

· 神经重症: 癫痫持续状态 ·

生酮饮食对海人酸点燃癫痫模型大鼠 海马神经元保护作用研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨生酮饮食对海人酸点燃癫痫模型大鼠海马神经元的保护作用。**方法** 经海人酸制备SD大鼠癫痫模型, 分别给予生理盐水+正常膳食(C组)、生理盐水+生酮饮食(K组)、海人酸+正常膳食(E组)和海人酸+生酮饮食(EK组), 连续观察21 d后记录不同处理组大鼠体重、观察IV或V级癫痫发作频率和持续时间, 并通过HE染色和Nissl染色计数E组和EK组大鼠海马CA3区正常锥体神经元数目。**结果** C组和K组大鼠均无癫痫发作, 且海马CA3区锥体神经元数目正常。E组和EK组大鼠在观察过程中均出现IV或V级癫痫发作, 但EK组大鼠在饲养第21天时与E组相比, 癫痫发作频率减少[(17.90±4.12)次对(30.50±4.40)次, $P=0.000$]、发作持续时间缩短[(212.70±17.75)s对(335.00±14.21)s, $P=0.000$], 差异有统计学意义; EK组海马CA3区正常锥体神经元数目与E组相比增加[(117.67±7.51)个对(71.33±6.11)个, $P=0.000$], 差异亦有统计学意义。**结论** 生酮饮食对海人酸点燃癫痫模型大鼠海马神经元具有保护作用。

【关键词】 癫痫; 海人酸; 膳食疗法; 酮体类; 海马; 神经元; 疾病模型, 动物

Study on protective effect of ketogenic diet against hippocampal neurons of kainic acid-induced epileptic rats

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the protective effects of ketogenic diet on hippocampal neurons of kainic acid (KA)-induced epileptic rats. **Methods** A total of 40 healthy male specific pathogen free (SPF) Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats were randomly divided into 4 groups, with each group containing 10 rats. Epileptic rat models were formed by injection of KA through lateral ventricle with brain stereotactic instrument. According to Racine classification, epileptic seizures in rats above grade IV were defined successful. Then the rats were given different dietary treatment: Group C with normal saline and normal diet, Group K with normal saline and ketogenic diet, Group E with KA and normal diet, Group EK with KA and ketogenic diet. All rats were observed for 21 d, and were recorded each body weight. The epileptic seizure frequency and duration were observed at 12:00–15:00 daily. At the 21st day, all rats were put to death, and the brain hippocampus tissues were separated. Neuron injury of rat hippocampal CA3 region in Group E and EK was observed by HE staining. Normal neuron number of rat hippocampal CA3 region in Group E and EK was counted by Nissl staining. **Results** Group C and K had no epileptic seizures, and the neuron number in hippocampal CA3 region was normal. Rats in both Group E and EK had grade IV or V seizures. The number of seizures in Group EK [(17.90±4.12) times] after 21-day ketogenic diet was decreased significantly compared to Group E [(30.50±4.40) times] after 21-day normal diet ($t=6.606$, $P=0.000$). The seizure duration in Group EK [(212.70±17.75)s] after 21-day ketogenic diet was shortened

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compared to Group E [(335.00 ± 14.21) s] after 21-day normal diet ($t = 17.011, P = 0.000$). The normal neuron number in hippocampal CA3 region in Group EK (117.67 ± 7.51) was more than those in Group E (71.33 ± 6.11), with statistically significant difference ($t = 9.614, P = 0.000$). **Conclusions** Ketogenic diet has protective effect on hippocampal neurons of kainic acid-induced epileptic rats.

