

超声磁共振认知融合联合系统前列腺穿刺 在重复活检中的临床价值^{*}

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[摘要] 目的:探讨超声磁共振认知融合联合系统穿刺在既往前列腺活检阴性但前列腺特异性抗原(prostate specific antigen, PSA)持续升高(>4 ng/mL)患者中的应用价值。方法:回顾性分析2019年9月—2021年6月烟台毓璜顶医院收治的可疑前列腺癌(PSA >4 ng/mL)但既往活检阴性的患者的临床资料。对磁共振评分 ≥ 3 分的患者行超声磁共振认知融合前列腺靶向穿刺2~4针,并对所有患者行12针系统穿刺。对比不同方法总体前列腺癌检出率及临床显著前列腺癌(Gleason评分 ≥ 7 分)检出率。结果:133例患者顺利完成前列腺穿刺活检。前列腺癌的整体检出率为42.9%(57/133),临床显著前列腺癌占66.7%(38/57)。认知融合和系统穿刺前列腺癌检出率分别为27.8%(37/133)和35.3%(47/133),临床显著前列腺癌分别占86.4%(32/37)和46.8%(22/47)。两种穿刺方法对前列腺癌的总检出率差异无统计学意义,但临床显著前列腺癌的检出率占比差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。共计6例前列腺癌患者由系统穿刺独立检出。术后无严重并发症发生。结论:对既往前列腺活检阴性但PSA异常的患者,超声磁共振认知融合穿刺联合系统穿刺是一种简便、高效、安全的检测方法。

[关键词] 前列腺癌;前列腺穿刺术;经会阴;磁共振;前列腺特异性抗原

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Clinical value of combined MRI/ultrasound fusion guided targeted prostate biopsy with systemic biopsy in repeated biopsy

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Abstract Objective: To determine clinical value of combined MRI/ultrasound fusion guided targeted prostate biopsy with systemic prostate biopsy in cancer detection rates in patients with elevated prostate specific antigen (PSA >4 ng/mL) and prior-negative biopsy. **Methods:** A total of 133 men from the Yantai Yuhuangding Hospital undergoing combined MRI/ultrasound fusion guided targeted prostate biopsy and 12-core systemic biopsy from September 2019 to June 2021 were analysed. The detection of any prostate cancer and clinically significant prostate cancer (Gleason score $\geq 3 + 4$) was stratified by multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging (mpMRI) in the prior negative settings. **Results:** A total of 133 patients involved had at least one prior biopsy. The overall cancer detection rate was 42.9% (57/133) and cancer detection rate for significant prostate cancer was 66.7% (38/57). Cancer detection rates of MRI/ultrasound fusion guided targeted prostate biopsy and systemic prostate biopsy were 27.8% (37/133) and 35.3% (47/133), respectively, and the cancer detection rates for significant prostate cancer were 86.4% (32/37) and 46.8% (22/47), respectively. Two biopsies showed no significant difference ($P > 0.05$). MRI/ultrasound fusion guided targeted prostate biopsy was significantly superior to systemic biopsy in significant prostate cancers detection ($P < 0.05$). A total of 6 prostate cancers were detected by systemic biopsy only. **Conclusion:** Combined MRI/ultrasound fusion guided targeted prostate biopsy with the systemic biopsy technique would avoid the misdiagnosis of prostate cancers safely and efficiently.

Key words prostate cancer; prostate biopsy; transperineal; MRI; PSA

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前列腺癌属于男性常见恶性肿瘤。近年来中国前列腺癌发病率和病死率逐年上升^[1]。传统经直肠超声引导下前列腺穿刺容易漏诊20%~30%前尖部区域的前列腺癌,并且有出血、感染等风险^[2-3]。基于第2版前列腺影像报告和数据系统(Prostate Imaging-Reporting and Data System version 2, PI-RADS v2)的多参数磁共振成像(multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging, mpMRI)对前列腺癌具有较高的灵敏度及特异度^[4-6]。同时经会阴前列腺穿刺能避免直肠损伤并降低感染发生率^[7]。本研究通过经会阴超声磁共振认知融合穿刺联合系统穿刺对既往活检阴性的可疑患者(prostate specific antigen, PSA>4 ng/mL)行个体化穿刺活检术,评估该方法在重复前列腺穿刺中的应用价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集2019年9月—2020年12月烟台毓璜顶医院泌尿外科收治的既往穿刺活检阴性但PSA持续升高患者的临床资料。所有患者均接受术前mpMRI检查,并行经会阴超声引导下前列腺穿刺活检。纳入标准:①PSA>4 ng/mL;②既往活检结果阴性。排除标准:①磁共振禁忌;②穿刺相关禁忌,如凝血功能障碍、严重心肺功能不全等;③感染性疾病,如肛周直肠疾病、急性前列腺炎。本研究经烟台毓璜顶医院伦理委员会批准(No:2022-64),所有患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 仪器与穿刺方法

