

· 痴呆及相关认知功能障碍 ·

血清胱抑素C对初诊帕金森病患者轻度认知损害的早期诊断价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨血清胱抑素C(Cys-C)表达变化对初诊帕金森病患者轻度认知损害的早期诊断价值。**方法** 共101例初诊帕金森病患者分为帕金森病轻度认知损害组(PD-MCI组,43例)和帕金森病认知功能正常组(对照组,58例),循环酶法检测血清Cys-C、脂质、肌酐和尿酸水平,简易智能状态检查量表(MMSE)和蒙特利尔认知评价量表(MoCA)评价认知功能;Logistic回归分析评价血清Cys-C与认知功能间的相关性;受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线)计算血清Cys-C早期诊断帕金森病轻度认知损害之灵敏度、特异度和准确率。**结果** PD-MCI组患者血清Cys-C水平高于对照组[(1.12 ± 0.10) mg/L对(1.00 ± 0.15) mg/L, $P = 0.000$]。各项危险因素筛查仅血清Cys-C为帕金森病患者轻度认知损害的独立危险因素($OR = 4.285$, 95%CI: 1.301 ~ 14.112; $P = 0.017$),且与MMSE总评分($r_s = -0.831$, $P = 0.000$)和MoCA总评分($r_s = -0.848$, $P = 0.000$),以及视空间能力和执行功能($r_s = -0.495$, $P = 0.001$)、注意力和计算力($r_s = -0.339$, $P = 0.026$)、延迟回忆($r_s = -0.307$, $P = 0.045$)评分均呈负相关;ROC曲线下面积为0.707(95%CI: 0.603 ~ 0.811, $P = 0.000$),诊断灵敏度和特异度分别为53.50%和82.80%,所对应的血清Cys-C临界值为1.105 mg/L。**结论** 血清Cys-C表达水平升高可能与初诊帕金森病患者轻度认知损害密切相关,具有早期诊断参考价值。

【关键词】 半胱氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂; 帕金森病; 认知障碍; 危险因素; 回归分析

Diagnostic value of serum cystatin C on newly diagnosed Parkinson's disease with mild cognitive impairment

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the diagnostic value of expression level of serum cystatin C (Cys-C) on early diagnosis of newly diagnosed Parkinson's disease with mild cognitive impairment (PD-MCI). **Methods** A total of 101 PD patients were divided into 2 groups: PD-MCI group ($N = 43$) and PD with normal cognition group (control group, $N = 58$). The levels of serum Cys-C, lipid, creatinine (Cr) and uric acid (UA) were tested. Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) were used to evaluate cognitive function, and Logistic regression analysis was used to evaluate the correlation between PD-MCI and the level of serum Cys-C. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve

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was used to detect the sensitivity and specificity of early diagnosis. **Results** The expression level of serum Cys-C in PD-MCI group [(1.12 ± 0.10) mg/L] was higher than that of control group [(1.00 ± 0.15) mg/L, $P = 0.000$]. Univariate and multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that serum Cys-C was the independent risk factor for PD - MCI ($OR = 4.285$, 95% CI: 1.301–14.112; $P = 0.017$); Spearman rank correlation analysis showed the expression level of serum Cys-C was negatively correlated with MMSE total score ($r_s = -0.831$, $P = 0.000$), MoCA total score ($r_s = -0.848$, $P = 0.000$), visuospatial/executive function ($r_s = -0.495$, $P = 0.001$), attention/counting ($r_s = -0.339$, $P = 0.026$) and delayed recall ($r_s = -0.307$, $P = 0.045$). ROC curve analysis showed that area under the curve (AUC) was 0.707 (95% CI: 0.603–0.811, $P = 0.000$). Diagnostic sensitivity and specificity were 53.50% and 82.80% respectively, and the critical value of serum Cys-C level was 1.105 mg/L. **Conclusions** Increased expression level of serum Cys-C maybe closely related with newly diagnosed PD-MCI, and has a certain value to the early diagnosis of PD-MCI.

