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脑室外室管膜瘤的磁共振成像影像表现与病理特征的相关性研究 *

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摘要目的:研究脑室外室管膜瘤的磁共振成像(MRI)影像表现与病理特征的相关性。**方法:**选取2016年2月-2018年2月我院收治的脑室外室管膜瘤患者40例为研究对象。对所有患者均进行颅脑MRI平扫以及增强扫描检查,分析所有患者的临床病理特征情况,对比不同病理分级、不同病灶直径以及不同病灶部位患者的MRI表现。**结果:**脑室外室管膜瘤患者中病理分级为I-II级人数占比为75.00%,高于III级的25.00%;病灶直径<6 cm人数占比为40.00%,低于病灶直径≥6 cm的60.00%;病灶部位在幕上的人数占比为20.00%,低于在幕下的人数占比80.00%。其中21例肿瘤实质部分均呈现稍长T1和稍长T2信号,另有19例肿瘤实质部分均呈等长T1和等长T2信号;所有患者的肿瘤囊性部分均呈长T1和长T2信号。病理分级为I-II级患者病灶位于浅表的人数占比明显高于III级($P<0.05$),病灶直径<6 cm患者合并周围水肿的人数占比高于病灶直径≥6 cm患者($P<0.05$),病灶部位为幕上患者的MRI表现和病灶部位为幕下患者对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**MRI应用于诊断脑室外室管膜瘤效果明显,可清晰显示脑室外室管膜瘤病灶,且患者的MRI影像表现受病理分级、病灶直径影响。

关键词:脑室外;室管膜瘤;磁共振成像;影像表现;病理特征;关系

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Correlation between Magnetic Resonance Imaging Features and Pathological Features of Extra Ventricular Ependymoma*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the correlation between magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) features and pathological features of extra ventricular ependymoma. **Methods:** A total of 40 patients with extra ventricular ependymoma, who were treated in Second Affiliated Hospital of Shenyang Medical College from February 2016 to February 2018, were chosen as research subjects. All the patients underwent MRI scan and enhanced scan. The clinicopathological features of all the patients were analyzed. MRI imaging features of the patients with different pathological grade, lesion diameters and lesions location were compared. **Results:** The proportion of pathological grades with grade I - II in the patients with extra ventricular ependymoma was 75%, which was higher than 25.00% of grade III. The proportion of lesion diameter <6 cm was 40.00%, which was lower than 60.00% of lesion diameter ≥ 6 cm. The proportion of lesions location on the curtain was 20.00%, which was lower than 80.00% of lesions location under the curtain. Among them, there were 21 cases with slightly longer T1 and slightly longer T2 signals in the tumor parenchyma, in addition, there were 19 cases with equal length T1 signals and equal length T2 signals in the tumor parenchyma, and all the patients showed long T1 and long T2 signals in the cystic part of tumor. The proportion of superficial lesions in the patients with pathological grade with grade I-II was significantly higher than that of grade III ($P<0.05$). The proportion of the patients with peripheral edema with <6 cm in the lesion diameter was higher than that of the patients with ≥ 6 cm in diameter greater ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the MRI imaging features between the patients with lesion location on the curtain and with lesion location under the curtain ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** The effect of MRI on ependymoma of the ventricle is obvious, and it can clearly display the lesion of ependymoma of the ventricle, and MRI imaging features of patients are affected by pathological grade and lesion diameter.

Key words: Outside ventricle; Ependymoma; Magnetic resonance imaging; Imaging features; Pathological features; Relationship

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前言

室管膜瘤主要是指起源于脑室或脊髓中央管室管膜细胞的一类肿瘤,主要成分为肿瘤性室管膜细胞^[1,2]。相关数据表明,

室管膜瘤及恶性室管膜瘤的发病率在所有颅内肿瘤中占比约为2%-9%,而在所有神经上皮肿瘤中占比约为10%-18%^[3]。该病患者主要临床表现包括肿瘤生长所致的颅内压升高以及肿瘤向邻近组织压迫生长,进一步促使癫痫、后组颅神经麻痹、局

