

· 论著 ·

IVIM-MRI对人脑胶质瘤的病理分级及IDH1基因突变的评估价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨体素不相干运动扩散加权(IVIM)-MRI对人脑胶质瘤的病理分级及异柠檬酸盐脱氢酶1(IDH1)突变的评估价值。方法 回顾性分析2016年1月至2019年12月术后病理确诊的100例脑胶质瘤的临床资料。术前应用3.0 T MRI扫描仪检查,获取IVIM-MRI参数,包括灌注比例系数(F)、真实扩散系数(D)、伪扩散系数(D*)与表观扩散系数(ADC)。结果 与高级别胶质瘤相比,低级别胶质瘤ADC值与D值明显增高($P<0.05$),而F值与D*值均显著降低($P<0.05$)。无论是低级别胶质瘤,还是高级别胶质瘤, IDH1基因突变型病人ADC值显著高于IDH1基因野生型($P<0.05$)。高级别胶质瘤病人中, IDH1基因突变型病人F值、D*值均显著低于IDH1基因野生型($P<0.05$)。ROC曲线分析显示,对于鉴别胶质瘤级别, ADC值的最佳临界值为1.091, 灵敏度为86.92%, 特异度为89.45%; D值的最佳临界值为0.934, 灵敏度为78.26%, 特异度为94.71%; D*值的最佳临界值为6.161, 灵敏度为73.95%, 特异度为73.66%; F值的最佳临界值为0.190, 灵敏度为56.55%, 特异度为100.00%。对于区分IDH1基因型, 低级别胶质瘤病人中, ADC值区分IDH1基因突变的最佳临界值为1.181, 灵敏度为92.87%, 特异度为80.01%; 高级别胶质瘤病人中, F值的效能最高, 灵敏度为100.00%, 特异度为92.87%。结论 IVIM-MRI定量分析可用于胶质瘤术前诊断与分级, 并对预测胶质瘤IDH1基因状态具有潜在意义。

【关键词】胶质瘤;体素不相干运动扩散加权磁共振成像;术前评估;异柠檬酸盐脱氢酶1

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Value of IVIM-MRI in evaluation of pathological grade and IDH1 gene mutation of human glioma

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the predictive value of intravoxel incoherent motion (IVIM)-MRI in the evaluation of pathological grade and IDH1 gene mutation of human glioma. Methods A retrospective analysis on the clinical data of 100 patients with glioma diagnosed by postoperative pathological examination from January 2016 to December 2019 was performed. All the patients received IVIM-MRI examination preoperatively using 3.0 T MRI scanner to obtain IVIM-MRI parameters, including perfusion scale coefficient (F), true diffusion coefficient (D), pseudo diffusion coefficient (D*) and apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC). Results The ADC and D values of the low-grade glioma tissues were significantly higher than those of the high-grade glioma tissues ($P<0.05$), while the F and D* values were significantly lower than those of the high-grade glioma tissues ($P<0.05$). The ADC values of the low-grade glioma and high-grade glioma tissues with IDH1 gene mutation were significantly higher than those without IDH1 gene mutation ($P<0.05$). Of high-grade glioma tissues, the F value and D* values of IDH1 gene mutant glioma tissues were significantly lower than those without IDH1 gene mutation ($P<0.05$). ROC curve analysis showed that, for distinguishing high-grade and low-grade gliomas, the best cut-off value of ADC value was 1.091, with a sensitivity of 86.92% and a specificity of 89.45%; the best cut-off value of the D value was 0.934, with a sensitivity of 78.26% and a specificity of 94.71%; the best cut-off value of the D* value was 6.161, with a sensitivity of 73.95% and a specificity of 73.66%; the best cut-off value of the F value was 0.190, with a sensitivity of 56.55% and a specificity of 100.00%; for distinguishing IDH1 gene mutation in low-grade gliomas, the best cut-off value of the ADC value was 1.181, with a sensitivity of 92.87% and a specificity of 80.01%; for distinguishing IDH1 gene mutation in high-grade gliomas, the F value had the highest efficiency, with a sensitivity of 100.00% and a specificity of 92.87%. Conclusion IVIM-MRI can be used for preoperative diagnosis and grading of gliomas and has potential significance in predicting the IDH1 gene mutation status of gliomas.