[Key words] Cysteine proteinase inhibitors; Parkinson disease; Cognition disorders; Risk factors; Regression analysis

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轻度认知损害(MCI)定义为老龄化与痴呆之间的过渡形式,表现为主观或客观认知功能障碍而日常生活活动能力正常。据文献报道,中国汉族帕金森病(PD)患者中约29.10%伴轻度认知损害^[1],初诊帕金森病患者中有15.00%~42.50%伴轻度认知损害^[2-3],若不及时干预,最终约80%患者进展为帕金森病痴呆(PDD)^[4],严重影响生活质量。胱抑素C(Cys-C)又称半胱氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂,与阿尔茨海默病(AD)^[5]、多发性硬化(MS)^[6]和缺血性卒中^[7-8]等中枢神经系统疾病的发生有关。目前,国内关于血清胱抑素C与帕金森病痴呆的研究较少,尤其鲜见对排除药物影响初诊帕金森病患者的报道。鉴于此,我们对苏北人民医院部分初诊帕金森病患者进行血清胱抑素C检测,探讨体内该项生物学标志物表达变化对初诊帕金森病患者轻度认知损害的早期诊断价值,以期早期识别和筛查帕金森病患者认知功能障碍,延缓帕金森病痴呆的发生。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 纳入与排除标准 帕金森病的诊断符合中华医学会神经病学分会运动障碍及帕金森病学组制定的标准^[9],同时排除中枢神经系统感染、脑血管病等引起的继发性帕金森综合征,以及多系统萎缩等帕金森叠加综合征。轻度认知损害之诊断符合

Petersen 标准^[10]:(1)主观感觉记忆力减退,并经知情者证实。(2)认知功能下降对日常生活活动能力影响较小且未进展至痴呆。(3)神经心理学测验有轻度认知损害证据[简易智能状态检查量表(MMSE)评分为17~19分(文盲)、20~23分(小学)、24~26分(初中及以上);蒙特利尔认知评价量表(MoCA)评分为21~26分(受教育程度≤12年时加1分)]。(4)无药物滥用史、其他精神疾病病史和影响认知功能的器质性脑病病史。(5)排除其他类型痴呆,如阿尔茨海默病、帕金森病痴呆、额颞叶痴呆(FTD)、路易体痴呆(DLB)、血管性痴呆(VaD)等,以及影响认知功能的伴随症状,如焦虑症状和抑郁症状等。

2. 一般资料 根据上述纳入与排除标准,选择2013年8月~2015年3月在苏北人民医院神经内科门诊就诊或住院治疗的初诊帕金森患者101例,男性55例,女性46例;年龄45~84岁,平均(62.39 ± 12.39)岁;病程1.00~8.20年,平均(3.87 ± 1.49)年;受教育程度1~16年,平均(7.68 ± 3.76)年。既往有高血压病史63例(62.38%)、糖尿病病史37例(36.63%),吸烟52例(51.49%)、饮酒35例(34.65%)。据患者入组后是否伴认知功能障碍,分为帕金森病轻度认知损害组(PD-MCI组)和帕金森病认知功能正常组(对照组)。(1)PD-MCI组:43例患者,男性23例,女性20例;年龄46~84岁,平均

(63.56 ± 12.22)岁;病程1.90~8.20年,平均(4.33 ± 1.58)年;受教育程度为3~16年,平均为(7.53 ± 4.28)年。既往高血压病史30例(69.77%)、糖尿病史20例(46.51%),吸烟26例(60.47%)、饮酒16例(37.21%)。(2)对照组:58例患者,男性32例,女性26例;年龄45~83岁,平均(61.51 ± 12.50)岁;病程1.00~5.40年,平均(3.53 ± 1.33)年;受教育程度1~16年,平均(7.79 ± 3.34)年。既往高血压病史33例(56.90%)、糖尿病史17例(29.31%),吸烟26例(44.83%)、饮酒19例(32.76%)。

