

·技术研究·

## 磁共振肠道造影联合扩散加权成像在克罗恩病诊断中的价值

杨艳红, 黄斯韵, 黄 丽, 林锦江, 李雪华, 冯仕庭, 孙灿辉, 李子平  
(中山大学附属第一医院 医学影像科, 广东 广州 510080)

**摘要:**【目的】分析克罗恩病(CD)磁共振肠道造影(MRE)及扩散加权成像(DWI)的影像表现,探讨MRI在诊断CD活动性中的价值。【方法】回顾性分析经临床、影像及病理证实的CD患者26例,归纳CD肠道内外影像表现,采用MRE+DWI评分系统评估肠道病变,进而比较活动期和缓解期CD的MRE及DWI征象差异。【结果】26例CD患者,活动期20例,缓解期6例。CD的肠道MRI表现为肠壁增厚、T2WI信号增高和异常高强化,活动期CD肠壁的病变程度较缓解期CD明显;DWI表现为肠壁信号增高,活动期CD的ADC值 $[(0.9 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}]$ 低于缓解期CD的ADC值 $[(1.5 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}]$ ( $P < 0.001$ )。CDAI评分与ADC值呈较好的负相关( $r = -0.625, P < 0.001$ )。活动期CD的肠外表现为梳状征、肠系膜淋巴结肿大、肠周渗出、瘘道和腹腔脓肿。【结论】MRE联合DWI可准确评估CD活动度和诊断肠外并发症。

**关键词:** 克罗恩病; 磁共振肠道造影; 扩散加权成像

中图分类号: R574

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1672-3554(2017)03-0448-05

## Diagnostic Value of MR Enterography and Diffusion Weighted Imaging in Crohn Disease

YANG Yan-hong, HUANG Si-yun, HUANG Li, LIN Jin-jiang, LI Xue-hua, FENG Shi-ting, SUN Can-hui,  
LI Zi-ping

(Department of Radiology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510080, China)

Corresponding to: LI Xue-hua, E-mail:lixuehua803@163.com

**Abstract:** 【Objective】 To analyze the image findings of MR enterography (MRE) and diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) in Crohn disease (CD) and to discuss the diagnostic value of MRI for evaluating the activity of CD. 【Methods】 26 patients proved by clinical, imaging and pathological data were enrolled in this study. The intra-/extra-intestinal image features of CD were retrospectively analyzed, and the intestinal lesions were evaluated by MRE+DWI scoring system. The differences in image features of active and inactive CD were compared. 【Results】 26 bowel segments were evaluated and included active ( $n = 20$ ) and inactive CD ( $n = 6$ ). The intestinal performance of CD included wall thickening, T2WI hyperintensity and hyperenhancement. The pathological changes of active CD were more serious when comparing with that of inactive CD. DWI showed hyperintensity in the affected bowel wall. ADC of active CD  $[(0.9 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}]$  was significantly lower than that of inactive CD  $[(1.5 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}]$  ( $P < 0.001$ ). Extra-enteric performance of active CD included comb sign, lymphadenectasis of mesentery, mesenteric exudation, fistula and abdominal abscess. 【Conclusion】 MRE combined with DWI can accurately assess CD activity and diagnose extra-enteric complications.

**Key words:** Crohn disease; MR enterography; diffusion weighted imaging

[J SUN Yat-sen Univ (Med Sci), 2017, 38(3): 448-452]

克罗恩病(Crohn's disease, CD)是一种原因未明的慢性非特异性炎症性肠病,临床表现无特异性,需结合临床、影像、病理和实验室检查进行

综合诊断。影像学检查在CD的诊断中具有重要的作用<sup>[1-5]</sup>。既往CD多通过X线钡餐检查诊断,但X线钡餐检查的敏感度及特异度低,具有电离

收稿日期: 2016-12-20

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(81600508)

