・临床研究・

IDH突变型岛叶胶质瘤 MRI 特征预测因素分析

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【摘要】 目的 总结岛叶胶质瘤患者异柠檬酸脱氢酶1(IDH1)突变率、病理学和影像学特征并筛 查 MRI 特征预测因素。方法 纳入 2011 年 1 月至 2021 年 6 月在南京医科大学第一附属医院经术后病理 证实的 596 例胶质瘤患者,其中包括岛叶胶质瘤 72 例、额叶胶质瘤 213 例、颞叶胶质瘤 165 例、顶叶胶质 瘤 76 例、枕叶胶质瘤 28 例、小脑胶质瘤 13 例和中线胶质瘤 29 例,均行头部 MRI检查并从伦勃朗视觉感 受图像(VASARI)特征集中筛选出15项胶质瘤相关特征,即增强程度、增强比例、非增强比例、坏死比 例、水肿比例、囊性变、强化边缘厚度、强化部分边界、出血、扩散、深部白质受累、深部脑室受累、跨中线、 T,-FLAIR 不匹配征、肿瘤最大径;手术标本行组织病理学和分子病理学检测。单因素和多因素前进法 Logistic 回归分析筛查 IDH1 突变型岛叶胶质瘤预测因素;绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线并计算曲线 下面积,评估MRI特征对IDH突变型岛叶胶质瘤的预测效力。结果 不同部位胶质瘤中,岛叶和额叶胶 质瘤 IDH1 突变率较高(均 P<0.01); WHO Ⅱ 级岛叶胶质瘤 IDH1 突变率最高(P=0.008,0.000), Ⅳ级最低 (P=0.000);Ki-67低表达岛叶胶质瘤IDH1突变率高于高表达岛叶胶质瘤(P=0.000)。Logistic 回归分析 显示, VASARI特征集中增强程度为弱强化(OR = 35.671, 95%CI; 2.805~453.600; P = 0.006)和无强化 (OR=75.453,95%CI:2.881~1872.759; P=0.009)、扩散不受限(OR=10.573,95%CI:1.043~107.175; P= 0.046)、深部脑室不受累(OR = 187.601,95%CI:2.269~15507.607; P = 0.020)、T,-FLAIR不匹配征(OR = 47.536,95% CI: 2.838~796.097; P=0.007) 是 IDH1 突变型岛叶胶质瘤的预测因素。ROC曲线显示,增强 程度、扩散、深部脑室受累和T,-FLAIR不匹配征诊断IDH1突变型胶质瘤的曲线下面积分别为0.846 $(95\%CI: 0.748 \sim 0.944, P = 0.000) \\ (0.730(95\%CI: 0.609 \sim 0.850, P = 0.001) \\ (0.708(95\%CI: 0.584 \sim 0.833, P = 0.001) \\ (0.708(95\%CI: 0.59\%CI: 0.59\%CI: 0.59\%CI) \\ (0.708(95\%CI: 0.59\%CI: 0.59\%CI) \\ (0.708(95\%CI: 0.59\%CI: 0.59\%CI) \\ (0.708(95\%CI: 0.59\%CI: 0.59\%CI) \\ (0.708(95\%CI: 0.59\%CI) \\ (0.708(95\%CI) \\ (0.708$ P=0.003)和0.745(95%CI:0.627~0.864, P=0.000);联合这4项预测因素的诊断效力最高,曲线下面积 为0.961(95%CI:0.923~0.999, P=0.000)。结论 低级别岛叶胶质瘤具有较高的 IDH1 突变率。MRI特 征中增强程度为弱强化和无强化、扩散不受限、深部脑室不受累和T,-FLAIR不匹配征有助于无创性预 测IDH1突变型岛叶胶质瘤。

【关键词】 神经胶质瘤; 异柠檬酸脱氢酶; 基因; 突变; 磁共振成像; Logistic模型; 危险因素; ROC曲线

Clinical characteristics and MRI features of IDH-mutant in insular glioma

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[Abstract] Objective The clinical characteristics and imaging information of insular glioma patients were collected to predict mutation status of isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 (*IDH1*). **Methods** A total of 596 patients with gliomas confirmed by postoperative pathology in The First Affiliated Hospital with Nanjing Medical University from January 2011 to June 2021 were enrolled, including 72 insular gliomas, 213 frontal gliomas, 165 temporal gliomas, 76 parietal gliomas, 28 occipital gliomas, 13 cerebellar gliomas

