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Three-dimensional pseudo-continuous arterial spin labeling and intravoxel incoherent motion imaging in evaluating IDH1 genotyping of gliomas

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[Abstract] **Objective** To compare the value of three-dimensional pseudo-continuous arterial spin labeling (3D-pCASL) and intra voxel incoherent motion imaging (IVIM) in preoperative identifying the genotyping of isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 (IDH1) of brain gliomas. **Methods** The clinical and preoperative 3D-pCASL and IVIM data of 78 patients with pathologically confirmed glioma and IDH1 immunohistochemical results were retrospectively analyzed. The patients were divided into IDH1 wild group (wild group, $n=51$) and IDH1 mutant group (mutant group, $n=27$). There were 41 cases of high-grade gliomas (HGG) and 10 of low-grade gliomas (LGG) in wild group, 11 HGG and 16 LGG in mutant group. The clinical data and 3D-pCASL parameters (maximum cerebral blood flow [CBF_{\max}], relative CBF [rCBF]), IVIM parameters (minimum true diffusion coefficient [D_{\min}], maximum pseudo diffusion coefficient [D_{\max}^*] and perfusion fraction [f_{\max}]) were compared between groups. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves of parameters being statistically different between groups were drawn for predicting IDH1 mutation genotyping of gliomas, and the corresponding diagnostic efficacies were analyzed. **Results** There was no difference of gender between groups ($P=0.970$), while the age of patients in wild group was higher than those in mutant group ($P=0.040$). The proportion of HGG was higher in wild group than that mutant group ($P<0.001$). CBF_{\max} and rCBF in wild group were higher than those in mutant group (both $P<0.05$), while D_{\min} , D_{\max}^* and f_{\max} were no difference between groups (all $P>0.05$). The area under the curve (AUC) of CBF_{\max} and rCBF for differential diagnosis of IDH1 wild and IDH1 mutant in glioma was 0.71 and 0.73, respectively. Taken 91.28 ml/(100 g · min) as the threshold of CBF_{\max} , the sensitivity and specificity was 74.10% and 74.50%, respectively, while taken 1.53 as the threshold of rCBF, the sensitivity and specificity was 55.60% and 84.30%, respectively. **Conclusion** 3D-PCASL parameters CBF_{\max} , rCBF had certain efficacy in preoperative predicting IDH1 genotyping of gliomas. The stabilities of IVIM parameters were not good, and their value needed to be further studied.

[Keywords] glioma; magnetic resonance imaging; continuous arterial labeling; intravoxel incoherent motion imaging; isocitrate dehydrogenase-1

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三维伪连续式动脉自旋标记及体素内不相干运动成像评估脑胶质瘤 IDH1 基因分型

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[摘要] 目的 对比术前三维伪连续式动脉自旋标记(3D-pCASL)及体素内不相干运动成像(IVIM)术前判断脑胶质瘤异柠檬酸脱氢酶1(IDH1)基因分型的价值。方法 回顾性分析78例经病理证实且有IDH1基因检测结果脑胶质瘤患者的临床及术前3D-pCASL及IVIM资料, 将患者分为IDH1野生组(野生组, $n=51$)及IDH1突变组(突变组, $n=27$)。野生组中41例高级别、10例低级别胶质瘤, 突变组中11例高级别, 16例低级别胶质瘤。比较2组临床资料及3D-pCASL参数[最大脑血流量(CBF_{max})、相对CBF(rCBF)]、IVIM参数[最小真扩散系数(D_{min})、最大伪扩散系数(D_{max})及最大灌注分数(f_{max})]的差异, 针对差异有统计学意义参数, 绘制其鉴别胶质瘤IDH1突变情况的受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线, 评价其诊断效能。结果 2组性别差异无统计学意义($P=0.970$), 野生组患者年龄高于突变组($P=0.040$)、高级别胶质瘤占比高于突变组($P<0.001$)。野生组肿瘤CBF_{max}、rCBF均高于突变组(P 均 <0.05), 而D_{min}、D_{max}、f_{max}组间差异均无统计学意义(P 均 >0.05)。CBF_{max}、rCBF鉴别胶质瘤IDH1野生型与突变型的曲线下面积分别为0.71、0.73, CBF_{max}阈值为91.28 ml/(100 g·min)时, 诊断敏感度、特异度分别为74.10%、74.50%; rCBF阈值为1.53时, 其诊断敏感度、特异度分别为55.60%、84.30%。结论 脑胶质瘤3D-pCASL参数CBF_{max}、rCBF对判断IDH1基因分型具有一定效能; IVIM参数的稳定性欠佳, 其价值有待进一步观察。