作者简介: 杨艳红, 主管护师, E-mail: 15918746963@163.com; 李雪华, 通信作者, 主治医师, 研究方向: 腹部影像诊断, E-mail: lixuehua803@163.com

辐射。CT肠道造影(CT enterography, CTE)对于小肠病变的诊断具有较高的敏感度及特异度,但患者仍要接受较多的电离辐射<sup>[6]</sup>。磁共振肠道造影(MR enterography, MRE)是一种新兴的检查技术,通过口服对比剂充盈肠道,并采用快速MR成像序列获得清晰的肠道图像,具有较高软组织分辨力、安全、无创、无电离辐射等优点,并可进行多期动态增强及扩散加权成像(diffusion weighted imaging, DWI)等功能成像,在炎性肠壁、消化道肿瘤及血管性病变的诊断方面应用越来越广泛<sup>[2]</sup>。然而,目前国内关于MRE在CD的研究报道较少。本文通过归纳分析不同活动期CD的MRE和DWI影像表现,旨在探讨MRI在CD诊断中的应用价值。

## 1 材料与方 法

### 1.1 临床资料

自2014年8月-2015年6月期间,经临床、内镜和病理检查确诊为CD的我院26例患者行MRE检查。其中男16例,女10例,年龄11~57岁,平均 $(29.3 \pm 11.9)$ 岁。缓解期6例,活动期20例。以临床上常用的克罗恩病活动性指数(Crohn's disease activity index, CDAI)为疾病活动期分界标准,CDAI < 150为缓解期,CDAI  $\geq$  150为活动期。

### 1.2 MRE检查前准备

嘱患者检查前禁食8~12 h,检查前6 h口服泻药(复方聚乙二醇电解质散)清洁肠道,直至排出的大便为无色清亮无渣样便为宜,喝水期间指导患者踱步,以减轻腹胀不适感。检查前1 h口服2.5%等渗甘露醇溶液2 000 mL,每次间隔15 min服用400 mL。年老体衰患者及患儿可适当减少溶液量,以不引起呕吐为准。检查前5~10 min遵医嘱臀部肌肉注射山莨菪碱10 mg(前列腺增生、青光眼、肠梗阻等患者禁用)以降低肠壁张力,避免肠蠕动所造成的伪影。

### 1.3 MRE扫描方案

采用德国Siemens Magnetom Trio 3.0 T超导型MR扫描仪,线圈选择腹部阵列线圈加脊柱表面线圈,并结合敏感度编码技术。受检者取仰卧常规体位,以受检者舒适为原则。常规MRE序列包括:屏气横断和冠状位T1WI: Flash(fast low angle shot,快速小角度激发)序列,TR 210 ms,TE 2.18 ms,翻转角 $70^\circ$ ,层厚4 mm,采集矩阵 $320 \times 200$ 。屏气横断

和冠状位T2WI: Haste(half-Fourier acquisition single-shot turbo spin echo,半傅立叶探测单发射快速自旋回波)序列,TR 1200 ms,TE 87 ms,翻转角 $160^\circ$ ,层厚4 mm,采集矩阵 $320 \times 194$ 。动态增强扫描使用高压注射器以0.2 mL/kg剂量和2 mL/s速度注射钆喷酸葡胺(北陆,北京药业有限公司),注射后15 s采用VIBE(volumetric interpolated breath-hold examination,容积内插屏气检查)T1WI压脂序列行四期冠状位屏气扫描:TR 4.37 ms,TE 1.37 ms,翻转角 $13^\circ$ ,层厚2 mm,采集矩阵 $320 \times 217$ 。功能成像DWI在自由呼吸模式下采集:SE-EPI(spin-echo echo-planar imaging,自旋回波平面成像)序列, $b=50, 400, 800$  s/mm<sup>2</sup>,TR 5900 ms,TE 83 ms,层厚4 mm,采集矩阵 $192 \times 115$ ;相应的ADC图由磁共振仪的内置软件自动生成。

