

# 瞬时弹性成像系统在胃肠道间质瘤术前诊断中的价值

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**摘要:**[目的]探讨瞬时弹性成像系统在胃肠道间质瘤术前诊断中的价值。[方法]2014年2月至2016年8月盆腔肿物患者60例作为研究对象,均行常规超声与瞬时弹性成像系统检查,判定诊断效果与检查特征。[结果]60例患者经过病理诊断为胃肠道间质瘤35例,诊断为非胃肠道间质瘤25例。胃肠道间质瘤35例中超声表现为低回声32例,伴后方声影27例,内部血流丰富23例,轮廓模糊24例;非胃肠道间质瘤25例中超声表现为低回声8例,伴后方声影6例,内部血流丰富9例,轮廓模糊5例,两组超声特征对比差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。胃肠道间质瘤患者的瞬时弹性成像参数AT、TTP值明显低于非胃肠道间质瘤患者( $P<0.05$ ),而T1/2、AUC与EI值明显高于非胃肠道间质瘤患者( $P<0.05$ )。常规超声诊断胃肠道间质瘤的敏感性与特异性分别为80.0%和92.0%,而瞬时弹性成像系统的敏感性与特异性分别为97.1%和100.0%,瞬时弹性成像系统的敏感性高于常规超声( $P<0.05$ )。[结论]瞬时弹性成像系统在胃肠道间质瘤术前诊断中的应用是一种安全、无损伤的检查,可动态观察,而且对胃肠道间质瘤的生长特征、内部结构定判断具有重要价值。

**主题词:**超声;瞬时弹性成像系统;胃肠道间质瘤;术前诊断;敏感性

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## The Value of Transient Elastography in Preoperative Diagnosis of Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors

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**Abstract:** [Objective] To investigate the value of transient elastography in preoperative diagnosis of gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST). [Methods] Sixty cases of pelvic mass in our hospital were selected from February 2014 to August 2016,.All were given the conventional ultrasound and the transient elastography diagnosis and to determine the diagnostic effect and characteristics. [Results] Totally, sixty cases with pathologically diagnosed were retrospectively investigated,, including 35 with GIST, 25 of non- GIST. In the GIST patients, there were 32 cases of ultrasound showed hypoechoic, 27 with acoustic shadows, 23 with internal rich blood flow, 24 with non gastrointestinal fuzzy contour; 25 with gastrointestinal stromal tumor; and in the non- GIST patients, 8 of ultrasound showed hypoechoic, 6 with acoustic shadows, 9 with rich internal blood flow, 5 with exudative shadow, The ultrasound characteristics of two groups were significantly difference( $P<0.05$ ). The values of AT and TTP in the patients with GIST were significantly lower than those of non-GIST ( $P<0.05$ ), while the T1/2, AUC and EI values were significantly lower than those of non-GIST( $P<0.05$ ). The sensitivity and specificity of conventional ultrasound in the diagnosis of GIST were 80.0% and 92% , and the sensitivity and specificity of transient elastography for the diagnosis of GIST were 97.1% and 100%, both were higher in transient elastography group than that of conventional ultrasound group( $P<0.05$ ). [Conclusions] Transient elastography system in preoperative diagnosis of GIST is a safe, noninvasive imaging, it can dynamic observation and has important value for the internal structure of GIST growth characteristics.

**Subject words:**ultrasound;elastography;gastrointestinal stromal tumor;preoperative diagnosis;sensitivity

胃肠道间质瘤 (gastrointestinal stromal tumor,

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GIST)是最常见的间质来源肿瘤,但也是消化道比较少见的临床肿瘤,占全部胃肠道肿瘤的2.0%左右<sup>[1,2]</sup>。胃肠道间质瘤的临床表现无特异性,较小病灶多无症状,早期诊断困难,以往常被误诊为平滑肌性肿

