

# 高危分化型甲状腺癌<sup>131</sup>I治疗后PET/CT的应用价值

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**摘要:**[目的]探讨<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT在高危分化型甲状腺癌<sup>131</sup>I治疗后的临床应用价值。**[方法]**23例高危分化型甲状腺癌患者全切或近全切术后4周行<sup>131</sup>I治疗,并在<sup>131</sup>I治疗后的1周内分别行<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT与<sup>131</sup>I全身扫描(<sup>131</sup>I-WBS),以术后病理活检或至少6个月的影像随访作为诊断标准。分析<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT在随访中的临床应用价值。**[结果]**检查后发现16例发生转移,<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT检出其中15例(93.8%),与<sup>131</sup>I-WBS检出其中5例(31.3%)比较,差异有统计学意义( $P=0.006$ )。在随访中,TNM分期改变的患者有6例(26.1%),患者管理改变有15例(56.5%)且分别为手术切除、靶向治疗、局部外照射等治疗。**[结论]**在临床实践中,<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT能检测出<sup>131</sup>I-WBS阴性病灶,具有更高的灵敏度和阴性预测值,使患者获得最佳治疗方案而改善预后。

**主题词:**甲状腺肿瘤;碘放射性同位素;正电子发射断层显像术;体层摄影术,X线计算机

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## The Value of PET/CT in High-risk Differentiated Thyroid Carcinoma After Radioiodine Therapy

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**Abstract:**[Objective] To study the clinical value of <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT in high-risk DTC after radioiodine therapy. [Methods] Radioiodine treatment was performed in 23 patients with high-risk differentiated thyroid carcinoma approximately 4 weeks after total or near total thyroidectomy. Then they received <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT and <sup>131</sup>I-WBS within a week. The results were analyzed according to postoperative pathological biopsy or imaging follow-up of at least 6 months as diagnostic criteria. The clinical value of <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT in follow-up was analyzed. [Results] The examinations uncovered that metastasis occurred in 16 cases out of the 23 cases. <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT revealed metastasis lesions in 15 cases (93.8%), while <sup>131</sup>I-WBS in 5 cases (31.3%), the difference with statistic significance ( $P=0.006$ ). During follow-up, TNM staging was changed in 6 patients (26.1%), and management was changed in 15 patients (56.5%) treated with surgical resection, targeted therapy and local external irradiation, respectively. [Conclusion] In clinical practice, <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT with higher sensitivity and negative predictive value can detect <sup>131</sup>I-WBS negative lesions so that patients get the best treatment options to improve the prognosis.

**Subject words:**thyroid neoplasms;iodine radioisotopes;positron emission tomography;tomography,X-ray computed

分化型甲状腺癌(differentiated thyroid carcinoma,DTC)最初治疗方式是采取手术全切或近全切后行<sup>131</sup>I放射性治疗,<sup>131</sup>I放射性治疗能显著减少分化型甲癌患者的肿瘤死亡率、复发率及进展率<sup>[1]</sup>,而获

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得最佳治疗效果的前提是肿瘤组织能够充分地摄取外源性碘。如果甲状腺组织残留较多、转移灶失分化不摄取<sup>131</sup>I等都会影响治疗效果。近年来,<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT在随访中的应用越来越多,对于肿瘤的再分期、患者治疗方案的制定、促进积极预后更有价值。本研究通过回顾23例高危分化型DTC术后患者1周内分别行<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT和<sup>131</sup>I-WBS的相关结

果,探索<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT在随访中的临床应用价值。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

收集2013年4月至2016年5月期间在西南医科大学附属医院核医学科收治的甲状腺全切或近全切除术后已行<sup>131</sup>I治疗并经组织病理学等证实为高危分化型甲状腺癌患者共有23例,其中乳头状癌21例,滤泡状癌2例;男性8例,女性15例;年龄21~78岁,平均48岁。所有患者在<sup>131</sup>I治疗当天测定血清Tg和TgAb水平。高危分化型甲状腺癌患者的定义为:原肿瘤大小>4cm和/或淋巴结转移和/或远处转移。

