

Magnetic Resonance Imaging Abnormalities in T2DM Patients with Mild Cognitive Impairment*

综述

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T2DM相关轻度认知功能损害患者的磁共振异常变化*

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【摘要】2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)患者易发展为痴呆,尤其是轻度认知功能损害(mild cognitive impairment, MCI)患者,但其潜在病因尚不明确。早期识别T2DM伴MCI患者的脑部变化,有助于延缓疾病进展。磁共振技术作为神经影像学领域应用最为广泛的诊断技术,可以实现脑部的高分辨率无创成像,为分析人脑活动提供影像基础。本文系统性的回顾了新兴的磁共振技术对于T2DM伴MCI患者脑结构、脑功能以及脑代谢的研究进展,旨在揭示其作为影像生物标志物的潜在诊断价值,为T2DM伴MCI患者的早期诊疗、靶向干预和预后评估提供全新的思路。

【关键词】2型糖尿病;轻度认知功能损害;磁共振成像;神经影像标志物

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ABSTRACT

Patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) are highly susceptible to developing dementia, especially for those with mild cognitive impairment (MCI), but its underlying cause is still unclear. Early identification of brain changes in T2DM patients with MCI can help delay disease progression. Magnetic resonance imaging, as the most widely used diagnostic technique in the field of neuroimaging, enables high-resolution, non-invasive brain imaging, providing a foundational basis for analyzing brain activity. This study provides a systematic review of the emerging magnetic resonance imaging techniques and research progress on brain structure, function, and metabolism in patients with T2DM-MCI. The purpose of this review is to reveal the potential diagnostic value of these techniques as imaging biomarkers, offering new insights for the early diagnosis, targeted intervention, and prognosis assessment of T2DM-MCI patients.

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus; Mild Cognitive Impairment; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Neuroimaging Biomarker

糖尿病已经成为全球面临的重要健康挑战^[1]。最新数据显示,2021年全球糖尿病患者数量约为5.29亿,预计2050年将激增至13.1亿。中国是全球糖尿病患者最多的国家,患者总数超过1.18亿,其中2型糖尿病(type 2 diabetes mellitus, T2DM)占比超过90%^[2]。相较于健康人群,T2DM患者发生认知功能损害的风险增加150%^[3]。约60%~70%的T2DM患者存在轻度认知功能损害(mild cognitive impairment, MCI),其进展为痴呆的速度较非糖尿病患者更快^[4]。鉴于痴呆的不可逆性,痴呆前期(即MCI阶段)是防止疾病进展的最佳时机。因此,若早期诊断T2DM伴MCI患者并及时干预,不仅能有效延缓其向痴呆转化,而且能改善患者的认知功能与生活质量,具有重要意义。

以往T2DM-MCI的诊断主要依赖临床表现及心理量表,其主观性强且易漏诊,从而易错失干预时机。磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)以其无创、无辐射、高分辨率的优势,为揭示T2DM-MCI的脑内改变提供了重要支持^[5]。其提供的影像学生物标志物可作为早期诊断的客观依据。然而,常规结构MRI仍缺乏足够的诊断特异性^[6]。在新兴影像技术的推动下,针对T2DM-MCI的脑结构与功能研究不断拓展,为精准诊断带来新视角^[7]。尽管已有综述关注MRI在T2DM相关认知损害中的应用,但系统阐述T2DM-MCI在脑结构、功能及代谢方面MRI变化的综述仍显不足^[8-9]。本文旨在梳理T2DM-MCI相关MRI技术,重点探讨其诊断策略的最新进展,以揭示该疾病在脑结构、功能与代谢方面的异常改变,从而为早期识别、靶向干预与预后评估提供新思路。

1 T2DM-MCI相关磁共振成像技术概述

MRI技术已被广泛用于T2DM-MCI或痴呆的评估与诊断。其中,结构磁共振(structural MRI, sMRI)可有效排除其他颅内病变,并基于脑萎缩、白质变化等特征模式辅助鉴别T2DM-MCI。这些结构性改变可通过视觉分级、体积分析,或皮层厚度测量等方法进行量化。基于体素的形态学分析(Voxel-Based Morphometry, VBM)和基于表面形态测量(Surface-Based Morphometry, SBM)是sMRI两种常用的定量分析方法^[10]。VBM专注于体素水平的灰质与白质体积统计,SBM则侧重评估皮层厚度与表面积等表面形态学指标,二者均可揭示大脑萎缩或损伤的具体模式。此外,扩散张量成像(diffusion tensor imaging, DTI)则通过测量与脑内水分子扩散相关的参数,提供有关白质束方向和完整性的结构信息。它对感兴趣区域中水分子的各向异性(fractional anisotropy, FA)、表现扩散系数(apparent diffusion coefficient, ADC)和平均扩散率(mean diffusivity, MD)进行精确测量^[11]。FA越接近1,MD越接近0,提示脑白质微结构