二、研究方法

1. 实验室检查 所有患者入组后均空腹采集肘静脉血2ml,于 $2862 \times g$ 离心10 min,取上清液,采用循环酶法在瑞士Roche公司生产的Modular DP P800型全自动生化分析仪上检测血清Cys-C、总胆固醇(TC)、甘油三酯(TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、肌酐(Cr)和尿酸(UA)水平。

2. 神经心理学测验 所有患者均于安静状态下,由两位经过培训的神经内科医师进行神经心理学测验。(1)MMSE量表:测试项目包括定向力、瞬时记忆、注意力和计算力、延迟回忆、命名、复述、言语理解、阅读理解、言语表达及视空间能力10个方面共30项内容,每项1分,总评分为30分。其中,文盲评分17~19分、小学20~23分、初中及以上24~26分者为轻度认知损害。(2)MoCA量表^[11]:分别检测患者视空间能力和执行功能、命名、注意力和计算力、言语功能、抽象思维、延迟回忆及定向力7个方面共30项内容,每项1分,总评分为30分。受教育程度≤12年者加1分,评分21~26分者为轻度认知损害。(3)汉密尔顿抑郁量表(HAMD):评分<8分为无抑郁症状。(4)汉密尔顿焦虑量表(HAMA):评分<7分为无焦虑症状。

3. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 17.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计数资料以率(%)或相对数构成比(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验;计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,行两独立样本的t检验。帕金森病轻度认知损害危险因素的筛查采用单因素和多因素Logistic回归分析;血清Cys-C表达水平与MMSE总评分、MoCA总评分和各分项评分之间的相关性采用Spearman秩相关分析。绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线),计算血清Cys-C早期诊断帕金森病轻度认知损害之灵敏度、特异度和准确率。以 $P \leq$

表1 PD-MCI组与对照组患者一般资料的比较

Table 1. Comparison of general data between PD-MCI group and control group

Item	Control (N=58)	PD-MCI (N=43)	Statistical value	P value
Sex [case (%)]			0.028	0.866
Male	32 (55.17)	23 (53.49)		
Female	26 (44.83)	20 (46.51)		
Age ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	61.51 ± 12.50	63.56 ± 12.22	0.823	0.412
Education ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	7.79 ± 3.34	7.53 ± 4.28	0.340	0.734
Duration ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	3.53 ± 1.33	4.33 ± 1.58	2.768	0.007
Hypertension [case (%)]	33 (56.90)	30 (69.77)	1.743	0.187
Diabetes [case (%)]	17 (29.31)	20 (46.51)	3.147	0.176
Smoking [case (%)]	26 (44.83)	26 (60.47)	2.417	0.120
Drinking [case (%)]	19 (32.76)	16 (37.21)	0.216	0.642
TC ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	4.23 ± 1.37	4.26 ± 1.51	0.104	0.917
TG ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	1.35 ± 0.82	1.56 ± 0.65	1.387	0.169
LDL-C ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	2.53 ± 0.52	2.68 ± 0.68	1.257	0.212
HDL-C ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mmol/L)	1.43 ± 0.31	1.36 ± 0.36	1.047	0.298
Cr ($\bar{x} \pm s$, μmol/L)	79.56 ± 14.32	83.91 ± 15.24	1.469	0.145
UA ($\bar{x} \pm s$, μmol/L)	248.91 ± 31.81	236.23 ± 28.75	2.063	0.042
Cys-C ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mg/L)	1.00 ± 0.15	1.12 ± 0.10	4.817	0.000
MMSE ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)	25.81 ± 1.69	22.72 ± 1.32	9.946	0.000
MoCA ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)	26.76 ± 1.23	21.81 ± 0.93	22.107	0.000

