

便捷式膀胱扫描仪在子宫颈癌放疗执行中的应用及其重要性

吴丽华,王颖,靳富,杨丁懿,尹黎,罗焕丽
重庆市肿瘤医院放疗科,重庆 400030

【摘要】目的:研究子宫颈癌放疗中膀胱充盈变化及如何高效应用膀胱扫描仪以获取恒定膀胱体积,进一步提高子宫颈癌的放疗精度。**方法:**基于标准膀胱模体(标准体积133 mL)评估便捷式膀胱扫描仪测量精度。选择35例子宫颈癌患者,采用对照法(实验组20例,对照组15例)分析子宫颈癌患者在放疗执行时膀胱体积的变化,分析便捷式膀胱扫描仪在子宫颈癌放疗中的重要性。**结果:**不采用膀胱扫描仪时,子宫颈癌患者分次放疗膀胱体积与定位时相比平均减小41%(范围-79%~29%,中位-50%);采用膀胱扫描仪,放疗执行中膀胱体积与定位时基本一致。膀胱体积变化时:靶区在头-脚方向上的位移为0.3~6.2 mm,CTV-PTV边界为11 mm;膀胱体积恒定时:靶区在头-脚方向上的位移为0.1~3.0 mm,CTV-PTV边界为6 mm。**结论:**维持恒定的膀胱体积在子宫颈癌患者放疗中有着重要影响,使用膀胱扫描仪可在放疗执行中高效、便捷、快速地获取与定位时一致的膀胱体积,从而提高子宫颈癌患者的放疗精度。

【关键词】子宫颈癌;放射治疗;膀胱体积;膀胱扫描仪;摆位误差

【中图分类号】R730.55

【文献标志码】A

【文章编号】1005-202X(2016)07-0654-04

Application and importance of portable bladder scanner in cervical cancer radiotherapy

WU Li-hua, WANG Ying, JIN Fu, YANG Ding-yi, YIN Li, LUO Huan-li

Department of Radiation Oncology, Chongqing Cancer Institute, Chongqing 400030, China

Abstract: Objective To investigate the changes of bladder filling in the radiotherapy for cervical cancer, and to obtain constant bladder volume by effectively applying bladder scanner, further improving the radiotherapy accuracy of cervical cancer. **Methods** The standard bladder phantom with standard value of 133 mL was used to evaluate the measurement accuracy of portable bladder scanner. Totally, 35 patients with cervical cancer were selected, with 20 patients in experimental group and 15 patients in control group. And the contrast method was used to analyze the change of bladder volume during the radiotherapy for cervical cancer, and to analyze the importance of portable bladder scanner in the radiotherapy for cervical cancer. **Results** Without the bladder scanner, compared with the positioning bladder volume, the bladder volume of fractionated radiotherapy for cervical cancer reduced by 41% (-79%-29%, with a median of -50%). With the bladder scanner, the bladder volume of radiotherapy was basically consistent with positioning bladder volume. When the bladder volume changed, the target displacement in superior-inferior direction was 0.3-6.2 mm, and the margin of clinical target volume- planning target volume (CTV- PTV) was 11 cm. When the bladder volume was constant, the target displacement in superior-inferior direction was 0.1-3.0 mm, and the CTV-PTV margin was 6 mm. **Conclusion** Maintaining a constant bladder volume is significant in radiotherapy for cervical cancer. During the radiotherapy, the portable bladder scanner can efficiently, conveniently and quickly obtain the bladder volume which is consistent with the positioning bladder volume, improving the radiotherapy accuracy.

