

·论著·

ADC直方图在高级别胶质瘤与脑单发转移瘤鉴别中的应用价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨表观扩散系数(ADC)直方图鉴别高级别胶质瘤(HGG)与单发脑转移瘤(SBM)的价值。方法 回顾性分析病理或临床随访证实的7例HGG与19例SBM(腺癌脑转移瘤11例,鳞癌脑转移瘤8例)的MRI资料,测量瘤体和瘤周水肿区ADC直方图参数,利用受试者工作特征曲线评价ADC直方图参数鉴别HGG与SBM的诊断效能。结果 HGG瘤体ADC第5、25百分位数(ADC_{5th}、ADC_{25th})及瘤周水肿ADC最小值(ADC_{min})均明显低于SBM($P<0.05$),而瘤体累加数明显高于SBM($P<0.05$)。鳞癌脑转移瘤瘤体ADC_{5th}、ADC_{25th}均明显低于腺癌脑转移瘤($P<0.05$)。瘤体ADC_{5th}= $926\times10^{-6}\text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ 鉴别诊断HGG与SBM的效能最高。结论 ADC直方图有助于HGG与SBM的鉴别诊断,瘤体ADC_{5th}鉴别诊断HGG与SBM的效能最高。

【关键词】高级别胶质瘤;脑转移瘤;表观扩散系数;直方图;鉴别诊断

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Value of apparent diffusion coefficient histogram to differentiating high-grade glioma from solitary brain metastasis

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the value of apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) histogram to differentiating high-grade glioma (HGG) from solitary brain metastasis (SBM). Methods The conventional MRI data of 7 patients with HGG and 19 patients with SBM proved by pathological examination or clinical follow-up were analyzed retrospectively. The parenchyma and peritumoral edema ADC values derived from histogram were measured for each patient. The parameters of HGG and SBM were compared. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to assess the diagnostic performance of ADC histogram in distinguishing the HGG from SBM. Results The ADC_{5th} and ADC_{25th} values of the tumorous parenchyma areas and the minimal ADC values of the tumorous peritumoral edema areas were significantly lower in HGG than SBM ($P<0.05$). The ADC_{5th} and ADC_{25th} values of the tumorous parenchyma areas were significantly higher in adenocarcinoma than squamous cell carcinoma ($P<0.05$). The value of area under ROC curve was the highest when the optimal cutoff value of the ADC_{5th} values in the parenchyma area was $926\times10^{-6}\text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$. Conclusions ADC histogram may be helpful to differentiating HGG from SBM, and the diagnostic accuracy of the ADC_{5th} values in the tumorous parenchyma area is the highest.

【Key words】Gliomas; Metastases; Apparent diffusion coefficient; Histogram analysis; Differential diagnosis

高级别胶质瘤(high grade glioma, HGG)与脑转移瘤是颅内常见的恶性肿瘤,其中25%~30%的脑转移瘤表现为单发脑转移瘤(solitary brain metastases, SBM)^[1]。HGG以最大限度切除肿瘤并辅以放、化疗为主,而SBM治疗的首要目的是改善生存质量,其次才是延长生存期^[2]。扩散加权成像能反映活体组织内水分子的微观运动状况,间接反映肿瘤异质性和侵袭性^[3]。本文探讨表观扩散系数(apparent

diffusion coefficient, ADC)直方图鉴别HGG与SBM的临床应用价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 纳入标准:①组织病理学诊断为HGG(WHOⅢ级、Ⅳ级)或SBM;②经临床随访证实的SBM(有明确原发病灶,手术或穿刺病理证实为恶性肿瘤);③肿瘤最小径>2 cm;④MRI扫描前未进行抗肿瘤治疗。2016年1月至2017年12月行MRI检查的符合标准的HGG和SBM共26例,其中HGG7例,SBM19例。7例HGG中,男4例,女3例;年龄28~83岁,平均(58±16)岁。19例SBM中,男15例,女4例;年龄30~71岁,平均(58±13)岁。