瘤或者神经源性肿瘤,也为手术治疗带来一定的缺陷<sup>[3,4]</sup>。胃肠道间质瘤的诊断方法包括计算机体层摄影(computed tomography, CT)、超声、内镜磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)等<sup>[5,6]</sup>,近年来随着超声经验的逐渐积累以及技术的不断发展与改进,瞬时弹性成像系统作为一项新型超声影像学检查技术,具有安全无辐射、简便易重复等优点,也具有可以压迫肠管,实时动态观察肠管蠕动的特点,目前广泛应用于炎性肠病、肠套叠、阑尾炎、肠梗阻等疾病的诊断<sup>[7-9]</sup>,但是对于胃肠道间质瘤、胃肠道淋巴瘤等胃肠道非上皮来源肿瘤的诊断研究少见。本文具体探讨了瞬时弹性成像系统在胃肠道间质瘤术前诊断中的价值,现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

2014年2月至2016年8月选择在我院诊治的腹腔肿物患者60例作为研究对象,经过病理诊断为胃肠道间质瘤35例,其中男性20例,女性15例;年龄22~79岁,平均年龄54.91±5.11岁;平均体质指数为23.14±1.49kg/m<sup>2</sup>;病灶部位:胃肠道20例,网膜8例,腹膜7例。诊断为非胃肠道间质瘤25例,其中男性14例,女性11例;年龄23~76岁,平均年龄54.56±5.94岁;平均体质指数为23.22±1.45kg/m<sup>2</sup>;疾病类型:淋巴瘤10例,卵巢肿块4例,胃神经鞘瘤4例,腹膜后脂肪肉2例,孤立性纤维性肿瘤3例,胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤2例。两组的性别、年龄、体质指数对比差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。

病例纳入标准:临床疑似来源于胃肠道肿瘤;临床疑似胃肠道间质瘤;超声能清晰显示病变;临床腹盆腔来源不明确肿物;患者同意接受瞬时弹性成像检查,在检查前均签署知情同意书;研究得到医院伦理委员会的批准。排除标准:严重的心肺功能障碍者;对弹性成像剂过敏者及过敏体质者;孕妇或哺乳期妇女;临床生化、肿瘤标志物特异性增高。

### 1.2 超声检查

选择Philips公司的IU22型超声诊断仪,常规超声选择经腹凸阵探头,探头频率3~5MHz;弹性成像超声选择端扫式直肠腔内探头,频率5~9MHz。在常规超声中,患者检查前禁食4~6h以上,取平卧

位、左侧或右侧卧位,检查时缓慢转动探头并调节深度与方向,多方向、多水平切面观察肿物,调整深度、增益和聚焦等设置以使病灶的显示图像达到最佳;应用彩色多普勒观察病变周边及内部血流信号。胃肠道间质瘤典型超声图像特点:(1)瘤体直径<5cm肿瘤,多呈圆形或椭圆形,形态规整,边界清楚,内呈均匀低回声,瘤体血液运行一般不丰富,多向消化道管腔外生长;(2)瘤体直径>5cm时,形态不规整,边界不清,肿瘤内多表现为囊实混合回声,或许多气体样强回声团,彩色多普勒血流成像于瘤体实质性部分可检出丰富血流信号,多向消化道管腔外生长。

在瞬时弹性成像中,选择病灶显示的最佳切面,固定探头,切换至实时灰阶谐波瞬时弹性显像模式,单点聚焦置于图像最深部。造影剂应用SonoVue,抽取配制好造影剂悬浮液2~4ml,通过外周静脉通道进行快速团注,启动图像采集功能,实时观察病灶的动态灌注过程。

