

人工智能辅助压缩感知三维液体衰减反转恢复序列在静脉内耳钆造影中的应用

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人工智能辅助压缩感知三维液体衰减反转恢复序列 在静脉内耳钆造影中的应用



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[摘要] **9** % 探讨人工智能辅助压缩感知(artificial intelligence-assisted compressed sensing, ACS)技术应用于静脉 内耳钆造影三维液体衰减反转恢复(three-dimensional fluid-attenuated inversion recovery, 3D-FLAIR)序列检查的价值。 方法 前瞻性纳入 2024 年 1 月至 11 月在复旦大学附属中山医院接受静脉内耳钆造影 ACS 和联合压缩感知(united compressed sensing, uCS) 3D-FLAIR 序列(超长重复时间 16 000 ms, 扫描时间分别为 6 min 40 s、10 min 24 s)检查的患 者。由两位影像医师独立通过两序列图像评价患者内淋巴积水情况。对比两序列的图像质量主观评分, 信噪比(signal-tonoise ratio, SNR)、对比噪声比(contrast-to-noise ratio, CNR)。分析两序列及评价者间评级结果—致性。结果 两种序列 图像质量主观评分差异无统计学意义。ACS 3D-FLAIR 的 SNR 和 CNR 高于 uCS 3D-FLAIR(*P*<0.001)。两序列耳蜗、 前庭内淋巴积水分级的 kappa 值分别为 0.942、0.888(*P*<0.001)。两名影像医师使用 ACS 3D-FLAIR 对耳蜗和前庭内淋 巴积水分级的 kappa 值分别为 0.784 和 0.831(*P*<0.001),使用 uCS 3D-FLAIR 对耳蜗和前庭内淋巴积水分级的 kappa 值 分别为 0.725 和 0.756(*P*<0.001)。结论 ACS 3D-FLAIR 较 uCS 3D-FLAIR 可在更短的扫描时间内获得更高的 SNR 和 CNR,更适用于静脉内耳钆造影检查;使用 ACS 3D-FLAIR 对内淋巴积水分级结果与使用 uCS 3D-FLAIR 相似。

[关键词] 内淋巴积水; 3D-FLAIR; 人工智能辅助压缩感知; 联合压缩感知; 扫描时间 [中图分类号] R 764.33 [文献标志码] A

Application of three-dimensional fluid-attenuated inversion recovery sequence using artificial intelligenceassisted compressed sensing technique in intravenous gadolinium contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging of inner ear

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[Abstract] Objective To investigate the value of artificial intelligence-assisted compressed sensing (ACS) technology for intravenous gadolinium contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging of the inner ear using three-dimensional fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (3D-FLAIR) sequence. Methods The patients received gadolinium contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging using ACS and united compressed sensing (uCS) 3D-FLAIR at Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University from January to November 2024 were prospectively enrolled. The repetition time was 16 000 ms, and acquisition time was 6 min 40 s and 10 min 24 s in ACS 3D-FLAIR and uCS 3D-FLAIR, respectively. The images on the two sequences were evaluated independently by two radiologists. The image quality of the two sequences was subjectively evaluated and compared. The signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and contrast-to-noise ratio (CNR) were compared between the two sequences. The grading consistencies using two sequences and between the two doctors were analyzed. Results There was no statistically difference in subjective score of image quality between the two sequences. SNR and CNR of the ACS 3D-FLAIR sequence were significantly higher than those of the uCS 3D-FLAIR sequence (P < 0.001). The kappa values of grades of cochlear and vestibular endolymphatic hydrops using the ACS 3D-FLAIR sequence between the two doctors were 0.784 and 0.831, respectively (P < 0.001); the kappa values of grades of cochlear and vestibular endolymphatic hydrops using the ACS 3D-FLAIR sequence between the two doctors were 0.784 and 0.831, respectively (P < 0.001); the kappa values of grades of cochlear and vestibular endolymphatic hydrops using the ACS 3D-FLAIR sequence between the two doctors were 0.784 and 0.831, respectively (P < 0.001); the kappa values of grades of cochlear and vestibular endolymphatic hydrops using the ACS 3D-FLAIR sequence between the two doctors were 0.784 and 0.831, respectively (P < 0.001); the kappa values of grades of cochlear and vestibular endolympha

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213

vestibular endolymphatic hydrops using uCS 3D-FLAIR sequence between the two doctors were 0.725 and 0.756, respectively (P<0.001). **Conclusions** ACS 3D-FLAIR could provide higher SNR and CNR than uCS 3D-FLAIR, and is more suitable for intravenous gadolinium contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging of the inner ear; the endolymphatic hydrops grades using ACS 3D-FLAIR is similar to use uCS 3D-FLAIR.

