

肝癌自发性破裂出血的 MRI 诊断

董景辉^{1,2} 张金山³ 马威² 高原智² 郭晓东⁴ 安维民^{2△}

(1军医进修学院 北京 100853;2解放军第302医院医学影像中心放射科 北京 100039;

3解放军总医院放射科 北京 100853;4解放军第302医院病理诊断中心 北京 100039)

摘要 目的:探讨肝癌自发性破裂出血的MRI图像特征。**方法:**对6例经手术或肝动脉血管造影确诊为原发性肝癌破裂出血患者的MR图像进行回顾性分析,总结其临床特点及MRI图像特征。**结果:**6例患者均行MR平扫及增强扫描,肝被膜下出血4例,腹腔内出血2例。出血表现为T1WI呈高或等信号,T2WI呈高或低信号,5例可清晰显示肿瘤破口。**结论:**MR诊断肝癌自发性破裂出血及时、准确,T1WI及延迟扫描冠状位图像对诊断有定性意义。

关键词:肝癌;破裂出血;诊断;磁共振成像

中图分类号:R735.7,R445.2 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2011)04-726-03

MRI Diagnosis of Spontaneous Ruptured Hepatocellular Carcinoma

DONG Jing-hui^{1,2}, ZHANG Jin-shan³, MA Wei², GAO Yuan-zhi², GUO Xiao-dong⁴, AN Wei-min^{2△}

(1 Chinese PLA Postgraduate Medical School, 100853, China; 2 Department of Radiology, 302 Military Hospital of China, Beijing 100039, China; 3 Department of Radiology, Chinese PLA General Hospital, 100853, China; 4 Department of pathology, 302 Military Hospital of China, Beijing 100039, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To discuss the MR imaging features of spontaneous ruptured hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). **Methods:** The MRI findings of 6 ruptured HCC cases which were confirmed by surgery or digital subtraction angiography (DSA) were retrospectively analyzed. **Results:** All patients underwent plain and enhanced MR scanning, the liver subcapsular hemorrhage in 4 cases, intraperitoneal bleeding in 2 cases. Hemorrhage shows higher or equal signal in T1 weight imaging and high or low signal in T2 weight imaging. The incomplete tumor capsule can be shown in 5 cases. **Conclusion:** The spontaneous ruptured HCC can be diagnosis through MR imaging timely and accurately. T1 weight imaging and coronal images in delayed scanning are significant to the diagnosis.

Key words: Hepatocellular Carcinoma; Rupture; Diagnosis; magnetic resonance imaging

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R735.7, R445.2 **Document code:** A

Article ID:1673-6273(2011)04-726-03

肝细胞癌(hapatocellular carcinoma, HCC)是全球第5大最常见癌症,具有自发性破裂的倾向,发病率约为3%~15%,占HCC死亡率的10%,一旦破裂出血,死亡率可高达,是中晚期肝癌的严重并发症之一^[1-4]。以往腹部螺旋CT及血管造影检查是影像检查的主要依据^[5-6],随着MR在腹部的广泛应用,越来越多的隐匿性肝癌破裂出血患者为MR检查首先发现,早期及时诊断对预后有重要意义。我科2009年4月~2010年6月MR首诊检出6例肝癌破裂出血患者,现报告如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

6例患者均为男性,年龄42~66岁,平均53岁。均为乙型肝炎肝硬化患者,MR检查前2~7天内6例患者均有不同程度腹痛症状,其中腹腔穿刺抽出不凝血1例,手术确诊2例,血管造影检查4例。肿瘤破裂出血部位位于肝右叶5例,肝左叶1例。肿瘤有假包膜5例,弥漫型肝癌1例。肿瘤最大13.7×

13.2cm,最小5.6×4.6cm。

1.2 方法

采用GE HDx 1.5T MR扫描仪行平扫和Gd-BOPTA多时相动态增强扫描。Torso相控表面线圈,矩阵256×320×256,层厚5~8mm,层间距1~3mm,视野:34~40cm×40cm。患者平静呼吸加呼吸门控。T2WI采用呼吸触发脂肪抑制FSE,T1WI用2D快速扰相位梯度重聚成像(FSPGR)序列和化学位移成像。多时相动态增强扫描采用脂肪抑制LAVA序列,56~80层,屏气16~20s,磁共振高压注射器的注射速率按1.5~3.0ml/s,Gd-BOPTA的剂量为0.15mmol/kg体重,注射Gd-DTPA后18~23s时行第一次动脉期扫描,然后门脉期重复扫描3~4次,随后行横轴面及冠状位延迟扫描。

