

• 临床研究 •

肝脏磁共振成像质子密度脂肪分数诊断非酒精性脂肪性肝病的价值探讨

张帆, 陆玮婷, 史会连, 陈沁磊, 陈冉, 乔飞, 徐祥涛*

南京中医药大学附属医院感染科, 江苏 南京 210029

[摘要] **目的:** 探讨非酒精性脂肪性肝病(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)的病理特征及其与肝脏磁共振成像质子密度脂肪分数(magnetic resonance imaging estimated proton density fat fraction, MRI-PDF)和肝功能的相关性, 并评价MRI-PDF对NAFLD的诊断价值。**方法:** 收集2021年6月1日—2023年8月30日南京中医药大学附属医院感染科收治的肝脏穿刺病理诊断为NAFLD的患者67例, 回顾性分析不同病理脂肪含量及非酒精性脂肪性肝病活动度评分(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease activity score, NAS)下的临床特征, 以及病理脂肪含量、NAS、MRI-PDF、体重指数(body mass index, BMI)及丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)之间的相关性。同时收集33例肝脏病理组织中无脂肪变性的人群作为对照组, 检查其肝脏MRI-PDF水平, 利用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristics, ROC)曲线分析MRI-PDF在NAFLD诊断中的价值。**结果:** 不同病理脂肪含量的NAFLD患者年龄、BMI、ALT、AST、MRI-PDF、NAS评分的差异有统计学意义; 不同NAS评分的NAFLD患者BMI、ALT、AST、MRI-PDF的差异有统计学意义。肝脏MRI-PDF与病理脂肪含量呈显著相关($r=0.775, P<0.001$), 与NAS($r=0.478, P<0.001$)、BMI($r=0.402, P=0.001$)呈中度相关。与对照组相比, MRI-PDF诊断NAFLD的ROC曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)为0.989, 灵敏度为0.94, 特异度为0.97, 最佳截断值为4.42%。**结论:** MRI-PDF是一种能较为准确反映肝脏脂肪含量且无创的定量测定方法, 适用于肝脏脂肪含量的动态评估及疗效监测。

[关键词] 非酒精性脂肪性肝病; 磁共振成像; 质子密度脂肪分数**[中图分类号]** R575.5**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2026)02-262-09**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNSN241225

The diagnostic value of liver magnetic resonance imaging estimated proton density fat fraction in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

ZHANG Fan, LU Weiting, SHI Huilian, CHEN Qinlei, CHEN Ran, QIAO Fei, XU Xiangtao*

Department of Infectious Diseases, Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Nanjing 210029, China

[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the pathological characteristics of patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), their correlation with the magnetic resonance imaging estimated proton density fat fraction (MRI-PDF) and liver function, and to explore the diagnostic value of MRI-PDF in NAFLD. **Methods:** A total of 67 patients with NAFLD at the Department of Infectious Diseases, Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine were recruited from June 1, 2021 to August 30, 2023. Clinical characteristics were retrospectively analyzed based on different pathological fat content and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease activity score (NAS). Correlations among pathological fat content, NAS, MRI-PDF, body mass index (BMI), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) were examined. A total of 33 individuals without hepatic steatosis confirmed by liver pathology were included as controls. The diagnostic value of MRI-PDF for NAFLD was analyzed by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. **Results:** Age, BMI, ALT, AST, MRI-PDF, and NAS scores showed significant differences among different levels of pathological fat content. Similarly, BMI, ALT, AST, and MRI-PDF differed significantly among different

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金(82374360)

*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: xxt0226@hotmail.com(ORCID: 0000-0003-0575-1578)

NAS scores. Liver MRI-PDFF was significantly related to pathological fat content ($r=0.775, P < 0.001$), and moderately related to NAS ($r=0.478, P < 0.001$) and BMI ($r=0.402, P=0.001$). Compared with the control group, the area under the curve (AUC) of MRI-PDFF for diagnosing NAFLD was 0.989, with a sensitivity of 0.94, specificity of 0.97, and an optimal cutoff value of 4.42%. **Conclusion:** MRI-PDFF is a quantitative measurement that can accurately reflect liver fat content, suitable for dynamic assessment and therapeutic monitoring of hepatic steatosis.

[Key words] non-alcoholic fatty liver disease; magnetic resonance imaging; proton density fat fraction

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2026, 46(02): 262-269, 298]

非酒精性脂肪性肝病(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD)定义为在很少或没有饮酒的情况下,超过5%的肝细胞存在脂肪变性^[1]。目前认为胰岛素抵抗、代谢综合征、2型糖尿病在NAFLD的发病中起着重要作用^[2-3]。NAFLD影响约25%的成年人^[4-5],在肥胖儿童及青少年中发病率也在增加^[6-7]。中国成年人的肥胖率居世界第二位^[8],NAFLD在我国的流行现状值得关注^[9]。

