

# 脑小血管病和多发性硬化患者血管周围间隙特点分析

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨脑小血管病和多发性硬化患者血管周围间隙的影像学特点。**方法** 共纳入 2015 年 1 月至 2017 年 12 月诊断与治疗的 27 例脑小血管病和 32 例多发性硬化患者, 分别对半卵圆中心和基底节区血管周围间隙进行评分, 并以两个区域评分之总和作为总评分, 比较两种疾病血管周围间隙评分差异。**结果** 脑小血管病组患者基底节区血管周围间隙评分 1(1, 2)分、总评分 3(2, 4)分, 均高于多发性硬化组的 1(1, 1)分和 1(1, 2)分( $Z = 7.960, P = 0.012; Z = 14.033, P = 0.001$ ); 而半卵圆中心血管周围间隙评分组间差异无统计学意义[1(1, 2)分对 0(0, 1)分;  $Z = 4.872, P = 0.057$ ]。**结论** 血管周围间隙好发于半卵圆中心和基底节区, 脑小血管病患者基底节区血管周围间隙数目较多发性硬化患者更多。

**【关键词】** 大脑小血管疾病; 多发性硬化; 血管周围间隙(非 *MeSH* 词)

## The imaging features of perivascular spaces in differentiation of cerebral small vessel disease and multiple sclerosis

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**【Abstract】Objective** To investigate the imaging features differences of perivascular spaces (PVS) between cerebral small vessel disease (cSVD) and multiple sclerosis (MS). **Methods** The clinical data of 27 patients diagnosed with cSVD and 32 patients diagnosed with MS were collected retrospectively from January 2015 to December 2017. The grade of PVS in the centrum semiovale and basal ganglia were recorded and the sum of scores in the two regions were calculated in both diseases. **Results** The score of PVS in the area of basal ganglia and the total score in cSVD group were 1 (1, 2) and 3 (2, 4), which were both higher than 1 (1, 1) and 1 (1, 2) score in MS group respectively ( $Z = 7.960, P = 0.012; Z = 14.033, P = 0.001$ ). The score of PVS in centrum semiovale were similar in cSVD group and MS group [1 (1, 2) score vs. 0 (0, 1) score;  $Z = 4.872, P = 0.057$ ]. **Conclusions** In the areas of basal ganglia, PVS are more common in cSVD patients than MS patients.

**【Key words】** Cerebral small vessel diseases; Multiple sclerosis; Perivascular spaces (not in *MeSH*)

This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 81671178) and the Scientific and Technological Development Special Foundation of Guangdong Province, China (No. 2017A030311013).

**Conflicts of interest:** none declared

脑小血管病(cSVD)系指由多种病因引起的颅内小动脉、微动脉、毛细血管、微静脉和小静脉结构

或功能异常改变而导致的一系列临床、影像、病理综合征<sup>[1-2]</sup>。临床上呈急性发作[如腔隙性梗死(LACI)或脑实质出血]和慢性病程[包括脑白质病变(WML)或脑微出血(CMBs)],其中严重脑白质病变可以导致认知功能障碍、抑郁、步态障碍、吞咽困难和排尿障碍等<sup>[3]</sup>。脑小血管病的MRI改变以侧脑室旁白质病变较为常见,其形态特征与多发性硬化

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2019.07.006

基金项目:国家自然科学基金资助项目(项目编号:81671178);  
广东省科技发展专项基金资助项目(项目编号:2017A030311013)

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(MS)的侧脑室旁病灶极为相似<sup>[4]</sup>,尤其是首次发病或原发进展型多发性硬化无反复发病者<sup>[5]</sup>,更增加了二者的鉴别诊断难度。血管周围间隙(PVS)亦称为 Virchow-Robin 间隙(VRS),系指环绕在颅内动脉、小动脉和静脉、小静脉周围的液体间隙,穿过灰质或白质延伸至蛛网膜下隙,是脑小血管病的特征性影像学改变<sup>[6-7]</sup>,但亦可存在于多发性硬化患者中<sup>[8]</sup>。有研究显示,血管周围间隙与多发性硬化的炎症反应、神经元退行性变密切相关,且参与疾病的恶化,临床表现为智力减退<sup>[9-12]</sup>。本研究以脑小血管病患者和多发性硬化患者作为观察对象,旨在探讨二者血管周围间隙的影像学特点并比较二者之间的差异,以为临床鉴别诊断提供参考。

