

• 综述 •

无创生物标志物与人工智能多模态整合技术在阿尔茨海默病早期诊断与筛查中的研究进展

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[摘要] 阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)已成为21世纪全球公共卫生领域的重大挑战。目前临床诊断主要依赖脑脊液生物标志物检测和淀粉样蛋白PET成像等技术,存在明显的局限性,如脑脊液检测具有侵入性,PET成像则具有成本高昂和放射性暴露等问题。虽然神经心理学量表在临床实践中应用广泛,但主观性强、特异性不足等缺点导致其对早期AD的诊断敏感性显著不足。针对这一现状,文章系统综述了AD无创诊断技术的最新研究进展,重点探讨了外周体液(如血液、唾液等)生物标志物检测技术的突破,以及人工智能驱动的多模态数据融合策略在AD早期识别和精准诊断中的应用前景与创新价值。

[关键词] 阿尔茨海默病;生物标志物;人工智能;多模态整合

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Research progress of non - invasive biomarkers and artificial intelligence multimodal integration technology in the early diagnosis and screening of Alzheimer's disease

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[Abstract] Alzheimer's disease (AD) has emerged as a major global public health challenge in the 21st century. Current clinical diagnosis primarily relies on techniques such as cerebrospinal fluid biomarker testing and amyloid PET imaging, yet these methods have exhibited significant limitations: cerebrospinal fluid testing is invasive, and PET imaging involves high costs and radiation exposure. Although neuropsychological scales are widely used in clinical practice, their strong subjectivity and lack of specificity considerably reduce diagnostic sensitivity, particularly in early-stage AD. In response to this situation, this article provides a systematic review of the latest advances in non-invasive diagnostic technologies for AD, with a focus on breakthroughs in peripheral biofluids (e.g., blood, saliva) biomarker detection techniques, as well as the application prospects and innovative value of artificial intelligence-driven multimodal data integration strategies in the early identification and precise diagnosis of AD.

[Key words] Alzheimer's disease; biomarkers; artificial intelligence; multimodal integration

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阿尔茨海默病(Alzheimer's disease, AD)作为最

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常见的神经退行性疾病,其疾病负担正随着全球老龄化加剧而持续加重。流行病学预测显示,到2050年全球AD患者将达1.528亿例^[1]。中国作为老龄化速度最快的国家之一,AD防控形势尤为严峻,但现有诊断技术的局限性严重制约了早期干预效果^[2]。AD病理进程如 β -淀粉样蛋白(amyloid β , A β)沉积,

可早于临床症状15~20年出现^[3],然而传统诊断技术存在明显不足:脑脊液(cerebrospinal fluid, CSF)检测虽灵敏度高[受试者工作特征曲线的曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)>0.85]^[4],但侵入性操作导致患者依从性差;A β 蛋白正电子发射断层扫描(positron emission tomography, PET)成像成本高昂(单次>5 000美元),且依赖放射性示踪剂;神经心理量表则易受文化教育因素干扰(准确率68%~79%)^[5-7]。这些限制导致约60%的早期患者被漏诊。

当前研究热点集中在无创诊断技术的突破:①外周生物标志物(血液、唾液等)检测具有操作简便、可重复性强的优势;②人工智能(artificial intelligence, AI)多模态整合技术通过融合影像学、生物标志物和临床数据,显著提升了早期诊断的准确性。这些进展为建立覆盖风险预测-诊断-随访的全链条AD管理体系提供了新思路。本研究系统分析了AD无创诊断技术的最新进展,重点探讨了生物标志物临床转化和AI多模态融合的关键问题,并提出了标准化建设、技术降本等可行性建议,旨在推动AD诊疗向精准医学迈进。这些创新技术有望突破现有诊断瓶颈,为AD早期干预提供新的解决方案。

