

磁共振成像在胃动力评估中的应用和研究进展*

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摘要 消化道动力障碍是胃食管反流病、胃轻瘫、功能性消化不良等疾病的核心病理生理机制,磁共振成像(MRI)技术凭借其无创、无辐射、多参数动态成像以及兼顾解剖和功能评估的独特优势,为胃动力评估提供了全新工具,符合临床精准诊疗的发展趋势。本文就MRI在胃动力评估中的技术创新、临床应用和研究进展作一系统综述,并分析其临床应用价值和当前存在的局限性,从而为相关疾病的诊疗实践和科研创新提供有益参考。

关键词 磁共振成像; 胃动力; 动态成像; 胃排空

Application and Research Progress of Magnetic Resonance Imaging in Assessment of Gastric Motility MAO Yanan, LIU Yilong, XIE Weifen, NING Beifang. Department of Gastroenterology, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Naval Medical University (Shanghai Changzheng Hospital), Shanghai (200003)

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Abstract Gastrointestinal motility disorders represent a core pathophysiological mechanism underlying diseases such as gastroesophageal reflux disease, gastroparesis, and functional dyspepsia. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), with its unique advantages of being non-invasive, radiation-free, capable of multi-parametric dynamic imaging, and providing both anatomical and functional assessment, offers a novel approach for evaluating gastric motility, which conforms to the developmental trend of precise clinical diagnosis and treatment. This article systematically reviewed the technological innovations, clinical applications, and research progress of MRI-based gastric motility assessment, and further discussed the clinical value and current limitations of this methodology, aiming to provide valuable insights for both clinical practice and scientific research in related fields.

Key words Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Gastric Motility; Dynamic Imaging; Gastric Emptying

胃动力障碍是胃轻瘫、功能性消化不良等消化系统疾病的重要病理生理机制之一^[1-2],因此,精准评估胃动力对临床诊断和治疗相关疾病至关重要。胃动力的影像学评估始于闪烁扫描法^[3],目前其仍是评估胃排空的金标准,但存在辐射暴露、空间分辨率不足、易产生生理偏差等局限性^[4-5]。X线钡餐标志物法虽能实现半定量固体胃排空评估,但同样面临辐射风险问题。¹³C-辛酸呼气试验凭借其无创、安全的核心优势,成为胃排空功能筛查的重要手段,但存在间接测量特性、代谢依赖性等不足^[6]。体表胃电图因检测敏感性和特异性均不足,未获得广泛的临床应用^[7]。超声技术虽适用于儿童、孕妇等群体的床旁监测,但存在操作者依赖性强、易受肠道气体干扰、对全胃动力覆盖有限等不足^[8]。胃气压计是胃容受性评估的金标准,但属于侵入性操作,易干扰正常胃电生理,难以在临床上推广^[9]。由此可见,传统检测方法存

在辐射暴露、时空分辨率有限或属于侵入性操作等局限性。磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)为实现胃动力无创、精准评估提供了一种革命性工具。在解剖评估层面,该技术可清晰显示胃腔形态、胃壁分层结构及其与毗邻器官的关系;在功能评估层面,则可动态捕捉胃蠕动波传播方向、收缩频率和幅度。此外,MRI还具备解析胃不同区域动力学特征并识别相关动力障碍模式的能力。本文就MRI在胃动力评估中的方法学演进、临床应用现状作一系统综述,并分析其优势、局限性和未来发展方向。

一、MRI胃动力评估的方法学演进和技术原理

1. 快速成像序列的实现和胃动力定量基础的建立:梯度回波序列(gradient recalled echo, GRE)将MRI扫描时间从小时级缩短至分钟级,实现了从静态解剖观察到动态过程监测的关键跨越。在此基础上,T1加权GRE序列联合口服顺磁性对比剂(如钆剂),可使标记的胃内容物在图像中呈现特征性高信号,为胃排空和容积定量研究奠定了基础^[10]。快速自旋回波序列(fast spin echo, FSE)凭借其单次激发、高信噪比以及对生理运动伪影的良好耐受性,能提供清晰的胃壁解剖图像,为动态功能研究提供了精准的解剖定位框架(表1)。

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早期方法学验证研究^[11-12]通过将 MRI 与放射性核素胃排空闪烁扫描法进行比较,系统证实了 MRI 在测量液体和固体胃排空曲线、计算半排空时间方面具有优异的准确性和可重复性。然而,此阶段技术存在对外源性对比剂的依赖以及对胃壁自身复杂蠕动模式显示能力不足等问题。