Key words: cervical cancer; radiotherapy; bladder volume; portable bladder scanner; setup error

前言

【收稿日期】2016-03-12

【基金项目】国家自然科学基金(11575038);重庆市卫生计生委医学科研项目(2015MSXM229);重庆市科委社会民生科技创新项目(cstc2015shmszx10013)

【作者简介】吴丽华,女,主管技师,研究方向:肿瘤放射物理学,E-mail:wulihuab@gmail.com

【通信作者】罗焕丽,博士,工程师,E-mail:guyxianxue@126.com

子宫颈癌是危害发展中国家妇女健康最常见的肿瘤之一,发展中国家的发病率远大于发达国家。对于中晚期患者和不适合手术的早期患者,同步放化疗已经成为宫颈癌常规治疗模式^[1-3]。随着放疗技术的发展,强调放射治疗(IMRT)是目前主要采用的体外照射技术。相比三维适形放射治疗(3DCRT),IMRT具有高适形、陡剂量梯度的特点^[4-5],所以要求靶区和危及器官精准勾画。提高放疗疗效的关键是提

高靶区适形度,即靶区接受处方剂量,周围正常组织少接受辐照。然而,在放疗计划的执行中,靶区及周围组织器官的位置运动、体积变化及摆位偏差都不可避免,他们均能造成处方剂量不能准确传输至靶区体积内,容易导致放疗并发症^[6-10]。与头颈和胸部肿瘤不同,膀胱充盈程度变化在盆腔肿瘤放疗中的影响尤为突出^[11-15],他们会影响靶区位置精度,影响CTV-PTV外扩边界。本文将研究子宫颈癌放疗中膀胱体积的变化及其影响,阐述便捷式膀胱扫描仪在子宫颈癌放疗中的应用及注意事项。

1 材料与方法

首先,基于标准膀胱模体评估便捷式膀胱扫描仪的测量精度,膀胱模体的标准体积为133 mL。本实验中采用的便捷式膀胱扫描仪为最新一代BVI9400 (Verathon Medical B.V., The Netherlands), BVI9400采用NeuralHarmonics®新技术,比传统超声系统更快速、更准确测量膀胱容量和残余尿量,且设备操作由专业人员培训。

其次,选取35例II_b分期的子宫颈癌患者,随机分成两组:实验组20例,对照组15例。采用对照法分析两组子宫颈癌患者在放疗执行时膀胱体积的变化,分析便捷式膀胱扫描仪在子宫颈癌放疗中的重要性。实验组中,患者在每次放疗执行时应用便捷式膀胱扫描仪评估膀胱体积。对每位患者每分次放

疗前,要求患者排空膀胱后立即饮用一定量水,1 h后开始采用膀胱扫描仪测量膀胱,之后每隔15 min测量1次,一直到患者的膀胱体积与定位时基本一致($\pm 15\%$),随后开始实施放疗。对照组中,15例患者只在放疗执行时每周行锥形束CT(CBCT)扫描2~3次,不采用膀胱扫描仪测量膀胱。

数据统计采用SPSS20, $P < 0.05$ 认为两组数据具有显著性差异。

2 结果

2.1 测量精度

基于等效膀胱模体的评估发现,与标定体积相比, BVI9400 测量精度 $\leq 2.5\%$, BVI9400 测量结果绝对偏差在-2~6 mL 范围内。

2.2 膀胱体积变化

两组患者的膀胱体积在分次放疗治疗间的变化见图1。对照组中发现,15例患者放疗分次膀胱体积与定位时相比平均减小了41%(范围-79%~29%,中位-50%),减小量与定位时膀胱体积大小有显著关联。定位时膀胱体积在200~300 mL 范围内的患者,在放疗执行期间,膀胱体积变化最小,约9%。实验组中发现,20例患者放疗分次膀胱体积与定位时基本一致,应用膀胱扫描仪测量膀胱体积使其放疗执行中膀胱体积与定位时膀胱体积有较好一致性。