1 传统AD筛查与诊断监测技术的发展

1.1 神经心理学筛查与诊断技术

蒙特利尔认知评估(Montreal cognitive assessment, MoCA)和简易精神状态检查(mini-mental state examination, MMSE)作为AD筛查的常用工具,虽广泛使用,但其特异性较低(23%~88%),存在显著的诊断局限性。一是特异性不足与疾病鉴别困难。一项纳入37项研究的Meta分析显示,MoCA区分AD相关轻度认知障碍(mild cognitive impairment, MCI)与健康人群的特异性仅79%[95%可信区间(confidence interval, CI):74%~83%],而区分AD与额颞叶痴呆(frontotemporal dementia, FTD)的特异性降至23%~52%(Youden指数<0.5)。二是时间敏感性缺陷。MMSE/MoCA仅能识别临床阶段AD患者[临床痴呆评级(clinical dementia rating, CDR) ≥ 1],其检测敏感性在无症状期(CDR=0)时骤降52%~68%^[8]。研究表明,依赖量表可能导致约60%病理确诊的AD患者漏诊[比值比(odds ratio, OR)=3.21, $P < 0.001$]。三是文化偏倚与天花板效应。低教育水平(<8年)人群假阳性率高达34%,而高教育水平(>16年)者假阴性率达28%,显著影响筛查普适性^[9]。

1.2 影像学及CSF检测技术

磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)和PET虽能检测脑萎缩和A β 沉积,但其能检测出的病理改变多出现于AD晚期,存在局限性,而CSF检测则面临依从性挑战。MRI检测脑萎缩有一定的滞后性,针对622例老年人的纵向队列研究(平均随访6.2年)显示,海马体积缩小至诊断阈值需在MCI阶段后2.5年出现,而血浆磷酸化Tau蛋白(p-Tau)181可在MCI前3年预测AD转化(AUC_{p-Tau181}=0.72 vs. AUC_{MRI}=0.61, Δ AUC=0.11, $P=0.003$)^[9];PET成像技术的成本过高,可及性与敏感性不足,总体敏感性为77.4%(95% CI: 65.3%~89.4%)^[10];Tau蛋白PET成像对Braak I~II期病理的敏感性仅41%(95% CI: 33%~49%),且存在30%~45%的脱靶结合率(如基底节区非特异性摄取)^[11]。CSF检测存在侵入性风险,腰椎穿刺导致硬膜外血肿(0.7%~3.1%)和低颅压头痛(15%~30%)的风险显著降低患者接受度(社区筛查拒绝率达62%);操作标准有待完善,实验室间CSF中A β 42检测的变异系数(coefficient of variation, CV)高达22%~35%(ELISA vs. Simoa平台差异>30%),影响结果可比性^[12]。

1.3 现有技术整合困境与无创替代方案的发展

现有技术体系的共性问题有两个方面:一是诊断窗口滞后,量表、影像学及CSF联合诊断对临床前AD(1~2期)的敏感性仅39%~55%,显著低于血液p-Tau217(敏感性>85%)。二是成本-效益失衡,传统诊断流程(量表+MRI+PET)人均费用超8 000美元,患者医疗费用负担较重。随着无创技术的迭代与发展,其优点明显,未来将替代传统筛查与诊断方案:一是血液生物标志物检测在早期筛查和鉴别诊断中表现出显著优势。血浆p-Tau217鉴别AD与进行性核上性麻痹的AUC为0.92~0.98(Δ AUC=0.23 vs. p-Tau181),且与A β 蛋白PET成像的一致性达93%,特异性显著提升(达93%);基于Simoa平台的胶质纤维酸性蛋白(glial fibrillary acidic protein, GFAP)和神经丝轻链(neurofilament light chain, NFL)联合检测可提前15年预测AD风险[风险比(hazard ratio, HR)=4.12, 95%CI: 2.89~5.87],实现超早期筛查^[13]。二是远程评估技术发展为认知障碍的早期识别提供了新途径,敏感性与可及性显著提升,更容易被接受和获得。数字表型工具(如T-MoCA)通过语音语义分析[自然语言处理(natural language processing, NLP)算法]和眼动追踪技术,筛查敏感性提升至89%(较纸质版提升21%);可穿戴设备监测