2. 稳态自由进动成像序列的发展和胃蠕动模式的直接可视化:基于稳态自由进动原理的序列[如平衡稳态自由进动(balanced steady-state free precession, bSSFP)序列]提供了卓越的动态成像能力和优异的软组织对比,克服了对口服对比剂的依赖并实现了对胃壁自身收缩运动的直接可视化(表 1)。有研究^[13]在健康志愿者中成功采用 FIESTA 序列量化了胃蠕动波参数和胃动力指数(gastric motility index, GMI)。Heissam 等^[14]的研究将 FIESTA 序列联合半自动时空运动分析技术,结果显示其在评估空腹胃窦运动方面与水灌注测压法具有良好的相关性。多项研究^[15-16]基于 FIESTA 序列,连续捕获餐后充盈和排空过程的三维形态变化,并据此构建出精确的数字化胃模型。基于表面映射 MRI 技术,有研究^[17]首次绘制出跨物种胃动力功能图谱,其优势在于可同步评估胃容纳、紧张性收缩、蠕动收缩和排空功能,并实现全胃动力分区评估。

3. 超快速成像序列解锁组织功能和微观评估维度:为捕捉更瞬时的生理事件或获取组织微观功能信息,成像技术对时间分辨率提出了更高的要求。平面回波成像(echo planar imaging, EPI)作为实现毫秒级单次激发成像的早期序列,其物理原理和硬件需求早在 1980 年代即已奠定。该序列与弥散加权成像(diffusion weighted imaging, DWI)、灌注加权成像(perfusion weighted imaging, PWI)等定量模型深度结合后,在胃部成像中展现出超越单纯形态观察的独特价值。有研究^[18]通过 T2 加权 EPI 序列首次实现了胃内气体和液体容积的同步量化,为胃内气体体积及其动力学的评估提供了直接影像学工具。更重要的是,EPI 是 DWI 和 PWI 的信号读取基础。DWI 通过测量水分子弥散受限程度,为无创评估胃壁组织微观结构(如细胞密度、水肿)提供了潜在工具;PWI 则可用于评估胃壁血流灌注。这些技术将胃动力 MRI 的视野从宏观运动拓展至组织功能和微环境的评估,目前多处于研究阶段(表 1)。

4. 高级采集技术和智能分析平台攻克精准测量:为应对自由呼吸等生理运动所致的伪影、实现绝对定量分析并解析复杂运动模式,不断涌现了多项新技术。基于黄金角径向采样的自由呼吸 MRI 序列在胃排空研究中的表现与传统屏气序列高度一致,同时联合 T1 映射(T1 mapping)实现了胃酸分泌的无创量化。其动态三维重建结果揭示了胃近端内容物-空气交界处存在持续性分泌层,为胃食管反流病中“酸袋”的研究提供了一种新的影像学工具^[19]。此外,空间磁化调制(spatial modulation of magnetization, SPAMM)标记 MRI 联合频域分离技术,能够精准区分胃收缩和呼吸运动,首次在自由呼吸条件下实现了胃慢波频率的无创动态监测^[20]。Sclocco 等^[21]提出的四维磁共振成像(four-dimensional magnetic resonance imaging, 4D MRI)则利用天然对比剂和自由呼吸动态扫描,通过三维位移场揭示了胃壁运动的非均匀性和多波同时传播现象。

参数分析方法的自动化是提升胃动力 MRI 研究可重复性和临床适用性的关键。早期研究完全依赖手动勾画,不仅耗时,还容易引入观察者偏差。有研究^[22]基于 2D TrueFISP 序列结合专用软件,实现了胃壁边界的自动识别和腔径时序变化的量化,并验证了自动测量与手动测量在胃收缩频率和幅度上的一致性。另有研究^[23]提出了一种半自动化时空动力 MRI 分析技术,通过动态测量胃肠腔直径变化评估收缩协调性,首次实现了对胃肠收缩时空模式的无创评估。多项研究亦表明,半自动 MRI 分割算法可显著提升胃容积分析的效率和可重复性^[24],相关图像分析平台有效解决了手动处理耗时和观察者间差异的问题^[25]。进一步的自动化 4D MRI 分析流程在保证精度的同时,实现了全胃蠕动模式的可视化^[26]。总之,基于软件辅助的自动化分析技术正逐步克服传统手动方法的局限性,为胃动力障碍性疾病的机制研究和个体化诊疗提供标准化、高效率的影像学工具(表 1)。

