

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.09.014

超声弹性成像与超声造影对肝肿瘤的诊断效果对比 *

段海珊^{1#} 易俊秀^{2#} 毛青¹ 王英杰¹ 王小红¹ 张绪清¹ 王宇明^{1△}

(1解放军第三军医大学第一附属医院感染科 重庆 400038;2解放军第三军医大学第一附属医院超声科 重庆 400038)

摘要 目的:分析超声弹性成像与超声造影对肝肿瘤的诊断效果。**方法:**收集我院2015年3月至2016年3月收治的肝肿瘤患者76例,术前均行超声弹性成像和超声造影检查,比较超声弹性成像和超声造影与病理诊断(黄金标准)的结果。**结果:**超声弹性成像与病理检查结果比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$);超声造影与病理检查结果无统计学差异($P>0.05$);超声弹性成像和超声造影的敏感性、特异性、准确性无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**超声弹性成像、超声造影对肝肿瘤诊断中均有重要价值,建议二者联合检测,提高肝肿瘤检出准确率。

关键词:肝肿瘤;超声弹性成像;超声造影;诊断**中图分类号:**R735.7;R445.1 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)09-1655-04

The Diagnosis Effect is compared by Ultrasonic Elastography and Contrast-enhanced Ultrasound in Liver Tumors*

DUAN Hai-shan^{1#}, YI Jun-xiu^{2#}, MAO Qing¹, WANG Ying-jie¹, WANG Xiao-hong¹, ZHANG Xu-qing¹, WANG Yu-ming^{1△}

(1 Department of infection, Southwest Hospital in Third Military Medical University, Chongqing, 400038, China;

2 Department of ultrasound, Southwest Hospital in Third Military Medical University, Chongqing, 400038, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the diagnosis effect is compared by ultrasonic elastography and contrast-enhanced ultrasound in liver tumors. **Methods:** 76 patients with liver tumors were collected from March 2015 to March 2016 in our hospital, all proceeded ultrasonic elastography and contrast-enhanced ultrasound before operation, compared with the results of ultrasound elasticity and contrast-enhanced ultrasound the pathological diagnosis (the gold standard). **Results:** Ultrasound elasticity and pathological diagnosis result was no statistical difference ($P>0.05$); contrast-enhanced ultrasound and pathological examination results was no statistical difference ($P>0.05$); The sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of ultrasonic elastography and contrast-enhanced ultrasound were no statistical difference ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Ultrasound elasticity and ultrasonic imaging have important value in diagnosis of liver tumors, suggested the two joint detection, improve liver tumor detection accuracy.

Key words: Liver tumor; Ultrasonic elasticity; Contrast-enhanced ultrasound; Diagnosis**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):**R735.7; R445.1 **Document code:**A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2017)09-1655-04

前言

肝肿瘤是指于肝脏部位发生的肿瘤病变,可分为良性与恶性,由于二者的治疗方式不同,因此准确的诊断尤其关键。超声检查由于无放射性、无创伤性等优势已成为肝脏疾病的常用检查方式,然而常规超声检查仅通过分析病灶形态、大小、内部及边界回声等得出诊断,对于不典型病灶的性质鉴别中仍有局限^[1]。超声弹性成像是一种超声波技术,是新型的影像学检查手段,通过检测脂肪、肌肉、纤维化、浸润癌变等组织的不同硬度以鉴别良恶性,现已开展于浅表器官的检查^[2]。由于超声造影技术与造影剂的快速发展,超声造影可动态观察病灶的血液供应情况,在肝肿瘤定性诊断中已得到不错的效果^[3]。目前关于二者

对肝肿瘤定性诊断的报道尚不全面,本研究就分析超声弹性成像与超声造影对肝肿瘤的诊断效果,报告如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集我院2015年3月至2016年3月收治的肝肿瘤患者76例,入选标准^[4]:①术前均行超声弹性成像和超声造影检查;②均经手术病理确诊。排除合肝肿瘤复发者。男性有42例,女性有34例;年龄在29至65岁,平均(45.68 ± 3.17)岁;病程在2至8年,平均(3.47 ± 0.25)年;病灶大小在0.87至5.63 cm,平均(3.28)cm;病灶距体表最大深度在1.94至7.76 cm,平均(3.65 ± 0.28)cm。

