

超声弹性成像评价肝纤维化程度的探讨

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摘要 目的:运用实时组织弹性成像(RTE)对肝脏弹性图像进行评分,并通过与实验室指标的比较,探讨 RTE 评分诊断肝纤维化程度的可行性与准确性。**方法:**选取我院收治的慢性病毒性肝炎患者 90 例作为研究对象,行 RTE 以及肝功能、血常规和凝血五项等实验室检查,随后肝活检获得病理学证据。比较 RTE 评分与实验室指标诊断肝纤维化程度的准确性。**结果:**90 例患者中,S0 期 21 例,S1 期 31 例,S2 期 31 例,S3 期 20 例,S4 期 7 例。RTE 评分与肝纤维化程度呈正相关($r=0.79, P<0.05$)。同样,门冬氨酸氨基转移酶 / 血小板比例指数(APRI)与肝纤维化程度也呈正相关($r=0.57, P<0.05$)。RTE 评分只与 APRI 呈相关性($r=0.667, P=0.000$)。RTE 评分诊断明显肝纤维化的敏感度为 94.31%、特异度为 78.65%、准确率为 85.22%、阳性预测值为 76.63%、阴性预测值为 94.58%,均高于 APRI。**结论:**实时组织弹性成像技术在诊断肝纤维化方面有广泛的临床研究价值和前景。

关键词:实时组织弹性成像;肝纤维化;肝组织活检;实验室检查

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Investigation of Ultrasound Elasticity Imaging in Evaluating the Degree of Liver Fibrosis

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ABSTRACT Objective: The purpose of the present study is to grade the liver elasticity image with real-time elastography imaging (RTE), and explore the feasibility and accuracy of diagnosis of liver fibrosis with the RTE score by the comparison with the laboratory indicators. **Methods:** Ninety patients with chronic viral hepatitis in our hospital were enrolled in the present study. RTE, liver function, blood routine, and five laboratory tests were tested. Then, liver biopsy were applied for pathological evidence. The accuracy of the diagnosis of liver fibrosis by RTE scores and laboratory indicators were compared. **Results:** Among the 90 patients, 21 cases were S0, 31 cases S1, 31 cases S2, 20 cases S3, and 7 cases were S4. RTE score was positively correlated with the degree of hepatic fibrosis ($r = 0.79, P < 0.05$). Also, aspartate aminotransferase to platelet ratio index (APRI) was positively correlated with the degree of hepatic fibrosis ($r = 0.57, P < 0.05$). RTE score was only correlated with APRI ($r = 0.667, P = 0.000$). In the RTE score, the sensitivity of the diagnosis of significant liver fibrosis was 94.31%, the specificity was 78.65%, the accuracy rate was 85.22%, positive predictive value was 76.63%, and the negative predictive value was 94.58%, all of which were higher than those in APRI. **Conclusion:** Real-time elastography imaging has promising prospect and extensive clinical value in the diagnosis of liver fibrosis.

Key words: Real-time elastography imaging; Liver fibrosis; Liver biopsy; Laboratory tests

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前言

肝纤维化是由多种慢性肝病引起的肝内结缔组织增生致使肝功能和结构异常的病理过程,严重的会致使肝硬化,甚至诱发肝癌^[1-3]。肝活检病理学检查目前仍是诊断肝纤维化的金标准,但由于其创伤性和可能引起并发症的缺点,临床使用受到诸多限制^[4]。实时组织弹性成像(real-time elastography imaging, 简称 RTE)目前已广泛应用于乳腺、甲状腺、淋巴结等方面的检测,其准确性、特异性和敏感性较一般超声检查结果相对较高,发展也日趋成熟^[5-7]。本研究运用 RTE 对肝脏弹性图像进行评分,并通过与实验室指标的比较,探讨 RTE 评分诊断肝纤维化程度的可行性与准确性。

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1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取我院 2011 年 2 月 -10 月收治的慢性病毒性肝炎患者 90 例作为研究对象,其中男性 60 例,女性 30 例,平均年龄 43.24 ± 12.45 岁。慢性肝病肝纤维化共分为 5 期:① S0 期:肝脏无纤维化。② S1 期:肝脏汇管区、汇管区周围纤维化和限局窦周纤维化。③ S2 期:有纤维间隔形成,但多数小叶结构仍能够保留。④ S3 期:大量纤维间隔,破坏肝小叶致结构紊乱,无肝硬化。⑤ S4 期:早期肝硬化,肝实质广泛破坏,弥漫性纤维增生。