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越完整。

功能磁共振成像(functional magnetic resonance imaging, fMRI)通过检测血氧水平依赖信号(blood oxygen level dependent, BOLD),可量化并可视化脑区活动与功能连接,进而构建脑功能网络^[12]。fMRI分为任务态和静息态功能磁共振成像(resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging, rs-fMRI),其中rs-fMRI无需受试者执行任务且操作简便,是研究T2DM-MCI脑功能变化的首选无创方法^[13]。此外,动脉自旋标记灌注成像(Arterial Spin Labeling, ASL)通过磁性标记动脉血水分子实现无创脑血流测量。该技术无辐射、对血流高度敏感,不仅能评估T2DM-MCI患者的脑灌注状态,还可追踪其动态变化,具有成为脑灌注生物标志物的潜力^[14]。

在代谢成像方面,磁共振波谱成像(magnetic resonance spectroscopy, MRS)能无创检测脑内代谢物水平。常用氢质子波谱成像(proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy, ¹H-MRS)可通过量化大脑中的氢质子信号来测定代谢物的浓度,如胆碱(Cho)、N-乙酰天冬氨酸(NAA)和肌酸(Cr)^[15]。具体而言,Cho能够反映细胞膜代谢和胶质细胞变化,NAA标志着神经元状态,而Cr则可以作为能量代谢的参照标准^[16]。该技术可揭示T2DM-MCI患者的神经元损伤、膜代谢与神经传递功能异常,并追踪疾病相关的代谢途径变化^[17]。

2 T2DM-MCI患者脑结构的磁共振成像变化

2.1 脑白质变化

脑白质对大脑正常功能至关重要,其形态与结构异常均会损害神经传导效能。研究表明,T2DM患者的脑白质萎缩与认知功能下降显著相关^[18]。胰岛素抵抗可能通过促进淀粉样斑块形成,加速痴呆病理进展,促使认知状态更早向MCI转化。近期数据进一步提示,T2DM患者的白质流失可使MCI风险增加41%,且糖尿病与淀粉样蛋白病理在MCI进展中具有协同作用^[19]。在脑区易感性方面,颞叶尤其是内侧颞叶,可能是T2DM最早影响的结构区域,代谢控制不佳者损伤更为突出^[20]。目前,针对T2DM-MCI患者脑白质体积改变的文献仍有限。已有研究发现,T2DM-MCI患者的全脑白质体积比例低于健康对照^[21]。Li等人发现T2DM-MCI患者在额颞叶、边缘系统等特定脑区存在显著萎缩。其中,左侧楔前叶白质体积对识别MCI具有较好的诊断效能(AUC: 0.736),提示这些区域的体积变化有望作为T2DM相关认知损害的早期影像学生物标志物^[22]。

DTI技术对检测T2DM及早期认知损害具有较高敏感性,可在神经心理学测试表现异常前捕捉到白质微观结构的改变。多项DTI研究发现,T2DM-MCI患者的主要受损纤维束包括胼胝体^[23]和内囊前肢^[24]等。一项基于DTI的纤维束示踪空间统计分析研究进一步显示,合并遗忘性MCI的T2DM患者在右侧下额枕束和右侧下纵束存在FA值降低^[25]。以往研究多关注白质的区域性异常,而近年学者开始通过“连接组”视角,利用DTI构建脑结构网络并进行拓扑分析。研究发现,高血糖与白质连接减少及网络结构退化相关^[26]。与正常人相比,T2DM-MCI患者表现出全局网络效率降低、最短路径长度增加,节点效率在边缘系统、基底节、额颞顶叶等多个脑区受损,这些网络异常与认知表现相关,提示其可作为T2DM相关MCI的潜在影像标志物^[27]。

