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3.0 T 磁共振扩散加权成像在乳腺良恶性病变鉴别中的价值及较优 b 值下 ADC 值与预后因子相关性研究 *

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摘要 目的:研究 3.0 T 磁共振扩散加权成像在乳腺良恶性病变鉴别中的价值及较优 b 值下 ADC 值与预后因子的相关性。**方法:**选取 2017 年 11 月~2019 年 11 月于我院接受诊治的乳腺病变患者 50 例进行研究,将其按照良恶性差异分成恶性组 40 例与良性组 10 例,另取同期于我院体检的健康志愿者 50 例作为对照组。对所有人员均进行 3.0 T 磁共振扩散加权成像,比较不同 b 值下 ADC 值在不同乳腺组织中的差异,比较不同 b 值下诊断乳腺良恶性病变的效能,分析较优 b 值下 ADC 值和乳腺癌患者各项预后因子的相关性。**结果:**对照组、良性组、恶性组在不同 b 值下的 ADC 值均呈逐渐降低趋势($P<0.05$);对照组、良性组、恶性组 b 值为 1000 s/mm² 下的 ADC 值均低于 b 值为 600 s/mm² ($P<0.05$)。b 值为 1000 s/mm² 时诊断乳腺恶性病变的敏感度、特异度、准确度分别为 92.50%、100.00%、94.00%,高于 b 值为 600 s/mm² 的 70.00%、60.00%、68.00% ($P<0.05$)。b 值为 1000 s/mm² 下雌激素受体、孕激素受体阳性患者的 ADC 值低于阴性患者,而人类表皮生长因子受体 2 阳性患者的 ADC 值高于阴性患者 ($P<0.05$)。经 Spearman 相关性分析可得, b 值为 1000 s/mm² 下 ADC 值与雌激素受体、孕激素受体阳性表达均呈负相关关系,而与人类表皮生长因子受体 2 阳性表达呈正相关关系 ($P<0.05$)。**结论:**3.0 T 磁共振扩散加权成像在乳腺良恶性病变鉴别中的价值较高,且以 b 值为 1000 s/mm² 的诊断能效较优。此外, b 值下 ADC 值和乳腺癌部分预后因子表达状态密切相关。

关键词:乳腺良恶性病变;磁共振扩散加权成像;鉴别诊断;预后因子;相关性

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The Value of 3.0T Mr Diffusion-weighted Imaging in the Differentiation of Benign and Malignant Breast Lesions and the Correlation between ADC Value and Prognostic Factors Under better b Value*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the value of 3.0T diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging in the differentiation of benign and malignant breast lesions and the correlation between ADC value and prognostic factors under better b value. **Methods:** From November 2017 to November 2019, 50 patients with breast lesions to be treated in our hospital were selected for the study. The patients were divided into 40 cases in the malignant group and 10 cases in the benign group according to the difference between benign and malignant. Another 50 healthy volunteers of the same period were taken as control group. Diffusion-weighted 3.0T magnetic resonance imaging was performed on all subjects. The ADC values in different breast tissues with different b values were compared. The efficacy of different b values in the diagnosis of benign and malignant breast lesions were compared. The correlation between ADC value and prognostic factors in breast cancer patients with better b value were analyzed. **Results:** ADC values of the control group, the benign group and the malignant group showed a gradually decreasing trend under different b values ($P<0.05$). ADC values in the control group, the benign group and the malignant group in the b value of 1000 s/mm² were all lower than those when the b value of 600 s/mm² ($P<0.05$). The sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of diagnosing malignant breast lesions with b value of 1000 s/mm² were 92.50%, 100.00% and 94.00%, respectively, which were significantly higher than that with b value of 600 s/mm² of 70.00%, 60.00% and 68.00% ($P<0.05$). ADC values of estrogen receptor and progesterone positive patients with a b value of 1000 s/mm² were lower than those of negative patients, while ADC values of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 positive patients were higher than those of negative patients ($P<0.05$). Spearman correlation analysis showed that ADC value at b value of 1000 s/mm² was negatively correlated with positive expression of estrogen receptor and progesterone receptor, while positively correlated with positive expression of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** 3.0T diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging is of high value in the identification of benign and malignant breast lesions, and b value of 1000 s/mm² is of better diagnostic efficiency. In addition, ADC value under b value is closely related to the expression state of some prognostic factors in breast cancer.

