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医学放射物理

## 扩散加权成像表观扩散系数预测和评估宫颈癌同步放化疗疗效

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**【摘要】目的:**探讨磁共振扩散加权成像(MR-DWI)中表观扩散系数(ADC)对宫颈癌同步放化疗疗效的预测及评估价值。**方法:**收集经病理证实并于重庆医科大学附属第一医院接受同步放化疗的宫颈癌患者20例,分别于治疗前、治疗中(25 Gy)和治疗结束后1月行常规MRI与DWI扫描,测量相应肿瘤体积、 $ADC_{mean}$ 、 $ADC_{max}$ 、 $ADC_{min}$ 及rADC值。比较治疗前、中和结束后1月的各ADC值之间的差异及不同时间段肿瘤体积的差异,并分析治疗前各ADC值与肿瘤消退率之间的相关性。**结果:**(1)与放疗前相比, $ADC_{mean}$ 、 $ADC_{max}$ 、 $ADC_{min}$ 及rADC值均呈增大趋势,其中 $ADC_{mean}$ 、 $ADC_{max}$ 在各时间段的差异都具有统计学意义(治疗前与治疗中比较: $ADC_{mean} P=0.00$ 、 $ADC_{max} P=0.00$ ;治疗中与治疗结束后1月比较: $ADC_{mean} P=0.02$ 、 $ADC_{max} P=0.02$ ;治疗前与治疗结束后1月比较: $ADC_{mean} P=0.00$ 、 $ADC_{max} P=0.00$ );治疗前、治疗中、治疗结束后1月肿瘤体积逐渐缩小,差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );(2)治疗前肿瘤 $ADC_{mean}$ 、rADC值与治疗结束后1月肿瘤消退率呈负相关( $r=-0.54$ 、 $-0.48$ , $P<0.05$ ),且治疗前 $ADC_{mean}$ 相关性更大。**结论:**MR-DWI中 $ADC_{mean}$ 对宫颈癌同步放化疗的疗效及预测有一定的参考价值,有望为宫颈癌个体化治疗提供参考依据。

**【关键词】**宫颈癌;扩散加权成像;表观扩散系数;肿瘤退缩率;同步放化疗

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## Apparent diffusion coefficient of diffusion weighted imaging in predicting and assessing chemoradiotherapy effect of cervical carcinoma

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**Abstract: Objective** To analyze the value of apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) of diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) in predicting and assessing chemoradiation effect of cervical carcinoma. **Methods** Admitted in the First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, 20 patients pathologically diagnosed with cervical carcinoma were performed MRI and DWI scan before treatment, during treatment (25 Gy), and one month after chemoradiotherapy, separately. The corresponding tumor volume,  $ADC_{mean}$ ,  $ADC_{max}$ ,  $ADC_{min}$  and rADC values were measured. The tumor size and the differences between ADC values in different periods (before treatment, during treatment, and one month after chemoradiotherapy) were compared, and the relationship between the ADC values before treatment and tumor regression rate was analyzed. **Results** Compared with before radiotherapy,  $ADC_{mean}$ ,  $ADC_{max}$ ,  $ADC_{min}$  and rADC values showed a trend of increase, and the differences in  $ADC_{mean}$  and  $ADC_{max}$  in each period showed statistically significant. Comparing before treatment with during treatment:  $ADC_{mean} P=0.00$ ,  $ADC_{max} P=0.00$ ; comparing during treatment with one month after treatment:  $ADC_{mean} P=0.02$ ,  $ADC_{max} P=0.02$ ; comparing before treatment with one month after treatment:  $ADC_{mean} P=0.00$ ,  $ADC_{max} P=0.00$ . With treatment time flowing, the tumor size became smaller and smaller, showing significant differences ( $P<0.05$ ). The relationship between  $ADC_{mean}$ , rADC values before treatment and tumor regression rate in one month after the treatment was negative ( $r=-0.54$ ,  $-0.48$ ,  $P<0.05$ ), and the correlation of  $ADC_{mean}$  before treatment was greater. **Conclusion** The  $ADC_{mean}$  of magnetic resonance-DWI has some reference value in

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predicting and assessing chemoradiotherapy effect of cervical carcinoma, which is expected to provide the reference basis for individualized treatment of cervical carcinoma.

