

急性胰腺炎不同部位受累的炎症活跃程度、磁共振成像及临床特征对比研究

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【摘要】目的: 探讨急性胰腺炎(AP)胰腺不同部位受累(亚型)的炎症活跃程度、磁共振成像(MRI)表现和临床特征。**方法:** 选取 257 例 AP 患者作为研究对象, 根据胰腺不同受累部位将患者分为三组: I 型组(主要累及胰头, $n=76$); II 型组(主要累及胰体和胰尾, $n=118$)及 III 型组(主要累及整个胰腺, $n=63$), 观察并比较各组患者入院炎症活跃程度、MRI 表现和临床特征。**结果:** III 型组入院时炎症活跃程度、病因、C 反应蛋白(CRP)水平、严重程度、住院天数、坏死发生率、局部并发症及临床和影像学严重程度评分与 I 型组和 II 型组比较, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。全胰腺受累入院炎症活跃程度最高, 且是最严重的亚型, 主要病因是高脂血症。入院胰腺炎活跃程度评分(PASS) > 140 分对中重度和重度 AP 具有最佳预测值($AUC=0.746$), 且局部并发症($OR=2.58, 95\% CI: 1.262 \sim 5.287, P=0.009$)和亚型($OR=1.406, 95\% CI: 1.065 \sim 1.857, P=0.016$)是 AP 活跃的独立危险因素。**结论:** 根据胰腺不同受累部位将急性胰腺炎分为三个亚型, 揭示了各亚型入院时炎症活跃程度、临床和影像学特征。新的分类方法有助于更加简便从影像学维度描述 AP 的特征。

【关键词】 急性胰腺炎; 亚型; 炎症活跃程度; 磁共振成像; 严重程度; 临床特征

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Comparison of inflammatory activity, MRI and clinical features among involvements of different parts in acute pancreatitis

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【Abstract】Objective: To investigate the degree of inflammatory activity, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) manifestations and clinical features of acute pancreatitis (AP) among different parts of the pancreas involved. **Methods:** 257 eligible AP patients were selected as the study subjects, and they were classified into three subtypes on MRI according to the different parts of the pancreas involved; type I mainly involved the head of the pancreas ($n=76$), type II mainly involved the body and tail of the pancreas ($n=118$), and type III involved the whole pancreas ($n=63$). The degree of admission inflammation activity, MRI manifestations and clinical features were observed and compared among the groups. **Results:** There were statistically significant differences in admission inflammation activity, etiology, C-reactive protein (CRP), severity, length of hospital stay, incidence of necrosis, local complications, and clinical and imaging severity scores between the type III group and the type I and type II groups ($P < 0.05$). Patients with total pancreatic involvement had the highest degree of admission inflammatory activity and was the most severe subtype, with hyperlipidaemia as the main etiology. Pancreatitis activity scoring system (PASS) at admission > 140 score had the best predictive value for moderately severe and severe AP ($AUC=0.746$). The local complications ($OR=2.583, 95\% CI: 1.262 \sim 5.287, P=0.009$) and subtypes ($OR=1.406, 95\% CI: 1.065 \sim 1.857, P=0.016$) were independent risk factors for active AP. **Conclusion:** We classified acute pancreatitis into three subtypes based on different sites of pancreatic involvement on MRI, revealing the degree of active admission inflammation, clinical and imaging features of each subtype. The new classification on MRI helps to characterize AP more easily from the imaging dimension.