昼夜节律紊乱,体动记录仪预测MCI转化的AUC达0.78(灵敏度82%,特异性75%)^[14]。未来多模态融合将是AD筛查与诊断技术发展的必然趋势,随机森林算法联合血浆p-Tau217、海马亚区影像组学(Haralick纹理特征)及载脂蛋白E(apolipoprotein E, APOE) ϵ 4基因型,通过AI驱动的综合模型可将临床前AD识别准确率提升至91%(Δ AUC=0.19 vs.单一模态);通过建立跨平台数据接口(如DICOM-OMOP映射)与国际共识阈值(如ISTAART推荐的p-Tau217>2.56 pg/mL),可实现AD筛查与诊断的标准化建设^[15]。

2 无创生物标志物与AI多模态整合技术的革新与发展

近年来,外周体液生物标志物的研究为AD的无创诊断带来了革命性突破。相比传统的CSF检测和影像学方法,血液和唾液生物标志物凭借其无创性、可重复检测和效益高等优势,在AD早期筛查、鉴别诊断和疾病监测中展现出重要价值^[16-17]。

2.1 血液生物标志物

2.1.1 A β 42/A β 40比值

研究表明,血浆A β 42/A β 40比值与大脑A β 蛋白病理改变显著相关($r=-0.62, P < 0.001$)^[18]。采用免疫沉淀质谱法(immunoprecipitation - mass spectrometry, IP-MS)检测时,其区分A β 蛋白阳性和阴性个体的AUC达0.86,显著优于传统免疫分析(AUC: 0.69~0.78)^[15,17]。值得注意的是,该指标异常可早于临床症状15~20年出现^[19],但受检测标准化差异影响较大(CV>15%)^[17]。

2.1.2 p-Tau蛋白

血浆p-Tau蛋白亚型(特别是p-Tau181和p-Tau217),展现出优异的诊断性能。研究显示,p-Tau181区分AD与非AD痴呆的AUC为0.89~0.93;而p-Tau217展现出最优诊断性能,与A β 蛋白PET成像的一致性达88%~93%,区分AD与其他疾病的AUC高达0.92~0.98,独立队列验证显示,其识别A β 病理的AUC稳定在0.80~0.91^[20];p-Tau217血液检测与CSF检测的诊断效能相当,且在区分AD与其他Tau蛋白病变(如皮质基底综合征)时显著优于传统标志物^[21]。AD患者中的p-Tau217较其他神经退行性疾病患者升高2.5~6.0倍($P < 0.001$)^[16-18],其诊断准确性与CSF检测和Tau蛋白PET成像相当。早期筛查方面,携带早发型AD基因突变(如PSEN1 E280A)的个体,在症状出现前20年(约25岁

时)即可检测到血浆p-Tau217显著升高,在主观认知下降(subjective cognitive decline, SCD)人群(AD高危前期)中,p-Tau217能准确识别A β 病理阳性者(AUC=0.91)^[20]。p-Tau231和p-Tau235作为新发现的标志物,其异常可能早于A β 蛋白PET成像阳性^[16-23]。这些标志物已用于预测MCI向AD转化(HR=3.2, 95%CI: 2.1~4.8)^[17]。

2.1.3 GFAP与NFL

作为星形胶质细胞活化的标志物,GFAP在临床前AD阶段即显著升高35%($P < 0.01$)^[24],且与A β 蛋白PET成像阳性呈强相关($r=0.52, P < 0.001$)。这种变化可能早于Tau病理出现,为超早期诊断提供了可能。NFL在症状出现前10年即可检测到异常,但其呈年龄依赖性升高(>70岁每年增加2.1 pg/mL)限制了诊断特异性^[16-23]。联合检测可提高敏感性(AUC从0.82提高至0.89)^[24]。GFAP和NFL分别从神经炎症和神经退行维度为AD的早期检测与筛查提供了新视角,可通过多标志物联用及年龄分层阈值优化提升临床实用性^[16-24]。

