

磁共振体素内不相干运动在肺良恶性肿瘤的诊断效能及肺癌化疗疗效评估的应用

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【摘要】目的:研究磁共振体素内不相干运动(IVIM)各参数在肺良恶性肿瘤的鉴别诊断效能,比较IVIM在肺癌化疗前后各参数变化,从而找到最佳评估参数。**方法:**30例肺癌及20例肺良性肿瘤患者分别接受肺部磁共振IVIM检查。30例肺癌患者均经RECIST评价标准评估为有效化疗且病灶缩小。在化疗前后分别进行肺部磁共振IVIM检查。测量肺癌及肺良性肿瘤IVIM各参数和肺癌化疗前后的IVIM各参数,包括表观扩散系数(ADC)、扩散系数、伪扩散系数和灌注分数。分析IVIM在鉴别肺癌及肺良性肿瘤的诊断效能,确定诊断的最佳临界值;并分析肺癌化疗前后IVIM各参数变化。**结果:**两位观察者测量的所有数据(扩散系数、ADC、伪扩散系数及灌注分数)的组内相关系数分别为0.825、0.793、0.704、0.697。肺癌扩散系数和ADC显著低于肺良性肿瘤,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);肺癌的伪扩散系数及灌注分数高于肺良性肿瘤,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。肺良恶性肿瘤扩散系数和ADC的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.888、0.847,均超过0.500,具有较好的诊断价值。扩散系数的诊断效能高于ADC;扩散系数敏感性及特异性均高于ADC(88.8% vs 84.7%; 75.2% vs 71.5%)。肺癌扩散系数和ADC的最佳临界值分别为 (1.185×10^{-3}) 、 (1.265×10^{-3}) mm²/s。肺癌化疗后扩散系数及ADC高于化疗前;伪扩散系数及灌注分数低于化疗前。肺癌扩散系数和ADC评估化疗疗效的AUC分别为0.743、0.654,均超过0.500,有评估价值;且扩散系数的评估效能最大。**结论:**磁共振IVIM中的扩散系数和ADC可作为鉴别肺部良恶性肿瘤的有效指标,扩散系数的诊断价值要优于ADC的诊断价值。扩散系数与ADC也可作为肺癌化疗疗效评估的一项辅助指标。

【关键词】肺癌;磁共振成像;体素内不相干运动

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Application of MR-IVIM in the diagnosis of benign and malignant lung tumors and the evaluation of chemotherapeutic efficacy in lung cancer

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Abstract: Objective To study the efficacy of magnetic resonance-intravoxel incoherent motion (MR-IVIM) parameters in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant lung tumors, and analyze the changes of IVIM parameters before and after chemotherapy for lung cancer, so as to find out the optimal evaluation parameters. **Methods** Thirty cases of lung cancer and 20 cases of benign lung tumor were scanned with pulmonary MR-IVIM. The evaluation of RECIST evaluation criteria showed that the chemotherapy for 30 patients with lung cancer was effective and the lesions shrank to varying degrees. Pulmonary MR-IVIM scans were performed before and after chemotherapy. The IVIM parameters of lung cancer and benign lung tumor, and the IVIM parameters before and after chemotherapy for lung cancer were measured. The IVIM parameters included apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC), tissue diffusivity, pseudo-diffusion coefficient and perfusion fraction. The diagnostic efficacy of IVIM in the differential diagnosis of lung cancer and benign lung tumor was analyzed, so as to determine the optimal critical value for diagnosis. Moreover, the change of IVIM parameters before and after chemotherapy was analyzed. **Results** The intraclass correlation coefficients of tissue diffusivity, ADC, pseudo-diffusion coefficient and perfusion fraction measured by two observers

