

## ◆ 中枢神经影像学

# MRI features of primary angiitis of central nervous system

HU Jianxin, WANG Lining, ZHANG Xufei, GAO Jie, ZHU Mingwang\*

(Department of Radiology, Sanbo Brain Hospital of Capital Medical University,  
Beijing 100093, China)

**[Abstract]** **Objective** To explore MRI features of primary angiitis of central nervous system (PACNS). **Methods** Clinical and imaging data of 16 patients with PACNS were retrospectively analyzed. MRI features of PACNS were observed. **Results** Among 16 patients with PACNS, 9 patients were found with single lesion and 7 with multiple lesions. A total of 45 lesions were detected with MRI in all 16 patients, including 38 lesions (38/45, 84.44%) on the supratentorial, 4 lesions (4/45, 8.89%) in the brainstem, 2 lesions (2/45, 4.44%) in the spinal cord and 1 lesion (1/45, 2.22%) in cerebellum. Lesions of 14 patients were demonstrated large or patchy shaped on MRI, while multiple masses or single mass like lesions were found in the other 2 patients. For MR plain scan, the lesions were mainly hypointense on T1WI, hyperintense on T2WI and FLAIR images. Hemorrhage lesions were found in 6 patients. For DWI, hyperintense lesions were found in all of 16 patients, including 13 with hyperintense and 3 with hypointense in ADC map. Various degrees of edema were shown around the lesions. For enhanced MRI, enhanced lesions were found in 14 patients, while lesions without obvious enhancement were found in the other 2 patients. Only 1 patient underwent MRA, with A4 segment of the left anterior cerebral artery stenosis. **Conclusion** MRI manifestations of PACNS are complex and diverse. Comprehensive analysis of MRI features is needed, but mass-like PACNS is still difficult to be distinguished from brain tumors.

**[Keywords]** vasculitis, central nervous system; magnetic resonance imaging; angiography

**DOI:**10.13929/j.1003-3289.201807084

## 原发性中枢神经系统血管炎的MRI特征

胡建新,王丽宁,张旭妃,高洁,朱明旺\*

(首都医科大学三博脑科医院影像科,北京 100093)

**[摘要]** 目的 分析原发性中枢神经系统血管炎(PACNS)的MRI特征。方法 回顾性分析16例PACNS患者的临床和MRI资料,观察其影像学表现特征。结果 16例PACNS,9例单发,7例多发,MRI共检出45个病灶,其中位于幕上38个(38/45,84.44%),脑干4个(4/45,8.89%),脊髓2个(2/45,4.44%),小脑半球1个(1/45,2.22%)。14例MRI表现为大片或斑片状影,2例表现为多发或单发肿块。病灶MR平扫呈T1WI低信号,T2WI高信号,FLAIR序列高信号;6例病灶内可见出血。16例DWI均呈高信号,其中ADC图呈高信号13例,低信号3例。病灶周围可见不同程度脑水肿。增强扫描14例可见强化,2例无明显强化。1例MRA检查可见左侧大脑前动脉A4段局限性狭窄。结论 PACNS的MRI表现复杂多样,需对病变影像学特征进行综合分析;肿块样PACNS与脑肿瘤鉴别困难。

**[关键词]** 血管炎,中枢神经系统;磁共振成像;血管造影术

**[中图分类号]** R743; R445.2 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1003-3289(2019)02-0191-04

[第一作者] 胡建新(1971—),男,河北涞水人,本科,主任医师。研究方向:神经系统肿瘤影像诊断。E-mail: hjsxanbo@sina.com

[通信作者] 朱明旺,首都医科大学三博脑科医院影像科,100093。E-mail: mwzhu@sina.com

[收稿日期] 2018-07-11 [修回日期] 2018-10-29

原发性中枢神经系统血管炎(primary angiitis of central nervous system, PACNS)是一组原因不明的局限于脑和脊髓中小血管的免疫炎性疾病,在自然人群的发病率和患病率尚不明确,研究<sup>[1-2]</sup>报道发病率约为2.4/1 000 000,无明显性别差异。1988年Calabrese和Mallek系统报道了8例PACNS,并提出了初步临床诊断标准。PACNS预后较差,易复发,死亡率约6%~15%,死因多为脑梗死,脑内大血管受累时预后最差<sup>[1]</sup>。PACNS的影像学表现多样,缺乏特异性。本文回顾性分析16例PACNS的MRI特征,旨在加深临床和影像科医师对该病的认识。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** 回顾性分析2012年3月—2018年2月我院收治的16例PACNS患者的临床和影像学资料,男6例,女10例,年龄3.5~66.7岁,中位年龄24.4岁;其中9例经手术切除病变后病理证实,7例经立体定向活检后病理证实;主要临床表现为头痛、头晕,肢体活动受限,记忆力减退,面部麻木,癫痫发作,视物不清等,临床和实验室检查排除系统性血管炎和继发性血管炎。16例PACNS患者均接受MR平扫和增强扫描,1例接受MRA检查。