**Key words:** cervical carcinoma; diffusion weighted imaging; apparent diffusion coefficient; tumor regression rate; chemoradiotherapy

## 前言

同步放化疗是中晚期宫颈癌的首选治疗方法,但治疗后照射野内复发仍占治疗失败的60%~80%<sup>[1]</sup>,如何预测并早期评估宫颈癌患者对放化疗敏感性,以便制订个体化、合理化治疗方案是现代肿瘤治疗的发展趋势及研究热点。磁共振扩散加权成像(Magnetic Resonance-Diffusion Weighted Imaging, MR-DWI)为功能磁共振的一种,结合了组织形态学和功能学的改变,可通过表观扩散系数(Apparent Diffusion Coefficient, ADC)予以量化。国内外已有的文献报道中<sup>[2-4]</sup>,对于应用DWI预测及评估宫颈癌疗效的ADC参数众说纷纭。为此本研究对20例接受同步放化疗的宫颈癌患者进行治疗前后的各项ADC参数的动态观察,并分析其与肿瘤退缩的关系,以探讨DWI中不同ADC值预测及评估宫颈癌对同步放化疗治疗敏感性的应用价值。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 纳入标准

- (1)在行MRI检查前未行任何有关肿瘤的治疗;
- (2)检查前均经病理证实;(3)全程规范的放化疗治疗;
- (4)有完整的临床资料及MRI资料。

### 1.2 一般资料

收集2014年1月~2015年10月经病理证实于重庆医科大学附属第一医院接受同步放化疗的宫颈鳞癌患者20例,年龄33~71岁,平均年龄(53.80±11.50)岁。根据2009年国际妇产科联盟(FIGO)标准,20例宫颈鳞癌患者中,I期1例、II期13例、III期5例、IV期1例。

### 1.3 治疗方案

全盆腔外照射总剂量为50.4 Gy,3周后给予三维后装治疗,6 Gy/4 f,此外辅以化疗(顺铂,40 mg/m<sup>2</sup>),1次/周,5次/疗程。

### 1.4 仪器和方法

**1.4.1 MRI扫描设备及扫描时间** 采用美国GE公司3.0 T MRI扫描仪(Signa HD, GE Healthcare),受检者取仰卧位扫描,采用8通道体部相控阵线圈扫描。分别于治疗前、治疗中(25 Gy)及放疗结束后1月行MRI检查。

**1.4.2 扫描序列及具体参数** (1)常规盆腔T<sub>2</sub>WI轴位采用快速自旋回波扫描:TR=3 580 ms,TE=105 ms,层厚:6 mm,层间距:2 mm,视野(FOV):36 mm,矩阵:320×224,激励次数:2;(2)子宫T<sub>2</sub>抑脂矢状位亦采用快速自旋回波扫描:TR=3 320 ms,TE=105 ms,层厚:6 mm,层间距:2 mm,FOV:36 mm,矩阵:320×224,激励次数:2;(3)DWI扫描采用SE-EPI序列轴位并行采集技术扫描:TR=5 700 ms,TE=65.7 ms,层厚:5 mm,层间距:0,FOV:42 cm,矩阵128×128,激励次数:6;b=0/800 s/mm<sup>2</sup>。

