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高分辨率 CT 与常规 CT 检查对肺小结节及早期肺癌诊断价值的对比研究*

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摘要目的: 对比高分辨率电子计算机断层扫描(CT)与常规CT检查对肺小结节及早期肺癌的诊断价值。**方法:** 将2018年6月~2020年1月我院收治的肺小结节及早期肺癌患者94例纳入研究。以随机数字表法将其分为观察组及对照组,每组各47例,对照组实施常规CT检查,观察组则实施高分辨率CT检查。比较两组CT肿瘤征象情况(主要包括毛刺征、分叶征、棘突征、钙化征、空泡征、支气管征、胸膜凹陷征、血管集束征),CT扫描图像质量,诊断肺小结节及早期肺癌的效能。**结果:** 观察组各项CT肿瘤征象人数占比均高于对照组($P<0.05$)。观察组CT扫描图像质量优良率为97.87%(46/47),高于对照组的72.34%(34/47)($P<0.05$)。高分辨率CT诊断早期肺癌的灵敏度及准确度、特异度分别为96.67%(29/30)、95.74%(45/47)、94.12%(16/17),高于常规CT检查的74.19%(23/31)、74.47%(35/47)、75.00%(12/16)。**结论:** 高分辨率CT检查对肺小结节及早期肺癌诊断价值显著高于常规CT检查,可作为临床肺小结节及早期肺癌诊断的有效影像学手段,值得临床应用。

关键词: 肺小结节;肺癌;高分辨率电子计算机断层扫描;常规电子计算机断层扫描;诊断**中图分类号:**R734.2 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2021)04-793-04

A Comparative Study of the Diagnostic Value of High Resolution CT and Routine CT in Small Pulmonary Nodules and Early Lung Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study and analyze the diagnostic value of high resolution CT and routine CT in small pulmonary nodules and early lung cancer. **Methods:** From June 2018 to January 2020, 94 patients with small pulmonary nodules and early lung cancer who were admitted to our hospital were included in the study. They were divided into observation group and control group by random number table method, 47 cases in each group. The control group received routine CT examination, while the observation group received high resolution CT examination. The CT tumor signs of the two groups (mainly including burr sign, lobulation sign, spinous process sign, calcification sign, vacuolar sign, bronchogram sign, pleural depression sign, vascular cluster sign), CT scan image quality, and the efficacy of diagnosing small pulmonary nodules and early lung cancer were compared. **Results:** The proportion of all CT tumor signs in the observation group was higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). The rate of excellent and good CT images in the observation group was 97.87% (46/47), which was higher than 72.34% (34/47) in the control group ($P<0.05$). The sensitivity, accuracy and specificity of high resolution CT in the diagnosis of early lung cancer were 96.67% (29/30), 95.74% (45/47), 94.12% (16/17) respectively, which were higher than 74.19% (23/31), 74.47% (35/47), 75.00% (12/16) in routine CT examination. **Conclusion:** The value of high resolution CT examination in the diagnosis of small pulmonary nodules and early lung cancer is significantly higher than that of routine CT examination. It can be used as an effective imaging method for the diagnosis of small pulmonary nodules and early lung cancer, which is worthy of clinical application.

Key words: Small pulmonary nodules; Lung cancer; High resolution computed tomography; Conventional computed tomography; Diagnostic**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R734.2 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2021)04-793-04

前言

肺癌是临幊上最为常见的恶性肿瘤之一,发病率在所有恶性肿瘤中位居首位,且具有较高的死亡率^[1,2]。随着人们生活方

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式的不断改变以及生活环境的日益恶化,肺癌的发病率日益升高,严重威胁人类的生命健康安全^[3,4]。有研究报道表明,肺癌患者若在早期得到及时有效的治疗,其五年存活率可从晚期肺癌的12%提高至70%以上^[5,6]。由此可见,针对肺癌患者的早期准确诊断显得尤为重要,亦是目前临床关注的热点。肺组织活检是目前国内外所公认的诊断肺癌“金标准”,然而该诊断方式属于有创检查,会对受检者造成一定程度的创伤,要求患者具有较高的耐受性,不利于临床推广^[7,8]。常规电子计算机断层扫描(Computed tomography, CT)检查是临幊上广泛用于肺癌诊断的影像学技术之一,虽然存在无创的优势,但存在检出率以及病理符合率均较低的缺陷,临幊推广应用受到一定的局限性。随着近年来影像学技术的日益发展,高分辨率CT在临幊中的运用日趋成熟,有较多研究证实其在小病灶以及病变部位相对隐蔽的肺部病变中具有一定的应用价值^[9-11]。鉴于此,本文通过对比高分辨率CT与常规CT检查对肺小结节及早期肺癌诊断价值并进行详细分析,旨在为高分辨率CT应用于肺小结节及早期肺癌中提供理论依据,现作以下报道。