二、MRI 在临床和科研中的应用

1. 胃轻瘫: MRI 在胃轻瘫评估中的优势在于能够同时量化胃排空功能和区域收缩模式。Lehmann 等^[27]首次利用 MRI 发现伴有心血管自主神经病变的糖尿病患者胃排空明显延迟,但胃收缩频率和振幅与对照组无明显差异,提示胃排空延迟机制可能与胃出口阻力增加或收缩协调障碍有关。

表 1 MRI 胃动力评估的常用序列

序列类别	代表序列	主要功能和优势	应用场景
快速成像序列	GRE, FSE	实现分钟级扫描, 结合对比剂验证	胃排空曲线、半排空时间、餐后胃容 胃排空定量的准确性 积等
bSSFP	TrueFISP/FIESTA/B-FFE	无需对比剂, 直接“电影”可视化胃	胃蠕动波传播、胃窦收缩幅度和频 壁蠕动, 软组织对比度高 率、胃动力指数
超快速成像和功能序列	EPI(作为 DWI/PWI 基础)	毫秒级时间分辨率, 评估组织微观	胃壁水肿(DWI)、血流灌注(PWI) 功能和微环境
高级采集和智能分析技术	四维 MRI、黄金角径向采样、AI 分析平台	自由呼吸成像, 运动校正, 全胃三	胃壁非均匀运动、蠕动波三维传播、 维运动场自动化定量分析 胃分泌定量、多参数自动化报告

注: MRI 为磁共振成像; GRE 为梯度回波序列; FSE 为快速自旋回波序列; bSSFP 为平衡稳态自由进动; EPI 为平面回波成像; DWI 为弥散加权成像; PWI 为灌注加权成像; AI 为人工智能

进一步的研究^[28]采用快速MRI发现,西沙必利可能通过调节近端胃张力或降低胃出口阻力来加速液体胃排空,而不改变胃窦动力。此外,在肺移植术后胃轻瘫患者中,MRI测得的胃窦蠕动速度和胃容积与闪烁扫描结果呈中度相关,进一步支持MRI可作为胃轻瘫评估的有效工具^[29]。

2. 功能性消化不良:利用MRI无创同步量化胃容积、排空和气体变化,可灵敏识别功能性消化不良患者容受性异常与机械性症状之间的关联。通过电影MRI发现,与健康对照组相比,功能性消化不良患者餐后胃体和胃底的短轴直径显著缩小,胃蠕动减弱,GMI明显降低,且这些参数与消化不良和胃食管反流病症状评分呈负相关^[30]。多序列MRI研究^[31]发现,快速排空患者的胃收缩幅度显著高于健康对照组,胃容积和餐后适应性调节则无明显差异。此外,Bertoli等^[32]开发了一种基于MRI多序列、无需对比剂和肠道准备的全消化道多节段评估方案,揭示了胃底优先扩张、小肠动力早期激活、结肠稳定性等生理特征,为功能性胃肠病重叠症状的多节段关联分析提供了新工具。

MRI在无创探究功能性消化不良肠脑互动异常方面具有重大潜力。Sclocco等^[33]联合电影MRI和脑功能MRI,同步分析功能性消化不良患者和健康对照者的胃动力参数和孤束核功能连接,发现功能性消化不良患者胃窦蠕动波的传播速度显著降低,且与中枢对内脏传入信号处理模式的改变相关,为功能性消化不良患者肠-脑轴通路存在特定可塑性提供了直接影像学证据。

3. 其他系统性疾病胃动力评估:MRI在揭示系统性疾病相关复杂消化功能障碍的病理机制方面具有独特价值。基于实时MRI的评估研究^[34]结果显示,帕金森病患者餐后早期GMI显著降低,主要表现为胃蠕动波幅度减小,而蠕动波传导速度无明显改变。该研究采用含铁胶囊模拟左旋多巴制剂,借助MRI的可视化优势,直观观察药物在胃内的滞留情况。同时,已有研究^[35]证实,帕金森病患者可出现与 α -突触核蛋白异常沉积相关的胃轻瘫现象。近期一项多区段MRI比较研究^[36]发现,合并胃肠道症状的糖尿病患者空腹胃容积显著大于健康人群,且与饱胀感评分呈正相关,而组间胃排空时间无明显差异。Grant等^[37]首次通过MRI证实,慢性肾脏病患者同时存在胃排空延迟和小肠水分代谢调节异常;非糖尿病晚期慢性肾脏病患者也存在显著胃排空延迟,且与胃肠道症状严重程度评分密切相关;上述关联独立于年龄、体液状态和肾功能损伤程度,提示慢性肾脏病可能引发一种独特的“尿毒症性肠病”。此外,Menys等^[38]采用MRI简化水负荷试验发现,高活动型Ehlers-Danlos综合征合并消化不良患者饮水后的胃收缩增幅显著低于健康对照者,其胃排空时间和容纳功能差异虽无统计学意义,但呈现异常改变的趋势。

