

·论著·

# 应用双能CT与定量CT对椎体骨密度测量的对照研究

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**摘要:** 目的 应用双能CT(DECT)及定量CT(QCT)测量腰椎骨密度,评价利用双能CT测量骨密度(BMD)的可行性。方法 对56名志愿者采用DECT检查,获得钙值图,测量骨钙CT值及骨髓CT值,同时应用QCT测量骨密度(BMD),分析骨钙CT值及骨髓CT值与BMD值的相关性。结果 腰椎椎体骨钙CT值与BMD值呈显著正相关( $L_{1-5}$ 椎体 Pearson相关系数分别为: $r = 0.715, 0.692, 0.739, 0.673, 0.686, P < 0.01$ );骨髓CT值与BMD值呈正相关( $L_{1-5}$ 椎体 Pearson相关系数分别为 $r = 0.343, 0.315, 0.439, 0.440, 0.456, L<sub>5</sub>椎体  $P < 0.05$ ,其余椎体  $P < 0.01$ )。结论 DECT所测量腰椎骨钙CT值及骨髓CT值与QCT所测BMD值密切相关,可定量反映腰椎BMD变化。$

**关键词:** X线计算机体层摄影; 双能量CT; 骨密度

## Comparison of bone mineral density measured by quantitative computed tomography and dual energy CT at the lumbar spine

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**Abstract: Objective** Lumbar spine bone mineral density was measured by dual energy CT (DECT) and quantitative CT (QCT), with the aim of assessing the feasibility of using dual energy CT for the measurement of bone mineral density (BMD).

**Methods** Totally 56 volunteers were enrolled and underwent dual energy CT (DECT) to obtain the CT attenuation value of bone calcium and bone marrow and also underwent quantitative CT (QCT) to obtain BMD at lumbar spine ( $L_{1-5}$ ) in the same scan. The correlation between CT attenuation value of bone calcium and bone marrow with BMD was analyzed. **Results** The CT attenuation value of bone calcium was significantly positively correlated with BMD at the lumbar spine, the Pearson correlation coefficients of  $L_{1-5}$  vertebral body were  $r = 0.715, 0.692, 0.739, 0.673, 0.686$ , respectively,  $P < 0.001$ . The CT attenuation value of bone marrow was positively correlated with BMD, the Pearson correlation coefficients of  $L_{1-5}$  vertebral body were  $r = 0.343, 0.315, 0.439, 0.440, 0.456$ , respectively ( $L_5 P < 0.05, L_1 \text{ to } L_4 P < 0.01$ ). **Conclusion** The CT attenuation value of bone calcium and bone marrow is closely correlated with BMD value measured by QCT at lumbar spine, which can indicate quantitative BMD.

**Key words:** X-ray computed tomography; Dual-energy CT; Bone density

无创性评估椎体骨量及骨密度对临床早期预防及治疗骨质疏松症至关重要。目前,测定骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD)的方法较多,国际上普遍公认的两种方法分别是双能X线吸收(dual energy X-ray absorptiometry, DXA)和定量CT(quantitative computed tomography, QCT)检查<sup>[1, 2]</sup>,

近年来已有大量对两种方法测量骨密度的研究。双能CT(dual energy CT, DECT)可通过不同物质间双能指数存在差异进行物质分离检测,在骨松质中通过分离骨组织中的骨矿质及骨髓,从而获得单独钙值图或骨髓图,实现定量测量BMD<sup>[3]</sup>。本研究采用双能CT扫描,应用双能量物质分离技术测量BMD,同时对照单能量QCT测量椎体BMD,评价DECT在骨密度测量的应用价值。

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## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

收集2015年12月至2016年5月在我院因泌尿系结石就诊并行CT扫描的志愿者。排除标准:1)腰椎压缩性骨折;2)腰椎内固定术后;3)腰椎良、恶性占位;4)代谢性或内分泌疾病。纳入本研究共56名志愿者,男32名,女24名,年龄20~64岁,平均( $40.29 \pm 10.44$ )岁。对纳入研究的所有志愿者行DECT检查,检查同时放置QCT体模。所有志愿者均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 仪器与方法

**1.2.1 扫描方法:** DECT及QCT扫描采用西门子SOMATOM Definition Flash双能CT机,扫描参数:采用自动mAs技术,A球管管电压100 kV,参考管电流210 mAs,B球管管电压140 kV,参考管电流162 mAs,准直器宽度0.6 mm,螺距0.7,重建层厚1.0 mm,床高109.5 mm。受试者采取仰卧位并将QCT校准体模板放置于受检者腰部下方,同时扫描受检者及体模。每周应用质控体模对CT扫描仪进行一次校准。