【Key words】 Human glioma; Intravoxel incoherent motion magnetic resonance imaging; IVIM-MRI; Preoperative evaluation

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胶质瘤是颅内最为常见的原发性恶性肿瘤,术后易复发,难以根治,预后差^[1-4]。异柠檬酸脱氢酶(isocitrate dehydrogenase, IDH)是三羧酸循环的关键限速酶,其突变状态对胶质瘤病人的治疗和预后评

估具有重要的指导意义^[5, 6]。体素内不相干运动(intravoxel incoherent motion, IVIM)技术可采用多个高b值和低b值获取系列磁共振弥散加权成像影像,利用双指数模型拟合获得组织内灌注比例系数(F)、真实扩散系数(D)、伪扩散系数(D*)、表观扩散系数(apparent diffusion coefficient, ADC)等参数,对于肿瘤的诊断与分级具有一定的价值^[7]。本文探讨IVIM-MRI对胶质瘤的分级及IDH1突变的预测价值,为临床诊治提供参考。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性分析2016年1月至2019年12月术后病理确诊的100例脑胶质瘤的临床资料,其中男64例,女36例;年龄25~71岁,平均(48.1±15.2)岁。低级别胶质瘤46例,高级别胶质瘤54例;IDH1基因野生型58例(低级别28例,高级别30例),IDH1基因突变型42例(低级别18例,高级别24例)。纳入标准:①年龄≥18岁;②术后病理诊断为脑胶质瘤;③无MRI检查禁忌症。排除标准:①合并全身性疾病及其它恶性肿瘤;②入院前接受放、化疗。

1.2 MRI 检查及 IVIM 处理 术前应用3.0 T MRI(Philips Achieva 3.0 T系统)扫描仪,选择32通道头颅相控阵线圈。进行常规序列平扫及IVIM序列扫描,常规序列包括轴向T₁像、轴向T₂像、轴向T₂液体衰减反转恢复序列等。IVIM-MRI参数:10个b值(0、20、50、100、150、200、500、800、1 000、1 200 s/mm²);随b值增加,激发次数从1到3递增。TR/TE为1 777/19.6 ms,FOV 240 mm×240 mm;矩阵128×128,层厚5.0 mm,层间距1.5 mm,扫描时间310 s。

IVIM原始图像导入3.0 T MRI自带工作站,首先进行头动校正,然后调整阈值去除背景噪声,计算得出ADC、D、D*、F参数伪彩图。根据IVIM,采用手绘法在肿瘤实质区域及对侧正常白质区域区内分别勾画出至少3个不同的感兴趣区(避开囊变、出血性、坏死性、钙化性、水肿性或存在明显挤压的区域),面积大小在30~40 mm²,取平均值。

1.3 IDH1基因序列测定 应用QIAamp DNA Mini Kit试剂盒分离冷冻的肿瘤组织,根据说明书进行基因组DNA提取。使用琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测PCR产物,并对IDH1基因进行测序,根据碱基信号峰图判断是否存在基因突变。

1.4 统计学处理 使用SPSS 20.0软件分析;计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用t检验;计数资料采用 χ^2 检验;绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operator characteristic,

ROC)曲线判断各参数鉴别效能; $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 不同级别胶质瘤 IVIM-MRI 参数比较 与高级别胶质瘤相比,低级别胶质瘤ADC值与D值明显增高($P<0.05$),而F值与D*值均显著降低($P<0.05$)。低级别和高级别胶质瘤病灶对侧正常白质IVIM-MRI参数均无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 不同 IDH1 基因型胶质瘤 IVIM-MRI 参数比较 无论是低级别胶质瘤,还是高级别胶质瘤, IDH1 基因突变型病人ADC值显著高于IDH1基因突变野生型($P<0.05$)。高级别胶质瘤病人中, IDH1 基因突变型病人F值、D*值均显著低于IDH1基因野生型($P<0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 IVIM-MRI 参数鉴别诊断效能 F值、D值、D*值与ADC值区分低级别和高级别胶质瘤的ROC曲线见图1,其中ADC值的最佳临界值为1.091,灵敏度为86.92%,特异度为89.45%;D值的最佳临界值为0.934,灵敏度为78.26%,特异度为94.71%;D*值的最佳临界值为6.161,灵敏度为73.95%,特异度为73.66%;F值的最佳临界值为0.190,灵敏度为56.55%,特异度为100.00%。

IVIM-MRI参数区分IDH1基因突变型与IDH1基因野生型ROC曲线分析结果见图2、3。低级别胶质瘤病人中,ADC值区分IDH1基因突变型与IDH1基因野生型的最佳临界值为1.181,灵敏度为92.87%,特异度为80.01%;高级别胶质瘤病人中,F