### 1.4 图像处理及评价

MR数据传至syngo后处理工作站进行测量。由2名不知临床资料的影像医师在工作站上分析所获得的MRE图像,两者意见不一致时以协商后意见为最终结果。病变肠段定义为肠壁增厚(> 3 mm)或增强后异常高强化的肠管<sup>[3]</sup>。在每一病例中选择病变最显著的肠段进行分析。观察项目包括:病变肠段位置、肠道改变(肠壁厚度,信号,强化程度)和肠外表现(肠周渗出、肠系膜淋巴结肿大、梳状征和瘘道/脓肿等并发症)。肠壁T2WI信号、T1WI动脉期强化程度及DWI( $b=800$  s/mm<sup>2</sup>)信号改变根据病变严重程度分为:正常、轻度增高、中度增高和明显增高(10,11)(表1)。在ADC图上于病变肠壁放置感兴趣区(region of interest, ROI)测量ADC值,重复测量3次以计算平均值,ROI平均面积为 $(11.2 \pm 3.8)$  mm<sup>2</sup>。

### 1.5 统计学分析

应用SPSS 19.0软件包将获得数据进行统计学分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,分类资料以频数和百分比表示。两组独立定量样本间比较采用 $t$ 检验。两组独立分类资料间比较采用卡方检验。两组数据的相关性分析采用Pearson秩相关。 $P < 0.05$ 时,认为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 MRI图像质量及CD活动性评估结果

26段纳入观察测量的病变肠道均充盈良好

并满足图像诊断要求,其中位于回肠末段15段,盲升结肠6段,横结肠3段,降结肠2段。活动期CD为20例,CDAI为 $(202.7 \pm 43.3)$ 分;缓解期CD为6例,CDAI为 $(83.5 \pm 33.0)$ 分。

## 2.2 活动期及缓解期CD的影像学表现

肠道表现有以下几种。①肠壁增厚:活动期CD的肠壁厚度为 $(9.8 \pm 3.7)$ mm,缓解期CD为 $(5.2 \pm 1.9)$ mm。②肠壁T2WI信号增加:表现为病变肠壁T2WI信号高于邻近正常肠壁。活动期CD肠壁T2WI信号轻度增高者7例(35%),中度增高3例(15%),明显增高9例(45%)(图1),1例(5%)正常;缓解期CD肠壁信号轻度增高3例(50%),正常3例(50%)。③肠壁异常高强化:表现为病变肠壁强化程度高于邻近正常肠壁。活动期CD肠壁增强后轻度强化7例(35%),中度强化4例

(20%),明显强化8例(40%;图1),1例正常(5%);缓解期CD肠壁轻度强化3例(50%),明显强化1例(16.7%),2例正常(33.3%)。④肠壁DWI信号增高:表现为病变肠道DWI信号高于邻近正常肠壁。活动期CD中,3例(15%)肠壁DWI信号轻度增高,4例(20%)中度增高,12例(60%)明显增高(图1),1例正常(5%);缓解期CD中1例(16.7%)肠壁轻度增高,2例(33.3%)中度增高,3例(50%)正常。活动期CD的ADC值为 $(0.9 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ ,缓解期CD的ADC值为 $(1.5 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ 。活动期和缓解期CD常规MRE和DWI征象之间的差异均有统计学意义(表2)。CDAI评分与ADC值呈较好的负相关( $r = -0.625$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ;图2)。

