

磁共振结合经直肠超声在各PSA区间对前列腺癌的诊断价值

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摘要:【目的】探讨磁共振(MRI)结合经直肠超声(TRUS)在不同前列腺特异性抗原(PSA)区间对前列腺癌的诊断价值。【方法】搜集2014年11月至2016年6月在我院的278例患者的临床资料。纳入研究的病例穿刺前均进行了PSA血清学检查, MRI以及TRUS的影像学检查。278例患者分别按PSA水平4~10 ng/mL、10~20 ng/mL、大于20 ng/mL分为A、B、C 3组。对3组的MRI结合TRUS的诊断率进行了回顾性分析。【结果】A组MRI+TRUS与TRUS的ROC面积分别为0.73和0.59 ($P=0.02$); B组MRI+TRUS与TRUS的ROC面积分别为0.68和0.56 ($P<0.001$); C组MRI+TRUS与TRUS的ROC面积分别为0.74和0.63 ($P<0.001$)。B、C两组具有更显著的统计学差异。【结论】MRI结合TRUS在不同PSA水平对前列腺癌的诊断效能均优于单纯的TRUS, 表明MRI结合TRUS是提高前列腺癌穿刺检出率的有效方案。

关键词: 前列腺特异性抗原; 磁共振成像; 经直肠超声; 前列腺穿刺

中图分类号: R69

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1672-3554(2017)01-0133-05

Diagnostic Value of MRI Combined TRUS for Prostate Cancer at Different Prostate-specific Antigen (PSA) Levels

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Abstract: 【Objective】 To explore the diagnostic value of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) combined transrectal ultrasound (TRUS) to guide prostate cancer detection at different serum prostate-specific antigen (PSA) levels. 【Methods】 Totally 278 patients who underwent a systematic biopsy were collected in our hospital from November 2014 to June 2016. Preoperative tests of PSA, MRI, TRUS were performed in all the included patients. According to the PSA level of 4~10 ng/mL, 10~20 ng/mL, over 20 ng/mL, 278 cases were divided into three group of A, B, C. Retrospective analysis was performed within the three groups of diagnostic accuracy. 【Results】 In Group A, the areas under ROC for MRI+TRUS and TRUS were 0.73 and 0.59, respectively ($P=0.02$). In Group B, the areas under ROC for MRI+TRUS and TRUS were 0.68 and 0.56, respectively ($P<0.001$). In Group C, the area under ROC for MRI+TRUS and TRUS were 0.74 and 0.63, respectively ($P<0.001$). There is more significant statistical difference in Group B and C. 【Conclusion】 MRI combined TRUS has higher diagnostic value in cancer detection than TRUS before biopsy between different PSA levels, which indicates that MRI combined TRUS is an effective method for the improvement of prostate cancer detection.

Key words: prostate specific antigen; magnetic resonance imaging; transrectal ultrasound; prostate biopsy

[J SUN Yat-sen Univ (Med Sci), 2017, 38(1): 133-137]

收稿日期: 2016-06-27

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(81001146); 广东省科技计划项目(2012B031800033)

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前列腺癌是男性泌尿系统最常见的肿瘤之一,前列腺癌的发病率已在美国男性恶性肿瘤中排首位^[1]。目前前列腺癌系统穿刺仍然是诊断前列腺癌的金标准。如何提高穿刺的诊断率是前列腺癌诊断研究的热点问题。认知融合穿刺,是指医师在穿刺前回顾磁共振(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)结果,并联合经直肠超声(transrectal ultrasound, TRUS)的引导下进行穿刺的方法。目前研究表明,认知穿刺的临床效果要优于系统穿刺,并且是应用最为广泛的靶向穿刺方法^[2-4]。磁共振成像目前被认为是诊断前列腺癌准确度最高的影像学技术, MRI 引导下的靶向穿刺对高危前列腺癌的诊出率明显高于系统穿刺^[5]。而血清前列腺特异性抗原(prostate specific antigen, PSA)作为前列腺癌的筛查指标,其敏感性虽高,但也因为其并非肿瘤特异性造成了过度诊治^[6]。鉴于此,本文旨在讨论 MRI 结合 TRUS 诊断前列腺癌的能力与 PSA 水平的关系,寻找 MRI 结合 TRUS 诊断前列腺癌的最佳 PSA 区间,为临床提供其诊断价值。

