 mm×300 mm。增强检查包括首过灌注、延迟增强及增强后post T1 mapping。对比剂采用钆对比剂,首过灌注0.1 mL/kg,注射速度3.5 mL/s,以相同速度追加生理盐水20 mL,延迟7 min开始扫描延迟增强序列,包括4层二腔心位和四腔心位,参数如下:层厚8 mm,矩阵320 mm×320 mm,翻转时间约为320 ms。在延迟10 min时开始扫

描与增强前 T1 mapping 位置、层厚一致的增强后 T1 mapping。最后再采集 12 层 SA 位延迟增强序列，位置、层厚、层间距与电影序列 SA 位一致，翻转时间延长至 350~380 ms。检查结束后，将图像传输至工作站，手动勾画心内膜及心外膜轮廓，自动计算左室舒张期末容积(LVEDV)、左室收缩期末容积(LVESV)、左室射血分数(LVEF)等参数。手动测量美国心脏学会(AHA)16 段心肌增强前后 T1 值(由两位诊断医生测量 2 次，且 2 次间隔时间>7 d，取平均值)，并计算 ECV^[8]。采血后 24 h 内测定血细胞比容(HCT)，并行 CMRI 检查。

1.4 指标收集：收集患者一般资料，包括心功能指标(LVEDV、LVESV、LVEF、瓣膜反流)、心脏形态学指标[左心室质量(LVM)]、组织学特点(T2 图像心肌信号、有无灌注缺损及其位置和范围、有无延迟增强及其位置、形态和范围、增强前后 T1 值)、ECV 及伴随征象(心包积液、胸腔积液)等指标。

1.5 统计学方法：使用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件分析数据，符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示，采用单样本 t 检验；计数资料以例(%)表示，采用 χ^2 检验。绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)评价 CMRI 增强前 T1 mapping 的 T1 值对 DCM 的预测价值。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 一般资料(表 1)：DCM 组和对照组研究对象性别、年龄、体重指数(BMI)、血压、心率、HCT、肌酐(Cr)及高血压、有心脏病家族史患者比例差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。但 DCM 组 NT-proBNP 水平及心功能Ⅲ级、有糖尿病史、吸烟史、饮酒史和用药史患者比例均较对照组明显升高(均 $P<0.05$)。

2.2 DCM 组和对照组心功能指数、心脏形态学指标、组织学特点、ECV 和伴随征象比较(表 2)：DCM 组 LVEDV、LVESV、LVM、T1 mapping 的增强前 T1 值、ECV 和瓣膜反流、LGE、心包积液和胸腔积液比例均较对照组升高，LVEF 水平和增强后 T1 值较对照组明显降低，差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)；节段分布显示增强前 T1 值和升高的 ECV 的分布一致。DCM 组 27 例(84.4%)患者 LVEF<0.35。

2.3 ROC 曲线分析(图 1)：T1 截断值为 1 220.22 ms，CMRI 增强前 T1 mapping 的 T1 值预测 DCM 的 ROC 曲线下面积(AUC)为 0.84, $P=0.015$ ，敏感度为 77.8%，特异度为 88.9%。

2.4 影像学检查结果(图 2)：32 例 DCM 患者中有 22 例(68.8%)出现 LGE，位置为室间隔、下壁壁间或心外膜下，范围为局部或弥漫多发，室间隔和下壁均受累的有 9 例(28.1%)。

