

· 临床研究 ·

帕金森病¹³¹I-间碘苄胍心肌显像初步研究

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【摘要】 研究背景 由于¹³¹I-间碘苄胍(¹³¹I-MIBG)可被心脏交感神经节后纤维摄取,可作为评价心脏交感神经功能的显像剂。本研究采用¹³¹I-MIBG心肌显像方法评价帕金森病患者心脏交感神经功能,并初步探讨该项检查方法在帕金森病早期诊断中的作用。**方法** 共21例帕金森病患者(早期16例、晚期5例)和9例正常对照者,采用统一帕金森病评价量表和Hoehn-Yahr分级评价病情严重程度,静脉注射¹³¹I-MIBG 3 mCi后于不同观察时间点(15 min、4 h、24 h)采集胸部前位平面像,计算¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率。**结果** (1)与正常对照组相比,帕金森病组患者注射药物后15 min(1.67 ± 0.38)、4 h(1.53 ± 0.47)和24 h(1.35 ± 0.42)¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率均降低($P = 0.000, 0.000, 0.000$);且随着时间的推移,¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率亦降低($P = 0.002, 0.000, 0.000$)。(2)与正常对照组相比,早期和晚期帕金森病组患者注射药物后15 min[(1.73 ± 0.40)和(1.50 ± 0.30)]、4 h[(1.58 ± 0.51)和(1.37 ± 0.31)]、24 h[(1.39 ± 0.46)和(1.24 ± 0.29)]¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率均降低(早期: $P = 0.000, 0.000, 0.000$;晚期: $P = 0.000, 0.000, 0.000$);且随着时间的推移,早期与晚期帕金森病患者¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率亦降低(早期: $P = 0.012, 0.000, 0.000$;晚期: $P = 0.039, 0.001, 0.024$)。**结论** 帕金森病患者存在心脏交感神经功能障碍,且病情早期出现,¹³¹I-MIBG心肌显像可能有助于帕金森病的早期诊断。

【关键词】 帕金森病; 3-碘苄胍; 放射性核素显像; 心肌; 交感神经系统

¹³¹I-MIBG myocardial scintigraphy in patients with Parkinson's disease

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【Abstract】 **Background** ¹³¹I-metabolized benzylguanidine (¹³¹I-MIBG), which can be taken by cardiac sympathetic postganglionic fibers, is an imaging agent to assess the cardiac sympathetic nerve function. The present study is to assess the cardiac sympathetic nerve function of patients with Parkinson's disease (PD) by ¹³¹I-MIBG myocardial scintigraphy and preliminarily explore its applications in the early diagnosis of PD. **Methods** Twenty-one eligible PD patients (16 early PD and 5 late PD) and 9 normal controls were enrolled in the study. Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) and Hoehn-Yahr stage were used to evaluate the severity of PD. Planar images of chest were obtained at different time points (15 min, 4 h and 24 h) after injection of 3 mCi ¹³¹I-MIBG, and then the ¹³¹I-MIBG myocardial uptake ratios were calculated. **Results** 1) The ¹³¹I-MIBG myocardial uptake ratios in PD group at 15 min (1.67 ± 0.38), 4 h (1.53 ± 0.47) and 24 h (1.35 ± 0.42) after injection were lower than those in the normal control group respectively ($P = 0.000, 0.000, 0.000$), and the ¹³¹I-MIBG myocardial uptake ratios in the PD group reduced over time ($P = 0.002, 0.000, 0.000$). 2) The ¹³¹I-MIBG myocardial uptake ratios in the early and late PD groups at 15 min [(1.73 ± 0.40) and (1.50 ± 0.30)], 4 h [(1.58 ± 0.51) and (1.37 ± 0.31)], 24 h [(1.39 ± 0.46) and (1.24 ± 0.29)] after injection were lower than those in the normal control group respectively (early PD: $P = 0.000, 0.000, 0.000$; late PD: $P = 0.000, 0.000, 0.000$), and the ¹³¹I-MIBG myocardial uptake ratios in the early and late PD groups reduced over time (early PD: $P = 0.012, 0.000, 0.000$; late PD: $P = 0.039, 0.001, 0.024$). **Conclusions** Cardiac sympathetic nerve damage could occur in PD patients, even at an early stage of PD. ¹³¹I-MIBG myocardial scintigraphy may help in the early diagnosis of PD.

