

# 心脏磁共振成像在心力衰竭中的应用\*

李新立<sup>1</sup> 郑旭辉<sup>1</sup> 唐愿<sup>1</sup>

**[摘要]** 尽管超声心动图主要用作大多数心血管患者的一线影像学检查手段,随着心脏磁共振成像(cardiac magnetic resonance,CMR)技术的发展,其不仅能够提供心脏、大血管及周围组织的结构与测量相关功能参数,而且其多角度多序列成像可分辨组织学特征,能够实现病理无创化影像化,在疾病的诊断、预后和危险分层中均发挥重要指导价值。本文将简要阐述CMR及其相关技术在心力衰竭中的应用现状。

**[关键词]** 心脏磁共振成像;心力衰竭;钆延迟强化;mapping序列

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## Clinical application of cardiac magnetic resonance imaging in heart failure

LI Xinli ZHENG Xuhui TANG Yuan

(Department of Cardiology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing, 210029, China)

Corresponding author: LI Xinli, E-mail: xinli3267@yeah.net

**Abstract** With the advancement of cardiac magnetic resonance(CMR), it has shown unique values in characterizing the myocardium, the great vessels, and surrounding tissues in assessing heart failure(HF). The multi-sequence, multi-modulation, and non-invasive imaging can distinguish histological features and functional parameters related to structure and measurement. CMR plays an important guiding value in the diagnosis, prognosis, and risk stratification of HFs. This review article briefly describes the application of related technologies of CMR in HF.

**Key words** cardiac magnetic resonance; heart failure; late gadolinium enhancement; mapping

尽管近年临床上对心血管疾病的预防愈发重视,随着社会发展及人口老龄化的加剧,心血管病的发病率持续升高<sup>[1]</sup>。作为各心血管疾病的终末期表现,我国心力衰竭(心衰)的发病率及患病率亦日益增长,估算超过1300万心衰患者<sup>[2]</sup>,其心血管事件的发生成为亟须解决的经济及公共卫生负担。因此寻找敏感性和特异性更高的检查手段,筛选出需要进行危险因素干预的高危个体在心衰管理中具有重要意义<sup>[3]</sup>。

### 1 心脏磁共振成像的优势

影像学技术在揭示心血管疾病病因、解析心脏和功能改变、明确相关并发症和监测病情进展中具有其独特作用<sup>[4]</sup>,临床中心脏成像可选择多种方式,包括侵入性(冠状动脉造影及左室造影)和多种非侵入性技术,一般在实践中使用超声心动图、放射性核素成像、心脏计算机断层扫描(CT)和心脏磁共振成像(cardiac magnetic resonance,CMR)。虽然经胸超声心动图仍然是目前作为心血管疾病诊断和分类的首选影像学方法,但临床上常因几何

假设、检查者变异和声学窗口条件等方面原因限制其评价作用<sup>[5]</sup>,而CMR具有宽视野、无电离辐射、多种成像序列、多参数、任意平面成像等优点,可克服上述大部分经胸超声心动图的局限性,并可通过结合mapping序列、磁共振波谱分析、磁共振冠状动脉成像等CMR技术则可实现对心肌组织学特性的精细评价,对心脏的整体及局部的形态、功能、组织学特性等多方面诊断及评估提供重要的应用价值,成为一种评估心血管疾病中许多病理实体的可靠诊断成像工具<sup>[6-8]</sup>。

### 2 CMR在心衰中的技术应用

CMR是无创测量左心室和右心室容积和射血分数的金标准,对结构功能和血流评估具有其独特的优势,且有别于心脏超声检查受限于毗邻解剖结构的障碍,可评估右心及肺动脉系统<sup>[9-10]</sup>。此外,CMR独特的高组织分辨率,可以清楚地鉴别心肌及心肌周围的结构组织,通过晚期钆增强(late gadolinium enhancement, LGE)、纵向弛豫时间定量成像(T1 mapping)、横向弛豫时间定量成像(T2 mapping)及心肌应变成像等诊断方式辅助心衰的诊断、预后和危险分层,可作为预测全因死亡率、心血管死亡率、室性心律失常和猝死及主要心血管不良事件的无创性评估工具,以非侵入性方式检测心

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<sup>1</sup>南京医科大学第一附属医院心血管内科(南京,210029)