[Key Words] endolymphatic hydrops; 3D-FLAIR; artificial intelligence-assisted compressed sensing; united compressed sensing; acquisition time

MRI静脉内耳钆造影目前已成为一种直观、 准确显示内淋巴积水的检查手段,对积水性内耳 病的临床诊治具有重要价值^[1]。由于内耳结构微 小, MRI 内耳钆造影检查序列需具有高分辨率和 内、外淋巴间隙高对比度的条件。3D-FLAIR 序列 最早应用于内淋巴积水诊断。其扫描时间相对较 短,对外淋巴间隙的低浓度钆对比剂较为敏感, 应用于内耳钆造影时成功率高。但是,该序列用 于单倍剂量静脉内耳钆造影时,在部分患者中仍 存在对外淋巴间隙的低浓度钆对比剂敏感性不足 的问题^[2]。反转恢复序列对低浓度钆对比剂的敏 感性随着重复时间(repetition time, TR)的延长而 增强^[3-4]。使用超长 TR 的内耳钆造影检查序列能 获得更高的信噪比(signal-to-noise ratio, SNR)和 对比噪声比(contrast-to-noise ratio, CNR),从而 提高图像质量^[5-6]。

但是延长 TR 会相应延长扫描时间,从而增加运动伪影,降低检查成功率。改良三维快速自旋回波序列能提高内、外淋巴间隙对比度,同时能通过超长回波链在保证图像质量的基础上缩短扫描时间^[7]。人工智能辅助压缩感知(artificial intelligence-assisted compressed sensing, ACS)是将人工智能(artificial intelligence, AI)和并行成像(parallel imaging, PI)、半傅里叶成像(half Fourier imaging, HF)、压缩感知(compressed sensing, CS)相结合的一种新型加速成像技术。该技术通过对大量先验知识进行深度学习,能抑制传统加速技术在高加速因子条件下产生的各种重建伪影,并减少采集端对K空间数据的要求,能在不影响解剖和病理结构显示的基础上明显加快扫描速度^[8-9]。

本研究拟采用基于调制反转角成像(modulated flip angle technique in refocused imaging with extended echo train, MATRIX)序列(一种改良三维快速自

旋回波序列)的超长 TR 3D-FLAIR 序列进行单倍 剂量静脉内耳钆造影检查,并通过对比该序列分 别使用 ACS 技术和联合压缩感知(united compressed sensing, uCS)加速技术后的成像效 果,探讨 ACS 技术用于静脉内耳钆造影 3D-FLAIR 检查的价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 前瞻性纳入 2024 年 1 月至 11 月 在复旦大学附属中山医院接受静脉内耳钆造影 ACS 和 uCS 3D-FLAIR(超长 TR)序列检查的患 者。患者参照 2015 年 Barany 学会标准^[10]诊断为 确定的梅尼埃病、可能的梅尼埃病或临床诊断存 疑的耳源性眩晕。患者主要症状包括眩晕、听力 下降、耳鸣和耳闷等。排除有中耳乳突炎病史、 内耳手术史的患者。剔除扫描过程中有运动伪影 的患者。纳入 56 例患者, 女性 33 例、男性 23 例,年龄 23~74 岁,平均(50.6±13.8)岁。 1.2 MRI 成像 患者静脉注射单倍剂量(0.1 mmol/kg)的钆布醇注射液(加乐显,拜耳),注 射后 4~6 h 进行内耳 MRI 扫描。使用 3.0 T MRI 扫描仪(uMR 880, 上海联影医疗科技有限 公司)和64通道头线圈进行扫描。扫描序列包 括 ACS 3D-FLAIR 和 uCS 3D-FLAIR, 范围包括双 侧内耳,两序列的扫描定位一致、层面互相匹 配,除采用的加速技术不同外,其他参数均一 致。主要参数: TR 16 000 ms、回波时间(echo time, TE) 475.8 ms、反转时间(inversion time, TI) 3000 ms、层厚 0.67 mm、矩阵 288×320、 视野 (field of view, FOV) 180 mm×200 mm、 恒定翻转角 120°、回波链长度 160。ACS 3D-FLAIR 扫描时间为 6 min 40 s, uCS 3D-FLAIR 扫 描时间为 10 min 24 s。

1.3 图像质量的主观评价 使用联影后处理工作

站(uWS,上海联影医疗科技有限公司)进行图 像处理和分析。两名影像医师分别对 ACS 3D-FLAIR 和 uCS 3D-FLAIR 图像质量从 0~5 进行评 分:0分,伪影大,图像模糊,或内、外淋巴间 隙之间对比度低、难以分辨,难以满足诊断需 求;1~4分伪影逐渐减小,内、外淋巴间隙对比 度逐渐增大;5分,图像清晰、无伪影,且能清 楚分辨内、外淋巴间隙^[11]。两位影像医师的评分 不一致时,通过讨论达成一致。

