

MDCT 肿瘤强化指数在微脂性肾血管平滑肌脂肪瘤、透明细胞癌鉴别诊断中的价值

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[摘要] 目的: 评价 MDCT 肿瘤强化指数在微脂性肾血管平滑肌脂肪瘤(RAML)、透明细胞癌(ccRCC)鉴别诊断中的价值。材料与方法: 回顾分析温州医学院附属第一医院 2006 年 7 月~2009 年 7 月手术病理证实 21 例微脂性 RAML(平均最大径 4.69cm)、52 例 ccRCC(平均最大径 4.57cm)影像资料, 测量感兴趣区(ROI, 包括肿瘤及正常肾皮质)平扫、三期增强(皮髓质期、肾实质期、分泌期)CT 值, 计算肿瘤相对肾皮质强化指数(R), $R = \text{病灶}_{(CT_{\text{post}}-CT_{\text{pre}})} / \text{皮质}_{(CT_{\text{post}}-CT_{\text{pre}})}$ (其中 CT_{post} 为感兴趣区强化后 CT 值, CT_{pre} 为感兴趣区平扫 CT 值)。两组肾肿瘤患者性别比较采用卡方检验; 患者年龄、肿瘤 CT 值、肿瘤相对强化指数采用两独立样本 t 检验; 并应用 ROC 曲线评价三期 R 值诊断性能。结果: 微脂性 RAML、ccRCC 组患者性别、就诊年龄、平扫 CT 值差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。两组肿瘤间皮髓质期、肾实质期、分泌期 CT 值差异无显著性($P > 0.05$); ccRCC 组三期肿瘤相对强化指数 R 值均明显高于微脂性 RAML 组($P < 0.01$)。以 ccRCC 为对象, 三期 R 值 ROC 曲线下面积分别为 0.719、0.767、0.748, 肾实质期 R 值界限值为 0.4649, 其敏感度 71.2%, 特异度 81%; 特异度为 100% 时, R 值界限值为 0.6296, 此时敏感度 44.2%。结论: MDCT 肿瘤强化指数可用于鉴别微脂性 RAML、ccRCC。

[关键词] 肾肿瘤; 错构瘤; 肿瘤, 透明细胞; 体层摄影术, 螺旋计算机

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The value of tumor to cortex index in MDCT in the differentiation of angiomyolipoma with minimal fat from renal clear cell carcinoma

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Abstract: Objective: To compare renal angiomyolipoma (RAML) with minimal fat with those of size-matched renal clear cell carcinoma (ccRCC) with three-phase tumor-to-cortex index in multiple-detectors computed tomography (MDCT). Materials and Methods: Twenty-one patients of RAML with minimal fat (confirmed by surgery and pathology) and 52 cases of RCC were evaluated. The data came from the First Affiliated Hospital of Wenzhou Medical College from July 2006 to July 2009. The attenuation of ROI (region-of-interest measurements within tumor and uninvolved renal cortex pre- and post-enhancement) was measured. The tumor to normal renal cortex enhancement index $R = [R = \text{tumor}_{(CT_{\text{post}}-CT_{\text{pre}})} / \text{cortex}_{(CT_{\text{post}}-CT_{\text{pre}})}$, in which CT_{post} was the CT value of ROI post-enhancement, CT_{pre} was the CT value of ROI before enhancement] was calculated. χ^2 test was performed for comparing patient sex. Two dependent t test was done for patient age, CT value pre- and post-enhancement, and the tumor-to-cortex enhancement index R between the two groups. The diagnostic performance of R value analysis in differentiating RAML with minimal fat from ccRCC was determined by using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis. Results: The statistics differences between the RAML with mini-fat group and the RCC group in patient sex, age, and unenhanced tumor attenuation were significant ($P < 0.05$). There was no difference between the two groups in tumor attenuation after contrast (including corticomedullary, nephrographic and excretory phase). The R value of ccRCC group was higher than that of RAML group on all three phases ($P < 0.01$). The area under the ROC curve of corticomedullary, nephrographic and excretory phase was 0.719, 0.767, 0.748, respectively. Tumor-to-cortex enhancement index R on corticomedullary phase was the most effective parameter for distinguishing RAML from ccRCC with threshold value of 0.4649, 71.2% sensitivity and 81% specificity. Conclusion: Three-phase enhancement MDCT scan may be useful in differentiating RAML with minimal fat from ccRCC.

