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## 彩色多普勒超声对乳腺癌新辅助化疗疗效的评价研究

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**摘要** 目的:探讨彩色多普勒超声(CDFI)对乳腺癌新辅助化疗(NCT)疗效评价的临床应用价值。方法:选取2013年1月~2013年12月在我院接受新辅助化疗后行手术治疗的女性乳腺癌患者55例,以病理学评价为金标准,化疗后根据化疗效果分为有效组和无效组,利用CDFI观察患者NCT前后病灶超声指标、病灶内血流分级及阻力指数(RI)值变化。结果:55例患者中,临床触诊疗效评价符合率为36.4%,敏感度为60.7%;CDFI评价符合率为70.9%,敏感度为85.7%。CDFI检查显示,乳腺癌NCT后原发病灶病灶大小显著缩小,边界多清晰可见,内部回声及后方回声倾向正常。有效组NCT前后病灶内的血流类型和RI值变化有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),无效组NCT前后病灶内的血流类型和RI值无明显变化( $P>0.05$ )。结论:CDFI技术可对乳腺癌NCT前后病灶大小及病灶内部血流动力学变化提供客观参数,是评价乳腺癌NCT疗效的有效方法。

**关键词:** 乳腺癌;彩色多普勒超声;新辅助;化疗

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## Study of Color Doppler Flow Imaging in Evaluating Effect of Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy to Breast Carcinoma

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the value of the color Doppler flow imaging in evaluating effect of neoadjuvant chemotherapy to breast carcinoma. **Methods:** Selected 55 women patients with breast cancer who received neoadjuvant chemotherapy, and underwent operation treatment in our hospital from January 2013 to December 2013, according to the pathological evaluation for the gold standard, the patients were divided into effective group and ineffective group according to the chemotherapy effect after chemotherapy. The index of ultrasound, the degree of blood flow and hemodynamics index of the tumor were observed by using color Doppler flow imaging. **Results:** The coincidence rate of clinical palpation for evaluating efficacy was 36.4%, the sensitivity was 60.7% in 55 cases; CDFI evaluation of the coincidence rate was 70.9%, the sensitivity was 85.7%. CDFI examination revealed, the border became more clearly, decrease of tumor lesion size, internal echo and rear echo tend to be normal after neoadjuvant chemotherapy. In effective group, the differences of the blood mode and RI value of the breast tumors between before and after chemotherapy were significant ( $P<0.05$ ). In ineffective group, there was no significant difference in the blood mode and RI value of the breast tumors between before and after chemotherapy ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The color Doppler flow imaging technology can provide objective parameters on lesion size and lesion internal hemodynamic changes before and after accepted neoadjuvant therapy in breast carcinoma, which is an effective method for evaluating the effect of neoadjuvant chemotherapy on breast carcinoma.

**Key words:** Breast carcinoma; Color Doppler flow imaging; Neoadjuvant; Chemotherapy

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### 前言

乳腺癌新辅助疗法(neoadjuvant chemotherapy, NCT)是目前治疗乳腺癌的重要方法之一<sup>[1]</sup>,可有效缩小原发病灶,降低乳腺癌分期,减少病变播散及转移,增加保乳手术治疗的机会<sup>[2,3]</sup>。虽然大多患者都可从NCT中获益,但也存在约10%~35%的乳腺癌患者对NCT不敏感,以致患者在治疗期间疾病发生进展,

为提高患者生存率和最大限度防止肿瘤复发,客观、早期且有效的疗效评价尤为重要<sup>[4,5]</sup>。NCT疗效评价方法需具备可动态观察、检测化疗后的肿瘤残余,之后依据评价来及时调整方案等要求。目前NCT疗效评价的方法主要是依据临床评价及病理学评价。临床评价多依据触诊肿块大小来评价疗效,缺乏客观性<sup>[6]</sup>,病理学评价被当做新辅助化疗的“金标准”,但其须在手术切除后方能进行,其时间滞后性及创伤性不易于在化疗过程当中作评价<sup>[7]</sup>。随着超声高频探头的技术日渐成熟,同时具有便捷、无损伤的优势,彩色多普勒超声(color Doppler flow imaging, CDFI)作为评价乳腺癌NCT后疗效的方法越来越受到学者重视,本研究通过观察分析55例NCT乳腺癌患者治疗前后

