

术中高场强 MRI 联合荧光引导技术在脑胶质瘤切除术中的应用

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【摘要】目的 探讨术中高场强 MRI 联合荧光引导下脑胶质瘤切除术的有效性和安全性。**方法** 纳入吉林大学白求恩第一医院 2017 年 6 月至 2018 年 6 月收治的 53 例脑胶质瘤患者,其中 33 例(62.26%)肿瘤位于重要脑功能区(运动区 17 例,语言区 11 例,丘脑 5 例),分别行荧光引导下脑胶质瘤切除术(荧光引导组,28 例)和术中高场强 MRI 联合荧光引导下脑胶质瘤切除术(联合组,25 例)。**结果** 本组 53 例患者肿瘤全切除 42 例(79.25%),次全切除 11 例(20.75%);33 例肿瘤位于重要脑功能区患者,肿瘤全切除 25 例(75.76%),次全切除 8 例(24.24%);经术后病理证实星形细胞瘤(WHO II 级)12 例(22.64%),间变性星形细胞瘤(WHO III 级)17 例(32.08%),胶质母细胞瘤(WHO IV 级)24 例(45.28%);术后出现言语障碍 16 例(30.19%)、短暂性肢体活动障碍 21 例(39.62%)、精神障碍 6 例(11.32%)、颅内感染 8 例(15.09%)、少量硬膜外出血 2 例(3.77%),无死亡病例。联合组手术时间长于荧光引导组[(3.79 ± 1.14) h 对 (2.53 ± 1.04) h; $t = -4.718, P = 0.000$],肿瘤全切除率高于荧光引导组[92%(23/25)对 67.86%(19/28); $\chi^2 = 4.681, P = 0.031$],WHO 分级比例组间差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 2.041, P = 0.036$),而重要脑功能区肿瘤全切除率[88.89%(16/18)对 60%(9/15); Fisher 确切概率法: $P = 0.101$]和术后并发症发生率[37.73%(20/53)对 62.26%(33/53); $\chi^2 = 0.179, P = 1.000$]组间差异无统计学意义。术后平均随访 9 个月,肿瘤复发 11 例(20.75%),联合组与荧光引导组肿瘤复发率差异无统计学意义[12%(3/25)对 28.57%(8/28); $\chi^2 = 2.205, P = 0.138$]。**结论** 术中高场强 MRI 联合荧光引导技术可以显著提高脑胶质瘤全切除率,同时尽可能保留重要脑功能区 and 神经结构,提高患者生活质量和延长无进展生存期。

【关键词】 神经胶质瘤; 磁共振成像; 荧光素; 神经外科手术

Resection of gliomas by intraoperative high-field MRI combined with fluorescence-guided

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the efficacy and safety of intraoperative high-field MRI combined with fluorescence-guided glioma resection. **Methods** A total of 53 patients with glioma admitted to The First Bethune Hospital of Jilin University from June 2017 to June 2018 were enrolled, including 33 patients (62.26%) whose tumors were located in important brain functional areas (17 cases in motor area, 11 cases in language area, 5 cases in thalamus). Glioma resection was performed under fluorescence-guided (fluorescence guidance group, $n = 28$) and intraoperative high-field MRI combined with fluorescence-guided glioma resection (combined group, $n = 25$). **Results** Total tumor resection was performed in 42 cases (79.25%) and subtotal tumor resection in 11 cases (20.75%). Of the 33 patients whose tumors were located in important brain functional areas, total resection was performed in 25 cases (75.76%) and subtotal resection in 8 cases (24.24%). There were 12 cases (22.64%) of astrocytoma (WHO grade II), 17 cases (32.08%) of anaplastic astrocytoma (WHO grade III) and 24 cases (45.28%) of glioblastoma (WHO grade IV) were confirmed by postoperative pathology. There were 16 cases of speech

