

• 临床研究 •

## 相位对比MRI在评估结缔组织病相关肺动脉高压预后中的应用研究

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**[摘要]** 目的: 探讨基于相位对比磁共振成像(phase contrast magnetic resonance imaging, PC-MRI)肺动脉血流参数在评估结缔组织病相关肺动脉高压(connective tissue disease-associated pulmonary arterial hypertension, CTD-PAH)患者预后中的应用价值。方法: 回顾性分析136例CTD-PAH患者的临床资料及心脏磁共振(cardiac magnetic resonance, CMR)参数, 以及基于PC-MRI测得的主肺动脉(main pulmonary artery, MPA)血流参数。根据随访结果将患者分为发生临床恶化事件组与未发生临床恶化事件组。两组患者的CMR指标差异通过独立样本 $t$ 检验或Mann-Whitney非参数检验评估。通过Cox比例风险回归筛选终点事件的独立预测因子, 依据受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线最佳阈值进行分组, 并采用Kaplan-Meier生存分析验证其预后差异。结果: 与未发生临床恶化事件组相比, 发生临床恶化事件组患者的左心室收缩末期容积指数、左心室射血分数、右心室射血分数、左心室心脏指数、主肺动脉峰值流速及主肺动脉平均流速(main pulmonary artery mean velocity, MPAMV)均减低, 右心室舒张末期容积指数(right ventricular end-diastolic volume index, RVEDVI)、右心室收缩末期容积指数、右心室心肌质量指数和心室质量指数均升高, 组间差异均有统计学意义( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ )。Cox回归分析表明, MPAMV、RVEDVI是CTD-PAH患者发生临床恶化事件的独立预测因子。Kaplan-Meier生存分析显示当MPAMV $\leq 6.65$  cm/s, RVEDVI $\geq 110.24$  mL/m<sup>2</sup>时临床恶化事件发生率增加( $P$ 均 $< 0.001$ )。结论: RVEDVI与基于PC-MRI序列测得的MPAMV对预测CTD-PAH患者发生临床恶化事件具有重要价值, 两指标联合使用可进一步提高预测效能。

**[关键词]** 结缔组织病; 肺动脉高压; 心脏磁共振; 相位对比; 预后

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### Research on the application of phase contrast MRI in evaluating the prognosis of CTD-PAH

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**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To explore the application value of pulmonary blood flow parameters based on phase contrast magnetic resonance imaging (PC-MRI) in assessing the prognosis of patients with connective tissue disease-associated pulmonary arterial hypertension (CTD-PAH). **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was conducted on the clinical data and cardiac magnetic resonance (CMR) parameters of 136 patients with CTD-PAH, as well as the main pulmonary artery (MPA) blood flow parameters measured by PC-MRI. Based on the follow-up results, patients were divided into two groups: the group with clinical deterioration events and the group without clinical deterioration events. The comparison of CMR indicators between the two groups was conducted using either the independent sample  $t$ -test or the Mann-Whitney nonparametric test. Independent predictors of endpoint events were screened by Cox proportional hazards regression. Subsequently, patients were grouped based on the optimal cut-off point of the receiver operating

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characteristic (ROC) curve, and Kaplan-Meier survival analysis was used to verify the prognostic differences. **Results:** Compared with the group without clinical deterioration events, patients in the group with clinical deterioration events showed decreased left ventricular stroke volume index, left ventricular ejection fraction, right ventricular ejection fraction, left ventricular cardiac index, main pulmonary artery peak velocity, main pulmonary artery mean velocity (MPAMV). Additionally, they exhibited increased right ventricular end-diastolic volume index (RVEDVI), right ventricular stroke volume index, right ventricular myocardial mass index, and ventricular mass index. These differences were statistically significant (all  $P < 0.05$ ). Cox regression analysis indicated that the MPA MV and RVEDVI were independent predictors of clinical deterioration events in patients with CTD-PAH. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis showed that the incidence of clinical deterioration events increased when the MPAMV was  $\leq 6.65$  cm/s and the RVEDVI was  $\geq 110.24$  mL/m<sup>2</sup> (all  $P < 0.001$ ). **Conclusion:** RVEDVI and MPAMV measured by phase contrast sequences are valuable for predicting clinical deterioration events in CTD-PAH patients. Additionally, using both indicators together can further enhance predictive accuracy.

