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泌尿、男生殖系统肿瘤专题·论著

常规超声联合超声造影在肾脏良恶性肿瘤中的鉴别价值*

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摘要: 目的 探讨常规超声联合超声造影在肾脏良恶性肿瘤中的鉴别价值。方法 选取2020年3月—2023年2月就诊于中国科学技术大学附属第一医院的141例(145个病灶)肾脏占位性病变患者。患者均接受常规彩色多普勒超声与超声造影检查, 将超声引导性穿刺活检或手术取病理组织行病理检查的结果作为金标准, 分析常规超声、超声造影鉴别诊断肾脏良恶性肿瘤的一致性、诊断效能(敏感性、特异性、准确性、阳性预测值、阴性预测值)。按照金标准将患者分为良性组、恶性组, 对比两组常规超声参数[Finkler超声评分、血流阻力指数(RI)]与超声造影参数[曲线下面积(AUC)、达峰时间(TTP)、峰值强度(PI)、对比剂未到达时的基本强度(BI)、始增时间(AT)], 绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线, 分析常规超声联合超声造影对良恶性肾脏肿瘤的鉴别价值。结果 常规超声鉴别诊断肾脏良恶性肿瘤与病理检查结果的一致性较好($\kappa=0.581, P<0.05$)。超声造影鉴别诊断肾脏良恶性肿瘤与病理检查结果的一致性极好($\kappa=0.804, P<0.05$)。超声造影敏感性、准确度、阴性预测值高于常规超声。两种检查方法特异性、阳性预测值比较, 差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。恶性组Finkler超声评分、AUC均高于良性组, RI水平和PI水平均低于良性组, TTP水平短于良性组($P<0.05$)。两组BI、AT水平比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。ROC曲线结果显示, Finkler超声评分敏感性为82.8%(95% CI: 0.784, 0.923)、特异性为73.9%(95% CI: 0.792, 0.929); RI敏感性为86.1%(95% CI: 0.798, 0.961)、特异性为73.9%(95% CI: 0.802, 0.958); AUC敏感性为87.7%(95% CI: 0.887, 0.969)、特异性为82.6%(95% CI: 0.873, 0.946); TTP敏感性为83.6%(95% CI: 0.706, 0.910)、特异性为69.6%(95% CI: 0.713, 0.915); PI敏感性为85.2%(95% CI: 0.802, 0.936)、特异性为83.9%(95% CI: 0.809, 0.941); 联合检测敏感性为95.1%(95% CI: 0.876, 0.995)、特异性为89.6%(95% CI: 0.864, 0.986)。结论 常规超声联合超声造影可提升恶性肾脏肿瘤的检出率, 且两者定量参数联合可有效鉴别肾脏良恶性肿瘤。

关键词: 肾脏肿瘤; 常规超声; 超声造影; 鉴别诊断

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Value of conventional ultrasound combined with contrast-enhanced ultrasound in differentiating benign from malignant renal tumors*

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Abstract: Objective To analyze the value of conventional ultrasound combined with contrast-enhanced