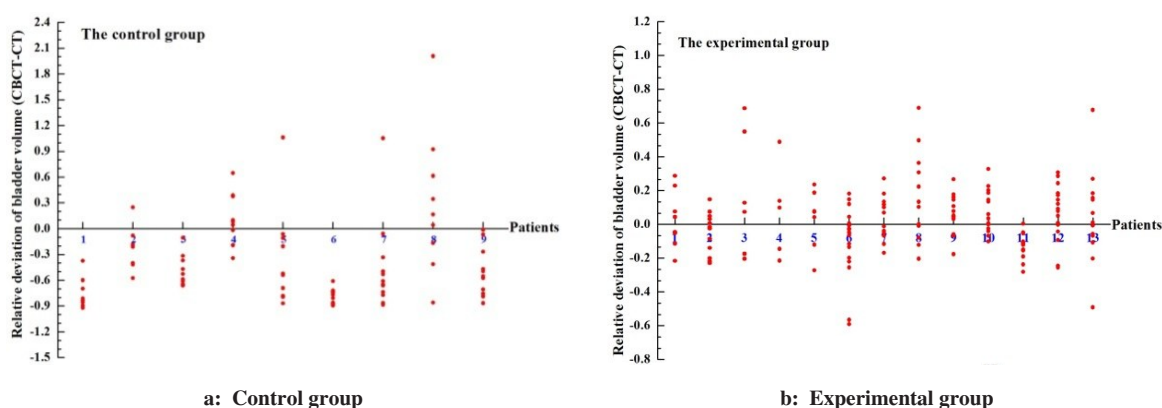


图1 宫颈癌患者在放疗分次间的膀胱体积变化

Fig.1 Changes in bladder volume during fractionated radiotherapy for patients with cervical cancer

2.3 摆位误差分析

通过对20例实验组患者和15例对照组患者分析发现,膀胱体积变化时:靶区在头-脚方向上的位移为0.3~6.2 mm,CTV-PTV边界为11 mm;膀胱体积恒定时:靶区在头-脚方向上的位移为0.1~3.0 mm,CTV-PTV边界为6 mm。

3 讨论

子宫颈癌的放疗以膀胱充盈为佳^[12-13,16],膀胱充盈度越高,则更少的膀胱壁被辐照,更多的小肠部位被挤出照射区域,所以相同的靶区照射范围和剂量情况下,膀胱和小肠的放疗副反应会更小。为了达到膀胱充盈从定位到每次执行放疗的一致性,目前

临床上有两种方法:第一种方法是膀胱排空后向其内注入一定量生理盐水,但是这个过程频繁进行会对膀胱粘膜或女性阴道造成损伤和刺激,引起尿路感染,给患者带来很大痛苦,已不常采用。涨尿是目前主要采用的一种方法^[17]。涨尿指令主要有定位和放疗前两个小时饮水300 mL或500 mL,或定位和放疗前1个小时排空膀胱后立即饮水300 mL或500 mL等。然而,膀胱涨尿受饮食、天气、情绪等的影响^[18-19],表现出很大个体差异。虽然有书面或口头指令告知患者涨尿,但是仍有很大变化,例如Ahmad^[12]报道同一患者从定位到第6周放疗时膀胱体积减小了71%。可见,简单的通过膀胱充盈指令,单纯依靠人体生物反馈作为提示,无法维持恒定的膀胱体积。

膀胱体积的变化可以引起靶区和周围器官的位置移动^[9,11]:引起子宫在腹背方向0~65 mm、头脚方向5~40 mm的移动,前列腺等器官也会有明显的位移,小肠也可能会进入高剂量辐照区。为了解决这个问题,如果只是简单地给CTV至PTV大的外扩边界,势必会造成更多的正常组织受到照射,限制了总放疗剂量的增加,从而降低了肿瘤的控制率。可见,恒定的膀胱体积在放疗分次执行中是必须满足的。