Key words: Kidney neoplasms; Hamartoma; Adenocarcinoma, clear cell; Tomography, spiral computed

肾血管平滑肌脂肪瘤 (Renal angiomyolipoma, RAML)又称肾错构瘤, 发生于肾间叶细胞, 病理上主要由平滑肌、厚壁畸形血管以及脂肪 3 种成分组成。瘤内脂肪是 RAML 影像诊断特征之一^[1-3], 约

4.5% RAML 仅能在镜下检测到脂肪成分, 即所谓的微脂性 RAML^[4], 在影像学上与来源于肾小管上皮细胞恶性肿瘤特别是透明细胞癌 (Clear cell renal carcinoma, ccRCC) 难以鉴别^[5]。Kim 等^[6]应用螺旋 CT

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双期增强扫描技术,认为均匀强化和延迟强化有助于微脂性 RAME、RCC 的鉴别。本文采用螺旋 CT 三期增强技术,以正常肾皮质作对照,评价肿瘤强化指数在微脂性 RAME、ccRCC 鉴别诊断中的价值,现报告如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料

搜集我院 2006 年 7 月~2009 年 7 月经手术病理证实的 21 例微脂性 RAME (CT 平扫无脂肪密度),52 例 ccRCC 的影像学资料,具体如下:

ccRCC 组:共 52 例(平均最大径 4.57cm)。男 35 例,女 17 例;年龄 30~80 岁,平均 55.0 岁,临床症状包括:体检发现 38 例、血尿 7 例、腰痛 6 例、消瘦 1 例。

微脂性 RAME 组:共 21 例(平均最大径 4.69cm)。男 5 例,女 16 例;年龄 32~71 岁,平均 44.4 岁,临床症状主要有体检发现 11 例、腰痛 9 例、腹痛 1 例。

1.2 检查方法

所有病例均采用 GE Lightspeed Pro 16 螺旋 MDCT 扫描仪行平扫及三期增强扫描,平扫、增强采用相同参数:FOV 38.8cm,120kV,400mA,准直器宽度 16mm×1.25mm,重建层厚及层间距均为 5mm,螺旋因子 1.375。采用高压注射器经肘前静脉团注非离子型对比剂 85ml(欧苏,300mg/ml),流速 2.5ml/s;扫描延迟时间:皮髓质期 25~35s,实质期 65~75s,分泌期:105~115s。

1.3 临床及影像观察指标

临床观察指标包括:患者性别、就诊年龄。影像图像分析使用 PACS 工作站(RSVS 8.2D)图像浏览界面,使用圆形测量工具测量感兴趣区(ROI)平扫、

增强各期 CT 值,ROI 为肿瘤实性部分(肾实质期强化区域)及未受累正常肾皮质,取 3 次平均值以减少误差。并计算肿瘤相对皮质强化指数(R_a :皮髓质期强化指数; R_p :肾实质期强化指数; R_d :分泌期强化指数),公式: $R = \text{病灶 } (CT_{\text{post}} - CT_{\text{pre}}) / \text{皮质 } (CT_{\text{post}} - CT_{\text{pre}})$,其中 CT_{post} 为 ROI 增强后 CT 值, CT_{pre} 为 ROI 平扫 CT 值。

