

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.12.021

## 乳腺良性肿块与乳腺癌患者的超声弹性成像对比\*

金秀红<sup>1</sup> 赵奕文<sup>1</sup> 王 岚<sup>1</sup> 黎 婧<sup>1</sup> 何 萍<sup>2Δ</sup>

(1 上海市奉贤区中心医院超声科 上海 201499; 2 上海市第一妇婴保健院超声科 上海 200040)

**摘要 目的:**对比乳腺良性肿块与乳腺癌患者的超声弹性成像,明确超声弹性成像的应用价值。**方法:**选取2014年5月-2016年1月我院乳腺肿块患者128人次共146例肿块,根据病理结果分为乳腺良性肿块和乳腺癌,比较超声弹性成像与病理结果。**结果:**128个患者共计肿块146例,99例结节为良性肿块,其中32例为乳腺纤维腺瘤,29例为乳腺增生结节,20例为乳腺脂肪瘤,6例为乳腺血管脂肪瘤,4例为乳腺导管腺瘤,8例为乳腺导管内乳头状瘤;47例肿块为恶性,其中37例肿块为浸润性导管癌,9例肿块为粘液腺癌,1例肿块为硬癌。乳腺良性肿块患者81人次共99例,其中1分43例(43.43%),2分34例(34.34%),3分18例(18.18%),4分4例(4.04%);乳腺癌患者47例,其中3分9例(19.15%),4分20例(42.55%),5分18例(38.30%)。超声弹性成像鉴别乳腺良性肿块与乳腺癌的灵敏度为95.96%,特异性为80.85%,准确度为91.10%,阴性预测值为90.48%,阳性预测值为91.35%。**结论:**超声弹性成像鉴别乳腺良性肿块与乳腺癌的灵敏度高达95.96%,具有较高准确度,可辅助诊断乳腺疾病。

**关键词:**乳腺良性肿块;乳腺癌;超声弹性成像;特异性

**中图分类号:**R737.9 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)12-2286-04

## Ultrasound Elasticity Imaging Contrast between Benign Breast Disease and Breast Cancer\*

JIN Xiu-hong<sup>1</sup>, ZHAO Yi-wen<sup>1</sup>, WANG Lan<sup>1</sup>, LI Jing<sup>1</sup>, HE Ping<sup>2Δ</sup>

(1 Department of Ultrasonography, Shanghai Fengxian District Central Hospital, Shanghai, 201499, China;

2 Department of ultrasound, the First Maternal and Infant Health-Care Hospital of Shanghai, Shanghai, 200040, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To compare ultrasound elastography between patients with benign breast disease and breast cancer, and in order to determine the value of ultrasound elastography. **Methods:** 146 lumps from 128 cases with breast mass admitted to our hospital from May 2014 to January 2016 were selected and divided into benign breast lump and breast cancer according to pathological results. Then the ultrasound elastography and pathological results were compared. **Results:** Among the 146 lumps, 99 were benign tumor nodules, 32 of the 99 cases were breast fibroadenoma, 29 nodular hyperplasia, 20 breast lipoma, 6 breast Angiolipoma, 4 ductal adenoma and 8 intraductal papilloma. 47 of the 146 cases were malignant tumors, including 37 invasive ductal carcinoma tumor, 9 mucinous adenocarcinoma tumor and 1 hard lumps of cancer. Out of the 99 benign breast lesions, there were 43 cases with 1 point (43.43%), 34 with 2 points (34.34%), 18 with 3 points (18.18%), and 4 with 4 points (4.04%). Among the 47 cases of breast cancer, there were 9 with 3 points (19.15%), 20 with 4 points (42.55%), and 18 with 5 points (38.30%). Ultrasound elastography application in differentiating benign breast disease and breast cancer had a sensitivity of 95.96%, a specificity of 80.85%, an accuracy of 91.10%, a negative predictive value of 90.48% and a positive predictive value of 91.35%. **Conclusion:** Ultrasound elastography has a sensitivity of 95.56% in differentiating benign breast disease from breast cancer. It has higher accuracy and can assist in diagnosing breast disease.