综上所述,NFL主要是髓鞘轴突退化的标志,血浆GFAP是反应性星形细胞的生物标志物,可溶性血小板衍生生长因子受体 β 是毛细血管周细胞损伤的标志物,神经粒素是突触退化和功能障碍的标志物,突触前退化有几个新兴的标志物,包括突触囊泡蛋白2A(synaptic vesicle glycoprotein 2A, SV2A)、突触小体相关蛋白-25(synaptosomal-associated protein 25, SNAP-25)和生长相关蛋白-43(growth associated protein-43, GAP-43)。Tau蛋白PET成像,A β 蛋白PET成像和CSF或血浆A β 42/A β 40比值反映了大脑中的A β 病理情况;CSF和血浆中p-Tau既反映了AD中的Tau-Tau-tangle病理情况,又反映了A β 病理引起的Tau分泌和磷酸化增加。错误折叠的 α -突触核蛋白(α -synuclein, α -syn)在帕金森病(Parkinson's disease, PD)和路易体痴呆(dementia with Lewy bodies, DLB)中形成Lewy体和神经丝,可以在CSF和皮肤中通过实时震荡诱导转化技术(real-time quaking induced conversion, RT-QuIC)等 α -syn聚集测定方法检测。在合并分析瑞典BioFINDER-2与美国ADNI队列(共2316例参与者)中发现: α -Syn阳性者的CSF中A β 42水平更低(反映A β 沉积增加),且A β 蛋白PET成像显示其脑内A β 负荷显著高于 α -Syn阴性组;纵向追踪显示,BioFINDER-2队列中 α -Syn阳性者的A β 沉积速率显著快于阴性组($P < 0.05$)^[25]。研究发现,根据Tau蛋白PET成像所展示的AD中的

生物标志物变化过程,首先, A β 纤维开始在新皮层的关联区域积累,优先发生在内侧顶和额叶区域;然后,其他皮质区域受到影响,主要运动和感觉区域随后受到影响;最后,小脑受到影响。根据AD中Tau蛋白PET成像阳性区域的排名,首先描绘了Tau蛋白纠缠出现在鼻内皮层,然后是海马体和杏仁核,其次是颞叶的其他皮质区域受到影响,再次是内侧和外侧顶皮层以及外侧枕皮层,最后是广泛的前额区域和主要运动和感觉区域^[25-26]。来自BioFINDER-2研究的4例AD患者,具有不同的Tau蛋白PET成像模式:1例79岁男性以“失忆症为主”表型的患者,具有“典型”颞部Tau蛋白PET成像模式;1例71岁男性以“语言为主”表型的患者,左侧颞叶有Tau蛋白信号;1例70岁女性枕叶有Tau蛋白信号的“视觉主导”表型;以及1例67岁男性内颞叶(medial temporal lobe, MTL)未受累和广泛皮质受累的“性别异性主导”表型^[26]。

2.2 唾液生物标志物

2.2.1 A β 40/A β 42比值

多项研究表明,AD患者唾液A β 42水平较健康对照组显著升高,平均达2倍以上($P < 0.001$)^[27]。唾液A β 40、A β 42单独检测时,AUC分别为53.11%和84.83%,但当与其他标志物(如p-Tau、t-Tau、A β 40和A β 42)联合应用时,其诊断效能显著提升,AUC值可达92.11%^[28-29],这表明唾液检测可能成为AD筛查的重要工具。尽管A β 42/A β 40在无创采样和早期预测等方面优势显著,且A β 42升高早于临床症状^[27],更易被检测,但不同采集方法导致A β 42/A β 40检测的CV达30%^[28],如未刺激的颌下/舌下腺唾液(unstimulated submandibular/sublingual gland saliva, USS)对A β 40更敏感,而采集未刺激的腮腺唾液(unstimulated parotid saliva, UPS)方法更适用于A β 42检测^[27]。

