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不同剂量多排螺旋 CT 扫描对儿童肺结核的诊断价值比较研究*

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关键词:儿童;肺结核;剂量;多排螺旋 CT;诊断

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Comparative Study on the Diagnostic Value of Multi-slice Spiral CT Scanning with Different Doses in Children with Pulmonary Tuberculosis*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the diagnostic value of multi-slice spiral CT scanning with different doses in children with pulmonary tuberculosis (PTB). Methods: 156 children with PTB who were treated in our hospital from May 2016 to November 2018 were selected as the subjects. They were divided into group A with 52 children (0-5 years old), group B with 52 children (6-9 years old), Group C with 52 children (10-14 years old) according to the age of the children. Three groups of children were given 64-slice spiral CT low-dose scan, the group A was given 20 MA, group B was given 30 MA, group C was given 40 MA. 2 days later, 64-slice spiral CT scans were performed in all three groups. The dose of group A was 100 MA, and the dose of group B and group C were 150 MA. The scanning effect, image excellence rate and radiation dose of low-dose and conventional-dose CT scanning in group A, group B and group C were respectively compared. Results: There were no significant differences in the number of lesions, nodules, cavities, pleural adhesion and calcification between low-dose and conventional-dose CT scans in group A, B and C (P>0.05). However, the imaging rate of burrs and ground glass in group A, B and C by low dose CT scan were significantly lower than those by conventional-dose CT scan (P<0.05). There was no significant difference in the image excellent and good rate of low-dose and conventional-dose CT scans between group A, B and C(P>0.05). Compared with conventional-dose CT scan, the dose-length product (DLP), CT dose index (CTDIvoI), CT weighted dose index (CTDIw) and radiation dose of low-dose CT scan in group A, B and C were significantly lower (P<0.05). Conclusion: Conventional dose multi-slice spiral CT scanning has better imaging effect on burr and ground glass in PTB children, but low dose multi-slice spiral CT scanning can also ensure the image quality, meet the diagnostic requirements, and reduce the radiation dose to children. Considering hu- man health, low-dose multi-slice spiral CT scanning is recommended.

Key words: Children; Pulmonary tuberculosis; Doses; Multi-slice spiral CT; Diagnosis Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R529.9; R814.42 Document code: A

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前言

肺结核(Pulmonary tuberculosis, PTB)是临床常见的慢性 传染性呼吸道疾病,世界上每年约有 200 万 PTB 患者死亡,其 中儿童患者高达13万,严重威胁儿童的生命安全[1-3]。临床诊断 PTB 多以患者体征、痰菌培养结果、胸部 X 线为依据,但是部 分患者体征并不明显,痰菌培养阳性率也只有 50%左右,X 线 辐射剂量高达计算机断层扫描 (Computed tomography, CT)的 4~6倍,且效果并不理想[45],因此,寻找一种易操作、诊断效果 好且对患者辐射副作用小的诊断方法一直是临床关注的热点。 多排螺旋 CT 可对患病区域进行快速、大范围的扫描,其能够 提供多方位、多角度的图像扫描结果,对 PTB 的诊断效果明显 高于X线。随着多排螺旋CT在PTB诊断中的应用,其对患者 的辐射危害逐渐受到人们的关注,特别是儿童对辐射的反应更 敏感^[67]。有研究发现,多排螺旋 CT 剂量的高低与其造成的辐 射作用存在关联^[89],因此临床对多排螺旋 CT 的使用剂量尚存 在较多的争议。本研究对我院不同年龄 PTB 患儿进行了不同 剂量多排螺旋 CT 扫描,通过比较分析其对 PTB 的诊断价值, 以期为多排螺旋 CT 诊断 PTB 剂量的选择提供数据参考,现报 道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

