

DOI: 10.12235/E20230603

文章编号: 1007-1989 (2025) 01-0074-06

论著

超声内镜检查术联合腹部CT鉴别 胰腺占位性病变的价值

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摘要: 目的 分析超声内镜检查术 (EUS) 联合腹部CT鉴别胰腺占位性病变的价值。**方法** 选取2020年5月—2023年5月该院收治的胰腺占位性病变患者120例, 分为良性组 ($n=41$) 和恶性组 ($n=79$)。比较两组患者病变类型、EUS、腹部CT、联合检查和病理检查结果, 绘制受试者操作特征曲线 (ROC curve), 探讨EUS、腹部CT和联合检查对胰腺占位性病变良恶性的鉴别价值。**结果** 与良性组比较, 恶性组病变直径 > 2 cm 比例更高, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。良性组中, 黏液性囊腺瘤7例, 神经内分泌肿瘤15例, 浆液性囊腺瘤8例, 乳头状黏液性肿瘤5例, 胰腺实性假乳头状瘤6例; 恶性组中, 胰腺癌60例, 胰腺导管腺癌11例, 胆管腺癌8例。EUS、腹部CT和联合检查准确诊断恶性胰腺占位性病变分别为68、53和75例。将恶性纳入阳性, 良性纳入阴性, 绘制ROC curve, 分析EUS、腹部CT和联合检查对胰腺占位性疾病的鉴别价值, 曲线下面积 (AUC) 分别为0.833、0.653和0.913, 敏感度分别为86.08%、67.09%和94.94%, 特异度分别为80.49%、63.41%和87.80%, 联合检查均最高。**结论** 恶性胰腺占位性病变直径 > 2 cm 比例更高, EUS联合腹部CT诊断胰腺占位性病变良恶性, 具有较好的鉴别价值, 可为疾病的早期诊治提供指导依据。

关键词: 胰腺占位性病变; 超声内镜检查术 (EUS); 腹部CT; 良性; 恶性; 鉴别价值

中图分类号: R657.5; R445

Value of endoscopic ultrasonography combined with abdominal CT in differentiating pancreatic space occupying lesions

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Abstract: Objective To analyze the value of endoscopic ultrasonography (EUS) combined with abdominal computed tomography (CT) in differentiating diagnosis of benign and malignant pancreatic space occupying lesions.

Methods From May 2020 to May 2023, among of 120 patients with pancreatic space occupying lesions were selected, 41 benign cases were included in the benign group and 79 malignant cases were included in the malignant group. The results of EUS, abdominal CT, combined detection and pathological detection were compared, the differentiating value of EUS, abdominal CT and combined detection in benign and malignant pancreatic space occupying lesions was investigated on the basis of receiver operator characteristic curve (ROC curve). **Results** Compared with the benign group, the proportion of lesion diameter > 2 cm was higher in the malignant group ($P < 0.05$). In the benign group, including 7 cases of mucinous cystadenoma, 15 cases of neuroendocrine tumors, 8 cases of serous cystadenoma, 5 cases of papillary mucinous neoplasm, 6 cases of solid pseudopapilloma of the pancreas; In the malignant group, including 60 cases of pancreatic cancer, 11 cases of pancreatic ductal

收稿日期: 2023-12-11

adenocarcinoma, and 8 cases of adenocarcinoma of the bile duct. EUS, abdominal CT and combined detection were used to accurately diagnose malignant pancreatic space occupying diseases in 68, 53 and 75 cases. Malignant was included as positive, benign as negative, and ROC curve was drawn to analyze the differentiating value of EUS, abdominal CT and combined detection in pancreatic space occupying diseases, area under the curve (AUC) was 0.833, 0.653, 0.913 respectively, and sensitivity was 86.08%, 67.09%, 94.94% respectively, the specificity was 80.49%, 63.41%, 87.80% respectively, and the combined detection was the highest. **Conclusion** The proportion of malignant pancreatic space occupying lesions with diameter > 2 cm is higher, and EUS combined with abdominal CT has a good value in differentiating benign and malignant pancreatic space occupying lesions, which can provide a good foundation for early diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