表1 不同级别胶质瘤病人IVIM-MRI参数比较

| 参数 | 低级别胶质瘤 | 高级别胶质瘤 |
|---|-------------|--------------------------|
| 肿瘤组织 | | |
| ADC($\times 10^{-3}$ mm ² /s) | 1.246±0.111 | 0.985±0.122 [#] |
| D($\times 10^{-3}$ mm ² /s) | 1.061±0.242 | 0.846±0.128 [#] |
| D*($\times 10^{-3}$ mm ² /s) | 5.443±2.114 | 9.735±6.141 [#] |
| F | 0.131±0.033 | 0.206±0.076 [#] |
| 病灶对侧正常白质 | | |
| ADC($\times 10^{-3}$ mm ² /s) | 0.768±0.055 | 0.758±0.033 |
| D($\times 10^{-3}$ mm ² /s) | 0.668±0.056 | 0.652±0.043 |
| D*($\times 10^{-3}$ mm ² /s) | 5.215±1.661 | 4.926±1.375 |
| F | 0.126±0.019 | 0.118±0.011 |

注:与低级别胶质瘤组相应值比,[#] $P<0.05$;IVIM-MRI. 体素内不相干运动扩散加权磁共振成像;ADC. 表观扩散系数;D. 真实扩散系数;D*. 伪扩散系数;F. 灌注比例系数

表2 IDH1基因突变型与IDH1基因野生型胶质瘤病人IVIM-MRI参数比较

| 组织 | 参数 | IDH1基因突变型 | IDH1基因野生型 |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 肿瘤组织 | ADC($\times 10^{-3}$ mm 2 /s) | 1.287±0.094 | 1.123±0.074 [#] |
| | D($\times 10^{-3}$ mm 2 /s) | 1.085±0.280 | 1.003±0.052 |
| | D*($\times 10^{-3}$ mm 2 /s) | 4.853±1.785 | 5.096±2.258 |
| | F | 0.129±0.033 | 0.135±0.046 |
| | ADC($\times 10^{-3}$ mm 2 /s) | 1.058±0.105 | 0.948±0.116 [#] |
| | D($\times 10^{-3}$ mm 2 /s) | 0.893±0.132 | 0.824±0.118 |
| 高级别胶质瘤 | D*($\times 10^{-3}$ mm 2 /s) | 6.203±2.121 | 11.985±6.850 [#] |
| | F | 0.145±0.028 | 0.245±0.065 [#] |
| | ADC($\times 10^{-3}$ mm 2 /s) | 0.765±0.059 | 0.776±0.062 |
| 低级别胶质瘤 | D($\times 10^{-3}$ mm 2 /s) | 0.665±0.052 | 0.684±0.072 |
| | D*($\times 10^{-3}$ mm 2 /s) | 5.159±1.603 | 5.358±2.026 |
| | F | 0.123±0.016 | 0.132±0.026 |
| 病灶对侧正常白质 | ADC($\times 10^{-3}$ mm 2 /s) | 0.753±0.033 | 0.765±0.029 |
| | D($\times 10^{-3}$ mm 2 /s) | 0.653±0.026 | 0.654±0.051 |
| | D*($\times 10^{-3}$ mm 2 /s) | 5.325±2.124 | 4.673±0.496 |
| | F | 0.122±0.014 | 0.116±0.011 |
| | ADC($\times 10^{-3}$ mm 2 /s) | 0.765±0.059 | 0.776±0.062 |
| | D($\times 10^{-3}$ mm 2 /s) | 0.665±0.052 | 0.684±0.072 |

注:与IDH1基因突变型组相应值比, # $P<0.05$; IVIM-MRI. 体素不相干运动扩散加权磁共振成像; IDH1. 异柠檬酸脱氢酶1; ADC. 表观扩散系数; D. 真实扩散系数; D*. 伪扩散系数; F. 灌注比例系数

