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# 增强和非增强 MRA 对肾动脉性高血压的诊断价值:Meta 分析

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**【摘要】** 目的:用 Meta 分析的方法评价 MRA 对肾动脉性高血压诊断的价值。方法:搜索 Pub/Medline、Ovid、CNKI 及万方数据库检索所有用 MRA 对肾动脉性高血压进行诊断的文献,提取相关文献数据;对文献进行质量评估。数据分析采用 Excel 2003 和 MT 软件,进行异值性检验,得到合并的诊断敏感性和特异性,合并的比数比(OR)值。结果:共检索到文献 50 篇,其中有非增强的 2D、3D TOF 和 PC MRA 技术文献 32 篇和动态增强 MRA 技术(DCE-MRA)文献 18 篇,文献质量水平为 1 和 2 级。利用随机效应模型进行合并处理,DCE-MRA 技术的合并诊断敏感度和特异度分别为 97.1% (CI: 95.2%~98.5%) 和 94.8% (CI: 93.4%~96%),合并比数比(DOR)为 311.31(CI: 173.23~559.45),加权 SROC 面积(AUC)为 0.9875,SE 为 0.0031,Q\* 值为 0.9561,SE 0.0072。非增强的 MRA 技术的合并敏感度为 92.9% (CI: 90.3%~95%),特异度为 87.6% (CI: 86%~89.2%),合并比数比(DOR)为 98.411 (CI: 56.781~170.56);加权 SROC 曲线下面积(AUC)为 0.9737,SE 为 0.0055,Q\* 值为 0.9259,SE 0.0094,两方法的合并 DOR 和 Q\* 值及 AUC 比较( $P < 0.05$ )。结论:入选文献均有较高的水平。MRA 有较高的准确性,而显示 DCE-MRA 血管造影比非增强的 MRA 技术对肾动脉性高血压的诊断有较高的准确性。

**【关键词】** 高血压, 肾血管性; 磁共振血管成像; Meta 分析

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**Accuracy of MRA for the Diagnosis of Renal Artery Stenosis: A Meta-Analysis** PU Zu-hui, WU Yu-ming, WU Xiao-liu, et al. Department of Radiology, the Second Hospital of Shenzhen, Guangdong 518035, P. R. China

**【Abstract】** **Objective:** To summarize the accuracy of MRA for diagnosis of renal artery stenosis in patients suspected of having renovascular hypertension with meta analysis. **Methods:** 50 Published studies were identified by Pub/Medline and Ovid database and CNKI and WANGFANG database to search renal artery stenosis of using MRA (including DCE MRA and non enhanced MRA, 2D,3D TOF and PC MRA); A standard extractive data were obtained. Using software Excell2003 and MT, the summary DOR, summary sensitivity and specificity were calculated. **Results:** DCE MRA summary sensitivity and specificity were 97.1% (CI: 95.2%~98.5%) and 94.8% (CI: 93.4%~96%), respectively; summary diagnostic odds ratio (random effects model) was 311.31 (CI: 173.23~559.45); weighted AUC (area under curve) was 0.9875; Q\* was 0.9561, SE 0.0072. Non-enhanced MRA summary sensitivity and specificity were 92.9% (CI: 90.3%~95%) and 87.6% (CI: 86%~89.2%), respectively; summary diagnostic odds ratio (Random effects model) was 98.411 (CI: 56.781~170.56); Weighted AUC (area under curve) was 0.9737, SE 0.0055, Q\* was 0.9259, SE 0.0094; DOR, Q\* and AUC shows  $P < 0.05$ , respectively. **Conclusion:** The papers were of good qualities. MRA has high accuracy for diagnosis of renal artery in renovascular hypertension and is a good modality for patients, especially DCE-MRA.

**【Key words】** Hypertension, renovascular; Magnetic resonance angiography; Meta-analysis

肾动脉狭窄(renal arterial stenosis, RAS)是继发性高血压最常见的病因,虽然只占全部高血压患者的 1%~5%,但却是唯一可治愈的高血压,其诊断对治疗有很重要的意义。磁共振血管成像(magnetic resonance angiography, MRA)是近年来发展最快的无创性血管成像技术,其中有非增强的 2D、3D TOF 和 PC MRA 技术和动态增强 MRA 技术(dynamic contrast enhanced magnetic resonance angiography, DCE-MRA)。本文旨在研究和比较两类 MRA 技术的量化