[关键词] 胶质瘤; 磁共振成像; 连续式动脉自旋标记; 体素内不相干运动; 异柠檬酸脱氢酶1

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脑胶质瘤起源于神经上皮, 是中枢神经系统最常见原发性恶性肿瘤, 2016年版世界卫生组织对脑胶质瘤分级分型提出了在组织病理学诊断基础上结合分子诊断的新概念^[1]。异柠檬酸脱氢酶1(isocitrate dehydrogenase, IDH1)是与诊断胶质瘤及评估预后密切相关的分子标志物, 临床应用广泛。多项研究^[2-3]认为IDH1突变型胶质瘤患者总生存期及无进展生存期更长, 且术后放射及化学治疗疗效更佳。由于肿瘤存在异质性, 对穿刺活检标本的组织病理学检查不能反映整个肿瘤, 可致术前误判胶质瘤分级及其基因特征^[4]。三维伪连续式动脉自旋标记(three-dimensional pseudo-continuous arterial spin labeling, 3D-pCASL)及体素内不相干运动成像(intravoxel incoherent motion imaging, IVIM)均可提供组织的灌注信息, 后者并可提供水分子扩散信息, 有助于评估脑胶质瘤IDH1基因状态。本研究比较3D-pCASL及IVIM用于术前鉴别IDH1突变型与野生型脑胶质瘤的临床价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 回顾性分析2017年1月—2020年1月78例于南昌大学第二附属医院经病理证实的脑胶质瘤患者。纳入标准: ①经术后病理或立体定向活检证实为胶质瘤, 且有IDH1基因检测结果; ②术前MRI资料

完整, 图像质量合格。排除标准: ①于外院接受手术; ②术前接受其他抗肿瘤治疗; ③脑胶质瘤术后复发。将患者分为IDH1野生组(野生组, $n=51$)及IDH1突变组(突变组, $n=27$)。野生组男30例、女21例, 年龄31~65岁, 平均(52.3±15.8)岁; 其中41例高级别(WHOⅢ~Ⅳ级)、10例低级别脑胶质瘤(WHOⅠ~Ⅱ级)。突变组男16例、女11例, 年龄13~76岁, 平均(45.2±10.3)岁, 其中11例高级别、16例低级别脑胶质瘤。

1.2 仪器与方法 采用GE Signa EXCITE HDxt或GE Discovery 750W 3.0T MR扫描仪, 8通道相控阵头颅线圈, 采集常规头部平扫MRI、功能MRI(3D-pCASL、IVIM)及轴位、矢状位、冠状位增强T1WI, 对比剂为钆喷酸葡胺注射液0.1 mmol/kg体质量, 流率2.5 ml/s。参数: 3D-pCASL, FOV 240 mm×240 mm, 层厚4.0 mm, 层间距0, 激励次数3, 扫描时间4 min 16 s, 标记后延迟时间1 525 ms; IVIM, TR 4 500 ms, TE 84.5 ms, FOV 240 mm×240 mm, 层厚4.0 mm, 层间距1.5 mm, b值为25、50、75、100、150、200、300、400、500、600、800、1 000 s/mm², 扫描时间7 min 48 s。

1.3 图像分析 采用GE AW4.6工作站分析3D-pCASL、IVIM原始数据, 分别获得脑血流量(cerebral blood flow, CBF)、真扩散系数(true diffusion

coefficient, D)、伪扩散系数 (pseudo diffusion coefficient, D^*) 及灌注分数 (perfusion scale coefficient, f) 伪彩图(图 1)。由 1 名具有 2 年中枢神经影像学诊断经验的住院医师在另 1 名具有 30 年以上神经影像学诊断经验的主任医师指导下于伪彩图上肿瘤最亮层面病灶实质区域勾画 3 个面积 $40\sim60 \text{ mm}^2$ 的感兴趣区(region of interest, ROI), 尽量避开囊变、坏死、钙化及出血等, 并镜像至对侧, 获得病灶侧及镜像侧正常区域最大 CBF (CBF_{max}) 及相应最小 D (D_{min})、最大 D^{*} (D^{*}_{max})、最大 f (f_{max}), 见图 1。1~2 周后由该住院医师再次勾画 ROI, 取其平均值进行分析, 计算肿瘤相对脑血流量(relative cerebral blood flow, rCBF); rCBF=肿瘤实质 CBF/镜像侧脑组织 CBF。

