

· 论 著 ·

动脉硬化性肾动脉狭窄患者 ARFI 定量参数与血流动力学的关系及联合评价肾动脉狭窄程度的 ROC 曲线分析

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[摘要] 目的 探讨动脉硬化性肾动脉狭窄(atherosclerotic renal arterial stenosis, ARAS)患者声辐射力脉冲弹性成像技术(acoustic radiation force impulse, ARFI)定量参数与血流动力学的关系,分析联合评价肾动脉狭窄程度的价值。方法 选取 ARAS 患者 138 例作为观察组,遵循 1:1 原则选取同期健康体检者 138 例作为对照组。统计 2 组肾皮质、肾髓质、肾窦低频剪切波传导速度(shear wave velocity, SWV)、肾主动脉血流动力学指标[肾主动脉收缩期峰值流速(peak systolic velocity, PSV)、舒张末期流速(end diastolic velocity, EDV)、肾动脉与腹主动脉 PSV 比值(renal-aortic PSV ratio, RAR)、肾主动脉与叶间动脉 PSV 比值(renal-interlobar ratio, RIR)], Pearson 分析各指标间相关性,同时根据肾动脉狭窄程度分为轻中度、重度狭窄,比较不同肾动脉狭窄程度 ARFI 定量参数、血流动力学,采用受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC)及曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)、绝对净重新分类指数(net reclassification index, NRI)、综合判别改善指数(integrated discrimination improvement, IDI)评价肾动脉狭窄程度诊断效能。结果 ①观察组肾主动脉 EDV、PSV、RAR、RIR 及肾皮质、肾髓质、肾窦 SWV[(40.45±8.85) m/s、(151.12±35.35) m/s、(2.38±0.66)、(7.55±2.26)、(3.28±0.55) m/s、(2.40±0.46) m/s、(2.31±0.41) m/s]高于对照组[(25.62±4.41) m/s、(114.42±34.43) m/s、(1.70±0.48)、(5.24±1.58)、(2.66±0.43) m/s、(1.81±0.30) m/s、(1.88±0.33) m/s($P<0.05$)]。②ARAS 患者肾皮质、肾髓质、肾窦 SWV 与 EDV、PSV、RAR、RIR 呈正相关($P<0.05$)。③重度肾动脉狭窄患者肾皮质、肾髓质、肾窦 SWV 及肾主动脉 EDV、PSV、AT、RAR、RIR 高于轻中度肾动脉狭窄患者($P<0.05$)。④肾皮质、肾髓质、肾窦 SWV 及 EDV、PSV、RAR、RIR 诊断肾动脉狭窄程度的 AUC 为 0.813、0.827、0.752、0.809、0.802、0.758、0.819,且 SWV 结合血流动力学指标联合诊断 NRI、IDI 最大,分别为 0.688(95%CI:0.450~0.971)、0.089(95%CI:0.030~0.115)。结论 ARAS 患者肾皮质、肾髓质、肾窦 SWV 呈高表达,且与血流动力学指标呈正相关,联合检测有利于提高肾动脉狭窄程度诊断效能,指导临床诊治。

[关键词] 肾动脉梗阻;弹性成像技术;血流动力学 doi:10.3969/j.issn.1007-3205.2025.01.016

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The relationship between ARFI quantitative parameters and hemodynamics in patients with atherosclerotic renal artery stenosis and the ROC curve analysis of these indicators for jointly evaluating the severity of renal artery stenosis

