

◆ 腹部影像学

Features of hepatic metastases from colorectal cancer on hepatobiliary phase of gadolinium-ethoxybenzyl-diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (Gd-EOB-DTPA) enhanced MRI

HAO Xuejia^{1,2}, GU Xiaolei¹, CAO Min¹, LI Xiaoting¹, GAO Fengxiao²,
CUI Yong^{1*}, SUN Yingshi¹

(1. Department of Radiology, Peking University Cancer Hospital & Institute, Key Laboratory of Carcinogenesis and Translational Research [Ministry of Education/ Beijing], Beijing 100142, China; 2. Department of CT/MRI, Xingtai People's Hospital, Xingtai 054001, China)

[Abstract] **Objective** To observe features of hepatic metastases from colorectal cancer on hepatobiliary phase of gadolinium ethoxybenzyl diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (Gd-EOB-DTPA) enhanced MRI. **Methods** A total of 57 colorectal cancer patients with 131 metastases were enrolled. The signal features and enhancement patterns of lesions on different MRI sequences were observed. The diameters of metastases on arterial and hepatobiliary images were measured, and the signal intensity ratios (SIR) between metastases and liver parenchyma were calculated in the hepatobiliary phase. **Kappa** test and intra-class correlation coefficient (ICC) were used to evaluate the consistency of observers. The apparent diffusion coefficient (ADC) of lesions with different enhancement patterns in hepatobiliary phase were compared. **Results** Good intra-observer agreement was detected of results both of signal features and quantitative parameters (all $\kappa \geq 0.75$, $P < 0.05$). All metastases showed low signals on MR T1WI and high signals on T2WI. There were 31.30% (41/131) lesions showed target appearance on T2WI, 9.16% (12/131) were found with reversed target appearance, 23.66% (31/131) with heterogeneously high signals and 35.88% (47/131) with homogeneously high signals. Peripheral enhancement was observed in 79.39% (104/131), heterogeneous enhancement in 15.27% (20/131) and homogeneous enhancement in 5.34% (7/131) metastases during arterial phase, while target appearance enhancement was noticed in 21.37% (28/131), reversed target appearance enhancement in 41.22% (54/131), heterogeneous enhancement in 26.72% (35/131) and homogeneous enhancement in 10.69% (14/131) during hepatobiliary phase. Peripheral hepatic parenchyma enhancements were found in 62.60% (82/131), and SIR ≥ 0.5 was observed in 68.70% (90/131) metastases. No significant difference of ADC was found among lesions with different enhancement patterns during hepatobiliary phase. **Conclusion** Imaging features of hepatic metastases from colorectal cancer in hepatobiliary phase of Gd-EOB-DTPA enhanced MRI were various, among which target appearance enhancement or reversed target appearance enhancement were relatively common.

[Keywords] colorectal neoplasms; neoplasm metastasis; contrast media; magnetic resonance imaging

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[第一作者] 郝雪佳(1983—),女,河北邢台人,硕士,主治医师。研究方向:肝脏影像学诊断。E-mail: haoxuejia@163.com

[通信作者] 崔湧,北京大学肿瘤医院暨北京市肿瘤防治研究所医学影像科 恶性肿瘤发病机制及转化研究教育部重点实验室,100142。

E-mail: yong_cui@outlook.com

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结直肠癌肝转移癌钆塞酸二钠(Gd-EOB-DTPA)增强MRI肝胆期特征

郝雪佳^{1,2},谷小磊¹,曹 敏¹,李晓婷¹,高凤霄²,崔 洪^{1*},孙应实¹

(1.北京大学肿瘤医院暨北京市肿瘤防治研究所医学影像科 恶性肿瘤发病机制及转化研究
教育部重点实验室,北京 100142;2.邢台市人民医院 CT/MRI 科,河北 邢台 054001)