【Key words】 Acute pancreatitis; Subtypes; Inflammation activity; Magnetic resonance imaging; Severity; Clinical features

急性胰腺炎(acute pancreatitis, AP)是胰腺的急性炎症,可累及胰腺周围组织和其他器官系统^[1],

由于其具有严重的早期和长期影响,不能被认为是自限性疾病^[2]。重症急性胰腺炎(severe acute pancreatitis,SAP)具有更高的死亡率且更易导致多器官衰竭^[3]。AP严重程度和预后与AP形态学及局部变化有关^[4],且AP的病程具有动态变化过程和异质性^[5-7]。国际上经过两次德尔菲会议,提出了炎症活跃程度(pancreatitis activity)这一概念^[8],并建立和验证了胰腺炎活跃程度评分(pancreatitis activity scoring system,PASS)来作为衡量AP活跃程度的指标。有研究发现AP患者PASS的早期升高对预测SAP具有重要意义^[9]。在AP的炎症过程中,由于血液浓缩、血流量减少、组织氧合减少等微循环改变^[10],导致胰腺实质及周围组织发生形态学变化。磁共振成像(MRI)和计算机断层扫描(CT)可以早期捕捉这些形态学变化,是诊断和鉴别AP的常规成像方法,也是早期发现重症AP患者的成像方法^[11]。MR严重程度指数(MR severity index,MR-SI)^[12-13]和磁共振成像的胰腺外炎症(extrapancreatic inflammation in MRI,EPIM)^[14]评分系统可准确预测AP的严重程度和死亡率,在评估AP时与CT不相上下,甚至优于CT。但有一些AP患者在CT/MRI胰腺各部位受累不一致,且他们的炎症活跃程度、影像学和临床特征尚未见报道。基于此,本研究拟探讨不同AP累及胰腺部位的患者其炎症活跃程度和MRI表现及临床特征,并比较他们的特点。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取川北医学院附属医院及南充市中心医院收治的257例AP首次发作患者作为研究对象。根据胰腺不同受累部位将患者分为I型组(主要累及胰头, $n=76$);II型组(主要累及胰体和胰尾, $n=118$)及III型组(主要累及整个胰腺, $n=63$)。纳入标准,(1)首次诊断为AP住院患者,诊断AP必须满足以下3个标准中的两个:①典型腹痛症状;②血清脂肪酶(或淀粉酶)水平高于正常值3倍以上;③典型AP影像学表现。(2)在AP发病一周内进行MR平扫和增强检查。(3)入院时临床资料及实验室参数完整。排除标准:(1)图像不满意或者病历不完整的患者;(2)慢性胰腺炎急性发作或急性胰腺炎反复发作;(3)肿瘤或肝硬化;(4)外伤性胰腺炎。本研究遵守《赫尔辛基宣言》,经川北医学院附属医院伦理委员会批准(2024ER168-1)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 MRI检测方法 川北医学院附属医院检查机型包括3.0-T成像仪(MR750,GE医疗系统公司,

Waukesha, Wisconsin; uMR790,联合成像公司,上海)。扫描序列包括脂肪抑制快速恢复快速自旋回波T2加权成像(fast recovery fast spin-echo T2-weighted image,FS-FRFSE T2WI),磁共振胰胆管成像(magnetic resonance liver cholangiopancreatography,MRCP),T1加权脂肪抑制三维肝脏容积快速采集成像(three-dimensional liver acquisitions with volume acceleration flexible,3D LAVA-flex)以及轴位3D LAVA-flex对比增强MRI(contrast-enhanced MRI,CE-MRI)。南充市中心医院则使用1.5-T成像仪联影uMR588行上述常规MRI序列扫描。

1.2.2 MRI诊断方法 患者完成MRI检查后,原始数据传送到工作站。由两名3年以上腹部MRI诊断经验的放射科医师,在不知道实验室和临床结果的情况下,独立观察MRI上AP表现。AP在MRI图像上被确定为水肿性和坏死性胰腺炎。通过MR-SI评分系统^[15]和EPIM评分系统^[16]评价AP的严重程度。轻度、中度和重度AP可以通过MRSI进行评分(分别为0~3分、4~6分、7~10分)^[15-17]。