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【Key words】 Parkinson disease; 3-Lodobenzylguanidine; Radionuclide imaging; Myocardium; Sympathetic nervous system

帕金森病(PD)是好发于中老年人群的神经变性病,随着老龄化社会的到来,我国帕金森病患者将进一步增加。由于该病早期临床表现不典型、晚期治疗棘手,因此有必要探索早期诊断方法。放射性标志物间碘苄胍(MIBG)是去甲肾上腺素能类似物,可被交感神经末梢摄取,与去甲肾上腺素具有相同的摄取、存储和释放机制。通过¹³¹I-MIBG心肌显像可以直观且定量观察心脏交感神经完整性和功能状态,已成为评价心脏交感神经功能的敏感指标^[1-9]。研究显示,帕金森病患者¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率下降且病程早期出现^[3-13],提示¹³¹I-MIBG心肌显像可能有助于帕金森病早期诊断。目前,我国尚无相关文献报道。在本研究中,我们采用¹³¹I-MIBG心肌显像对帕金森病患者心脏交感神经功能进行评价,并进一步比较不同分期患者¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率,初步探讨该项检查方法在帕金森病早期诊断中的应用价值。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 帕金森病组 选择2013年1月~2015年4月在北京大学人民医院和中日友好医院神经内科就诊且诊断明确的帕金森病患者共计21例。(1)纳入标准:符合1992年英国帕金森病学会脑库帕金森病临床诊断标准^[14];入组时详细告知本研究目的和检查流程,并签署知情同意书。(2)排除标准^[15]:发病年龄≤40岁;继发性帕金森综合征;合并心肌梗死、心肌病、心律失常、充血性心力衰竭、甲状腺疾病等;正在服用干扰¹³¹I-MIBG摄取的药物[如利血平、拉贝洛尔、钙拮抗剂(CCB)、三环类抗抑郁药(TCAs)、可卡因、麻黄碱、苯丙胺等]。男性10例,女性11例;年龄43~76岁,平均(64.48±9.28)岁;发病年龄42~72岁,平均(60.38±8.52)岁;病程1~15年,中位病程3.00(1.75,5.50)年;入院时统一帕金森病评价量表(UPDRS)运动评分3~49分,中位评分20.00(12.50,28.50)分;Hoehn-Yahr分级I级者7例、II级9例、III级3例、IV级1例、V级1例。进一步根据Hoehn-Yahr分级分为早期帕金森病组(I~

II级)和晚期帕金森病组(III~V级)。(1)早期帕金森病组:16例,男性8例,女性8例;年龄43~75岁,平均(63.50±9.60)岁;发病年龄42~72岁,平均(59.63±8.96)岁;病程1~15年,中位病程2.00(1.13,4.75)年;UPDRS运动评分3~30分,中位评分16.50(11.25,24.00)分。(2)晚期帕金森病组:5例,男性2例,女性3例;年龄58~76岁,平均(67.60±8.32)岁;发病年龄为55~70岁,平均(62.80±7.26)岁;病程为2~6年,中位病程为5.00(3.50,6.00)年;UPDRS运动评分16~49分,中位评分41(26,48)分。

2. 正常对照组 选择同期在北京大学人民医院进行体格检查的健康志愿者共9例,男性2例,女性7例;年龄43~76岁,平均(59.67±9.34)岁。受试者被详细告知本研究目的和检查流程,并签署知情同意书。

3组受试者性别(Fisher确切概率法:P=0.396)和年龄(F=1.201,P=0.316)比较,差异无统计学意义,均衡可比。

二、研究方法

1. 基线资料采集 (1)一般资料:记录受试者基本特征,包括性别和年龄,并由神经科专科医师对帕金森病患者进行病史采集,详细询问病史,包括发病年龄、病程、首发和主要症状、病情进展顺序、诊断与治疗经过,以及既往脑卒中、颅脑创伤和中枢神经系统感染病史,特殊药物应用史,毒物接触史和家族史等,并进行全面的神经系统检查。(2)量表评价:采用UPDRS运动评分和Hoehn-Yahr分级评价帕金森病病情变化。UPDRS运动评分为言语、表情、四肢活动、姿势、步态等27项内容,每项评分0~4分,总评分108分,评分越高、运动障碍越严重。Hoehn-Yahr分级分为I级,单侧肢体受累;II级,双侧肢体受累,无平衡障碍;III级,双侧肢体受累,伴平衡障碍,多项功能受限;IV级,重残,可独自站立或行走;V级,坐轮椅或卧床,完全依赖他人帮助。

