

·论著·

定量与半定量方法评估 DXA 影像发现椎体骨折的比较

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摘要: 目的 比较形态学定量评估方法和 Genant 半定量方法对 DXA 影像进行椎体骨折评估的一致性。方法 对 217 例 ≥ 50 岁绝经后女性作骨密度检测的同时进行胸腰椎 T₄ ~ L₅ 正侧位扫描,采用形态学定量评估方法和 Genant 半定量方法进行椎体骨折评估,比较二种方法确定椎体骨折的一致性和二种方法确定椎体骨折组与无椎体骨折组的临床特征。结果 形态学定量评估方法确定 59 例椎体骨折,椎体骨折率为 27.19%;Genant 半定量方法确定 60 例椎体骨折,椎体骨折率为 27.65%。kappa 一致性分析,κ = 0.80。二种方法确定椎体骨折组与无椎体骨折组的临床特征无统计学差异。结论 Genant 半定量方法和形态学定量评估方法均是评估椎体骨折的有效方法。

关键词: 椎体骨折;Genant 半定量方法;定量测量;DXA

Comparison of identification of vertebral fractures in DXA image between quantitative measurement and Genant semi-quantitative assessment

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Abstract: Objective To study the agreement of quantitative measurement and Genant semi-quantitative assessment in DXA image for the evaluation of vertebral fractures. **Methods** BMD measurements of proximal femur and X-ray scan of T₄-L₅ were consecutively performed in 217 postmenopausal women aged over 50 years old. The vertebral fractures were identified by quantitative measurement and Genant semi-quantitative assessment, respectively. The reproducibility of vertebral fractures identified by two methods was estimated. The clinical characteristics with or without vertebral fractures was compared. **Results** Fifty-nine patients with vertebral fracture (27.19%) were identified by quantitative measurement and 60 patients with vertebral fracture (27.65%) were identified by Genant semi-quantitative assessment. The κ of reproducibility between quantitative measurement and Genant semi-quantitative assessment was 0.80. No difference of the characteristics of women with or without vertebral fractures was found. **Conclusion** Both Genant semi-quantitative assessment and quantitative measurement are effective methods for evaluating vertebral fractures.

Key words: Vertebral fracture; Genant semi-quantitative assessment; Quantitative measurement; DXA

脆性椎体骨折是骨质疏松的标志,也是骨质疏松最常见的并发症,欧洲年发病率为女性 1.07%,男性 0.57%,呈增龄性增加^[1]。香港地区 50 岁以上汉人的椎体骨折发病率为女性 508/10 万,男性

194/10 万^[2]。我国北京、成都和上海等地基于影像学的流行病学调查显示,50 岁以上妇女椎体骨折患病率为 15%^[3]。椎体骨折严重影响患者的生活质量和显著增加死亡率,而且发生椎体骨折的绝经后女性新发椎体骨折风险增加 5 倍和髋部骨折风险增加 2 倍。药物治疗可以有效降低患者椎体和髋部骨折风险,因此及时发现和诊断椎体骨折显得极为重

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要。但是仅有约30%的椎体骨折接受医疗。为了提高椎体骨折的诊断率,对脊柱侧位像进行影像学椎体骨折评估是必要的,DXA技术的进步使得在做骨密度检测时,可以同时获得清晰的胸腰椎脊柱影像进行椎体骨折评估(vertebral fracture assessment,VFA),我国开展VFA医院较少,值得推广应用,常用评估方法有Genant半定量方法和形态学定量评估方法,选用何种评估方法目前有争议,本研究比较这二种方法对DXA影像进行椎体骨折评估的一致性。

1 材料和方法

我们连续对217例 ≥ 50 岁绝经后女性作骨密度检测的同时进行胸腰椎T₄~L₅正侧位扫描,由获得国际骨密度检测临床学会(International Society for Clinical Densitometry, ISCD)培训证书的人员利用获得美国FDA认证的椎体骨折评估(vertebral fracture assessment,VFA)软件进行定量椎体骨折评估,在6个月后由同一位人员对所有图像采用Genant半定量方法进行椎体骨折评估。患者年龄50~90岁,平均 65.0 ± 9.1 岁。绝经年龄37~56岁,平均绝经年龄 50.0 ± 4.2 岁。身高: 154.1 ± 5.6 cm,体重: 55.7 ± 10.0 kg,体重指数(BMI): 23.5 ± 3.87 ,20例已经由其他影像学诊断为椎体骨折,26例有其他部位骨折史。