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were 0.825, 0.793, 0.704 and 0.697, respectively. The ADC and tissue diffusivity of lung cancer were significantly lower than those of benign lung tumor, with statistical differences ($P < 0.05$), while the pseudo-diffusion coefficient and perfusion fraction of lung cancer were higher than those of benign lung tumor, without significant differences ($P > 0.05$). The area under ROC curve of tissue diffusivity and ADC in the differential diagnosis of lung cancer and benign lung tumor were 0.888 and 0.847, respectively, which were larger than 0.500. Both tissue diffusivity and ADC were useful for differential diagnosis, and the diagnostic efficiency of tissue diffusivity was superior to that of ADC. The sensitivity and specificity of tissue diffusivity were higher than those of ADC (88.8% vs 84.7%; 75.2% vs 71.5%). The optimal critical values of tissue diffusivity and ADC in differential diagnosis were (1.185×10^{-3}) and (1.265×10^{-3}) mm²/s, respectively. Compared with those before chemotherapy, tissue diffusivity and ADC after chemotherapy were increased, while pseudo-diffusion coefficient and perfusion fraction were decreased. The area under ROC curve of tissue diffusivity and ADC of lung cancer were 0.743 and 0.654, respectively, which were larger than 0.500. Both tissue diffusivity and ADC were valuable in the evaluation of chemotherapeutic efficacy, and the evaluation efficiency of the former was better than that of the latter. **Conclusion** The tissue diffusivity and ADC in MR-IVIM can be used as effective indicators to differentiate benign and malignant lung tumors. The diagnostic value of tissue diffusivity is superior to that of ADC. Moreover, tissue diffusivity and ADC can also be used as auxiliary indexes to evaluate the chemotherapeutic efficacy in lung cancer.

Keywords: lung cancer; magnetic resonance imaging; intravoxel incoherent motion

前言

肺癌是世界上最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,也是恶性肿瘤死亡的主要原因之一^[1]。因此,准确诊断、早期评估疗效、制定个体化的治疗方案是提高肺癌治愈率,降低死亡率的关键,具有重要的临床意义。目前CT是肺癌诊断及化疗患者随访的主要影像学方法,可以观察肿瘤形态及评估肿瘤血供情况,但在评估肿瘤血供的时候需静脉注射对比剂,增加了对比剂肾病的风险。同时,CT检查是基于形态学改变,诊断过于依靠主观判断,且具有放射性。因此,近年来越来越多的学者使用磁共振成像来进行肿瘤良恶性的鉴别及疗效的评估。与CT相比,磁共振成像无辐射照射,无造影剂,可获得多种成像参数和序列,为医生提供相比CT成像更为丰富的信息。体素内不相干运动(Intravoxel Incoherent Motion, IVIM)不仅提供了组织水分子运动的参数,而且反映了组织灌注的程度。目前有较多关于IVIM在头颈部及腹部肿瘤鉴别诊断及疗效评估中的研究^[2-4],但在肺部良恶性肿瘤鉴别及相关疗效评估的应用却鲜有报道,而且在已知的文献报道中,IVIM运用于肺良恶性肿瘤的鉴别诊断中,结论也不尽相同^[5-10]。因此,本研究旨在进一步论证IVIM在肺癌及肺良恶性肿瘤的鉴别诊断价值,找出与前人研究的异同点,确定诊断的最佳临界值,并通过比较肺癌化疗前后的IVIM各参数,分析IVIM各参数在肺癌化疗前后的变化,从而找到最佳评估参数。

1 材料与方法

1.1 病例资料

病例来源于2016年5月~2018年10月在福建医科大学附属第二医院就诊的50例肺部肿瘤患者,结果均经病理证实。肺癌患者30例,其中,男性21例、女性9例,年龄33~79岁,均进行化疗药物治疗,经RECIST评价标准评估为有效化疗且病灶缩小;肺良性肿瘤患者20例,其中,男性8例、女性12例,年龄22~79岁。所有肺部良性肿瘤患者治疗前及肺癌患者化疗前后均进行磁共振IVIM检查,并由两名资深影像科医生进行图像解读及肺肿瘤病灶IVIM参数值测量。IVIM参数包括表观扩散系数(Apparent Diffusion Coefficient, ADC)、扩散系数、伪扩散系数和灌注分数。分析IVIM鉴别肺癌及肺良恶性肿瘤的诊断价值,确定诊断的最佳临界值,并对化疗前后IVIM参数进行比较,评估肺癌化疗前后IVIM参数变化,找出最佳评估参数。