1.4 统计学分析

对两组肾肿瘤患者性别统计处理采用 χ^2 检验;年龄、肿瘤平扫及三期增强 CT 值、肿瘤相对强化指数(R)采用两独立样本 t 检验;应用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)评价两组肾肿瘤皮髓质期、肾实质期、分泌期肿瘤强化指数诊断性能,所有数据录入 SPSS statistics 17.0 统计软件包,检验水准取双侧 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

ccRCC 组患者就诊年龄(平均年龄 55.04 岁)高于微脂性 RAME 组(平均年龄 44.38 岁)($t=2.903$, $P<0.01$)。两组肿瘤性别比(RCC 组,男:女=35:17;RAME 组,男:女=5:16)差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=11.427$, $P<0.01$)。两组肿瘤平扫及三期增强后 CT 值比较见表 1,微脂性 RAME 组平扫 CT 值高于 ccRCC 组($t=3.402$, $P<0.01$),但两组肿瘤增强三期 CT

表 1 ccRCC 组、微脂 RAME 组计量指标 t 检验($\bar{x} \pm s$)

观察指标	ccRCC 组(n=52)	RAME 组(n=21)	t	P
就诊年龄(岁)	55.04±12.63	44.38±10.22	2.903	0.001
平扫密度(HU)	38.90±9.37	47.13±9.32	3.402	0.001
皮髓质期密度(HU)	103.38±33.01	99.14±23.44	0.535	0.594
肾实质期密度(HU)	107.08±24.24	100.57±17.45	1.117	0.268
分泌期密度(HU)	94.98±20.49	90.75±16.14	0.846	0.400
R_a	0.73±0.33	0.48±0.21	3.801	0.000
R_p	0.58±0.21	0.40±0.11	4.628	0.000
R_d	0.48±0.19	0.32±0.11	4.411	0.000

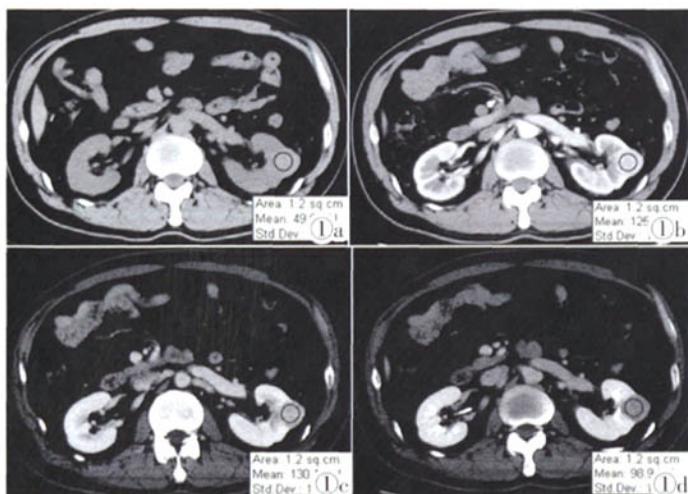


图 1 左肾微脂性血管平滑肌脂肪瘤。男,48 岁,体检发现左肾占位 20 余天。图 1a:CT 平扫;左肾均匀高密度占位;图 1b~1d 分别为增强后皮髓质期、肾实质期及分泌期图片,显示左肾占位显著均匀强化,实质期达高峰。

Figure 1. Transverse CT scans in a 48-year-old man of RAME with minimal fat. Figure 1a: Unenhanced scan showed a well-defined homogeneous hyperattenuation relative to adjacent renal parenchyma. On contrast-enhanced scans obtained at the same level as Figure 1a in Figure 1b the corticomedullary phase. Figure 1c: The nephrographic phase. Figure 1d: The excretory phase, the tumor showed homogeneous enhancement.