**Key words:** Benign breast disease; Breast cancer; Ultrasound elastography; Specificity

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R737.9 **Document code:** A

**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2017)12-2286-04

### 前言

乳腺良性肿块包括乳腺增生、乳腺纤维腺瘤、导管内乳头状瘤、乳腺脂肪瘤、乳腺血管瘤等,好发于青年女性人群,早期乳腺良性肿块组织较小,但生长迅速<sup>[1-4]</sup>。乳腺癌是一种发生于乳腺腺上皮组织的恶性实体肿瘤,早期乳腺癌不具备典型的临床症状,极易漏诊、误诊,延误疾病治疗。超声弹性成像是一种

近年来发展的新技术,其以不同组织间弹性系数不同,受到外力的压迫后组织变形程度不同为基础,将组织受压前后的回声信号移动幅度变化转化为实时的彩色图像,客观反映病灶硬度,是诊断乳腺疾病的重要手段之一<sup>[5]</sup>。本研究对我院收治的乳腺良性肿块和乳腺癌患者的超声弹性成像结果进行了对比性分析,旨在明确二者的不同之处及该技术的临床应用价值,现报道如下。

\* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金青年科学基金项目(81601614)

作者简介:金秀红(1974-),本科,主要从事腹部超声、小器官超声、阴超、产科畸形筛查及常规超声、心脏超声, E-mail: 1326309544@qq.com

Δ 通讯作者:何萍(1980-),主治医师,主要从事妇产科疾病的超声诊断与研究, E-mail: time1380@sina.com

(收稿日期:2017-01-02 接受日期:2017-01-31)

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取 2014 年 5 月 -2016 年 1 月我院乳腺肿块患者 128 人次共 146 例肿块, 根据病理结果分为 2 组。乳腺良性肿块 99 例, 年龄 21-62 岁, 平均(46.2± 8.2)岁, 病变组织直径 0.7-1.6 cm, 平均(1.2± 0.8)cm; 乳腺癌 47 例, 年龄 32-74 岁, 平均(46.2± 6.3)岁, 肿瘤直径 0.6-1.8 cm, 平均(1.4± 1.2)cm。排除标准: 乳腺炎症、乳腺导管扩张、乳腺囊性病变患者。

### 1.2 方法

使用百胜 Mylab Class C 超声诊断仪, 探头频率 5-15 MHz, 患者取仰卧位, 充分暴露乳房, 探头涂以耦合剂直接检查。观察肿块所在位置、数量、大小、形态、边界、内部回声、后方回声等, 然后用彩色多普勒超声(CDFI)检测肿物内部及周边的血流情况。脉冲多普勒测量最高流速及阻力指数。通过这样常规超声不能明确判断良恶性的肿块再进行超声弹性成像检查, 感兴趣区包括病灶及周围正常组织, 压放频率控制在 3-4, 观察患者弹性图像。弹性图像评分标准<sup>[6,7]</sup>: 1 分——红色, 病灶与周围组织颜色分布均匀, 呈整体形变; 2 分——红、黄色各占一半, 马赛克状, 呈大部形变; 3 分——绿色, 中心绿色, 四周红色, 呈中心形变; 4 分——蓝色, 无形变; 5 分——蓝色, 病灶与周围组织蓝色分布均匀, 无形变。4 分及以上视为恶性病变。

### 1.3 观察指标

观察并记录乳腺良性肿块与乳腺癌患者的超声弹性成像评分, 计算超声弹性成像鉴别乳腺良性肿块和乳腺癌的灵敏度、特异度、准确度、阴性预测值和阳性预测值。

### 1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS19.0 软件进行统计学分析, 计数结果比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验, 计量结果比较用 t 检验, 以  $p < 0.05$  为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 乳腺肿块病理结果

128 个患者共计肿块 146 例, 99 例结节为良性肿块, 其中 32 例为乳腺纤维腺瘤, 29 例为乳腺增生结节, 20 例为乳腺脂肪瘤, 6 例为乳腺血管脂肪瘤, 4 例为乳腺导管腺瘤, 8 例为乳腺导管内乳头状瘤; 47 例肿块为恶性, 其中 37 例肿块为浸润性导管癌, 9 例肿块为粘液腺癌, 1 例肿块为硬癌。