利用MRI在解剖上,将胰腺分为胰头、胰体和胰尾三个部分。并根据MRI显示的胰腺受累部位的不同,将患者分为三个亚型组,I型组:炎症主要累及胰腺的头部和颈部,以及右侧结肠旁沟、腹膜、右侧肾周筋膜,部分患者还累及十二指肠。胰腺体和胰腺尾部不受影响。II型组:主要累及胰体尾部,胰周脂肪间隙模糊,邻近肠系膜受累,部分患者左肾周筋膜增厚,腹膜后、脾周和左侧结肠旁沟出现渗出。胰头及其周围未受累。III型组:被定义为胰腺弥漫性肿大,可以同时具有上述I型和II型AP的特征,如胰腺周围脂肪间隙模糊、邻近肠系膜广泛肿胀、双侧肾周筋膜增厚,以及胰腺周围、脾脏周围和双侧结肠旁沟出现大面积渗出。见图1-图3。

1.3 观察指标

(1)PASS评分系统包含了五个常规临床参数,即器官衰竭、全身炎症反应综合征(systemic inflammatory response syndrome,SIRS)、腹痛、吗啡等效剂量、固体饮食耐受性,每12h进行1次评估,可用于动态监测患者病情和评估当前治疗效果。(2)病历资料记录,收集其临床信息,如年龄、性别、病因、入院PASS评分、急性生理学和慢性健康评价II(acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II,APACHE II)、AP床旁严重程度指数(AP bedside severity index,BISAP)、住院时间及实验室检查结果。本研究中临床AP严重程度分类根据2012年修订版亚特兰大分类(2012 Revised Atlanta Classification,2012RAC)确定。