肠外表现有以下几种。①梳状征:表现为病

表1 CD肠壁的常规MRE及DWI信号评分

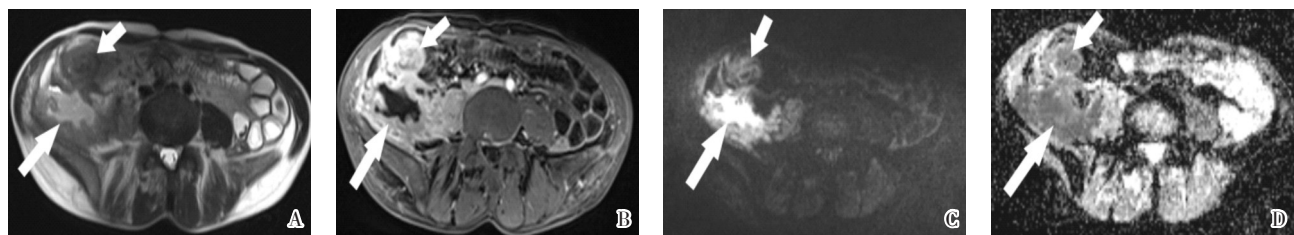
Table 1 The conventional MRE and DWI scores of bowel wall in CD

	0	1	2	3
T2WI signal intensity	Normal	Dark grey	Light grey	Grey-white
Mural enhancement (arterial phase)	Normal	markedly less than arteries	slightly less than arteries	equal to arteries
DWI signal intensity	Normal	$\leq$ renal cortex	$>$ renal cortex and $<$ spleen	$\geq$ spleen

表2 活动期和缓解期CD的常规MRE和DWI差异比较

Table 2 The difference of conventional MRE and DWI between active and inactive CD

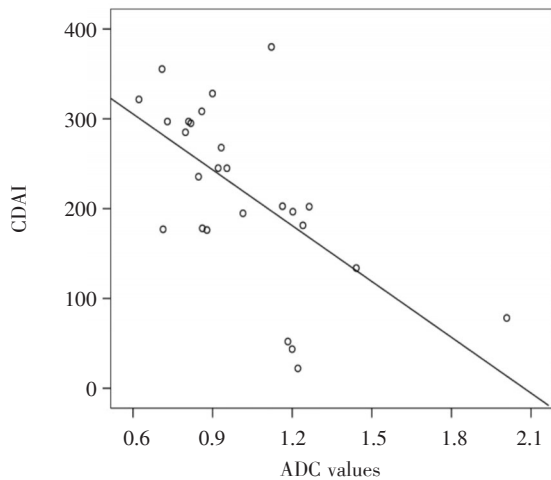
MRI findings	Active CD				Inactive CD				Test statistics	P value
	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
DWI signal intensity	1	3	4	12	3	1	2	0	$\chi^2 = 8.117$	0.004
T2WI signal intensity	1	7	3	9	3	3	0	0	$\chi^2 = 8.354$	0.004
Mural enhancement	1	7	4	8	2	3	0	1	$\chi^2 = 6.281$	0.012
ADC/ $(10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s})$	$0.9 \pm 0.2$				$1.5 \pm 0.4$				$t = -4.281$	$< 0.001$
Mural thickness/mm	$9.8 \pm 3.7$				$5.2 \pm 1.9$				$t = 2.393$	0.026



22-year-old man, (A) Axial T2WI shows marked T2 hyperintensity and marked bowel wall thickening in the ileocecus (short arrow) with formation of abscess (long arrow). (B) Axial contrast-enhanced T1WI shows marked hyperenhancement of ileocecus (short arrow) and abscess (long arrow). Hyperintensity on the DWI with  $b=800 \text{ s/mm}^2$  (C) and hypointensity on the corresponding ADC map (D) are seen in the same segment (short arrow) and abscess (long arrow).

图1 回盲部活动期CD患者影像

Fig.1 Radiology of the patient with with active CD of ileocecus



Negative correlation ( $r = -0.625, P < 0.001$ ) is showed between CDAI and ADC values.

图2 相关性分析图

Fig.2 The diagram of correlation analysis



Shows marked bowel wall thickening with marked hyperenhancement in the terminal ileum (short arrows). The comb sign (long arrows) is produced by hypervascularity of the mesentery with vascular dilatation and wide spacing of the vasa recta.