2.2.2 Tau蛋白

尽管唾液Tau蛋白浓度极低(仅为CSF的1/1 000),但通过Lumipulse等高灵敏度技术,研究人员成功检测到AD患者唾液p-Tau181升高而总Tau降低($P < 0.05$),AUC为78%^[30]。Western blot实验进一步证实了其AD病理相关^[31],但浓度仅为CSF中Tau蛋白的1/1 000^[30]。在AD早期筛查中,Tau蛋白检测的灵敏度可达90%,特异度可达88%,具有较高的早期筛查与诊断价值^[32-33]。

2.2.3 乳铁蛋白

作为免疫调节蛋白,乳铁蛋白在AD患者唾液

中水平显著降低,其区分AD与健康对照的AUC高达0.96(灵敏度87%、特异度91%)^[34-35],在A β 蛋白PET成像阳性患者中性能更优(AUC=0.97)^[35]。在AD早期筛查中,患者的乳铁蛋白水平显著低于健康对照者,差异显著,并且其诊断性能优于单一A β 42检测,显示出独特的临床应用价值与早期诊断价值^[36]。

2.2.4 其他标志物

唾液代谢组学研究发现,AD患者唾液中的丙酸、丁酸等代谢物水平发生显著变化;微生物组研究则发现AD患者口腔菌群组成发生特征性改变^[37-40]。此外,Sirtuins蛋白家族(如SIRT1/3/6)在AD患者唾液中表达异常,可能与疾病发生发展密切相关。研究还发现 α -synuclein与突触功能障碍相关,由帕金森病蛋白7(Parkinson's disease-associated protein 7, PARK7)基因编码的蛋白质DJ-1参与氧化应激调控,基因突变导致DJ-1合成缺陷,引发神经元凋亡,与早发性PD直接相关^[41-44]。这些发现为AD的早期筛查与诊断开发提供了新方向。

综上所述,体液生物标志物为AD诊断带来了新机遇(表1),但仍面临标准化、灵敏度和特异度等方面的挑战:在技术层面,检测方法的标准化是亟待解决的关键问题。不同实验室采用的检测方法和流程存在差异,导致结果难以直接比较。此外,部分标志物的检测灵敏度仍需提高,特别是对极低浓度的生物标志物。在临床应用层面,需要建立统一的诊断标准和临界值。大规模、多中心的临床验证研究对于评估这些标志物的真实诊断价值至关重要。同时,如何将不同的生物标志物有机组合,建立最优的诊断模型,也是未来研究的重要方向。尽管存在这些挑战,体液生物标志物的临床应用前景依然广阔。随着检测技术的不断进步和临床研究的深入开展,体液检测有望成为AD诊疗的常规手段,推动早期干预和精准医疗的实现。

3 AI多模态整合技术在AD早期诊断和筛查中的应用

随着AI技术的快速发展,多模态整合策略已成为AD早期诊断和筛查的重要研究方向。该技术通过整合深度学习(deep learning, DL)模型与多标志物分析,显著提高了AD早期识别的准确性和效率,为临床实践提供了新的解决方案。