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ultrasound in differentiating benign from malignant renal tumors. **Methods** One hundred and forty-one patients (145 lesions) with renal space-occupying lesions who were admitted to the First Affiliated Hospital of University of Science and Technology of China from March 2020 to February 2023 were selected. They were all examined by conventional color Doppler ultrasound and contrast-enhanced ultrasound. The results of ultrasound-guided biopsy or pathological examination on tissues obtained from surgery were taken as the gold standard to analyze the consistency and efficiency (sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, positive predictive value and negative predictive value) of conventional ultrasound and contrast-enhanced ultrasound in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant renal tumors. The patients were divided into benign group and malignant group according to the gold standard. The conventional ultrasound parameters [Finkler ultrasound score and blood flow resistance index (RI)] and the contrast-enhanced ultrasound parameters [area under the curve (AUC), time to peak (TTP), peak intensity (PI), basic intensity (BI), and arrival time (AT)]. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was plotted to analyze the value of the combination of conventional ultrasound parameters and contrast-enhanced ultrasound parameters in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant renal tumors. **Results** The results of conventional ultrasound in differentiating benign and malignant renal tumors were in a great agreement with pathological findings ($\text{Kappa} = 0.581, P < 0.05$), while the results of contrast-enhanced ultrasound in differentiating benign and malignant renal tumors were in an excellent agreement with pathological findings ($\text{Kappa} = 0.804, P < 0.05$). The diagnostic sensitivity, accuracy and negative predictive value of contrast-enhanced ultrasound were higher than those of conventional ultrasound ($P < 0.05$). There was no difference in the specificity and positive predictive value between contrast-enhanced ultrasound and conventional ultrasound ($P > 0.05$). The Finkler ultrasound score and AUC of the malignant group were higher than those of the benign group, while the RI and PI of the malignant group were lower than those of the benign group ($P < 0.05$). The TTP of the malignant group was shorter than that of the benign group ($P < 0.05$). There was no difference in BI and AT between the malignant group and the benign group ($P > 0.05$). The ROC curve showed that the sensitivity of Finkler ultrasound score was 82.8% (95% CI: 0.784, 0.923) and the specificity was 73.9% (95% CI: 0.792, 0.929). The sensitivity of RI was 86.1% (95% CI: 0.798, 0.961) and the specificity was 73.9% (95% CI: 0.802, 0.958). The sensitivity of AUC was 87.7% (95% CI: 0.887, 0.969) and the specificity was 82.6% (95% CI: 0.873, 0.946). The sensitivity and specificity of TTP were 80.8% (95% CI: 0.706, 0.910) and 69.6% (95% CI: 0.713, 0.915). The sensitivity of PI was 85.2% (95% CI: 0.802, 0.936) and the specificity was 73.9% (95% CI: 0.809, 0.941). The sensitivity and specificity of the combined detection in differentiating benign and malignant renal tumors were 95.1% (95% CI: 0.876, 0.995) and 69.6% (95% CI: 0.864, 0.986). **Conclusions** Conventional ultrasound combined with contrast-enhanced ultrasound could increase the detection rate of malignant renal tumors, and the combination of quantitative parameters of the two approaches effectively aids in differentiating benign from malignant renal tumors.

Keywords: renal tumors; conventional ultrasound; contrast-enhanced ultrasound; differential diagnosis

肾脏是人体重要器官之一,具有调节水电解质平衡、排泄代谢产物等功能,在维持体内环境方面发挥重要作用。肾脏肿瘤早期缺乏典型症状,患者不易发觉,随着肿瘤进展,瘤体逐渐增大,会对肾脏部位产生压迫,引起肾区疼痛、血尿、肾功能异常等,若肾脏肿瘤属恶性病变,癌细胞还可能向远处转移,造成全身多组织器官功能损伤,甚至危及患者生命^[1-2]。因此,早期鉴别诊断肾脏肿瘤病变性质,并积极采取针对性治疗措施尤为重要。超声是临床常见的影像学检查手段,能够清晰显示肾脏肿瘤病灶位置、形态、大小、内部回声及彩色多普勒血流情况,为疾病诊断提供重要信息^[3]。近年来,随着超声影像学技术不断发展,超声造影逐渐应用于临

床多种疾病的诊断,该技术通过超声造影微泡增强血液的背向散射,能够更加清晰地提供实时动态肾脏肿瘤病灶组织内部及周围微血管灌注情况,为疾病诊断提供更客观、精准的血流信息,有助于提高诊断准确性^[4-5]。为进一步提高肾脏良恶性肿瘤诊断准确性,本研究将常规超声联合超声造影应用于肾脏占位性病变患者,并观察其鉴别诊断价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2020年3月—2023年2月就诊于中国科学技术大学附属第一医院的141例(145个病灶)肾脏

占位性病变患者。其中男性87例,女性54例;年龄27~84岁,平均(56.71 ± 13.23)岁;肿瘤直径1.3~19.0 cm,平均(3.71 ± 1.52)cm;单肾病变137例,双肾病变4例;腰痛64例,血尿28例,无明显症状49例。

1.2 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:①接受超声引导性穿刺活检或手术取病理组织行病理检查;②临床资料及病理资料完整;③患者或家属签署知情同意书。排除标准:①存在超声造影禁忌证;②合并精神系统疾病,无法配合研究;③检查前接受放射、化学或生物免疫治疗;④既往有肾脏破坏性治疗。

