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EOS 成像系统的介绍及其评估下肢力线临床价值的研究现状

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【摘要】 介绍 EOS 成像系统的原理和技术背景, 结合该技术的宣传说明和现有的文献报道, 了解到低剂量 EOS 技术可以将检查过程中的辐射剂量降低 5~10 倍, 而微剂量 EOS 甚至可以将辐射剂量降低至 45 倍; 在成像质量方面相较于 CR 的图像质量只高不低; 系统自带有 EOS 2D 和 3D 工作站, 2D 工作站可以帮助临床医生轻松实现对下肢冠状位和矢状位力线的测量和评估, 在 3D 工作站进行三维模型重建后可以三维测量肢体的倾斜和扭转, 利用这些测量结果, 在进行术前评估、完善术前规划以及术后测量评估手术效果等方面给临床医生提供了极大的帮助。在测量的准确性方面, 大量的文献报道认为 EOS 2D 测量和普通放射学测量精确度相当, 而 EOS 3D 重建测量的精确度可媲美 CT 以及 MRI。基于 EOS 的技术特点和优势, 对其在评估下肢力线准确性方面的文献报道和研究进展作一综述。

【关键词】 EOS; 下肢; 力线; 放射测量术

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Introduction of EOS imaging system and its current research status in evaluating clinical value of lower limb force line

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ABSTRACT The principle and technical background of EOS imaging system are introduced. Combining with the publicity of this technology and the existing literature reports, it is known that low dose EOS technology can reduce radiation dose by 5 to 10 times in the course of examination, and micro dose EOS can even reduce radiation dose by 45 times. The image quality is only high or low; the system has EOS 2D and 3D workstations, which can help clinicians to measure and evaluate coronal and sagittal force lines of lower limbs easily. The tilt and torsion of limbs can be measured three-dimensional after three-dimensional model reconstruction in the three-dimensional workstation. Using these results, preoperative evaluation can be carried out. It is helpful for clinicians to evaluate and improve preoperative planning and post-operative measurement and evaluation of surgical effect. In terms of measurement accuracy, a large number of literatures reported that the accuracy of EOS 2D measurement is comparable to that of general radiology measurement, while the accuracy of EOS 3D reconstruction measurement is comparable to that of CT and MRI. Based on the technical characteristics and advantages of EOS, this paper reviews the literature reports and research progress of EOS in evaluating the accuracy of lower limb alignment.

KEYWORDS EOS; Lower extremity; Force line; Radiometry

EOS 成像系统的官方产品说明笔者了解到它是法国 EOS imagine 公司推出的一种基于 X 射线影像采集系统的一种低剂量、双平面成像设备。该设备同时结合了夏帕克发明的一种具有多丝正比室的新型粒子探测器和一种创新的线性扫描技术^[1],使得整个成像过程 X 线放射剂量和扫描时间大大减少,并且可以在不影响影像图片质量的情况下同时获得全身负重位的正、侧面扫描图像。系统自带有 Stero EOS 2D 和 3D 工作站,可以根据临床需要对采集的图像进行相应的后处理。Stero EOS 2D 提供了专门的工具箱来对采集的 DICOM 图像进行管理。Stero EOS 3D 提供了专门的工具箱可以满足临床对下肢、脊柱的测量和三维建模,建模后可以自动生成临床常用的 100 多个参数值。

1 EOS 成像系统放射剂量的研究

EOS 有两种图像采集方案:标准低剂量方案和微剂量方案。标准剂量 EOS 成像系统放射剂量比常用放射影像系统低 5~10 倍。微剂量方案的辐射剂量比常规低剂量方案少 5.5 倍,比常规的射线照相减少 45 倍^[2-3]。与 CT 扫描相比,低剂量 EOS 辐射剂量也远低于 CT^[4-5]。Deschênes 等^[6]研究中,使用皮肤剂量计测量皮肤表面辐射剂量,发现 EOS 系统在颈背部的辐射剂量比常规 X 射线低 3 倍。在胸腰段比常规的 X 射线低 3~9 倍。对于股骨和胫骨扭转的测量,EOS 三维重建的辐射剂量在卵巢比 CT 扫描低 4.1 倍,在睾丸低 24 倍,在膝盖和脚踝 13~30 倍。

2 EOS 成像系统图像质量的研究

为了研究 EOS 技术获得的图像的质量,Deschênes 等^[6]对 50 例需要行脊柱 X 光片检查患者进行了 EOS 图像和计算机 X 线摄影图像 (CR) 的比较,质量对比采用问卷式的定量评估,由 2 名放射科医师和 2 名盲法整形外科医生对 X 线片进行分析

后完成。结果发现在全身整体成像的图像质量方面,97.2% 的 EOS 图像质量等于或高于 CR 系统图像质量,在局部人体解剖结构可见度方面,94.3% 的 EOS 图像质量等于或高于 CR 图像质量。

3 EOS 测量下肢力线准确性的研究

Lazennec 等^[7]研究了 46 例正常患者的正常站立位置的的不同放射学参数,并且采用双足交替逐步测量的方法以评估不同姿势下的矢状平衡,认为 EOS 成像是一种评估全脊柱矢状平衡及其与骨盆和下肢的关系的良好技术。当全髋关节置换术中存在矢状位错位时,EOS 图像还有助于筛查术后撞击的风险的患者。Stero EOS 2D 和 3D 工作站可以帮助实现对下肢冠状位和矢状位的力线进行测量和评估,三维模型重建后可以轻松实现对肢体倾斜和扭转的三维测量。术前测量可以帮助临床医生对患者情况进行术前评估,完善术前规划;术后测量可以帮助临床医生对手术效果进行合理的评估。