1.2.1 MRI检查 穿刺前采用荷兰飞利浦Ingenia 3.0T CX磁共振扫描仪对前列腺进行多参数成像。扫描序列包括T1WI、T2WI、DWI等。由2名高年资(>10年)影像科医师完成阅片。根据PI-RADS v2标准进行评分,将≥3分的病灶定为靶向病灶。

1.2.2 穿刺方法 患者取平卧截石位,会阴部及肛周、直肠内消毒,铺巾,丹麦BK5000经直肠双平面超声探头引导,1%利多卡因约40 mL行会阴周围皮肤及前列腺麻醉。选取MRI与TRUS图像最一致的平面,针对前列腺癌靶向病灶相应的解剖位置,将两者图像认知融合。美国巴德公司生产的一次性18G活检针进针至前列腺与精囊角,每个可疑位点穿刺X(2~4)针。完成靶向穿刺后,对前列腺实施标准的12针常规靶向穿刺,共穿刺12+X针^[8]。操作过程轻柔,避免损伤尿道及大血管。所取标本送病理检查,将Gleason评分≥3+4定义为临床显著前列腺癌^[9]。

1.2.3 疼痛评分及并发症 对所有患者行视觉模拟评分法(visual analogue score, VAS)评估。在一条10 mm线的两端写上评估参数的两个极端极

限,0为无痛,10为极度疼痛,要求患者指出代表他状态的点,从无疼痛点到患者标记点的长度表示疼痛的程度^[10]。术后密切随访1周,观察相关并发症情况,包括尿路感染、尿潴留、血尿及脓毒症等。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 26.0对数据进行分析和处理。计数资料采用例(%)表示,比较采用 χ^2 检验。正态分布资料用 $\bar{X} \pm S$ 表示,偏态分布资料用 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示。采用logistic回归分析前列腺癌的独立预测因素。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 前列腺癌检出率比较

本研究共纳入133例患者,均顺利完成前列腺穿刺活检。前列腺癌的整体检出率为42.9%(57/133),临床显著前列腺癌占66.7%(38/57);认知融合前列腺癌检出率为27.8%(37/133),临床显著前列腺癌占86.5%(32/37);系统穿刺前列腺癌检出率为35.3%(47/133),临床显著前列腺癌占46.8%(22/47)。见表1。

两种穿刺方法对前列腺癌及临床显著前列腺癌的检出率差异均无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 1.740, P = 0.187$; $\chi^2 = 2.324, P = 0.127$);但临床显著前列腺癌在前列腺癌整体检出占比中,认知融合靶向穿刺显著高于系统穿刺($\chi^2 = 14.196, P < 0.001$)。共计6例前列腺癌由系统穿刺独立检出。

表1 前列腺穿刺结果

认知融合靶向穿刺	系统穿刺		
	阴性	临床非显著前列腺癌	临床显著前列腺癌
阴性	69	12	2
临床非显著前列腺癌	2	1	2
临床显著前列腺癌	8	8	16
PI-RADS<3分	7	4	2

2.2 重复穿刺活检阳性的危险因素分析

重复穿刺活检阴性组和阳性组患者之间年龄、PSA、前列腺体积(PV)和PI-RADS均差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$),见表2。

多因素logistic回归分析结果显示,PI-RADS可作为预测重复穿刺活检阳性的最强危险因素。见表3。

2.3 穿刺并发症发生情况

133例患者24 h内并发症主要包括血尿9例(6.8%),发热4例(3.0%)。予以对症治疗后72 h内好转,未产生前列腺脓肿、急性尿潴留、败血症等严重并发症。VAS评分1~5分,平均(2.94±1.20)分。术后1周随访,均未产生严重并发症。