以我院于 2016 年 5 月~2018 年 11 月收治的 156 例 PTB 患儿为研究对象,根据患儿年龄分为 A 组 52 例 (0~5 岁)、B 组 52 例(6~9 岁)、C 组 52 例(10~14 岁)。其中 A 组男 27 例, 女 25 例,平均年龄(3.58± 1.17)岁,PTB 分型:I 型 22 例,II 型 13 例,III型 6 例,IV型 11 例。B 组男 28 例,女 24 例,平均年龄 (7.47± 1.43)岁,PTB 分型:I 型 23 例,II 型 12 例,III型 7 例,IV 型 10 例。C 组男 26 例,女 26 例,平均年龄(12.38± 1.36)岁, PTB 分型:I 型 21 例,II 型 14 例,III型 5 例,IV型 12 例。纳入标 准:(1)所有患儿临床表现、影像学、实验室检测、痰菌培养及病 理检查均符合 PTB 特征及诊断标准 ^[35];(2) 患儿均为首次就 诊,未接受过抗结核治疗;(3)患儿年龄≤ 14 岁;(4)患儿家长 对本研究知情同意,并已签署同意书。排除标准:(1)伴有其它 严重脏器疾病患儿;(2)伴有肿瘤的患儿;(3)胸部先天发育异 常及有胸部手术史患儿;(4)其它类肺部疾病患儿。本研究已获 我院伦理委员会批准通过。

1.2 方法

所有患儿均取仰卧位,采用 64 排螺旋 CT(美国 GE 公司) 进行扫描检查,扫描范围为肺尖部至肺底部,螺距为 1.0 mm, 层厚为 5 mm,首先选用 80 kv 的管电压,以 A 组剂量为 20 mAs、B 组剂量为 30 mAs、C 组剂量为 40 mAs 进行低剂量扫描,2 d后, 再选用 120 kv 的管电压,以 A 组剂量为 100 mAs、B 和 C 组剂 量为 150 mAs 进行对照扫描。

1.3 观察指标

比较 A 组、B 组、C 组患儿低剂量与常规剂量 CT 扫描对 PTB 疾病特征的扫描效果、图像优良率以及对患儿的辐射剂 量。(1)依据卫生部儿童 PTB 诊断标准,根据患儿的临床症状、 体征、结核菌素皮试、细菌培养等结果对三组患儿进行综合诊 断,确定 PTB 疾病特征,包括:病灶数量、结节、毛刺、空洞、胸 膜粘连、钙化灶、磨玻璃影。(2)图像优良率:由2名经验丰富的 医师共同对图像扫描结果进行评估,优:扫描图像清晰,可以将 细微结构清楚的显示,无伪影;良:扫描图像清晰,可以将细微 结构清楚的显示,但伴有轻微的斑点伪影;差:扫描图像不清 晰,细微结构显示不清晰,有伪影。图像优良率=(优+良)/总 病例数×100%。(3)辐射剂量:评价指标包括剂量长度乘积 (Dose length product,DLP)、CT剂量指数 (CT dose index of volume,CTDIvol)、CT 加权剂量指数 (CT dose index of volume,CTDIvol)、CT 加权剂量指数 (CT dose index of vol-

1.4 统计学分析

本研究数据资料以 SPSS20.0 软件进行统计分析, 计量资料以均数±标准差(x±s)表示,采用 t 检验进行对比;计数资料以例数或者率表示,采用 x²检验对比,以 P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各组 PTB 患儿低剂量与常规剂量 CT 扫描对 PTB 疾病特 征的扫描效果比较

根据患儿的临床症状、体征、结核菌素皮试、细菌培养等结 果对三组患儿进行综合诊断,结果显示,A组病灶数目为163 个,结节数为55个,毛刺92个,空洞76个,胸膜粘连78个,钙 化灶92个,磨玻璃影80个;B组病灶数目为161个,结节数为 53个,毛刺90个,空洞77个,胸膜粘连75个,钙化灶93个, 磨玻璃影78个;C组病灶数目为164个,结节数为52个,毛刺 90个,空洞78个,胸膜粘连76个,钙化灶90个,磨玻璃影79 个。A组、B组、C组患儿低剂量与常规剂量CT扫描对病灶数 量、结节、空洞、胸膜粘连、钙化灶的显像率比较均无明显差异 (P>0.05),但A组、B组、C组患儿低剂量CT扫描对毛刺、磨玻 璃影的显像率低于常规剂量CT扫描(P<0.05)。见表1。

