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磁共振超高 b 值弥散序列指导前列腺穿刺的初步研究

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【摘要】目的 探讨 MR 超高 b 值弥散序列指导前列腺穿刺的临床意义。**方法** 前列腺穿刺病理证实患者共计 48 例, 其中前列腺癌 15 例, 前列腺增生 33 例。所有患者行 MR 常规扫描及弥散序列扫描, $b = 800, 1500$ 。以穿刺所得病理结果为金标准, 分别观察前列腺癌及前列腺增生的常规 b 值及超高 b 值弥散图像特点。同时评价常规 b 值, 超高 b 值及两组联合的诊断灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值。**结果** 常规 b 值, 超高 b 值及两组联合的诊断灵敏度分别为 79.17%, 62.5%, 91.67%; 特异度分别为 75.61%, 95.12%, 95.12%; 阳性预测分别为 60%, 88.24%, 91.67%; 阴性预测值分别为 86.11%, 81.25%, 95.12%。前列腺癌在超高 b 值图像上呈高信号, 具有明显的特征, 在常规 b 值图像上前列腺癌及前列腺增生均可呈等信号或高信号影。在诊断效能方面, 超高 b 值联合常规 b 值对比 2 种单独引导具有明显优越性。**结论** 超高 b 值弥散序列有助于前列腺癌的诊断, 尤其在联合常规 b 值的情况下, 明显提高诊断效能。

【关键词】 前列腺癌; 前列腺增生; 磁共振成像; 弥散加权成像

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Evaluation of ultra-high-b-value diffusion-weighted MR imaging in diagnosing prostate cancers: a preliminary study MENG Leng, ZHANG Zhao-qi, WANG You-hai, MA Li-fei. Department of Radiology, the Affiliated Anzhen Hospital, Capital University of Medical Sciences, Beijing 100029, China

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[Abstract] **Objective** To evaluate the ultra-high-b-value diffusion-weighted imaging in diagnosing prostate cancers. **Methods** A total of 48 patients with pathologically confirmed prostate lesions were enrolled in this study. The lesions included prostate cancer ($n = 15$) and benign prostate hyperplasia ($n = 33$). Before biopsy, both conventional MR diffusion sequence scanning and ultra-high-b-value ($n = 800, 1500$) sequence scanning were performed in all patients. Taking the biopsy results as the gold standard, the imaging characteristics on conventional MRI and on ultra-high-b-value MRI of the prostate cancer as well as the benign prostate hyperplasia were evaluated. The diagnostic sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value were determined when the conventional MRI and ultra-high-b-value MRI were used together in making diagnosis. **Results** The diagnostic sensitivity of conventional b-value imaging, ultra-high-b-value imaging and combination use of conventional b-value and ultra-high-b-value imaging was 79.17%, 62.5% and 91.67%, respectively. While the specificity was 75.61%, 95.12% and 95.12%, respectively; the positive predictive value was 60%, 88.24% and 91.67%, respectively; the negative predictive value was 86.11%, 81.25% and 95.12%, respectively. On ultra-high-b-value images, the prostate cancer assumed hyperintense signal, which was very characteristic. On conventional b-value images, both the prostate cancer and the benign prostate hyperplasia were manifested as isointense or hyperintense signals. In making

diagnosis of prostate lesions, the combination use of conventional b-value and ultra-high-b-value imaging was superior to simple use of conventional b-value or ultra-high-b-value imaging. **Conclusion** Ultra-high-b-value diffusion-weighted sequence

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imaging is very useful in diagnosing prostate cancers. The diagnostic accuracy can be significantly improved when conventional b-value sequence imaging is employed together.(J Intervent Radiol, 2012, 21: 565-569)

[Key words] prostate cancer; benign prostate hyperplasia; magnetic resonance imaging; diffusion-weighted imaging