* 基金项目:国家973计划项目(2013cb531501)

为共同第一作者

作者简介:段海珊(1979-),女,医师,本科,研究方向:超声诊断,电话:15086653363;

易俊秀(1982-),女,医师,本科,研究方向:超声诊断

△ 通讯作者:王宇明,主任医师,三级教授,研究方向:病毒性肝炎的基础与临床,E-mail: wym417@163.com

(收稿日期:2016-08-22 接受日期:2016-09-21)

1.2 方法

检查方法:患者取仰卧位,首选均行常规超声检查,采用彩色多普勒诊断仪(GEP5,国产),探头频率为1.0至4.0 MHz,选择二维超声观察病灶数量、部位和特征,再选择能量多普勒及彩色多普勒成像检查病灶内部血流及周边情况。(1)超声弹性成像:选择病灶最大径切面,且可使病灶和周围组织切面同时显示,若无法同时病灶和周围组织切面时则选择病灶最大径切面和边界切面,稳住探头。开始声辐射力脉冲成像,开启声触诊组织成像技术,调整样框以覆盖病灶和周围部分肝实质,嘱患者屏息,实施采样、冻结与储存的弹性成像图。开启声触诊组织定量技术,保持肝包膜与样框垂直,设定样框最大取样深度为8 cm,大小为1×0.5 cm,并调整至感兴趣区内,病灶周围肝实质感兴趣区应距病灶边缘2 cm。病灶≤2 cm者选择1个感兴趣区,>2 cm者选择多个感兴趣区。于声触诊组织成像技术图像上的不同回声区域内放置感兴趣区。待患者屏息时发送声脉冲,并测量其组织弹性参数剪切波速度。选择5级5分弹性评分法(图1):病灶和周围组织为均匀绿色即a级1分;病灶区呈相间绿蓝色,且绿色为主即b级2分;病灶区呈相间蓝绿色,且蓝色为主即c级3分;病灶中心呈蓝色,且周围伴绿色晕环即d级4分;病灶区被蓝色完全覆盖,且病灶周围组织伴少许蓝色即e级5分,良性(a、b),恶性(c至e)。(2)超声造影:选择右肋间冠状切面,且可使肝右静脉长轴和右前动脉或者右肝动脉同时显示,若无法同时显示两支血管,则先行肝动脉扫查,于肝动脉显影后由小角度侧扫肝静脉,启动造影模式。最佳观察切面选定后,开始造影程序。采用声诺维超声造影剂,快速团注0.6 mL于肘前静脉,后取5 mL生理盐水进行冲管,注射同时开启超声仪计时器,且嘱患者保持自然呼吸,避免肝动静脉明显移位,于肝动脉显影前2 s嘱患者屏气待造影剂充分填充,造影过程维持20至40 s。实时查看肝脏结节与周围回声强度变化6至8 min,依据病灶的增强方式进行超声诊断,并保存动态造影过程以利于进一步的分析。肝脏造影血管时相参照超声造影的使用指南分作动脉期(造影剂注射后10至30 s)、门脉期(造影剂注射后31至120 s)和延迟期(造影剂注射后120 s至360 s),分析各个时相的增强特点与肝实质、肝动脉和门静脉的灌注情况,增强与廓清过程,以动脉时相高增强、门脉时相和延迟时相地增强作为恶性肿瘤的判断标准^[3]。所有患者均予以2次超声造影检查,且间隔时间在20 min以上,避免残存的造影剂对再次造影检查构成影响。