【Key words】 Epilepsy; Kainic acid; Diet therapy; Ketone bodies; Hippocampus; Neurons; Disease models, animal

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癫痫是中枢神经系统常见疾病之一,人群年患病率约为7%,有20%~30%的患者发病时虽经抗癫痫药物(AEDs)治疗仍不能有效控制发作,最终进展为难治性癫痫。生酮饮食(KD)是一种通过高脂肪、低碳水化合物和低蛋白膳食来治疗难治性癫痫的方法,其有效性和安全性已得到世界公认,但其抗癫痫的作用机制至今尚不十分明确。在本实验中,我们利用与人类颞叶癫痫发病机制较为相近的海人酸(KA)点燃癫痫模型大鼠观察生酮饮食对癫痫的影响,以及对其症状改善和海马CA3区神经元的保护作用,并结合文献探讨可能作用机制。

材料与方法

一、实验材料

1. 实验动物 无特定病原体(SPF)级4~5周龄健康雄性Sprague-Dawley(SD)大鼠40只,体重80~100 g,平均(90.15 ± 5.02)g(许可证号:SCXK京2009-0008),购自北京华阜康生物科技股份有限公司。所有大鼠均于室温18~24℃、相对湿度50%~60%、人工12 h昼夜循环照明环境适应性饲养2周(其间可自由饮水),选择体重无明显差异且生存状态良好的大鼠进入实验,此时体重180~195 g,平均(188.53 ± 5.15)g。

2. 试剂与仪器 (1)药品与试剂:生酮饲料(含脂肪23%)和正常饲料(含脂肪4%)由北京华阜康生物科技股份有限公司提供。海人酸($1.20 \mu\text{g}/\mu\text{l}$)购自美国Sigma-Aldrich公司。(2)仪器与设备:RWD-68000型脑立体定位仪和RWD-78001型颅钻均购自深圳市瑞沃德生命科技有限公司。-80℃超低温冰箱为美国Thermo Electron公司产品。Microliter Syringes微量进样器(精确度: $0.1 \mu\text{l}$)为上海高鸽工贸有限公司产品。

二、实验方法

1. 海人酸点燃大鼠癫痫模型的制备 (1)动物

分组:按不同处理和不同膳食饲养方法,以随机数字分组法将40只大鼠分为侧脑室注射生理盐水+正常膳食组(C组)、侧脑室注射生理盐水+生酮饮食组(K组)、侧脑室注射海人酸+正常膳食组(E组)和侧脑室注射海人酸+生酮饮食组(EK组),每组各10只。(2)制作方法:大鼠称重后以体积分数为10%水合氯醛($0.30 \text{ ml}/100 \text{ g}$)腹腔注射麻醉,固定于脑立体定位仪,经右侧侧脑室定位(前囟后1.00 mm、右侧旁开0.80 mm、硬脑膜表面下3.50 mm),缓慢注射海人酸和生理盐水($1 \mu\text{l}$),留置注射针10 min后缓慢拔针。(3)结果判断:根据Racine分级标准^[1],于注射结束后观察大鼠行为学变化。0级,无发作迹象;I级,凝视、头面部轻微颤动;II级,点头或湿狗样抖动;III级,前肢局限性惊厥;IV级,呈站立或后肢站立的全面性强直性惊厥;V级,呈站立伴摔倒的全面性强直-阵挛发作(GTCS)。于每日12:00~15:00观察并记录各组大鼠出现IV或V级癫痫发作次数和持续时间,同时称重,连续观察3周(21 d),E组和EK组大鼠癫痫发作>IV级即为模型制备成功。

2. 组织病理学观察 模型制备成功并经不同膳食饲养至第21天,以10%水合氯醛($0.30 \text{ ml}/100 \text{ g}$)腹腔注射麻醉大鼠,剪断腹主动脉放血、处死大鼠,断头取脑、分离海马组织,常规法制作石蜡切片,分别进行HE染色和Nissl染色。光学显微镜下比较各组海马CA3区神经元损伤情况,E组和EK组每只大鼠分别取3张Nissl染色脑组织切片,每张切片取高倍镜($\times 400$)下5个视野,计数正常神经元数目,取平均值。

三、统计分析方法

采用SPSS 16.0统计软件对实验数据进行分析。各组数据以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,不同处理组大鼠实验前后行为学指标的比较采用两独立样本的t检验,不同处理组实验前后体重变化采用重复测量设计的方差分析,两两比较行SNK-q检