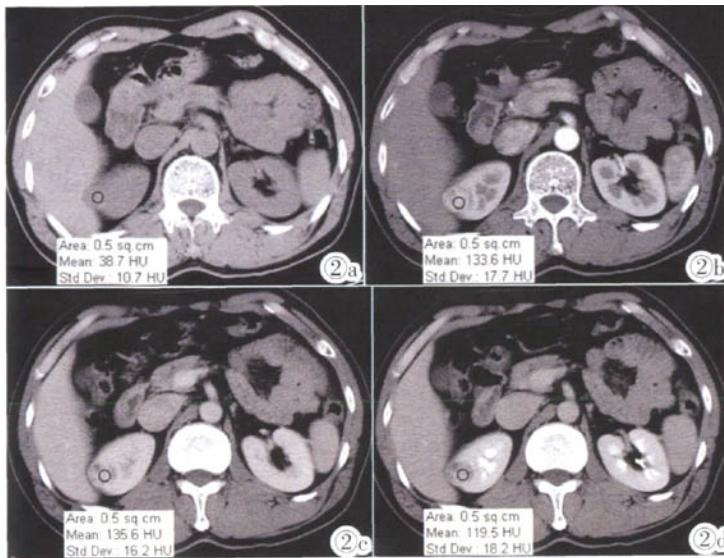


图2 右肾透明细胞癌。男,50岁,体检发现右肾占位6天。图2a:CT平扫;右肾下极等密度占位,突出肾轮廓外;图2b~2d分别为增强后皮髓质期、肾实质期及延迟期图片,肿瘤不均匀强化,肾实质期CT最高。

Figure 2. Transverse CT scans in a 50-year-old man with ccRCC. Figure 2a: Unenhanced scan showed a homogeneous isointensity relative to adjacent renal parenchyma. On contrast-enhanced scans obtained at the same level as Figure 2a in Figure 2b the corticomedullary phase. Figure 2c: The nephrographic phase. Figure 2d: The excretory phase, the tumor showed heterogeneous enhancement.

值差异无显著性($P>0.05$)(图1~3)。以肿瘤相对正常皮质强化指数R为评价指标,显示ccRCC组三期R值均明显高于微脂性RAML组($P<0.01$)(表1,图4)。以ccRCC为对象,ROC曲线分析显示三期R值曲线下面积分别为0.719、0.767、0.748(表2);肾实质期R值ROC曲线见图5,ccRCC R值界限值为0.4649,其敏感度71.2%,特异度81%;特异度为100%时,R值界限值为0.6296,此时敏感度44.2%。

表2 两组肾肿瘤增强各期R值ROC曲线分析比较

R	AUC	Z	P
皮髓质期	0.719	3.548	0.004
肾实质期	0.767	4.76	0.000
分泌期	0.748	4.244	0.001

3 讨论

微脂性RAML在病理上由不同比例的厚壁血管、平滑肌及少量成熟脂肪组织构成,CT平扫常呈相对高密度。而ccRCC为来源于肾小管上皮细胞恶性肿瘤,易出血、囊变,病灶平扫密度常呈等、低或混杂密度。本文数据显示,ccRCC组CT平扫密度值低于微脂性RAML组($t=3.402, P<0.05$),与文献报道相符^[6,9-10]。

病理上,RCC、RAML均富含血管成分,MDCT增强后显著强化,大多数学者^[6-10]认为RCC血供丰富,而RAML内的肿瘤血管虽然粗大,但其管壁较厚,且扭曲呈血管瘤样改变,对比剂渗入需要一定时间,因此增强皮髓质期ccRCC组强化较RAML组显著。本文数据增强后皮髓质期ccRCC组CT值均值高于RAML组,支持这一结论。Kim等^[8]、周海鹰等^[11]

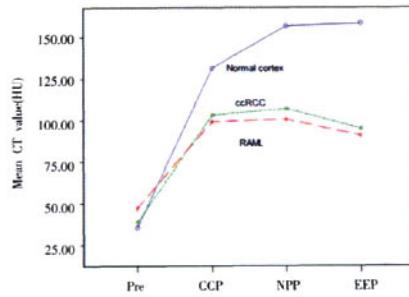


图3 正常肾皮质、ccRCC组、微脂性RAML组,CT值均值三期增强扫描变化趋势图。显示ccRCC平扫低密度、微脂性RAML高密度,增强后皮髓质期、肾实质期、延迟期ccRCC组CT值均值均高于乏脂RAML组。

Figure 3. Comparison of CT attenuation of normal renal cortex, RAML with minimal fat and ccRCC in pre-contrast, three phases enhancement (pre: pre-contrast, CCP: corticomedullary phase, NPP: nephrographic phase, EEP: excretory phase).