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and 29 midline gliomas. All patients were examined by MRI, fifteen glioma-related features were selected from the visually accessible rembrandt images (VASARI), including enhancement quality, enhancement proportion, non-enhancement proportion, necrosis proportion, edema proportion, cyst, thickness of enhanced margin, definition of the enhanced margin, hemorrhage, diffusion, deep white matter involvement, deep ventricle involvement, midline cross, T2-FLAIR mismatch, maximum diameter of tumor. Univariate and multivariate Logistic regression analysis were used to screen the predictive factors related to IDH1-mutant in insular glioma. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was plotted and area under the curve (AUC), sensitivity and specificity were calculated to evaluate the predictive power of MRI features for IDH1mutant glioma. **Results** *IDH1* mutation rate was higher in insular and frontal gliomas (P < 0.01, for all). WHO grade II had the highest IDH1 mutation rate (P = 0.008, 0.000), and grade IV had the lowest mutation rate (P = 0.000). The *IDH1* mutation rate in low-expression Ki-67 gliomas was higher than that in high-expression gliomas (P = 0.000). Logistic regression analysis showed that weak enhancement (OR =35.671, 95%CI: 2.805-453.600; P = 0.006), non-enhancement (OR = 75.453, 95%CI: 2.881-1872.759; P = 0.009), unlimited diffusion (OR = 10.573, 95%CI: 1.043-107.175; P = 0.046), no deep ventricle involvement (OR = 187.601, 95% CI: 2.269-15507.607; P = 0.020), T₂-FLAIR mismatch (OR = 47.536, 95% CI: 2.838-796.097; P = 0.007) were independent predictive factors for IDH1 mutation in insular glioma. The AUC of enhancement degree, diffusion, deep ventricle involvement and T2-FLAIR mismatch for the diagnosis of *IDH1*-mutant glioma were 0.846 (95%CI: 0.748-0.944, P = 0.000), 0.730 (95%CI: 0.609-0.850, P = 0.001), 0.708 (95% CI: 0.584-0.833, P = 0.003) and 0.745 (95% CI: 0.627-0.864, P = 0.000). The combination of the 4 groups had the highest diagnostic efficacy, and the AUC was 0.961 (95% CI: 0.923-0.999, P = 0.000). Conclusions Low grade insular glioma has a high IDH1 mutation rate. MRI features of weak enhancement and non-enhancement, unlimited diffusion, non deep ventricle involvement and T2-FLAIR mismatch contribute to noninvasive prediction of IDH1-mutant insular glioma.

[Key words] Glioma; Isocitrate dehydrogenase; Genes; Mutation; Magnetic resonance imaging; Logistic models; Risk factors; ROC curve

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岛叶胶质瘤位于大脑外侧裂深部,毗邻重要神 经、血管和解剖结构,且随疾病进展向额叶、颞叶、 顶叶和中线等区域发展,易出现难以全切除、术后 功能障碍等情况,故岛叶胶质瘤手术充满挑战^[1-3]。 2016年,WHO中枢神经系统肿瘤分类第四版修订 版纳入异柠檬酸脱氢酶(IDH)、1p/19q等分子病理 学特征,提出联合组织学和基因表型的整合诊断模 式^[4-5],其中,IDH1突变是低级别胶质瘤、继发性胶 质母细胞瘤的重要分子特征[6-7],提示预后较好[6.8]。 IDH1突变和1p/19q共缺失型低级别胶质瘤行全切 除或次全切除后预后无明显差异^[9]。因此,术前无 创并准确预测 IDH1 突变对治疗方案的制定和预后 预测有重要意义。鉴于此,本研究回顾分析近10年 南京医科大学第一附属医院收治的岛叶胶质瘤 IDH1突变率,总结此类肿瘤的病理学和影像学特征 并筛查MRI特征预测因素。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1.纳入与排除标准 (1)头部 MRI 提示为胶质

瘤。(2)均行包括IDH1在内的分子诊断。(3)均行胶 质瘤切除术并经术后病理学检查证实诊断。(4)凡 有以下情况者不纳入本研究范畴:其他颅内占位性 病变;MRI资料缺失过多、图像不清晰等无法进行胶 质瘤影像学特征分组。

2. 一般资料 按照上述纳入与排除标准,选择 2011年1月至2021年6月在南京医科大学第一附属 医院神经外科住院治疗的596例胶质瘤患者。(1)岛 叶胶质瘤组:72例,男性34例,女性38例;年龄22~ 82岁,平均(54.85±13.01)岁。(2)额叶胶质瘤组: 213例,男性115例,女性98例;年龄14~84岁,平均 (53.66±13.32)岁。(3)颞叶胶质瘤组:165例,男性 88例,女性77例;年龄9~84岁,平均为(56.74± 12.38)岁。(4)顶叶胶质瘤组:76例,男性45例,女性 31例;年龄20~81岁,平均(57.51±12.07)岁。(5)枕 叶胶质瘤组:28例,男性23例,女性5例;年龄42~ 76岁,平均为(62.06±8.85)岁。(6)小脑胶质瘤组: 13例,男性6例,女性7例;年龄3~70岁,平均为 (53.51±18.69)岁。(7)中线胶质瘤组:共29例,男性 13例,女性16例;年龄10~71岁,平均(51.51± · 406 ·

13.79)岁。

二、研究方法

1.病理学检测 所有患者均行胶质瘤切除术, 手术切除标本行组织病理学和分子病理学检测。 免疫组化染色测定 Ki-67 抗原标记指数,Ki-67 抗原 标记指数 < 10% 为低表达、> 10% 为高表达;聚合酶 链反应(PCR)检测 *IDH1* 突变。