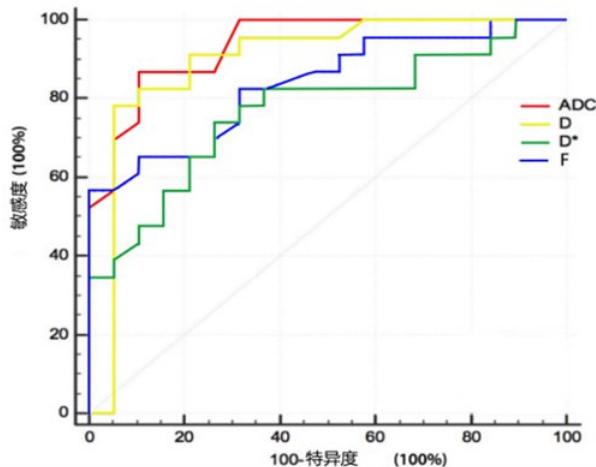


图1 IVIM-MRI参数区分低级别和高级别胶质瘤的受试工作特征曲线

IVIM-MRI. 体素不相干运动扩散加权磁共振成像; ADC. 表观扩散系数; D. 真实扩散系数; D*. 伪扩散系数; F. 灌注比例系数

值区分IDH1基因突变型与IDH1基因野生型效能最高, 敏感度为100.00%, 特异度为92.87%。

3 讨论

本文低级别胶质瘤ADC值与D值均明显高于高级别胶质瘤, 而F值与D*值均显著低于高级别胶质瘤。这可能是因为高级别胶质瘤组织内较高的细胞

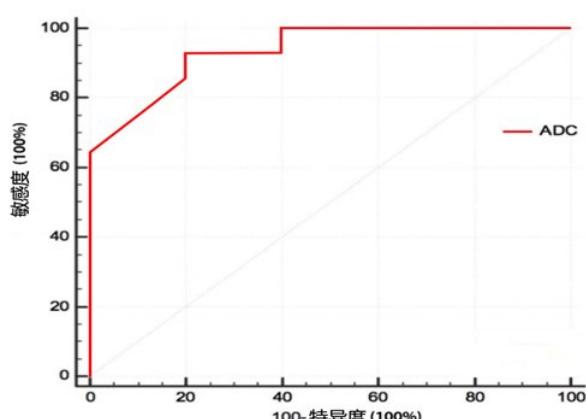


图2 IVIM-MRI参数ADC区分IDH1基因突变型与野生型低级别胶质瘤的受试工作特征曲线

IVIM-MRI. 体素不相干运动扩散加权磁共振成像; ADC. 表观扩散系数; IDH1. 异柠檬酸脱氢酶1

密度, 限制了细胞间的空间, 从而阻碍了水的流动性, 因此其灌注参数值更高^[8]。本文ROC曲线分析显示ADC值曲线下面积最大, 最佳临界值为1.091, 敏感度为86.92%, 特异度为89.45%, 因此对于高、低级别胶质瘤的诊断以ADC值为最佳参数。有研究指出F值可作为鉴别高、低级别胶质瘤的最佳参数, 因为F值更加均匀且噪声较小, 可更好地反映肿瘤

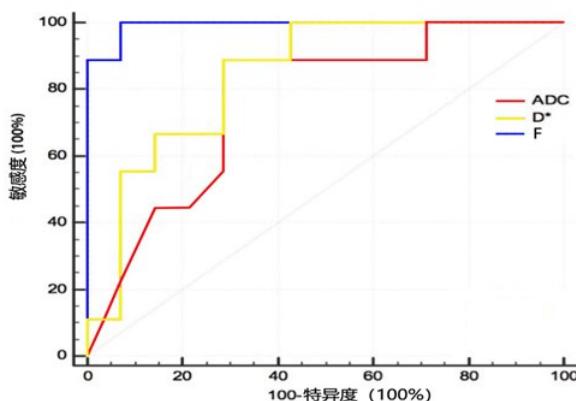


图3 IVIM-MRI参数区分IDH1基因突变型与野生型高级别胶质瘤的受试工作特征曲线

IVIM-MRI. 体素不相干运动扩散加权磁共振成像; ADC. 表观扩散系数; D*. 假扩散系数; F. 灌注比例系数; IDH1. 异柠檬酸脱氢酶1

组织的灌注状态^[9]。实际上F值与脑血容量呈正相关^[10],且高级别胶质瘤F值明显更高,而本文鉴别高、低级别胶质瘤的ROC曲线分析结果显示其灵敏度虽然不高,但特异度高达100%,这表明F值是评估胶质瘤分级的可靠定量参数之一。本文结果显示,区别低级别IDH1基因突变型与野生型ROC曲线分析ADC值曲线下面积最大,因此对于低级别胶质瘤IDH1基因型的鉴别诊断以ADC值为最佳参数,而高级别胶质瘤IDH1基因突变型与野生型ROC曲线分析F值曲线下面积最大,鉴别诊断效能最高。不同级别胶质瘤,区别IDH1基因状态突变最佳效能的IVIM参数不同,可能是由于低级别胶质瘤微血管增殖水平相对较低^[11]。有研究指出IVIM成像受到成像参数的影响,尤其是b值的选择^[12]。虽然本文IVIM-MRI参数选择了10个b值,其中6个b值范围在0~200 s/mm²,4个b值范围在500~1 200 s/mm²,采用多个高b值和低b值获取影像,利用双指数模型拟合获得组织的扩散和灌注参数,但最佳b值尚未确定。

综上所述,IVIM-MRI可用于区分低级别和高级别胶质瘤,通过测量扩散和灌注参数对IDH1基因突变状态有一定的预测价值。

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