

## ·综述 General review·

## 肝癌射频消融术后各种影像学评价应用与进展

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**【摘要】** 射频消融(RFA)已成为无法外科手术切除的肝细胞肝癌(HCC)和结直肠肝转移癌行之有效的治疗手段,具有微创、疗效满意、术后恢复快、节省治疗费用等优点,但仍存在部分肿瘤残存和复发问题,一定程度上影响了治疗肝癌效果。因此,RFA术后影像学检查及时发现残存和复发肿瘤,利于提高患者生存期和生活质量。该文就超声、CT、MRI、PET-CT、PET-MR在肝癌RFA术后评价中应用与进展作一综述。

**【关键词】** 肝癌;射频消融;影像学评价;综述

中图分类号:R735.7 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1008-794X(2018)-10-0993-04

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**【Abstract】** Clinically, radiofrequency ablation (RFA) has already become an effective therapeutic means for inoperable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and hepatic metastases from colorectal cancer. RFA has many advantages such as minimal invasion, satisfactory therapeutic effect, quick recovery after procedure and less medical cost, but in clinical practice there are still some problems related to residual lesions and recurrence of tumor that will affect the curative effect of RFA on HCC to a certain extent. Therefore, post-RFA imaging examination to promptly detect the residual lesions and recurrence of HCC is very important in order to improve the survival and the quality of life of patient. This paper aims to make a comprehensive review about the clinical application of ultrasound, CT, MRI, PET-CT, and PET-MR in evaluating HCC lesions after RFA, and the recent progresses of the above-mentioned imaging examinations are also introduced. (J Intervent Radiol, 2018, 27: 993-996)

**【Key words】** hepatocellular carcinoma; radiofrequency ablation; imaging evaluation; review

目前射频消融(RFA)在肝癌,尤其是小肝癌治疗中已广泛应用,其疗效可与外科手术切除相媲美<sup>[1-3]</sup>。文献报道原发性肝癌RFA术后局部复发率为11%~36%,病灶较大或靠近大血管时复发率可能更高,转移性肝癌与原发肝癌相比局部复发率高达50%<sup>[4]</sup>。肝癌RFA术后及时、准确的影像学评价尤为重要,对提高疗效和延长患者生存期有重要意义。目前临床上评价肝癌RFA术后残余与复发肿瘤的影像学手段主要有对比增强超声造影(contrast-

enhanced ultrasonography, CEUS)、对比增强CT (CECT)和对比增强MR (CEMR),正电子发射断层成像(PET)-CT和PET-MR近年也逐渐应用于肝癌RFA术后随访评价。本文就各种影像学手段在肝癌RFA术后评价中应用与进展作一综述。

## 1 CEUS

由于肝癌RFA术后消融灶周围血流十分缓慢,常规能量多普勒超声显像或彩色多普勒超声血流显像信号微弱乃至无信号<sup>[5]</sup>,加之RFA术中产生微气泡为高回声<sup>[6-7]</sup>,这些均对超声医师鉴别消融是否完全带来一定困难。Solbiati等<sup>[8]</sup>早在1999年报道对20例结直肠肝转移癌RFA治疗患者术后24h

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1008-794X.2018.10.020

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作 CEUS 检查,发现残余肿瘤检出率为 50%。随着近年超声仪和超声对比剂改进,CEUS 对肝癌 RFA 术后评价的灵敏度和准确度较前明显提高。文献报道 CEUS 诊断肝癌 RFA 术后残余与复发肿瘤准确度高达 90%<sup>[9-10]</sup>。Bo 等<sup>[11]</sup>报道对 39 例接受 RFA 术后 1 个月肝癌患者作 CEUS 检查,结果显示 CEUS 灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值、准确度分别为 87.5%、96.9%、77.8%、98.4%、95.9%。Frieser 等<sup>[12]</sup>报道采用 CEUS 随访观察 76 例肝癌患者 RFA 术后 7 年内疗效情况,发现 CEUS 对肝癌复发诊断准确率为 93.8%。

目前二维 CEUS 也有其局限性。由于造影后动脉期持续时间较短,超声医师来不及全方位观察消融区血流灌注情况,由于探头方向局限性,某些角度回声信息不易获取,二维 CEUS 检查可能会遗漏肝癌 RFA 术后残余肿瘤。为了克服这一不足,Luo 等<sup>[13]</sup>报道对 63 例肝细胞癌 RFA 术后 1 d 患者作三维 CEUS 检查并以术后 1 个月 CECT 作参考标准,结果发现术后 1 d 评价消融是否完全的灵敏度、特异度、准确度分别为 97%、100%、97%。三维 CEUS 能获取 3 个相互正交的平面,从而立体展现整个肿瘤,且可在极短动脉期内捕捉到消融灶全部血供信息<sup>[14]</sup>,因此对肝癌 RFA 术后残余肿瘤及复发检测的灵敏度和准确度较高。但受气体、肥胖、呼吸等因素影响,CEUS 对一些位置较深或位于肝脏膈顶部的肝癌病灶难以显示完全,RFA 术后对这类病灶评价准确性难以令人满意。