1.1 骨密度检测

骨密度仪为Holigic Discovery A,机器精度 $\leq 1.0\%$ 。标准体位检测髋部骨密度和腰椎骨密度,由于椎体骨折可能对骨密度结果判断产生影响,我们选用股骨颈骨密度值作为比较参考之用。

1.2 DXA椎体骨折评估

标准检查体位,扫描范围:T₄~L₅,获得胸腰椎T₄~L₅正侧位清晰图像。形态学定量评估方法:检查者对T₄~L₅椎体DXA影像先行目测判断可疑骨折椎体,再用VFA软件6点定位法,确定目标椎体

的前下、前上、后下、后上和上下终板的中间点,必要时调整定位点,VFA软件自动生成形态学评估数据,确定椎体正常,轻度、中度或重度椎体骨折。Genant半定量方法^[4]:检查者根据T₄~L₅椎体的DXA影像对比Genant半定量方法椎体骨折分级图,确定有无椎体骨折及程度。

1.3 统计学处理

使用SPSS 18.0统计学软件进行分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用t检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有显著性意义。重复性检验采用kappa一致性分析,当 $k = 0.21 \sim 0.40$,一致性强度弱; $k = 0.41 \sim 0.60$,一致性强度中度; $k = 0.61 \sim 0.80$,一致性强度高度; $k = 0.81 \sim 1.00$,一致性强度极强。

2 结果

骨密度:股骨颈骨密度为 $0.295 \sim 1.09 \text{ g/cm}^2$,平均 $0.608 \pm 0.120 \text{ g/cm}^2$,以股骨颈骨密度T值作为判断依据,23例为骨密度正常,102例为低骨量,92例为骨质疏松。

椎体骨折评估:共有椎体2821椎,其中78个椎体影像不清晰不进行评估,对余2743个椎体进行评估。形态学定量评估方法结果:158例无椎体骨折,59例椎体骨折101个骨折椎,椎体骨折率为27.19%。Genant半定量方法结果:157例无椎体骨折,60例椎体骨折102个骨折椎,椎体骨折率为27.65%。

形态学定量评估方法和Genant半定量方法确定的椎体骨折组的患者年龄均非常显著高于无椎体骨折组,骨密度和骨密度T值均非常显著低于无椎体骨折组(表1)。形态学定量评估方法和Genant半定量方法确定的椎体骨折或无椎体骨折组间患者的年龄、BMI、骨密度和骨密度T值均无统计学差异(表2)。

表1 形态学定量评估方法与Genant半定量方法确定有或无椎体骨折患者的特征

Table 1 Characteristics of women with or without vertebral fractures identified by quantitative measurement or Genant semi-quantitative assessment

参数	形态学定量评估方法		P值	Genant方法		P值
	椎体骨折	无椎体骨折		椎体骨折	无椎体骨折	
例数	59	158		60	157	
年龄	70.2 ± 9.2	63 ± 8.4	0.000	68.8 ± 9.7	64 ± 8.5	0.001
体重指数	23.17 ± 3.98	23.60 ± 3.83	0.476	23.29 ± 4.20	23.50 ± 3.74	0.735
骨密度	0.547 ± 0.111	0.630 ± 0.116	0.000	0.560 ± 0.116	0.626 ± 0.117	0.000
骨密度T值	-2.71 ± 1.00	-2.00 ± 1.05	0.000	-2.59 ± 1.05	-2.00 ± 1.06	0.000

表2 形态学定量评估方法与Genant半定量方法确定有或无椎体骨折患者间的临床特征比较

Table 2 The comparison of clinical characteristics in women with or without vertebral fractures between the groups identified by quantitative measurement and the groups identified by Genant semi-quantitative assessment.

