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· 论 著 ·

脑小血管病患者多模态磁共振成像特征及其与认知功能损伤的相关性分析

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【摘要】 目的 分析脑小血管病(CSVD)患者多模态磁共振成像(MRI)特征及其与认知功能损伤的相关性。**方法** 选取2017—2018年无锡市第五人民医院神经内科收治的CSVD患者184例,根据多模态MRI检查结果分为腔隙性脑梗死(LI)组($n=55$)、脑白质高信号(WMH)组($n=48$)、脑微出血(CMB)组($n=41$)及合并组($n=40$);另选取同期体检健康者42例作为对照组。比较五组受试者认知功能指标〔包括简易智能精神状态检查量表(MMSE)评分、蒙特利尔认知评估量表(MoCA)评分、认知障碍发生率、连线测验(TMT)时间、数字符号编码测验(SDMT)评分、数字广度测验(DST)评分、画钟测验(CDT)及词语流畅性测验(VFT)评分〕,有无认知障碍患者LI、CMB发生率及脑白质病变分级;LI、CMB病灶及脑白质病变分级与CSVD患者MoCA评分的相关性分析采用Spearman秩相关分析。**结果** LI组、WMH组、CMB组及合并组患者MMSE评分、MoCA评分、SDMT评分、DST评分、CDT评分及VFT评分低于对照组,认知障碍发生率高于对照组,TMT时间长于对照组($P<0.05$);合并组患者MMSE评分、MoCA评分、SDMT评分、DST评分、CDT评分及VFT评分低于LI组、WMH组、CMB组,认知障碍发生率高于LI组、WMH组、CMB组,TMT时间长于LI组、WMH组、CMB组($P<0.05$)。有认知障碍患者LI、CMB发生率高于无认知障碍者,脑白质病变分级劣于无认知障碍者($P<0.05$)。Spearman秩相关分析结果显示,LI病灶($r_s=-0.340$)、CMB病灶($r_s=-0.290$)及脑白质病变分级($r_s=-0.213$)与CSVD患者MoCA评分呈负相关($P<0.05$)。**结论** CSVD患者存在认知功能损伤,合并2种及以上MRI异常表现的CSVD患者认知功能损伤更严重,且多模态MRI检查结果LI、CMB病灶及脑白质病变分级与CSVD患者认知功能损伤程度有关。

【关键词】 大脑小血管疾病;认知障碍;磁共振成像;腔隙性脑梗死;脑白质病;脑微出血

【中图分类号】 R 743 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1008-5971.2020.04.010

崔羽,冉娟娟,王益,等.脑小血管病患者多模态磁共振成像特征及其与认知功能损伤的相关性分析[J].实用心脑血管病杂志,2020,28(4):43-48.[www.syxnf.net]

CUI Y, RAN J J, WANG Y, et al.Characteristics of multimodal MRI and their correlations with cognitive impairment in patients with cerebral small vessel disease [J].Practical Journal of Cardiac Cerebral Pneumal and Vascular Disease, 2020, 28(4):43-48.

Characteristics of Multimodal MRI and Their Correlations with Cognitive Impairment in Patients with Cerebral Small Vessel Disease CUI Yu, RAN Juanjuan, WANG Yi, GU Ping

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the characteristics of multimodal MRI and their correlations with cognitive impairment in patients with cerebral small vessel disease (CSVD). **Methods** From 2017 to 2018, a total of 184 patients with CSVD were selected in the Department of Neurology, the Fifth People's Hospital of Wuxi, and they were divided into LI group (with lacunar infarction, $n=55$), WMH group (with high signal in white matter, $n=48$), CMB group (with cerebral microbleeds, $n=41$) and combination group ($n=40$) according to multimodal MRI examination results; meanwhile a total of 42 healthy people were selected as control group. Indicators of cognitive function (including MMSE score, MoCA score, incidence of cognitive disorder, TMT time, SDMT score, DST score, CDT score and VFT score) were compared in the five groups; incidence of LI and CMB, as well as classification of white matter lesions were compared in patients complicated with cognitive disorder or not; correlations of LI nidi, CMB nidi, classification of white matter lesions with MoCA score in patients with CSVD were analyzed by Spearman rank correlation. **Results** MMSE score, MoCA score, SDMT score, DST score, CDT score and