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the relationship between quantitative parameters of acoustic radiation force impulse (ARFI) and hemodynamics in patients with atherosclerotic renal arterial stenosis (ARAS), and to analyze their value in combined evaluation of severity of renal artery stenosis. **Methods** A total of 138 ARAS patients were selected as the observation group, and 138 healthy physical examinees were selected as the control group by 1:1 principle. The shear wave velocity (SWV) of the renal cortex, renal medulla, and renal sinus, as well as the hemodynamic parameters of the renal aorta [peak systolic velocity (PSV), end diastolic velocity (EDV), renal-aortic PSV ratio (RAR), renal-interlobar ratio (RIR)] were recorded in two groups. Pearson analysis was used to assess the correlation between these parameters. Based on the degree of renal artery stenosis, patients were categorized into mild to moderate, and severe stenosis groups. The quantitative parameters of ARFI and hemodynamic parameters were compared among patients with different degrees of renal artery stenosis. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve, area under ROC curve (AUC), net reclassification index (NRI), and integrated discrimination improvement (IDI) were used to evaluate the diagnostic efficiency of renal artery stenosis. **Results** ①EDV, PSV, RAR, RIR, and SWV of the renal aorta, renal cortex, renal medulla, and renal sinus in the observation group [(40.45±8.85) m/s, (151.12±35.35) m/s, (2.38±0.66), (7.55±2.26), (3.28±0.55) m/s, (2.40±0.46) m/s, (2.31±0.41) m/s, respectively] were higher than those in the control group [(25.62±4.41) m/s, (114.42±34.43) m/s, (1.70±0.48), (5.24±1.58), (2.66±0.43) m/s, (1.81±0.30) m/s, (1.88±0.33) m/s ($P<0.05$), respectively]. ② In ARAS patients, the SWV of the renal cortex, renal medulla, and renal sinus was positively correlated with EDV, PSV, RAR, and RIR ($P<0.05$). ③The SWV of renal cortex, renal medulla, renal sinus, and the EDV, PSV, AT, RAR, and RIR of renal aorta in patients with severe renal artery stenosis were higher than those in patients with mild to moderate renal artery stenosis ($P<0.05$). ④The AUC of SWV in the renal cortex, renal medulla, and renal sinus, EDV, PSV, RAR, and RIR for diagnosing the degree of renal artery stenosis was 0.813, 0.827, 0.752, 0.809, 0.802, 0.758, and 0.819, respectively. The combination of SWV and hemodynamic parameters had the highest diagnostic accuracy for NRI and IDI, with AUC of 0.688 (95% CI: 0.450—0.971) and 0.089 (95% CI: 0.030—0.115), respectively. **Conclusion** The SWV in the renal cortex, renal medulla, and renal sinus of ARAS patients shows high expression and is positively correlated with hemodynamic parameters. Combined detection is beneficial to improving the diagnostic efficiency of renal artery stenosis and guiding clinical diagnosis and treatment.

[Key words] renal artery obstruction; elastic imaging technology; hemodynamics

随着人口老龄化趋势加剧,动脉硬化性肾动脉狭窄(atherosclerotic renal arterial stenosis, ARAS)发病例数呈明显攀升趋势,占肾动脉狭窄总数的60%~80%,研究^[1-3]表明,ARAS起病隐匿,缺乏特异性临床症状,临床诊治难度大,预后差。数字减影血管造影(digital subtraction angiography, DSA)是ARAS诊断金标准,但该技术为创伤性操作,可能会引起粥样硬化斑块脱落、血栓栓塞等并发症^[4]。彩色多普勒超声属可视化血管检查,具有便捷、无

创、价廉等诸多优势,主要是通过血流动力学指标鉴别评估肾动脉狭窄程度,是临床应用最多的检查手段^[5]。声辐射力脉冲弹性成像技术(acoustic radiation force impulse, ARFI)可测定目标组织的剪切波速度,量化肾脏组织弹性硬度^[6-7],但其在ARAS中表达及诊断效能尚不得知。在此背景下,笔者拟统计ARAS患者ARFI定量参数、血流动力学指标,分析两者间相关性及联合诊断肾动脉狭窄程度效能,以期为本病鉴别诊断、确定治疗方案提供

2.2 相关性分析 Pearson 分析结果显示, ARAS 患者肾皮质、肾髓质、肾窦 SWV 与 EDV、PSV、RAR、RIR 均呈正相关($P < 0.05$)。见表 2。

2.3 不同肾动脉狭窄程度患者 ARFI 定量参数、血

流动力学指标比较 重度肾动脉狭窄患者肾皮质、肾髓质、肾窦 SWV 及肾主 动脉 EDV、PSV、AT、RAR、RIR 均高于轻中度肾动脉狭窄患者, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表 3、图 1。

表 2 相关性分析

Table 2 Correlation analysis

项目	肾皮质		肾髓质		肾窦	
	r 值	P 值	r 值	P 值	r 值	P 值
EDV	0.620	<0.001	0.586	<0.001	0.541	<0.001
PSV	0.618	<0.001	0.591	<0.001	0.533	<0.001
RAR	0.656	<0.001	0.600	<0.001	0.562	<0.001
RIR	0.602	<0.001	0.608	<0.001	0.574	<0.001

表 3 不同肾动脉狭窄程度患者 ARFI 定量参数、血流动力学指标

Table 3 ARFI quantitative parameters and hemodynamic indexes in patients with different degrees of renal artery stenosis