表1 不同处理组大鼠生酮饮食饲养不同时间点体重的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, g)**Table 1.** Comparison of body weight of rats between different groups on the 1st and 21st days ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g)

Group	N	1 d	21 d
Group C	10	188.30 ± 5.42	239.00 ± 10.51
Group K	10	189.40 ± 5.02	356.50 ± 13.51
Group E	10	187.30 ± 5.27	250.80 ± 7.77
Group EK	10	189.10 ± 5.47	360.50 ± 6.42

表2 不同处理组大鼠生酮饮食饲养不同时间点体重重复测量设计的方差分析表**Table 2.** ANOVA for repeated measurement design for changes of body weight before and after ketogenic diet in different groups

Variation source	SS	df	MS	F value	P value
Treatment	66508.338	3	22169.446	368.272	0.000
Time	256171.612	1	256171.612	3853.895	0.000
Treatment × time	63343.937	3	21114.646	317.653	0.000
Error between groups	2167.150	36	60.199		
Error within group	2392.950	36	66.471		

表3 不同处理组大鼠生酮饮食饲养不同时间点行为学指标的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)**Table 3.** Comparison of epileptic seizures between different groups before and after ketogenic diet ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	N	Seizure frequency (times)	Seizure duration (s)
Group E	10	30.50 ± 4.40	335.00 ± 14.21
Group EK	10	17.90 ± 4.12	212.70 ± 17.75
<i>t</i> value		6.606	17.011
P value		0.000	0.000

验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

一、生酮饮食前后大鼠行为学观察

模型制备第 21 天时,C 组和 K 组大鼠无癫痫发作、无死亡;E 组和 EK 组均模型制备成功,但在饲养过程中分别死亡 2 和 1 只,重新按照模型制备方法补充,保证每组存活 10 只大鼠。

1. 生酮饮食饲养前后大鼠体重的变化 经不同膳食饲养,不同处理组之间、不同测量时间点之间体重差异均有统计学意义($P = 0.000$)且处理因素与观察时间之前存在交互作用($P = 0.000$;表 1,2)。与饲养第 1 天相比,不同处理组大鼠饲养第 21 天时体重增加(均 $P = 0.000$);饲养第 1 天时,各组大鼠体重差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),第 21 天时除 K 组与

EK 组之间无明显差异($P > 0.05$),其余各组比较差异均有统计学意义($P = 0.000$)。

2. 癫痫大鼠发作次数与持续时间的变化 C 组和 K 组大鼠均无癫痫发作,E 组和 EK 组大鼠癫痫发作均达 IV 级及以上,其中 E 组观察过程中死亡 2 只、EK 组死亡 1 只,均补充至 10 只。EK 组大鼠经生酮饮食饲养 21 d 后癫痫发作频率减少,与 E 组相比,差异具有统计学意义($P = 0.000$);EK 组大鼠经生酮饮食饲养 21 d 后癫痫发作持续时间缩短,与 E 组相比,差异具有统计学意义($P = 0.000$,表 3)。

二、组织病理学观察

经生酮饮食饲养 21 d 后对不同处理组大鼠行组织病理学观察:C 组和 K 组大鼠海马 CA3 区神经元排列整齐、形态正常(图 1a,1b);E 组大鼠海马 CA3 区神经元明显变性、坏死,细胞肿胀、体积增大,并可见细胞膜皱褶、卷曲、出泡和固缩性坏死,细胞由典型多角形变为圆形或三角形,胞质浓缩、深染,胞核移位、浓缩呈深褐色或棕色;细胞形态呈碎点状,不规则且大小不一,核仁不明显,可见凋亡小体,胞质深染、空泡形成,Nissl 小体减少甚至消失(图 1c);EK 组大鼠上述病理改变有所减轻(图 1d)。Nissl 染色见海马神经元细胞(图 2),EK 组海马 CA3 区正常锥体细胞数目为(117.67 ± 7.51)个,高于 E 组的(71.33 ± 6.11)个,差异具有统计学意义($t = 9.614, P = 0.000$)。