### 1.2 <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT检查

<sup>18</sup>F-FDG由本科室用西门子EclipseHP(SD\_OOO\_N8-460)回旋加速器生产并通过北京派特生物技术有限公司自动化学合成系统制备,放化纯>98%。显像仪器为Philips公司Gemini TF/16 PET/CT扫描仪。所有患者检查前至少禁食6小时以上,<sup>18</sup>F-FDG注射前测定血糖低于8.3mmol/L方可注射显像剂,剂量为3.7~5.5MBq/kg。患者进行检查前需在安静、暗黑环境中休息,尽量避免运动及频繁谈话。注射<sup>18</sup>F-FDG1小时后进行PET/CT扫描。首先行CT扫描,范围:颅骨顶到大腿根部;扫描参数:管电压120kV;电流80~250mA,螺距为0.81,旋转时间为0.5s,层厚为5.0mm,矩阵为512×512。再行同机PET图像采集,时间为每个床位70s,应用CT数据进行衰减校正、OSEM重建得到横断面、矢状面、冠状面及最大密度投影图。沿浓聚灶边缘勾画感兴趣区获得最大标准摄取值(maximum standardized uptake value,SUV<sub>max</sub>)。

### 1.3 <sup>131</sup>I-WBS检查

<sup>131</sup>I-WBS显像仪器为Siemens Symbia T16,用高能平行孔准直器,能峰为365keV,窗宽为20%,检查床移动速度为10cm/min、矩阵为1024×256,患者取仰卧位,经计算机处理后的前、后位图像。当颈部出

现放射性碘浓聚或怀疑转移时可以行局部SPECT/CT检查,矩阵为64×64,30s/帧。

### 1.4 图像分析

由两名读片经验丰富的核医学科医师独立进行盲评,事先不知患者相关个人信息,仅提供患者病情资料和其他相关检查结果。在<sup>131</sup>I-WBS图像上,排除体内生理性摄取及放射性污染,有放射性浓聚的部位高于本底水平可记为阳性病灶,且根据前后位显像对病灶位置大体定位,必要时SPECT/CT定位;在<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT图像上,结合病灶SUV<sub>max</sub>、原发肿瘤大小及侵犯包膜情况、淋巴结及远处转移情况等综合后进行定位、定性分析。

### 1.5 诊断标准

以术后病理活检或至少6个月的影像随访作为诊断病灶性质的标准。

### 1.6 统计学处理

采用SPSS17.0软件,<sup>131</sup>I-WBS与<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT诊断结果比较,使用配对四格表资料卡方检验中的McNemar检验,P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

23例高危分化型甲状腺癌经<sup>131</sup>I治疗后,通过术后病理活检或至少6个月的影像随访,最终诊断发生转移16例,<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT检出其中15例(93.8%),<sup>131</sup>I-WBS检出其中5例(31.3%)(Table 1)。

经McNemar检验<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT与<sup>131</sup>I-WBS诊断高危分化型甲状腺癌经<sup>131</sup>I治疗后复发或转移之间的差异具有统计学意义( $P=0.006$ ),并且<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT的灵敏度及阴性预测值分别为93.8%和87.5%。

<sup>131</sup>I-WBS阴性、<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT阳性有11例;<sup>131</sup>I-WBS阳性、<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT阳性有4例;<sup>131</sup>I-WBS阳性、<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT阴性有1例;<sup>131</sup>I-WBS阴性、<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT阴性有7例。在随访中,TNM分期改变的患者有6例(26.1%),其中M分期改变有1例(肺转移),N分期改变5例。对<sup>131</sup>I-WBS阴性、<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT阳性或者一部分病灶摄取FDG一

Table 1 The follow-up results of <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT and <sup>131</sup>I-WBS detecting metastasis of high-risk DTC patients

	TP	FP	TN	FN	Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy	PPV	NPV
<sup>18</sup> F-FDG PET/CT	15	0	7	1	93.75%	1	95.65%	1	87.50%
<sup>131</sup> I-WBS	5	0	7	11	31.25%	1	52.17%	1	38.89%

部分摄取<sup>131</sup>I的患者共13例(56.5%),传统的拟行第二次<sup>131</sup>I治疗方案改为手术切除、靶向治疗、局部外照射等(Figure 1)。