基金项目:南京医科大学科技发展基金项目(NMUB2018278)

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VFT score in LI group, WMH group, CMB group and combination group were statistically significantly lower than those in control group, incidence of cognitive disorder in LI group, WMH group, CMB group and combination group was statistically significantly higher than that in control group, respectively, TMT time in LI group, WMH group, CMB group and combination group was statistically significantly longer than that in control group, respectively ($P<0.05$); MMSE score, MoCA score, SDMT score, DST score, CDT score and VFT score in combination group were statistically significantly lower than those in LI group, WMH group and CMB group, incidence of cognitive disorder in combination group was statistically significantly higher than that in LI group, WMH group and CMB group, TMT time in combination group was statistically significantly longer than that in LI group, WMH group and CMB group ($P<0.05$). Incidence of LI and CMB in patients complicated with cognitive disorder was statistically significantly higher than that in patients did not complicate with cognitive disorder, respectively, moreover classification of white matter lesions in patients complicated with cognitive disorder was statistically significantly worse than that in patients did not complicate with cognitive disorder ($P<0.05$). Spearman rank correlation analysis results showed that, LI nidi ($r_s=-0.340$), CMB nidi ($r_s=-0.290$) and classification of white matter lesions ($r_s=-0.213$) was negatively correlated with MoCA score in patients with CSVD ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** There is cognitive impairment in patients with CSVD, severity of cognitive impairment is more severe in CSVD patients with 2 or more abnormal findings in MRI, moreover LI nidi, CMB nidi and classification of white matter lesions found by multimodal MRI are correlated with the severity of cognitive impairment.

【Key words】 Cerebral small vessel disease; Cognition disorders; Magnetic resonance imaging; Infarction, lacunar; Leukoencephalopathies; Cerebral microbleeds

近年来随着人口老龄化社会进程加剧,脑小血管病(cerebral small vessel disease, CSVD)逐渐成为脑血管病领域的研究重点。CSVD 主要临床表现为腔隙性脑梗死(lacunar infarction, LI)、认知功能减退及情感障碍等,且部分患者无明显临床表现,因此常被患者及医务人员忽略而错过早期识别、干预的最佳时机^[1]。磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)是目前 CSVD 的最重要检查手段,其主要影像学表现为脑白质高信号(white matter hyperintensities, WMH)、LI、扩大的血管周围间隙(enlarged perivascular spaces, EPVS)、脑微出血(cerebral microbleeds, CMB)等^[2-3]。目前,关于 CSVD 与认知障碍的关系研究主要集中在 LI 和 WMH 患者,而其他影像学分型与认知障碍关系的研究报道较少。本研究旨在分析 CSVD 患者多模态 MRI 特征与认知功能损伤的关系,以期探讨 CSVD 患者认知障碍的神经机制提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准 纳入标准:(1)年龄 40~80 岁;(2)影像学检查资料完整。排除标准:(1)心源性栓塞、大动脉粥样硬化等导致的脑梗死者;(2)颈部血管狭窄率 $>50\%$ 者;(3)伴有凝血功能异常者;(4)既往有精神疾病病史者;(5)伴有失语或意识障碍者。

1.2 一般资料 选取 2017—2018 年无锡市第五人民医院神经内科收治的 CSVD 患者 184 例,均符合《脑小血管病的诊治专家共识》^[4]中的 CSVD 诊断标准,并经颅脑 MRI 检查确诊。根据多模态 MRI 结果将 CSVD 患者分为 LI 组($n=55$)、WMH 组($n=48$)、CMB 组($n=41$)及合并组($n=40$)。另选取同期体检健康者 42 例作为

对照组。五组受试者卒中发生次数及高血压病史比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);五组受试者性别、年龄、受教育年限、吸烟史、饮酒史、糖尿病病史、冠心病病史及卒中家族史比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$,见表 1)。本研究经无锡市第五人民医院医学伦理委员会审核批准,所有患者对本研究知情并签署知情同意书。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 一般资料 收集五组受试者一般资料,包括性别、年龄、受教育年限、吸烟史(烟龄 ≥ 3 年,且吸烟频率 ≥ 3 次/周)、饮酒史(饮用白酒或葡萄酒频率 ≥ 2 次/周)、卒中发生次数及既往史(包括高血压病史、糖尿病病史、冠心病病史及卒中家族史)。

