

压迫式弹性成像与声脉冲辐射力成像技术在乳腺肿瘤良恶性鉴别中的价值比较

许磊,康亚宁,马静,杨媛媛,赵俊,王荣荣
西安市中医医院功能科,陕西 西安 710021

【摘要】目的:探讨分析压迫式弹性成像(CE)与声脉冲辐射力成像(ARFI)技术在乳腺肿瘤良恶性鉴别中的价值。**方法:**选择门诊或住院行超声检查发现的有乳腺肿块患者71例共89个病灶,经病理组织学确认良性病灶57个,恶性病灶32个。对各病灶进行彩色多普勒超声检查,并采取CE及ARFI技术,分别计算病灶弹性应变率比值(SR)及声触诊组织定量(VTQ)值,采用ROC曲线分析SR、VTQ对良恶性肿瘤的诊断效能。**结果:**恶性组病灶VTQ值与SR值均显著高于良性组($P<0.05$)。采用ROC曲线分析VTQ、SR对乳腺良恶性肿瘤诊断效能,VTQ诊断曲线下面积(AUC)为0.918,95% CI为0.871~0.980($P<0.05$),最佳截断值为3.97,在此最佳截断值下,VTQ诊断敏感性94.64%、诊断特异性90.63%;SR诊断AUC为0.899,95% CI为0.854~0.956($P<0.05$),最佳截断值为4.12,在此最佳截断值下,SR诊断敏感性92.86%、诊断特异性84.38%。VTQ和SR诊断敏感性、特异性比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**两种超声诊断技术对乳腺良恶性肿瘤均具有较高的诊断价值,其诊断效能相似,临床上可联合使用,以实现优势互补,提高对乳腺癌的早期检出率。

【关键词】压迫式弹性成像;声脉冲辐射力成像;乳腺肿瘤;良性肿瘤;恶性肿瘤;鉴别诊断

【中图分类号】R737.9;R445.1

【文献标志码】A

【文章编号】1005-202X(2020)03-0299-04

Compression elastography and acoustic radiation force imaging in differentiating benign and malignant breast tumors

XU Lei, KANG Ya'ning, MA Jing, YANG Yuanyuan, ZHAO Jun, WANG Rongrong

Department of Function, Xi'an Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Xi'an 710021, China

Abstract: Objective To investigate the value of compression elastography (CE) and acoustic radiation force imaging (ARFI) in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant breast tumors. **Methods** A total of 71 patients with breast tumors detected by ultrasonography were enrolled, including 89 lesions. The histopathologic examination showed that there were 57 benign lesions and 32 malignant lesions. The lesions were examined by color Doppler ultrasonography, and the elastic strain rate ratio (SR) and virtual touch tissues quantification (VTQ) were calculated by CE and ARFI, separately. The diagnostic efficacy of SR and VTQ in benign and malignant breast tumors was analyzed by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. **Results** The VTQ and SR in malignant group were significantly higher than those in benign group ($P<0.05$). The diagnostic efficiency of VTQ and SR in benign and malignant breast tumors was analyzed by ROC curve. The area under VTQ diagnostic curve was 0.918, with a 95% CI of 0.871-0.980 ($P<0.05$), and the best cut-off value was 3.97. At the best cut-off value, the diagnostic sensitivity and specificity of VTQ were 94.64% and 90.63%, respectively. The area under SR diagnostic curve was 0.899, with a 95% CI of 0.854-0.956 ($P<0.05$), and the best cut-off value was 4.12. The diagnostic sensitivity and specificity of SR at the best cut-off value were 92.86% and 84.38%, respectively. There was no significant difference in diagnostic sensitivity and specificity between VTQ and SR ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** Both CE and ARFI have high diagnostic value for benign and malignant breast tumors, with similar diagnostic efficacy. The two ultrasound diagnostic techniques can be combined in clinic to achieve complementary advantages and further improve the early detection rate of breast cancer.