[摘要] 目的 观察结直肠癌肝转移癌钆塞酸二钠(Gd-EOB-DTPA)增强MRI肝胆期特征。方法 纳入57例结直肠癌肝转移患者(共131个转移灶),观察病灶在各序列MRI中的信号表现及其增强特征;测量转移灶动脉期、肝胆期直径,计算转移灶与肝实质信号强度比(SIR)等。以Kappa检验及组内相关系数(ICC)评价观察者间一致性,比较肝胆期呈现不同强化特征的转移癌之间表观弥散系数(ADC)的差异。结果 观察者间判断各序列信号特征及测量定量参数结果的一致性均良好(ICC均≥0.75,P均<0.05)。转移癌T1WI均呈低信号;T2WI均呈高信号,其中31.30%(41/131)靶样外观,9.16%(12/131)呈反靶样外观,23.66%(31/131)呈不均匀高信号,35.88%(47/131)呈均匀高信号。增强动脉期79.39%(104/131)转移癌呈环形强化,15.27%(20/131)呈不均匀强化,5.34%(7/131)呈均匀强化;肝胆期21.37%(28/131)呈靶样强化,41.22%(54/131)呈反靶样强化,26.72%(35/131)呈不均匀强化,10.69%(14/131)呈均匀强化。62.60%(82/131)转移癌周围肝实质增强,68.70%(90/131)SIR≥0.5。肝胆期呈现不同强化特征的转移癌之间ADC差异无统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论 结直肠癌肝转移癌Gd-EOB-DTPA增强MRI肝胆期表现多样,以靶样强化或反靶样强化较为常见。

[关键词] 结直肠肿瘤; 肿瘤转移; 对比剂; 磁共振成像

[中图分类号] R735.7; R445.2 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1003-3289(2021)09-1347-06

结直肠癌在恶性肿瘤中发病率居第3位、死亡率居第5位^[1],肝脏是其最常转移部位^[2],肝脏转移严重影响预后,准确诊断并及时治疗肝转移癌极为关键^[3]。目前肝胆特异性对比剂钆塞酸二钠(gadolinium ethoxybenzyl diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid, Gd-EOB-DTPA)增强MRI是检出结直肠癌肝转移癌最为敏感的影像学方法之一^[4-5]。肝胆期肝细胞摄取对比剂而呈高强化,肝转移癌不摄取对比剂而呈相对低信号,对比强烈,有助于提高检出率^[5];但肝转移癌影像学表现多样,可呈高低混杂信号^[6-8],仍有约6.3%被误诊^[9]。本研究观察结直肠癌肝转移癌Gd-EOB-DTPA增强MRI肝胆期影像学特征。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性分析2018年12月—2019年12月57例于北京大学肿瘤医院诊断的结直肠癌肝转移患者,男37例,女20例,年龄32~80岁,中位年龄56岁,共131个转移灶。排除标准:①曾接受系统肿瘤治疗或肝转移灶局部治疗;②病灶最大径≤1 cm;③MR图像质量不佳;④肝脏血管受累;⑤弥漫性肝转移,转移灶≥20个;⑥合并其他恶性肿瘤。检查前患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 仪器与方法 采用GE Discovery 750 3.0 T MR

扫描仪,8通道相控阵体部线圈。嘱患者仰卧,训练其呼吸后行腹部轴位MR。参数:同反相位T1WI,TR 3.2 ms,TE 2 ms,FOV 256 mm×192 mm,NEX 1,层厚4 mm,层间距2 mm;脂肪抑制T2WI,TR 8 000 ms,TE 109 ms,FOV 288 mm×256 mm,NEX 4,层厚5 mm,层间距1 mm。采用平面回波成像序列行弥散加权成像(diffusion weighted imaging,DWI),TR 6 000 ms,TE 93.3 ms,FOV 128 mm×128 mm,NEX 1~4,层厚5 mm,层间距1 mm,b=0、20、50、100、200、600、800、1 000、1 200及1 500 s/mm²。采用高压注射器经肘静脉以1.0 ml/s流率团注Gd-EOB-DTPA(Primovist,Bayer公司)0.1 ml/kg体重,以相同流率跟注20 ml生理盐水后,以脂肪抑制肝脏快速容积扫描序列采集增强TIWI,TR 3.2 ms,TE 1.5 ms,FOV 256 mm×192 mm,NEX 0.73,层厚5 mm,层间距2.5 mm;采用电影透视门控触发,于右心房显影后约14 s启动动脉期扫描,间隔40 s行门脉期扫描,分别于开始注射对比剂后3 min及20 min行延迟期及肝胆期扫描。