1.4 图像质量的定量分析 测量并计算两序列扫 描图像的 SNR 和 CNR。在 uCS 3D-FLAIR 上,选 择显示耳蜗底周的层面,在其外淋巴区域(高信 号区)作面积为 3~5 mm²的椭圆形感兴趣区 (region of interest, ROI),并复制到相应层面的 ACS 3D-FLAIR 序列上,软件自动匹配于该序列 上的相同位置(图1)。在两序列图像上前庭内 淋巴间隙区域(低信号区)选取约5 mm²的 ROI,并在同层脑干选取 30~50 mm²的 ROI。后 处理工作站自动产生 ROI 的平均信号强度(SI) 和信号强度标准差(σ)。SNR=SI_{耳蜗底周}/ $\sigma_{脑干},$ $CNR=(SI_{耳蜗底周}-SI_{面底})/<math>\sigma_{脑干}。$



图 1 外淋巴间隙信号强度和脑干信号强度标准差的 测量示意图

Figure 1 Illustration of perilymphatic signal intensity and standard deviation of signal intensity in the brainstem

On the uCS 3D-FLAIR image (A), a 3-5 mm² green oval region of interest (ROI) is drawn in the hyperintense region of cochlea basal turn and copied to the corresponding level of ACS 3D-FLAIR image (B, blue oval). The workstation automatically matches the identical position. 30-50 mm² ROIs on the same level of brainstem are also placed in the same method (circles).

1.5 内淋巴积水诊断 两名影像医师独立在两 序列图像上对患耳进行内淋巴积水分级,评价 过程中对患者性别、年龄、症状及诊断不知 情。评价参考 Nakashima 等^[12]提出的标准,将 耳蜗和前庭内淋巴积水分为正常、轻度和重度。 采用两名影像医师对两序列协商一致的分级 结果。

1.6 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 16.0 软件进行数据 处理。应用配对 Wilcoxon 秩和检验比较两种序列 的图像质量主观评分。应用配对 t 检验比较两种 序列的 SNR 和 CNR。应用 kappa 一致性检验分析 两种序列和评价者间一致性: kappa 值为 0.00~ 0.19,一致性差; 0.20~0.39,一致性一般; 0.40~0.59,一致性中等; 0.60~0.79,一致性较 高; 0.80~1.00,一致性高。应用 McNemar 检验 比较使用两种序列对耳蜗、前庭内淋巴积水的评 价结果。检验水准 (α)为 0.05。

2 结 果

2.1 图像质量的主观评价和定量分析 两序列的 图像质量均满足诊断需求(图 2~4)。结果(表1) 显示: uCS 3D-FLAIR 序列的图像质量主观评分略 高于 ACS 3D-FLAIR 序列,但差异无统计学意 义。ACS 3D-FLAIR 的 SNR 及 CNR 均高于 uCS 3D-FLAIR 序列(*P*<0.001)。





The signal characteristics of a normal left inner ear on uCS 3D-FLAIR (A) and ACS 3D-FLAIR (B) images are almost identical: there is no dilatation of left scala media, and the area ratio of left vestibular endolymphatic space to entire vestibule is less than 1/3.

214



图 3 右侧耳蜗、前庭轻度内淋巴积水 3D-FLAIR 表现 Figure 3 3D-FLAIR appearance of mild endolymphatic hydrops in the right cochlea and vestibule

Mild endolymphatic hydrops in the right cochlea and vestibule is shown on both uCS 3D-FLAIR (A) and ACS 3D-FLAIR (B) images: slight dilated scala media of right cochlea is displayed, but the area of scala media is smaller than that of the scala vestibuli (short arrows); the area ratio of the right vestibular endolymphatic space to the entire vestibule is between 1/3 and 1/2 (long arrow).



图 4 左侧耳蜗、前庭重度内淋巴积水 3D-FLAIR 表现 Figure 4 3D-FLAIR appearance of severe endolymphatic hydrops in the left cochlea and vestibule

Severe endolymphatic hydrops in the left cochlea and vestibule is shown on both uCS 3D-FLAIR (A) and ACS 3D-FLAIR (B) images: the dilated scala media of the left cochlea is obvious, and the area of scala media is larger than that of the scala vestibuli (short arrows); the left vestibular endolymphatic space is significantly dilated, and its area ratio to the entire vestibule is greater than 1/2 (long arrow).