### 3 讨 论

本研究证实了<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT在高危分化型甲状腺癌中具有高灵敏度、高阴性预测值(尤其是不摄取碘的病灶),且对疾病预后、肿瘤再分期、治疗方案的重新制定有更深远的意义。

在临床实践中,血清刺激Tg水平、<sup>131</sup>I-WBS、颈部超声是在监测DTC术后随访中起着很重要的作用<sup>[2-5]</sup>。Tg水平升高,首选<sup>131</sup>I-WBS检查,治疗剂量<sup>131</sup>I检出率为75%~89.9%<sup>[6,7]</sup>。本研究<sup>131</sup>I-WBS检出率仅为31.3%,可能与甲状腺组织残留过多,导致<sup>131</sup>I大部分被残留甲状腺摄取,降低其发现复发或转移灶的能力。但因为甲状腺激素是在肝脏内合成,当肝脏显影较浓时,即使<sup>131</sup>I-WBS为阴性亦可间接判断存在转移或复发。另外一种很重要的原因是分化型甲状腺癌中摄碘高的病灶通常FDG无摄取或摄取比较低<sup>[1]</sup>,当转移或复发病灶中肿瘤细胞出现失分化(与GLUT1表达正相关),摄碘功能降低或消失<sup>[8,9]</sup>,<sup>131</sup>I-WBS出现假阴性,诊断的准确性大大降低(本研究仅为52.17%),而FDG摄取仍增高且能分泌