## 对象与方法

### 一、研究对象

1. 脑小血管病 (1)诊断符合《中国脑小血管病诊治共识》<sup>[3]</sup>,存在脑血管病危险因素如高血压、糖尿病、血脂异常和吸烟史;临床表现为进行性行走困难、吞咽困难、大小便失禁或认知功能障碍;存在特征性影像学改变,例如新发的皮质下小梗死、可能血管起源的腔隙性梗死、可能血管起源的脑白质高信号(WMH)、血管周围间隙、脑微出血和脑萎缩。(2)根据脑小血管病的诊断标准,选择腔隙性梗死 $\geq 1$ 个、脑白质高信号 $\geq$  Fazekas 分级 1 级和脑微出血 $\geq 1$ 个的病例。(3)年龄 40~65 岁。(4)排除其他病因导致的栓塞性疾病,如中枢神经系统血管炎、中枢神经系统感染、颅脑创伤和颅内占位性病变等;其他病因导致的脱髓鞘疾病,如视神经脊髓炎、播散性脑脊髓炎等;慢性心、肝、肾功能障碍;MRI 检查不能配合者。

2. 多发性硬化 (1)多发性硬化的诊断符合 2011 年 McDonald 诊断标准<sup>[13]</sup>。(2)年龄 40~65 岁。(3)排除标准同脑小血管病组。

3. 一般资料 (1)脑小血管病组:根据以上标准,选择 2015 年 1 月至 2017 年 12 月在中山大学附属第三医院神经内科门诊就诊或住院治疗且诊断明确的 27 例脑小血管病患者,其中,男性 13 例,女性 14 例;年龄 53~64 岁,平均为(57.48 $\pm$ 6.50)岁。(2)多发性硬化组:选择同期经我院神经内科明确诊断并住院治疗的 32 例多发性硬化患者,其中,男性 14 例,女性 18 例;年龄 44~54 岁,平均(49.56 $\pm$ 6.50)岁。

### 二、研究方法

1. 临床资料采集 (1)社会人口学资料:详细记录患者性别、年龄、体重指数(BMI)、病程、既往史(包括高血压、糖尿病、吸烟史)。(2)实验室指标:采用日本 Hitachi 株式会社生产的 HITACHI 全自动生化分析仪(主要包括酶法、免疫比浊法、免疫透射比浊法等)测定空腹血糖、糖化血红蛋白,以及血清总胆固醇(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)、载脂蛋白 B(ApoB);色谱法测定血清同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)。上述各项指标的正常参考值范围:空腹血糖 3.90~6.10 mmol/L,糖化血红蛋白 $< 6\%$ ,总胆固醇 3.10~5.70 mmol/L,甘油三酯 0.34~1.92 mmol/L,低密度脂蛋白胆固醇 $< 1.80$  mmol/L(极高危)、 $< 2.60$  mmol/L(高危)、 $< 3.40$  mmol/L(低危),高密度脂蛋白胆固醇 0.78~2.00 mmol/L,载脂蛋白 B 0.60~1.10 g/L,同型半胱氨酸 3.70~10.00  $\mu$ mol/L。

2. 头部 MRI 检查 所有患者均于入院时行头部 MRI 检查,采用美国 GE 公司生产的 Discovery MR 750 扫描仪,扫描序列包括 T<sub>1</sub>WI、T<sub>2</sub>WI 和 T<sub>2</sub>-FLAIR 成像,观察血管周围间隙。血管周围间隙定义为最大径 $< 3$  mm 的圆形、卵圆形或线形的边界清晰的脑脊液样信号病变,T<sub>1</sub>WI 呈低信号、T<sub>2</sub>WI 呈高信号,位于穿支动脉供血区<sup>[14]</sup>。采用目前较为通用的 STRIVE 标准<sup>[15]</sup>评价血管周围间隙,0 分,无血管周围间隙;1 分,血管周围间隙 $< 10$  个;2 分,血管周围间隙 11~20 个;3 分,血管周围间隙 21~40 个;4 分,血管周围间隙 $> 40$  个。选择血管周围间隙数目较多的一侧,分别对半卵圆中心(CSO)和基底节区(BG)的血管周围间隙进行评分,总评分为两个区域评分的总和。由放射科和神经科医师分别独立评分,意见不一致时共同讨论以判断最终结论。