表 2 穿刺结果统计学分析

项目	总体(133 例)	$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$	
		阴性(76 例)	阳性(57 例)
年龄/岁	66(59,74)	65(58,72)	67(61,77) ¹⁾
PSA/(ng/mL)	8.86(6.62,11.65)	8.09(5.63,10.37)	9.97(7.68,13.92) ¹⁾
PV/mL	39(35,56)	44(35,60)	38(34,48) ¹⁾
PI-RADS	3(3,4)	3(3,4)	4(3,5) ¹⁾

与阴性比较,¹⁾ $P < 0.05$ 。

表 3 多因素 logistic 回归分析结果

项目	χ^2	OR	P
年龄	2.90	1.04	0.088
PSA	6.44	1.17	0.011
PV	10.45	0.95	0.001
PI-RADS	5.25	1.86	0.016

3 讨论

前列腺癌是发病率逐年上升的男性恶性肿瘤,经直肠超声引导下的前列腺穿刺活检是其术前诊断的主要方法,但存在灵敏度低、采样率不足、并发症高等问题^[1-3]。为提高前列腺穿刺活检的灵敏度和特异度,NICE 和 EAU 指南均建议对磁共振提示的可疑病灶行靶向并行前列腺系统穿刺,包括持续怀疑前列腺癌患者(既往活检阴性,但 PSA $> 4 \text{ ng/mL}$)^[11-12]。Meta 分析显示,与重复超声引导下的前列腺穿刺相比,临床显著前列腺癌在磁共振辅助靶向穿刺中的检出率更高^[13]。

目前磁共振辅助靶向穿刺技术主要有 3 种:磁共振直接引导下的前列腺穿刺、磁共振超声融合靶向穿刺及认知融合穿刺。这些穿刺方法在重复穿刺前列腺中的检测率为 26.7%~40%,本研究结果与相关数据相似^[14-15]。磁共振直接引导穿刺是一种基于磁共振本身对可疑病灶定位的技术,无需任何图像融合技术,但需要相关兼容设备及长时间占用磁共振仪器,因此普及率较低^[16]。磁共振超声融合靶向穿刺则是将 MRI 可疑病灶叠加于实时超声图像,形成精确的定位,常在全身麻醉条件下进行^[17]。认知融合穿刺则是建立在超声引导基础上,通过磁共振定位的可疑病灶进行穿刺,穿刺过程可根据患者体位自由调整穿刺部位,既可以有效利用磁共振的定位信息,亦不需要其他融合设备^[18]。虽然磁共振直接引导下的前列腺穿刺获得的总前列腺癌检出率最高,其次是磁共振超声融合靶向穿刺,但这些结果差异并无统计学意义。而三者在临床显著前列腺癌检出率中的差异则更小^[18]。

目前磁共振相关靶向穿刺能否独立应用于前列腺重复穿刺仍不明确。Siddiqui 等^[19]发现,在磁共振靶向穿刺中添加系统穿刺能使前列腺癌检出率增加约 22%。本研究中系统穿刺和认知穿刺在前列腺癌检测方面无差异,但联合穿刺结果优于两

者单独检测结果。共 6 例 PI-RADS < 3 分通过系统穿刺检出前列腺癌,因此对于低 PI-RADS 评分患者行系统活检来确认潜在的风险是有好处的。

在反复经直肠活检的患者中,有更高的概率产生抗生素耐药细菌引起的败血症,如多重耐药大肠杆菌^[20]。而应用更广谱的抗生素只会增加并发症发生率和抗生素耐药,如肠胃不适、艰难梭菌感染等。经会阴穿刺术后发热发生率极低,有效解决经直肠穿刺后感染发生率、病死率上升问题^[21]。麻醉方法也由全身麻醉过渡到局部浸润麻醉^[22-23]。几乎所有的患者都能耐受局部麻醉下的经会阴穿刺活检^[24-25]。在一项研究中,1 014 例患者在局部麻醉下接受经会阴前列腺穿刺,所有患者均能耐受疼痛带来的不适(VAS 评分 3.1 ± 2.3),无脓毒症发生^[26]。本研究采用局部麻醉下经会阴途径穿刺,避免肠道菌群接触前列腺,患者均顺利完成穿刺,未出现需要额外治疗的麻醉或穿刺相关并发症,提示局部麻醉下经会阴前列腺穿刺是有效的经直肠穿刺的替代方法。

超声磁共振认知融合穿刺联合系统穿刺是一种简便、高效、安全的前列腺穿刺技术。虽然对操作者的要求较高,但有研究表明,在充分的前期研究学习后,通过 30 例左右的病例积累,操作者可在安全的前提下保证穿刺质量^[27]。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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