

·综述·

碲锌镉心脏专用 SPECT 的临床应用进展

陈炜佳 石洪成

复旦大学附属中山医院核医学科，上海 200032

通信作者：石洪成，Email：shihongcheng163@163.com

【摘要】 心肌灌注显像在已知或可疑冠状动脉疾病患者的诊疗过程中发挥着重要作用，应用碲锌镉探测器的心脏专用 SPECT 的分辨率和灵敏度均得到提高，达到了降低显像剂剂量、缩短采集时间、改善图像质量和扩展临床应用范围等目的。笔者对碲锌镉心脏专用 SPECT 的临床应用进展进行综述。

【关键词】 冠心病；心肌灌注显像；体层摄影术，发射型计算机，单光子；体层摄影术，X 线计算机；碲锌镉

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The clinical progress of cadmium-zinc-telluride-based dedicated cardiac SPECT cameras

Chen Weijia, Shi Hongcheng

Department of Nuclear Medicine, Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China

Corresponding author: Shi Hongcheng, Email: shihongcheng163@163.com

【Abstract】 Myocardial perfusion imaging plays an important role in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with known or suspected coronary artery disease. The cadmium-zinc-telluride (CZT)-based dedicated cardiac SPECT (called CZT-SPECT) with high resolution and photon sensitivity reduces radiation exposure and imaging time while improving image quality and enhancing the value of SPECT myocardial perfusion imaging in clinical practice. The review elaborates the clinical progress of CZT-SPECT.

【Key words】 Coronary disease; Myocardial perfusion imaging; Tomography, emission-computed, single-photon; Tomography, X-ray computed; Cadmium-zinc-telluride

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心肌灌注显像 (myocardial perfusion imaging, MPI) 是一种无创性检查技术，广泛应用于冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病(简称冠心病)的诊断及预后预测等^[1]。但用于 MPI 的传统 SPECT 面临着诸多挑战，如探测器的灵敏度低、分辨率有限，无法进行动态显像，难以显示和识别小病灶，显像剂剂量较大，成像时间长，患者易发生位移等。应用碲锌镉 (cadmium-zinc-telluride, CZT) 晶体作为探测器的心脏专用 SPECT(简称 CZT-SPECT)采用新的半导体探测器、准直器和重建算法，达到了降低显像剂剂量、缩短采集时间、改善图像质量和扩展临床应用范围等目的。笔者对 CZT-SPECT 的临床应用进

展进行综述。

1 设备硬件特色与优势

CZT-SPECT 的成像原理为 γ 射线与 CZT 晶体作用后产生电子与空穴对，带负电的电子与带正电的空穴对在电场作用下向不同电极运动形成电脉冲信号，信号幅度为电子-空穴对的数量，并与入射的 γ 射线能量成正比。

CZT 晶体能够直接进行光电转化，无需光电倍增管，减少了转换过程中的信号损失；另外，其能量分辨率高，并采用像素化和小尺寸的设计，提高了空间分辨率。CZT-SPECT 还采用了高灵敏度

准直器以及特定的重建方法,以补偿高灵敏度准直器造成的分辨率损失^[2]。与传统应用碘化钠(NaI)晶体的SPECT相比,CZT-SPECT的空间分辨率提高了2倍,灵敏度提高了8~10倍,能量分辨率由11%提升至5.3%~5.4%。

2 临床应用进展

2.1 减少显像剂剂量和缩短图像采集时间

由于MPI是人均辐射剂量较高的核医学检查,近年来研究者十分关注降低辐射剂量的方法。CZT-SPECT性能的提升,可在保证甚至提高图像质量的前提下,降低显像剂剂量或缩短图像采集时间,并探索图像质量与显像剂剂量和采集时间之间的最佳平衡点^[3]。当以体重指数(body mass index,BMI)确定采集时间时(BMI为20~22 kg/m²的患者,采集时间为9.7 min; BMI为22~24 kg/m²,采集时间为10.7 min; BMI为24~26 kg/m²,采集时间为13.0 min; BMI为26~28 kg/m²,采集时间为14.1 min; BMI为28~30 kg/m²,采集时间为15.2 min),平均剂量可低至1.15 mSv(129.5 MBq)^[4];当采用15 min的固定采集时间时,剂量可低至传统标准剂量的1/5^[5]。当以体重确定剂量时(2.5 MBq/kg),负荷和静息采集时间可分别缩短至8 min和5 min^[6];当采用传统标准剂量时,负荷和静息采集时间可分别缩短至3 min和2 min^[7]。