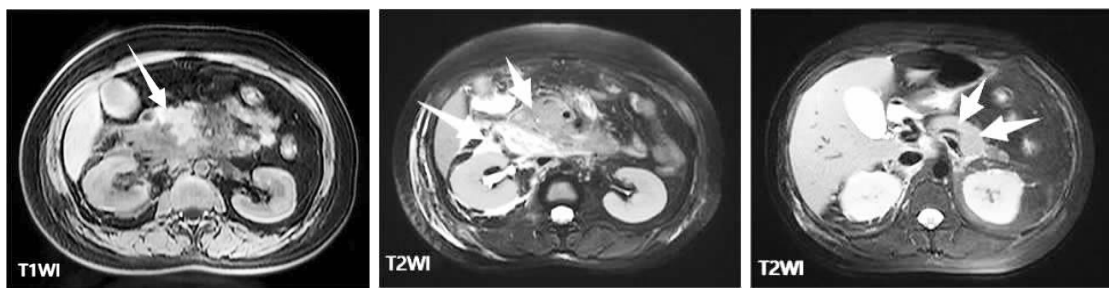


图1 I型AP MRI图像

炎症仅累及胰腺的头部和颈部,位于腹主动脉左侧的胰腺体部和尾部未受影响(白色箭头)。

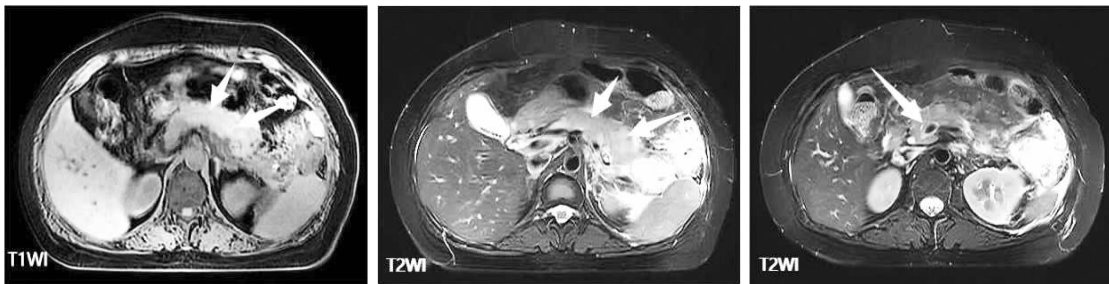


图2 II型AP MRI图像

炎症累及腹主动脉左侧的胰体和胰尾,胰周脂肪间隙模糊,左肾周筋膜和部分肠系膜增厚;胰头及其周围未受累(白色箭头)。



图3 III型AP MRI图像

胰腺弥漫性肿大,胰周脂肪间隙模糊,邻近肠系膜广泛肿胀,双侧肾周筋膜增厚,胰周广泛渗出(白色箭头)。

1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS 26.0对数据进行统计分析。计量资料以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示,满足正态分布的多组资料采用One-way ANOVA检验;进一步行两两比较采用LSD-*t*检验;非正态分布采用Kruskal-Wallis *H*检验,进一步两两比较采用Bonferroni法;计数资料以 $[n(\%)]$ 表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确概率法。采用多因素二元Logistic回归分析AP活跃的独立危险因素。PASS、APACHE II、BISAP、MRSI、EPIM评分预测中重症/重症AP效能,采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线下面积(AUC)衡量。

2 结果

2.1 各组患者一般资料比较

257名AP患者中,胆源性胰腺炎占45.00%(111/257),高脂血症占34.63%(89/257),酒精性胰腺炎占7.00%(18/257),其他病因占15.18%(39/257)。各组的年龄和性别差异无统计学意义

($P > 0.05$),III型组与I型组和II型组病因有统计学差异($P < 0.05$),III型组以高脂血症为主要病因,I型组和II型组以胆源性为主要病因。III型组坏死性AP、局部并发症、PASS评分、Hs-CRP及住院天数均高于I型组和II型组($P < 0.05$),I型组和II型组上述指标无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 各评价系统预测价值分析及PASS临床特征

采用AUC衡量PASS、APACHE II、BISAP、MRSI、EPIM评价预测中重症/重症AP的效能。见表2。ROC结果显示,入院PASS > 140分对中重度和重度AP具有最佳预测值,因此将PASS > 140分的研究对象纳入活跃AP组,入院PASS ≤ 140分的研究对象纳入非活跃AP组。见图4及图5。进一步对AP亚型、局部并发症、坏死、病因、年龄、性别进行二元Logistic回归分析,结果显示局部并发症($OR = 2.583, 95\% CI: 1.262 \sim 5.287, P = 0.009$)和亚型($OR = 1.406, 95\% CI: 1.065 \sim 1.857, P = 0.016$)是AP活跃的独立危险因素。见表2。

表1 各组患者一般资料及MRI特征比较[$\bar{x} \pm s, M(P_{25}, P_{75}), n(\%)$]

资料	I型组(n=76)	II型组(n=118)	III型组(n=63)	F/H/ χ^2 值	P值
年龄(岁)	51.20±16.18	49.52±15.66	51.84±14.04	0.551	0.551
男/女(例)	35/41	40/78	26/37	2.999	0.223
病因				15.368	0.018
胆源性	33(43.42)	50(42.37)	28(44.44)		
高脂血症	23(30.26)	35(29.66)	31(49.21)		
酒精性	5(6.58)	11(9.32)	2(3.17)		
特发性	15(19.74)	22(18.64)	2(3.17)		
Ca ²⁺ (mmol/L)	2.22±0.15	2.25±0.14	2.22±0.12	1.051	0.351
Hs-CRP(mg/L)	27.42±11.02*	29.02±17.30*	38.69±28.82	6.862	0.001
住院天数(d)	10.50±3.16*	11.03±4.41*	15.48±5.07	28.725	<0.001
PASS评分(分)	55(5,95)*	65(25,110)*	110(50,180)	10.836	<0.001
局部并发症	8(10.53)*	29(24.58)*	34(53.97)	7.121	0.018
坏死性AP	4(5.26)*	18(15.25)*	26(41.27)	21.73	0.001

