

## 头颈部肿瘤 CT 灌注成像与微血管密度(MVD)的相关性研究

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**【摘要】** 目的 研究头颈部肿瘤 CT 灌注成像和微血管密度(microvessel density, MVD)的相关性,探讨其在评价肿瘤血管丰富程度及鉴别良、恶性肿瘤中的应用价值。方法 将 41 例头颈部肿瘤分成 3 组: A 组 16 例, 良性乏血供肿瘤; B 组 13 例, 良性富血供肿瘤; C 组 12 例, 恶性肿瘤。术前对所有肿瘤行 CT 灌注检查, 用后处理软件绘制时间-密度曲线(time density curve, TDC), 并计算感兴趣区的最大密度投影(maximum intensity projection, MIP)、血容量(blood volume, BV)、血流量(blood flow, BF)、平均通过时间(mean transit time, MTT)和毛细血管通透性(capillary permeability, CP)等参数。同时切取与 CT 灌注相同层面的组织切片, 行 CD34 抗体免疫组织化学染色, 观察分析各 CT 灌注成像在 3 组肿瘤之间表现的差异及其与 MVD 的相关性。结果 头颈部肿瘤 CT 灌注成像 TDC 显示, 良性肿瘤(A 组 + B 组)出现 I 型 TDC 的频率明显高于恶性肿瘤(C 组)( $P = 0.003$ ), 恶性肿瘤中以 II 型和 III 型 TDC 为主。B 组和 C 组的 MIP、BV 及 BF 均比 A 组明显高( $P < 0.01$ )。MVD 在 3 组肿瘤之间差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。Pearson 相关性分析表明在 3 组肿瘤中 MVD 与 MIP、BV 均呈正相关( $P < 0.05$ ,  $r$  值分别为 0.41, 0.352)。结论 CT 灌注成像的 TDC 形态、MIP 和 BV 等可间接反映头颈部肿瘤血管生成情况, 结合 MVD 有助于鉴别良性乏血供肿瘤、良性富血供肿瘤及恶性肿瘤。

**【关键词】** 头颈部肿瘤; 体层摄影术, X 线计算机; 灌注成像; 微血管密度(MVD)

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## Head and neck neoplasms: correlation of CT perfusion with microvessel density (MVD)

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To evaluate the correlation between CT perfusion (CTP) and microvessel density (MVD) in head and neck neoplasms (HNNs), and to assess its value in the differential diagnosis of benign HNNs from malignant ones. **Methods** Forty-one HNNs proved by pathology underwent CTP before the operation. All lesions were divided into three groups: group A (sixteen cases), benign hypovascular lesions; group B (thirteen cases), benign hypervascular lesions; group C

(twelve cases), malignant lesions. Time density curve (TDC) and CTP parameters including maximum intensity projection (MIP), blood volume (BV), blood flow (BF), mean transit time (MTT), and capillary permeability (CP) were analyzed respectively. Tissue slices from the same level as CT perfusion were used for anti-CD34 immunohistochemical staining and MVD counts. The relation between perfusion measurements and MVD were analyzed. **Results** TDC could be classified into three types. TDC of type I was more frequently found in benign lesions (group A and B) than in malignant lesions (group C) ( $P = 0.003$ ), while type II and type III were mainly found in group C. MIP, BV and BF were all significantly higher in both group B and C than group A (all  $P < 0.01$ ). There was no statistically significant difference in MVD among the three groups ( $P > 0.05$ ). Pearson correlation showed a positive correlation between MVD and MIP, BV respectively among the three groups (all  $P < 0.05$ ,  $r = 0.41, 0.352$ ). **Conclusions** TDC, MIP and BV of CTP could reflect angiogenesis of HNNs indirectly. CTP combined with MVD could help differentiating malignant from benign HNNs, as well as benign hypovascular from hypervascular ones.