1.3.2 认知功能指标 采用简易智能精神状态检查量表(Mini-mental State Examination, MMSE)^[5]和蒙特利尔认知评估量表(Montreal Cognitive Assessment, MoCA)^[6]评估五组受试者认知功能,并以 MoCA 评分 <26 分定义为认知障碍;采用连线测验(trail marking test, TMT)^[7]检测五组受试者执行功能,采用数字符号编码测验(symbol digit modalities test, SDMT)^[8]评估五组受试者注意力,采用数字广度测验(digit span test, DST)检测五组受试者注意力和记忆力,采用画钟测验(clock drawing test, CDT)检测五组受试者视觉空间能力,采用词语流畅性测验(verbal fluency test, VFT)检测五组受试者语言功能。

1.3.3 LI 和 CMB 采用颅脑 MRI 多序列成像检测 CSVD 患者 LI、CMB 发生情况及部位,多序列成像包括 T1、T2 加权成像、弥散加权成像(DWI)、液体衰减反转恢复序列(FLAIR)、磁敏感加权成像(SWI)等。

1.3.4 脑白质病变分级 依据 Aharon-Peretz 分级标准对脑白质病变程度进行分级,脑白质高信号范围越大则脑白质病变分级越高,具体如下:双侧脑室旁及放射冠均无高信号为0级;两侧脑室前角或侧脑室后角呈高信号为1级;两侧脑室前角和侧脑室后角均呈高信号为2级;侧脑室周围呈连续高信号为3级;侧脑室周围和放射冠呈融合高信号为4级^[9]。

1.4 统计学方法 采用 SPSS 20.0 统计学软件进行数据处理,符合正态分布的计量资料以 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,组间两两比较采用 q 检验,两组间比较采用两独立样本 t 检验;计数资料以百分比表示,多组间两两比较采用分割 χ^2 检验,检验水准 $\alpha=0.008\ 3$,两组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;等级资料分析采用秩和检验;LI、CMB 及脑白质病变分级与 CSVD 患者 MoCA 评分的相关性分析采用 Spearman 秩相关分析。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 五组受试者认知功能指标比较 五组受试者 MMSE 评分、MoCA 评分、认知障碍发生率、TMT 时间、SDMT 评分、DST 评分、CDT 评分及 VFT 评分比较,差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$);LI 组、WMH 组、CMB 组及合并

组患者 MMSE 评分、MoCA 评分、SDMT 评分、DST 评分、CDT 评分及 VFT 评分低于对照组,认知障碍发生率高于对照组,TMT 时间长于对照组,差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$);合并组患者 MMSE 评分、MoCA 评分、SDMT 评分、DST 评分、CDT 评分及 VFT 评分低于 LI 组、WMH 组、CMB 组,认知障碍发生率高于 LI 组、WMH 组、CMB 组,TMT 时间长于 LI 组、WMH 组、CMB 组,差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$,见表2)。

2.2 有无认知障碍患者 LI、CMB 发生率比较 CSVD 患者中有认知障碍者 97 例,无认知障碍者 87 例。有认知障碍患者 LI 发生率为 39.2% (38/97),CMB 发生率为 37.1% (36/97);无认知障碍患者 LI 发生率为 19.5% (17/87),CMB 发生率为 5.7% (5/87)。有认知障碍患者 LI、CMB 发生率高于无认知障碍者,差异有统计学意义 (χ^2 值分别为 8.438、26.056, $P<0.05$,见表3)。

2.3 有无认知障碍患者脑白质病变分级比较 有认知障碍患者脑白质病变分级劣于无认知障碍者,差异有统计学意义 ($Z=12.954$, $P<0.01$,见表4)。

2.4 相关性分析 Spearman 秩相关分析结果显示,LI 病灶 ($r_s=-0.340$, $P<0.01$)、CMB 病灶 ($r_s=-0.290$,