**1.2 仪器与方法** 采用Philips Achieva 1.5T MR扫描仪。扫描序列及参数:轴位和矢状位SE T1WI,TR 596 ms,TE 15 ms;轴位和冠状位FSE T2WI,TR 4 437 ms,TE 100 ms;液体衰减反转恢复(fluid attenuated inversion recovery, FLAIR) T2WI,TR 6 000 ms,TE 120 ms;DWI,TR 2 881 ms,TE 105 ms,b=0,1 000 s/mm<sup>2</sup>。增强扫描对比剂采用钆喷替酸葡甲胺,0.2 ml/kg体质量,经肘前静脉推注,注药后采集轴位、冠状位和矢状位T1WI,参数同平扫。3D-TOF MRA参数:TR 25 ms,TE 6.9 ms,翻转角18°。

**1.3 图像分析** 由2名影像科高级职称医师共同阅片,协商后达成最终意见。评价内容包括病变数目、分布、部位、信号特点、周围水肿情况、扩散受限情况、病灶内有无出血、病变强化特点以及MRA表现。

## 2 结果

16例PACNS中,9例单发,7例多发;MRI共检出病灶45个,幕上38个(38/45,84.44%),脑干4个(4/45,8.89%),脊髓2个(2/45,4.44%),颈髓和下段胸髓病灶各1个,小脑半球1个(1/45,2.22%)。位于幕上的38个病灶中,31个(31/45,68.89%)累及皮层和皮层下白质,其中额叶14个(14/45,31.11%,图1)、顶叶10个(10/45,22.22%)、颞叶4个(4/45,8.89%)、胼胝体2个(2/45,4.44%,图2)、枕叶1个(1/45,2.22%);7个(7/45,15.56%)累及深部灰质核团,其中丘脑6个(6/45,13.33%,图3),下丘脑1个(1/45,2.22%)。

**2.1 病变形态** 14例MRI表现为大片或斑片状(图1、2),2例表现为多发或单发肿块(图3)。

**2.2 信号特点及水肿情况** 16例MR平扫均表现为T1WI低信号、T2WI高信号、FLAIR高信号(图1~3),其中6例病灶内见出血,T1WI局部呈高信号。16例DWI均呈高信号(图2、3),ADC图呈高信号13例(图3),低信号3例。病灶周围均可见不同程度脑水肿,11例水肿累及皮层及皮层下白质,可见水肿沿脑回分布,形态不规则,边缘不清(图1)。

