

# 基于增强CT影像组学模型和临床特征模型评估进展期胃癌浆膜侵犯

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**【摘要】目的:**探讨基于增强CT影像组学模型和临床特征模型评估进展期胃癌浆膜侵犯的价值。**方法:**收集351例术前2周内行腹部增强CT检查进展期胃癌患者资料并以7:3比例随机分为训练组247例和验证组104例。基于动静脉期CT图像在A.K软件中共提取3190个影像组学特征,通过降维筛选后建立影像组学模型,比较进展期胃癌浆膜侵犯阳性和阴性组之间的临床特征差异,并构建临床模型。模型效能评估采用受试者工作特征曲线分析。**结果:**在训练组和验证组中,N、M分期在浆膜侵犯阳性组和阴性组间的差异有统计意义( $P<0.05$ )。基于动静脉期图像最终筛选出14个影像组学特征。在验证组中,影像组学模型预测进展期胃癌浆膜侵犯的诊断效能高于基于联合N分期和M分期构建临床模型的诊断效能(AUC:0.854 vs 0.793)。**结论:**基于增强CT影像组模型和基于N、M分期的临床模型均能够成功预测进展期胃癌浆膜侵犯,前者诊断效能较优。

**【关键词】**胃癌;浆膜侵犯;临床病理特征;影像组学特征;CT

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## Development and validation of models to predict serosal invasion in advanced gastric cancer using the enhanced CT imaging-based radiomics features and clinical features

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**Abstract: Objective** To explore the predictive value of the enhanced CT imaging-based radiomics model and the clinical model for the serosal invasion in advanced gastric cancer. **Methods** The data were collected from 351 patients with advanced gastric cancer who underwent abdominal enhanced CT examination within 2 weeks before surgery, and the patients were randomly divided into a training group ( $n=247$ ) and a validation group ( $n=104$ ) in a ratio of 7:3. The 3190 radiomics features which were extracted from the arterial and venous phase CT images using A.K software were dimensionally reduced for constructing a radiomics model. The pathological features between serosal invasion positive and negative groups were compared, and the significant features were used to establish a clinical model. The model's performance was evaluated using receiver operating characteristic curve. **Results** In the training and validation groups, N staging and M staging were different in serosal invasion positive and negative groups ( $P<0.05$ ). A total of 14 radiomic features were ultimately selected from the arterial and venous phase images. In the validation group, the diagnostic efficacy of the radiomic model for predicting serosal invasion in advanced gastric cancer was higher than that of the clinical model based on the combination of N staging and M staging (AUC: 0.854 vs 0.793). **Conclusion** Both the radiomics model based on the enhanced CT imaging and the clinical model based on the combination of N staging and M staging can successfully predict serosal invasion in advanced gastric cancer, but the former performs better.

**Keywords:** gastric cancer; serosal invasion; clinicopathological feature; radiomics feature; CT

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前言

胃癌是全球发病率和致死率较高的恶性肿瘤之一<sup>[1-4]</sup>。胃癌浆膜侵犯直接决定患者治疗方案的选择,同时也是预后不良指标之一<sup>[5-10]</sup>。因此准确评估胃癌浆膜侵犯具有重要的临床意义,尤其是对于进展期胃癌患者。CT检查广泛应用于胃癌术前诊断和评估,CT特征如浆膜高强度征、胃周脂肪间隙浸润和血管侵犯等提示浆膜侵犯<sup>[8, 11-13]</sup>。然而,肿瘤炎性渗出和浆膜微浸润可能导致浆膜侵犯评估的准确性降低,因此需要寻找其他方法提高诊断浆膜侵犯的准确性。影像组学能从图像中提取肿瘤特征,为肿瘤术前鉴别诊断和评估提供新的研究方法<sup>[1, 6, 13-15]</sup>。本研究旨在探讨基于动静脉期CT影像组学特征和临床特征构建预测模型评估进展期胃癌浆膜侵犯。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集梅州市人民医院2015年8月至2021年2月经术后病理证实胃癌患者数据。入组标准包括腹部双期增强CT检查在术前2周内进行者和资料完整者。排除标准:(1)术前新辅助治疗;(2)胃癌术后复发;(3)CT图像差;(4)早期胃癌。收集临床病理特征资料包括病变胃壁厚度、年龄、性别、胃癌分期(美国癌症联合委员会第8版TNM分期标准)<sup>[16]</sup>、浆膜侵犯、脉管癌栓、神经侵犯和胃癌术后组织分化程度结果。共351例患者入组,其中男243例,女108例,年

龄29~89岁,平均(63.67±10.76)岁。上述患者按7:3比例随机划分为训练组247例(其中浆膜侵犯阳性76例,浆膜侵犯阴性171例)和验证组104例(其中浆膜侵犯阳性21例,浆膜侵犯阴性83例)。