肝脏病理被认为是定量评估肝脏脂肪含量最准确的方法,但此为有创性检查,有一定局限。近年来磁共振成像技术被应用于肝脏脂肪含量的测量^[10],但该检查的准确性仍需要临床数据的进一步验证,尤其在NAFLD人群中,该检查与肝脏病理学检查结果的关系报道较少。本研究通过收集并分析67例病理诊断为NAFLD的患者,分析其病理特征、生化指标以及肝脏磁共振成像质子密度脂肪分数(magnetic resonance imaging estimated proton density fat fraction, MRI-PDFF),以期明确MRI-PDFF在NAFLD中的诊断价值。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

选取2021年6月1日—2023年8月30日南京中医药大学附属医院感染科收治的肝脏穿刺病理诊断为NAFLD的患者进行回顾性研究。纳入标准:肝脏病理组织中 $\geq 5\%$ 的肝细胞表现出大泡性脂肪变性^[11];同时选取2021年6月1日—2023年8月30日南京中医药大学附属医院感染科收治因轻度肝功能异常自愿接受肝活检且肝脏病理组织中无脂肪变性的人群作为对照组。排除标准:①饮酒折合乙醇量,男性 >30 g/d,女性 >20 g/d;②药物性肝炎的Roussel Uclaf因果关系评估量表 >3 分^[12];③患有肝脏肿瘤等其他肝脏疾病;④腹腔或盆腔有巨大占位病变;⑤有磁共振检查禁忌证。本研究经南京中医药大学附属医院伦理委员会批准,批准文号:

2021NL-066-02,所有患者均知情同意。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 收集患者资料

收集所有患者的性别、年龄、身高、体重,并计算体重指数(body mass index, BMI),BMI=体重/身高²(kg/m²)。

1.2.2 MRI-PDFF测定

所有被检者均使用美国GE公司生产的Architect 3.0T磁共振成像系统,从膈顶至肝脏下缘进行扫描。受检者检查前需禁食禁水4~6 h,检查前做充分呼吸训练,受检者取仰卧位,脚先进,采用体部相控阵线圈,线圈置于肝脏中心,扫描范围包括膈顶部至第4腰椎椎体下缘,采用DH IDEAL-IQ脂肪测定序列,相关参数:相位视野0.8,层厚6 mm,重复时间6.7 ms,最短回波时间2.9 ms,回波链长度为3,带宽83.33 kHz,激励次数0.5次,视野42 cm \times 42 cm,矩阵140 \times 140,翻转角3°,频率编码方向为左右方向,呼气末屏气后进行图像采集,得到同位相、反相位及肝脏脂肪分数等图像,所有影像数据均通过Advantage Workstation 4.7(GE Healthcare公司,美国)进行后处理分析^[13]。图像由2名经过培训的影像科副主任医生完成MRI-PDFFZ值双盲测量,测量方法:选取肝脏影像最大的轴位层面中3个不同的位点(肝左叶、右前叶、右后叶,避开大血管、胆管、病灶及明显的伪影处),取3点平均值作为MRI-PDFF结果。

1.2.3 血清学检查

空腹状态下采集患者静脉血5 mL,采用贝克曼AU5800生化分析仪检测丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)、 γ -谷氨酰转氨酶(γ -glutamyl transferase, GGT)、尿酸(uric acid, UA)、总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-den-

sity lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、脂蛋白(a)[lipoprotein(a), LP(a)]、载脂蛋白(apolipoprotein, Apo) A1、ApoB、ApoE、铁蛋白。

1.2.4 肝脏病理学检查

患者空腹在B超引导下选取避开血管及胆管的肋间隙穿刺点,局部麻醉后,使用巴德全自动肝穿刺针(型号1816A),穿刺肝组织1~2条,10%福尔马林固定后的标本送病理科行乙醇脱水、石蜡包埋、切片、苏木素、伊红染液染色。由1名高年资的病理科医生进行病理阅片,评估肝组织内脂肪变性的面积百分比,并根据该结果将NAFLD患者分为3组,分别为轻度NAFLD组(脂肪变性的面积≤33%)、中度NAFLD组(脂肪变性的面积34%~66%)、重度NAFLD组(脂肪变性的面积>66%)。按METAVIR半定量评分进行组织学炎症活动评分(Grade:0~3)、纤维化水平评分(Stage:0~4)以及非酒精性脂肪性肝病活动度评分(non-alcoholic fatty liver disease activity score, NAS)^[14](表1)。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 22.0进行统计分析,正态分布的计

量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两组间比较采用独立样本t检验,多组间差异采用单因素方差分析;不符合正态分布的计量资料以中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis检验;计数资料以例数(百分率)[$n(\%)$]表示,组间比较采用卡方检验或Fisher精确检验;并对部分指标进行Pearson相关性分析。绘制MRI-PDFF值的受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线,并计算诊断不同程度NAFLD的灵敏度、特异度及曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC),评估MRI-PDFF诊断NAFLD的临床价值。所有检验均为双侧检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料

符合纳入要求的NAFLD患者67例,年龄21~68岁,平均病理脂肪含量(42.45 ± 16.68)%。符合纳入要求的对照组33例,年龄23~81岁。两组人群的临床特征见表2。