3. 统计分析方法 采用 SPSS 22.0 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 $\chi^2$ 检验。呈正态分布的计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,行两独立样本的 *t* 检验;呈非正态分布的计量资料以中位数和四分位数 [ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]表示,采用 Mann-Whitney *U* 检验。以  $P \leq 0.05$  为差异具有统计学意义。

## 结 果

两组患者一般资料比较,脑小血管病组年龄( $P = 0.000$ )、体重指数( $P = 0.004$ )、空腹血糖( $P =$

**表 1** 脑小血管病组与多发性硬化组患者一般资料的比较

**Table 1.** Comparison of characteristics of clinical features in cSVD group and MS group

项目	脑小血管病组 (N=27)	多发性硬化组 (N=32)	统计量值	P 值
性别[例(%)]			0.114	0.735
男性	13(48.15)	14(43.75)		
女性	14(51.85)	18(56.25)		
年龄( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 岁)	57.48 ± 6.50	49.56 ± 6.50	4.664	0.000
BMI( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	24.24 ± 3.65	20.40 ± 4.94	3.002	0.004
病程( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , 年)	5.23 ± 6.05	7.47 ± 8.14	1.177	0.244
高血压[例(%)]	12(44.44)	4(12.50)	7.561	0.006
糖尿病[例(%)]	6(22.22)	1(3.13)	3.444*	0.063
吸烟[例(%)]	0(0.00)	7(21.88)	4.773*	0.029
空腹血糖( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mmol/L)	6.47 ± 2.38	5.24 ± 2.03	2.048	0.045
糖化血红蛋白( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , %)	6.24 ± 1.38	4.76 ± 1.91	3.217	0.002
TC( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mmol/L)	4.77 ± 1.19	4.70 ± 1.07	0.233	0.816
TG[M( $P_{25}$ , $P_{75}$ ), mmol/L]	1.21(0.90, 2.01)	1.03(0.72, 1.58)	3.395	0.114
LDL-C( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mmol/L)	2.96 ± 1.14	2.94 ± 0.77	0.056	0.955
HDL-C( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , mmol/L)	1.16 ± 0.30	1.29 ± 0.38	1.376	0.174
ApoB( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , g/L)	1.08 ± 0.38	0.99 ± 0.29	1.093	0.279
Hcy( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , μmol/L)	12.20 ± 4.74	10.59 ± 5.37	1.207	0.232

\*adjusted  $\chi^2$  value, 校正  $\chi^2$  值。  $\chi^2$  test for comparison of sex, hypertension, diabetes and smoking, Mann - Whitney U test for comparison of TG, and two - independent - sample t test for comparison of others, 性别、高血压、糖尿病、吸烟的比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验, TG 的比较采用 Mann-Whitney U 检验, 其余各项指标的比较采用两独立样本的 t 检验。 BMI, body mass index, 体重指数; 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; ApoB, apolipoprotein B, 载脂蛋白 B; Hcy, homocysteine, 同型半胱氨酸

0.045)、糖化血红蛋白( $P = 0.002$ )水平,以及高血压所占比例( $P = 0.006$ )均高于多发性硬化组,吸烟比例低于多发性硬化组( $P = 0.012$ ),而糖尿病所占比例、血清总胆固醇、甘油三酯、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇、载脂蛋白 B 和同型半胱氨酸等项指标,组间比较差异无统计学意义(均  $P > 0.05$ ,表 1)。

头部 MRI 检查,脑小血管病组患者半卵圆中心和基底节区均可见多发的血管周围间隙(图 1),而多发性硬化组患者半卵圆中心和基底节区仅见少量血管周围间隙(图 2)。两组患者血管周围间隙评分比较,脑小血管病组基底节区血管周围间隙评分( $P = 0.012$ )和总评分( $P = 0.001$ )均高于多发性硬化组,而半卵圆中心血管周围间隙评分组间差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ,表 2)。