1.2 磁共振扫描及数据测量

所有患者均接受飞利浦3.0-T磁共振成像(Achieva, Philips Healthcare, Best, the Netherlands)检查,采用体相阵列线圈,磁共振成像序列包括轴位梯度回波T₁加权成像(T₁WI),轴断位和冠状位涡轮自旋回波T₂加权成像(T₂WI);最后吸气屏气时,获得常规磁共振图像。具体扫描参数如下:(1)横断位T₂WI, T₂WI/TSE, TR/TE=998/80 ms, NSA=1, FOV=340 mm×430 mm, 矩阵640×640, 截面厚度/间隙=5.0 mm/0.5 mm, 扫描时间24 s;(2)冠状位T₂WI, T₂WI/TSE, TR/TE=1 131/80 ms, NSA=2, FOV=430 mm×430 mm, 矩阵432×432, 截面厚度/间隙=5.0 mm/0.5 mm, 扫描时间27 s。利用单次呼吸回波平面成像脉冲序列获得多个b值扩散加权成像扫描;采用平行成像,利用光谱

预饱和反演恢复抑制脂肪含量。扫描参数如下:多个b值为0、5、10、15、20、25、50、80、150、300、500、800和1 000 mm²;重复时间1 111 ms;回波时间55 ms;视场375 mm;矩阵256×256;截面厚度3.0 mm,间隙0.3 mm;扫描时间7 min 31 s。在飞利浦星云后处理工作站进行IVIM参数值测量。根据病变在T₂WI及弥散加权成像上的表现,综合考虑选取感兴趣区。选择病灶信号较均匀的层面做测量,尽量避开肉眼可辨的血管、囊变、坏死、钙化,测量3次取平均值作为病变最终的测量值。数据的测量由两名资深影像科医生独立进行。

1.3 统计学分析

所有数据均用均数±标准差表示。两名观察者间测量数据的可靠性采用组内相关系数检测,肺部良性病变组和恶性病变组所有数据均进行Kolmogorov-Smirnov正态分布检验,服从正态分布,采用独立样本t检验,不服从正态分布,采用非参数检验Mann-Whitney U test秩和检验对肺癌组和肺部良性肿瘤组IVIM各参数进行分析;并绘制接收者操作特征(Receiver Operating Characteristic, ROC)曲线评价各参数在肺良恶性肿瘤的诊断效能,确定最佳临界值。评估肺癌化疗前后各参数变化采用配对t检验,并绘制ROC曲线分析各参数在肺癌化疗前后的评估效能。由SPSS 13.0软件进行统计学分析,P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 肺良恶性肿瘤IVIM各参数比较

两名观察者测量的所有数据(扩散系数、ADC、伪扩散系数及灌注分数)的组内相关系数分别为0.825、0.793、0.704、0.697。图1为左肺上叶肺癌病灶

化疗前IVIM图像。分析化疗前30例肺癌患者IVIM系数,结果显示扩散系数为(1.03±0.31)×10⁻³ mm²/s, ADC为(1.09±0.34)×10⁻³ mm²/s,伪扩散系数为(9.22±3.68)×10⁻³ mm²/s,灌注分数为48%±16%。20例肺良性肿瘤IVIM结果显示扩散系数为(1.45±0.35)×10⁻³ mm²/s, ADC为(1.48±0.41)×10⁻³ mm²/s,伪扩散系数为(6.76±2.89)×10⁻³ mm²/s,灌注分数为36%±14%。肺癌的扩散系数和ADC显著低于肺良性肿瘤的扩散系数和ADC,差异有统计学意义(P<0.01);肺癌的伪扩散系数及灌注分数高于肺良性肿瘤,差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。详见表1。

