

·论著·

¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT 在不明原发灶肿瘤中的临床应用价值

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【摘要】目的 探讨¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT全身显像在不明原发灶肿瘤(CUP)诊断中的临床应用价值。**方法** 回顾分析46例于2015年2月至2016年6月在我院行常规检查未能发现肿瘤原发灶而进一步行¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT全身显像查找肿瘤原发灶的转移性肿瘤患者的资料。PET/CT图像分析采用视觉及半定量分析方法。通过病理活检和(或)临床综合诊断、临床随访对结果进行评价。**结果** 46例患者中,¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT显像找到原发肿瘤33例,均经过病理活检及临床随访证实;13例未发现原发病灶。¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT对不明肿瘤原发灶的检出率为71.7%(33/46),其中阳性患者中淋巴瘤3例、胃癌2例、食管癌4例、卵巢癌3例、肺癌14例、肝癌2例、尿路上皮癌1例、鼻咽癌2例、多发性骨髓瘤1例、降结肠癌1例。转移方式主要有淋巴结转移32例、骨转移20例、肝转移13例、肺转移9例、胸膜腹膜转移5例、肾上腺转移3例、脑转移4例、皮下转移3例、心包膜转移1例。**结论** ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT全身显像对CUP的检出率显著优于一般常规检查,对临床指导治疗有着重要意义。

【关键词】 氟脱氧葡萄糖 F18; 正电子发射断层显像术; 体层摄影术, X线计算机; 不明原发灶肿瘤

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[Abstract] **Objective** To evaluate the clinical value of ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT whole-body imaging in the management of cancer of unknown primary(CUP). **Methods** From February 2015 to June 2016, 46 CUP patients were analyzed retrospectively in Taizhou People's Hospital. They underwent ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT imaging to detect their primary tumors that had not been detected through routine examinations. Visual and semiquantitative analyses were then employed to analyze the PET/CT images. The results were assessed on the basis of the pathological results, comprehensive clinical diagnoses, and clinical follow-ups. **Results** Of the 46 patients, 33 had primary tumors, which were detected through ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT imaging and further confirmed by pathology or clinical follow-up. Meanwhile, the primary tumors in 13 patients were not characterized. The CUP detection rate of the ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT was 71.7% (33/46). Of the 33 patients with detected CUPs, 3 had lymphoma, 2 had gastric cancer, 4 had esophageal cancer, 3 had oophoroma, 14 had lung cancer, 2 had liver cancer, 1 had urinary tract epithelial cancer, 2 had nasopharyngeal carcinoma, 1 had multiple myeloma, and 1 had colon cancer. The modes of tumor metastasis included lymphatic metastasis in 32 cases, bone metastasis in 20 cases, liver metastasis in 13 cases, lung metastasis in 9 cases, pleural and peritoneal metastasis in 5 cases, adrenal metastasis in 3 cases, brain metastasis in 4 cases, subcutaneous metastasis in 3 cases, and pericardium metastasis in 1 case. **Conclusions** The ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT outperforms ordinary routine examinations in terms of CUP detection. Thus, ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT possesses significant importance to clinical management.

[Key words] Fluorodeoxyglucose F18; Positron-emission tomography; Tomography, X-ray computed; Cancer of unknown primary

不明原发灶肿瘤(cancer of unknown primary, CUP)是一群异源发生的肿瘤，指转移灶经穿刺细胞学或组织病理学已得到确认而通过其他检查(包括详细的病史回顾、体格检查、实验室检查和常规影像学检查)尚未发现原发灶的肿瘤，占所有恶性肿瘤的3%~10%^[1-2]。该类患者预后差，3年生存率为11%，5年生存率为6%，平均中位生存期只有2~10个月^[3]。所以明确原发灶有助于指导临床医师合理治疗及改善患者预后。目前对于¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT诊断CUP患者原发灶的效能尚存争议，Kole等^[4]研究了29例CUP¹⁸F-FDG PET全身显像的结果，¹⁸F-FDG PET仅发现7例(24%)CUP原发灶，CUP患者的临床生存期并未因原发灶发现而得以改善，所以他们认为¹⁸F-FDG PET所提供的信息的临床意义有限；据国内外相关研究报道，¹⁸F-FDG PET对CUP原发灶的检出率约为54%^[5]；另有多位学者支持¹⁸F-FDG PET可有效检出CUP原发灶的观点^[6]。本研究旨在进一步探讨¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT全身显像对CUP原发灶的诊断价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2015年2月至2016年6月在我院行¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT全身显像且病理确诊为转移性肿瘤的患者46例，其中男性18例、女性28例，年龄38~85岁，平均年龄(62.78±11.98)岁。所有患者经过临床常规检查(包括常规影像学检查)均未发现原发病灶。所有患者均于检查前签署了知情同意书。