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前言

乳腺癌属于全球范围内最为常见的女性恶性肿瘤之一,对我国女性生命健康安全造成了极大的威胁^[1-3]。目前,乳腺 MRI 检查已然趋于成熟,其中扩散加权成像属于乳腺 MRI 的重要组成部分,其主要是通过显示水分子扩散情况,了解水分子随机运动的动态分布情况,从而反映肿瘤自身的病理生理信息,且和肿瘤分级存在密切相关^[4-6]。迄今为止,临床上关于乳腺扩散加权成像的研究不少,但绝大部分均是在 1.5T 上进行,采用 3.0T 磁共振扩散加权成像的相关研究并不多见。此外,相关研究报道表明,雌激素受体、孕激素受体以及人类表皮生长因子受体-2 是全球范围内广泛认可的乳腺癌预后因子^[7-9],但关于其与扩散加权成像相关指标的关系尚且存在一定的争议。鉴于此,本文通过研究 3.0 T 磁共振扩散加权成像在乳腺良恶性病变鉴别中的价值及较优 b 值下 ADC 值与预后因子相关性,旨在为个体化诊疗方案的实施提供理论依据,现作以下报道。

1 对象与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2017 年 11 月~2019 年 11 月于我院接受诊治的乳腺病变患者 50 例进行研究。年龄 34~71 岁,平均年龄(50.23±10.73)岁;受教育程度:初中及初中以下 21 例,高中及高中以上 29 例;婚姻状况:已婚 40 例,未婚 8 例,离婚或丧偶 2 例;病理结果:恶性病变 40 例(涵盖浸润性导管癌 26 例,浸润性小叶癌 4 例,导管内原位癌 2 例,黏液腺瘤 3 例,淋巴瘤 2 例,其他 3 例),良性病变 10 例(涵盖纤维腺瘤 7 例,乳腺腺病 2 例,细菌性乳腺炎 1 例);病灶数量 1~6 个,平均病灶数量(2.01±0.45)个;病灶直径 0.5~2.5 cm,平均病灶直径(1.65±0.35)cm。纳入标准:(1)所有受试者均经病理组织活检确诊;(2)年龄均在 18 周岁以上;(3)入院前尚未接受化疗、放疗等抗肿瘤治疗;(4)无临床病历资料缺失;(5)均为单侧发病。排除标准:(1)合并其他恶性肿瘤者;(2)图像采集失败者;(3)正参与其他研究者;(4)意识障碍或伴有精神疾病者。另取同期于我院

体检的健康志愿者 50 例作为对照组。年龄 32~72 岁,平均年龄(51.31±10.44)岁;受教育程度:初中及初中以下 22 例,高中及高中以上 28 例;婚姻状况:已婚 39 例,未婚 10 例,离婚或丧偶 1 例。两组上述指标比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),均衡可比。所有受试者均在知情同意书上签字,并获批于医院伦理委员会。

1.2 研究方法

3.0 T 磁共振扩散加权成像检查:采用 GE 3.0T 超导型 MR 8 通道乳腺专用线圈完成检查。实施检查前帮助患者取俯卧位,先进头部,保证受试者的乳房自然垂在线圈洞穴内。予以平扫,IDEAL-T2WI、T2WI、T1WI。之后进行扩散加权成像,分别完成 b 值为 600 s/mm² 以及 1000 s/mm² 的检查。矩阵 128×96,视野 32 cm×32 cm,层间距 1 mm,层厚 4 mm,TE 取 50.8 ms,TR 取 3600 ms,频率编码方向为左右,采集次数分别为 2 次、8 次。

