

高频超声评价2型糖尿病患者下肢周围神经病变临床观察

贺佳贝 张宇虹 苏本利

【摘要】目的 探讨高频超声用于评价2型糖尿病合并周围神经病变患者下肢股神经和隐神经异常改变的临床价值。**方法** 共81例2型糖尿病患者分为无周围神经病变组(40例)和合并周围神经病变组(41例),通过彩色多普勒超声观察股神经和隐神经内部回声及连续性,测量并比较神经宽径、厚径和横截面积。**结果** 正常对照组受试者股神经和隐神经横切面扫描呈略高回声,内部呈细小筛网格状,纵切面扫描内部呈条状低回声和平行线样排列的条状略高回声;无周围神经病变组患者内部回声略减低,细小筛网格状结构模糊,纵切面条状低回声结构欠清晰;合并周围神经病变组患者内部回声明显减低,细小筛网格状结构显示不清,纵切面条状低回声结构模糊。与正常对照组相比,糖尿病组患者股神经宽径(均 $P=0.000$)、厚径($P=0.023, 0.036$)和横截面积(均 $P=0.000$)增大;隐神经宽径($P=0.010, 0.014$)、厚径(均 $P=0.001$)和横截面积($P=0.002, 0.004$)增大;合并周围神经病变组患者股神经和隐神经厚径($P=0.048, 0.012$)和横截面积($P=0.031, 0.034$)较无周围神经病变组增大。**结论** 高频超声可以清晰地显示2型糖尿病合并周围神经病变患者股神经和隐神经主干内部回声及各径线的异常改变,为临床诊断提供客观依据,具有重要临床意义。

【关键词】 糖尿病,2型; 糖尿病神经病变; 周围神经系统疾病; 超声检查,多普勒,彩色

Evaluation of peripheral neuropathy of lower limbs in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus by high-frequency ultrasonography

HE Jia-bei¹, ZHANG Yu-hong², SU Ben-li³

¹Grade 2011, Graduate School, Dalian Medical University, Dalian 116044, Liaoning, China

²Department of Ultrasound, ³Department of Endocrinology, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Dalian Medical University, Dalian 116027, Liaoning, China

Corresponding author: ZHANG Yu-hong (Email: zhangyh_66@163.com)

【Abstract】Objective To observe the abnormalities of femoral and saphenous nerves in patients of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) with or without diabetic periphery neuropathy (DPN) by high-frequency ultrasonography. **Methods** Eighty-one T2DM patients were enrolled and divided into 2 groups: group B (T2DM without DPN, N = 40), group C (T2DM with DPN, N = 41). Forty-two healthy subjects were enrolled as control group (group A). LOGIQ-E9 color Doppler ultrasound instrument was used. Between inguinal ligament and inguinal fold, the femoral nerve was slightly hyperechoic with reticular structure near by the femoral artery on transverse section. In the inner thigh, the saphenous nerve was slightly hyperechoic with reticular structure along with adductor canal on transverse section. The internal echo and succession of the two nerves in 3 groups were observed. The width, thickness and cross-sectional areas of the two nerves were measured and compared. **Results** In group A, the internal echo of the two nerves appeared as slightly hyperechoic with reticular structure on transverse section, and strips of hypoechoicity and parallel structure of slightly hyperechoicity on longitudinal section. Compared with group A, the internal echo of group B was decreased slightly, and the reticular structure was slightly obscure and strips of echo on longitudinal section were less clear; while the internal echo of group C was decreased obviously, the reticular structure was not clear and strips of echo on longitudinal section were obscure. Compared with group A, both the width ($P=0.000$, for all), thickness ($P=0.023, 0.036$) and cross-sectional area ($P=0.000$,

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6731.2014.04.015

作者单位:116044 大连医科大学研究生院2011级(贺佳贝);116027 大连医科大学附属第二医院超声科(张宇虹),内分泌科(苏本利)

通讯作者:张宇虹(Email:zhangyh_66@163.com)

for all) of femoral nerve and the width ($P = 0.010, 0.014$), thickness ($P = 0.001$, for all) and cross-sectional area ($P = 0.002, 0.004$) of saphenous nerve in group B and C were increased. Besides, compared with group B, thickness ($P = 0.048, 0.012$) and cross-sectional area ($P = 0.031, 0.034$) of femoral and saphenous nerves in group C were increased. **Conclusions** The abnormalities of internal echo and measurement of the trunk of femoral and saphenous nerves in patients of T2DM with or without DPN can be displayed clearly by high-frequency ultrasonography. It can provide objective basis for clinical diagnosis with great significance.