2 结果

6例患者经过MR检查均作出了正确诊断,其中急诊手术1例,急诊肝动脉栓塞4例,内科保守治疗1例。肝被膜下出血4例,腹腔内出血2例。由于合并瘤内出血及脂肪变性,肿瘤信号混杂,但仍以长T1、长T2信号为主;出血信号复杂,表现为脂肪抑制T1WI高信号5例、等信号1例,T2WI高信号4例,低信号2例,5例可清晰显示肿瘤破口,其中轴位扫描显示3例,延迟期冠状位扫描显示5例,表现为延迟期扫描肿瘤环形

作者简介:董景辉(1980-),男,硕士研究生,主治医师,

E-mail:jinghuidong2006@yahoo.com.cn 电话 13811333975

△通讯作者:安维民,解放军第302医院医学影像中心放射科,副主任医师,100039,E-mail:anweimin@hotmail.com,电话 13366115896

(收稿日期:2010-11-05 接受日期:2010-11-30)

强化的假包膜连续性中断。增强扫描仅 1 例显示造影剂渗出征象。

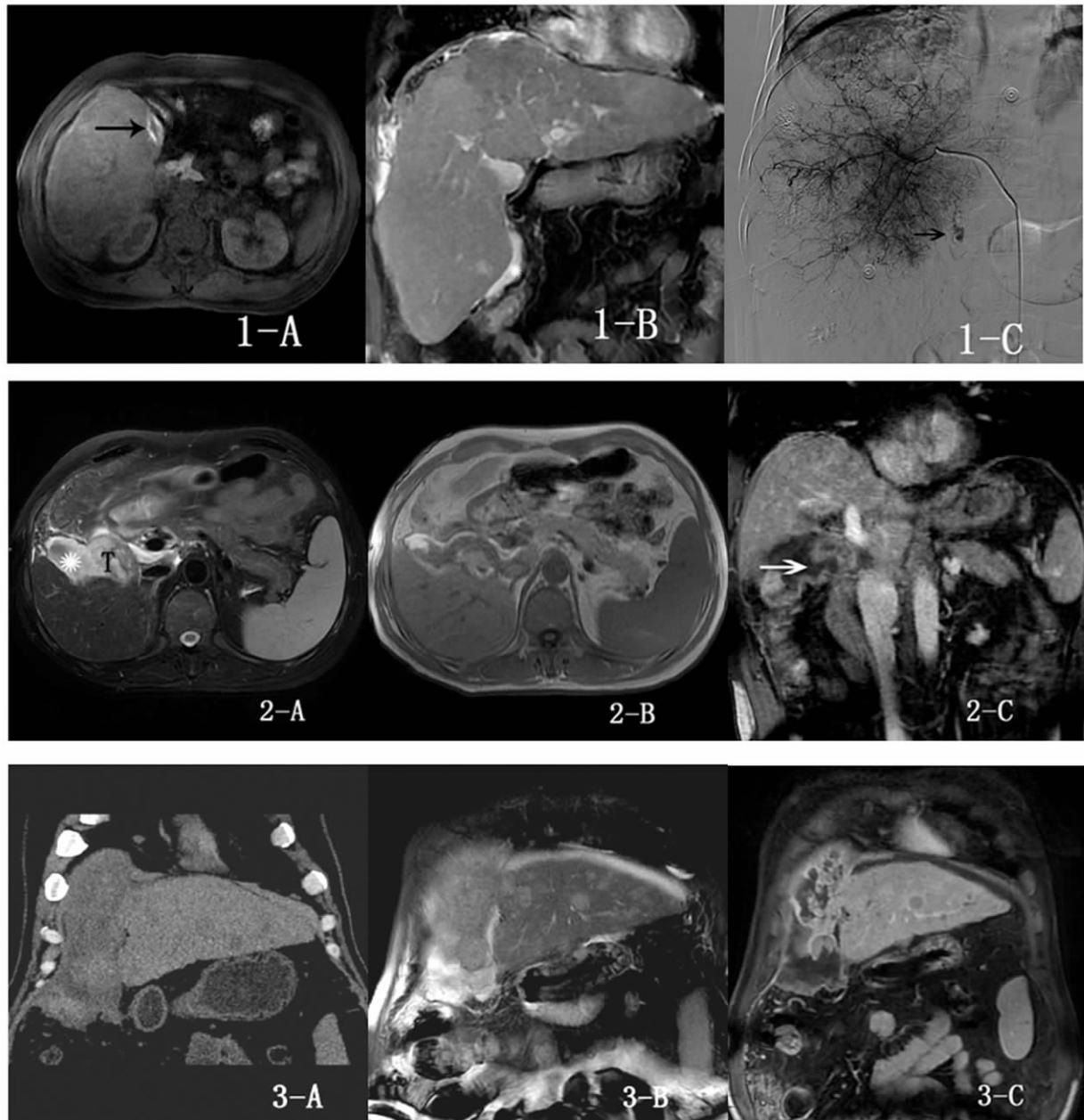


图 1 显示巨块型肝癌包膜下出血,出血表现为 T1WI 高信号(1-A)及 T2WI 高信号(1-B *),血管造影证实出血点位置(1-C);图 2 显示肝右前叶肿瘤破裂出血,肿瘤在 T2WI 为混杂高信号,与出血界限不清,"T" 为肿瘤,"*" 为出血(2-A),T1WI 显示肿瘤内有出血,并破裂至腹腔(2-B),肿瘤包膜及破口在冠状位延迟扫描显示清晰(2-C);图 3 显示肝左内叶多发肝癌,CT 平扫冠状位重建仅可显示出血破入腹腔,不能显示肿瘤边界及肿瘤破口、出血范围(3-A),T2WI 可显示肿瘤及出血范围,破口未能明确显示(3-B),冠状位延迟扫描肿瘤包膜不连续,破口显示清晰,出血范围及肿瘤边界清晰。

Fig.1 shows the massive hepatocellular carcinoma with subcapsular hemorrhage. Abdominal hemorrhage appears as high signal in both T1WI (1-A) and T2WI (1-B *) which has been confirmed by DSA (1-C). Fig.2 shows the ruptured HCC located in the right lobe, the ill-defined tumor boundary can not be distinguished easily with abdominal hemorrhage, "T" for tumor and "*" for hemorrhage(2-A). Both intratumoral hemorrhage and abdominal hemorrhage can be shown in T1WI(2-B). The break of tumor capsule can be shown in the delayed enhanced coronal scan (2-C). Fig.3 