*P<0.05,与III型组相比。

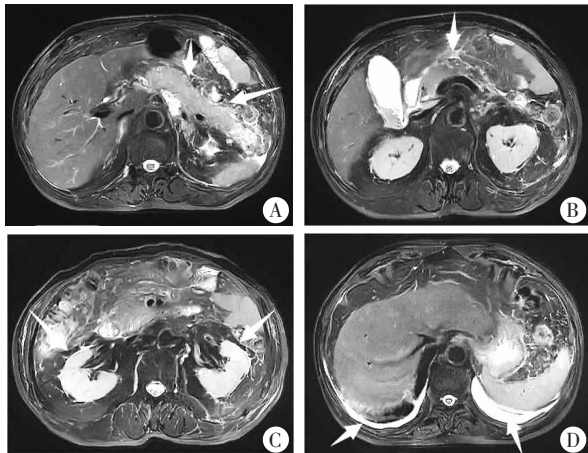


图4 患者入院PASS>140分的活跃组AP

患者,男,49岁,入院PASS=220分,T2WI显示胰腺体积弥漫肿大,胰腺周围广泛渗出(A)及肠系膜炎症(B)、双侧腹膜后炎症(C)并伴有双侧胸腔积液(D),MRSI=7分,EPIM=6分。

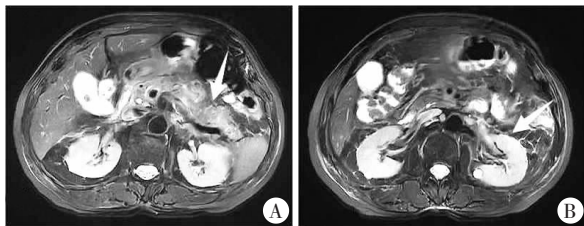


图5 患者入院PASS≤140分的非活跃组AP

患者,女,37岁,入院PASS=100分,T2WI显示胰腺尾部稍肿胀,周围脂肪间隙模糊(A),左侧肾前筋膜稍增厚(B),MRSI=3分,EPIM=2分。

表2 几种AP评分系统对预测中/重度AP的ROC结果

评分	截断值(分)	AUC值	SE值	95% CI
PASS	140	0.746	0.044	0.659~0.833
EPIM	5	0.762	0.034	0.694~0.829
MRSI	5	0.688	0.041	0.608~0.768
APACHE	3	0.726	0.038	0.651~0.801
BISAP	1	0.677	0.040	0.598~0.756

2.3 各组的严重程度比较。

根据2012年修订的亚特兰大分类(2012RAC)将257名患者分为轻度、中重度和重度,轻度AP患者占79.77%(202/257),中重度AP患者占12.06%(31/257),重度AP患者占9.34%(24/257)。III型组严重程度、BISAP、APACHE-II、MRSI和EPIM评分均高于I型组和II型组($P<0.05$)。I型组和II型组严重程度、BISAP、APACHE-II、MRSI和EPIM评分无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。见表3。

表3 各组严重程度评估[$M(P_{25}, P_{75}), n(\%)$]

严重程度	I型组(n=76)	II型组(n=118)	III型组(n=63)	H/ χ^2 值	P值
2012RAC				44.913	<0.001
MAP	69(90.79)	102(86.44)	31(49.21)		
MSAP	4(5.26)	10(8.48)	17(26.98)		
SAP	3(3.95)	6(5.10)	15(23.81)		
APACHE II(分)	3(1,5)*	3(2,5)*	4(3,7)	5.658	0.004
BISAP(分)	1(1,2)*	1(1,2)*	2(1,2)	1.751	0.013
MRSI(分)	3(1,5)*	3(2,5)*	4(3,6)	28.461	<0.001
EPIM(分)	4(3,5)*	4(3,5)*	5(4,7)	14.083	<0.001

*P<0.05,与III型组相比。

3 讨论

本研究根据AP患者在MRI胰腺受累部位的不同,将AP分为三个亚型。不同亚型之间PASS评分、磁共振成像和临床特征均有差异。值得注意的是,以高脂血症为主要病因的III型AP(胰腺完全受累)总体上入院炎症活跃程度最高,最为严重。

过去研究根据临床和影像学标准建立了多种AP严重程度的评价方法。随后,出现了各种AP分类方法,包括实验室指标、胰腺实质、胰周组织和邻近器官的变化,费时费力^[18-21]。本研究提出的分类方法的创新之处,在于从影像学上根据胰腺受累部位对AP进行分类,更加直观和简单。AP有多种炎症播散途径,主要累及腹膜后间隙和腹膜内间隙。目前流行的CTSI和MRSI只对胰腺炎症范围进行评分,包括胰腺炎症和坏死,但没有反映胰腺受累的主要部位。本研究结果是基于胰腺实质炎症受累程度的亚型分类来评估严重程度的,这种分类有助于对AP影像学评估予以补充和完善。