χ^2 test for comparison of sex, hypertension, diabetes, smoking and drinking, and t test for comparison of others. PD-MCI, Parkinson's disease with mild cognitive impairment, 帕金森病轻度认知损害; TC, total cholesterol, 总胆固醇; TG, triglyceride, 甘油三酯; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇; Cr, creatinine, 肌酐; UA, uric acid, 尿酸; Cys-C, cystatin C, 脱抑素C; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination, 简易智能状态检查量表; MoCA, Montreal Cognitive Assessment, 蒙特利尔认知评价量表

0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

两组患者一般资料比较,除病程和血清UA差异有统计学意义外(均 $P < 0.05$),其余各项差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$,表1)。而且,PD-MCI组患者血清Cys-C水平高于对照组($P < 0.05$),MMSE总评分和MoCA总评分低于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$,表1)。

一、帕金森病轻度认知损害危险因素筛查

由于两组患者病程和血清UA水平差异有统计学意义,为排除可能存在的混杂因素,以帕金森病轻度认知损害为因变量,分别以性别、年龄、受教育程度、病程、高血压和糖尿病史、吸烟和饮酒、TC、TG、LDL-C、HDL-C、Cr、UA、Cys-C为自变量,经单因

表2 帕金森病轻度认知损害危险因素的单因素 Logistic 回归分析**Table 2.** Univariate Logistic regression analysis on factors influencing PD-MCI

Variable	<i>b</i>	SE	Wald χ^2	P value	OR value	OR 95%CI
Sex	0.068	0.404	0.028	0.867	1.070	0.485– 2.362
Age	0.314	0.404	0.643	0.423	1.383	0.626– 3.054
Education	-0.494	0.408	1.466	0.226	0.610	0.274– 1.357
Duration	0.996	0.505	3.889	0.049	2.708	1.006– 7.290
Hypertension	0.559	0.425	1.728	0.189	1.748	0.760– 4.021
Diabetes	0.741	0.420	3.104	0.078	2.097	0.920– 4.780
Smoking	0.633	0.409	2.396	0.122	1.882	0.845– 4.193
Drinking	0.196	0.422	0.216	0.642	1.216	0.532– 2.780
TC	0.466	0.406	1.317	0.251	1.594	0.719– 3.535
TG	0.238	0.413	0.333	0.564	1.269	0.565– 2.848
LDL-C	-0.536	0.407	1.739	0.187	0.585	0.264– 1.298
HDL-C	-0.234	0.404	0.334	0.563	0.792	0.359– 1.748
Cr	0.441	0.405	1.187	0.276	1.555	0.703– 3.438
UA	-1.447	0.429	11.374	0.001	0.235	0.101– 0.545
Cys-C	1.708	0.463	13.618	0.000	5.520	2.228–13.677

TC, total cholesterol, 总胆固醇; TG, triglyceride, 甘油三酯; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇; Cr, creatinine, 肌酐; UA, uric acid, 尿酸; Cys-C, cystatin C, 脱抑素C。The same for Table 3

表4 帕金森病轻度认知损害危险因素的多因素 Logistic 回归分析**Table 4.** Multivariate Logistic regression analysis on factors influencing PD-MCI

Variable	<i>b</i>	SE	Wald χ^2	P value	OR value	OR 95%CI
Duration	-0.441	0.687	0.424	0.515	0.643	0.170– 2.428
UA	-0.959	0.504	3.629	0.057	0.383	0.143– 1.028
Cys-C	1.455	0.608	5.726	0.017	4.285	1.301–14.112
Constant	-0.266	1.356	0.038			

UA, uric acid, 尿酸; Cys-C, cystatin C, 脱抑素C

素 Logistic 回归分析提示: 病程、血清 UA 和 Cys-C 共 3 项因素为帕金森病认知损害的危险因素(均 $P < 0.05$, 表 2), 各项变量赋值参见表 3。将上述影响因素作为自变量代入多因素 Logistic 回归方程, 结果显示, 仅血清 Cys-C 为帕金森病轻度认知损害的独立危险因素($P < 0.05$, 表 4)。