Keywords: compression elastography; acoustic radiation force imaging; breast tumor; benign tumor; malignant tumor; differential diagnosis

【收稿日期】2019-10-13

【基金项目】陕西科技厅社会发展项目(2018SF-271)

【作者简介】许磊,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:浅表器官及肌骨疾病超声诊断, E-mail: zhshxm923@sina.com

前言

乳腺肿瘤是女性最常见的肿瘤之一,流行病学统计数据显示,全球每年约有120万女性罹患乳腺癌,其中每年50万人死于乳腺癌^[1]。对于早期乳腺癌患者,其临床疗效及治疗预后较为满意,而对于中晚期患者临床预后极差^[2]。因此临床人员一直关注如何有效提高乳腺癌早期诊断率。目前在我国乃至全世界范围内,超声成像以其廉价、简便、高效、无辐射、可重复性高以及适用群体广泛等优点,成为乳腺体检以及疾病筛查最常规的检查方式^[3-4]。近年来随着超声诊断技术的不断发展,压迫式弹性成像(CE)与声脉冲辐射力成像(ARFI)技术成为学者关注的热点^[5]。本研究探讨分析CE与ARFI技术在乳腺肿瘤良恶性鉴别中的价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选择2016年4月~2018年7月西安市中医医院门诊或住院行超声检查发现的有乳腺肿块患者71例共89个病灶。排除:肿块直径<5 mm或>5 cm患者;囊性病变或实质很少的混合性病变。患者均为女性,肿块最大直径5.0~47.0 mm,平均直径(19.37±7.49) mm,年龄18~71岁,平均年龄(41.27±11.38)岁。病灶均获得手术或穿刺活检病理诊断,其中良性病灶57个,恶性病灶32个。患者均自愿签署知情同意书,研究获本院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 方法

采用ACUSON S2000彩色多普勒超声诊断仪(德国西门子),探头频率4~9 MHz,配有CE及ARFI技术软件。患者取仰卧位或侧卧位,首先对患者进行超声常规扫描,注意对比两侧乳腺,常规扫描发现病灶后,即进行CE及ARFI检查。ARFI采用声触诊组织定量(VTQ),检查时让患者屏住呼吸,测量病灶组织VTQ值进行肿块硬度定量分析,每个病灶测量3次,取其平均值,VTQ值越大则表示病灶组织硬度越高,反之则表示病灶组织硬度越低。采用CE模式检查时,将专用高频探头轻微放置于病灶区域,采用双幅图像实时稀释,并观察二维图与弹性图。分别于病灶内以及周围同水平正常乳腺组织内进行取点,自动测算两点间组织的相对硬度,作为弹性应变率比值(SR),分别获取5个SR值,取其平均值。SR值越大则表示病灶组织硬度越高,反之则表示病灶组织硬度越低。

1.3 统计学处理

采用统计学软件SPSS 22.0,计量资料采用均数±

标准差表示,计量资料比较采用 t 检验,采用受试者工作曲线分析VTQ、SR值对乳腺恶性肿瘤诊断价值,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 病理检测结果

本研究89个病灶中,良性病灶57个,恶性病灶32个。良性病灶包括纤维腺瘤38个、增生结节8个、导管内乳头状瘤5个、硬化性腺病3个、良性分叶状肿瘤3个;恶性病灶包括浸润性导管癌22个、DCIS 5个、浸润性小叶癌3个、导管内乳头状癌2个。

2.2 良性病灶与恶性病灶VTQ、SR值比较

恶性组病灶VTQ值与SR值均显著高于良性组($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 良性病灶与恶性病灶VTQ、SR值比较

Tab.1 Comparison of elastic strain rate ratio (SR) and virtual touch tissues quantification (VTQ) in malignant and benign groups

组别	n	VTQ/m·s ⁻¹	SR
良性组	57	2.75±0.85	8.27±7.38
恶性组	32	5.28±1.24	24.81±9.94
t 值	-	11.380	8.933
P 值	-	<0.05	<0.05

VTQ:声触诊组织定量;SR:弹性应变率比值

2.3 VTQ、SR对乳腺良恶性肿瘤诊断价值

采用ROC曲线分析VTQ、SR对乳腺良恶性肿瘤诊断效能。VTQ诊断曲线下面积(AUC)为0.918,95%CI为0.871~0.980($P<0.05$),最佳截断值为3.97,在此最佳截断值下,VTQ诊断敏感性94.64%、诊断特异性90.63%;SR诊断AUC为0.899,95%CI为0.854~0.956($P<0.05$),最佳截断值为4.12,在此最佳截断值下,SR诊断敏感性92.86%、诊断特异性84.38%,VTQ、SR诊断敏感性、特异性比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见图1。

