

DOI:10.16781/j.0258-879x.2019.03.0243

• 专题报道 •

## 评估心肌组织特征的磁共振成像技术及临床应用

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**[摘要]** 随着心脏磁共振 (CMR) 技术的发展, CMR 已从最开始的钆造影剂延迟增强 (LGE) 序列发展到多模态成像, 是目前评价心肌组织学异常的成像方法之一。CMR 能够提供丰富的心肌解剖学和功能学信息, 可从定性到定量、从宏观到微观甚至分子学水平精确评估心肌的组织学异常。不同 CMR 技术如 LGE 序列、mapping 序列、弥散加权成像和磁共振波谱等, 在疾病诊疗和机制探究方面各具优势, 对临床中深入认识心肌疾病并及时干预具有重要意义。本文综述了这些心肌组织特征的 CMR 成像方法在评估不同类型心肌疾病中的优势及临床应用。

**[关键词]** 磁共振成像; 心肌; 组织学; 心肌疾病

**[中图分类号]** R 542.2 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2019)03-0243-07

### Magnetic resonance imaging in evaluating myocardial tissue characteristics and the clinical application: an update

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**[Abstract]** Recent advances have driven cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR) from late gadolinium enhancement (LGE) sequence to multi-modality imaging, and CMR has become one of the imaging methods to detect myocardial histological abnormalities. CMR can provide detailed myocardial anatomical and functional information, and can accurately assess myocardial histological abnormalities from qualitative or quantitative, macroscopic or microscopic and even molecular perspectives. Various CMR methods, including LGE sequence, mapping sequence, diffusion-weighted imaging and magnetic resonance spectroscopy, have their own advantages in the diagnosis and treatment and in deep understanding of the mechanisms. And they are of great significance for knowing and treating myocardial diseases. This review summarizes the advantages and clinical application of the myocardial tissue characterization imaging methods in evaluating different kinds of cardiomyopathy.

**[Key words]** magnetic resonance imaging; myocardium; histology; cardiomyopathies

[Acad J Sec Mil Med Univ, 2019, 40(3): 243-249]

近年来心脏磁共振 (cardiac magnetic resonance, CMR) 技术飞速发展, 因其具有多平面、多序列、高组织分辨率及无电离辐射的“一站式”检查等优势, 能够提供丰富的心肌解剖学和功能学信息及定量病灶的发展程度, 是缺血及非缺血性心肌病心肌组织特征评估的有效方法之一。不同 CMR 技术如钆造影剂延迟增强 (late gadolinium enhancement, LGE) 序列、mapping 序列、弥散加权成像 (diffusion-weighted imaging, DWI) 和磁共振波

谱 (magnetic resonance spectroscopy, MRS) 各具优势, 对不同类型心肌疾病的组织学改变均有其特异性。本文综述了这些心肌组织的特征成像方法在评估不同类型心肌疾病中的优势及临床应用。

### 1 LGE 序列

LGE 序列是最早用于评估心肌组织学异常的方法, 在注射钆造影剂 10~15 min 后应用快速自旋回波反转恢复序列可获得 LGE 序列图像。此时

**[收稿日期]** 2018-11-30 **[接受日期]** 2019-02-22

**[基金项目]** 国家自然科学基金青年科学基金(81301217), 科技部“十三五”国家重点研发计划(2016YFC1300402), 天津市应用基础与前沿技术研究计划(14JCZDJC57000, 18JCYBJC25100). Supported by Young Science Fund of National Natural Science Foundation of China (81301217), “13<sup>th</sup> Five-Year” National Key Research and Development Plan of Ministry of Science and Technology of China (2016YFC1300402), and Tianjin Applied Foundation and Frontier Technology Research Program (14JCZDJC57000, 18JCYBJC25100).

