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# 肝 CT 灌注成像技术在肝脏肿瘤应用现状、存在的问题及展望 \*

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**摘要:** CT 灌注成像(CT perfusion imaging, CTPI)作为一种功能成像技术可无创性评估靶目标的血流动力学情况。自 1993 年 Mile 等首次报道其在肝脏肿瘤的应用以来,随着工业技术的进步,软硬件的更新,既往 CTPI 存在的问题,诸如,辐射剂量过高,扫描协议缺乏标准化,呼吸运动伪影,结果可重复性问题,扫描范围较小等问题均得到了不同程度的改善,使其在肝脏肿瘤应用中表现出了巨大的潜力。众所周知,CTPI 的出现弥补了传统形态学成像方式对肿瘤的早期诊断,预后评估,检测新型分子靶向药物疗效等的不足。本文总结了近年来肝 CTPI 技术在肝肿瘤应用现状、存在的问题及未来展望。

**关键词:** CT 灌注成像; 肝脏; 肿瘤学

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## Liver CT Perfusion Imaging in Liver Tumor Application Status, Problems and Prospects\*

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**ABSTRACT:** As a functional imaging technique, CT perfusion imaging (CTPI) can realize the noninvasive evaluation of the target's blood flow dynamics. Since its first reported application on liver tumors by Mile in 1993, with technological development and hardware/software updates, previous CTPI problems (such as high radiation doses, lacking of standardized scanning protocol, respiratory motion artifact, reproducible results, limited scanning range, etc.) have been solved to a certain extent, showing a great potential in its application on the treatment of liver tumors. It is well known that CTPI makes up for the deficiency of traditional morphological imaging in early diagnosis of tumors, prognosis assessment, and efficacy detection of new molecularly targeted chemotherapeutics. This paper summarized the current status, existing problems and prospects of CTPI's application on liver tumor in recent years.

**Key words:** CT Perfusion Imaging; Liver; Oncology

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### 前言

早期 CT 灌注成像受诸多限制,使其临床应用受限,例如有限的探测器覆盖范围,运动伪影及高辐射剂量,随着工业技术的进步,这些限制对 CT 灌注成像的影响已有明显改善,例如大面积探测器,螺旋容积穿梭技术,运动校正算法以及新的 CT 重建技术,如迭代算法。肝细胞癌和转移瘤严重威胁人类的寿命及患者的预后,分子靶向化疗药物的应用对影像学提出了新的诊断要求,因为传统的形态学成像方法难以评价肿瘤新生血管的情况,进而对其治疗效果难以评估,本文主要总结了 CT 灌注成像的现状、未来展望以及其在肝脏肿瘤学中的临床应用。

### 1 肝脏 CT 灌注成像现状

#### 1.1 辐射剂量

辐射剂量主要有三个影响因素,即扫描方案相关因素、设

备硬件相关因素、患者因素。使用者相关因素主要为管电压、管电流、螺距等,其中最主要的为管电压及管电流,管电压与辐射剂量呈指数关系,管电流与辐射剂量呈线性关系<sup>[1]</sup>。设备硬件相关因素中主要为 CT 探测器效率、滤过器、几何结构等,因涉及工业技术在本文中不做讨论。患者因素主要为扫描对象尺寸,即相同条件下体质量越小所受的辐射剂量越大。部位,即人体不同器官其放射敏感性不同,同样的辐射剂量,对于腺体的伤害远远大于其他部位(例如甲状腺与下肢),而年龄,众所周知,辐射后是否癌变的几率随年龄递减,也就是说年龄越小对辐射敏感度更高,因此,对于婴幼儿,ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable)更为重要。灌注成像中,高辐射暴露是该技术中最严重的问题,特别对于肿瘤患者,因为其可能在诊断、预后判断、治疗监测中需要数次影像学检查,所以应避免高辐射剂量的检查方法,根据扫描方案不同,CT 灌注成像的辐射剂量约为 7.3~30.6 mSv (Table E1 [online]),改进 CT 灌注成像技术、减少辐射剂量对于肿瘤检测尤为重要。减少管电压及毫安秒而降低

