

TI-RADS联合超声造影在甲状腺良恶性结节鉴别诊断中的应用价值

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【摘要】目的:旨在分析甲状腺影像学报告数据系统(TI-RADS)、超声造影(CEUS)及两者联合运用在甲状腺良恶性结节鉴别诊断中的应用价值。**方法:**选取重庆市中医院2015年1月~2016年12月收治的87例甲状腺结节患者作为研究对象, 患者均行CEUS、TI-RADS及两者联合检查, 以手术病理学检查结果为金标准, 比较3种检查方式的甲状腺良恶性结节灵敏度、特异度及准确率。**结果:**87例患者中共有117个甲状腺结节, 良性结节95个, 恶性结节22个, 结节最大直径0.54~5.19 cm, 平均直径(1.50±0.76) cm; TI-RADS分级诊断甲状腺良恶性结节灵敏度、特异度、准确率分别为45.45%(10/22)、64.21%(61/95)、60.68%(71/117); 甲状腺良恶性结节在早期增强强度、增强均匀、周边环状增强图像中存在明显差异($P<0.05$), CEUS诊断甲状腺良恶性结节灵敏度、特异度、准确率分别为72.72%(16/22)、92.63%(88/95)、91.45%(104/117); 72.72%(16/22)、74.73%(71/95)、74.35%(87/117); 95.45%(21/22)、31.57%(30/95)、43.58%(51/117); TI-RADS分级联合CEUS诊断甲状腺良恶性结节灵敏度、特异度、准确率分别为90.90%(20/22)、95.78%(91/95)、94.87%(111/117)。**结论:**TI-RADS联合CEUS可有效提高甲状腺良恶性结节鉴别诊断的灵敏度、特异度及准确率。

【关键词】甲状腺影像学报告数据系统; 超声造影; 甲状腺良恶性结节; 鉴别诊断

【中图分类号】R445.1

【文献标志码】A

【文章编号】1005-202X(2018)03-0307-06

TI-RADS combined with contrast-enhanced ultrasonography in differential diagnosis of benign and malignant thyroid nodules

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Abstract: Objective To analyze the application value of thyroid imaging reporting and data system (TI-RADS), contrast-enhanced ultrasonography (CEUS), and combined use of them in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant thyroid nodules. **Methods** Eighty-seven patients with thyroid nodules treated in Chongqing Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital from January 2015 to December 2016 were selected as the subjects. All the patients were examined by CEUS, TI-RADS and combined examination. Taken the operational and pathological results as the gold standard, we compared the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of the 3 examination methods for the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant thyroid nodules. **Results** There were 117 thyroid nodules, 95 benign nodules and 22 malignant nodules in 87 patients. The maximum diameter of nodules was 0.54-5.19 cm, and the average diameter was (1.50±0.76) cm. The sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of TI-RADS in the diagnosis of benign and malignant thyroid nodules were 45.45% (10/22), 64.21% (61/95) and 60.68% (71/117), respectively. The imaging characteristics of benign and malignant thyroid nodules were significantly different in early enhancement, homogeneous enhancement, and peripheral ring enhancement images ($P<0.05$). The sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of CEUS in the diagnosis of benign and malignant thyroid nodules were 72.72% (16/22), 92.63% (88/95) and 91.45% (104/117) on early enhancement images; 72.72% (16/22), 74.73% (71/95) and 74.35% (87/117) on homogeneous enhancement images; and 95.45% (21/22) and 31.57% (30/95) and 43.58% (51/117) on peripheral ring enhancement images. The sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of TI-RADS combined with CEUS in the diagnosis of benign and malignant thyroid nodules were 90.90% (20/22), 95.78% (91/95) and 94.87% (111/117). **Conclusion** TI-RADS combined with CEUS can effectively improve the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant thyroid nodules.