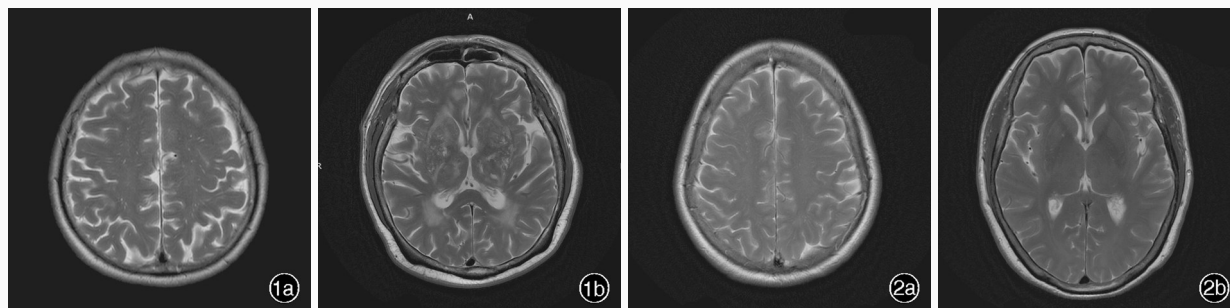
## 讨 论

脑小血管病特征性影像学改变包括腔隙性梗死、血管起源的腔隙状态、皮质下白质病变、血管周围间隙、脑微出血和脑萎缩<sup>[2]</sup>,其中较常见的侧脑室旁白质病变形态特征与多发性硬化脑白质极为相似,鉴别诊断困难。特别是脑小血管早期的融合性白质病变进展迅速,类似多发性硬化的进展过程<sup>[8]</sup>,更增加了二者鉴别诊断的难度。Schmidt 等<sup>[16]</sup>认为,侧脑室旁白质病变既可以是血管起源,也可以是非血管起源,而且随着年龄的增长而逐渐显现。尽管近年文献报道的多发性硬化的特征性影像学改变“中央静脉征”具有鉴别诊断价值<sup>[4,7,17-18]</sup>,但“中央静脉征”亦可见于其他白质脱髓鞘病变如视神经脊髓炎、急性播散性脑脊髓炎或炎症性小血管病变等<sup>[17-18]</sup>。我们的前期研究显示,“中央静脉征”并非多发性硬化所特有的影像学特征<sup>[19]</sup>,因此,本研究选择以脑小血管病的特征性影像学改变血管周围间隙作为二者的鉴别诊断特点。

血管周围间隙系环绕于颅内动脉、小动脉和静脉、小静脉周围的液体间隙,通常认为在形成排泄通道网络中起重要作用,用于消除脑组织代谢产物和液体<sup>[20]</sup>,与神经血管性疾病和神经变性病相关。目前认为,血管病变中血管壁的破坏可影响组织间液的引流,继而引起周围间隙扩张和代谢产物例如  $\beta$ -淀粉样蛋白(A $\beta$ )的沉积。既往文献报道,血管周围间隙与老年人血管性认知损害相关<sup>[9,20]</sup>。血管周围间隙通常出现在半卵圆中心和基底节区<sup>[2]</sup>,但是上述两个部位血管周围间隙的发病机制有所不同。半卵圆中心血管周围间隙可能与血管淀粉样变性有关<sup>[21]</sup>;而基底节区血管周围间隙则与动脉粥样硬化、高血压、短暂性脑缺血发作(TIA)以及缺血性卒中复发有关<sup>[15,22-23]</sup>。多发性硬化患者亦可见血管周围间隙,但此种特征与其神经退行性变或疾病进展相关<sup>[10-11,24]</sup>。