3 讨论

超声检查由于其具有操作简便、无辐射、无创伤、检查费用低等优点已得到广大医生和患者的接受,可广泛运用于乳腺癌普查工作中^[6]。对于乳腺肿瘤良恶性的鉴别诊断一直是临床研究的重点。临床工作中对乳腺良恶性肿瘤的鉴别诊断仍以常规超声为首选方式,但是由于良恶性病变在常规超声上的表现有较大交叉重叠,其临床鉴别诊断价值并不理想^[7-8]。

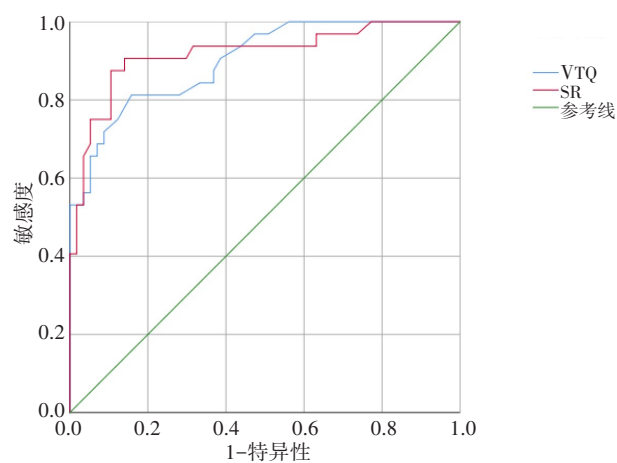


图1 ROC曲线分析VTQ、SR对乳腺良恶性肿瘤诊断效能
Fig.1 Diagnostic efficacy of SR and VTQ in benign and malignant breast tumors analyzed by receiver operating characteristic curve

弹性成像的概念源于临床触诊,评价病变区域与周围正常组织相对硬度,包括弹性评分法以及SR两种评价方式,其中弹性评分由诊断医师根据弹性图像进行评价,医师主观性因素的影响较强,因此评价结果有一定偏差,因此有学者认为应使用SR作为病灶组织硬度和弹性的评价指标,其诊断更具客观性和可靠性^[9-10]。虽然应用SR对乳腺良恶性肿瘤鉴别诊断具有较好的临床价值,但仍存在一定的假阴性和假阳性病例,其可能原因为:良性肿瘤主要以纤维腺瘤为主,而纤维腺瘤病灶内常有纤维组织增生以及肉芽组织,从而导致部分病灶内部有钙化灶的形成而增加了病灶硬度^[11-12];同时对于恶性肿瘤组织中浸润性导管癌,由于病灶内常合并组织液化坏死,可导致组织硬度降低,另粘液腺癌的病理构成较为特殊,病灶内部纤维成分较少而粘液腺细胞较多,因此组织硬度低容易被误诊为良性^[13-14]。

ARFI技术作为一种新型的弹性成像技术,通过超声探头发射脉冲信号达到指定位置,从而引起组织微小形变,进而对组织或器官的硬度及弹性进行量化分析^[15-16]。本研究分析了VTQ对乳腺良恶性肿瘤的鉴别诊断效能,结果显示ARFI对良恶性乳腺肿瘤具有着良好的鉴别诊断价值。但在本研究中ARFI技术检查仍存在一定的假阴性及假阳性病灶。

本研究对比分析ARFI及CE对乳腺肿瘤良恶性的鉴别诊断价值,结果显示两种诊断方式敏感性 & 特异性比较无统计学差异,可能考虑与本研究纳入样本量较小有关。结合学者相关报道及笔者临床经验,二者相较而言,ARFI不需要操作者进行手动加压,因此受人为因素的影响较小,更适用于无自主运动的器官或组织^[17];ARFI运用声脉冲辐射力,稳定可控,符合病灶整体性质的判断^[18];ARFI可获得组织弹