### 1.3 图像分析

观察与记录常规超声的病变特征。在弹性成像中,在病灶内增强明显、位置相对稳定的区域内选择固定面积的正方形感兴趣区(region of interest, ROI)。自动生成病灶TIC曲线。根据TIC曲线,分别得到病灶的定量参数,测定达峰时间(time to peak enhancement, TTP)、增强开始时间(arrival time, AT)、强度半降时间(time from peak to half, T1/2)、曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)、增强强度(enhanced intensity, EI)等指标。根据组织实时弹性成像的图像颜色类型对病变的软硬度做出判断,其中蓝色代表硬,红色代表软,绿色及黄色则介于两者之间。按照弹性成像5分法对组织弹性成像进行评价:I型表现为均质绿色,II型表现为绿、黄、红混杂,III型表现为蓝、绿、黄和红色混杂,IV型表现为以蓝色为主,混杂其他颜色的非均质模式,V型表现为均质蓝色模式。所有影像学图像都转入超声系统配套的专业工作站进行分析,由两位有经验的诊断医师在不知病理结果情况下,采取盲法阅片进行判断,出现意见不一致的情况进行协商决定。所有患者都以手术切除标本的病理学诊断为诊断标准,病理标本都进行了免疫组化染色分析。

### 1.4 统计学处理

全部资料以Excel 2010建立数据库,计量数据

采用均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,计数数据采用百分比表示,采用t检验、非参数检验、秩和检验等, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 常规超声特征

胃肠道间质瘤35例中超声表现为低回声32例,伴后方声影27例,内部血流丰富23例,轮廓模糊24例;非胃肠道间质瘤25例中超声表现为低回声8例,伴后方声影6例,内部血流丰富9例,轮廓模糊5例,两组超声特征对比差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。见Table 1。

### 2.2 弹性成像参数对比

胃肠道间质瘤患者的瞬时弹性成像参数AT、TTP值明显低于非胃肠道间质瘤患者( $P<0.05$ ),而T1/2、AUC及EI值明显高于非胃肠道间质瘤患者( $P<0.05$ )。见Table 2。

### 2.3 诊断效能分析

60例患者常规超声诊断为胃肠道间质瘤30例,非胃肠道间质瘤30例;瞬时弹性成像诊断为胃肠道间质瘤34例,非胃肠道间质瘤26例。常规超声诊断胃肠道间质瘤的敏感性与特异性分别为80.0%和92.0%,而瞬时弹性成像系统诊断胃肠道间质瘤的敏感性与特异性分别为97.1%和100.0%,瞬时弹性成像系统在胃肠道间质瘤术前诊断中的敏感性明显高于常规超声( $\chi^2=27.429$ , $P<0.05$ )。见Table 3。

## 3 讨 论

胃肠道间质瘤是一组独立起源于胃肠道间质干细胞的肿瘤,平均发病年龄40~60岁,常发生于胃。过去多将胃肠道间质瘤归为平滑肌肿瘤,包括平滑肌瘤和平滑肌肉瘤等,影像学检查误诊率较高<sup>[10]</sup>。现代研究发现大多数胃肠道间叶源性肿瘤不同于经典的平滑肌瘤,

是一组具有不同特征的肿瘤,其主要在肌壁间生长,可突向黏膜下部分向浆膜外,也可突向黏膜腔生长,肿瘤形态呈多样性、多变性<sup>[11,12]</sup>。胃肠道间质瘤最常见的症状有恶心、梗阻、出血、贫血、呕吐、腹痛、黑便等,在严重情况下可出现浸润性肿块以及体重下降等症状<sup>[13]</sup>。胃肠道间质瘤的病理诊断难度较高,往往需要结合免疫组化才能确诊,为此在术前诊断应用比较少。超声能观察到胃肠道间质瘤的病变范围、内部回声、周边淋巴结情况、肿瘤的血供等,较大肿瘤多呈不均质中等偏低回声,内部回声不均,边界轮廓模糊等改变<sup>[14,15]</sup>。本研究显示35例胃肠道间质瘤中超声表现为低回声32例,伴后方声影27例,内部血流丰富23例,轮廓模糊24例;非胃肠道间质瘤25例中超声表现为低回声8例,伴后方声影6例,内部血流丰富9例,轮廓模糊5例,两组超声特征对比有明显差异( $P<0.05$ ),其中多数胃肠道间质瘤患者中彩色多普勒血流均检测到点状、条状彩色血流,实体部分强化明显并侵犯周围周围脏器<sup>[16]</sup>。

