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扩散加权成像在宫颈癌诊断中的应用及与病理相关性分析

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摘要 目的:分析宫颈癌扩散加权成像特征及与病理相关性。**方法:**选取 100 例宫颈癌患者为观察组,100 例健康志愿者为对照组,均接受磁共振检查。观察组患者均行病理学检查,并测定微血管密度。观察宫颈癌磁共振特征,并分析其与病理相关性。**结果:**1.磁共振确诊宫颈癌 97 例,诊断符合率为 97.0%。与病理分期比较,磁共振分期正确 84 例,正确率为 84%。2.观察组宫颈癌病变区 ADC 值平均为 $(0.893 \pm 0.098) \text{ s/mm}^2$,显著低于对照组的 $(1.623 \pm 0.132) \text{ s/mm}^2$,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。病理分期 III、IV 其病变 ADC 值及 MVD 值显著低于 I、II 期病变,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。经 pearson 相关分析,宫颈癌 ADC 值与 MVD 值间呈显著负相关($r = -0.502, P = 0.011$)。**结论:**在宫颈癌的诊断中,磁共振具有很高应用价值。宫颈癌病变于扩散加权成像呈高信号,其 ADC 值显著低于正常宫颈组织,且与 MVD 呈显著负相关。

关键词:磁共振;宫颈癌;微血管密度;扩散加权成像

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Application and Correlation with Pathologic of Diffusion -weighted Imaging in the Diagnosis of Cervical Cancer

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the characteristics of cervical cancer and diffusion weighted imaging and pathologic correlation.

Methods: 100 cases cervical cancer patients were chosen as the observation group, 100 healthy volunteers were chosen as control group, all underwent MRI examination. The observation group patients underwent pathological examination and determination of microvessel density. The magnetic resonance characteristics and its relationship with pathological correlation were observed. **Results:** 1. MR diagnosed 97 cases cervical cancer, diagnosis rate was 97.0%. Compared with pathological staging, MRI correctly staged 84 cases, the correct rate was 84%. 2. The mean ADC value of cervical lesions in observed group was $(0.893 \pm 0.098) \text{ s/mm}^2$, significantly lower than the control $(1.623 \pm 0.132) \text{ s/mm}^2$, the difference had statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Pathological stage III, IV ADC value of the lesion and the MVD was significantly lower than I, II stage disease, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The pearson correlation analysis showed that cervical cancer between the ADC value and the value of MVD had significant negative correlation ($r = -0.502, P = 0.011$). **Conclusion:** In the diagnosis of cervical cancer, MRI has high application value. Cervical lesions on diffusion weighted imaging showed high signal ADC values were significantly lower than normal cervical tissue, and with the MVD was significantly negatively correlated.

Key words: Magnetic resonance; Cervical cancer; Microvessel density; Diffusion-weighted imaging

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前言

在女性生殖系统恶性肿瘤中,宫颈癌(cervical carcinoma)发病率最高。其具体的发病机制尚不明确,可能与体内多种基因和分子水平变化密切相关^[1]。根据临床症状、实验室检查及宫颈病理学检查可以确诊。影像学检查的目的在于观察病变的范围,并对其进行鉴别诊断。磁共振成像具有很高的软组织分辨率,具有多参数、多序列成像的优势,可以从多个方位显示子宫各层结构,对病变进行准确的定位和定量诊断。磁共振扩散加权成像属于功能成像范畴,可以通过水分子运动情况反应病变信息,已经广泛的应用于各系统和器官疾病的诊断中。微血管

密度(Microvessel density, MVD)可以反应肿瘤组织内血管分布,与肿瘤的生长、浸润及播散等均有一定的相关性,是恶性肿瘤评价中一项重要的指标^[2]。本研究中,笔者对 100 例宫颈癌患者进行磁共振检查,分析其扩散加权成像特征,并分析其与病理分期和微血管密度的关系。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取 2011 年 12 月至 2013 年 3 期间我院妇科诊治的经病理确诊的 100 例宫颈癌患者为观察组,年龄 31~64 岁之间,平均 (47.6 ± 6.8) 岁。所有患者均经临床、实验室检查、影像学检查及病理学检查确诊,符合宫颈癌诊断标准^[3]。排除标准:其它女性生殖系统恶性肿瘤;先天畸形;宫颈手术病史;盆腔放射治疗史;血液系统疾患、严重肝脏、肾脏功能不全;幽闭恐惧症。

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另选择 100 例健康志愿者为对照组, 年龄 30~62 岁之间, 平均(45.1± 6.4)岁。两组在年龄、体质量指数等方面无统计学差异, 具有可比性。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 磁共振检查方法 检查设备选择 GE 1.5T HDXT 超导磁共振, 检查前 20min 排便。患者选择仰卧位, 头先进, 应用 sense-body 线圈。常规扫描序列包括 T1WI、T2WI 及脂肪抑制序列, 扫描方位包括横断位、矢状位及冠状位。扩散加权成像(DWI)序列定位线、层厚及间距同 T1、T2 横断位扫描便于对比观察。采用自旋回波-平面回波(SE-EPI)序列, 扫描参数如下: TR 5600ms; TE 80 ms; NEX 4 次; b 值 0.700 s/mm²; FOV 为 28 mm×(21mm-32mm)× 32 mm; 层厚 6 mm; 间隔 10 mm; 矩阵 384× 224。于后处理工作中进行扩散加权图像重建, 测量 ADC 图中感兴趣区 ADC 值。

