

基于 CT 的输尿管结石自发排出预测的可行性分析

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【摘要】 目的:分析预测输尿管结石自发排出的 CT 特征因素。方法:回顾性分析 2019 年 12 月—2021 年 12 月在浙江医院检查和治疗的 115 例输尿管结石病例。所有患者初诊均行腹部 CT 检查并行三维重建,收集输尿管结石位置、结石体积、结石 CT 值、结石部位输尿管壁厚度和肾积水分级。按照治疗结果不同,将患者分为自发排出(spontaneous passage, SP)组和非自发排出(no-spontaneous passage, No-SP)组。计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验。计量资料比较采用 Mann-Whitney *U* 检验。单因素分析差异有统计学意义的上述 CT 特征进行 logistic 回归分析,筛选出输尿管结石自发排出的预测因素。通过 ROC 曲线检验模型的预测效果。结果:CT 共检出输尿管结石 115 例。其中 SP 组 73 例,男 59 例,女 14 例,中位年龄 37.00 岁;No-SP 组 42 例,男 31 例,女 11 例,中位年龄 43.50 岁;2 组性别和年龄比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。2 组结石位置、肾积水分级比较差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=8.34, 32.74; P<0.05$)。输尿管盆段-膀胱壁内段结石(77%)比腹段结石(51%)自发排出率高。0~2 级肾积水结石(83%)比 3~4 级肾积水结石(30%)自发排出率明显增高。SP 组结石体积、结石 CT 值、结石部位输尿管壁厚度的中位数分别为 0.07 cm³、562 HU、0.14 cm;No-SP 组结石体积、结石 CT 值、结石部位输尿管壁厚度的中位数分别为 0.39 cm³、947 HU、0.21 cm。2 组比较差异有统计学意义($Z=-7.10, -5.38, -3.39; P<0.05$)。结石体积、结石 CT 值、结石部位输尿管壁厚度的 AUC 分别为 0.90、0.80、0.69,最佳诊断临界值分别为 0.08 cm³、802.5 HU、0.11 cm。Logistic 回归分析显示结石体积($OR=0.02, 95\%CI:0.00\sim0.47$)和肾积水分级($OR=0.22, 95\%CI:0.08\sim0.62$)是结石自发排出的独立预测因素($P<0.05$)。该模型的准确度为 80.90%,灵敏度为 91.80%,特异度为 61.90%,阳性预测值为 80.72%,阴性预测值为 81.25%。ROC 曲线显示该模型预测效果好($AUC=0.91$)。结论:输尿管结石位置、结石体积、结石 CT 值、结石部位输尿管壁厚度和肾积水分级是结石自发排出的影响因素。结石体积和肾积水分级为独立预测因素。这为输尿管结石的治疗提供有价值的影像学信息。

【关键词】 输尿管结石;计算机断层显像;特征分析

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Feasibility analysis for predicting spontaneous passage of ureteral calculi based on CT

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Abstract Objective: To analyze the CT characteristic factors for predicting spontaneous passage of ureteral calculi. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was performed on 115 cases of ureteral calculi examined and treated in Zhejiang Hospital from December 2019 to December 2021. All patients underwent abdominal CT examination and 3D reconstruction at initial diagnosis. The location, volume, CT value of ureteral calculi, ureteral wall thickness at the calculi site and hydronephrosis grade were measured in the post-processing workstation. According to different therapeutic results, patients were divided into SP and No-SP groups. The *chi-square* test was used to compare the count data. Measurement data were compared by Mann-Whitney *U* test. Logistic regression analysis was performed to screen out the predictive factors of spontaneous passage of ureteral calculi. The prediction effect of the model was tested by ROC curve. **Results:** A total of 115 cases of ureteral calculi were detected by CT. Seventy-three cases in SP group (59 males, 14 females; Median age: 37 years) and 42 cases in No-SP group (31 males, 11 females; Median age 43.50 years) were discovered, and there were no significant differences in gender or age between the two groups ($P>0.05$). There were significant differences in location of of ureteral calculi and hydronephrosis grade between the two groups ($\chi^2=8.34, 32.74, P<0.05$). The spontaneous passage rate of pelvic and intramural segment of bladder calculi (77%) was higher than that of abdominal segment calculi (51%). The