### 2.2 乳腺良性肿块和乳腺癌患者的超声弹性成像评分比较

乳腺良性肿块患者 99 例, 其中 1 分 43 例(43.43%), 2 分 34 例(34.34%), 3 分 18 例(18.18%), 4 分 4 例(4.04%); 乳腺癌患者 47 例, 其中 3 分 9 例(19.15%), 4 分 20 例(42.55%), 5 分 18 例(38.30%)。见表 1、图 1、2。

表 1 乳腺良性肿块和乳腺癌患者的超声弹性成像评分比较(分)

Table 1 Comparison of ultrasound elastography scores between benign breast lumps and breast cancer

| Pathological results | n  | Ultrasound elastography score |           |           |           |           |
|----------------------|----|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                      |    | 1 point                       | 2 points  | 3 points  | 4 points  | 5 points  |
| Benign breast lumps  | 99 | 43(43.43)                     | 34(34.34) | 18(18.18) | 4(4.04)   | 0(0.00)   |
| Breast cancer        | 47 | 0(0.00)                       | 0(0.00)   | 9(19.15)  | 20(42.55) | 18(38.30) |
| $\chi^2$             | —  |                               |           | 5.024     |           |           |
| P                    | —  |                               |           | 0.025     |           |           |

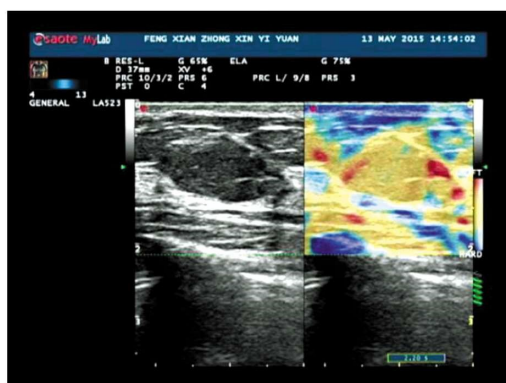


图 1 乳腺纤维腺瘤, 2 分

Fig.1 Fibroadenoma of breast, 2 points

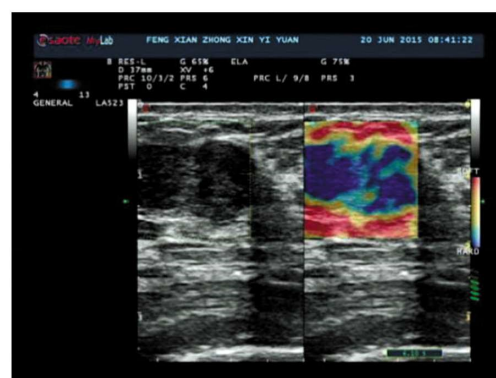


图 2 浸润性导管癌, 4 分

Fig.2 Invasive ductal carcinoma, 4 points

### 2.3 超声弹性成像结果与病理结果的比较

超声弹性成像鉴别乳腺良性肿块与乳腺癌的灵敏度为 95.96%, 特异性为 80.85%, 准确度为 91.10%, 阴性预测值为

90.48%, 阳性预测值为 91.35%。见表 2

## 3 讨论

表 2 超声弹性成像结果与病理结果的比较

Table 2 Comparison of ultrasound elastography results and pathological results

| Ultrasound elastography results | Pathological results |                    | Total |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------|
|                                 | Benign breast        | Lump Breast cancer |       |
| Benign breast lump              | 95                   | 9                  | 104   |
| Breast cancer                   | 4                    | 38                 | 42    |
| Total                           | 99                   | 47                 | 146   |

乳腺癌是一种常见的女性恶性肿瘤，与其他恶性肿瘤相比，原位乳腺癌并不致死，但癌细胞脱落可造成全身性扩散，从而危及患者生命安全<sup>[8-10]</sup>。目前，乳腺癌已成为当前社会的重大公共卫生问题，随着乳腺癌筛查工作的开展和医学技术的不断完善，乳腺癌的治疗效果得到了极大提高。但是，早期乳腺癌无特异性症状和体征，多数患者仅为无痛性肿块，易与乳腺良性肿块混淆。常规超声对乳腺良恶性病变的鉴别具有一定作用，主要依据血流特点和频谱表现进行判断，但其技术具有一定局限性，对小病灶的诊断准确度不高。超声弹性成像利用病变组织与周围正常组织的弹性系数差异，为乳腺良恶性疾病的诊断和鉴别提供了清晰的硬度图像<sup>[11,12]</sup>。本研究对乳腺良性肿块与乳腺癌患者进行了超声弹性成像检查，结果如下。