2. ¹³¹I-MIBG心肌显像 所有受试者均于检查前3d服用复方碘溶液0.30~0.50ml(3次/d)并持续至检查后1周,以封闭甲状腺,避免其进一步摄取¹³¹I;

服用抗帕金森病药物者研究期间继续服药。于受试者肘静脉注射¹³¹I-MIBG 3 mCi,采用荷兰Philips公司生产的PHILIPS Precedence 6 SPECT/CT成像系统,分别于注射药物后15 min、4 h和24 h采集胸部前位平面像,通过勾画兴趣区(ROI)计算心脏/纵隔(H/M)放射性计数比值,即代表¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率。

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。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用Fisher确切概率法。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,正态性分析行Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验、方差齐性分析行Levene检验,采用重复测量设计的方差分析,两两比较采用LSD-t检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

与正常对照组相比,帕金森病组患者注射药物后15 min、4 h和24 h¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率均降低,差异有统计学意义($P = 0.000, 0.000, 0.000$);而且随着时间的推移,¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率亦降低,差异亦有统计学意义($P = 0.002, 0.000, 0.000$;表1~4)。

与正常对照组相比,早期和晚期帕金森病组患者注射药物后15 min、4 h和24 h¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率均降低(早期: $P = 0.000, 0.000, 0.000$;晚期: $P = 0.000, 0.000, 0.000$),而早期与晚期帕金森病患者之间¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率差异无统计学意义($P = 0.206, 0.408, 0.517$);而且随着时间的推移,早期与晚期帕金森病患者¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率亦降低(早期: $P = 0.012, 0.000, 0.000$;晚期: $P = 0.039, 0.001, 0.024$;表5~8,图1~3)。

讨 论

帕金森病主要表现为震颤、肌强直、运动迟缓、姿势平衡障碍等运动症状,以及嗅觉减退、便秘、睡眠障碍、抑郁等非运动症状(NMS),目前明确诊断主要依靠临床症状与体征。

¹³¹I-MIBG心肌显像是一种非侵入性评价心脏节后突触前交感神经功能的方法,在国外已开展多年。其机制包括I型(神经摄取)和II型(非神经摄取)摄取两种机制,其中I型摄取依赖去甲肾上腺素转运体(NET)、II型摄取为被动扩散机制,通常采集¹³¹I-MIBG注射早期(15分钟)和延迟期(4小时)两次显像,计算H/M比值,以此作为¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄

取率。早期显像主要反映突触前心脏交感神经末梢密度,约出现在注射药物后3~4小时,非神经摄取部分几乎完全被清除,而神经摄取部分清除率较低,因此,延迟期显像可同时反映心脏交感神经功能,从而更准确评价心脏交感神经功能^[6~9]。为初步探讨国人¹³¹I-MIBG心肌显像特征,本研究增加24小时显像,结果显示,帕金森病患者¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率于病程早期即显著下降,与国外研究结果相一致^[5~13]。目前认为,帕金森病患者的主要病理学特征为中枢神经系统α-突触共核蛋白(α-Syn)和路易小体(LB)形成,同时累及心脏神经丛,尸检结果证实其心脏酪氨酸羟化酶(TH)免疫反应性交感神经轴索数目减少^[16~17]。Goldstein等^[18]进行的¹⁸F-多巴胺(¹⁸F-Dopa)PET显像显示,帕金森病患者心脏放射性计数降低。上述研究结果均提示,帕金森病发病时即已发生心脏交感神经末梢密度降低,失神经支配。心脏交感失神经为帕金森病的生物学标记,与¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率下降密切相关。Yoshita^[10]的研究显示,去甲肾上腺素转运体与多巴胺转运体(DAT)存在一定的相似性,帕金森病患者可能同时存在该转运体功能障碍,导致依赖去甲肾上腺素转运体转运的¹³¹I-MIBG摄取减少,但目前尚缺乏足够的临床和病理学证据。

