

MRI诊断急性脑梗死的价值及梗死病灶ADC值的变化

林靖复

柳州市中医医院放射科, 广西 柳州 545001

【摘要】目的:探讨磁共振成像(MRI)在急性脑梗死诊断中的应用价值。**方法:**选取2017年1月~2018年6月在柳州市中医医院治疗的急性脑梗死患者92例,均给予CT、MRI检查,同时测量梗死病灶和对侧正常脑组织表观弥散系数(ADC)值。**结果:**MRI脑梗死检出率为96.74%,明显高于CT检查($P<0.05$);发病至入院时间 <24 h、 $24\sim 72$ h患者MRI检出率分别为93.10%和97.06%,明显高于CT检查($P<0.05$);发病至入院时间 >72 h患者MRI和CT检出率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);发病至入院时间 <24 h、 $24\sim 72$ h、 >72 h患者梗死病灶ADC值分别为 $(4.47\pm 1.23)\times 10^{-4}$ 、 $(4.68\pm 1.30)\times 10^{-4}$ 、 $(6.02\pm 1.53)\times 10^{-4}$ mm²/s,明显低于对侧脑组织($P<0.05$)。**结论:**MRI在急性脑梗死诊断中有较好的应用价值,其中ADC值可为判断梗死病灶部位提供客观依据。

【关键词】急性脑梗死;磁共振成像;表观弥散系数;梗死病灶

【中图分类号】R445.2;R743.3

【文献标志码】A

【文章编号】1005-202X(2019)06-0693-04

Diagnostic value of MRI in patients with acute cerebral infarction and the changes in apparent diffusion coefficient of infarct lesions

LIN Jingfu

Department of Radiology, Liuzhou Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Liuzhou 545001, China

Abstract: Objective To explore the application value of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in the diagnosis of acute cerebral infarction. **Methods** Ninety-two patients with acute cerebral infarction treated in Liuzhou Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine from January 2017 to June 2018 were examined by CT and MRI, and the apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) of infarct lesions and contralateral normal brain tissues were measured. **Results** The detection rate of cerebral infarction on MRI was 96.74%, which was significantly higher than that on CT ($P<0.05$). The detection rates of MRI in patients with different durations from onset of symptoms to admission (<24 h and $24\sim 72$ h) were 93.10% and 97.06%, respectively, which were significantly higher than those of CT ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the detection rate between MRI and CT in patients with >72 h duration from onset of symptoms to admission ($P>0.05$). The ADC of infarct lesions in patients with different durations from onset of symptoms to admission (<24 h, $24\sim 72$ h and >72 h) were $(4.47\pm 1.23)\times 10^{-4}$, $(4.68\pm 1.30)\times 10^{-4}$ and $(6.02\pm 1.53)\times 10^{-4}$ mm²/s, respectively, which were significantly lower than those of contralateral brain tissues ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** MRI has good application values in the diagnosis of acute cerebral infarction. Moreover, ADC can provide objective basis for determining the locations of infarct lesions.

Keywords: acute cerebral infarction; magnetic resonance imaging; apparent diffusion coefficient; infarct lesion

前言

脑梗死是临床常见脑血管疾病,具有较高发病率,多发于老年患者并具有较高的致残致死率,对患者的

生命健康产生严重威胁^[1]。急性脑梗死的治疗重点在于早期及时的溶栓治疗,因而为提高急性脑梗死的治疗、预后效果,延长患者生存时间,早期的准确诊断具有重要意义^[2]。CT检查是临床急性脑梗死的常规检查和诊断方法,但文献提示CT检查的效果无法满足临床检查需求,存在一定的漏诊率^[3]。MRI弥散加权成像检测效果准确^[4]。为提高急性脑梗死的诊断效果,本研究探讨MRI在急性脑梗死诊断中的应用价值及梗死病灶表观弥散系数(ADC)值的变化。

【收稿日期】2018-12-21

【基金项目】广西自然科学基金(2012GXNSF)