**【Key words】** head and neck neoplasms; tomography, X-ray computed; perfusion imaging; microvessel density

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肿瘤血管生成在肿瘤的发生、发展及转移过程中起关键作用<sup>[1-2]</sup>。多项研究表明在头颈部肿瘤患者中,肿瘤血管生成会增加局部复发和远处转移的风险,降低生存率,显著影响患者的预后<sup>[3-5]</sup>。CT灌注成像作为一种功能成像技术可以活体评估肿瘤组织的血流供应情况,从而间接反映肿瘤血管生成的丰富程度<sup>[6-8]</sup>。肿瘤内微血管密度(microvessel density, MVD)代表了肿瘤新生血管的丰富程度<sup>[9-10]</sup>, 研究报道 MVD 和头颈部肿瘤患者的预后密切相关,较高的 MVD 可提示预后不良,然而 MVD 测定需依赖活体组织<sup>[1,9,11]</sup>。本文收集 41 例头颈部肿瘤患者资料,探讨 CT 灌注成像表现与 MVD 的相关性,旨在从全新的角度探讨头颈部肿瘤的影像学表现和分子生物学特性之间的关系,从而为临床诊断、治疗和估计预后提供更多的信息。

## 材料和方法

**病例资料** 此前瞻性研究已获得复旦大学附属眼耳鼻喉科医院伦理审查委员会的批准,且在试验前获得患者的书面知情同意书。本研究包括头颈部肿瘤患者 41 例,其中男 23 例,女 18 例,年龄 22~74 岁。原发肿瘤包括腮腺 20 例、颞骨 11 例(外耳道 7 例,乳突部 3 例及岩尖部 1 例)、咽旁间隙 7 例、颞下窝 1 例、颈静脉孔 1 例和翼腭窝 1 例。所有肿

瘤的手术标本均经组织病理学诊断,且被分成了 3 组(A 组 16 例,良性乏血供肿瘤;B 组 13 例,良性富血供肿瘤;C 组 12 例,恶性肿瘤)。

**CT 扫描** 试验采用 16 排西门子螺旋 CT 机进行扫描成像。所有病例于 CT 灌注扫描前先行 CT 平扫,选取肿瘤最大直径相邻两层作为靶层面行 CT 灌注扫描(避开大片钙化和囊变区)。使用高压注射器经肘静脉注入 50 mL 对比剂(碘帕醇,300 mg/mL),注射速率 4 mL/s。注药 4 s 后开始动态 CT 扫描,扫描参数:120 kV/100 mA,层厚 12 mm×2,时间间隔 1 s,总共扫描时间 40 s。灌注扫描结束后 3 min 行常规增强扫描,参数如下:120 kV/180 mA,层厚 5 mm,矩阵 512×512,视野 230 mm×230 mm。

将灌注扫描所得图像传到西门子工作站,根据 Patlak 算法用 Perfusion 软件中的体部肿瘤程序进行计算。所有图像分析过程由 2 名双盲的头颈部影像医师共同完成。将同侧颈内或颈外动脉作为输入动脉,生成最大密度投影(maximum intensity projection, MIP)、血容量(blood volume, BV)、血流量(blood flow, BF)、平均通过时间(mean transit time, MTT)和毛细血管通透性(capillary permeability, CP)等灌注参数的伪彩图。选取肿瘤直径最大的层面,若肿瘤均匀强化,则感兴趣区(region of interest, ROI)至少包括所选层面肿瘤 50%的面积;若肿瘤不均匀强化,则以肿瘤强化最明

显处为 ROI,避开明显的血管、坏死囊变区和钙化灶,选 3 次取平均值<sup>[12]</sup>。最后获得所选 ROI 的时间—密度曲线(time density curve, TDC)和 MIP、BV、BF、MTT、CP 等 CT 灌注参数值。

**免疫组化检查** 所有患者在 CT 灌注检查后均尽快行肿瘤切除术,手术标本用 4% 甲醛固定,将标本按 CT 扫描的位置摆放,在肿瘤最大直径层面切取厚 3~5 mm 的标本并制成蜡块备用。将石蜡包埋标本制成 4  $\mu\text{m}$  厚的切片,每例连续 2 张切片,1 张用于常规苏木精-伊红(HE)染色,另 1 张用于鼠抗人 CD34 单克隆抗体(福州迈新生物技术有限公司)染色并进行 MVD 计数。先在低倍镜下( $\times 40$ )选取 5 个肿瘤血管最丰富的视野,其中 3 个在肿瘤的中心部位,2 个位于肿瘤的边缘部位,同时避免坏死等区域。在高倍镜( $\times 200$ )下分别观察所选的 5 个视野,用 I-Solution 软件(加拿大 NatureGene 公司)自动计算每个视野中血管所占面积的百分比并计算 5 个视野的平均值<sup>[12]</sup>。