本研究脑小血管病患者基底节区血管周围间隙评分和总评分均高于多发性硬化患者,可能与二者发病机制不同有关。脑小血管病以穿支动脉受累常见,高血压、血管炎或遗传因素导致的血管内皮细胞损伤、平滑肌增生、小血管壁基底膜增厚均可引起慢性脑组织缺血,血管内皮损伤后血管通透性增加导致血管内血浆、蛋白质和炎性细胞等外渗,引起血管及其周围组织损伤,此为其主要的病





**图1** 男性患者,62岁。临床诊断为脑小血管病。头部MRI检查 1a 横断面T<sub>2</sub>WI显示半卵圆中心多发血管周围间隙 1b 横断面T<sub>2</sub>WI显示基底节区多发血管周围间隙 **图2** 男性患者,48岁。临床诊断为多发性硬化。头部MRI检查 2a 横断面T<sub>2</sub>WI显示半卵圆中心仅少量血管周围间隙 2b 横断面T<sub>2</sub>WI显示基底节区仅少量血管周围间隙

**Figure 1** A 62-year-old male patient diagnosed as cSVD. Brain MRI findings Axial T<sub>2</sub>WI showed multiple PVS in the centrum semiovale area (Panel 1a). Axial T<sub>2</sub>WI showed multiple PVS in the basal ganglia area (Panel 1b). **Figure 2** A 48-year-old male patient diagnosed as MS. Brain MRI findings Axial T<sub>2</sub>WI showed a few PVS in the centrum semiovale area (Panel 2a). Axial T<sub>2</sub>WI showed a few PVS in the basal ganglia area (Panel 2b).

**表2** 脑小血管病组与多发性硬化组患者血管周围间隙评分的比较[M(P<sub>25</sub>,P<sub>75</sub>),评分]

**Table 2.** Comparison of scores of perivascular spaces in cSVD group and MS group [M (P<sub>25</sub>, P<sub>75</sub>), score]

组别	例数	半卵圆中心评分	基底节区评分	总评分
脑小血管病组	27	1(1,2)	1(1,2)	3(2,4)
多发性硬化组	32	0(0,1)	1(1,1)	1(1,2)
Z值		4.872	7.960	14.033
P值		0.057	0.012	0.001

理生理学基础<sup>[1,3,25]</sup>。而多发性硬化则以炎症性脱髓鞘改变为主要病理过程<sup>[26]</sup>,同时存在血管病变。Dal-Bianco等<sup>[27]</sup>和Beggs等<sup>[28]</sup>的研究显示,由于脑白质炎症性病变过程中细胞代谢增加,多发性硬化病程早期出现的活动性斑块即MRI呈强化征象斑块中静脉体积增加,血液灌注和容量增多<sup>[29]</sup>,但随着病情进展逐渐出现脱髓鞘改变和白质破坏,此时小静脉逐渐消失,继而出现脑血流量(CBF)和体积减少。由此可见,脑小血管病主要累及颅内小动脉,而多发性硬化则以累及颅内小静脉为主,这可能是造成两种疾病血管周围间隙存在差异的原因。

既往研究显示,血管周围间隙与性别、高龄、高血压、美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS)评分相关<sup>[30-31]</sup>。本研究脑小血管病患者年龄、体重指数、空腹血糖、糖化血红蛋白水平,以及高血压所占比例等项指标均高于多发性硬化患者,而吸烟比例低于多发性硬化患者。然而,Bouvy等<sup>[32]</sup>的研究表明,血管周围间隙与高龄、血管危险因素无明显关联性。Gerald等<sup>[8]</sup>发现,多发性硬化患者较少出现

基底节区血管周围间隙,与本研究结果相近,因此认为血管周围间隙的出现部位和数目有助于鉴别脑小血管病与多发性硬化。

本研究存在的不足是病例数较少,影像学指标较单一,有待扩大样本量以开展前瞻性临床研究,进一步探讨脑小血管病与多发性硬化的差异。综上所述,血管周围间隙可在脑小血管病与多发性硬化鉴别困难时发挥一定作用,但尚待进一步探讨脑小血管病和多发性硬化血管周围间隙的相关影响因素。

利益冲突 无

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(收稿日期:2019-07-05)