2. 头部 MRI 检查 所有患者均行头部 MRI 检 查,采用Siemens 3.0T MRI扫描仪,8通道头部线圈, 扫描序列为横断面 T,WI、T,WI、FLAIR 成像和 DWI 序列以及横断面和矢状位T₁WI增强扫描。(1)T₁WI: 重复时间(TR)400 ms、回波时间(TE)2.48 ms,扫描 视野(FOV)为230 mm×230 mm,矩阵320×256,激 励次数(NEX)2次,层厚5mm、层间距1mm,共扫描 20层,扫描时间120s。(2)T2WI:重复时间5090ms、 回波时间 91 ms, 扫描视野 230 mm × 230 mm, 矩阵 448×224, 激励次数2次, 层厚5 mm、层间距1 mm, 共扫描 20 层,扫描时间 75 s。(3) FLAIR 成像:重复时 间8000 ms、回波时间97 ms、反转时间(TI)2300 ms, 翻转角(FA)150°,扫描视野230 mm×230 mm,矩阵 256×256,激励次数2次,层厚5mm、层间距1mm, 共扫描 20 层,扫描时间为 120 s。(4) DWI:采用自旋 回波序列(SE)-回波平面成像(EPI),重复时间为 4800 ms、回波时间 100 ms, 扫描视野为 230 mm× 230 mm,矩阵 192×192,激励次数1次,层厚5 mm、 层间距1mm,扫描20层,扫描时间120s,b值为0和 1000 s/mm²,分别在3个方向施加扩散梯度场以减 轻各向异性对 DWI 信号的影响。(5) 表观扩散系数 (ADC):自动生成 ADC 图。(6) T₁WI 增强扫描:静脉 注射对比剂钆喷酸葡胺(Gd-DTPA)0.10 mmol/kg,注 射速度4 ml/s。

3. 观察指标 从伦勃朗视觉感受图像 (VASARI)特征集中遴选出15项与胶质瘤相关的特征,包括增强程度、增强比例、非增强比例、坏死比 例、水肿比例、囊性变、强化边缘厚度、强化部分边 界、出血、扩散、深部白质受累、深部脑室受累、跨中 线、T₂-FLAIR不匹配征、肿瘤最大径。其中,T₂WI呈 高信号而FLAIR成像呈相对低信号(不包括环形高 信号边缘)为T₂-FLAIR不匹配征阳性,未见FLAIR 信号抑制为T₂-FLAIR不匹配征阴性。

4.统计分析方法 采用 SPSS 23.0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 χ²检验或 Fisher 确切概率法。

表1 不同部位胶质瘤 *IDH1* 突变率的比较[例(%)] **Table 1.** Comparison of *IDH1* mutation rates in glioma of different sites [case (%)]

肿瘤部位	IDH1突变型(n=220)	IDH1 野生型(n=376)
岛叶	36(16.36)	36(9.57)
额叶	112(50.91)	101(26.86)
颞叶	44(20.00)	121(32.18)
顶叶	21(9.55)	55(14.63)
枕叶	6(2.73)	22(5.85)
小脑	0(0.00)	13(3.46)
中线	1(0.45)	28(7.45)

 $\chi^2 = 62.438$, P = 0.000

表 2 不同部位胶质瘤 *IDH1* 突变率的两两比较 **Table 2.** Pairwise comparison of *IDH1* mutation rates in

glioma of diff	terent site	es			
组间两两比	χ^2 值	P值	组间两两比	χ ² 值	P值
岛叶:额叶	0.144	0.705	额叶:颞叶	25.763	0.000
岛叶:颞叶	12.205	0.000	额叶:顶叶	14.037	0.000
岛叶:顶叶	7.812	0.005	额叶:枕叶	9.611	0.002
岛叶:枕叶	6.756	0.009	额叶:小脑	13.551	0.000
岛叶:小脑	11.276	0.001	额叶:中线	24.756	0.000
岛叶:中线	19.299	0.000			

岛叶胶质瘤 *IDH1* 突变相关危险因素的筛查采用单因素和多因素前进法 Logistic 回归分析(α_{λ} =0.05, α_{\pm} =0.10);绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线并计算曲线下面积(AUC)、灵敏度和特异度,评估 MRI特征对 *IDH* 突变型胶质瘤的预测效力。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

本组 596 例胶质瘤患者,220 例为 *IDH1* 突变型, 分别位于岛叶36 例(16.36%)、额叶112 例 (50.91%)、颞叶44 例(20%)、顶叶21 例(9.55%)、枕 叶6 例(2.73%)、中线1 例(0.45%);376 例为 *IDH1* 野 生型,分别位于岛叶36 例(9.57%)、额叶101 例 (26.86%)、颞叶121 例(32.18%)、顶叶55 例 (14.63%)、枕叶22 例(5.85%)、小脑13 例(3.46%)、 中线28 例(7.45%);不同部位胶质瘤 *IDH1* 突变率差 异有统计学意义(*P*=0.000,表1),尤以岛叶和额叶 胶质瘤 *IDH1* 突变率较高(均*P*<0.01,表2)。

72 例岛叶胶质瘤患者中 36 例为 *IDH1* 突变型, 分别为 WHO Ⅱ 级 23 例(63.89%)、Ⅲ级 9 例(25%)、 Ⅳ级 4 例(11.11%);36 例为 *IDH1* 野生型,包括 WHO

衣3 小円1	WHU 开级尚叶 胶灰馏 I	DHI 天安平的比较
[例(%)]		
Table 3. C	omparison of IDH1 mi	utation rates in different
WHO grades	of insular glioma [case	(%)]
WHO 分级	IDH1突变型(n=36)	<i>IDH1</i> 野生型(n=36)
Ⅱ级	23(63.89)	1(2.78)
Ⅲ级	9(25.00)	7(19.44)
N级	4(11.11)	28(77.78)

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 $\chi^2 = 38.417$, P = 0.000

± 0

表4 不同WHO分级岛叶胶质瘤IDH1突变率的 两两比较

 Table 4.
 Pairwise comparison of *IDH1* mutation rates in different WHO grades of insular glioma

