

中华医学会核医学分会第十一届委员会
技术与继续教育学组
系列专家讲座

Right Test For The Right Patient

从核素心肌灌注显像
看冠心病诊断多影像比较

From Myocardial Perfusion imaging to
Understand Multi Imaging in Detection of CAD

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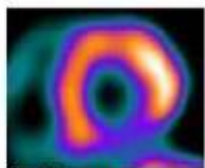
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 - 医学影像中心和教研室副主任
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完美的影像诊断冠心病

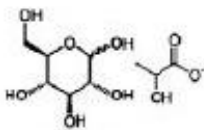
- 冠脉动脉粥样硬化斑
 - 有、无斑块
 - 不稳定斑块——导致急性冠脉综合征、急性心梗
 - 引起管腔狭窄的斑块——慢性冠心病、心梗
- 心肌灌注
 - 是否有心肌缺血、梗死、心梗内存活心肌
 - 心肌灌注异常范围、程度
- 心肌功能
 - 心室整体功能
 - 节段性室壁运动异常及其范围

冠心病影像诊断

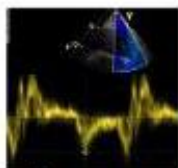
- 冠脉斑块
 - CT诊断软斑块、硬斑块、钙化积分（CAC）
 - MRI探查斑块成分、纤维帽
 - PET、SPECT探查斑块的血小板、凝血异常、成分（发展中）
- 冠脉管腔
 - CT冠脉造影
 - MRI冠脉造影
- 心肌血流灌注成像（MPI）
 - PET、SPECT
 - CT、MRI、超声（发展中）
- 左室功能
 - 超声心动图
 - 门控MPI、心血池
 - MRI、CT



PERFUSION DEFECT



METABOLIC CHANGES



RELAXATION ABNORMALITIES



SYSTOLIC DYSFUNCTION



EKG CHANGES



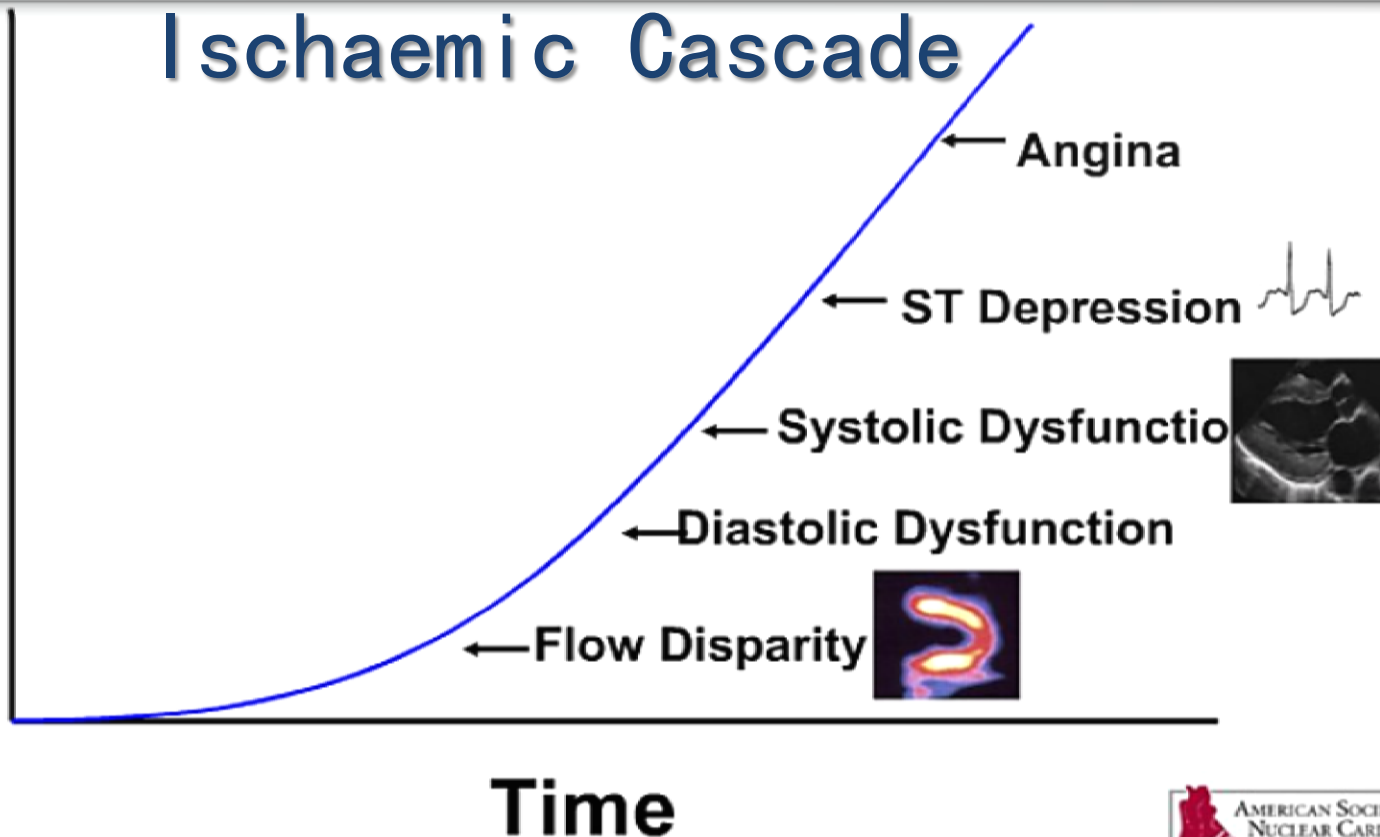
SYMPTOMS



MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Ischaemic Cascade

Ischemia



运动心电图

Risk Stratification

	<u>Sensitivity</u>	<u>Specificity</u>
Overall	68 %	77 %
Multivessel	81 %	66 %
Females	76 %	64 %
Males	78 %	73 %

UCG适应证

- ◆ 评估心肌缺血
- ◆ 瓣膜疾病
- ◆ 存活心肌
- ◆ 优点
 - 无射线
 - 特异性稍高

UCG准确性Meta分析

	潘生丁 (%)	运动 (%)
Sens - 1-vessel	66	72
multivessel	81	90
overall	72	79
Specificity	92	82
Accuracy	77	80
Feasibility	97	81