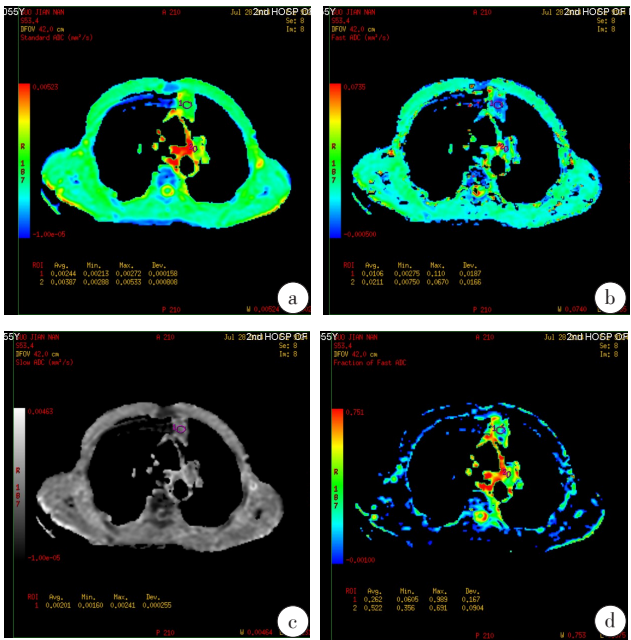


图1 左肺上叶肺癌病灶化疗前IVIM图像
Fig.1 Intravoxel incoherent motion (IVIM) images of left upper lobe lung cancer before chemotherapy
扩散系数为1.06×10⁻³ mm²/s(图1a),ADC为1.14×10⁻³ mm²/s(图1b),伪扩散系数为12.25×10⁻³ mm²/s(图1c),灌注分数为56%(图1d)

表1 肺良恶性肿瘤IVIM各参数比较
Tab.1 Comparison of IVIM parameters between benign and malignant lung tumors

分组	n	年龄/岁	扩散系数/×10 ⁻³ mm ² ·s ⁻¹	ADC/×10 ⁻³ mm ² ·s ⁻¹	伪扩散系数/×10 ⁻³ mm ² ·s ⁻¹	灌注分数/%
肺良性肿瘤	20	47.50±15.74	1.45±0.35	1.48±0.41	6.76±2.89	36±14
肺癌	30	49.00±9.23	1.03±0.31	1.09±0.34	9.22±3.68	48±16
P值	-	-	< 0.01	< 0.01	0.366	0.347

ADC:表观扩散系数

2.2 肺良恶性肿瘤IVIM各参数诊断效能差异及最佳临界值

以肺癌为病变组,肺部良性肿瘤为对照组绘制ROC曲线图(图2),分析各参数,结果显示扩散系数、ADC、

伪扩散系数及灌注分数的曲线下面积(Area Under the Curve, AUC)分别为0.888、0.847、0.314、0.291,扩散系数与ADC的AUC均超过0.500,具有较好诊断效能,且扩散系数的AUC最大(表2)。扩散系数、ADC、伪扩散

系数及灌注分数的最佳临界值分别为(1.185×10^{-3}) mm²/s、(1.265×10^{-3}) mm²/s、(7.415×10^{-3}) mm²/s、44.5%,敏感度和特异性分别为88.8%、75.2%;84.7%、71.5%;35.0%、26.7%;15.0%、50.0%。扩散系数的诊断敏感度和特异性均高于其余参数(表3)。

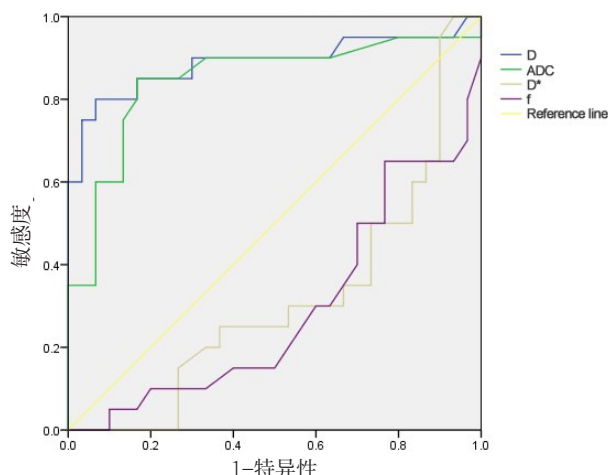


图2 肺恶性肿瘤IVIM各参数ROC曲线图
Fig.2 Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve of IVIM parameters in benign and malignant lung tumor

