

235 例磁共振与经直肠超声认知融合下经会阴前列腺穿刺分析^{*}

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[摘要] 目的: 探究磁共振(MRI)-经直肠超声(TRUS)认知融合引导下经会阴前列腺靶向穿刺活检与经会阴前列腺系统穿刺活检对前列腺癌的检出率的差异性, 并分析检出率的影响因素。方法: 回顾性分析中国医学科学院肿瘤医院 2017 年 12 月~2019 年 12 月规范的影像数据系统第 2 版评分 ≥ 3 分的行经会阴前列腺穿刺活检的患者资料。同时行 2~4 针靶向穿刺活检和 12 针系统穿刺活检, 比较二者在前列腺癌检出率方面的差异性。结果: 共 127 例证实为前列腺癌, 其中经认知融合靶向穿刺检出前列腺癌 105 例, 系统穿刺检出前列腺癌 117 例, 两者在前列腺癌检出率方面差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 1.229, P = 0.268$)。在以 PSA 高低的分组中, 两者在 PSA $< 4 \text{ ng/mL}$, $4 \text{ ng/mL} \leq \text{PSA} < 10 \text{ ng/mL}$, $10 \text{ ng/mL} \leq \text{PSA} < 20 \text{ ng/mL}$ 及 $\text{PSA} \geq 20 \text{ ng/mL}$ 组的检出率差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$), 以 PSA 密度分组中, 两者检出率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。二者联合检出率为 54.04%, 均高于两者单独的检出率, 且检出率的高低与 PSA 水平及 PSA 密度相关。结论: MRI-TRUS 认知融合引导的经会阴靶向穿刺活检与系统的前列腺穿刺活检在前列腺癌的检出率方面差异无统计学意义, 经会阴前列腺靶向穿刺活检仍不能代替系统前列腺穿刺活检, 二者的结合可提高前列腺癌的检出率。

[关键词] 前列腺癌; mpMRI-TRUS 认知融合; 靶向穿刺活检; 系统穿刺活检

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Magnetic resonance imaging-transperineal ultrasound cognitive fusion biopsy on the diagnosis of prostate cancer: a study of 235 cases

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the difference in the detection rate of prostate cancer between perineal prostate systematic biopsy and perineal prostate targeted biopsy under the guidance of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)-transrectal ultrasound (TRUS) cognitive fusion. **Method:** A retrospective analysis was performed on the data of patients with prostatic nodules or obvious abnormal signals, namely pi-rads V2 score ≥ 3 points after mpMRI examination, who underwent perineal prostate puncture in Cancer Hospital of Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences from December 2017 to December 2019. Two to four needles targeted biopsy and 12 needles systematic biopsy were performed to compare the difference in prostate cancer detection rate between targeted biopsy and systematic biopsy. **Result:** A total of 127 cases were identified as prostate cancer, among which 105 cases were detected by targeted biopsy of cognitive fusion and 117 cases by systematic biopsy. There was no significant difference in the detection rate of prostate cancer ($\chi^2 = 1.229, P = 0.268$). There was no significant difference in detection rate among the four groups of $\text{PSA} < 4 \text{ ng/mL}$, $4 \text{ ng/mL} \leq \text{PSA} < 10 \text{ ng/mL}$, $10 \text{ ng/mL} \leq \text{PSA} < 20 \text{ ng/mL}$ or $\text{PSA} \geq 20 \text{ ng/mL}$ (all $P > 0.05$). In the PSA density group, there was no significant difference in detection rate of the two groups (all $P > 0.05$). The detection rate of combined targeted biopsy and systematic biopsy was 54.04%, which was higher than that of the two methods applied alone, and the detection rate was correlated with the PSA value and PSA density. **Conclusion:** There was no statistically significant difference in the detection rate

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of prostate cancer between targeted biopsy and systematic biopsy guided by MRI-TRUS cognitive fusion. However, targeted biopsy is still not a substitute for systematic biopsy, and the combination of the two can improve the detection rate of prostate cancer.