1 材料与与方法

1.1 研究对象

搜集2014年11月到2016年6月在中山大学附属第一医院行前列腺穿刺活检的病例。病例选择标准:①PSA > 4 ng/mL;②均在穿刺前接受了MRI与TRUS的影像学检查。③均签署知情同意书。排除标准:①前列腺穿刺前未行MRI检查;②

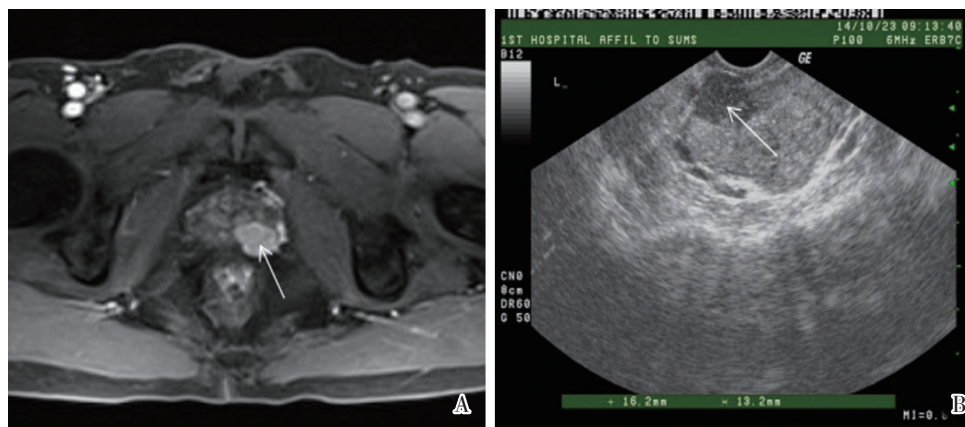
穿刺前接受过前列腺癌治疗(内分泌治疗,放疗等)的患者。③未签署知情同意书。

1.2 仪器与方法

1.2.1 MRI 检查方法 使用西门子3.0 T扫描仪,体部8通道相控阵体表线圈。扫描范围包括前列腺,膀胱,双侧精囊及其他盆腔结构,扫描序列包括SE序列T1WI, TR/TE: 600/21 ms;采集时间166 s。横断位、矢状位和冠状位脂肪抑制T2WI, TR/TE: 3 500 ~ 3 920/83 ~ 95 ms;采集时间173 ~ 205 s。T1WI与T2WI扫描层厚均为3 mm,层间距0.6 mm; FOV: 200 mm × 200 mm;矩阵: 288 × 320;体素大小: 0.7 mm × 0.6 mm × 3.0 mm。横断位DWI: EPI序列, TR/TE: 4 000/81 ms,层厚3 mm,层间距0.6 mm; FOV: 200 mm × 200 mm;矩阵: 260 × 220;体素大小: 2.2 mm × 1.6 mm × 3.0 mm, b值取0、1 000 s/mm²。采集时间138 s。

1.2.2 TRUS 检查方法 本院采用的是LoGIQ400灰阶超声诊断仪,双平面端扫式直肠探头(扫描频率5.0 ~ 7.0 MHz),专用固定穿刺架, BARD 弹射式活检枪及18G活检针,穿刺深度18 ~ 22 mm。

1.2.3 穿刺方法 患者术前3天口服药物行肠道准备,穿刺前清洁肠道。根据我国《中国泌尿外科疾病诊断治疗指南》,按PSA水平将前列腺癌分为低危,中危,高危3类,在本研究也按照PSA水平分为A、B、C 3组,即4 ~ 10 ng/mL为A组, 10 ~ 20 ng/mL为B组, > 20 ng/mL为C组。收集A、B、C组病人的年龄、前列腺体积、穿刺病理等基本资料。

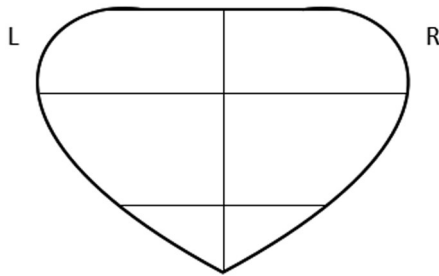


Prebiopsy MRI (A) showed a highly suspicious image at the left base. A hypoechoic image was visible at TRUS (B) at the same location. The lesion was sampled by two cores. The two cores were both positive with prostate carcinoma (Gleason 4 + 3 = 7).