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辐射剂量已有多位作者论述<sup>[2]</sup>。低管电压技术(80 KV)可以通过近似碘的K边缘(33.2 keV)而大幅增加造影剂强化的对比程度,但因为管电压过低将导致有效光子数降低,进而增加噪音水平而影响绝对灌注参数的准确性。近年来,使用新的重建算法(例如自适应迭代重建),Negi等<sup>[3]</sup>表明,在不影响肝脏血流灌注值的情况下,辐射剂量可以减少45%。Kim等<sup>[4]</sup>创造性使用一种新的灌注参数AEF(arterial enhancement fraction),是一种类似于HPI的灌注参数,用以降低肝癌检测的辐射剂量,其通过常规肝脏三期扫描而获得伪彩图和灌注数据,公式为AEF=[(HUA-HUU)/(HUP-HUU)]×100,其中A为动脉期CT值,P为门脉期CT值,U为平扫CT值,作者推测,在动脉期,肝脏强化的CT值主要来自于肝动脉,门脉的影响有限,进而反应HAP。在门脉期,造影剂仍然在肝动脉及肝静脉中,因此肝脏实质的强化是最大的,从而反应了肝总灌注量,因此,AEF间接反应了肝动脉灌注量与肝总灌注量的比值,即类似于HPI,虽然该方法仅可以获得单一灌注参数,但如果AEF在进一步研究中得以验证,拿它将来或许可以作为一种替代参数而大幅度提高检测肝癌的几率而不提高辐射剂量。

## 1.2 协议标准化

在CT灌注检查中,在国内,数据采集及报告尚缺乏统一标准,李芃<sup>[5]</sup>等和夏燕娜<sup>[6]</sup>等采用断点扫描方式,即扫描序列于动脉期间隔时间短,门脉至平衡期间隔时间逐渐延长与传统连续扫描方案所获灌注参数无统计学差异。而在国外,则存在ECMC consensus document类指导文件,以规范标准。

## 1.3 结果可重复性问题

CTPI检查中结果可重复性是十分必要的。一些关于人类和动物肝脏模型<sup>[7-10]</sup>的研究已经初步解决了肝脏的CT灌注成像结果获得重复性问题。在四例患有肝癌的志愿者中,Sahani等<sup>[11]</sup>曾报道连续两次肝脏灌注参数测量具有高相关性(correlation, 0.9)和低变异性(mean, 4%; range, 1%-13%)。尽管有上述文献报道,但大多数以前的研究多为单中心、小样本研究,未来尚需进行多中心、大样本研究,此外,对于影响CT灌注图像质量的其他影响因素尚需研究,例如心输出量、图像噪声、时间分辨率、造影剂流速、对比剂碘含量等。

## 1.4 运动校正

不同于头等器官不易受呼吸运动影响,肝脏灌注成像是CTPI中最复杂的技术,由于紧邻膈肌及肝脏自身血供特点使肝脏CTPI扫描时间长,易受呼吸运动影响,国内外多篇文献<sup>[5,6,12]</sup>中,在肝脏CTPI检查中,均采用浅慢呼吸或间歇屏气法进行扫描。除了呼吸控制,还建议使用图像配位、运动校正技术<sup>[12]</sup>,Ng等<sup>[13]</sup>最近报道,灌注参数的绝对值及其可重复性明显受呼吸运动影响,在另一项研究中<sup>[10]</sup>表明,如果不使用运动校正技术,将影响灌注参数绝对值的定量分析。

## 1.5 全肝CTPI的初步应用

随着320排CT、动态容积穿梭等技术(VHS),CT成像覆盖范围日益增大,使全肝CTPI得以实现,M.R.<sup>[14]</sup>等报道,全肝灌注成像较4期CT增强扫描能明显提高肝转移瘤的检出率。苏佰燕等<sup>[15]</sup>报道,使用第二代双源CT,全肝各段血流灌注情况存在差异,可能与肝脏血供、检查体位有相关性,对于全肝不同