表1 五组受试者一般资料比较
Table 1 Comparison of general information in the five groups

组别	例数	性别 (男/女)	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	受教育年限 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 年)	吸烟史 [n (%)]	饮酒史 [n (%)]	卒中发生次 数($\bar{x} \pm s$, 次)	高血压病史 [n (%)]	糖尿病病史 [n (%)]	冠心病病 史[n (%)]	卒中家族 史[n (%)]
对照组	42	24/18	60.0 $\pm$ 7.9	10.5 $\pm$ 4.1	10 (23.8)	7 (16.7)	0	17 (40.5)	6 (14.3)	8 (19.0)	21 (50.0)
LI 组	55	30/25	58.8 $\pm$ 6.8	10.5 $\pm$ 4.2	22 (40.0)	14 (25.5)	1.0 $\pm$ 0.5 ^{ab}	40 (72.7) ^{cd}	15 (27.3)	11 (20.0)	35 (63.6)
WMH 组	48	27/21	57.2 $\pm$ 8.3	9.6 $\pm$ 4.1	11 (22.9)	7 (14.6)	1.1 $\pm$ 0.5 ^{ab}	38 (79.2) ^{cd}	14 (29.2)	13 (27.1)	28 (58.3)
CMB 组	41	23/18	57.2 $\pm$ 6.4	10.7 $\pm$ 4.5	9 (22.0)	10 (24.4)	1.2 $\pm$ 0.7 ^{ab}	36 (87.8) ^{cd}	12 (29.3)	11 (26.8)	27 (65.9)
合并组	40	21/19	58.2 $\pm$ 8.6	9.8 $\pm$ 4.0	9 (22.5)	11 (27.5)	1.3 $\pm$ 0.7 ^a	38 (95.0) ^c	16 (40.0)	12 (30.0)	25 (62.5)
χ^2 (F) 值		0.051	1.054 ^c	0.566 ^c	5.487	2.474	37.565 ^c	23.436	3.044	1.263	1.894
P 值		0.976	0.380	0.687	0.139	0.471	<0.001	<0.001	0.377	0.726	0.591

注: LI=腔隙性脑梗死, WMH=脑白质高信号, CMB=脑微出血;与对照组比较, ^a $P<0.05$, ^c $P<0.008\ 3$;与合并组比较, ^b $P<0.05$, ^d $P<0.008\ 3$; ^e为 F 值

表2 五组受试者认知功能指标比较
Table 2 Comparison of indicators of cognitive function in the five groups

组别	例数	MMSE 评分 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)	MoCA 评分 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)	认知障碍 [n (%)]	TMT 时间 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, s)	SDMT 评分 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)	DST 评分 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)	CDT 评分 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)	VFT 评分 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)
对照组	42	28.4 $\pm$ 0.5	27.7 $\pm$ 1.3	3 (7.1)	3.19 $\pm$ 0.99	26.6 $\pm$ 3.6	12.2 $\pm$ 2.4	10.5 $\pm$ 2.2	23.4 $\pm$ 4.3
LI 组	55	26.9 $\pm$ 1.0 ^{ab}	25.7 $\pm$ 1.8 ^{ab}	14 (25.5) ^{cd}	4.02 $\pm$ 1.40 ^{ab}	20.6 $\pm$ 4.5 ^{ab}	10.3 $\pm$ 2.0 ^{ab}	8.9 $\pm$ 2.4 ^{ab}	19.1 $\pm$ 4.2 ^{ab}
WMH 组	48	26.8 $\pm$ 1.2 ^{ab}	25.9 $\pm$ 1.3 ^{ab}	18 (37.5) ^{cd}	4.02 $\pm$ 1.23 ^{ab}	19.5 $\pm$ 3.6 ^{ab}	11.0 $\pm$ 2.1 ^{ab}	8.9 $\pm$ 1.9 ^{ab}	19.7 $\pm$ 3.9 ^{ab}
CMB 组	41	26.7 $\pm$ 1.2 ^{ab}	25.4 $\pm$ 1.6 ^{ab}	19 (46.3) ^{cd}	4.00 $\pm$ 1.16 ^{ab}	20.0 $\pm$ 4.1 ^{ab}	10.9 $\pm$ 1.9 ^{ab}	8.0 $\pm$ 2.3 ^{ab}	19.1 $\pm$ 3.3 ^{ab}
合并组	40	24.0 $\pm$ 0.7 ^a	23.6 $\pm$ 1.5 ^a	36 (90.0) ^c	4.75 $\pm$ 1.17 ^a	17.3 $\pm$ 3.4 ^a	8.8 $\pm$ 1.9 ^a	6.6 $\pm$ 2.2 ^a	16.3 $\pm$ 3.6 ^a
F (χ^2) 值		121.006	38.325	58.356 ^c	8.483	33.897	14.476	17.597	16.894
P 值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: MMSE=简易智能精神状态检查量表, MoCA=蒙特利尔认知评估量表, TMT=连线测验, SDMT=数字符号编码测验, DST=数字广度测验, CDT=画钟测验, VFT=词语流畅性测验;与对照组比较, ^a $P<0.05$, ^c $P<0.008\ 3$;与合并组比较, ^b $P<0.05$, ^d $P<0.008\ 3$; ^e为 χ^2 值