图1 穿刺前的磁共振与经直肠超声显示的病灶

Fig.1 A lesion was reported by MRI and TRUS before biopsy

接受MRI检查的患者在穿刺活检前,由1名医师阅读患者MRI影像学资料,在MRI上确定病灶位置后联合TRUS引导下定位进行穿刺,如图1所示。每一组患者穿刺前行常规TRUS,均使用18 G自动穿刺活检枪穿刺。穿刺方案为系统穿刺联合MRI上可疑病灶的靶向穿刺。根据PSA水平,前列腺体积,直肠指检,病人耐受等情况决定6~12的穿刺针数。按前列腺左右和前列腺底部、中部和尖部的分区方法将前列腺分成6个区域,并通过病灶所在区域穿刺病理结果是否为阳性来进行统计分析,如图2所示。穿刺标本用甲醛溶液分别固定后送病理检查。



The prostate was divided into six sextants (left and right apex, middle, and base) that provided the framework for interpretation and reporting of the findings.

图2 前列腺穿刺区域示意图

Fig.2 Map of the regions for prostate biopsy

1.3 统计学分析

采用SPSS 18.0与MedCalc 15.1统计学软件进行数据分析。组间年龄与前列腺体积差异用Kruskal-Wallis H 检验。组间患病率差异使用 χ^2 检验。以前列腺穿刺活检病理结果为金标准,当某穿刺区域在MRI上显示为阳性时,我们记为MRI+TRUS组的阳性结果,此时TRUS在该区域可能显示为阳性也可能为阴性。同理,当某穿刺区域在MRI上显示为阴性时,我们记为MRI+TRUS组的阴性结果,不论TRUS是否为阴性结果;TRUS诊断为阳性的区域记为TRUS组的阳性结果,否则记为阴性结果;分别计算MRI+TRUS及单纯TRUS诊断前列腺癌的灵敏度和特异度,各组内比较采用 χ^2 检验;绘制受试者工作特征曲线(Receiver Operating Characteristic, ROC),计算ROC曲线下面积(Area Under ROC Curve, AUC)。用 Z 检验分析各组内AUC是否有差异。所有分析均以 $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床基本资料

共有278例患者,1668块区域入选本次研究。A组有49例,年龄(66 ± 9)岁,PSA(7.13 ± 1.74) ng/mL,前列腺体积(51.75 ± 22.00) mL,其中11例病理诊断为前列腺癌,患病率为30.61%;B组有94例,年龄(68 ± 8)岁,PSA(14.86 ± 2.76) ng/mL,前列腺体积(51.56 ± 27.98) mL,其中51例病理诊断为前列腺癌,患病率为50.26%;C组有135例,年龄(71 ± 8)岁,PSA(129.22 ± 208.25) ng/mL,前列腺体积(57.77 ± 33.73) mL,其中106例病理诊断为前列腺癌,患病率为78.52%。各组间的年龄与前列腺体积均没有统计学差异(P 值分别为0.068和0.376)。各组间患病率有统计学差异($P < 0.001$)。

2.2 MRI结合TRUS与单纯TRUS在不同PSA水平的ROC曲线下面积的比较

表1显示,在A、B、C3组中对比中,MRI+TRUS的AUC均大于单纯TRUS,并有统计学差异($P < 0.05$,表1)。在B组和C组中,MRI+TRUS和单纯TRUS的AUC差异显著(Z 统计量分别为4.67和5.33, $P < 0.001$),提示MRI结合TRUS诊断方法的诊断效能要优于单纯TRUS诊断方法的可能性更大。

2.3 MRI结合TRUS在不同PSA水平的敏感度和特异度

通过表1发现,在B组和C组中,MRI+TRUS的敏感度高于单纯TRUS,差异有统计学意义(χ^2 分别是12.44和53.25, $P < 0.001$)。同时,MRI+TRUS的特异度在B组中显著高于单纯TRUS,差异有统计学差异($\chi^2 = 1.1$, $P = 0.007$)。MRI+TRUS其余的统计指标均高于单纯TRUS,但是差异并无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