阅片方式:阅片方式以小组型,其中包含2位高年资的影像主治医师,依据患者的具体超声弹性成像及超声造影征象、观察指标进行评估与记录,结果即为统一意见。

1.3 观察指标

比较超声弹性成像和超声造影与病理诊断(黄金标准)的结果。

敏感性:即实际恶性肿瘤诊断为真恶性比例;特异性:即实际良性肿瘤诊断为真良性比例;准确性:即正确诊断例数占所有病例比例。

1.4 统计学分析

选用spss18.0进行数据统计,计量资料选用均数±标准差

($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,并选用t检验比较;计数资料选用[(n)%]表示,并选用 χ^2 检验比较,P<0.05表示有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 病理检查、超声弹性成像、超声造影诊断结果

病理检查:有20例确诊为良性肿瘤,其中肝血管瘤有15例,肝管细胞腺瘤有2例,肝细胞腺瘤有3例;有56例确诊为恶性肿瘤,其中肝细胞癌有27例,转移性肝癌有25例,肝内胆管细胞癌有4例。超声弹性成像:提示有25例为良性肿瘤,其中肝血管瘤有10例,肝管细胞腺瘤有6例,肝细胞腺瘤有7例,肝错构瘤有2例;有51例为恶性肿瘤,其中肝细胞癌有20例,转移性肝癌有21例,肝内胆管细胞癌有10例。超声造影:提示有28例为良性肿瘤,其中肝血管瘤有14例,肝管细胞腺瘤有5例,肝细胞腺瘤有6例,炎性假瘤有3例;有48例为恶性肿瘤,其中肝细胞癌有23例,转移性肝癌有21例,肝内胆管细胞癌有4例。

2.2 比较超声弹性成像和病理检查结果

两组良性肿瘤、恶性肿瘤检出率比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$),见表1。

2.3 比较超声造影和病理检查结果

两组良性肿瘤、恶性肿瘤检出率比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$),见表2。

2.4 比较超声弹性成像和超声造影的敏感性、特异性、准确性

两组敏感性、特异性、准确性比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$),见表3。

3 讨论

肝脏是肿瘤的好发部位之一,其中良性肿瘤比较少见,多见于恶性肿瘤。超声是肝肿瘤良恶性常用的鉴别诊断方式,二维超声对直径小于1 cm的小病灶检出率较高,然而其仅可显示一定的形态学信息,无法提示肿瘤血管与血供情况,且缺乏暗环、声晕等恶性肿瘤的特异性声像图表现,因此二维超声对于恶性肝肿瘤的诊断率较低^[6]。彩色多普勒成像能够显示肝肿瘤血供情况,反映其血流动力学改变,进而可避免二维超声中的些许不足,却也无法显示部分位置较深、血供较少、低流速等病灶的内部血流,因此存在一定的局限性^[7]。

超声弹性成像是经过微小压力导致组织发生位移,经复合自相关的方法得出组织硬度^[8]。超声弹性成像的原理不同于二维超声利用声阻抗差值,彩色多普勒利用血流动力学作为基础,其是依据组织弹性表现的差异,于二维声像图上增加彩色编码,进而使组织硬度以图像方式得到直观显示,进而对于组织性质进行定性和定量的评估^[9]。相关研究表示,大部分恶性肿瘤主要是由致密和坚硬的组织组成,且容易往周围组织浸润,造成粘连,使其活动度受到进一步的限制,组织弹性相应减弱,硬度增高^[10]。肝肿瘤硬度的病理类型和弹性成像分级有着密切的联系,硬度越高弹性分级也相应增加^[11]。但仍存在一定的交叉,本研究发现,有部分肝肿瘤定性诊断错误,可能是少数血管瘤病灶的血管比较丰富,大量毛细血管使组织硬度增加,进而被误诊为恶性肿瘤;或者部分恶性病灶的肿块体积相对较大,病灶中央伴坏死区使硬度降低,进而被误诊为良性肿瘤。超声

