

时间 - 空间关联成像技术定量分析在胎儿心脏畸形筛查中的价值

尤利益 朱紫宛 陈 登

摘要 目的 探究时间 - 空间关联成像技术(spatio - temporal image correlation, STIC)定量测量在胎儿先天性心脏畸形(congenital heart defect, CHD)筛查中的诊断。**方法** 对2015年1月~2017年8月期间笔者医院进行筛查的212例单胎孕妇进行回顾性分析,根据产后临床诊断分为对照组(无CHD胎儿,156例)和CHD组(CHD胎儿,56例),比较两组胎儿心脏STIC参数间的差异,以产后经胸超声心动图诊断作为金标准,应用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线比较不同STIC对于胎儿心脏畸形的诊断效能(包括诊断准确率、敏感度、特异性、阳性预测值和阴性预测值等)。**结果** CHD组胎儿的右心室内径、右/左心室内径比(RLVIWR)、室间隔厚度、右心室壁厚度、左心室短轴缩短率、右心室短轴缩短率、左心房内径、右心房内径和右/左心房内径比(RLAIWR)均明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($t = -2.598, -12.246, 2.134, -2.693, -2.227, -4.479, -2.709, -2.437, -9.202, P = 0.010, 0.000, 0.034, 0.008, 0.027, 0.000, 0.007, 0.016, 0.000$)。在各项STIC参数中,应用RLVIWR和RLAIWR单独诊断CHD的AUC较高,分别为0.909和0.864,其中,RLVIWR ≥ 1.09 和RLAIWR ≥ 1.07 为最佳截点。应用各项STIC参数联合诊断后AUC得到明显提高(AUC=0.973, $P = 0.000$)。应用RLVIWR和RLAIWR联合诊断CHD的敏感度为92.86%,明显高于RLVIWR和RLAIWR单独诊断($\chi^2 = 7.669, 5.617, P = 0.006, 0.018$),而诊断准确率与单独诊断间差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 3.327, 0.257, P = 0.068, 0.613$)。**结论** 时间 - 空间关联成像技术定量分析能够对胎心结构进行动态分析,应用STIC参数联合诊断CHD具有较高的敏感度。

关键词 时间 - 空间关联成像 先天性心脏畸形 胎儿 筛查 敏感度与特异性

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Value of Different Spatio - temporal Image Correlation Parameters in Congenital Heart Defect Screening. You Liyi, Zhu Ziwan, Chen Deng. Department of Ultrasound Medicine, Wenzhou People's Hospital, Zhejiang 325000, China

Abstract Objective To explore the diagnostic efficiency of different spatio - temporal image correlation (STIC) parameters in congenital heart defect (CHD) screening. **Methods** A retrospective analysis of 212 single - birth pregnant women screened in our hospital between January 2015 and August 2017 were divided into control group (non - CHD fetal, 156 cases) and CHD group (CHD fetal, 56 cases) according to postpartum clinical diagnosis. The differences in STIC parameters between the two groups of fetal hearts were compared. The postnatal transthoracic echocardiography diagnosis was used as the gold standard and the receiver operating characteristic curves were used to compare the diagnostic efficacy (such as diagnostic accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values, etc.) of different STICs for CHD. **Results** The right ventricular diameter, right/left ventricular inner width ratio (RLVIWR), interventricular septum thickness, right ventricular wall thickness, left ventricular short axis shortening, right ventricular short axis shortening, left atrial diameter, right atrial and right/left atrial inner width ratio (RLAIWR) in CHD group were significantly higher than those of the control group ($t = -2.598, -12.246, 2.134, -2.693, -2.227, -4.479, -2.709, -2.437, -9.202; P = 0.010, 0.000, 0.034, 0.008, 0.027, 0.000, 0.007, 0.016, 0.000$). Among the STIC parameters, the AUC for diagnosing CHD using RLVIWR and RLAIWR alone was higher (AUC = 0.909, 0.864, respectively), of which the Youden index showed that RLVIWR ≥ 1.09 and RLAIWR ≥ 1.07 were the best cutoff points. The AUC was significantly improved after combined diagnosis using the STIC parameters (AUC = 0.973, $P = 0.000$). The combined use of RLVIWR and RLAIWR in the diagnosis of CHD had a sensitivity of 92.86%, which was significantly higher than RLVIWR and RLAIWR alone ($\chi^2 = 7.669, 5.617; P = 0.006, 0.018$), but no statistical difference with the diagnostic accuracy ($\chi^2 = 3.327, 0.257; P = 0.068, 0.613$). **Conclusion** Quantitative analysis of time - space correlation imaging technology can dynamically analyze the fetal heart structure, and it has a highly sensitive to diagnose CHD by using the STIC coupling parameter.

