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## · 临床研究 ·

## 多层螺旋 CT Flash Spiral 模式老年冠状动脉成像的图像质量 及影响因素分析

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**摘要** 目的:探讨老年多层螺旋 CT Flash Spiral 模式和 Spiral 模式的冠状动脉成像质量及其影响因素。方法:选择我院 2010 年 1 月~2012 年 12 月行多层螺旋 CT 冠状动脉成像老年患者 186 例,根据心率和心律将患者分为两组:A 组 98 例行 Flash Spiral 模式扫描;B 组 88 例行 Spiral 模式扫描,对两组扫描的冠状动脉分别做图像后处理。比较两组患者的一般情况、图像质量评分及辐射剂量,并统计分析心率变异性对图像质量的影响。结果:两组患者在年龄、性别构成、体重指数(BMI)、钙化积分方面差异无统计学意义(均 P>0.05);在心率、心率变异性方面,A 组明显低于 B 组,差异有统计学意义(均 P<0.05);两组患者图像质量评分、图像噪声及对比信噪比(CNR)相比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 P>0.05);不可诊断节段基于血管节段评价 A 组和 B 组分别为 1.98% 和 2.21%,基于患者评价分别为 8.16% 和 6.82%,差异无统计学意义(均 P<0.05);A 组扫描时间、容积 CT 剂量指数(CTDIvol)、剂量长度乘积(DLP)、单位有效剂量(ED)小于 B 组,差异有统计学意义(均 P<0.05);心率变异性 > 10 次/min 患者冠状动脉图像质量明显低于心率变异性 5~10 次/min 和 ≤5 次/min(P<0.05)。结论:采用多层螺旋 CT Flash Spiral 模式扫描老年冠状动脉成像质量与 Spiral 模式接近,但有效辐射剂量明显减少。心率变异性是影响老年患者 Flash Spiral 模式扫描图像质量的重要因素。

**关键词:** 冠心病; 心率变异性; 体层摄影术; 冠状动脉成像

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## The Image Quality and its Influence Factor of High-Pitch Dual-Source Coronary Angiography Using Flash Spiral Mode in Senile People

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the image quality of high-pitch coronary angiography by flash spiral mode and to analyze the influence factors for the senile patients. **Methods:** One hundred and eighty-six senile patients with suspected coronary artery disease who were undergoing coronary angiography in our hospital from January 2010 to December 2012 were prospectively selected in this study and were divided into two groups by the rate and rhythm of the heart. Group A (98 cases) were performed the coronary angiography by flash spiral mode, while group B (88 cases) were conducted by spiral acquisition mode to acquire data. Then the general characteristics, image quality scores and effective radiation dose of patients in the two groups were assessed, and effects of heart rate variability on image quality were analyzed statistically. **Results:** There were no significant differences about the age, gender, body mass index (BMI) and calcium scores between two groups (all P>0.05); the heart rates and heart rate variability of groups A were significantly lower than that of the group B (P<0.05, respectively); there were no significant differences about the image quality scores, the image noise, contrast-to-noise ratio (CNR) between two groups (all P>0.05); there were no significant differences about the non-diagnostic coronary artery segments between two groups (segment-based analysis 1.98% vs 2.21%, patients-based analysis 8.16% vs 6.82%, all P>0.05); the scan time, volume CT dose index (CTDIvol), dose length product (DLP) and effective dose (ED) of groups A were significantly lower than those of the group B (all P<0.05); the coronary artery image quality in patients with heart rate variability > 10 times/min were significantly lower than that heart rate variability 5 ~ 10 times/min and 5 times/min or less (P<0.05). **Conclusion:** The image quality of high-pitch coronary angiography detected by the flash spiral mode is similar with spiral acquisition mode, while being associated with significant reduction of

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radiation exposure in senile patients. The heart rate variability is a considerable factor which affects the image quality of high-pitch dual-source coronary computed tomography angiography in senile patients.

**Key words:**Coronary artery disease; Heart rate variability; Tomography; Coronary angiography

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## 前言

冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病,简称冠心病(Coronary Artery Disease,CAD)是老年患者常见病和多发病,严重影响老年人的身心健康,然而近年来,我国老年冠心病的发病率却呈明显上升趋势<sup>[1]</sup>,因此,早期准确诊断和治疗对降低老年病死率及改善生活治疗有着重要意义。以往冠心病的传统诊断主要依靠金标准—冠状动脉造影,然而因该检查方式为有创性、并发症高,存在一定的危险性,不少老年患者难以接受。随着螺旋CT技术的快速发展,CT冠状动脉成像(Coronary Angiography,CTCA)已成为冠心病检查的一项重要的无创性方法<sup>[2,3]</sup>。多层次螺旋CT冠状动脉成像不但可以显示血管管腔内部改变,同时可以显示管壁的钙化情况、斑块的形态、特征、大小、范围及与心脏整体间的空间关系,因此越来越受到关注。但目前关于多层次螺旋CT老年冠状动脉成像鲜有报道,本研究旨在分析在Flash Spiral模式下老年冠状动脉成像质量及其影响CTCA图像质量的因素。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