1 对象与方法

1.1 一般资料

将2018年6月~2020年1月我院收治的肺小结节及早期肺癌患者94例纳入研究。以随机数字表法将其分为观察组及对照组,每组47例。其中观察组男女人数分别为27例,20例,年龄范围24~68岁,平均年龄(45.12±2.35)岁;病程范围2个月~25个月,平均病程(10.12±1.23)个月;疾病类型:肺小结节17例,早期肺癌30例。对照组男女人数分别为29例,18例,年龄范围23~69岁,平均年龄(45.20±2.39)岁;病程范围2个月~24个月,平均病程(10.19±1.25)个月;疾病类型:肺小结节16例,早期肺癌31例。两组性别比例、年龄、病程及疾病类型经比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),均衡可比。纳入标准:(1)所有纳入对象均经手术病理组织活检确诊;(2)年龄 >20 岁;(3)入院前并未接受相关诊治;(4)临床病历资料完整。排除标准:(1)合并其他恶性肿瘤者;(2)意识障碍或伴有精神疾病者;(3)正参与其他研究者。所有患者均在知情同意书上签字,本研究获批于医院伦理委员会。

1.2 研究方法

(1)常规CT检查:使用仪器为16排螺旋CT机(购自西门子医疗系统有限公司),检查前要求受检者均掌握呼吸屏气技巧,保证其可在首次屏气条件下完成相关扫描。扫描时要求受检者取仰卧位,扫描范围自肺尖到肋膈角。首先实施常规扫描,相关扫描参数如下:管电压130 kV,管电流50 mA,螺距

1.0,层厚取10 mm,层间距取5 mm,准直3.0 mm,重建层厚取2.5 mm,矩阵为512×512,扫描时间10~12 s。对病灶大小、密度、内部结构、形态以及周围肺叶状态等情况进行观察、记录。(2)高分辨率CT检查:使用仪器为64排螺旋CT机(购自日本东芝公司),即在常规CT检查结束后,针对直径最大病灶中心层面,实施高分辨率CT靶向扫描,实施高分辨率重建算法。相关参数如下:层厚为1.1~1.5 mm,层间距为1.2~1.4 mm,扫描时间1 s,靶重建视野(Field of View, FOV)为180 mm×180 mm。必要时可实施增强扫描。(3)图像评估:将上述相关CT图像传输至TOSIBA工作站实施后处理,纵隔窗窗宽为300 Hu,窗位为50 Hu,肺窗窗宽为700 Hu,窗位为-700 Hu,经由窗宽、窗位调节实现对受检者病灶的进一步观察。所有图像评估均由我院2名经验丰富的影像科医师以双盲法完成。

1.3 观察指标

比较两组CT肿瘤征象情况,CT扫描图像质量,诊断肺小结节及早期肺癌的效能。其中CT肿瘤征象相关指标包括以下8点:①毛刺征;②分叶征;③棘突征;④钙化征;⑤空泡征;⑥支气管征;⑦胸膜凹陷征;⑧血管集束征。

1.4 评价标准

图像质量判定标准^[12]:(1)优:图像无伪影存在;(2)良:图像存在少量的伪影,且以肺尖、肺底等部位为主,不会对患者的诊断结果产生影响;(3)差:图像存在明显的伪影,且会对受检者肺部结节内部结构以及形态学特征的观察产生严重影响。诊断效能的判断中,将病理诊断作为金标准,其中灵敏度为真阳性符合例数/(真阳性符合例数+假阴性符合例数)×100%。特异度为真阴性符合例数/(真阴性符合例数+假阳性符合例数)×100%。准确度为(真阳性符合例数+真阴性符合例数)/总例数×100%^[13]。

1.5 统计学处理

数据应用SPSS 22.0软件分析,计数资料的表示通过[n(%)]实现,实施 χ^2 检验;计量资料的表示通过($\bar{x} \pm s$)实现,实施t检验,将 $P<0.05$ 记作差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组CT肿瘤征象情况对比

观察组各项CT肿瘤征象人数占比均高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表1。

2.2 两组CT扫描图像质量对比

观察组CT扫描图像质量优良率为97.87%,高于对照组的72.34%($P<0.05$),见表2。

表1 两组CT肿瘤征象情况对比[n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of CT tumor signs between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	Burr sign	Lobulation sign	Spinous process sign	Calcification sign	Vacuolar sign	Bronchogram sign	Pleural depression sign	Vascular cluster sign
Observation group	47	32(68.09)	39(82.98)	39(82.98)	22(46.81)	14(29.79)	25(53.19)	34(72.34)	33(70.21)
Control group	47	22(46.81)	25(53.19)	26(55.32)	5(10.64)	4(8.51)	15(31.91)	21(44.68)	22(46.81)
χ^2	-	4.352	9.596	8.428	15.017	6.871	4.352	7.406	5.303
P	-	0.037	0.002	0.004	0.000	0.009	0.037	0.007	0.021