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部运动障碍以及共济失调等一系列功能性损害的发生^[4,5]。另有研究报道显示,室管膜瘤好发于青少年,而成年患者常见于侧脑室内,儿童患者多见于第四脑室,且男性发病率显著高于女性^[6,8]。由于该病临床诊断难度较大,因此漏诊、误诊现象较为严重。随着近年来医疗水平的不断进步以及影像学技术的逐渐发展,磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging,MRI)作为一种新型的影像学诊断技术开始被广泛应用于临床多种疾病的诊断中,均取得较为明显的效果^[9,10]。鉴于此,本研究通过探讨脑室外室管膜瘤的MRI影像表现与病理特征的相关性,旨在为临床脑室外室管膜瘤的诊断提供参考依据,现作以下报道。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2016年2月-2018年2月我院收治的脑室外室管膜瘤患者40例为研究对象。纳入标准^[11]:(1)所有患者均经手术病理确诊为脑室外室管膜瘤;(2)临床病历资料完整者;(3)积极配合者。排除标准:(1)合并其他恶性肿瘤者;(2)入院前接受过相关治疗者;(3)合并神经系统疾病或交流沟通障碍者;(4)研究过程中因各种原因退出者。其中男性28例,女性12例,年龄21-66岁,平均(37.52±6.42)岁;病程1个月-10年,平均(4.32±1.05)年;首发症状:头痛20例,共济失调11例,头晕或恶心呕吐5例,肢体活动障碍3例,癫痫发作1例。所有患者及其家属均签署了知情同意书,我院伦理委员会已批准。

1.2 研究方法

对所有患者均进行颅脑MRI平扫以及增强扫描检查,具体方式如下:采用东软医疗生产的1.5TMR机进行扫描,主要

扫描内容包括T1WI、T2WI平扫以及增强扫描等。采用自旋回波序列成像,各项参数如下:(1)T1WI:TE为24 ms,TR为540 ms,视野为24 cm×24 cm,层厚取6.5 mm,层间距取1.5 mm,矩阵为256-512×256-512;(2)T2WI:TE为100 ms,TR为4200 ms,视野为24 cm×24 cm,层厚取6.5 mm,层间距取1.5 mm,矩阵为256-512×256-512。增强扫描时根据0.5 mmol/kg体重肘静脉注射钆喷酸葡胺,进行T1WI轴位、冠状位以及矢状位扫描。

1.3 图像分析

将MRI所获取的图像交由本院2名资深影像科诊断医师以双盲法进行阅片,且对患者的病灶部位、病灶直径以及病灶周围是否存在水肿等情况进行观察以及判断。

1.4 病理分级

根据世界卫生组织分级标准进行评估^[12]:以毛细胞型星形细胞瘤为主即为I级;为一般的星形细胞瘤或星形-少突胶质细胞瘤即为II级;为间型星形细胞瘤即为III级。

1.5 统计学方法

本研究数据均采用SPSS20.0软件进行检测分析,计数资料以率表示,实施 χ^2 检验,检验水准设置为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 脑室外室管膜瘤患者临床病理特征情况分析

脑室外室管膜瘤患者中病理分级为I-II级人数占比高于III级患者,病灶直径<6 cm人数占比低于病灶直径≥6 cm患者,病灶部位在幕上的人数占比低于在幕下的患者。见表1。

表1 脑室外室管膜瘤患者临床病理特征情况分析(n=40,%)

Table 1 Analysis of clinicopathological characteristics of patients with extra ventricular ependymoma(n=40,%)

Pathological features		n	Proportion
Pathological grade	I - II grade	30	75.00
	III grade	10	25.00
Lesion diameter	< 6 m	16	40.00
	≥ 6 cm	24	60.00
Lesion location	On the curtain	8	20.00
	Under the curtain	32	80.00

2.2 脑室外室管膜瘤患者MRI影像表现

40例患者中有21例肿瘤实质部分均呈现稍长T1和稍长T2信号,另有19例肿瘤实质部分均呈现等长T1和等长T2信号,所有患者的肿瘤囊性部分均呈现长T1和长T2信号。囊实质性肿瘤增强扫描囊变区边缘可见强化,其中实性部分可见中度或明显强化,实性肿瘤增强扫描可见明显不均匀强化。

2.3 病理特征与MRI表现关系分析

病理分级为I-II级患者病灶位于浅表的人数占比明显高于III级($P<0.05$),而不同病理分级患者合并周围水肿的人数占比比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);病灶直径<6 cm患者合并周围水肿的人数占比高于病灶直径≥6 cm患者($P<0.05$),而不同病灶直径患者病灶位于浅表的人数占比比较差异无统计学

意义($P>0.05$);病灶部位为幕上患者的MRI表现和病灶部位为幕下患者对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表2。