表1 NAS评分标准
Table 1 NAS grading criteria

Histological features	0	1	2	3
Steatosis(fatty change)	<5%	5%~33%	34%~66%	>66%
Lobular inflammation(counted under 20×magnification field)	No inflammation	<2 foci per field	2~4 foci per field	>4 foci per field
Hepatocyte ballooning	None	Few balloon cells(mild)	Many balloon cells (prominent)	-

表2 NAFLD患者与对照组的临床特征比较
Table 2 Comparison of clinical characteristics in patients with NAFLD and control group

Variable	NAFLD group(n=67)	Control group(n=33)	$\chi^2/t/Z$	P
Sex[n(%)]			$\chi^2=4.675$	0.031
Male	29(43.3)	7(21.2)		
Female	38(56.7)	26(78.8)		
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	45.36 ± 12.16	49.79 ± 10.39	$t=-1.892$	0.062
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	26.03 ± 3.69	22.21 ± 2.12	$t=6.565$	< 0.001
ALT[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	67.00(40.50, 142.00)	59.00(35.00, 96.00)	$Z=-1.928$	0.054
AST[U/L, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	42.00(27.50, 56.00)	45.00(27.00, 60.00)	$Z=-0.169$	0.866
MRI-PDFF(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	15.72 ± 9.50	2.24 ± 0.94	$t=11.496$	< 0.001

2.2 不同病理脂肪含量及BMI水平NAFLD患者的一般资料、实验室指标、MRI-PDFF、病理特征的比较

不同病理脂肪含量NAFLD患者的年龄($F=4.162, P=0.020$)、BMI($F=4.803, P=0.011$)、ALT($Z=8.857,$

$P=0.012$)、AST($F=5.647, P=0.006$)、MRI-PDFF($F=27.083, P < 0.001$)、NAS评分($F=20.169, P < 0.001$)有统计学差异(表3)。

67例NAFLD患者中, BMI<23 kg/m²的13例

表3 不同病理脂肪含量NAFLD患者的一般资料、实验室指标、MRI-PDFF、病理特征的比较

Table 3 Comparison of clinical data, laboratory index, MRI-PDFF, and pathological features in NAFLD patients with different pathological fat content

Variable	Mild NAFLD(n=18)	Moderate AFLD(n=41)	Severe NAFLD(n=8)	$\chi^2/F/Z$	<i>P</i>
Sex[n(%)]				$\chi^2=2.212$	0.899
Male	8(44.4)	17(41.5)	4(50.0)		
Female	10(55.6)	24(58.2)	4(50.0)		
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	48.78 \pm 11.79	45.93 \pm 11.95	34.75 \pm 8.99	<i>F</i> =4.162	0.020
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	24.01 \pm 3.25	26.52 \pm 3.69	28.08 \pm 2.86	<i>F</i> =4.803	0.011
ALT[U/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	44.00(38.00, 59.00)	87.00(48.00, 175.00)	128.00(102.00, 207.00)	<i>Z</i> =8.857	0.012
AST(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	33.28 \pm 10.56	49.83 \pm 26.07	65.38 \pm 32.22	<i>F</i> =5.647	0.006
GGT[U/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	54.00(37.00, 112.00)	62.00(41.00, 116.00)	70.00(54.50, 80.00)	<i>Z</i> =0.979	0.613
ALP(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	113.56 \pm 49.68	92.68 \pm 27.75	91.00 \pm 14.64	<i>F</i> =2.545	0.086
UA(μ mol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	357.41 \pm 78.26	357.68 \pm 91.91	440.25 \pm 102.64	<i>F</i> =2.964	0.059
TC(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.92 \pm 0.95	5.06 \pm 1.28	4.86 \pm 0.65	<i>F</i> =0.158	0.854
TG[mmol/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	1.58(0.94, 2.51)	1.70(1.26, 2.27)	2.07(1.20, 2.69)	<i>Z</i> =0.430	0.807
HDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.37 \pm 0.21	1.28 \pm 0.38	1.20 \pm 0.28	<i>F</i> =0.910	0.408
ApoA1(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.37 \pm 0.21	1.31 \pm 0.19	1.22 \pm 0.21	<i>F</i> =1.473	0.237
ApoB(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.96 \pm 0.25	0.99 \pm 0.30	1.03 \pm 0.13	<i>F</i> =0.171	0.844
ApoE(mg/dL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.84 \pm 1.24	5.16 \pm 2.52	2.06 \pm 1.03	<i>F</i> =0.133	0.876
LDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.79 \pm 0.65	3.01 \pm 0.83	3.03 \pm 0.64	<i>F</i> =0.594	0.555
LP(a)[mg/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	49.50(21.00, 158.00)	52.50(23.00, 87.00)	93.50(71.00, 143.00)	<i>Z</i> =1.703	0.427
Ferritin[ng/mL, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	200.85(137.90, 249.90)	199.90(98.90, 367.00)	224.55(153.90, 348.40)	<i>Z</i> =0.159	0.923
MRI-PDFF(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	7.60 \pm 4.10	16.60 \pm 7.98	29.47 \pm 7.51	<i>F</i> =27.083	<0.001
NAS($\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.28 \pm 0.96	4.54 \pm 0.95	5.63 \pm 0.74	<i>F</i> =20.169	<0.001
Grade[n(%)]				$\chi^2=3.381$	0.496
0	1(5.6)	0(0)	0(0)		
1	10(55.6)	26(63.4)	6(75.0)		
2	7(38.9)	15(36.6)	2(25.0)		
Stage[n(%)]				$\chi^2=2.709$	0.844
1	11(61.1)	19(46.3)	5(62.5)		
2	5(27.8)	17(41.5)	2(25.0)		
3	1(5.6)	4(9.8)	1(12.5)		
4	1(5.6)	1(2.4)	0(0)		

