

· 论著 ·

单中心 14 年 B 超引导下经皮肾肿物穿刺活检经验

张玉祥^{1*}, 蒙学兵^{2*}, 姚林¹, 张崔建¹, 宋刚¹, 蔡林¹, 张争^{1△}, 李学松¹, 龚侃¹, 李淑清¹, 山刚志¹, 何群¹, 杨新宇¹, 何志嵩¹, 周利群¹

(1. 北京大学第一医院泌尿外科, 北京大学泌尿外科研究所, 国家泌尿、男性生殖系统肿瘤研究中心, 泌尿生殖系疾病(男)分子诊治北京市重点实验室, 北京 100034; 2. 首都医科大学燕京医学院附属密云医院泌尿外科, 北京 101500)

[摘要] 目的: 评价 B 超引导下经皮肾肿物穿刺活检 (renal masses biopsy, RMB) 的诊断效果、安全性及在中晚期肾癌患者中的临床应用价值。方法: 回顾性分析 2001 年 4 月至 2014 年 12 月在北京大学第一医院行 B 超引导下肾肿物穿刺活检的 75 例患者的临床病理资料, 总结肿瘤大小、病理分型和分级、穿刺部位、穿刺针数以及诊断效果等数据, 分组统计分析。结果: 北京大学第一医院 14 年来 B 超引导下 RMB 数量呈明显增加趋势。共 75 例患者纳入本研究, 确诊 64 例 (85.3%), 包括 60 例恶性肿瘤, 4 例良性病变; 非诊断性穿刺 11 例 (14.7%)。60 例恶性肿瘤中, 肾细胞癌 37 例 (61.7%), 尿路上皮癌 13 例 (21.7%), 其他肿瘤 10 例 (16.7%)。37 例肾细胞癌中明确诊断病理学亚型 33 例 (89.2%), 无法明确病理学亚型 4 例 (10.8%)。75 例患者中, 集合管癌占肾癌 10.8%, 鳞癌占尿路上皮癌 23.1%, 比例均高于已报道流行病学数据 (2%, 9.9%)。75 例患者中, 13 例行手术治疗并取得术后病理, 穿刺活检结果与术后病理结果相比, 肿物良恶性、病理学亚型及病理分级诊断的准确率分别为 100%、81.8% 和 60.0%。75 例患者中 1 例 (1.3%) 出现轻微血尿, 未出现其他相关并发症。结论: B 超引导下 RMB 可准确诊断肾癌病理学亚型, 指导晚期肾癌患者靶向治疗; RMB 可较准确判断恶性程度较高的集合管癌、尿路上皮鳞癌, 可为制定合理的治疗方案提供参考。

[关键词] 癌, 肾细胞; 活组织检查; 诊断; 肿瘤, 组织学类型

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Percutaneous biopsy of the renal masses under ultrasound: a single-center 14 years experience

ZHANG Yu-xiang^{1*}, MENG Xue-bing^{2*}, YAO Lin¹, ZHANG Cui-jian¹, SONG Gang¹, CAI Lin¹, ZHANG Zheng^{1△}, LI Xue-song¹, GONG Kan¹, LI Shu-qing¹, SHAN Gang-zhi¹, HE Qun¹, YANG Xin-yu¹, HE Zhi-song¹, ZHOU Li-qun¹
(1. Department of Urology, Peking University First Hospital; Institute of Urology, Peking University; National Urological Cancer Center; Urogenital Diseases (Male) Molecular Diagnosis and Treatment Center, Beijing 100034, China; 2. Department of Urology, Miyun Hospital of Yanjing Medical College, Capital Medical University, Beijing 101500, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To assess the diagnostic rate, safety and clinical application of percutaneous renal masses biopsy for advanced renal cell carcinoma patients. **Methods:** In this retrospective study, we collected the data of renal masses from the patients who underwent renal masses biopsy under ultrasound from April 2001 to December 2014 in Peking University First Hospital. A total of 75 patients who were undiagnosed or diagnosed with advanced renal cell carcinoma by the imageological method were enrolled in this study. The patient and lesion characteristics such as tumor size, pathology of tumor, histologic subtype, pathological grade, biopsied location and biopsied cores were recorded and analyzed. **Results:** Among all the 75 patients, biopsy was diagnostic in 64 cases (85.3%) and non-diagnostic in 11 cases (14.7%). Of the 64 diagnostic biopsies, 60 were malignant, including 37 (61.7%) renal cell carcinoma (RCC), 13 (21.7%) urothelial carcinoma and 10 (16.7%) other malignant masses. Of all the RCC subjects, 24 suffered from clear cell RCC, 5 papillary RCC, 3 collecting duct carcinomas, 1 unclassified RCC and 4 unknown subtypes. The 11 non-diagnostic biopsied samplings included inflammatory, blood and extrarenal tissue and normal renal tissue. The proportion of collecting duct carcinoma in RCC was 10.8% and the proportion of squamous carcinoma in urothelial carcinoma was 23.1%, which were both higher than the previous research findings. For the male and female groups, non-diagnostic yields were 6.5% and 30.4%, respectively ($P = 0.022$). Of all the 75 patients, 13 renal cell carcinoma patients underwent the surgical treatment and got the results of postoperative pathology. Comparing