磁共振弥散加权成像(DWI)可以在分子水平对生物体的组织结构和功能状态进行无创性检查^[1-2]。目前众多学者已经开展了关于前列腺疾病的弥散成像研究,并且认为前列腺癌与正常前列腺外周带ADC值之间有较为明显的差异,可以提高前列腺癌的检出率^[3-4]。但由于前列腺癌、良性前列腺增生(BPH)以及炎症之间ADC值存在一定交叉,DWI在诊断前列腺癌方面需要进一步研究。超高b值的弥散虽然在定性方面具有优势,但由于图像质量不能保证,所以其应用受到限制^[5-6]。

本研究以超高b值联合常规b值弥散序列针对前列腺疾病成像,观察正常前列腺和前列腺良恶性病变在不同b值图像的上成像特点,探讨超高b值联合常规b值弥散序列在前列腺良恶性病变诊断及鉴别诊断中的临床价值。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集2009年7月—2011年7月在我院就诊怀疑前列腺疾病患者;主要临床症状包括:不同程度的排尿困难,慢性前列腺炎病史,血精,间断性血尿。入选标准:①前列腺特异性抗原(PSA)值增高,>4 ng/ml;②直肠指诊或(和)经直肠超声检查异常;③无明显全身转移灶及淋巴结转移。排除标准:急性凝血功能障碍及感染性疾病患者。

所有患者检查后1个月内行经直肠B超引导下前列腺穿刺活检术,共计48例患者入组,患者年龄43~81岁,平均(61±6)岁。使用Aloka Prosound 5500彩色超声诊断仪配5.0/7.5 MHz经直肠双平面探头,Bard公司的可调式自动活检枪,16 G tru-cut活检针,自动活检枪射程取22 mm。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 MR检查 扫描前1 d内选择少渣食物,检查前适度饮水,保持膀胱中度充盈,同时训练患者胸式呼吸,减少腹部运动伪影。使用GE 1.5T Signa Twin Speed 8通道相控阵Torso线圈。

1.2.2 MR常规扫描序列及参数 平扫以快速自旋回波(fast spin echo, FSE)序列扫描。T1WI:TR/TE=700/11 ms; T2WI:TR/TE=3700/100 ms; 横轴位和

冠状位使用T2WI压脂扫描,TR/TE=4500/100 ms。扫描层厚3 mm,间隔1 mm,FOV(field of view)=300 mm,;矩阵:320×288,信号平均采集次数2次。DWI扫描参数:DWI扫描:TR=8000 ms; TE=79.2 ms; 层厚3 mm; 层距0 mm; FOV=130×130 mm; 矩阵128×128,b值=800,1500 s/mm²。扫描时间为3 min 44 s。图像的评价及标准:2名腹盆部MR诊断医师,分别对图像进行评价,如存在不同意见则经过协商后达成一致。评价内容包括,前列腺癌和BPH的部位及癌灶与增生灶在常规及DWI图像上的信号特点,同时评价针对不同组别DWI图像结合常规图像对前列腺癌及BPH的效能诊断,包括灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值。