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spontaneous passage rate of grade 0–2 hydronephrosis stones (83%) was significantly higher than that of grade 3–4 hydronephrosis stones (30%). In SP group, the median calculi volume, calculi CT value and ureteral wall thickness were 0.07 cm³, 562 HU and 0.14 cm, respectively. In No-SP group, the median calculi volume, calculi CT value and ureteral wall thickness at calculi site were 0.39 cm³, 947 HU and 0.21 cm, respectively. There were significant differences between the two groups ($Z = -7.10, -5.38, -3.39, P < 0.05$). The AUC were 0.90, 0.80 and 0.69, and the cutoff value were 0.08 cm³, 802.5 HU and 0.11 cm, respectively. Logistic regression analysis showed that volume of ureteral calculi ($OR = 0.02, 95\%CI: 0.00-0.47$) and hydronephrosis grade ($OR = 0.22, 95\%CI: 0.08-0.62$) were independent predictors of spontaneous passage of stone ($P < 0.05$). The accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, PPV and NPV were 80.90%, 91.80%, 61.90%, 80.72% and 81.25%, respectively. ROC curve showed that the model had a good predictive effect ($AUC = 0.91$). **Conclusion:** Location, volume, CT value of calculi, ureteral wall thickness at stone site and hydronephrosis grade based on CT were the influencing factors of spontaneous passage of ureteral calculi. Volume of ureteral calculi and hydronephrosis grade were independent predictors. These provide valuable imaging information for the treatment of ureteral calculi.

Key words ureteral calculi; computed tomography; feature analysis

尿路结石是常见的泌尿外科疾病之一,是一个广受关注的健康问题。全球的发病率平均为10%~15%,亚洲的发病率为1%~5%,欧美发病率为5%~13%^[1]。输尿管结石的治疗方法包括使用或不使用药物的排石治疗、体外冲击波碎石(extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy, ESWL)、输尿管镜钬激光碎石术(ureteroscopic holmium laser lithotripsy, URHL)或腹腔镜下切开取石。不同的治疗方法的适应证不同,患者从中受益以及需要承担的风险亦不同^[2]。近年来,随着多层螺旋CT(multi-slice CT, MSCT)及三维重建技术的发展,越来越多的CT影像特征参数(结石纵向长径、结石体积、结石密度、输尿管厚度、输尿管腔内密度、肾积水程度等)被用于评估输尿管结石能否自发排出,结果存在争议^[1,3]。本研究拟探讨患者性别、年龄、结石位置、结石体积、结石CT值、结石部位输尿管壁厚度及肾积水分级对预测输尿管结石自发排出的价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

本研究为回顾性研究,研究获得医院伦理委员会批准[No:2021 临审第(116K)号]。收集2019年12月—2021年12月浙江医院收治的输尿管结石患者,纳入标准:初诊为单侧输尿管结石,并且未接受任何治疗;临床资料完整,CT图像质量符合诊断要求;输尿管结石在我院行内科保守治疗或手术治疗。排除标准:初诊接受过治疗的输尿管结石;合并泌尿系统先天畸形或肿瘤。按照上述标准,共有115例患者纳入研究。该组患者内科治疗包括解痉、止痛、排石等,治疗周期为4周;内科治疗后结石未排出或出现结石嵌顿、首诊患者为结石嵌顿或继发尿路感染、肾功能损伤等患者,则进行外科治疗。根据患者治疗结果不同,将患者分为自发排出组(spontaneous passage, SP)和非自发排出组(No-spontaneous passage, No-SP)。

1.2 CT检查方法

患者采用仰卧位,扫描范围从双肾上极至耻骨联合,进行CT多平面重建,重点观察输尿管走行区。采用上海联影uCT510 16排螺旋CT,扫描电压120 kV,电流自动调制125~200 mA,窗宽300 HU,窗位40 HU,矩阵512×512,扫描层厚和层间距均为5 mm,重建层厚1.5 mm、层间距1.2 mm。CT后处理工作站采用联影UIHWS,后处理技术主要包括曲面重建、多平面重建、容积再现法。

1.3 CT图像测量与分析

由2位具有10年以上放射影像诊断工作经验的医生独立完成CT图像的测量,诊断医生测量数据时对患者治疗结果不知情。基于联影UIHWS后处理工作站,在冠状面重建图像上观察结石位置,分为腹段和盆段-膀胱壁内段2组;通过软件测量结石体积;在轴位CT图像上,选择结石的最大层面图像手工勾画ROI,通过窗宽窗位调节,尽量避开输尿管壁,测量结石CT值;选择结石部位输尿管壁厚度最大的层面,测量输尿管壁厚度;根据文献肾积水分级标准^[4],分为0~2级和3~4级2组。