作者单位:325000 温州市人民医院

通讯作者:尤利益,电子信箱:ywjp@163.com

Key words Spatio-temporal image correlation; Congenital heart defect; Fetus; Screening; Sensitivity and specificity

先天性心脏畸形(CHD)是较为常见的先天性畸形类,我国新生儿的发生率约为5/1000左右,其病死率也呈明显升高趋势,不仅严重影响患儿的生命安全,也造成了较为沉重的家庭和社会负担^[1-3]。孕期筛查是早期发现CHD的主要手段,而其中,超声检查由于具有快捷、安全和高效等优点最为常用。但由于普通超声的分辨率限制,对于CHD的筛查常有较高的漏诊率。时间-空间相关成像技术(STIC)基于三维数据采集和时间信息获取相结合的新型超声技术,通过对胎儿心脏结构进行连续三维成像,可以获取动态和完整的胎儿心脏结构图像,具有较高的准确性,一致性和可靠性^[4,5]。通过对STIC图像进行定量测量可以较为全面地评估胎儿心脏结构,但其在CHD筛查中的诊断价值及其最佳截点尚不十分明确。为此,本研究对212例孕中期单胎孕妇进行了回顾性分析。

资料与方法

1.一般资料:对2015年1月~2017年8月期间笔者医院进行筛查的212例孕中期单胎孕妇进行回顾性分析,纳入标准:①孕16~22周进行产检并行三维超声联合STIC检查的单胎孕妇;②产后新生儿经胸超声心动图明确有无先天性心脏畸形。排除标准:①既往孕检已明确存在先天性心脏畸形;②进行超声检查时胎儿体位不适宜或胎动频繁,显像不佳;③新生儿出生后资料缺失。根据产后是否诊断为先天性心脏畸形,分为对照组(非先心病新生儿156例)和CHD组(先天性心脏畸形新生儿56例)。两组一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义,具有可比性($P > 0.05$),详见表1。

表1 两组一般资料比较[$\bar{x} \pm s, n(\%)$]

指标	对照组($n=156$)	CHD组($n=52$)	t/χ^2	P
年龄(岁)	28.90 ± 7.11	30.61 ± 7.23	1.605	1.533
孕次	2.31 ± 0.54	2.44 ± 0.67	1.442	0.151
产次	0.41 ± 0.57	0.53 ± 0.68	1.278	0.203
孕前BMI(kg/m^2)	21.72 ± 1.96	21.41 ± 2.11	0.992	0.322
筛查孕周(周)	18.01 ± 0.87	17.23 ± 0.76	1.673	0.096
妊娠高血压	8(14.29)	5(8.93)	0.479	0.489
GDM	6(3.85)	4(2.56)	0.398	0.528
TSH(mIU/L)	1.76 ± 1.17	2.02 ± 0.56	1.596	0.112

2.检查方法:(1)常规检查:使用美国GE Voluson E8超声诊断系统及其配套探头(频率4~

8MHz);产妇充分暴露腹部,根据《产前超声检查指南(2012)》^[6]相关要求,常规灰阶扫描下进行一般产前超声检查,对胎儿数目、胎方位、胎心率和胎儿附属物进行观察,并测量胎儿生物医学指标,着重对胎儿心脏解剖结构进行检查。(2)STIC检查:根据胎儿的体位进行超声心动图检查为STIC采集不同切面的图像数据(主要包括四腔心切面、心尖四腔切面、大血管短轴和主动脉弓短轴切面),数据采集完成后应用超声系统工作站中的4DView程序完成胎儿心脏的动态重建和各个切面的测量。主要测量参数包括心脏周长、左心室内径、右心室内径、右/左心室内径比(right/Left ventricular inner width ratio, RLVIWR)、室间隔厚度、左心室壁厚度、右心室壁厚度、双室外径、左心室短轴缩短率、右心室短轴缩短率、主动脉瓣直径、肺动脉瓣直径、左心房内径、右心房内径和右/左心房内径比(right/left atrial inner width ratio, RLAIWR)。