3.1 EOS 2D 测量准确性的研究

EOS 2D 测量和普通放射学测量都属于二维空间的测量,二者精确度相当,而 EOS 3D 重建测量和 CT 一样属于三维测量,可以提高测量的精确度^[8]。Guenoun 等^[9]对 25 例拟行 TKA 的患者下肢参数分别进行了 EOS 2D 和 3D 的术前测量与分析,包括股骨长度、胫骨长度、下肢长度、HKS 角度、HKA 角度、股骨偏移、颈干角度、股骨头直径、股骨胫骨旋转、胫骨扭转、股骨颈长度、屈曲/反屈、股骨前倾角。发现两种方法内部和观察者之间的可靠性都很高,3D 重建测量优于 2D。Thelen 等^[10]进行了一项仿真研究发现轴周旋转引起的 2DHKA 测量误差在屈曲 0°、9°、18°时分别为 1.4°、4.7°、6.8°,而 3D 测量误差不超过 1.5°。Sailhan 等^[11]对骨性关节炎患者的股骨外翻角和髌膝踝角的 EOS 2D 和 3D 测量精确性做了比较,

发现 2D 测量结果受到膝关节内/外翻程度的影响,膝内翻的患者股骨外翻角偏大($>6^\circ$),膝外翻的患者股骨外翻角偏小($<6^\circ$),虽然 2D 和 3D 测量差异相关性较弱,但 3D 测量结果误差更小,更加可靠。Gheno 等^[12]对 47 例儿童和青少年的下肢行 EOS 2D 和 EOS 3D 测量,发现 EOS 2D 对于下肢长度和角度的测量精确度不如 EOS 3D。下肢冠状面力线不齐是导致膝关节骨性关节炎的重要原因,如何准确的测量和评估下肢冠状面的对齐对于术前规划和术后评估就显得格外重要。而 2D 测量冠状面对齐的准确性很大程度上受到患者拍摄体位的影响,有一定的局限性。例如有膝关节矢状面屈曲畸形的患者在冠状位上的 HKA 测量就存在较大的误差,因为这些患者很难做到像标准摄片体位要求的那样让双膝正对 X 光束。下肢的旋转和屈曲、反曲畸形是导致 2D 测量误差的根本原因。长久以来对于下肢力线的评估都是通过二维成像来测量的,实际上下肢的对齐不仅仅是股骨和胫骨几何形状上的对齐,它还涉及二者之间的空间关系。下肢力学的三维评估,特别是站立负重位的三维评估,可以提供更多人体在正常和异常状态下的客观信息,帮助对一些长期退行性疾病的理解和治疗^[13-14]。

3.2 EOS 3D 测量准确性的研究

膝关节置换术或截骨矫形术对于膝关节冠状面测量的准确性有严格的要求,因此 Eos 3D 建模测量在针对下肢畸形的患者就显得尤为重要。为了评价 EOS 三维重建对肢体长度以及角度的测量,Guenoun 等^[9]对 8 个干燥骨标本进行了 EOS 3D 和三维 CT 的测量,结果发现二者测量结果相当。Meyrignac 等^[15]和 Roskopf 等^[16]对儿童和青少年的股骨和胫骨扭转做了一项测量研究,认为 EOS 3D 建模测量结果和 CT 与 MRI 测量结果一致,并且辐射剂量更小。而 Buck 等^[17]在对诊断为膝骨性关节炎患者同样进行了股骨和胫骨扭转的测量,发现两种方法测量结果相当。Folainais 等^[18]、Thépaut 等^[19]、Delin 等^[4]研究证实了 EOS 3D 建模可以和 CT 一样准备评估下肢生理性和病理性的扭转。Garner 等^[20]利用钽珠弹珠植入方式来验证 EOS 3D 和 CT 测量下肢长度和距离的准确性,二者结果同样具有可比较性。EOS 3D 测量在髋、膝关节置换术前及术后对假体位置的评估都具有积极的临床价值^[21-24]。

4 总结与展望

在关节置换、脊柱及四肢矫形手术中对于力线的测量分析直接影响到手术效果,因此如何简便快速的获取临床需要的力线数据也是临床医生一直津津乐道的话题。很多文献都能见到术者在术前及术

中对于力线把握的一些方法和技巧的报道^[25-26]。EOS 成像系统之所以具有辐射剂量低和图片质量清晰可靠的优势主要在于它创新性的结合了夏帕克(诺贝尔奖获得者、法国物理学家)发明的气体粒子探测器技术^[1]和狭槽线性扫描技术,将辐射量限制在狭隙中,有效抑制了放射过程中 X 线的散射,提高了光线探测过程中的信噪比,进而生成高质量图像。在保证同等图像质量的前提下 EOS 系统的辐射剂量比普通 CR 降低了 85%,这对于那些因病情需要长期随访的患者和儿童尤其具有实际价值。EOS 的双平面成像减少了普通成像技术的图片放大效应,其图像尺寸与人体真实尺寸基本接近 1:1,同步获得的正侧位图像可以允许在半自动情况下对人体骨骼进行三维重建。EOS 的负重位成像获得的是人体功能活动位置状态下的图像,在此基础上进行的测量和评估更具临床价值。由于该项技术在国内的应用尚处于起始阶段,相关临床报道主要来源于国外,国内相关文献极少,对于其辐射剂量的研究,测量精确性的研究,临床应用的前景等都需要在国内做一些重复性和创新型的研究。

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