大量研究显示,帕金森病患者自主神经系统广泛受累,主要表现为下丘脑、交感神经系统(胸髓中间外侧柱和交感神经节)、副交感神经系统(动眼神经E-W核、泌涎核、迷走神经背核和副交感神经节)、心脏神经丛、消化道、盆神经丛、肾上腺髓质等部位广泛存在路易小体^[3, 16~17, 19]。Mitsui等^[19]的尸检结果显示,与胸髓中间外侧柱、交感干和交感神经节等部位相比,帕金森病患者心脏神经丛存在更多的路易小体,提示心脏神经丛受累更为严重,可能提示帕金森病发病时先损伤心脏神经丛,故疾病早期即可能发生失神经支配。而Goldstein等^[20]的研究显示,帕金森病患者心脏交感失神经可能发生于运动症状出现之前。Druschky等^[11]的研究共纳入Hoehn-Yahr分级I和II级帕金森病患者10例,其中6例自主神经系统正常且心率变异性(HRV)无异常,但其H/M比值下降,提示¹³¹I-MIBG心肌显像较其他检查方法能够更早发现心脏交感神经损伤。目前认为,帕金森病主要累及周围节后交感神经,而多系统萎缩(MSA)主要表现为中枢神经系统节前交感神经损伤^[21]。帕金森病、路易体痴呆(DLB)、

表1 帕金森病组与正常对照组受试者不同观察时间点¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, H/M比值)

Table 1. Comparison of ¹³¹I - MIBG uptake ratio at different time points between 2 groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$, H/M ratio)

Group	N	H/M ratio		
		15 min	4 h	24 h
Control	9	2.39 ± 0.28	2.62 ± 0.48	2.53 ± 0.40
PD	21	1.67 ± 0.38	1.53 ± 0.47	1.35 ± 0.42

PD, Parkinson's disease, 帕金森病; H/M, heart/mediastinum, 心脏/纵隔

表3 不同处理组受试者同一观察时间点¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率的两两比较

Table 3. Paired comparison of ¹³¹I - MIBG uptake between different groups at each time point

Paired comparison	t value	P value
15 min	5.089	0.000
4 h	5.823	0.000
24 h	6.851	0.000

表5 3组受试者不同观察时间点¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, H/M比值)

Table 5. Comparison of ¹³¹I - MIBG uptake ratio at different time points among 3 groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$, H/M ratio)

Group	N	H/M ratio		
		15 min	4 h	24 h
Control (1)	9	2.39 ± 0.28	2.62 ± 0.48	2.53 ± 0.40
Early PD (2)	16	1.73 ± 0.40	1.58 ± 0.51	1.39 ± 0.46
Late PD (3)	5	1.50 ± 0.30	1.37 ± 0.31	1.24 ± 0.29

PD, Parkinson's disease, 帕金森病; H/M, heart/mediastinum, 心脏/纵隔

表7 不同处理组受试者同一观察时间点¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率的两两比较

Table 7. Paired comparison of ¹³¹I - MIBG uptake between different groups at each time point

Paired comparison	15 min		4 h		24 h	
	t value	P value	t value	P value	t value	P value
(1):(2)	4.545	0.000	5.292	0.000	6.319	0.000
(1):(3)	4.585	0.000	4.726	0.000	5.390	0.000
(2):(3)	1.295	0.206	0.841	0.408	0.657	0.517

单纯自主神经功能衰竭(PAF)等路易小体疾病均表现为H/M比值下降,而多系统萎缩、进行性核上性麻痹(PSP)、皮质基底节变性(CBD)、阿尔茨海默病(AD)、特发性震颤(ET)等疾病H/M比值多正常或仅轻度下降,因此,¹³¹I-MIBG心肌显像有助于帕金森

表2 帕金森病组与正常对照组受试者不同观察时间点¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率的重复测量设计的方差分析表

Table 2. ANOVA for repeated measurement designing on ¹³¹I-MIBG uptake between 2 groups at different time points

Source of variation	SS	df	MS	F value	P value
Treatment	18.716	1.000	18.716	38.910	0.000
Time	0.373	1.578	0.236	13.020	0.000
Treatment × time	0.669	1.578	0.443	24.420	0.000
Error between groups	12.987	27.000	0.481		
Error within group	0.773	42.599	0.018		

表4 同一处理组受试者不同观察时间点¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率的两两比较

Table 4. Paired comparison of ¹³¹I - MIBG uptake within group at different time points

Paired comparison	Control		PD	
	t value	P value	t value	P value
15 min : 4 h	2.842	0.022	3.037	0.002
15 min : 24 h	1.182	0.276	8.391	0.000
4 h : 24 h	3.538	0.009	9.026	0.000

PD, Parkinson's disease, 帕金森病

表6 3组受试者不同观察时间点¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率的重复测量设计的方差分析表