Keywords: thyroid imaging reporting and data system; contrast-enhanced ultrasonography; benign and malignant thyroid nodules; differential diagnosis

【收稿日期】2017-10-11

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前言

甲状腺结节是临床中常见的疾病之一,其临床首选检查手段为超声检查。常规超声为二维图像,病灶与正常组织存在重叠性,在一定程度上降低诊断准确率,但甲状腺影像学报告数据系统(Thyroid Imaging Reporting and Data System, TI-RADS)的出现解决了这一难题。TI-RADS通过对甲状腺结节进行观察,根据可疑恶性灰阶声像特征对病灶进行TI-RADS分级,对于指导甲状腺结节进行标准化分级诊断意义重大。较多学者认为, TI-RADS 分级虽可初步对甲状腺病灶进行分级处理,但其鉴别能力仍然存在局限性^[1-3]。超声造影(Contrast-Enhanced Ultrasonography, CEUS)其检查优势在于可利用对比剂观察病灶及周围微循环的灌注情况,提供甲状腺微循环的血流信息,对于病灶良恶性鉴别能力较好^[4]。为探讨TI-RADS、CEUS及两者联合运用在甲状腺良恶性结节鉴别诊断中的应用价值,本研究收集了87例甲状腺结节患者的临床资料进行分析。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取重庆市中医院2015年1月~2016年12月收治的87例甲状腺结节患者作为研究对象。纳入标准:①未合并严重心肺脏器疾病者;②未合并其他恶性肿瘤者;③影像学资料、临床资料完整无丢失者;④均行TI-RADS、CEUS检查者。排除标准:①CEUS检查禁忌症者,比如六氟化硫过敏;②妊娠期妇女;③甲状腺结节患者未经手术者。87例患者中,女性62例,男性25例,年龄20~73岁,平均(44.63±8.02)岁。

1.2 检查方法

采用美国飞利浦公司EPIQ 5超声诊断仪,患者取仰卧位,头稍后仰,首先采用L12-3探头对患者颈部暴露区域进行全面扫查,频率3~12 MHz,对甲状腺采用纵、横多切面扫查,观察患者超声图像特征,记录患者结节位置、大小、外观、回声特点等图像表现,采用TI-RADS分级方法对患者结节进行分级处理。常规超声扫查完之后,采用L9探头,频率6~9 MHz,进行CEUS检查。CEUS参数设置:机械指数0.06,总增益88%~90%,深度控制3 cm,聚焦区:甲状腺底部,尽量选择甲状腺最大长轴切面。将模式转换为造影模式,声诺维混合5 mL生理盐水后,抽取混合液2.4 mL经患者肘静脉快速团注,注射完毕后注入5 mL生理盐水对患者静脉进行冲洗。动态观察患者甲状腺结节增强后图像变化情况,采集结节内动脉

期及静脉期增强特征和病灶范围变化图像资料,观察时间为2 min。

1.3 图像分析及TI-RADS分级

由两名经验丰富的超声诊断医师对87例患者超声图像进行共同评估,甲状腺结节恶性超声征象:低回声、有钙化、边界模糊、形态不规则、纵横比>1,其彩色多普勒超声可见结节内血流信号丰富、血管走行不规则等。根据甲状腺良、恶性图像特点,对病灶进行TI-RADS分级^[5]:①TI-RADS 1级:阴性发现,正常甲状腺腺体,恶性风险0%;②TI-RADS 2级:良性结节,恶性风险0%;③TI-RADS 3级:高度提示良性病变,超声图像未提示可疑恶性特征,恶性危险性<5%;④TI-RADS 4级:超声图像提示可疑恶性,恶性危险性5%~90%;其中具体分为4a级:低度可疑恶性,出现1个超声可疑恶性特征,恶性危险性5%~10%;4b级:中度可疑恶性,出现2个超声可疑恶性特征,恶性危险性10%~50%;4c级:高度可疑恶性,出现3~4个超声可疑恶性特征,恶性危险性50%~90%;⑤TI-RADS 5级:高度可疑恶性,出现5个超声可疑恶性特征,恶性危险性>90%。CEUS根据早期增强强度、增强均匀、周边环状增强、晚期增强强度图像差异进行良、恶性分析。TI-RADS分级中评判标准:以2、3级为良性,5级为恶性,4级为性质不确定。

1.4 统计学方法

本研究所有数据采用SPSS 18.0统计软件进行检验,正态计量用均数±标准差进行统计描述,采用 t 检验;计数资料等资料采用率和构成比描述,采用卡方检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 87例患者甲状腺良恶性结节具体情况