**统计学分析** 采用 SPSS16.0 统计软件对所得数据进行分析。不同类型 TDC 在 3 组肿瘤间的分布差异用 Fisher 确切概率法检验,3 组肿瘤之间灌

注参数的比较用非参数 Mann-Whitney 检验,用 Pearson 相关系数来评估 MVD 与各灌注参数的相关性。 $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 结 果

**头颈部肿瘤的 TDC 形态** 根据达峰时间(time to peak, TTP)和廓清指数(washout ratio, WR),将 TDC 分成 3 种类型<sup>[13]</sup>。其中, TTP 为达到强化峰值所需的时间;  $\text{WR}(\%) = (\text{强化峰值} - \text{注入造影剂 44 s 后的密度}) / (\text{强化峰值} - \text{注入造影剂前的密度}) \times 100\%$ 。I 型 TDC (缓慢上升型,图 1)的  $\text{TTP} > 30 \text{ s}$  且  $\text{WR} \leq 0$ ; II 型 TDC (速升速降型,图 2)的  $\text{TTP} \leq 30 \text{ s}$  且  $\text{WR} > 30\%$ ; III 型 TDC (速升缓降型)的  $\text{TTP} \leq 30 \text{ s}$  且  $\text{WR} \leq 30\%$ 。3 组肿瘤 TDC 走势类型见表 1。A 组出现 I 型 TDC 的频率明显高于 B 组和 C 组( $P = 0.003, 0.000$ )。II 型 TDC 仅在 B 组和 C 组中出现。III 型 TDC 的出现频率在 3 组间差异无统计学意义。良性肿瘤(A 组 + B 组)出现 I 型 TDC 的频率明显高于恶性肿瘤(C 组),良、恶性肿瘤出现 I 型 TDC 频率的差异有统计学意义( $P = 0.003$ ),恶性肿瘤以 II 型和 III 型曲线为主。

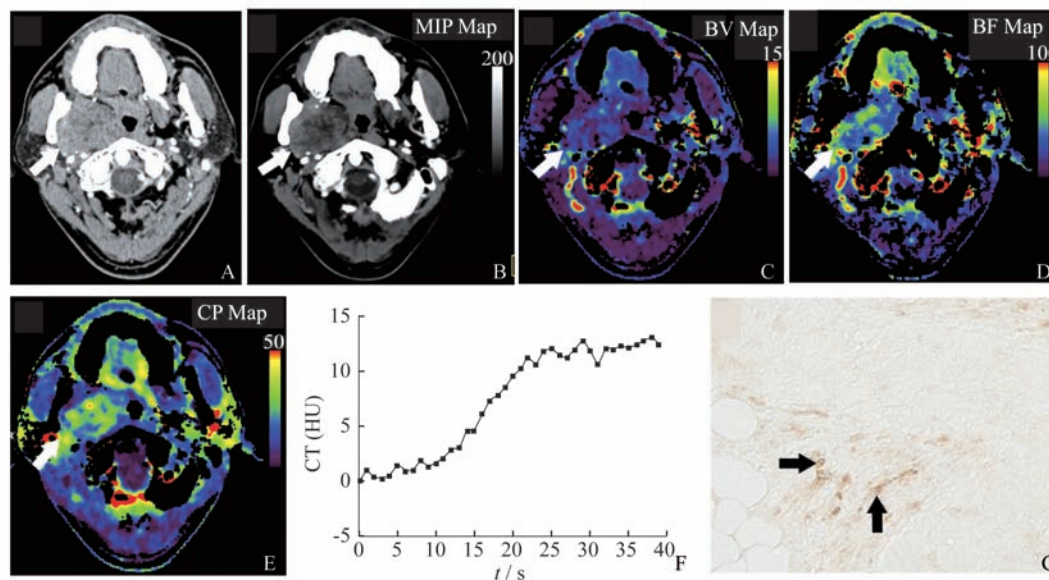


图 1 A 组多形性腺瘤的 CT 灌注伪彩图及微血管染色结果

Fig 1 CTP functional maps and microvessel staining of pleomorphic adenoma of group A

A fifty-year-old male patient with pleomorphic adenoma of the right parapharyngeal space (white arrows). Axial contrast-enhanced CT (A), MIP (B), BV (C), BF (D), CP (E), TDC (F) as well as CD34 immunohistochemical staining (G) of the tumor are shown. The well-defined mass has heterogeneous enhancement (A), and the areas with obvious enhancement have higher MIP (B), BV (C), BF (D), and CP (E) values compared with the ipsilateral masseter. TDC of type I has a relatively slow ascending phase without descending phase (F). Note the poor degree of angiogenesis in the tumor parenchyma. The vascular endothelial cells are stained as brown arrows ( $\times 200$ ) (G).