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正常心肌内钆造影剂已基本廓清,虽然钆造影剂无法穿透完整的细胞膜,但可能滞留于异常扩大的细胞外间隙(如浸润性疾病、纤维化),或当细胞膜完整性破坏(如急性心肌梗死、心肌炎症)时钆造影剂可进入细胞内,这些病理状态均可缩短组织 T1 弛豫时间,而在 LGE 序列表现为高信号。LGE 序列图像不仅是诊断疾病的方法,也是预测全因死亡率、心血管死亡率、室性心律失常和猝死及主要心血管不良事件的可靠依据<sup>[1]</sup>。

虽然冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病(以下简称“冠心病”)的病因是冠状动脉斑块及狭窄,但决定患者病情和预后的关键是心肌,因此心肌活性成为临床评估冠心病患者预后的重要指标<sup>[2]</sup>。亮血 LGE 序列上血池内高信号的造影剂可能影响小的心内膜下梗死灶的检出,而黑血 LGE 技术可消除血池和正常心肌信号,仅显示高信号的梗死灶<sup>[3]</sup>。灰血 LGE 技术成像的信噪比较亮血和黑血 LGE 技术更高,尤其是显示心内膜下心肌延迟强化病灶,并且其重复性及观察者间一致性均更佳,也能显示较亮

血和黑血 LGE 图像上更大的瘢痕面积,甚至能较黑血 LGE 技术更精准地判断心肌和乳头肌瘢痕<sup>[4]</sup>。

LGE 序列对不同类型原发性心肌病的诊断、鉴别诊断及预后评估有重要价值。各种心肌病延迟强化病灶分布及信号具有一定特征。肥厚型心肌病(hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, HCM)以心肌增厚为主要表现,部分 HCM 患者可合并左心室流出道梗阻、左房室瓣前叶收缩期前向运动,以及收缩、舒张功能的改变,其心肌损伤区多位于肥厚心肌中层<sup>[5]</sup>(图 1)。而扩张型心肌病(dilated cardiomyopathy, DCM)的典型表现除心腔扩张、射血分数降低外,室间隔心肌中层线样强化也具有一定特征性<sup>[6]</sup>(图 2)。近期研究发现,DCM 患者冠状动脉内皮功能障碍可能是心肌发生纤维化的重要因素<sup>[6]</sup>。无论是 HCM 还是 DCM,当心肌出现大范围延迟强化时均提示患者预后不良<sup>[7]</sup>。常规的 CMR 检查虽不能评估冠状动脉的狭窄情况,但 LGE 序列可检出梗死的心肌组织,呈心内膜下心肌甚至透壁性心肌延迟强化表现,这有助于原发性心肌病合并冠心病的诊断。

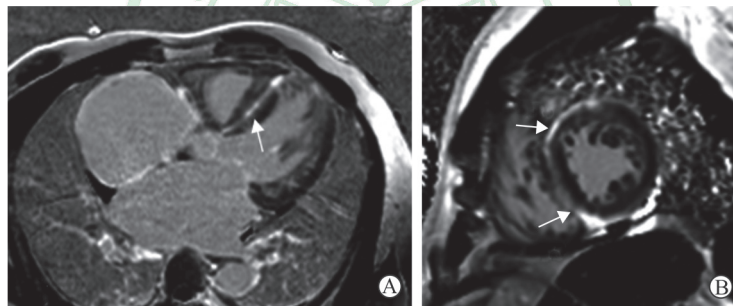


图 1 1例 HCM 患者 LGE 表现

Fig 1 LGE features of an HCM patient

A 36-year-old male patient with palpitation and dyspnea. Four-chamber heart (A) and short-axis (B) LGE images show the thickened myocardia with delayed contrast enhancement in the middle myocardia of interventricular septum and left ventricular anterior wall (arrows). HCM: Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; LGE: Late gadolinium enhancement

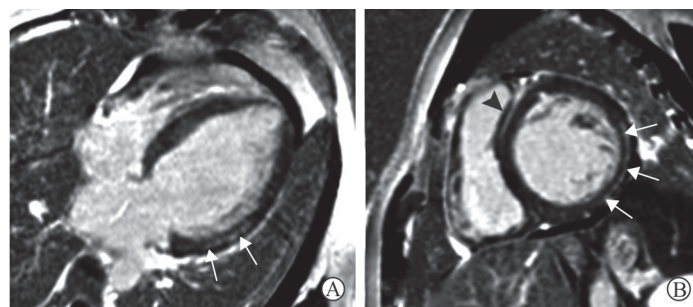


图 2 1例 DCM 患者 LGE 表现

Fig 2 LGE features of a DCM patient

A 30-year-old male patient with heart failure. Four-chamber heart (A) and short-axis (B) LGE images show the dilated left ventricle, mildly thinned myocardium and linear enhancement in the middle myocardia of interventricular septum (black triangular arrow) and left ventricular free wall (white arrows). DCM: Dilated cardiomyopathy; LGE: Late gadolinium enhancement

