

文结果显示：MGRGE、3D-FS-SPGR及3D-FIESTA-C序列用于膝关节软骨损伤早期诊断及分级评估均有一定诊断价值，尤以3D-FIESTA-C序列诊断价值最高，具体分析^[19]：MGRGE序列可清晰显示关节软骨3层结构，表层呈高信号，与关节液接近，中层呈高信号，但较表明信号稍低，深层呈低信号，信号强度弱于后骨髓。但部分膝关节软骨损伤患者内部出现水肿改变，可呈异常高信号，由此可能会导致诊断偏差。3D-FS-SPGR序列则可显示关节软骨4层结构，表层呈高信号，较关节液稍高；中层呈稍低信号，稍高于关节液，较表层软骨稍低，深层为高信号，与表层软骨相似，内侧为钙化带，呈低信号，但边界与骨髓信号相当，区分困难，由此诊断亦存在一定偏差。3D-FIESTA-C序列可表现为相对明显的3层灰阶结构，以髌软骨为例，于外层滑动呈稍高信号，厚度较薄，信号强度低于关节液，但较抑脂后骨髓更高，中间层呈梭形，信号强度较骨髓稍高，较表层软骨稍低，内层表现为附着于骨表面的低信号带，强度较抑脂后骨髓低。由于CNR高，软骨与周围组织对比更为清楚，可尽量避免诊断偏差出现。这与陈巧一^[20]等一项回顾性研究(共纳入366例膝关节软骨损伤患者)证实FIESTA-C、FS-3D-SPGR及MERGE序列对软骨损伤分级诊断Kappa值依次为0.892、0.787及0.556有一定类似。但本文存在一定局限：(1)以关节镜手术为“金标准”，但不同MRI序列可发现关节镜手术结果所不能显示的膝关节软骨损伤Ⅰ级的MRI异常信号改变，故对于膝关节软骨损伤Ⅰ级准确性有一定偏差；(2)不同序列下参数设置不同，不排除未能调整至最佳参数获取影像图来分析的可能，亦可能对研究结论产生干扰。

综上所述：MRI的3D-FIESTA-C序列扫描对急性膝关节外伤患者膝关节软骨损伤成像质量较高，有助于膝关节软骨损伤的早期识别及分级评估。

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