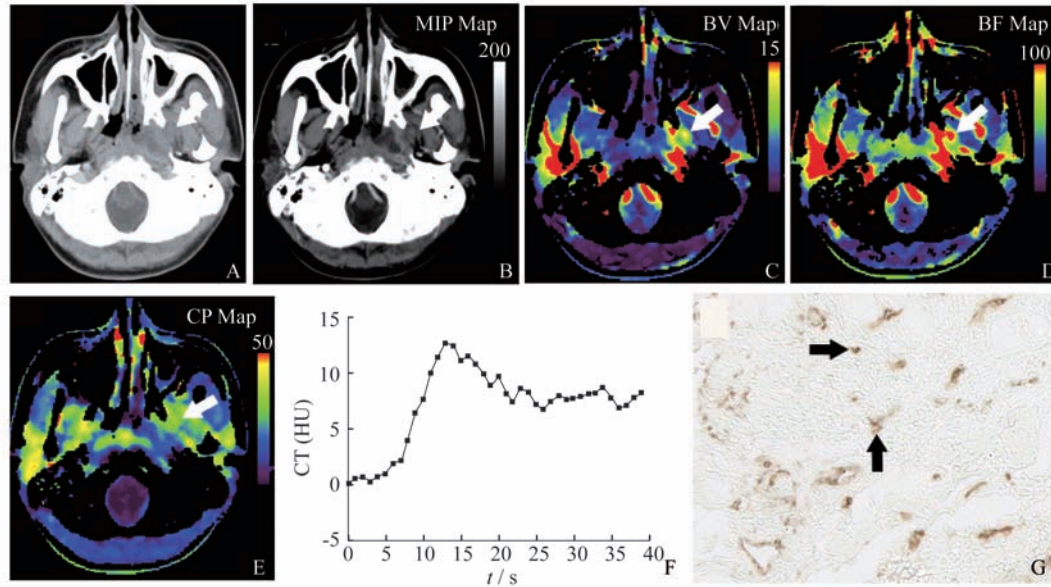


图2 C组横纹肌肉瘤CT灌注伪彩图及微血管染色结果

Fig 2 CTP functional maps and microvessel staining of rhabdomyosarcoma of group C

A twenty two-year-old male patient with rhabdomyosarcoma of the left parapharyngeal space (white arrows). Axial contrast-enhanced CT (A), MIP (B), BV (C), BF (D), CP (E), TDC (F) as well as CD34 immunohistochemical staining (G) of the tumor are shown. The lesion has higher MIP (B), BV (C), BF (D), and CP (E) values compared with the ipsilateral masseter. TDC of type II has steep ascending and descending phases (F). Note the abundant degree of angiogenesis in the tumor parenchyma. The vascular endothelial cells are stained as brown arrows ( $\times 200$ ) (G).

表1 41例病例的病理诊断及TDC类型

Tab 1 Histopathologic diagnosis and types of TDC in 41 patients

Histopathologic diagnosis	No. of case	Type I	Type II	Type III
Benign lesions (groups A + B)	29	14	4	11
Benign hypovascular lesions (group A)	16	12	0	4
Pleomorphic adenoma	9	6	0	3
Lymphoepithelial cyst	2	2	0	0
Bronchial cleft cyst	2	2	0	0
Schwannoma	1	1	0	0
Venous hemangioma	1	1	0	0
Osteochondroma	1	0	0	1
Benign hypervascular lesions (group B)	13	2	4	7
Kimura's disease	3	0	0	3
Warthin's tumor	2	0	2	0
Papillary epithelioma	2	0	2	0
Intradermal nevus	1	0	0	1
Chondroblastoma	1	0	0	1
Glomus tumor	1	1	0	0
Granulosa cell tumor	1	0	0	1
Basal cell adenoma	1	0	0	1
Giant cell granuloma	1	1	0	0



