

# <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT 显像在血清 CA199 水平升高诊断中的应用价值

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**摘要:**[目的] 探讨<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT显像在血清肿瘤标志物CA199水平升高诊断中的应用价值。**[方法]**15例血CA199水平升高者行<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT显像,并对结果进行分析。**[结果]**15例血CA199升高者<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT显像发现恶性病变仅1例,余皆为良性病变,14例良性病变包括胆结石3例、胆囊炎2例、慢性胰腺炎1例、肝硬化2例、卵巢畸胎瘤2例和糖尿病4例。<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT显像对恶性肿瘤的检出率为6.7%。**[结论]**当患者血CA199水平升高时,应行常规影像学检查和血糖检测,排除良性病变,必要时行<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT显像。

**主题词:**PET/CT;<sup>18</sup>F-FDG;糖类抗原199

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## The Diagnostic Value of <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT Imaging in Patients with Increasing of Serum CA199 Level

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**Abstract:** [Purpose] To investigate the clinical diagnostic value of <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT imaging in patients with increasing of serum CA199 level. [Methods] Fifteen cases with increasing of serum CA199 levels received <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT imaging. [Results] Of fifteen cases with increasing of serum CA199 level, only one case was diagnosed as malignant tumor by <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT imaging. The detection rate was 6.7%. Fourteen cases were diagnosed as benign diseases, including 3 cases of cholangiolithiasis, 2 cases of cholangitis, 1 case of chronic pancreatitis, 2 cases of liver cirrhosis, 2 cases of cystic teratoma and 4 cases of diabetes. [Conclusion] Conditional imaging examinations and serum glucose determinations should be applied on the differential diagnosis of patients with serum CA199 increasing. <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT imaging examinations might be done by necessity.

**Subject words:**PET/CT;<sup>18</sup>F-FDG;CA199

血CA199是临幊上重要的肿瘤标志物,许多人体检时无意中发现血CA199升高,经常规影像学(CT、MRI和B超)检查未发现肿瘤而求助于PET/CT检查。本文回顾性分析15例血CA199水平升高患者的<sup>18</sup>F-FDG显像,以探讨<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT显像在血CA199水平升高患者中的临幊价值。

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## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 临幊资料

本组15例患者因临幊发现血CA199不明原因升高,要求检查<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT显像。其中男性7例、女性8例,年龄为35~68岁(平均42.4岁)。其中4例有糖尿病史。

### 1.2 方 法

#### 1.2.1 <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT 显像

设备为GE Discovery VCT型PET/CT,<sup>18</sup>F-FDG

放化纯 95%。患者禁食 6h 以上, 检查当天注射  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG 前监测血糖水平, 对血糖水平高于正常参考值的糖尿病患者进行血糖调控。静脉注射  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG 296~370MBq, 60min 后行 PET/CT 常规显像, 采集 6~7 个轴向视野(AFOV), 每个 AFOV 采集 2~3min。常规显像前饮水将胃充盈。

### 1.2.2 PET/CT 图像分析和诊断标准

PET/CT 图像由 2 位核医学医师阅片。将病灶区  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG 摄取分为 4 级: 0 级: 无摄取(摄取灰度相当于正常肺组织, 低于正常肝组织); I 级: 轻度摄取(接近于正常肝组织灰度); II 级: 中度摄取(高于肝组织但低于脑组织灰度); III 级: 显著摄取(接近或高于脑组织灰度)。病灶区 0、I 级摄取视为正常 FDG 摄取, II、III 级摄取排除炎性病变及肉芽肿病变者视为恶性。半定量分析法: 常规显像最大标准摄取值(SUV<sub>max</sub>) >2.5 为阳性, 延迟显像△SUV 超过 10% 视为阳性。

### 1.2.3 血 CA199 检测方法

选用罗氏 E170 型电化学发光全自动免疫分析仪及配套试剂。所有患者均于清晨空腹采集静脉血液 2~3ml, 并于当天完成检测。检测过程严格按照操作说明完成。血 CA199 正常参考值范围为 <35U/ml。

## 2 结 果

$^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET/CT 显像发现胰腺癌 1 例(手术证实)(Figure 1)、胆结石 3 例、胆囊炎 2 例、慢性胰腺炎 1 例、肝硬化 2 例、卵巢畸胎瘤 2 例(Figure 2), 4 例有糖尿病史者均未见明显异常。 $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET/CT 显像对血 CA199 升高者恶性肿瘤的检出率为 6.7%(Table 1)。