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disorder (30.19%), 21 cases of transient limb movement disorder (39.62%), 6 cases of mental disorder (11.32%), 8 cases of intracranial infection (15.09%), 2 cases of small epidural hemorrhage (3.77%), and no death after the operation. The operation time of combined group was longer than that of fluorescence guidance group [(3.79 ± 1.14) h vs. (2.53 ± 1.04) h; $t = -4.718$, $P = 0.000$]. The tumor total resection rate in the combined group was higher than that in fluorescent guidance group [92% (23/25) vs. 67.86% (19/28); $\chi^2 = 4.681$, $P = 0.031$], the WHO grade had significant difference between 2 groups ($\chi^2 = 2.041$, $P = 0.036$), but the tumor total resection rate in important brain functional areas [88.89% (16/18) vs. 60% (9/15); Fisher's exact probability: $P = 0.101$] and the incidence of postoperative complications [37.73% (20/53) vs. 62.26% (33/53); $\chi^2 = 0.179$, $P = 1.000$] were no significant difference between 2 groups. In the mean follow-up of 9 months, 11 patients (20.75%) had tumor recurrence. There was no significant difference in the recurrence rate between combined group and fluorescence guidance group [12% (3/25) vs. 28.57% (8/28); $\chi^2 = 2.205$, $P = 0.138$]. **Conclusions** Intraoperative high-field MRI combined with fluorescence guidance can significantly improve the total resection rate of glioma, while preserving important brain functional areas and neural structures as much as possible, improving the quality of life and prolonging the progression-free survival of patients.

【Key words】 Glioma; Magnetic resonance imaging; Fluorescein; Neurosurgical procedures

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Conflicts of interest: none declared

脑胶质瘤是中枢神经系统最常见的恶性肿瘤,手术全切除是延长无进展生存期(PFS)和提高生活质量的重要方法^[1],但是由于肿瘤细胞分化差、增殖迅速、侵袭性强,术中常难以判断肿瘤边界,导致肿瘤残留^[2],如果扩大切除范围,特别是位于脑功能区的肿瘤,可能造成永久性神经功能损伤。近年来,多种手术辅助技术如神经导航系统、荧光引导技术、术中超声检查(OUS)等的应用,使肿瘤全切除率显著提高^[3-6],但各项技术均有其局限性,神经导航系统可随术中脑脊液释放和肿瘤部分切除引起脑漂移,降低准确性;低级别胶质瘤荧光素钠(FLS)和5-氨基乙酰丙酸(5-ALA)染色不明显,边缘模糊;术中超声检查难以辨别肿瘤边界和残留肿瘤。而术中MRI(iMRI)可以精准分辨肿瘤边界,辨认重要神经结构,并及时更新数据,纠正脑组织移位,准确判断肿瘤切除程度,从而在保留神经功能的前提下最大限度安全切除肿瘤^[7]。研究显示,术中高场强MRI可以提高不同类型胶质瘤全切除率,并明显改善预后^[8]。鉴于此,吉林大学白求恩第一医院对比分析荧光引导下脑胶质瘤切除术与术中高场强MRI联合荧光引导下脑胶质瘤切除术的有效性和安全性,以期提高患者术后无进展生存期和生活质量。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)头部MRI显示额颞顶枕叶和

丘脑占位性病变, T_1WI 呈低信号,周围存在大片高信号水肿区,增强扫描病灶呈明显不规则强化或环状强化。(2)均行荧光引导下肿瘤切除术,并经术中冰冻病理及术后病理证实为脑胶质瘤。(3)所有患者及其家属均对研究内容和手术方法知情同意并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)影像学诊断为脑膜瘤、脑转移瘤、中枢神经系统淋巴瘤或脑脓肿。(2)病变位置表浅,位于非功能脑区的胶质瘤。(3)荧光素钠过敏试验阳性。(4)存在MRI扫描禁忌证或安全隐患。