**[Key words]** connective tissue disease; pulmonary arterial hypertension; cardiac magnetic resonance; phase contrast; prognosis

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肺动脉高压 (pulmonary hypertension, PH) 是一组以肺血管阻力进行性增高为特征的疾病<sup>[1-2]</sup>, 结缔组织病相关肺动脉高压 (connective tissue disease-associated pulmonary arterial hypertension, CTD-PAH) 属 PH 五大分类中的第一大类, 是结缔组织病的严重并发症之一, 会导致右心衰竭甚至死亡<sup>[3]</sup>。CTD-PAH 相比其他原因所致 PH 预后更差<sup>[4-5]</sup>, 因此准确预测 CTD-PAH 患者临床恶化事件发生情况对患者的早期干预具有重要价值。超声心动图尽管能够充当临床中疑似 PAH 的一线筛查工具, 然而鉴于右心室的形态不规则, 又受到操作者经验以及受检部位声窗的限制, 难以精确评估右心功能和血流动力学<sup>[6]</sup>。右心导管检查可以确诊 CTD-PAH, 但其为有创检查, 无法作为常规随访手段<sup>[7]</sup>。心脏磁共振 (cardiac magnetic resonance, CMR) 具备高软组织分辨率, 可多方位、多参数及多序列成像, 是评估 CTD-PAH 患者肺血管重构、右心室结构及功能的金标准<sup>[8-9]</sup>。然而, 既往 CTD-PAH 相关的 CMR 研究主要评估右心结构、功能参数以及心肌纤维化, 关于血流动力学参数的研究较少<sup>[10-11]</sup>。因此, 本研究拟进一步探讨基于 CMR 双心室形态、功能参数尤其是基于相位对比磁共振成像 (phase contrast magnetic resonance imaging, PC-MRI) 测得的肺动脉血流参数与 CTD-PAH 患者预后的关系, 并寻找可预测 CTD-PAH 患者预后的独立预测因子, 为 CTD-PAH 的临床治疗提供重要参考依据。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 对象

对 2017 年 9 月—2024 年 10 月在南京医科大学

第一附属医院确诊的 184 例 CTD-PAH 患者进行回顾性分析。纳入标准: ①超声诊断为 CTD-PAH: 肺动脉收缩压  $> 35$  mmHg<sup>[12-13]</sup>; ②年龄  $> 18$  岁; ③同时行超声心动图与 CMR 检查; ④随访时间不少于 3 个月。排除标准: ①其他类型的 PH; ②CMR 图像质量较差, 图像后处理分析困难; ③超声心动图与 CMR 检查时间间隔超过 1 个月。最终纳入 CTD-PAH 患者 136 例。通过住院、门诊访问或电话随访等多种途径, 每隔 3~6 个月对患者进行随访, 记录其是否遭遇终点事件及发生时间, 随访日期截至 2025 年 2 月 28 日。终点定义为发生临床恶化事件, 包括全因死亡、心功能分级恶化、6 min 步行试验中行走距离减少  $\geq 15\%$ 、全因住院、需使用肠外前列环素类似物治疗。设定生存期为入组患者的 CMR 检查日期到随访截止日期的时间间隔, 如果患者在随访截止前发生终点事件, 则计算至终点事件的时间间隔。根据终点事件发生与否, 将所有入组患者分为发生临床恶化事件组 ( $n=37$ ) 和未发生临床恶化事件组 ( $n=99$ )。本研究遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》, 经南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会批准 (批件号: 2022-SR-052), 患者均知情同意。

### 1.2 方法

采用 3.0T MR 扫描仪 (Siemens 公司, 德国), 使用体部 18 通道相控阵线圈, 在心电门控技术的配合下完成心脏扫描。图像采集基于平衡稳态自由进动序列进行, 包含 1 组短轴位 (8~12 层, 从左心室底部至心尖部) 和 3 层长轴位 (两腔心、三腔心及四腔心) 电影图像。主要扫描参数: ①电影序列在吸气末屏气下采集, 每层 25 个期相, 每次屏气 8~12 s,