1.4 统计学分析 采用 SPSS 25.0 统计分析软件。以 Shapiro-Wilk 检验对计量资料行正态性检验, 符合者以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示, 否则以中位数(上下四分位数)表示, 行两独立样本 t 检验或非参数 Mann-Whitney U 检验。以 χ^2 检验比较计数资料。采用组内相关系数

(intraclass correlation coefficient, ICC) 分析观察者内测量值的一致性, ICC>0.75 为一致性较好。针对差异有统计学意义的参数绘制鉴别胶质瘤 IDH1 突变的受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线, 评价其诊断效能, 获得其曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC) 及敏感度、特异度、阈值。P<0.05 为差异有统计学差异。

2 结果

2.1 组间临床资料比较 组间性别差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2=0.001$, P=0.970)。野生组年龄高于突变组 ($t=2.089$, P=0.040), 且高级别胶质瘤占比高于突变组 ($\chi^2=12.490$, P<0.001)。

2.2 组间各 MRI 参数比较 同名医师测量 CBF_{max} (ICC=0.94)、rCBF (ICC=0.95)、D_{min} (ICC=0.90)、D^{*} (ICC=0.92) 及 f_{max} (ICC=0.92) 的一致性均较好 (P 均<0.05)。野生组肿瘤实质区 CBF_{max}、rCBF 均明显高于突变组 (P 均<0.05), D_{min}、D^{*}_{max}、f_{max} 组间差异均无统计学意义 (P 均>0.05), 见表 1。