(续表 1)

Malignant lesions (group C)	12	0	6	6
Rhabdomyosarcoma	2	0	2	0
Adenoid cystic carcinoma	2	0	0	2
Malignant schwannoma	2	0	1	1
Mucoepidermoid carcinoma	1	0	1	0
Squamous cell carcinoma	2	0	2	0
WDC	1	0	0	1
Epithelioid sarcoma	1	0	0	1
MEMT	1	0	0	1

WDC;Well differentiated chondrosarcoma; MEMT;Metastatic epithelial malignant tumor.

**3 组肿瘤之间 CT 灌注参数及 MVD 的比较**  
 各灌注参数及 MVD 在 3 组之间的比较结果见表 2 和图 3。B 组和 C 组的 MIP、BV 及 BF 均比 A 组明显高( $P < 0.01$ );B 组的 CP 值比 A 组明显高( $P =$

0.002);B 组的 MIP 值比 C 组高( $P = 0.044$ ),但两组间的数据有重叠。MTT 值和 MVD 在 3 组间的差异无统计学意义。良、恶性肿瘤之间的 CT 灌注参数差异无明显统计学意义。

表 2 CT 灌注参数和 MVD 在 3 组间的比较

Tab 2 Comparison of perfusion parameters and MVD in the three groups

Group	Mann-whitney test	MIP	BV	BF	MTT	CP	MVD
A vs. B	Z	-3.667	-3.946	-3.992	-1.323	-3.064	-1.439
	P	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.000</b>	0.186	<b>0.002</b>	0.150
A vs. C	Z	-2.693	-3.389	-3.296	-0.882	-1.811	-1.161
	P	<b>0.007</b>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>0.001</b>	0.378	0.070	0.246
B vs. C	Z	-2.013	-0.272	-0.761	-0.082	-0.870	-1.088
	P	<b>0.044</b>	0.786	0.446	0.935	0.384	0.277
(A + B) vs. C	Z	-0.602	-1.948	-1.633	-0.501	-0.659	-0.143
	P	0.547	0.051	0.102	0.616	0.510	0.886

A; Benign hypovascular lesions; B; Benign hypervascular lesions; C; Malignant lesions. MIP; HU; BV;  $\text{mL} \cdot 100 \text{ mL}^{-1}$ ; BF;  $\text{mL} \cdot 100 \text{ mL}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ ; MTT; s; CP;  $\text{mL} \cdot 100 \text{ mL}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ .

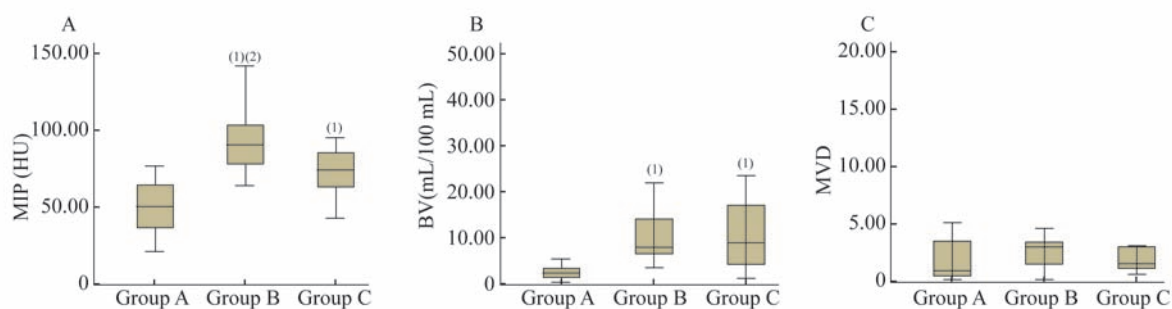


图 3 3 组肿瘤之间 MIP (A), BV (B) 和 MVD (C) 的比较

Fig 3 The comparison of MIP (A), BV (B) and MVD (C) among the three groups

vs. group A, <sup>(1)</sup> $P < 0.01$ ; vs. group C, <sup>(2)</sup> $P < 0.05$ .