重复时间3.4 ms,回波时间1.4 ms,视野(field of view, FOV)380 mm×380 mm,矩阵大小256×256,翻转角为47°,层厚8 mm,层间距2 mm,带宽960 Hz/pixel。  
②主肺动脉(main pulmonary artery, MPA)的PC-MRI采用速度编码的梯度回波序列,在自由呼吸状态下采集50期相,采用心电门控回顾性扫描,采集位置距离肺动脉瓣上1~2 cm且垂直于MPA,流速编码设置速度高限130 cm/s,时间分辨率19.76 ms,空间分辨率1.5 mm×1.5 mm×5.0 mm。

将CMR电影序列图像上传至CVI42软件(Circle Cardiovascular Imaging,加拿大),对左心室及右心室的功能参数进行测量并计算,包括左心室收缩末期容积指数(left ventricular end-systolic volume index, LVESVI)、左心室舒张末期容积指数(left ventricular end-diastolic volume index, LVEDVI)、左心室射血分数(left ventricular ejection fraction, LVEF)、左心室每搏输出量指数(left ventricular stroke volume index,

LVSVI)、左心室心脏指数(left ventricular cardiac index, LVCI)、左心室心肌质量指数(left ventricular myocardial mass index, LVMMI)、右心室收缩末期容积指数(right ventricular end-systolic volume index, RVESVI)、右心室舒张末期容积指数(right ventricular end-diastolic volume index, RVEDVI)、右心室射血分数(right ventricular ejection fraction, RVEF)、右心室每搏输出量指数(right ventricular stroke volume index, RVSVI)、右心室心脏指数(right ventricular cardiac index, RVCI)、右心室心肌质量指数(right ventricular myocardial mass index, RVMMI)和心室质量指数(ventricular mass index, VMI)。VMI=RVMMI/LVMMI。将PC-MRI序列图像导入西门子商用后处理软件Argus;进行主肺动脉峰值流速(main pulmonary artery peak velocity, MPAPV)及主肺动脉平均流速(main pulmonary artery mean velocity, MPAMV)的测量,测量方法见图1。

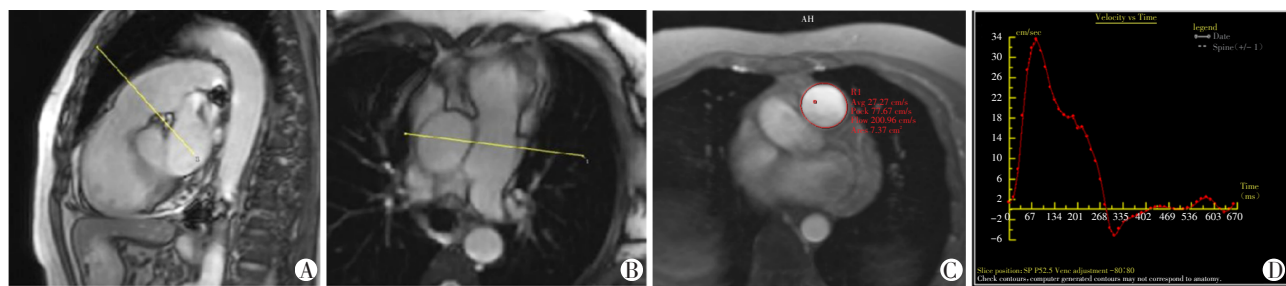


Figure 1 MPA PC-MRI scanning location and measurement method

### 1.3 统计学方法

统计学分析使用SPSS 29.0及MedCalc 20软件进行。分别以均值±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )、中位数(四分位数)[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]表示正态分布和非正态分布的计量资料,组间比较采用独立样本t检验和Mann-Whitney非参数检验。以频数及百分比[ $n(\%)$ ]表示分类计量资料。采用单因素Cox回归分析CTD-PAH患者发生临床恶化事件的影响因素,将 $P < 0.05$ 的变量纳入多因素Cox回归分析(向前LR法),进一步确定CTD-PAH患者终点事件的独立预测因子,并构建联合模型。借助受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析,探寻预测CTD-PAH患者预后的最佳阈值并进行分组,采用Kaplan-Meier法评估患者生存概率,组间比较采用log-rank(Mantel-Cox)检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床特征