1.3 评价指标

比较不同 b 值下 ADC 值在不同乳腺组织中的差异,比较不同 b 值下诊断乳腺良恶性病变的效能,包括敏感度、特异度、准确度,其中敏感度=(恶性检出例数/金标准恶性例数),特异度=(良性检出例数/金标准良性例数)、准确度=(恶性检出例数+良性检出例数)/总人数。分析较优 b 值下 ADC 值和乳腺癌患者各项预后因子的相关性,预后因子包括雌激素受体、孕激素受体以及人类表皮生长因子受体 2。

1.4 统计学处理

应用 SPSS 22.0 软件分析, ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示计量资料,%表示计数资料,组间比较分别采用 t 及 χ^2 检验,多组间采用方差分析,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。b 值为 1000 s/mm² 下 ADC 值与各项预后因子阳性表达的关系予以 Spearman 相关性分析。

2 结果

2.1 不同乳腺组织中不同 b 值下 ADC 值对比

对照组、良性组、恶性组在不同 b 值下的 ADC 值均呈逐渐降低趋势($P<0.05$);对照组、良性组、恶性组 b 值为 1000 s/mm² 下的 ADC 值均低于 b 值为 600 s/mm² ($P<0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 不同乳腺组织中不同 b 值下 ADC 值对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of ADC values under different b values in different breast tissues($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	b=600 s/mm ²	b=1000 s/mm ²	t	P
Control group	50	2.284±0.238	2.114±0.231	2.807	0.007
Benign group	10	1.557±0.342 [#]	1.220±0.305 [#]	2.333	0.031
Malignant group	40	1.090±0.420 ^{**}	0.861±0.259 ^{**}	2.935	0.004
F	-	11.494	14.823	-	-
P	-	0.000	0.000	-	-

Note: compared with the control group, [#] $P<0.05$; Compared with the benign group, ^{*} $P<0.05$.

2.2 不同 b 值下诊断乳腺癌恶性病变的效能对比

b 值为 1000 s/mm² 时诊断乳腺恶性病变的敏感度、特异

度、准确度分别为 92.50%(37/40)、100.00%(10/10)、94.00% (6/10)、68.00%(34/50)($P<0.05$),见表 2。
(47/50), 高于 b 值为 600 s/mm² 的 70.00%(28/40)、60.00%

表 2 不同 b 值下诊断乳腺癌恶性病变的效能对比

Table 2 Comparison of effectiveness in diagnosing malignant breast cancer with different b values

b(s/mm ²)	Threshold($\times 10^{-3}$ mm ² /s)	Breast nature	Pathological diagnosis value	
			Malignant	Benign
600	1.249	Malignant	28	4
		Benign	12	6
1000	1.087	Malignant	37	0
		Benign	3	10

2.3 b 值为 1000 s/mm² 下各预后因子表达状态的 ADC 值分析 ADC 值低于阴性患者, 而人类表皮生长因子受体 2 阳性患者
b 值为 1000 s/mm² 下雌激素受体、孕激素受体阳性患者的 ADC 值高于阴性患者($P<0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 b 值为 1000 s/mm² 下各预后因子表达状态的 ADC 值分析($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 3 ADC value analysis of each prognostic factor expression state with b value of 1000 s/mm²($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Prognostic factors		ADC value	t	P
Estrogen receptor	Positive(n=30)	0.717 $\pm$ 0.211	3.089	0.004
	Negative(n=10)	0.985 $\pm$ 0.308		
Progesterone receptor	Positive(n=26)	0.735 $\pm$ 0.204	2.753	0.009
	Negative(n=14)	0.961 $\pm$ 0.315		
Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2	Positive(n=15)	1.018 $\pm$ 0.302	2.648	0.012
	Negative(n=25)	0.797 $\pm$ 0.224		