肾动脉狭窄程度	例数	SWV(m/s)			血流动力学指标			
		肾皮质	肾髓质	肾窦	EDV(m/s)	PSV(m/s)	RAR	RIR
轻中度	103	2.89±0.86	1.90±0.65	1.96±0.60	35.11±9.63	129.03±38.37	1.85±0.55	6.63±2.00
重度	35	4.43±1.13	3.87±1.16	3.34±0.89	56.16±16.24	216.13±64.81	3.94±1.23	10.26±3.08
t 值		8.420	12.458	10.310	9.243	9.591	13.732	8.005
P 值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

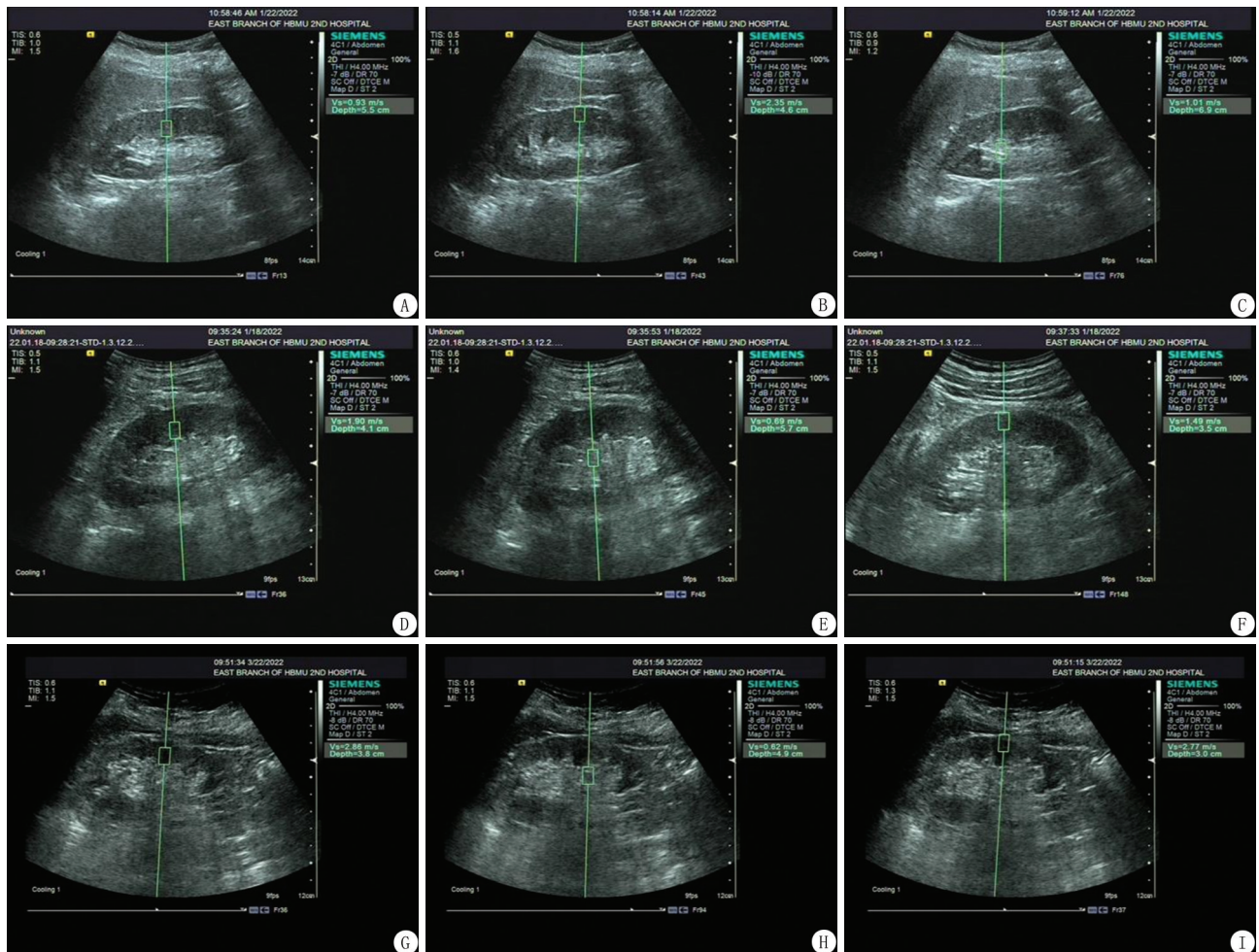


图 1 ARFI 图像

A.轻度肾动脉狭窄肾脏髓质 SWV; B.轻度肾动脉狭窄肾脏皮质 SWV; C.轻度肾动脉狭窄肾脏肾窦 SWV; D.中度肾动脉狭窄肾脏髓质 SWV; E.中度肾动脉狭窄肾脏肾窦 SWV; F.中度肾动脉狭窄肾脏皮质 SWV; G.重度肾动脉狭窄肾脏髓质 SWV; H.

