

# 癫痫患者发作间期局限性正电子发射断层摄影术高代谢机制及临床意义

魏路华 雷向宇 王薇薇 吴迅

**【摘要】** 发作间期局限性 PET 高代谢在临床实践中常对致痫灶的定位造成困扰,因此正确解读其临床意义具有重要价值。通过文献回顾,对发作间期 PET 高代谢信号的可能机制如频繁痫样放电、代偿性活动、兴奋性毒性作用等进行分析,并对一些特定癫痫综合征或疾病发作间期局限性 PET 高代谢信号的出现频率和可能机制进行综述,有助于归纳其在不同临床背景下作为术前评价指标的价值;同时提示对发作间期局限性 PET 高代谢信号的解读应结合病因及其他临床资料进行综合分析,以助临床实践。

**【关键词】** 癫痫; 正电子发射断层显像术; 高代谢(非 MeSH 词); 综述

## Mechanisms and clinical significance of interictal regional positron emission tomography hypermetabolism in epilepsy patients

WEI Lu-hua, LEI Xiang-yu, WANG Wei-wei, WU Xun

Department of Neurology, Peking University First Hospital, Beijing 100034, China

Corresponding author: WANG Wei-wei (Email: 13671012265@163.com)

**【Abstract】** Interictal regional positron emission tomography (PET) hypermetabolism often causes confusion in the localization of epileptogenic zone. It is of practical importance to make right interpretation. This article reviews previous literatures and analyzes possible mechanisms of interictal PET hypermetabolism, such as frequent epileptiform discharges, compensatory activities, excitotoxicity, etc. Besides, the prevalence and possible mechanisms of interictal regional PET hypermetabolism in some specific epileptic syndromes or diseases are also reviewed. This helps to summarize the value of interictal PET hypermetabolism in presurgical evaluation under different clinical backgrounds, and also implies comprehensive analysis with underlying etiology and other clinical information is necessary to aid the clinical practice.

**【Key words】** Epilepsy; Positron-emission tomography; Hypermetabolism (Not in MeSH); Review

**Conflicts of interest:** none declared

PET 是一种重要的脑功能检查方法,目前已逐渐成为癫痫领域常用的术前评估手段,尤其对 MRI 阴性的患者,PET 异常代谢信号对致痫灶的定位具有重要提示作用<sup>[1]</sup>。通常情况下,发作间期 PET 致痫灶表现为低代谢信号,并且与手术预后相关<sup>[2]</sup>。然而,有少数患者呈高代谢信号,给临床评估与决策造成一定困扰。由于出现发作间期 PET 致痫灶或远隔部位高代谢的原因及其对临床的指导意义尚不明确,既往针对性研究较少,因而本文对这一现象进行综述,拟为临床定位提供参考。

### 一、发作间期 PET 高代谢信号产生机制

对于发作间期 PET 高代谢信号的产生机制尚不明确。值得注意的是,在缺少同步脑电图监测的情况下,不能完全确定高代谢是否出现于发作间期。有学者认为,PET 高代谢信号提示存在活跃的神经元活动,即使未发现临床发作,也可能是电发作所导致<sup>[3-4]</sup>。此外,由于头皮脑电图的敏感性较低,少数发作无法记录到脑电图异常。根据 Devinsky 等<sup>[5]</sup>的研究结果,头皮脑电图仅可以记录到 21% 的发作。另一项基于 fMRI 的研究指出,持续 2~6 秒的多棘波即可产生长达 30 秒的代谢活动增强,而且这种高代谢信号的分布范围较棘波部位更为广泛,提示头皮脑电图显示正常的部位仍可能存在短暂的痫样放电<sup>[6]</sup>。因此,对于发作间期出现的