超声对于占位性疾病的定性诊断一般较困难,且胃肠道间质瘤的常规超声图像特征不典型,在临幊上常需结合其他影像学检查作进一步诊断。瞬时弹性成像系统是当前比较先进的超声技术,可动态观察肿瘤组织的血流灌注,可观察间质瘤动脉期与

Table 1 Characteristic of conventional ultrasound between the two groups

Group	n	Low echo area (%)	Acoustic shadows(%)	High blood perfusion(%)	Exudative shadow(%)
GIST	35	32(91.4)	27(77.1)	23(65.7)	24(68.6)
Others	25	8(32.0)	6(24.0)	9(36.0)	5(20.0)
$\chi^2$	-	4.933	4.671	3.881	5.821
P	-	0.026	0.031	0.039	0.020

Table 2 Elastically imaging parameters in the two groups ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	n	AT(s)	TTP(s)	T1/2(s)	AUC	EI(dB)
GIST	35	7.83±1.42	24.56±9.14	116.30±29.55	1983.99±664.20	23.14±3.19
Others	25	9.92±0.98	31.44±12.49	98.33±32.40	1051.33±563.20	14.22±2.63
t	-	4.553	5.209	4.982	6.224	9.114
P	-	0.034	0.009	0.025	0.011	0.006

Table 3 The compariosn of transient elastography and conventional ultrasound in preoperative diagnosis of gastrointestinal stromal tumors (n=60)

Group	Conventional ultrasound		Transient elastography		Total
	GIST	Others	GIST	Others	
GIST	28	7	34	1	35
Others	2	23	0	25	25
Total	30	30	34	26	60

静脉期的显影情况，并结合病灶的形态、边界、直径、内部回声等指标来诊断胃肠道间质瘤<sup>[17,18]</sup>。且超声造影剂是一种血池示踪剂，能够显示组织或病灶的微循环灌注；而时间-强度曲线(time-intensity curve, TIC)参数和曲线形态可根据胃壁层次结构的破坏情况可判断肿瘤的浸润深度，可提高术前胃肠道间质瘤的诊断准确率<sup>[19]</sup>。本研究显示胃肠道间质瘤患者的瞬时弹性成像参数AT、TTP值明显低于非胃肠道间质瘤患者( $P<0.05$ )，而T1/2、AUC与EI值明显高于非胃肠道间质瘤患者( $P<0.05$ )，表明瞬时弹性成像系统在胃肠道间质瘤术前诊断中也有较好的价值。特别其在检查时，可要求患者按要求依次改变体位，使医师能动态观察胃肠道间质瘤的移动，从而精准地确定病灶部位。

胃肠道间质瘤与非胃肠道间质瘤的临床表现并无特异性，主要与肿瘤的部位、大小以及恶性程度等有关，早期诊断较为困难。超声是临幊上最常用的无创检查，常规图像可以准确显示肿瘤内部回声特点，但对较大病变的外侧部分显示有限。本研究显示常规超声诊断胃肠道间质瘤的敏感性与特异性分别为80.0%和92.0%，而瞬时弹性成像系统诊断胃肠道间质瘤的敏感性与特异性分别为97.1%和100.0%，瞬时弹性成像系统在胃肠道间质瘤术前诊断中的敏感性明显高于常规超声( $P<0.05$ )。主要在于瞬时弹性成像系统对于病变显示清晰，可缩短探头表面—病灶间距离，在呼吸的全过程均可观察到病变，也可尽可能避开肋骨、气体的干扰<sup>[20]</sup>。总之，瞬时弹性成像系统在胃肠道间质瘤术前诊断中的应用是一种安全、无损伤的检查，可动态观察，而且对胃肠道间质瘤的生长特征、内部结构判定具有重要价值。

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