1.2.2 病理学检查 常规取材, 应用甲醛固定, 石蜡包埋, 行病理切片。病理评价也详细包括宫旁浸润和淋巴结的转移。采用 SP 法测定微血管密度(Microvessel density, MVD), 试剂盒由福州迈新生物技术有限公司生产。于低倍镜(× 40)下选择肿瘤组织内 MVD 密集处, 再于高倍镜(× 400)下对 MVD 进行测定, 具体方法按照 Weidner 等的方法。每个标本计数 5 个视野, 取其平均数, MVD 值=(n1+n2+n3+n4+n5)/5。

1.3 观察指标

观察宫颈癌磁共振特征, 测定并比较宫颈癌组织及正常宫颈组织 ADC 值, 并分析其与病理相关性。

1.4 统计学方法

Table 1 Comparison of the results of MRI and pathological staging

		MRI				Total
		I	II	III	IV	
Pathology	I	45	7	0	0	52
	II	9	32	0	0	41
	III	0	0	5	0	5
	IV	0	0	0	2	2
	Total	54	39	5	2	100

3 讨论

宫颈癌发病率高, 根据临床表现及妇科查体可以初步诊断, 经宫颈细胞学检查能够确诊, 但无法全面的评价癌肿的情况, 如对宫颈、宫体的浸润, 对宫旁组织的侵犯及淋巴结和远隔器官转移^[4]。而影像学检查可以从整体观对病变进行显示, 因此在宫颈癌术前检查中占有重要地位^[5]。

虽然磁共振价格昂贵, 常伴有运动伪影等, 但它仍然是子宫病变分辨率最高的影像学检查方法。T2WI 序列能够分辨子宫粘膜层、肌层及结合带, 能够准确的分析病变对子宫的浸润, 矢状位观察更加直观^[6]。磁共振对宫颈癌定位准确, 诊断准确率高, 本研究中, 其诊断符合率达 97.0%。且与病理分期比较, 磁共振分期为 84%, 说明术前磁共振可以较好的对宫颈癌进行分期^[7], 但在部分 I、II 期病变的鉴别中会存在偏倚。

扩散加权成像属于功能成像范畴, 根据水分子运动进行成像, 正常组织中, 水分子运动轻度受限, 呈等信号^[8]。在宫颈癌等恶性肿瘤病变中, 细胞增殖迅速, 排列紧密, 水分子运动明显受

使用 SPSS13.0 统计学软件包, 数据采用均数± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 两样本率的比较采用 χ^2 检验, 两样本均数的比较采用 t 检验, 相关性分析采用 pearson 相关性分析, 检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$, 以 $P<0.05$ 为具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 宫颈癌磁共振征象

宫颈癌于 T1WI 呈等或略低信号, 于 T2WI 呈略高信号, 脂肪抑制序列呈相对高信号。DWI 图像中, 与正常子宫组织比较, 宫颈癌呈明显高信号。除信号特征外, 磁共振可以直接显示宫颈癌与子宫颈、宫体及宫旁组织的关系, 并可以显示盆腔淋巴结肿大。

2.2 磁共振诊断结果与病理结果对照

磁共振共确诊宫颈癌 97 例, 诊断符合率为 97.0%, 漏诊 2 例, 误诊 1 例, 诊断敏感性达 97.9%。磁共振分期与术后病理分期对照见表 1, 与病理分期比较, 磁共振分期正确 84 例, 正确率为 84%。

2.3 不同分期宫颈癌 ADC 值及与 MVD 相关性

观察组宫颈癌病变区 ADC 值平均为 (0.893± 0.098) s/mm², 显著低于对照组的 (1.623± 0.132) s/mm², 差异具有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$)。病理分期 III、IV 其病变 ADC 值及 MVD 值显著低于 I、II 期病变, 差异具有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$), 见表 2。

经 pearson 相关分析, 宫颈癌 ADC 值与 MVD 值间呈显著负相关 ($r=-0.502, P=0.011$)。

Table 2 comparison of ADC and MVD value in different staging cervical

	n	ADC value(s/mm ²)	MVD value
Stage I	56	0.915± 0.087	25.38± 5.66
Stage II	37	0.903± 0.076	30.58± 8.75
Stage III	5	0.861± 0.086*	33.58± 9.933*
Stage IV	2	0.858± 0.072*	34.06± 9.865*

Note*: Compared with stage I, II, $P<0.05$

限, 于扩散加权成像呈明显高信号^[8]。宫颈癌组织在 DWI 图像中呈明显高信号, 高于正常子宫组织^[10]。ADC 值即表观扩散系数, 是扩散加权成像重要的参数, 受检物质的空间结构与之密切相关^[11], 其内水分子活动自由时, ADC 值较大, 水分子活动受限时, ADC 值较小^[12]。本研究中, 与健康对照比较, 宫颈癌病变区 ADC 值显著降低, 说明宫颈癌组织中水分子活动显著受限。且 III、IV 其病变 ADC 值显著低于 I、II 期病变, 说明随病变分期增加^[13], 病变内水分子活动受限更加显著。MVD 是一种反应组织内血管分布的指标, 具有很高的敏感性^[14], 常用于评价肿瘤组织内血管生成的能力。宫颈癌组织生物学活性活跃, 肿瘤细胞增殖速度快, 其内肿瘤血管增殖明显, 随病变分期增加, 其 MVD 值逐渐增大^[15]。本研究中, Pearson 相关分析显示宫颈癌 RI 值与 MVD 值间呈显著负相关^[16], 说明通过测量 ADC 值可以间接的反应宫颈癌病变内肿瘤血管密度特征。

综上所述, 磁共振成像可以对宫颈癌进行准确的定位, 诊断符合率高。在宫颈癌的术前分期诊断中, 磁共振同样具有很高的准确性。由于水分子活动受限, 宫颈癌病变于扩散加权成

像呈高信号,其ADC值显著低于正常宫颈组织,且其水平与MVD呈显著负相关。

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