讨 论

癫痫是由大脑神经元超同步化异常放电引起的具有共同特征的中枢神经系统功能失调,其临床特点呈刻板性、短暂性、反复性和突发性^[2],严重危害人类健康和生活质量,大多数患者的发作可通过抗癫痫药物治疗得以控制,但仍有 20%~30% 的患者病情进展为难治性癫痫,其中颞叶癫痫(TLE)占 60%~70%。研究表明,颞叶癫痫的病理学过程涉及神经元坏死、神经胶质增生、离子通道改变和神经炎症反应等^[3],病因复杂且受多种因素的影响^[4-5]。

生酮饮食是 Wilder 于 1921 年提出的一种治疗儿童癫痫发作的方法,其有效性和安全性已获全球公认^[6],随着新型抗癫痫药物的不断出现,且生酮饮食对膳食要求过于严格而逐渐被放弃。数十年来,多种抗癫痫药物相继应用于临床,但难治性癫痫仍难以有效控制,近年来由于生酮饮食在难治性癫痫治疗中效果突出,因此再次得到广泛重视并推荐临

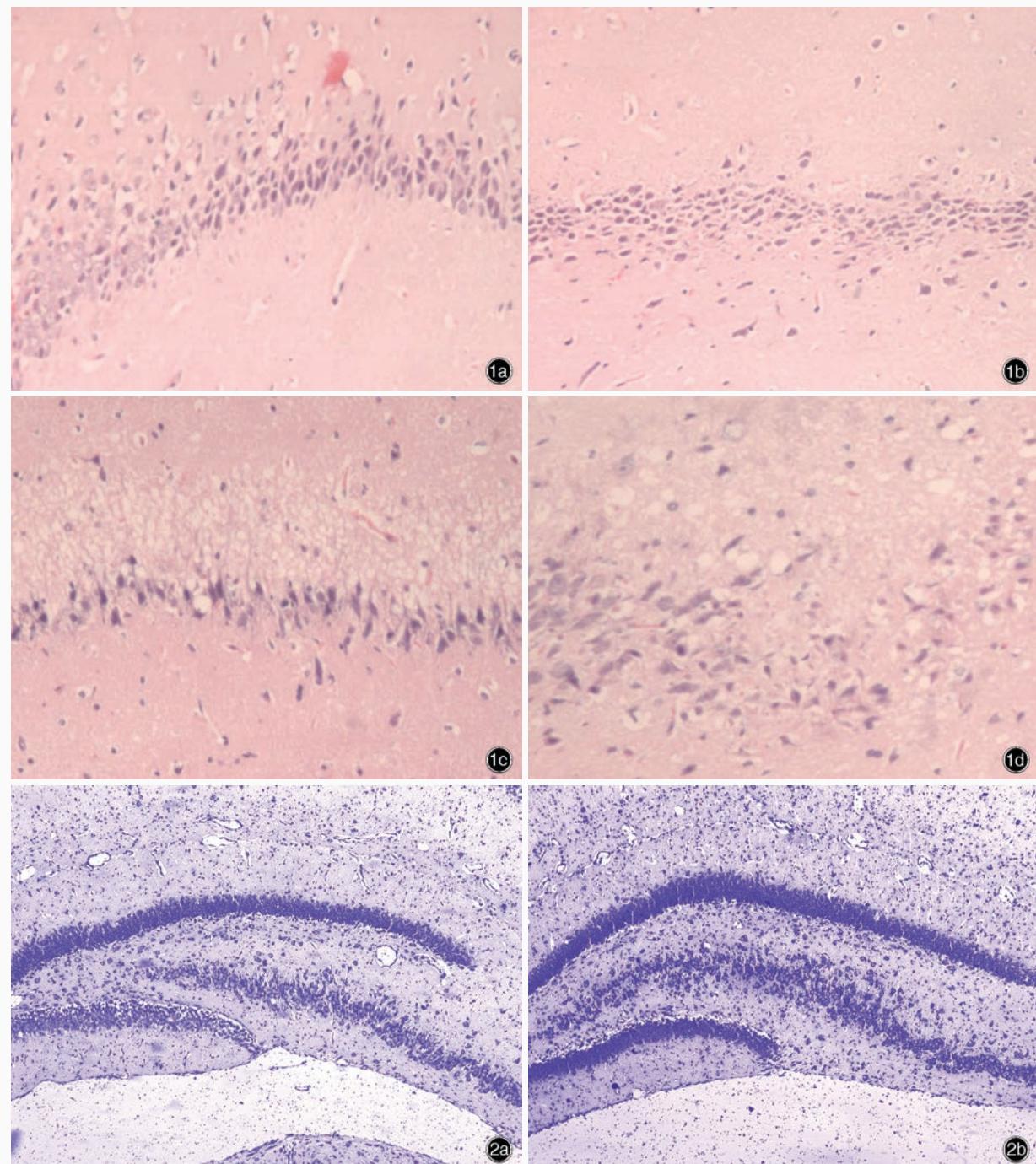


图1 光学显微镜观察所见 HE染色 $\times 100$ 1a C组大鼠海马CA3区神经元排列整齐,数目和形态正常 1b K组大鼠海马CA3区神经元排列整齐,数目和形态正常 1c E组大鼠海马CA3区神经元排列紊乱,细胞肿胀、体积增大,细胞膜皱褶、卷曲、出泡 1d EK组大鼠海马CA3区神经元形态明显改善 **图2** 光学显微镜观察所见 Nissl染色 $\times 400$ 2a E组大鼠海马CA3区神经元排列紊乱,数目减少 2b EK组大鼠海马CA3区神经元排列相对整齐,数目增多

Figure 1 Optical microscopy findings. HE staining $\times 100$ Hippocampal neurons in CA3 of Group C and K were arranged regularly, and the numbers and configurations were normal (Panel 1a, 1b). Hippocampal neurons in CA3 of Group E were arranged in disorder, with neurons swelling, volume increasing, cell membrane wrinkling, and bubbles developing (Panel 1c). Pathological changes of hippocampal neurons in CA3 of Group EK were alleviated (Panel 1d). **Figure 2** Optical microscopy findings. Nissl staining $\times 400$ Hippocampal neurons in CA3 of Group E were arranged in disorder, and the number of normal neuron was decreased (Panel 2a). Hippocampal neurons in CA3 of Group EK were arranged relatively regularly, and the number of normal neuron was more than that in Group E (Panel 2b).

床应用。生酮饮食与抗癫痫药物和神经外科手术相比,具有如下优点^[7]:(1)不良反应发生率低于抗癫痫药物且多为可逆性。(2)对难治性癫痫患儿的疗效优于抗癫痫药物。(3)尽管新型抗癫痫药物种类繁多,但临床医师应用经验有限。(4)由于部分病例致痫灶无法确定,外科手术风险较大,尤其不适用于低龄患儿;生酮饮食若无明确疗效,可随时终止。