表2 肺恶性肿瘤IVIM参数ROC曲线下面积(AUC)
Tab.2 Area under ROC curve (AUC) of IVIM parameters for benign and malignant lung tumors

参数	AUC	95%置信区间
扩散系数	0.888	0.776~0.992
ADC	0.847	0.722~0.971
伪扩散系数	0.314	0.163~0.466
灌注分数	0.291	0.143~0.438

2.3 肺癌化疗前后IVIM各参数评估效能比较

图3为左肺上叶肺癌病灶化疗后IVIM图像。肺癌化疗前后IVIM各参数值比较显示肺癌化疗后,扩散系数及ADC均高于化疗前,伪扩散系数及灌注分数低于化疗前($P<0.01$),详见表4。对化疗前后IVIM各参数变化进行ROC曲线分析(图4),扩散系数及ADC的AUC分别为0.743、0.654,超过0.500,有较好的评估效能,其中扩散系数的评估效能最大(表5)。伪扩散系数及灌注分数的AUC均低于0.500,评估效能较差。

表3 IVIM各参数在良恶性肿瘤鉴别诊断中的最佳临界值、敏感度和特异性
Tab.3 Optimal critical value, sensitivity and specificity of IVIM parameters in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant lung tumors

参数	最佳临界值	敏感度/%	特异性/%	95%置信区间
扩散系数	(1.185×10^{-3}) mm ² /s	88.8	75.2	0.776~0.992
ADC	(1.265×10^{-3}) mm ² /s	84.7	71.5	0.722~0.971
伪扩散系数	(7.415×10^{-3}) mm ² /s	35.0	26.7	0.163~0.466
灌注分数	44.5%	15.0	50.0	0.143~0.438

3 讨论

IVIM包括水分子弥散和灌注过程,弥散加权成像同时受它们的影响^[11-12]。IVIM理论运用双指数模型,分别提取出灌注和水分子弥散特征,真实反映水分子弥散过程的同时得到灌注参数^[13]。把传统ADC分为标准ADC和扩散系数,从而更准确地显示水分子的扩散运动。伪扩散系数及灌注分数反映灌注特性。IVIM中弥散加权成像的b值设置是获得准确参数值的关键,设置b值越多,计算越准确,但是扫描时间越长,使运动伪影或磁敏感伪影出现几率升高,导致扫描失败。根据有关文献报道,低b值时更容易出现测量误差且对信噪比的变化很敏感^[14-15]。综合上述因素,本研究选取包括0在内的13个b值,扫描时

间7~8 min。9个b值 ≤ 200 s/mm²,主要提示灌注相关参数;4个b值 >200 s/mm²,主要提示水分子扩散相关参数,这样计算出来的参数会相对稳定。

本研究中肺癌组和ADC明显低于肺部良性肿瘤组,与文献报道符合^[16-19]。ROC曲线分析得出扩散系数、ADC、伪扩散系数、灌注分数的AUC分别为0.888、0.847、0.314、0.291。扩散系数的AUC值大于其余参数值,表示扩散系数的诊断效能最佳。通过ROC曲线评估最大分化的敏感度和特异性来确定最佳临界值点,肺癌患者扩散系数和ADC的最佳临界值分别为 1.185×10^{-3} 、 1.265×10^{-3} mm²/s,当所测肺部占位扩散系数和ADC小于上述临界值时可以提示肺部恶性肿瘤的可能,且扩散系数的敏感度(88.8%)及特异性(75.2%)均高于ADC的敏感度(84.7%)及特异