本研究共纳入136例CTD-PAH患者,其中女性133例(97.8%),年龄( $42.5 \pm 14.5$ )岁。根据世界卫生组织心功能分级,处于Ⅲ~Ⅳ级者60例(44.1%)。N末端脑钠肽前体水平为[678.50(181.40, 2 120.00)]pg/mL。在基础结缔组织病分类中,系统性红斑狼疮61例(44.9%)、干燥综合征48例(35.3%)、系统性硬化症22例(16.2%)、混合性结缔组织病8例(5.9%)、未分化结缔组织病7例(5.1%)。部分患者同时患有2种及以上结缔组织病,因此各疾病例数存在交叉,累计占比超过100%。随访时间为3~89个月,中位随访时间为22个月。期间发生临床恶化事件者37例(27.2%)。

2.2 未发生与发生临床恶化事件CTD-PAH患者组间CMR参数比较

与未发生临床恶化事件组相比,发生临床恶化事件组CTD-PAH患者的心功能参数LVEF、RVEF、

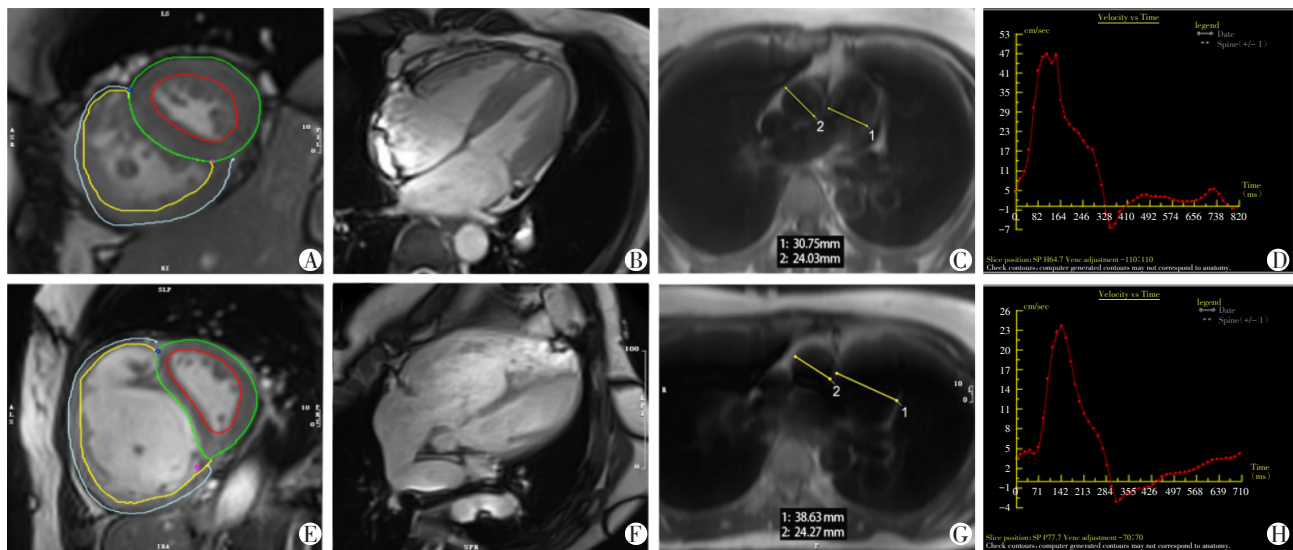
LVSVI、LVCI均减低,RVEDVI、RVESVI、RVMMI和VMI均升高。肺动脉血流参数MPAPV、MPAMV均显著下降。其余参数在两组间差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ,表1)。典型病例见图2。

表1 未发生与发生临床恶化事件组CTD-PAH患者CMR参数比较

Table 1 Comparison of CMR parameters between the groups without and with clinical deterioration events among CTD-PAH patients