肝段占位性病变的血流灌注情况提供参考意见。

## 2 肝脏CT灌注成像在肝脏肿瘤中的临床应用

自1993年Miles等首次报道肝脏灌注成像在肿瘤学中的潜在价值以来,其在肝脏肿瘤的临床应用越来越广,主要包括以下几个方面:早期肿瘤检测,预后评估,监测各种治疗方案的疗效,例如分子靶向药物,以及肿瘤治疗后复发的诊断。

### 2.1 CT灌注参数在肝脏肿瘤中的改变

肝肿瘤中CT灌注参数的改变有大量文献报道,Miles等<sup>[16]</sup>和Blomley<sup>[17]</sup>等报道,经其他科研人员动物、临床试验证实,在肝转移瘤中,肝动脉灌注明显增加,Reiner等<sup>[7]</sup>也报道,在大肠癌肝转移病例中,相对于正常肝组织,HAP明显增加,PVP明显减少<sup>[7]</sup>。Guyennon<sup>[18]</sup>等16例样本研究表明,神经内分泌肿瘤肝转移较临近正常肝组织拥有更高的HPI,BF,BV,PS及更短的MTT。Lefort等<sup>[19]</sup>报道了16例经活检证实的神经内分泌肿瘤肝转移的CT灌注情况,显示其BF、MTT值与超声增强结果具有很好的相关性(分别为correlation=0.58 and 0.52)<sup>[19]</sup>。尽管在肝细胞癌中不同类型结节(例如不典型增生结节、早期肝癌结节、肝癌结节)的血供模式不同,但随病情进展,其血流动力学遵循肝动脉供血逐渐增多,静脉供血逐渐减少并同时伴有新生动脉形成的原则<sup>[20]</sup>。Ippolito等研究表明,并由其他学者经磁共振灌注成像证实,使用最大斜率法<sup>[21,22]</sup>,在HCC中,HAP及HPI显著增加,PVP显著减少。HCC相比邻近肝组织拥有更高灌注量,反映了其富血供的性质。Sahani等及Zhu等进一步报道证实,在肝CTPI中,相对于正常肝实质,HCC表现出较高的BF,BV,PS及较低的MTT。肝细胞癌结节以动脉供血为主,故除了这些参数,尚表现出较高的HAP和HPI<sup>[21]</sup>。尽管与邻近肝实质相比,转移瘤及肝细胞癌中HAP、HPI均可增加,但肝癌中BF及HAP增高明显高于少血供的肝转移瘤。

### 2.2 肝脏肿瘤的早期检测

肝肿瘤的早期发现、早期诊断有利于预后,更是治疗成功的关键。例如,如能早期进行临床干预,对于符合肝移植标准的肝硬化、肝癌患者其四年生存率为85%,而不符合肝移植的病例中,因未能早期发现,疾病进展,其5年生存率少于5%。这种差异表明,HCC的早期发现、诊断是病人转归、预后的关键。同样,在未发生转移的病人中,确定排除肝微小转移可以避免潜在且不必要的化疗伤害。多项研究表明,由于隐匿性肝转移会导致肝实质灌注值发生改变,所以,早期肝转移可以通过CTPI检出。Leen等研究结果显示,大肠癌根治术后患者的5年生存率高者,其肝脏多普勒灌注指数正常者为91%,异常者为29%。Cuenod等<sup>[23]</sup>报道,在兔大肠癌隐形、显性肝转移中,CTPI表现为肝总灌注量减少的原因主要为门脉灌注减少,MTT延长。然而,隐匿性转移灌注参数的变化幅度小于显性转移。Shi等<sup>[24]</sup>研究表明,相较于无肝转移的肿瘤兔,在CTPI图像上,隐匿性肝转移的肿瘤兔其HAP、HPI增加,PVP减少。这些报道表明CT灌注成像可用于解剖形态上近似正常的肝微小转移筛查,进而改变其治疗方案。然而,CT灌注成像是否可用于早期肝癌的检查尚无法评估,这可能由于目前针对高危人群采取超声检查筛选的方案而言,CTPI的检查费用、辐射剂量相对较高。基于此, Kim等<sup>[4]</sup>提出另一项有意义的替代参数,利用肝脏三期增强数

