

董越,王琰,王绍武,郑淞文,姜原,王茹欣,宁殿秀,宋清伟.MR弥散加权成像诊断股骨头坏死[J].中国医学影像技术,2012,28(2):352~355

## MR弥散加权成像诊断股骨头坏死

### MR diffusion imaging in diagnosis of femoral head necrosis

投稿时间: 2011-07-09 最后修改时间: 2011-09-16

#### DOI:

中文关键词: [磁共振成像](#) [股骨头坏死](#) [表观弥散系数](#)

英文关键词: [Magnetic resonance imaging](#) [Femoral head necrosis](#) [Apparent diffusion coefficient](#)

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(30801061)、辽宁省教育厅科学技术研究项目(2008155)。

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#### 中文摘要:

目的 探讨MR DWI在股骨头坏死诊断及分期中的价值。方法 应用MR SE-EPI-DWI序列对34例股骨头坏死患者共40个髋关节 及90名健康志愿者共180个髋关节进行图像采集,b值分别取300、500、700 s/mm<sup>2</sup>。应用Functool软件进行分析,得到ADC图。选取ROI为100 mm<sup>2</sup>,测量双侧股骨头的ADC值,并进行统计学分析。结果 b值为300、500、700 s/mm<sup>2</sup>时,股骨头坏死股骨头的ADC均值分别为(13.00±2.54)×10<sup>-4</sup> mm<sup>2</sup>/s、(10.73±3.10)×10<sup>-4</sup> mm<sup>2</sup>/s、(8.77±1.55)×10<sup>-4</sup> mm<sup>2</sup>/s,正常股骨头的ADC均值分别为(3.63±1.34)×10<sup>-4</sup> mm<sup>2</sup>/s、(1.87±0.76)×10<sup>-4</sup> mm<sup>2</sup>/s、(1.49±0.53)×10<sup>-4</sup> mm<sup>2</sup>/s,差异均有统计学意义(P均<0.05)。第1组股骨头坏死区ADC值最小,第2组ADC值最大,而第3组ADC值又减小,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。结论 MR DWI可以显示股骨头坏死的病变区域,ADC值对于区分正常及病变区域、指导股骨头坏死分期有一定价值。

#### 英文摘要:

**Objective** To assess the value of MR DWI in diagnosis and staging of femoral head necrosis. **Methods** Thirty-four patients with femoral head necrosis (40 hip joints) and 90 healthy volunteers (1 hip joints) were included. The patients were divided into 3 groups according to Steinberg stage ( I - II of group 1, III-IV of group 2, V-VI of group 3). SE-EPI-DWI was performed to obtain images with b values of 300, 500 and 700 s/mm<sup>2</sup>, respectively. ADC maps were obtained with Functool software. ADC values of femoral head were measured using 100 mm<sup>2</sup> ROIs, and then were statistically analyzed. **Results** With b value of 300, 500 and 700 s/mm<sup>2</sup>, the mean ADC value of femoral head necrosis was (13.00±2.54)×10<sup>-4</sup> mm<sup>2</sup>/s, (10.73±3.10)×10<sup>-4</sup> mm<sup>2</sup>/s and (8.77±1.55)×10<sup>-4</sup> mm<sup>2</sup>/s, respectively while the mean ADC value of healthy femoral heads was (3.63±1.34)×10<sup>-4</sup> mm<sup>2</sup>/s, (1.87±0.76)×10<sup>-4</sup> mm<sup>2</sup>/s, (1.49±0.53)×10<sup>-4</sup> mm<sup>2</sup>/s. There were significant statistical differences in ADC values between normal femoral head and femoral head necrosis (all P<0.05). ADC values of femoral head necrosis in group 1 were minimum, and were maximum in group 2, then reduced in group 3 (P<0.05). **Conclusion** MR DWI can display the femoral head necrosis clearly. ADC values contribute to distinguishing the normal and pathological regions of femoral head, as well as staging necrosis of the femoral head.

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