1.3 图像分析 由具有7年及10年工作经验的放射科医师各1名分别阅片,意见不一时经讨论达成共识。以周围肝实质为对照,判断转移灶T1WI、T2WI信号强

度。将 T2WI 信号特征分为:①靶样外观,即转移灶中心高信号,周围呈环形相对低信号;②反靶样外观,即中心低信号,周围环形相对高信号;③不均匀高/低信号;④均匀高/低信号。将动脉期强化特征分为环形强化、不均匀强化及均匀强化。将肝胆期强化特征分为:①靶

样强化,转移灶中心高强化,周围呈环形相对低强化;②反靶样强化,转移灶中心低强化,周围呈环形相对高强化,或呈由内向外“低-高-低”信号的三环改变;③不均匀强化,转移灶内高/低强化区域呈不均匀分布;④均匀强化,转移灶整体呈均匀高/低强化。见图 1~5。

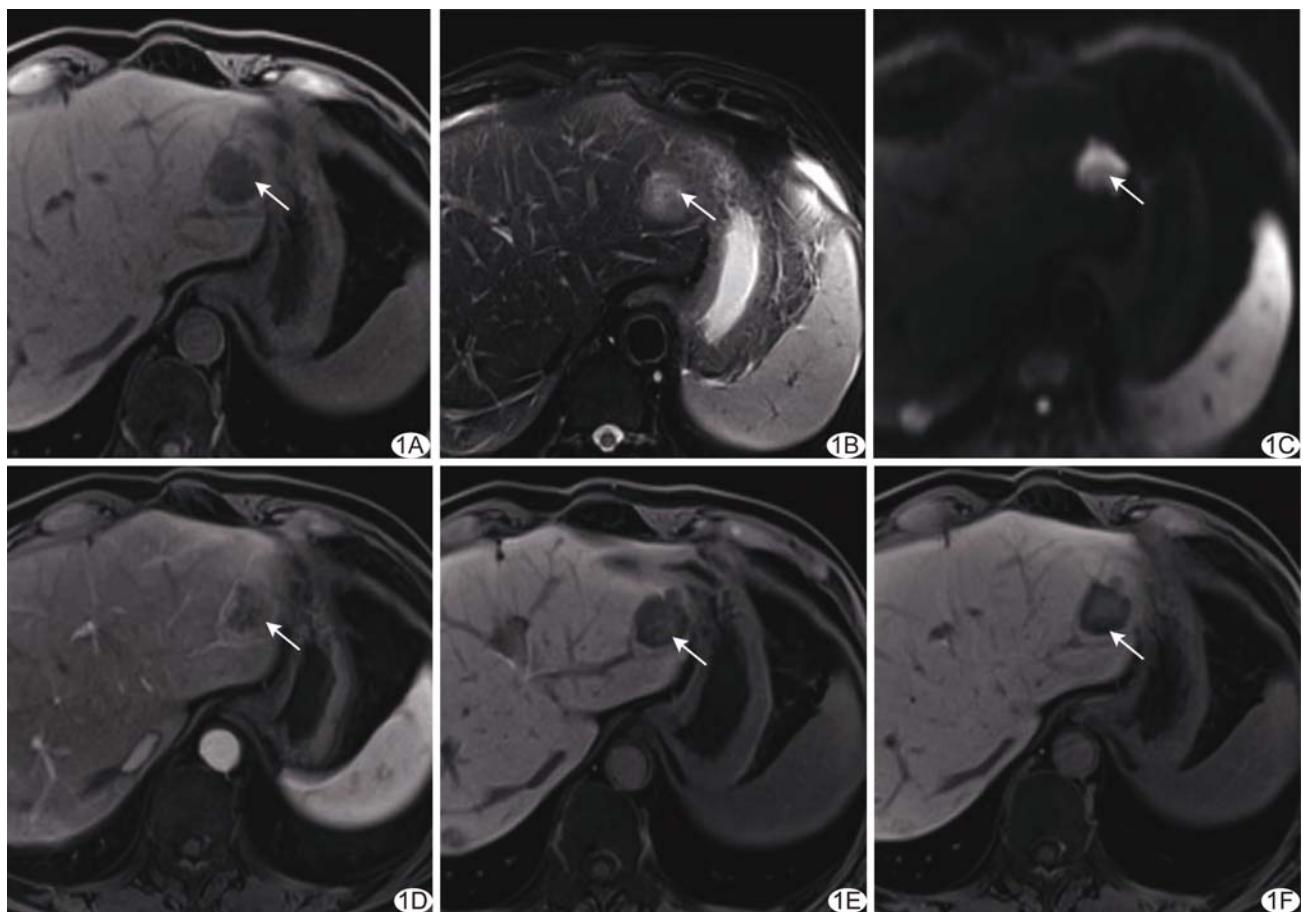


图 1 患者男,64岁,结直肠癌肝转移癌 A. MR T1WI 示肝 S2段低信号病灶; B. T2WI 呈高信号; C. DWI 呈高信号; D. 动脉期呈环形强化; E.F. 延迟期(E)及肝胆期(F)病灶边缘对比剂廓清,内部呈高信号,呈靶样强化(箭示病灶)