1.2 MRI检查方法 采用美国GE Signa HDxt 1.5 T超

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导型MRI扫描仪,8通道头线圈。取仰卧位,头先进。扫描参数:自旋回波序列横、轴位T₁WI(TR/TE=400 ms/9.0 ms,FOV 220 mm×220 mm,矩阵512×512,层厚6 mm),快速自旋回波序列轴位T₂WI(TR/TE=3 900 ms/110 ms,FOV 220 mm×220 mm,矩阵512×512,层厚6 mm),平面回波DWI扫描(TR/TE=5 000 ms/79 ms,b=0、1 000 s/mm²;FOV 220 mm×220 mm;矩阵256×256;层厚6 mm)。

1.3 图像分析 将ADC图导入Firevoxel软件,由两位影像诊断医师采用双盲法参照同层面T₂WI图像,在ADC图上沿肿瘤实体内边缘描绘瘤体感兴趣区,此外在ADC图上沿肿瘤实体外边缘描绘瘤周水肿区(距肿瘤实体边缘10 mm以内)。利用Firevoxel软件重建出ADC直方图,并分别记录瘤体及瘤周水肿的ADC直方图参数,包括ADC第5百分位数(ADC_{5th})、ADC第25百分位数(ADC_{25th})、最小ADC值(ADC_{min})。

1.4 统计学分析 应用SPSS 21.0软件进行分析;计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组比较采用t检验或Mann-Whitney U检验;多组比较采用方差分析或Kruskal-Wallis H检验;利用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评价ADC直方图参数鉴别HGG与SBM的诊断效能; $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 ADC直方图表现 HGG瘤体体素大部分集中在ADC低值区,瘤周水肿只有少部分体素分布于ADC低值区。腺癌瘤体ADC直方图频谱较杂乱,呈形态欠规则的“低阔峰”,腺癌瘤周水肿ADC直方图呈正态分布。鳞癌瘤体ADC直方图呈明显正偏态分布且频谱杂乱,鳞癌瘤周水肿ADC直方图呈近似正态分布。典型胶质母细胞瘤ADC直方图见图1。

HGG瘤体ADC_{5th}、ADC_{25th}及瘤周水肿ADC_{min}均明显低于SBM($P < 0.05$),HGG瘤体体素计数明显高于SBM($P < 0.05$)。鳞癌脑转移瘤瘤体ADC_{5th}、ADC_{25th}均明显低于腺癌脑转移瘤($P < 0.05$)。详见表1。

2.2 ADC直方图参数的诊断效能 瘤体ADC_{5th}以 926×10^{-6} mm²/s为阈值时,鉴别诊断HGG与SBM的效能最高(图2、表2)。

3 讨论

ADC直方图分析是一种新的影像分析方法。研

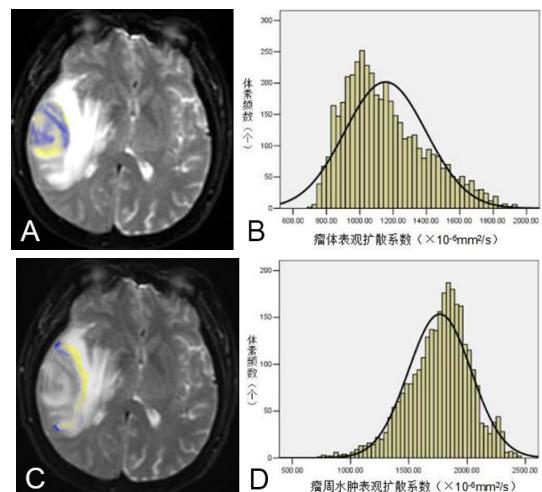


图1 右颞叶胶质母细胞瘤表观扩散系数图与表观扩散系数直方图
A. 描绘瘤体感兴趣区;B. 瘤体表观扩散系数直方图呈正偏态分布;C. 描绘瘤周水肿感兴趣区;D. 瘤周水肿表观扩散系数直方图呈负偏态分布