Keywords: pancreatic space occupying lesions; endoscopic ultrasonography (EUS); abdominal CT; benign; malignant; differentiating value

胰腺占位性病变早期常无明显症状, 但疾病的发展速度快, 容易恶化, 且恶性程度高, 后期可能累及血管和淋巴系统, 失去行根治术治疗的机会^[1-2]。因此, 早期发现和早期治疗, 在胰腺占位性病变的诊治中尤为重要, 能够进一步提高疾病的治疗效果, 维护患者生命安全和生存质量^[3]。在消化道系统肿瘤中, 最常见的检查方法为腹部CT, 但对于直径较小的病灶, 判断能力较弱^[4]。近年来, 超声内镜检查术 (endoscopic ultrasonography, EUS) 将内镜能靠近疾病组织和超声穿透性强的特点相结合, 在胰腺占位性病变的诊断中应用越来越广泛^[5-6]。目前, 胰腺占位性病变良恶性的鉴别金标准仍为病理检查,

临床亟需探究更为有效和简便的诊断方案。本研究旨在进一步分析EUS联合腹部CT鉴别胰腺占位性病变的价值, 以期为临床提供参考依据。现报道如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2020年5月—2023年5月青岛市胶州中心医院收治的胰腺占位性病变患者120例, 分为良性组 ($n=41$) 和恶性组 ($n=79$), 回顾性分析患者的临床资料。两组患者一般资料比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 具有可比性。见表1。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between the two groups

组别	性别 例(%)		年龄/岁	体重指数/ (kg/m ²)	胰管扩张 例(%)	病变位于胰腺头部 例(%)
	男	女				
恶性组 ($n=79$)	45(56.96)	34(43.04)	61.75±6.10	22.73±1.75	38(48.10)	45(56.96)
良性组 ($n=41$)	27(65.85)	14(34.15)	59.66±8.72	23.10±1.84	18(43.90)	23(56.10)
χ^2/t 值	0.89		1.53 [†]	1.08 [†]	0.19	0.01
P 值	0.346		0.129	0.283	0.662	0.928

注: †为 t 值。

纳入标准: 影像学检查发现胰腺占位性病变, 经病理检查确诊者; 年龄>18岁; 其他脏器功能正常; 对本研究知情同意。排除标准: 体内植入不利于行CT的异物者; 合并抑郁症和多动症等精神疾病, 无法配合检查者; 影像学检查前, 已行抗肿瘤和靶向药物等治疗者; 有胰腺转移性肿瘤者。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 EUS 使用超声内镜 (生产厂家: Olympus, 型号: GF-UM2000) 检查。术前常规检查, 指导患者在检查前12 h内禁食, 检查前4 h禁饮水。在全身麻醉下行EUS, 通过口腔, 进镜至胃内或十二指肠, 观察胰腺周围结构和病变情况, 包括: 病变位置、边

界是否清晰、形态和回声有无异常,病变与周围组织的关系,是否存在侵犯和转移,胰胆管形态变化等。恶性诊断标准为:异常回声、微囊性改变、萎缩、小叶化、异常隆起和无包膜等。

1.2.2 腹部CT 使用64排螺旋CT机(生产厂家:GE,型号:LightSpeed VCT)检查。患者采取平卧位,碘海醇注射液(生产厂家:湖南金健药业有限责任公司,批准文号:国药准字H20084191,规格:100 mL:35 g)经肘静脉注入30 mL,观察病变周围情况并分析。恶性诊断标准为:稍低密度的结节影、弥漫性增厚和周围浸润等。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 病变类型 根据病理结果,分析胰腺占位性病变的良恶性。

1.3.2 EUS、腹部CT、联合检查与病理检查结果 对比EUS、腹部CT和两者联合检查(两者任一为恶性即为恶性)胰腺占位性病变良恶性与病理检查结果的差异。

1.3.3 鉴别价值 将恶性纳入阳性,良性纳入阴性,绘制受试者操作特征曲线(receiver operator characteristic curve, ROC curve),分析EUS、腹部CT和联合检查对胰腺占位性病变的鉴别价值。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 26.0软件进行处理。符合正态分布的计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,比较行独立样本 t 检验;计数资料以例(%)表示,比较行 χ^2 检验。采用MedCalc 11.4绘制ROC curve,分析EUS、腹部CT和联合检查对胰腺占位性病变的鉴别价值,记录曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)、敏感度和特异度。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