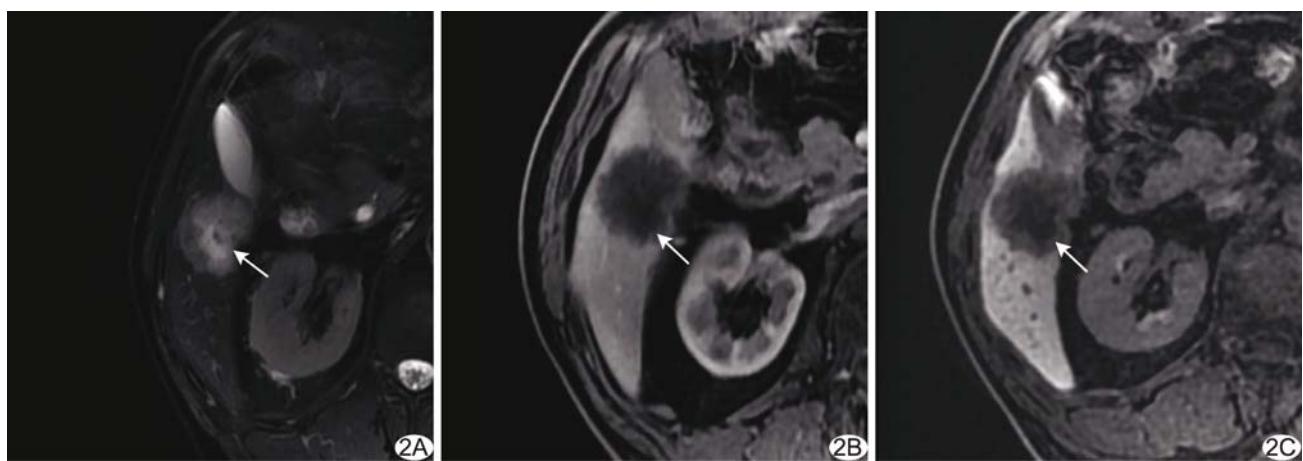


图 2 患者男,69岁,结直肠癌肝转移癌 A. MR T2WI 示肝 S6段病灶呈靶样外观,中心见高信号; B.C. 增强MR动脉期(B)及肝胆期(C)示病灶中心呈低信号及反靶样强化(箭示病灶)