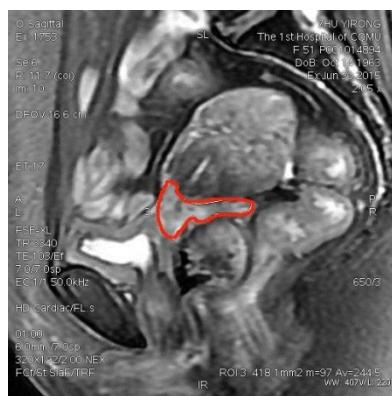
### 1.5 数据后处理及参数测量

**1.5.1 测量肿瘤ADC<sub>mean</sub>、ADC<sub>max</sub>、ADC<sub>min</sub>及rADC值** 将所有DWI数据输入ADW4.4工作站,采用Functool软件生成DWI图像和ADC值伪彩图,并进行分析。首先由1名有经验的放射科诊断医师判断DWI图像是否可用于诊断及肿瘤ADC值计算。标准为图像无变形,无显著影响ADC值测量的伪影,病变与邻近正常组织存在可分辨的信号差异。测量时参考横断面T<sub>2</sub>WI和DWI图像上病灶的位置,在DWI图像上放置感兴趣区(Region of Interest, ROI)<sup>[5]</sup>,尽量避免坏死、出血或囊变区。(1)ADC<sub>mean</sub>:为消除肿瘤不均质导致的测量最大层面ADC值与肿瘤整体ADC值间的差异,测量全部肿瘤层面ADC值,每个肿瘤层面至少放置3个ROI,取平均值为肿瘤ADC值;(2)ADC<sub>max</sub>:测量肿瘤所有层面的最大ADC值,取其平均值为肿瘤最大ADC值;(3)ADC<sub>min</sub>:测量肿瘤所有层面的最小ADC值,取其平均值为肿瘤最小ADC值;(4)rADC:在DWI图上分别于病灶内、病灶邻近正常宫体(距病灶2 cm以上区域)放置ROI,通过公式rADC=平均ADC<sub>病灶</sub>/ADC<sub>邻近正常</sub>计算得出。

**1.5.2 肿瘤体积退缩率** ROI体积测量方法<sup>[6]</sup>(见图1):勾画MRI矢状面T<sub>2</sub>WI每个层面上病灶ROI范围,通过公式V<sub>ROI</sub>=0.5×( $\sum_{i=1}^n A_i$ )计算肿瘤体积。i代表矢状面T<sub>2</sub>WI单个层面,n代表矢状面T<sub>2</sub>WI总层数。肿瘤体积退缩率=[(治疗中或结束后1月肿瘤体积-治疗前肿瘤体积)/治疗前肿瘤体积]×100%。

### 1.6 统计分析

采用SPSS 15.0软件进行统计学分析,ADC<sub>mean</sub>、



The volume of region of interest was measured on the sagittal of T<sub>2</sub>WI MRI before treatment. T<sub>2</sub>WI: T<sub>2</sub> weighted imaging; MRI: Magnetic resonance imaging.

图1 体积测量方法示意图

Fig.1 Schematic diagram of volume measurement

ADC<sub>max</sub>、ADC<sub>min</sub>、rADC 和肿瘤退缩率以均数±标准差表示, 比较治疗前、治疗中及治疗结束后1月各 ADC 值和肿瘤退缩率差异, 采用两个独立样本非参数 Mann-Whitney 检验。分析治疗前、治疗中及治疗结束后1月各 ADC 值和肿瘤退缩率相关性, 采用

Spearman's 检验,  $P<0.05$  认为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 治疗前、治疗中、治疗结束后1月 ADC<sub>mean</sub>、ADC<sub>max</sub>、ADC<sub>min</sub>、rADC、肿瘤体积、肿瘤退缩率比较

与放疗前相比, ADC<sub>mean</sub>、ADC<sub>max</sub>、ADC<sub>min</sub> 及 rADC 值均呈增大趋势, 其中 ADC<sub>mean</sub>、ADC<sub>max</sub> 在各时间段的差异都具有统计学意义(治疗前与治疗中比较: ADC<sub>mean</sub>  $P=0.00$ 、ADC<sub>max</sub>  $P=0.00$ ; 治疗中与治疗结束后1月比较: ADC<sub>mean</sub>  $P=0.02$ 、ADC<sub>max</sub>  $P=0.02$ ; 治疗前与治疗结束后1月比较: ADC<sub>mean</sub>  $P=0.00$ 、ADC<sub>max</sub>  $P=0.00$ ); 随着放疗剂量逐渐累积, ADC 值逐渐增大, 在伪彩图上表现为由放疗前蓝色或蓝绿色区域逐渐被绿色、绿黄色或黄色代替(图2); 治疗前、治疗中、治疗结束后1月肿瘤体积逐渐缩小, 差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ), 表1。

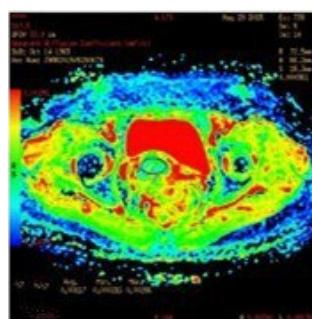
### 2.2 治疗前、治疗中、治疗结束后1月 ADC<sub>mean</sub>、ADC<sub>max</sub>、ADC<sub>min</sub>、rADC 与肿瘤退缩率相关性

治疗中及治疗结束后1月肿瘤退缩率分别为(62±25)%、(71±48)%, 分别于治疗前、治疗中、治疗



a: Schematic diagram of ADC<sub>mean</sub> measurement

Diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) had obviously high signal.



