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· 新进展 ·

## 脑容积的影响因素及其临床意义研究进展

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**【摘要】** 早在多年前就有学者关注脑容积的测量,但仅限于科研领域,其几乎不应用于临床工作,也可能限于影像学发展水平,既往相关研究结果的准确度有限。笔者通过检索及总结国内外相关文献,指出脑容积的影响因素有很多,包括吸烟、社会经济地位(SES)、体质指数、血管危险因素负担、视网膜外层参数等,且其与多种疾病的发生发展有关,如多发性硬化症(MS)、脑卒中、急性缺血性脑卒中(AIS)、阿尔茨海默病(AD)、轻度认知障碍(MCI)等,其可能可用于这些疾病的诊断、治疗及预后评估。

**【关键词】** 大脑;脑容积;影响因素分析;综述

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**Research Progress of Influencing Factors of Brain Volume and Its Clinical Significance** QIAN Yanfang<sup>1</sup>, LYU Hua<sup>2</sup>, DI Wei<sup>2</sup>, ZHANG Hong<sup>2</sup>

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**【Abstract】** As early as many years ago, scholars have paid attention to the measurement of brain volume, but it is limited to the field of scientific research, it is hardly applied to clinical work, or may be limited to the level of imaging development, and the accuracy of previous related research results is limited. Through searching and summarizing relevant domestic and foreign literatures, the author points out that there are many factors affecting brain volume, including smoking, socioeconomic status (SES), body mass index, burden of vascular risk factors, outer retinal parameters, etc. And it is related to the occurrence and development of many diseases, such as multiple sclerosis (MS), stroke, acute ischemic stroke (AIS), Alzheimer's disease (AD), mild cognitive impairment (MCI), etc., which may be used in the diagnosis, treatment and prognosis evaluation of these diseases.

**【Key words】** Cerebrum; Brain volume; Root cause analysis; Review

随着社会的不断进步,人们对自身健康的要求不断提高。一些与脑容积相关的疾病,如痴呆、认知功能下降、言语功能障碍、急性卒中后手术取栓或溶栓治疗后神经功能障碍等,期待可以通过测量脑容积来预测疾病的发生发展情况,也可以通过探索影响脑容积改变的临床标志物来帮助疾病的早期诊断,使患者获得早期干预。脑容积是指各个感兴趣脑组织的体积大小。以往有研究者关注脑容积的应用,如通过测量脑容积来研究婴儿及儿童脑组织发育情况的可能影响因素<sup>[1]</sup>,其脑容积测量技术大多是在低场进行测量的,其方法

和扫描技术已显粗略,而3.0 T超高场高分辨MRI和三维全脑体积分析软件可对活体组织结构进行体积测量,即可以精确测量脑容积,进而能客观地反映脑容积的变化情况<sup>[2]</sup>。而且ADDURU等<sup>[3]</sup>通过利用临床影像资料进行放射学分析来验证3.0 T超高场高分辨MRI自动化测量脑容积的可靠性。本文综述脑容积的影响因素及其临床意义,以期对脑容积相关疾病的早期预防、治疗以及预后评估提供理论依据。

### 1 脑容积的影响因素

研究显示,就健康成年人来说,影响其脑组织代谢的因素有生活习惯、社会经济地位(socioeconomic status, SES)、体质量、年龄等;认知功能下降与患者脑容积改变有关<sup>[4]</sup>,但究竟是脑容积改变导致认知功能下降还是认知功能下降导致脑容积发生改变还需要进一步研究。

1.1 吸烟与SES 已有研究证明,低SES与各种消极的生活

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方式<sup>[5]</sup>和痴呆发生风险升高有关<sup>[6]</sup>。研究显示,与SES相关的生活因素影响着脑容积的变化及痴呆的发生风险<sup>[7]</sup>。DOUGHERTY等<sup>[8]</sup>研究低SES与衰老相关区域脑容积的关系,其测量了岛叶皮质、丘脑、扣带回、额叶、顶下部和外侧颞叶皮质的灰质体积,发现这些区域脑容积变化很容易受年龄相关性脑萎缩的影响,且SES与脑容积呈正相关,而吸烟状况介导了这种关系,并指出靶向戒烟可能是减小低SES对脑容积影响的有效手段,并可能降低痴呆的易感性,提示临床医生应更大力度地劝阻患者戒烟,普及戒烟的益处,提前预防及减少痴呆的发生。