(19.40%), BMI \geq 23 kg/m²的54例(80.60%);与BMI \geq 23 kg/m²的NAFLD人群相比, BMI<23 kg/m²的NAFLD人群的年龄(*t*=2.064, *P*=0.043)更小, NAS评分(*t*=-3.165, *P*=0.002)更高, 差异有统计学意义(表4)。

2.3 不同NAS评分NAFLD患者的一般资料、实验室指标、MRI-PDFF的比较

所有患者中, NAS评分2分的4例(5.97%)、3分的11例(16.42%)、4分的23例(34.33%)、5分的20例(29.85%)、6分的6例(8.96%)、7分的3例(4.48%)。根据NAS评分, 将NAFLD患者分为NAS \leq 4分和NAS>4分两组, 经*t*检验提示, NAS评

分高的NAFLD患者, BMI、MRI-PDFF、ALT、AST、LDL-C水平也越高, 组间差异有统计学意义(表5)。

2.4 NAFLD患者的病理脂肪含量、NAS评分、MRI-PDFF、BMI及ALT、AST的相关性分析

对NAFLD患者的病理脂肪含量、NAS评分、MRI-PDFF、BMI及ALT、AST之间行Pearson相关性分析发现, MRI-PDFF与肝脏病理的脂肪含量(*r*=0.775, *P*<0.001)、NAS评分(*r*=0.478, *P*<0.001)、BMI(*r*=0.402, *P*=0.001)呈正相关, 病理脂肪含量与NAS评分(*r*=0.579, *P*<0.001)、BMI(*r*=0.408, *P*=0.001)、ALT(*r*=0.343, *P*=0.004)、AST(*r*=0.429, *P*<0.001)呈正相关(表6)。

表4 不同BMI水平NAFLD患者的一般资料、实验室指标、MRI-PDFF、病理脂肪含量的比较

Table 4 Comparison of clinical data, laboratory index, MRI-PDFF, and pathological fat content NAFLD patients with different BMI level

Variable	BMI<23 kg/m ² (n=13)	BMI≥23 kg/m ² (n=54)	χ ² /t/Z	P
Sex[n(%)]			χ ² =0.153	0.696
Male	5(38.5)	24(44.4)		
Female	8(61.5)	30(55.6)		
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	51.46 ± 10.11	43.89 ± 12.24	t=2.064	0.043
ALT[U/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	59.00(47.00, 86.00)	71.00(40.00, 178.00)	Z=-0.943	0.345
AST(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	38.85 ± 19.60	49.26 ± 26.43	t=-1.332	0.188
AKP(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	91.31 ± 25.43	99.72 ± 36.77	t=-0.779	0.439
GGT[U/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	37.00(19.00, 124.00)	61.50(45.00, 110.00)	Z=-1.364	0.173
MRI-PDFF[% , M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	12.67(8.76, 17.66)	14.50(8.43, 22.30)	Z=-0.904	0.366
NAS($\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.46 ± 1.13	4.54 ± 1.09	t=-3.165	0.002
Histopathologic fat content(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	35.77 ± 12.72	44.06 ± 17.21	t=-1.628	0.108

表5 不同NAS评分NAFLD患者的一般资料、实验室指标、MRI-PDFF的比较

Table 5 Comparison of clinical data, laboratory index, and MRI-PDFF in NAFLD patients with different NAS scores

Variable	NAS≤4(n=38)	NAS>4(n=29)	χ ² /t/Z	P
Sex[n(%)]			χ ² =0.050	0.824
Male	16(42.1)	13(44.8)		
Female	22(57.9)	16(55.2)		
MRI-PDFF(% , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	12.85 ± 8.23	19.49 ± 9.86	t=-3.002	0.004
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	46.74 ± 11.56	43.55 ± 12.89	t=1.063	0.292
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	25.12 ± 3.51	27.23 ± 3.63	t=-2.406	0.019
ALT[U/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	48.50(38.00, 171.00)	124.00(86.50, 207.50)	Z=-3.879	<0.001
AST(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	36.87 ± 16.50	60.83 ± 28.82	t=-4.004	<0.001
GGT[U/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	54.00(33.00, 110.00)	75.00(50.00, 127.00)	Z=-1.880	0.060
ALP(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	99.55 ± 31.47	96.17 ± 39.34	t=0.391	0.697
TC(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.80 ± 0.96	5.27 ± 1.29	t=-1.683	0.097
TG[mmol/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	1.51(1.23, 2.25)	1.82(1.23, 2.91)	Z=-0.902	0.367
HDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.29 ± 0.28	1.32 ± 0.45	t=-0.324	0.747
ApoA1(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	1.32 ± 0.20	1.32 ± 0.20	t=0.004	0.997
ApoB(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.94 ± 0.26	1.05 ± 0.27	t=-1.649	0.104
ApoE(mg/dL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	4.75 ± 1.60	5.47 ± 2.59	t=-1.362	0.178
LDL-C(mmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	2.77 ± 0.72	3.19 ± 0.76	t=-2.305	0.024