Key words prostate cancer; mpMRI-TURS cognitive fusion; targeted biopsy; systematic biopsy

前列腺癌在老年男性泌尿系统恶性肿瘤中较为常见,美国癌症协会数据显示其发病率及死亡率均位于前列^[1],尽管国内的发病率及死亡率低于欧美国家,但呈现逐年增长趋势^[2-3]。血清前列腺特异性抗原(PSA)为主要筛查手段,前列腺穿刺活检病理仍为诊断的金标准。直肠超声逐渐被敏感性较高的多参数磁共振成像(multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging,mpMRI)所替代用于诊断前列腺癌^[4]。随着标准、规范的影像数据系统第2版(prostate imaging reporting and data system version 2,PI-RADS V2)的出现^[5],mpMRI融合成像技术在前列腺穿刺活检中也广泛应用。本研究探讨在前列腺癌检出率方面,MRI-TRUS认知融合前列腺靶向穿刺活检与传统的前列腺系统穿刺活检是否存在差别,并分析影响检出率的相关因素。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

回顾性纳入2017年12月~2019年12月中国医学科学院肿瘤医院泌尿外科前列腺穿刺患者235例,年龄31~89岁,中位年龄66岁。纳入标准:①血清PSA<50 ng/mL;②均在我院行mpMRI检查;③未行前列腺电切手术、我院初次行前列腺穿刺患者;④符合前列腺穿刺指征。排除标准:①血清PSA≥50 ng/mL;②无我院mpMRI影像或影像提示前列腺病变弥漫;③已行前列腺电切术;④确诊后经系统治疗后肿瘤进展,重复穿刺患者;⑤单纯PSA升高患者。

1.2 mpMRI 评分方法

本研究患者均在3.0 T设备下进行mpMRI检查,主要包括T1加权成像序列、T2加权成像序列、弥散加权成像(diffusion-weighted imaging,DWI)序列及动态增强扫描序列(dynamic contrast enhanced,DCE)。由影像诊断科泌尿组的两位高级职称医师根据PI-RADS V2^[5]进行系统评分,评分不一致时,进行组内讨论或科室讨论,最终得出一致评分。

1.3 穿刺方法

穿刺前应用甘油灌肠剂清洁灌肠,穿刺当日对于年龄较高、基础疾病较多、感染风险较高患者应用抗生素1 d,余患者均不应用抗生素。由有经验的泌尿外科医师进入手术室在静脉麻醉下进行穿刺,穿刺前复阅mpMRI并初步测量病灶中心至膀

胱颈部的大致距离。患者取截石位,常规碘伏消毒会阴部皮肤,铺无菌巾,静脉麻醉成功后,留置14F双腔导尿管。酒精消毒穿刺支架,固定直肠探头于穿刺支架上,探头轻置入直肠,穿刺模板固定在穿刺架上并紧贴会阴部皮肤,根据导尿管水囊确定膀胱颈部位置,利用穿刺架步进器将直肠探头从膀胱颈部横切面位置按每层0.5 cm后退,参考mpMRI图像病灶中心至膀胱颈部的距离,并确定病灶中心,然后通过超声系统定位病灶中心的X与Y轴坐标,由相对应的模板穿刺孔进入18G穿刺针,行靶向穿刺活检2~4针。将前列腺由基底部至尖部分为4层,分别为基底层、中间层2层和前列腺尖部。后同样方法再行12针系统穿刺活检,12针分别为右叶基底部、左叶基底部、右叶外周上、左叶外周上、右叶外周中、左叶外周中、右叶中央、左叶中央、右叶外周下、左叶外周下、右叶尖部、左叶尖部。穿刺标本均分别留置在盛有福尔马林固定液的标本盒中,做好标记后送病理。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 20.0软件进行统计分析。计数资料以例数和率(%)表示,组间差异比较采用 χ^2 检验,样本量<5时采用fisher精确检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