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与疗效相关的声像图指标变化,探讨CDFI在NCT疗效评价中的应用价值,现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

选取2013年1月~2013年12月在我院接受新辅助化疗后行手术治疗的女性乳腺癌患者55例,年龄32~71岁,平均年龄(50.2±10.6)岁;所有患者均于治疗前均在超声引导下穿刺活检,依据组织病理学和CDFI检查证实为乳腺癌患者。患者均全程应用新辅助化疗方案CEF方案,即环磷酰胺800mg/m<sup>2</sup>、氟尿嘧啶750mg/m<sup>2</sup>静脉注射、表柔比星110mg/m<sup>2</sup>,1个化疗周期为3周,术前接受NCT3~6个化疗周期,每周期结束后2天内应用CDFI检查来评价患者病灶的变化,以评价NCT的疗效;乳腺癌患者化疗结束后休息1~2周行保乳手术及改良根治术治疗。

### 1.2 检查仪器与方法

应用IU22型彩色多普勒超声诊断仪(飞利浦公司),探头频率调至7~12.5MHz,在患者化疗前及每个化疗周期结束后2天内使用CDFI检查。

### 1.3 资料收集

乳腺癌肿瘤的CDFI图像指标包括:病灶的位置、大小、数目、边界、形态及后方回声情况;肿瘤内的血流特征;肿瘤内的血流动力学指标,记录病灶阻力指数(resistive index, RI)。

### 1.4 乳腺癌NCT疗效评价标准

乳腺癌新辅助化疗疗效参照RECIST指南(Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, 1.1版)分为<sup>[8]</sup>:完全缓解(complete response, CR):所有的目标病灶均消失,无论是否为目标病灶的病理性淋巴结的短轴值必须<10mm;部分缓解(partial response, PR):参照临界半径的总和,所有目标病灶半径总和减小≥30%;稳定(stable disease, SD):参照所研究的目标病灶半径总和最小值,既达不到恶化标准、也达不到缓解标准者;进展

(progressive disease, PD):以所研究的目标病灶半径的总和最小值为参照(包含最小值等于临界值的情况),所有目标病灶半径的总和≥20%,且半径总和增加的绝对值还必须>5mm(注:有新的病灶出现也可以认为是恶化)。

术后病理反应“金标准”<sup>[9]</sup>:采用Miller and Payne病理反应的分级标准,将治疗前的活检病理切片与术后病理切片相比,依照镜下肿瘤细胞的消退情况划分为5级:肿瘤细胞总量没有变化为1级;2级为癌细胞的密度降低≤30%为2级;癌细胞密度降低少30%~90%为3级;大量癌细胞减少,超过90%为4级;镜下无浸润性的癌成分,肿瘤完全消失为1级。其中,1级和2级的反应认为“无效”,3~5级的反应认为“有效”。

乳腺癌患者病灶内血流分级通常按照Alder分级<sup>[10]</sup>将肿瘤血流信号分为四级:0级为肿块内无血流信号显示;I级血流为少量,可见肿块内出现1~2个点状的血流信号;II级血流为中量,可见肿块内出现3~4个点状的血流信号或者一条管壁较清晰的血管;III级血流丰富,可见肿块内出现4个以上点状血流或者2条管壁较清晰的血管。一般来说,恶性肿块的血供较良性肿块丰富,前者多为II~III级血流,后者多为0~I级血流。

### 1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS20.0统计软件录入数据,计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )来表示,计数资料以率来表示。两组资料比较时,计量资料采用t检验,计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验及Fisher's确切概率法进行统计分析。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床触诊、CDFI与病理学检查结果比较

患者接受NCT2个疗程后,临床触诊结果显示,CR6例、PR35例、SD14例,PD0例,诊断符合率36.4%,敏感度60.7%;CDFI检查结果显示,CR3例、PR33例、SD18例、PD1例,诊断符合率70.9%,敏感度85.7%,详见表1。

表1 临床触诊、CDFI与病理学检查结果比较(n)