**1.2.2 QCT骨密度测量:** 应用QCT Pro分析软件(Mind-ways公司,美国)对DECT 140KV单能量数据进行BMD测量。在重组的3个平面图像上以L<sub>1</sub>-

L<sub>5</sub>椎体中心层面选择感兴趣区,测量时避开骨皮质及椎体后中央静脉沟。

**1.2.3 DECT钙质图测量:** 将数据传入Syngo VIA(VA30HF-08)工作站,选择双能量后处理模式,行双能量虚拟平扫,获得腰椎钙值图。最大CT阈值设为3071HU,碘比率1.45,选择与QCT测量区域对应的ROI测量骨钙CT值及骨髓CT值。DECT钙质图及QCT骨密度采用盲法测量。

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS22.0软件进行统计分析。对腰椎QCT测量BMD值与DECT所测骨钙CT值及骨髓CT值间的相关性采用Pearson相关性分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

本研究所有受试者均完成第1~5腰椎椎体DECT及QCT骨密度测量,测量结果见表1。根据国际临床骨密度学会(ISCD)2007年专家建议的QCT骨密度诊断标准<sup>[4]</sup>,本研究6例受试者诊断为骨质疏松,BMD为 $57.66 \pm 13.75$  mg/cc;13例受试者诊断为低骨量,BMD为 $103.44 \pm 14.15$  mg/cc。37例受试者骨量正常,BMD为 $135.74 \pm 13.45$  mg/cc。

表1 DECT所测量腰椎各椎体骨钙CT值、骨髓CT值及QCT所测量BMD值( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 1 The CT attenuation value of bone calcium and bone marrow measured by DECT and BMD measured by

QCT at the lumbar spine (L<sub>1</sub>-L<sub>5</sub>) ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

腰椎椎体	QCT测量BMD值 (mg/cc)	DECT骨钙相关CT值 (HU)	DECT骨髓相关CT值 (HU)
L <sub>1</sub>	125.92 ± 28.30	223.76 ± 38.18	-44.45 ± 24.70
L <sub>2</sub>	121.91 ± 29.67	223.80 ± 38.74	-45.69 ± 28.32
L <sub>3</sub>	115.92 ± 29.04	222.11 ± 37.05	-50.70 ± 27.11
L <sub>4</sub>	118.31 ± 28.69	225.81 ± 35.22	-52.68 ± 28.36
L <sub>5</sub>	130.32 ± 30.61	240.22 ± 36.09	-56.90 ± 30.93

DECT所测量腰椎L<sub>1</sub>-L<sub>5</sub>椎体骨钙CT值与QCT测量BMD值呈显著正相关,Pearson相关系数分别为:r腰1椎体=0.715,r腰2椎体=0.692,r腰3椎体=0.739,r腰4椎体=0.673,r腰5椎体=0.686,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ );骨髓CT值与BMD值呈正相关,Pearson相关系数分别为:r腰1椎体=0.343,r腰2椎体=0.315,r腰3椎体=0.439,r腰4椎体=0.440,r腰5椎体=0.456,差异有统计学意义(L<sub>5</sub>椎体 $P < 0.05$ ,其余 $P < 0.01$ )。

## 3 讨论

随着世界人口老龄化,骨质疏松的发病率及致残率显著提高,给患者及社会带来沉重的负担,因此早期诊断骨质疏松至关重要<sup>[5,6]</sup>。骨质疏松最主要的评价指标是骨密度(bone mineral density, BMD)。双能X线吸收测定法(dual X-ray absorptiometry, DXA)是目前测量骨密度常规使用的影像诊断方法,虽然测量简单且临床应用广泛,但仍存在许多不足。由于DXA是面积BMD测量,测量结果同时包

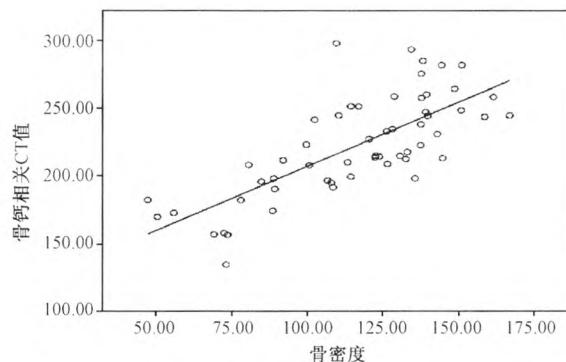


图1 L<sub>3</sub>椎体QCT骨密度与DECT骨钙CT值之间相关性

**Fig. 1** Correlation between BMD measured by QCT and CT attenuation value of bone calcium measured by DECT (L<sub>3</sub>)