shows the multiple HCC located in the left lobe. The coronal CT scan imaging can not show the tumor border and the break but abdominal hemorrhage only(3-A). T2WI can not show the break clearly but the range of abdominal hemorrhage (3-B). Delayed enhanced coronal scan imaging can show the tumor border and the range of abdominal hemorrhag. The incomplete tumor capsule and the break can be seen directly.

3 讨论

在我国,肝癌的发生往往伴有严重的肝硬化及门静脉高

压,患者凝血机制差,一旦发生肝癌破裂出血往往危及生命,文献报道死亡率可达 25%~75%^[7]。临幊上根据病史及腹腔穿刺

抽出不凝血不难诊断,但当患者为隐匿性肝癌破裂出血,即瘤

内出血或出血量不多且局限于肝包膜下时,则临床较难明确诊断,往往其经过一段潜伏期后发生迟发性真性破裂出血,这在其自然转归过程中是不可避免的^[8]。因此早期明确诊断隐匿性肝癌破裂出血,并迅速采取急诊肝动脉栓塞术及肝部分切除术等积极治疗措施对患者的预后具有重要意义。

3.1 HCC 破裂出血的病因

肝癌自发性破裂出血的发病机制尚不明确,尚无一种机理能完全解释其原因,目前认为影响肝癌破裂的机理有以下几种^[9-13]:①肿瘤迅速生长导致血供相对不足、肿瘤组织坏死液化而引发破裂。②肿瘤表面的撕裂导致其出血,如创伤、撞击等,甚至呼吸、咳嗽亦可能造成其破裂出血。③出血来自肝癌新生动脉或静脉的破裂,肝癌中的动、静脉短路现象及坏死导致癌组织中的静脉充血、出血。④肿瘤的过度生长致使肿瘤表面正常肝组织破裂出血,而非肿瘤自身破裂,但文献报导的破裂出血大多为肿瘤自身破裂出血。⑤患者凝血功能障碍亦可能与肿瘤破裂出血有关,但这种观点并未得到临床资料的完全支持。⑥最新的研究表明,小动脉壁明显受损、抗原抗体复合物在小动脉壁中沉积可造成血管壁弹性硬蛋白过度增生、弹力膜断裂及胶原纤维降解等,致使沉积处的血管壁功能受损、血管弹性消失、脆性增加及血管壁支撑力下降导致破裂出血。

3.2 HCC 破裂出血的诊断

肝癌破裂出血的患者较易出现以下临床特征^[14]:①突发腹部创伤及剧烈腹痛。②血红蛋白降低。③天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)较高。④腹腔穿刺抽出不凝血及大量失血征象。行急诊CT及DSA可诊断大部分肿瘤破裂出血患者,因其具有以下征象:肿瘤边缘腹腔内高密度、造影剂渗漏及外溢、肿瘤突出肝表面且边缘不清晰、不连续。但CT及DSA的诊断仍有一定的局限性,例如:肿瘤包膜及破口显示率较低;DSA仅能显示肿瘤的富血管改变,造影剂外溢及渗漏的直接征象显示率较低。