UCG的缺陷

- ◆ 病人因素对图像质量的影响
 - 肥胖
 - 肺窗差
- ◆ 单支血管病变敏感性降低
- ◆ 准确性依赖操作者水平

心肌灌注显像 (MPI)

◆ 诊断心肌缺血、心肌梗死

负荷-静息MPI

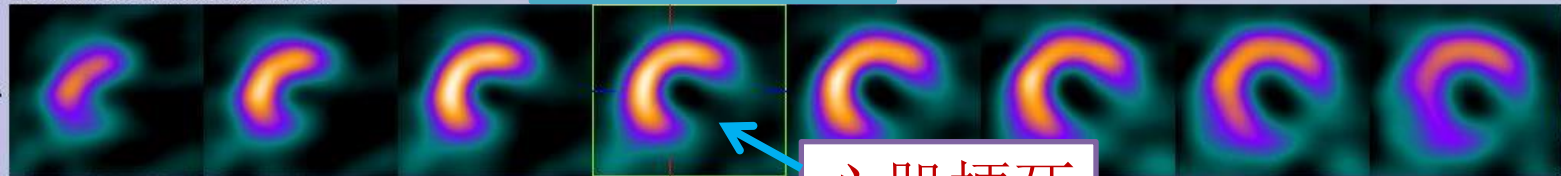
- 运动负荷-静息MPI
- 药物负荷-静息MPI
 - ◆ 多巴酚丁胺-静息MPI
 - ◆ 扩血管药物介入-静息MPI
 - ◆ 潘生丁、腺苷、ATP 兴奋非选择性腺苷受体
 - ◆ Regadenason 兴奋腺苷A_{2a}受体

◆ 探查梗死内存活心肌

静息MPI+代谢PET 或 静息MPI+硝酸甘油MPI

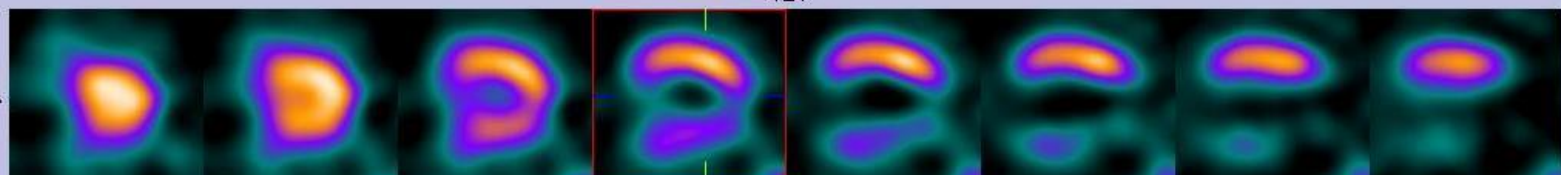
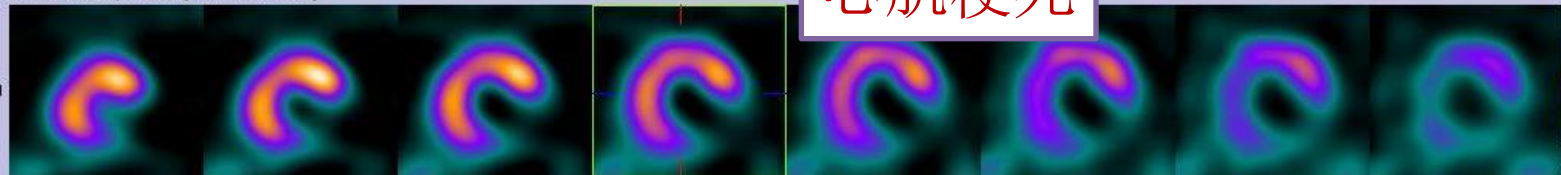
MPI

Row A - 2Days Stress [Recon - NoAC]

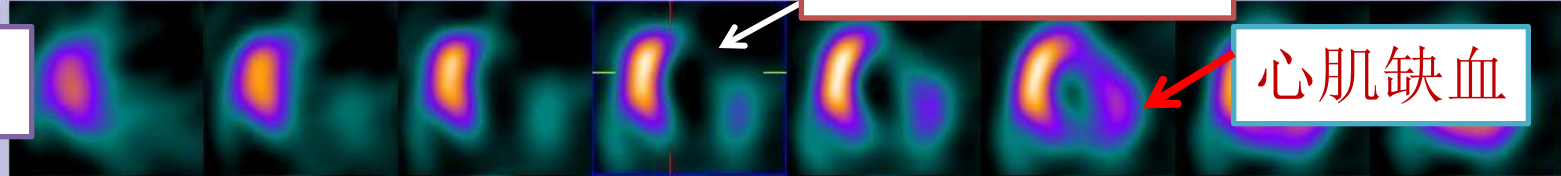
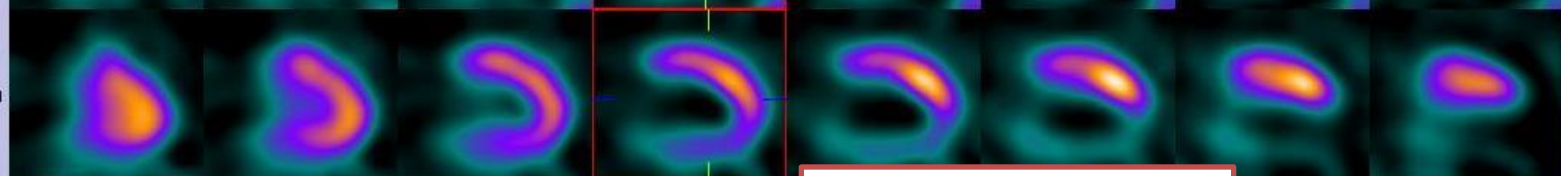


心肌梗死

Row B - 2Days Rest [Recon - NoAC]

