

论文

磁共振波谱成像在食蟹猴脑研究中的应用

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摘要:

目的 研究磁共振波谱成像(MRS)在正常非人灵长类动物实验研究中的应用,为病理状态下的MRS研究提供对照。方法 选取健康食蟹猴6只,采用GE公司产Signa Excite HD 3.0 T MR扫描仪,正交膝关节线圈,动物麻醉后进行MRS扫描。采用single voxel PROBE-PRESS点解析波谱成像序列,分别选取纹状体、额叶、丘脑、小脑感兴趣区,感兴趣区大小为15mm×15mm×10mm,每个部位扫描3次。通过MR系统测量各感兴趣区的N-天门冬氨酸/肌酸(NAA/Cr)、肌酸/胆碱(Cho/Cr)比值。使用方差分析进行统计分析。结果 NAA/Cr比值从高到低依次为丘脑、小脑、额叶、纹状体,其中,丘脑与其他三类组织均有统计学差异(P<0.05),小脑与纹状体之间有统计学差异(P<0.05)。Cho/Cr比值从高到低依次为额叶、小脑、丘脑、纹状体,其中,纹状体与额叶、纹状体与小脑之间有统计学差异(P<0.05)。结论 食蟹猴脑内不同组织结构NAA/Cr、Cho/Cr含量不同。可以在临床使用的MR设备上对非人灵长类动物进行脑MRS的检测研究,其数据准确反映了脑组织的结构异同和代谢物含量的变化,能够作为生理、病理改变研究的依据之一。

关键词: 磁共振波谱成像; 灵长类动物; 食蟹猴; 脑

Application of hydrogen proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy in brain study of macaca fascicularis

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Abstract:

Objective To investigate the application of hydrogen proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy(1H-MRS) in non-human primates experiments. Methods The 3.0T 1H MRS was performed on 6 healthy macaca fascicularis. Four regions of interest were selected, including the corpus striatum, frontal lobe, thalamus and cerebellum. N acetylaspartate/creatine (NAA/Cr) and choline/creatine(Cho/Cr) were obtained and compared. Results NAA/Cr in the thalamus, cerebellum, frontal lobe and corpus striatum was in a decreasing order. There was a statistical difference between the thalamus and the other three structures, and also between the cerebellum and the corpus striatum. Cho/Cr in the frontal lobe, the cerebellum, the thalamus, and the corpus striatum was in a decreasing order. A statistical difference(P<0.05) was obtained between the corpus striatum and the other three structures. Conclusion NAA/Cr and Cho/Cr in the brain of macaca fascicularis vary in different structures. MRS study of non-human primates is feasible with clinical MR equipment, and the data exactly reflects the differences of brain structures and the change of the contents of metabolites, and can be an evidence for further pathophysiological studies.

Keywords: Magnetic resonance spectroscopy; Primates; Macaca fascicularis; Brain

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