1.2 方法

采集仪器为52环64层PET/CT(SIEMENS Biograph mCT)，显像剂均为¹⁸F-FDG。46例患者均空腹6 h以上，空腹血糖水平低于10 mmol/L，静脉注射¹⁸F-FDG($3.7\sim5.5\times10^9$ Bq/kg)，安静环境下休息60 min后行¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT全身显像；对部分病灶性质难以确定的患者，于注射显像剂后2~3 h行局部延迟显像。图像处理由计算机自动进行，首先以CT图像对PET图像进行衰减校正，数据经迭代法重建后进行图像融合，得到全身最大密度投影图像和各个断层的PET、CT及PET/CT融合图像(包括横断位、矢状位、冠状位)，必要时可进行进一步处理得到三维图像。

1.3 图像判读

由2名有经验的核医学影像诊断医师采用目测法和半定量分析，确定ROI，测定SUV_{max}值，两者意见不一致时，协商达成共识。阳性诊断标准：SUV_{max}≥2.5或延迟显像SUV_{max}高于早期像的20%。

1.4 随访与证实

所检出的原发灶最终诊断均经病理活检、临床综合诊断或随访证实。

2 结果

原发病灶在PET/CT图像上表现为放射性浓聚影(图1、图2)，SUV_{max}均≥2.5。46例患者中，¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT显像找到原发肿瘤33例，均经病理活检、临床综合诊断或随访证实；13例仍未发现原发病灶。33例阳性患者中淋巴瘤3例、胃癌2

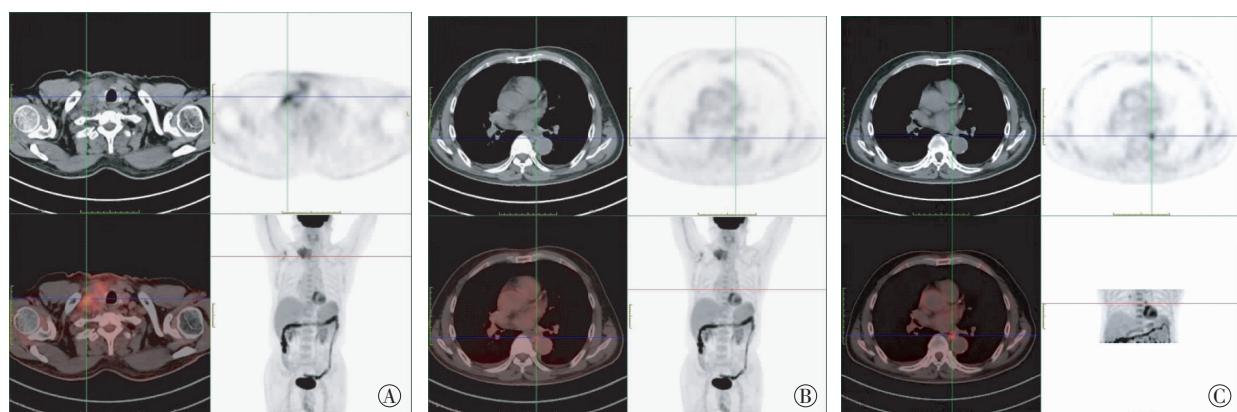


图1 不明原发灶肿瘤患者的¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT图 男性患者，65岁，一个月前发现右侧锁骨区无痛肿大淋巴结，入院行右锁骨区淋巴结活检病理提示转移性鳞癌。图中，A：右锁骨区淋巴结¹⁸F-FDG高代谢灶；B~C：PET/CT发现食管下段¹⁸F-FDG高代谢灶(B为早期图像，C为延迟图像)，胃镜证实食管鳞癌。