3.评价指标:比较两组胎儿心脏STIC参数间的差异,并以产后临床诊断作为金标准,应用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线比较不同STIC对于胎儿心脏畸形的诊断效能(包括诊断准确率、敏感度、特异性、阳性预测值和阴性预测值等)。准确率=诊断符合例数/总例数×100%,敏感度=真阳性例数/(真阳性例数+假阴性例数)×100%,特异性=真阴性例数/(真阴性例数+假阳性例数)×100%,阳性预测值=真阳性例数/(真阳性例数+假阳性例数)×100%,阴性预测值=真阴性例数/(真阴性例数+假阴性例数)×100%。

4.统计学方法:采用SPSS 25.0统计学软件对数据进行统计分析,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验;计数资料采用百分比(%)表示, χ^2 检验比较组间差异。采用ROC曲线评价预测效能,计算曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)及其95%置信区间、标准误和P值,并应用Youden指数寻找最佳截点,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

两组胎儿STIC参数间的比较:典型胎心STIC图像详见图1。CHD组胎儿的右心室内径、RLVIWR、室间隔厚度、右心室壁厚度、左心室短轴缩短率、右心室短轴缩短率、左心房内径、右心房内径和RLAIWR均明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($t = -2.598$,

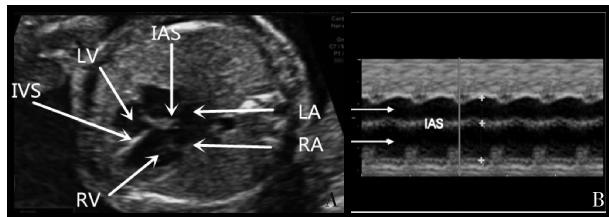


图1 左右心室不对称的典型超声图像

A.二维超声的四腔切面,可清晰显示胎心各腔室的基本结构;
B.应用STIC正交平面模式对左右心房内径进行动态观察和测量,可见左右心房内径随心跳发生动态变化,而经测量,右房内径明显大于左房内径($RLAIWR = 1.13$);LV.左心室;RV.右心房;
IVS.室间隔;IAS.房间隔;LA.左心房;RA.右心房

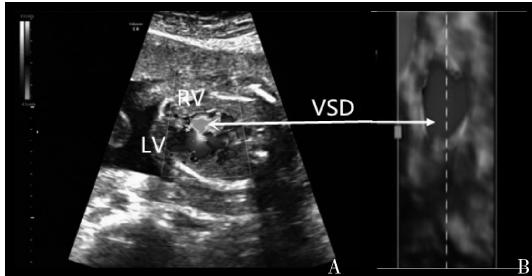


图2 室间隔缺损典型 STIC 图像

VSD 室间隔缺损

A.多普勒模式下左右心室异常血流信号;B.通过立体成像可以从室间隔缺口轴线方向观察异常血流信号,并可对缺损进行动态测量

-12.246、2.134、-2.693、-2.227、-4.479、-2.709、
-2.437、-9.202, $P = 0.010$ 、0.000、0.034、0.008、
0.027、0.000、0.007、0.016、0.000),详见表2。

