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Diagnostic value of Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI PET/CT imaging in light chain cardiac amyloidosis

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Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI PET/CT 显像在轻链型心脏淀粉样变中的诊断价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨 Al¹⁸F-1, 4, 7-三氮杂环壬烷-1, 4, 7-三乙酸(NOTA)-成纤维细胞激活蛋白抑制剂(FAPI) PET/CT 显像对轻链型心脏淀粉样变(AL-CA)的诊断价值。**方法** 前瞻性研究 2021年9月至12月于首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院确诊为 AL-CA 的 8例[5例合并多发性骨髓瘤(MM)]患者的临床资料, 其中男性 7例、女性 1例, 年龄(62.9±5.6)岁。分别招募与 AL-CA 患者性别和年龄匹配的 5名健康志愿者和 5例 MM 患者作为对照。研究共分为 4组: AL-CA+MM 组(AL-CA 伴 MM)5例、AL-only 组(AL-CA 不伴 MM)3例、MM 对照组(MM 不伴 AL-CA)5例、健康对照组 5名。所有受试者均接受 Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI PET/CT 显像。分析 4组受试者的实验室检查指标[B型利钠肽(BNP)水平]、心脏超声数据和 Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI PET/CT 显像结果。多组间计量资料的比较采用 LSD 检验或 Kruskal Wallis 检验。2组间计量资料的比较采用两独立样本 *t* 检验(方差齐), 计数资料的比较采用 χ^2 检验。**结果** 与 MM 对照组相比, AL-only 组 BNP 水平升高, 差异有统计学意义 [(259.0±40.0) pg/ml 对 (19.2±15.7) pg/ml, *t*=9.928, *P*<0.05]; AL-CA+MM 组左心室室间隔厚度和左心室后壁厚度增加, 差异均有统计学意义 [(13.9±1.1) mm 对 (10.8±0.3) mm, *t*=6.197, *P*<0.05; (13.7±0.9) mm 对 (10.3±0.6) mm, *t*=6.774, *P*<0.05]。Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI PET/CT 显像结果显示: AL-CA+MM 组 3例(3/5, 60.0%)患者和 AL-only 组 3例(3/3, 100.0%)患者左心室心肌 Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI 摄取均为阳性; MM 对照组 4例(4/5, 80.0%)患者和健康对照组 5名(5/5, 100.0%)受试者左心室心肌 Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI 摄取均为阴性。AL-only 组左心室心肌最大标准化摄取值(SUV_{max})和靶本底比值(T/B)均高于健康对照组 [SUV_{max}: (4.1±1.1)对(2.1±0.2), *t*=3.234, *P*=0.081; T/B: (4.7±0.6)对(2.2±0.4), *t*=6.748, *P*=0.001]。AL-CA+MM 组左心室心肌 SUV_{max} 和 T/B 均高于 MM 对照组 [SUV_{max}: (4.2±1.8)对(2.5±1.4), *t*=1.699, *P*=0.128; T/B: (4.2±2.1)对(3.0±1.2), *t*=1.120, *P*=0.295]。AL-CA+MM 组左心室心肌 SUV_{max} 和 T/B 均高于健康对照组 [SUV_{max}: (4.2±1.8)对(2.1±0.2), *t*=2.642, *P*=0.056; T/B: (4.2±2.1)对(2.2±0.4), *t*=2.047, *P*=0.104]。**结论** Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI PET/CT 显像具有无创、有效检测 AL-CA 患者心脏成纤维细胞活化的能力, 其对 AL-CA 患者具有一定的诊断价值。

【关键词】 淀粉样变性; 心肌; 膜蛋白质类; 成纤维细胞; 氟放射性同位素; 正电子发射断层显像术; 多发性骨髓瘤

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Diagnostic value of Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI PET/CT imaging in light chain cardiac amyloidosis