【作者简介】林靖复,主治医师,研究方向:CT和MRI诊断,E-mail: 2654792517@qq.com

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2017年1月~2018年6月在柳州市中医医院治疗的急性脑梗死患者92例,其中男52例、女40例;年龄54~71岁,平均年龄(61.47±7.28)岁;发病至入院时间<24 h患者29例,24~72 h患者34例,>72 h患者29例;发病原因:动脉粥样硬化患者32例、高血压60例。纳入标准^[5]:(1)在本院行MRI、CT检查,且资料保存完整;(2)发病时间明确。排除标准:(1)合并有恶性肿瘤、肝肾功能障碍、精神疾病等基础性疾病;(2)脑出血。

1.2 MRI检查

使用3.0T MRI仪(德国西门子公司生产)进行MRI检查,横断位序列T₁WI、T₂WI、FLAIR及矢状位序列T₁WI;使用平面回波成像进行DWI序列检查;TR/TE:4 700/90 ms,层间距1.5 mm,层厚5 mm,矩阵为128×128,FOV为240 mm×240 mm;扫描数据由仪器处理工作站处理形成ADC图,两位主治医师共同于ADC图选取感兴趣区(ROI),分析梗死病灶和对侧正常脑组织ADC值,注意选取梗死病灶ROI需要避开脑沟及血管等区域^[6]。

1.3 CT检查

使用本院32层64排螺旋CT机(德国西门子公司生产)进行CT检查,电流150 mAs,电压120 kV,层间距10 mm,层厚10 mm,矩阵512×512,患者平卧位进行头颅扫描,2 mm薄层扫描,必要时进行增强扫描。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0进行统计分析,计量资料采用均数±标准差表示,组间比较使用t检验,计数资料用率表示,组间比较使用χ²检验,P<0.05表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 CT、MRI脑梗死检出情况比较

MRI脑梗死检出率(96.74%, 89/92)明显高于CT检出率(63.04%, 58/92),两者比较有统计学差异(P<0.05)。

2.2 CT及MRI检查对不同发病时间患者检出情况比较

发病至入院时间<24 h、24~72 h患者MRI检出率明显高于CT(P<0.05);发病至入院时间>72 h患者,MRI和CT检出率差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),见表1。

表1 CT及MRI检查对不同发病时间患者检出率比较[例数(%)]
Tab.1 Comparison of detection rates of CT and MRI in patients with different durations from onset of symptoms to admission [cases(%)]

发病至入院时间	n	CT	MRI	χ ² 值	P值
<24 h	29	13(44.83)	25(93.10)	10.989	<0.01
24~72 h	34	23(67.65)	33(97.06)	10.119	<0.01
>72 h	29	25(86.21)	29(100.00)	2.417	0.120

2.3 不同发病时间患者梗死病灶与正常脑组织ADC值比较

发病至入院时间<24 h、24~72 h、>72 h患者梗死病灶ADC值明显低于对侧脑组织(P<0.05),见表2。

表2 不同发病时间患者梗死病灶与正常脑组织ADC值比较

Tab.2 Comparison of apparent diffusion coefficient between infarct lesion and normal brain tissues in patients with different durations from onset of symptoms to admission

发病至入院时间	n	梗死病灶ADC/10 ⁻⁴ mm ² ·s ⁻¹	对侧脑组织ADC/10 ⁻⁴ mm ² ·s ⁻¹	t值	P值
<24 h	29	4.47±1.23	8.12±1.03	-12.252	<0.01
24~72 h	34	4.68±1.30	7.97±0.98	-11.784	<0.01
>72 h	29	6.02±1.53	8.02±0.99	-5.910	<0.01

3 讨论

脑梗死主要指脑血管阻塞诱发大脑组织缺血、缺氧,造成脑组织局部软化和坏死,进而使大脑出现功能障碍^[7]。大量文献均提示急性脑梗死的治疗关键在于早期的溶栓治疗,而急性脑梗死发病1~6 h被一致认为是溶栓治疗的黄金时期^[8-10]。现临床主要通