根据临床和MRI影像学特征比较,III型AP患者的病情最为严重,预后较差。其可能的原因是:一方面III型AP的主要病因是高脂血症,而I型和II型AP则主要与胆道有关。一些研究^[22]表明,与其他病因引起的AP相比,高脂血症AP的早期局部和全身体后果更为严重和致命。这可能是由于胰脂肪酶

将甘油三酯分解成游离脂肪酸 (free fatty acid, FFA), 游离脂肪酸有直接的细胞毒性作用, 并增加肿瘤坏死因子 α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)、白细胞介素 6 和白细胞介素 10 等炎症介质, 加剧炎症反应^[23]。相比之下, 胆源性 AP 的严重程度低于高脂血症性 AP, 这可能是由于胆源性 AP 主要是由于胰腺微循环阻塞的程度较轻, 导致重症胰腺炎的发生率较低^[24]。其次, 急性胰腺炎的播散或渗出程度范围越大, AP 的严重程度越高^[25-26], 并且 AP 累及范围越广, 导致胰腺组织缺血越多, 组织中活化的胰酶越多, 胰腺坏死和局部并发症越多^[27]。因此, 以高脂血症为主要病因、受累范围最广的 III 型 AP 病情更为严重, 而 I 型和 II 型 AP 患者的临床及 MRI 影像指标差异无统计学意义, 这可能是因为两亚型病因及炎症范围没有明显的差异。

PASS 评分系统可作为衡量 AP 炎症活动度和评估预后的常用临床指标^[28]。本研究显示, 不同 AP 亚型的炎症活跃程度有差异, III 型 AP 的入院炎症活跃程度最高, I 型和 II 型 AP 的入院炎症活跃程度差异没有统计学差异, 这可能是因为 III 型 AP 累及范围更广, 导致更多的局部并发症、肠系膜及腹膜炎症, 且器官衰竭发生率更高。另有研究^[29-32]表明, APACHE II、BISAP、MRSI、EPIM 评分系统是早期评估 AP 严重程度的有效指标。而入院时 PASS > 140 分对中重度和重度 AP 具有最佳预测值 ($AUC = 0.746$), 这与之前的研究结果相似^[33], 并与 APACHE II ($AUC = 0.726$)、BISAP ($AUC = 0.677$)、MRSI ($AUC = 0.688$)、EPIM ($AUC = 0.762$) 的评分效能相当。Logistic 回归结果显示, 局部并发症 ($OR = 2.583, 95\% CI: 1.262 \sim 5.287, P = 0.009$) 和亚型 ($OR = 1.406, 95\% CI: 1.065 \sim 1.857, P = 0.016$) 是 AP 活跃的独立危险因素。

本研究存在一些局限性。首先, AP 炎症活跃程度是动态性的, 入院 PASS 评分不能判断整个疾病的发展过程, 其次, 胰腺外坏死的部位、范围、邻近组织受累以及胸腔积液也可评估 AP 患者的早期严重程度^[34-35], 但本研究只涉及炎症部位, 但没有考虑炎症范围、有无坏死、局部并发症及胃肠道受累、肠系膜炎症、胸腔积液的发生情况, 今后可以结合这些指标进行考虑, 甚至与 CTSI 或 MRSI 结合起来, 制定一套更完整的影像学评估系统。

AP 患者胰腺不同部位受累, MRI 显示出不同的炎症活跃程度及严重程度, III 型 AP (胰腺全部受累) 入院炎症活跃程度最高, 最为严重, SAP 发生率较高, 临床严重程度评分、MRSI 和 EPIM 评分较高, 住院时间较长, 局部并发症、坏死发生率较高。该亚

型分型有助于从影像学上简单、便捷评估 AP 的严重程度。

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