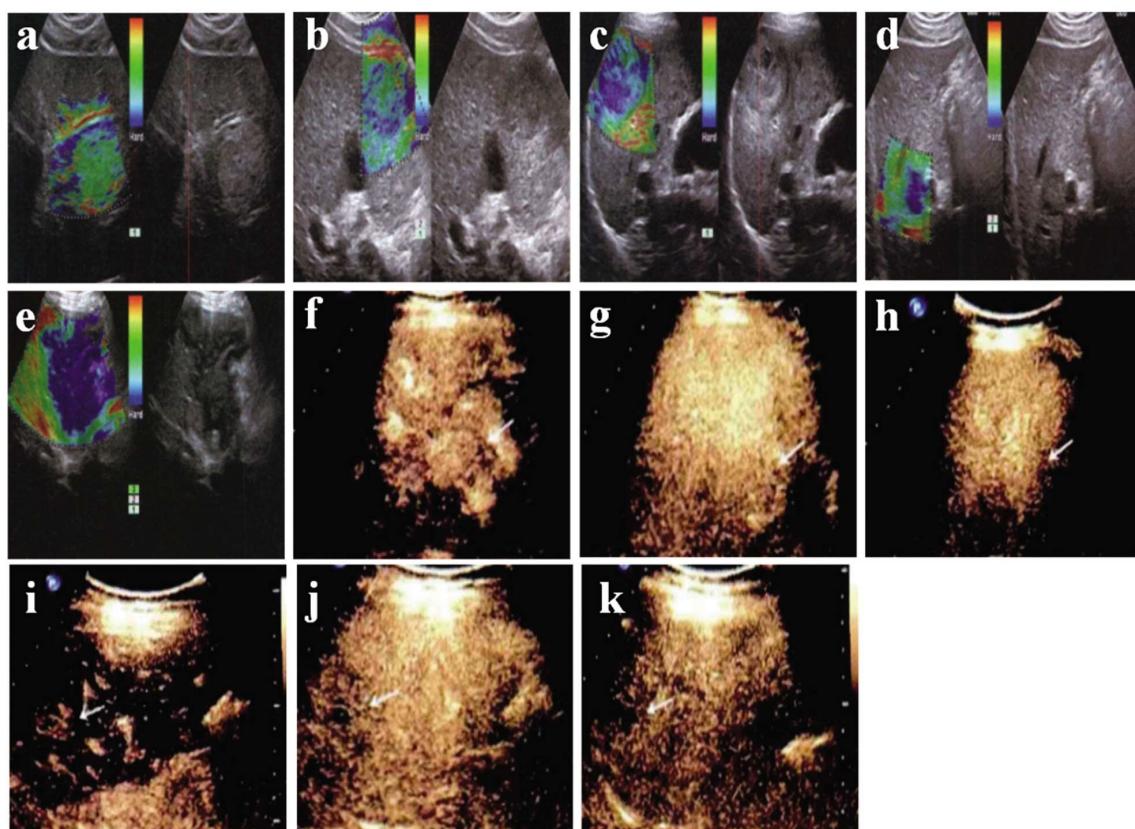


图 1 弹性超声成像不同评分样图

Fig.1 The various grade figures of ultrasonic elastography

注: a:女性,48岁,超声弹性成像提示为肝血管瘤,弹性评分a级;b:女性,51岁,超声弹性成像提示为肝血管瘤,弹性评分b级;c:男性,54岁,超声弹性成像提示为肝细胞肝癌,弹性评分c级;d:女性,45岁,超声弹性成像提示为转移性肝癌,弹性评分d级;e:男性,50岁,超声弹性成像提示为肝内胆管细胞癌,弹性评分e级;f-h:同一患者,男性,56岁,超声造影提示为原发性肝癌,f-h分别对应超声造影动脉相、门脉相、延迟相;i-k:同一患者,男性,62岁,超声造影提示为肝血管瘤,i-k分别对应超声造影动脉相、门脉相、延迟相。