病毒性心肌炎患者 LGE 序列提示心肌可逆或不可逆损伤。急性期活动性炎症浸润的范围随病程发生变化,并与炎症严重程度呈正相关<sup>[8]</sup>;慢性期病灶延迟强化提示存在残余局灶纤维化<sup>[9]</sup>。急性病毒性心肌炎患者心肌延迟强化范围与肌钙蛋白 I

及肌酸激酶峰值显著相关,且可预示美国纽约心脏协会(New York Heart Association, NYHA)心功能分级恶化及心血管不良事件的发生<sup>[8]</sup>。延迟强化最常见于左心室外侧壁,并自心外膜区发展,病情危重者心肌可呈透壁性延迟强化表现<sup>[10]</sup>(图3)。

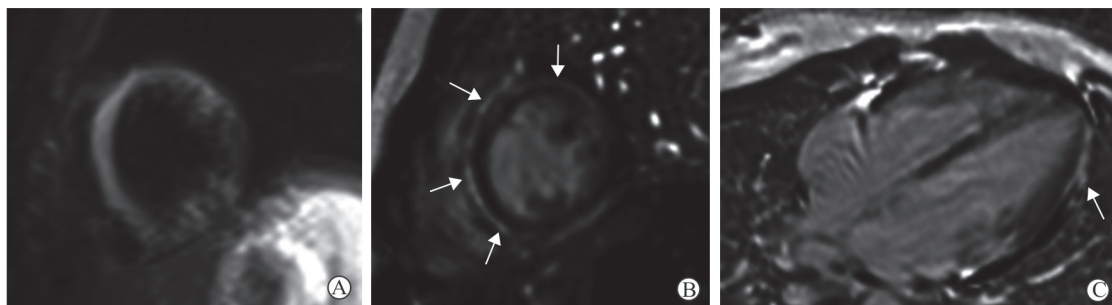


图3 1例急性病毒性心肌炎患者 LGE 表现

Fig 3 LGE features of an acute viral myocarditis patient

A 13-year-old female patient with acute viral myocarditis. A: Turbo inversion recovery modulus sequence shows that interventricular septum and left ventricular wall manifest diffused hyperintensity; B, C: Short-axis (B) and 4-chamber heart (C) late gadolinium enhancement images show the sub-epicardium enhancement in the corresponding location (white arrows). LGE: Late gadolinium enhancement

肺动脉高压(pulmonary hypertension, PH)患者右心室室间隔插入部中层心肌常见三角形或带状延迟强化信号,部分可向室间隔内延伸(图4),这种特征性插入部中层心肌延迟强化表现与右心室功能不全显著相关<sup>[11]</sup>。有研究认为 PH 患者心肌延

迟强化表现可能由于该区域心肌纤维环或心肌炎性改变所致<sup>[12]</sup>。随着肺动脉压的增高,右心室插入部细胞外基质沉积增多、心肌细胞排列紊乱甚至由纤维组织替代<sup>[13]</sup>。

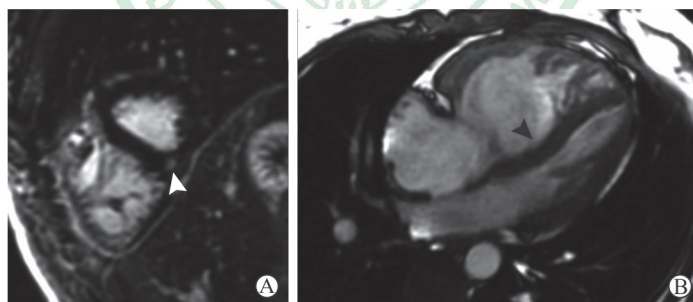


图4 1例 PH 患者 LGE 表现

Fig 4 LGE features of a PH patient

A 30-year-old female PH patient with systemic lupus erythematosus and dyspnea. A: LGE image shows triangular delayed contrast enhancement in the right ventricular insertion point (white triangular arrow); B: Four-chamber heart cine image shows the obviously dilated right ventricle, thickened right ventricular free wall and interventricular septum bowing to the left ventricle (black triangular arrow). PH: Pulmonary hypertension; LGE: Late gadolinium enhancement