本研究数据显示，99 例乳腺良性肿块患者中，超声弹性成像评分 4-5 分的占 4.04%，评分集中于 1-2 分；47 例乳腺癌患者中未出现 1-2 分，4-5 分的患者占 80.85%，提示乳腺良性肿块以 1-2 分为主，乳腺癌患者以 4-5 分为主，呈现出明显的评分差异。超声弹性成像通过给予外源性压力使癌灶及其周围组织产生形变，不同性质的组织弹性系数不同，因此由压力引起的形变也具有明显差异，临床上可根据形变差异形成的颜色成像评估受检组织硬度<sup>[13-15]</sup>。与乳腺良性肿块组织相比，乳腺癌癌灶组织有大量的纤维增生，硬度明显高于良性肿块，因此评分相对较高，提示临床上可利用乳腺弹性系数大于良性肿块组织和正常乳腺组织这一特征，对乳腺良性肿块和乳腺癌作出判断。目前，临床上倾向于将超声弹性成像评分 $\leq 3$  分的视为乳腺良性肿块，评分 $\geq 4$  分的判断为乳腺恶性肿瘤<sup>[16-18]</sup>。研究中出现 4 例乳腺良性肿块超过 3 分，9 例乳腺癌患者评分低于 4 分，提示超声弹性成像仍有可能出现漏诊、误诊现象。这是因为，超声弹性成像以病变结构硬度为判断标准，但部分良性肿块病程较长，可形成纤维增生或钙化，导致评分增加，而乳腺癌癌灶内部可能出现囊样改变或出血，使得评分降低，从而造成误诊。本组病例显示，超声弹性成像鉴别乳腺良性肿块与乳腺癌的灵敏度为 95.96%，特异性为 80.85%，准确度为 91.10%，阴性预测值为 90.48%，阳性预测值为 91.35%，表明该技术在鉴别、诊断乳腺良性肿块和乳腺癌方面具有明显优势，与多项研究结果一致<sup>[19,20]</sup>。

综上所述，超声弹性成像鉴别乳腺良性肿块与乳腺癌的灵敏度高达 95.96%，具有较高准确度，可辅助诊断乳腺疾病。值得提醒的是，弹性成像以二维和彩色多普勒超声诊断为基础，且受病变组织硬度影响，我们建议临床上在进行乳腺疾病诊断时，在其他影像学技术的基础上联合超声弹性成像结果进行辅助诊断。