1.3 方法

所有患者入院后采用彩色多普勒超声诊断仪(Reason8型,深圳迈瑞生物医疗电子股份有限公司)进行常规超声及超声造影检查,配备C6-1凸阵探头,探头频率:1~6 MHz,指导患者采取平卧位或侧卧位,先行常规超声检查,详细探查病灶位置、形态、直径、内部回声及彩色多普勒血流情况,记录血流阻力指数(resistance index, RI),并依据图像特征评估Finkler超声评分。评分标准:瘤体边界清晰,结节性囊肿/纤维瘤,无回声为1分;瘤体边界轻度不规则,肿瘤包膜,低回声或无回声为2分;瘤体边界轻度不规则,无回声囊肿,低回声为3分;等回声实质性肾脏增大,不规则小囊肿伴内部回声反射为4~6分;不规则或多分隔囊性肿瘤为7~9分;不规则或多分隔囊性肿瘤同时伴有腹水为10分。而后切换至超声造影模式,设置机械指数为0.08,经肘静脉团注六氟化硫微泡(上海博莱科信谊药业有限公司,国药准字J2018005,规格:59 mg)1.5~2.0 mL,随后快速推注生理盐水5 mL,持续观察5 min,全程保存肿瘤及周边肾实质血流灌注情况。将所得图像资料上传至图像处理工作站,选取强化最明显的2个椭圆形肿瘤区域作为感兴趣区(region of interest, ROI),使用声学定量时间-强度曲线分析软件观察曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)、达峰时间(time to peak, TTP)、峰值强度(peak intensity, PI)、对比剂未到达时的基本强度(basic intensity, BI)、始增强时间(arrival time, AT)。图像处理由2位资深超声影像科医师分别独立判读,经讨论后得出统一结果。所有患者实施超声引导性穿刺活检或手术取病理组织行病理检查。依据病理检查结果将145个

病灶分为良性组、恶性组,分别有32、113个。典型病例见图1~8。



图1 恶性肿瘤患者二维超声



图2 良性肿瘤患者二维超声

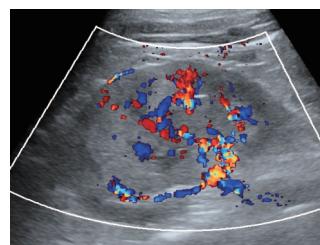


图3 恶性肿瘤患者彩色多普勒

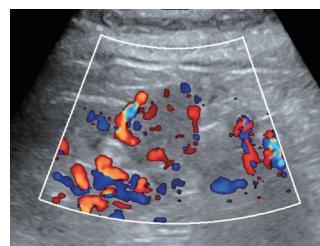


图4 良性肿瘤患者彩色多普勒



图5 恶性肿瘤患者超声造影



图6 良性肿瘤患者超声造影

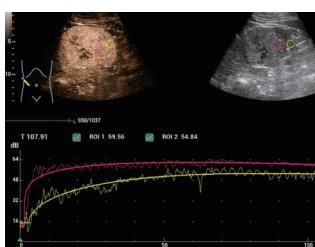


图7 恶性肿瘤患者超声造影定量分析

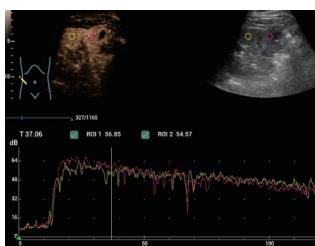


图8 良性肿瘤患者超声造影定量分析

1.4 观察指标

①超声引导性穿刺活检或手术取病理组织行病理检查的结果;②两组常规超声参数(Finkler超声评分、RI)与超声造影参数(AUC、TTP、PI、BI、AT)。

1.5 统计学方法

数据分析采用SPSS 23.0统计软件。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,比较用t检验;计数资料构成比或(%)表示,比较用 χ^2 检验;一致性采用Kappa检验;绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 常规超声、超声造影鉴别诊断肾脏良恶性肿瘤与病理检查结果的一致性及诊断效能

常规超声鉴别诊断肾脏良恶性肿瘤与病理检查结果的一致性较好($\kappa = 0.581$, $P < 0.05$)。超声造影鉴别诊断肾脏良恶性肿瘤与病理检查结果的一致性极好($\kappa = 0.804$, $P < 0.05$)。以病理检查结果为

金标准,两种检查方法敏感性、准确性、阴性预测值比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),超声造影高于常规超声。两种检查方法特异性、阳性预测值比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表1~3。