系统评价,探讨 MRA 诊断肾动脉狭窄的价值。

### 材料与方法

文献检索:使用 PubMed/Medline(1990 年~2004 年)Ovid 数据库(1990 年~2004 年)、CNKI 数据库(1994 年~2004 年)、万方数据库(1994 年~2004 年)部分手检相关文献,关键词和主题词“magnetic resonance angiography”和“renal artery”或“hypertension, renovascular”,中文为“磁共振血管成像”和“肾动脉”或“高血压,肾血管性”。

对象入选标准:采用非增强的 MRA 2D、3D TOF 和 PC MRA 技术及动态增强 MRA 技术;病例数  $\geq 20$  例;

均有血管造影的盲法对比,诊断明确。可计算四格表。

数据采集:包括患者的基本资料(发表时间、性别、年龄)、有否独立盲法、是否连续资料、MRA 资料采集和血管造影结果。

数据合并方法:计算四格表;采用 MT 软件计算两类方法合并的敏感度、特异度,采用 Excel 2003 软件和 MT 软件绘图 SROC 曲线;根据 Moses LE<sup>[2]</sup> 方法做 SROC 曲线的计算公式:

$$\text{Sen} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{e^{\frac{a}{1+b}} \times \left(\frac{1-\text{Spe}}{\text{Spe}}\right)^{\frac{1+b}{1-b}}}}$$

$$D = a + bS$$

$$Q^* = \frac{\sqrt{DOR_T}}{1 + \sqrt{DOR_T}}$$

Sen 为敏感度,Spe 为特异度,参数 a 和 b 由直线回归方程  $D=a+bS$  获得。 $Q^*$  为当敏感度和特异度相等时与 SROC 曲线下面积最近的点,可用来比较两类不同的诊断试验。

分别计算两类方法的 DOR 的异质性检验并合并 DOR;进行  $\chi^2$  检验;分别计算 SROC 曲线下面积(AUC)。绘图 SROC 曲线,计算  $Q^*$  值,比较两类方法的  $Q^*$  值和 AUC 值。

敏感性分析:采用不同的统计模型对资料进行统计,分别采用 Moses 模型,DerSimonian-Laird(REM) 和 Mantel-haenszel(FEM) 及加权和非加权处理,以发现文献的稳定性和可能出现的异质性原因。同时对 SROC 图形的对称性和非对称性也进行了处理。

## 结 果

用 Pub/Medline, Ovid、CNKI 及万方数据库共检索到文献 50 篇<sup>[3-43]</sup>,其中 DCE-MRA 32 篇,非增强 MRA 18 篇,共观察血管 3795 例,其中 DCE-MRA

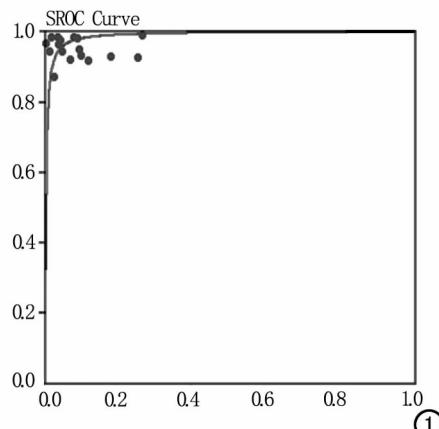


图 1 DCE-MRA SROC 曲线。

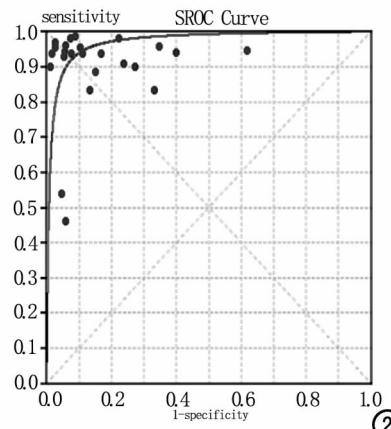


图 2 非增强 MRA SROC 曲线。

1612 例,非增强 MRA 896 例。

随机效应模型(Random effects model, REM)进行计算,其中 DCE-MRA 的合并敏感度为 97.1% (CI: 95.2% ~ 98.5%), 特异度为 94.8% (CI: 93.4% ~ 96%), 合并比数比(DOR) 为 311.31 (CI: 173.23 ~ 559.45); 加权 SROC 曲线下面积为 0.9890, SE 为 0.0031,  $Q^*$  值为 0.9561, SE 0.0072。

非增强 MRA 的合并敏感度为 92.9% (CI: 90.3% ~ 95.0%), 特异度为 87.6% (CI: 86.0% ~ 89.2%), 合并比数比(DOR) 为 98.411 (CI: 56.781 ~ 170.56); 加权 SROC 曲线下面积(AUC) 为 0.9737, SE 为 0.0055,  $Q^*$  值为 0.9259, SE 0.0094。绘图 SROC 曲线(图 1、2)。