Note: a: Female, 48 years old; the ultrasonic elastography suggested the hepatic hemangioma with a score of elasticity of A; b: Female, 51 years old; the ultrasonic elastography suggested the hepatic hemangioma with a score of elasticity of B; c: Male, 54 years old; the ultrasonic elastography suggested the hepatocellular carcinoma with a score of elasticity of C; d: Female, 45 years old; the ultrasonic elastography suggested the metastatic hepatic carcinoma with a score of elasticity of D; e: Male, 50 years old; the ultrasonic elastography suggested the intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma with a score of elasticity of E; f-h: The same patient, male, 56 years old; the ultrasonic elastography suggested the primary hepatic carcinoma, and the Figure 6 to 8 were corresponding to the arterial phase, portal phase and delayed phase of the ultrasonic elastography; i-k: The same patient, male, 62 years old; the ultrasonic elastography suggested the hepatic hemangioma; and the i-k were corresponding to the arterial phase, portal phase and delayed phase of the ultrasonic elastography.

表 1 超声弹性成像和病理检查结果比较[(n)%]

Table 1 Comparison of the ultrasound elasticity and pathological examination results[(n)%]

Groups	n	Benign tumour	Malignant tumor
Pathological examination	76	20(26.32)	56(73.68)
Ultrasonic elasticity	76	25(32.89)	51(67.11)
χ^2			0.789
P			0.374

表 2 超声造影和病理检查结果比较[(n)%]

Table 2 Comparison of the contrast-enhanced ultrasound and pathological examination results[(n)%]

Groups	n	Benign tumour	Malignant tumor
Pathological examination	76	20(26.32)	56(73.68)
Contrast-enhanced ultrasound	76	28(36.84)	48(63.16)
χ^2			1.949
P			0.163

表3 超声弹性成像和超声造影的敏感性、特异性、准确性比较[(n)%]

Table 3 Comparison of the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of ultrasound elasticity and contrast-enhanced ultrasound [(n)%]

Groups	n	Sensitivity	Specificity	Accuracy
Ultrasonic elasticity	76	45(80.36)	15(75.00)	61(80.26)
Contrast-enhanced ultrasound	76	48(85.71)	19(95.00)	64(84.21)
χ^2		0.571	3.137	0.405
P		0.450	0.077	0.524

造影在肝肿瘤定性诊断中有着独特的优势,其造影剂不于机体内蓄积、无过敏反应,且对肝、肾等无毒性,仅停留于血管内,能够使组织灌注情况得到客观反映,同时利于微小病灶的显示,能够实时、不间断的查看病灶增强特征^[12]。由于肝脏组织存在肝动脉及肝静脉的双重血供,因此肝脏局部病灶增强超声造影中能够显示3个血管时相变化;且不同病灶内部的血流动力学、血管分布等差异,因此超声造影能够出现不同增强模式,进而为肝肿瘤定性诊断提高鉴别依据^[13]。恶性肝肿瘤的供血多来自肝动脉,内部的新生血管极其丰富,且病灶多不程度不一的静、动脉瘘,因此造影剂注射后病灶能够快速显影,表现为动脉时相高增强、门脉时相和延迟时相地增强^[14]。血管瘤等良性肝肿瘤于动脉期末或者门脉期初由周边缓慢增强,并由中央填充,延迟期表现为不完全或者完全填充,呈现出一个“慢进慢出”的增强模式^[15]。但是超声造影仅依据增强时相和其他肿瘤鉴别的难度较大,尤其是炎性假瘤。本研究发现,超声造影对肝肿瘤诊断的敏感性、特异性、准确性虽稍高于超声弹性成像,但无统计学差异,表明超声造影能够使肝肿瘤诊断的敏感度与特异度提高。周薪传等研究发现,对超声造影无法得出诊断的病灶,参照超声弹性成像结果进行诊断,能够显著提高准确性,表明超声弹性成像能够很好的补充诊断^[16]。同时超声造影需从时间、空间上得到一个病灶血流整体灌注图像,可重复性相对较差,再则超声弹性成像检查具有无创、简单、性价比高等优势,因此肝肿瘤临床定性诊断中可联合应用,利于弥补相互的不足,进而对肝肿瘤性质得出更精确的诊断结果^[17]。