3. 一般资料 选择2017年6月至2018年6月在吉林大学白求恩第一医院神经肿瘤外科住院治疗的脑胶质瘤患者共53例,男性39例,女性14例;年龄29~73岁,平均(48.24 ± 23.12)岁;原发肿瘤46例(86.79%),复发7例(13.21%);肿瘤位于额叶26例(49.06%),颞叶14例(26.42%),顶枕叶8例(15.09%),丘脑5例(9.43%);其中33例(62.26%)肿瘤位于重要脑功能区,分别位于运动区17例,语言区11例,丘脑5例。根据术中是否应用高场强MRI分为荧光引导组(28例)和术中高场强MRI联合荧光引导组(联合组,25例)。两组患者一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$,表1)。

二、研究方法

1. 荧光引导下脑胶质瘤切除术 荧光引导组患者根据肿瘤部位摆放术中体位,气管插管全身麻醉。麻醉前行荧光素钠过敏试验,将0.50 ml荧光素

表 1 联合组与荧光引导组患者基线临床资料的比较

Table 1. Comparison of basic clinical data between combined group and fluorescence guidance group

观察指标	荧光引导组 (n=28)	联合组 (n=25)	χ^2 或 <i>t</i> 值	<i>P</i> 值
性别[例(%)]			0.142	0.706
男性	20(71.43)	19(76.00)		
女性	8(28.57)	6(24.00)		
年龄($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	47.43 \pm 12.30	52.04 \pm 13.77	-1.288	0.204
肿瘤类型[例(%)]			0.034	0.234
原发	26(92.86)	20(80.00)		
复发	2(7.14)	5(20.00)		
肿瘤部位[例(%)]			1.888	0.658
额叶	12(42.86)	14(56.00)		
颞叶	9(32.14)	5(20.00)		
顶枕叶	5(17.86)	3(12.00)		
丘脑	2(7.14)	3(12.00)		
肿瘤位于重要脑功能区(例)	15	18	—	0.101
运动区	6/15	11/18		
语言区	5/15	6/18		
丘脑	4/15	1/18		

—, Fisher's exact probability, Fisher 确切概率法。Two-independent-sample *t* test for comparison of age, and χ^2 test for comparison of others, 年龄的比较行两独立样本的 *t* 检验, 其余各项比较行 χ^2 检验

钠注射液(5 ml: 500 mg, 美国 Alcon Laboratories 公司, 进口药品注册证号: H20090507)以生理盐水稀释至 5 ml(终浓度 1%)静脉注射, 监测患者生命体征和有无皮疹, 15~30 min 后无异常者即为荧光素钠过敏试验阴性。常规开颅显露肿瘤, 静脉注射 10% 荧光素钠 10 ml(10~15 mg/kg), 观察肿瘤染色, 自浅黄色逐渐加深, 5~10 min 达荧光染色高峰, 于手术显微镜(OPMI PENTERO 900 双荧光手术显微镜, 德国 Zeiss 公司)下切除强荧光染区、弱荧光染区至无荧光染区, 结束手术(图 1)。本组有 15 例患者肿瘤位于重要脑功能区, 术中同时行神经电生理监测, 在直接皮质电刺激(DCS)保护下切除肿瘤。术中对切除的不同荧光染区行快速冰冻病理学检查。

2. 术中高场强 MRI 联合荧光引导下脑胶质瘤切除术 联合组患者根据肿瘤部位摆放体位, 气管插管全身麻醉。根据术前多模态 MRI 检查结果, 避开重要脑功能区和神经传导束, 选择适宜手术入路, 于荧光引导下切除肿瘤, 荧光素钠过敏试验同荧光引导组。如果术者发现肿瘤未全切除, 肿瘤邻近重要脑功能区, 脑脊液流失较多致脑组织移位而迷失

肿瘤位置, 或脑组织肿胀或膨出怀疑颅内出血时, 行术中高场强(3.0T)MRI 检查, 由术者和影像科医师共同根据增强 T_1 WI 和 T_2 -FLAIR 成像判断是否肿瘤残留及其残留程度。确定无颅内血肿后重新标记残留肿瘤, 勾画神经传导束, 纠正脑组织移位, 必要时可以重复行 MRI 检查, 直至全切除肿瘤(图 2), 瘤腔内无需止血材料以免干扰术中 MRI 的评估。肿瘤全切除为 MRI 增强扫描显示残留肿瘤体积 $< 0.175 \text{ cm}^3$ ^[9], 肿瘤体积(cm^3) = 长径 \times 宽径²/2^[10]。