[Key words] Diabetes mellitus, type 2; Diabetic neuropathies; Peripheral nervous system diseases; Ultrasonography, Doppler, color

糖尿病周围神经病变(DPN)为糖尿病常见并发症之一,亦是糖尿病患者病残的主要原因^[1],以下肢周围神经更易受累。近年来,应用高频超声评价正常周围神经和周围神经病变的相关研究逐渐见诸报道^[2-3],而对2型糖尿病患者周围神经病变的研究较少^[1],尤其鲜见关于2型糖尿病患者下肢股神经和隐神经病变的研究报道。本研究旨在通过高频超声评价2型糖尿病合并糖尿病周围神经病变患者股神经和隐神经的异常改变。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 病例选择 (1)2型糖尿病诊断符合1999年世界卫生组织制定的标准。(2)符合糖尿病周围神经病变诊断标准^[4]:明确的糖尿病病史或至少有糖代谢异常证据(实验室检查和临床表现);糖尿病诊断时或诊断后出现的神经病变;临床症状和体征与糖尿病周围神经病变相符;符合下列5项辅助检查中的2项或以上,即温度觉异常、尼龙丝检查、足部感觉减退或消失、振动觉异常、踝反射消失、神经传导速度减慢。(3)排除1型糖尿病、下肢手术史,以及合并腰椎狭窄、周围血管病变患者。

2. 一般资料 选择大连医科大学附属第二医院内分泌科2012年11月~2013年4月住院治疗的2型糖尿病患者共81例,根据糖尿病周围神经病变诊断标准分为两组。(1)无周围神经病变组(B组):40例诊断明确的糖尿病患者,男性23例,女性17例;年龄30~82岁,平均(53.68 ± 12.79)岁。股神经和隐神经各80根。(2)合并周围神经病变组(C组):41例患者,男性17例,女性24例;年龄43~79岁,平均(58.69 ± 7.97)岁。股神经和隐神经各82根。(3)正常对照组(A组):选择同期在我院进行体检的健康志愿者42例,男性19例,女性23例;年龄22~

83岁,平均(43.21 ± 18.80)岁。股神经和隐神经各84根。3组受试者性别、年龄、身高和体重差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$,表1),均衡可比。

二、研究方法

1. 设备与仪器 采用美国GE公司生产的LOGIQ-E9型彩色多普勒超声仪,高频探头型号为ML6-15,频率11~15MHz。

2. 检查方法 受试者仰卧位,充分显露相应检查部位,受检下肢自然平放于检查床。(1)股神经检查:探头平行于腹股沟韧带,置于腹股沟韧带与腹股沟褶皱之间,进行横切面扫描,以股总动脉无回声为标志,在股三角区寻找筛网状略高回声结构,即为股神经;旋转探头90°行股神经纵切面扫描。(2)隐神经检查:探头垂直于下肢长轴,置于腿内侧,沿收肌管行横切面扫描,以股浅动脉为标志,在其周围寻找筛网状略高回声结构,即为隐神经;旋转探头90°行隐神经纵切面扫描,观察其回声特点。分别于横切面测量股神经和隐神经宽径、厚径和横截面积,连续测量3次,取平均值,其中横截面积采用轨迹描记法进行测定。

3. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计量资料呈正态分布者以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,方差齐性检验显示均呈方差齐性者采用单因素方差分析,两两比较行LSD-t检验;计数资料以率(%)或相对数构成比(%)表示,行 χ^2 检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

一、股神经和隐神经超声所见

1. 股神经 正常对照组受试者横切面扫查,于腹股沟韧带中点稍外侧经韧带深面、股动脉外侧进入股三角区,股神经位于股动脉外侧,呈三角形略高回声,内部可见细小筛网状结构,周围可见高