4. 特殊人群胃动力评估:MRI的无创、无辐射特性使其成为儿童胃动力评估的理想影像学工具。Schmitz等^[39]创新量化了糖液摄入体积对儿童胃残留容积的影响,通过手动

勾画胃内容物感兴趣区域并计算体质量标准化胃容积,精准捕捉小体积胃内容物的动态变化,发现残留容积随摄入量增加而增多,而排空速率不受体积影响。该方法突破了儿童难以耐受侵入性检查的限制,为临床优化术前禁食禁饮管理方案提供了影像学证据。在减重手术后评估方面,MRI能清晰显示胃解剖结构变化及其对功能的影响。Baumann等^[40]和Fiorillo等^[41]分析袖状胃切除术后患者的MRI结果发现,该手术使胃总容积缩减70%,并形成早期排空加快、晚期排空减缓的特征性双相排空模式,并通过MRI证实术后胃容积缩小和排空动力学重塑是袖状胃切除术减重疗效的核心机制。

5. 胃动力相关药物疗效评估和新药研发:MRI为胃动力药物的疗效评估和靶向药研发提供了客观的可视化药效学标志物。采用三维动态MRI的研究^[42]显示,静脉注射红霉素可显著加速健康者的胃排空,并在功能性消化不良患者中验证了其促动力作用。Teramoto等^[43]借助快速MRI技术进一步证实,甲氧氯普胺可能通过增强十二指肠动力加速胃排空。多序列MRI研究^[44]还发现,鸦片酊可显著延迟胃半排空时间,增加餐后胃容积,但不影响胃收缩幅度和频率。此外,基于MRI三维容积重建技术的研究^[45]表明,植物提取物DA-9701相较于安慰剂可显著加快胃排空,并增加餐后近端和远端胃容积比,但并未显著改变餐后总胃容积和近端胃容积。同时,MRI联合唾液咖啡因示踪技术可实现胃排空和制剂崩解的无创评估,有助于研究胃动力状态和药物吸收的个体差异^[46-48]。

6. 评估食物特性对胃动力的影响:MRI是研究食物物理特性与胃动力相互作用的首选工具,为解释腹胀等功能性胃肠症状提供了新思路。有综述总结了多参数MRI技术在食物消化道处理全过程中的应用价值,指出混合餐可在胃内发生分层,从而使液相优先排空,由此揭示了胃的“筛分”机制^[49]。采用FIESTA序列的研究^[43]发现,饮水可加快胃排空,并诱发十二指肠短暂高动力反应;而营养液则可触发渐进式排空和持续收缩,表明食物性质可显著影响胃-十二指肠运动的协调模式,为个体化肠内营养支持和胃动力障碍机制研究提供了高分辨影像学依据。另有采用MRI技术的研究^[50]发现,麸质含量可改变食糜在胃内的物理结构,但并未影响胃排空时间,提示胃动力系统可能存在适应性调节机制。此外,Murray等^[51]首次通过MRI技术精准量化胃内泡沫饮料分层结构及其动态演变,证实泡沫稳定性可延长饱腹感。

在营养素和胃动力调控方面,MRI比较研究^[52]发现,高脂餐虽可加速胃排空,但相同胃容积下引发的饱腹感显著强于高碳水餐,表明营养素组成可独立于胃容积调节胃敏感性,为理解早饱等餐后症状提供了依据。进一步的研究^[53]利用MRI揭示了不同蛋白质亚型对胃动力的特异性影响,为理解乳糖不耐受患者症状差异提供了新视角。van Eijnatten等^[54]联合3T MRI纹理分析技术,首次在体量化评估胃内酪蛋白凝固的过程,为阐明不明原因牛奶不耐受的发病机制提出了胃内蛋白凝固过度这一新假说。Kunz等^[55]则利用化学

位移选择性 MRI 技术,创新性地实现固体餐中脂肪成分的三维动态分布可视化,证实摄入顺序通过影响脂肪的空间分布直接改变其排空效率,从而为优化脂肪消化策略提供了影像学依据。