表1 常规超声鉴别诊断肾脏良恶性肿瘤与病理检查结果的一致性 例

常规超声	病理检查结果		合计
	恶性病变	良性病变	
恶性病变	97	7	104
良性病变	16	25	41
合计	113	32	145

表2 超声造影鉴别诊断肾脏良恶性肿瘤与病理检查结果的一致性 例

超声造影	病理检查结果		合计
	恶性病变	良性病变	
恶性病变	107	4	111
良性病变	6	28	34
合计	113	32	145

表3 常规超声、超声造影鉴别诊断肾脏良恶性肿瘤的诊断效能 (%)

检查方法	敏感性	特异性	准确性	阳性预测值	阴性预测值
常规超声	85.84	78.13	84.14	93.27	60.98
超声造影	94.69	87.50	93.10	96.40	82.35
χ^2 值	5.036	0.186	5.779	1.082	4.098
P值	0.025	0.666	0.016	0.298	0.043

2.2 两组常规超声参数、超声造影参数比较

两组Finkler超声评分、RI、AUC、TTP、PI比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),恶性组Finkler超声评分、AUC均高于良性组,RI水平和PI水平均低于良性组,TTP水平短于良性组。两组BI、AT水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表4。

2.3 常规超声联合超声造影对良恶性肾脏肿瘤的诊断效能

将Finkler超声评分、RI、AUC、TTP、PI作为检验变量,将肾脏肿瘤性质作为状态变量(良性病变=0,恶性病变=1),绘制ROC曲线,结果显示,Finkler超声评分敏感性为82.8%(95% CI: 0.784, 0.923)、特异性为73.9%(95% CI: 0.792, 0.929);RI敏感性为

表4 良性组与恶性组常规超声参数、超声造影参数比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	Finkler超声评分	RI	AUC/dB·s	TTP/s	PI/dB	BI/dB	AT/s
良性组	32	5.98 ± 1.29	0.58 ± 0.12	2 929.62 ± 696.54	19.93 ± 5.12	20.32 ± 2.17	15.32 ± 1.75	2.51 ± 0.83
恶性组	113	7.92 ± 1.34	0.41 ± 0.08	6 032.63 ± 926.53	15.24 ± 3.26	17.19 ± 1.83	14.85 ± 1.52	2.27 ± 0.76
t值		7.288	9.413	17.573	6.258	8.189	1.492	1.545
P值		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.138	0.125

86.1% (95% CI: 0.798, 0.961)、特异性为 73.9% (95% CI: 0.802, 0.958)；AUC 敏感性为 87.7% (95% CI: 0.887, 0.969)、特异性为 82.6% (95% CI: 0.873, 0.946)；TTP 敏感性为 83.6% (95% CI: 0.706, 0.910)、特异性为 69.6 (95% CI: 0.713, 0.915)；PI 敏感性为 85.2% (95% CI: 0.802, 0.936)、特异性为 83.9% (95% CI: 0.876, 0.995)；联合检测敏感性为 95.1% (95% CI: 0.887, 0.995)、特异性为 89.6% (95% CI: 0.864, 0.986)。见表5和图9。

表5 常规超声联合超声造影鉴别良恶性肾脏肿瘤的价值

检验变量	最佳截断值	AUC	敏感性/%	95% CI		特异性/%	95% CI	
				下限	上限		下限	上限
Finkler超声评分	6.610分	0.854	82.8	0.784	0.923	73.9	0.792	0.929
RI	0.465	0.880	86.1	0.798	0.961	73.9	0.802	0.958
AUC	3 497.885 dB·s	0.928	87.7	0.887	0.969	82.6	0.873	0.946
TTP	18.505 s	0.808	83.6	0.706	0.910	69.6	0.713	0.915
PI	18.960 dB	0.869	85.2	0.802	0.936	83.9	0.809	0.941
联合	-	0.936	95.1	0.876	0.995	89.6	0.864	0.986

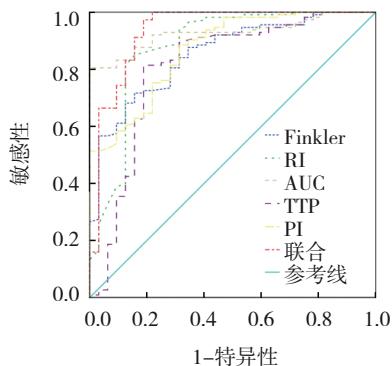


图9 常规超声参数和超声造影参数鉴别良恶性肾脏肿瘤的ROC曲线

3 讨论

肾脏占位性病变中常见的良性肿瘤,包括肾血管平滑肌脂肪瘤、肾嗜酸细胞腺瘤等,恶性肿瘤包括透明细胞型肾癌、嫌色细胞型肾癌、乳头状肾细胞癌等^[6]。不同性质的肾脏肿瘤治疗方案及预后也存在较大差异。一般情况下良性肿瘤无须手术治疗,患者预后良好,而体积较大、晚期的肾脏恶性肿