## 2 Mapping 序列

尽管 LGE 序列可提供预后信息,但无法评判异常信号究竟是心肌急性损伤或炎症反应还是慢性损伤或纤维化。因此纵向弛豫时间定量成像(T1 mapping)、横向弛豫时间定量成像(T2

mapping)等新技术应运而生,以单纯定量参数的方法弥补了半定量或肉眼评判的局限性,并采用伪彩图标记心肌组织。Mapping 序列检出病变极其灵敏,甚至能够检出 LGE 序列阴性的病灶,可实现心肌组织病理学改变的无创性评估<sup>[14]</sup>。

### 2.1 T1 mapping 初始纵向弛豫时间定量成像

(native T1 mapping) 在未注射造影剂时采集并测量心肌组织的 T1 值,能够检出心肌炎症、铁过载、心肌梗死和瘢痕等导致的初始 T1 值升高。该技术可重复性和灵敏性高,尤其是对肾功能不全而无法使用造影剂的患者或对造影剂过敏的患者,避免了发生造影剂不良反应的风险<sup>[14]</sup>。增强后 T1 mapping (post T1 mapping) 技术是于注射造影剂后 15 min 采集 T1 mapping 图像并测量心肌组织增强后 T1 值,其可显示各种病因导致的细胞间隙扩大和纤维化,并与替代性纤维化(瘢痕)心肌鉴别,但增强后 T1 值受造影剂剂量、浓度、注射速率及注射后采集时间等多种因素的影响<sup>[15]</sup>。细胞外容积(extracellular volume, ECV)是根据注射细胞外顺磁性造影剂前后分别获取的 T1 值(初始 T1 值和增强后 T1 值)计算得到,代表心肌中细胞外基质占整个心肌组织的百分比。由于造影剂可在扩大的细胞外间隙聚集,因此可以用 ECV 定量相对扩大的细胞外间隙<sup>[16]</sup>。

糖尿病性心肌病患者由于心肌结构和功能异常,发生心力衰竭的风险明显增加,因此早期检出、早期干预对患者的预后至关重要。病程早期心肌收缩功能未见异常,初始 T1 值和 ECV 的增高提示心肌细胞外间隙扩大,该方法可能在病程早期患者无任何临床症状时检出心肌异常<sup>[17]</sup>。早期干预如血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂(angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor, ACEI)治疗可能会改善心肌细胞外间隙扩大,但控制血糖和 ACEI 的治疗与心肌纤维环之间的关系仍需要大规模的研究证实<sup>[17-18]</sup>。

非 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死(non-ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction, NSTEMI)是由非闭塞罪犯血管病变引起的较小程度的心肌损伤,由于其表现多变及对急性心肌损伤区的识别引起了临床高度关注。当患者发生 NSTEMI 时,心肌间质水肿导致 T1 值延长,初始 T1 mapping 较 T2 加权成像(T2-weighted imaging, T2WI)识别心肌水肿更灵敏<sup>[19]</sup>,并且能够监测坏死心肌边缘呈水肿状态的可挽救心肌<sup>[20]</sup>。初始 T1 mapping 图像可显示急性心肌梗死患者梗死区域内局灶性短 T1 值区,代表了“缺血-再灌注”导致微血管损伤(microvascular injury, MVI)而引起的心肌内出血,多预示患者预后不良<sup>[21]</sup>。另外,联合应用初始 T1 mapping 和 T2\* mapping 这两种无需注射造影剂的方法,可能成为鉴别正常心肌、梗死心肌(初始 T1 值升高)及梗死心肌伴 MVI(初始 T1 值及 T2\* 值均降低)有效且准确的方法。

淀粉样变性是由于蛋白折叠异常导致不可溶的纤维性淀粉样蛋白沉积于器官或组织的细胞外间隙引起的一组疾病。淀粉样蛋白沉积于心肌间质导致细胞外间隙扩大,使心肌呈弥漫性受累,初始 T1 mapping 及 ECV 均可定量这种病理改变,表现为初始 T1 值和 ECV 显著升高<sup>[22]</sup>(图 5)。T1 mapping 技术不仅能够早期发现心肌受累,而且可用来评估淀粉样物质的负荷状态从而评价疗效<sup>[23]</sup>。当与其他表现为心肌增厚的疾病如 HCM、Anderson-Fabry 综合征难以鉴别时,初始 T1 值或 ECV 变化的差异具有重要诊断价值<sup>[24]</sup>。