3.1 神经影像DL模型的应用

DL技术,特别是卷积神经网络(convolutional neural network, CNN),在AD的MRI影像分析中展现

表1 AD唾液标志物的优缺点对比分析

Table 1 Comparison of advantages and disadvantages of AD salivary biomarkers

Classification	Biomarker	Key changes/ Characteristics	Diagnostic efficacy (%)	Advantage	Limitation
Core pathologi- cal biomarkers	Amyloid β - protein (A β 42/A β 40)	A β 42 \uparrow (AD), A β 42/A β 40 ratio reflects metabolic imbalance	Individual testing: AUC(A β 42)=0.53 (n=75), AUC(A β 40)=0.84 (n=75); joint testing: AUC=0.92 (n=59)	Non - invasive sampling, early prediction (elevated before symptoms)	Differences in detection method sensitivity (USS method/A β 40 vs. UPS method/A β 42)
	Tau protein (t-Tau, p-Tau181)	t-Tau \downarrow (AD), p-Tau181 \uparrow (AD), p-Tau/t-Tau ratio \uparrow (AD)	p-Tau/t-Tau high specificity AUC=0.78 (n=70)	Direct association between neuronal damage and tangles	Low concentration (1/1 000 of cerebrospinal fluid), requires high sensitivity detection technology, and has cross reaction with Parkinson
	Lactoferrin	Lactoferrin \downarrow (AD)	AUC=0.96 (sensitivity 87%/specificity 91%) (n=116); PET - positive AUC=0.97 (n=116)	Joint detection is highly efficient and can be associated with the metabolome/microbiome	The sample stability is poor and there is no unified standardization scheme
Emerging bio- markers	Metabolomics and microbiome	Metabolic abnormalities(AD), <i>S.haemolyticus</i> \downarrow (AD)	Target metabolites: AUC (Ala - Phe)=0.83 (n=109), AUC (Phe - Pro)=0.84 (n=109; microbiome: AUC (<i>S.haemolyticus</i>) =0.71 (n=110)	Reflecting the whole body metabolic imbalance and early warning potential	Susceptible to dietary/oral hygiene interference and requires large - scale validation. The current study sample is small
	Sirtuins protein (SIRT1/3/6)	SIRT6 \downarrow (AD), SIRT1/3 is positively correlated with MMSE score	SIRT1 and SIRT6 changes are significant	Revealing aging mechanism, potential therapeutic target	Individual differences are large and age - matched controls are needed. AD is relatively new and the study sample is small
	α -synuclein/ DJ-1	α -synuclein \downarrow (AD), DJ - 1 \downarrow (specific changes)	AUC (α - synuclein) = 0.71 (n=70), AUC(DJ-1) =0.78 (n=52)	Differentiating AD from Parkinson's disease	Specificity is insufficient, the detection method is not standardized, and the evidence for DJ-1 is limited. The study sample size is small

出显著优势。研究表明,基于DL的自动化模型能够高效识别海马萎缩模式,其准确率显著高于传统方法。集成三维卷积神经网络(3D-convolutional neural network, 3DCNN)通过分析纵向结构MRI数据,不仅提高了诊断效率,还能捕捉海马亚区的细微形态改变,揭示AD病理的异质性^[45-47]。

3.1.1 海马萎缩的自动化识别技术

集成3DCNN能通过分析纵向结构MRI(structural magnetic resonance imaging, sMRI)数据,自动识别海马萎缩模式。该模型由12个并行的3DCNN基

础分类器和1个元分类器构成;每个基础分类器为7层网络结构,输入为25×25×25的sMRI立方体,元分类器包含1个卷积层和1个全连接层。模型在总计2 369例T1加权MRI图像(来自ADNI和OASIS多中心数据库的1 005例受试者)上进行训练与验证,其中训练集包含482例AD图像和802例健康对照图像,验证集包含336例AD图像和535例健康对照图像。研究表明,该模型在区分AD与健康对照时,在验证集和独立测试集中分别达到90%和79%的分类准确率,并发现海马亚区在超过85%的患者中呈