图3 冠状 T1WI 增强扫描图

Fig.3 Coronal contrast-enhanced T1WI



Shows lymphadenopathy (arrows) of mesentery in CD patient.

图4 冠状 T1WI 增强扫描图片

Fig.4 Coronal contrast-enhanced T1WI

变肠道的肠系膜侧血管增粗增多,呈“梳状”改变。本组 26 例中 17 例见梳状征(图 3),其中活动期 16 例,缓解期 1 例。②肠系膜淋巴结肿大:本组 20 例出现肠系膜肿大淋巴结(图 4),其中活动期 18 例,缓解期 2 例。③其他表现:肠周渗出 7 例,瘘道 12 例(肛瘘 7 例,盲肠-腹腔瘘 3 例,回肠-盲肠-膀胱瘘 1 例,小肠-小肠瘘并肠粘连 1 例),腹腔脓肿(图 1)2 例,均见于活动期 CD。

### 3 讨论

MRE 是一种新兴的磁共振肠道成像技术,它通过口服肠道对比剂使肠腔适度扩张,可“一站式”清楚显示肠腔、肠壁和肠管外结构,在小肠病变的诊断中发挥重要的价值。由于 MRE 无电离辐射并可行多平面和多序列成像,在 CD 的临床诊疗中已逐渐取代 CTE 成为首选的影像检查方法<sup>[2]</sup>。

多发节段性肠壁增厚是 CD 最常见的影像征象,肠壁的厚度可一定程度上提示病变肠段的活动性,CD 活动性越强,肠壁越厚<sup>[7-9]</sup>。在 T2WI 图上,扩张良好的正常肠壁呈线状黑色信号,而 CD 患者增厚的肠壁因炎症受累导致含水量增加而信号增高<sup>[10]</sup>。活动期炎性水肿的肠壁 T2WI 信号增高较为明显,而缓解期肠壁 T2WI 信号则多呈无或轻度增高。活动期病变肠壁早期快速强化,高于邻近正常肠壁的强化程度,这与炎性肠壁异常增加的血供有关<sup>[11]</sup>,而缓解期肠壁多呈轻度强化。因此,肠壁增厚越明显、T2WI 信号越高、强化越明显,提示病变处于活动期。

DWI 是近年来新应用 CD 的功能成像<sup>[12-15]</sup>,DWI 可反映活体细胞外水分子的扩散状况,而 ADC 值是评估扩散状况的定量指标。本研究表明,活动期 CD 的 DWI 信号增高较缓解期明显,而活动期 CD 的 ADC 值低于缓解期者,且 ADC 值与 CD 活动性具有较好的相关性,ADC 值越低,提示病变处于活动期的可能性越大。

MRE 在评估 CD 活动性上的另一优势在于它可清晰显示肠道外的各种并发症,比如肠瘘、肠粘连和腹腔脓肿等。有助于明确病变累及范围,指导手术方案,并可进行治疗前后对比,评估疗效。本组研究表明,肠道外的表现,包括梳状征、肠系膜淋巴结肿大、肠周渗出,瘘道、腹腔脓肿等均多

见于活动期CD,说明肠道外表现的出现是提示活动期CD的重要征象。

DWI可在自由呼吸模式下进行采集,适用于体弱患者和患儿的检查。而且DWI不需要注射对比剂即可产生图像对比度,在临床实践中采用DWI替换增强扫描序列,可避免患者出现静脉穿刺和对比剂过敏的风险。但DWI图像分辨率较低,采用DWI评估CD活动性时需结合MRE常规图像以助于病灶定位。因此MRE联合DWI可结合两者优点,无创准确地评估CD活动性。

本研究不足之处主要包括以下几点:首先,本组病例缓解期CD样本量较少,有待积累较多样本后进行后续研究。第二,本研究所用的评分系统具有一定的主观性,但通过与同层面其他组织脏器的信号对比可一定程度上克服该缺点。