## 参考文献 (References)

- [1] 冯锦兰,郑敏.乳腺癌钼靶 X 线摄影征象及与乳腺良性病变的鉴别诊断[J]. 中国 CT 和 MRI 杂志, 2015, 15(1): 5-7  
Feng Jin-lan, Zheng Min. Mammography Findings of Breast Cancer and Its Differential Diagnosis with Benign Breast Lesions[J]. Chinese Journal of CT and MRI, 2015, 15(1): 5-7
- [2] 李晶,赵武,回影,等.乳腺癌钼靶 X 线检查的漏诊及误诊分析[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2016, 16(15): 2899-2901  
Li Jing, Zhao Wu, Hui Ying, et al. Analysis of Misdiagnosis of X-ray Mammography Inspection on Breast Cancer [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2016, 16(15): 2899-2901
- [3] Kim SJ, Park YM, Jung HK, et al. Nonmasslike lesions on breast sonography comparison between benign and malignant lesions [J]. Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, 2014, 33(3): 421-430
- [4] 曾辉,秦杰,秦耿耿,等.全数字化乳腺 X 线摄影联合乳腺超声对老年乳腺癌的诊断价值[J]. 广东医学, 2016, 37(11): 1640-1643  
Zeng Hui, Qin Jie, Qin Geng-geng, et al. Diagnostic value of full-field digital mammography combined with breast ultrasound in senile breast cancer[J]. Guangdong Medical Journal, 2016, 37(11): 1640-1643
- [5] 桑林,汪静,王喆,等.PET/CT 和超声弹性成像在乳腺癌诊断中的价值对比分析[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2014, 14(5): 885-887, 880  
Sang Lin, Wang Jing, Wang Zhe, et al. Comparative Analysis of the Clinical Value of PET/CT and Ultrasound Elastography in the Diagnosis of Breast Cancer [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2014, 14(5): 885-887, 880
- [6] 郑春梅,王薇,王繁博,等.超声弹性成像对乳腺肿瘤诊断价值[J]. 中华实用诊断与治疗杂志, 2014, 28(3): 259-260  
Zheng Chun-mei, Wang Wei, Wang Fan-bo, et al. Value of ultrasonic elastography to the diagnosis of breast tumor [J]. Journal of Chinese Practical Diagnosis and Therapy, 2014, 28(3): 259-260
- [7] 甘曼,位红芹,柳建华,等.常规超声及超声弹性成像对乳腺肿块的定性诊断价值[J]. 放射学实践, 2015, 15(3): 286-289  
Gan Man, Wei Hong-qin, Liu Jian-hua, et al. Value of conventional ultrasonography and ultrasonic elastography in the diagnosis of breast masses[J]. Radiologic Practice, 2015, 15(3): 286-289
- [8] 李继光,孙业全,张丰明,等.声弹性成像、常规超声、钼靶 X 线技术在乳腺癌诊断中的应用 [J]. 中华医学超声杂志 (电子版), 2014, 14(10): 845-850  
Li Ji-guang, Sun Ye-quan, Zhang Feng-ming, et al. Application of acoustic elastography, conventional ultrasonography and mammography in the diagnosis of the breast cancer [J]. Chinese Journal of Medical Ultrasound (Electronic Edition), 2014, 14(10): 845-850