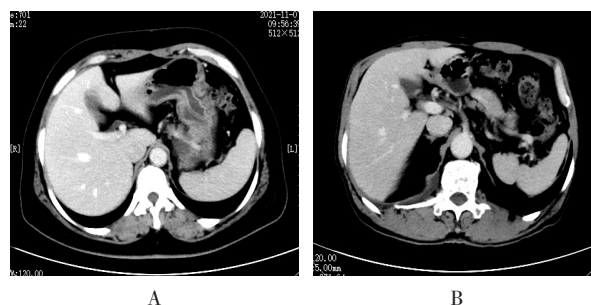
2.1 两组患者病变直径比较

恶性组病变直径 > 2 cm比例为73.42% (58/79),

明显高于良性组的43.90% (18/41),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

2.2 两组患者病变类型

经病理学证实,良性组中,黏液性囊腺瘤7例,神经内分泌肿瘤15例,浆液性囊腺瘤8例,乳头状黏液性肿瘤5例,胰腺实性假乳头状瘤6例;恶性组中,胰腺癌60例,胰腺导管腺癌11例,胆管腺癌8例。胰腺导管内乳头状黏液性肿瘤CT增强扫描显示:胰尾部无强化囊性灶。见图1A。胰腺体部胆管腺癌,CT增强扫描显示:胰腺体部不均质强化结节。见图1B。



A: 胰腺导管内乳头状黏液肿瘤; B: 胰腺体部胆管腺癌。

图1 胰腺占位性病变CT所示

Fig.1 CT imagings of pancreatic space occupying lesions

2.3 EUS、腹部CT和联合检查与病理检查结果比较

EUS、腹部CT和联合检查准确诊断恶性胰腺占位性病变分别为68、53和75例。见表2。

2.4 EUS、腹部CT和联合检查对胰腺占位性病变的鉴别价值

将恶性纳入阳性,良性纳入阴性,绘制ROC curve,分析EUS、腹部CT和联合检查对胰腺占位性病变的鉴别价值,AUC分别为0.833、0.653和0.913,敏感度分别为86.08%、67.09%和94.94%,特异度分别为80.49%、63.41%和87.80%,联合检查均最高。见表3和图2。

表2 EUS、腹部CT和联合检查与病理检查结果比较 例

Table 2 Comparison of EUS, abdominal CT and combined detection with pathological results n

类别	病理		合计
	恶性	良性	
EUS(n = 120)			
恶性	68	8	76
良性	11	33	44
腹部CT(n = 120)			
恶性	53	15	68
良性	26	26	52
联合检查(n = 120)			
恶性	75	5	80
良性	4	36	40
合计	79	41	120

表3 EUS、腹部CT和联合检查对胰腺占位性病变的鉴别价值

Table 3 Diagnostic value of EUS, abdominal CT and combined detection in pancreatic space occupying diseases

类别	AUC	SE	P值	敏感度/%	特异度/%	95%CI
EUS	0.833	0.037	0.000	86.08	80.49	0.754-0.895
腹部CT	0.653	0.047	0.000	67.09	63.41	0.560-0.737
联合检查	0.913	0.029	0.000	94.94	87.80	0.848-0.957

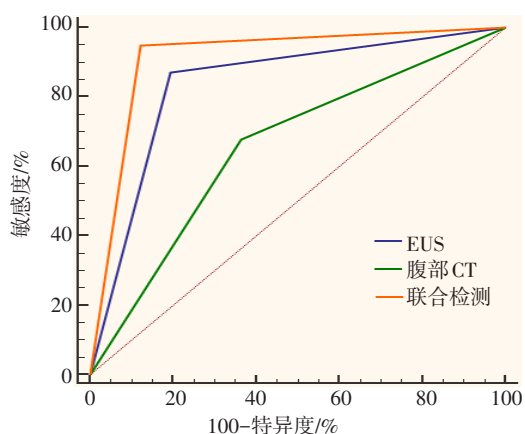


图2 ROC curve分析EUS、腹部CT和联合检查对胰腺占位性病变的鉴别价值

Fig.2 ROC curve analysis of the differential value of EUS, abdominal CT, and their combined examination in pancreatic space occupying diseases