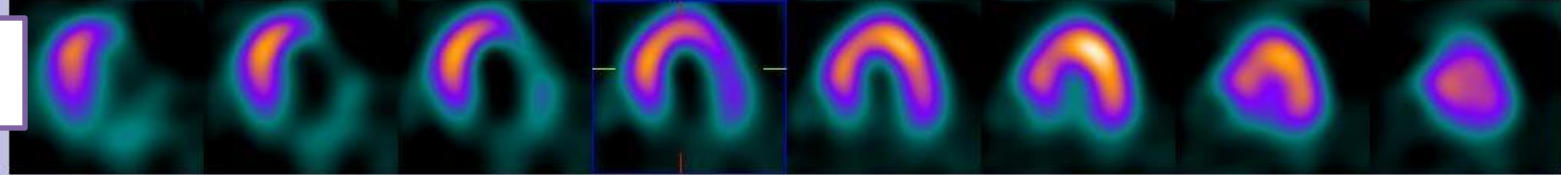


严重心肌缺血



心肌缺血

负荷



静息



ATP-MPI 诊断准确性 (多中心)

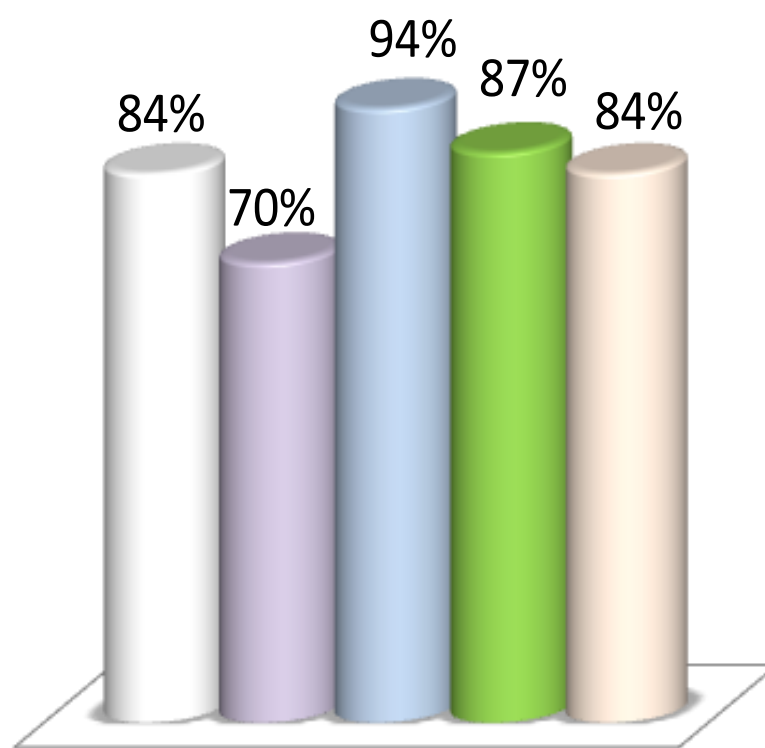
◆ATP-MPI异常累及	单支	两支	三支冠脉区域
• 阳性预测值	72.3%	86.4%	86.3%
• 假阴性率	17.8%	4.1%	9.6%

以病人计 (214例)

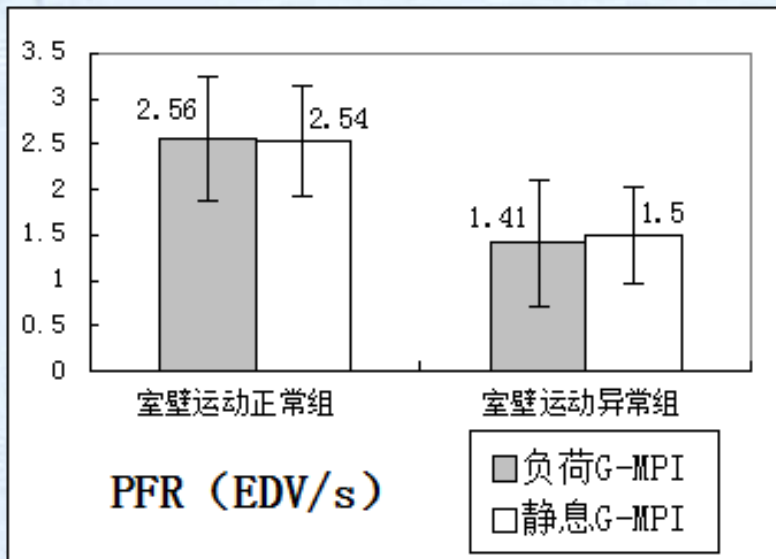
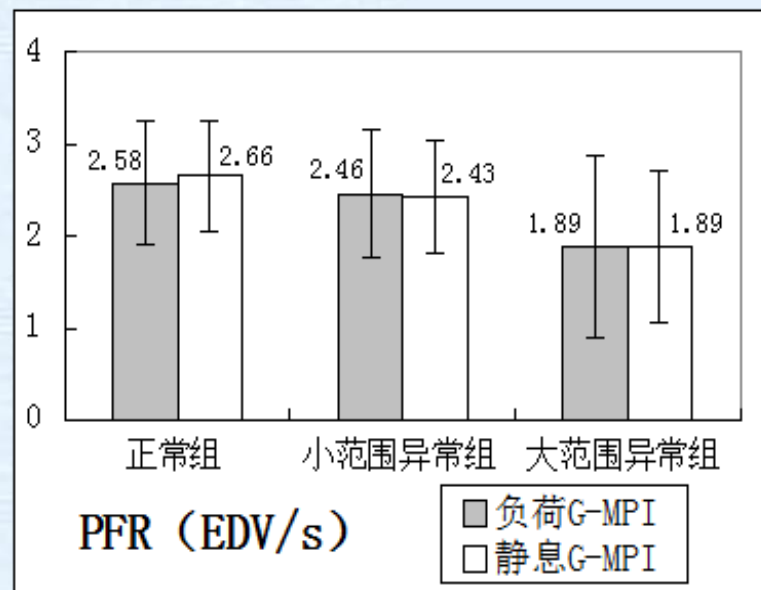
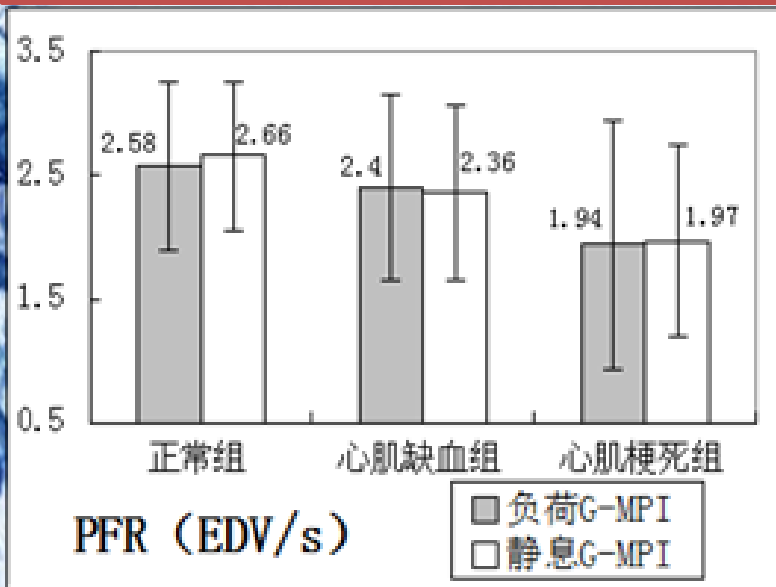
以冠脉计 (642支)