**1.2 体质指数** 研究表明,神经性厌食症患者的脑萎缩情况会随着营养改善和体质量的增加而恢复<sup>[9]</sup>,因此体质量对脑容积的影响不容忽视。而老年人可能已经因衰老而经历了认知功能下降和脑容量减小,研究表明,较高的体质指数可能对老年脑容积起到保护作用<sup>[10]</sup>。GOGNIAT等<sup>[11]</sup>研究体质指数与脑容积的关系发现,在控制年龄和受教育年限的情况下,体质指数与脑容积呈正相关,随着体质指数的增加,脑容积也略有增加。BOHON等<sup>[12]</sup>研究行为干预和手术减肥干预后患者脑容积的变化,指出适当的体质指数会使皮质灰质和白质增加。因此在研究脑容积相关问题时,不可忽略体质指数的影响,这为医生建议患者保持适当的体质量提供了理论依据。

**1.3 血管危险因素负担** PASE等<sup>[13]</sup>通过研究年轻时血管危险因素负担与当前及未来脑容积的关系发现,较高的血管危险因素负担与每十年的脑容积减小有关,在横断面分析中,这种联系的强度随着年龄的增长而下降;在纵向分析中,当血管危险因素在较年轻时被测量时,血管危险因素负担与脑容积之间的关联强度更强,如当血管危险因素在45岁被测量时,血管危险因素负担与未来脑容积减小的相关性最强,这种特点尤其在年轻女性中最为明显;早期暴露于血管危险因素是预测未来脑容积变化最有力的因素,反之脑容积的变化也可以反映血管危险因素负担的大小,推测脑容积也可指导与血管危险因素相关疾病病因的寻找和预后评估。

**1.4 视网膜外层参数** 视网膜与大脑结构相似,其在胚胎发育过程中从间脑延伸而来,因此与大脑发育相关的神经退行性疾病会首先出现视觉症状<sup>[14]</sup>,如阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimers disease, AD)主要是由于脑容积的改变而引起的认知功能下降,此类患者 $\beta$ -淀粉样蛋白和磷酸化蛋白在视网膜中异常积聚<sup>[15]</sup>,故推测视网膜发育和脑容积之间可能存在联系,而这种联系理论上在神经退行性疾病中也存在。推测视网膜外层参数可作为一种新的与脑容积相关的生物标志物,但需要进一步探索其与神经退行性疾病患者脑容积变化的相关性,为未来早期诊断此类疾病提供依据。

## 2 脑容积的临床意义

**2.1 脑容积对多发性硬化症(multiple sclerosis, MS)的影响** MS是以中枢神经系统炎症和变性为特征的慢性疾病。在MS各个阶段,脑脊液神经丝轻链(neurofilament light, NFL)均增高,其可全面评估疾病的活动<sup>[16]</sup>。HÅKANSSON等<sup>[17]</sup>对41例MS患者和22例健康对照的脑脊液NFL进行分析,

发现脑脊液NFL水平与新T2病变和脑容积减小有关,表明脑脊液NFL可能是脑容积减小的潜在标志,因该研究为定性研究,笔者建议采用MRI测量MS患者新T2病变的体积及MS恢复期脑容积,来进一步定量分析MS患者脑容积与脑脊液NFL的关系,为未来诊断及预防MS提供依据。炎症脱髓鞘白质和灰质病变是MS的特征。常规MRI上T2加权成像上的局灶性高强度可提示白质病变<sup>[18]</sup>,提示未来可以利用MRI测量的MS患者脑白质或灰质的脑容积来评估MS的进展以及治疗效果,并且联合MS患者脑分子细胞代谢情况可进一步增加MS的认识,将MS的治疗推向新的历程。