## 2 CECT

RFA 通过直接热效应引起细胞死亡,消融区在 CT 平扫上表现为低密度<sup>[15]</sup>,残余或复发肿瘤组织在 CT 平扫上也表现为结节样低密度,因此肝癌 RFA 术后 CT 平扫检查很难识别残余或复发肿瘤。目前临床上对肝癌 RFA 术后随访复查多采用 CECT。Morimoto 等<sup>[16]</sup>报道对 26 例接受 RFA 治疗肝细胞癌患者行 CECT 及肝穿刺活检,术后 3 d CECT 成像均显示围绕消融区域一环形增强带,病理检查显示该增强带由血窦充血扩张所致,术后 4、24 周增强带消失,2 例局部肿瘤残存与复发;因此认为 RFA 术后 3 d CECT 较难鉴别残余肿瘤与环形增强带。Meijerink 等<sup>[17]</sup>报道肝癌 RFA 术后 3 个月内 CECT 检查结果并不可靠。Dromain 等<sup>[18]</sup>研究显示 CECT 对肝癌 RFA 术后 2 个月残余或复发肿瘤诊断灵敏度为 44%,术后 4 个月诊断灵敏度为 100%。

近年也有学者采用 CT 灌注成像(CTPI)技术评价肝癌 RFA 术后疗效,发现也有一定临床价值。Thieme 等<sup>[19]</sup>报道对健康猪肝脏行 RFA,术后即刻作 CTPI 检查,实验显示 CTPI 参数均能识别坏死区和正常肝脏组织;认为术后即刻 CTPI 可用于肝癌 RFA 术后评价。Marquez 等<sup>[20]</sup>对 20 例肝癌患者 RFA 术后 24 h 内行 CTPI,发现肝动脉灌注指数(HPI)可作为评价消融完全与否的早期指标。Meijerink 等<sup>[17]</sup>认为,肝癌 RFA 术后 CTPI 提示肝动脉灌注异常增多( $>50 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ )、门静脉灌注减少/消失( $<10 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot 100 \text{ g}^{-1}$ )区域,可能预示肿瘤复发。

## 3 CEMR

有文献报道,MR 对肝癌患者残存肿瘤检出灵敏度较 CT 高(89%对 44%)<sup>[21]</sup>。MR 成像上 RFA 治疗前后肝癌组织变化主要表现为信号差异,术前肿瘤组织在 T2WI 上主要表现为高信号,术后原肿瘤区在 T2WI 上与正常肝实质一样为等信号,但坏死区周围会出现炎性、水肿、出血等变化,使得环绕消融区域在 T2WI 上也为高信号,对残余肿瘤鉴别带来一定困难。MR 平扫对肿瘤消融是否完全难以达到精确评价,因此临床上对肝癌 RFA 术后随访复查,更多采用 CEMR<sup>[17]</sup>。CEMR 检查通过静脉注射对比剂显示肝脏动脉期、门静脉期、延迟期成像,评价肿瘤血管及灌注情况。尤其是新型肝脏特异性对比剂出现,大大提高了 CEMR 诊断肝癌 RFA 术后残余与复发肿瘤的准确度与灵敏度。Hwang 等<sup>[22]</sup>统计分析 108 例肝细胞癌患者 162 个肝癌病灶,RFA 或经导管动脉化疗栓塞术(TACE)后复查显示,CEMR 对肿瘤活动灶检出准确度和灵敏度分别为 96.3%、96.4%,CECT 仅为 82.7%、53.6%;认为 CEMR 评价肝癌 RFA 术后肿瘤病灶优于 CECT。Puls 等<sup>[23]</sup>报道对 12 例肝转移癌患者 RFA 术后 48 h 至 3 个月(中位时间 48 h)行双对比剂 CEMR 评价,结果在 T1WI、T2WI 上均能区别出正常肝组织、消融坏死区及残余肿瘤活灶。