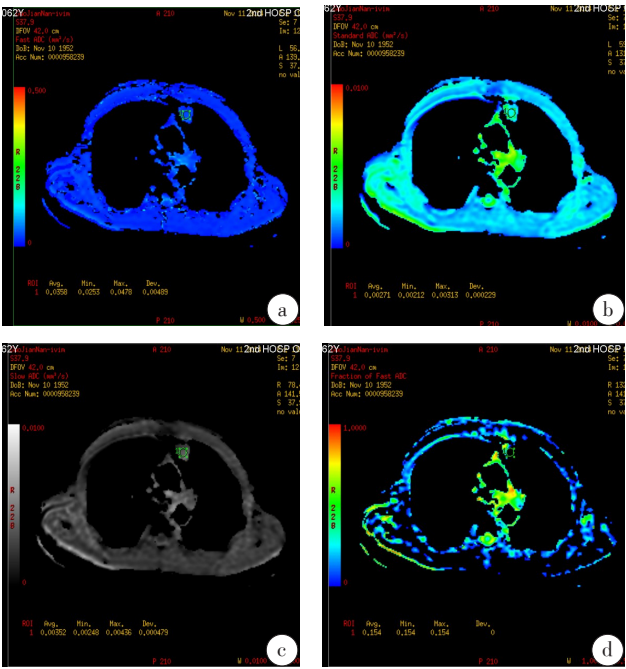


图3 左肺上叶肺癌病灶化疗后IVIM图像
Fig.3 IVIM Images and parameters of left upper lobe lung cancer after chemotherapy

扩散系数为 $1.72\times 10^{-3}\text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ (图3a),ADC为 $1.84\times 10^{-3}\text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ (图3b),伪扩散系数为 $9.47\times 10^{-3}\text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ (图3c),灌注分数为34%(图3d)

表4 肺癌化疗前后扩散系数、ADC、伪扩散系数及灌注分数比较
Tab.4 Comparison of tissue diffusivity, ADC, pseudo-diffusion coefficient and perfusion fraction before and after chemotherapy for lung cancer

参数	放疗前	放疗后	t值	P值
扩散系数/ $\times 10^{-3}\text{ mm}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	1.03 ± 0.31	1.34 ± 0.34	5.473	< 0.01
ADC/ $\times 10^{-3}\text{ mm}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	1.09 ± 0.34	1.44 ± 0.37	3.758	< 0.01
伪扩散系数/ $\times 10^{-3}\text{ mm}^2\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$	9.22 ± 3.68	7.31 ± 2.68	7.362	< 0.01
灌注分数/%	48.23 ± 16.00	36.97 ± 15.00	5.446	< 0.01

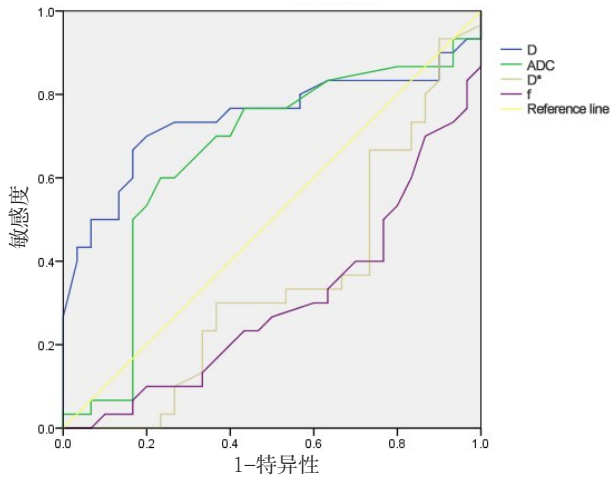


图4 肺癌化疗疗效评估IVIM各参数ROC曲线图
Fig.4 ROC curve of IVIM parameters in evaluating the therapeutic effect of chemotherapy for lung cancer

表5 肺癌化疗前后IVIM各参数ROC曲线下面积(AUC)
Tab.5 AUC of IVIM parameters before and after chemotherapy for lung cancer

参数	AUC	95%置信区间
扩散系数	0.743	0.609~0.878
ADC	0.654	0.507~0.800
伪扩散系数	0.348	0.207~0.489
灌注分数	0.302	0.169~0.434

