

磁共振成像在鉴别诊断肝脏局灶性结节增生与小肝细胞癌中的应用价值

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摘要:[目的] 探讨肝脏局灶性结节增生(FNH)和小肝细胞癌(SHCC)在MRI平扫、增强扫描和DWI参数上的差异。[方法] 选取SHCC及FNH患者57例。分析MRI鉴别SHCC与FNH的平扫、增强扫描和DWI、曲线下面积(AUC)等参数差异。[结果] 在T1WI表现上, FNH等信号病灶12个(57.14%), SHCC低信号病灶37个(84.09%);在动态增强门静脉期T1WI表现上,FNH高信号病灶15个(71.43%), SHCC低信号病灶26个(59.09%), 2组信号等级分类差异具有统计学意义($Z=-4.518, -5.723, P<0.05$)。在T2WI和DWI表现上,2组病灶均以高信号为主,差异不具有统计学意义($Z=-1.318, -1.431, P>0.05$)。T1WI的ROC曲线下面积为0.698,特异性为81.4%,灵敏度为58.7%;多期动态增强门静脉T1WI的ROC曲线下面积为0.892,特异性和灵敏度分别为61.0%和100.0%。[结论] SHCC与FNH的鉴别诊断中MRI平扫T1WI和多期动态增强门静脉期T1WI的诊断价值较高,而DWI和T2WI对鉴别诊断能起到一定辅助作用。

主题词:瘤,肝细胞;肝疾病;结节病;磁共振成像;诊断,鉴别

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The Application of MRI on the Differentiation of Small Hepatocellular Carcinoma and Focal Nodular Hyperplasia

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Abstract: [Purpose] To analysis MRI plain scan,multiphase contrast enhanced scan and diffusion weighted imaging (DWI) in differential diagnosis of small hepatocellular carcinoma (SHCC) and focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH). [Method] A total of 57 cases of patients in SHCC or FNH were selected to analysis the MRI plain scan,multiphase contrast enhanced scan and DWI, the area under the curve (AUC), sensitivity and specificity. [Results] On T1WI sequence in plain scan, there were 12 iso-signal lesions (57.14%) in FNH and 37 (84.09%) low-signal lesions in SHCC, on dynamic enhancement in portal vein phase T1WI, there were 15 high-signal lesions (71.43%) on FNH and 26 (59.09%) low-signal lesions in SHCC, with statistically significant differences($Z=-4.518, -5.723, P<0.05$). In the T2WI and DWI, there were mainly high-signal lesions in 2 groups, with no statistically significant ($Z=-1.318, -1.431, P>0.05$). The AUC of T1WI in differentiating SHCC and FNH was 0.698, whose sensitivity and specificity were 81.4% and 58.7%. The AUC of dynamic enhancement in portal vein phase T1WI was 0.892, whose sensitivity and specificity were 61.0% and 100%. [Conclusions] There are high values in the differential diagnosis of SHCC and FNH by 3.0T MRI plain scan T1WI and multi-phase dynamic enhancement, and DWI and T2WI can play a supporting role in it.

Subject words: carcinoma,hepatocellular;liver diseases;sarcoidosis;magnetic resonance imaging; diagnosis,differential

肝脏局灶性结节增生(focal nodular hyperplasia, FNH)是肝脏中少见的、病因不明的良性肿瘤样病

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变,占肝脏原发肿瘤的8%左右,肿瘤恶变的几率较小,无需手术切除^[1]。小肝细胞癌(small hepatocellular carcinoma, SHCC)是一类生长较为缓慢的肝脏恶性肿瘤,国内SHCC病灶多无包膜或包膜不全,恶性度较高,早期诊断及手术治疗是防止病情进一步