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[Abstract] Objective To explore the diagnostic value of Al¹⁸F-1, 4, 7-triazacyclononane-1, 4, 7-triacetic acid (NOTA)-fibroblast activation protein inhibitor (FAPI) PET/CT imaging in light chain cardiac amyloidosis (AL-CA). **Methods** The clinical data of 8 patients (7 males and 1 female, aged (62.9±5.6) years) diagnosed with AL-CA in Beijing Chao-Yang Hospital, Capital Medical University from September to December 2021 were prospectively studied. Five healthy volunteers and 5 patients with multiple myeloma (MM), who matched the gender and age with AL-CA patients, were recruited as controls. All subjects were divided into 4 groups: 5 cases in the AL-CA+MM group (AL-CA with MM), 3 cases in the AL-only group (AL-CA without MM), 5 cases in the MM control group (MM without AL-CA), and 5 cases in the healthy control group. All subjects underwent Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI PET/CT imaging. Laboratory index type B natriuretic peptide (BNP) level, echocardiography data, and Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI PET/CT imaging results were analyzed. Measurement data were compared among the 4 groups by using LSD or Kruskal-Wallis test and between 2 groups by independent samples *t*-test (homogeneity of variance). Enumeration data were compared by χ^2 test. **Results** BNP level in the AL-only group was higher than that in the MM control group, and the difference was statistically significant ((259.0±40.0) pg/ml vs. (19.2±15.7) pg/ml, *t*=9.928, *P*<0.05). The left ventricular interventricular septum thickness and the left ventricular posterior wall thickness increased in the AL-CA+MM group, and the differences were statistically significant ((13.9±1.1) mm vs. (10.8±0.3) mm, *t*=6.197, *P*<0.05; (13.7±0.9) mm vs. (10.3±0.6) mm, *t*=6.774, *P*<0.05). Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI PET/CT imaging results showed that the Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI uptake of the left ventricular myocardium was positive in 3 cases (3/5, 60.0%) of the AL-CA+MM group and 3 cases (3/3, 100.0%) of the AL-only group. The left ventricular myocardium Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI uptake was negative in 4 patients (4/5, 80.0%) of the MM control group and 5 subjects (5/5, 100.0%) of the healthy control group. The left ventricular myocardium maximum standardized uptake value (SUV_{max}) and target to background ratio (T/B) in the AL-only group were higher than those in the healthy control group (SUV_{max}: (4.1±1.1) vs. (2.1±0.2), *t*=3.234, *P*=0.081; T/B: (4.7±0.6) vs. (2.2±0.4), *t*=6.748, *P*=0.001). The SUV_{max} and T/B of the left ventricular myocardium in the AL-CA+MM group were higher than those in the MM control group (SUV_{max}: (4.2±1.8) vs. (2.5±1.4), *t*=1.699, *P*=0.128; T/B: (4.2±2.1) vs. (3.0±1.2), *t*=1.120, *P*=0.295). The SUV_{max} and T/B of left ventricular myocardium in the AL-CA+MM group were higher than those in the healthy control group (SUV_{max}: (4.2±1.8) vs. (2.1±0.2), *t*=2.642, *P*=0.056; T/B: (4.2±2.1) vs. (2.2±0.4), *t*=2.047, *P*=0.104). **Conclusion** Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI PET/CT imaging can detect cardiac fibroblast activation non-invasively and effectively and has a certain diagnostic value in patients with AL-CA.

[Key words] Amyloidosis; Myocardium; Membrane proteins; Fibroblasts; Fluorine radioisotopes; Positron-emission tomography; Multiple myeloma

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心脏淀粉样变(cardiac amyloidosis, CA)是一种由于错误折叠的淀粉样蛋白沉积并浸润心脏各部位导致的疾病,可引起心肌病、心力衰竭、心律失常和瓣膜性心脏病^[1]。轻链型 CA(light chain CA, AL-CA)和转甲状腺素蛋白相关 CA(transthyretin-related CA, ATTR-CA)是 CA 的主要常见类型。系统性 AL-CA 是由免疫球蛋白轻链异常引起的,这

些患者大多都合并多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma, MM)^[2]。然而,高达 38% 的 MM 患者存在临床隐匿性 AL-CA^[3-6]。当临床怀疑 CA 时,可通过心内膜心肌活检确认是否存在淀粉样蛋白沉积。然而,心内膜心肌活检具有有创、难以获得活检组织、可能存在并发症等缺点,因此需要寻找一种诊断性能与组织活检相当的无创影像方法。