表6 NAFLD患者病理脂肪含量、NAS评分、MRI-PDFF、BMI及ALT、AST的相关性分析

Table 6 Correlation analysis among pathological fat content, NAS score, MRI-PDFF, and BMI, as well as ALT, AST in NAFLD patients (r)

Variable	MRI-PDFF	NAS	BMI	ALT	AST
Pathological fat content	0.775***	0.579***	0.408**	0.343**	0.429***
MRI-PDFF	1.000	0.478***	0.402**	0.250*	0.204
NAS	0.478***	1.000	0.397**	0.580***	0.568***

*P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, and ***P < 0.001。

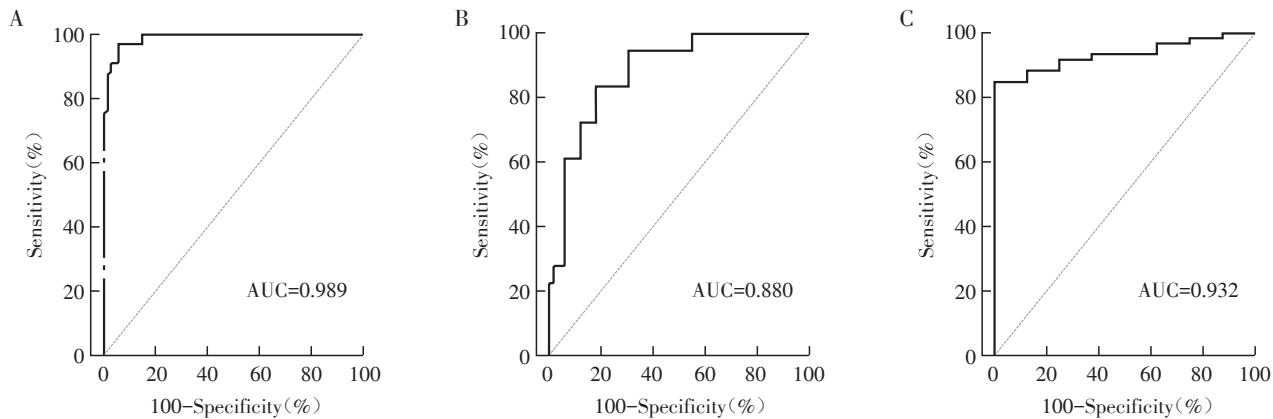
2.5 MRI-MDFF对NAFLD的诊断价值

以病理脂肪含量为0的人群为对照,绘制ROC曲线,并分析MRI-MDFF值对NAFLD的诊断价值。

结果显示, MRI-MDFF诊断NAFLD的AUC为0.989, 灵敏度为0.94, 特异度为0.97, 最佳截断值为4.42% (图1A)。进一步分析MRI-MDFF对不同程度脂肪变

性的诊断价值,以轻度NAFLD患者为对照,分析MRI-MDFP诊断中度及以上NAFLD的AUC为0.880,灵敏度为0.82,特异度为0.83,最佳截断值为10.78%

(图1B)。以轻度及中度NAFLD患者为对照,分析MRI-MDFP诊断重度NAFLD的AUC为0.932,灵敏度为1.00,特异度为0.85,最佳截断值为21.20%(图1C)。



A: ROC curves of MRI-MDFP for diagnosis of NAFLD. B: ROC curves of MRI-MDFP for diagnosis of moderate and severe NAFLD. C: ROC curves of MRI-MDFP for diagnosis of severe NAFLD.

图1 MRI-MDFP诊断不同程度NAFLD的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curves of MRI-PDFP for diagnosis of different degrees of NAFLD

3 讨论

本研究通过分析NAFLD患者的病理特征、MRI-PDFP水平及二者之间的相关性,并统计MRI-PDFP对不同程度NAFLD的诊断特异度、灵敏度以及最佳截断值,从而评价MRI-PDFP对NAFLD的定量诊断价值。

病理为NAFLD诊断的金标准,但存在安全风险、采样误差等缺点。临床更多依赖无创检查评估肝脏脂肪含量^[15-16],目前使用较为广泛的超声诊断NAFLD的灵敏度和特异度分别为78.4%~90.8%和76.9%~90.9%,但对于轻度脂肪变性者,灵敏度降至62.2%~82.1%^[17],且肥胖患者超声诊断NAFLD的灵敏度降低^[1]。有研究报道,超声下肝肾指数诊断NAFLD的准确率是78.85%,而灵敏度仅为50%^[13];且无论超声下肝肾指数还是超声肝衰减率定量评估,与肝脏病理的脂肪含量并不完全一致,同时其准确性也受到纤维化的影响^[18]。脂肪在肝细胞内以甘油三酯的形式储存,MRI-PDFP定义为磁共振下移动质子的比例,对脂肪变性具有高度特异性,不受其他组织学或年龄、性别、BMI等临床参数的影响^[19-20],因此诊断NAFLD有其优势。