三、MRI 胃动力评估的优势、局限与挑战

无创和无辐射是 MRI 应用的先决条件。凭借快速成像序列和动态采集能力, MRI 能提供高时空分辨率的实时动态影像,并精确量化胃排空时间、胃容积、区域收缩幅度和频率、胃内气液分布等关键参数。这种解剖与功能兼顾、定量与可视结合的“一站式”评估能力是 MRI 的核心优势。同时, MRI 具有良好的拓展性,可与脑功能成像、唾液示踪技术、生物电信号监测等技术结合,为研究肠脑互动、药物代谢等复杂病理生理过程提供参考。

尽管优势突出, MRI 胃动力评估的临床推广和科研深化仍面临诸多挑战。在技术和性能层面,有研究^[56]表明,采用 MRI 比较临床标准饮水量和真实用药场景小体积饮水量对胃排空的影响,胃分泌活动会干扰小体积饮水量组的胃排空评估,提示 MRI 在微小体积测量方面仍存在技术挑战。目前一种大型模块化液体/固体混合餐被开发用于 MRI 评估胃动力和感觉功能,克服了传统小容量测试餐无法可靠诱发症状的局限性^[57]。但目前尚无国际统一的 MRI 评估胃动力的共识,摄食方案、受试者体位、成像序列参数、图像后处理等均存在较大异质性,影响了研究结果的可比性和临床参考值的建立^[58-60]。此外,部分 MRI 分割算法依赖钆标记食物信号,在空腹状态或未使用对比剂的非标记食物场景中的适用性有限。在与灌注测压法同步验证胃窦动力时, MRI 在管腔闭合时无法实现零间距测量,且受试者对长时程连续监测的耐受性差,限制了其应用^[4]。虽然运动校正技术不断进步,但呼吸、心血管搏动仍可能产生伪影,影响图像质量和定量精度。在成本和可及性方面, MRI 设备的购置和运营成本高昂,检查时间相对较长,导致其可及性远低于超声、呼气试验等传统方法。与 MRI 的对比研究发现,矩阵 3D 超声检查在高频次检测、床旁动态评估、体位受限等场景中的应用更具优势^[61]。

总体而言, MRI 在胃动力评估方面发展迅速,尤其在功能性胃肠病评估中展现出独特价值,但仍存在空间分辨率有限、口服对比剂、检查体位等缺乏标准共识、成本高昂、可及性低,以及胃分泌对图像判读的潜在干扰等问题^[62-63]。

四、展望

从 X 线钡餐到现代 MRI 技术,胃动力评估实现了从形态描述到功能定量、从有创侵入到无创可视的跨越。尽管潜力巨大, MRI 仍需在技术突破、机制探索和临床转化三个维度上取得突破。在技术突破层面,“摄像”MRI 技术目前已实现,每一帧图像均达到亚毫米级清晰度,且帧与帧之间连贯流畅。更高场强(如 7T)与专用线圈的结合,可提升信噪比和空间分辨率,为无创评估胃壁肌层等微观结构创造条件。依赖固有组织对比技术(如 T1/T2 mapping、DWI)的应用,可

减少对口服对比剂的依赖,更生理性地评估胃壁运动和分泌功能^[64]。人工智能驱动的运动校正和自动化分析平台将更智能地克服呼吸等伪影干扰,实现从图像重建到参数提取的全流程自动化,提供即时、标准化的报告^[65-66]。在机制探索层面,多模态技术整合背景下, MRI 与胃肠肽同步检测技术避免了肠道准备的干扰^[67],与其他检测方法的联用为建立更精准的胃肠生理-药效关联模型奠定了基础^[68]。在肠-脑轴研究中,同步胃动力 MRI 与脑功能 MRI,可动态揭示大脑活动与胃动力变化的直接关联;开发评估胃-小肠-结肠动力同步性方案,有助于理解症状重叠背后的整体动力障碍模式。此外, MRI 获取的宏观动力表型可作为桥梁,与肠道微生物组等微观组学数据相关联,为研究微生物影响宿主生理的机制提供关键表型指标。在推动临床转化层面,首要任务是开展多中心研究,建立国际统一的扫描方案和关键参数参考值。其次,需精确定义其最具价值的临床应用场景,例如用于难治性胃轻瘫的病因鉴别、对功能性消化不良进行基于动力表型的客观分型以指导精准治疗、在胃部手术前评估动力储备,以及对新药或新疗法进行可视化疗效的评估。此外,未来需开展卫生经济学研究,评估其有效治疗、改善预后所带来的长期成本效益。

总之,随着技术普及、标准建立和整合性研究的深入, MRI 正演变为胃动力障碍性疾病精准诊断、机制研究和治疗评估的核心手段,推动胃肠病学迈入功能可视化和系统化的新阶段。

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