表1 各组受试者一般资料的比较***Table 1. General data of subjects in 3 groups***

Group	N	Sex case (%)		Age ($\bar{x} \pm s$, year)	Height ($\bar{x} \pm s$, cm)	Weight ($\bar{x} \pm s$, kg)
		Male	Female			
Group A	42	19 (45.24)	23 (54.76)	43.21 ± 18.80	167.17 ± 7.74	65.38 ± 13.22
Group B	40	23 (57.50)	17 (42.50)	53.68 ± 12.79	168.00 ± 8.09	72.26 ± 10.70
Group C	41	17 (41.46)	24 (58.54)	58.69 ± 7.97	164.57 ± 7.58	68.31 ± 10.70
χ^2 or F value		2.277		3.035	1.792	2.959
P value		0.320		0.052	0.172	0.056

* χ^2 test for comparison of sex, and one-way ANOVA for comparison of age, height and weight

回声神经外膜；纵切面内部呈条状低回声和平行线样排列的条状略高回声，此为腹股沟区的股神经主干，除隐神经外，其他分支均显示不清。无周围神经病变组患者，内部回声较正常对照组略减低，其细小筛网状结构较模糊，周围高回声神经外膜显示欠清晰，纵切面条状低回声欠清晰。与之相比，合并周围神经病变组患者内部回声明显降低，其细小筛网状结构显示不清晰，周围高回声神经外膜显示不清，纵切面条状低回声结构模糊(图1)。

2. 隐神经 正常对照组受试者横切面扫描，隐神经位于缝匠肌下方、长收肌与股内侧肌之间，经股浅动脉外侧进入收肌管后逐渐走行于股浅动脉上方，呈椭圆形、略高回声，内部表现为筛网状改变，周围可见高回声神经外膜；纵切面内部呈条索状低回声和平行线样排列的细条状略高回声。此为隐神经在股部进入收肌管前和走行于收肌管内的部分，出收肌管后的分支则显示不清。无周围神经病变组患者，内部回声较正常对照组略减低，其细小筛网状结构较模糊，周围高回声神经外膜显示不甚清晰；纵切面条状低回声欠清晰。与之相比，合并周围神经病变组患者内部回声明显降低，其细小筛网状结构紊乱，周围高回声神经外膜模糊；纵切面条状低回声结构显示不清(图2)。

二、股神经和隐神经超声测值

与正常对照组相比，糖尿病组患者股神经和隐神经宽径、厚径和横截面积均增大($P < 0.05$)；而两亚组相比，合并周围神经病变组患者股神经和隐神经厚径和横截面积增大(均 $P < 0.05$)，宽径亦增大但差异未达统计学意义($P > 0.05$ ；表2,3)。