表2 两组胎儿STIC参数间的比较

指标	对照组	CCM组	t	P
心脏周长(cm)	6.01 ± 1.11	6.22 ± 1.28	-1.087	0.278
左心室内径(cm)	0.65 ± 0.15	0.67 ± 0.17	-0.776	0.438
右心室内径(cm)	0.67 ± 0.15	0.74 ± 0.18	-2.598	0.010
右/左心室内径比	1.02 ± 0.05	1.13 ± 0.06	-12.246	0.000
室间隔厚度(cm)	0.16 ± 0.03	0.15 ± 0.03	2.134	0.034
左心室壁厚度(cm)	0.17 ± 0.04	0.18 ± 0.04	-1.601	0.111
右心室壁厚度(cm)	0.17 ± 0.04	0.19 ± 0.05	-2.693	0.008
双室外径(cm)	1.84 ± 0.36	1.96 ± 0.43	-1.862	0.064
左心室短轴缩短率(%)	0.34 ± 0.05	0.36 ± 0.06	-2.227	0.027
右心室短轴缩短率(%)	0.32 ± 0.05	0.35 ± 0.04	-4.479	0.000
主动脉瓣直径(cm)	0.28 ± 0.07	0.27 ± 0.09	0.752	0.453
肺动脉瓣直径(cm)	0.31 ± 0.07	0.32 ± 0.09	-0.752	0.453
左心房内径(cm)	0.67 ± 0.26	0.78 ± 0.26	-2.709	0.007
右心房内径(cm)	0.68 ± 0.27	0.78 ± 0.26	-2.437	0.016
右/左心房内径比	1.02 ± 0.06	1.21 ± 0.15	-9.202	0.000

RLVIWR. 右/左心室内径比; RLAIWR. 右/左心房内径比

2.应用STIC参数单独与联合诊断CHD的ROC曲线:在各项STIC参数中,应用RLVIWR和RLAIWR单独诊断CHD的AUC较高,分别为0.909和0.864,其中,RLVIWR ≥ 1.09 和RLAIWR ≥ 1.07 为最佳截点。应用各项STIC参数联合诊断后AUC得到明显提高(AUC=0.973, $P=0.000$),详见图3、表4。

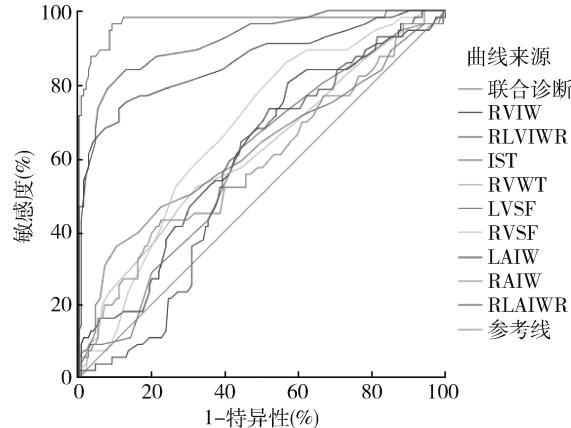


图3 应用 RLVIWR 和 RLAIWR 单独与联合诊断 CHD 的 ROC 曲线

表4 应用 RLVIWR 和 RLAIWR 单独与联合诊断 CHD 的 AUC

诊断方式	AUC	标准误	P	95% CI
右心室内径(RVIW)	0.617	0.043	0.010	0.532~0.701
右左心室内径比(RLVIWR)	0.909	0.022	0.000	0.875~0.952
室间隔厚度(IST)	0.588	0.043	0.051	0.504~0.672
右心室壁厚度(RVWT)	0.612	0.045	0.013	0.523~0.700
左心室短轴缩短率(LVSF)	0.622	0.048	0.007	0.529~0.715
右心室短轴缩短率(RVSF)	0.673	0.040	0.000	0.595~0.750
左心房内径(LAIW)	0.562	0.041	0.168	0.481~0.643
右心房内径(RAIW)	0.586	0.046	0.056	0.496~0.676
右左心房内径比(RLAIWR)	0.864	0.033	0.000	0.800~0.928
联合诊断	0.973	0.015	0.000	0.943~1.000

3.应用RLVIWR和RLAIWR单独和联合诊断CHD的诊断效能:应用RLVIWR和RLAIWR联合诊断CHD的敏感度为92.86%,明显高于RLVIWR和RLAIWR单独诊断($\chi^2 = 7.669$ 、 5.617 , $P = 0.006$ 、 0.018),而诊断准确率与单独诊断间比较,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 3.327$ 、 0.257 , $P = 0.068$ 、 0.613),详见表5。

表5 应用 RLVIWR 和 RLAIWR 单独和联合诊断 CHD 的诊断效能(%)