* Corresponding author's e-mail, doczhz@aliyun.com

* These authors contributed equally to this work

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preoperative biopsy pathological diagnosis with postoperative pathological diagnosis, we found the diagnostic correct rates for benign and malignant lesions, pathological subtype and pathological grade were 100%, 81.8% and 60%, respectively. Mild macroscopic hematuria occurred in 1 case after RMB and there were no serious complications in all the cases. **Conclusion:** Percutaneous renal masses biopsy under ultrasound with a high diagnostic rate which can define the histologic subtype of renal cell carcinoma. With targeted therapy, more and more patients whose evaluation suggests local advanced disease or metastatic tumors adopt renal tumor biopsy to define the histologic subtype, which could avoid unnecessary surgical treatment.

KEY WORDS Carcinoma, renal cell; Biopsy; Diagnosis; Neoplasms, histologic type

随着肾肿瘤治疗方法的不断发展和治疗理念的不断更新,近年来经皮肾肿物穿刺活检在肾肿物的诊治过程中发挥着越来越重要的作用:(1)对偶发肾小肿物进行积极监测^[1-5];(2)为肾肿瘤消融治疗的预后判断提供组织学证据^[1, 3, 5-7];(3)指导局部晚期或伴有远处转移的肾细胞癌患者的靶向治疗^[1, 3, 8];(4)对影像学无法明确诊断的肾肿物进行穿刺活检,明确诊断其病理类型^[1-2]。本研究通过对北京大学第一医院14年来共75例B超引导下经皮肾肿物穿刺活检患者的临床病理资料进行统计分析,评价该方法的诊断效果、安全性及在中晚期肾肿物患者中的临床应用价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2001年4月至2014年12月在北京大学第一医院接受B超引导下经皮肾肿物穿刺活检的患者共75例,均因影像学检查无法确诊或经影像学检查确诊为局部晚期或伴远处转移肾肿瘤。总结分析患者性别、年龄、肿物大小、穿刺部位、穿刺针数及肿物良恶性、病理学亚型和病理分级等资料,并分组进行统计分析。

1.2 统计学分析

采用SPSS 20.0软件进行统计分析,连续变量采用独立样本t检验($\alpha=0.05$),分类变量组间比较采用卡方检验($\alpha=0.05$),连续变量以均数±标准差表示,计数分类变量以数量(所占百分比)表示,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

北京大学第一医院2001年4月至2014年12月B超引导下经皮肾肿物穿刺活检患者数量呈明显增加趋势,特别是近五年来晚期肾细胞癌患者接受穿刺活检的例数较此前明显增多,见图1,其中2008年肾穿刺活检病例数为0,所以未在图中标注。