2.2 脑灰质变化

灰质对认知过程中的信息处理至关重要,包括位于表层的大脑灰质和皮层下灰质。研究表明,T2DM患者常出现双侧大脑皮质总体积减少,萎缩区域涉及右侧额上回、内侧面及右侧距状裂等^[8]。VBM分析进一步显示,无论是否伴MCI,

T2DM患者的皮层/皮层下灰质体积均减少,而T2DM-MCI患者的灰质萎缩更为普遍^[28]。最新研究也证实,与无认知损害的T2DM患者相比,T2DM-MCI患者的灰质体积在右侧颞叶和皮层下区域显著降低^[29]。然而,也有研究未发现T2DM患者相对健康人有皮质体积改变,指出心血管风险因素独立于皮质变化。该研究进一步提出,T2DM对皮质体积的影响可能大于MCI本身,推测T2DM或许不直接导致皮质萎缩,但可能加剧T2DM-MCI患者特定脑区的萎缩进程^[30]。

皮层下灰质包含壳核、苍白球、尾状核及海马体等多个核团,参与多项高级功能,并作为神经信息传递与调控的中枢。已有研究表明,T2DM认知功能损害与海马萎缩相关,原因在于海马高表达胰岛素受体,对胰岛素抵抗尤为敏感^[31]。Zhang等人发现,T2DM-MCI患者海马亚区均有明显萎缩,且海马亚区体积异常与记忆功能损害密切相关,提示海马特定亚区体积减少可能是记忆损害的潜在机制^[32]。另一研究显示,T2DM-MCI组与MCI组均出现左侧丘脑、壳核及双侧海马的灰质萎缩,且这些区域的萎缩与多项认知功能评分显著相关;该研究进一步指出,皮质下萎缩(而非皮质萎缩)与认知能力关联更为显著,提示丘脑、壳核和海马等皮质下结构在T2DM-MCI认知损害中具有突出影响^[30]。

总体而言,sMRI可反映T2DM-MCI患者脑白质与灰质的异常改变,为探究其病理生理机制提供了可行方向。DTI技术可精确检测大脑纤维的微观结构变化,在T2DM-MCI诊断方面具有重要潜力。

3 T2DM-MCI患者脑功能的磁共振成像变化

3.1 脑局部活动变化

rs-fMRI可以无创地检测自发神经活动,用于进一步研究功能性大脑网络的局部和整体特性。局部一致性(regional homogeneity, ReHo)和低频振幅(amplitude of low-frequency fluctuations, ALFF)是评估rs-fMRI信号局部特征的主要指标。与健康对照组相比,T2DM患者双侧颞中回、左侧梭状回、左侧枕中回、右侧枕下回的ALFF值均明显降低,双侧小脑后叶及右侧小脑顶的ALFF值均明显升高^[33]。Wang等人ALFF和ReHo的综合分析进一步发现,T2DM患者右侧角回和左侧前额叶皮层神经活动减少,而左侧尾状核活动增加^[34]。与无认知障碍的T2DM患者相比,T2DM-MCI组左侧枕下/中回和右侧颞下回ReHo值降低,额叶ReHo值升高^[35]。另一项研究中,T2DM-MCI患者在静息状态下,与认知密切相关的额叶、颞叶、海马、杏仁核及楔前叶等脑区出现弥漫性ALFF变化,且这些变化在无糖尿病的MCI患者中并不明显^[36]。

3.2 脑区间功能连接变化

功能连接(functional connectivity, FC)能够基于BOLD信号反映脑区间功能变化,已用于检测T2DM-MCI患者的连接异常。Zhang等人发现,与无MCI的T2DM患者相比,T2DM-MCI患者右侧额岛叶皮质FC降低,提示该区域可作为评估早期认知损害的影像标志^[37]。另一研究显示,相对正常对照组,T2DM-MCI患者在右侧海马旁回、双侧后扣带皮层及左侧额上回等FC改变更为广泛,且这些异常主要涉及视觉与记忆连接,可能与视觉空间功能损害的神经病理有关^[38]。此外,区域特异性FC能为T2DM-MCI分类提供了有用的特征。Wu等人基于FC使用XGBoost模型在区分T2DM-MCI与不伴认知障碍的T2DM患者时准确率达到87.91%,在区分不伴认知障碍的T2DM患者与正常对照组时准确率为80%^[39]。