心脏无创影像方法包括心脏超声、心脏磁共振成像(cardiac magnetic resonance imaging, CMR)和心脏核素显像。心脏超声和CMR的局限性在于只能评估心脏自身病变,无法区分CA与其他原因引起的肥厚性心肌病^[7]。¹¹C标记的匹兹堡化合物B(¹¹C-PIB)和¹⁸F标记的氟贝他吡、氟比他班已被证明可以无创识别CA,但无法区分AL-CA与ATTR-CA^[8-10]。⁹⁹Tc^m标记的焦磷酸盐和羟基亚甲基二磷酸盐均对ATTR-CA有很强的亲和力,可通过SPECT鉴别AL-CA与ATTR-CA,其诊断ATTR-CA的灵敏度和特异度均较高,而AL-CA患者心肌对⁹⁹Tc^m标记的焦磷酸盐和羟基亚甲基二磷酸盐的摄取均较少甚至无摄取^[11]。综上,目前临床上缺乏可早期诊断AL-CA的方法。AL-CA易被误诊及漏诊,导致诊疗延迟,患者病死率高。因此,临床上迫切需要寻找一种可早期识别AL-CA的无创、有效的诊断方法。

成纤维细胞活化蛋白由活化的成纤维细胞特异性表达。近年来,放射性核素标记的成纤维细胞活化蛋白抑制剂(fibroblast activation protein inhibitor, FAPI)被开发并应用于多种心脏疾病的PET/CT显像,以评估心肌纤维化^[12]。有研究者发现,放射性核素标记的FAPI PET/CT可用于检测AL-CA患者的心肌成纤维细胞活化^[13-15]。本研究旨在探讨AL-CA患者心脏Al¹⁸F-1, 4, 7-三氮杂环壬烷-1, 4, 7-三乙酸(1, 4, 7-triazacyclononane-1, 4, 7-triacetic acid, NOTA)-FAPI PET/CT显像对AL-CA的诊断价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

前瞻性研究2021年9至12月于首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院确诊为AL-CA的8例(5例合并MM)患者的临床资料,其中男性7例、女性1例,年龄(62.9±5.6)岁。纳入标准:(1)根据国际骨髓瘤工作组AL-CA诊断标准^[16],经心内膜心肌活检确诊为AL-CA;(2)除心脏外,其他器官活检确诊为AL淀粉样变,出现B型利钠肽(type B natriuretic peptide, BNP)或肌钙蛋白异常,或心脏超声或CMR提示存在CA。排除标准:(1)其他可能引起左心室肥厚的疾病,如高血压和肥厚型心肌病;(2)心脏超声资料不完整的患者;(3)其他心脏

疾病患者。同时分别招募与AL-CA患者性别和年龄匹配的5名健康志愿者和5例MM患者作为对照。本研究经首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院伦理委员会批准(批准号:2021-ke-596),所有受试者均于检查前签署了知情同意书。

1.2 受试者分组及临床数据收集

研究共分为4组:AL-CA+MM组(AL-CA伴MM)5例、AL-only组(AL-CA不伴MM)3例、MM对照组(MM不伴AL-CA)5例、健康对照组5名。所有受试者均接受Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI PET/CT显像。分析4组受试者的性别、年龄、身体质量指数(BMI)、病程、实验室检查指标(BNP水平)、心脏超声数据和Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI PET/CT显像结果,对所有MM患者(MM对照组和AL-CA+MM组)按照国际分期体系(international staging system, ISS)^[17]进行分期。

1.3 图像采集

使用美国GE公司的16层Discovery STE型PET/CT仪进行显像。患者无需特殊准备,于安静状态下静脉注射2.5~3.0 MBq/kg Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI(原子高科股份有限公司),安静休息60 min。先行CT扫描,随后行PET扫描。CT扫描参数:管电压140 kV、管电流120 mA、螺距1.375 mm、准直16×0.625 mm、层厚5 mm。PET扫描参数:采用三维模式采集,采集时间5 min/床位,共采集2个床位,能峰511 keV、矩阵128×128、放大倍数2.0。应用美国GE公司AW VolumeShare 2软件对图像进行处理。采用CT数据进行衰减校正,有序子集最大期望值法进行重建(14个子集,2次迭代),最终获得冠状面、矢状面和横断面CT、PET及PET/CT融合图像。

1.4 图像分析

Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI PET/CT图像由2位有5年以上工作经验的核医学科医师独立阅片,意见不一致时经协商达成一致。采用定性和半定量方法分别评价左心室心肌的Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI摄取情况。采用视觉评估方法对左心室心肌的Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI摄取情况进行定性分析,左心室心肌Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI的摄取高于血池即定义为异常摄取^[18]。采用SUV对左心室心肌Al¹⁸F-NOTA-FAPI摄取情况进行半定量分析。在PET/CT横断面融合图像上勾画三维ROI,获得左心室心肌的SUV_{max}。在上腔静