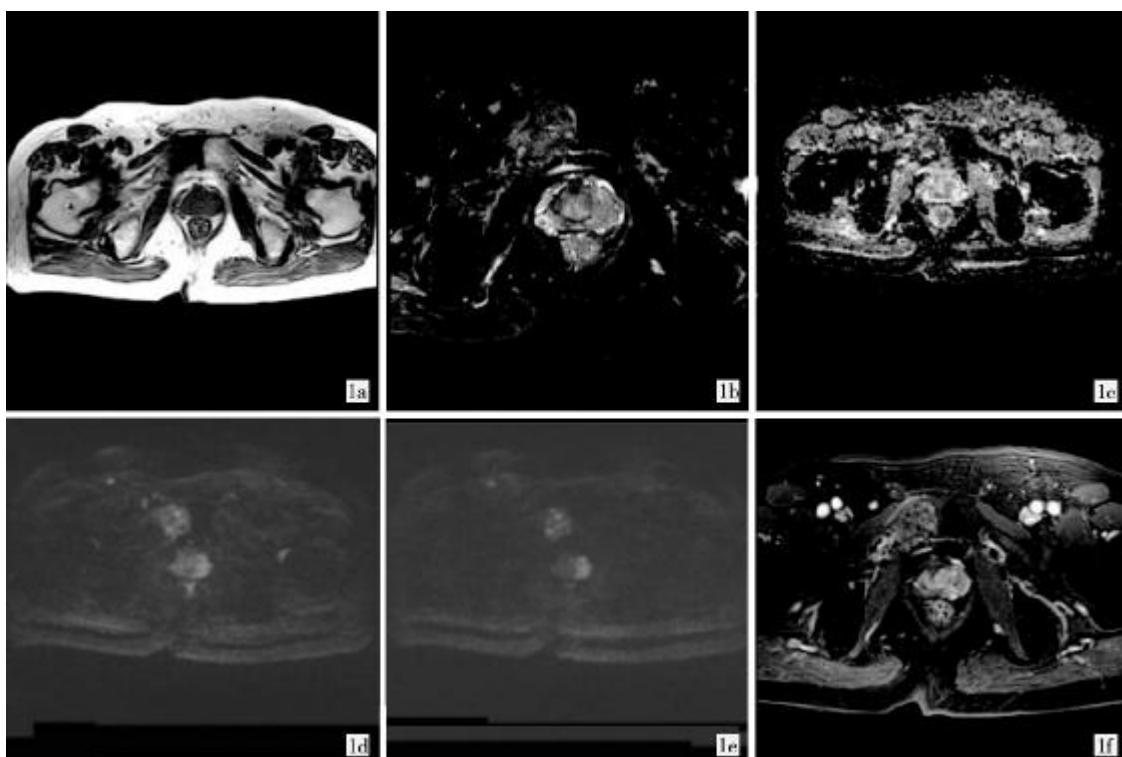
2 结果

以穿刺病理检查结果为金标准,前列腺癌患者15例,发现癌灶24个;BPH33例(表1)。24个癌灶中6个诊断起源前列腺中央区,18个起源于外周带,表现为T2WI局灶性低信号,其中6个癌灶同时累及中央区,T2WI信号与增生腺体信号相似。BPH主要发生在中央区,前列腺体积增大明显,部分周围带显示不清。DWI图像特点主要为,在常规b=800图像上,前列腺癌癌灶呈高信号,BPH有时也呈高信号,b=1500图像上癌灶呈高信号影,增生病灶呈等低信号影(图1、2)。

表1 入组患者临床资料

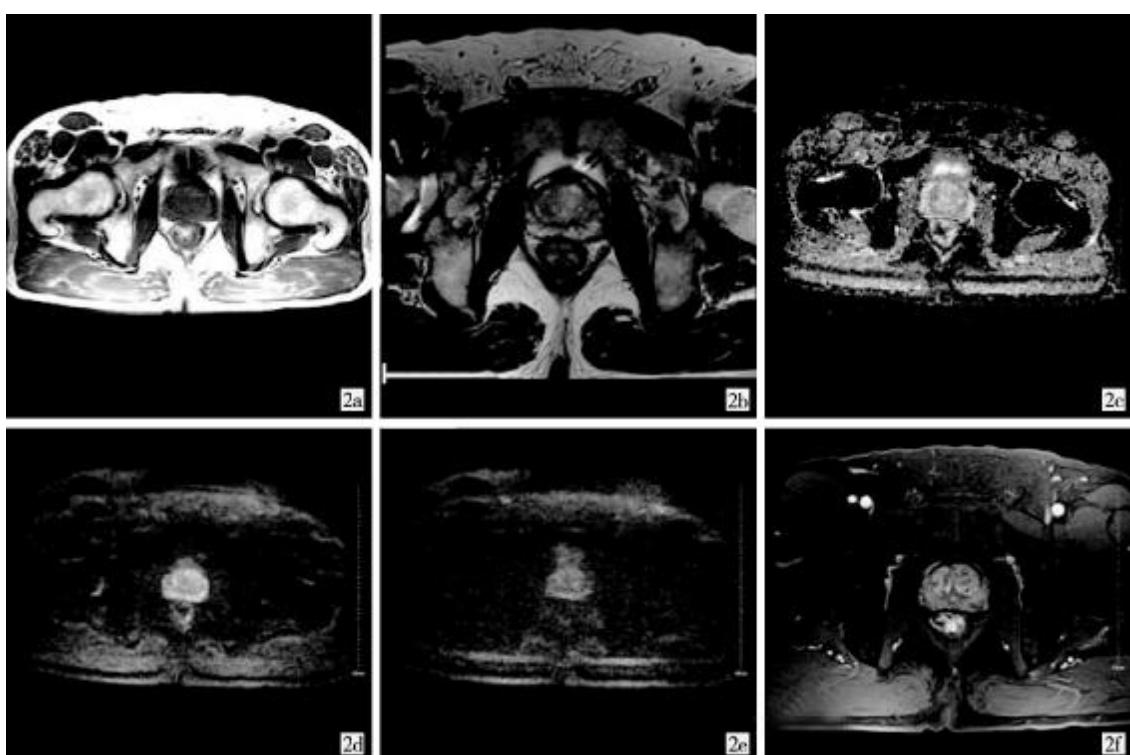
参数	前列腺癌	良性前列腺增生
中位年龄/岁	65(43~74)	67(48~81)
中位PSA(范围)/(mg/ml)	8.63(5.81~19.36)	7.33(4.92~13.57)
Gleason评分	7.4±1.2	-