Fig.1 ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT images of patient with cancer of unknown primary

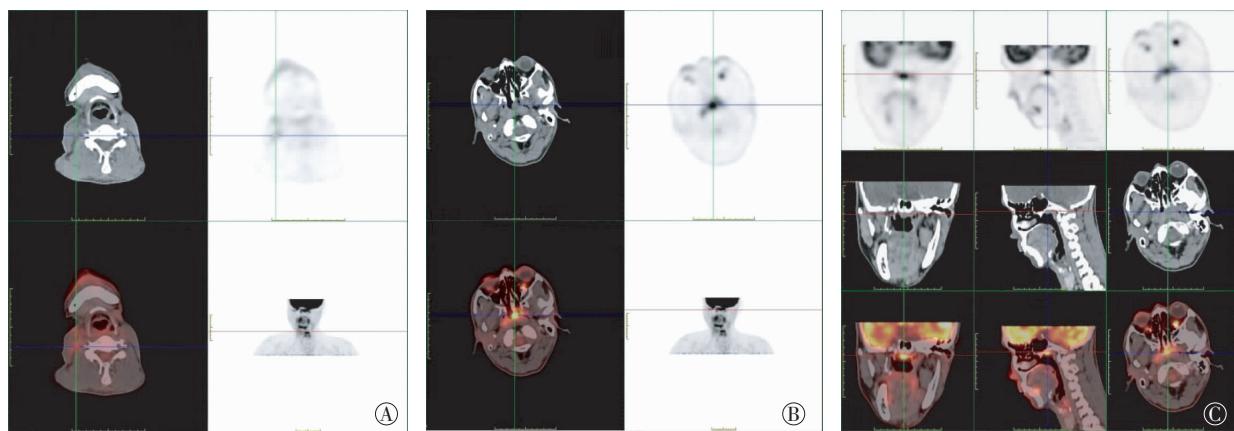


图2 不明原发灶肿瘤患者的¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT图 男性患者, 49岁, 半月前发现右颈部淋巴结肿大, 入院行淋巴结活检病理提示转移性癌。图中, A: 右颈部淋巴结¹⁸F-FDG高代谢灶; B: PET/CT发现鼻咽顶壁¹⁸F-FDG高代谢灶; C: 不同断层显示图像, 鼻咽镜病理活检证实为非角化性癌。

Fig.2 ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT images of patient with cancer of unknown primary

例、食管癌4例、卵巢癌3例、肺癌14例、肝癌2例、尿路上皮癌1例、鼻咽癌2例、多发性骨髓瘤1例、结肠癌1例;¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT对CUP原发灶的检出率为71.7%(33/46), 33例找到原发肿瘤的患者中, 肺癌患者所占比例最高, 达到42.4%(14/33)。

找到原发肿瘤的病例中, 发现淋巴结转移32例、骨转移20例、肝转移13例、肺转移9例、胸膜腹膜转移5例、肾上腺转移3例、脑转移4例、皮下转移3例、心包膜转移1例。

3 讨论

肿瘤治疗的关键是早期诊断和准确分期, 主要措施是去除原发病灶及阻断和控制转移病灶。临床传统的影像诊断手段对CUP的检出率不高, 检出率仅为20%~27%, CT、MRI、超声和各种内镜检查是目前查找CUP原发灶的最主要手段, 但也仅能发现约40%的原发病灶^[7-9], 所以CUP原发灶的寻找是临床医师面临的棘手问题之一。由于原发病灶不明确, 往往不能采取针对性的治疗方案, 导致治疗效果不佳和患者预后不良。¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT全身显像在肿瘤的诊断和鉴别诊断、肿瘤残留与复发及疗效评价方面受到了临床医师的广泛认可。PET/CT既能提供病灶详尽的功能与分子代谢信息, 又能提供病灶的详细解剖定位, 一次显像即可获得全身各方位的断层融合图像。在本研究中, ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT对CUP原发灶的检出率为71.7%(33/46)。