综上,超声弹性成像、超声造影对肝肿瘤诊断中均有重要价值,建议二者联合检测,提高肝肿瘤检出准确率。

参 考 文 献(References)

- Wiggermann P, Brünn K, Rennert J, et al. Monitoring during hepatic radiofrequency ablation (RFA): comparison of real-time ultrasound elastography (RTE) and contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS): first clinical results of 25 patients[J]. Ultraschall Med, 2013, 34(6): 590-594
- 赵化捷,李超.常规超声结合超声造影和弹性成像对肝硬化和小肝癌的鉴别诊断价值[J].中国现代医生,2014,52(8): 83-86+161
Zhao Hua-jie, Li Chao. Conventional ultrasound combined with contrast-enhanced ultrasonography and elasticity imaging of liver cirrhosis and value in the differential diagnosis of small hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. Chinese modern doctors, 2014, 52(8): 83-86+161
- Wege AK, Schardt K, Schaefer S, et al. High resolution ultrasound including elastography and contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) for early detection and characterization of liver lesions in the humanized tumor mouse model [J]. Clin Hemorheol Microcirc, 2012, 52 (2): 93-106
- Zhu P. Recommendations of ACG clinical guideline: the diagnosis and management of focal liver lesions [J]. Journal of Lie Theory, 2014, 5 (5): 356-364
- 郑元义,冉海涛.欧洲临床超声造影指南(2008)[J].临床超声医学杂志,2008,10(7): 498-504
Zheng Yuan-yi, Ran Hai-tao. European clinical ultrasound imaging guide (2008) [J]. Journal of clinical ultrasound medical journal, 2008, 10(7): 498-504
- 时彩红.超声造影与超声弹性成像在肝脏良恶性肿瘤鉴别诊断中的价值[J].安徽医学,2014, 35(9): 1282-1283
Shi Cai-hong. Contrast-enhanced ultrasound and ultrasound elastography in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant liver tumor value[J]. Journal of anhui medicine, 2014, 35(9): 1282-1283
- 张永寿,张琪,曹永成.超声弹性成像与超声造影在肝肿瘤定性诊断中的应用[J].中国医学影像技术,2011, 27(4): 783-786
Zhang Yong-shou, Zhang Qi, Cao Yong-cheng. Ultrasound elasticity imaging with contrast-enhanced ultrasound in the diagnosis of liver tumors qualitative application[J]. China medical imaging technology, 2011, 27(4): 783-786
- 刘娟娟,孙健,罗明,等.超声造影及超声弹性成像评估慢性乙型肝炎纤维化程度的应用研究 [J]. 医学理论与实践, 2014, 27(9): 1217-1218
Liu Juan-juan, Sun Jian, Luo Ming, et al. Contrast-enhanced ultrasound and ultrasound elasticity imaging to evaluate the degree of liver fibrosis in chronic hepatitis b applied research [J]. Journal of medical theory and practice, 2014, 27(9): 1217-1218
- 刘丽霞,刘斌,栗建辉,等.超声弹性成像与超声造影对肝病灶良恶性的鉴别诊断价值[J].中华超声影像学杂志,2016, 25(6): 543-544
Liu Li-xia, Liu Bin, Li Jian-hui, et al. Ultrasound elasticity imaging and ultrasound imaging of focal value in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant liver diseases[J]. Journal of the Chinese journal of ultrasound imaging, 2016, 25(6): 543-544
- 刘利,洪睿霞,黄泽君,等.超声弹性成像技术在肝脏肿块良恶性鉴别诊断中的应用价值[J].临床超声医学杂志,2015, 17(9): 590-593
Liu Li, Hong Rui-xia, Huang Ze-jun, et al. Ultrasound elasticity imaging technology in the benign and malignancy applied value in differential diagnosis of liver tumors [J]. Journal of clinical ultrasound medical journal, 2015, 17(9): 590-593
- 方玲,周晓东,何光彬,等.超声弹性成像对肝肿瘤良恶性的鉴别诊断价值[J].现代肿瘤医学,2010, 18(11): 2190-2192
Fang Ling, Zhou Xiao-dong, He Guang-bin, et al. Ultrasound elasticity imaging of value in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant liver tumor [J]. Journal of modern cancer medicine, 2010, 18(11): 2190-2192