表 1 对照组和 DCM 组研究对象一般资料比较

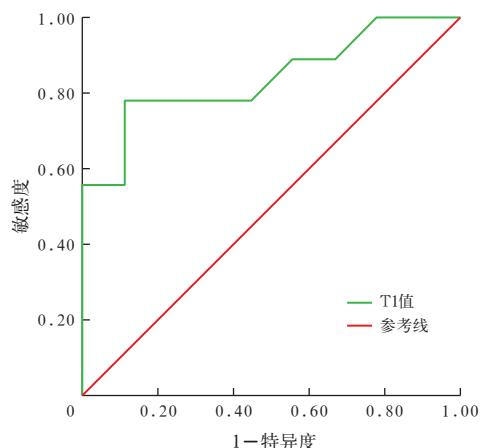
指标	例数 (例)	性别(例)		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	BMI (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	收缩压 (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	舒张压 (mmHg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	心率 (次/min, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	HCT ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	心功能Ⅲ级 [% (例)]		
		男性	女性									
对照组	18	12	6	49.4±17.5	22.7±2.6	127.0±12.6	80.0±5.7	79.8±26.0	0.363±0.077	0 (0)		
DCM 组	32	24	8	49.5±14.9	23.9±2.1	130.8±18.3	93.0±16.4	94.3±20.2	0.457±0.049	78.1 (25)		
χ^2/t 值		2.00		12.83	16.77	20.15	16.03	13.16	37.21	10.12		
P 值		0.100		0.380	0.280	0.360	0.460	0.370	0.350	0.003		
指标	例数 (例)	NT-proBNP (ng/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)		Cr (μmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	高血压 [% (例)]	心房颤动 [% (例)]	糖尿病 [% (例)]	高血脂 [% (例)]	吸烟史 [% (例)]	饮酒史 [% (例)]	心脏病家族史 [% (例)]	用药史 [% (例)]
对照组	18	85.0±	10.1	74.4±25.5	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
DCM 组	32	4 240.9±3 056.9		79.1±17.5	18.8 (6)	0 (0)	25.0 (8)	0 (0)	50.0 (16)	25.0 (8)	15.6 (5)	50.0 (16)
t/χ^2 值		3.92		12.80	12.50		8.00		1.00	8.00	15.12	1.00
P 值		0.030		0.290	0.060		0.030		0.020	0.030	0.300	0.020

注：DCM 为扩张型心肌病，BMI 为体重指数，HCT 为血细胞比容，NT-proBNP 为 N 末端脑钠肽前体，Cr 为肌酐；1 mmHg=0.133 kPa；空白代表无此项

表 2 DCM 组和对照组心脏指标比较

组别	例数 (例)	LVEDV (mL/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	LVESV (mL/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	LVEF ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	LVM (g, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	瓣膜反流 [% (例)]	LGE 比例 [% (例)]	增强前 T1 值 (ms, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	增强后 T1 值 (ms, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	ECV (% $\bar{x} \pm s$)	心包积液 [% (例)]	胸腔积液 [% (例)]
		LVEDV (mL/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	LVESV (mL/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	LVEF ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	LVM (g, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	瓣膜反流 [% (例)]	LGE 比例 [% (例)]	增强前 T1 值 (ms, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	增强后 T1 值 (ms, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	ECV (% $\bar{x} \pm s$)	心包积液 [% (例)]	胸腔积液 [% (例)]
对照组	18	121.8±27.6	54.8±17.0	0.554±0.103	110.5±22.9			1 272.0±41.0	493.5±43.9	28.0±2.1		
DCM 组	32	234.9±35.9	189.7±42.8	0.191±0.107	197.6±56.3	25.0 (8)	68.8 (22)	1 332.1±35.9	453.9±72.7	45.7±4.9	18.8 (6)	25.0 (8)
t 值		26.086	17.726	7.170	14.040			148.390	24.190	25.154		
P 值		0.003	0.002	0.004	0.010			0.010	0.030	0.003		

注：DCM 为扩张型心肌病，LVEDV 为左室舒张期末容积，LVESV 为左室收缩期末容积，LVEF 为左室射血分数，LVM 为左心室质量，LGE 为钆延迟强化，ECV 为细胞外容积；空白代表无此项



注: DCM 为扩张型心肌病, ROC 曲线为受试者工作特征曲线

图1 心脏磁共振成像(CMRI)增强前T1 mapping的T1值对DCM预测价值的ROC曲线

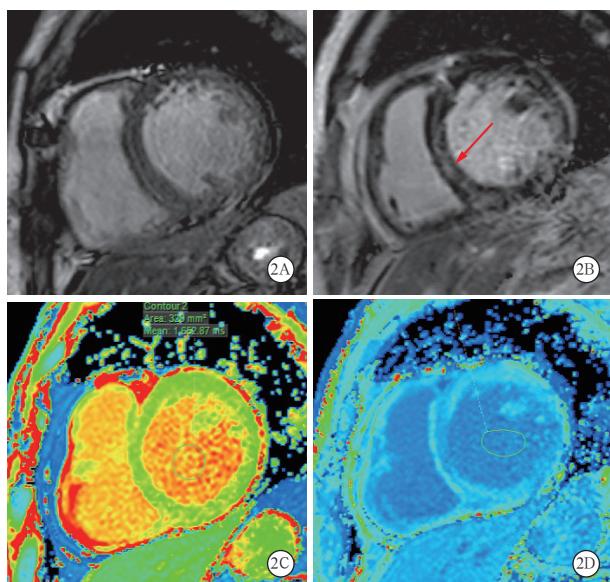


图2 1例男性39岁扩张型心肌病(DCM)患者心脏磁共振成像(CMRI)检查结果。2A为示电影序列心中部水平短轴位;2B为同层面延迟强化图(翻转时间TI=350 ms),可见室间隔壁间的延迟强化区(红色箭头所示);2C为增强前T1 mapping;2D为增强后T1 mapping,在T1 mapping所示增强前T1值明显升高,而增强后T1值减低