现持续萎缩趋势,且其萎缩频率与临床认知障碍严重程度显著相关^[46]。这类模型不仅能精确测量海马体积,还能解析其亚区的细微形态改变^[46]。研究评估的DL海马体自动分割算法(如Hippodeep)分割结果与医学专家手工分割的金标准高度一致(Dice系数最高达0.86),并能有效区分发生AD、MCI与健康对照组的脑萎缩差异。相比传统分割工具(如FreeSurfer),这些DL算法在保持相当甚至更高精度的同时,将处理时间从数小时缩短至数秒或数分钟,效率提升超过80%,为大规模临床研究和应用奠定了基础^[48]。Xhima等^[42]发现,A β 沉积主要导致内侧颞叶亚区萎缩,而脑小血管病(small vessel disease, SVD)相关的白质高信号(white matter hyperintensities, WMH)则与海马整体形态改变相关。这种亚区特异性分析为鉴别AD混合型病理(如AD合并SVD)以及早期筛查与诊断提供了重要依据。

3.1.2 高维度影像数据的自动化特征提取能力

一项涵盖97项AI驱动MRI研究的系统综述表明,以CNN为代表的DL模型在区分AD、MCI与正常衰老的分类任务中,加权平均准确率达89.2%,显著高于支持向量机(83.7%)和随机森林(81.5%)等传统机器学习方法^[49-51]。

3.1.3 多模态数据整合能力

通过结合sMRI、功能MRI和PET成像数据,DL模型可以更全面地评估AD的病理改变。一项针对AD和原发性年龄相关Tau蛋白病的纵向研究发现,TDP-43蛋白病理与海马萎缩加速密切相关($\beta=0.41, P < 0.01$)^[51]。在机制研究方面,借助DL模型发现了铁代谢异常在AD进展中的重要作用。影像组学分析显示,海马区铁转运蛋白下调与特定的形态学改变相关,这些改变可能成为评估铁死亡相关神经退行性变的影像学生物标志物^[52]。

值得注意的是,多模态DL框架的引入进一步增强了临床适用性。整合神经心理学测试、人口统计学数据和纵向影像的多模态模型,其诊断准确率可与神经科医生相媲美^[53]。然而,临床应用仍需谨慎,建议结合A β 蛋白PET成像、Tau蛋白PET成像等提高诊断特异性^[54]。

3.2 多模态整合技术的开发与应用

AD早期筛查与诊断正从单一生物标志物分析转向多模态整合策略。基于血液的生物标志物(如p-Tau181、GFAP)与遗传风险因子(如APOE ϵ 4基因型)的联合检测,结合AI算法,能更准确地预测疾病进展^[55-58]。

APOE ϵ 4等位基因是AD最重要的遗传风险因素。研究发现,APOE ϵ 4携带者的血浆脂质代谢谱发生特征性改变,特别是甘油磷脂和鞘脂类物质水平发生显著变化^[59]。将这些遗传信息与蛋白质组学数据整合,可将AD风险预测的准确率提高12.7%^[56]。AI算法在多标志物整合中发挥着不可替代的作用。随机森林、梯度提升等机器学习方法可以有效处理高维度、小样本的生物标志物数据。最新开发的高效整合与非线性关系建模通过结合p-Tau181、GFAP和NFL等标志物,将MCI向AD转化的预测准确率提升至87.3%^[60]。通过整合多模态生物标志物(如血浆中GFAP、CSF中YKL-40)与结构方程建模,系统量化其在AD病理级联中的中介作用,显著提高了对早期AD的诊断判别力(如血浆GFAP区分A β 状态的AUC>0.90)和病理机制解析精度(与A β 蛋白PET成像一致性达93%)^[56]。