组间两两比	χ ² 值	P值
Ⅱ级:Ⅲ级	7.090	0.008
Ⅱ级:Ⅳ级	38.144	0.000
Ⅲ级:Ⅳ级	61.105	0.000

表5 不同 Ki-67 抗原标记指数岛叶胶质瘤 *IDH1* 突变率的比较[例(%)]

Table 5. Comparison of *IDH1* mutation rates in insular glioma with different Ki-67 antigen marker index [case (%)]

K1-67 机原标记指数	IDH1突变型(n=33)	IDH1 町生型(n=32)
低表达(≤10%)	22(66.67)	2(6.25)
高表达(>10%)	11(33.33)	30(93.75)
$\chi^2 = 25.462, P = 0.000$		

Ⅱ级1例(2.78%)、Ⅲ级7例(19.44%)、Ⅳ级28例 (77.78%);不同WHO分级岛叶胶质瘤*IDH1*突变率 差异有统计学意义(*P*=0.000,表3),WHOⅡ级岛叶 胶质瘤*IDH1*突变率高于Ⅲ级(*P*=0.008)和Ⅳ级 (*P*=0.000),Ⅲ级亦高于Ⅳ级(*P*=0.000,表4)。

72 例岛叶胶质瘤患者中有 65 例记录到 Ki-67 抗 原标记指数,其中 *IDH1* 突变型 33 例,Ki-67 低表达 (Ki-67 抗原标记指数 < 10%)22 例(66.67%)、高表达 (>10%)11 例(33.33%);*IDH1* 野生型 32 例,Ki-67 低 表达 2 例(6.25%)、高表达 30 例(93.75%);Ki-67 低 表达岛叶胶质瘤 *IDH1* 突变率高于高表达岛叶胶质 瘤(*P*=0.000,表5)。

IDH1 突变型与 *IDH1* 野生型岛叶胶质瘤患者 VASARI 特征集备项特征比较,增强程度(P= 0.000)、增强比例(P=0.000)、非增强比例(P= 0.000)、坏死比例(P=0.031)、水肿比例(P=0.001)、 强化边缘厚度(P=0.000)、扩散受限(P=0.001)、 蹄白质受累(P=0.002)、深部脑室受累(P=0.001)、 跨中线(P=0.033)、T₂-FLAIR不匹配征阳性(P= 0.000)组间差异有统计学意义,而囊性变、强化部分 边界、出血、肿瘤最大径组间差异无统计学意义(均 P>0.05,表6)。典型MRI表现参见图1~7。

单因素 Logistic 回归分析显示,增强程度为弱强 化(P = 0.000)和无强化(P = 0.002)、水肿比例6%~ 33%(P = 0.003)、无强化边缘厚度(P = 0.000)、扩散 不受限(P = 0.000)、深部白质不受累(P = 0.005)、深 部脑室不受累(P = 0.001)、不跨中线(P = 0.035)以 及 T₂-FLAIR 不匹配征(P = 0.000)是岛叶胶质瘤 IDH1 突变预测因素(表7,8)。将上述因素纳入多因 素 Logistic 回归方程,结果显示,增强程度为弱强化 (OR = 35.671,95%CI: 2.805~453.600; P = 0.006)和 无强化(OR = 75.453,95%CI: 2.881~1872.759; P =0.009)、扩散不受限(OR = 10.573,95%CI: 1.043~ 107.175; P = 0.046)、深部脑室不受累(OR = 187.601, 95%CI: 2.269~15507.607; P = 0.020)、T₂-FLAIR 不匹 配征(OR = 47.536,95%CI: 2.838~796.097; P =0.007)是岛叶胶质瘤 IDH1突变的预测因素(表9)。

根据 Logistic 回归分析筛选出的预测因素绘制 ROC曲线,结果显示,VASARI特征集中增强程度诊断 *IDH1* 突变型胶质瘤的曲线下面积为0.846 (95%CI:0.748~0.944,P=0.000),灵敏度为0.89、特 异度0.79;扩散为0.730(95%CI:0.609~0.850,P= 0.001),灵敏度为0.96、特异度0.24;深部脑室受累 为0.708(95%CI:0.584~0.833,P=0.003),灵敏度为 0.91、特异度0.50; T₂-FLAIR 不匹配征为0.745 (95%CI:0.627~0.864,P=0.000),灵敏度为0.67、特 异度0.82;联合增强程度、扩散、深部脑室受累以及 T₂-FLAIR 不匹配征的曲线下面积为0.961(95%CI: 0.923~0.999,P=0.000),灵敏度为0.89、特异度 0.88,诊断效力最高(图8)。

讨 论

研究显示,*IDH1*突变是胶质瘤发生发展的初期 事件,其发生率与起源部位相关^[10-12]。Paldor等^[10] 对 204例胶质母细胞瘤行 *IDH1* 基因检测,发现 22例 存在 *IDH1* 突变,其中 11 例肿瘤位于额叶,提示 *IDH1* 突变型胶质母细胞瘤好发于额叶。Wijnenga 等^[11]发现,*IDH1* 突变型低级别胶质瘤多见于额叶 和岛叶,尤其是额叶与岛叶交界区侧脑室前脚延伸 处。Tejada Neyra等^[12]纳入 368例胶质瘤患者(包括 237 例胶质母细胞瘤和 131 例低级别胶质瘤),其中 123 例存在 *IDH1* 突变,主要位于侧脑室前脚延伸 · 408 ·