接受穿刺活检的75例患者中,诊断性穿刺(经穿刺活检能明确诊断肿物良恶性)64例(85.3%),

包括60例恶性肿瘤,4例良性病变;非诊断性穿刺11例(14.7%)。60例恶性肿瘤中,肾细胞癌37例(61.7%),尿路上皮癌13例(21.7%),其他恶性肿瘤10例(16.7%);4例良性病变中,血管平滑肌脂肪瘤2例,肾结核1例,黄色肉芽肿性炎1例。11例非诊断性穿刺中,炎性浸润6例(64.5%),正常肾组织3例(27.3%),出血组织1例(9.1%),肾外组织1例(9.1%)。37例肾细胞癌患者中,明确诊断病理学亚型33例(89.2%),包括23例透明细胞癌,5例乳头状癌,4例集合管癌,1例未分类型癌及无法明确病理学亚型4例(10.8%);尿路上皮癌中有鳞癌3例(23.1%);其他恶性肿瘤比例详见表1。75例患者中,少见病理学亚型恶性肿瘤比例较高,如集合管癌占肾细胞癌10.8%、尿路上皮鳞癌占尿路上皮癌23.1%,均高于已报道的流行病学数据(2%, 9.9%)^[9-10]。在病理分级方面,诊断为肾细胞癌的37例患者中能够明确分级的有28例(75.7%)。

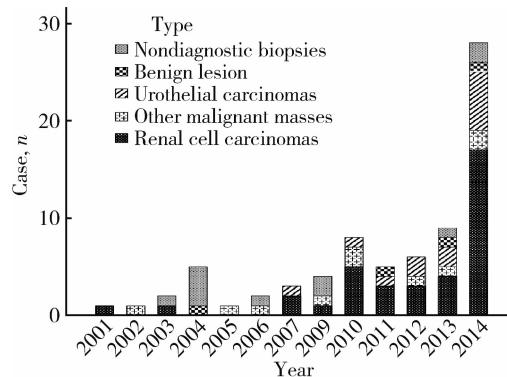


图1 北京大学第一医院2001年4月至2014年12月肾穿刺活检病例数变化趋势

Figure 1 Trend of renal masses biopsies cases of IUPU from April 2001 to December 2014

所有明确诊断肿物良恶性的患者中,13例患者进行了手术治疗,术前穿刺活检病理良恶性与术后病理结果全部一致(100%)。13例接受手术治疗的患者中,11例术前穿刺活检明确诊断了病理学亚型,其中9例(81.8%)与术后病理学亚型一致。病理分级诊断明确并进行手术治疗的有10例,其中6例(60.0%)与术后病理分级一致。

表1 75例患者穿刺病理组织学类型

Table 1 Histology obtained through biopsy of 75 patients

Type	Case, n (%)
Malignant masses	60 (80.0)
Renal cell carcinoma	37 (61.7)
Clear cell	23 (62.2)
Papillary	5 (13.5)
Collecting duct carcinoma	4 (10.8)
Unclassified renal cell carcinoma	1 (2.7)
Unknown	4 (10.8)
Urothelial carcinoma	13 (21.7)
Transitional carcinoma	10 (76.9)
Squamous carcinoma	3 (23.1)
Other Malignant masses	10 (16.7)
Lymphoma	4 (40.0)
Sarcoma	2 (20.0)
Metastatic carcinoma from lung	1 (10.0)
Metastatic osteosarcoma	2 (20.0)
Unknown	1 (10.0)
Benign lesions	4 (5.3)
Angiomyolipoma	2 (50.0)
Granulomatous inflammation	1 (25.0)
Tuberculosis	1 (25.0)
Nondiagnostic biopsies	11 (14.7)
Inflammatory	6 (54.5)
Blood	1 (9.1)
Extrarenal tissue	1 (9.1)
Normal renal tissue	3 (27.3)

患者平均年龄(55.8 ± 16.0)岁,性别、年龄资料缺失6例,诊断性穿刺组和非诊断性穿刺组平均年龄分别为(55.9 ± 16.7)岁和(55.3 ± 12.6)岁, $P=0.92$,差异无统计学意义。男性患者46例(61.3%),女性患者23例(30.7%),男性患者中经穿刺明确诊断43例(93.5%),非诊断性穿刺3例(6.5%);女性患者中分别为16例(69.6%)和7例(30.4%),女性患者的非诊断性穿刺率明显高于男性患者, $P=0.022$,差异有统计学意义。在肿物大小方面,诊断性穿刺组肿物平均长径(7.5 ± 3.6)cm,非诊断性穿刺组(7.2 ± 3.3)cm, $P=0.80$,差异无统计学意义。穿刺1~2针5例(6.7%),3~4针59例(78.7%), ≥ 5 针7例(9.3%),各自非诊断性穿刺率分别为20.0%(1例),11.9%(7例)和14.3%(1例), $P=0.87$,差异无统计学意义,另有4例患者(5.3%)穿刺针数未知。对患者穿刺部位(上极、中极、下极、中上极、中下极)进行统计分析的结果显示,不同穿刺部位的非诊断性穿刺率差异无统计学意义,详见表2。75例患者中,1例患者出现轻微血尿,未出现其他相关并发症。