1.2 仪器和方法

采用西门子双源Force CT扫描仪。扫描参数如下:管电流280 mAs,管电压100 kV,扫描层厚和层间距均为5.0 mm。平扫后采用高压注射器团注碘海醇350,注射流速为3.0~3.5 mL/s,在打药后25~35 s、65~75 s分别行双期增强CT检查。

1.3 CT影像组学分析

肿瘤标记:由1名副主任医师使用ITK-SNAP图像处理软件分别在动脉期和静脉期图像上手工勾画肿瘤感兴趣区(图1),自病灶起始层沿肿瘤轮廓开始连续勾画ROI至肿瘤结束层,勾画时尽量不超出肿瘤轮廓。此外,由另1名副主任医师随机选取70例患者进行胃癌感兴趣区标记,用于评估影像组学特征的可重复性。影像组学特征提取和筛选:采用人工智能A. K 软件中的开源Python3.5软件包(Pyradiomics 3.0)分别从动脉期和静脉期图像中自动提取包括形态学特征、一阶统计特征、灰度共生/游程矩阵特征、灰度级大小区域矩阵特征、相邻灰度差矩阵特征和灰度依赖矩阵特征在内共计3 190个影像组学特征<sup>[17-18]</sup>,然后采用组内相关系数分析和最小绝对收缩和选择算子进行特征筛选。

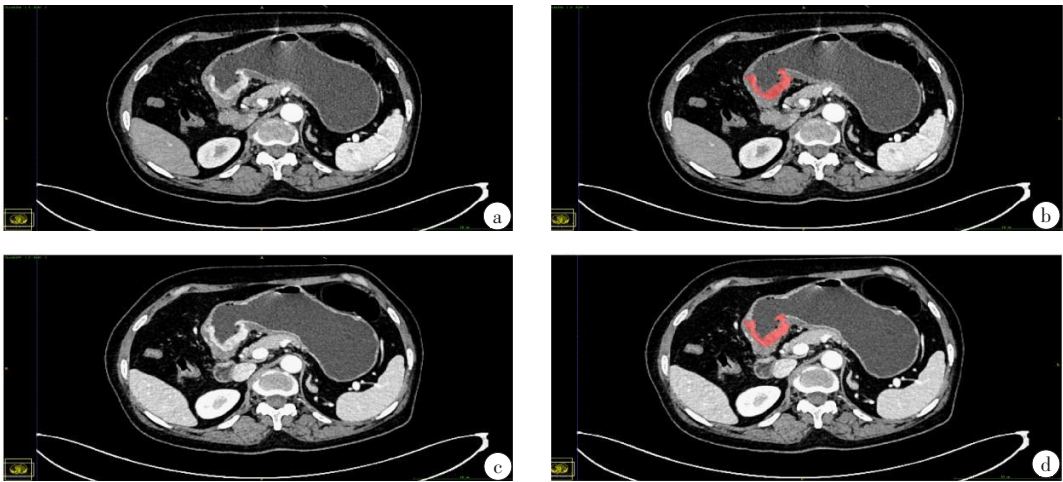


图1 肿瘤感兴趣区标记  
Figure 1 Labeling the tumor region of interest  
a: 动脉期胃癌轴位图像;b: 动脉期胃癌勾画二维感兴趣区;c: 静脉期胃癌轴位图像;d: 静脉期胃癌勾画二维感兴趣区

1.4 统计学分析

使用SPSS19.0软件进行分析。采用卡方检验比较

浆膜侵犯阳性与阴性组间患者性别、TNM分期、脉管癌栓和神经侵犯的差异,采用独立样本t检验比较浆膜侵

犯阳性与阴性组间年龄、病变胃壁厚度的差异,采用多元Logistic回归构建模型并用受试者工作特征曲线分析评估模型分类效能。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 浆膜侵犯阳性与阴性组间临床病理特征比较

训练组中N和M分期在浆膜侵犯阳性组和阴性

组间的差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),上述结果亦见于验证组。在训练组中组织分化程度、脉管癌栓在浆膜侵犯阳性组和阴性组间的差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),但在验证组中上述差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。训练组和验证组中患者性别、年龄、病变胃壁厚度和神经侵犯在浆膜侵犯阳性组和浆膜侵犯阴性组间的差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。详见表1。

表1 浆膜侵犯阳性与浆膜侵犯阴性组间临床病理特征比较  
Table 1 Comparison of clinicopathological features between serosal invasion positive and negative groups

