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· 文献综述 ·

普美显在肝脏疾病诊断中的应用现状

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摘要

影像学检查技术对于肝脏疾病的诊断占据很重要的地位, 其中又以 CT 和 MRI 最有实用价值, 现已成为临床肝脏疾病诊断与鉴别诊断的常规检查方法。MRI 因为具有良好的组织对比性并且由于多种造影剂的使用, 使得其在肝脏疾病诊断中的应用价值越来越高, 笔者就 MRI 的特异性造影剂普美显在肝脏疾病诊断中的应用进行综述。

关键词

肝 / 放射摄影术; 磁共振成像; 造影剂; 普美显; 综述文献

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Current application status of Primovist in diagnosis of liver diseases

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ABSTRACT

Imaging examination techniques play very important roles in diagnosis of liver diseases, among which CT or MRI imaging has the most practical value, and has become a routine examination for diagnosis and differential diagnosis of liver diseases. The application value of MRI imaging becomes increasingly important in diagnosis of liver diseases, due to its excellent tissue discrimination and a variety of contrast agents for use. Here, the authors address the application of Primovist, a liver-specific contrast agent for MRI, in diagnosis of liver diseases.

KEY WORDS

Liver/radiogr; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Contrast Media; Primovist; Review

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1 普美显的概述

普美显 (钆乙氧基苯甲基二乙烯五胺乙酸, Gd-EOB-DTPA, Primovist) 是一种新型特异性的

MRI 对比剂, 通过静脉给药, 随血流进入肝脏后可被肝脏细胞特异性吸收, 吸收率可达 50%^[1]。普美显具有很高的弛豫效能^[2-3], 其临床使用剂量仅为 0.025 mmol/kg, 是细胞外对比剂用量的 1/4^[4-5]。普美显在体内不被代谢, 最终经肾脏和肝胆管排出^[6-7], 而且当一条排出途径受阻时, 另一条途径可以代偿^[8], 这就使得普美显在肝功能或肾功能受损的患者中都可以安全使用。

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2 普美显增强 MRI 检查在肝脏占位性病变更诊断方面的应用现状

肝脏占位性病变更特别是肝癌(HCC)在早期多缺乏特异性临床表现,一旦发现已发生其他脏器转移,失去根治性切除机会,导致患者预后变差。根据HCC的BCLC分期标准,如果属于最早期或者早期,HCC是可以有效治疗的^[9]。有学者^[10]还提出只要能够早期发现,HCC是可以治愈的。如果能够提高肝脏占位性疾病的早期诊断率,则对于制定正确治疗方案、提高患者生存率是十分有意义的。

2.1 与其他影像学方法在肝脏占位性病变更诊断方面的比较

目前,临床上最常用于肝脏占位性病变更诊断的影像学检查方法包括超声造影、CT和MRI。

超声造影可以为肝脏占位性病变更的诊断及鉴别诊断提供依据,但当病变更位置深,声衰减明显时,或病变更位于膈下及较浅表的微小病变更易受气体、患者呼吸等因素影响而漏诊^[11]。Blondin等^[12]比较了超声造影检查与普美显增强MRI扫描对肝硬化患者肝脏局灶性病变更诊断准确性的研究显示,超声造影诊断HCC的敏感度、特异性分别为92.0%和50.0%;普美显增强MRI检查的敏感度、特异性分别为90.2%,83.3%,可以看出应用普美显增强MRI扫描能够明显提高HCC诊断的特异性。

多层螺旋CT三期动态增强扫描是根据肝脏正常组织与病变更组织供血不同的特点,利用造影剂增加两者之间的密度差,充分显示病变更组织在各时的短暂影像变化,使得大部分肝脏占位病变更能够被检出^[13],但其在微小病变更的诊断敏感性方面还存在一定差距。多项通过比较普美显增强MRI扫描与64层CT对于诊断肝脏占位性病变更敏感性的研究发现,普美显增强MRI扫描对于肝脏局灶性病变更诊断的准确度和敏感度均优于64层CT的检查结果^[14-16],尤其是对于直径<1.0cm的HCC,诊断准确性、敏感度和一致性均明显提高^[17-21]。