VASARI特征集	<i>IDH1</i> 突变型 (n=36)	<i>IDH1</i> 野生型 (n=36)	$\chi^2 \vec{u} t \vec{l}$	Ρ值	VASARI特征集	<i>IDH1</i> 突变型 (n=36)	<i>IDH1</i> 野生型 (n=36)	$\chi^2 \vec{u} t \vec{l}$	P值
增强程度[例(%)]			31.511	0.000	坏死比例[例(%)]			10.224	0.031
无强化	6(16.67)	1(2.77)			0	21(58.33)	10(27.78)		
较弱强化	26(72.22)	8(22.22)			≤5%	9(25.00)	8(22.22)		
明显强化	4(11.11)	27(75.00)			6% ~ 33%	4(11.11)	8(22.22)		
增强比例[例(%)]			31.239	0.000	34% ~ 67%	1(2.78)	5(13.89)		
0	30(83.33)	7(19.44)			68% ~ 95%	1(2.78)	5(13.89)		
≤5%	2(5.55)	4(11.11)			水肿比例[例(%)]			16.002	0.001
6% ~ 33%	2(5.55)	15(41.66)			0	14(38.89)	5(13.89)		
34% ~ 67%	1(2.77)	3(8.33)			≤5%	14(38.89)	8(22.22)		
68% ~ 95%	1(2.77)	4(11.11)			6% ~ 33%	7(19.44)	19(52.78)		
96% ~ 99%	0(0.00)	3(8.33)			34% ~ 67%	0(0.00)	4(11.11)		
非增强比例[例(%)]		33.180	0.000	68% ~ 95%	1(2.78)	0(0.00)		
0	0(0.00)	5(13.89)			囊性变[例(%)]	5(13.89)	4(11.11)	0.000	1.000
≤5%	1(2.77)	11(30.56)			强化部分边界[例(%)]			0.061	0.804
6% ~ 33%	2(5.56)	6(16.67)			清楚环绕	23(63.89)	24(66.67)		
34% ~ 67%	1(2.78)	4(11.11)			未清楚环绕	13(36.11)	12(33.33)		
68% ~ 95%	10(27.78)	7(19.44)			出血[例(%)]	2(5.56)	6(16.67)	1.261	0.261
96% ~ 99%	15(41.67)	3(8.33)			扩散受限[例(%)]*	11(30.56)	24(70.59)	11.209	0.001
100%	7(19.44)	0(0.00)			深部白质受累[例(%)]	22(61.11)	33(91.67)	9.318	0.002
强化边缘厚度[例(9	%)]		27.373	0.000	深部脑室受累[例(%)]	3(8.33)	18(50.00)	15.126	0.000
无	30(83.33)	8(22.22)			跨中线[例(%)]	1(2.78)	8(22.22)	4.571	0.033
细	3(8.33)	9(25.00)			T ₂ -FLAIR不匹配征阳性[例(%)]	24(66.67)	6(16.67)	18.514	0.000
粗	3(8.33)	19(52.78)			肿瘤最大径($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm)	5.81 ± 1.23	6.35 ± 1.86	1.426	0.158

*There were 2 cases of DWI deletion in *IDH1*-wildtype group, *IDH1* 野生型组有 2 例 DWI 序列缺失。Two-independent-sample t test for comparison of tumor's maximum diameter, Fisher's exact probability for comparison of enhancement quality, enhancement proportion, non-enhancement proportion, necrosis proportion, edema proportion, and χ^2 test for comparison of others, 肿瘤最大径的比较行两独立样本的 t 检验, 增强程度、增强比例、非增强比例、环死比例和水肿比例的比较行 Fisher确切概率法,其余指标的比较行 χ^2 检验

处。本研究在大样本数据(596 例胶质瘤患者)中统 计*IDH1* 突变率为36.91%(220/596),并分析不同部 位胶质瘤 *IDH1* 突变率,分别为岛叶50%(36/72)、额 叶52.58%(112/213)、颞叶26.67%(44/165)、顶叶 27.63%(21/76)、枕叶21.43%(6/28)、中线部位 3.45%(1/29),额叶和岛叶胶质瘤 *IDH1* 突变率较高。 由此可见,额叶与岛叶交界区侧脑室前脚延伸处可 能是 *IDH1* 突变型胶质瘤的重要起源部位。

岛叶胶质瘤位于大脑外侧裂深部,毗邻重要结构,且随疾病进展易向周围脑叶发展,难以全切除, 术后易遗留功能障碍^[1-3]。目前尚无针对岛叶胶质 瘤的大样本分子病理学研究。Sanai等^[13]共计纳入 115 例岛叶胶质瘤,组织学分级主要为WHOⅡ级 (70例,60.87%),其次为Ⅲ级(35例,30.43%)和Ⅳ级 (10例,8.70%)。Hameed等^[14]报告255例岛叶胶质 瘤患者,WHOII、III和IV级分别为120例(47.06%)、 54例(21.18%)和81例(31.76%)。本研究72例岛叶 胶质瘤中WHOII、III和IV级分别为24例(33.33%)、 16例(22.22%)和32例(44.44%),其中WHOII级 *IDH1*突变率最高(95.83%,23/24),其次为III级(9/ 16)和IV级(11.11%,4/36)。Ki-67在正常脑组织的 表达水平极低,在胶质瘤组织中异常增高^[15]。Ki-67 抗原标记指数与胶质瘤恶性程度有关,Ki-67高表达 提示预后较差^[16]。本研究72例岛叶胶质瘤患者中 有65例记录到Ki-67抗原标记指数,Ki-67低表达 (Ki-67抗原标记指数≤10%)24例(36.92%)、高表达 (>10%)41例(63.08%),其中Ki-67低表达岛叶胶质 瘤*IDH1*突变率(91.67%,22/24)高于高表达岛叶胶 质瘤(8.33%,2/24),提示*IDH1*突变型胶质瘤Ki-67 抗原标记指数更低,可以在一定程度上解释此类患