系统穿刺活检与靶向穿刺活检联合的检出率为54.04%(127/235),均高于系统穿刺活检的49.8%(117/235)和靶向穿刺活检的44.7%(105/235),较单独应用系统或靶向穿刺活检提高了检出率,降低了漏诊率。

在前列腺癌的检出率方面,系统穿刺活检与靶向穿刺活检两者差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.229$, $P=0.268$)。根据PSA值将患者分为4组,分别为PSA<4 ng/mL组21例、4 ng/mL≤PSA<10 ng/mL组86例、10 ng/mL≤PSA<20 ng/mL组73例及PSA≥20 ng/mL组55例。分组分析发现,PSA<4 ng/mL的患者中,系统穿刺活检与靶向穿刺活检前列腺癌检出率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.359$, $P=0.549$);4 ng/mL≤PSA<10 ng/mL的86例患者中,检出率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.216$, $P=0.642$);10 ng/mL≤PSA<20 ng/mL的73患者中,检出率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.685$, $P=0.408$);PSA≥20 ng/mL组55例患者中检出率同样差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.018$, $P=$

0.313),见表1。另外本研究也提示,随着PSA值的升高,前列腺癌的检出率也随之升高,无论是系统穿刺活检还是靶向穿刺活检,提示前列腺癌的检出率与PSA值呈正相关。

按PSA密度分为2组,PSA密度<0.15组中,系统穿刺活检与靶向穿刺活检分别检出前列腺癌7例和6例,检出率比较差异无统计学意义

($\chi^2=0.084, P=0.772$);PSA密度≥0.15组中,分别检出前列腺癌60例和51例检出率比较差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.117, P=0.291$),见表2。PSA密度≥0.15组与PSA密度<0.15组2组的前列腺癌检出率分别为69.4%和17.3%,显示前列腺癌的检出率与PSA密度相关,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=68.06, P=0.000$)。

表1 不同PSA水平系统穿刺与靶向穿刺的检出率比较

组别	例数	认知融合靶向穿刺阳性	系统穿刺阳性	χ^2	例(%)
PSA水平/(ng·mL ⁻¹)					
<4	21	2(9.5)	1(4.8)	0.359	0.529
4≤PSA<10	86	34(39.5)	37(43.0)	0.216	0.642
10≤PSA<20	73	35(47.9)	40(54.8)	0.685	0.408
≥20	55	34(61.8)	39(70.9)	1.018	0.313

表2 不同PSA密度系统穿刺与靶向穿刺的检出率比较

组别	例数	认知融合靶向穿刺阳性	系统穿刺阳性	χ^2	例(%)
PSA密度					
<0.15	75	6(8.0)	7(9.3)	0.084	0.772
≥0.15	160	51(31.9)	60(37.5)	1.117	0.291

3 讨论

前列腺穿刺活检组织病理学结果仍是前列腺癌诊断的金标准。传统的穿刺活检方式为超声引导下的经直肠或经会阴途径的12针的随机系统穿刺活检^[6]。2014年欧洲泌尿外科协会指南认为对于前列腺肿瘤的检测,mpMRI更为准确,尤其是超声容易遗漏的前列腺肿瘤^[7],这对前列腺肿瘤的诊断起到了创新作用^[8-9]。之后多项研究也证实mpMRI对前列腺癌诊断的敏感性较高^[4,10-11]。所以,以mpMRI图像为基础的前列腺穿刺也应用于临床,通过mpMRI图像融合技术可降低不必要活检患者的比例,提高有临床意义前列腺癌的检出率,同时可提高前列腺癌诊断和治疗途径的成本效益。所以,目前临幊上多应用mpMRI-TRUS融合成像穿刺方法来提高前列腺癌检出率^[11-12]。

目前,mpMRI-TRUS融合成像穿刺主要有3种方法:mpMRI直接引导下前列腺穿刺活检、mpMRI-TRUS融合图像引导下前列腺穿刺活检以及认知融合引导下前列腺穿刺活检。既往研究显示,mpMRI-TRUS融合成像活检与mpMRI直接引导下活检和认知融合活检的前列腺癌检出率差异均无统计学意义($P=0.13, P=0.11$)^[13-14]。认知融合穿刺活检主观性较强,与医生的认知能力、经验有关,是由穿刺医师术前认真阅读mpMRI各序列图像,测量病灶的大体位置,在头脑中形成立体画面并结合实时TRUS图像而对病灶进行定