瘤多以外科手术治疗为主,患者预后并不乐观^[7]。故准确判断肾脏肿瘤性质,对早期采取治疗措施具有重要指导意义。

现阶段,临床诊断肾脏肿瘤的方法较多,包括超声、MRI等,其中MRI具有较高空间分辨率,能够多方位、多参数联合检测肾脏病变情况,在肾脏占位性病变诊断中具有良好应用价值^[8]。但MRI检查价格相对高昂,不适用于肾脏疾病普查。超声具有无创、无辐射、操作简单、可重复性等特点,且价格低廉,是肾脏肿瘤疾病的首选检查方法^[9]。本研究结果显示,常规超声鉴别诊断肾脏良恶性肿瘤与病理检查结果的一致性较好。超声检查利用超声波的物理特性和人体组织声学参数获取具有灰阶的切面图像,能够清晰显示全身各实质脏器,且所得图像与真实结构十分接近,便于医者根据图像显示结构和特点准确定位病灶,并依据病灶直径、形态、边界等信息判断病变性质^[10-11]。但有研究指出,常规超声对于瘤体直径较小、边界不清、位于肾内较深位置、回声接近肾实质的肾脏肿瘤检出率不高,

且彩色多普勒血流成像技术对低速血流敏感性较低,易与肥大肾柱、周围肾皮质混淆,造成误诊或漏诊^[12]。超声造影利用对比剂形成非线性、高强度谐波信号,加强肿瘤病灶组织与正常组织间回声对比度,依据病灶内部微血管血流灌注特点,增加疾病检出率,并进行定性诊断^[13-14]。本研究以病理检查结果为金标准观察超声造影诊断效能发现,超声造影诊断敏感性、准确性高于常规超声检查,且超声造影鉴别诊断肾脏良恶性肿瘤与病理检查结果的一致性极好。肾脏恶性肿瘤生长过程中会对周围肾组织产生持续性挤压,致使该部分组织发生变性、纤维化,形成假性包膜包绕在肿块周围,注入超声对比剂后,肾肿瘤病灶周围可出现环状高增强,依据此征象,超声造影能够较好鉴别肾脏肿瘤性质;此外,超声造影还能够对肿瘤内部低速血流有良好的显示,真实反映病灶内部血流灌注情况,进一步增加诊断准确度^[15-16]。

本研究结果显示,恶性组Finkler超声评分、RI、AUC高于良性组,TPP短于良性组,PI低于良性组。其原因与不同性质肿瘤组织内部血管分布差异有关,一般良性肿瘤内部无明显血流信号,表现为高RI,且超声对比剂以慢进、慢退、低增强为主;而恶性肿瘤生长过程中会有大量新生血管生成,血管网密集,血供丰富,且存在丰富血窦,表现出较强血流信号,RI较低,超声造影后灌注期以快速高增强为主,消退期以快退为主^[17-18]。肾脏恶性肿瘤中以透明细胞型肾癌最为常见,占所有肾脏恶性肿瘤的70%~80%,与其他亚型肾脏恶性肿瘤相比,透明细胞型肾癌属于富血供肿瘤,生长速度较快,肿瘤病灶内部常伴有出血、囊性变、坏死、瘢痕灶等,注入超声对比剂后,病灶区域表现为无灌注区或不同程度低灌注区,使肿瘤内部呈不均匀增强表现,可作为诊断透明细胞型肾癌的重要参考依据^[19-20]。最后绘制ROC曲线结果显示,Finkler超声评分、RI、AUC、TPP、PI鉴别良恶性肾脏肿瘤具有一定诊断价值,联合检测诊断价值更高。临床应密切关注肾脏占位性病变患者常规超声和超声造影参数,结合两种检查方式影像学特征全面分析,综合诊断患者病变性质,进而指导临床治疗。

综上所述,常规超声联合超声造影可提升恶性肾脏肿瘤的检出率,且两者定量参数联合可为肾脏

良恶性肿瘤鉴别诊断提供良好思路,值得临床推广。

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