诊断方式	准确率	敏感度	特异性	阳性预测值	阴性预测值
RLAIWR	89.15	73.21	94.87	83.67	90.80
RLVIWR	81.13	76.79	82.69	61.43	90.85
联合诊断	83.02	92.86	79.49	61.90	96.88

讨 论

先天性心脏病是我国发生率最高的出生缺陷,及时准确的产前诊断对正确的围生期及产后管理和抢救治疗至关重要。随着超声诊断能力的提高和临床操作技术的进步,产前诊断越来越早,准确性也越来越高。超声技术是一种快捷、经济和简便的胎儿畸形病筛查与诊断方式。然而,在孕早期和中期,普通超声对于微小的畸形表现分辨率较低,容易造成漏诊。STIC 通过将二维切面图像形成动态三维模型,能够克服普通超声以及多普勒技术应用的局限,能够实时、动态连续地呈现出胎儿心脏的结构并进行精确的定量测量,可以弥补以往传统的二维超声缺陷和提高诊断的准确性^[7,8]。

由典型图像可以看出,二维超声通过不同切面的观察,对于胎心各腔室的基本结构能够做到较为清晰的显示,再结合多普勒技术,对于间隔缺损、房间隔缺损以及瓣膜的异常反流也能得到显示^[9]。而应用 STIC 技术,将二维扫描图像以正交平面模式或立体重建模式进行图像处理,对左右心房内径进行动态观察和测量,可见左右心房内径随心跳发生动态变化,并在常规立体重建模式的基础上显示一个心动周期中心脏结构及血流的动态变化^[10,11]。

本研究通过对 212 例孕中期单胎孕妇进行回顾性分析,经产后临床诊断,共检出 CHD 病例 56 例,通过对 CHD 胎儿和对照组胎儿心脏 STIC 定量测量结果,由表 2 可以看出,CHD 组胎儿的右心室内径、RLVIWR、心室间隔厚度、右心室壁厚度、左心室短轴缩短率、右心室短轴缩短率左心房内径、右心房内径和 RLAIWR 均明显高于对照组($P < 0.05$),这提示 STIC 形成的动态三维图像可以从多项心脏结构测量参数对胎儿的心脏进行分析;而 CHD 胎儿的心脏结构也与正常胎儿存在较多的差异。胎儿心脏的结构随着发育过程可以明显的改变,其中,心室和心房的内径随着胎儿的生长逐渐增大,而左右心房和心室的比例关系则较为固定^[12]。对于间隔缺损、法洛四联症、肺动脉狭窄、三尖瓣返流等常见的胎儿心脏畸形类型,其左右心房和左右心室的结构,特别是内径的比例关系常存在明显的异常,是早期胎儿心脏畸形筛查的重要标志之一^[13]。RLVIWR 和 RLAIWR 是 STIC 技术通过对胎心进行动态成像和三维重建的基础上得出的左右心室和左右心房内径比值,能够较好地反映胎儿左右心室和心房的比例关系,研究显示,结合 STIC 技术对上述两个比例关系进行定量测量,

能够有效提高对于微小畸形的检出率^[14]。此外,STIC 技术还可以动态观察胎儿的心功能情况,对于准确测量心室容积及射血分数具有良好的应用价值^[15,16]。

ROC 曲线是评价诊断效能的常用统计学工具,由图 2 可见,与其他 STIC 参数比较,应用 RLVIWR 和 RLAIWR 单独诊断 CHD 的 AUC 分别为 0.909 和 0.864,具有较好的临床应用价值;应用各项 STIC 参数进行诊断后的 AUC 得到明显提高(AUC = 0.973),联合诊断的敏感度明显高于 RLVIWR 和 RLAIWR 单独诊断,而诊断准确率与单独诊断间差异无统计学意义。这一结果与 Tongsong 等^[17]对 492 例孕妇进行的研究结果较为相似。

综上所述,时间 - 空间关联成像技术定量分析能够对胎心结构进行动态分析,应用 STIC 参数联合诊断 CHD 具有较高的敏感度。然而,本研究为小样本、单中心回顾性分析,纳入的病例数和正常胎儿例数较少,STIC 预测 CHD 的参考值还需要开展大样本多中心研究进一步探究。

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