表2 诊断性穿刺组和非诊断性穿刺组患者一般资料和病变特点

Table 2 Patient and lesion characteristics of the diagnostic and nondiagnostic renal masses biopsies

Variables	Overall (n = 75)	Diagnostic biopsies (n = 64)	Nondiagnostic biopsies (n = 11)	P value
Age/ years	55.8 ± 16.0	55.9 ± 16.7	55.3 ± 12.6	0.92
Unknown, n	6	4	2	
Gender, n (%)				0.02
Male	46 (61.3)	43 (93.5)	3 (6.5)	
Female	23 (30.7)	16 (69.6)	7 (30.4)	
Unknown	6 (8.0)	5 (83.3)	1 (16.7)	
Laterality, n (%)				0.99
Right side	43 (57.3)	36 (83.7)	7 (16.3)	
Left side	30 (40.0)	26 (86.7)	4 (13.3)	
Unknown	2 (2.7)	2 (100.0)	0 (0)	
Lesion location, n (%)				0.95
Lower pole	13 (17.3)	12 (92.3)	1 (7.7)	
Middle pole	4 (5.3)	3 (75.0)	1 (25.0)	
Upper pole	17 (22.7)	15 (88.2)	2 (22.8)	
Middle and lower pole	11 (14.7)	9 (81.8)	2 (18.2)	
Middle and upper pole	12 (16.0)	10 (83.3)	2 (16.7)	
Unknown	18 (24.0)	15 (83.3)	3 (16.7)	
Tumor size/ cm	7.5 ± 3.5	7.5 ± 3.6	7.2 ± 3.3	0.8
Unknown, n (%)	11 (14.7)	9 (75.0)	2 (25.0)	
Biopsy cores, n (%)				0.87
1~2	5 (6.7)	4 (80.0)	1 (20.0)	
3~4	59 (78.7)	52 (88.1)	7 (11.9)	
≥ 5	7 (9.3)	6 (85.7)	1 (14.3)	
Unknown	4 (5.3)	2 (50.0)	2 (50.0)	

3 讨论

北京大学第一医院 14 年来 B 超引导下经皮肾肿物穿刺活检数量呈显著增加趋势,与文献报道趋势相同,越来越多的患者通过穿刺活检来明确诊断病理类型^[11-14]。但目前文献报道的肾肿物穿刺活检多用于偶发肾小肿物的诊断^[2, 11, 15-16],而本研究中穿刺活检患者的肿物体积普遍较大,平均长径(7.5 ± 3.5) cm,多为局部晚期或伴有远处转移的肾细胞癌患者,手术切除困难,随着靶向治疗时代的到来,穿刺活检结果对这些患者的治疗选择有重要的指导作用,如无法手术切除的透明细胞癌患者可行靶向治疗^[8]。本组肾肿物穿刺活检患者中,少见病理学亚型恶性肿瘤比例较高,如集合管癌占肾细胞癌 10.8%、尿路上皮鳞癌占尿路上皮癌 23.1%,均高于已报道的流行病学数据(2%, 9.9%)^[9-10],而这些肿瘤多为高度恶性,预后较差,因此通过穿刺活检明确诊断病理学亚型,可使患者免于不必要的手术,合理的选择个体化治疗方案。

非诊断性穿刺的影响因素中,以往文献报道肿物大小是影响非诊断性穿刺率的重要因素,肿物体积越大,非诊断性穿刺率越低^[17-18]。但本研究结果提示肿物大小对于穿刺活检的非诊断性穿刺率并无影响,可能因为以往文献报道的多为对肾小肿物的穿刺活检,而本组病例中肿物普遍较大,诊断性穿刺组和非诊断性穿刺组之间的肿物长径差异并无统计学意义($P = 0.80$),而对男性患者和女性患者的非诊断性穿刺率统计分析发现,两者差异有统计学意义($P = 0.02$),女性患者的非诊断性穿刺率明显高于男性患者,有文献报道皮肤到肾肿物之间的距离对穿刺活检的诊断效果有影响,距离增加可导致非诊断性穿刺率增加^[17],因此男女患者非诊断性穿刺率的差异可能与皮下脂肪厚度差异有关,有待进一步的研究。