图1 女性患者,50岁,诊断为*IDH1* 野生型胶质瘤(WHOⅢ级)。头部 MRI显示扩散受限 1a 横断面 DWI 1b 横断面 ADC **图** 2 男性患者,38岁,诊断为*IDH1*突变型胶质瘤(WHOⅢ级)。头部 MRI显示扩散不受限 2a 横断面 DWI 2b 横断面 ADC **Figure 1** A 50-year-old female patient, diagnosed with *IDH1*-wildtype glioma (WHO grade Ⅲ). Head MRI showed limited diffusion. Axial DWI (Panel 1a). Axial ADC (Panel 1b). **Figure 2** A 38-year-old male patient, diagnosed with *IDH1*-mutant glioma (WHO grade Ⅲ). Head MRI showed unlimited diffusion. Axial DWI (Panel 2a). Axial ADC (Panel 2b).



图 3 女性患者,50岁,诊断为 *IDH1* 野生型胶质瘤(WHOⅢ级)。头部 MRI显示深部脑室受累 3a 横断面 T₂WI 3b 横断面 T₁WI 图 4 男性患者,35岁,诊断为 *IDH1* 突变型胶质瘤(WHOⅢ级)。头部 MRI显示深部脑室不受累 4a 横断面 T₂WI 4b 横断面 T₁WI

Figure 3 A 50-year-old female patient, diagnosed with *IDH1*-wildtype glioma (WHO grade \mathbb{II}). Head MRI showed deep ventricle involvement. Axial T₂WI (Panel 3a). Axial T₁WI (Panel 3b). Figure 4 A 35-year-old male patient, diagnosed with *IDH1*-mutant glioma (WHO grade \mathbb{II}). Head MRI showed without deep ventricle involvement. Axial T₂WI (Panel 4a). Axial T₁WI (Panel 4b).



图5 女性患者,63岁,诊断为*IDH1*野生型胶质瘤(WHOⅢ级)。头部MRI未见T₂-FLAIR不匹配征 5a 横断面T₂WI 5b 横断 面FLAIR成像 **图6** 男性患者,35岁,诊断为*IDH1*突变型胶质瘤(WHOⅢ级)。头部MRI可见T₂-FLAIR不匹配征 6a 横断面 T₂WI 6b 横断面FLAIR成像

Figure 5 A 63-year-old female patient, diagnosed with *IDH1*-wildtype glioma (WHO grade \mathbb{II}). Head MRI showed without T₂-FLAIR mismatch. Axial T₂WI (Panel 5a). Axial FLAIR (Panel 5b). **Figure 6** A 35-year-old male patient, diagnosed with *IDH1*-mutant glioma (WHO grade \mathbb{II}). Head MRI showed T₂-FLAIR mismatch. Axial T₂WI (Panel 6a). Axial FLAIR (Panel 6b).

者预后较好。岛叶胶质瘤分子病理学研究尚待大规模的分子标志物检测,如O⁶-甲基鸟嘌呤-DNA甲基转移酶(*MGMT*)启动子甲基化、端粒酶逆转录酶(*TERT*)启动子甲基化、X连锁α地中海贫血伴精神

发育迟滞综合征蛋白(ATRX)突变等。

*IDH1*突变常见于低级别胶质瘤或继发性胶质 母细胞瘤,提示预后较好^[68]。研究显示,手术全切 除或次全切除对*IDH1*突变和1p/19q共缺失型低级



图7 头部 MRI 增强扫描所见 7a 女性患者,59岁,诊断为 *IDH1* 突变型胶质瘤(WHOⅢ级)。横断面增强 T₁WI未见强化征象 7b 男性患者,38岁,诊断为 *IDH1* 突变型胶质瘤(WHOⅢ级)。横断面增强 T₁WI显示弱强化 7c 女性患者,71岁,诊断为 *IDH1* 野 生型胶质瘤(WHOⅢ级)。横断面增强 T₁WI显示明显强化 7d 女性患者,67岁,诊断为 *IDH1* 野生型胶质瘤(WHOⅣ级)。横断面 增强 T₁WI显示明显强化

Figure 7 Enhanced head MRI findings A 59-year-old female patient diagnosed with *IDH1*-mutant glioma (WHO grade III). Axial enhanced T_1 WI showed no enhancement (Panel 7a). A 38-year-old male patient was diagnosed as *IDH1*-mutant glioma (WHO grade III). Axial enhanced T_1 WI showed weakly enhanced (Panel 7b). A 71-year-old female patient diagnosed with *IDH1*-wildtype glioma (WHO grade III). Axial enhanced T_1 WI showed obvious enhancement (Panel 7c). A 67-year-old female patient diagnosed with *IDH1*-wildtype glioma (WHO grade IV). Axial enhanced T_1 WI showed obvious enhancement (Panel 7c). A 67-year-old female patient diagnosed with *IDH1*-wildtype glioma (WHO grade IV).