多模态整合策略进一步突破技术瓶颈。基于随机森林等机器学习模型,融合体液生物标志物与遗传因子、神经影像组学特征(如海马体结构或纹理特征)以及多基因风险评分(polygenic risk score, PRS)等多源数据,可显著提升疾病进展预测的准确性与稳健性。现有研究表明,此类多模态融合模型在AD早期识别和预后预测中表现出优越性能。部分研究报道其预测未来5年疾病进展的AUC可达0.90以上($P < 0.001$),相比单一模态模型(如仅使用影像或仅使用遗传标记)提升超过0.15个单位,显著验证了“1+1>2”的多模态协同效应。这种整合策略不仅提高了模型的判别能力,还为进一步揭示AD多种病理过程(如A β 沉积、Tau蛋白缠结、神经变性等)之间的相互作用提供了新的数据融合与分析框架,具有重要的科研与临床转化潜力^[61]。在多中心人类队列的验证中,多种血浆磷酸化Tau生物标志物(如Janssen p-Tau217、ADx p-Tau181)展现出较高的判别准确性(AUC=0.94~0.96),能够有效区分AD与非AD的临床特征;同时,本研究证实小鼠模型中发现的年龄相关免疫模块(以Trem2和Tyrobp为核心)及APOE4相关分子通路(如Serpina3基因上调)在AD患者脑组织(尤其是易受累的颞叶皮层)中同样失调,体现了其作为疾病机制靶点和潜在生物标志物的潜力^[26,59-61]。

4 总结与展望

尽管血液和唾液生物标志物在AD早期诊断中展现出良好应用前景^[60],但其临床转化仍面临多重

挑战。首要问题是标准化检测流程的缺失,在临床应用前仍需进一步验证和建立血液生物标志物使用标准^[6]。低丰度标志物(如p-Tau217)的检测依赖超灵敏技术(如IP-MS),成本高昂且难以普及。虽然Simoa技术可将检测灵敏度提升至纳摩尔或更低级别,但其设备成本和操作的复杂性限制了基层应用。唾液标志物虽具有无创优势,但其检测浓度低和标准化问题仍需解决^[4]。

多模态整合是提高诊断准确性的重要途径。单一生物标志物往往存在特异性不足的问题,而将不同维度的检测指标有机结合可以显著提升诊断效能。研究表明,整合血浆p-Tau181、GFAP等生物标志物与MRI影像特征和APOE ε4等位基因的AI模型,其诊断准确性(AUC:0.843~0.877)明显优于单一指标^[4]。这种多参数分析方法不仅能提高诊断准确性,还能实现对疾病进展的更精准预测。

针对上述挑战,未来研究应重点关注以下方向:一是技术创新,开发新一代高灵敏度检测技术,如改进型单分子阵列和微流控芯片,以降低检测成本并提高可及性;优化年龄分层阈值算法,提升标志物在不同年龄段人群中的诊断准确性;探索新型标志物,如外泌体携带的神经特异性蛋白和微小RNA等。二是多模态整合,推动DL与多组学数据(基因组、蛋白质组、代谢组等)的有机融合,开发基于注意力机制的新型神经网络架构,提高多源异构数据的整合效率,建立标准化多模态数据库,促进算法开发和验证。三是临床转化,开展大规模多中心前瞻性研究,验证标志物的长期预测价值,设计便携式检测设备,实现社区和基层医疗机构的AD筛查,探索无创技术在抗Aβ治疗监测中的应用价值。四是标准化建设,制定统一的样本采集、处理和检测规范;建立跨实验室的质量控制体系;完善生物标志物的临床验证和审批路径。下一代无创诊断技术将通过多维度标志物整合与AI大模型的深度结合,实现AD的早期识别和动态监测。这种转变将使AD管理从被动治疗转向早期干预,不仅可显著降低漏诊率、延缓疾病进展,还将大幅减轻社会经济负担。据估算,AD诊断提前5~10年,可使每位患者减少30%~50%的医疗支出^[26]。

随着液体活检技术和AI算法的持续进步,未来有望通过1次简单的血液或唾液检测,结合便携式影像设备,在社区医疗中心完成AD的早期筛查和风险评估。这种“精准预防”模式将彻底改变AD的防治格局。通过跨学科协作与技术创新,无

创诊断技术将推动AD诊疗迈入真正的精准医学时代,为数以亿计的老年人群提供更高效、更便捷的健康保障。

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