前列腺癌的早期诊断主要根据PSA筛查,再结合TRUS或MRI等影像学检查,决定是否行穿刺活检。虽然TRUS能够对前列腺体积与边界有较好的界定,但对前列腺的内部和周边的组织无法提供更清晰的图像信息^[7],甚至有报道认为,TRUS引导下的穿刺对前列腺癌的漏诊率可达

表1 MRI+TRUS与TRUS在不同PSA水平诊断的准确率
Table 1 Accuracy rate of MRI +TRUS and TRUS at different PSA levels

		Lesion-Based Analysis		
		Sensitivity	Specificity	Area Under Curve
Group A	MRI+TRUS	60.50%	85.50%	0.73
	TRUS	34.20%	82.80%	0.59
	χ^2	3.68	0.6	
	Z			2.4
	P	0.055	0.426	0.02
Group B	MRI+TRUS	47.60%	88.00%	0.68
	TRUS	30.10%	81.40%	0.56
	χ^2	12.44	1.1	
	Z			4.67
	P	< 0.001	0.007	< 0.001
Group C	MRI+TRUS	72.30%	76.10%	0.74
	TRUS	49.30%	77.60%	0.63
	χ^2	53.25	0.2	
	Z			5.33
	P	< 0.001	0.674	< 0.001

30%^[8]。MRI作为为前列腺癌分期提供依据的影像学技术,对盆腔组织器官有良好的显像。现在大量的研究已经证明穿刺前的MRI检查是有益于前列腺穿刺的,一方面可以提高诊断的准确率,另一方面可以减少前列腺穿刺的针数^[9-11]。近些年,前列腺穿刺前行MRI检查已经被欧洲泌尿放射学协会指南提倡^[12]。

首先,在本项研究中发现,MRI结合TRUS在不同PSA水平的AUC均大于单纯TRUS,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),提示MRI结合TRUS的诊断效能不同PSA水平均高于单纯TRUS。尤其在B组和C组具有更为显著的统计学差异($P < 0.001$),因此当PSA > 10 ng/mL时,MRI结合TRUS对比单纯TRUS能发挥更大的诊断优势。而在既往的研究中,也有类似的报道发现,MRI结合TRUS的认知融合穿刺相较于传统的系统穿刺诊断价值更高^[2,13]。

其次,在敏感度与特异度方面,MRI结合TRUS的敏感度和特异度在B组均高于单纯TRUS(χ^2 值分别为12.44和1.1, $P < 0.001$ 和 $P = 0.007$),提示在10 < PSA ≤ 20 ng/mL区间,MRI结合TRUS对前列腺癌诊断率远高于单纯TRUS,并具有显著的统计学差异。在C组,MRI结合TRUS的敏感度和特异度均高于单纯TRUS,却仅有敏感度的差异

有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 53.25, P < 0.001$),可能与C组高患病率有关。而在A组,MRI结合TRUS和TRUS的敏感度与特异度均高于单纯TRUS,却无统计学差异,说明MRI结合TRUS和单纯TRUS比较,在4 < PSA ≤ 10 ng/mL区间诊断前列腺癌优势不如在10 < PSA ≤ 20 ng/mL区间体现那么的明显,可能与A组患病率偏低或者样本量不足等因素有关。有研究表明,PSA水平越高,病人患前列腺癌可能性越大,同时MRI和TRUS对肿瘤的检测能力也是逐步提高的^[14-15]。这都与本研究结果相符。

本研究存在一些局限性。首先,我们会在今后的研究中不断补充样本量,更加完善分析。再者,认知融合穿刺对比MRI-TRUS的成像融合技术带有一定的主观性^[16],往后我们会发展该项技术,为提高前列腺癌检出率提供更多的有效方案。

综上所述,本研究认为穿刺前MRI结合TRUS的诊断方法对前列腺癌的诊断临床效果要优于单纯的TRUS的诊断方法。另外,穿刺前行MRI结合TRUS的诊断方法可以根据PSA水平进行个体化诊断。当疑似病人PSA > 10 ng/mL时,可以根据MRI结合TRUS诊断阳性区域进行靶向穿刺,适当减少穿刺的针数,有助于减轻病人的不适感和穿刺后并发症发生率。当4 < PSA ≤ 10 ng/mL时,应该结合多项相关检查,并适当增加穿刺的针

数以提高肿瘤检出率。

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