过影像学方法CT及MRI检查急性脑梗死。CT检查主要依靠X线、超声波及γ射线等进行断层扫描并通过不同组织对不同的吸收进行检测^[11];MRI检查通过向人体给予特定射频脉冲,依据氢离子磁共振型号进行检测^[12]。本研究结果显示MRI脑梗死检出率明显高于CT检查,差异有统计学意义。该结果说明

MRI检测脑梗死较CT具有更高的检出率。经过分析主要原因可能是急性脑梗死患者早期占位效应无显著性,脑部水肿程度较轻;CT检测易受干扰,通过占位效应检查无法准确诊断水肿不显著患者^[13-14]。MRI依靠大脑组织中的含水量变化进行检测,急性脑梗死在发病<6 h的早期存在细胞毒性早期水肿,局部脑组织梗死后由于病灶含水量升高,有助于延长核磁信号,提高诊断准确率^[15]。此外,MRI颅脑扫描后形成的数据图像能够对血管的形态学特性、狭窄程度及具体的梗死位置进行直观反馈,进而反映分支血管的血液供应情况,为临床早期诊断提供科学的参考证据^[16]。

CT及MRI检查对不同发病时间患者检出比较发现,发病至入院时间<24 h、24~72 h患者MRI检出率明显高于CT检查;发病至入院时间>72 h患者MRI与CT检出率比较差异无统计学意义。该结果说明MRI在急性脑梗死早期诊断中较CT具有更高的检出率,但超过72 h后就无法体现出检查优势。MRI检查能够对脑细胞活动进行反映,成像效果较好,有助于医师了解病情,这也提示MRI对微小病灶具有更好的检出效果。MRI在72 h之前具有更好的检查效果,可能是因为急性脑梗死患者早期存在T₁WI信号异常,而CT检查多在发病24 h甚至以后才会出现异常,这也说明MRI检查能够促进急性脑梗死患者的早期准确诊断。

MRI弥散加权成像主要通过活体组织内水分子弥散受限程度进行检测,急性脑梗死患者由于细胞膜离子泵功能障碍多存在细胞毒性水肿,因此MRI弥散加权成像显示梗死区ADC值下降^[17]。国内外研究发现急性脑梗死患者由于ADC值存在显著规律性,梗死时间逐渐延长,病灶中心区ADC值显著下降^[18-19]。本研究对不同发病时间患者梗死病灶与正常脑组织ADC值比较发现,发病至入院时间<24 h、24~72 h、>72 h患者梗死病灶ADC值明显低于对侧脑组织。该结果说明MRI在急性脑梗死诊断利用ADC值可为判断梗死病灶部位提供客观依据,这也提示ADC值有助于区分急性脑梗死患者亚急性期,有助于区分患者的脑梗死时间,进而采取恰当的治疗方案,提高治疗效果。

MRI成像过程与图像重建与CT相近,通过体外高频磁场作用,由体内物质向周围环境辅射能量产生信号实现^[20];此外,MRI既不靠外界的辅射、吸收与反射,也不靠放射性物质在体内的 γ 辅射,主要是利用外磁场和物体的相互作用来成像,高能磁场对人体无害^[21]。故而,MRI检查是安全、可靠的,值得在临床范围内推广应用。