表 2 两组 CT 扫描图像质量对比[n(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of CT scan image quality between two groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	Excellent	Good	Bad	Rate of excellent and good
Observation group	47	30	16	1	46(97.87)
Control group	47	19	15	13	34(72.34)
χ^2	-	-	-	-	12.086
P	-	-	-	-	0.001

2.3 两组检查方式诊断肺小结节及早期肺癌的效能对比

高分辨率 CT 诊断早期肺癌的灵敏度及准确度、特异度分别为 96.67%(29/30)、95.74%(45/47)、94.12%(16/17)，高于常

规 CT 检查的 74.19%(23/31)、74.47%(35/47)、75.00%(12/16)，见表 3、表 4。

表 3 高分辨率 CT 诊断肺小结节及早期肺癌的效能

Table 3 Effectiveness of high resolution CT in the diagnosis of small pulmonary nodules and early lung cancer

Pathologic diagnosis	n	High resolution CT	
		Early lung cancer	Small pulmonary nodules
Early lung cancer	30	29	1
Small pulmonary nodules	17	1	16
Total	47	30	17

表 4 常规 CT 诊断肺小结节及早期肺癌的效能

Table 4 Effectiveness of routine CT in the diagnosis of small pulmonary nodules and early lung cancer

Pathologic diagnosis	n	Routine CT	
		Early lung cancer	Small pulmonary nodules
Early lung cancer	31	23	8
Small pulmonary nodules	16	4	12
Total	47	27	20

3 讨论

肺结节属于肺部良恶性病变共同表现,且恶性病变占比高达 30%~50%,早期发现、诊断以及治疗是处理肺癌患者的根本原则,尤其是在患者无明显症状的状态下,对高危人群实施筛查工作,及时发现病灶显得极为重要^[14,15]。多层螺旋 CT 扫描因具有空间分辨率高、图像质量高、无创以及无组织重叠成像等优势,目前已在肺结节以及肺癌的诊断中得到广泛的应用^[16-18]。然而,随着人们健康意识的不断增强以及生活水平的不断提高,常规 CT 检查已无法满足医务人员以及患者的需求,如何寻找一种更为有效的诊断方式是影像科医生亟待解决的重要问题之一。高分辨率 CT 是基于常规 CT 所发展起来的一种影像学检查手段,不仅包括了常规 CT 的上述所有优势,同时有利于减少层厚以及层间距对扫描所造成的影响^[19-21]。

本文结果发现观察组各项 CT 肿瘤征象人数占比均高于对照组,这与牟莉的研究报道相似^[22],这充分提示了高分辨率 CT 诊断肺小结节及早期肺癌的各项 CT 肿瘤征象相较于常规 CT 更为明显。分析原因,我们认为高分辨率 CT 的螺旋扫描速度相对较快,且通过扫描数据的多维重建以及高分辨率算法,可在一定程度上提高小病灶检出率以及病灶定位的准确率,同时有助于显示更多的病灶外周或(和)内部征象,进一步为临床

诊断提供较为丰富、可靠的信息^[23-25]。此外,阙呈立等人的研究结果显示^[26]:肺癌患者的高分辨率 CT 表现以小泡征、钙化征、血管集束征以及空泡征为主,未见其他相关征象,这与本研究结果存在一定的差异,而导致两项研究结果存在差异的主要原因可能是样本量的不同。因此,在今后的研究中应尽量增大样本量,以获取更为准确、可靠的数据。另外,观察组 CT 扫描图像质量优良率为 97.87%,高于对照组的 72.34%,这在檀军丽等人的研究报道中得以证实^[27]:高分辨率 CT 诊断肺小结节及早期肺癌的 CT 图像质量较佳。究其原因,常规 CT 检查在一定程度上受层厚以及扫描速度等因素的影响,从而使得其无法确保始终可在肺小结节及早期肺癌的检查中获取良好的诊断效果,而高分辨率 CT 可有效避免上述相关因素对扫查产生的影响,继而有利于保证 CT 图像质量。本文结果还显示了高分辨率 CT 诊断早期肺癌的灵敏度及准确度、特异度均高于常规 CT 检查。提示了高分辨率 CT 应用于肺小结节及早期肺癌诊断中的价值高于常规 CT 检查,其中主要原因可能在于^[28-30]:高分辨率 CT 应用于肺小结节及早期肺癌的诊断过程中,可更为清晰地显示肿瘤病灶内部结构、形态学特征等情况,且图像质量相对更好,从而为临床医师的诊断提供可靠信息支持,最终达到提高临床诊断灵敏度、特异度以及准确度的目的。

综上所述,相对于常规 CT 检查而言,高分辨率 CT 检查应

用于肺小结节及早期肺癌的诊断价值更高,可作为临床肺小结节及早期肺癌诊断的有效影像学手段,临床应用价值较高。

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