据而自定义伪彩图,具体已在前文辐射剂量中叙述。尽管肝硬化患者更易患肝癌,且肝硬化的灌注参数改变某些情况类似于HCC,然而在CTPI检查HCC时,肝硬化对其影响尚未有定论。

### 2.3 基于肿瘤血流灌注情况的预后评估

肿瘤病理生理中最关键的一点是其侵袭性问题,表现为新生血管的生成;更高密度的新生血管通常暗示其具有侵袭性行为。肿瘤血管生成指新生毛细血管的生成、发展的过程。这一过程是肿瘤生长和扩散的重要因素,其包含多个动态过程,例如血管内皮生长因子、碱性成纤维细胞生长因子和血小板衍化内皮细胞生长因子。因为CTPI能够提供关于肿瘤新生血管的间接信息,所以CTPI可以反应肿瘤的侵袭性倾向并判断其预后。经病理证实,在CTPI检查中,各种肿瘤的强化峰值、BV值与血管内皮生长因子的表达及微血管密度密切相关。然而,大多数临床治疗的目的为延长患者生存率,但目前尚无证据表明CTPI检查与延长生存期有相关性。因为肿瘤血流灌注的改变常早于形态改变,肿瘤尺寸缩小尚不能完全证明可以延长生存时间,故CTPI常用于评估某些新型疗法(分子靶向药物)。另外,有研究表明,肝脏灌注参数与肝移植患者的预后具有相关性<sup>[25]</sup>。另一项<sup>[26]</sup>关于80例结直肠癌的报道证实了HPI与生存率的关系,患者分三组,组1,无可见转移瘤,HPI<0.35,组2,无可见转移瘤,HPI≥0.35,组3,有明显肝转移,组1、组2间风险比为13.5,组2、组3间风险比为3.5。表明对于生存率而言,基于CTPI参数分期优于Dukes分期,其研究表明,形态学正常的肝实质而HPI>0.35,其最终更易显性转移,导致不良预后<sup>[26]</sup>。Leggett<sup>[27]</sup>等27例大肠癌研究结果显示,PVP<0.25可能表明更易发生肝转移。

对于预后不良的肝癌,BF、BV相对增高、MTT相对减低,表明伴随着瘤内广泛的动静脉分流而更高的血流分布。例如,最近由Jiang等<sup>[28]</sup>报道23例接受bevacizumab联合gemcitabine以及oxaliplatin治疗的HCC样本,MTT值升高在无进展生存期超过6个月的患者(MTT8.27±2.24)中大于无进展生存期少于6个月的患者(5.64±2.43)。Petrilia<sup>[29]</sup>等报道在12例HCC患者中,接受沙利度胺治疗后病情稳定的患者其BF、BV明显低于进展期HCC。此外,Ippolito等<sup>[22]</sup>发现,尽管一些学者在前人研究的基础上推测,在个别肿瘤中,直径>9cm并存在肿瘤坏死因子导致了较低的BF、BV,但CTPI参数与HCC分级并无明显相关性,未来的研究需要进一步探讨CT灌注参数与HCC组织学分级的相关性。

### 2.4 监测治疗效果

随着新型分子靶向药物的出现,例如抗血管生成药物,可以直接评估肿瘤血管生成的成像技术在监测治疗效果上具有深远意义。抗血管生成药物抑制血管生成从而间接抑制肿瘤生长。临床试验表明,肿瘤大小改变并不能评价分子靶向药物的疗效<sup>[28]</sup>。因为抗血管生成药物可能诱发肿瘤灌注及其他方面的肿瘤生理行为,例如葡萄糖代谢,故在某些情况,即使肿瘤体积尚未发生改变,但其血流特点已发生改变。PET检查并不能直接评价新生血管情况,也就是说在诊断HCC中敏感性较低(55%-61%),而对于TACE(肝动脉化疗栓塞)类治疗方法,通过形态学成像方法评估治疗效果更具有难度,因为肿瘤坏死因