Table 6. ANOVA for repeated measurement designing on ¹³¹I-MIBG uptake among 3 groups at different time points

Source of variation	SS	df	MS	F value	P value
Treatment	19.140	2.000	9.570	19.805	0.000
Time	0.424	1.627	0.261	14.582	0.000
Treatment × time	0.716	3.253	0.220	12.308	0.000
Error between groups	12.563	26.000	0.483		
Error within group	0.756	42.295	0.018		

表8 同一处理组受试者不同观察时间点¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率的两两比较

Table 8. Paired comparison of ¹³¹I - MIBG uptake within group at different time points

Paired comparison	Control		Early PD		Late PD	
	t value	P value	t value	P value	t value	P value
15 min : 4 h	2.842	0.022	2.875	0.012	3.027	0.039
15 min : 24 h	1.182	0.276	7.062	0.000	8.524	0.001
4 h : 24 h	3.538	0.009	8.582	0.000	3.551	0.024

PD, Parkinson's disease, 帕金森病

病的早期诊断与鉴别诊断^[6-9]。Hoehn-Yahr分级广泛用于评价帕金森病病情严重程度,与¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率的关系尚存争议。本研究结果显示,早期和晚期帕金森病患者¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率有随病情进展而降低的趋势,但差异未达到统计学意义,