二、帕金森病轻度认知损害各项危险因素的相关分析

Spearman 秩相关分析显示, 血清 Cys-C 水平与

表3 Logistic 回归分析赋值表**Table 3.** Logistic regression assignment on factors influencing PD-MCI

Item	Assignment (score)		
	0	1	2
Sex		Male	Female
Age (year)	≤ 60.00	> 60.00	
Education (year)	≤ 6.00	> 6.00	
Duration (year)	≤ 5.00	> 5.00	
Hypertension	No	Yes	
Diabetes	No	Yes	
Smoking	No	Yes	
Drinking	No	Yes	
TC (mmol/L)	≤ 1.39	> 1.39	
TG (mmol/L)	≤ 4.68	> 4.68	
LDL-C (mmol/L)	≤ 2.50	> 2.50	
HDL-C (mmol/L)	≤ 1.36	> 1.36	
Cr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	≤ 76.00	> 76.00	
UA ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	≤ 250.00	> 250.00	
Cys-C (mg/L)	≤ 1.10	> 1.10	

表5 血清 Cys-C 表达水平与 MMSE 总评分及 MoCA 总评分和各分项评分的相关分析**Table 5.** Correlation analysis of MMSE total score, MoCA total and item scores with expression level of serum Cys-C

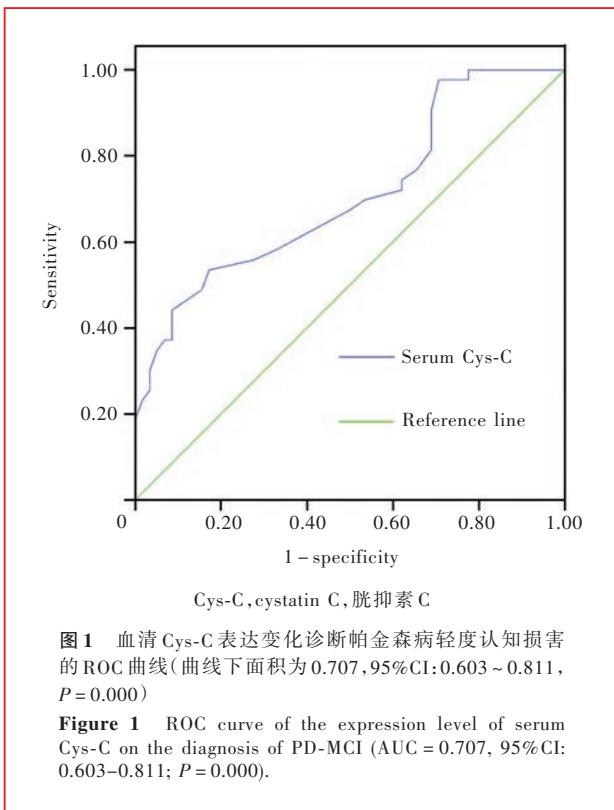
Item	<i>r</i> , value	P value
MMSE	-0.831	0.000
MoCA	-0.848	0.000
Visuospatial/executive function	-0.495	0.001
Naming	-0.297	0.053
Attention/counting	-0.339	0.026
Language ability	-0.204	0.190
Abstract thinking	-0.212	0.171
Delayed recall	-0.307	0.045
Orientation	0.226	0.251

MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination, 简易智能状态检查量表; MoCA, Montreal Cognitive Assessment, 蒙特利尔认知评价量表

MMSE 和 MoCA 总评分, 以及视空间能力和执行功能、注意力和计算力、延迟回忆均呈负相关关系($P < 0.05$), 而与命名、言语功能、抽象思维和定向力无关联性(均 $P > 0.05$, 表 5)。

三、血清胱抑素 C 对帕金森病轻度认知损害的预测价值

根据 PD-MCI 组患者血清 Cys-C 检测结果, 假设不同临界点, 获得一系列诊断灵敏度和特异度: 以灵敏度为纵坐标、1 - 特异度为横坐标, 绘制 ROC 曲