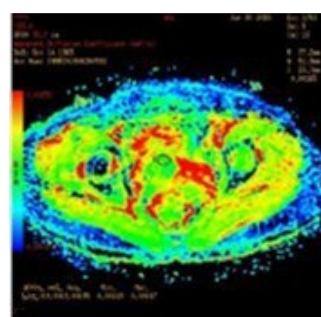
b: ADC pseudo-color image

The most of lesion region appeared to be blue or blue green.



c: Schematic diagram of ADC<sub>mean</sub> measurement

During treatment, the tumor volume was smaller than before, and DWI signal was lower than before.



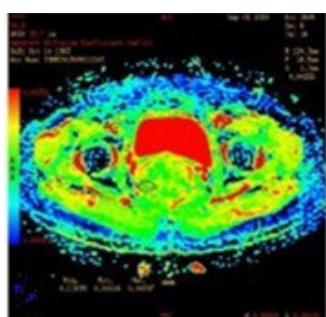
d: ADC pseudo-color image

The most of lesion region appeared to be green or green yellow.



e: Schematic diagram of ADC<sub>mean</sub> measurement

One month after treatment, the tumor volume was smaller than before, and DWI signal was lower than before.



f: ADC pseudo-color image

The most of lesion region appeared to be green or green yellow, and the region was smaller than before.

图2 ADC 伪彩图

Fig.2 ADC pseudo-color image

表1 各参数在不同时间段对比分析  
Tab.1 Comparison of different parameters in different time periods

Parameter	Before treatment	During treatment	One month after treatment	$P_1$	$P_2$	$P_3$
$ADC_{mean}/\times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	$1.14 \pm 0.19$	$1.46 \pm 0.46$	$1.62 \pm 0.18$	0.00	0.00	0.02
$ADC_{max}/\times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	$1.39 \pm 0.14$	$1.65 \pm 0.29$	$1.82 \pm 0.18$	0.00	0.00	0.02
$ADC_{min}/\times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$	$0.94 \pm 0.23$	$1.38 \pm 0.19$	$1.38 \pm 0.19$	0.00	0.00	0.12
rADC	$0.72 \pm 0.14$	$0.97 \pm 0.22$	$1.05 \pm 0.22$	0.00	0.00	0.17
Tumor volume/ $\text{mm}^3$	$1776.75 \pm 1242.84$	$590.54 \pm 575.19$	$363.28 \pm 812.91$	0.00	0.00	0.01
Tumor regression rate	-	62%±25%	71%±48%	-	-	0.02

$P_1$ : Comparing before treatment with during treatment;  $P_2$ : Comparing before treatment with one month after treatment;  $P_3$ : Comparing during treatment with one month after treatment; ADC: Apparent diffusion coefficient

结束后1月ADC<sub>mean</sub>、ADC<sub>max</sub>、ADC<sub>min</sub>、rADC进行相关性分析。肿瘤治疗前ADC<sub>mean</sub>、rADC值与治疗结束后1月肿瘤消退率呈负相关( $r=-0.54$ 、 $-0.48$ ,  $P<0.05$ ),且治疗前ADC<sub>mean</sub>相关性更大,其余各ADC值与治疗中、结束后1月肿瘤消退率无相关性( $P>0.05$ )。