□ Acc.2 □ Sen. □ Spe. □ PPV □ NPV



GMPI测量的左室高峰充盈率和心肌缺血的关系



高璇 姚稚明等



CABG前静息MPI

无存活心肌, CABG



CABG前心肌代谢PET

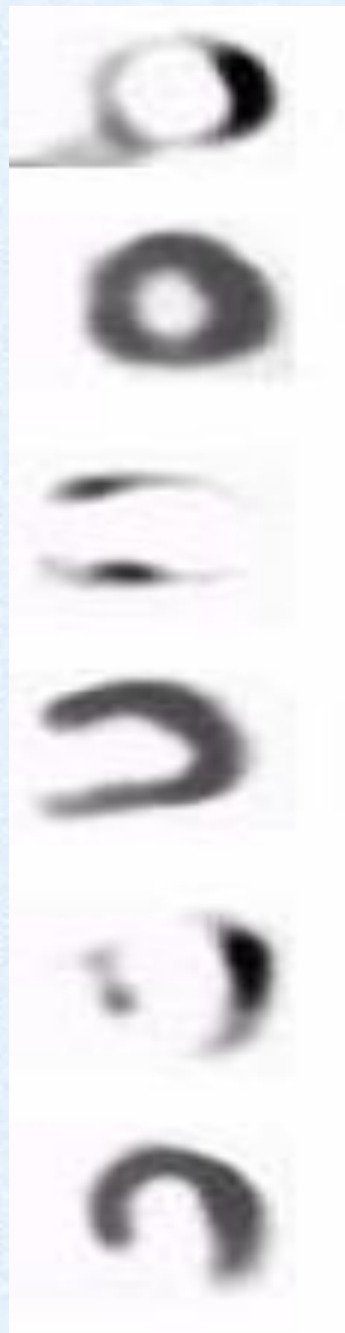


CABG后静息MPI

搭桥效果不好

CABG前 MPI

心肌代谢PET



灌注-代谢不匹配

提示存活心肌

CABG后 负荷MPI

静息MPI

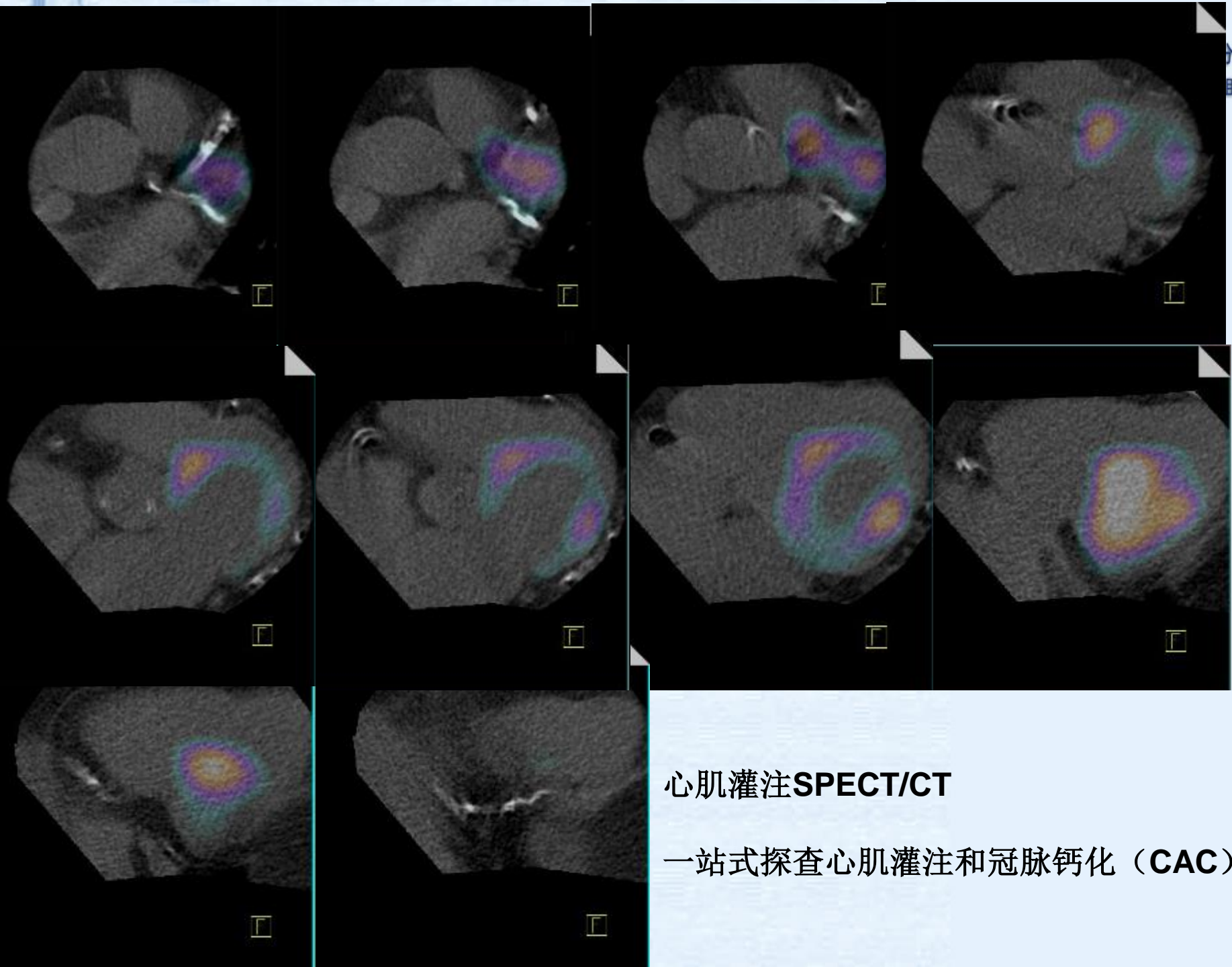


搭桥效果好

核素心肌显像分辨心肌病理生理状态

(方法门控心肌灌注显像、心肌代谢PET)