3. 观察指标 (1)有效性: 详细记录术中高场强 MRI 扫描次数、手术时间、肿瘤全切除率、脑功能区肿瘤全切除率、肿瘤复发率和病死率。(2)安全性: 记录术后言语障碍、运动障碍、精神障碍、颅内感染和颅内出血等并发症发生率。

4. 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 χ^2 检验或 Fisher 确切概率法。呈正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 采用两独立样本的 *t* 检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

本研究 53 例患者均顺利完成手术, 肿瘤全切除 42 例(79.25%), 次全切除 11 例(20.75%); 其中 33 例肿瘤位于重要脑功能区(运动区、语言区、丘脑), 肿瘤全切除 25 例(75.76%), 次全切除 8 例(24.24%); 经术后病理证实星形细胞瘤(WHO II 级)12 例(22.64%), 间变性星形细胞瘤(WHO III 级)17 例(32.08%), 胶质母细胞瘤(WHO IV 级)24 例(45.28%); 术后出现言语障碍 16 例(30.19%)、短暂性肢体活动障碍 21 例(39.62%)、精神障碍 6 例(11.32%)、颅内感染 8 例(15.09%)、少量硬膜外血肿 2 例(3.77%), 予以脱水、甲泼尼龙冲击、营养神经、镇静和抗感染对症治疗后 7 天至 3 个月恢复正常, 无死亡病例。联合组患者行术中 MRI 扫描 1~2 次, 手术时间长于荧光引导组($P = 0.000$), 肿瘤全切率高于荧光引导组($P = 0.031$), WHO 分级比例两组差异具有统计学意义($P = 0.036$), 而重要脑功能区肿瘤全切除程度($P = 0.101$)和术后并发症发生率($P = 1.000$)组间差异无统计学意义(表 2)。

本组术后有 41 例高级别(WHO III 级和 IV 级)胶质瘤患者辅以放疗和替莫唑胺化疗。随访 6~12 个月, 有 11 例(20.75%)患者肿瘤复发, 其中, 荧光引导