$P<0.01$) 及脑白质病变分级 ($r_s=-0.213$, $P=0.04$) 与 CSVD 患者 MoCA 评分呈负相关。

表 3 有无认知障碍患者 LI、CMB 病灶 (例)

Table 3 LI nidi and CMB nidi in CSVD patients complicated with cognitive impairment or not

认知障碍	例数	LI 病灶					CMB 病灶				
		额区	顶枕区	颞区	幕下	基底核	额区	顶枕区	颞区	幕下	基底核
有	97	15	1	2	12	8	10	4	2	10	10
无	87	5	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1

表 4 有无认知障碍患者脑白质病变分级比较 [n (%)]

Table 4 Comparison of classification of white matter lesions in CSVD patients complicated with cognitive impairment or not

认知障碍	例数	0 级	1 级	2 级	3 级	4 级
有	97	30 (30.9)	31 (32.0)	29 (29.9)	6 (6.2)	1 (1.0)
无	87	47 (54.0)	26 (29.9)	11 (12.6)	3 (3.5)	0

3 讨论

CSVD 所致认知障碍是血管性认知功能损伤的重要亚型,亦是导致血管性痴呆的常见原因。认知功能损伤主要表现为注意力和执行功能减退、信息处理速度减慢、语言流利程度下降、注意力减退等,严重者可影响患者日常生活能力^[10-11]。既往研究结果显示,与同龄健康对照者相比,CSVD 所致脑卒中患者血管性痴呆发生风险明显升高^[12],而目前 CSVD 所致认知功能损伤的早期诊断、治疗仍是临床脑血管疾病防治工作中亟须解决的难题。

目前,影像学检查是诊断 CSVD 的主要方法,其中 MRI 使用最为广泛,但有研究表明,无症状脑缺血患者和 CSVD 患者的常规 MRI 表现与认知障碍无明显相关性^[13]。多模态 MRI 是将多种 MRI 技术联合应用,可提供脑组织解剖、功能、代谢等多方面信息,具有高分辨率、高精确度、无创等特点,已逐渐成为多个研究领域特别是神经系统疾病领域的重要手段^[14]。SWI 是以 T2 加权梯度回波序列作为基础,同时获取相位图像和磁矩图像的 MRI 对比增强成像技术,其较常规 MRI 能更准确地反映解剖位置,更易显示出血,在脑血管畸形、脑肿瘤、脑创伤、脑血管疾病等方面的应用价值较高^[15]。FLAIR 相对于常规自旋回波 (SE) 序列能减弱脑脊液高信号对蛛网膜下腔、脑室病变的干扰,同时保留 T2 加权成像对病变检出的高敏感性,其在发现脑白质病变程度方面优于 T2 加权成像^[16]。顾雨铨等^[17]研究结果显示, MRI 上总脑小血管病 (SVD) 评分与总体认知功能呈负相关, SVD 评分根据 MRI 各影像改变种类及数量综合计算,可反映大脑受到的整体影响, SVD 评分越高则提示患者总体认知功能越差。MOLAD 等^[18]研究发现, WMH 与认知功能呈负相关,其可预测脑卒