脉勾画 1 个直径为 10 mm 的圆形 ROI, 记录连续 3 层 SUV_{mean} 并计算其均值作为本底的摄取值。计算左心室心肌的靶本底比值(target to background ratio, T/B)。

1.5 统计学方法

应用 IBM SPSS 26.0 软件进行统计学分析。采用 Shapiro-Wilk 法对计量资料进行正态性检验, 符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 不符合正态分布的计量资料以 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示。计数资料以频数

和百分比表示。多组间计量资料的比较采用 LSD 检验或 Kruskal-Wallis 检验。2 组间计量资料的比较采用两独立样本 t 检验(方差齐), 计数资料的比较采用 χ^2 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料

由表 1 可知, AL-CA+MM 组、AL-only 组、MM 对照组、健康对照组受试者的性别、年龄、BMI

表 1 AL-CA+MM 组、AL-only 组、MM 对照组和健康对照组一般资料、 $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI PET/CT 显像、实验室检查和心脏超声结果的比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data, $Al^{18}F$ -1, 4, 7-triazacyclononane-1, 4, 7-triacetic acid (NOTA)-fibroblast activation protein inhibitor (FAPI) PET/CT imaging, laboratory examination and cardiac ultrasound results among light chain cardiac amyloidosis (AL-CA)+multiple myeloma (MM) group, light chain (AL)-only group, MM control group and healthy control group

组别	性别[例(%)]		年龄 (岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	BMI (kg/m^2 , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	病程数 [月, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 或 $\bar{x} \pm s$]	ISS分期[例(%)]			视觉评估左心室 $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI PET/CT摄取阳性 [例(%)]
	男性	女性				I期	II期	III期	
AL-CA+MM 组($n=5$)	5(100.0)	0(0.0)	61.4 \pm 6.3	27.6 \pm 8.1	6.0(4.0, 35.0)	0(0.0)	2(40.0)	3(60.0)	3(60.0)
AL-only 组 ($n=3$)	2(66.7)	1(33.3)	65.3 \pm 4.0	22.2 \pm 1.7	5.7 \pm 2.1	-	-	-	3(100.0) ^a
MM 对照组 ($n=5$)	5(100.0)	0(0.0)	60.8 \pm 9.5	24.7 \pm 1.9	18.0(12.0, 73.0)	2(40.0)	1(20.0)	2(40.0)	1(20.0)
健康对照组 ($n=5$)	4(80.0)	1(20.0)	61.6 \pm 6.4	24.1 \pm 4.9	-	-	-	-	0(0.0)
检验值	$\chi^2=3.150$		$F=0.278$	$F=0.775$	$F=1.085$	$\chi^2=2.533$			$\chi^2=9.584$
P值	0.369		0.84	0.527	0.374	0.282			0.022
组别	左心室 SUV_{max} ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	左心室 T/B ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	BNP [pg/ml, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 或 $\bar{x} \pm s$]	LVEF (%, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	左心室IVST (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	左心室 PWT (mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	LAVI (ml/m^2 , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	左心室 EDV (ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	左心室ESV (ml, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
	AL-CA+MM 组($n=5$)	4.2 \pm 1.8	4.2 \pm 2.1	398(42.5, 595.0)	67.8 \pm 6.7	13.9 \pm 1.1 ^b	13.7 \pm 0.9 ^b	25.5 \pm 6.7	101.6 \pm 37.8
AL-only 组 ($n=3$)	4.1 \pm 1.1	4.7 \pm 0.6 ^a	259.0 \pm 40.0 ^b	67.0 \pm 5.3	13.3 \pm 2.3	13.0 \pm 1.7	25.2 \pm 10.0	79.0 \pm 17.1	25.3 \pm 5.8
MM 对照组 ($n=5$)	2.5 \pm 1.4	3.0 \pm 1.2	19.2 \pm 15.7	71.8 \pm 7.5	10.8 \pm 0.3	10.3 \pm 0.6	19.6 \pm 8.7	133.5 \pm 4.9	41.9 \pm 16.8
健康对照组 ($n=5$)	2.1 \pm 0.2	2.2 \pm 0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
检验值	$F=3.341$	$F=3.011$	$F=6.198$	$F=0.635$	$F=8.584$	$F=13.995$	$F=0.755$	$F=1.979$	$F=1.194$
P值	0.050	0.066	0.045	0.550	0.007	0.001	0.498	0.208	0.358