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作者单位:100034 北京大学第一医院神经内科

通讯作者:王薇薇,Email:13671012265@163.com

PET 高代谢信号, 首先应排除发作期, 之后需考虑如下可能机制。

1. 发作间期频繁痫样放电 一项纳入 317 例癫痫患者的回顾性研究显示, PET 致痫灶高代谢与活跃的发作间期痫样放电和节律性活动有关<sup>[7]</sup>, 既往多项基于 PET 或 fMRI 的研究亦支持相似结论<sup>[8-12]</sup>。Bittar 等<sup>[13]</sup>对 1 例发作间期脑血流及糖代谢增强患者的脑电图进行定量分析, 发现在其睁眼时棘波发放频率为 17 次/min, 闭眼时为 44 次/min, 推测高代谢可能与频繁的棘波发放有关。Hur 等<sup>[14]</sup>指出, 发作间期痫样放电 > 60 次/min 即可能导致 PET 高代谢信号形成。Handforth 等<sup>[15]</sup>通过对发作间期棘波大鼠模型的观察发现, 棘波频率在 12~22 次/min 时可出现 PET 高代谢。这种现象的可能解释是: 频繁的发作间期放电表明相应部位的神经环路处于活跃状态, 这种增强的神经活动导致局部葡萄糖摄取量增加<sup>[8, 14]</sup>。然而, Hong 等<sup>[16]</sup>对 21 例颞叶癫痫患者的分析发现, 发作间期棘波反而与 PET 低代谢存在关联性 ( $P=0.028$ ), 可能与痫样放电导致的脑功能障碍有关。

2. 代偿性活动增强 既往对癫痫发作后期的研究显示致痫灶代谢活动增强<sup>[17]</sup>, 通常认为这一现象与发作后的抑制性机制有关<sup>[18]</sup>, 发作间期 PET 远隔部位高代谢可能也存在类似的机制。针对癫痫模型大鼠的研究显示, PET 高代谢出现于对发作产生远程抑制作用的脑干部位, 提示为一种保护性机制的激活<sup>[19-20]</sup>; 对杏仁核点燃大鼠模型的研究显示, 癫痫发作后期大鼠海马可出现短暂性葡萄糖摄取量增加, 由此推测海马在终止癫痫发作过程中发挥重要作用<sup>[21]</sup>。Van Bogaert 等<sup>[22]</sup>对颞叶内侧癫痫 (mTLE) 代谢模式的分析发现, 致痫灶对侧半球存在高代谢, 并认为这种现象反映了健侧的代偿性功能。对颞叶内侧代谢变化与颈内动脉异戊巴比妥试验评分进行比较, 结果显示, 致痫灶对侧颞叶 PET 高代谢与记忆功能的保留呈正相关<sup>[23]</sup>。基于 fMRI 的临床试验结果表明, 致痫灶对侧颞叶功能联系增强与记忆量表 [韦氏记忆量表 (WMS) 第 3 版及韦氏成人智力量表 (WAIS) 第 3 版] 评分相关, 支持功能代偿性机制<sup>[24]</sup>。结合图论分析, 海马代谢及与对侧后头部多个部位的功能联系增强, 可能提示海马对痫样放电的抑制作用<sup>[25]</sup>。Bettus 等<sup>[24]</sup>发现, 颞叶内侧癫痫患者非致痫灶侧半球基底节功能联系增强, 认为其功能在于将脑损伤限制在患侧颞叶。另一项研究同

样发现, 颞叶癫痫患者局限性高代谢区域的功能联系增强<sup>[26]</sup>。这种代偿性机制是一个动态变化的过程, 在疾病早期双侧海马的功能联系受到明显破坏, 之后再逐渐重建<sup>[27-28]</sup>。此外, Stanescu 等<sup>[4]</sup>以及 Al-Makhzomi 等<sup>[29]</sup>的结论是: 发作间期 PET 高代谢可能与静息膜电位及化学平衡的恢复活动、血-脑屏障葡萄糖转运体活动增强, 或髓鞘化加快等多种神经活动增强有关。

3. 兴奋性毒性作用 Cooper 等<sup>[30]</sup>对镍诱导的癫痫模型大鼠的研究显示, 脑组织兴奋性中毒性损伤可能是导致发作间期高代谢的原因之一。一项基于 PET 及磁共振波谱 (MRS) 的影像学研究发现, 儿童药物难治性癫痫患儿的脑代谢与谷氨酸/谷氨酰胺/ $\gamma$ -氨基丁酸 (GABA) 浓度呈正相关 ( $r=0.640$ ,  $P=0.0009$ )<sup>[31]</sup>, 然而, 该研究并未发现发作间期高代谢现象。Alkonyi 等<sup>[32]</sup>认为, Sturge-Weber 综合征 (SWS) 的慢性缺血缺氧性病变可诱发谷氨酸能兴奋性毒性, 同时 GABA 能突触活动增强以代偿谷氨酸介导的损伤, 这些病理学改变共同导致 PET 高代谢。另一项研究显示, Sturge-Weber 综合征患儿皮质神经元存在谷氨酸能驱动的不同步化活动<sup>[33]</sup>, 进一步支持了该假说。然而, 目前尚缺乏直接证据支持上述假设。