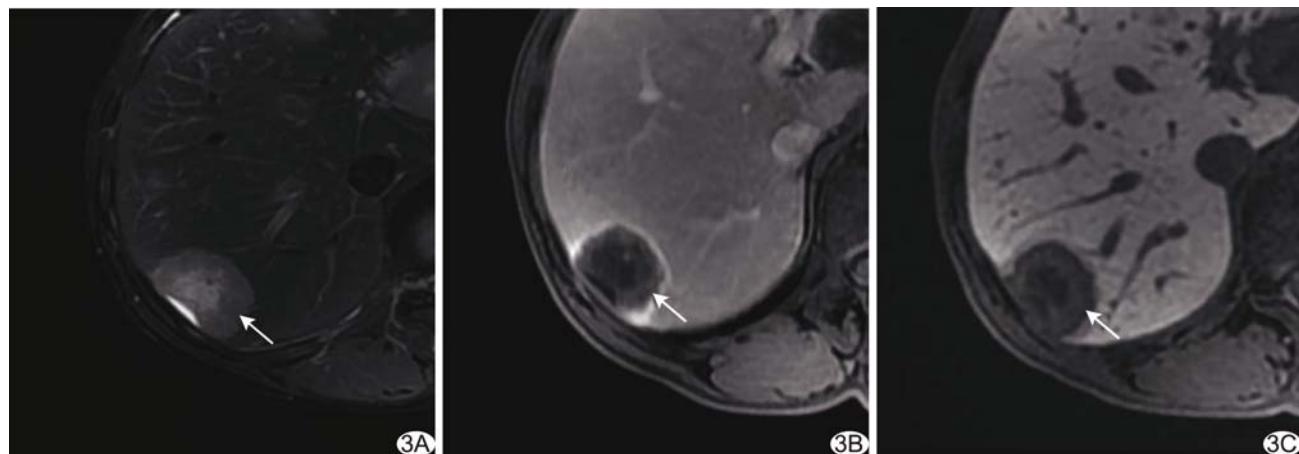


图3 患者男,52岁,结直肠癌肝转移瘤 A. MR T2WI示肝S6/7段病灶,中心呈高信号; B、C. 动脉期(B)增强MRI示病灶边缘呈环形强化,肝胆期(C)呈低信号 (箭示病灶)

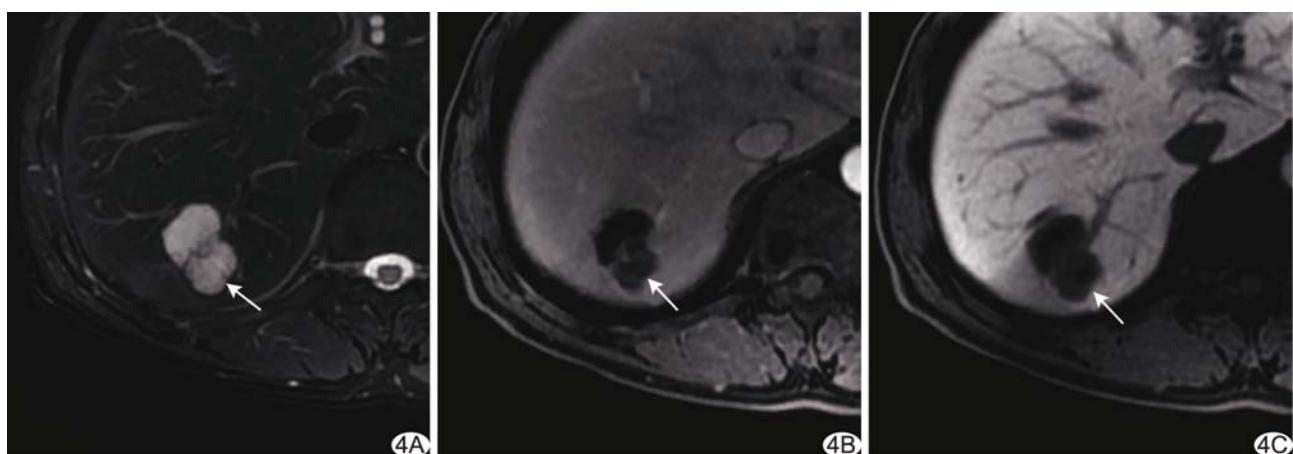


图4 患者男,59岁,结直肠癌肝转移瘤 A. MR T2WI示肝S7段不均匀高信号病灶; B、C. 动脉期(B)及肝胆期(C)增强MRI呈不均匀强化 (箭示病灶)