2.2 各组 PTB 患儿低剂量与常规剂量 CT 扫描的图像优良率 比较

A 组、B 组、C 组患儿低剂量与常规剂量 CT 扫描的图像优 良率比较无明显差异(P>0.05)。见表 2。

2.3 各组 PTB 患儿低剂量与常规剂量 CT 扫描的辐射剂量比较

与常规剂量 CT 扫描相比,A 组、B 组、C 组患儿低剂量 CT 扫描的 DLP、CTDIvo、CTDIw、放射剂量明显更低(P<0.05)。见表 3。

3 讨论

多排螺旋 CT 扫描是使用最大密度投影(Maximum intensity projection, MIP)及仿真内窥镜(Virtual endoscopy, CTVE)后 处理技术协助观察 PTB 患儿器官、支气管管腔及管壁的状况, 两者能够清晰的将 PTB 患儿隐蔽的、小的病灶显示出来,也可 以将小叶阴影、分支线影树芽征以及肿大的淋巴结、胸腔积液 等显示出来,在 PTB 早期诊断中具有重要价值^[10,11]。但是 CT 扫 描是采用 X 射线束对人体患病部位进行一定厚度的扫描,对 患儿身体具有一定的辐射危害。高剂量的 X 线能够对细胞的 DNA 结构造成损伤,从而导致细胞死亡或者发生癌变等^[12,13], 尤其是儿童,辐射造成的损伤可达成年人的 2 倍^[14,15]。Naidich 于 1990 年第一次提出了低剂量 CT 扫描的概念,低剂量 CT 扫 描是指通过降低管电压以及剂量进行扫描,其主要会影响低密 度组织的分辨率,而对高密度组织的影响较小^[16-18]。管电压的高 低与放射线的剂量具有线性关系,管电压的降低将直接降低对 患儿的辐射剂量,因此,选择合适的剂量对 PTB 患儿进行 CT 扫描有利于患儿的身体健康^[1921]。

 $Table \ 1 \ Comparison of low-dose and conventional-dose \ CT \ scans \ of children \ with \ PTB \ in \ different \ groups \ for \ PTB \ disease \ character \ [n(\%)]$

Groups	Doses	n	Number of lesions	Nodules	Burrs	Cavities	Pleural adhesion	Calcification	Ground glass
Group A	Low-dose	52	145(88.96)	42(76.36)	75(81.52)*	62(81.58)	67(85.90)	82(89.13)	66(82.50)*
	Conventional-dose	52	152(93.25)	47(85.45)	86(93.28)	69(90.79)	72(92.31)	87(94.57)	75(93.75)
Group B	Low-dose	52	148(91.92)	45(84.91)	76(84.44)*	66(85.71)	68(90.67)	81(87.10)	65(83.33)*
	Conventional-dose	52	153(95.03)	49(92.45)	85(94.44)	72(93.51)	71(94.67)	86(92.47)	74(94.87)
Group C	Low-dose	52	152(92.68)	43(82.69)	76(84.44)*	63(80.77)	68(89.47)	83(92.22)	66(83.54)*
	Conventional-dose	52	156(95.12)	46(88.46)	88(97.78)	70(89.74)	73(96.05)	87(96.67)	74(93.67)

Note: Compared with the conventional-dose of the same group, *P<0.05.

表 2 各组 PTB 患儿低剂量与常规剂量 CT 扫描的图像优良率比较[n(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of image excellence and good rate between low-dose and conventional-dose CT scans in children with PTB in each group [n(%)]

Groups	Dagag		Exacilance	Good	Dad	Excellence and
Groups	Doses	11	Excenence	0000	Bau	good rate
Group A	Low-dose	52	34(65.38)	12(23.08)	6(11.54)	46(88.46)
	Conventional-dose	52	35(67.31)	13(25.00)	4(7.69)	48(92.31)
Group B	Low-dose	52	34(65.38)	11(21.15)	7(13.46)	45(86.54)
	Conventional-dose	52	35(67.30)	12(23.08)	5(9.62)	47(90.38)
Group C	Low-dose	52	33(63.46)	12(23.08)	7(13.46)	45(86.54)
	Conventional-dose	52	36(69.23)	10(19.23)	6(11.54)	46(88.46)