1.4 统计学方法

应用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计分析。对患者性别、年龄、结石位置、结石体积、结石CT值、结石部位输尿管壁厚度及肾积水分级进行分析。对计量资料先以Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验验证其是否符合正态分布,不符合正态分布的计量资料以 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U 检验。计数资料以例数表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。单因素分析差异有统计学意义的因素,进行二分类logistic回归分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者特征

MSCT共检出输尿管结石115例。73例患者经过内科保守治疗后结石排出(SP组),42例患者经过手术治疗(No-SP组)。2组性别和年龄比较

差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见表 1。

2.2 结石 CT 影像分析

115 例输尿管结石中,SP 组与 No-SP 组结石位置、结石体积、结石 CT 值、结石部位输尿管壁厚及肾积水分级比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见表 1。输尿管结石的 CT 影像学表现及特征见图 1。

输尿管结石体积、结石 CT 值、结石部位输尿管壁厚对结石自发排出预测的 ROC 曲线显示三者 AUC 分别为 0.90(95%CI: 0.84~0.95)、0.80(95%CI: 0.72~0.88)、0.69(95%CI: 0.59~0.79)。当三者的最佳临界值分别为 0.08 cm³、802.50 HU、0.11 cm 时,其灵敏度、特异度分别为 0.93、0.74、0.76、0.71、0.91、0.39。

表 1 SP 组与 No-SP 组患者特征及输尿管结石 CT 影像特征分析结果 例, $M(Q_1, Q_3)$

项目	No-SP 组(42 例)	SP 组(73 例)	总计(115 例)	χ^2/Z	P 值
性别				0.77	0.380
男	31	59	90		
女	11	14	25		
年龄/岁	43.5(31.0,53.0)	37(29.5,49.5)		-1.58	0.110
结石位置				8.34	<0.001
腹段	29	30	59		
盆段-膀胱壁内段	13	43	56		
结石体积/cm ³	0.39(0.20,0.64)	0.07(0.04,0.14)		-7.10	<0.001
结石 CT 值/HU	947.00(787.00,1 208.25)	562.00(389.50,863.50)		-5.38	<0.001
结石部位输尿管壁厚/cm	0.21(0.13,0.35)	0.14(0.08,0.23)		-3.39	<0.001
肾积水分级				32.74	<0.001
0~2 级	12	60	72		
3~4 级	30	13	43		



患者,女,39 岁,右侧肾绞痛 1 d。a:CT 平扫,冠状位重建图像,右侧输尿管最长径为纵向长径(1.16 cm);b:CT 平扫,轴位,右侧输尿管结石最大层面测量结石 CT 值(1108 HU);c:CT 平扫,轴位,结石部位输尿管壁厚最大层面测量厚度(0.34 cm)。该患者治疗方式为 URHL。

图 1 输尿管结石的 CT 影像学表现及特征

本研究采用二分类 logistic 回归评估结石位置、结石体积、结石 CT 值、结石部位输尿管壁厚及肾积水分级对结石自发排出的预测价值,结果显示结石体积($OR = 0.02, 95\%CI: 0.00 \sim 0.47, P = 0.01$)和肾积水分级($OR = 0.22, 95\%CI: 0.08 \sim 0.62, P < 0.001$)差异有统计学意义。Logistic 模型具有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 57.83, P < 0.001$),该模型的准确度为 80.90%,灵敏度为 91.80%,特异度为 61.90%,阳性预测值为 80.72%,阴性预测值为

81.25%。模型预测效果 ROC 曲线,AUC 为 0.91(95%CI: 0.86~0.97), $P < 0.05$ 。见图 2。

3 讨论

输尿管结石是常见的泌尿系统疾病之一,发病率为 10%~15%。使用或不使用药物的排石治疗主要用于直径 ≤ 10 mm、病情轻、并发症较少的输尿管结石,一般治疗周期为 4~6 周;ESWL、URHL 或腹腔镜下切开取石主要用于病情较重、并发症多、复杂的输尿管结石^[4]。如果泌尿科医生