4. 其他机制 有少数研究提出了其他可能的假设。根据 Ding 等<sup>[34]</sup>的学说, 发作间期初级感觉运动皮质 PET 高代谢可能是由于其他脑区对该部位产生的脱抑制作用, 或存在轻微的皮质发育畸形等所致。也有学者认为, 无氧代谢增强<sup>[35]</sup>、毛细血管葡萄糖转运体密度增加<sup>[36-37]</sup>, 或发育异常灰质突触密度增加<sup>[38]</sup>均可能是发作间期高代谢的原因, 但这仅仅是推测。此外, 也有学者对发作间期 PET 高代谢与脑电图快波或高频振荡之间的关系进行探讨。Nishida 等<sup>[39]</sup>发现, 癫痫患儿局限性葡萄糖摄取与皮质脑电图 32~64 Hz ( $P=0.002$ )、64~100 Hz ( $P=0.003$ ), 以及 100~200 Hz ( $P=0.017$ ) 脑电波的波幅呈正相关, 而与 12~16 Hz ( $P=0.044$ ) 和 16~32 Hz ( $P=0.031$ ) 脑电波波幅存在弱的正相关; 其中, 以 100~200 Hz 脑电波波幅对皮质代谢信号的影响最为显著。另外, 发作间期出现的 PET 高代谢信号亦可能缘于特定的结构性病变, 而非由癫痫本身所致, 例如脑炎、颅内肿瘤、皮质发育畸形等脑结构异常均可导致病灶部位葡萄糖代谢增强<sup>[7]</sup>。最后, 值得注意的是, PET 分析方法会对结果产生重要影响, 例

如,基于全脑代谢水平进行校正,致痫灶侧低代谢可能会导致非致痫灶区域呈相对高代谢<sup>[23,27]</sup>。这种比例缩放效应多见于非受累脑区或静息态,即呈现较高代谢水平的脑区如脑默认网络(DMN)模式<sup>[40-41]</sup>。笔者认为,发作间期PET高代谢存在多种可能的机制,需结合具体情况进行分析。然而,目前每一种假设的证据均不充分,有待进一步研究加以阐明。

二、发作间期PET高代谢与特定癫痫综合征或疾病间的关系

发作间期PET高代谢可见于多种疾病或综合征,不同实体的高代谢发生率不同。一项对280例药物难治性癫痫患者术后组织病理学研究显示,高代谢出现于4/166例颞叶或非颞叶硬化、6/71例皮质发育畸形,以及1/27例梗死病例<sup>[3]</sup>。早期研究亦曾报道过一些Sturge-Weber综合征发作间期出现PET高代谢的病例<sup>[29,36,42]</sup>。近期的一项研究显示,60例Sturge-Weber综合征患者中9例呈现PET局限性皮质高代谢<sup>[32]</sup>。Lee等<sup>[43]</sup>对15例Rasmussen综合征患者的影像学资料进行总结,发现2例在发作间期出现PET高代谢信号。与此同时,还有一些文献分别对自身免疫性脑炎、颅内肿瘤、伴中央颞区棘波的良性儿童癫痫(BECTS)或West综合征等病例的PET高代谢研究结果进行过报道<sup>[4,44-47]</sup>。以下列举一些常见的导致发作间期PET高代谢的疾病或综合征。

1. 癫痫伴慢波睡眠期持续棘慢复合波发放和周期性放电 Maquet等<sup>[9,48]</sup>先后共报告了10例Landau-Kleffner综合征(LKS)病例,其中有6例存在睡眠期以颞叶为主的局限性PET高代谢。一项对比Landau-Kleffner综合征睡眠期与清醒期PET表现的研究,发现当出现儿童睡眠期癫痫性电持续状态(ESES)时,双侧颞叶皮质的代谢活动较清醒期明显增强<sup>[49]</sup>。其他一些有关Landau-Kleffner综合征清醒期PET研究同样发现颞叶高代谢,并依此推测致痫灶可能位于颞叶<sup>[49,50]</sup>。一项对18例Landau-Kleffner综合征患者清醒期PET表现的分析发现,其中10例患者存在高代谢,并且与脑电图显示的病灶相对应,然而,进一步分析未发现其代谢强度与棘波指数之间存在关联性<sup>[10]</sup>。另一项针对6例难治性癫痫伴儿童睡眠期癫痫性电持续状态患者的研究显示,有5例患者其PET高代谢区域与脑电图定位的棘波起始部位一致<sup>[35]</sup>。然而,该作者在其随后的研究中指出,上述多项研究所纳入的病例均为处于活动期的癫痫患者,纵向对比同一患者活动期和缓解期的