性的绝对值。但是由于VTQ值容易受患者呼吸运动及心脏运动的干扰,容易出现一定偏差。因此两种超声技术可联合运用,综合判断肿瘤性质,以提高诊断准确率,而减少误诊、漏诊的发生^[19]。

综上所述,两种超声诊断技术对乳腺良恶性肿瘤均具有较高的诊断价值,其诊断效能相似,临床上可联合使用,以实现优势互补,提高对乳腺癌的早期检出率。

【参考文献】

[1] CALLERO M A, RODRIGUEZ C E, SÓLIMO A, et al. The immune system as a new possible cell target for AFP 464 in a spontaneous mammary cancer mouse model[J]. J Cell Biochem, 2017, 118(9): 2841-2849.

[2] LEUNG Y K, GOVINDARAJAH V, CHEONG A, et al. Gestational high-fat diet and bisphenol A exposure heightens mammary cancer risk[J]. Endocr Relat Cancer, 2017, 24(7): 345-358.

[3] 冷晓玲, 黄国福, 马富成. 乳腺癌超声造影充盈缺损与造影特征、临床病理参数的关系[J]. 中华超声影像学杂志, 2015, 9(5): 417-421.

[4] LENG X L, HUANG G F, MA F C. Correlation between filling contrast and contrast characteristics and clinicopathological parameters of breast cancer with ultrasound contrast imaging[J]. Chinese Journal of Ultrasound Imaging, 2015, 9(5): 417-421.

[5] 沈颖, 姜小嫣. 乳腺疾病超声弹性成像对BI-RADS-US分类评估的贡献价值探讨[J]. 现代肿瘤医学, 2017, 25(23): 3839-3842.

[6] SHEN Y, LOU X Y. Contribution of ultrasound elastography of breast diseases to the assessment of BI-RADS-US classification[J]. Modern Oncology, 2017, 25(23): 3839-3842.

[7] 陈晓婷, 王东平, 周建. 乳腺癌超声征象与病理组织学类型及组织学分级的临床关系研究[J]. 实用癌症杂志, 2018, 33(5): 132-134.

[8] CHEN X T, WANG D P, ZHOU J. Study on the clinical relationship between ultrasound signs and pathological histological types and histological grade of breast cancer[J]. Journal of Practical Cancer, 2018, 33(5): 132-134.

[9] 卢建明, 赵淑红, 田锦, 等. 乳腺超声检查中BI-RADS分级诊断标准对乳腺肿瘤的诊断价值[J]. 宁夏医学杂志, 2015, 37(2): 140-142.

[10] LU J M, ZHAO S H, TIAN J, et al. The diagnostic value of BI-RADS classification diagnostic criteria for breast tumors in breast ultrasound[J]. Ningxia Medical Journal, 2015, 37(2): 140-142.

[11] 赵海娜, 彭玉兰, 骆洪浩, 等. 建立乳腺超声BI-RADS评估分类评分标准的初步研究[J]. 中华超声影像学杂志, 2015, 24(3): 242-245.

[12] ZHAO H N, PENG Y L, LUO H H, et al. Preliminary study on establishing the classification and scoring criteria of BI-RADS evaluation of breast ultrasound[J]. Chinese Journal of Ultrasound Imaging, 2015, 24(3): 242-245.

[13] 占海晏, 臧国礼, 金进晓, 等. 超声剪切波弹性成像与超声乳腺影像报告和数据库对乳腺良恶性肿块的诊断价值[J]. 中国基层医药, 2015, 11(19): 2922-2924.

[14] ZHAN H Y, ZANG G L, JIN J X, et al. Diagnostic value of ultrasound shear wave elastography and ultrasound mammography report and data system for benign and malignant breast masses[J]. China Primary Medicine, 2015, 11(19): 2922-2924.

[15] 丁华杰, 那磊, 刘会玲, 等. 乳腺超声弹性成像BI-RADS 4级肿块校正及穿刺活检的诊断价值[J]. 中国肿瘤临床, 2016, 43(23): 1031-1034.