A. 描绘瘤体感兴趣区;B. 瘤体表观扩散系数直方图呈正偏态分布;C. 描绘瘤周水肿感兴趣区;D. 瘤周水肿表观扩散系数直方图呈负偏态分布

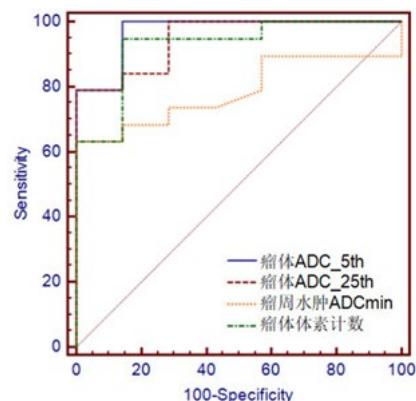


图2 表观扩散系数直方图参数鉴别高级别胶质瘤、单发脑转移瘤的受试者特征曲线分析
ADC_{5th}. ADC第5百分位数;ADC_{25th}. ADC第25百分位数;ADC_{min}. 最小ADC值

究表明ADC直方图在某些疾病的诊断上优于常规影像检查^[4]。Chiang等^[5]认为HGG细胞密度高、细胞外间隙小,而SBM形态特点与原发肿瘤类似,内皮细胞间为缝隙连接、基底膜不完整,故HGG的瘤体ADC值低于SBM。鳞癌瘤体ADC值低于腺癌,原因是鳞癌瘤细胞呈巢状分布,内部结构致密,而腺癌能形成腺管结构并分泌粘液,此外腺癌更易发生坏死、囊变^[6,7]。体素计数反映体积的大小。本文结果显示HGG体素计数明显高于SBM,通过分析临床资料发现SBM常伴有原发肿瘤的症状,更容易引起重视,而胶质瘤起病相对隐匿。HGG瘤周T₂WI高信号由血管源性水肿和肿瘤细胞浸润共同构成。Pavlisa等

表1 高级别胶质瘤、鳞癌脑转移瘤和腺癌脑转移瘤表现扩散系数直方图参数比较结果

肿瘤性质	例数(例)	表现扩散系数($\times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$)			
		瘤体ADC_5th	瘤体ADC_25th	瘤体体素计数	瘤周水肿ADCmin
高级别胶质瘤	7	845±78 ^{*#}	1008±85 ^{*#}	5518±2503	5016±385
鳞癌脑转移瘤	8	1080±116 ^{*△}	1229±114 ^{*△}	1587±799 [△]	5843±976 [△]
腺癌脑转移瘤	11	1194±124 ^{*△}	1345±109 ^{*△}	1632±843 [△]	5931±1121 [△]
单发脑转移瘤	19	1134±119 [△]	1298±113 [△]	1622±897 [△]	5897±1012 [△]

注:与鳞癌脑转移瘤相应值比,* $P<0.05$;与腺癌脑转移瘤相应值比,# $P<0.05$;与高级别胶质瘤相应值比, $\Delta P<0.05$;ADC_5th:ADC第5百分位数;ADC_25th:ADC第25百分位数;ADCmin:最小ADC值

表2 表现扩散系数直方图参数鉴别高级别胶质瘤与单发脑转移瘤的诊断效能

直方图参数	曲线下面积	截断值	灵敏度(%)	特异度(%)
瘤体ADC_5th	0.970	926	100.0	85.7
瘤体ADC_25th	0.947	1138	78.9	100.0
瘤周水肿ADCmin	0.786	684	63.2	100.0
瘤体体素计数	0.925	2889	94.7	85.7

注:ADC_5th:ADC第5百分位数;ADC_25th:ADC第25百分位数;ADCmin:最小ADC值;ADC值最佳截断值单位均为 $\times 10^{-6} \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$

^[8]发现HGG瘤周1 cm区域ADC值明显低于2 cm处,可以用瘤周浸润来解释。而SBM为膨胀性生长,肿瘤实质压迫周围脑组织以及各种促肿瘤因子的作用形成瘤周水肿,这种水肿通常被认为是单纯的血管源性水肿^[9]。ADCmin通常反映肿瘤增殖最活跃部分,瘤周水肿区ADCmin值有助于判断瘤周水肿是否包含肿瘤细胞浸润。本文7例HGG瘤周水肿区ADC直方图均表现为轻度负偏态分布,而转移性鳞癌、腺癌瘤周水肿ADC直方图呈近似正态分布,进一步证实转移瘤瘤周水肿为单纯血管源性水肿。

综上所述,ADC直方图分析法有助于鉴别HGG与SBM,瘤周水肿ADCmin值、直方图形态可帮助判断瘤周水肿区是否包含肿瘤细胞浸润。

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