恶化的关键^[2]。由于两者治疗上的差异,准确鉴别诊断 SHCC 与 FNH 显得尤为必要,而临幊上采用 MRI 技术对 SHCC 及 FNH 进行诊断时常存在部分征象的重叠,易造成两者鉴别诊断困难。本次研究主要是对 SHCC 和 FNH 在 MR 平扫、增强扫描和 DWI 参数上的差异进行分析,为疾病的准确诊断提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2011 年 4 月至 2014 年 8 月复旦大学附属中山医院诊治的 SHCC 及 FNH 患者共 57 例,其中 FNH 患者 18 例,多发结节 3 例,共 21 个病灶,其中男女性比为 5:4,年龄 15~69 岁,平均(36.03±1.61)岁;SHCC 患者 39 例,多发 5 例,共 44 个病灶,男女性比为 31:8,年龄 25~73 岁,平均(58.12±3.45)岁。所有患者资料完整,均行 3.0T MRI 平扫、增强扫描及 DWI 检查,术前影像学资料可满足临床诊断,且经术后病理切片确诊。

1.2 仪器与方法

德国西门子 Verio 3.0T 磁共振成像仪行 MR 平扫、增强扫描及 DWI 检查。采用肝脏容积超快速三维成像(liver acquisition with volume acceleration, LAVA)进行 T1WI 平扫及多期增强扫描,TR/TE:3.9ms/1.4ms,屏气 16s;T2WI 采用呼吸触发脂肪抑制快速恢复自旋回波序列,TR/TE:3 029ms/79ms;DWI 采用呼吸触发自旋回波-回波平面成像(SE-EPI),TR/TE:8 181ms/73ms,b=50、800s/mm²;层厚 5mm,层间距 1mm,矩阵视野(FOV)380mm×380mm。选取肘正中静脉注射血池对比剂二乙三胺五乙酸钆双葡甲胺(Gd-DTPA,0.1mmol/kg,2.5ml/s),用 10~20ml 生理盐水对注射器冲洗,分别于注射对比剂后 20s、60s、3min 行动脉期、门静脉期、平衡期扫描。

1.3 图像处理

参照正常肝实质信号,将病灶信号分为低、等、高三个强度等级。所有患者的 T1WI、T2WI 和 DWI 信号强度分类先由 2 名副主任医师分别对所有病灶的 T1WI、T2WI 和 DWI 的信号强度进行归类,意见不一致时,由另外 1 名主任医师最终确定病灶信号强度。采用脂肪抑制技术进行序列成像,减少脂肪

肝背景影响,双盲法减少数据统计误差。

1.4 统计学处理

应用 SPSS13.0 进行描述统计的数据分析,组间比较采用 Mann-Whitney U 检验,P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 T1WI、T2WI、DWI 及增强扫描比较

在 T1WI 表现上,FNH 等信号病灶 12 个(57.14%),SHCC 低信号病灶 37 个(84.09%),2 组信号等级分类差异具有统计学意义($Z=-4.518, P<0.05$);在动态增强门静脉期 T1WI 表现上,FNH 高信号病灶 15 个(71.43%),SHCC 低信号病灶 26 个(59.09%),2 组信号等级分类差异具有统计学意义($Z=-5.723, P<0.05$);在 T2WI 和 DWI 表现上,2 组病灶均以高信号为主,差异不具有统计学意义($Z=-1.318, -1.431, P>0.05$)(Table 1)。

Table 1 Comparison of the T1WI, DWI, T2WI and enhanced scan in 2 groups

| Groups | T1WI | | | Portal venous phase T1WI | | | T2WI | | DWI | |
|--------|------|----|---|--------------------------|----|----|------|----|-----|----|
| | L | M | H | L | M | H | M | H | M | H |
| SHCC | 37 | 6 | 1 | 26 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 43 | 3 | 41 |
| FNH | 7 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 2 | 19 | 3 | 18 |