目前能够维持膀胱体积恒定的质控设备有CBCT影像系统和超声设备。CBCT引导的放疗技术(IGRT)已逐渐广泛应用于临床,利用CBCT图像可以评估放疗时膀胱充盈程度,但是这种评估目前仅是离线式评估,对当次放疗时膀胱充盈度与定位时充盈度不一致的情况起不到干预作用^[20-22]。并且,频繁的CBCT照射也会带来额外的照射剂量^[23-25]。CBCT执行和患者的重复定位也要消耗更多时间,从而延长患者治疗时间。一般的超声诊断设备成本高,放疗科室往往不具备这种设备,患者需要到专业的超声科去测量,耗时耗力。便携式膀胱容量测量仪的引入和使用,能够很好地解决这些难题。使用者只需按动探头上的按钮,仪器自动利用膀胱内多个部位点的超声反射产生三维图像,在短时间内(<3 s)计算并显示膀胱体积,可以在宫颈癌患者每次放疗前快速地评估膀胱充盈度。

便捷式膀胱扫描仪采用了三维平面容量分析法。三维平面容量分析法评估膀胱体积是目前较为准确的一种测量膀胱体积的方法,它依据空间交错的12(或24)个超声波平面反射回波的强弱勾画膀胱轮廓,经图像处理模拟形成整个膀胱的三维图像,以此确定膀胱体积。

制造商提供的BVI9400测量精度为 $\pm 15\%$ (± 15 mL)。笔者单位基于等效膀胱模体的评估发现,

BVI9400测量精度 $\leq 2.5\%$,与标定体积相比,BVI9400测量结果绝对偏差在-2~6 mL范围内;与超声诊断设备iU22相比,两种设备测量结果具有强相关性($R=0.96$, $P<0.001$),绝对偏差在 (27.64 ± 60.66) mL范围内^[26]。便捷式膀胱扫描仪测量膀胱体积与实际注射量或排尿量基本无差异^[27-28]。很多研究报道了便捷式膀胱扫描仪与CT/CBCT评估膀胱体积之间的强相关性,关联系数在0.88~0.97范围之内^[12,29-31]。此外,针对BladderScan BVI 6200,有报道^[32]指出没有足够的可靠性以代替传统超声诊断设备。然而,新一代BladderScanBVI 9400测量膀胱体积与实际导尿量相比无显著差异,关联系数为0.96,受测者为年龄6周~14岁儿童^[27]。

便捷式膀胱扫描仪一般提供了3种扫描模式:儿童、女性和一般模式。对体质量不足27 kg以及身高不足122 cm的受测者,选用儿童模式;对于子宫未切除的女性受测者,选用女性模式;其他的选用一般模式。针对一般患者,BVI9400评估膀胱容量精度较高。然而,一些特殊情况下使用应谨慎或不能使用。邻近膀胱位置有液体积聚(例如腹水、囊肿等)的患者和怀孕或处于临产中的妇女,不能使用便捷式膀胱扫描仪。对于宫体容积较大的患者,耻骨上方或骨盆区域做过手术的患者,具有相当程度疝气、大型憩室等的患者,便捷式膀胱扫描仪测量膀胱体积时需要谨慎处理。所以在将便捷式膀胱扫描仪应用于子宫颈癌放疗时,首先要了解患者的个体情况,再作出判断是否允许使用便捷式膀胱扫描仪或者每次测量时需要注意哪些特殊因素。

在实验组研究过程中发现,在放疗疗程前几次,由于患者对自身涨尿时间和涨尿量的不熟悉,需要多次的膀胱扫描仪测量才能达到与定位时膀胱体积基本一致的结果。随着疗程进展,患者逐渐掌握了自身规律,膀胱扫描仪测量变得越来越高效。笔者认为,在子宫颈癌患者接受放疗前,可以先对患者进行涨尿训练,以期让患者能够掌握自身规律,方便于放疗顺利、高效性开展。对照组的研究中发现,膀胱体积在整个放疗疗程中的减小也许来源于患者对膀胱准备协议的服从、涨尿困难、新陈代谢、放疗副反应等。

从有无使用便捷式膀胱扫描仪的对比分析发现,恒定的膀胱体积可以改善头-脚方向上的摆位偏差及CTV-PTV边界。可见,维持恒定的膀胱体积在子宫颈癌患者放疗中有着重要影响,膀胱扫描仪可使其在放疗执行中高效、便捷、快速地获取与定位时一致的膀胱体积,从而提高子宫颈癌患者的放疗精度。