1.2 方法

使用飞利浦 IU22 超声诊断仪。首先常规 B 超检查,观察肝脏的二维形态、多普勒血流等。再调至弹性成像模式,选择深度 $>2.5\text{cm}$,感兴趣区域(ROI) $>3\text{cm}$ 的无大血管的肝组织进行弹性

成像,采样框面积4.5-9.0cm。采集图像时患者屏气4s左右,此时将探头贴近患者肋部,待图像较稳定时冻结,利用软件获得ROI部分弹性参数,包括相对应变值均值(Mean Strain Value)、相对应变值均值标准差(SD Strain Value)、解析区域蓝色面积百分比(Area%)以及蓝色区域复杂度(Comp);每位患者取5幅图像进行计算后取均值。弹性图像中红色代表组织弹性最大,绿色居中,蓝色代表组织弹性最小。弹性图像根据颜色不同给予评分,1分:大面积绿色,极少点状蓝或(及)红色;2分:主体绿色,少许夹杂蓝或(及)红色;3分:蓝色和绿色均分,或有少许红色;4分:主体蓝色,夹杂少许绿或红色。由两位经验丰富的超声医师进行双盲综合评价。

患者于穿刺前48h内行肝功能、血常规和凝血五项等实验室检查。计算天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶/血小板比例指数(aspartate aminotransferase to platelet ratio index APRI)值。随后肝活检获得病理学证据。比较RTE评分与实验室指标诊断肝纤维化程度的准确性。

1.3 统计学分析

运用SPSS17.0统计学分析软件,计量资料用均数±标准差表示,计数资料用例数表示,对RTE评分与肝纤维化程度以及实验室指标进行相关性分析,以S2-S4期为诊断标准,绘制ROC曲线,P<0.05即差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 慢性病毒性肝炎患者肝纤维化病理各期的RTE评分结果

90例慢性病毒性肝炎患者中,S0期21例,S1期31例,S2期31例,S3期20例,S4期7例。RTE评分随着患者肝纤维化的严重程度呈递增趋势。经相关性分析发现,RTE评分与肝纤维化程度呈正相关($r=0.79, P<0.05$)。同样APRI均值也随着肝纤维化程度的严重性递增,其S0-S4期的均值分别为(0.38±0.18)、(0.92±0.60)、(1.60±0.53)、(2.22±0.60)和(2.59±0.46)ng/ml。相关性分析显示APRI与肝纤维化程度也呈正相关($r=0.57, P<0.05$)。

表1 慢性病毒性肝炎患者肝纤维化病理各期的RTE评分结果

Table 1 Chronic viral hepatitis and liver fibrosis RTE score results

S Installments	Cases Number	Score				
		0 point	1 point	2 point	3 point	4 point
S0	21	8	7	6	0	0
S1	31	0	26	4	1	0
S2	11	0	3	8	0	0
S3	20	0	0	2	17	1
S4	7	0	0	0	2	5

2.2 RTE评分与实验室指标的相关性分析

RTE评分只与APRI呈相关性($r=0.667, P=0.00$),与其余实

验室指标关系不密切(均 $r<0.5$)(表2)。

表2 RTE评分与实验室指标的相关性分析

Table 2 RTE scores and laboratory parameters of the correlation analysis

Statistics entries	ALT	AST	GGT	BiT	Chol	TP	A/G	PLT	PT	AFP	APRI
R	0.453	0.492	0.415	0.337	0.001	-0.014	-0.065	-0.368	0.021	0.389	0.667
r	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.458	0.452	0.312	0.00	0.458	0.00	0.00

ALT:glutamic-pyruvic transaminase;AST:aspartate amino transferase;GGT:gamma glutamyl transpeptidase;BiT:total bilirubin;Chol:cholesterol;TP:total protein;A/G:albumin/globulin;PLT:platelet;PT:prothrombin time;AFP:alpha-fetoprotein;APRI:inverted index of aspartate amino transferase/platelet