组织分类	功能	灌注	糖代谢	代谢/灌注	血运重建效果
正常心肌	正常	正常	正常		
顿抑心肌	减低	正常	减低	(反向不匹配)	改善
缺血心肌	减低	减低	增高		改善
冬眠心肌	减低	减低	正常或增加	(不匹配)	改善
坏死心肌	无	缺损	缺损	(匹配)	无改善

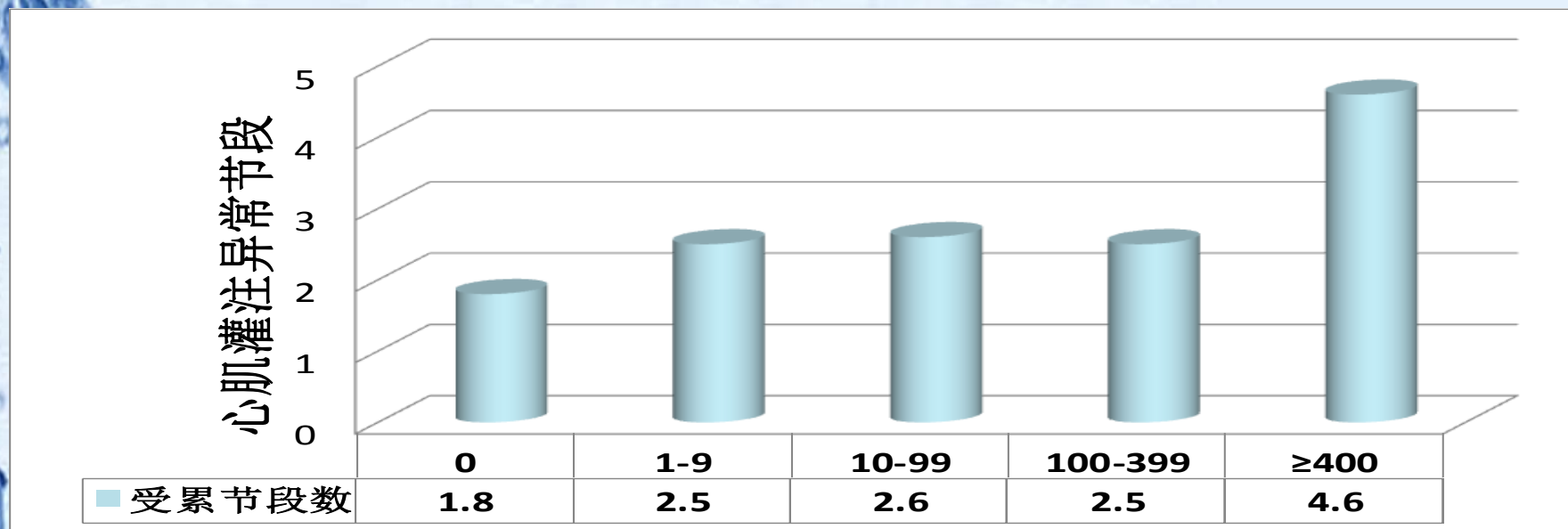


心肌灌注SPECT/CT

一站式探查心肌灌注和冠脉钙化（CAC）

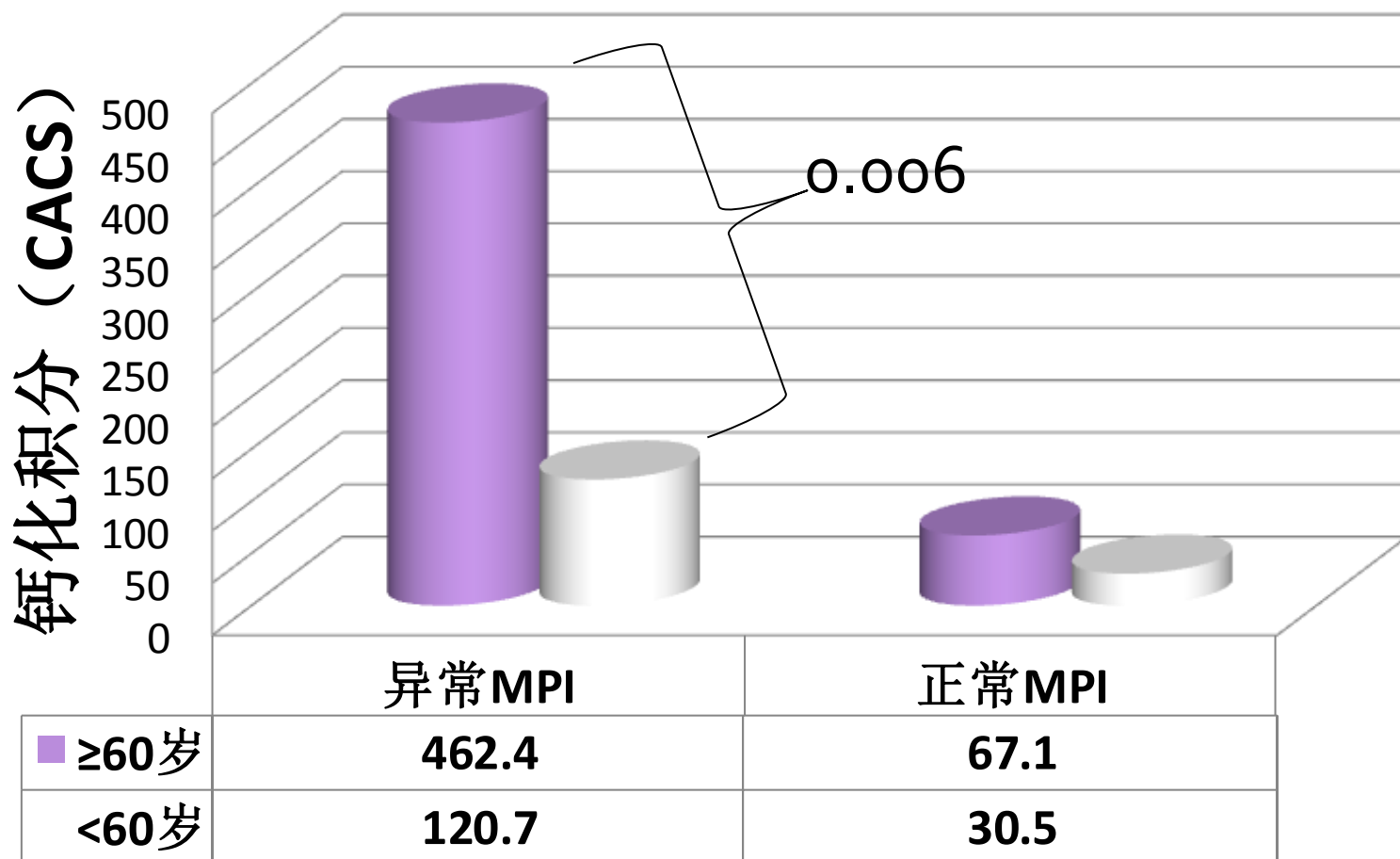
- MPI与CAC间探查CAD的符合率65.4 ($p=0.027$)