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Table 1 Subjective and quantitative analyses of image quality								
Index	n	uCS 3D-FLAIR	ACS 3D-FLAIR	Р				
Subjective score	56	4.14±0.44	4.02 ± 0.56	0.09				
CNR	112	33.25 ± 12.64	44.33 ± 18.97	< 0.001				
SNR	112	42.74 ± 10.13	52.60 ± 17.93	< 0.001				

表 1 图像质量的主观评价和定量分析

SNR: signal-to-noise ratio; CNR: contrast-to-noise ratio.

 2.2 译价一致性 结果(表 2)显示:使用两序 列对耳蜗和前庭内淋巴积水分级的一致性均高 (kappa 值分别为 0.942 和 0.888, P<0.001);使 用两序列对耳蜗、前庭内淋巴积水的分级结果差 异均无统计学意义(χ²=3.000、2.667, P=0.083、 0.102)。两位影像医师使用 ACS 3D-FLAIR 对耳 蜗内淋巴积水分级的一致性较高(kappa 值为 0.784, *P*<0.001),对前庭内淋巴积水分级的一 致性高(kappa 值为 0.831, *P*<0.001);使用 uCS 3D-FLAIR 对耳蜗和前庭内淋巴积水分级的一 致性均较高(kappa 值分别为 0.725、0.756, *P*<0.001)。

表 2 采用 ACS 3D-FLAIR 和 uCS 3D-FLAIR 对耳蜗和前庭内淋巴积水的分级组	吉果
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 Table 2
 Grading results of cochlear and vestibular endolymphatic hydrops using ACS 3D-FLAIR and uCS 3D

FLAIR										
ACS 3D-FLAIR	uCS 3D-FLAIR (Cochlea)				uCS 3D-FLAIR (Vestibule)					
	Normal	Mild	Significant	Total	Normal	Mild	Significant	Total		
Normal	79	0	0	79	77	0	0	77		
Mild	0	16	0	16	0	18	1	19		
Significant	0	3	14	17	0	5	11	16		
Total	79	19	14	112	77	23	12	112		

3 讨 论

近期研究^[6,13-14]发现,长TR 和恒定翻转角的 3D-FLAIR 序列用于静脉内耳钆造影效果更好。恒 定翻转角 3D-FLAIR 采用 16 000 ms 的超长 TR 时,对外淋巴液中低浓度钆对比剂的敏感性明 显高于采用 10 000 ms 的TR 时, SNR 和 CNR 分 别提高 32.4% 和 41.3%^[6]。因此,本研究采用超长TR (16 000 ms)和恒定翻转角的 3D-FLAIR 进行单 倍剂量静脉内耳钆造影检查。

超长 TR 会明显延长 3D-FLAIR 的扫描时间, 而 ACS 技术能提高扫描序列的时间分辨率。 uCS 技术是一种 CS 成像结合 HF 和 PI 技术,扫 描速度快、图像质量高,成像效果已得到广泛验 证^[15-18],因此本研究将其作为对照。本研究中, ACS 缩短了 3D-FLAIR 的扫描时间。设置与本研 究相同扫描参数时,无加速技术的 3D-FLAIR 的 扫描时间长达23 min 44 s;使用 PI 技术的 3D-FLAIR 的扫描时间是 12 min 32 s;本研究中 uCS 3D-FLAIR 扫描时间是 10 min 24 s, ACS 3D-FLAIR 缩短为 6 min 40 s。

本研究中,两序列的图像质量主观评分差异 无统计学意义。ACS 技术对图像噪声有良好抑制 作用,可改善常规 PI 加速带来的图像伪影,进而 提高图像质量。本研究中 ACS 3D-FLAIR 的 SNR 和 CNR 均高于 uCS 3D-FLAIR (*P* < 0.001),提示 ACS 3D-FLAIR 更适用于内耳钆造 影检查。尽管本研究中两序列的图像质量均满足 诊断需求,但各种原因导致外淋巴液钆浓度低 时,ACS 3D-FLAIR 有助于提高检查成功率,降 低误诊率。此外,使用两序列对耳蜗及前庭内淋 巴积水评价的一致性高,评价结果差异无统计学 意义,说明使用两序列对内淋巴积水的诊断效能 相当。同时,两位影像医师使用两序列对耳蜗和 前庭内淋巴积水评价的一致性较高或高。

综上所述, ACS 3D-FLAIR 内耳图像质量与 uCS 3D-FLAIR 序列相似,但在更短的扫描时间内 能获得更高的 SNR 和 CNR,表明其更适用于单 倍剂量静脉内耳钆造影检查。由于无加速技术的 3D-FLAIR 扫描时间过长,本研究未将其纳入。此 外,ACS 3D-FLAIR 序列对参数、设备软硬件要求很高,且在不同厂商和机型上的表现尚需验证。

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