845-850

- [9] 张露,周平,邓金,等.常规超声、压迫式弹性成像及声脉冲辐射力成像鉴别诊断良恶性乳腺肿瘤的对比研究[J].中南大学学报(医学版),2014,14(12): 1246-1252  
Zhang Lu, Zhou Ping, Deng Jin, et al. Contrastive study on conventional ultrasound, compression elastography and acoustic radiation force impulse imaging in the differential diagnosis of benign and malignant breast tumors [J]. Journal of Central South University (Medical Science), 2014, 14(12): 1246-1252
- [10] Benveniste AP, Yang W, Benveniste MF, et al. Benign breast lesions detected by positron emission tomography-computed tomography[J]. European Journal of Radiology, 2014, 83(6): 919-929
- [11] 师明莉,邓学东.超声弹性成像评分法联合面积比值法在乳腺良恶性病变诊断中的应用[J].中华医学超声杂志(电子版), 2014, 14(5): 393-396  
Shi Ming-li, Deng Xue-dong. Application of ultrasound elastography 5-point scores and ratio of traced area in diagnosis of breast diseases [J]. Chinese Journal of Medical Ultrasound (Electronic Edition), 2014, 14(5): 393-396
- [12] 何萍,王金锐,崔立刚,等.超声弹性成像对乳腺肿物 BI-RADS 分类的影响[J].中华超声影像学杂志, 2014, 23(9): 782-785  
He Ping, Wang Jin-rui, Cui Li-gang, et al. Effect of ultrasound elastography on BI-RADS in breast mass diagnosis [J]. Chinese Journal of Ultrasonography, 2014, 23(9): 782-785
- [13] 杨敏,顾小宁,刘芳,等.乳腺图像报告数据系统与超声弹性成像在乳腺良恶性病变诊断中的应用 [J]. 中华医学杂志, 2013, 93(39): 3125-3127  
Yang Min, Gu Xiao-ning, Liu Fang, et al. Diagnostic values of breast imaging and reporting data system and ultrasonic elastography for benign and malignant breast lesions [J]. National Medical Journal of China, 2013, 93(39): 3125-3127
- [14] 程文,邵华,王玉君,等.超声光散射成像联合超声弹性成像诊断乳腺病灶的价值研究[J].中华临床医师杂志(电子版), 2014, 14(6): 993-998  
Cheng Wen, Shao Hua, Wang Yu-jun, et al. Value of diffusion optical tomography and ultrasonic elastography in the differential diagnosis of breast lesions [J]. Chinese Journal of Clinicians (Electronic Edition), 2014, 14(6): 993-998
- [15] 汪雪娇,李晶,郭嵩,等.超声弹性成像对乳腺 BI-RADS 3 类病灶的诊断和随访价值探索 [J]. 中华超声影像学杂志, 2015, 15(4): 320-323  
Wang Xue-jiao, Li Jing, Guo Song, et al. Diagnosis and follow-up performance of ultrasound elastography for BI-RADS category 3 lesions[J]. Chinese Journal of Ultrasonography, 2015, 15(4): 320-323
- [16] 王敏,崔可飞,司彩凤,等.定量剪切波弹性成像对乳腺癌假阴性诊断的分析[J].中国超声医学杂志, 2014, 30(11): 974-976  
Wang Min, Cui Ke-fei, Si Cai-feng, et al. Analysis of the Features of False Negative Diagnosis of Breast Cancers by Quantitative Shear Wave Elastography [J]. Chinese Journal of Ultrasound in Medicine, 2014, 30(11): 974-976
- [17] 何玉霜,彭玉兰,金亚,等.实时剪切波弹性成像联合超声 BI-RADS 诊断乳腺癌的 Meta 分析[J].西部医学, 2016, 28(4): 505-510  
He Yu-shuang, Peng Yu-lan, Jin Ya, et al. Value of quantitative shear wave elastography combined with greyscale ultrasound according to BI-RADS classification: A Meta-analysis[J]. Medical Journal of West China, 2016, 28(4): 505-510
- [18] 曾庆劲,曾捷,郑荣琴,等.剪切波弹性成像在乳腺实性病变良恶性鉴别诊断中的价值[J].中华超声影像学杂志, 2014, 23(2): 129-132  
Zeng Qing-jin, Zeng Jie, Zheng Rong-qin, et al. Value of real-time shear wave elastography in quantitative diagnosis of breast solid tumors[J]. Chinese Journal of Ultrasonography, 2014, 23(2): 129-132
- [19] 冯卉,李俊来,黄炎,等.剪切波弹性模量在乳腺病灶良恶性诊断中的应用价值[J].中华超声影像学杂志, 2013, 22(3): 235-238  
Feng Hui, Li Jun-lai, Huang Yan, et al. Value of the shear wave elasticity in the diagnosis of benign and malignant breast lesions[J]. Chinese Journal of Ultrasonography, 2013, 22(3): 235-238
- [20] 李明慧,刘翼,柳莉莎,等.实时组织弹性成像和三维超声造影在乳腺肿块鉴别诊断中的应用价值 [J]. 中华医学杂志, 2016, 96(19): 1515-1518  
Li Ming-hui, Liu Yi, Liu Li-sha, et al. Differential diagnostic value of real-time tissue elastography and three dimensional ultrasound imaging in breast lumps[J]. National Medical Journal of China, 2016, 96(19): 1515-1518

(上接第 2285 页)

- [17] 金德奎,於四军,王文启,等.早期心电图 QRS 波宽度对急性 ST 段抬高型心肌梗死患者心脏不良事件的影响[J].现代生物医学进展, 2016, 16(15): 2949-2952  
Jin De-kui, Yu Si-jun, Wang Wen-qi, et al. Effects of Early Electrocardiographic QRS Width on Recent Major Adverse Cardiac Events in Patient with Acute ST-segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2016, 16 (15): 2949-2952
- [18] Sabatine M S, Giugliano R P, Wiviott S D, et al. Efficacy and safety of evolocumab in reducing lipids and cardiovascular events [J]. New England Journal of Medicine, 2015, 372(16): 1500-1509
- [19] Tegn N, Abdelnoor M, Aaberge L, et al. Invasive versus conservative strategy in patients aged 80 years or older with non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction or unstable angina pectoris (After Eighty study): an open-label randomised controlled trial [J]. The Lancet, 2016, 387(10023): 1057-1065
- [20] Madder R D, Husaini M, Davis A T, et al. Detection by near infrared spectroscopy of large lipid cores at culprit sites in patients with nonst segment elevation myocardial infarction and unstable angina [J]. Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions, 2015, 86(6): 1014-1021