Variable	Without clinical deterioration events(n=99)	With clinical deterioration events(n=37)	t/Z	P
LVEF [% , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	58.56(52.41, 63.28)	54.18(43.10, 60.71)	-2.051	0.040
LVEDVI [mL/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ ]	65.96 ± 19.52	60.78 ± 14.95	1.462	0.146
LVESVI [mL/m <sup>2</sup> , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	27.00(21.30, 33.86)	28.18(22.43, 36.27)	-0.570	0.569
LVSVI [mL/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ ]	37.02 ± 11.85	32.27 ± 11.06	2.116	0.036
LVCI [L/(min·m <sup>2</sup> ), $\bar{x} \pm s$ ]	2.76 ± 0.84	2.31 ± 0.66	2.924	0.004
RVEF [% , $\bar{x} \pm s$ ]	37.54 ± 12.84	31.97 ± 13.32	2.228	0.028
RVEDVI [mL/m <sup>2</sup> , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	89.40(77.52, 115.53)	112.92(86.47, 134.93)	-2.589	0.010
RVESVI [mL/m <sup>2</sup> , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	54.79(42.15, 71.77)	71.06(53.80, 109.04)	-3.005	0.003
RVSVI [mL/m <sup>2</sup> , $\bar{x} \pm s$ ]	35.69 ± 13.93	35.00 ± 12.36	0.262	0.794
RVCI [L/(min·m <sup>2</sup> ), $\bar{x} \pm s$ ]	2.67 ± 0.99	2.50 ± 0.72	1.104	0.273
RVMMI [g/m <sup>2</sup> , $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]	11.06(7.58, 15.51)	15.27(10.57, 20.17)	-2.920	0.003
VMI [M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	0.24(0.17, 0.39)	0.37(0.25, 0.55)	-3.055	0.002
MPA/AAod [M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> )]	1.17(1.03, 1.36)	1.19(1.04, 1.33)	-0.523	0.601
MPAPV (cm/s, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	68.13 ± 19.26	57.57 ± 15.51	2.989	0.003
MPAMV (cm/s, $\bar{x} \pm s$ )	8.26 ± 3.22	5.81 ± 2.23	4.260	< 0.001

MPAd: diameter of the main pulmonary artery; MPA/AAod: main pulmonary artery to ascending aorta diameter ratio.



A-D: Case 1, a 44-year-old woman with CTD-PAH without clinical deterioration events. RVEF: 54%; RVEDVI: 85.85 mL/m<sup>2</sup>; MPAMV: 11.02 cm/s; MPA diameter: 3.08 cm; MPA/AAod: 1.28. E-H: Case 2, a 34-year-old woman with CTD-PAH who experienced disease progression requiring rehospitalization. RVEF: 16.5%; RVEDVI: 225.32 mL/m<sup>2</sup>; MPAMV: 4.36 cm/s; MPA diameter: 3.86 cm; MPA/AAod: 1.59. In Fig. A and E, red and green contour lines represent LV endocardium and epicardium respectively; yellow and blue contour lines represent RV endocardium and epicardium respectively. In Fig. C and G, the yellow lines 1 and 2 represent main pulmonary artery and ascending aorta diameter respectively.

图2 未发生与发生临床恶化事件组CTD-PAH患者的典型病例图

Figure 2 Typical case charts of CTD-PAH patients in the groups without and with clinical deterioration events

### 2.3 Cox比例风险回归分析

将所有心功能及肺动脉参数纳入Cox比例风险回归模型进行单因素分析,其中 $P < 0.05$ 的心功能参数(LVEF、LVSVI、LVCI、RVEF、RVEDVI、RVESVI、RVMMI、VMI)和肺动脉血流参

数(MPAPV及MPAMV)再进行多因素Cox回归分析,结果示MPAMV[风险比(hazard ratio, HR)=0.814,  $P=0.002$ ]及RVEDVI(HR=1.009,  $P=0.018$ )是CTD-PAH患者发生临床恶化事件的独立预测因子(表2)。