3.3 HCC 破裂出血的MRI诊断

MR检查的优点在于其对出血的信号较为敏感,软组织分辨率较高,可以很容易区分肝包膜下出血及少量腹水。根据腹痛至检查时的时间可以推测出血时间,T1WI的高信号具有较高的诊断价值,双回波序列反向位图像可以准确区分腹腔出血及腹腔内脂肪,确定出血的量及范围,延迟期冠状位扫描可清晰显示肿瘤假包膜的完整性及肿瘤破口,对于浸润性生长的肝癌,由于MR较高的软组织分辨率可较CT更能准确显示出出血部位。MR检查的不足在于检查时间过长,图像质量受呼吸影响较大,当并发严重的大出血且临床症状恶化时不易行MR检查,应尽早采取肝动脉栓塞等急诊治疗,达到尽快止血的目的^[15]。此外,MRI对肿瘤内出血的显示率很高,由于肝癌破裂出血的病因尚不完全明了,肿块外凸程度、肿瘤内出血程度及肿瘤假包膜的均匀性对肿瘤的破裂出血风险有预警作用,根据肿瘤内部MR信号特点作出其破裂出血的风险评估将有待进一步研究。

总之,MRI诊断肝癌自发性破裂出血及时、准确,尤其对隐匿性肝癌破裂出血具有较高的诊断价值,可使临床早期采取积

极有效地救治措施,避免真性破裂大出血的发生,降低死亡率。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Llovet JM, Burroughs A, Bruix J. Hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. Lancet, 2003,362: 1907-1917
- [2] Vergara V, Muratore A, Bouzari H, et al. Spontaneous rupture of hepatocellular carcinoma: surgical resection and long-term survival [J]. Eur J Surg Oncol, 2000,26: 770-772
- [3] Lai EC, Lau WY. Spontaneous rupture of hepatocellular carcinoma: a systematic review[J]. Arch Surg, 2006,141:191-8
- [4] Miyamoto M, Sudo T, Kuyama T. Spontaneous rupture of hepatocellular carcinoma: a review of 172 Japanese cases[J]. Am J Gastroenterol, 1991,86:67-71
- [5] Casillas VJ, Amendola MA, Gascue A, et al. Imaging of nontraumatic hemorrhagic hepatic lesions[J]. Radiographics, 2000,20:367-378
- [6] Kim HC, Yang DM, Jin W, et al. The various manifestations of ruptured hepatocellular carcinoma: CT imaging findings [J]. Abdom Imaging, 2008,33:633-642
- [7] Tanaka A, Takeda R, Mukaihara S, et al. Treatment of ruptured hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. Int J Clin Oncol, 2001, 6:291-295
- [8] Okazaki M, Higashihara H, Koganemaru F, et al. Intraperitoneal hemorrhage from hepatocellular carcinoma: emergency chemoembolization or embolization[J]. Radiology, 1991,180:647-651
- [9] 金洪,张金山,马林等.肝细胞癌自发性破裂影像学检查的价值[J].中华放射学杂志,1998,32(8):545-548
Jin Hong, Zhang Jin-Shan, Ma Lin, et al. Evaluation of imaging examination in spontaneous rupture of hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. Chin J Radiol, 1998, 32(8):545-548
- [10] Zhu LX, Geng XL, Fan ST. Elasticity of small artery in patient with spontaneous rupture of hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. Hepatol Res, 2004,29:13-17
- [11] 朱立新,耿小平,范上达等.肝癌自发性破裂病因探讨[J].中华外科杂志,2004,42:1036-1039
Zhu Li-xin, Geng Xiao-ping, Fan Shang-da, et al. Mechanism of spontaneous rupture of hepatocellular carcinoma. [J], Chin J Surg, 2004,42:1036-1039
- [12] 汪建成,胡道予,姚洪亮等.原发性肝癌自发性破裂出血介入动脉栓塞治疗[J].中国癌症杂志,2005,15(3):285-287
Wang Jian-cheng, Hu Dao-yu, Yao Hong-liang, et al. Angio-interventional treatment on spontaneous rupture and bleeding of primary liver carcinoma[J]. China Oncology, 2005,15(3):285-287
- [13] Kew MC, Hodkinson J. Rupture of hepatocellular carcinoma as a result of blunt abdominal trauma[J]. Am J Gastroenterol, 1991,8 (86): 1083-1085
- [14] Yeh CN, Lee WC, Jeng LB, et al. Spontaneous tumour rupture and prognosis in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. British Journal of Surgery, 2002,89:1125-1129
- [15] Kung CT, Liu BM, Ng SH, et al. Transcatheter arterial embolization in the emergency department for hemodynamic instability due to ruptured hepatocellular carcinoma: analysis of 167 cases [J]. AJR, 2008,191:W231-W239