经整理临床病理检查可知,87例患者中有117个甲状腺结节,良性结节95个,恶性结节22个;结节最大直径0.54~5.19 cm,平均直径(1.50±0.76) cm。疾病级型:结节性甲状腺肿72个,滤泡型腺瘤6个,嗜酸性细胞性腺瘤1个,桥本氏甲状腺炎10个,亚急性肉芽肿性炎6个,滤泡状癌1个,未分化癌3个,乳头状癌18个。

2.2 TI-RADS分级对甲状腺良恶性结节的诊断结果

TI-RADS 分级对恶性结节 TI-RADS 5级、TI-RADS 4级、TI-RADS 2~3级的诊断个数分别为10、9、3个, TI-RADS 分级对良性结节 TI-RADS 5级、TI-RADS 4级、TI-RADS 2~3级的诊断个数分别为1、33、61个,如表1所示。TI-RADS 分级诊断甲状腺良恶性结节灵敏度、特异度、准确度分别为45.45%(10/22)、64.21%(61/95)、60.68%(71/117)。

表1 CEUS对甲状腺良恶性结节的诊断结果

Tab.1 Results of contrast-enhanced ultrasonography (CEUS) in the diagnosis of benign and malignant thyroid nodules

Different kinds of images	Malignant nodules (n=22)	Benign nodules (n=95)	χ^2 value	P value
Early enhancement			49.319	<0.001
No enhancement	0	11		
Low enhancement	16	7		
Isoechoic	4	66		
Hyperechoic	2	11		
Late enhancement			6.113	0.106
No enhancement	0	11		
Low enhancement	14	36		
Isoechoic	6	34		
Hyperechoic	2	14		
Homogeneous enhancement			17.886	<0.001
Yes	6	71		
No	16	24		
Peripheral ring enhancement			6.703	0.010
Yes	1	30		
No	21	65		

2.2 CEUS对甲状腺良恶性结节的诊断结果

甲状腺良恶性结节在早期增强强度、增强均匀、周边环状增强图像中存在明显差异($P<0.05$),在晚期增强强度中无明显差异($P>0.05$)。在整理图像特征后发现,甲状腺恶性结节CEUS增强模式主要为早期低增强、增强不均匀、周边无环状增强(图1~图3),良性结节CEUS增强模式主要为早期等增强、增强均匀、周边有环状增强(图4和图5)。甲状腺良恶性结节在早期增强强度、增强均匀、周边环状增强图像中存在明显差异($P<0.05$),CEUS诊断甲状腺良恶性结节灵敏度、特异度、准确度分别为72.72%(16/22)、92.63%(88/95)、91.45%(104/117);72.72%(16/22)、74.73%(71/95)、74.35%(87/117);95.45%(21/22)、31.57%(30/95)、43.58%(51/117),如表1所示。

2.3 TI-RADS分级联合CEUS诊断甲状腺良恶性结节的结果

TI-RADS分级联合CEUS诊断结果对照手术病理结果后,发现TI-RADS分级联合CEUS诊断恶性结节准确数为20个,良性结节诊断准确数为91个, TI-RADS分级联合CEUS诊断甲状腺良恶性结节灵敏度、特异度、准确度分别为90.90%(20/22)、95.78%(91/95)、94.87%(111/117)。

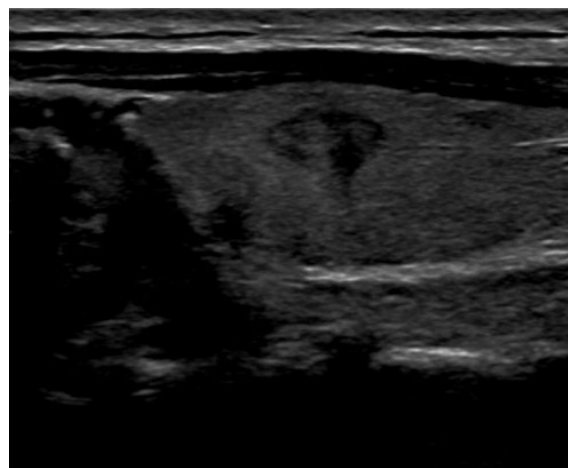


图1 甲状腺恶性结节常规超声图

Fig.1 Conventional ultrasound of malignant thyroid nodules

3 讨论

甲状腺作为人体中的主要腺体之一,其解剖位置位于颈部甲状软骨下方,在人体内分泌调节过程中起重要作用,包括调控代谢水平、生长速率等。既往文献报道,因我国社会环境的改变及生活方式的西方化发展,近年来我国甲状腺疾病的发病率呈现上升且年轻化趋势^[6-8]。目前临床对于甲状腺疾