本研究结果显示,以生酮饮食治疗经海人酸点燃癫痫模型大鼠其发作频率和持续时间较正常膳食组明显减少,进一步验证了生酮饮食治疗癫痫发作的有效性。动物实验也已证实,一次急性发作足以引起边缘系统特定区域神经元缺失,由于癫痫的病程具有慢性和反复性之特点,因此上述病理损害会重复发生并不断叠加^[8],即反复惊厥发作可对神经元造成严重损害,尤其对海马神经元,发作频率越高,其神经元变性、损害、缺失程度越明显。本研究E组为正常膳食癫痫模型组,与生酮饮食癫痫模型组(EK组)大鼠相比,海马神经元结构病理改变存在明显差异,前者海马CA3区神经元变形、坏死、缺失程度更为严重且正常神经元锥体细胞数目明显减少,证实生酮饮食对海人酸点燃癫痫模型大鼠海马神经元具有保护作用。生酮饮食抗癫痫的作用机制主要与改变能量代谢、对脑组织神经递质的影响和神经元保护作用有关。在癫痫发作过程中存在不同程度脑血流量(CBF)下降、线粒体功能障碍和糖代谢障碍,此时酮体即成为机体的主要能量来源,相对于糖代谢,酮体进入三羧酸循环代谢产生能量的速度较为迅速^[9],在消耗同等量氧气时所产生的能量更多。Bough等^[10]研究表明,生酮饮食可使大鼠脑组织中能量代谢酶转录水平上调,该项结果已经基因芯片技术证实:生酮饮食治疗后机体内的42种线粒体蛋白质中39种转录水平上调,且经电子显微镜观察可见大鼠海马组织中线粒体数目增加46%、磷酸/肌酸比例上调,提示细胞能量代谢增加。 γ -氨基丁酸(GABA)是一种天然存在的非蛋白质氨基酸,为哺乳动物中枢神经系统重要抑制性神经递质,酮体经代谢转化为乙酰辅酶A(CoA),大量乙酰辅酶A聚积可导致柠檬酸盐合成反应和草酰乙酸(OxAc)盐消耗增加,导致天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)反应下降,使谷氨酸减少转化为天冬氨酸,而更多的用于GABA合成。Wang等^[11]利用磁共振波谱(MRS)技术对癫痫患儿脑组织相关神经递质代谢进行观察,结果显示,部分经生酮饮食治疗的患儿脑

组织GABA水平明显升高。Dahlin等^[12]的临床观察结果也提供了相同证据,接受生酮饮食治疗的难治性癫痫患儿脑脊液GABA水平较治疗前明显升高,疗效良好组患儿脑脊液GABA水平高于疗效欠佳组。表明生酮饮食可提高谷胱甘肽(GSH)过氧化物酶活性,从而发挥抗氧化作用而保护神经系统。此外,Hu等^[13]的研究发现,癫痫发作可使海马神经元凋亡细胞数目明显增加,推测癫痫可能与细胞凋亡有关,在应激情况下酮体可取代葡萄糖成为主要能源,增强应激后的能量供应,以稳定线粒体膜电位、抑制线粒体膜通透性转换,通过阻止细胞色素C(Cyt C)、凋亡诱导因子(AIF)等促使凋亡因子释放而减少凋亡。同时, β -羟基丁酸尚具有抑制PC12细胞凋亡和caspase-3活性、抗凋亡作用^[14]。

虽然大量的动物实验和临床研究均已证实生酮饮食具有较好的抗癫痫作用,尤其是适用于难治性癫痫,但对其作用机制迄今尚不明确,有待进一步深入研究,以便为生酮饮食的广泛应用于临床提供更多的理论依据。

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· 临床医学图像 ·

小脑毛细胞型星形细胞瘤

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Cerebellar pilocytic astrocytoma

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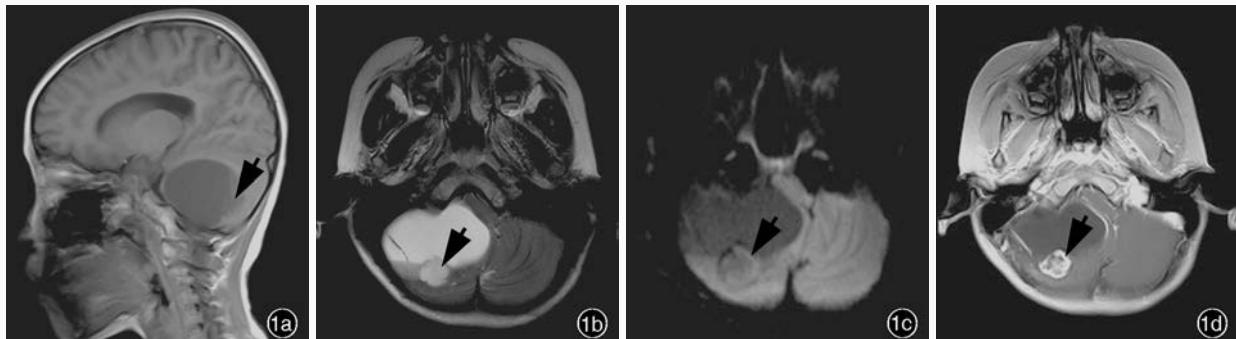