线(图1);该曲线下面积(AUC)所反映的范围即为诊断准确率,越接近1,血清Cys-C诊断准确率越高,灵敏度和特异度均较高的假定临界点即定为诊断临界值。本组患者曲线下面积为0.707(95%CI: 0.603~0.811,P=0.000),诊断灵敏度和特异度分别为53.50%和82.80%,其所对应的血清Cys-C临界值为1.105 mg/L,提示该项生物学标志物对帕金森病轻度认知损害具有一定识别能力。

讨 论

帕金森病是中枢神经系统变性病,临床表现为运动性症状(如静止性震颤、肌强直、运动迟缓和姿势步态异常)和非运动性症状(如认知功能障碍、焦虑、抑郁等)。主要病理改变为黑质多巴胺能神经元及其他含色素的神经元变性缺失和残留神经元内出现路易小体(LB)。帕金森病认知功能障碍是多种因素相互作用的结果,某些药物如苯海索(安坦)、金刚烷胺等均可以导致认知功能障碍。故本研究所纳入的研究对象均为初诊帕金森病患者,目的是排除药物因素的干扰,采用MMSE量表和MoCA量表行认知功能评价,结果显示,部分初诊帕金森病患者已出现轻度认知损害症状,与文献报道相一致^[2]。然而,神经心理学测验量表作为一种辅

助检查手段,主观性较大,因此,亟待寻找一种客观、敏感的实验室指标,以早期对帕金森病轻度认知损害进行筛查。

血清胱抑素C是半胱氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂超家族成员,亦为主要内源性组织蛋白酶抑制剂,由有核细胞产生,大多数分布于细胞外液,不仅是评价肾功能敏感性较高的新的实验室指标,而且与多种神经系统疾病有关。文献报道,血清胱抑素C表达水平与轻度认知损害密切相关^[12],然而现有的研究结果不尽一致。有研究显示,血清胱抑素C对认知功能具有保护作用,通过与 β -淀粉样前体蛋白(APP)、 β -淀粉样蛋白40和42($A\beta_{40}$ 和 $A\beta_{42}$)相结合而抑制淀粉样斑块沉积,减少组织蛋白酶而抑制 $A\beta$ 生成和聚集^[13],从而参与神经元变性和修复^[14]。亦有研究提示,阿尔茨海默病患者脑组织胱抑素C表达水平升高,在空间上与 $A\beta$ 存在共存关系^[15],且与神经元损伤和神经细胞功能失调有关^[16],并可能与认知功能呈负相关^[17],即血清胱抑素C表达上调可能与轻度认知损害的发生有关^[16]。赵宇等^[12]对237例轻度认知损害患者进行为期2年随访,发现血清胱抑素C表达水平升高与中老年人轻度认知损害密切相关。本研究结果显示,PD-MCI组患者血清胱抑素C水平高于对照组,经单因素和多因素Logistic回归校正上述混杂因素后,仍提示血清胱抑素C是帕金森病轻度认知损害的独立危险因素,即血清胱抑素C表达水平升高,帕金森病患者发生轻度认知损害的风险增加。帕金森病存在神经递质缺失、氧化应激、线粒体功能障碍、 $A\beta$ 沉积、神经原纤维缠结(NFTs)、神经元再生与神经变性等病理改变^[16, 18-21],血清胱抑素C通过与 $A\beta$ 共同聚集形成淀粉样斑块,以及参与神经元再生与神经变性、细胞凋亡、氧化应激等^[20-22]而致认知损害。