2.5 临床终点事件:以心血管疾病[如心源性猝死(SCD)、心衰、猝死]发生为临床终点,其中18.8%(6/32)的DCM患者随访平均时间为16个月(6~24个月),其中3.1%(1/32)出现SCD,发生SCD时距离其MRI检查时间为10个月;对照组无临床终点事件发生。

3 讨论

DCM是一组不明原因的心肌病变,致病原因包括感染、有毒物暴露史、内分泌紊乱和有激素治疗史等,同时基因病变和自身免疫性疾病也可引起DCM^[9]。DCM会造成左心室扩张^[10],而LVEF可

以反映患者的心功能,从而提示疾病的严重程度,DCM患者的LVEF明显降低,本研究中有27例患者(84.4%)LVEF<0.35,对病情严重程度有提示作用,但有文献指出,其对诊断无特异性和敏感性^[11]。当LVEF<0.35时提示为严重的DCM,有较高风险的猝死率^[12]。研究表明,当DCM患者LVEF<0.35且存在LGE时应建议植入除颤器,能减少SCD的发生,降低病死率^[13-14]。CMRI可清楚显示患者的心室功能、肺动脉高压和瓣膜反流,LGE可以发现局部纤维化的心肌,从而区分出正常心肌和病变心肌^[15]。LGE的位置和程度与病情严重程度有显著相关性,当室间隔和游离壁均受累时发生猝死的可能性较高^[16]。有研究指出,LGE的累及程度与不良预后呈线性相关,可发生于壁间、心外膜下(局部的、弥漫多发的),其位置发生于室间隔伴/不伴游离壁受累,有较高死亡风险,当室间隔和游离壁均受累时患者发生猝死的风险较高^[17]。最近的研究显示,除外年龄、美国纽约心脏病协会(NYHA)心功能分级和LVEF等影响因素,在399例DCM患者中有25%存在LGE,随访4.6年,存在LGE的患者有18例(17.8%)发生猝死,无LGE的患者有7例(2.3%)发生猝死,提示存在LGE的患者发生猝死的风险较高,DCM中无LGE的患者发生室性心律失常或猝死的风险较低^[18]。

虽然心肌活检是诊断心肌纤维化的“金标准”,但其为有创且操作要求严格,往往难以实现^[19],且敏感度低及病灶的局限性均限制了其临床应用^[20]。T1 mapping可以更敏感地评估DCM的心肌纤维化程度,其异常的T1值可出现在约2/3无LGE的DCM病例中^[21]。本研究中有9例(28.1%)患者出现室间隔及下壁均受累的情况。T1 mapping增强前T1值较正常心肌升高,增强后T1值较正常心肌降低,ECV也相应升高。本研究DCM组T1 mapping的增强前T1值和ECV均较对照组升高,增强后T1值较对照组降低。Puntmann等^[22]研究表明,DCM无LGE患者的增强前T1值升高,而增强后T1值降低,ECV升高,增强前T1值的ROC曲线敏感度为100%,特异度为97%,且增强前T1值应用更广泛,尤其在肾功能不全时患者不能进行钆强化检查,ECV就难以得到,增强前T1值可作为不能进行钆强化检查患者的诊断方法。Wong等^[23]发现,ECV>28.5%时不论是缺血性还是非缺血性的心肌病变,均有较高的病死率,ECV与心衰患者死亡明显相关。目前

尝试将 T1 mapping 和 ECV 作为独立诊断手段用于预测 DCM 患者的预后。

本研究中的不足之处在于为单中心研究,病例较少,且SCD发生率低,而采用MOLLI的T1 mapping应与其他序列得到的T1 mapping相一致,其他潜在的预后标志物如B型脑钠肽(BNP)未进行评估,近来有研究提到的DCM心肌纤维化程度越重,血浆中BNP水平越高^[24],还需要扩大样本量进行前瞻性研究及多中心合作研究,应用到临床。

4 结 论

一站式CMRI检查可显示心室扩张、心脏运动功能障碍、壁间或心外膜下强化(局部的或弥漫多发)、T1 mapping增强前T1值和ECV,能够提高早期DCM诊断准确性。进一步多中心联合应用心肌组织特性(T1值和ECV)评估DCM病情,对诊断和随访患者很有意义。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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