2.2 提高诊断的准确率和预后评估能力

由于CZT-SPECT的灵敏度和空间分辨率的提高,可以得到更高的有效计数率,从而在降低显像剂剂量和(或)缩短检查时间的同时,获得更好的图像质量,显示和识别小病灶,提高诊断的准确率和预后评估能力。

Tanaka等^[8]对150例可疑或已确诊为冠心病的患者先后进行传统SPECT MPI(静息、负荷时间为15 min)与CZT-SPECT MPI(静息时间3 min、负荷时间5 min)的比较,结果显示这两种方法所得缺损积分与心功能均有很好的相关性。Sharir等^[9]的研究结果显示,CZT-SPECT采用极低剂量(<2 mSv)和标准剂量的采集方案对冠心病的诊断准确率相当。Chikamori等^[10]对多中心的1000例可疑或已确诊为冠心病的患者进行不同的低剂量快速采集,以冠状动脉造影(coronary angiography,CAG)所示狭窄≥75%为标准,结果显示CZT-SPECT

诊断冠心病的灵敏度为72%~76%、特异度为85%~89%、准确率为81%~85%。

MPI检查结果是冠心病患者预后的独立预测因子^[11]。Engbers等^[12]对4057例行标准剂量CZT-SPECT MPI的可疑冠心病患者随访2.4年,结果显示心脏事件的发生率与心肌灌注异常程度成正比。与心脏专用NaI-SPECT相比,CZT-SPECT也具有优势,Lima等^[13]对3554例行心脏专用NaI-SPECT MPI(负荷370~444 MBq、静息555~666 MBq,均采集6 min)与CZT-SPECT MPI(负荷555 MBq、采集3 min,静息185 MBq、采集6 min)的可疑冠心病患者随访33个月,结果显示这两种心脏专用SPECT MPI检查结果都具有很高的预后评估价值,但CZT-SPECT MPI正常的患者,心脏事件的年发生率更低(0.5%对1.0%,P<0.01),其原因可能为更高的灵敏度带来更高的阴性预测价值。

2.3 测定心肌血流储备(coronary flow reserve, CFR)

对于冠状动脉(简称冠脉)三支血管病变或微血管疾病,传统SPECT的诊断价值是有限的,通过测定心肌血流(myocardial blood flow, MBF)和CFR有助于识别冠脉三支病变和微血管病变^[14]。

研究结果表明,PET拥有高计数率、高时间分辨率的断层成像系统和稳定成熟的衰减校正系统,以及¹³N-NH₃·H₂O、¹⁵O-H₂O等显像剂所具备的优异摄取特性,因此,PET具有准确测定MBF和CFR的能力^[15]。但PET的高成本和复杂操作限制了其在临床中的广泛应用。传统SPECT则受到自身性能的限制,无法完成对MBF的动态采集和定量分析。CZT-SPECT相较于传统SPECT的最大优势就在于其可以测定CFR。有研究结果发现,CZT-SPECT与使用¹³N-NH₃·H₂O、¹⁵O-H₂O显像剂的PET所测定的MBF和CFR均有很高的一致性^[16-17]。

由于SPECT MPI采用自身对照,当出现冠脉三支病变时,灌注的均匀缺损易导致对缺损程度的低估或假阴性的出现。由于冠脉狭窄的患者的CFR显著低于无冠脉狭窄的患者^[18],因此,测定CFR可以提高诊断的准确率^[19]。当以CAG所示冠脉狭窄≥75%为标准,设定CFR≤1.5为异常时,CZT-SPECT测定所得CFR诊断三支病变的灵敏度、特异度和准确率分别为86%、78%和80%^[20]。当以冠脉狭窄≥50%且血流储备分数≤0.8为狭

窄标准,设定CFR≤2.0为异常时,CZT-SPECT诊断三支梗阻血管的灵敏度、特异度和准确率分别为80%、85%和81%,检测出异常血流储备分数的灵敏度、特异度和准确率分别为89%、82%和85%^[21]。

PET测得的CFR有助于排除CAG所示的高危冠心病^[22],能够发现CAG无法发现的冠脉微血管功能障碍^[23],可独立于传统风险因素识别处于不良事件风险中的患者^[24],还能应用于心脏移植术后的心肌血管病变的诊断和预后^[25]。虽然目前尚无CZT-SPECT测得MBF和CFR用于冠脉微血管病变的研究报道,但根据已有的PET测得CFR的应用价值的研究结果^[14]以及CZT-SPECT与PET对MBF、CFR测量结果的一致性的结论^[16-17],可以推断CZT-SPECT定量测量也具有同样的诊断和预后价值,这也会是未来CZT-SPECT的主要探索方向之一。