针对不同b值及联合多b值诊断效能的比较中(表2~4)可以看出,MPI多b值的灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值分别为91.67%、95.12%、91.67%、95.12%;而其他两组的灵敏度与特异度分别为79.17%、75.61%、60%、86.11%和62.5%、95.12%、88.24%、81.25%。多b值的诊断效能 在灵敏度及阴性预测值方面明显高于2种方法单独应用(表5);在特异度及阳性预测值方面高于常规b值组。



经穿刺活检证实的双侧外周带前列腺癌。前列腺体积增大,T1W 图像外周带信号不均匀。T2W 图像,左侧外周带较大等信号结节,右侧外周带信号欠均匀。b = 800, 左侧外周带较大等信号结节及右侧外周带点状高信号,b = 1 500, 左侧外周带较大等信号结节高信号。增强后,左侧外周带结节及右侧外周带小结节明显强化。

图 1 病理证实前列腺癌 MR 图像



经穿刺活检证实的前列腺增生。前列腺体积增大,T1W 图像及 T2W 图像外周带信号不均匀。b = 800 及 b = 1500, 均未显示前列腺的弥散受限区域。增强后,双层外周带明显均匀强化。

图 2 良性前列腺增生 MR 图像

表2 常规MR b值的诊断效能 (b=800)

病变	前列腺穿刺		合计
	前列腺癌	BPH	
前列腺癌	19	10	29
BPH	5	31	36
总计	24	41	65

BPH:良性前列腺增生

灵敏度(真阳性率)(%) 79.17 假阴性率(%) 20.83

特异度(真阴性率)(%) 75.61 假阳性率(%) 24.39

阳性预测(%) 60 阴性预测(%) 86.11

表3 超高MR b值的诊断效能灵敏度 (b=1 500)

病变	前列腺穿刺		合计
	前列腺癌	BPH	
前列腺癌	19	2	17
BPH	5	39	48
总计	24	41	65

BPH:良性前列腺增生

灵敏度(真阳性率)(%) 62.50 假阴性率(%) 37.50

特异度(真阴性率)(%) 95.12 假阳性率(%) 4.88

阳性预测(%) 88.24 阴性预测(%) 81.25

表4 常规b值联合超高b值的诊断效能

b值	病变	前列腺穿刺		合计
		前列腺癌	BPH	
MR b=800, 1 500	前列腺癌	22	2	24
	BPH	2	39	41
总计		24	41	65