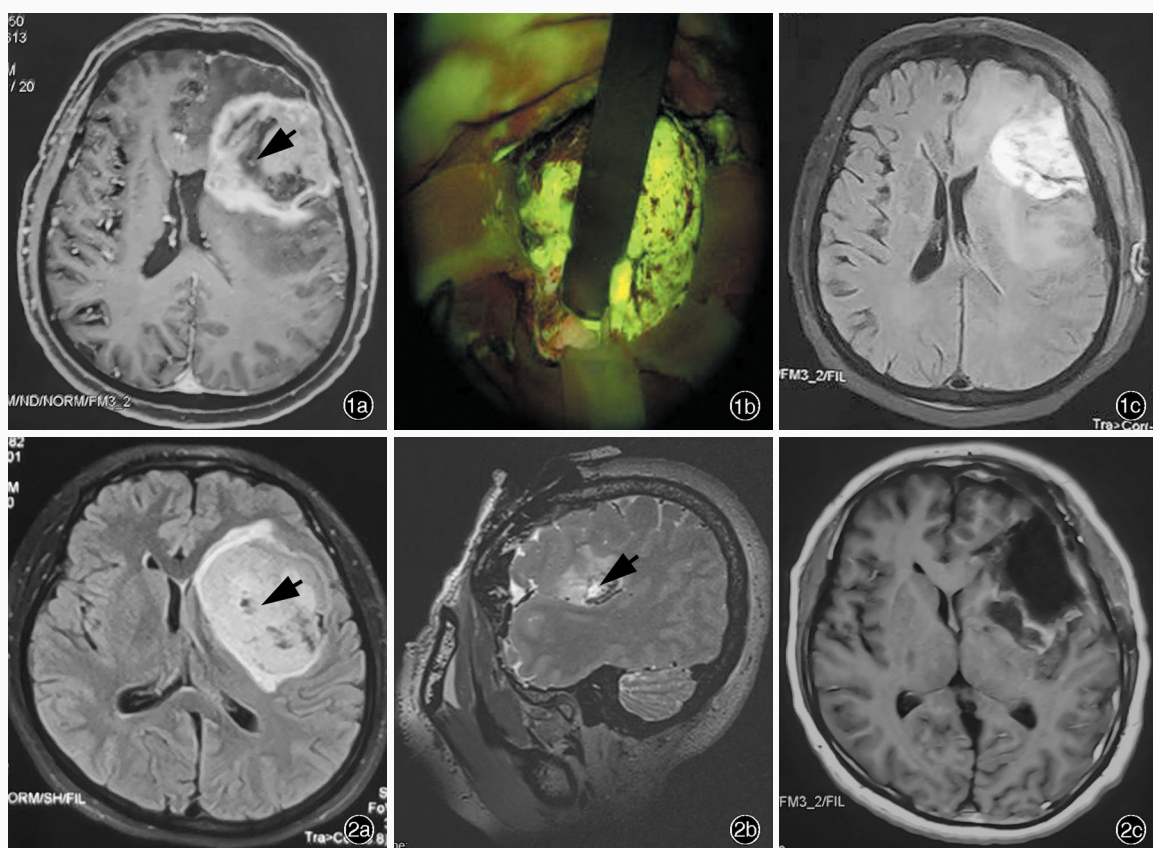


图 1 男性患者, 58 岁, 因癫痫发作伴语言笨拙 2 周入院, 临床诊断为左侧额颞叶胶质瘤, 行荧光引导下脑胶质瘤切除术 1a 术前横断面增强 T₁WI 显示, 左侧额颞叶占位性病变, 呈不均匀明显强化(箭头所示), 周围可见水肿带 1b 术中可见肿瘤呈灰白色, 质地中等, 局部坏死, 于手术显微镜下切除强荧光染色区和弱荧光染色区 1c 术后 3 d 复查横断面抑脂 FLAIR 成像显示肿瘤全切除 **图 2** 女性患者, 30 岁, 因头疼伴性格改变 1 个月入院, 临床诊断为左侧额颞叶胶质瘤, 行术中高场强 MRI 联合荧光引导下脑胶质瘤切除术 2a 术前横断面抑脂 FLAIR 成像显示, 左侧额颞叶巨大占位性病变, 同侧侧脑室受压, 中线结构移位(箭头所示) 2b 手术显微镜下切除强荧光染色区和弱荧光染色区后, 术中矢状位 T₂WI 显示肿瘤残留(箭头所示), 二次切除残留肿瘤 2c 术后 7 d 复查横断面 T₁WI 显示肿瘤全切除

Figure 1 A 58-year-old male was admitted to the hospital due to epilepsy and speech awkwardness for 2 weeks. He was clinically diagnosed as a left frontotemporal glioma, and underwent fluorescein-guided glioma resection. Preoperative axial enhanced T₁WI showed the left frontotemporal lobe had a space-occupying lesion with uneven obvious enhancement (arrow indicates), surrounding edema band (Panel 1a). Intraoperatively, the tumor was gray and medium in texture, with local necrosis. The strong and weak fluorescence staining area was resectable under fluorescence microscope (Panel 1b). Axial FLAIR with fat saturation 3 d after surgery showed complete tumor resection (Panel 1c). **Figure 2** A 30-year-old female was admitted to hospital due to headache and personality changes for one month. She was clinically diagnosed as left frontotemporal glioma. Intraoperative high-field MRI combined with fluorescent-guided glioma resection was performed. Preoperative axial FLAIR with fat saturation showed a large space occupying lesion in the left frontotemporal lobe, compression of the ipsilateral ventricle, and midline structure displacement (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Intraoperatively, the strong and weak fluorescence staining areas were excised under fluorescence microscope, and sagittal T₂WI showed residual tumor (arrow indicates). The residual tumor was resected for a second time (Panel 2b). Axial T₁WI 7 d after surgery showed complete tumor resection (Panel 2c).