[16] DING H J, NA L, LIU H L, et al. Ultrasound elasticity imaging

- correction and biopsy diagnosis value in BI-RADS 4 breast mass[J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2016, 43(23): 1031-1034.
- [10] YE F, JI Z, DING W, et al. Ultrashort microwave-pumped real-time thermoacoustic breast tumor imaging system[J]. IEEE Trans Med Imaging, 2016, 35(3): 839-844.
- [11] 宫丽杰, 贺焱, 田鹏, 等. 弹性应变率比值法与声触诊组织量化技术联合诊断乳腺肿块的价值[J]. 中南大学学报(医学版), 2016, 41(7): 729-735.
- GONG L J, HE Y, TIAN P, et al. Effect of elastic strain rate ratio method and virtual touch tissue quantification on the diagnosis of breast masses[J]. Journal of Central South University (Medical Sciences), 2016, 41(7): 729-735.
- [12] 周春容, 段宗强, 曹跃勇. 乳腺数字化点压迫放大技术对早期乳腺癌诊断价值研究[J]. 四川医学, 2017, 38(12): 1440-1443.
- ZHOU C R, DUAN Z Q, CAO Y Y. Study on the diagnostic value of digital breast point compression magnification for early breast cancer[J]. Sichuan Medical Journal, 2017, 38(12): 1440-1443.
- [13] YANG R M, FU C P, FANG J Z, et al. Hyaluronan-modified superparamagnetic iron oxide nanoparticles for bimodal breast cancer imaging and photothermal therapy[J]. Int J Nanomed, 2017, 12(10): 197-206.
- [14] 张露, 周平, 邓金, 等. 常规超声、压迫式弹性成像及声脉冲辐射力成像鉴别诊断良恶性乳腺肿瘤的对比研究[J]. 中南大学学报(医学版), 2014, 39(12): 1246-1252.
- ZHANG L, ZHOU P, DENG J, et al. Comparative study on the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant breast tumors by conventional ultrasound, compression elastography, and acoustic pulse force imaging[J]. Journal of Central South University (Medical Science), 2014, 39(12): 1246-1252.
- [15] 刘卉, 吴蓉. 声脉冲辐射力成像技术在乳腺疾病诊断中的应用进展[J]. 医学综述, 2015, 21(22): 4139-4140.
- LIU H, WU R. Application progress of acoustic pulse radiation force imaging in the diagnosis of breast diseases[J]. Medical Recapitulate, 2015, 21(22): 4139-4140.
- [16] 谢均, 古兴宇, 黄自强, 等. 声脉冲辐射力成像和超声弹性成像鉴别良恶性乳腺肿瘤的价值比较[J]. 浙江医学, 2016, 38(2): 142-143.
- XIE J, GU X Y, HUANG Z Q, et al. Comparison of the value of acoustic pulse radiation force imaging and ultrasound elastography in identifying benign and malignant breast tumors[J]. Zhejiang Medical Journal, 2016, 38(2): 142-143.
- [17] 刘霞, 兰斌, 乔云川. 声辐射力脉冲成像技术在乳腺良恶性病变鉴别诊断中的临床价值[J]. 中国医学装备, 2019, 16(11): 99-102.
- LIU X, LAN B, QIAO Y C. The clinical value of acoustic radiation force pulse imaging in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant breast lesions[J]. China Medical Equipment, 2019, 16(11): 99-102.
- [18] 张杰, 隋秀芳, 王磊, 等. 声脉冲辐射力成像对乳腺肿瘤的诊断价值[J]. 重庆医学, 2016, 45(30): 4237-4239.
- ZHANG J, SUI X F, WANG L, et al. Diagnostic value of acoustic pulse radiation force imaging in breast tumors[J]. Chongqing Medicine, 2016, 45(30): 4237-4239.
- [19] 李媛媛, 刘晓燕, 王建华, 等. 声脉冲辐射力成像技术3种弹性参数单独及联合诊断在鉴别乳腺肿块中的应用[J]. 肿瘤影像学, 2017, 26(5): 367-370.
- LI Y Y, LIU X Y, WANG J H, et al. Application of three elastic parameters of acoustic pulse radiation force imaging alone and combined diagnosis in the identification of breast masses[J]. Oncoradiology, 2017, 26(5): 367-370.

(编辑: 黄开颜)