2.4 b 值为 1000 s/mm² 下 ADC 值与各项预后因子阳性表达的相关性分析 值与雌激素受体、孕激素受体阳性表达均呈负相关关系, 而与
人类表皮生长因子受体 2 阳性表达呈正相关关系 ($P<0.05$),
经 Spearman 相关性分析可得, b 值为 1000 s/mm² 下 ADC 见表 4。

表 4 b 值为 1000 s/mm² 下 ADC 值与各项预后因子阳性表达的相关性分析Table 4 Correlation analysis between ADC value and positive expression of various prognostic factors under b value of 1000 s/mm²

Objects	ADC value of b=1000 s/mm ²	
	r	P
Estrogen receptor	-0.524	0.010
Progesterone receptor	-0.591	0.001
Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2	0.683	0.000

3 讨论

乳腺癌属于一种具有高度异质性的恶性肿瘤疾病,于当今的个性化医疗时代,肿瘤异质性对于获得更理想的治疗以及预后造成了极大挑战^[10-12]。随着近年来分子诊断技术的飞速发展,按照生物标记物的表达状态可将乳腺癌分成不同亚型,不同分子亚型所表现出的生物学行为特点存在一定的差异,选择的治疗方式和预后亦不尽相同^[13-15]。扩散加权成像属于功能成像手段之一,可通过测量组织内的水分子流动性,在分子层面上反应病变的信息改变,继而为临床诊断提供指导作用^[16-18]。

本研究结果发现,对照组、良性组、恶性组在不同 b 值下的

ADC 值均呈逐渐降低趋势,人体内水分子扩散的受限原因为细胞膜结构,且和蛋白质类大分子物质吸附存在相关性^[19-21],由于受细胞繁殖量持续增加的影响,会出现细胞密度增加,从而提高细胞膜对水分子的影响程度^[22]。而乳腺良性病变组织细胞具有繁殖较快以及细胞外间隙较大的特点,因此其 ADC 值显著低于正常组织,且相较恶性病变组织更高。此外,对照组、良性组、恶性组 b 值为 1000 s/mm² 下的 ADC 值均低于 b 值为 600 s/mm², b 值为 1000 s/mm² 时诊断乳腺恶性病变的敏感度、特异度、准确度高于 b 值为 600 s/mm²。3.0T 磁共振扩散加权成像高 b 值鉴别诊断乳腺病变的能效更好,其中主要原因可能在于,低 b 值 DWI 成像质量较好,然而会将不同病灶内水分子扩

散的差异进行掩盖,进一步导致灵敏度的下降。高 b 值可避免循环灌注引起的干扰,但图像质量显著不佳,不利于微小病灶的检出^[23-25],因此,可认为 1000 s/mm² 为较优 b。另外, b 值为 1000 s/mm² 下雌激素受体、孕激素受体阳性患者的 ADC 值低于阴性患者,而人类表皮生长因子受体 2 阳性患者的 ADC 值高于阴性患者,且经 Spearman 相关性分析可得: b 值为 1000 s/mm² 下 ADC 值与雌激素受体、孕激素受体阳性表达均呈负相关关系,而与人类表皮生长因子受体 2 阳性表达呈正相关关系,张悦^[26]等人的研究结果也显示,扩散加权成像 ADC 值和乳腺癌部分预后因子表达状态具有相关性。究其原因可能为雌激素受体以及孕激素受体表达会对血管通路产生抑制作用,继而引起灌注减低,加之雌激素、孕激素受体阳性肿瘤细胞的密度较高,继而促使 ADC 值的下降^[27,28]。人类表皮生长因子受体 2 的过表达会诱导生成血管内皮生长因子,从而引起肿瘤新生血管的增多,增加病灶灌注,最终促使 ADC 值的升高^[29,30]。

综上所述,3.0 T 磁共振扩散加权成像应用于乳腺良恶性病变鉴别中具有较高的价值,且以 b 值为 1000 s/mm² 的诊断能效较优。同时, b 值下 ADC 值和乳腺癌部分预后因子表达状态存在密切相关,应予以重视。

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