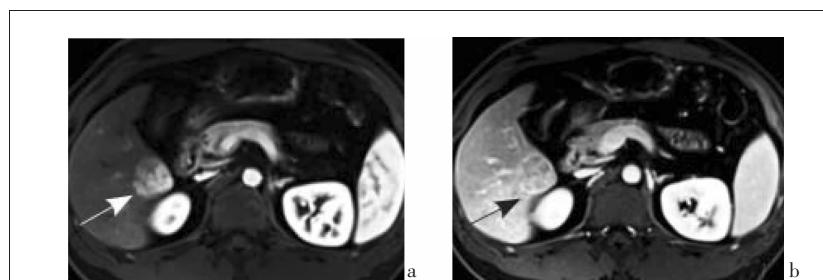
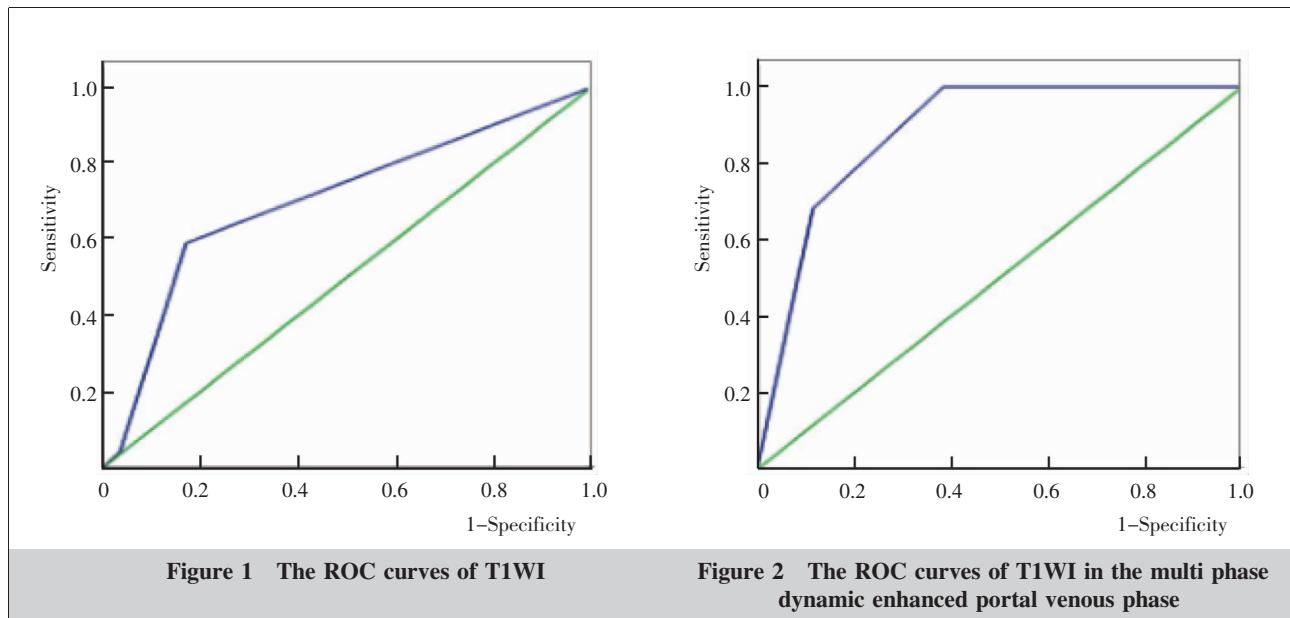
Note:L:Low signal;M:Medium signal;H:High signal.

2.2 T1WI 平扫及增强扫描的 ROC 曲线分析

在 SHCC 与 FNH 鉴别诊断中,T1WI 的 ROC 曲线下面积为 0.698,特异性和灵敏度分别为 81.4% 和 58.7%(Figure 1);多期动态增强门静脉 T1WI 的 ROC 曲线下面积为 0.892,特异性为 61.0%,灵敏度为 100.0%(Figure 2)。

2.3 SHCC 与 FNH 的 MR 征象比较

SHCC 组 27 个病灶(61.36%)在动脉期呈不均匀强化(Figure 3a),门静脉期 26 个病灶(59.09%)呈低信号(Figure 3b);SHCC 组中有假包膜病灶 14 个,均小于 15mm,动态增强扫描后延迟强化,并可见典型的中央星状瘢痕 1 个(Figure 4a、4b);肝硬化患者 34 例(77.27%),病灶含脂质患者 1 例。FNH 组 21 个病灶在动脉期均呈均匀强化改变(Figure 5a、6a),门静脉期 T1WI 呈现高或等信号强度(Figure



Note:a:arterial phase enhanced scan showed inhomogeneous enhancement;b:portal venous phase showed low signal,around pseudocapsule showed delayed enhancement.