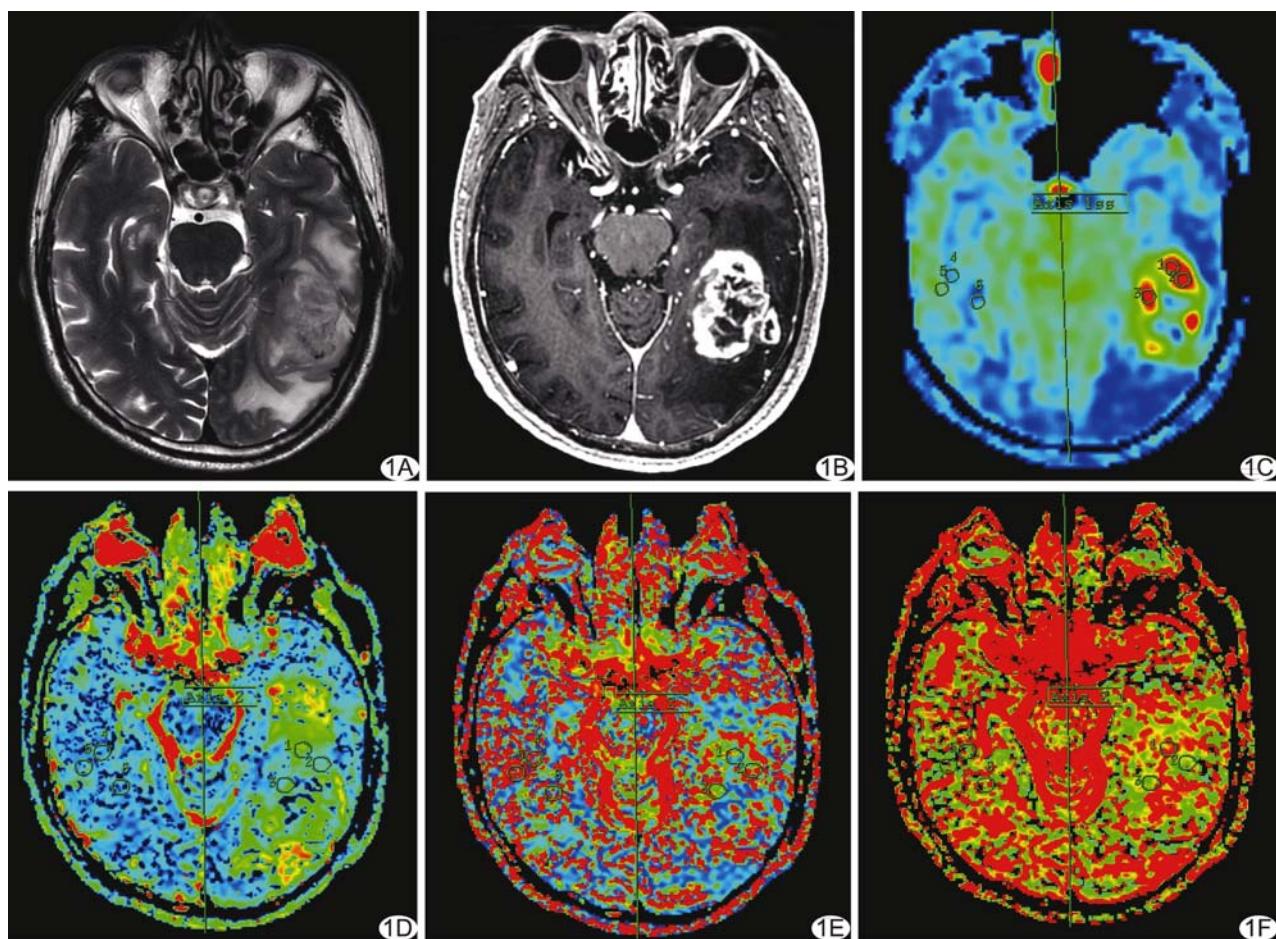


图 1 患者男, 62岁, 脑胶质母细胞瘤(WHO IV级), IDH1 野生型 A~F 分别为平扫 T2WI、增强 T1WI、CBF 伪彩图、D 值伪彩图、D* 值伪彩图及 f 值伪彩图(圆形为 ROI), 病灶 CBF_{max} 152.25 ml/(100 g·min), rCBF 3.06, D_{min} 0.74×10⁻³ mm²/s, D^{*}_{max} 4.99×10⁻² mm²/s, f_{max} 0.34

表1 2组脑胶质瘤实质区各参数比较[中位数(上下四分位数)]

组别	$\text{CBF}_{\max} [\text{ml}/(100 \text{ g} \cdot \text{min})]$	rCBF	$D_{\min} (\times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s})$	$D^*_{\max} (\times 10^{-2} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s})$	f _{max}
野生组(n=51)	121.78(84.56,156.62)	2.66(1.91,3.92)	0.58(0.35,0.78)	4.72(2.03,7.54)	0.33(0.24,0.42)
突变组(n=27)	67.13(39.42,50.33)	1.45(0.84,2.31)	0.68(0.31,0.92)	4.32(1.92,7.82)	0.45(0.25,0.56)
Z值	-3.009	-2.442	-1.050	-0.011	-1.927
P值	0.003	0.015	0.294	0.992	0.054

2.3 诊断效能 CBF_{max}、rCBF 鉴别 IDH1 野生型与突变型脑胶质瘤的 AUC 分别为 0.71、0.73, CBF_{max} 阈值取 91.28 ml/(100 g · min)时,其诊断敏感度、特异度分别为 74.10%、74.50%; rCBF 阈值为 1.53 时,其诊断敏感度、特异度分别为 55.60%、84.30%,见图 2。

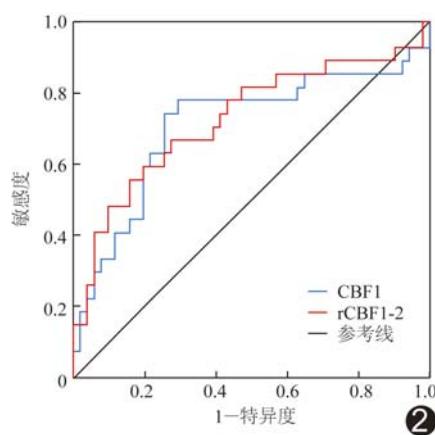


图2 CBF_{max}及 rCBF 鉴别 IDH1 野生型与突变型脑胶质瘤的 ROC 曲线

3 讨论

PARSONS 等^[5]指出,胶质瘤等多种恶性肿瘤存在 IDH 异常表达。IDH 是三羧酸循环过程的关键性限速酶,目前发现有 IDH1、IDH2 和 IDH3 基因,其中 IDH1 基因与胶质瘤发生发展密切相关^[6],IDH1 基因表型亦是影响胶质瘤预后的重要因素。