**2.3 强化特点** 增强MR扫描14例病变可见强化,其中10例呈片状或斑片状强化(图1D),不规则环形强化1例、片状及环形强化1例(图2D)、多发圆形肿块样强化1例、单发肿块样强化1例;2例病变无强化。

**2.4 MRA表现** 1例接受MRA,病变位于左侧大脑前动脉A4段,病变血管血流信号减弱,管腔狭窄,狭窄段长度20 mm(图3D)。

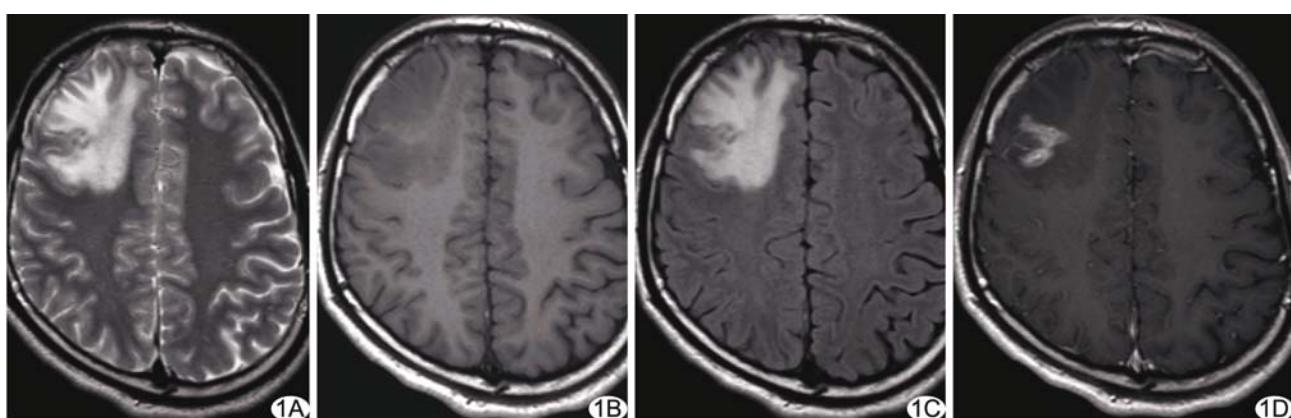


图1 患者男,30岁,发作性肢体抽搐伴意识丧失13天,右侧额叶PACNS A.T2WI示右侧额叶大片高信号,占位效应明显;B.T1WI呈稍低信号;C.FLAIR呈高信号;D.增强后见不规则片状强化

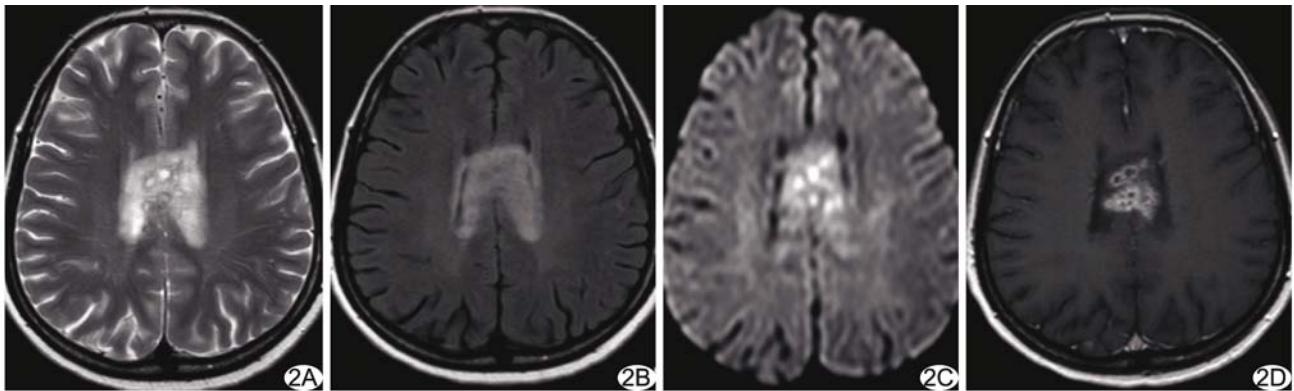


图2 患者女,51岁,突发右侧偏瘫、言语不清5个月,胼胝体PACNS A.T2WI示胼胝体部不均匀高信号;B.FLAIR呈高信号;C.DWI呈不均匀高信号;D.增强后见片状及环形不均匀强化

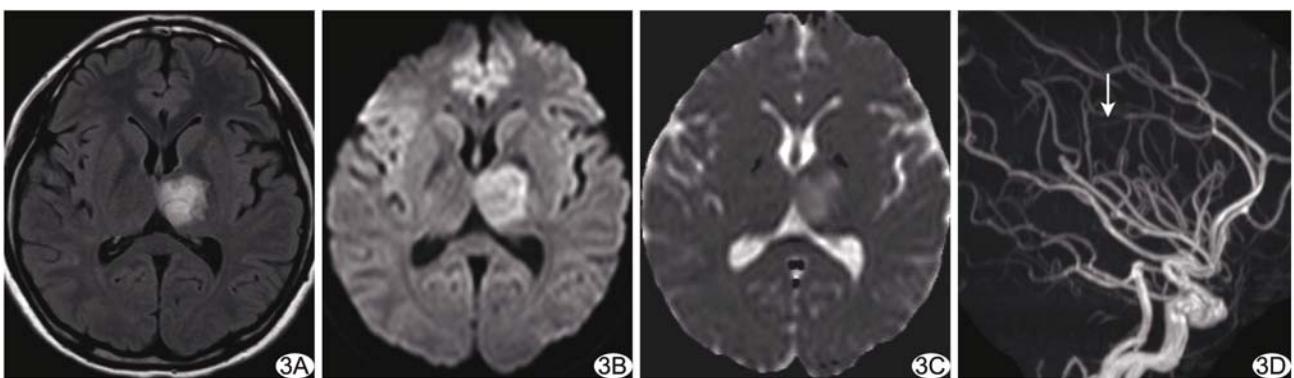


图3 患者女,20岁,右上肢无力13天,右手抽动,左侧丘脑PACNS A.FLAIR示左侧丘脑片状高信号;B.DWI呈高信号;C.ADC图呈稍高信号;D.MRA示左侧大脑前动脉A4段狭窄(箭)