综上所述,MRE能准确定位CD的病变部位,联合DWI检查,可准确无创地评估CD疾病的炎症活动度以及判断并发症的存在。

#### 参考文献:

- [1] Makanyanga JC, Taylor SA. Current and future role of MR enterography in the management of Crohn disease [J]. *AJR Am J Roentgenol*, 2013, 201(1):56-64.
- [2] Amitai MM, Ben-Horin S, Eliakim R, et al. Magnetic resonance enterography in Crohn's disease: A guide to common imaging manifestations for the IBD physician [J]. *J Crohns Colitis*, 2013, 7(8):603-615.
- [3] Macarini L, Stoppino LP, Centola A, et al. Assessment of activity of Crohn's disease of the ileum and large bowel: Proposal for a new multiparameter MR enterography score [J]. *Radiol Med*, 2013, 118(2):181-195.
- [4] Neubauer H, Pabst T, Dick A, et al. Small-bowel MRI in children and young adults with Crohn disease: retrospective head-to-head comparison of contrast-enhanced and diffusion-weighted MRI [J]. *Pediatr Radiol*, 2013, 43(1): 103-114.
- [5] Maccioni F, Patak MA, Signore A, et al. New frontiers of MRI in Crohn's disease: motility imaging, diffusion-weighted imaging, perfusion MRI, MR spectroscopy, molecular imaging, and hybrid imaging (PET/MRI) [J]. *Abdom Imaging*, 2012, 37(6): 974-982.
- [6] Grand DJ, Harris A, Loftus EJ. Imaging for luminal disease and complications: CT enterography, MR enterography, small-bowel follow-through, and ultrasound [J]. *Gastroenterol Clin North Am*, 2012, 41(2): 497-512.
- [7] Tolan DJ, Greenhalgh R, Zealley IA, et al. MR enterographic manifestations of small bowel Crohn disease [J]. *Radiographics*, 2010, 30(2): 367-384.
- [8] Grand DJ, Kampalath V, Harris A, et al. MR enterography correlates highly with colonoscopy and histology for both distal ileal and colonic Crohn's disease in 310 patients [J]. *Eur J Radiol*, 2012, 81(5): e763-e769.
- [9] Podgorska J, Pacho R, Albrecht P. MR enterography imaging of Crohn's disease in pediatric patients [J]. *Pol J Radiol*, 2014, 79(79): 79-87.
- [10] Grand DJ, Harris A, Loftus EJ. Imaging for luminal disease and complications: CT enterography, MR enterography, small-bowel follow-through, and ultrasound [J]. *Gastroenterol Clin North Am*, 2012, 41(2): 497-512.
- [11] Oto A, Kayhan A, Williams JT, et al. Active Crohn's disease in the small bowel: evaluation by diffusion weighted imaging and quantitative dynamic contrast enhanced MR imaging [J]. *J Magn Reson Imaging*, 2011, 33(3): 615-624.
- [12] Oussalah A, Laurent V, Bruot O, et al. Diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance without bowel preparation for detecting colonic inflammation in inflammatory bowel disease [J]. *Gut*, 2010, 59(8): 1056-1065.
- [13] Shenoy-Bhangle AS, Nimkin K, Aranson T, et al. Value of diffusion-weighted imaging when added to magnetic resonance enterographic evaluation of Crohn disease in children [J]. *Pediatr Radiol*, 2016, 46(1): 34-42.
- [14] Seo N, Park SH, Kim KJ, et al. MR enterography for the evaluation of small-bowel inflammation in Crohn disease by using diffusion-weighted imaging without intravenous contrast material: A prospective noninferiority study [J]. *Radiology*, 2016, 278(3): 762-772.
- [15] Kim KJ, Lee Y, Park SH, et al. Diffusion-weighted MR enterography for evaluating Crohn's disease: how does it add diagnostically to conventional MR enterography? [J]. *Inflamm Bowel Dis*, 2015, 21(1): 101-109.

(编辑 王晓鹰)