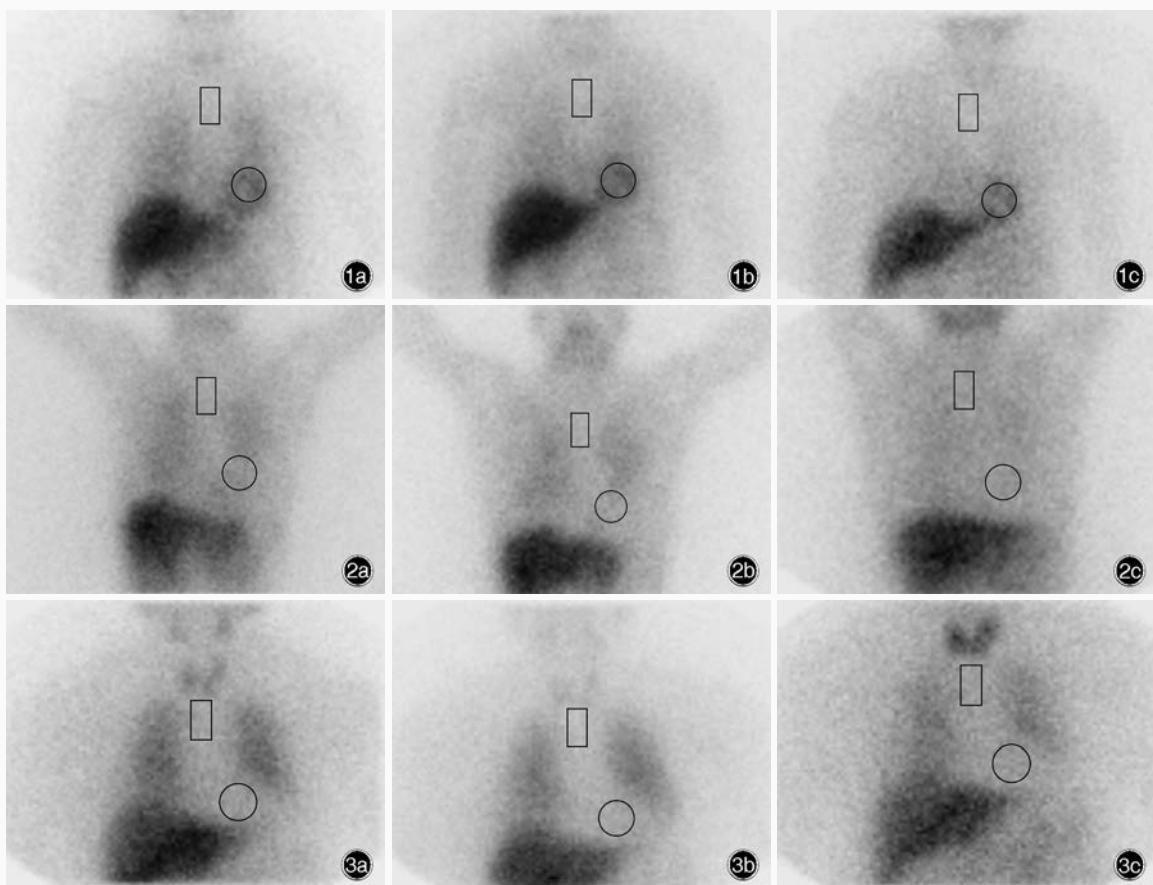


图1 正常对照组受试者¹³¹I-MIBG心肌显像所见(圆形区域为心脏,矩形区域为纵隔) 1a 15 min时见心脏、双侧肺部、肝脏摄取¹³¹I-MIBG属生理性摄取 1b 4 h时见心脏摄取¹³¹I-MIBG,放射性分布均匀 1c 24 h时见心脏摄取¹³¹I-MIBG,放射性分布均匀 **图2** 早期帕金森病组患者¹³¹I-MIBG心肌显像所见(圆形区域为心脏,矩形区域为纵隔) 2a 15 min时可见双侧肺部、肝脏摄取¹³¹I-MIBG属生理性摄取,而心脏摄取¹³¹I-MIBG减少 2b 4 h时可见心脏摄取¹³¹I-MIBG仍减少,放射性分布稀疏 2c 24 h时可见心脏摄取¹³¹I-MIBG仍减少,放射性分布稀疏 **图3** 晚期帕金森病组患者¹³¹I-MIBG心肌显像所见(圆形区域为心脏,矩形区域为纵隔) 3a 15 min时可见双侧肺部、肝脏摄取¹³¹I-MIBG属生理性摄取,而心脏摄取¹³¹I-MIBG显著减少 3b 4 h时可见心脏摄取¹³¹I-MIBG仍显著减少,放射性分布稀疏 3c 24 h时可见心脏摄取¹³¹I-MIBG仍显著减少,放射性分布稀疏

Figure 1 ¹³¹I - MIBG myocardial scintigraphy in normal controls (circular region indicates heart and rectangular region indicates mediastinum) The myocardial imaging at 15 min revealed ¹³¹I - MIBG uptake in heart, lungs and liver was all physiological (Panel 1a). The myocardial imaging at 4 h revealed ¹³¹I - MIBG uptake of myocardium with even distribution of radioactivity (Panel 1b). The myocardial imaging at 24 h revealed ¹³¹I - MIBG uptake of myocardium with even distribution of radioactivity (Panel 1c). **Figure 2** ¹³¹I - MIBG myocardial scintigraphy in early PD patients (circular region indicates heart and rectangular region indicates mediastinum) The myocardial imaging at 15 min revealed ¹³¹I - MIBG uptake in lungs and liver was all physiological, but the uptake ratio of myocardium was decreased (Panel 2a). The myocardial imaging at 4 h revealed the ¹³¹I - MIBG uptake ratio of myocardium was still decreased, with sparse distribution of radioactivity (Panel 2b). The myocardial imaging at 24 h revealed the ¹³¹I - MIBG uptake ratio of myocardium was still decreased, with sparse distribution of radioactivity (Panel 2c). **Figure 3** ¹³¹I - MIBG myocardial scintigraphy in late PD patients (circular region indicates heart and rectangular region indicates mediastinum) The myocardial imaging at 15 min revealed ¹³¹I - MIBG uptake in lungs and liver was all physiological, but the uptake ratio of myocardium was decreased significantly (Panel 3a). The myocardial imaging at 4 h revealed the ¹³¹I - MIBG uptake ratio of myocardium was still decreased significantly, with sparse distribution of radioactivity (Panel 3b). The myocardial imaging at 24 h revealed the ¹³¹I - MIBG uptake ratio of myocardium was still decreased significantly, with sparse distribution of radioactivity (Panel 3c).

提示帕金森病患者¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率降低并非依赖病情严重程度。Saiki等^[12]共纳入34例帕金森病患者,Hoehn-Yahr分级I级5例、II级13例、III级9例、IV级6例、V级1例,各分级患者¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。Miyoishi等^[13]

的研究显示,早期帕金森病患者¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率显著高于晚期帕金森病患者($P < 0.05$)。

本研究结果显示,与正常对照组相比,早期和晚期帕金森病组患者¹³¹I-MIBG心肌摄取率均降低,而二者之间差异无统计学意义,提示帕金森病患者

在疾病早期即出现心脏失神经支配。¹³¹I-MIBG 心肌显像可能有助于帕金森病的早期诊断, 尚待进一步扩大样本量, 并对患者进行长期随访, 以不断完善研究设计。

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