本研究中 IDH1 野生组与突变组胶质瘤患者性别差异无统计学意义,野生组年龄大于突变组,提示 IDH1 基因表型与性别无关^[7];年龄是影响胶质瘤预后的因素之一,年龄大常提示预后不良^[8]。不同类型胶质瘤 IDH1 基因突变概率不一,突变主要发生于 WHO II、III 级胶质瘤和继发性胶质母细胞瘤,原发性 WHO IV 级脑胶质瘤较少发生突变^[9]。本研究低级别胶质瘤 IDH1 突变率高于高级别胶质瘤,与既往研究结果一致。

IDH1 突变与肿瘤血管生成密切相关。IDH1 突变既能通过上调缺氧诱导因子-1α(hypoxia-inducible factors-1α, HIF-1α)水平促进血管内皮生长因子分泌,

导致肿瘤内部血管生成,亦可抑制肿瘤血管生长^[10]。IDH1 突变低级别胶质瘤 HIF-1α 水平下降、血管缺乏^[11];IDH1 突变可抑制血管生成因子表达,降低星形细胞肿瘤微血管密度^[12]。梅东东等^[13]分析脑胶质瘤 MRI 特征与 IDH 基因表型的相关性,发现 IDH 突变型胶质瘤 MRI 强化率[强化率=(增强后信号强度-增强前信号强度)/增强前信号强度]低于 IDH 野生型。组织强化率高意味着血管增生或血管生成速度较快^[14]。本研究中,野生组胶质瘤 CBF_{max} 及 rCBF 均明显高于突变组,可能与其血管丰富有关。HILARIO 等^[15]发现 IDH 突变型高级别胶质瘤的容积转移常数(volume transfer constant, K^{trans})明显小于 IDH 野生型,而 K^{trans} 值与血脑屏障破坏程度、肿瘤内新生血管数量密切相关,提示 IDH 野生型胶质瘤的侵袭性及恶性程度更高。3D-pCASL 参数 rCBF 鉴别脑胶质瘤野生型与突变型的效能较 CBF_{max} 更佳,rCBF 更有利于平衡患者间由于年龄等个体因素所致血流灌注差异。

采用 IVIM 参数鉴别胶质瘤 IDH 基因表型的相关研究结果^[16-18]不尽相同。有学者^[16-17]认为高级别胶质瘤组中, IDH1 野生型的 D*、f 显著高于 IDH1 突变型,而该组 IDH1 野生型与 IDH1 突变型间 D 及低级别胶质瘤组 IDH1 野生型与 IDH1 突变型 D、D*、f 差异均无统计学意义。邓晓琳等^[18]应用多 b 值弥散加权成像预测 WHO II~III 级星形细胞瘤的 IDH 基因型,结果显示 IDH 野生组脑星形细胞瘤的相对 D 低于突变组,而其 D*、相对 D* 及相对 f 高于突变组。本研究中, IDH1 野生组与突变组间 D_{min}、D_{max}、f_{max} 差异均无统计学意义,与上述报道有所差异。分析原因:①IVIM 参数中,D、D*、f 不稳定,可重复性差^[19];LEMKE 等^[20]认为 IVIM 中的参数 b 值个数和大小直接影响结果,而既往研究^[16-18]中 b 值大小和数量均不统一;本组采用 12 个 b 值;②胶质瘤存在异质性,图像分析过程手动勾画多个 ROI,难以确保针对肿瘤增殖最活跃区域进行测量,导致结果有所偏倚。

综上所述,3D-pCASL 参数 CBF_{max}、rCBF 对判断脑胶质瘤 IDH1 基因分型具有一定效能;IVIM 参数的稳定性欠佳,其价值有待进一步观察。

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