临床病理特征	训练组				验证组			
	浆膜侵犯阴性( $n=171$ )	浆膜侵犯阳性( $n=76$ )	$t/\chi^2$ 值	$P$ 值	浆膜侵犯阴性( $n=83$ )	浆膜侵犯阳性( $n=21$ )	$t/\chi^2$ 值	$P$ 值
年龄/岁	64.43±10.61	61.79±10.76	1.795	0.074	63.39±11.12	65.38±10.24	-0.746	0.458
性别			0.472	0.492			0.864	0.353
男	120(70.2%)	50(65.8%)			60(72.3%)	13(61.9%)		
女	51(29.8%)	26(34.2%)			23(27.7%)	8(38.1%)		
病变胃壁厚度/cm	1.78±0.72	1.85±0.51	-0.790	0.430	1.85±0.58	1.97±0.67	-0.810	0.420
N分期			16.380	0.001			10.319	0.016
N0	56(32.7%)	11(14.5%)			24(28.9%)	3(14.3%)		
N1	38(22.2%)	13(17.1%)			22(26.5%)	3(14.3%)		
N2	36(21.1%)	16(21.1%)			24(28.9%)	5(23.8%)		
N3	41(24.0%)	36(47.4%)			13(15.7%)	10(47.6%)		
M分期			-	<0.001			-	0.025
M0	170(99.4%)	67(88.2%)			82(98.8%)	18(85.7%)		
M1	1(0.6%)	9(11.8%)			1(1.2%)	3(14.3%)		
分化程度			9.883	0.002			1.062	0.303
低分化	97(56.7%)	59(77.6%)			46(54.4%)	9(42.9%)		
中/高分化	74(43.3%)	17(22.4%)			37(44.6%)	12(57.1%)		
脉管癌栓			10.779	0.001			3.304	0.581
阴性	106(62.0%)	30(39.5%)			49(59.0%)	11(52.4%)		
阳性	65(38.0%)	46(60.5%)			34(41.0%)	10(47.6%)		
神经侵犯			1.081	0.299			2.310	0.129
阴性	91(53.2%)	35(46.1%)			47(56.6%)	8(38.1%)		
阳性	80(46.8%)	41(53.9%)			36(43.4%)	13(61.9%)		

“-”表示Fisher确切概率检验无数值

### 2.2 影像组学特征结果

基于动静脉期数据共提取3190个影像组学特征,经相关性分析剔除系数>0.80高度相似特征后采用LASSO(图2)降维,最终筛选出14个影像组学特征,其中以球形度和平均绝对误差系数最高(表2)。

### 2.3 模型预测效能

应用多元Logistic回归分别基于联合N、M分期构建临床模型和基于上述14个影像组学特征构建影

像组学模型用于预测进展期胃癌浆膜侵犯。在训练组中影像组学模型预测进展期胃癌浆膜侵犯的AUC值(0.870)和准确性(0.847)均高于临床模型的AUC值(0.680)和准确性(0.749)。同样在验证组中,影像组学模型预测进展期胃癌浆膜侵犯的AUC值(0.854)和准确性(0.864)亦高于临床模型的AUC值(0.793)和准确性(0.855)。