2.2 在肝脏占位性病变更诊断方面的作用

MRI因为具有良好的组织对比性并且由于多种造影剂的使用,使得其在肝脏疾病诊断中的应用价值越来越高。目前,临床上常用的MRI的造

影剂包括细胞外对比剂(钆喷酸葡胺)、肝脏低特异性对比剂(钆贝葡胺)和肝脏高特异性对比剂(普美显)。Park等^[22]通过一项回顾性研究比较了钆喷酸葡胺和普美显增强MRI检查,结果显示普美显较钆喷酸葡胺在小HCC(直径<2.0cm)的检出率方面高出22%。Huppertz等^[23]比较了应用普美显增强前后MRI检查图像,结果显示普美显增强MRI检查能够发现大量增强前所不能发现的局灶性病变更,特别是<1cm的病变更,显著提高肝脏病变更的检出率。另外研究还发现,普美显经过稀释后行MRI扫描可以明显提高肝脏病变更的检出率^[7]。Ahn等^[24]还发现,与不包含肝胆特异期的普美显增强MRI扫描相比,包含肝胆特异期在内的成像能显著提高HCC诊断效能并发现更多病变更,有助于制定更精确、合理的治疗方案。Bashir等^[25]特别证明了普美显增强MRI包括肝胆特异期成像可以提高小HCC(<1cm)的检出。Lafaro等^[26]的研究还发现普美显增强MRI扫描在肝脏转移癌的诊断方面是非常敏感的。近年来还有研究发现磁共振弥散加权像可以提高肝脏肿瘤诊断的敏感性^[27],Lowenthal等^[28]通过普美显磁共振弥散加权成像,发现可以提高肝脏转移癌,特别是小病变更转移癌的诊断。Macerad等^[29]也证实了其在肝脏转移癌(<1cm)检出方面具有更高的敏感性和特异性。已经有学者^[27]将普美显增强MRI检查作为慢性肝病患者的项筛查技术用于临床。

2.3 在肝脏占位性病变更鉴别诊断方面的作用

肝脏占位性病变更的性质不仅决定了患者的预后,还决定了临床治疗措施,所以怎样提高肝脏占位性病变更的鉴别诊断是临床面临的一大挑战。Grazioli等^[30]发现通过普美显增强MRI检查发现可以提高肝细胞腺瘤与肝脏局灶性结节性增生(FNH)的鉴别诊断。Tsuda等^[31]通过动物实验发现,应用普美显作为MRI对比剂,通过动态和延迟扫描计算出相对延迟时间(RE)和最大相对延迟时间(Tmax),发现能够做到良性增生性结节(HPNs)和HCC(尤其是对于分化良好的、难以鉴别的HCC)的鉴别诊断。另外还有研究发现应用普美显增强肝胆特异期扫描能够提高肝脏良恶性病变更的鉴别诊断^[32-35]。

2.4 在HCC术后监测方面的作用

随着肝脏外科技术的不断发展,肝切除的适

应证进一步扩大,手术病死率明显下降,但术后5年复发率高达60%~70%^[36],HCC复发5年存活率只有30%^[37-39]。尽管HCC切除后有较高的复发率,再次肝切除仍是HCC复发治疗的首选方案^[40-42],所以,如何早期发现HCC患者术后复发,对于延长患者生存时间具有十分重要的意义。Ariizumi等^[43]的研究发现肝细胞特定期灶边界不光滑与肿瘤门静脉侵犯、肝内转移密切相关,而且与HCC术后1年内复发明显相关。Toyoda等^[44]通过研究HCC患者术后普美显增强MRI扫描,发现低信号结节的患者HCC术后复发率显著增加,并且发现低信号结节是HCC术后复发的独立因素。

以上证据表明:普美显增强MRI检查在肝脏占位性病灶诊断方面具有敏感性、特异性高的优势,可以做到良恶性病灶的鉴别诊断,并且在HCC术后复发方面能够提供监测的依据。

3 普美显增强MRI检查在肝脏功能定量评估方面的应用现状

肝脏疾病特别是慢性疾病多合并肝实质损害,导致肝脏储备功能不同程度的降低。肝切除术后肝脏功能不全成为患者围手术期死亡的重要原因^[45]。因此,术前肝脏储备评估的临床价值越来越重要^[46-47]。评估慢性肝病患者肝脏功能的金标准仍然是肝脏组织活检,但是肝脏组织活检严重的并发症限制了其应用^[48-50]。

目前,临床最常用的肝脏储备功能综合评估最常用的方法主要有以下几种:

(1) Child-Pugh分级。Child-Pugh分级是临床中最常用的肝功能评价体系^[51],随着临床实践的不断深入,可以发现选择性肝切除患者的Child-Pugh评分大多是A级,但是仍有术后肝功能衰竭和死亡的病例^[52-56]。另一方面,Child-Pugh评分C级患者间的肝硬化严重程度也有较大不同,Huo等^[57]提议Child-Pugh评分中增加D级,以进一步区分肝硬化的严重程度。因此,Child-Pugh分级在评估肝脏储备功能方面还有待进一步完善。(2) 吲哚氰绿(indocyanine green, ICG)试验。ICG的特点是不被代谢,也不参加肝肠循环,ICG排泄的快慢取决于肝细胞功能,测定血ICG的清除率可作为评估功能肝细胞的定