## · 小词典 ·

### 中英文对照名词词汇(二)

- 聚偏二氟乙烯 polyvinylidene fluoride(PVDF)
- 扩大的血管周围间隙 enlarged perivascular space(EPVS)  
[扩大的 Virchow-Robin 间隙 dilated Virchow-Robin space (dVRS)]
- 扩散加权成像 diffusion-weighted imaging(DWI)
- 扩散张量成像 diffusion tensor imaging(DTI)
- 辣根过氧化物酶 horseradish peroxidase(HRP)
- Newcastle-Ottawa 量表 Newcastle-Ottawa Scale(NOS)
- 邻近部位白质损伤评分  
Neighbourhood White Matter Injury Score(NWI)
- 磷酸盐缓冲液 phosphate-buffered saline(PBS)
- 磷脂酰肌醇 3-激酶 phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase(PI3K)
- 颅脑创伤 traumatic brain injury(TBI)
- 美国风湿病学会 American College of Rheumatology(ACR)
- 美国国立神经病学、语言障碍和卒中研究所-阿尔茨海默病及相关疾病协会  
National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke-Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association(NINCDS-ADRDA)
- 美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表  
National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale(NIHSS)
- 美国精神障碍诊断与统计手册第 3 版  
Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Third Edition(DSM-III)
- 美国精神障碍诊断与统计手册第 4 版  
Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fourth Edition(DSM-IV)
- 美国心脏病学协会 American College of Cardiology(ACC)
- 美国心脏病学协会基金会  
American College of Cardiology Foundation(ACCF)
- 美国心脏协会 American Heart Association(AHA)
- 脑白质高信号 white matter hyperintensity(WMH)
- 脑淀粉样血管病 cerebral amyloid angiopathy(CAA)
- 脑默认网络 default mode network(DMN)
- 脑微出血 cerebral microbleeds(CMBs)
- 脑小血管病 cerebral small vessel disease(cSVD)
- 脑血管病 cerebral vascular disease(CVD)
- 脑血流量 cerebral blood flow(CBF)
- 逆转录-聚合酶链反应  
reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction(RT-PCR)
- 欧洲抗风湿病联盟  
European League Against Rheumatism(EULAR)
- 欧洲心胸外科协会  
European Association for Cardio Thoracic Surgery(EACTS)
- 欧洲心脏病学会 European Society of Cardiology(ESC)
- 帕金森病 Parkinson's disease(PD)
- <sup>11</sup>C-匹兹堡复合物 B <sup>11</sup>C-Pittsburgh compound B(<sup>11</sup>C-PIB)
- Berg 平衡量表 Berg Balance Scale(BBS)
- 腔隙性梗死 lacunar infarct(LACI)
- 轻度认知损害 mild cognitive impairment(MCI)
- 全面性强直-阵挛发作  
generalized tonic-clonic seizure(GTCS)
- 噻唑蓝 methyl thiazolyl tetrazolium(MTT)
- 神经原纤维缠结 neurofibrillary tangles(NFTs)
- 十二烷基磺酸钠-聚丙烯酰胺凝胶电泳  
sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (SDS-PAGE)
- 实时定量聚合酶链反应  
quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction(qRT-PCR)
- 世界卫生组织 World Health Organization(WHO)
- 视神经脊髓炎 neuromyelitis optica(NMO)
- 视听整合连续执行测验  
Integrated Visual and Auditory Continuous Performance Test (IVA-CPT)
- 视野 field of view(FOV)
- 受试者工作特征曲线  
receiver operating characteristic curve(ROC 曲线)
- 数字减影血管造影术 digital subtraction angiography(DSA)
- 双侧颈总动脉结扎  
bilateral common carotid artery occlusion(BCCAO)
- 髓鞘碱性蛋白 myelin basic protein(MBP)
- 锁骨下动脉盗血综合征 subclavian steal syndrome(SSS)
- 胎牛血清 fetal bovine serum(FBS)
- 梯度回波序列 gradient echo sequence(GRE)
- 体重指数 body mass index(BMI)
- 同型半胱氨酸 homocysteine(Hcy)
- 同源性磷酸酶-张力蛋白  
phosphatase and tensin homologue(PTEN)
- 铜蓝蛋白 ceruloplasmin(CP)