在本研究中,血清胱抑素C表达水平与MMSE总评分、MoCA总评分及其分项视空间能力和执行功能、注意力和计算力、延迟回忆评分均呈负相关,而与命名、言语功能、抽象思维和定向力无关联性,提示血清胱抑素C表达变化与认知功能下降的关联性主要体现在视空间能力和执行功能、注意力和计算力、延迟回忆等方面,可能与帕金森病早期血清胱抑素C参与干扰额叶-纹状体环路功能有关。既往研究显示,帕金森早期患者言语功能、命名有所保留^[23],MoCA量表之命名分项仅包括狮子、犀牛、骆驼这3种动物,相对简单,可能是血清胱抑素C与

命名分评分无关联性的原因。部分 MoCA 总评分较高的患者定向力分评分较低,可能与入组时患者多已退休,不再关心星期几而致时间定向力下降、地点定向力无明显改变,因此与定向力分评分也无关联性。言语功能分项要求患者尽可能多地说出动物名称,患者有可能想到十二生肖中的动物,故无关联性。血清胱抑素 C 与抽象思维分评分无关联性,考虑可能与患者能够借助表象、利用逻辑推理能力来完成任务有关;而且,左侧大脑半球在汉语语义上更具优势,右侧大脑半球则以抽象记忆和思维占优势,若左侧大脑半球损伤则言语功能受损明显、右侧大脑半球损伤则抽象思维受损明显,本研究在试验设计时未将帕金森病临床特点(如首发症状、病情严重程度)等因素纳入,也可能是血清胱抑素 C 与言语功能、抽象思维等因素无关联性的原因。

综上所述,血清胱抑素 C 是帕金森病轻度认知损害的预测因子,有助于早期发现初诊帕金森病患者的认识功能障碍,对早期诊断有一定临床价值。对于此类患者,在治疗帕金森病运动性症状的同时,应高度重视其轻度认知损害,及时予药物治疗或认知康复训练,有助于延缓进展为帕金森病痴呆的时间,提高患者生活质量。然而,由于本研究样本量较小,关于帕金森病严重程度与血清胱抑素 C 表达水平间的关系,尚待多中心、大样本临床研究进一步探讨。

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· 临床医学图像 ·

颅内孤立性纤维性肿瘤

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Intracranial solitary fibrous tumor

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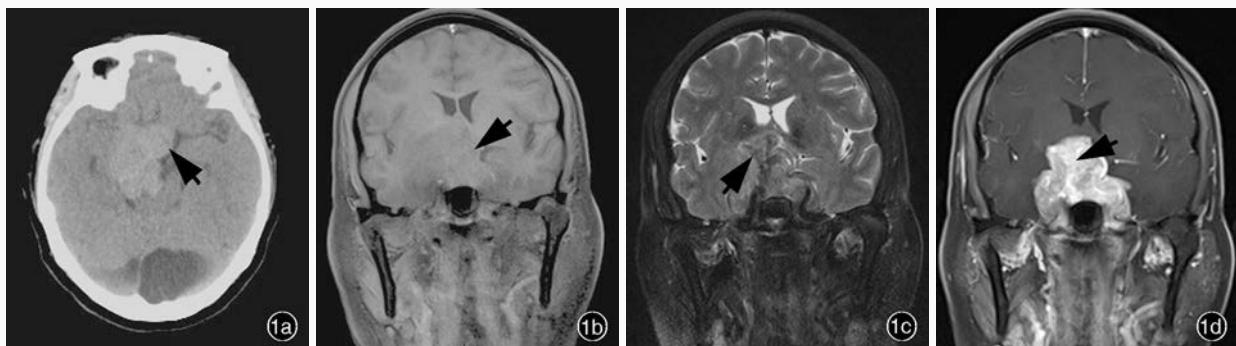