3 讨论

随着环境污染和人们生活压力的增加, 消化系统占位性病变的发生率大幅提高, 正常的胰腺组织中可

能有实质性病变出现。胰腺属于腹膜后位器官, 难以通过穿刺的形式进行检查, 且其发病类型多样, 相对难以鉴别^[7-9]。早期确诊可为胰腺占位性病变临床治疗措施的制定奠定基础。本研究中, 与良性组比较, 恶性组病变直径 > 2 cm 的比例更高, 良性组以神经内分泌肿瘤为主, 恶性组肿瘤以胰腺癌为主。因此, 检查过程中, 如发现占位组织直径较长, 应考虑其恶性发展风险, 良性病变和恶性病变可优先考虑其为神经内分泌肿瘤和胰腺癌等。

EUS结合了内镜技术和超声技术的优势, 通过内镜系统将微型超声探头置入消化系统, 靠近胰腺组织, 提高了探查效果, 不容易受到腹壁脂肪和腹腔气体的干扰, 可获取近距离的高分辨率图像, 避免了回声衰减, 可检测出胰腺组织中直径 < 5 mm 的异常变化, 并分析其严重程度, 还可以观察到胰腺导管的不规则细微狭窄, 分析病变组织是否累及周围器官, 敏感度高且安全, 提高了胰腺病变检查精确度, 有助于提高诊断效果^[10-12]。腹部CT具有操作简便、应用广泛和价格相对低廉等优点, 能够有效定位病灶信息,

提供胰腺占位性病变组织对周围组织的破坏和推压等情况,可以利用对比剂,强化显示周围血供,对胰腺病灶进行全面评估,但准确率相对较低,病灶的漏诊率和误诊率较高^[13-15]。本研究中,EUS、腹部CT和联合检查准确诊断恶性胰腺占位性病变分别为68、53和75例,提示:两者联合检查对恶性胰腺占位性病变的检出率更高。

进一步对其诊断价值进行研究,并绘制ROC curve,结果显示:EUS与腹部CT联合检查对胰腺占位性病变的AUC、敏感度和特异度均最高,提示:EUS与腹部CT联合检查,可为胰腺占位性病变良恶性的鉴别、术前分期和手术方式的选择等提供依据。分析原因可能为:EUS能实现对病灶的近距离和全方位扫描,准确反映病灶大小、形状和起源层次,减少良性胰腺占位性病变被误诊为恶性的风险,两者联合检查在一定程度上弥补了腹部CT对于软组织分辨率不足的缺陷,提高了特异度和准确性^[16-18];而腹部CT可进一步展现病灶的立体形态,联合两种检查方案,可提高诊断价值,进而避免过度手术治疗,减轻患者痛苦^[19]。高山等^[20]研究显示,联合多种影像学检查方案,可增加胰腺癌的早期检出率,与本研究结果相互印证。

本研究样本量较少,且纳入的胰腺占位性病变病例均来自于本院,可能影响结论的准确性,且未对恶性肿瘤的癌前病变进行分析,下一步可分析EUS联合腹部CT,对不同进展期胰腺占位性病变的鉴别价值。

综上所述,恶性胰腺占位性病变直径>2 cm的比例更高,EUS联合腹部CT,鉴别胰腺占位性病变良恶性的价值较高,对恶性胰腺占位性病变的早期诊断和治疗有一定的意义。

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(吴静 编辑)

本文引用格式:

赵伟国, 冯波, 管迪. 超声内镜检查术联合腹部CT鉴别胰腺占位性病变的价值[J]. 中国内镜杂志, 2025, 31(1): 74-79.

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