BPH:良性前列腺增生

灵敏度(真阳性率)(%) 91.67 假阴性率(%) 8.33

特异度(真阴性率)(%) 95.12 假阳性率(%) 4.88

阳性预测(%) 91.67 阴性预测(%) 95.12

是相符合的,在常规b值的图像中,其诊断特异度较低(75.61%)^[12],而超高b值图像中,主要的问题为癌灶的漏诊,导致诊断的灵敏度不高(62.5%)^[11, 13]。本研究中在综合多个b值图像后,主要在常规b值图像上发现病灶,针对病灶定位,在超高b值图像上进行定性,这样就在一定程度上对两者的缺点进行弥补,提高诊断的准确率与特异性。

从本研究的弥散图像结果来看,前列腺癌区别于BPH的特点在于,随着b值的增高,癌灶的信号衰减不明显;而BPH在弥散上图像随着b值增高,信号衰减明显,这主要与两种病变的病理基础相关。BPH时,腺体结构紧密,间质成分增多使水分子扩散低于正常前列腺组织,所以在常规b值弥散图像上,增生病灶呈相对高信号影;但增生组织的细胞密度及形态接近正常前列腺组织,所以在超高b值弥散图像上增生组织与正常前列腺组织无明显差异^[14]。前列腺癌组织失去了腺管的特征性结构,其细胞密度明显高于正常前列腺及增生组织,所以在超高b值的弥散图像上癌灶信号的衰减并不明显^[2, 15]。本研究没有采用ADC量化癌灶与增生病灶,主要原因有:(1)尽管DWI序列在各厂家的MR扫描仪上的工作原理一致,但实际序列扫描的脉冲存在一定差异^[3, 16],同时各厂家的ADC值无统一标准;(2)国内外针对前列腺癌的弥散研究的结果不尽相同存在一定差异,前列腺癌与前列腺增生ADC值存在一定交叉^[1, 11, 14]。

本研究所采用multi-shot序列,可以在一个扫描序列内完成多b值图像的采集。对比常规的Single-shot-EPI扫描序列^[15],本研究所应用的扫描序列采用了小FOV技术,可以纠正图像变形^[5]。同时Multi-shot-EPI在多b值呈像时明显缩短TE时间,可以明显提高信噪比,另一方面也减低了磁场不均匀性及化学位移的影响^[16-17]。但同时也存在一定的缺点即扫描时间过长,同时对运动较为敏感,本研究主要训练患者采用胸式呼吸解决此问题,并

3 讨论

本研究以Multi-shot-DWI多b值序列针对前列腺癌进行成像,从结果中可以看出,综合多b值成像无论在诊断效能方面比单纯的常规b值及超高b值优越。在以往的研究中^[7-9],针对前列腺癌成像主要的争议在于弥散成像的b值选择,过低b值有可能导致灵敏度较低,而过高b值由于图像质量不能保证导致病变漏诊^[10-11];这与本研究的结果也

表5 前列腺癌不同b值诊断效能的比较

诊断效能	b=800	b=1 500	b=800, 1 500	P1值	P2值	P3(2vs3)
灵敏度	79.17% (19/19+5)	62.5% (15/19+5)	91.67% (22/22+2)	<0.05	<0.01	<0.01
特异度	75.16% (31/31+10)	95.12% (39/39+2)	95.12% (39/39+2)	<0.01	<0.01	—
阳性预测	60% (19/19+10)	88.24% (15/15+2)	91.67% (22/22+2)	<0.01	<0.01	0.07
阴性预测	86.11% (31/31+5)	81.25% (39/39+9)	85.12% (39/39+2)	0.56	<0.01	<0.01

注:P1值指常规b值与超高b值比较,P2值指常规b值与两组联合比较

且获得了较为满意的图像结果。

本研究的局限性:①本研究所确诊的病例未获得大体病理切片,所以无法进行回顾性点对点的研究,这有可能使 DWI 图像对病灶定性时存在一定误差;②本研究入选病例相对较少,需要大样本量分组进一步研究。

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