PET与脑电图后发现,局限性高代谢可能仅是活动期期间的短暂性现象,而且不能用频繁痫样放电解释<sup>[51]</sup>。Struck等<sup>[52]</sup>以18例处于发作-发作间期连续现象(ictal-interictal continuum)的癫痫病例作为观察对象,结果显示,9例存在单侧周期性放电(LPDS)、5例存在全面性周期性放电(GPDs),其中7/9例单侧周期性放电和3/5例全面性周期性放电患者均表现有PET高代谢。Herlopian等<sup>[53]</sup>对上述大多数研究进行总结,认为单侧周期性放电多与PET高代谢相关,而全面性周期性放电既可表现为高代谢亦可表现为低代谢;该作者同时还发现1例呈PET高代谢的患者随着单侧周期性放电的缓解而PET高信号逐渐消失,其他同类研究结果同样支持存在这一动态变化<sup>[54]</sup>。不过鉴于周期性放电是否为发作间期仍存有争议,故目前仅可将其作为一种可能的发作间期现象。

2. 颞叶内侧癫痫 其PET高代谢通常出现于病变对侧半球的颞叶或颞叶外皮质。对20例药物难治性颞叶内侧癫痫患者的观察显示,其中13例患者存在海马硬化(HS),PET可见病变对侧颞叶外皮质和内侧基底部代谢增高<sup>[55]</sup>。Van Bogaert等<sup>[22]</sup>发现,14例药物难治性颞叶内侧癫痫患者中2例表现为对侧颞叶高代谢。Trotta等<sup>[23]</sup>的研究显示,26例海马硬化致药物难治性颞叶内侧癫痫患者中16例存在对侧颞叶内外侧、岛盖和顶上小叶PET高代谢。Wang等<sup>[25]</sup>对16例海马硬化患者的回顾分析发现,PET高代谢可出现于对侧颞叶内外侧、前额叶及前扣带回皮质。Chassoux等<sup>[27]</sup>虽然同样发现PET代谢增高区域主要位于病变对侧,但有趣的是,右侧海马硬化者的高代谢主要位于对侧颞叶外侧,而左侧海马硬化者则主要位于对侧颞叶内侧。此外,双侧脑白质及小脑也存在PET高代谢现象,这些部位与脑默认网络部分相重合,因此对其解读应谨慎排除比例缩放效应<sup>[27]</sup>。如前所述,病变对侧代谢增高的机制主要与代偿性活动增强有关。此外,也有学者指出,对侧颞叶的代偿性高代谢呈一动态性变化过程<sup>[27]</sup>,随着颞叶内侧癫痫患者病程的延长,右侧海马硬化者左侧颞叶低代谢更为明显,而左侧海马硬化者则右侧颞叶高代谢更明显。一项基于fMRI的研究显示,随着患者病程的延长,双侧颞叶功能联系逐渐降低<sup>[28]</sup>。基于现有证据,有学者认为,一些影像学生物学标志物具有辅助致痫灶定侧的价值<sup>[24]</sup>。除了以单侧为主的PET高代谢外,少数