### 3 讨论

目前临幊上多用以下几种方式进行宫颈癌疗效的评估:(1)妇科检查:具有明显主观性,且无法准确判断肿瘤是否完全坏死和有无残留,同时无法区分肿瘤组织与炎症或纤维化组织;(2)宫颈活检:可证实肿瘤残留或纤维化,但其为有创性检查,难以反复进行,故临幊很少采用;(3)常规影像学检查:应用CT/MRI检查,测量肿瘤大小的变化来评估疗效,这种形态学的变化相对滞后<sup>[7]</sup>,不能满足早期疗效评估。DWI为功能磁共振的一种,与常规MRI结合,不仅能体现肿瘤形态学改变,可从细胞或分子水平描述肿瘤的微观结构,提供细胞密度、细胞膜完整性等组织病理学信息,对治疗后肿瘤微观环境的变化也较敏感,可检测肿瘤治疗过程中细胞结构的变化<sup>[8]</sup>,同时DWI为一种无创、无需对比剂、成像速度快、可反复进行并可通过ADC值量化等特点,其临幊应用受到广泛关注。有研究者认为可通过ADC量化组织形态学及功能学改变,是预测宫颈癌治疗疗效的潜在指标<sup>[9]</sup>。本研究表明,随着放疗剂量逐渐累积,ADC值逐渐增大,在伪彩图上表现为由放疗前蓝色或蓝绿色区域逐渐被绿色、绿黄色或黄色代替(见图2),与文献报道一致<sup>[4, 10]</sup>,提示ADC能预测肿瘤疗效。目前国内学者对DWI各ADC值在肿瘤疗效评价

中的应用众说纷纭,Nakamura等<sup>[11]</sup>,Somoye等<sup>[12]</sup>国外学者研究认为ADC<sub>min</sub>、ADC<sub>mean</sub>对肿瘤复发及生存率有预测价值,林蒙等国内学者认为治疗前肿瘤ADC<sub>max</sub>可预测放化疗疗效<sup>[13]</sup>。

肿瘤组织往往为不均质性生长,其内部可由不同分化程度的肿瘤细胞、间质及血管等成分组成,可继发出血、坏死、囊变等改变,因此肿瘤内不同区域的血流灌注及水分子扩散运动状态可能存在较大差异<sup>[14]</sup>。ADC<sub>mean</sub>表示本组研究ROI选择为肿瘤最大层面内的全部肿瘤组织,以全面反映肿瘤整体状态;ADC<sub>max</sub>表示灌注低的区域,病理上为纤维组织内散在癌细胞构成;ADC<sub>min</sub>表示肿瘤内血流灌注最丰富或扩散受限最明显的区域往往代表肿瘤组织生长最为活跃区域;rADC则可排除正常宫颈组织对ADC值影响。

故本研究将代表肿瘤不均质区域的各ADC值参数进行动态观察,ADC<sub>mean</sub>、ADC<sub>max</sub>在各时间段的差异都具有统计学意义,提示随着剂量累积ADC<sub>mean</sub>、ADC<sub>max</sub>变化较其他参数大,有文献报道称因ADC<sub>max</sub>代表低灌注区域,对放疗的敏感性随剂量增加而增加,而ADC<sub>min</sub>代表高灌注区,随着剂量累积,相对应的病理改变分别为水肿充血及细胞外间隙变小、肿瘤组织大量坏死、肿瘤组织再增殖<sup>[15]</sup>,有可能是导致本研究中ADC<sub>min</sub>差异不显著的原因。在与肿瘤退缩相关性的研究中,肿瘤治疗前ADC<sub>mean</sub>、rADC值分别为 $(1.14 \pm 0.19) \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ 、 $0.72 \pm 0.14$ ,与治疗结束后1月肿瘤消退率呈负相关( $r=-0.54$ 、 $-0.48$ ,  $P<0.05$ ),且治疗前ADC<sub>mean</sub>相关性更大,提示肿瘤治疗前ADC<sub>mean</sub>、rADC值越小,肿瘤治疗敏感性越高,尤以治疗前ADC<sub>mean</sub>为最优,提示反映肿瘤整体状态的ADC<sub>mean</sub>与

肿瘤的疗效密切相关,即宫颈癌治疗前  $ADC_{mean}$  越小,肿瘤同步放化疗敏感性越好,若宫颈癌患者治疗前  $ADC_{mean}$  偏高时,临床应采取更严密的随访及影像学检查。这与国内部分学者及国外学者多用  $ADC_{mean}$  评价预测宫颈癌疗效一致<sup>[16]</sup>。

综上所述,在宫颈癌同步放化疗过程中,肿瘤体积逐渐缩小,随剂量累积,DWI定量指标  $ADC_{mean}$ 、 $ADC_{max}$ 、 $ADC_{min}$ 、rADC逐渐增大,尤以  $ADC_{mean}$  变化最明显。MR-DWI中  $ADC_{mean}$  对宫颈癌同步放化疗的疗效及预测有一定的参考价值,有望为宫颈癌个体化治疗提供依据。

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