表2 136例CTD-PAH患者发生临床恶化事件的单因素及多因素Cox回归分析

Variable	Univariable		Multivariable	
	HR(95%CI)	P	HR(95%CI)	P
LVEF	0.967(0.940-0.995)	0.021	-	-
LVEDVI	0.987(0.968-1.006)	0.168	-	-
LVESVI	1.002(0.973-1.031)	0.907	-	-
LVSVI	0.967(0.939-0.996)	0.028	-	-
LVCI	0.532(0.341-0.829)	0.005	-	-
RVEF	0.973(0.949-0.998)	0.033	-	-
RVEDVI	1.011(1.004-1.018)	0.001	1.009(1.001-1.016)	0.018
RVESVI	1.011(1.005-1.017)	<0.001	-	-
RVSVI	1.000(0.976-1.025)	0.970	-	-
RVCI	0.922(0.642-1.324)	0.660	-	-
RVMMI	1.055(1.019-1.092)	0.002	-	-
VMI	5.189(1.672-16.109)	0.004	-	-
MPA/AAod	0.969(0.269-3.493)	0.962	-	-
MPAPV	0.977(0.959-0.995)	0.014	-	-
MPAMV	0.791(0.699-0.896)	<0.001	0.814(0.717-0.925)	0.002

### 2.4 生存曲线分析

分别对MPAMV、RVEDVI及两者的联合模型绘制ROC曲线(图3),结果显示联合模型的ROC曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)(0.748)和灵敏度(0.865)均优于单一指标。联合模型与RVEDVI的AUC差异有统计学意义(DeLong检验,  $P=0.02$ ),而联合模型、RVEDVI与MPAMV之间无显著差异(DeLong检验,  $P=0.42$ ,  $P=0.19$ ,表3)。根据ROC曲线确定的最佳阈值(MPAMV $\leq 6.65$  cm/s, RVEDVI $\geq 110.24$  mL/m<sup>2</sup>)进行分组,并绘制Kaplan-Meier生存曲线(图4),结果显示高风险组患者的临床恶化事件发生率显著升高(log-rank检验,  $P$ 均 $<0.001$ )。

### 3 讨论

本研究应用多参数CMR探讨CTD-PAH患者心功能联合基于PC-MRI的肺动脉血流参数与患者预后的关系。研究发现:①与未发生临床恶化事件组相比,发生临床恶化事件患者的心功能参数LVEF、LVSVI、LVCI、RVEF和MPA PV、MPAMV减低,右心功能参数RVEDVI、RVESVI以及心肌质量参数RVMMI、

VMI升高;②RVEDVI、MPAMV可作为CTD-PAH患者预后的独立预测因子,二者的联合模型可提高预测效能;当MPAMV $\leq 6.65$  cm/s、RVEDVI $\geq 110.24$  mL/m<sup>2</sup>时发生临床恶化事件发生率增加。

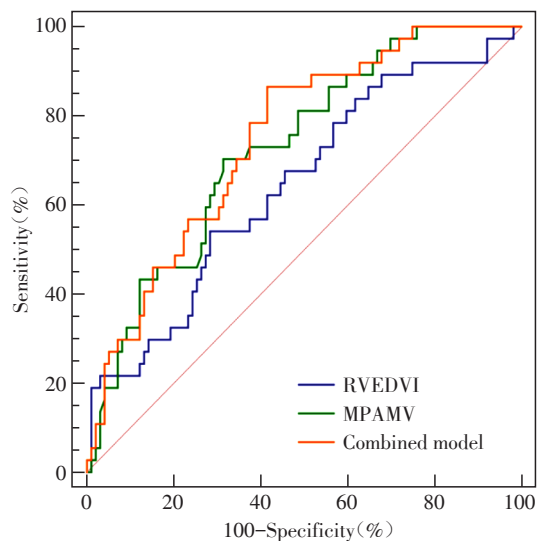


图3 RVEDVI、MPAMV以及联合模型的ROC曲线  
Figure 3 ROC curves of RVEDVI, MPAMV, and the combined model

表3 RVEDVI、MPAMV以及联合模型的ROC曲线分析  
Table 3 ROC analysis of RVEDV, MPAMV, and the combined model

Variable	Cut-off	AUC	Sensitivity	Specificity	Youden index
MPAMV	6.65 cm/s	0.728	0.703	0.687	0.390
RVEDVI	110.24 mL/m <sup>2</sup>	0.645	0.541	0.717	0.258
Combined model*	-0.77	0.748	0.865	0.586	0.451

\*: The combined model showed significantly higher AUC than RVEDVI (DeLong test,  $P=0.02$ ).