中或短暂性脑缺血发作后认知功能下降。但 MRI 不同影像学改变对认知功能的影响尚不清楚。鉴于此,本研究根据多模态 MRI 结果将 CSVD 患者分为 LI 组、WMH 组、CMB 组、合并组,结果显示, LI 组、WMH 组、CMB 组及合并组患者有高血压病史者所占比例高于对照组,卒中发生次数多于对照组;合并组患者有高血压病史者所占比例高于 LI 组、WMH 组、CMB 组,卒中发生次数多于 LI 组、WMH 组、CMB 组,提示高血压、卒中发生次数可能与 CSVD 发生有关。既往研究主要分析 CSVD 患者总体认知功能,而本研究应用多维度神经心理学量表评估 CSVD 患者认知功能,结果显示, LI 组、WMH 组、CMB 组及合并组患者 MMSE 评分、MoCA 评分、SDMT 评分、DST 评分、CDT 评分及 VFT 评分低于对照组,认知障碍发生率高于对照组, TMT 时间长于对照组;合并组患者 MMSE 评分、MoCA 评分、SDMT 评分、DST 评分、CDT 评分及 VFT 评分低于 LI 组、WMH 组、CMB 组,认知障碍发生率高于 LI 组、WMH 组、CMB 组, TMT 时间长于 LI 组、WMH 组、CMB 组,提示 CSVD 患者存在执行功能、注意力、记忆力、视觉空间、语言等多项认知功能损伤,其中合并组患者上述各项认知功能损伤更严重。

LI、WMH、CMB 是 CSVD 患者的 MRI 常见表现, EPVS 因常与 LI、WMH、CMB 共存且出现较晚故未纳入本研究。既往有研究通过分析缺血性脑血管病患者发病后 3~6 个月认知功能发现,认知功能损伤与 LI 病灶数量无关,但与脑白质病变程度有关^[19]。另有研究表明, LI 病灶数量、分布是血管性认知功能损伤的影响因素,但脑白质病变与血管性认知功能损伤无关^[20]。本研究结果显示,有认知障碍患者 LI 发生率高于无认知障碍者,且 LI 与 CSVD 患者 MoCA 评分呈负相关,提示 LI 与 CSVD 患者认知功能损伤程度有关,分析本研究结果与上述研究不同的原因可能与研究方法、评价标准不同有关。脑白质主要由轴突、胶质细胞、血管、髓鞘组成,是大脑神经纤维聚集地,脑白质病变主要包括轴突损失、胶质细胞增殖、梗死、脱髓鞘等^[21]。本研究结果显示,有认知障碍患者 CMB 发生率高于无认知障碍者,且 CMB 与 CSVD 患者 MoCA 评分呈负相关,提示 LI 与 CSVD 患者认知功能损伤程度有关,与既往研究结果一致^[22-23],分析 CMB 患者认知功能损伤的原因可能与血管内皮受损、血-脑脊液屏障被破坏、血管内渗出液引起免疫炎性损伤等有关;此外, CMB 位于基底核者较多,故推测基底核微出血对 CSVD 患者认知功能影响更大。本研究结果还显示,脑白质病变分级与 CSVD 患者 MoCA 评分呈负相关,提示脑白质病变程度越高则 CSVD 患者认知功能损伤越严重,分析其原因可能是本研究患者脑白质病变主要在脑旁室,会对运动

和感觉通路产生较大影响。

综上所述,CSVD 患者存在认知功能损伤,合并 2 种及以上 MRI 表现的 CSVD 患者认知功能损伤更严重,且多模态 MRI 检查的 LI、CMB 及 WMH 严重程度与 CSVD 患者认知功能损伤程度有关;但本研究样本量较小,且除 LI、WMH、CMB 外,还有其他可反映 CSVD 严重程度的 MRI 征象,如病灶强化情况等,故结果结论有待进一步完善、证实。

作者贡献:崔羽进行文章的构思与设计,负责撰写论文,负责文章的质量控制及审校;顾平进行研究的实施与可行性分析,并对文章整体负责,监督管理;王益进行数据收集、整理、分析;冉娟娟进行结果分析与解释,并进行论文的修订。

本文无利益冲突。

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- (收稿日期: 2019–11–16; 修回日期: 2020–03–01)
(本文编辑: 谢武英)

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- (收稿日期: 2019–11–20; 修回日期: 2020–03–16)
(本文编辑: 鹿飞飞)