Figure 3 Female,31y,SHCC lesions were found in V segment of the liver

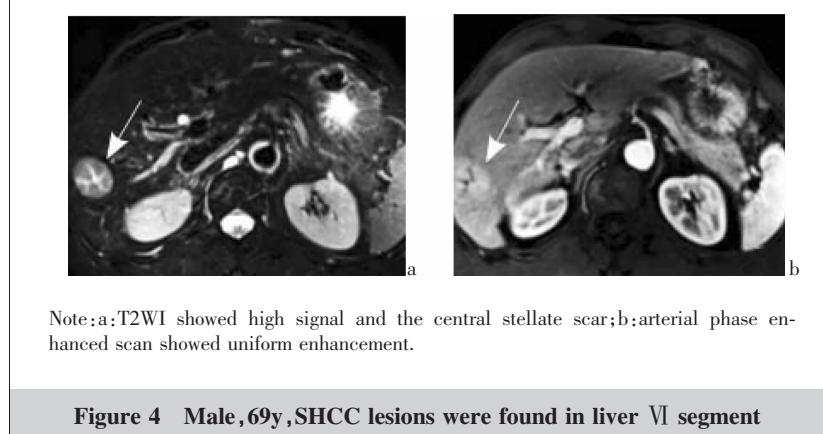


Figure 4 Male,69y,SHCC lesions were found in liver VI segment

5b,6b), 其中央星状瘢痕病灶4个,T1WI低信号,T2WI高信号,动态增强扫描呈延迟强化;脂肪肝患者6例(28.57%),肝硬化1例。

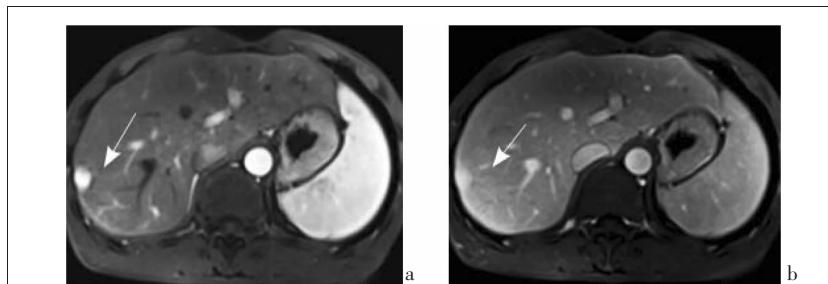
3 讨 论

MRI作为一项诊断肝脏疾病的医学影像诊断技术,能为疾病的鉴别诊断提供多组数据参数^[3]。SHCC与FNH均有各自的影像学特征,但同时存在部分重叠征象,因此需要对两者进行充分认识及鉴别,为临床诊断及治疗方案的制定提供依据。本次研究主要利用MRI平扫、增强扫描和DWI等方法分析SHCC与FNH患者的影像学征象差异。

3.1 SHCC与FNH的影像学征象比较

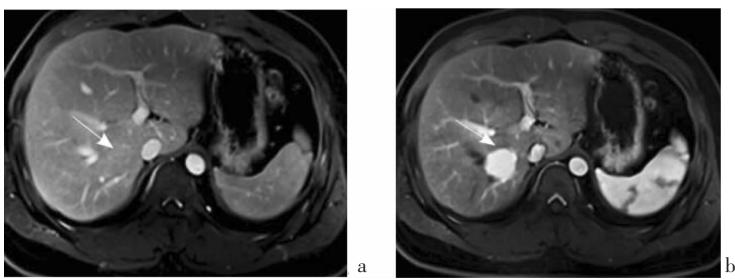
临幊上对典型病例鉴别诊断较容易,主要见于以下几点。典型SHCC与FNH多呈长T1稍长T2信号,FNH可见等T1、T2信号;SHCC动脉期多强化不均匀,而FNH在该时期呈均匀强化;门静脉期和延迟期表现上,SHCC多呈低信号表现且部分病灶包膜可见,而FNH呈等或高信号,部分病灶星状瘢痕可

见^[4-8]。由于患者病情存在差异性,通常以不典型征象出现,不典型FNH病灶T1WI可呈等信号、稍低信号,在脂肪肝背景下甚至呈相对高信号,T2WI可



Note: a; T1WI was homogeneously enhanced in arterial phase; b; T1WI was showed high signal in portal venous phase without delayed enhancement or stellate scar.