(下转第 1642 页)

- Yu Chun-ying, Xie Jin-dong, Li Xiu-hong, et al. Determination of Hematological and Biochemical Parameters of Fujian Rabbits [J]. Journal of Economic Animal, 2009, 13(2): 83-86
- [10] 陈冬金, 陈岩峰, 谢喜平, 等. 福建白兔血液生理生化指标的测定 [J]. 江西农业大学学报. 2013, 35(4): 826-830
- Chen Dong-jin, Chen Yan-feng, Xie Xi-ping, et al. Determination of Blood Physiological and Biochemical Parameters in Fujian White Rabbits[J]. 2013, 35(4): 826-830
- [11] 成平. 肌酐、尿酸干化学检测试纸条的临床应用研究[D]. 中南大学硕士学位论文, 2014
- Chen Ping. Clinica Application of Dry Chemical Testing Strip for Creatinine and Uric Acid [D]. The master degree thesis of Central South University, 2014
- [12] Wolford ST, Schroer RA, Gohs FX, et al. Reference range data base for serumchemistry and hematology values in laboratory animals[J]. J Toxicol Environ Health, 1986, 18(2): 161-188
- [13] 张丽娜, 陈代文, 余冰, 等. 不同能量水平饲料中添加脂肪酶对断奶仔猪生长性能、养分表观消化率和血清生化指标的影响[J]. 动物营养学报, 2015, 27(12): 3854-3860
- Zhang Li-na, Chen Dai-wen, Yu Bing, et al. Effects of Lipase Supplemented in Different Energy Level Diets on Growth Performance, Nutrient Apparent Digestibility and Serum Biochemical Indexes of Weaned Piglets [J]. Chinese Journal of Animal Nutrition, 2015, 27 (12): 3854-3860
- [14] 李慕, 贺祥瑞, 陈树宁, 等. "军牧1号"白猪血液生理生化指标及其与体尺性状的相关分析 [J]. 吉林农业大学学报, 2000, 22(3): 96-99
- Li Mu, He Rui-xiang, Chen Shu-ning, et al. Blood Physiological and Biochemical Parameters and Their Correlations to Stature Traits of "Junmu-1" White Pig [J]. Journal of Jilin Agricultural University, 2000, 22(3): 96-99
- [15] 俞纯芳, 邓云翔, 许平, 等. 家兔血液生理生化指标与生产力的关系[J]. 重庆师范学院学报(自然科学版), 1996, 13(2): 51-55
- Yu Chun-fang, Den Yun-xiang, Xu Ping, et al. Physiological and Biochemical Targets of Rabbit's Blood and Their Relationship with Productivity[J]. Journal of Chongqing Teachers College(Natural Science Edition), 1996, 13(2): 51-55
- [16] 李长雷, 舒细记, 陈晓青, 等. 不同周龄和性别的 SPF 级 SD 大鼠血液生理生化指标的测定与比较分析 [J]. 江汉大学学报(自然科学版), 2016, 44(1): 58-63
- Li Chang-lei, Shu Xi-ji, Chen Xiao-qing, et al. Determination and Comparison of Blood Physiological and Biochemical Indicators in SPF SD Rats of Different Ages and Genders[J]. Journal Jianghan University(Natural Science Edition), 2016, 44(1): 58-63
- [17] 李乃宾, 杨芬霞, 杜炳旺, 等. 珍禽贵妃鸡体尺性状和血液生理生化指标的测定与分析[J]. 中国农学通报, 2014, 30(11): 11-15
- Li Nai-bin, Yang Fen-xia, Du Bing-wang, et al. Measurement and Analysis of Body Size and Blood Physiological and Biochemical of Rare Princess Chicken [J]. Chinese Agricultural Science Bulletin, 2014, 30(11): 11-15
- [18] 孙国虎. 不同能量水平对绵羊血液生理生化指标的影响及肉质相关基因表达研究[D]. 甘肃农业大学硕士学位论文, 2014
- Sun Guo-hu. Study on the Blood Physiological and Biochemical Indexes and Meat Relate Gene Expression of Sheep Groups [D]. The master degree thesis of Gansu Agricultural University, 2014
- [19] 白小青, 张凤鸣, 张亮, 等. 成年荣昌猪血液生理生化及免疫指标特性研究[J]. 遗传育种, 2015, 51(19): 9-13
- Bia Xiao-qing, Zhang Feng-ming, Zhang Liang, et al. Study on Blood Physiological, Biochemical and Immune Parameters in Adult Rongchang Pigs[J]. Genetics and Breeding, 2015, 51(19): 9-13
- [20] 赵士海, 杨林, 代路路, 等. SPF 级长爪沙鼠生长指标及血液学指标正常参考值的研究[J]. 实验动物科学, 2014, 31(6): 21-25
- Zhao Shi-hai, Yang Lin, Dai Lu-lu, et al. Study on Growth Index and Hematology Normal Reference Values of SPF Mongolian gerbils[J]. Laboratory Animal Science, 2014, 31(6): 21-25