~ F	赋值								
受重 -	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
胶质瘤	IDH1 野生型	IDH1 突变型							
增强程度	明显强化	较弱强化	无强化						
增强比例	96% ~ 99%	68% ~ 95%	34% ~ 67%	6% ~ 33%	≤5%	0			
非增强比例	0	≤5%	6% ~ 33%	34% ~ 67%	68% ~ 95%	96% ~ 99%	100%		
坏死比例	68% ~ 95%	34% ~ 67%	6% ~ 33%	≤5%	0				
水肿比例	0	≤5%	6% ~ 33%	34% ~ 67%	68% ~ 95%				
囊性变	无	有							
强化边缘厚度	粗	细	无						
强化部分边界	清楚环绕	非清楚环绕							
出血	有	无							
扩散	受限	不受限							
深部白质受累	有	无							
深部脑室受累	有	无							
跨中线	有	无							
T2-FLAIR不匹配征	无	有							

表7 岛叶胶质瘤 IDH1 突变相关预测因素变量赋值表(根据 VASARI 特征集)

Table 7. Variable assignment of related predictive factors of *IDH1*-mutant insular glioma (according to VASARI features)

别胶质瘤患者的预后无明显影响^[9]。因此越来越多 的学者开始关注如何通过影像学预测胶质瘤*IDH1* 突变。*IDH1* R132突变可以导致其代谢物 2-羟基戊 二酸(2HG)生成过量,多项研究显示,磁共振波谱 (MRS)可以通过测定胶质瘤组织 2HG 含量判断是 否发生 *IDH*突变,但存在高可变性和复杂序列处理 等缺点^[17-20]。Park等^[21]通过分析胶质瘤患者头部 MRI数据发现,跨多脑叶、增强比例、多中心分布和 非强化边缘是 *IDH1* 野生型胶质瘤的预测因素,并且 联合上述4项预测因素的诊断模型有助于预测胶质 瘤 *IDH1*突变率。T₂-FLAIR不匹配征被认为是*IDH* 突变型胶质瘤的可靠预测因素。Foltyn等^[22]指出, T₂-FLAIR不匹配征对*IDH1*突变型胶质瘤的诊断具 有较高特异性。Throckmorton等^[23]认为,T₂-FLAIR 不匹配征联合FLAIR 成像边缘强化程度可以提高 *IDH*突变型胶质瘤的预测能力。既往研究显示,肿 瘤部位、强化程度、非强化比例是*IDH*突变型胶质瘤 的特征性MRI表现^[21-23],但仅通过MRI特征评估肿

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表 8 岛叶胶质瘤 *IDH1* 突变相关预测因素的单因素 Logistic 回归分析(根据 VASARI特征集) **Table 8.** Univariate Logistic regression analysis of predictive factors associated with *IDH1*-mutant insular glioma (according to

变量	b	SE	Wald χ^2	P 值	OR 值	OR 95%CI
增强程度弱强化	3.088	0.671	21.170	0.000	21.937	5.887~ 81.754
增强程度无强化	3.701	1.206	9.424	0.002	40.500	3.812 ~ 430.275
增强比例 68%~95%	19.817	23 205.383	0.000	0.999	403 868 352.246	0.000 ~ + ∞
增强比例 34%~67%	20.104	23 205.383	0.000	0.999	538 491 136.327	0.000 ~ + ∞
增强比例6%~33%	19.188	23 205.383	0.000	0.999	215 396 454.531	0.000 ~ + ∞
增强比例≤5%	20.510	23 205.383	0.000	0.999	807 736 704.491	0.000 ~ + ∞
增强比例为零	22.658	23 205.383	0.000	0.999	6 923 457 467.069	0.000 ~ + ∞
非增强比例≤5%	18.805	17974.826	0.000	0.999	146 861 145.800	0.000 ~ + ∞
非增强比例 6%~33%	20.104	17974.826	0.000	0.999	538 490 868.100	0.000 ~ + ∞
非增强比例 34%~67%	19.817	17974.826	0.000	0.999	403 868 151.100	0.000 ~ + ∞
非增强比例 68% ~ 95%	21.560	17974.826	0.000	0.999	2 307 818 006.000	0.000 ~ + ∞
非增强比例 96% ~ 99%	22.812	17974.826	0.000	0.999	8 077 363 021.000	0.000 ~ + ∞
非增强比例100%	42.406	23 534.581	0.000	0.999	261 000 000 000 000 000 0.000	0.000 ~ + ∞
坏死比例 34%~67%	- 0.511	1.592	0.103	0.748	0.600	0.027 ~ 13.582
坏死比例6%~33%	0.405	1.307	0.096	0.756	1.500	0.116~ 19.437
坏死比例≤5%	1.216	1.253	0.943	0.332	3.375	0.290~ 39.322
坏死比例为零	1.658	1.210	1.878	0.171	5.250	0.490~ 56.257
水肿比例≤5%	- 0.470	0.684	0.472	0.492	0.625	0.164 ~ 2.388
水肿比例6%~33%	- 2.028	0.683	8.810	0.003	0.132	0.034 ~ 0.502
水肿比例 34% ~ 67%	- 22.233	20 096.485	0.000	0.999	0.000	0.000 ~ 0.000
水肿比例 68% ~ 95%	20.173	40 192.969	0.000	1.000	576 955 301.000	0.000 ~ + ∞
囊性变	0.255	0.717	0.127	0.722	1.290	0.317 ~ 5.256
强化边缘厚度细	0.747	0.911	0.672	0.412	2.111	0.354 ~ 12.595
强化边缘厚度无	3.168	0.738	18.434	0.000	23.750	5.593 ~ 100.844
强化部分边界	0.123	0.495	0.061	0.805	1.130	0.428 ~ 2.985
无出血	1.224	0.854	2.053	0.152	3.400	0.638 ~ 18.132
扩散不受限	2.000	0.543	13.583	0.000	7.386	2.550~ 21.392
深部白质不受累	1.946	0.693	7.880	0.005	7.000	1.799~ 27.236
深部脑室不受累	2.398	0.689	12.111	0.001	11.000	2.850~ 42.451
不跨中线	2.303	1.091	4.458	0.035	10.000	1.180~ 84.776
T ₂ -FLAIR不匹配征	2.303	0.570	16.314	0.000	10.000	3.271 ~ 30.567
肿瘤最大径	- 0.216	0.153	1.974	0.160	0.806	0.597~ 1.089