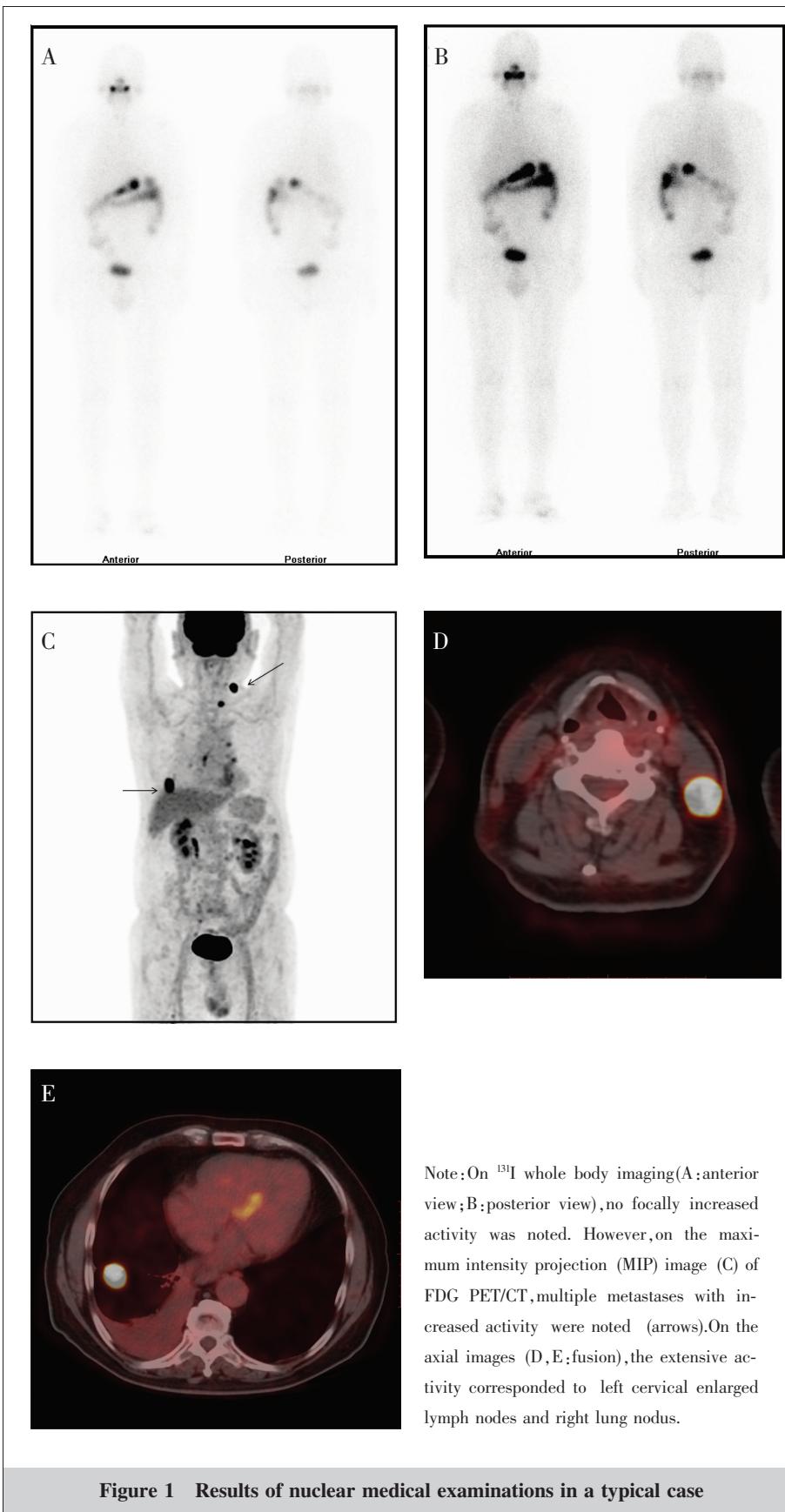


Figure 1 Results of nuclear medical examinations in a typical case

Tg<sup>[10,11]</sup>。如果出现局部非特异性 FDG 摄取,同机 CT 未见明显异常,可能与 <sup>131</sup>I 治疗引起的炎症有关。因此正如本研究结果显示,<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT 对高危分化型甲状腺癌复发转移灶检出率远远高于 <sup>131</sup>I-WBS。本研究中 2 例患者 <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT 为阳性且随访后证实为转移,虽然血清 Tg 水平低于 5ng/ml,但其 TgAb 升高,也可考虑复发或转移。因为甲状腺被切除后 TgAb 水平应该降低,几乎不可测,如果一段时间内升高(此时血清 Tg 可能较低),提示甲状腺组织存在<sup>[12]</sup>。有研究表明,<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT 的灵敏度及阴性预测值分别为 70%~95% 和 85%,本研究与其相近,在监测预后中有很高的价值<sup>[13,14]</sup>。

近年来,有研究认为,分化型甲状腺癌中肿瘤细胞失分化造成了预后监测的困难度以及影响了传统 <sup>131</sup>I 治疗效果,故提出改变显像方法如 <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT 从而更好地监测预后以及辅助患者管理<sup>[15,16]</sup>。本研究表明,有 6 例(26.1%)高危分化型甲状腺癌患者 TNM 分期发生改变,其中 1 例 M 期改变(转移至肺),相应的治疗方案从传统的 <sup>131</sup>I 二次治疗改为多靶点激酶抑制剂,另外 5 例为 N 分期改变。有不少研究人员报道过 <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT 在患者管理方面的应用价值。例如,Lee 等<sup>[17]</sup>发现 <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT 检出 14% 阳性病灶且 <sup>131</sup>I-WBS 为阴性,在此基础上 10% 患者治疗方案发生了变化,更进一步验证了高危分化型甲状腺癌患者中早期行 <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT 对于患者预后的价值。本研究结果显示,<sup>131</sup>I-WBS 阴性、<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT 阳性或者一部分病灶摄取 FDG 一部分摄取 <sup>131</sup>I 的患者共 13 例,他们的治疗方案均发生了变化,分别为手术切除、靶向治疗以及局部外照射,因为只要一旦出现一个或多个病灶不摄取碘继续生长,就称为难治性分化型甲状腺癌,应该放弃传统 <sup>131</sup>I 治疗方案<sup>[18,19]</sup>。此研究中 56.5% 患者管理发生了改变,这比其他研究都要高<sup>[20]</sup>,可能因为本研究人数偏少、选择偏倚等可能造成此差异。

总之,<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT 可检测更多失分化病灶,在早期进行肿瘤再分期,改变高危分化型甲状腺癌患者管理等,影响患者治疗方案的选择,逐步在临床应用增多<sup>[21]</sup>。本研究局限性是在回顾性研究基础上,患者又局限于高危分化型甲状腺癌,人数偏少只有 23 例等,因此下一步需要扩大病例数且尽量避免易进展的患者获得更具代表性的临床数据。

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