本研究结果提示,病理脂肪含量越高的组别,BMI水平也越高,两者之间呈正相关,相关系数为0.408;同时MRI-PDFP水平也与BMI呈正相关,相关系数为0.402。有创及无创的肝脏脂肪含量检查均

提示NAFLD与BMI增高相关。目前的医学认知中,也普遍仍认为NAFLD与肥胖有关,研究提示BMI每增加1 kg/m²,NAFLD的相对风险增加2.1^[21],BMI>30 kg/m²的人群中94%存在NAFLD^[22]。但BMI正常不代表肝脏脂肪含量正常,有文献指出,BMI不是一个识别脂肪肝的可靠指标^[23],本课题组前期研究结果也提示,MRI-PDFP与BMI相关性极低^[24]。临床工作中仍需要关注瘦型脂肪肝患者,本研究所有的NAFLD患者中,BMI<23 kg/m²占19.40%,与BMI≥23 kg/m²的NAFLD患者相比,平均年龄较大,而ALT、NAS略低。但本文瘦型NAFLD病例数较少,暂无预后随访的数据,文献报道中,瘦型脂肪肝的中位生存时间明显短于非瘦型患者^[25-27],提示不能忽略瘦型NAFLD的随访及治疗。因此,能无创且准确地显示肝脏的脂肪含量尤为重要,本研究结果提示MRI-PDFP是较好的选择。

非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, NASH)特征为肝细胞脂肪变伴有炎症和肝纤维化^[1],NAS被普遍用于NAFLD尤其NASH的分期评估^[28-29],有文献报道NAS≥5与NASH的诊断相关^[30-31];本研究结果提示,NAS越高的NAFLD患者,MRI-PDFP的水平越高,且NAS与ALT和AST的水平呈正相关,相关系数分别为0.580、0.568,均高于病理脂肪含量与ALT、AST的相关系数,这提示NAS能更为准确地反映肝脏的炎症状态,且有助于临床判断NAFLD是否进展为NASH。本研究中MRI-

PDFF与NAS正相关($r=0.478$),提示MRI-PDFF在一定程度上能反映肝脏的炎症活动度。文献报道,NAS下降超过2分的患者中MRI-PDFF改善率明显,MRI-PDFF下降超过30%的NASH改善率更高^[32]。结合本研究结果提示,作为一个可重复性强无辐射的检查手段,动态观察MRI-PDFF水平,可较好地反映治疗过程中肝脏的炎症状态,更全面地评估NASH患者的治疗效果^[33-34]。

本研究结果显示,MRI-PDFF越高,病理脂肪含量也越高,两者之间呈线性正相关($r=0.775$),提示无创的MRI-PDFF检查能较好地反映病理脂肪含量,且无论何种程度的NAFLD患者都有很好的一致性。本研究中以病理为参照,MRI-PDFF诊断NAFLD的灵敏度为0.94,特异度为0.97,体现出良好的诊断价值,优于文献报道的水平。根据本研究结果建议诊断NAFLD最佳MRI-PDFF截断值为4.42%,这与文献报道的4.0%~6.4%相仿^[35-37]。MRI-PDFF对不同程度NAFLD患者的诊断也体现出较好的灵敏度及特异度,提示MRI-PDFF能对肝脏的脂肪含量水平进行分层评估;尤其在重度NAFLD患者中,该指标的灵敏度为1.00,提示MRI-PDFF对于较高水平的肝脏脂肪含量,有很好的鉴别能力。因此,MRI-PDFF可用作活检的替代方法,量化肝脏脂肪含量。

本研究的局限性:①临床样本量较小;②进行肝脏穿刺活检的患者不包括肝硬化终末期阶段,因此本研究中重度的NAFLD患者占比相对较小,可能导致结果偏倚。后续研究可以进一步分析同一患者治疗前后MRI-MDFP以及临床及病理数据的变化。

综上所述,MRI-PDFF水平与肝脏病理脂肪含量有较好的一致性,与BMI呈正相关,NAS评分越高的NAFLD患者,MRI-PDFF水平越高,MRI-PDFF用于诊断不同程度NAFLD的灵敏度及特异度均较好。故MRI-PDFF是一种能较为准确反映肝脏脂肪含量的无创且定量测定方法,适用于肝脏脂肪含量的动态评估及疗效监测。

利益冲突声明:

全部作者均声明无利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests:

All authors declare no conflict of interests.

作者贡献声明:

张帆负责起草和撰写稿件,获取、分析或解释本研究的数据;陆玮婷、史会连、陈沁磊、陈冉、乔飞负责数据的获取和分

析,并对稿件重要内容进行了修改;徐祥涛设计本研究的方案,并对稿件重要内容进行了修改;所有作者确认了最终稿。

Author's Contributions:

ZHANG Fan was responsible for drafting and writing of the manuscript, as well as obtaining, analyzing, or interpreting data from this research; LU Weiting, SHI Huilian, CHEN Qinlei, CHEN Ran, QIAO Fei were responsible for data acquisition and analysis, and revised the important content of the manuscript; XU Xiangtao designed the scheme of this research and revised the important content of the manuscript; all authors confirmed the final draft of the paper.