3 讨论

室管膜瘤属于神经外胚层肿瘤之一,其与星形胶质细胞瘤、多形性胶质母细胞瘤以及少突胶质细胞瘤统称为胶质瘤^[13,14]。有研究报道显示,胶质瘤发展迅速,且由于肿瘤位置、结构以及体积不同,患者临床症状各不相同,从而增加了临床诊断难度^[15,16]。因此,对该病患者进行及时有效的诊断显得尤为重要,其有利于临床治疗方案的制定,从而达到改善患者预后的目的^[17,18]。既往,临幊上主要是通过脑脊液镜检、腰椎穿刺等方式对该病患者进行诊断,然而上述手段会对患者造成一定的创

表 2 病理特征与 MRI 表现关系分析[n(%)]
Table 2 Analysis of relationship between pathological features and MRI expression[n(%)]

Pathological features		n	Lesion on the superficial surface	χ^2	P	Peripheral edema	χ^2	P
Pathological grade	I - II grade	30	27(90.00)	22.857	0.000	22(73.33)	0.178	0.673
	III grade	10	1(10.00)			8(80.00)		
Lesion diameter	<6 cm	16	10(62.50)	0.714	0.398	15(93.75)	5.000	0.025
	≥ 6 cm	24	18(75.00)			15(62.50)		
Lesion location	On the curtain	8	6(75.00)	0.119	0.730	7(87.50)	0.833	0.361
	Under the curtain	32	22(68.75)			23(71.88)		

伤,存在一定局限性。虽然头颅 CT 作为室管膜瘤的辅助检查手段之一,具有较高的诊断价值,但其特异度较低,并且该病患者临床表现根据病理特征的不同存在一定的差异,从而为临床诊断造成了一定的难度^[19,20]。另有研究报道显示^[21,22],室管膜瘤多见于脑室内,只有少部分肿瘤主体位于脑室外,而目前临水上针对脑室外室管膜瘤的相关研究并不多见。

本研究结果发现,40 例脑室外室管膜瘤患者中病理分级为 I - II 级的人数较多,且脑室外室管膜瘤多发生于幕下,病灶较大,具有一定的恶变性。此外,21 例肿瘤实质部分均呈现稍长 T1 稍长 T2 信号,另有 19 例肿瘤实质部分均呈等 T1 等 T2 信号,所有患者的肿瘤囊性部分均呈现长 T1 长 T2 信号,提示了 MRI 在脑室外室管膜瘤的诊断中具有较高的应用价值,可作为临床诊断手段之一,在临床工作中应重点对幕下进行扫描,避免漏诊情况的发生。同时尽量于早期对患者进行 MRI 检查,争取在患者病灶恶变之前确诊并予以针对性干预,以达到改善患者预后的目的^[23-25]。另外,病理分级为 I - II 级患者病灶多位于浅表,明显高于 III 级患者,这提示了 MRI 检查可能有利于鉴别脑室外室管膜瘤患者的病理类型,从而为临床诊断以及治疗提供指导作用。本研究结果还显示,病灶直径 <6 cm 患者合并周围水肿的人数占比高于病灶直径 ≥ 6 cm 患者,这表明了不同病灶直径的脑室外室管膜瘤患者 MRI 表现存在一定的差异,临床工作中可通过对患者进行 MRI 检查,从而明确患者病灶大小,进一步帮助医生了解患者病情严重程度,并据此制定具有针对性的干预措施,以达到提高临床治疗效果、改善预后的目的^[26-28]。与此同时,病灶部位为幕上患者的 MRI 表现和病灶部位为幕下患者对比差异无统计学意义,说明病灶部位不同的脑室外室管膜瘤患者单纯依靠 MRI 检查无法准确判断患者具体病灶部位^[29,30]。然而,本研究样本量较少且所纳入的对象年龄均大于 20 岁,未对年龄低于 20 岁的患者进行研究,同时也缺乏与其他相同级别或不同医疗机构开展的协同性研究,导致研究结果存在一定的局限性,因此,在往后的研究中可通过对不同年龄段的患者进行研究并增加样本量,积极邀请其他医疗机构实施深入研究,从而获取更为准确、可靠的数据。

综上所述,脑室外室管膜瘤患者 MRI 表现存在一定的特征性,且其与病理分级、病灶直径有关,临床工作中通过 MRI 有效评估患者上述病理特征情况,进一步为临床治疗方案的制定以及预后评估提供可靠的参考依据。

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