肿瘤早期转移以邻近淋巴引流区淋巴结转移为

主, CT通过测量淋巴结短径(通常短径大于1.0~1.5 cm认为是转移淋巴结)来诊断, 而PET则是通过¹⁸F-FDG的摄取来诊断, 灵敏度较高。PET对骨转移、肝转移、肺转移、胸腹膜转移等病灶的探测也具有很高的灵敏度, 高于常规CT或MR检查, 特别对全身多部位转移病灶的探测更具有无可比拟的优势。通过本研究我们发现, 转移灶以淋巴结转移最多见, 发生率达69.6%(32/46), 分布范围较广, 头颈部肿瘤以颈部淋巴结转移为主, 胸部肿瘤以纵隔、肺门淋巴结转移为主, 腹部及盆腔肿瘤以腹盆腔、腹膜后淋巴结转移多见, 即使是较小的淋巴结转移在PET上也能显示出高代谢灶。另外, 骨转移也较常见, 发生率为43.5%(20/46), 患者初诊时往往以腰背痛或者骨折就诊。实质脏器以肝转移较常见, PET的检出率也较高, 通常转移病灶的糖代谢也较高, 本研究中的肝转移发生率达28.3%(13/46); 肺转移亦较多见, 发生率达19.6%(9/46)。PET对胸、腹膜转移的检出有较大的优势, 若PET图像中胸、腹膜未见明显增厚而糖代谢异常增高, 就能明确诊断, 本研究中共发现5例胸、腹膜转移, 发生率为10.9%(5/46)。PET对脑转移肿瘤的检出率较MR略差, 脑部对¹⁸F-FDG的摄取较高, 往往会掩盖部分小病灶, 本组病例中我们共发现4例脑转移, 发生率为8.7%(4/46)。其他转移灶如肾上腺转移、皮下转移、心包膜转移则较少, 发生率分别约6.5%(3/46)、6.5%(3/46)、2.2%(1/46)。上述结果与大部分已有文献报道相似^[10-11], 这与肿瘤的转移方式有很大关系, 所以也决定了转

移的途径。

本研究中尚有未能检出原发灶的病例 13 例，原因可能有以下几点：(1)原发病灶过小，位置隐匿或原发灶和转移灶之间相距太近，由于部分容积效应及空间分辨率限制而难以检出；(2)由于血管生成不良等因素导致原发肿瘤细胞凋亡，无法被检出；(3)少数特殊类型肿瘤对¹⁸F-FDG 的摄取过少，继而对诊断造成困难，如肝细胞肝癌、胃肠道印戒细胞癌等；(4)原发灶所处部位(如：心肌、膀胱、肠道、脑皮质等区域)放射性本底较高，掩盖了原发灶的¹⁸F-FDG 摄取。

在本研究中，我们发现阳性患者中肺癌的比例高达 42.4%(14/33)，显著高于其他肿瘤，究其原因，可能有以下几点：(1)2015 年，我国共有 429.2 万新发肿瘤病例和 281.4 万癌症死亡病例，肺癌发病率最高^[12]；(2)肺癌往往初次诊断就已经出现了转移情况，恶性程度越高转移可能就越大，以小细胞肺癌转移居多；(3)有些病灶，不容易发现，位置隐匿，如纵隔旁和脊柱旁、心脏后方病灶。

综上所述，¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT 全身显像对 CUP 原发灶的检出率远远高于一般的检查手段^[13]，它能带来更详细、更准确的信息，可更好地服务于临床。对未能找到原发灶的患者，PET/CT 也能够提供全身转移灶的分布情况，有助于临床进一步选择诊断和治疗方案，这是其他常规影像学检查无法比拟的。因此，¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT 全身显像对 CUP 患者具有较高的临床应用价值，值得进一步推广和应用。

利益冲突 本研究由署名作者按以下贡献声明独立开展，不涉及任何利益冲突。

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(上接第 97 页)

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