(上接第 1658 页)

- [12] Yan SY, Zhang Y, Sun C, et al. Comparison of real-time contrast-enhanced ultrasonography and standard ultrasonography in liver cancer microwave ablation[J]. Exp Ther Med, 2016, 12(3): 1345-1348
- [13] 陈孙斌, 黎运琪, 林诗彬. 超声造影和超声弹性成像诊断肝脏实质性占位的临床价值[J]. 海南医学, 2012, 23(19): 81-84
- Chen Sun-bin, Li Yun-qi, Lin Shi-bin. Contrast-enhanced ultrasound and ultrasound elastography in the diagnosis of solid liver placeholder the clinical value[J]. Journal of hainan medical, 2012, 23(19): 81-84
- [14] 蒋映丰, 周启昌, 朱才义. 超声造影在肝脏良恶性肿瘤鉴别诊断中的价值[J]. 中南大学学报(医学版), 2012, 37(1): 53-56
- Jiang Ying-feng, Zhou Qi-chang, Zhu Cai-yi. Contrast-enhanced ultrasound in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant liver tumor value [J]. Journal of central south university (medical edition), 2012, 37(1): 53-56
- [15] Chiorean L, Tana C, Braden B, et al. Advantages and Limitations of Focal Liver Lesion Assessment with Ultrasound Contrast Agents: Comments on the European Federation of Societies for Ultrasound in Medicine and Biology (EFSUMB) Guidelines [J]. Med Princ Pract, 2016, 25(5): 399-407
- [16] 周薪传, 智慧, 肖晓云, 等. 超声弹性成像与超声造影对肝脏良恶性病灶的诊断价值探讨[J]. 中国超声医学杂志, 2013, 29(2): 137-139
- Zhou Xing-zhuan, Zhi Hui, Xiao Xiao-yun, et al. Ultrasound elasticity imaging and diagnostic value of contrast-enhanced ultrasonography for benign and malignant liver lesions study [J]. Chinese ultrasound medical journal, 2013, 29(2): 137-139
- [17] Carvalho CF, Chammas MC, Souza de Oliveira CP, et al. lastography and Contrast-enhanced E Ultrasonography in the Early Detection of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in an Experimental Model of Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis[J]. J Clin Exp Hepatol, 2013, 3(2): 96-101