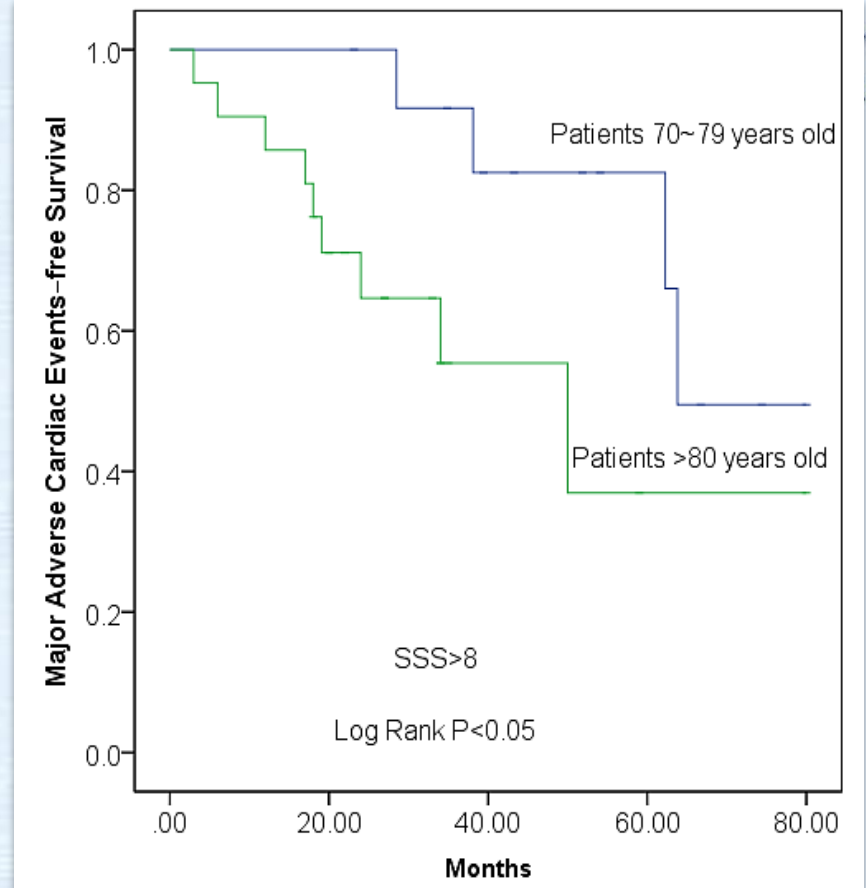
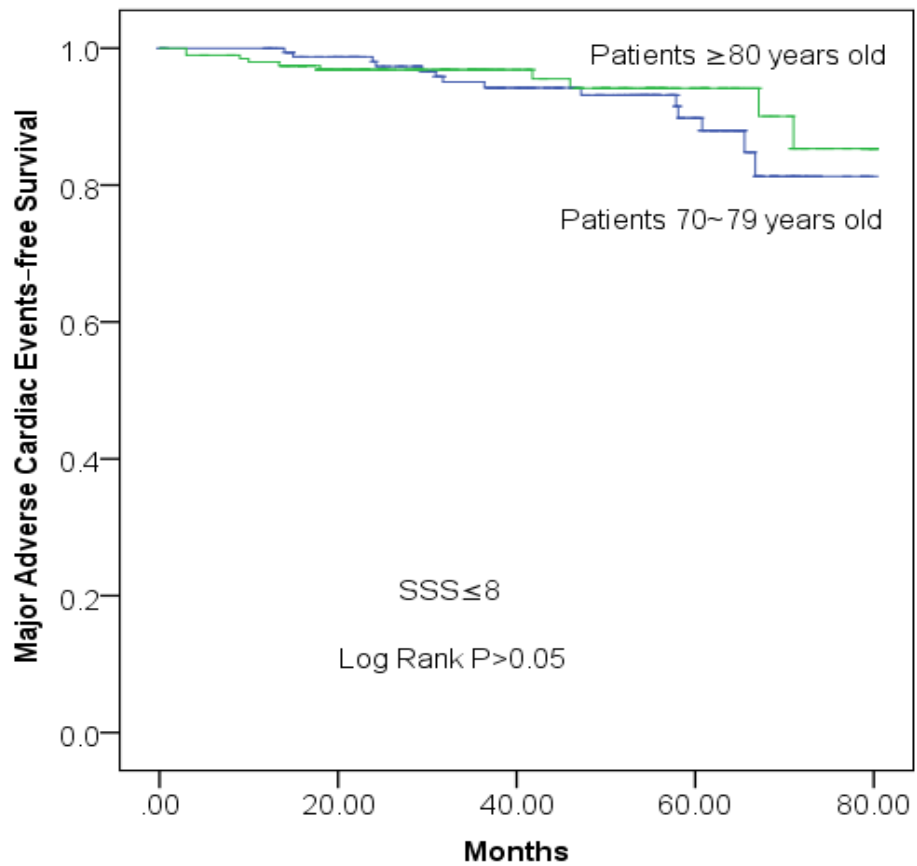
	MPI异常组	MPI正常组	p 值
CAC阳性率	72.6%	52.6%	0.027
CACS	386.8 ± 815.0	56.5 ± 109.0	0.000