组 8 例, 6 例再次手术获得全切除; 联合组 3 例, 1 例再次手术获得全切除, 2 例放弃治疗, 两组肿瘤复发率差异无统计学意义 ($P=0.138$, 表 2)。

讨 论

荧光素钠 pH 值为 8 时荧光染色最强, 静脉注射后有 60%~80% 与血清白蛋白结合, 其余为游离荧光素, 可产生强烈的荧光。胶质瘤呈侵袭性生长破

坏血-脑屏障, 荧光素钠透过血-脑屏障进入肿瘤组织和肿瘤侵袭的脑组织, 从而呈荧光染色, 据此可清晰辨认出肿瘤边界, 术中指导肿瘤切除。Kuhnt 等^[11]于荧光素钠引导下切除胶质母细胞瘤, 术中清晰显示肿瘤与正常脑组织的界限, 且荧光染色区与术前 CT/MRI 增强区相吻合。Wu 等^[12]于荧光素钠引导下切除多形性胶质母细胞瘤, 肿瘤全切除率达 84.4%, 且未出现高剂量荧光素钠导致的不良反应。

表 2 联合组与荧光引导组患者术后临床资料的比较

Table 2. Comparison of postoperative clinical data between combined group and fluorescence guidance group

观察指标	荧光引导组 (n=28)	联合组 (n=25)	t 或 χ^2 值	P 值
手术时间($\bar{x} \pm s, h$)	2.53 ± 1.04	3.79 ± 1.14	-4.718	0.000
肿瘤切除程度[例(%)]			4.681	0.031
全切除	19(67.86)	23(92.00)		
次全切除	9(32.14)	2(8.00)		
重要脑功能区肿瘤切除程度(例)	15	18	—	0.101
全切除	9/15	16/18		
次全切除	6/15	2/18		
WHO 分级[例(%)]			2.041	0.036
Ⅱ级	8(28.57)	4(16.00)		
Ⅲ级	9(32.14)	8(32.00)		
Ⅳ级	10(35.71)	14(56.00)		
术后并发症[例(%)]			0.179	1.000
言语障碍	10(35.71)	6(24.00)		
肢体活动障碍	13(46.43)	8(32.00)		
精神障碍	4(14.29)	2(8.00)		
颅内感染	5(17.86)	3(12.00)		
硬膜外血肿	1(3.57)	1(4.00)		
肿瘤复发[例(%)]	8(28.57)	3(12.00)	2.205	0.138

—, Fisher's exact probability, Fisher 确切概率法。Two-independent-sample t test for comparison of operation time, and χ^2 test for comparison of others, 手术时间的比较行两独立样本的 t 检验, 其余各项比较行 χ^2 检验

国内陈大伟等^[13]于荧光素钠引导下切除脑胶质瘤, 手术全切除率为 80%。本组患者均静脉注射荧光素钠, 术中荧光染色边界与术中冰冻病理学和术后病理学结果相一致, 证实强荧光区是肿瘤主体部分, 弱荧光染区是术中常误认为正常脑组织的部分, 其中 12 例星形细胞瘤(WHO Ⅱ级)患者荧光染色不明显, 提示荧光素钠染色在高级别胶质瘤切除术中可清晰显示肿瘤边界, 从而提高肿瘤全切除率, 但是对于血-脑屏障破坏不严重的低级别胶质瘤, 荧光素钠染色则不明显。此外, 荧光素钠无法进入肿瘤细胞内, 故其标记肿瘤的特异性较差, 周围正常脑组织亦可呈荧光染色^[14], 因此, 荧光引导技术尚不足以用于无神经功能损害的脑胶质瘤的全切除。本研究荧光引导组有 15 例肿瘤位于重要脑功能区, 其中 15 例行术中神经电生理监测, 肿瘤全切除 9 例, 全切除率为 60%, 可能与低级别胶质瘤血-脑屏障相对完整、荧光素钠无染色有关。术后 16 例出现言语障碍、21 例发生短暂性肢体活动障