通信作者:李新立,E-mail:xinli3267@yeah.net

肌病理的细微变化,识别早期的纤维化、心肌水肿及炎症及心肌铁沉积等<sup>[11-12]</sup>。在心包疾病、心包积液及心脏占位性疾病中,CMR能够显示心包解剖及其与心脏和周围解剖结构的关系,显示心包炎症水肿和纤维化等组织学改变,提供重要诊断信息<sup>[13]</sup>。

另外,特征跟踪(feature tracking, FT)利用组织追踪技术将心肌变形或应变能力可视化<sup>[14]</sup>,根据心肌整体和节段的应变进行分析可提供整体径向应变(global radial strain, GRS)、整体周向应变(global circumferential strain, GCS)及整体纵向应变(global longitudinal strain, GLS)等参数,从整体及局部评估心肌运动及舒缩功能<sup>[15]</sup>,是诊断和预测整体和局部左心室功能的敏感指标。在射血分数保留的心衰患者中,心脏射血分数尚维持于正常范围内,常规影像学常难以检出,心肌应变的评估有助于早期识别及评估预后具有重要价值。

### 3 CMR 在心衰的鉴别诊断

如前所述,组织特征序列使 CMR 无创检测心肌组织变化的能力方面独一无二,在心肌疾病的病因诊断、危险分层及预后判断方面,尤其是诊断和鉴别诊断方面提供有用的信息。心肌疾病病因复杂,下面总结临床中常见或具有特异性 CMR 表现的疾病。

扩张型心肌病(dilated cardiomyopathy, DCM)主要特征是心室腔增大,室壁变薄伴有整体收缩功能障碍,是心衰最常见的原因;其 LGE 以肌壁间强化多见,常累及基底前间隔,也是恶性心律失常和心源性猝死的预测因子,对植入式除颤仪的选择具有指导价值<sup>[16]</sup>。并且 CMR 采用多种序列及视图准确评估心室容积、心功能和心肌质量,发现心肌组织的潜在病理改变,使用包括 T1 标测、T2 标测和 T2\* 标测在内的这些定性/定量参数,以得到的组织表征用于鉴别诊断继发性 DCM 原因和评估逆转心肌重构的可能性,指导个体化治疗策略<sup>[17-18]</sup>。

肥厚型心肌病(hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, HCM)以心室非对称性肥厚、左室心肌质量增加及局灶性纤维化为特征,伴/不伴左室流出道梗阻;70%的患者通常累及隔膜;其 LGE 常表现为右室插入部的局灶性强化,与心衰的发生和心源性猝死有关<sup>[19]</sup>。左室流出道电影和血流成像评估有无梗阻指导临床分型及指导治疗。此外通过 CMR 可精确评估所有节段的壁厚、心室功能和大小,测量 T1 mapping 和细胞外容积分数(extracellular volume fraction, ECV)评估可能存在的纤维化区域以及心肌组织的变化<sup>[20-21]</sup>。

淀粉样变性是淀粉样原纤维细胞外沉积的结果,心脏淀粉样变性(cardiac amyloidosis, CA)最常发生在多器官受累的全身性淀粉样变性的情况,亦有单独选择受累的亚型;CA 在 CMR 上除了可表

现为心室弥漫性肥厚伴顺应性降低,呈限制性充盈障碍,功能障碍以基底受累为著,其 LGE、T1 mapping 及 ECV 能够反映其独特的组织学特征,典型的 LGE 为透壁强化或广泛心内膜下强化,Native T1 mapping 和 ECV 值均显著升高,可评估病情进展和治疗效果<sup>[22-23]</sup>。

CMR 多参数成像能够在体反映心肌充血水肿、坏死及纤维化修复的整个动态变化过程,因此是评估心肌炎(myocarditis)及应激性心肌病(takotsubo cardiomyopathy)等<sup>[24-26]</sup>具有炎症水肿病理改变的疾病中最有价值的无创检查手段。非缺血性心肌炎的最新诊断标准包括心肌水肿证据,即 T2WI 信号强度增加或 T2 值增大,以及心肌损伤证据,即心肌 T1 值升高、ECV 升高或存在非缺血性 LGE,且可有充血和毛细血管渗透、坏死和纤维化表现,可作为在心肌炎患者预后评估、疗效评价等方面的参考<sup>[27]</sup>。而在应激性心肌病中 CMR 可逆性的广泛室壁运动异常是其主要特征,主要累及左室中部和心尖部,伴有广泛心肌水肿且 LGE 阴性可明确诊断。而心脏结节病(cardiac sarcoidosis)在心肌浸润的急性炎症期时,心肌水肿区在 T2WI 上显示高信号,肉芽肿结节组织呈中心低信号外周高信号。在纤维化期, LGE 呈条状或灶状强化,分布模式差异很大,需要与其他引起广泛纤维化的心肌疾病仔细鉴别<sup>[28]</sup>。