量指标^[58]。但是,任何影响肝脏血流或胆汁排泄的因素都可导致ICG排泄速率减慢,因而ICG排泄试验无法准确反映肝脏储备功能^[58]。(3) 体积测量。常用的肝脏体积测量方法包括水测法、B超、SPECT、CT和MRI。但该方法在反映肝功能储备方面价值有限^[59]。(4) 终末期肝病模型(model of end stage liver disease, MELD)评分系统。但血清肌酐、胆红素、国际标准化比值(INR)等指标容易受非肝脏疾病等因素影响,从而影响判断真实肝脏储备功能^[24, 58]。

综上所述,肝功能综合评估系统方法较多,但在肝脏功能定量评估方面仍不能满足临床需要。而随着MRI技术的发展及MRI相关参数计算方法的更新,用普美显定量评估肝功能已经成为研究热点。

3.1 通过肝脏摄取分数(HEF)定量评价肝功能

Ryeom等^[60]通过制备HCC动物模型证明了普美显在定量诊断方面的作用。经静脉注入普美显后行动态MRI扫描,获得肝区与主动脉区的时间-强度曲线,再利用反卷积方法计算出肝脏摄取分数(HEF),发现诱导形成HCC后HEF显著降低,同时证明了HEF与ICG15有很好的相关性。所以,HEF可以提高肝功能评估的准确性,而且其优点更是无创性。

3.2 通过肝脏的增强率(KHep)来定量评估肝功能

Dahlqvist等^[61]通过计算普美显增强MRI前后正常肝脏与病变肝脏的T1信号强度,再利用药代动力学模型得到正常肝脏与病变肝脏的增强率(KHep),结果发现肝脏疾病患者的KHep显著低于肝功能正常者,这说明通过KHep也是可以定量评估肝脏功能的。

3.3 通过肝胆系统信号强度来定量评估肝功能

Takao等^[62]对慢性肝病患者与正常志愿者进行普美显增强MRI扫描,得到肝外胆道的信号强度,再计算平均相对信号强度,发现慢性肝病患者左右肝管及肝总管的信号增强明显低于正常肝脏组织。Tajima等^[63]通过普美显增强MRI检查得到肝脏平均信噪比(SNR),发现肝功能不全患者的SNR较肝功能正常者显著降低。Frericks等^[64]还绘制出了时间-信噪比图像,发现所有HCC的患者在动脉期显示出显著增加的SNR,而在延迟期则显著降低。Katsube等^[65]用相似

的方法绘制出不同肝功能患者的 T_1 值图像 (T_1 mapping), 发现肝硬化患者 T_1 弛豫时间较肝功能正常者显著延长。普美显增强 MRI 检查在肝胆特异期增强的程度反映了肝细胞的功能, 所以, 利用肝胆系统信号强度的测量是可以用来预测整体和区域肝脏储备功能的。

3.4 通过肝细胞吸收指数 (HUI) 来定量评估肝功能

Yamada 等^[66]对肝病患者进行普美显增强 MRI 扫描, 使用 3D 脂肪抑制梯度回波 T1WI 进行数据采集, 再计算出肝细胞吸收指数 (HUI) 发现可以用来定量评估肝功能。

从以上的研究结果表明: 普美显增强 MRI 扫描通过对相关参数的计算, 可以间接反映肝细胞功能, 无创地定量评估肝脏功能。

4 展 望

通过对现有文献资料的复习, 普美显增强 MRI 扫描的技术与方法能够提高肝脏占位性病灶诊断的敏感性和特异度, 可以做到肝脏良恶性病灶的鉴别诊断, 并且能够定量评估肝脏功能和监测 HCC 术后复发。目前, 普美显增强 MRI 扫描在肝脏功能定量评估方面的研究大部分还处于临床试验阶段, 且有一部分是基于动物实验的, 所以, 如何将其广泛应用于临床还有一些问题需要解决, 如普美显评估肝脏功能的确切分子生物学机制、持续动态扫描的检查过程并不适合所有肝病患者、缺乏大量临床证据来预测术后肝脏功能和术后 HCC 复发等。尽管如此, 但其临床应用价值依然很高, 尤其是在肝脏功能定量评估和 HCC 术后复发监测方面还具有很大的研究空间。

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