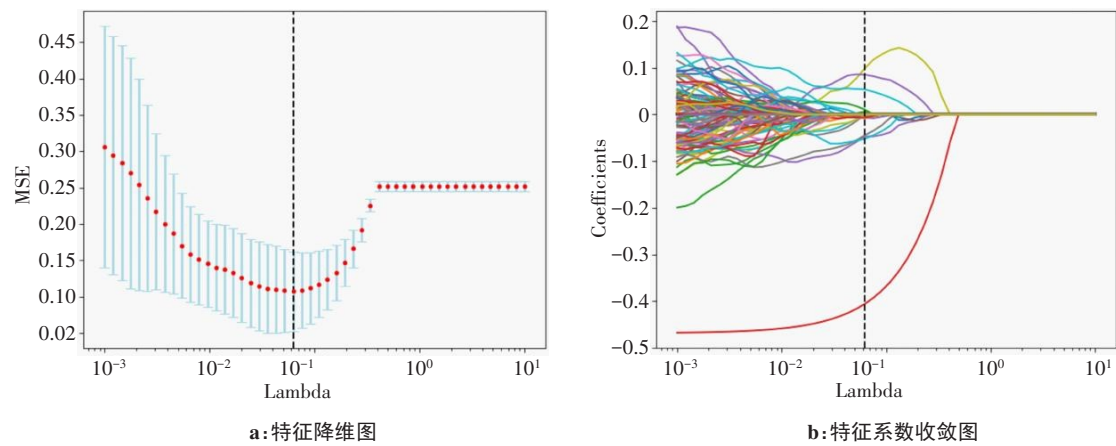


图2 影像组学特征LASSO筛选

Figure 2 LASSO screening of radiomics features

表2 基于动静脉期图像最终筛选的影像组学特征

Table 2 Radiomics features selected from the arterial and venous phase images

特征类型	特征名称	系数
形态学特征	original_shape_Sphericity	0.098 368
一阶统计特征	lbp-2D_firstorder_MeanAbsoluteDeviation	0.085 500
	wavelet-LLH_firstorder_MeanAbsoluteDeviation	-0.003 520
	wavelet-LHH_firstorder_Kurtosis	-0.044 647
	wavelet-LHH_firstorder_Maximum	-0.006 015
灰度共生矩阵特征	wavelet-HHL_GLCM_ClusterTendency	-0.052 103
灰度级大小区域矩阵特征	wavelet-LLH_GLSZM_GrayLevelNonUniformityNormalized	0.053 902
	wavelet-LHH_GLSZM_SmallAreaEmphasis	-0.007 209
	wavelet-LLH_GLSZM_ZoneEntropy	-0.006 899
	log-sigma-3-0-mm-3D_GLSZM_SizeZoneNonUniformityNormalized	0.010 684
灰度依赖矩阵特征	wavelet-LHL_GLDM_DependenceEntropy	-0.047 082
	wavelet-HLL_GLDM_DependenceNonUniformityNormalized	0.005 862
灰度游程矩阵特征	original_GLRLM_ShortRunHighGrayLevelEmphasis	-0.001 556
	wavelet-LLH_GLRLM_ShortRunLowGrayLevelEmphasis	-0.000 135

3 讨论

根据美国癌症联合委员会第8版TNM分期标准,当肿瘤仅穿透浆膜下结缔组织为T<sub>3</sub>,浆膜侵犯而尚未累及周围结构为T<sub>4a</sub>。由于浆膜面较菲薄,有时影像显示欠佳,同时由于浆膜面微浸润和浆膜面周围炎性渗出使得影像上区分T<sub>3</sub>和T<sub>4</sub>期胃癌存在一定困难。本研究基于动静脉期影像组学特征构建影像组学模型和基于临床特征构建临床模型用于术前评估进展期胃癌浆膜侵犯,结果显示在验证组中影像组学模型(AUC:0.854)和临床模型(AUC:0.793)均能够较好预测浆膜侵犯,且影像组学模型预测效能高于临床模型,这与Liu等<sup>[2]</sup>部分研究结果相仿,其准

确性均较高,为术前准确评估浆膜侵犯提供新的参考方法。

一般来说,肿瘤一般首先起源于黏膜并肌层浸润,但肿瘤侵犯并穿透浆膜面时,其周围血管浸润、淋巴结转移和远处转移发生率就随着增高。本研究训练组和验证组中,浆膜侵犯阳性患者发生淋巴结转移数目和远处转移发生率较浆膜侵犯阴性组高,这与Lee等<sup>[6]</sup>和Wani等<sup>[19]</sup>部分研究结果相符。此外,在训练组中浆膜侵犯患者脉管癌栓发生率明显高于阴性患者且差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),然而在验证组虽然浆膜侵犯患者脉管癌栓发生率高于阴性患者但差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),这可能是抽样误差所致,这有待扩大样本量



进行验证。对比中/高分化胃癌,低分化胃癌的恶性程度较高,侵袭性较强,因此肿瘤浸润浆膜面的概率增大。在本研究训练组中,浆膜侵犯阳性患者多发生在低分化胃癌,然而上述结果未在验证组中得到证实,分析原因可能是由于验证组中/高分化胃癌患者数目明显增多导致数据不匹配所致。

研究已证实胃癌异质性与恶性程度、疗效和预后有关<sup>[1, 20-24]</sup>。本研究中基于动静脉期最终筛选出14个影像组学特征中以球形度和平均绝对误差系数最高,提示其诊断浆膜侵犯价值最大。球形度是一种形态学特征,其权重越大则反映肿瘤生长越不规则,侵袭性就越高。平均绝对误差是一种一阶统计特征,其可以反应肿瘤内部特性,其越大提示肿瘤异质性越大,侵袭性就越明显。肿瘤异质性越明显,侵袭性就越高,因此肿瘤浸润并突破浆膜概率就越大,这与Liu等<sup>[2]</sup>和Li等<sup>[22]</sup>研究结果基本相仿。

本研究尚具有以下不足:(1)本研究为单一中心的研究,数据筛选可能存在偏倚;(2)本研究主要基于影像组学特征和临床特征对进展期胃癌浆膜侵犯进行评估,未对胃癌患者CT特征进行研究分析,纳入CT特征将可能提高模型预测效能,这有待下一阶段研究;(3)由于早期胃癌有时CT图像上难以辨别,故本研究只选取进展期胃癌进行上述研究,然而纳入早期胃癌将使研究结果更具有代表性,这是下一步研究方向。

综上所述,基于增强CT影像组模型和基于N、M分期的临床模型均能够成功预测进展期胃癌浆膜侵犯,然而基于增强CT影像组模型的诊断效能较优,可为术前准确评估浆膜侵犯提供新的评估方法。

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