### 3 讨论

PACNS较罕见,可发生于任何年龄,无明显性别差异;可急性或隐匿性起病,前驱症状可持续半年或更长时间<sup>[3]</sup>。病理结果是诊断该病的金标准,其主要病理改变为中枢神经系统中小血管多灶性节段性免疫炎性病变<sup>[4-5]</sup>,表现为脑膜和脑内血管炎性细胞浸润,包括淋巴细胞、组织细胞和浆细胞;PACNS慢性期可见血管壁纤维化和瘢痕组织形成<sup>[6]</sup>,造成管腔不同程度狭窄甚至闭塞。

MRI在PACNS的检查和诊断中具有重要作用,敏感度约为98%<sup>[7]</sup>。本组16例经组织病理学证实的PACNS均有阳性MRI表现。PACNS常呈多灶性或多节段性累及微小动脉,双侧大脑半球、多个血管分布区可同时受累。因此PACNS病变可单发或多发,病灶分布广泛,大脑、小脑、脑干及脊髓均可受累。幕上病变主要分布于大脑皮层及皮层下白质,深部灰质核团也是常见的好发部位之一,病变的分布与受累脑内和脑膜血管分布一致。典型PACNS表现为T1WI低

信号,T2WI高信号,FLAIR高信号,本组16例均有上述表现;病变区受累微小动脉腔内血栓形成,管腔狭窄闭塞,导致脑内局灶性或弥漫性缺血,形成细胞毒性脑水肿或血管源性脑水肿<sup>[5]</sup>,是上述信号改变的病理基础。急性期PACNS可能只表现为细胞毒性脑水肿,DWI有助于早期发现病变;PACNS急性期ADC值减低,亚急性期和慢性期ADC值升高<sup>[8]</sup>。随访复查时,采用DWI和ADC图可观察PACNS新旧交替病灶的动态变化过程,有助于评估PACNS是否处于活动期:病灶内出血时信号不均匀,根据出血的不同时期,可见短T1或短T2信号。本组有6例PACNS合并出血,T1WI表现为高信号。受累血管透壁性炎性浸润造成血管破裂和梗死区域再灌注可能是引起PACNS病灶内出血的原因<sup>[9]</sup>。一些PACNS病灶仅表现为出血性脑梗死,病理显示梗死区小动脉和小静脉透壁性炎症,病变血管周围可见弥漫分布的点状及斑片状出血<sup>[5,9]</sup>。

MRI上PACNS病变范围及形态与受累血管大小与分布区域有关,可表现为大片状、斑片状和肿块样

等多种形态<sup>[10]</sup>。位于皮层下的病变以大片状和斑片状为主,病变沿脑回分布,边缘多不清楚。位于脑干和深部灰质核团的病变周围水肿相对轻微。当PACNS病变范围广、病灶周围水肿明显时,占位效应显著,且增强后可见片状或肿块样明显强化时,与脑肿瘤不易鉴别。本组14例病变增强后有程度不一的强化,包括片状、斑片状、不规则环形及肿块样强化等多种强化形式,以片状及斑片状强化多见。脑膜强化是PACNS的强化形式之一<sup>[6]</sup>,但本组中未见脑膜强化表现。

PACNS受累血管壁呈炎性细胞浸润,管壁增厚,可见管腔节段性不规则狭窄及扩张交替出现,呈串珠样改变,但这一病理改变缺乏特异性,也可见于继发性中枢神经系统血管炎以及血管淀粉样变性等疾病<sup>[11]</sup>。3D-TOF MRA可用于初步评价PACNS受累血管的狭窄情况,但由于分辨率有限,对于显示微小动脉狭窄效果欠佳。有研究<sup>[12]</sup>报道,采用高分辨率MRI能够较为准确地观察PACNS血管壁的增厚和强化,有利于评价血管狭窄程度。