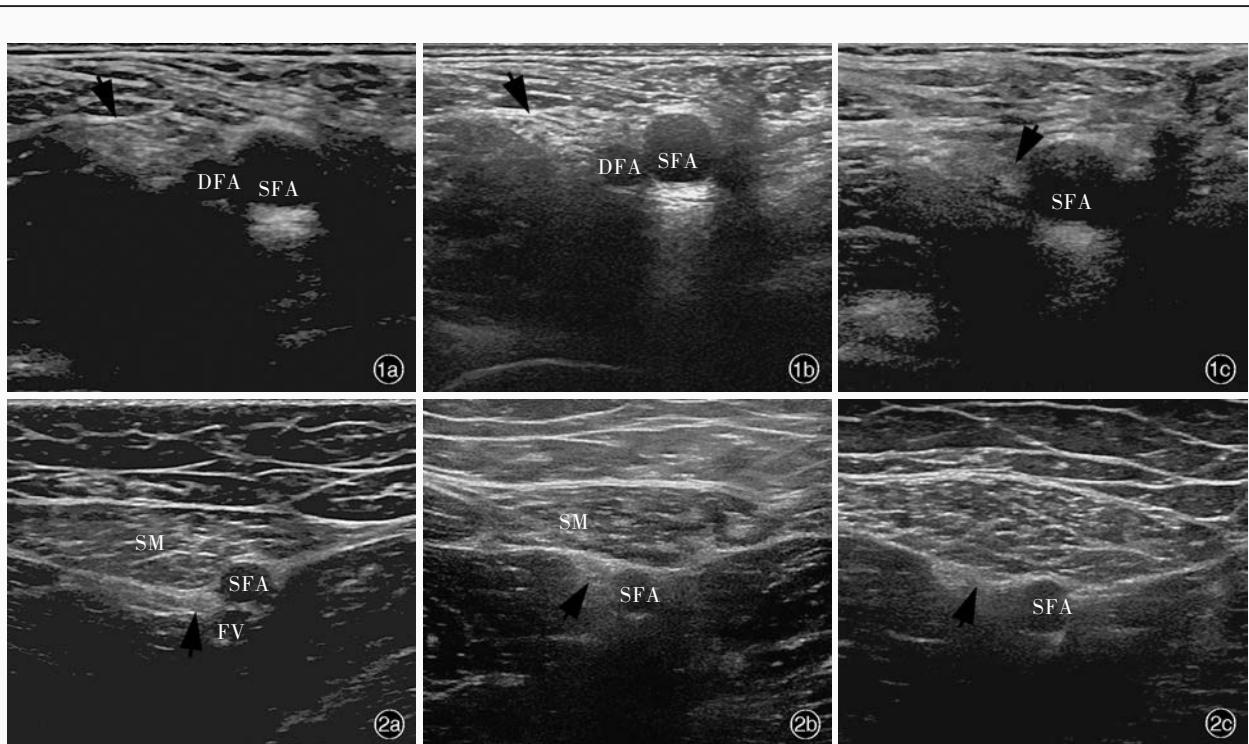
讨 论

糖尿病周围神经病变是糖尿病慢性并发症之

一，其在2型糖尿病患者中的发病率高达60%~90%^[5]。糖尿病周围神经病变发病隐匿，若在疾病早期未及时诊断和积极治疗，可造成溃疡、坏疽，甚至截肢等严重后果，因此早期诊断对改善患者预后具有重要临床意义^[6]。糖尿病周围神经病变临床主要表现为双侧肢体末端对称性疼痛、麻木、痛温觉减退甚至缺失、肌无力、肌萎缩等，包括典型的“手套-袜套”样感觉障碍，一般下肢重于上肢^[7]；确切的发病机制目前尚未完全阐明，为多因素共同作用的结果，其中以血管因素和代谢因素最为重要^[8,9]。目前，对于糖尿病周围神经病变的诊断主要依靠神经电生理监测^[10-11]，根据神经传导速度减慢、动作电位波幅降低，甚至消失对神经功能进行评价，但是神经电生理监测并不能提供病变的具体部位和程度，且假阳性率较高^[12]。

本研究结果显示，高频超声可以清晰地显示受试者下肢股神经和隐神经主干，并测量其宽径、厚径和横截面积。股神经主要依据横切面扫描，沿腹股沟韧带至腿内侧，首先寻找股总动脉，在其外侧寻找股神经，观察其走行。进入股三角区后，股神经主干随即分为多根分支，故无法清晰显示股神经除隐神经外的其他分支。虽然隐神经起自股神经，但其走行较为固定，且位于股动脉外侧，较易识别，显示较为清晰。但隐神经出收肌管后的分支，内径十分细小且位置较深，显示不甚清楚。以往研究业已证实，正常周围神经超声声像图中多条纵向的低回声区代表神经纤维束，周围条状高回声结构为神经外膜^[13]，本研究股神经和隐神经的二维声像图表现与上述文献报道相一致。

本研究结果显示，与正常对照组相比，无周围神经病变组和合并周围神经病变组患者股神经和隐神经内部回声均发生异常改变，前者表现为内部



DFA,深股动脉 SFA,浅股动脉
FV,股静脉 SM,缝匠肌

图1 各组受试者股神经横切面超声声像图对比 1a 正常对照组受试者股神经呈略高回声,内部呈细小筛网状结构(箭头所示) 1b 无周围神经病变组患者股神经回声略减低,细小筛网状结构较模糊(箭头所示) 1c 合并周围神经病变组患者股神经回声减低,细小筛网状结构模糊,神经外膜显示不清(箭头所示) **图2** 各组受试者隐神经横切面超声声像图对比 2a 正常对照组受试者隐神经呈略高回声,内部呈细小筛网状结构(箭头所示) 2b 无周围神经病变组患者隐神经营回声略减低,细小筛网状结构欠清晰(箭头所示) 2c 合并周围神经病变组患者隐神经营回声明显减低,细小筛网状结构显示不清,神经外膜显示不清(箭头所示)