两类方法  $\chi^2$  统计学处理,合并敏感性  $P > 0.05$ , 特异性  $< 0.05$ , DOR 值  $P < 0.05$ , AUC  $P < 0.05$ ,  $Q^*$  值  $P < 0.05$ ; 从 SROC 曲线上可见,DCE-MRA 的曲线较非增强 MRA SROC 曲线更靠近图象的左上角,说明前者准确性较后者更高。

敏感性分析:分别采用 Moses 模型,DerSimonian-Laird(REM) 和 Mantel-haenszel(FEM) 及加权和非加权计算各项指标,同时对森林图(forest plot 图)上的部分可信区间较大的文献进行了计算,发现文献的数据比较稳定,差异无显著性意义。SROC 图形的对称性和非对称性差异不大。

## 讨 论

MRA 技术目前在临幊上得到了广泛的应用,对肾动脉狭窄的评价也有较多报道,但未见系统评价;继发性高血压占高血压的 1%~5%,而肾动脉狭窄是继发性高血压的主要原因,可以通过影像学方法得到明確诊断,并且可通过介入或外科手术进行根治,因此,

对肾动脉狭窄的准确诊断具有很重要的意义。传统的血管造影为诊断血管狭窄的金标准,但为有创检查,且费用较贵,同时有很高的技术要求和人员要求。目前,磁共振在我国有较高的普及率,尤其是近年来 MRA 技术的普及,大大提高了对肾动脉血管病变的诊断符合率。MRA 技术又分 DCE-MRA 和非增强的 MRA(包括 2D、3D TOF 及 PC MRA) 两类方法,国内外有较多报道,但国内未见系统的循证医学评价。

本研究的目的是将各组病例研究进行合并处理,同时对两类方法进行比较,评价两者的准确性,以便对肾动脉狭窄诊断方法进行选择,同时也为进一步研究提供科学的依据。

本研究共检索到文献<sup>[1-42]</sup>50 篇,共观察血管 3795 例,均有较好的质量水平。文献搜索范围较广,包括英文数据库和中文数据库及部分手检的内容,尽量避免文献选择性偏倚;采用双人独立盲法选择提取文献资料,采用的统计和计算软件是 Excel 2003 中的统计软件包和 Meta 分析的专用软件 MT 软件计算各文献的敏感度和特异度,DOR 值同时计算合并的敏感度和特异度,绘制两类 MRA 技术检查肾动脉狭窄的 SROC 曲线,使 MRA 对肾动脉狭窄的技术有一个较客观而准确的评价。虽然文献上对 MRA 肾动脉狭窄的诊断均有较高的评价,但未对其大量的病例有一个系统的循证医学量化的指标,根据 Cochrane 诊断工作组推荐的诊断试验的评价标准进行文献量化处理,为目前国际上较先进的循证医学处理方法,可以将各种较少的病例进行合并,将大大提高医学诊断的水平,为更准确有效地诊断疾病提供客观的诊断量化指标。由于各种文献质量有着不同层面的偏倚,因此,在文献的选择和资料的提取以及合并等统计学方面应严格按照 Cochrane 诊断组提供的要求进行处理<sup>[1]</sup>。

本研究中的 MRA 两类方法的合并敏感性和特异性、DOR 值以及拟然比值均有较高的水平,但在病例统计中可以有假阳性的患者共 284 例,其中非增强 MRA 有 224 例,DCE-MRA 有 60 例,假阴性的共 48 例,非增强 MRA 35 例,DCE-MRA 13 例,说明虽然 DCE-MRA 的准确性较非增强 MRA 的准确性更优,尤其对显示较远端的肾动脉的效果更好,但仍有 60 例过诊,出现假阳性的现象,而非增强 MRA 有 224 例过诊;在诊断的敏感性方面,DCE-MRA 也有 13 例漏诊,非增强 MRA 有 35 例漏诊。发生在主干较少,主要在分支血管,尤其是 3~4 级血管,这在非增强 MRA 中比较突出,而 DCE-MRA 主要在 4 级血管,虽然其对段一级血管也能显示,但较多的严格设计研究仍很必要。因此应尽量多应用 DCE-MRA 方法,同时对疑似病例均应结合其他有效的方法进行检测。

总之,本研究说明 MRA 是一种诊断肾动脉狭窄性高血压的好方法,尤其是 DCE-MRA 技术值得推广。

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