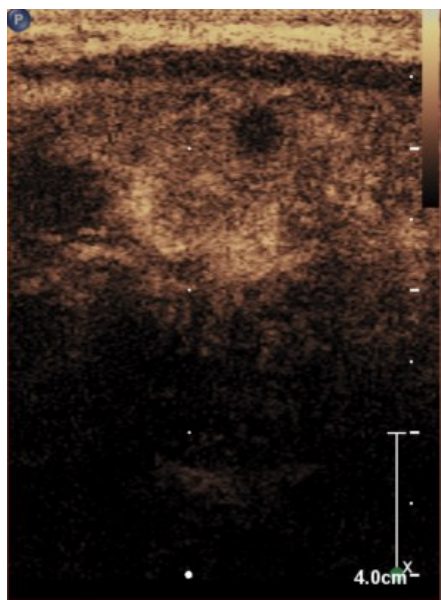


图2 甲状腺恶性结节 CEUS 早期低增强图

Fig.2 Malignant thyroid nodules on early enhancement CEUS image

Fig.1 and Fig.2 were from the same patient.

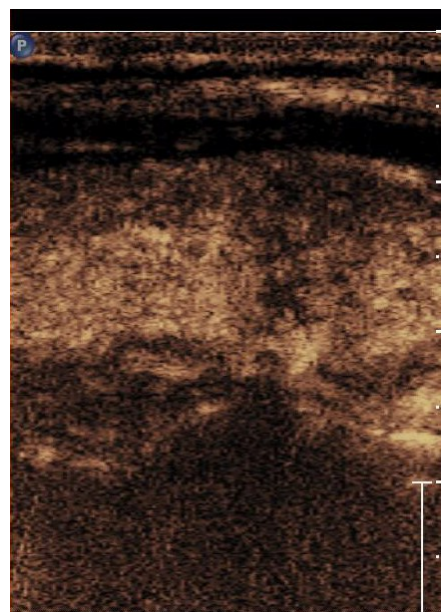
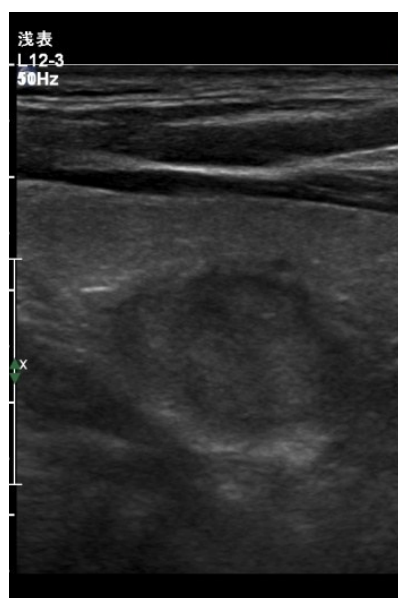
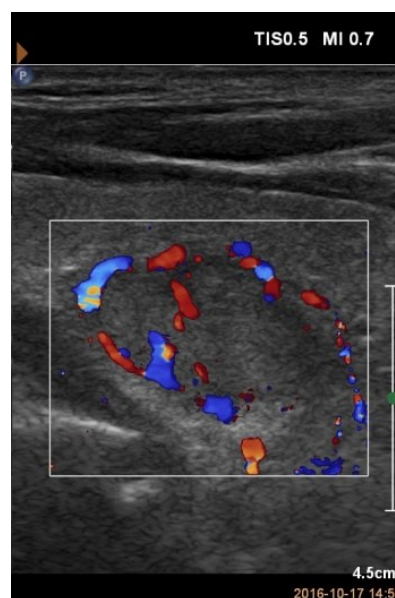


图3 甲状腺恶性结节 CEUS 增强不均匀及周边无环状增强图

Fig.3 Malignant thyroid nodules on peripheral ring enhancement images and uneven enhancement CEUS image



a: Conventional ultrasound image



b: Doppler vascular morphologic image

图4 良性结节常规超声及血管形态图

Fig.4 Conventional ultrasound and vascular morphologic images of benign thyroid nodules

The boundary of the lesion was clear on conventional ultrasound image, and the Doppler image revealed the vascular morphologic rules.