Figure 1 Comparison of cross-sectional ultrasound imaging of femoral nerve among 3 groups. Transection of femoral nerve in group A showed slight hyperecho with fine reticular structure (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Echo of femoral nerve in group B decreased slightly, and the fine reticular structure was slightly obscure (arrow indicates, Panel 1b). Echo of femoral nerve in group C decreased obviously, and the fine reticular structure was not clear (arrow indicates, Panel 1c). **Figure 2** Comparison of cross-sectional ultrasound imaging of saphenous nerve among 3 groups. Transection of saphenous nerve in group A showed slight hyperecho with fine reticular structure (arrow indicates, Panel 2a). Echo of saphenous nerve in group B decreased slightly, and the fine reticular structure was slightly obscure (arrow indicates, Panel 2b). Echo of saphenous nerve in group C decreased obviously, and the fine reticular structure was not clear (arrow indicates, Panel 2c).

回声略减低,细小筛网状结构较模糊,周围高回声神经外膜显示欠清晰,纵切面条状低回声结构欠清晰;后者上述改变更显著,内部回声明显减低,细小筛网状结构紊乱或显示不清,周围高回声神经外膜显示不清,纵切面条状低回声结构模糊。表明2型糖尿病患者在未合并周围神经病变时,其下肢股神经和隐神经即已出现异常改变,且这种异常改变在合并周围神经病变患者中表现得更为明显。有研究认为,糖尿病患者的高血糖状态可以导致神经血供减少、缺氧等病理变化^[14]。神经纤维束的血供和营养主要依靠神经内膜,因此神经内膜所受影响最大,当合并周围神经病变时,糖代谢异常使神经细胞肿胀、变性,造成脱髓鞘改变^[15]。这些均是

导致神经内部回声减低、外膜显示不清、条状低回声结构模糊的原因。在本研究中,无周围神经病变组和合并周围神经病变组患者股神经和隐神经各径线均增大,提示随着糖尿病和糖尿病周围神经病变的进展,股神经和隐神经逐渐肿胀、增粗。糖尿病周围神经病变的病理生理学研究显示,糖尿病患者醛糖还原酶表达水平升高,导致过多山梨醇和果糖被转化,二者均为高渗物质,在神经组织内过多积聚,引起神经细胞渗透压增高,造成水、钠潴留,神经肿胀、增粗^[15]。目前,关于高频超声对糖尿病周围神经病变患者股神经和隐神经的临床报道较为少见,本研究与国内外学者对糖尿病周围神经病变患者下肢坐骨神经、腓总神经、胫神经和上肢正

表2 各组受试者股神经和隐神经不同径线的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)**Table 2.** Measurement data of femoral nerve and saphenous nerve of subjects in 3 groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	N	Femoral nerve			Saphenous nerve		
		Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	CAS (mm ²)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	CAS (mm ²)
Group A	84	13.43 ± 1.43	5.72 ± 0.68	73.44 ± 9.62	3.65 ± 0.39	2.81 ± 0.48	11.62 ± 2.24
Group B	80	14.56 ± 1.81	7.02 ± 1.31	81.6 ± 10.83	4.27 ± 0.94	3.56 ± 0.75	15.47 ± 6.05
Group C	82	14.62 ± 2.24	7.93 ± 1.58	91.84 ± 9.21	4.72 ± 0.67	3.60 ± 0.70	16.36 ± 8.07
F value		22.282	9.097	31.049	6.751	8.202	5.183
P value		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.007

CAS, cross-sectional area, 横截面积。The same as Table 3

表3 各组受试者股神经和隐神经不同径线的两两比较***Table 3.** Paired comparison of measurement data of femoral nerve and saphenous nerve among 3 groups*

Paired comparison	Femoral nerve			Saphenous nerve		
	Width	Thickness	CAS	Width	Thickness	CAS
A : B	0.000	0.023	0.000	0.010	0.001	0.002
A : C	0.000	0.036	0.000	0.014	0.001	0.004
B : C	1.000	0.048	0.031	0.892	0.012	0.034

*P value

中神经的研究结果基本一致^[1,16-17]。本研究合并周围神经病变组患者股神经和隐神经宽径虽较无周围神经病变患者增大、增粗,但差异并未达统计学意义,可能与糖尿病病程或本研究样本量较小等因素有关。