**MVD 与各灌注参数的关系** MVD 与各灌注参数的关系见表 3。在 A 组中 MVD 仅与 MIP 呈正相关( $r = 0.526, P = 0.036$ );B 组中 MVD 和 CT 灌注参数均无相关性;C 组中 MVD 与 MIP、BV、BF

均呈正相关( $r$  分别为 0.831、0.855、0.591,  $P$  值分别为 0.001、0.000、0.043)。在 3 组中, MVD 与 MIP、BV 均有较明显正相关性( $r$  分别为 0.41、0.352,  $P$  值分别为 0.008、0.024)。

表3 CT灌注参数与MVD的相关性

Tab 3 Correlation between CT perfusion parameters and MVD

Group	Pearson correlation	MIP	BV	BF	MTT	CP
A	<i>r</i>	0.526	-0.008	-0.186	0.365	-0.228
	<i>P</i>	<b>0.036</b>	0.976	0.490	0.165	0.395
B	<i>r</i>	-0.231	-0.409	-0.413	-0.258	0.059
	<i>P</i>	0.448	0.165	0.160	0.395	0.849
C	<i>r</i>	0.831	0.855	0.591	0.156	-0.092
	<i>P</i>	<b>0.001</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>0.043</b>	0.627	0.776
A+B+C	<i>r</i>	0.410	0.352	0.228	0.067	0.005
	<i>P</i>	<b>0.008</b>	<b>0.024</b>	0.150	0.700	0.980

A: Benign hypovascular lesions; B: Benign hypervascular lesions; C: Malignant lesions. MIP; HU; BV; mL · 100 mL<sup>-1</sup>; BF; mL · 100 mL<sup>-1</sup> · min<sup>-1</sup>; MTT; s; CP; mL · 100 mL<sup>-1</sup> · min<sup>-1</sup>. In group A, MVD is positively correlated with MIP; In group C, MVD is positively correlated with MIP, BV and BF; In all groups, MVD is positively correlated with MIP and BV.

## 讨 论

**头颈部肿瘤灌注 TDC 的形态** CT灌注成像可以评估头颈部肿瘤的血供情况,不同的TDC形态主要反映了肿瘤血流灌注的差异<sup>[14]</sup>,从而进一步反映肿瘤微循环情况。本组实验结果显示,良性乏血供肿瘤(A组)出现I型TDC的频率明显高于良性富血供肿瘤(B组),即I型TDC可以帮助鉴别良性乏血供和富血供肿瘤。此外,良性肿瘤(A+B组)出现I型TDC(缓慢上升型)频率明显高于恶性肿瘤(C组)( $P=0.003$ ),可能是由于良性肿瘤尤其是良性乏血供肿瘤血液供应相对较少,血管壁较完整<sup>[14]</sup>,故I型TDC还有助于鉴别头颈部良、恶性肿瘤。恶性肿瘤以II型(速升速降型)和III型(速升缓降型)曲线为主,且II型TDC仅在B组和C组中出现。恶性肿瘤内新生血管丰富,血管内皮细胞连接松散,内皮基底膜发育不完善<sup>[14]</sup>,对比剂快速进入后又快速流出,形成一尖波峰,故II型TDC可以帮助鉴别良性乏血供肿瘤与良性富血供肿瘤及恶性肿瘤。B组内的某些肿瘤如Warthin瘤和乳头状瘤的TDC形态也为II型,可能与其内毛细血管网较丰富且血管壁不完整有关<sup>[15]</sup>。因此,TDC的不同形态可以反映血管微循环的改变,进而帮助鉴别头颈部良、恶性肿瘤。

**头颈部肿瘤的CT灌注参数** 关于CT灌注参数鉴别头颈部良、恶性肿瘤有不同的研究报道<sup>[14,16-17]</sup>。Rumboldt等<sup>[16]</sup>的研究表明头颈部良性肿瘤较恶性肿瘤有较低的BF值及较高的MTT