注: ^a表示与健康对照组相比, 差异均有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=4.302$, $P=0.018$; $t=6.748$, $P=0.001$); ^b表示与 MM 对照组相比, 差异均有统计学意义 ($t=9.928$, 6.197 , 6.774 , 均 $P < 0.05$); -表示无此项数据。AL-CA 为轻链型心脏淀粉样变; AL-only 为轻链型心脏淀粉样变不伴多发性骨髓瘤; MM 为多发性骨髓瘤; NOTA 为 1, 4, 7-三氮杂环壬烷-1, 4, 7-三乙酸; FAPI 为成纤维细胞激活蛋白抑制剂; PET 为正电子发射断层显像术; CT 为计算机断层摄影术; BMI 为身体质量指数; ISS 为国际分期体系; SUV_{max} 为最大标准化摄取值; T/B 为靶本底比值; BNP 为 B 型利钠肽; LVEF 为左室射血分数; IVST 为室间隔厚度; PWT 为后壁厚度; LAVI 为左心房容积指数; EDV 为舒张末期容积; ESV 为收缩末期容积

的差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。AL-CA+MM 组的病程数为 6.0(4.0, 35.0)个月; AL-only 组的病程数为(5.7±2.1)个月; MM 对照组的病程数为 18.0(12.0, 73.0)个月, 3 组病程数的差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。AL-CA+MM 组中, 3 例(3/5, 60.0%)患者分期为 ISS III 期, 2 例(2/5, 40.0%)患者分期为 ISS II 期; MM 对照组中 2 例(2/5, 40.0%)患者分期为 ISS III 期, 1 例(1/5, 20.0%)患者分期为 ISS II 期, 2 例(2/5, 40.0%)患者分期为 ISS I 期, AL-CA+MM 组和 MM 对照组患者 ISS 分期的差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.2 超声结果和实验室检查结果

与 MM 对照组相比, AL-only 组 BNP 水平升高, 差异有统计学意义 [(259.0±40.0) pg/ml 对 (19.2±15.7) pg/ml, $t=9.928$, $P<0.05$]; AL-CA+MM 组左心室室间隔厚度和左心室后壁厚度增加, 差异均有统计学意义 [(13.9±1.1) mm 对 (10.8±0.3) mm, $t=6.197$, $P<0.05$; (13.7±0.9) mm 对 (10.3±0.6) mm, $t=6.774$, $P<0.05$]。MM 对照组、AL-only 组、AL-CA+MM 组的左心室射血分数、左心房容积指数、左心室舒张末期容积、左心室收缩末期容积的差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

2.3 $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI PET/CT 显像结果

AL-CA+MM 组、AL-only 组、MM 对照组和健康对照组左心室心肌 $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI 摄取情况如图 1 所示。 $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI PET/CT 显像结

果显示, AL-CA+MM 组 3 例(3/5, 60.0%)患者和 AL-only 组 3 例(3/3, 100.0%)患者左心室心肌 $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI 摄取均为阳性; MM 对照组 4 例(4/5, 80.0%)患者和健康对照组 5 名(5/5, 100.0%)受试者左心室心肌 $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI 摄取均为阴性。

AL-only 组左心室心肌 SUV_{max} 和 T/B 均高于健康对照组 [SUV_{max} : (4.1±1.1) 对 (2.1±0.2), $t=3.234$, $P=0.081$; T/B: (4.7±0.6) 对 (2.2±0.4), $t=6.748$, $P=0.001$]。AL-CA+MM 组左心室心肌 SUV_{max} 和 T/B 均高于 MM 对照组 [SUV_{max} : (4.2±1.8) 对 (2.5±1.4), $t=1.699$, $P=0.128$; T/B: (4.2±2.1) 对 (3.0±1.2), $t=1.120$, $P=0.295$]。AL-CA+MM 组左心室心肌 SUV_{max} 和 T/B 均高于健康对照组 [SUV_{max} : (4.2±1.8) 对 (2.1±0.2), $t=2.642$, $P=0.056$; T/B: (4.2±2.1) 对 (2.2±0.4), $t=2.047$, $P=0.104$](图 2)。