【参考文献】

- [1] VARGO J A, BERIWAL S. Image-based brachytherapy for cervical cancer[J]. *World J Clin Oncol*, 2014, 5(5): 921-930.
- [2] KAIDAR PERSON O, BORTNYAK ABDAH R, AMIT A, et al. Current principles for radiotherapy in cervical cancer [J]. *Med Oncol*, 2012, 29(4): 2919-2922.
- [3] KEHOE S. Treatments for gynaecological cancers [J]. *Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol*, 2006, 20(6): 985-1000.
- [4] PORTELANCE L, CHAO K S, GRIGSBY P W, et al. Intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) reduces small bowel, rectum, and bladder doses in patients with cervical cancer receiving pelvic and paraaortic irradiation[J]. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*, 2001, 51(1): 261-266.
- [5] VAN DE BUNT L, VAN DER HEIDE U A, KETELAARS M, et al. Conventional conformal and intensity-modulated radiation therapy treatment planning of external beam radiotherapy for cervical cancer: The impact of tumor regression[J]. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*, 2006, 64(1): 189-196.
- [6] WANG Q, LANG J, SONG Y, et al. Evaluation of intra-and interfraction movement of the cervix and the uterine body during intensity modulated radiation therapy[J]. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*, 2012, 84(3): S446.
- [7] MENS J M. Tumor tracking in cervical cancer patients based on implanted polymeric markers [J]. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*, 2011, 81(2): S460.
- [8] BEADLE B M, JHINGRAN A, SALEHPOUR M, et al. Cervix regression and motion during the course of external beam chemoradiation for cervical cancer [J]. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*, 2009, 73(1): 235-241.
- [9] CHAN P, DINNIWELL R, HAIDER M A, et al. Inter and interfractional tumor and organ movement in patients with cervical cancer undergoing radiotherapy: a cinematic-MRI point-of-interest study [J]. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*, 2008, 70(5): 1507-1515.
- [10] LEE J E, HAN Y, HUH S J, et al. Interfractional variation of uterine position during radical RT: weekly CT evaluation[J]. *Gynecol Oncol*, 2007, 104(1): 145-151.
- [11] AHMAD R, HOOGEMAN M S, BONDAR M, et al. Increasing treatment accuracy for cervical cancer patients using correlations between bladder-filling change and cervix and uterus displacements: proof of principle[J]. *Radiother Oncol*, 2011, 98(3): 340-346.
- [12] AHMAD R, HOOGEMAN M S, QUINT S, et al. Inter-fraction bladder filling variations and time trends for cervical cancer patients assessed with a portable 3-dimensional ultrasound bladder scanner[J]. *Radiother Oncol*, 2008, 89(2): 172-179.
- [13] BUCHALI A, KOSWIG S, DINGES S, et al. Impact of the filling status of the bladder and rectum on their integral dose distribution and the movement of the uterus in the treatment planning of gynaecological cancer[J]. *Radiother Oncol*, 1999, 52(1): 29-34.
- [14] VAN DE BUNT L, JÜRGENLIEMK-SCHULZ I M, DE KORT G A, et al. Motion and deformation of the target volumes during IMRT for cervical cancer: what margins do we need[J]. *Radiother Oncol*, 2008, 88(2): 233-240.
- [15] GEORG P, GEORG D, HILLBRAND M, et al. Factors influencing bowel sparing in intensity modulated whole pelvic radiotherapy for gynaecological malignancies[J]. *Radiother Oncol*, 2006, 80(1): 19-26.
- [16] HAWORTH A, PANEGHEL A, HERSCHTAL A, et al. Verification of target position in the post-prostatectomy cancer patient using cone beam CT[J]. *J Med Imaging Radiat Oncol*, 2009, 53(2): 212-220.