情况下也会表现为双侧。如Kojan等<sup>[56]</sup>认为,既往存在脑炎、脑膜炎或热性惊厥等中枢神经系统损伤的患者可表现为双侧颞叶高代谢。

3. 皮质发育畸形 局灶性皮质发育不良(FCD)患者的病灶通常表现为PET低代谢,但亦可见高代谢者<sup>[4]</sup>。Jayalakshmi等<sup>[57]</sup>对188例局灶性皮质发育不良患者进行统计分析,其中181例存在发作间期PET低代谢或高代谢,但该作者未提供高代谢的具体病例数。Schur等<sup>[7]</sup>对317例药物难治性癫痫患儿的PET检查结果进行分析,其中发作间期呈高代谢者5例,但均为弥漫性或分布于多个脑叶;术后病理学证实均为局灶性皮质发育不良I型,其中3例同时存在多小脑回、巨脑回畸形或海马硬化。Bansal等<sup>[58]</sup>回顾分析498例药物难治性癫痫患者的PET结果,发现33例存在高代谢,术后病理学证实均存在局灶性皮质发育不良。一项针对32例皮质发育不良患者进行的脑电图研究显示,31例存在与PET高代谢部位一致的局灶性异常放电<sup>[56]</sup>;另有21例存在MRI病灶的患者中18例与高代谢部位重合<sup>[57]</sup>。此外,PET高代谢并非仅表现于特定的亚型,各型局灶性皮质发育不良均可出现<sup>[58-59]</sup>,除局灶性皮质发育不良外,带状灰质异位、皮质下异位、结节状灰质异位、脑叶发育不良和半侧巨脑畸形等均可出现葡萄糖摄取量的增加<sup>[4, 58, 60-61]</sup>。皮质发育畸形癫痫发作间期高代谢涉及多种机制,如频繁痫样放电<sup>[62]</sup>、缺乏GABA能中间神经元导致的兴奋性增强<sup>[63]</sup>等,且异位皮质还可表现为与正常皮质类似或更高的代谢信号,因而在白质低代谢背景上呈高代谢<sup>[64-66]</sup>。然而,同一患者中发育异常的皮质并非均表现为PET高代谢信号。例如,在结节状灰质异位中仅部分结节呈现PET代谢增强<sup>[58]</sup>。Van Bogaert等<sup>[64]</sup>发现,多小脑回的PET代谢信号呈多样化,推测可能与异常细胞架构存在不同程度的致病性及异常突触活动相关。然而,有文献报道,2例皮质发育畸形患者经外科手术切除高代谢病灶后,其中1例仍然发作<sup>[60]</sup>。另外,有学者认为带状灰质异位可能是由于突触密度增加而表现为PET高代谢<sup>[38]</sup>。既往针对先天性失明及失聪的研究亦支持这一观点<sup>[67-68]</sup>。

### 三、发作间期PET高代谢与诊疗决策

Bansal等<sup>[58]</sup>对17例接受手术治疗的局灶性皮质发育不良患者的临床预后进行评价,在15例手术切除部位为高代谢区的患者中,7例仅有致痫灶呈高代谢的患者中5例术后达到无发作,而8例同时

存在多部位高代谢和低代谢的患者中仅3例术后达到无发作,与高代谢伴低代谢者的手术疗效相比,仅存在局限性PET高代谢者的疗效更佳。然而,该研究并未发现完整切除局限性高代谢部位会带来更好预后。Rintahaka等<sup>[49]</sup>报告1例伴PET高代谢的Landau-Kleffner综合征病例,经多处软脑膜下横纤维切断术治疗后慢波睡眠期持续棘慢复合波发放(CSWs)消失且语言功能改善。Luat等<sup>[35]</sup>对1例CSWS起始区和激惹区与高代谢部位一致的病例进行回顾分析,发现手术切除病灶区域后未再发作,且社会心理功能有所恢复。提示对于伴CSWS的药物难治性癫痫患者,如脑电图与PET高代谢定位基本一致,手术治疗可能有效。Talanow等<sup>[3]</sup>同样认为,伴频繁痫样放电的患者,利用发作间期高代谢辅助定位致痫灶可能更为准确。Chassoux等<sup>[69]</sup>针对海马硬化的研究表明,未达到Engel I A级疗效患者与颞叶外代谢信号有关,右侧海马硬化者与同侧颞叶内侧及外侧裂周低代谢有关,左侧海马硬化者与对侧额-岛低代谢和后部白质高信号有关;但该作者未给出进一步的解释。Van Bogaert等<sup>[22]</sup>对14例海马硬化患者的分析显示,2例对侧颞叶PET高代谢的患者在切除同侧病灶后分别获得Engel I A和I B级疗效,而12例无高代谢者中9例达到Engel I级。Schur等<sup>[7]</sup>观察7例局灶性皮质发育不良I型患者,均呈弥漫性或多灶性分布的PET高代谢,其认为此类患者不宜施行局灶性切除手术,故7例患者均接受功能性半球切除术,平均随访47.4个月后,6例达到Engel I级疗效,1例为Engel II级。一项早期研究报告1例Sturge-Weber综合征患儿手术疗效,其PET高代谢部位与病灶相对应,但经胼胝体切开术后未能达到预期疗效<sup>[42]</sup>。Alkonyi等<sup>[32]</sup>对51例Sturge-Weber综合征患儿进行为期平均5.4年的随访,其中8例存在PET高代谢的患者5例进展为药物难治性癫痫,而43例无高代谢者仅10例进展为药物难治性癫痫,两组差异具有统计学意义( $P=0.039$ )。这些结果提示,PET高代谢信号可以作为Sturge-Weber综合征伴药物难治性癫痫病例的影像学标志物。早期研究曾报告1例伴PET高代谢的Rasmussen综合征患者手术疗效,经半球切除术后达到完全无发作<sup>[8]</sup>;另1例PET高代谢病例,行解剖性大脑半球切除术后亦无发作<sup>[43]</sup>;但1例行前额颞叶切除术的患者,术后癫痫发作未能有效控制<sup>[43]</sup>。目前尚缺乏其他综合征或疾病的相关数据,有待进