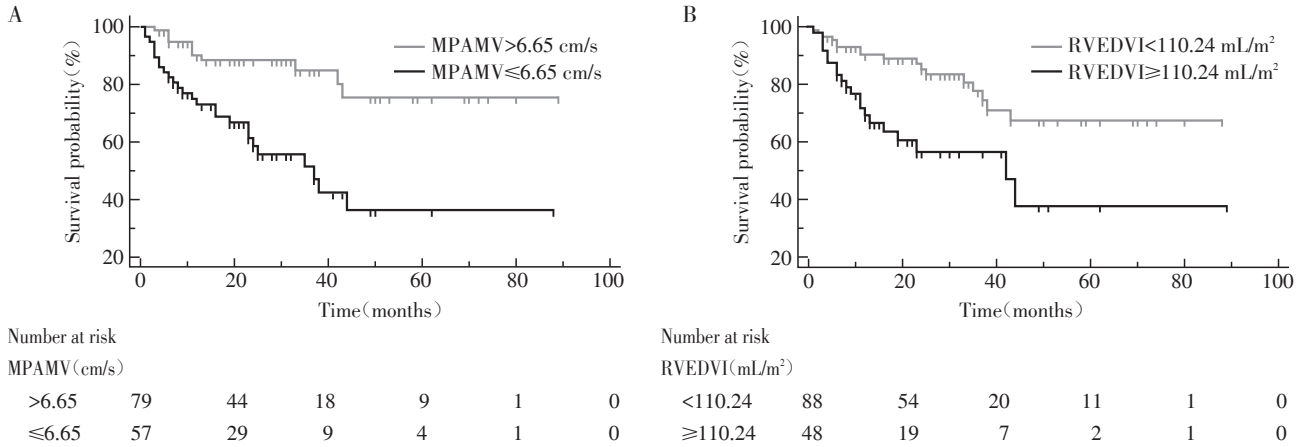


图4 基于MPAMV(A)和RVEDVI(B)的CTD-PAH患者的Kaplan-Meier生存曲线

Figure 4 The Kaplan-Meier survival curves of CTP-PAH patients based MPAMV(A) and RVEDVI(B)

CTD-PAH患者因肺小动脉的痉挛和重塑,导致肺血管阻力进行性增加,长期慢性后负荷过载引发右心室扩大、心肌纤维化及功能减退<sup>[14-16]</sup>。此外,由于舒张早期右心室扩张使室间隔左移,限制左心室充盈并导致心输出量进行性下降<sup>[17-18]</sup>。本研究结果中CTD-PAH患者右室容积参数RVEF、RVEDVI、RVESVI,心肌质量参数RVMMI、VMI以及左室容积参数LVEF、LVSVI、LVCI等均符合上述病理生理学变化,反映了CTD-PAH患者典型的心室重构模式。2022 ESC/ERS肺动脉高压诊治指南<sup>[1]</sup>指出PAH患者发生不良事件的风险随着RVESVI的增加而增大,其预后也变差,当RVESVI>54 mL/m<sup>2</sup>时提示高危,而本研究发现RVEDVI是CTD-PAH患者预后的独立预测因子之一,当RVEDVI≥110.24 mL/m<sup>2</sup>时提示预后不良。尽管RVEDVI与指南推荐的RVESVI在评估时相上存在差异,但二者均指向同一病理本质,即右心室容积扩大与功能失代偿。这种差异可能源于:①CTD-PAH患者因自身免疫介导的肺血管损伤和炎症浸润,右心室舒张期容积负荷更显著;②RVEDVI直接反映容量超负荷的累积效应,与心室顺应性和舒张功能密切相关,而RVESVI更侧重收缩功能残余储备。另一项Meta分析研究结果显示,RVESVI或RVEDVI每增加1 mL/m<sup>2</sup>,PH患者临