[参考文献]

- [1] POUWELS S, SAKRAN N, GRAHAM Y, et al. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD): a review of pathophysiology, clinical management and effects of weight loss [J]. *BMC Endocr Disord*, 2022, 22(1): 63
- [2] WANG Y Y, LIN Z Q, WAN H, et al. Glucagon is associated with NAFLD inflammatory progression in type 2 diabetes, not with NAFLD fibrotic progression [J]. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2021, 33(Suppl 1): e818-e823
- [3] SHARPTON S R, SCHNABL B, KNIGHT R, et al. Current concepts, opportunities, and challenges of gut microbiome-based personalized medicine in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease [J]. *Cell Metab*, 2021, 33(1): 21-32
- [4] RAZA S, RAJAK S, UPADHYAY A, et al. Current treatment paradigms and emerging therapies for NAFLD/ NASH [J]. *Front Biosci*, 2021, 26(2): 206-237
- [5] WEI S L, WANG L, EVANS P C, et al. NAFLD and NASH: etiology, targets and emerging therapies [J]. *Drug Discov Today*, 2024, 29(3): 103910
- [6] MOORE M P, CUNNINGHAM R P, DASHEK R J, et al. A fad too far? Dietary strategies for the prevention and treatment of NAFLD [J]. *Obesity*, 2020, 28(10): 1843-1852
- [7] DE CAPRARIIS P J, DIMAIO A. NAFLD in children and adolescents [J]. *Am Fam Physician*, 2021, 103(8): 452-453
- [8] YOUNOSSI Z M. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease-a global public health perspective [J]. *J Hepatol*, 2019, 70(3): 531-544
- [9] ZHOU J H, ZHOU F, WANG W X, et al. Epidemiological features of NAFLD from 1999 to 2018 in China [J]. *Hepatology*, 2020, 71(5): 1851-1864
- [10] QI Q C, WEINSTOCK A K, CHUPETLOVSKA K, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging-derived proton density fat fraction (MRI-PDFF) is a viable alternative to liver biopsy for steatosis quantification in living liver donor transplan-

- tation[J]. *Clin Transplant*, 2021, 35(7): e14339
- [11] RINELLA M E, NEUSCHWANDER - TETRI B A, SIDDIQUI M S, et al. AASLD practice guidance on the clinical assessment and management of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease[J]. *Hepatology*, 2023, 77(5): 1797-1835
- [12] DEVARBHAVI H, AITHAL G, TREEPRASERTSUK S, et al. Drug-induced liver injury: Asia Pacific association of study of liver consensus guidelines [J]. *Hepatol Int*, 2021, 15(2): 258-282
- [13] TRAN B V, UJITA K, TAKETOMI-TAKAHASHI A, et al. Reliability of ultrasound hepatorenal index and magnetic resonance imaging proton density fat fraction techniques in the diagnosis of hepatic steatosis, with magnetic resonance spectroscopy as the reference standard [J]. *PLoS One*, 2021, 16(8): e0255768
- [14] CHOWDHURY A B, MEHTA K J. Liver biopsy for assessment of chronic liver diseases: a synopsis [J]. *Clin Exp Med*, 2023, 23(2): 273-285
- [15] VERHAEGH P, BAVALIA R, WINKENS B, et al. Noninvasive tests do not accurately differentiate nonalcoholic steatohepatitis from simple steatosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2018, 16(6): 837-861
- [16] SAIMAN Y, DUARTE-ROJO A, RINELLA M E. Fatty liver disease: diagnosis and stratification [J]. *Annu Rev Med*, 2022, 73: 529-544
- [17] KINNER S, REEDER S B, YOKOO T. Quantitative imaging biomarkers of NAFLD [J]. *Dig Dis Sci*, 2016, 61(5): 1337-1347
- [18] ZHOU J H, CAI J J, SHE Z G, et al. Noninvasive evaluation of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: current evidence and practice [J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2019, 25(11): 1307-1326
- [19] HEBA E R, DESAI A, ZAND K A, et al. Accuracy and the effect of possible subject-based confounders of magnitude-based MRI for estimating hepatic proton density fat fraction in adults, using MR spectroscopy as reference [J]. *J Magn Reson Imaging*, 2016, 43(2): 398-406
- [20] GU Q, CEN L, LAI J W, et al. A meta-analysis on the diagnostic performance of magnetic resonance imaging and transient elastography in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease [J]. *Eur J Clin Invest*, 2021, 51(2): e13446
- [21] POLYZOS S A, KOUNTOURAS J, MANTZOROS C S. Obesity and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: from pathophysiology to therapeutics [J]. *Metabolism*, 2019, 92: 82-97
- [22] BARATTA F, D'ERASMO L, BINI S, et al. Heterogeneity of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD): implication for cardiovascular risk stratification [J]. *Atherosclerosis*, 2022, 357: 51-59
- [23] MILIĆ S, LULIĆ D, ŠTIMAC D. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and obesity: biochemical, metabolic and clinical presentations [J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2014, 20(28): 9330-9337
- [24] 陆玮婷, 史会连, 陈沁磊, 等. 代谢相关脂肪性肝病患者MRI-PDF分布特点 [J/OL]. *中华临床医师杂志(电子版)*, 2021, 15(7): 503-508
- LU W T, SHI H L, CHEN Q L, et al. Characteristics of magnetic resonance imaging proton density fat fraction in patients with metabolic associated fatty liver disease [J/OL]. *Chin J Clinicians (Electronic Edition)*, 2021, 15(7): 503-508
- [25] HU X N, HUANG Y Q, BAO Z J, et al. Prevalence and factors associated with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in Shanghai work-units [J]. *BMC Gastroenterol*, 2012, 12: 123
- [26] YOUNOSSI Z, ANSTEE Q M, MARIETTI M, et al. Global burden of NAFLD and NASH: trends, predictions, risk factors and prevention [J]. *Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2018, 15(1): 11-20
- [27] NABI O, LAPIDUS N, BOURSIER J, et al. Lean individuals with NAFLD have more severe liver disease and poorer clinical outcomes (NASH - CO Study) [J]. *Hepatology*, 2023, 78(1): 272-283
- [28] 李 娇, 葛巧云, 宋奇远, 等. 非酒精性脂肪性肝病组织学评分系统的研究进展 [J]. *中华肝脏病杂志*, 2023, 31(7): 765-769
- LI J, GE Q Y, SONG Q Y, et al. Research progress on the histological scoring system for nonalcoholic fatty liver disease [J]. *Chinese Journal of Hepatology*, 2023, 31(7): 765-769
- [29] KUPĚOVÁ V, FEDELEŠOVÁ M, BULAS J, et al. Overview of the pathogenesis, genetic, and non-invasive clinical, biochemical, and scoring methods in the assessment of NAFLD [J]. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*, 2019, 16(19): 3570
- [30] TAKAHASHI Y, FUKUSATO T. Histopathology of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease/nonalcoholic steatohepatitis [J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2014, 20(42): 15539-15548
- [31] CHALASANI N, WILSON L, KLEINER D E, et al. Relationship of steatosis grade and zonal location to histological features of steatohepatitis in adult patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease [J]. *J Hepatol*, 2008, 48(5): 829-834
- [32] LOOMBA R. MRI-proton density fat fraction treatment response criteria in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis [J]. *Hepatology* (下转第298页)