- [17] KNIGHT K. Patient positioning and treatment instructions used during radiation therapy of the prostate: results of an Australian and New Zealand survey[J]. *J Med Radiat Sci*, 2005, 52(1): 13.
- [18] COLLEN C, ENGELS B, DUCHATEAU M, et al. Volumetric imaging by megavoltage computed tomography for assessment of internal organ motion during radiotherapy for cervical cancer[J]. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*, 2010, 77(5): 1590-1595.
- [19] MCBAIN C, KHOO V, BUCKLEYDL, et al. Assessment of bladder motion for clinical radiotherapy practice using cine-magnetic resonance imaging[J]. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*, 2009, 75(3): 664-671.
- [20] HAWORTH A, PANEGHEL A, HERSCHTAL A, et al. Verification of target position in the post-prostatectomy cancer patient using cone beam CT[J]. *J Med Imaging Radiat Oncol*, 2009, 53(2): 212-220.
- [21] TSAI C L, WU J K, WANG C W, et al. Using cone-beam computed tomography to evaluate the impact of bladder filling status on target position in prostate radiotherapy[J]. *Strahlenther Onkol*, 2009, 185(9): 588-595.
- [22] TRAN P K, HAWORTH A, FOROUDI F, et al. Prospective development of an individualised predictive model for treatment coverage using offline cone beam computed tomography surrogate measures in post-prostatectomy radiotherapy[J]. *J Med Imaging Radiat Oncol*, 2009, 53(6): 574-580.
- [23] AMER A, MARCHANT T, SYKES J, et al. Imaging doses from the Elekta Synergy X-ray cone beam CT system[J]. *Br J Radiol*, 2007, 80(954): 476-482.
- [24] HALL E J, WU C S. Radiation-induced second cancers: the impact of 3D-CRT and IMRT[J]. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*, 2003, 56(1): 83-88.
- [25] DING G X, COFFEY C W. Radiation dose from kilovoltage cone beam computed tomography in an image-guided radiotherapy procedure[J]. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*, 2009, 73(2): 610-617.
- [26] 罗焕丽, 王颖, 李芳, 等. 便捷式膀胱容量测定仪 BVI9400 及超声系统 iu22 评估膀胱容量的对比研究[J]. *中国医疗器械杂志*, 2015, 39(4): 295-298.
- LUO H L, WANG Y, LI F, et al. Comparative study on evaluating the bladder volume between bladder scan BVI9400 and ultrasound system iU22[J]. *Chinese Journal of Medical Instrumentation*, 2015, 39(4): 295-298.
- [27] ROWE J, PRICE N, UPADHYAY V. Evaluation of the bladder scan® in estimating bladder volume in paediatric patients[J]. *J Pediatr Urol*, 2014, 10(1): 98-102.
- [28] UNG K A, WHITE R, MATHLUM M, et al. Comparison study of portable bladder scanner versus cone-beam CT scan for measuring bladder volumes in post-prostatectomy patients undergoing radiotherapy[J]. *J Med Imaging Radiat Oncol*, 2014, 58(3): 377-383.
- [29] HYND S, MC GARRY C K, MITCHELL D M, et al. Assessing the daily consistency of bladder filling using an ultrasonic Bladderscan device in men receiving radical conformal radiotherapy for prostate cancer[J]. *Br J Radiol*, 2011, 84(1005): 813-818.
- [30] O'DOHERTY U M, MCNAIR H A, NORMAN A R, et al. Variability of bladder filling in patients receiving radical radiotherapy to the prostate[J]. *Radiother Oncol*, 2006, 79(3): 335-340.
- [31] STAM M R, LIN E N, VIGHT L P, et al. Bladder filling variation during radiation treatment of prostate cancer: can the use of a bladder ultrasound scanner and biofeedback optimize bladder filling[J]. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*, 2006, 65(2): 371-377.
- [32] BECKERS G M, VAN DER HORST H J, FRANTZEN J, et al. The Bladder Scan BVI 6200® is not accurate enough for use in a bladder retraining program[J]. *J Pediatr Urol*, 2013, 9(6): 904-909.

(编辑:薛泽玲)