所有通过穿刺活检明确病理良恶性类型的患者中,13 例患者进行手术治疗并取得术后病理,其术前穿刺活检结果与术后病理良恶性全部一致;13 例接受手术治疗的患者中,11 例术前穿刺明确诊断了病理学亚型,其中 9 例(81.8%)与术后病理学亚型一致。穿刺活检对肾肿物良恶性和病理学亚型的诊断较为满意,对局部晚期或伴有远处转移的肾细胞癌患者的靶向治疗有指导意义。经穿刺活检明确诊断病理分级并进行手术治疗的有 10 例,其中 6 例(60.0%)与术后病理分级一致,对病理分级诊断的准确率较低,其原因可能是本研究中接受穿刺活检

患者的肿物普遍较大,且多为中晚期患者,肿瘤组织可多种病理分级共存,因而穿刺活检难以准确诊断肿瘤的病理分级。

通过本研究总结出 B 超引导下经皮肾肿物穿刺活检的经验是:在穿刺取材方面,应尽可能在肿物周边部位穿刺取材,尤其是对体积较大的肾肿物,避免穿刺到中心坏死组织和血供丰富部位,取材的长度建议在 10 mm 以上且不能有断裂或碎片;在穿刺路径方面,肋下路径可降低脾、肝损伤及气胸的发生风险,穿刺前应仔细观察肿物的影像学特征从而选择合适的穿刺路径以获取最佳的诊断材料;在穿刺针数上,目前文献报道的推荐针数多为≥2 针^[2, 19],而本研究中穿刺活检多选择 18G 穿刺针并穿刺 3~4 针,穿刺针数较多且不局限于单一部位穿刺,如在中上极和中下极的穿刺比例分别为 11 例(14.7%) 和 12 例(16.0%),其原因可能是本组病例的患者多为体积较大肿物,需尽可能在不同部位穿刺取材。对于非诊断性穿刺患者,本研究并未如以往文献报道的进行重复穿刺^[12, 18]。本研究发现,当穿刺针数从 2 针增加到 5 针时,随着穿刺针数增加并不能提高穿刺活检的准确性,因此是否需要增加穿刺针数或重复穿刺来提高肾肿物穿刺活检的准确性有待进一步研究。

随着肾肿物穿刺活检技术水平的不断提高以及专业知识的不断积累,多项研究证明,肾肿物穿刺活检是安全的^[2, 12, 15, 20]。根据文献报道,肾肿物穿刺活检相关并发症总的发生率为 10.4%,且绝大多数为轻度,仅有不超过 2% 需要积极治疗或者住院观察,其中最常见的为出血,包括瘤内出血、肾内出血、肾周出血、腹膜后出血及针道出血,但多为自愈性^[12-13, 15, 17-18];最严重的并发症为肿瘤的针道种植,但发生率非常低(0.01%)^[21];其他的并发症主要有假性动脉瘤、肠穿孔、动静脉瘘、气胸和感染等,但也都非常少见^[22-24]。本研究的 75 位患者中,仅 1 例(1.3%)出现轻微血尿,未发生严重出血和针道种植转移等严重并发症。

综上所述,B 超引导下经皮肾肿物穿刺活检可以准确诊断肾细胞癌的病理学亚型,指导晚期肾细胞癌患者的靶向治疗。穿刺活检可以较准确地判断恶性程度较高的集合管癌、尿路上皮鳞癌,为制定合理的治疗方案提供参考。肾肿物穿刺活检安全性好,且并发症不因穿刺针数增加而增加,但是是否需要通过增加穿刺针数或重复穿刺来提高穿刺活检的准确性有待进一步研究。

本研究有以下局限性:单中心研究;均在 B 超

引导下进行穿刺活检;穿刺肿物均为实质性;样本量较少,穿刺患者多为局部晚期或伴有远处转移的肾肿瘤患者,肿物体积普遍较大,对肾穿刺活检在其他适应证中的应用指导意义有限,而对手术风险大的中晚期肾癌患者的诊治有一定的指导意义。

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