位。该方法操作相对简单、快捷,不受经济、设备等因素影响,但对临床医师阅读mpMRI及TRUS的水平要求较高。且该穿刺方法的准确率优于常规的系统穿刺^[15],故此方法在临幊上应用较广泛,但国内医院开展不多。当然,具体选择哪种穿刺方法需根据实际的专业知识、需求及资源等条件进行选择^[16]。

Siddiqui等^[17]对1003例患者分别进行系统穿刺活检和靶向穿刺活检,结果显示2种穿刺方法的特异性相似,分别为68%和66%,差异无统计学意义,但靶向穿刺活检结果显示高危前列腺癌的比例更高,低危前列腺癌的比例低。同样国内熊轶等^[18]研究也得出MRI/TRUS融合成像引导的前列腺穿刺活检中的靶向穿刺活检较系统穿刺活检能够更有效地检出高危前列腺癌。靶向穿刺活检联合系统穿刺活检可提高10.2%的癌症检出率,其中83%为低危,12%为中危,5%为高危^[17]。同样在前列腺二次穿刺的研究中,mpMRI-TRUS融合图像引导下靶向穿刺活检和标准12针穿刺活检的癌症检出率分别为52.1%(73/140)和48.6%(68/140)($P=0.435$),差异无统计学意义,但靶向穿刺活检检出有临床意义的前列腺癌比例更高^[19]。一项1926例患者的荟萃分析中也得出相同的结论,靶向穿刺活检和系统穿刺活检的前列腺癌检测阳性率差异无统计学意义。相比于系统穿刺活检,靶向穿刺活检有临床意义的前列腺癌的检

出率高出20%,降低了近2倍的无临床意义前列腺癌的检出率^[20]。尽管如此,如单独应用靶向穿刺活检仍存在有临床意义前列腺癌漏诊的风险^[17,21-23]。Schouten等^[21]研究显示单独应用靶向穿刺活检可致10%的漏诊率,尤其是在前列腺尖部及背侧部。所以仍需联合系统穿刺活检来提高检出率,降低漏诊率。

本研究采用认知融合引导下穿刺活检,共检出前列腺癌127例(54.04%),系统穿刺活检与靶向穿刺活检分别检出前列腺癌117例(49.8%)和105例(44.7%),二者对于前列腺癌的检出率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 1.229, P = 0.268$)。在以PSA值及PSA密度分组分析中,二者对于前列腺癌的检出率也无明显差异($P > 0.05$)。同时本研究也显示靶向穿刺活检联合系统穿刺活检的检出率均高于二者的单独应用,提高了检出率,与既往研究结果相似^[22,24-25]。提示在实际临床工作中,尽管靶向穿刺活检存在一定的优势,但还不能代替系统穿刺活检,二者联合应用可提高前列腺癌检出率,降低漏诊率。随着PSA升高,检出阳性率也随之升高,PSA密度 ≥ 0.15 的检出率明显高于PSA密度 < 0.15 的患者,提示前列腺癌检出率与PSA值呈正相关及PSA密度相关,与之前研究结果相似^[26]。由于本研究为回顾性研究,在病例选择、穿刺过程中的图像认知以及系统穿刺的完全随机性可能存在偏倚,导致结果偏差可能,拟今后行前瞻性研究进一步验证。

综上所述,目前mpMRI为基础的融合成像引导穿刺活检基本代替了超声引导下的前列腺穿刺活检。需根据实际的专业知识、资源等条件对mpMRI融合成像引导穿刺活检方法进行选择。靶向穿刺活检在前列腺癌的检出率方面不亚于系统穿刺活检,但仍不能代替系统穿刺活检,二者的结合可提高前列腺癌的检出率,降低漏诊率。

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