2.4 多体位采集

MPI存在衰减伪影导致假阳性的问题,为了减少衰减伪影,早期常采用变换体位的方法,但由于变换体位耗时、患者体感不好,导致可行性不高,之后采用外置放射源及CT衰减校正的方法,但其价值并未得到完全认可,还可能导致新的伪影及过度校正^[26],而且外置放射源或CT还增加了成本和辐射剂量。CZT-SPECT的结构设计允许俯卧位、仰卧位到坐位任意角度采集,具有快速采集的优势,提高了患者的舒适度,使多体位采集具有可行性。

Ito等^[27]对72例仰卧位采集的患者增加俯卧位采集和CT衰减校正,结果显示这两种方法都能提高对下壁和下侧壁的诊断准确率。Nishiyama等^[28]对270例患者进行总采集时间≤15 min的仰卧位联合俯卧位采集,结果发现诊断冠心病的特异度由单独仰卧位的50%提高至双体位的82%(P<0.001)。Taasan等^[29]研究结果发现肥胖患者进行双体位采集所得益处更大。

Chawla等^[30]报道坐位可明显减少仰卧位采集出现的前壁伪影(伪影出现率:6.1%对35.4%,P<0.001),在女性患者中更为明显(9.5%对50.7%,P<0.001)。Ben-Haim等^[31]对肥胖患者的研究结果显示,坐位MPI可识别出超过2/3的仰卧位图像中出现的伪影。Nakazato等^[32]的研究结果显示,

肥胖患者进行仰卧位联合坐位采集的诊断特异度由单独体位采集的57%提高至82%(P<0.01)。

2.5 多能窗采集

CZT-SPECT能量分辨率的提高,实现了超越传统SPECT的显像方案,如贯序多核素显像与多核素同时显像的方案。在负荷状态下MBF增大,与^{99m}Tc相比,²⁰¹Tl与心肌摄取率有更好的关联度。CZT-SPECT可以同时采集^{99m}Tc与²⁰¹Tl且互不干扰,在缩短采集时间的同时还能降低显像剂剂量,而且同时采集能够避免不同时段采集的图像匹配不一致的问题,从而提高了诊断的准确率^[33]。

3 不足

3.1 采集视野有限

与大面积探测的多用途SPECT不同的是,CZT-SPECT的探测范围相对有限,因此对心脏的准确定位极为重要,定位出现偏差或心脏扩大(如扩张型心肌病)的患者,都可能导致心脏超出采集视野及出现伪影^[34]。

3.2 价格昂贵

CZT-SPECT的用途单一,相比于多用途SPECT,其价格相对昂贵,不适用于MPI检查需求小的检查中心。

4 小结

综上,CZT-SPECT应用于临床以来,展现了比传统SPECT更优良的性能,如降低显像剂剂量、缩短采集时间、改善图像质量等,在MBF动态采集的领域也进行了新的探索。但在CFR的临床应用价值、CFR与CAG和血流储备分数的联系与区别、多体位采集在伪影识别上的价值、实现采集时间和剂量与图像质量的最佳平衡的方案等方面,仍有待更多的临床试验进行探索与验证。

利益冲突 本研究由署名作者按以下贡献声明独立开展,不涉及任何利益冲突。

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• 读者 • 作者 • 编者 •

关于统计结果的解释和表达

根据中华医学会杂志社的规定, 作者对于论文统计结果的解释和表达需注意: 当 $P<0.05$ (或 $P<0.01$) 时, 应说对比组之间的差异具有统计学意义, 而不应说对比组之间具有显著性(或非常显著性)差异; 应写明所用统计分析方法的具体名称(如: 成组设计资料的 t 检验、两因素析因设计资料的方差分析、多个均数之间两两比较的 q 检验等), 统计量的具体值(如: $t=3.45$, $\chi^2=4.68$, $F=6.79$ 等); 用不等式表示 P 值的情况下, 一般情况下选用 $P>0.05$ 、 $P<0.05$ 和 $P<0.01$ 三种表达方式即可满足需要, 无需再细分为 $P<0.001$ 或 $P<0.0001$ 。当涉及总体参数(如总体均数和总体率等)时, 在给出显著性检验结果的同时, 给出 95% 可信区间。