3 讨论

AL-CA 是 CA 最主要的亚型之一, 由于其起病隐匿、临床表现多样、易误诊漏诊, 导致患者容易错过最佳治疗时机, 故病死率较高。因此, 早期明确诊断 AL-CA 至关重要^[18]。然而, 作为诊断 AL-CA “金标准”的心内膜心肌活检的缺点为有创性检查且灵敏度不高, 目前缺乏无创、有效、可早期特异性识别 AL-CA 的影像方法。有研究结果显示, CA 患者左心室放射性核素标记的 FAPI 的摄

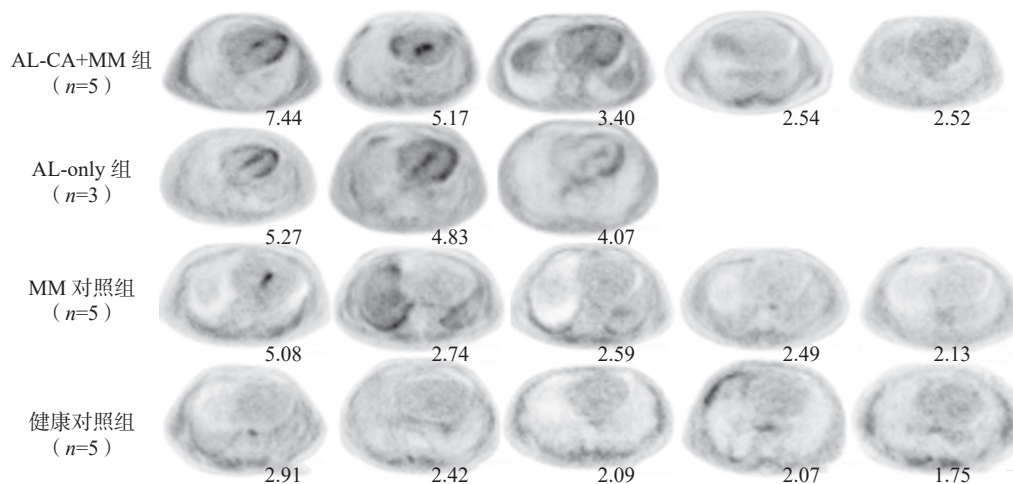


图 1 AL-CA+MM 组、AL-only 组、MM 对照组和健康对照组所有受试者心脏 $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI PET 显像图 图中数据表示 T/B。AL-CA 为轻链型心脏淀粉样变; MM 为多发性骨髓瘤; AL-only 为轻链型心脏淀粉样变不伴多发性骨髓瘤; T/B 为靶本底比值

Figure 1 $Al^{18}F$ -1, 4, 7-triazacyclononane-1, 4, 7-triacetic acid (NOTA)-fibroblast activation protein inhibitor (FAPI) PET images of hearts in light chain cardiac amyloidosis (AL-CA)+multiple myeloma (MM) group, light chain (AL)-only group, MM control group and healthy control group

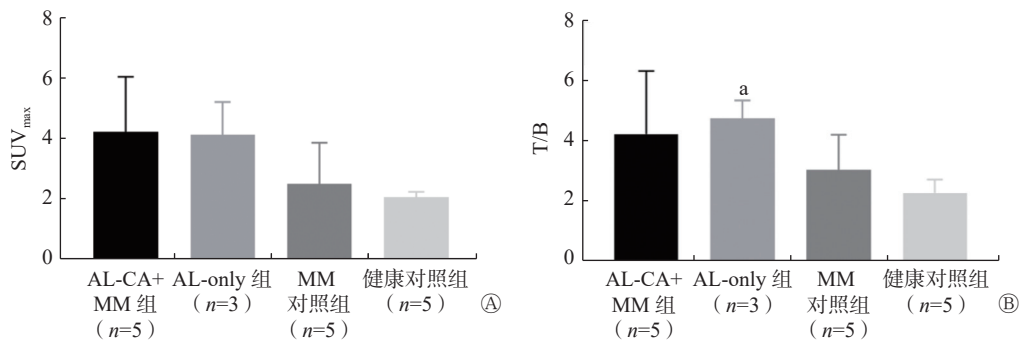


图2 AL-CA+MM组、AL-only组、MM对照组和健康对照组的 $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI PET/CT显像的 SUV_{max} 和T/B结果分析^a表示与健康对照组相比,差异有统计学意义($t=6.748, P=0.001$)。AL-CA为轻链型心脏淀粉样变;MM为多发性骨髓瘤;AL-only为轻链型心脏淀粉样变不伴多发性骨髓瘤; SUV_{max} 为最大标准化摄取值;T/B为靶本底比值