选择我院2010年1月~2012年12月行多层次螺旋CT冠状动脉成像老年患者186例,其中男110例,女76例,年龄62~89岁,平均( $67.8 \pm 8.0$ )岁。体重指数(body mass index,BMI)( $23.5 \pm 3.6$ )kg/m<sup>2</sup>。患者均有胸痛、胸闷及心慌憋气症状。排除标准包括:对碘对比剂过敏、严重肝肾功能不全、失代偿性心功能不全、心源性休克及不能配合屏气的患者。根据心率和心律将患者分为两组:A组98例,男性57例,女性41例,年龄62~88( $66.9 \pm 9.1$ )岁,BMI 17.0~29.5( $23.9 \pm 3.4$ )kg/m<sup>2</sup>,入选标准为心率<65次/min,窦性心律且整齐,心率波动范围在±5次/min,采用Flash Spiral模式扫描;B组88例,男性53例,女性35例,年龄64~69( $68.5 \pm 8.4$ )岁,BMI 17.6~28.7( $23.3 \pm 3.0$ )kg/m<sup>2</sup>,入选标准为心率≥65次/min,心律不齐,有心房颤动及早搏等,采用Spiral模式扫描。

### 1.2 扫描设备与方法

扫描设备采用德国西门子公司生产多层次螺旋炫速螺旋CT仪(Definition Flash,Siemens HealthCare,Forchheim,Germany)。扫描前进行严格的屏气训练,常规舌下喷硝酸甘油0.5~1.0mg。扫描范围自气管分叉下2cm至心脏膈面,选用非离子型对比剂碘海醇(Omnipaque 350,350 mg I/mL,GE Healthcare,USA)60mL,应用双筒高压注射器经肘正中静脉5.0 m/s注入体内,感兴趣区(ROI)设定为升主动脉(阈值100 Hu),峰值时间后2~5 s开始扫描,以相同流率后续60 mL生理盐水。A组采用Flash Spiral模式,1个周期内采集整个心脏图像,采集时间

为60%RR间期;B组采用Spiral模式扫描,采集图像时间:心率<75次/min为60%~80%RR间期,心率≥75次/min为30%~60%RR间期,心率不齐、心房颤动及早搏患者为20%~90%RR间期。扫描参数:准直2 mm×128 mm×0.6 mm,层厚0.6 mm,转速每圈280 ms,时间分辨率75 ms,螺距3.4 pitch,管电压随BMI调整(BMI<25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>,管电压100 kV;BMI≥25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>,管电压120 kV)。

### 1.3 图像重建及后处理

应用Circulation软件对扫描的血管进行图像重建,图像层厚为0.75 mm,重建间隔0.4 mm,采用平滑细腻软组织卷积核(B26f)算法,自动选取最佳舒张期和收缩期时相重组。扫描后图像处理采用最大密度投影(maximum intensity projection,MIP)、容积再现(volume rendering,VR)、曲面重建(curved multiplanar reformations,CPR)及心血管优化分析等软件。

### 1.4 图像质量评价方法

采用美国心脏协会(American Heart Association,AHA)推荐的冠状动脉改良15分段法分析冠状动脉各级分支<sup>[4]</sup>,冠状动脉分为4级,相应为1~4分:1分,图像质量差,血管阶段不连续,严重伪影,血管显示不清无法辨认,不可诊断;2分,图像质量一般,血管显示连续,边缘中度伪影,管腔模糊,难以诊断;3分,图像质量良好,血管连续,边缘轻度伪影,不影响诊断;4分,图像质量优秀,冠状动脉显示清楚,血管连续,边缘锐利无伪影。图像质量评为3分以上为可评价血管,1~2分为不可评价血管。图像质量评价由两名对患者临床资料和扫描条件不了解的影像科副主任医师进行。由单独一名放射科医生图像噪声和对比信噪比(contrast-to-noise ratio,CNR)进行分析。图像噪声为主动脉根ROI的标准差,血管强化值为在ROI区域测量所得增强前、增强后两者CT值之差,血管强化与图像噪声比为CNR。