重度肾动脉狭窄肾脏肾窦 SWV;I.重度肾动脉狭窄肾脏皮质 SWV

Figure 1 ARFI image

2.4 肾动脉狭窄程度诊断效能分析 以重度肾动脉狭窄患者为阳性标本,以轻中度肾动脉狭窄为阴性标本绘制 ROC 曲线,结果显示,肾皮质、肾髓质、肾窦 SWV 及 EDV、PSV、RAR、RIR 诊断肾动脉狭窄程度的 AUC 为 0.813、0.827、0.752、0.809、0.802、

0.758、0.819。见表 4、图 2。

2.5 IDI、NDI 分析 SWV 结合血流动力学指标联合诊断肾动脉狭窄程度的 NRI、IDI 均大于 SWV、血流动力学指标单一诊断效能。见表 5。

表 4 肾动脉狭窄程度诊断效能分析

Table 4 Diagnostic efficiency analysis of degree of renal artery stenosis

项目	AUC	95%CI	截断值	敏感度 (%)	特异度 (%)	准确度 (%)	阳性预测值 (%)	阴性预测值 (%)	P 值
SWV									
肾皮质	0.813	0.738~0.875	4.22 m/s	71.43	88.35	84.06	67.56	90.09	<0.001
肾髓质	0.827	0.754~0.886	3.13 m/s	88.57	68.93	73.91	49.21	94.67	<0.001
肾窦	0.752	0.671~0.822	2.97 m/s	71.43	73.79	73.19	51.92	88.37	<0.001
EDV	0.809	0.733~0.871	47.16 m/s	80.00	70.87	73.19	48.27	91.25	<0.001
PSV	0.802	0.726~0.865	212.39 m/s	62.86	88.35	81.88	64.71	87.50	<0.001
RAR	0.758	0.677~0.827	3.35	68.57	71.84	71.01	45.28	87.06	<0.001
RIR	0.819	0.745~0.880	7.71	88.57	66.02	71.74	46.97	94.44	<0.001

表 5 IDI、NDI 分析

Table 5 Analysis of IDI and NDI

项目	NRI	95%CI	标准误	Z 值	P 值	IDI	95%CI	标准误	Z 值	P 值
SWV	0.531	0.356~0.712	0.120	3.268	<0.001	0.081	0.032~0.142	0.060	3.317	<0.001
血流动力学指标	0.600	0.408~0.799	0.114	4.112	<0.001	0.075	0.034~0.134	0.044	3.956	<0.001
两者联合	0.688	0.450~0.971	0.512	5.350	<0.001	0.089	0.030~0.115	0.046	4.887	<0.001

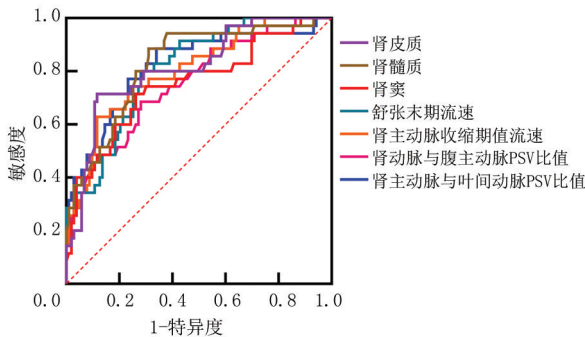


图 2 ROC 曲线

Figure 2 ROC curve

3 讨论

ARAS 属全身性、进展性疾病,若未采取有效治疗措施,极易引起慢性肾脏疾病,甚至心血管事件,严重影响患者生命安全^[9-10]。因此,早期发现并治疗 ARAS 显得尤为重要。目前 ARAS 鉴别诊断方法多种多样,涉及病理学、X 线、生化检查等,虽能判断肾脏狭窄程度、监测疾病转归,但均存在不足之处,如病理学存在创伤性,不适用于随访和筛查;X 线检查具有辐射性,可能会增加过敏、肝肾功能衰竭风险^[11-13]。探索可重复、无创、方便快捷的肾脏病变鉴别方法是当前研究热点。