Table 1 Comparison of examination results of clinical palpation, CDFI and pathematology (n)

临床触诊 Clinical palpation	病理学 Pathematology		合计 Total	CDFI	病理学 Pathematology		合计 Total
	CR+PR	SD+PD			CR+PR	SD+PD	
CR+PR	17	24	41	CR+PR	24	12	36
SD+PD	11	3	14	SD+PD	4	15	19
合计 Total	28	27	55	合计 Total	28	27	55

### 2.2 CDFI评价结果

#### 2.2.1 NCT前后病灶大小的CDFI评价

患者接受NCT前后

经CDFI检查,其病灶长、宽、厚、面积、体积化疗前后比较差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),详见表2。

表2 NCT前后乳腺癌病灶大小CDFI评价( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 2 CDFI evaluation on the lesions size of breast cancer before and after NCT ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

时间 Time	长(cm) Length(cm)	宽(cm) Width(cm)	厚(cm) Thick(cm)	面积(cm <sup>2</sup> ) Area(cm <sup>2</sup> )	体积(cm <sup>3</sup> ) Volume(cm <sup>3</sup> )
化疗前 Before chemotherapy	4.01±0.34	2.86±0.66	1.85±0.32	8.21±2.56	15.63±6.32
化疗后 After chemotherapy	2.30±0.43*	2.20±0.59*	1.29±0.41*	4.02±2.28*	5.63±3.28*

注:与化疗前比较,\* $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with before chemotherapy,\* $P<0.05$ .

2.2.2 NCT 疗效(边界清晰度、回声)的CDFI评价 患者病灶  
边界清晰度、病灶内部回声及后方回声NCT前后比较,差异均

有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ),详见表3。

表3 NCT 前后乳腺癌病灶边界清晰度和回声的CDFI评价(n)

Table 3 CDFI evaluation on boundary clarity and echo of breast cancer before and after NCT (n)

时间 Time	病灶边界清晰度 *		内部回声 *			后方回声 *		
	Boundary clarity*		Internal echo*			Rear echo*		
	清晰 Clear	模糊 Unclear	偏多 More	弱 Weak	无异常 No abnormal	增强 Enhance	减弱 weaken	
化疗前 Before chemotherapy	20	35	13	42	16	17	22	
化疗后 After chemotherapy	40	15	32	23	36	11	8	

注:化疗前、后比较,\* $P < 0.05$ 。

Note:Comparison between before and chemotherapy,\* $P < 0.05$ .

2.2.3 乳腺癌不同疗效组病灶内血流分级类型比较 根据病理学评价结果,将患者分为有效组(28例)和无效组(27例),有效组化疗前原发病灶内血流以II - III级血流为主,化疗后以0-

I 级为主,化疗前后肿瘤内血流分级差异具有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );无效组化疗前后原发病灶内血流均以II - III为主,化疗前后的肿瘤内血流分级差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),详见表4。

表4 有效组和无效组血流类型比较(n)

Table 4 Comparison of blood type in effective group and ineffective group (n)

血流类型 Blood type	有效组 * Effective group		无效组 Ineffective group	
	NCT 前 Before NCT	NCT 后 After NCT	NCT 前 Before	NCT 后 After NCT
0- I	6	23	1	5
II - III	22	5	26	22

注:与无效组比较,\* $P < 0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with ineffective group,\* $P < 0.05$ .

2.2.4 乳腺癌不同疗效组病灶内血流 RI 比较 有效组病灶血流 RI 值化疗前后差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ );而无效组患者化疗前后差异不明显,无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),详见表5。

表5 有效组和无效组病灶血流 RI 比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 5 Comparison of blood flow RI in effective group and ineffective group( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

时间 Time	有效组 Effective group	无效组 Ineffective group
化疗前 Before chemotherapy	0.81± 0.14	0.86± 0.15
化疗后 After chemotherapy	0.67± 0.22*	0.82± 0.11

注:与化疗前比较,\* $P < 0.05$

Note: Compared with before chemotherapy,\* $P < 0.05$ .