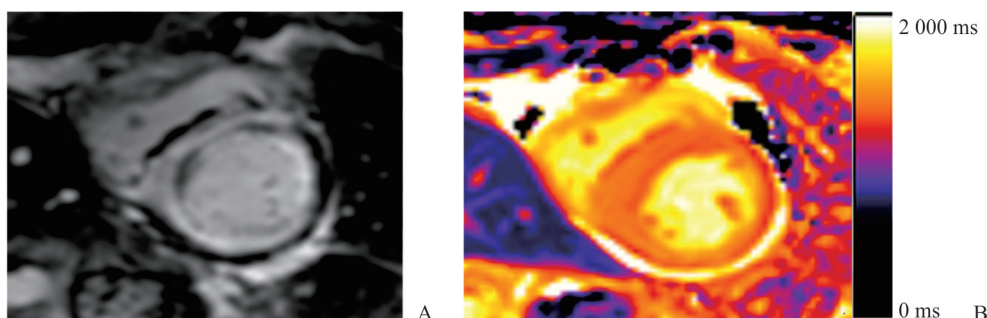


图 5 1 例心肌淀粉样变性患者 LGE 和 T1 mapping 表现

Fig 5 LGE and T1 mapping features of a patient with cardiac amyloidosis

A 65-year-old female patient with cardiac amyloidosis. LGE sequence (A) and native T1 mapping (B) show that the native T1 value (1 430.28 ms) is increased in the myocardium with diffused delayed contrast enhancement. LGE: Late gadolinium enhancement

Anderson-Fabry 综合征是一种 X 染色体连锁隐性遗传的溶酶体贮积病,因  $\alpha$ -牛乳糖( $\alpha$ -galactosidase,  $\alpha$ -GAL)基因缺陷使体内糖神经酰胺脂质无法代谢,不断堆积在细胞质及溶酶体

内,从而引发多系统病变,形态学上同样表现为左心室心肌肥厚。与其他表现为心肌肥厚的心肌疾病相比,Anderson-Fabry 综合征心肌 T1 值降低,为 Anderson-Fabry 综合征心肌受累最具特征性的表

现<sup>[25]</sup>。不仅如此, 初始 T1 值的降低甚至早于左心室心肌肥厚的发生。

**2.2 T2 mapping** 心肌水分的增加可使 T2 弛豫时间延长。T2 mapping 克服了传统 T2WI 的局限性, 并且在定量评价心肌水肿方面非常灵敏, 如检出急性心肌炎或应激性心肌病的灵敏度和特异度均可达 90%<sup>[26]</sup>。冠心病患者缺血心肌早期即可因水肿引起 T2 值明显升高, 这使发生 NSTEMI 或心肌酶升高的急性胸痛患者病变检出的灵敏度明显提高<sup>[27]</sup>。T2 mapping 还可协助区分梗死心肌和可挽救心肌, 虽然二者的 T2 值均明显高于正常心肌, 但可挽救心肌表现为 T2 值升高而在 LGE 图像呈低信号, 且有研究显示高 T2 值 ( $\geq 62$  ms) 预示着患者预后不良<sup>[28]</sup>。

T2 mapping 技术可检出传统 T2WI 短时反转恢复 (short tau inversion recovery, STIR) 序列无法显示的心肌炎症区, 其显示的炎症心肌区域多比 LGE 序列显示的范围更大、更灵敏, 可能提示部分受累心肌并未发生纤维化改变<sup>[29]</sup>。一项纳入经心肌活检组织检查确诊的 129 例急性心肌炎患者的回顾性研究显示, T2 mapping 对于检出表现为慢性症状的心肌炎 ( $> 14$  d) 更灵敏, T2 值  $> 59$  ms 提示心肌受累, 且 T2 mapping 诊断心肌炎的准确度 (81%) 明显高于诊断路易斯湖心肌炎的准确度 (56%)<sup>[30]</sup>。

结节病是一种多系统受累的肉芽肿性疾病, 心脏受累是结节病患者第二大常见死因。与心肌炎不同, 结节病早期应用类固醇激素或其他免疫抑制剂可改善心肌炎症、阻止心功能恶化和心肌瘢痕形成。研究显示, 心电图异常的疑似心脏受累的结节病患者心肌整体 T2 值明显升高, 其中 41% 患者的 LGE 序列未见异常强化信号, 但 T2 mapping 可早期检出结节病累及的心肌区域, 并有利于临床干预方案的实施<sup>[29]</sup>。