证据显示,ARAS 患者肾主动脉 EDV、PSV、RAR、RIR 明显高于健康体检者^[14],本研究观点与之一致,推测原因与疾病本身有关,加以中老年患者合并多种慢性疾病,如高血压、糖尿病,均可加剧动脉粥样硬化,引起血管走形迂曲,最终导致血流加速、阻力增加^[15]。进一步研究发现,重度肾动脉狭窄患者血流动力学指标均高于轻中度肾动脉狭窄患者,与邹子然等^[16]研究观点相符合,可见血流动力学指标在肾动脉狭窄程度评估中具有一定提示作用。重度肾动脉狭窄病情重,狭窄程度及血管损伤程度尤为明显,极易引起肾脏血流灌注参数改变。绘制 ROC 曲线发现,四项血流动力学指标均具备肾动脉狭窄程度诊断效能,但仍存在提升空间。RIR 诊断肾动脉狭窄程度的 AUC 高于 RAR,诊断敏感度高于 RAR,究其原因在于,RAR 值除与狭窄处肾动脉流速有关外,还与周围腹动脉流速有关,腹主动脉易受心脏功能及血流束夹角影响,关于其诊断肾动脉狭窄程度的价值还需进一步探讨^[17]。

相关研究表明,肾脏组织中肾髓质、肾皮质、肾窦分子构成宏观、微观组成形式不同,各组织间存在着弹性差异,传统彩色多普勒超声无法有效识别组织间弹性差异,ARFI 的出现为临床学者识别正常与病理性肾脏组织提供有利依据^[18-21]。ARFI 是

彩色多普勒超声是诊断 ARAS 首选筛查方法,

一种非侵入性评估组织弹性的超声技术,前期研究倾向于周围型肺肿块、肝纤维化鉴别诊断^[22-23],近年有学者发现其在 IgA 肾病、慢性肾脏疾病中已有初步应用^[24],并取得较满意效果,但其在 ARAS 患者中应用研究较少。笔者创新性比较 ARAS 患者与健康体检者肾髓质、肾皮质、肾窦 SWV 表达,重度肾动脉狭窄患者肾髓质、肾皮质、肾窦 SWV 均高于轻中度肾动脉狭窄、健康体检者。究其原因在于:随着动脉硬化性肾动脉狭窄成都增加,弓状动脉、肾小叶间动脉硬化,相应部位肾小球纤维化、肾小管萎缩等,导致肾实质变硬,SWV 增加,因此监测 ARFI 定量参数可帮助临床学者识别肾动脉狭窄高风险人群,确定合理诊治措施。同时发现,SWV 在肾皮质中最高、其次是肾髓质、肾窦,可能原因为,肾皮质位于肾脏外周,由肾小球组成,富含毛细血管,结构致密,硬度大,而肾髓质由集合管合成,富含较多液体,硬度相对小,肾窦则由肾动脉、肾小盏及大盏等组成,硬度最小。无论是肾髓质亦或是肾皮质、肾窦 SWV 在肾动脉狭窄程度诊断中均存在漏诊及误诊现象,这可能与操作医师手法、人为加压探头等因素有关,临床实际中应加强 ARFI 操作流程培训,指导超声科医师进行反复多次测量,以此保证诊断准确性及可靠性。

本研究结果显示,肾髓质、肾皮质、肾窦 SWV 与肾主动脉 EDV、PSV、AT、RAR、RIR 呈正相关,这说明两者之间可能存在某些共通机制,可相互作用,相互影响,从而促进 ARAS 发生发展。鉴于彩色多普勒超声参数、ARFI 定量参数单一诊断肾动脉狭窄程度效果有限,笔者创新性采用 IDI、NDI 分析两者联合诊断效能,结果发现 IDI、NDI 分别为 0.089、0.688,均 >0 ,说明联合诊断肾动脉狭窄程度具有正改善作用,临床实际中应高度警惕 ARFI 定量参数、血流动力学指标高表达患者,一旦发现应立即采取防治措施,以期逆转肾动脉狭窄,促进疾病良好转归。

综上所述,ARAS 患者肾皮质、肾髓质、肾窦 SWV 呈高表达,与血流动力学指标呈正相关,联合检测有利于提高肾动脉狭窄程度诊断效能,指导临床诊治。本研究局限性在于:一是病例数过少,二是仅统计肾主动脉血流动力学指标,并未纳入肾叶间动脉血流动力学指标变化及与 ARFI 定量参数相关性,均可作为后续研究方向之一。

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