PACNS的影像学表现复杂多样,约5%~15%的PACNS表现为肿块样病变<sup>[13]</sup>,与脑肿瘤难以鉴别,常误诊为高级别胶质瘤或淋巴瘤等<sup>[14]</sup>。本组16例PACNS,2例MRI表现为肿块样病变,术前均误诊为脑肿瘤。肿块样PACNS主要分布于灰白质交界区,病变内部常见出血,增强后可见片状或肿块样强化,与胶质母细胞瘤不易鉴别。胶质母细胞瘤多呈弥漫浸润生长,瘤体大,肿瘤内坏死常见,信号不均匀;瘤周水肿范围广,占位征象明显;增强扫描后肿块大多明显强化,由于出血、坏死和囊变,病变强化不均匀<sup>[15]</sup>。本组中2例PACNS表现为肿块样,1例为单发肿块,另1例为多发病变,增强后均明显强化,与脑肿瘤鉴别困难。MR灌注成像和MRS对鉴别诊断PACNS与胶质瘤有所帮助<sup>[15-16]</sup>。对于发病时间较短、临床疑诊PACNS的病例,目前多主张立体定向穿刺活检后病理检查,以尽早明确诊断、采取相应治疗,同时避免手术误切的风险<sup>[17]</sup>。

其他需与PACNS相鉴别的疾病包括可逆性血管收缩综合征、脱髓鞘病变,伴皮层下梗死和白质脑病的常染色体显性遗传性脑动脉病、系统性血管炎和感染性血管炎等,均需结合临床表现及实验室检查,最终确诊依赖病理检查。

## 〔参考文献〕

[1] Berlit P, Kraemer M. Cerebral vasculitis in adults: What are the

- steps in order to establish the diagnosis? Red flags and pitfalls. *Clin Exp Immunol*, 2014, 175(3):419-424.
- [2] Hajj-Ali RA, Calabrese LH. Primary angiitis of the central nervous system. *Autoimmun Rev*, 2013, 12(4):463-466.
- [3] Hajj-Ali RA, Calabrese LH. Diagnosis and classification of central nervous system vasculitis. *J Autoimmun*, 2014, 48-49:149-152.
- [4] Pagni F, Isimbaldi G, Vergani F, et al. Primary angiitis of the central nervous system: 2 atypical case. *Folia Neuropathol*, 2012, 50(3):293-299.
- [5] de Boysson H, Zuber M, Naggara O, et al. Primary angiitis of the central nervous system: Description of the first-two adults enrolled in the French Cohort of patients with primary vasculitis of the central nervous system. *Arthritis Rheumatol*, 2014, 66(5):1315-1326.
- [6] Niu L, Wang L, Yin X, et al. Role of magnetic resonance imaging in the diagnosis of primary central nervous system angiitis. *Exp Ther Med*, 2017, 14(1):555-560.
- [7] Aviv RI, Benseler SM, Silverman ED, et al. MR imaging and angiography of primary CNS vasculitis of childhood. *AJNR Am J Neuroradiol*, 2006, 27(1):192-199.
- [8] Wilson N, Pohl D, Michaud J, et al. MRI and clinicopathological correlation of childhood primary central nervous system angiitis. *Clin Radiol*, 2016, 71(11):1160-1167.
- [9] Katsetos CD, Poletto E, Kasmire KE, et al. Childhood primary angiitis of central nervous system with metachronous hemorrhagic infarcts: A postmortem study with clinicopathologic correlation. *Semin Pediatr Neurol*, 2014, 21(2):184-194.
- [10] 刘永红,王亚明,刘望舒,等.24例原发性中枢神经系统血管炎患者的MRI表现.中国神经免疫学和神经病学杂志,2017,24(6):406-410.
- [11] Hajj-Ali RA, Singhal AB, Benseler S, et al. Primary angiitis of the CNS. *Lancet Neurol*, 2011, 10(6):561-572.
- [12] Ohno K, Saito Y, Kurata H, et al. Vessel wall enhancement in the diagnosis and management of primary angiitis of the central nervous system in children. *Brain Dev*, 2016, 38(7):694-698.
- [13] Abdel Razek AA, Alvarez H, Bagg S, et al. Imaging spectrum of CNS vasculitis. *Radiographics*, 2014, 34(4):873-894.
- [14] Becker J, Horn PA, Kewani K, et al. Primary central nervous system vasculitis and its mimicking diseases-clinical features, outcome, comorbidities and diagnostic results—A case control study. *Clin Neurol Neurosurg*, 2017, 156:48-54.
- [15] Gan C, Maingard J, Giles L, et al. Primary angiitis of the central nervous system presenting as mass lesion. *J Clin Neurosci*, 2015, 22(9):1528-1531.
- [16] Kim S, Kim DK. Psychosis in primary angiitis of the central nervous system involving bilateral thalamus: A case report. *Gen Hosp Psychiatry*, 2015, 37(3):275.e1-e3.
- [17] Killeen T, Jucker D, Went P, et al. Solitary tumour-like mass lesions of central of the central nervous system: Primary angiitis of the CNS and inflammatory perudotumour. *Clin Neurol Neurosurg*, 2015, 135:34-37.