2.3 ROC曲线

以S2-S4为肝纤维化的诊断标准,对RTE评分和APRI绘制ROC曲线(图1)。RTE评分的曲线下面积为0.88,APRI的曲线下面积为0.82。RTE评分的曲线下面积大于APRI。RTE评分诊断明显肝纤维化的敏感度为94.31%、特异度为78.65%、准确率为85.22%、阳性预测值为76.63%、阴性预测值为94.58%;APRI诊断明显肝纤维化的敏感度为82.42%、特异度为

78.65%、准确率为80.27%、阳性预测值为74.56%、阴性预测值为86.52%。

3 讨论

慢性肝病引起的炎症坏死可引起结缔组织大量增生,由于其较低的降解性使得细胞外基质沉淀逐渐形成肝纤维化^[8-10]。此过程中肝组织表面的声阻抗等系数变化不明显,但实质上肝

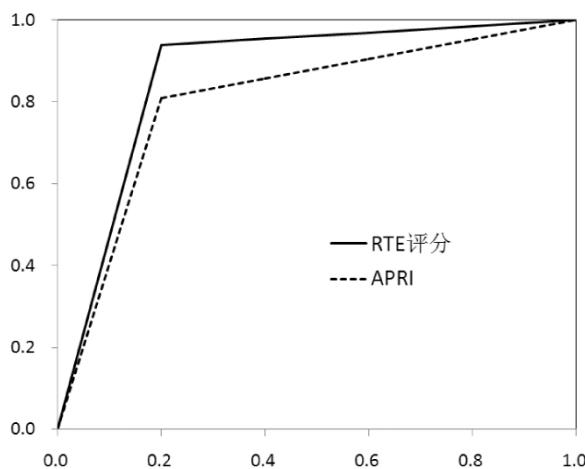


图 1 明显肝纤维化时 RTE 评分和 APRI 的 ROC 曲线图

Fig.1 ROC curve diagram of significant liver fibrosis RTE score and APRI

脏的硬度已经改变^[11-12]。目前临床主要通过肝穿活检、实验室检查以及超声检查诊断肝纤维化。虽然穿刺活检是诊断肝纤维化金标准,但由于肝纤维化的分布多不均匀,所以存在较大的漏诊可能。另外,穿刺活检属有创检查,重复性差^[13]。

近年发展的超声弹性成像有望成为无创诊断肝纤维化的新方法。RTE 在超声检查的基础上,根据组织受压前后回声信息位移的程度将其转变为可辨别色彩,按照其弹性参数和受压后位移变化来区分和分析,从而反映组织的硬度^[14-15]。对于较“软”的组织,由于其弹性系数小,所以组织受压后的位移变化大,RTE 将其用红色表示;相反,对于较“硬”的组织,由于其弹性系数大,所以组织受压后的位移变化小,RTE 将其用蓝色表示^[16]。Klibansky 等^[17]的研究提示 RTE 评分与肝纤维化病理分级的相关性较好,是对传统超声的一种有利的补充。

本研究结果中,超声弹性图像评分与病理结果呈正相关($r=0.79$),提示两者相关性较高,说明患者肝纤维化程度越深,其弹性图像的评分也越高。而 APRI 与肝纤维化程度的相关系数仅为 0.57,说明 RTE 评分对明显肝纤维化的诊断价值较 APRI 更大。同时超声弹性成像的敏感度、准确率、阳性预测值和阴性预测值也较 APRI 有明显的提高。但 RTE 评分的诊断结果仍存在一定的误差,说明 RTE 有其自身的局限性。S0 期中有 6 例患者评分为 2 分,原因可能是医师经验不足,也可能是在扫查中受到了患者呼吸、肋间隙狭窄等原因的干扰。S1 期有 1 例患者评分为 3 分,可能由于患者自身肥胖,导致探头无法正确取得组织信息,从而影响了肝组织扫查的准确性。另外,由于病理活检取样,RTE 非定量化诊断都需要检查者主观判断,所以来自于检查者的主观因素也可能造成结果产生误差。

综上所述,实时组织弹性成像技术创伤小,可操作性强,诊断灵敏度和准确性高于 APRI,在诊断肝纤维化方面有广泛的临床研究价值和前景。

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