【参考文献】

- [1] 翟志永,李琦,冯娟.磁共振成像在急性脑梗死和脑转移瘤中的鉴别诊断价值[J].中国老年学杂志,2016,36(8):1955-1956.
ZHAI Z Y, LI Q, FENG J. Differential diagnosis value of magnetic resonance imaging in acute cerebral infarction and brain metastases [J]. Chinese Journal of Gerontology, 2016, 36(8): 1955-1956.
- [2] 李渊灵,任彦,刘含秋,等.多高b值3.0T磁共振在急性脑梗死微小病灶检出中的应用[J].实用放射学杂志,2016,32(1):14-16.
LI Y L, REN Y, LIU H Q, et al. Application of multi-high b-value 3.0T magnetic resonance imaging in the detection of small lesions in acute cerebral infarction [J]. Journal of Practical Radiology, 2016, 32(1): 14-16.
- [3] 张帅,李春媚,宋国栋,等.酰胺质子转移磁共振成像在缺血性脑梗死分期中的应用[J].山东医药,2016,56(43):52-54.
ZHANG S, LI C M, SONG G D, et al. Application of amide proton transfer magnetic resonance imaging in the staging of ischemic cerebral infarction [J]. Shandong Medical Journal, 2016, 56(43): 52-54.
- [4] 陈龙华.磁共振成像观察SPIO标记脂肪干细胞在脑梗死大鼠脑内的迁徙和分布[J].中国组织工程研究,2016,20(6):793-798.
CHEN L H. MRI observation of the migration and distribution of SPIO-labeled adipose-derived stem cells in the brain of rats with cerebral infarction [J]. Journal of Clinical Rehabilitative Tissue Engineering Research, 2016, 20(6): 793-798.
- [5] 陈一鸣,刘阳,任何,等.弥散加权成像不同b值对急性脑梗死ADC变化趋势的分析[J].重庆医学,2016,45(20):2775-2776.
CHEN Y M, LIU Y, REN H, et al. Analysis of different b-values of ADC in acute cerebral infarction by diffusion-weighted imaging [J]. Chongqing Medical Journal, 2016, 45(20): 2775-2776.
- [6] 江文婷,汪炜.表观弥散系数用于超急性期大面积脑梗死诊断及预后评估的价值[J].临床医药文献电子杂志,2016,3(35):7029.
JIANG W T, WANG W. Apparent diffusion coefficient for the diagnosis and prognosis evaluation of large-area cerebral infarction in hyperacute period [J]. Journal of Clinical Medical Literature, 2016, 3(35): 7029.
- [7] BERENSON D, NUTTALL L, HAKIM E, et al. Lesson of the month 2: a rare presentation of stroke: diagnosis made on magnetic resonance imaging [J]. Clin Med, 2018, 18(2): 183-185.
- [8] 盛灿,李瑜霞,谢云燕.人尿激肽原酶对急性脑梗死侧支循环与脑血流灌注影响的多模态MRI研究[J].中国临床医学影像杂志,2016,27(2):77-81.
SHENG C, LI Y X, XIE Y Y. Multimodal MRI study of human urinary kininogenase on collateral circulation and cerebral blood flow in patients with acute cerebral infarction [J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Medical Imaging, 2016, 27(2): 77-81.
- [9] GAO Q Q, LU S S, XU X Q, et al. Quantitative assessment of hyperacute cerebral infarction with intravoxel incoherent motion MR imaging: initial experience in a canine stroke model [J]. J Magn Reson imaging, 2017, 46(2): 550-556.
- [10] 张冰,刘筠,廉凯茜,等.磁敏感加权成像诊断急性脑梗死动脉血栓的临床应用价值[J].中国临床医学影像杂志,2017,28(5):315-317.
ZHANG B, LIU J, LIAN K Q, et al. Clinical application value of magnetic sensitive weighted imaging in the diagnosis of acute cerebral infarction with arterial thrombosis [J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Medical Imaging, 2017, 28(5): 315-317.
- [11] ZIAKAS A, PETROGLOU D. Silent embolic cerebral infarction after coronary angiography and percutaneous coronary interventions: detection of a silent cardiac catheterization complication [J]. Angiology, 2016, 67(5): 67-84.

[12] 李晓, 赵辉林, 孙贝贝, 等. MR测定颈动脉易损斑块特征与急性缺血性脑卒中的关系[J]. 实用放射学杂志, 2017, 33(3): 373-377.
LI X, ZHAO H L, SUN B B, et al. Relationship between carotid vulnerable plaque characteristics and acute ischemic stroke by MR[J]. Journal of Practical Radiology, 2017, 33(3): 373-377.