表9 岛叶胶质瘤 IDH1 突变相关预测因素的多因素前进法 Logistic 回归分析(根据 VASARI特征集)

Table 9. Multivariate forward Logistic regression analysis of predictive factors associated with *IDH1*-mutant insular glioma(according to VASARI features)

变量	b	SE	Wald χ^2	P 值	OR 值	OR 95%CI
增强程度弱强化	3.574	1.297	7.590	0.006	35.671	2.805 ~ 453.600
增强程度无强化	4.297	1.652	6.762	0.009	75.453	2.881 ~ 1872.759
扩散不受限	2.358	1.182	3.982	0.046	10.573	1.043 ~ 107.175
深部脑室不受累	5.234	2.252	5.400	0.020	187.601	2.269 ~ 15 507.607
T ₂ -FLAIR不匹配征	3.861	1.438	7.212	0.007	47.536	2.838 ~ 796.097
常数项	- 8.893	3.242	7.525	0.006		



图8 ROC曲线显示,增强程度的曲线下面积为0.846(95%CI: $0.748 \sim 0.944$, P = 0.000),扩散为0.730(95%CI: $0.609 \sim 0.850$, P = 0.001),深部脑室受累为0.708(95%CI: $0.584 \sim 0.833$, P = 0.003), T₂-FLAIR不匹配征为0.745(95%CI: $0.627 \sim 0.864$, P = 0.000),联合增强程度、扩散、深部脑室受累和T₂-FLAIR不匹配征的曲线下面积为0.961(95%CI: $0.923 \sim 0.999$, P = 0.000)

Figure 8 ROC curve showed that the AUC of enhancement degree was 0.846 (95%CI: 0.748–0.944, P = 0.000), diffusion was 0.730 (95%CI: 0.609–0.850, P = 0.001), deep ventricle involvement was 0.708 (95%CI: 0.584–0.833, P = 0.003), T₂-FLAIR mismatch was 0.745 (95%CI: 0.627–0.864, P = 0.000), and combining enhancement degree, diffusion, deep ventricle involvement and T₂ - FLAIR mismatch was 0.961 (95%CI: 0.923–0.999, P = 0.000).

瘤往往存在可重复性差、准确率低等问题,鉴于此, VASARI特征集应运而生。VASARI特征集包含多 种影像学特征,涉及病变部位、病变实质形态、病变 边缘形态、病变附近改变和远处改变等,可以定量、 半定量评估肿瘤影像学特征[24-25],有助于规避主观 因素的误差。本研究通过分析VASARI特征集各项 特征得出,IDH1突变型与IDH1野生型岛叶胶质瘤 患者增强程度、增强比例、非增强比例、坏死比例、 水肿比例、强化边缘厚度、扩散、深部白质受累、深 部脑室受累、跨中线、T,-FLAIR不匹配征存在差异, 进一步行 Logistic 回归分析显示,增强程度弱强化和 无强化、扩散不受限、深部脑室不受累、T,-FLAIR不 匹配征是IDH1突变型岛叶胶质瘤的预测因素,根据 筛选出上述 4 项 预 测 因 素 绘 制 ROC 曲 线, 联 合 VASARI特征集中增强程度、扩散、深部脑室受累和 T,-FLAIR不匹配征预测 IDH1 突变型岛叶胶质瘤的 效力最高,其曲线下面积为0.961,灵敏度为0.89、特 异度为0.88。

综上所述,岛叶胶质瘤是一类不同于其他脑叶、具有较高*IDH1*突变率的胶质瘤亚型,术前MRI 特征可以较好预测岛叶胶质瘤*IDH1*突变,有利于制 定个体化治疗方案特别是手术方案和评估预后。 本研究尚存有一定的局限性,为单中心研究,岛叶 胶质瘤病例数较少,且预测因素局限于MRI特征, 未来尚待开展多中心大样本病例对照研究,并纳入 更多预测因素(如1p/19q联合缺失、MGMT等分子标 志物),进一步探索*IDH1*突变型岛叶胶质瘤的预测 因素。

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