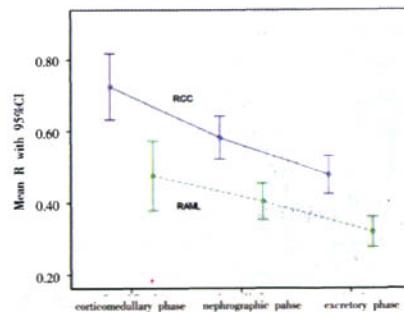


图4 ccRCC、微脂性RAML各期强化指数均数(95%置信区间)比较条图。

Figure 4. Bar chart of R index (mean with 95% CI) in three contrast phases of ccRCC group and mini fat RAML group.

以强化后双期肿瘤CT值相差<20HU为延迟强化判断标准,认为延迟强化是RAML一个较有价值的征象,但我们数据表明,肾实质期、分泌期ccRCC组CT值均值亦高于RAML组,且两组间差别无显著性($P>0.05$),并不支持这一结论,与唐光健等^[12]数据类似,可能与注入对比剂后,延迟扫描时间不同或肿瘤强化范围过宽(分泌期,RAML:65~133HU;RCCa:56~142HU)有关。因此,单纯就三期增强CT肿瘤强化程度而言,对RAML、ccRCC鉴别诊断价值有限。以正常肾皮质强化程度为对照,对肿瘤相对正常皮质强化指数R作统计学分析,显示ccRCC组、RAML组三期肿瘤强化指数差别均有非常显著性($P<0.01$),且无论是RCC组亦或是RAML组,皮髓质期R值最大,实质期、延迟期依次降低,因此R值,尤其肾实质期R值是较好的鉴别ccRCC、RAML的指标,与Scialpi等^[13]应用MR动态增强技术得出结论类似。另外,以ccRCC为对象,对R值作ROC分析,显示皮髓质期、肾实质期、分泌期ROC曲线下面积差异(AUC)均>0.5($P<0.05$),Z检验表明,三期R值ROC曲线下面积差异无显著性($P>0.05$)。肾实质期肿瘤相对强化指数ROC曲线见图5,得到R值界限值为0.4649,其敏感度71.2%,特异度81%;特异度为100%时,R值界限值为0.6296,此时敏感度44.2%。

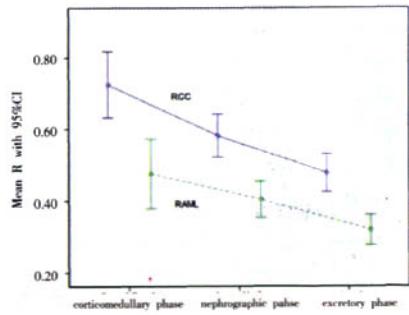


图5 ccRCC肾实质期强化指数ROC曲线图。

Figure 5. ROC curve of the R index in nephrographic phase ($AUC=0.767$).

临床资料分析,两组肾肿瘤就诊年龄(RCC组: 55.04 ± 12.63 ;RAML组: 44.38 ± 10.22 , $t=2.903$, $P<0.01$)、性别(RCC组,男:女=35:17;RAML组,男:女=5:16; $\chi^2=11.427$, $P<0.01$)统计学差异有显著性,与以往文献报道类似^[6,8]。

综上所述,微脂性RAML倾向于中青年女性,多数病变在平扫CT上密度高于肾实质;RCC好发于老年男性,平扫等或低密度,增强后三期肿瘤相对皮质强化指数R均高于RAML组。肾实质期ccRCC R值界限值为0.4649,其敏感度71.2%,特异度81%;特异度为100%时,R值界限值为0.6296,此时敏感度44.2%。

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