值。然而,Bisdas等<sup>[17]</sup>报道腮腺良性肿瘤的BV和BF值比恶性肿瘤明显高。与此两种观点不同,杨智云等<sup>[14]</sup>认为头颈部良、恶性肿瘤之间的CT灌注参数差异无统计学意义。我们的结果与其结果一致。另外,良性富血供肿瘤(B组)和恶性肿瘤(C组)的MIP,BV及BF值均明显高于良性乏血供肿瘤(A组)明显高( $P$ 均 $<0.01$ )。MIP参数能反映灌注状态的整体水平和平均程度<sup>[18]</sup>,由于B组和C组较A组新生血管更丰富,其整体灌注程度更明显,故MIP值增高。B组和C组的BV值明显增高反映了肿瘤内丰富的新生血管所导致的血管床增加;BF值增高则反映了B组和C组内新生血管有大量动静脉分流<sup>[19]</sup>。因此,MIP、BV和BF可以反映头颈部肿瘤血管生成的丰富程度,据此可以将良性乏血供肿瘤分别与良性富血供肿瘤及恶性肿瘤进行鉴别。然而,BV和BF在B组和C组之间差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。原因可能是良性富血供肿瘤内有很多微血管,且其细胞及基质的含量也较丰富,从而导致较高的MIP、BV和BF值;同时,恶性肿瘤中的坏死部分会明显影响CT灌注成像参数<sup>[17]</sup>,引起MIP、BV和BF值降低。另外,B组的CP值比A组明显高( $P=0.002$ ),可能与B组中某些肿瘤如Warthin瘤和乳头状瘤血管壁不完整,导致肿瘤血管的通透性增加有关<sup>[15]</sup>,从而有助于鉴别良性乏血供与富血供肿瘤。

**头颈部肿瘤的MVD及其与CT灌注成像表现的关系** 目前广泛认为肿瘤血管生成对肿瘤生长有极其重要的作用<sup>[20]</sup>,而MVD是反映肿瘤新生血管的“金标准”<sup>[9-10]</sup>,有研究认为MVD可间接反映肿

瘤的恶性程度<sup>[21]</sup>。然而,本组实验中 MVD 在 3 组肿瘤间差异无统计学意义,与杨智云等<sup>[14]</sup>和 Li 等<sup>[22]</sup>等的研究结果一致。原因可能为不同病理类型的肿瘤血供差异大、血管丰富程度相近所致<sup>[14]</sup>,另外 MVD 计数和组织取材的误差也会影响实验结果。因此,我们不能仅依据肿瘤局部 MVD 来帮助鉴别头颈部肿瘤的良、恶性情况。

CT 灌注参数可以定量评估肿瘤的血管生成情况,且其可有效评估抗血管生成药物的化疗疗效<sup>[23-24]</sup>。因此,CT 灌注参数与肿瘤血管生成的组织学指标 MVD 之间可能有一些相关性。Ash 等<sup>[1]</sup>证实了头颈部鳞癌中 MVD 分别和 BV 及 BF 呈正相关,杨智云等<sup>[14]</sup>也证明了头颈部肿瘤中 MVD 与 BF 等参数呈正相关。本研究显示在 A 组中 MVD 与 MIP 呈正相关,C 组中 MVD 与 MIP、BV、BF 均呈正相关,虽然在 B 组中 MVD 与 CT 灌注参数无相关性,但在所有 3 组中 MVD 与 MIP、BV 均有较明显的正相关性,可能由于不同组肿瘤的血管生成情况及微循环不同所造成。因此,MVD 结合 CT 灌注参数可将良性乏血供肿瘤分别与良性富血供肿瘤及恶性肿瘤进行区分,并且由于 I 型 TDC 可鉴别良、恶性肿瘤,故 MVD 结合 CT 灌注成像表现可进一步鉴别这 3 组肿瘤。

本研究尚有一些缺点与不足之处。首先,由于样本量较小及 3 组肿瘤的 CT 灌注参数数据有部分重叠,故需要增加样本量来进一步证实 CT 灌注成像在评估头颈部肿瘤血管生成情况中的作用;其次,本实验中 CT 灌注扫描时间仅为 40 s,较长的扫描时间可以提供更多的反映肿瘤微循环的信息;再次,我们的研究使用的是 16 排螺旋 CT,使用更高排数的 CT 机可以获得更精确的数据。

总之,本组研究表明 CT 灌注成像可以鉴别良性乏血供肿瘤、良性富血供肿瘤及恶性肿瘤,且在所有 3 组中 MIP、BV 均和 MVD 呈正相关,即 CT 灌注可评估头颈部肿瘤血管生成情况,从而为临床治疗方法选择、疗效判定及预后评估提供更加客观的依据。

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