**2.2 脑容积对脑卒中、急性缺血性脑卒中(acute ischemic stroke, AIS)患者预后的影响** 近期脑萎缩对AIS患者预后的影响备受关注。SCHIRMER等<sup>[19]</sup>用MRI-磁共振成像液体衰减反转恢复序列(fluid attenuated inversion recovery, FLAIR)测得的脑容积估计值来研究脑容积对脑卒中患者预后的影响,结果表明,较大的脑容积是脑卒中患者预后的保护因素。而MÖNCH等<sup>[20]</sup>在研究机械性血栓摘除术(mechanical thrombectomy, MT)治疗AIS的疗效时,通过CT分割法测量AIS患者的脑容积,亚组分析结果显示,尚未发现较大的脑容积是接受MT治疗的AIS患者预后的保护因素。因此脑容积是否影响脑卒中患者及接受MT治疗的AIS患者的预后目前尚无确切定论,分析其原因可能为测量脑容积的方法不同,且所得脑容积均为估计值,缺乏精确度和客观性。尽管如此,这也提供了进一步研究的依据,未来可采用MRI测量的脑容积来明确二者的关系。若较大的脑容积是AIS患者MT后预后的保护因素,那么脑容积可作为此类患者是否接受MT及其预后预测的一个因素,但其具体保护机制仍需进一步探究。

**2.3 脑容积对AD、轻度认知障碍(mild cognitive impairment, MCI)的影响** 脑容积是评价AD、痴呆和其他神经退行性疾病患者全脑萎缩的重要指标。ADDURU等<sup>[21]</sup>利用CT分割法来测量脑容积,并得出该方法可以用于神经退行性疾病患者脑萎缩的检测和跟踪。但此方法操作复杂、耗时,且为估算值,缺乏精准性。而MRI测量脑容积是利用特殊软件自动生成的,可排除人工误差,且省时不耗力,可代替CT测量脑容积用于AD、痴呆和其他神经退行性疾病的诊断及预后评估。载脂蛋白E(apolipoprotein E, ApoE) $\epsilon$ 4等位基因是晚发性AD的主要遗传危险因素<sup>[22]</sup>,ALEXOPOULOS等<sup>[23]</sup>利用MRI测量的脑容积发现,ApoE $\epsilon$ 4携带者比ApoE $\epsilon$ 3携带者的海马体积小。KIM等<sup>[24]</sup>研究表明,经多奈哌齐治疗后,MCI患者痴呆量表评分平均得分提高8%,患者壳核、乳头球和额下回区域脑容积明显增加,而患者海马体积下降0.6%,提示多奈哌齐能改善MCI患者的认知功能,但具体机制目前尚不明确。这些发现将有助于AD、MCI的筛选和跟踪及了解AD、MCI与脑容积改变相关的发病机制,为未来提前预防AD、MCI的发生及其药物治疗提供依据。

## 3 小结与展望

脑容积的影响因素有很多,包括吸烟、SES、体质指数、血管危险因素负担、视网膜外层参数等,其与多种疾病的发生发展有关,如MS、脑卒中、AIS、AD、MCI等,其可能可

用于这些疾病的诊断、治疗及预后评估。很多疾病均伴随着脑容积的改变,尤其是慢性神经退行性疾病和脑小血管病,目前关于这些疾病的研究热点多处于分子细胞学等微观基础的研究,而国内外对于此类患者脑容积的影响因素、变化情况及其机制的相关研究甚少。此外,脑卒中患者脑容积是否接受溶栓、机械取栓治疗患者的预后有影响,目前尚存争议,至于未来脑容积是否可作为此类患者采用溶栓或机械取栓治疗的判断标准有待进一步研究。笔者将针对以上未明确的问题,继续追溯、探讨 MS 和 AD 患者脑容积的改变机制和利用 MRI 测量的脑容积来评估脑卒中患者溶栓、机械取栓治疗后的预后情况。众所周知,不同脑组织区域功能不同,还可以利用 MRI 分析不同区域脑组织的脑容积与认知、运动、言语等功能的相关性,以帮助这些功能损伤的早期预防、诊断及治疗,为国家减轻老龄化负担。

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