致心律失常性心肌病(arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy, ACM)的诊断中,由于超声的声学窗口限制,首选 CMR 作为评估其右室的结构和功能异常的影像学检查,CMR 在部分患者疾病早期阶段即可发现心脏局限性心肌壁的运动障碍,典型患者电影序列显示右室基底部分不规则扩张伴肌小梁肥大的“手风琴征”<sup>[29-30]</sup>。要注意有高达 76% 的 ACM 患者亦存在左室的受累,因此 CMR 上可有相应的表现<sup>[31]</sup>;另外 ACM 与心肌脂肪变性或纤维化-脂肪变性有关,在 CMR 压脂序列、水脂分离、LGE 等技术可表现为心肌内脂肪或纤维脂肪替代、室壁变薄、右室流出道的扩张、小室壁瘤、右室整体和局部功能障碍。

左心室致密化不全(left ventricular non-compaction, LVNC)可单独发生或与其他先天性和获得性心脏病相关,临床特点是左室心肌致密部与疏松部比例异常(疏松部:致密部 $>2.3$ )<sup>[32]</sup>,在电影序列上可显示左室扩张、运动减弱以及正常致密心肌薄伴有非致密部心肌的肌小梁明显突出。由于心肌发育程度的异常,通过 CMR-FT 表现有径向、周向和纵向应变受损<sup>[33-35]</sup>。

安德森-法布里病(Anderson-Fabry disease, AFD)是一种罕见的 X 连锁遗传代谢疾病,由于  $\alpha$ -半乳糖苷酶 A 的缺乏或缺失,从而导致包括心脏

在内的各种细胞和器官中鞘糖脂的积累。CMR 可以更准确和可重复地测量 LV 质量和心肌组织的特征,表现为心肌 T1 值的降低,LGE 常表现为多层心肌侧壁的延迟强化,有助于在形成不可逆纤维化之前及早诊断发现 AFD<sup>[36-38]</sup>。

铁代谢异常,包括心肌铁过载、血色病等疾病,在 CMR 的 T2 \* 序列中,由于铁的顺磁性使得铁过载心肌的 T2 \* 值显著缩短,其诊断效能高<sup>[39]</sup>,特征跟踪和心肌应变可早起预测心肌铁毒性引起的收缩障碍<sup>[40]</sup>,有效评估早期心肌铁含量;亦有研究表明心肌缺铁与非缺血性心衰之间的密切关系,在非缺血性心肌病患者存在心肌 T2 \* 增高情况,提示心肌处于铁缺乏状态<sup>[41-42]</sup>。

CMR 能够显示心包解剖及其与心脏和周围解剖结构的关系,心脏电影可动态评估血流动力学异常和心室间交互作用,T1WI、T2WI、LGE 甚至能够揭示心包的炎症水肿和纤维化等组织学改变。心包出现炎症时,CMR 上可表现为心包增厚、水肿、渗出、血管增多和炎症反应,在 T2WI 上呈高信号,LGE 表现为心包明显延迟强化,提示心包炎的活动性。缩窄性心包炎,在 CMR 多序列图像上可表现为不同程度的心包炎症增厚或心包变薄,在 T1WI 上呈低信号且边界不规则,T2WI 示心包水肿消退,LGE 为无强化或仅局部强化。在电影序列上可出现明显的室间隔抖动征。此外,由于房室沟和右心系统的心包受累最为多见,故心包缩窄常伴有右心房和下腔静脉扩张及胸腔积液;此外粘连和(或)缩窄的心包可限制心脏的舒缩功能,在 FT 上可有相应的异常改变<sup>[43-44]</sup>。

#### 4 总结

随着心脏磁共振成像及其相关技术的进展,CMR 的使用在心衰患者的诊断、治疗及预后评估中至关重要。首先 CMR 的多角度成像对心肌及邻近结构的形态学评估有其独特的优势;并且根据如 T1 mapping 及 T2 mapping 等序列参数的不同,CMR 提供了表征心肌组织病理变化的能力,对如水肿或纤维化等病变的存在以及对其分布的评估通常可以提供鉴别诊断价值,为指导心衰患者管理提供病因和病情全面评估。

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