## 3 讨 论

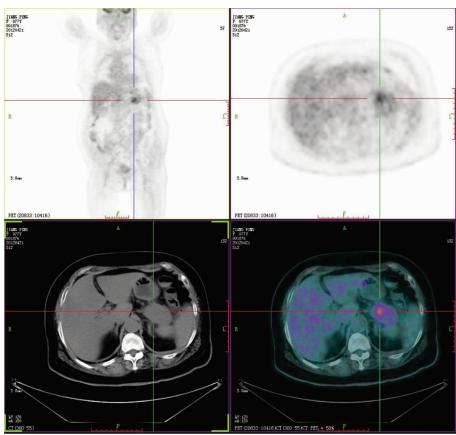
肿瘤细胞尤其是恶性肿瘤细胞的分裂增殖速度比正常细

胞快, 能量消耗大。葡萄糖是组织细胞能量的主要来源之一, 因此肿瘤细胞尤其是恶性肿瘤细胞的葡萄糖代谢显著高于正常组织细胞。 $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG 是葡萄糖的类似物, 同样能被恶性肿瘤细胞摄取和利用, 故  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET/CT 显像能早期发现肿瘤, 在临床广泛应用。血肿瘤标志物升高是 PET/CT 显像的适应证, 然而本文 15 例血 CA199 不明原因增高的患者,  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET/CT 显像仅发现 1 例恶性肿瘤, 检出率低, 仅为 6.7%。

CA199 是黏蛋白型的糖蛋白肿瘤标志物, 最早由 Koprowski 等<sup>[1]</sup>从结肠癌细胞株中提取分离得到的, 在消化系统恶性肿瘤与胰腺癌中有高表达, 临幊上常作为结直肠癌与胰腺癌的重要诊断指标。然而本文 14 例良性病变血 CA199 不同程度的升高, 致使血 CA199 对肿瘤的诊断价值下降, 与文献报道相同<sup>[2~4,6]</sup>。可能原因: ①糖尿病患者血 CA199 升高, 其可能机制为糖尿病患者胰腺组织的正常细胞被脂肪细胞或纤维结缔组织代替<sup>[2]</sup>, 导致组织破坏, 细胞变性坏死, 致使有核细胞内的一些糖蛋白成分包括

Table 1 Simple history, serum CA199 level and results of  $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET/CT in 15 cases

No.	Simple history	Serum CA199 levels (U/ml)	Results of $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG PET/CT
1	Healthy people	102.6	Cholangiolithiasis No problematic $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG focus
2	Healthy people	56.5	Cholangiolithiasis No problematic $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG focus
3	Healthy people	86.4	Cholangiolithiasis No problematic $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG focus
4	Diabetic patient	89.8	No problematic $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG focus
5	Diabetic patient	158.9	No problematic $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG focus
6	Diabetic patient	231.7	No problematic $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG focus
7	Diabetic patient	65.8	No problematic $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG focus
8	Healthy people	247.8	Liver cirrhosis No problematic $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG focus
9	Healthy people	154.8	Liver cirrhosis No problematic $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG focus
10	Healthy people	68.9	Cholangitis No problematic $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG focus
11	Healthy people	72.8	Cholangitis No problematic $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG focus
12	Healthy people	68.2	Cystic teratoma No problematic $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG focus
13	Healthy people	103.4	Cystic teratoma No problematic $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG focus
14	Healthy people	>1000	Pancreatic cancer
15	Patient with chronic pancreatitis	69.7	No problematic $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG focus



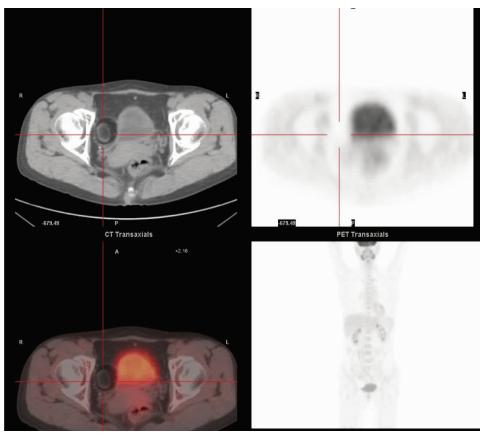
**Figure 1** Pancreatic cancer (serum CA199 > 1000U/ml)

CA199 大量释放入血。此外长期血糖控制不佳,可能会通过“糖毒性”作用引起胰腺损伤,致血 CA199 水平进一步升高。②良性胆道疾病(胆囊炎和胆结石)血 CA199 升高的原因可能是胆管细胞的炎症、胆管壁的通透性增加和胆汁排泄受阻,前者使胆道上皮细胞分泌 CA199 增加,后者使胆汁中的 CA199 逆流入血导致 CA199 进一步升高<sup>[3]</sup>。③肝硬化血 CA199 升高,可能与肝细胞损伤后再生有关<sup>[4]</sup>,再生的肝细胞膜上大分子的糖肽成分含量升高引起。此外,再生的肝细胞进行分裂过程中也会产生大量此类糖类物质,也是血 CA199 升高的一个原因<sup>[5]</sup>。④卵巢畸胎瘤血 CA199 升高是由于成熟的卵巢畸胎瘤中含有可以分泌 CA199 的支气管腺体细胞和支气管黏膜的内胚层组织<sup>[6]</sup>。

综上所述,虽然大量文献报道血 CA199 在消化系统恶性肿瘤和胰腺癌中有较高的阳性检出率<sup>[7-9]</sup>,但血 CA199 在许多良性病变如糖尿病和胆道良性病变等均有表达,致使血 CA199 对肿瘤的特异性不高,故当血 CA199 升高时,应行常规影像学检查和血糖检测,排除良性病变,必要时行<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT 显像。

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**Figure 2** Right cystic teratoma (serum CA199 68.2U/ml)

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