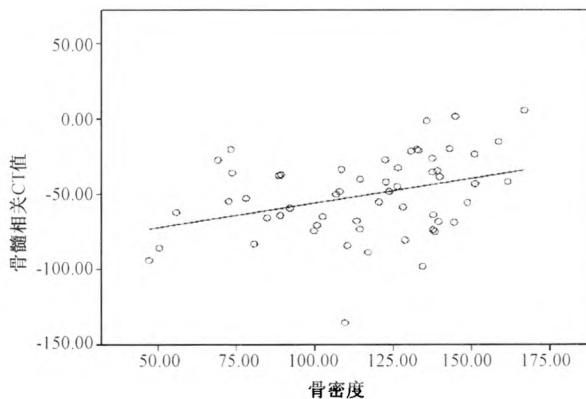


图2 L<sub>3</sub>椎体QCT骨密度与DECT骨髓CT值之间相关性

**Fig. 2** Correlation between BMD measured by QCT and CT attenuation value of bone marrow measured by DECT (L<sub>3</sub>)

括松质骨和皮质骨的综合测量值,而骨质疏松早期骨量变化主要发生在松质骨,因此DXA的测量结果不能反映早期骨密度变化,而且影响其测量结果的因素较多,造成测量误差较大<sup>[7, 8]</sup>。

相对于DXA,QCT测量的是真正体积骨密度,可以独立测量椎体松质骨的骨密度,测量结果一般不受骨骼大小、形态及骨质增生等因素的影响。近年来QCT在骨质疏松症早期诊断的价值日益受到关注,QCT测量BMD的相关研究也越来越多。有研究显示QCT对骨质疏松症的检出率高于DXA,提示QCT测量BMD可以更早发现骨质疏松症,有利于骨质疏松的早期预防和治疗<sup>[9, 10]</sup>。但由于QCT测量需要专用的校准体模及测量软件,其应用也受



图3 A为单能量QCT测量骨松质BMD;B为DECT钙质图,DECT骨钙CT值及骨髓CT值测量选择与QCT相同ROI,图中箭头所示为QCT校准体模板

**Fig. 3** Single energy QCT measurement of the cancellous bone BMD (A) and DECT calcium map (B). Two measurement methods selected the same Region of interest. The arrow in the figure shows the QCT template

到一定限制。

双能CT(dual energy CT,DECT)通过并行采集技术一次性扫描获得两种能量的数据,基于不同物质双能指数存在差异可进行物质分离测算<sup>[11, 12]</sup>,虚拟平扫技术就是利用这种原理去除增强图像的碘图。除了碘,其他一些高原子序数的物质,例如钙,同样可通过双能CT进行定量分析,分离骨组织中的骨矿质获得单独钙值图,实现定量测量BMD。近年来亦有研究报到应用DECT去钙技术获得骨髓图评估骨髓损伤或骨髓水肿,研究显示应用DECT评估骨髓损伤具有良好的敏感度和特异度<sup>[13]</sup>。国内涂宁等<sup>[14]</sup>应用DECT与DXA对照研究,显示骨容积CT值与DXA所测BMD值密切相关。本研究在采用DECT扫描受试者的同时加用QCT校准体模板,在获得双能量数据的同时亦获得单能量QCT数据,应用DECT虚拟平扫获得钙质图,测量骨钙CT值,测量选择与QCT测量区域对应的ROI,因此也减低了使用不同仪器对照研究所产生的误差。研究结果表明,腰椎DECT所测骨钙CT值与QCT所测BMD密切相关,提示DECT去钙技术可准确分离骨中骨钙及其他成分,实现单独测量骨钙质CT值,可精确地反映真实骨密度并发现骨量丢失,对更好地评估、预防骨质疏松症有良好的应用价值。

磁共振骨髓<sup>1</sup>H-波谱成像(Magnetic resonance spectroscopy,MRS)通过化学位移原理检测脂肪分子和水分子并得到脂峰和水峰,可以较准确测量骨髓中脂肪含量及脂肪与水的比例,因而可从细胞层面揭示骨髓脂肪含量及其在骨质疏松症发病机制中发

挥的作用<sup>[15]</sup>。Dixon 水-脂分离技术利用水质子和脂肪质子拉莫尔频率差,通过多回波采集,分别获得正相位、反相位及单独的水相和脂相,因此可用于评估骨髓脂肪组织含量<sup>[16, 17]</sup>。近年来有研究表明骨髓的脂肪含量与矿物质密度呈负相关,骨质疏松症患者的骨髓含量更高<sup>[18]</sup>。本研究 DECT 测量骨髓 CT 值与 QCT 所测 BMD 呈正相关,与以往研究结果相符,本研究显示骨量越低,骨髓密度越低,提示骨髓脂肪含量与松质骨骨量关系密切。

总之,利用 DECT 双能量物质分离技术所测量骨钙 CT 值及骨髓 CT 值与 QCT 所测 BMD 值密切相关,同时可间接反应骨髓成分,对骨质疏松症的评价具有广阔的应用前景。本研究因样本量较少,未对不同性别及不同年龄段进行亚组分析。要获得骨质疏松症较准确的 DECT 诊断标准,尚需进行大样本量对照研究。

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