### 3 讨论

乳腺癌NCT疗法不仅可有效减小原发病灶,改善乳腺癌术前分期,抑制病变播散及转移,提高保乳手术治疗的机会,还能明确乳腺癌患者对所接受化疗方案的敏感性,具有显著的临床应用价值<sup>[10]</sup>。临床评价作为对乳腺癌NCT后疗效评估的一种主要方法,通过触诊化疗前后乳腺癌病灶的大小来评价化疗疗效,受乳腺本身情况以及评估者主观因素的影响,缺乏客观

性<sup>[12]</sup>。本次研究结果显示,通过临床触诊对NCT疗效进行评价,与病理学评价结果比较,其诊断符合率为36.4%,敏感度为60.7%。与相关研究结论一致<sup>[13]</sup>,结果提示临床触诊虽然方便、简单,但易受检查者主观因素影响,对肿瘤大小的测量不够精准,不能有效地对NCT疗效进行评估。应用CDFI对乳腺癌患者病灶长径的变化评价NCT的疗效,和病理学评价结果相比,CDFI敏感度为85.7%,诊断符合率为70.9%。与有关研究结果一致<sup>[14,15]</sup>,CDFI评价乳腺癌患者病灶变化的敏感度及符合率均比临床触诊要高,结果提示通过CDFI对乳腺癌病灶长径的变化进行测量对乳腺癌NCT疗效的评价有临床应用价值。

CDFI技术对乳腺癌NCT后疗效的评价有重要作用。超声技术有较高敏感性,高频的超声探头,能够有效提高分辨率,清楚地区分肿瘤边界,并能清晰地反映乳腺内细微的结构以及肿瘤大小的变化<sup>[16]</sup>。本次研究应用CDFI对乳腺癌NCT的疗效进行评价,研究结果显示,55例乳腺癌患者在接受NCT前、后经CDFI检查,其病灶的形态学指标包括长、宽、厚、面积、体积均有显著差异( $P < 0.05$ ),周边边界清晰的患者数增加,内部回声偏多的增加,周边无强回声带的患者数降低。

CDFI技术可以有效反映NCT前后的乳腺癌病灶内血流类型以及血流RI的变化,为乳腺癌NCT疗效的评价提供了有力依据。以往的学者认为<sup>[17,18]</sup>,对NCT疗效评价的主要指标是肿瘤内部血流模式以及RI值的改变。本次研究按病理学评价结果,将患者分为有效组和无效组,有效组化疗前原发病灶内

血流以Ⅱ-Ⅲ级血流为主,化疗后以0-I级为主,有效组化疗前后肿瘤内血流分级差异显著( $P<0.05$ );无效组化疗前后原发病灶内血流均以Ⅱ-Ⅲ级为主,化疗前后肿瘤内血流分级差异不明显( $P>0.05$ );有效组病灶血流RI值化疗前后检测结果变化显著( $P<0.05$ ),无效组差异不明显( $P>0.05$ )。结果提示,CDFI显示,乳腺癌患者病灶内部血流类型以及RI值的变化信息对乳腺癌NCT疗效的评价有较高准确性。乳腺癌患者病灶内部血流类型及RI值发生变化不同,乳腺癌是典型的血管依赖性的病变,其发生、发展以及迁移都依赖新生血管的形成,其自身病理及生理改变决定了血流类型及RI值的变化<sup>[19]</sup>。受血管内皮生长因子的影响,内部血管增生,形成了丰富的血管网,在内部血流表现为Ⅱ~Ⅲ级血流特征。乳腺癌患者接受NCT后,化疗敏感的乳腺癌细胞变性直至坏死,引起肿瘤内部血管的萎缩和闭塞,造成血流特征从Ⅱ~Ⅲ级降至0~I级。此外,化疗不敏感的乳腺癌患者,肿瘤细胞坏死不明显、肿瘤体积的减小有限,同时肿瘤血管较少发生闭塞。因此,恶性肿瘤血管仍然是主导,造成乳腺癌病灶的血流类型及RI值无明显变化<sup>[20]</sup>。

综上所述,CDFI评价NCT疗效的结果与病理学评价一致性较高,依据CDFI检查观察乳腺癌患者病灶内的血流指标变化评价NCT疗效,评价结果客观且有较高的科学性,具有重要的临床应用价值。

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