### 1.5 有效辐射剂量评价

本次研究的辐射剂量不包括定位像和检测峰值时间的辐射剂量,仅包含CCTA的辐射剂量。记录患者进行心脏检查时的容积CT剂量指数(CTDIvol)和剂量长度乘积(dose length product,DLP),单位有效剂量(effective dose,ED)=k×DLP(k值参照欧盟委员会关于CT质量标准指南,胸部k=0.017 mSv·mGy<sup>-1</sup>·cm<sup>-1</sup>)。

### 1.6 统计学方法

采用SPSS18.0统计软件包进行数据分析,定量资料结果用( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,两组间的疗效比较进行两独立样本的t检验;非正态分布数据两组之间比较进行Mann-Whitney U检验。计数资料使用X<sup>2</sup>检验或是确切概率法(Fisher法),P<0.05认为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者一般情况

两组患者在年龄、性别构成、BMI、钙化积分方面差异无统

计学意义( $P>0.05$ )，A 组患者的心率、心率化值分别为(56.4±4.3)次/min、(4.2±2.4)次/min，B 组患者的心率、心率化值分别为(76.7±8.5)次/min、(10.5±5.7)次/min，A 组心率、心率变异性明显低于 B 组，差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ) (见表 1)。

表 1 两组患者一般情况比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline characteristics in the two groups Group

Group	Case (n)	Age (years)	Gender	BMI	Hear ratio (time/min)	Heart rate variability (time/min)	Calcification score
A	98	66.9±9.1	57	41	23.9±3.4	56.4±4.3	4.2±2.4
B	88	68.5±8.4	53	34	23.3±3.0	76.7±8.5	10.5±5.7
t/X <sup>2</sup>		1.24		0.08	1.27	20.20	9.63
P		0.216		0.775	0.206	0.000	0.912

### 2.2 两组患者图像质量评价、图像噪声、CNR 情况

两组患者共有 2392 段冠状动脉血管直径≥1.5 mm，其中 A 组 98 例患者 1262 段，评分优秀 889 段，占 70.44%，良好 348 段，占 27.58%，一般 17 段，占 1.35%，差 8 段，占 0.63%；B 组 88 例患者 1130 个冠状动脉节段，评分为优秀 706 段，占 62.47%，良好 398 段，占 35.22%，一般 20 段，占 1.70%，差 6

段，占 0.53%。不可诊断节段基于血管节段评价 A 组和 B 组分别为 1.98% 和 2.21%，基于患者评价分别为 8.16% 和 6.82%，差异无统计学意义( $P=0.589, P=0.728$ )。两组患者图像质量评分、图像噪声及 CNR 相比较，差异均无统计学意义(均  $P>0.05$ ) (见表 2)。

表 2 两组患者图像质量评分、图像噪声、CNR 及不可诊断节段比较

Table 2 Comparison of the image quality scores, the image noise, contrast-to-noise ratio and non-diagnostic coronary artery segments in the two groups

Group	Case (n)	Image quality scores	Image noise (Hu)	CNR	Non-diagnostic coronary artery segments (n,%)	
					Segment-based analysis	Patients-based analysis
A	98	3.4±0.5	19.8±3.8	11.4±3.5	25/1262(1.98)	8/98(8.16)
B	88	3.3±0.6	20.6±3.6	12.1±4.0	26/1130(2.30)	6/88(6.82)
t/X <sup>2</sup>		1.23	1.47	1.27	0.29	0.12
P		0.222	0.143	0.205	0.589	0.728

### 2.3 两组患者扫描参数和辐射剂量情况

两组患者冠状动脉 CT 扫描参数和辐射剂量的比较情况见表 3，两组 CT 扫描长度比较，差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )，A

组扫描时间、CTDIvol、DLP 及 ED 小于 B 组，差异有统计学意义(均  $P<0.05$ )，A 组辐射剂量更低。

表 3 两组患者扫描参数和辐射剂量比较

Table 3 Comparison of scanning parameters and radiation dosage in the two groups

Group	Case (n)	Scan length (cm)	Scan time (ms)	CTDIvol (mGy)	DLP (mGy×cm)	ED (mSV)
A	98	12.3±1.2	142.2±17.0	10.1±3.2	153.5±57.1	2.6±1.0
B	88	12.6±1.9	244.5±37.6	30.9±10.4	458.4±166.2	7.8±2.6
t		1.27	23.46	18.01	16.36	17.63
P		0.206	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

### 2.4 心率变异性对心冠状动脉图像质量影响

由表 4 可见，心率变异性≤5 次/min 患者有 1322 段冠状动脉血管可供评价，其中图像质量为差、一般、良好和优秀分别为 0.08%、0.23%、28.26% 和 71.33%；心率变异性 5~10 次/min 患者有 732 段冠状动脉血管可供评价，其中图像质量为差、一