子与肿瘤体积并非同步改变。在HCC晚期疗法中,TACE类治疗方案占据很大比例,而未来,分子靶向化学药物应用将日益广泛,所以,CTPI是一项很有前途的检查技术。

多项研究结果存在一些差异,但总体趋势为治疗后,BF、BV、HPI、PS减少,MTT延长。例如,Ren等<sup>[30]</sup>最近研究表明,100只直肠癌小鼠模型中,CTPI对于抗癌治疗后早期反应的评估是有意义的,使用抗血管生成药物(bevacizumab)或单纯放射治疗后最早1天,其BF、BV、肿瘤提取物均显著减少,灌注参数发生变化明显快于肿瘤体积的改变。这些数据表明,CT灌注参数可以在肿瘤体积发生改变之前,用于其早期评估。Ng等分别报道,在6例使用一个周期的抗血管生成药物SU6668治疗肝转移瘤,24例使用抗血管生成药物bevacizumab治疗转移性类癌中,BF、BV显著减少。

尽管研究表明,CT灌注成像相对于传统形态学成像,在评估治疗效果方面更加准确,但CT灌注成像参数能否作为患者长期治疗反应的真正替代指标,尚需进一步研究。

### 2.5 肿瘤复发的诊断

CTPI技术已被用于包括原发及转移性肝肿瘤治疗后早期复发的检查。Mahnken等<sup>[32]</sup>报道,基于肝三期成像的AEF灌注参数及相应伪彩图像可以用来早期监测肝转移瘤射频消融术后复发情况。作者观察到,在53例肝转移瘤行射频消融术后患者中,通过随访,发生额外肝转移患者中,AEF值较无额外肝转移患者明显升高(分别为62%±23、39%±20)。另外,他们认为,目前所见正常的区域,其AEF值想对升高,未来肿瘤复发的风险高<sup>[32]</sup>。此外,复发肿瘤CT灌注图像与PET/CT图像配位是一个热点问题,另外在肿瘤复发早期诊断中的评估作用,未来尚需大样本进一步研究。

## 3 小结与展望

肝脏CT灌注成像提供了正常肝实质及肝肿瘤病变的有关微循环功能的信息。该技术在诊断肝原发或转移性肿瘤,评价肿瘤预后及治疗效果,监测肿瘤治疗后复发具有重要意义。

### 3.1 肝脏CT灌注成像目前存在的问题

尽管辐射剂量高,成像范围小,运动伪影及采集协议缺乏标准化等问题得以不同程度的改善,但这些问题尚有进一步改进的空间。例如,如何在保证灌注参数准确的情况下,进一步降低时间分辨率从而减少辐射剂量,目前的灌注分析软件操作、分析、对比复杂,缺乏必要的软件智能,另外,既往研究多为小样本、单中心研究,未来尚需大样本、多中心研究<sup>[33]</sup>,既往研究均为回顾性研究,未来尚需进行必要的前瞻性研究。

### 3.2 应用前景

功能成像是未来影像学发展的趋势,随着可扫描范围扩大,辐射剂量减低,协议标准化后,CTPI在一次扫描可以得到平扫、增强、血管成像及灌注成像<sup>[34]</sup>,这种检查方式不仅仅获得了关于解剖结构的影像资料,更获得了反映了器官代谢及血流变化情况的数据参数,为临床诊断、治疗等提供了更多的信息。综上所述,尽管CT灌注成像尚存在一些不足,但综合比较,该技术已可成熟应用于肝脏肿瘤的检测,预后及治疗效果的评估。

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