[13] 钟水生, 曾昭龙, 杨慧, 等. 脑梗死患者磁共振弥散加权成像ADC值演变的临床研究[J]. 国际医药卫生导报, 2016, 22(15): 2333-2336.
ZHONG S S, ZENG Z L, YANG H, et al. Clinical study on the evolution of ADC values of magnetic resonance diffusion-weighted imaging in patients with cerebral infarction [J]. International Medical Health Herald, 2016, 22(15): 2333-2336.

[14] 倪鸣飞, 李雪松, 陶定波, 等. 磁敏感加权成像相位图对缺血性脑梗死局部氧代谢的临床研究[J]. 中国临床医学影像杂志, 2016, 27(5): 314-317.
NI M F, LI X S, TAO D B, et al. Clinical study of magnetic sensitive weighted imaging phase map on local oxygen metabolism in ischemic cerebral infarction[J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Medical Imaging, 2016, 27(5): 314-317.

[15] 宋彦, 丁旭萌, 李旭, 等. 大脑中动脉的易损斑块与进展性脑梗死的相关性分析[J]. 重庆医学, 2016, 45(33): 4700-4702.
SONG Y, DING X M, LI X, et al. Correlation analysis between vulnerable plaque of middle cerebral artery and progressive cerebral infarction[J]. Chongqing Medical Journal, 2016, 45(33): 4700-4702.

[16] 张明, 吴献华. 磁共振弥散加权成像对食管癌患者同期放疗前后表观弥散系数以及病变长度的影响[J]. 中国临床研究, 2016, 29(3): 389-391.
ZHANG M, WU X H. Effects of diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging on apparent diffusion coefficient and length of lesions in patients with esophageal cancer before and after concurrent chemoradiotherapy[J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Research, 2016, 29(3): 389-391.

[17] 张继, 田为中, 王秀兰, 等. 磁共振扩散张量成像表观弥散系数、各向异性值在BPH组织类型鉴别中的应用[J]. 山东医药, 2016, 56(31): 77-79.
ZHANG J, TIAN W Z, WANG X L, et al. Application of apparent diffusion coefficient and anisotropy of magnetic resonance diffusion tensor imaging in BPH tissue type identification [J]. Shandong Medical Journal, 2016, 56(31): 77-79.

[18] 刘洋, 戴真煜, 董从松, 等. 磁共振3D-pcASL灌注成像结合DWI鉴别超急性与急性缺血性脑梗死[J]. 医学影像学杂志, 2017, 27(11): 2049-2052.
LIU Y, DAI Z Y, DONG C S, et al. Differential magnetic resonance imaging of 3D-pcASL combined with DWI in the diagnosis of hyperacute and acute ischemic cerebral infarction [J]. Journal of Medical Imaging, 2017, 27(11): 2049-2052.

[19] GORY B, CHAUVEAU F, BOLBOS R, et al. Spatiotemporal characterization of brain infarction by sequential multimodal MR imaging following transient focal ischemia in a rat model of intra-arterial middle cerebral artery occlusion[J]. Eur Radiol, 2016, 26(12): 1-10.

[20] 谢志玉, 姚宝珍. 磁共振弥散加权和弥散张量成像在儿童脑梗死诊断及预后评估中的应用价值[J]. 中国实验诊断学, 2017, 21(7): 1121-1123.
XIE Z Y, YAO B Z. The value of magnetic resonance diffusion weighted and diffusion tensor imaging in diagnosis and prognosis evaluation of cerebral infarction in children [J]. Chinese Journal of Laboratory Diagnosis, 2017, 21(7): 1121-1123.

[21] 张岚, 张勇, 王怀立. 磁共振弥散加权成像表观弥散系数在儿童后颅窝肿瘤鉴别诊断中的价值[J]. 中华实用儿科临床杂志, 2017, 32(11): 828-832.
ZHANG L, ZHANG Y, WANG H L. The value of apparent diffusion coefficient of magnetic resonance diffusion weighted imaging in differential diagnosis of posterior fossa tumor in children [J]. Chinese Journal of Practical Pediatrics, 2017, 32(11): 828-832.

(编辑:黄开颜)