病的首选检查手段为影像学检查,其中最为主要的是超声检查。常规超声作为甲状腺结节的基础检查,在判断甲状腺结节良、恶性中存在一定意义,虽常规超声可实时对患者甲状腺进行全面扫查,但因2D图像、早期病灶微小及操作者经验参差不齐等因素大幅降低对甲状腺结节的准确诊断率,需要进行进一步检查^[9-11]。

TI-RADS是目前临床运用较多的甲状腺结节良恶性风险度评估方式,其主要在分级过程中从病灶回声、外观形态、是否钙化及血流信号等方面进行初步分级^[12-16]。在本组研究中, TI-RADS 分级对恶性结节 TI-RADS 5级、TI-RADS 4级、TI-RADS 2~3级的个数分别为10、9、3个,其主要图像特征为实质性低回声、边界模糊、外观不规则、纵横比>1并存在微小

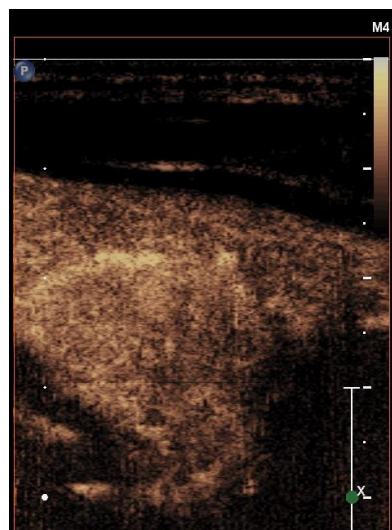


图5 良性结节CEUS病灶增强图

Fig.5 Benign thyroid nodules on focus enhancement CEUS image

Fig.4 and Fig.5 were from the same patient.

钙化,基于其对立面,采用TI-RADS分级对良性结节进行了分级,其中TI-RADS 5级、TI-RADS 4级、TI-RADS 2~3级的个数分别为1、33、61个, TI-RADS分级其灵敏度、特异度、准确度分别达到了45.45%、64.21%、60.68%,在一定程度上表明TI-RADS分级对甲状腺结节良恶性的鉴别能力并不佳,笔者认为其原因仍然与操作者的经验水平相关。

CEUS基于常规超声,但突破了常规超声及彩色多普勒扫描的局限性,患者在进行常规超声检查后,经患者静脉注射对比剂,从而达到突显病灶区域的目的,更有利于观察及诊断^[17]。在本组研究中,对患者CEUS早期低增强、增强不均匀、周边环状增强图像进行分析,结果发现CEUS在早期低增强、增强不均匀中灵敏度、特异度、准确度较为可观,明显优于TI-RADS分级,但在周边环状增强中,其特异度、准确度较低。Moon等^[18]和余小琴等^[19]报道,目前临床在肝脏器官CEUS中技术成熟较高,其诊断准确率可与MRI或CT无明显差距,但在甲状腺造影中,良恶性图像显示特征可能相互混淆,虽目前较多人认为良性结节在周边强化中主要呈现环状增强,但周边环状增强仍然可出现恶性结节,单一检查仍然无法确定结节性质。本组研究使用TI-RADS联合CEUS检查后,其灵敏度、特异度、准确度分别达到了90.90%、95.78%、94.87%,明显优于两者单一检查,提示联合检测更有利于提高对甲状腺良恶性结节的诊断准确率。患者在进行初步TI-RADS规范化恶性风险判断后,再利用CEUS检查进行结节鉴别,可提高对甲状腺良恶性结节的鉴别能力。

综上所述, TI-RADS可初步评估甲状腺结节的恶性风险程度, CEUS则对甲状腺良恶性结节鉴别能力较高, TI-RADS联合CEUS可有效提高甲状腺良恶性结节鉴别诊断的灵敏度、特异度及准确率。

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(编辑:陈丽霞)