总结本组病例,我们的体会是:扫描股神经和隐神经时切忌用力压探头,否则将影响超声测值的准确性;利用股神经和隐神经周围动静脉等解剖结构,寻找并定位;进行连续横切面扫描较纵切面更易定位,当清楚显示神经横切面后再行纵切面扫描,观察神经走行的连续性;同时注意双侧对比扫描。此外,隐神经走行于收肌管内,包绕收肌管的收肌膜和血管鞘由较厚的筋膜和弹力纤维组成,这些结构在声像图上也呈高回声,检查中切勿将这些结构误认为隐神经。本研究的局限性在于,缺乏与2型糖尿病合并周围神经病变患者神经电生理学监测结果的对比研究,且样本量较小。同时由于探头频率的限制,对于股神经和隐神经分支显示欠清晰,应用超高频探头有可能解决这一问题,尚待进一步的研究加以证实。

综上所述,高频超声具有无创、方便、直观、可重复检查等优点,推荐作为2型糖尿病合并周围神经病变患者下肢周围神经的检查方法。该项技术能够早期发现糖尿病下肢周围神经损伤,弥补了神

经电生理学监测的缺点,为临床诊断糖尿病合并下肢周围神经病变提供了更多的客观依据,具有重要临床意义。

参 考 文 献

- Cheng J, Chen YQ. Ultrasographic diagnosis of diabetic peripheral neuropathy. Zhongguo Yi Xue Ying Xiang Ji Shu, 2011, 27:1035-1038. [程娟, 陈亚青. 超声诊断糖尿病周围神经病变. 中国医学影像技术, 2011, 27:1035-1038.]
- Li P, Zhang H, Zhao J, Wang B. High - resolution ultrasonography in diagnosis of peripheral schwannoma. Zhongguo Yi Xue Ying Xiang Ji Shu, 2012, 28:1763-1764. [李鹏, 张惠, 赵京, 王彬. 高频超声诊断外周神经鞘瘤. 中国医学影像技术, 2012, 28:1763-1764.]
- Chen M, E ZS, Xu WZ, Zhao XY, Dai Y. High - frequency ultrasonic characters and scanning method of upper arm five nervous ramifications of normal adults. Zhongguo Yi Xue Ying Xiang Ji Shu, 2011, 27:1490-1494. [陈敏, 鄂占森, 徐文中, 赵新宇, 代宇. 正常成人上臂五大神经分支的高频超声声像图表现与检查方法. 中国医学影像技术, 2011, 27:1490-1494.]
- Boulton AJ. Diabetic neuropathy: classification, measurement and treatment. Curr Opin Endocrinol Diabetes Obes, 2007, 14: 141-145.
- Callaghan BC, Cheng HT, Stables CL, Smith AL, Feldman EL. Diabetic neuropathy: clinical manifestations and current treatments. Lancet Neurol, 2012, 11:521-534.
- Pan RF, Lin Z. Regard for early diagnosis and treatment of diabetic peripheral neuropathy. Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2006, 6:429-432. [潘瑞福, 林智. 应重视糖尿病周围神经病变的早期诊断与治疗. 中国现代神经疾病杂志, 2006, 6:429-432.]
- Tesfaye S, Selvarajah D. Advances in the epidemiology, pathogenesis and management of diabetic peripheral