冠脉钙化评分 (CACS) ≥ 400 组和其余组之间 $P < 0.05$

不同年龄组钙化积分与异常MPI





MPI在高齡、老老齡患者中冠心病危險度分层

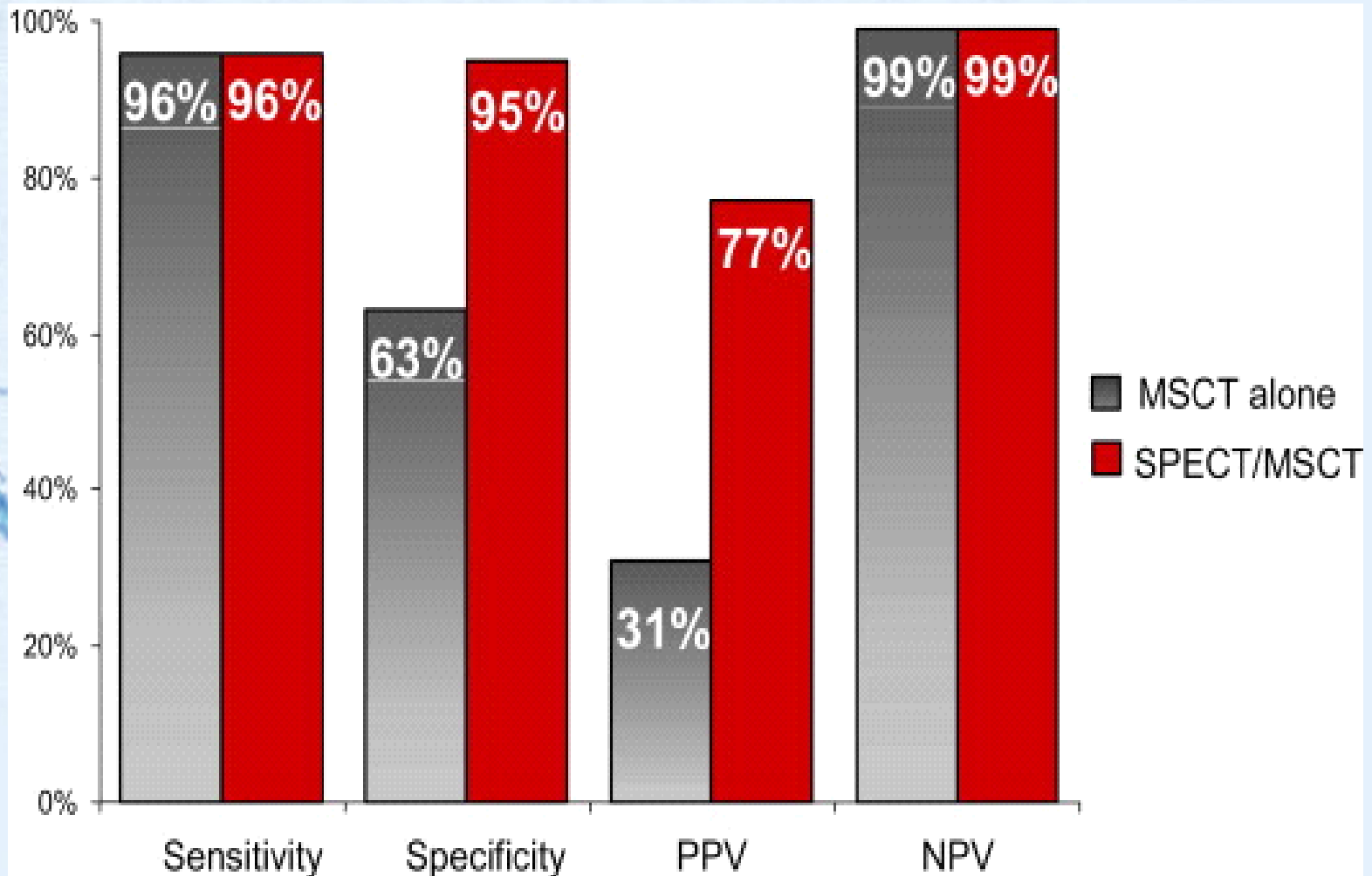
姚稚明等, Journal of Nuclear Cardiology, 2017

CAC

		< 10 or <25 th percentile	11-100 or 25-50 th percentile	101-400 or 50-75 th percentile	>400 or >75 th percentile
MPI SPECT	Normal	Provide reassurance	Expectative	Expectative or angiography	Angiography
	Mild	Expectative	Expectative or angiography	Angiography	Angiography
	Moderate	Expectative or angiography	Angiography	Angiography	Angiography
	Extensive	Angiography	Angiography	Angiography	Angiography

冠脉CT造影 (CTCA) 诊断冠心病现状

- 很大程度上替代CAG诊断有临床意义的CAD
 - 血管：敏感性 62–88% 特异性79–90%
- 排除冠心病能力强
 - NPV95–99%
- 可能过度诊断动脉粥样硬化性狭窄
 - PPV 36–47%
- CTCA还不能替代CAG