### 3 DWI

DWI 可通过编码水分子的随机运动提取微观的组织结构信息, 无需使用造影剂即可评估心肌组织活性, 这为因肾功能不全而无法使用造影剂的患者带来了福音。体素内不相干运动 (intravoxel incoherent motion, IVIM) 多 b 值双指数模型可准确提取出单纯的水分子弥散 (扩散) 和毛细血管网内血液微循环 (灌注) 信息, 这为进一步探究心肌组织灌注和弥散情况提供了可能。

研究显示慢性心肌梗死区表观弥散系数

(apparent diffusion coefficient, ADC) 较正常心肌明显升高, 并与 LGE 图像显示的区域一致, 其灵敏度、特异度均较高<sup>[31]</sup>。对于急性心肌缺血性心脏病患者, DWI 较传统 T2WI 序列检出心肌水肿区的灵敏性更高、面积更大<sup>[32-33]</sup>。心肌再灌注治疗后第 3 天, 应用 IVIM 分析结果显示慢性表观弥散系数 (slow apparent diffusion coefficient,  $ADC_{slow}$ ) 和快速扩散成分所占比例 (f) 均显著减低, 并且较其他时间点均降低, 提示再灌注治疗后观察心肌水肿的最佳时间可能为再灌注治疗后的第 3 天<sup>[33]</sup>。

DWI 不仅能早期较灵敏地发现缺血性心肌病的组织学改变, 对于发现非缺血性心肌病的微循环改变也发挥重要作用。高血压患者由于长期的高左心室后负荷导致心肌损伤和重构, 其  $ADC_{slow}$  显著低于健康志愿者, 提示高血压患者可能存在心肌血流灌注减低<sup>[34]</sup>。HCM 患者以心肌显著增厚为特征, 其微血管功能障碍的严重程度 ( $ADC_{slow}$  降低) 与心肌的肥厚程度呈正相关<sup>[34]</sup>, IVIM 可能会检出超出延迟强化范围的低灌注区<sup>[35]</sup>。

### 4 MRS

MRS 是一种可对人体的组织代谢进行定量分析的无创、无辐射的检查方法, 其中磁共振氢谱 ( $^1H$ -magnetic resonance spectroscopy,  $^1H$ -MRS) 是目前唯一可对活体细胞内脂肪酸含量进行定量检测的方法。3.0 T 磁共振扫描仪获取的  $^1H$ -MRS 图像较 1.5 T 获得的图像质量更佳, 定量心肌脂肪酸含量的准确度更高<sup>[36]</sup>。目前的研究结果显示, 健康人群中心肌三酰甘油的含量无明显的性别差异<sup>[37]</sup>, 但会随着年龄增长而增高<sup>[38]</sup>。

2 型糖尿病 (type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM) 患者易发生心室舒张功能障碍, 甚至发生心力衰竭。研究发现 T2DM 患者心肌舒张功能障碍与心肌三酰甘油含量有关, 与心肌灌注储备能力无明显相关性, 提示心肌脂肪变性可能是患者发生糖尿病性心肌病早期的预测因素, 并预示存在亚临床性心功能障碍的可能<sup>[39-40]</sup>。

人体代谢异常可导致脂肪酸在心肌内异常贮积, 尤其是在室间隔内。近年来 3.0 T 高场强磁共振扫描设备的应用提高了心脏  $^1H$ -MRS 成像的化学位移分辨率和图像信噪比, 并能够分辨心肌内脂肪酸和不饱和脂肪酸的沉积。Liao 等<sup>[36]</sup>应用  $^1H$ -MRS 发现急性心力衰竭患者出院后心肌不饱和脂肪酸含量显著升高, 且与 CMR 获取的左心室心功能参数呈负相关, 不饱和脂肪酸含量可能

为患者预后提供证据。

综上所述,CMR组织学成像能够实现从定性到定量评估缺血及非缺血性疾病引起的心肌组织学异常。各种CMR成像方法相互补充,可有效发挥各方法在疾病诊疗和机制探究方面的优势。但目前我们需要在熟悉、掌握现有技术的基础上,挖掘各种成像方法的潜力并将其转化到心肌疾病的临床应用。

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