参数	椎体骨折		P值	无椎体骨折		P值
	形态学定量评估方法	Genant方法		形态学定量评估方法	Genant方法	
例数	59	60		158	157	
年龄	70.2 ± 9.2	68.8 ± 9.7	0.421	63 ± 8.4	64 ± 8.5	0.295
体重指数	23.17 ± 3.98	23.29 ± 4.20	0.873	23.60 ± 3.83	23.50 ± 3.74	0.815
骨密度	0.547 ± 0.111	0.560 ± 0.116	0.534	0.630 ± 0.116	0.626 ± 0.117	0.761
骨密度T值	-2.71 ± 1.00	-2.59 ± 1.05	0.524	-2.00 ± 1.05	-2.00 ± 1.06	1.000

重复性检验:共有17例椎体骨折二种评估方法的结果不一致,其中8例形态学定量评估方法结果为椎体骨折者在Genant半定量方法结果为无骨折,9例Genant半定量方法结果为椎体骨折者在形态学定量评估方法结果为无骨折,二种评估方法均诊断椎体骨折51例,均诊断无椎体骨折149例。经kappa一致性分析,k=0.80,提示结果高度一致。

3 讨论

脆性椎体骨折通常仅是轻微疼痛,缺乏特征性临床表现,临床诊断主要依赖于X-线片的发现和确定椎体骨折,标准胸腰椎脊柱侧位像对形态学椎体骨折评估是必须的,但临幊上由于医师对脆性椎体骨折认识不足,常仅拍摄胸椎或腰椎片,而且阅读胸腰椎X线片医师常不是从事骨质疏松诊断的人员,易用创伤性椎体骨折的影像表现来判断是否椎体骨折,导致较高的漏诊率。在对住院老年女性侧位胸片的回顾性研究中,发现50%的中、重度椎体骨折并未获得影像学报告^[5]。国内余卫等^[6]报告胸侧位像椎体骨折放射学漏诊率高达64%。椎体骨折的低诊断率是一个全球性问题,假阴性诊断率欧洲为29.5%、北美45.2%和拉美46.5%^[7]。椎体骨折发生早于髋部骨折,是预测新发椎体骨折、非椎体骨折和髋部骨折的可靠性很强的因子,而且一旦确定脆性椎体骨折,即使骨密度值未达到骨质疏松阈值,临幊上也可作出骨质疏松诊断,并具有药物干预预防新发骨折的指征。因此,提高椎体骨折诊断率具有重要临床意义。

新型双能X线骨密度仪可以清晰显示T₄~L₄脊柱侧位像,椎体骨折评估软件获得美国FDA认证,ISCD确认VFA是采用骨密度脊柱影像进行椎体骨折评估的正确术语,推荐临幊上使用VFA。从事骨质疏松研究的骨密度检测医师同时进行椎体骨折评估,有利于提高骨质疏松和椎体骨折诊断率。VFA结合骨密度检测可以提高骨质疏松诊断率

9.8%~13.4%^[8-10]。VFA确定的椎体骨折率在≥50岁的绝经后女性随年龄增大、绝经年限延长和骨密度降低而增多^[11]。Lewiecki等^[12]报告VFA发现中、重度椎体骨折的敏感性为87%~93%,特异性达93%~95%。Diacinti等^[13]报告VFA与标准X线片半定量技术的一致性达98.7%,VFA的敏感性为97.85%,特异性为99.81%。确定椎体骨折的方法存在较多争论,ISCD认为Genant半定量方法是目前临幊确定椎体骨折的首选,不推荐采用形态学测量方法,因为诊断不可靠。但Ferrari等^[14]报告采用定量ABQ(algorithm-based qualitative, ABQ)在标准X线片评估椎体骨折的结果与Genant半定量方法类似,但在DXA影像的VFA时,Genant半定量方法确定的椎体骨折较ABQ法多出50%,认为ABQ法更能排除非骨质疏松性的椎体变形。我们研究的结果是Genant半定量方法确定的椎体骨折率为27.65%,形态学定量评估方法确定的椎体骨折率为27.19%,二者的结果高度一致。二种方法结果不一致的患者集中在对轻度骨折的确定,Genant半定量方法要求医师根据Genant椎体骨折分级图示进行判断,形态学定量评估方法也要求先用目测初步判断,再进行六点定位和测量,因此二种方法对中重度椎体骨折的判断较为一致,对于轻度椎体骨折的判断原本就较为困难,医师个人的主观因素也是导致二种方法确定结果不一致的因素。我们的研究证实二种方法确定的椎体骨折患者较无椎体骨折患者的年龄非常显著升高、骨密度和骨密度T值非常显著降低,二种方法确定的椎体骨折或无椎体骨折患者间的年龄、BMI、骨密度和骨密度T值并无差异。因此我们认为Genant半定量方法和形态学定量评估方法均是评估椎体骨折的有效方法,但Genant半定量方法已被医师熟悉,临床应用较广,易于掌握,便于快速诊断。VFA值得在我国推广应用。

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