一步研究。

值得注意的是,既往研究提示:如发作间期 PET 高代谢部位与脑电图或 fMRI 等其他影像学检查方法所显示的致痫灶结果不一致,应谨慎分析 PET 高代谢的定位价值,一般仍建议以传统检查方法所得结果为准<sup>[7]</sup>。如前所述,频繁癫痫发作的患者应同步记录脑电图,以更好地解释 PET 结果<sup>[7-8]</sup>。

#### 四、总结

发作间期 PET 高代谢信号较为少见,其产生的机制尚未完全阐明,在排除发作期或图像处理方法所导致的“假高代谢”后,可能与频繁痫样放电、代偿性活动增强、兴奋性毒性作用或其他机制有关。发作间期 PET 高代谢具有很强的病因异质性,可见于多种癫痫综合征或疾病,且在每一种综合征或疾病中的出现频率和机制不尽相同。发作间期 PET 高代谢对指导手术治疗具有一定价值,但这种关系较为复杂,在不同临床背景下的 PET 高代谢信号与患者预后的关系各有特点,且尚缺乏大样本前瞻性临床研究证据。因此,对于发作间期出现的 PET 高代谢信号的解读应当谨慎,需结合病因与其他临床资料进行分析,以助临床评估与决策。

利益冲突 无

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## · 小词典 ·

### 中英文对照名词词汇(五)

- 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)
- 嗜银颗粒病 argyrophilic grain disease(AGD)
- 双侧颈总动脉结扎  
bilateral common carotid artery occlusion(BCCAO)
- 水痘-带状疱疹病毒 varicella-zoster virus(VZV)
- 髓鞘少突胶质细胞糖蛋白  
myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein(MOG)
- 糖化血红蛋白 glycosylated hemoglobin(HbA1c)
- 糖类抗原 153 carbohydrate antigen 153(CA153)
- 糖原合成酶激酶-3β glycogen synthase kinase-3β(GSK-3β)
- 梯度回波序列 gradient echo sequence(GRE)
- T<sub>2</sub>\*梯度回波序列 T<sub>2</sub>\* gradient echo sequence(T<sub>2</sub>\*GRE)
- α-突触核蛋白 α-synuclein(α-Syn)
- 活性氧 reactive oxygen species(ROS)
- 微管相关蛋白 1 轻链 3  
microtubule-associated protein 1 light chain 3(MAP1LC3)
- 韦氏成人智力量表  
Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale(WAIS)
- 韦氏记忆量表 Wechsler Memory Scale(WMS)
- 细胞间黏附分子 intercellular adhesion molecular(ICAM)
- 细胞角蛋白 19 片段 cytokeratin 19 fragment(CYFRA 21-1)
- B 细胞淋巴瘤/白血病-2 B cell lymphoma/leukemia-2(Bcl-2)
- 腺苷酸活化蛋白激酶  
adenosine monophosphate-activated protein kinase(AMPK)
- 小动脉闭塞 small artery occlusion(SAO)
- 心源性栓塞 cardioembolism(CE)
- II 型单纯疱疹病毒 herpes simplex virus-2(HSV-2)
- B 型利尿钠肽 B-type natriuretic peptide(BNP)
- 血管周围间隙 perivascular space(PVS)  
[Virchow-Robin 间隙 Virchow-Robin space(VRS)]
- 血-脑屏障 blood-brain barrier(BBB)
- 胰岛素降解酶 insulin degrading enzyme(IDE)
- 异硫氰酸荧光素 fluorescein isothiocyanate(FITC)
- 载脂蛋白 E apolipoprotein E(ApoE)
- 载脂蛋白 J apolipoprotein J(ApoJ)
- 脂多糖 lipopolysaccharides(LPS)
- Landau-Kleffner 综合征 Landau-Kleffner syndrome(LKS)
- 总胆固醇 total cholesterol(TC)