碍、6 例出现精神障碍、8 例发生颅内感染、2 例出现少量硬膜外血肿, 予脱水、甲泼尼龙冲击、营养神经、镇静和抗感染对症治疗后, 7 天至 3 个月恢复。

近年来, 随着 iMRI 的应用, 术者可以直观分辨肿瘤边界, 辨别重要神经结构, 纠正脑组织移位, 从而判断肿瘤切除程度, 并使二次手术对脑组织的损伤最小化^[15]。iMRI 通过客观的影像学证据, 实时判断有否肿瘤残留, 并在保护神经功能的前提下最大限度切除肿瘤, 使术者操作更精准, 降低手术损伤。Kuhnt 等^[16]和 Woodworth 等^[17]认为, 即使术者判断显微镜下肿瘤全切除, 仍有 33%~67% 残留, 单纯采用神经导航系统也有约 30% 的肿瘤残留。周权炜等^[18]在 41 例岛叶胶质瘤切除术中行 MRI 检查, 肿瘤全切除 16 例, 次全切除 18 例, 大部切除 7 例。丁大领等^[19]在 28 例丘脑胶质瘤切除术中行 MRI 检查, 肿瘤全切除率达 71.43%(20/28)。Hofmann 等^[20]的研究显示, 术中高场强(1.5T)MRI 对残留肿瘤诊断的灵敏度为 98%, 特异度为 94.3%, 准确度为 96.1%, 显著优于术中超声和术中低场强(0.15T)MRI。本研究有 25 例术前行多模态 MRI 导航, 精确定位肿瘤体表投影, 得以设计手术切口和骨窗, 明确肿瘤、脑功能区、神经传导束和神经血管的解剖关系, 从而制定手术入路和策略, 并于术中神经电生理监测下尽可能保留神经功能, 于荧光引导下最大限度切除肿瘤, 术中首次 MRI 显示 13 例肿瘤全切除, 余 12 例肿瘤位于重要脑功能区有不同程度残留, 更新手术计划后最终 10 例全切除, 2 例因残留肿瘤紧邻重要皮质功能区或者皮质下传导束而次全切除, 术后出现言语障碍 6 例、短暂性肢体活动障碍 8 例、精神障碍 2 例、颅内感染 3 例, 硬膜外血肿 1 例, 经对症治疗后于 7 天至 3 个月恢复正常, 表明术中高场强 MRI 联合荧光引导下脑胶质瘤切除术可以降低术后永久性神经功能障碍发生率, 提高患者生活质量、延长无进展生存期。

本研究有 33 例(62.26%)肿瘤位于重要脑功能区, 分别位于运动区 17 例、语言区 11 例、丘脑 5 例, 肿瘤全切除 25 例(75.76%), 次全切除 8 例(24.24%), 而联合组与荧光引导组肿瘤全切除率差异无统计学意义, 可能是由于联合组重要脑功能区肿瘤次全切除仅 2 例, 样本量太小, 今后尚待扩大样本量进一步验证。本组患者术后随访 6~12 个月, 平均 9 个月, 有 11 例(20.75%)肿瘤复发, 其中, 荧光引导组 8 例, 6 例再次手术获得全切除; 联合组 3 例,

1 例再次手术获得全切除、2 例放弃治疗, 两组肿瘤复发率差异无统计学意义。联合组手术时间较荧光引导组耗时 2~3 小时, 术中行 MRI 检查时术者及相关人员均及时撤离至中控室, 扫描完成后所有人员重新更换无菌手术衣, 关颅时以含万古霉素的生理盐水反复冲洗术区, 从而有效减少颅内感染。

综上所述, 术中高场强 MRI 联合荧光引导技术可以显著提高脑胶质瘤全切除率, 同时尽可能保留重要脑功能区和神经结构, 提高患者生活质量和延长无进展生存期。

利益冲突 无

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