[80] YASUI T, HIROSE J, TSUTSUMI S, et al. Epigenetic regulation of osteoclast differentiation; possible involvement of JMJD3 in the histone demethylation of Nfatc1 [J]. *J Bone Miner Res*, 2011, 26(11): 2665-2671

[81] 杨以通, 杜 怡, 袁伟杰. KDM6B在乙型肝炎病毒X基因介导的足细胞-巨噬细胞转分化中的作用[J]. *中华医学杂志*, 2021, 30(3): 866-871
YANG Y T, DU Y, YUAN W J. The role of KDM6B in podocyte macrophage transdifferentiation mediated by hepatitis B virus X gene [J]. *Chinese Journal of Medicine*, 2021, 30(3): 866-871

[82] PARK J W, CHO H, OH H, et al. AURKA suppresses leukemic THP-1 cell differentiation through inhibition of the KDM6B pathway[J]. *Mol Cells*, 2018, 41(5): 444-453
(收稿:2025-09-21;修回:2025-12-12;录用:2025-12-15)
(本文编辑:蒋 莉)

(上接第 269 页)

tology, 2021, 73(3): 881-883

[33] KIM B K, BERNSTEIN N, HUANG D Q, et al. Clinical and histologic factors associated with discordance between steatosis grade derived from histology vs. MRI-PDF in NAFLD[J]. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*, 2023, 58(2): 229-237

[34] RASTOGI A, SHASTHRY S M, AGARWAL A, et al. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease-histological scoring systems: a large cohort single-center, evaluation study [J]. *APMIS*, 2017, 125(11): 962-973

[35] TANG A, TAN J, SUN M, et al. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: MR imaging of liver proton density fat fraction to assess hepatic steatosis [J]. *Radiology*, 2013, 267 (2) : 422-431

[36] PARK S, KWON J H, KIM S Y, et al. Cutoff values for diagnosing hepatic steatosis using contemporary MRI -proton density fat fraction measuring methods [J]. *Korean J Radiol*, 2022, 23(12): 1260-1268

[37] QU Y L, LI M, HAMILTON G, et al. Diagnostic accuracy of hepatic proton density fat fraction measured by magnetic resonance imaging for the evaluation of liver steatosis with histology as reference standard: a meta-analysis [J]. *Eur Radiol*, 2019, 29(10): 5180-5189
(收稿:2024-11-16;修回:2025-04-14;录用:2025-07-08)
(本文编辑:蒋 莉)