治疗前能够精准预测输尿管结石能否自行排出,那将使患者受益^[5]。随着 MSCT 和低剂量技术的发展,使得 MSCT 成为输尿管结石检查与评估的主要成像技术^[6-7]。研究表明 MSCT 对较小及远端输尿管结石诊断的准确度、灵敏度和特异度明显高于 KUB 和超声,可作为临床怀疑泌尿系统结石的常规检查方法^[8-9]。文献报道^[10]输尿管结石的 CT 影像特征参数可用于输尿管结石的诊断与评估,但存在一定的争议^[11]。

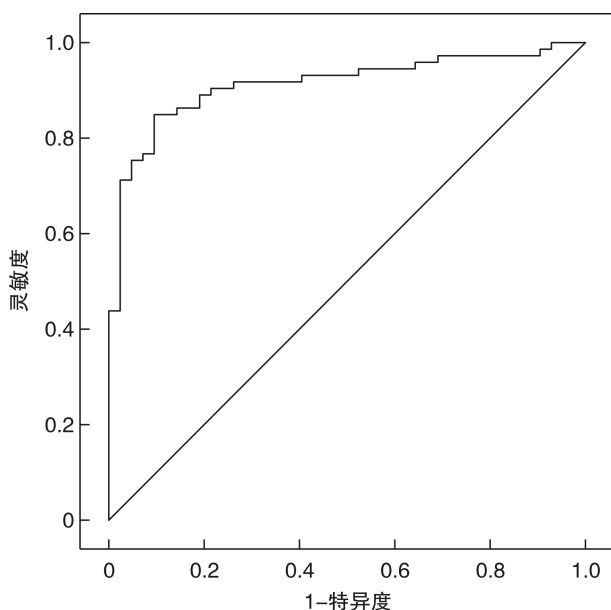


图2 Logistic模型预测效果ROC曲线

本研究选取了患者性别、年龄、结石位置、结石体积、结石CT值、结石部位输尿管壁厚度及肾积水分级作为结石自发排出预测的CT特征。结石位置是影响结石自发排出的因素,输尿管下段结石比上中段结石自发排出率高^[7]。本研究显示输尿管盆段-膀胱壁内段结石(77%)比腹段结石(51%)自发排出率高,与文献报道一致。结石大小是输尿管结石自发排出的重要影响因素^[1],指南显示直径 <5 mm的结石68%可自发排出,而直径 ≥ 5 mm的结石47%可自发排出。CT图像上结石的准确测量方法尚存在争议^[12],无论是结石轴位直径还是纵向长径,都只片面显示了结石的大小,有研究显示结石体积是预测结石自发排出的显著预测因素^[13]。本研究采用结石体积作为预测因素,SP组结石体积 0.07 cm^3 小于No-SP组结石体积 0.39 cm^3 ,2组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。ROC曲线分析显示AUC为0.90,当结石体积临界值为 0.08 cm^3 时,灵敏度、特异度分别为0.93、0.74。因此,当结石体积 $<0.08\text{ cm}^3$ 时,提示内科治疗排石的成功率较高。较高CT值的输尿管结石出现嵌顿的风险较高,原因与结石硬度大、长时

间对输尿管黏膜造成损伤等有关^[3,5,10,14];而形成时间较短的结石,结构松散、CT值较低,容易自发排出^[15]。本研究显示SP组结石CT值562 HU低于No-SP组结石CT值947 HU,2组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。由于结石对输尿管黏膜的刺激、损伤,引起输尿管壁缺血、水肿,增加了结石嵌顿的风险^[1,16]。本研究显示SP组结石部位输尿管壁厚度 0.14 cm 小于No-SP组结石部位输尿管壁厚度 0.21 cm ,2组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。肾积水分级是输尿管结石自发排出的影响因素^[4,15]。本研究显示,0~2级肾积水结石(83%)比3~4级肾积水结石(30%)自发排出率明显增高。Logistic回归分析显示结石体积和肾积水分级是结石自发排出的独立预测因素。该模型能够正确预测80.9%的输尿管结石,灵敏度为91.80%,特异度为61.90%,阳性预测值为80.72%,阴性预测值为81.25%。ROC曲线显示该模型预测效果好(AUC=0.91)。

本研究的样本量偏小,大多数为急诊患者,SP组的病例较多,影响部分数据的分布(如结石部位输尿管厚度),后续需要多中心、大样本研究进一步探究。

综上所述,MSCT输尿管结石位置、结石体积、结石CT值、结石部位输尿管壁厚度及肾积水分级是结石自发排出的影响因素,而结石体积和肾积水分级为独立预测因素,该模型的预测效果好,为输尿管结石的治疗提供有价值的影像学信息。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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