Adding SPECT to MSCT to predict events

Rispler et al JACC 3/07

如何选择MPI和CTCA

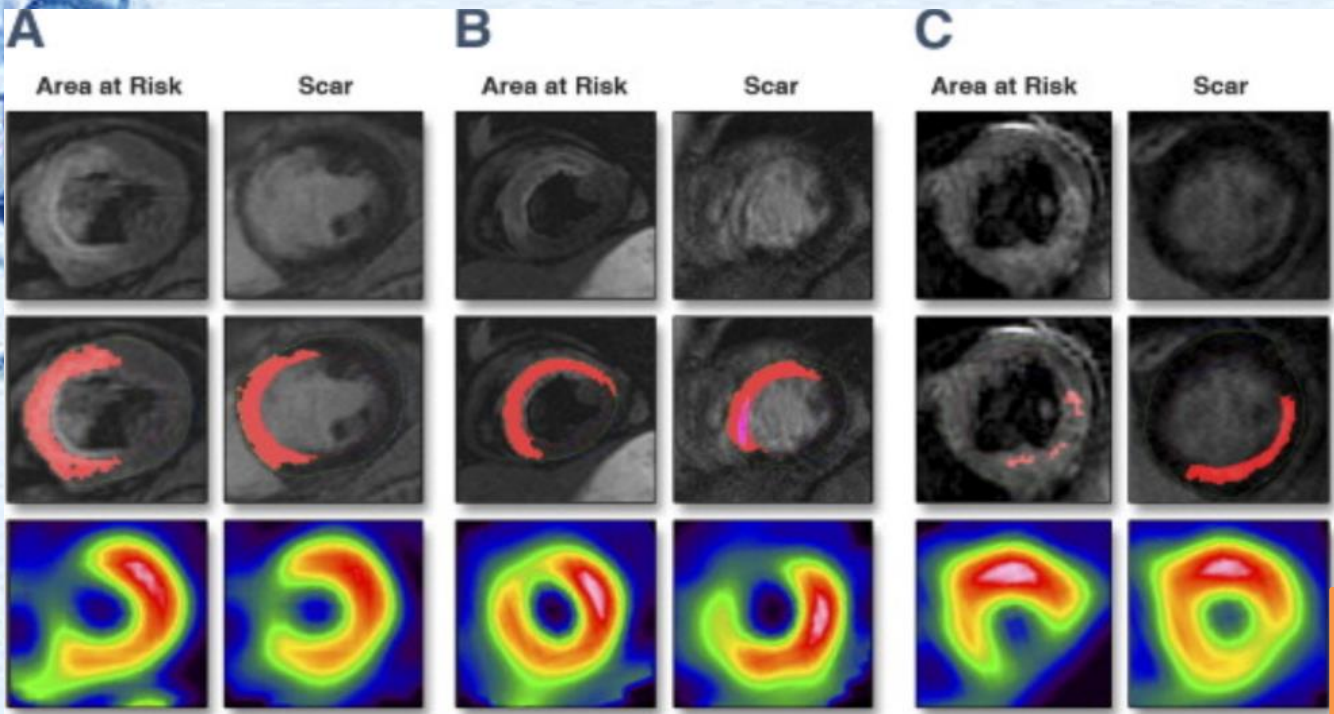
- ◆ 冠心病中高度可能者 MPI
 - ◆ 特异性高
 - ◆ 评估病情
 - ◆ 协助治疗策略的制定和预后监测
- ◆ 冠心病低度可能者 冠脉CTCA
 - ◆ 阴性预测值非常高
 - ◆ 排除CAD
- ◆ 联合MPI和冠脉CTCA
 - ◆ 为治疗策略提供准确、全面的影像学依据

心脏核磁 (CMR)

- 可望成为 “一站式” 心脏影像
- 没有广泛使用
- 可以完成的影像
 - 心肌灌注、功能成像
 - 冠脉成像
- 缺点
 - 佩戴起搏器等金属者不能使用
 - 不能运动
- 特别优势
 - 延迟强化探查心肌梗死

Assessment of Area at Risk and Myocardial Salvage After Coronary Revascularization in Acute Myocardial Infarction: Comparison Between CMR and SPECT

J Am Coll Cardiol Img. 2013;6(3):358-369. doi:10.1016/j.jcmg.2012.10.018. Hadimitsky et al.



MRI 和SPECT相近问题

1. 肾功能
2. 占用设备时间长
3. 幽闭恐怖症
4. 丢失13% 数据

Refer to pages 16 and 17 for relevant definitions, in particular Table A and text for age, sex, symptom presentation, and risk factors relevant to each pre-test probability category

Indication Text		Exercise ECG	Stress RNI	Stress Echo	Stress CMR	Calcium Scoring	CCTA	Invasive Coronary Angiography
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low pre-test probability of CAD • ECG interpretable AND able to exercise 	A	R	M	R	R	R	R
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low pre-test probability of CAD • ECG uninterpretable OR unable to exercise 		A	A	M	R	M	R
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermediate pre-test probability of CAD • ECG interpretable AND able to exercise 	A	A	A	M	R	M	R
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermediate pre-test probability of CAD • ECG uninterpretable OR unable to exercise 		A	A	A	R	A	M
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High pre-test probability of CAD • ECG interpretable AND able to exercise 	M	A	A	A	R	M	A
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High pre-test probability of CAD • ECG uninterpretable OR unable to exercise 		A	A	A	R	M	A

Appropriate Use Key: A = Appropriate; M = May Be Appropriate; R = Rarely Appropriate.

A = Appropriate; CAD = coronary artery disease; CCTA = coronary computed tomography angiography; CMR = cardiac magnetic resonance; ECG = electrocardiogram; Echo = echocardiography; M = May Be Appropriate; R = Rarely Appropriate; RNI = radionuclide imaging.

有症状者



Refer to pages 17 and 18 for relevant definitions

Indication Text		Exercise ECG	Stress RNI	Stress Echo	Stress CMR	Calcium Scoring	CCTA	Invasive Coronary Angiography
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low global CHD risk • Regardless of ECG interpretability and ability to exercise 	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermediate global CHD risk • ECG interpretable and able to exercise 	M	R	R	R	M	R	R
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermediate global CHD risk • ECG uninterpretable OR unable to exercise 		M	M	R	M	R	R
10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High global CAD Risk • ECG interpretable and able to exercise 	A	M	M	M	M	M	R
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High global CAD Risk • ECG uninterpretable OR unable to exercise 		M	M	M	M	M	R

Appropriate Use Key: A = Appropriate; M = May Be Appropriate; R = Rarely Appropriate.

A = Appropriate; CAD = coronary artery disease; CCTA = coronary computed tomography angiography; CHD = coronary heart disease; CMR = cardiac magnetic resonance; ECG = electrocardiogram; Echo = echocardiography; M = May Be Appropriate; R = Rarely Appropriate; RNI = radionuclide imaging.

无症状

中华医学会核医学分会第十一届委员会 技术与继续教育学组成员名单

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