Figure 2 Analysis of maximum standardized uptake value (SUV_{max}) and target to background ratio (T/B) results of $Al^{18}F$ -1, 4, 7-triazacyclononane-1, 4, 7-triacetic acid (NOTA)-fibroblast activation protein inhibitor (FAPI) PET/CT imaging in light chain cardiac amyloidosis (AL-CA)+multiple myeloma (MM) group, light chain (AL)-only group, MM control group and healthy control group

取增加,提示放射性核素标记的FAPI PET/CT显像对CA的诊断具有潜在的应用价值^[13-15]。基于此,本研究评估了 $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI PET/CT作为一种无创影像技术在AL-CA诊断中的可行性。我们发现,大多数AL-CA患者左心室心肌 $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI摄取显著增加,与健康对照组相比,AL-only组无论是定性分析还是定量分析(T/B),左心室心肌 $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI摄取的差异均有统计学意义。因此, $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI PET/CT显像对AL-CA的诊断具有重要的临床应用价值,值得进一步研究验证。

系统性AL-CA是一种全身性疾病,可累及心脏。错误折叠的蛋白在心肌细胞外间隙沉积,使细胞外间隙扩大,心脏硬度增加,导致心脏的收缩和舒张受限^[19]。此外,AL淀粉样变性的物质可能同时具有毒性和浸润性成分^[20],导致活性氧水平升高、心肌细胞功能紊乱、钙稳态失调、心肌细胞缺氧,最终导致细胞凋亡^[21]。炎症、缺氧和细胞凋亡都是心肌成纤维细胞的有效激活因子。成纤维细胞活化蛋白是一种丝氨酸蛋白酶,由活化的成纤维细胞特异性表达。Guo和Chen^[13]的研究结果显示,AL患者左心室心肌可异常摄取 ^{68}Ga -FAPI。Xi等^[14]和Wang等^[15]的研究结果均显示,AL-CA患者左心室心肌对不同放射性核素标记的FAPI的摄取升高。本研究结果也证明了AL-CA患者左心室心肌 $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI摄取异常,且其T/B高于健康对照组;AL-CA患者左心室心肌成纤维细胞活化,且活化程度高于健康对照组。因此 $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-

FAPI PET/CT显像具有无创、有效检测AL-CA成纤维细胞活化的能力。

AL-CA是一种与浆细胞相关的血液病,与MM密切相关,但通常不同于MM。AL-CA是由浆细胞异常克隆增殖引起的,包括产生过量的 λ 链或不太常见的 κ 轻链。然而,MM中骨髓的大部分细胞成分可能由浆细胞组成,导致高钙血症、肾功能障碍、贫血和(或)骨破坏^[22]。此外,与MM相比,大多数AL-CA患者骨髓浆细胞含量 $<20\%$,主要表现为异常循环的游离轻链形成淀粉样蛋白^[23]。5%~10%的AL-CA患者存在MM,而5%~10%的MM患者也会合并AL-CA^[24]。然而,心脏超声和CMR无法在早期特异性识别CA。因此, $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI PET/CT显像在MM合并AL患者的早期评估中具有十分重要的意义。本研究中我们发现,AL-CA+MM组患者中有60%的患者左心室心肌 $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI摄取异常,而MM对照组患者中仍有20%的患者左心室心肌 $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI摄取异常,由于本研究样本量小,无法对二者进行对比分析,需要更大样本量的研究进一步探索和验证。综上,AL-CA患者左心室心肌成纤维细胞活化增加, $Al^{18}F$ -NOTA-FAPI PET/CT显像对AL-CA患者的诊断具有一定的临床应用价值。

利益冲突 所有作者声明无利益冲突

作者贡献声明 苏瑶负责论文的撰写、数据的整理与分析;王丽负责论文的撰写、数据的整理与分析、方法的建立、论文的审阅;刘爱军负责病例资料的收集;杨敏福负责方法的建立、论文的审阅

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