床恶化的风险分别增加1.3%和1.0%,死亡风险增加0.9%和0.6%,证实右心室容积改变(无论时相)均是预后的关键指标<sup>[19]</sup>。本研究结果进一步提示,在CTD-PAH这一特殊人群中,舒张期容积参数可能对早期识别高危患者更具敏感性。

此外,本研究结果还显示相比未发生临床恶化事件组,发生临床恶化事件组患者的MPAPV及MPAMV均明显减低,且MPAMV是CTD-PAH患者预后的独立预测因子之一。本研究利用PC-MRI序列获取MPA峰值流速及平均流速等信息。该成像方法通过检测血流引起的相位变化,能够准确量化肺动脉血流速度<sup>[20]</sup>。在CTD-PAH患者中,随着肺血管压力和阻力的上升,肺动脉管径扩张,肺血管壁顺应性减低,导致MPA内血流减慢,收缩期还可能伴随涡流,进一步降低平均流速。因此,发生临床恶化事件组患者的MPAPV及MPAMV更低。值得注意的是,MPAMV比MPAPV更能反映肺动脉的顺应性变化<sup>[21]</sup>,且已有研究证实,MPAPV与肺血管压力和阻力之间相关性较弱,而MPAMV与血流动力学测量的相关性最好<sup>[22]</sup>。本研究结果与既往研究报道的PH诊断标准(MPAMV≤11.7 cm/s)一致,同时与课题组此前提出的中高危及PAH临界值(MPAMV≤5.41 cm/s)接近<sup>[23]</sup>,提示预后不良的CTD-PAH患者

多处于中高危状态。尽管其他研究报道MPAMV $\leq$ 9 cm/s可作为PH患者的独立预后指标<sup>[24]</sup>,但本研究的截断值(6.65 cm/s)更低,这可能与CTD-PAH患者的肺血管病变更严重、右心功能受损更明显有关。由此可见,PC-MRI提供的MPA血流动力学参数,尤其是MPAMV,在CTD-PAH的早期诊断、危险分层和预后评估中具有重要价值。

本研究证实MPAMV与RVEDVI的联合模型对CTD-PAH患者预后具有显著预测价值(AUC=0.748),其预测效能显著优于单一RVEDVI指标( $P=0.02$ )。RVEDVI主要反映右心室的结构和功能状态,而MPA平均流速体现了肺循环血流动力学特征,CTD-PAH患者右心室结构和功能的改变可能影响肺循环的血流动力学,而肺血管血流异常又会进一步加重右心负担,形成恶性循环。因此联合模型的高灵敏度(0.865)提示其可用于早期识别高危患者,而阈值(MPAMV $\leq$ 6.65 cm/s、RVEDVI $\geq$ 110.24 mL/m<sup>2</sup>)为临床分层提供了客观标准。

本研究作为单中心的回顾性研究,没有将患者的临床参数纳入分析,尤其是没有进行CMR心功能参数、肺动脉血流参数与临床参数的联合比较研究,因此存在一定局限性。

综上所述,CMR能够准确、有效且无创地评估CTD-PAH患者心功能和肺动脉血流。MPA峰值流速及平均流速、LVEF、LVSVI、LVCI、RVEF、RVEDVI、RVESVI和RVMMI、VMI等CMR指标与CTD-PAH患者发生临床恶化事件密切相关。其中MPAMV与RVEDVI对预测CTD-PAH患者预后具有重要价值,二者联合使用可产生协同效应,进一步提高预测效能。

#### 利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

#### Conflict of Interests:

All authors declare no conflict of interests.

#### 作者贡献声明:

许定虎起草和撰写稿件,获取、分析并解释本研究的数据;刘王琰、周清清、徐怡获取、分析并解释本研究的数据,对稿件重要内容进行了修改;祝因苏设计研究方案,对稿件重要内容进行了修改。

#### Author's Contributions:

XU Dinghu drafted and wrote the manuscript, acquired, analyzed, and interpreted the data of this study. LIU Wangyan, ZHOU Qingqing, and XU Yi acquired, analyzed, and interpreted the data of this study and revised the manuscript's key contents. ZHU Yinsu designed the study protocol and revised the manu-

script's key contents.

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