Figure 5 Male, 35y, FNH lesions were found in hepatic VII segment



Note: a; the portal venous phase was equal signal; b; arterial phase enhanced scan showed uniform enhancement.

Figure 6 Male, 22y, FNH lesions were found in liver VII segment

呈现等信号、高信号或稍高信号,DWI 可呈稍高信号或等信号。而 SHCC 病灶较小,使得 MRI 征象不典型,与不典型 FNH 征象存在部分重叠。本次研究中,SHCC 和 FNH 的 T2WI 不典型征象分别表现为等信号 1 个、2 个,DWI 等信号分别为 3 个、3 个,T1WI 等信号 6 个、12 个,门静脉期 T1WI 等信号 13 个、6 个。

3.2 SHCC 与 FNH 的 T2WI、DWI 鉴别

T2WI 主要是利用了 T2 长的组织,横向磁化衰减慢,图像形成的信号强的特点,其水和脂肪均表现为 T2 延长;DWI 是目前活体组织内检测水分子扩散的首选方法,主要利用了组织的 T2 弛豫和主磁场不均匀造成宏观横向磁化矢量的衰减原理。由于 SHCC 与 FNH 病灶的水分子含量高,在 T2WI、DWI 上多表现为高信号,因此较难对两者进行鉴别。本次研究中 SHCC 与 FNH 在 T2WI 上呈高信号病灶分别有 43 个(97.73%)、19 个(90.48%),在 DWI 上呈高信号病灶分别有 41 个(93.18%)、18 个(85.71%),差异无统计学意义(P 均 >0.05)。与国内相关研究一致^[9-11]。

3.3 SHCC 与 FNH 的 T1WI 鉴别

T1WI 主要是利用 T1 较短的组织,纵向磁化恢复快,信号图像形成的特点,其水的 T1 较长,脂肪 T1 较短。SHCC 组织的核浆比高,T1 弛豫时间较长,T1WI 病灶多呈低信号。本次研究中,T1WI 在两者的鉴别诊断中具有较高的特异性,SHCC 及 FNH 低信号病灶分别为 37 个(82.7%)、7 个(33.33%),差异具有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。另外,SHCC、FNH 中呈高信号病灶分别为 1 个、2 个,其中 FNH 病灶的高信号与合并脂肪肝有关,高信号的 SHCC 病灶与伴有肝硬化脂肪变或脂肪肝有关,而脂肪肝与肝癌的发生存在相关性,临床可进一步研究^[12-14]。

3.4 SHCC 与 FNH 的多期动态增强 门静脉期 T1WI 鉴别

血流动力学的差异一定程度决定强化方式的不同,SHCC 主要由肝动脉供血,而 FNH 病灶内多存在增粗、扭曲的供血动脉,营养增生组织。本组病例中

SHCC 有 26 个病灶(59.09%)表现为低信号,而 FNH 病灶未表现为低信号,以等信号或高信号为主,鉴别灵敏度达 100%,因此多期动态增强对鉴别有重要的辅助作用,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。同时,速升平台型强化曲线在 SHCC 与 FNH 中的鉴别难度较大,需结合临床资料以及平扫征象进行分析。

3.5 SHCC 与 FNH 的星状瘢痕和假包膜鉴别

FNH 病灶以中央性星状瘢痕为特征,T2WI 呈高信号,增强扫描时多表现为延迟强化,可能为纤维组织的增生阻塞了部分回流通道导致回流受阻。星状瘢痕在 SHCC 病灶中较少见,且多因组织发生囊变、坏死等引起 T2WI 的信号升高,增强扫描很少强化。SHCC 病灶假包膜较常见,多由于病变组织对正常肝实质及小血管的压迫造成,增强扫描时出现环形包膜的延迟强化,而 FNH 病灶无纤维包膜组织,较少显示出类似征象^[15]。因此,在 SHCC 与 FNH 的鉴别中,星状瘢痕与假包膜征象均具有一定鉴别诊断价值。

综上所言,SHCC 与 FNH 的鉴别诊断中 T1WI 和多期动态增强门静脉期 T1WI 的诊断价值较高,星状瘢痕和假包膜征象具有鉴别诊断价值,而 DWI 和 T2WI 对鉴别诊断能起到一定辅助作用。

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