图1 男性患者,15岁,主因进行性头痛加重,于2014年6月就诊。头部MRI检查显示右侧小脑占位性病变。行肿瘤切除术,术后病理检查证实为毛细胞型星形细胞瘤 1a 矢状位T₁WI显示,右侧小脑半球囊性占位性病变,边界清晰,囊壁薄厚均匀,囊液呈低信号,信号略高于脑脊液,病变后部可见略低信号附壁结节(箭头所示) 1b 横断面T₂WI显示,高信号附壁结节位于囊性病变后壁(箭头所示),病变内可见液液平 1c 横断面DWI显示,附壁结节呈等信号(箭头所示) 1d 横断面增强T₁WI显示,囊壁呈节段性线样强化,附壁结节明显强化(箭头所示)

Figure 1 A 15-year-old male had suffered from progressive headache and came to the clinic in June 2014. MRI showed a space-occupying lesion in the right cerebellum. Then an exploratory craniotomy was performed and postoperative pathological diagnosis was pilocytic astrocytoma. Sagittal T₁WI showed predominantly cystic lesion in the right cerebellum with clear boundary. The cystic walls were thin and thickness was even with a mural nodule attached within the posterior wall of the lesion. The cyst fluid showed hypointensity, which was slightly higher than cerebrospinal fluid. The mural nodule showed slight hypointensity (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Axial T₂WI showed a well-defined hyperintensity mural nodule in the posterior wall of the lesion (arrow indicates). Fluid-fluid levels could be seen within the lesion (Panel 1b). Axial DWI showed isointensity of mural nodule (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). Axial enhanced T₁WI showed discontinuously linear enhancement of the wall and significant enhancement of the nodule (arrow indicates, Panel 1d).

毛细胞型星形细胞瘤是一种生长缓慢、预后相对良好的星形细胞肿瘤,属WHO I级,占所有胶质瘤的5%~10%。发病年龄<20岁,高峰年龄5~15岁;男女比例无差异。好发于小脑(60%),其次为下丘脑、视神经和视交叉(30%),脑干和基底节区少见,大脑半球和脊髓罕见。位于小脑者体积相对较大,范围局限,典型征象为大的囊性病变伴附壁结节,或实性病变伴病灶中心不规则囊性坏死,少见单纯实性或囊性改变;位于视交叉或下丘脑者常呈实性,体积相对较小。CT显示,10%~20%病灶内可见钙化,出血少见,常伴不同程度囊性变;MRI显示,囊液呈长T₁(图1a)、长T₂(图1b)信号,略高于脑脊液,FLAIR成像呈高于脑脊液信号,附壁结节和实性部分呈T₁WI不均匀等或略低信号(图1a),T₂WI不均匀略高信号(图1b),DWI呈等或略低信号(图1c),ADC图无扩散受限改变,GRE/SWI可见附壁结节和实性部分内多发点片状低信号,可能为肿瘤新生血管所致;部分病变囊腔内可见液液平,囊壁呈线样低信号,提示病灶内出血伴囊壁含铁血黄素沉积;增强扫描实性部分和附壁结节呈明显不均匀强化,囊壁不强化或轻中度线样强化(图1d),前者提示囊壁由退变的神经胶质细胞和纤维构成,后者提示囊壁含肿瘤组织和新生血管,应予手术切除。实性部分的明显强化是由于肿瘤新生血管通透性较高所致,与肿瘤恶性程度无关。PWI显示实性部分和附壁结节呈高灌注。值得注意的是,尽管MRS显示胆碱(Cho)峰值明显升高,但不代表该肿瘤有恶性生物学特性。

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