表 3 各组 PTB 患儿低剂量与常规剂量 CT 扫描的辐射剂量比较(x± s)

Table 3 Comparison of radiation doses between low-dose and conventional-dose CT scans in children with $PTB(x \pm s)$

Groups	Dagag	n	DI P(mCuom)	CTDIvo(mCvom)	CTDIvy(mCy)	Radiation doses
Groups	Doses		DEF(IIIOyeIII)	CTDIv0(IIIOyelli)	CTDIw(IIIOy)	(mGy)
Crown A	Low-dose	52	70.52± 12.74*	35.12± 4.12*	2.58± 0.53*	73.42± 12.76*
Gloup A	Conventional-dose	52	243.61± 22.16	137.24± 25.45	10.94± 2.08	276.53± 21.82
Crown D	Low-dose	52	74.31± 11.98*	38.93± 4.22*	3.02± 0.57*	76.84± 12.67*
Group B	Conventional-dose	52	241.57± 23.65	138.34± 26.53	11.03± 2.09	275.38± 22.16
Course C	Low-dose	52	75.63± 12.33*	39.02± 4.18*	2.94± 0.61*	75.38± 11.94*
Group C	Conventional-dose	52	244.36± 22.84	137.35± 25.97	10.83± 1.96	273.17± 20.86

Note: Compared with the conventional-dose of the same group, *P<0.05.

本研究对我院A组、B组、C组不同年龄PTB患儿进行了 低剂量与常规剂量 64 排 CT 扫描检查,结果发现,A组、B组、 C组低剂量 CT 扫描在 PTB 病灶数量、结节、空洞、胸膜粘连、 钙化灶的显像率与常规剂量 CT 扫描比较均无明显差异,但A 组、B组、C组低剂量 CT 扫描对毛刺、磨玻璃影的显像率明显 低于常规剂量 CT 扫描,提示低剂量与常规剂量显像扫描效果 均较好,但常规剂量在毛刺、磨玻璃影的显像率方面更优。分析 原因可能为低剂量 CT 扫描管电流的降低将引起低密度组织 分辨率的降低,而管电流的降低对高密度组织的分辨率并未发 生明显变化^[224],因此低剂量 CT 扫描的部分扫描效果要相对 更差,但总体而言,两者扫描效果均较好,可以达到诊断要求。 本研究结果显示,A组、B组、C组低剂量CT扫描的图像优良 率与常规剂量CT扫描相比并无明显差异,提示低剂量CT扫 描图像优良率能够满足临床辅助诊断的要求[2527]。另外,本研究 结果还显示,A组、B组、C组低剂量CT扫描对患儿的辐射剂 量明显低于常规剂量CT扫描,提示管电压的降低明显降低了 CT扫描对患者的辐射。以上结果充分显示,低剂量CT扫描可 满足临床对PTB患儿的辅助诊断作用,同时也大幅度降低了 CT扫描对患儿造成的辐射^[28]。值得注意的是本研究中常规剂 量CT扫描与低剂量CT扫描均不能完全将PTB检出,可能是 由于患儿肺部阴影表现不典型,患儿淋巴结 CT 表现不典型等 因素造成,因此,在诊断 PTB 时,应结合患儿接触史、临床表 现、实验室检查进行综合诊断^[29,30]。

综上所述,PTB 儿童使用低剂量多排螺旋 CT 扫描的扫描 效果较好,能确保图像的质量,虽然在毛刺、磨玻璃影的显像效 果方面差于常规剂量,但是低剂量多排螺旋 CT 扫描可以降低 对 PTB 患儿的辐射剂量,在考虑人体健康的前提下,建议使用 低剂量多排螺旋 CT 扫描对儿童 PTB 进行辅助诊断。本研究由 于病例数、研究时间及人员的限制,难免会存在一定的不足,后 续的研究将扩大样本量并结合我院实际情况进一步就儿童 PTB 影像检查相关问题进行深入探讨,以获得更准确的数据。

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