性(71.5%)。笔者认为扩散系数以及ADC是反映组织扩散程度的参数,扩散系数在很大程度上取决于肿瘤细胞内和细胞外间隙的比例。与良性肺肿瘤相比,肺癌细胞增殖增加,显示出较低的扩散系数和ADC,说明细胞密度与组织扩散受限情况呈负相关^[19-21]。细胞密度越大,组织扩散受限越明显,所测得扩散系数和ADC越小,故扩散系数和ADC都能很好地反映肺部良恶性肿瘤的病理特征,可作为肺部良恶性肿瘤鉴别的一项辅助指标。由于扩散系数的AUC最大,诊断效能最佳,因此扩散系数被认为是诊断肺良恶性肿瘤最佳参数值。本实验中肺良恶性肿瘤伪扩散系数及灌注分数比较,差异无统计学意义,且AUC均较低,位于50%参考线下,提示伪扩散系数及灌注分数的诊断效能差。既往文献报道对伪扩散系数及灌注分数在肺部良恶性肿瘤的鉴别诊断上存在争议,部分学者认为伪扩散系数及灌注分数在肺部良恶性肿瘤的鉴别诊断中存在价值,并且肺恶性肿瘤的伪扩散系数及灌注分数高于肺良性肿瘤的伪扩散系数及灌注分数^[5-6,22];另一部分学者则认为伪扩散系数及灌注分数不具备鉴别诊断价值^[7-10]。本研究结果与后者相同,笔者认为伪扩散系数在微血管灌注中起作用,灌注系数用于表现血管分数,有许多因素可能导致伪扩散系数和灌注系数的变化,如肿瘤异质性、技术不稳定性、拟合误差等。先前的研究表明,在低b值中,信号测量容易产生测量误差,并且对信噪比变化高度敏感^[23-24]。同时,尽管低b值成像对血流灌注很敏感,但其他的体流现象会引起信号衰减,很难与灌注区分^[9,25]。因此本研究中伪扩散系数和灌注分数的不确定性可能与感兴趣区上血管分布的异质性有关。通过本实验,笔者认为伪扩散系数和灌注分数尚不具备诊断肺良恶性肿瘤的价值。这也要求我们要在今后的研究中进一步摸索及完善,以更好地评估伪扩散系数和灌注分数与肿瘤异质性之间的关系。

本研究在肺癌化疗前后IVIM参数比较中,发现

有效化疗后患者肺部病灶的扩散系数和ADC高于化疗前患者肺部病灶的扩散系数和ADC,提示在有效化疗疗效作用下,肺癌病灶的ADC和扩散系数存在升高的趋势,这可能与化疗后肿瘤病灶细胞增殖比率降低、肿瘤细胞内和细胞外间隙的比例减少、分子运动受限程度较化疗前缓解有关。通过化疗前后ROC曲线图分析,发现扩散系数和ADC的AUC较大,可作为化疗疗效评估参考指标。笔者认为当扩散系数和ADC较化疗前升高时,提示肺癌细胞增殖速度减慢,数量减少的可能,可判断该化疗处于有效化疗阶段。而伪扩散系数和灌注分数的AUC低于50%参考线以下,不具备评估效能。通过观察扩散系数和ADC在化疗前后的变化,可以对肺癌化疗疗效进行评估,达到较好的评估效果。该方法可以应用在肺癌早期化疗周期,病灶尚未发生明显肉眼改变的时候,通过对比化疗前后扩散系数和ADC的变化趋势,进行疗效初步的评估,从而进一步制定针对性的治疗方案,为临床治疗提供指导帮助。本研究在疗效的评估应用中仍不够全面,需要进一步完善及扩大研究。

4 结论

磁共振成像在肺癌诊断中具有CT所不具有的优势。磁共振IVIM中的扩散系数和ADC可以作为鉴别肺部良恶性肿瘤的有效指标,最佳临界值分别为 1.185×10^{-3} 、 $1.265 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$,扩散系数的诊断效能最佳。扩散系数与ADC值也能作为肺癌化疗疗效评估的一项辅助指标,当扩散系数和ADC较化疗前升高时,可认为该化疗处于有效化疗阶段,为临床制定下一步治疗方案提供指导帮助。

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