- neuropathy. Diabetes Metab Res Rev, 2012, 28 Suppl 1:8-14.
- [8] Elmarakby AA, Sullivan JC. Relationship between oxidative stress and inflammatory cytokines in diabetic nephropathy. Cardiovasc Ther, 2012, 30:49-59.
- [9] Tang ZY. Basic theory and related study on the development of diabetic peripheral neuropathy. Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2006, 6:437-440.[汤正义. 糖尿病周围神经病变发生发展的基础理论和相应研究. 中国现代神经疾病杂志, 2006, 6:437-440.]
- [10] Bae JS, Kim BJ. Subclinical diabetic neuropathy with normal conventional electrophysiological study. J Neurol, 2007, 254:53-59.
- [11] Fan DS, Wang HL. Clinical and electrophysiological characteristics of diabetic peripheral neuropathy. Zhongguo Xian Dai Shen Jing Ji Bing Za Zhi, 2006, 6:441-445.[樊东升, 王宏利. 糖尿病周围神经病变的临床与电生理学特点. 中国现代神经疾病杂志, 2006, 6:441-445.]
- [12] Hobson-Webb LD, Massey JM, Juel VC. Nerve ultrasound in diabetic polyneuropathy: correlation with clinical characteristics and electrodiagnostic testing. Muscle Nerve, 2013, 47:379-384.
- [13] Suk JI, Walker FO, Cartwright MS. Ultrasonography of peripheral nerves. Curr Neurol Neurosci Rep, 2013, 13:328.
- [14] Gooch C, Podwall D. The diabetic neuropathies. Neurologist, 2004, 10:311-322.
- [15] Hassan A, Leep Hunderfund AN, Watson J, Boon AJ, Sorenson EJ. Median nerve ultrasound in diabetic peripheral neuropathy with and without carpal tunnel syndrome. Muscle Nerve, 2013, 47:437-439.
- [16] Zhou HY, Zhang YH, Su BL. Evaluation of abnormalities of nerves in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients with peripheral neuropathy by high-frequency ultrasonography. Zhongguo Lin Chuang Yi Xue Ying Xiang Za Zhi, 2013, 24:442-445.[周红艳, 张宇虹, 苏本利. 高频超声评价2型糖尿病周围神经病变患者神经异常改变. 中国临床医学影像杂志, 2013, 24:442-445.]
- [17] Watanabe T, Ito H, Sekine A, Katano Y, Nishimura T, Kato Y, Takeda J, Seishima M, Matsuoka T. Sonographic evaluation of the peripheral nerve in diabetic patients: the relationship between nerve conduction studies, echo intensity, and cross-sectional area. J Ultrasound in Med, 2010, 29:697-708.

(收稿日期:2014-01-05)

· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(八)

- 稳态进动快速成像
fast inflow with the steady state precession
(FISP or FIESTA)
- 稳态扰相梯度回波采集
spoiled gradient recalled acquisition in the steady state
(SPGR)
- 稳态梯度回波采集
gradient recalled acquisition in the steady state(GRASS)
- 细胞角蛋白 cytokeratin(CK)
- 39项帕金森病调查表
39-Item Parkinson's Disease Questionnaire(PDQ-39)
- 新变异型Creutzfeldt-Jakob病
new variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease(nvCJD)
- 信噪比 signal-to-noise ratio(SNR)
- Duchenne型肌营养不良
Duchenne muscular dystrophy(DMD)
- 兴趣区 region of interest(ROI)
- 血管性痴呆 vascular dementia(VaD)
- 血管性认知损害 vascular cognitive impairment(VCI)
- 亚急性海绵状脑病
subacute spongiform encephalopathy(SSE)
- Toll样受体 Toll-like receptor(TLR)
- 医院焦虑和抑郁量表
Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale(HADS)
- 遗忘型轻度认知损害
amnesic mild cognitive impairment(aMCI)
- 胰岛素样生长因子 insulin-like growth factor(IGF)
- Montgomery-Asberg抑郁等级量表
Montgomery-Asberg Depression Rating Scale(MADRS)
- Beck抑郁量表 Beck Depression Inventory(BDI)
- 抑郁自评量表 Self-Rating Depression Scale(SDS)
- 荧光活化细胞分选系统
fluorescence-activated cell sorting(FACS)
- 荧光密螺旋体抗体吸收试验
fluorescence treponemal antibody absorption
(FTA-ABS) test
- 有序子集最大似然法
ordered subset expectation maximization(OSEM)
- PTEN诱导激酶1 PTEN induced putative kinase 1(PINK1)
- 诱导型多能干细胞 induced pluripotent stem cells(iPSCs)
- 语义性痴呆 semantic dementia(SD)
- 原发性进行性失语 primary progressive aphasia(PPA)
- 运动神经元病 motor neuron disease(MND)
- 载脂蛋白E apolipoprotein E(ApoE)
- 造血干细胞 hematopoietic stem cells(HSCs)
- 正常细胞朊蛋白 cellular isoform of prion protein(PrP^c)
- Delis-Kaplan执行能力系统
Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System(DKEFS)
- 肿瘤干细胞 tumor stem cells(TSCs)
- 周期性同步放电 periodic synchronous discharge(PSD)
- 周期性腿动 periodic limb movements(PLM)
- 注意缺陷多动障碍
attention deficit hyperactivity disorder(ADHD)
- 自旋回波 spin echo(SE)
- Rett综合征 Rett syndrome(RS)