般、良好和优秀分别为 0.41%、1.09%、31.83% 和 66.67%；心率变异性>10 次/min 患者有 338 段冠状动脉血管可供评价，其中图像质量为差、一般、良好和优秀分别为 2.96%、7.69%、25.74% 和 63.61%。心率变异性>10 次/min 患者冠状动脉图像质量明显低于心率变异性 5~10 次/min 和≤5 次/min ( $P<0.05$ )。

表 4 心率变异性对冠状动脉图像质量的影响(n, %)

Table 4 The influence of heart rate variability on coronary artery image quality (n, %)

Heart rate variability (time/min)	Bad	General	Fine	Good	In total
≤ 5	1(0.08)	3(0.23)	375(28.36)	943(71.33)	1322
5~10	3(0.41)	8(1.09)	233(31.83)	488(66.67)	732
> 10	10(2.96)	26(7.69)	87(25.74)	215(63.61)	338

### 3 讨论

目前,国内关于多层螺旋 CT 冠状动脉成像方面的报道众多,但针对老年患者的多层螺旋 CT 冠状动脉成像研究较少,研究发现,随着年龄的增长,老年患者冠状动脉钙化和狭窄相对更为严重和多见<sup>[5,6]</sup>,因此研究老年多层螺旋 CT 冠状动脉成像具有重要临床意义。本研究选取 186 例老年患者作为研究对象,总结老年人在冠状动脉多层螺旋 CT 成像时技术应用方面的重要关键点。

大螺距多层螺旋 CT 拥有 2 套 X 线球管、探测器组合,呈 95° 放置,每个探测器能捕获 64 排宽 0.6 mm 图像,机器旋转速度为每圈 280 ms,时间分辨率为 75 ms<sup>[7,8]</sup>。在冠状动脉 CTA 成像应用中,可采用 Flash Spiral 模式和 Spiral 模式。Flash Spiral 模式是通过前瞻性心电门控触发的高螺距螺旋扫描模式,是二代多层螺旋 CT 特有的扫描方式<sup>[9,10]</sup>,其 CT 球管旋转 1/4 周可在单个心动周期完成扫描,数据采集时间可降低至 0.25 s,避免了多个心动周期扫描导致冠状动脉衔接误差出现阶梯状伪影,也减少了因屏气不佳造成的图像伪影,有效辐射量仅为传统螺旋扫描模式的 1/10<sup>[11,12]</sup>。Achenbach 等<sup>[13]</sup>对心率≤60 次/min 的患者采用 Flash Spiral 模式在 60%RR 间期成像,结果显示 99.5% 血管阶段可评价。然而,Flash Spiral 模式要求心率不能大于 65 次/min 且心律规整,由于 Flash Spiral 模式图像数据没有其它心动周期的数据、时相,数据单一,无法进行心电编辑<sup>[14,15]</sup>。本研究中,A 组患者心率<65 次/min,窦性心律且规整,可评价的 1262 个冠状动脉阶段中,图像质量优良率达 98.02%,图像质量评分为(3.4±0.5)分,与 B 组比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),扫描时间仅为(142.2±17.0)ms,平均 ED 为(2.6±1.0)mSv,与 B 组比较显著降低了扫描时间和辐射剂量。Spiral 模式采用地螺距螺旋扫描模式,在 RR 期间内选择合适的扫描时机扫描,需要 3~4 个心动周期完成心脏图像数据采集,能动态观察冠状动脉和评价心脏功能,但由于采用回顾性心电门控技术和较小的螺距,辐射量较大<sup>[16~18]</sup>。本研究 B 组患者心率≥65 次/min,心律不齐,有心房颤动及早搏等,评价 1130 个冠状动脉阶段,冠状动脉图像优良率 97.69%,扫描时间(244.5±37.6)ms,平均 ED 为(7.8±2.6)mSv,高于 Flash Spiral 模式。

本研究同时发现,心率变异性是影响图像质量的一个重要因素,心率变异性大的冠状动脉血管节段不可诊断显著增加。Flash Spiral 模式扫描对心率变异性更为敏感,可能与心率增快时,RR 间期较短,此时若心率变异性较大,Flash Spiral 模式采集单个心动周期图像数据时有可能落到 R 波上,导致扫描失败<sup>[19,20]</sup>,因此当心率变异性>10 次/min 应采用 Spiral 模式扫描,而不

能采用 Flash Spiral 模式。

综上所述,大螺距多层螺旋 CT 在老年冠状动脉 CTA 方面的应用,应根据患者心率、心律及 BMI 采用 Flash Spiral 模式或 Spiral 模式扫描,降低辐射,重视心率变异性对 Flash Spiral 模式扫描图像质量的影响,从而实现最佳的扫描方案。

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