近年来一些文献报道磁共振-弥散加权成像(MR-DWI)、磁共振-灌注加权成像(MR-PWI)在肝癌 RFA 术后评价中的应用<sup>[24]</sup>。MR-DWI 技术基于血管内细胞内外水分子运动,通过相应表现弥散系数(ADC)不同鉴别肝内良恶性病变。Liu 等<sup>[24]</sup>对 18 只 VX2 肝癌兔子及 2 只健康兔子肝脏 RFA 术后 7~10 d 作 MR-DWI 和病理学检查,提示残余肿瘤 ADC 值与正常肝脏组织、肉芽肿、坏死组织均有明

显差异。MR-PWI 主要反映组织中微观血流动力学信息及血流灌注情况,作为一种新技术,可提高肝脏病变检出灵敏度和特异度。由于 MR-PWI 检查耗时较长,对设备要求较高,易受呼吸运动影响,临床应用受到一定限制。

超声、CT、MR 均有优势和不足。为了弥补不足、充分地结合各自优势,实时影像融合虚拟导航系统(real-time virtual navigation system,RVS)应运而生<sup>[25]</sup>。RVS 技术结合 CT、MR 良好空间分辨率与 CEUS 实时导引作用,在肝癌 RFA 术前、术中、术后检查中具独特优势<sup>[26]</sup>。RVS 可于 RFA 术前精准定位肿瘤病灶,避免术中损伤周围重要脏器,保证消融治疗安全性;实时指导、监控消融过程,确保大肝癌消融完全;术后评估消融疗效,对残余肿瘤补充消融,有效降低肿瘤复发<sup>[27]</sup>。

#### 4 PET-CT

PET-CT 作为分子影像学方法之一,不仅能基于肿瘤细胞糖代谢特点分析其活性及代谢,而且可提供精确解剖定位<sup>[9,28]</sup>。肝癌 RFA 术后消融区及周围组织首先表现为代谢和血供改变,其次是形态学改变。因此,肝癌 RFA 术后早期 PET-CT 检查可有效识别残余与复发肿瘤。Vogt 等<sup>[29]</sup>实验结果也显示肝癌 RFA 术后早期消融区及周围组织无炎性细胞聚集,PET-CT 发现消融区及周围组织无异常核素浓聚。Anderson 等<sup>[30]</sup>回顾性分析 13 例肝癌 RFA 术后患者 <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET 检查,其影像学表现均与临床随访结果完全一致,灵敏度达 100%。但 PET-CT 对高分化原发性肝癌检出灵敏度不高。近年 <sup>11</sup>C-乙酸盐、<sup>11</sup>C-胆碱等新型 PET 示踪剂逐渐应用于临床,是否能够提高 PET-CT 对高分化原发性肝癌检出灵敏度,有待进一步探究。

#### 5 PET-MR

PET-MR 检查结合 PET 对肿瘤代谢高检出率和 MR 对小病灶检出高灵敏度优势<sup>[31]</sup>,提高了肝癌 RFA 术后残余与复发肿瘤评价准确度。Nielsen 等<sup>[32]</sup>报道对 20 例结肠肝转移癌接受 RFA 或微波消融治疗患者术后 1 年复查 <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET-MR,有助于早期检测肿瘤进展或复发,及时指导下一步治疗。Beiderwellen 等<sup>[33]</sup>研究认为 PET-MR 与 PET-CT 相比,对肝癌 RFA 术后残余与复发肿瘤评价更准确。但 PET-MR 也有不足之处,其检查时间较长、检查空间较密闭,患者易产生恐惧感等<sup>[34]</sup>。

#### 6 结语

尽管各种治疗方法及影像学评价手段不断进步,肝癌患者预后及生存期仍不尽人意。尽管超声、CT、MR、PET-CT、PET-MR 等影像学评价方法研究不断深入,但目前这些方法对肝癌 RFA 术后评价均有一定局限性。目前关于肝癌 RFA 术后最佳影像学评价方法和最佳评价时机尚无统一标准。从分子代谢、功能水平对肿瘤作出评价的 PET-CT、PET-MR 检查与超声、CT、MR 相比,能在肝癌 RFA 术后残余肿瘤病灶形态学发生变化前作出早期判断,为肝癌患者早期复治提供了影像学依据。有研究认为肝癌 RFA 术后 24 h 内 PET-CT 检查较 MR 更有价值。为早期精确判断肝癌 RFA 术后残余与复发肿瘤,除定期进行影像学随访外,还需结合患者临床实验室指标如甲胎蛋白作出综合判断。RVS 技术充分融合了 CT、MR、CEUS 技术优势,有助于确保肝癌 RFA 治疗安全性和有效性,对肝癌 RFA 术后疗效评价更加客观、精准。此外,针对肝癌 RFA 术后残余与复发肿瘤的分子探针技术研究也不断深入,未来临床应用具有广阔前景。

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(收稿日期:2017-12-18)

(本文编辑:边 伟)