图1 女性患者,63岁,主因头痛伴视物不清1年就诊。头部MRI显示鞍区和双侧海绵窦区占位性病变,诊断为垂体腺瘤。术后病理诊断为孤立性纤维性肿瘤 1a CT显示,鞍上池略高密度影,强度欠均匀,病灶呈浅分叶状(箭头所示),与相邻脑实质分界清晰,压迫右侧颞叶内侧面和大脑脚 1b 冠状位T₁WI显示,鞍区不规则占位性病变,呈不均匀略低或等信号(箭头所示),病变位于鞍区和鞍上,双侧海绵窦受累 1c 冠状位T₂WI显示,肿瘤呈略高信号,强度欠均匀,其内可见斑片状低信号(箭头所示) 1d 冠状位延迟增强T₁WI显示,病灶呈明显不均匀强化,T₂WI低信号区呈现明显渐进性强化(箭头所示)

Figure 1 A 63-year-old female patient had suffered from headache and blurred vision for one year and came to clinic. MRI showed a space - occupying lesion located in sellar region and bilateral cavernous sinus. Preoperative diagnosis was pituitary adenoma. Postoperative pathological diagnosis was solitary fibrous tumor. CT scan showed an irregular slightly high-density lobulated lesion in supra sella cistern (arrow indicates) with compression of medial aspect of the right temporal lobe and cerebral peduncle. There existed a clear margin between normal brain parenchyma and tumor tissue (Panel 1a). Coronal T₁WI indicated an irregular lesion with slightly hypointense and iso-intense signals located in sellar region and supra sella cistern (arrow indicates), involving bilateral cavernous sinus (Panel 1b). Coronal T₂WI showed a heterogeneous hyperintense lesion with patchy hypointense regions within the tumor (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Delayed enhancement of coronal T₁WI showed obvious heterogeneous enhancement in the lesion, with marked progressive delayed enhancement in the region which showed hypointensity in T₂WI (arrow indicates, Panel 1d).

孤立性纤维性肿瘤(SPT)是一种少见的间叶组织起源的梭形细胞肿瘤,首次报道发生于胸腔,陆续报道见于全身多部位,发生于颅内者罕见。2007年世界卫生组织(WHO)中枢神经系统肿瘤分类将其归为非脑膜上皮细胞起源肿瘤,多位于与硬脑膜毗邻的大脑镰和额颞枕叶凸面、小脑幕、颅后窝和脑桥小脑角区,脑室、鞍区和海绵窦区极为罕见,属WHO I级。该肿瘤具有颅外肿瘤特征,与硬脑膜关系密切,与脑实质界限清晰,表现为宽基底生长、“硬膜尾征”、“假包膜征”。由于肿瘤的不均质性,多呈分叶状改变。CT显示等或略高密度,与肿瘤富含胶原纤维和细胞密集排列有关(图1a),体积较小的病灶密度均匀、体积较大者密度不均,钙化少见,相邻骨质可见吸收压迫,少见反应性骨质增生。MRI能够分辨肿瘤内胶原纤维密集区、肿瘤细胞密集区与粗大供血动脉等软组织成分,在诊断上具有一定优势:T₁WI呈等皮质信号(图1b),T₂WI呈高或高低混杂信号,均匀分布的低信号与稍高信号分界清晰,形成典型的“阴阳征”(图1c),前者为细胞稀疏伴胶原纤维密集区,后者为肿瘤细胞密集区含密集薄壁血管。增强扫描呈中度或明显强化,其强化程度与间质血管和胶原纤维含量相关,动态延迟增强扫描显示胶原纤维密集的T₂WI低信号区呈明显渐进性强化(图1d)。肿瘤体积较小时,信号强度、增强方式和生长形态与脑膜瘤区分困难,肿瘤体积较大时,具有“阴阳征”的分叶状病变伴T₂WI低信号区呈现渐进性强化等典型特征,可作为诊断依据。少数肿瘤内含均匀一致的梭形细胞或胶原纤维,影像学征象不典型,明确诊断须依靠免疫组织化学染色。鉴别诊断包括脑膜瘤、血管外皮细胞瘤,发生于鞍区和脑桥小脑角区者应注意与垂体瘤、脑膜瘤、神经鞘瘤相鉴别。

(天津市环湖医院神经放射科韩彤供稿)