3.3 脑网络变化

T2DM影响多个认知领域,提示其认知下降可能源于整体脑网络效率的普遍降低,而非仅局部或特定网络的功能

改变^[40]。因此,采用基于图论的全脑网络分析方法来评估网络完整性是适宜的。图论将大脑抽象为由节点(脑区)和边(功能连接)构成的网络,并通过聚类系数、局部效率、特征路径长度、度中心性和全局效率等参数描述其拓扑属性。研究表明,T2DM患者(无论是否伴认知损害)均存在脑网络拓扑组织的改变^[41]。T2DM-MCI患者枢纽节点及功能损害的脑区范围更广。Zhang等人发现T2DM-MCI患者在显著性网络内部功能连接减弱;而不伴认知损害的T2DM患者在该网络内功能耦合反而增强,提示显著性网络功能变化在疾病发展过程中呈非线性且复杂^[38]。Xiong等人的研究也显示,相较于无认知损害的T2DM患者,T2DM-MCI组的聚类系数与局部效率更高,节点效率属性在枕、颞、顶叶部分区域增加,而在右侧颞下回则降低^[35]。

3.4 脑灌注与脑血管神经耦联改变 脑灌注受损可能是T2DM-MCI的关键机制之一^[42]。ASL作为脑灌注评估的常用影像方法,一项Meta分析显示,T2DM患者右侧辅助运动区脑血流量(Cerebral Blood Flow, CBF)增加,而双侧枕中回、左侧尾状核及右侧顶上回等区域CBF下降,这种灌注降低与患者多项认知功能损害相关^[14,43]。由此推断以枕叶和顶叶CBF减少的大脑灌注改变的模式,可能是T2DM认知功能损害的神经病理基础。T2DM不仅引起静息CBF下降,还会导致神经血管耦联(Neurovascular Coupling, NVC)受损,即神经活动与局部血流之间的协调关系被破坏。长期高血糖可能通过神经炎症与氧化应激损伤神经元与血管,从而损害NVC,影响认知功能^[44]。动物研究进一步提示,神经血管解耦联在T2DM早期即可出现,并可能推动MCI向痴呆进展^[45]。Yu等人在无MCI的T2DM患者中可检测到认知和NVC改变,观察到CBF-mALFF和CBF-mReHo耦合减少,提示CBF-mALFF和CBF-mReHo的耦合在探索糖尿病认知功能损害机制方面有潜在价值^[46]。另一项5年随访研究发现,T2DM患者左侧岛叶的NVC比值下降更显著,且与记忆评分呈正相关,表明T2DM可能加速特定脑区(如左侧岛叶)的神经血管解耦联,进而导致记忆功能损害^[47]。

总之,MRI技术可作为早期识别T2DM-MCI患者脑功能变化的重要手段。然而,现有研究主要集中于脑活动的局部时域特征,未来需更关注全脑功能交互及神经血管耦联的动态变化。

4 T2DM-MCI患者脑代谢的磁共振成像变化

T2DM作为一种与胰岛素抵抗密切相关的代谢性疾病,可引发多种全身并发症。近年研究发现,胰岛素还能调控神经递质释放、神经元存活及学习记忆过程。因此,大脑胰岛素抵抗可能阻碍神经信息传递,成为代谢异常与认知损害的共同病理特征^[48]。MRS为探查胰岛素对脑代谢的影响提供了新途径。基于该技术的显示,T2DM患者海马内NAA浓度降低,提示存在神经元损伤及相关认知功能损害^[49]。另一项对41例MCI及35名正常受试者进行¹H-MRS检查并随访12个月的研究发现,右顶叶ml/Cr比值可预测MCI向阿尔茨海默病的转化,敏感性70%、特异性85%;若同时考虑T2DM共存,预测效能进一步提升至敏感性70%、特异性96%,表明¹H-MRS尤其适用于合并T2DM-MCI患者认知衰退及痴呆转化的预测^[50]。

5 小结与展望

综上所述,T2DM-MCI患者的脑部改变复杂。MRI作为重要的神经影像工具,为揭示其脑结构、功能及代谢异常提供了有力支持。通过系统回顾发现T2DM-MCI患者在灰白质结构、功能活

动及脑代谢等多个层面均存在显著异常。这些变化不仅反映了疾病对大脑的广泛影响,也为早期诊断、干预评估提供了重要的影像学生物标志物及治疗靶点。未来仍需扩大样本开展前瞻性纵向随访,以更全面理解T2DM-MCI的病理生理机制与影像演变特征,从而为临床提供更精准的诊断和治疗策略。

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