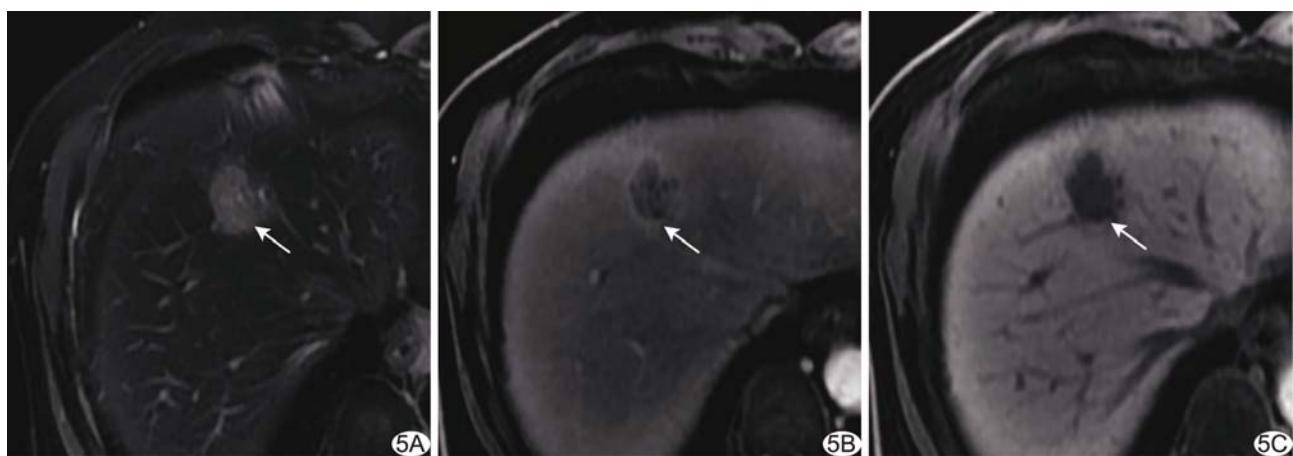


图5 患者女,62岁,结直肠癌肝转移瘤 A. MR T2WI示肝S4段均匀高信号病灶; B、C. 动脉期(B)增强MRI示病灶呈环形强化,肝胆期(C)呈均匀低信号 (箭示病灶)

分别于动脉期及肝胆期图像中测量转移灶最大径。于肝胆期转移灶内高信号处设置ROI, 测量其信

号强度; 避开血管、胆管及伪影区域, 于肝实质放置4个直径1 cm的圆形ROI, 测量其信号平均强度, 计算

转移灶与肝实质的信号强度比(signal intensity ratio, SIR);将ROI置于转移灶最大层面,使之尽量包括整个病灶,测量表观弥散系数(apparent diffusion coefficient, ADC)。以2名医师测值的平均值作为结果。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS 23.0统计分析软件,以Kappa检验或组内相关系数(intra-class

correlation coefficient, ICC)评价观察者间判断及测量结果的一致性,<0.40为一致性较差,0.40≤ICC/Kappa<0.75为一致性中等,≥0.75为一致性良好。以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示符合正态分布的计量资料,采用Mann-Whitney U检验比较肝胆期呈不同强化特征转移灶之间ADC的差异;以频数及百分率表示计数资料。P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一致性分析 2名医师判断肝胆期、动脉期、T1WI及T2WI信号特征结果的一致性良好(Kappa=0.92、0.89、0.87、0.93,P均<0.05);对SIR、动脉期及肝胆期转移灶最大径及ADC的测量或计算一致性良好(ICC=0.80、0.81、0.78、0.85,P均<0.05)。

2.2 影像学特征 转移灶T1WI均呈低信号;T2WI转移灶均为高信号,其中41个(41/131,31.30%)呈靶样外观,12个(12/131,9.16%)呈反靶样外观,31个(31/131,23.66%)呈不均匀高信号,47个(47/131,35.88%)呈均匀高信号。动脉期104个(104/131,79.39%)呈环形强化,20个(20/131,15.27%)呈不均匀强化,7个(7/131,5.34%)呈均匀强化;肝胆期28个(28/131,21.37%)呈靶样强化,54个(54/131,41.22%)呈反靶样强化,35个(35/131,26.72%)呈不均匀强化,14个(14/131,10.69%)呈均匀强化。见表1。

2.3 定量参数 动脉期转移灶平均最大径(31.5 ± 16.23)mm,肝胆期(29.4 ± 16.07)mm,82个(82/131,62.60%)转移灶动脉期与肝胆期最大径差值≥2 mm。肝胆期转移灶与肝实质的SIR为0.36~0.88,平均(0.55 ± 0.10);其中90个(90/131,68.70%)SIR≥0.5。肝胆期呈靶样强化及反靶样强化转移灶的平均ADC为(1.12 ± 0.28) $\times 10^{-3}$ mm/s,均匀及不均匀强化转移灶的平均ADC为(1.09 ± 0.26) $\times 10^{-3}$ mm/s,

表1 131个结直肠癌肝转移瘤MRI表现[个(%), n=131]

影像学表现	增强肝胆期 T1WI				
	靶样强化	反靶样强化	不均匀强化	均匀强化	
平扫 T2WI	靶样外观(n=41)	7(5.34)	33(25.19)	0	1(0.76)
	反靶样外观(n=12)	0	6(4.58)	3(2.29)	3(2.29)
	不均匀高信号(n=31)	5(3.82)	7(5.34)	19(14.50)	0
增强动脉期 T1WI	均匀高信号(n=47)	16(12.21)	8(6.11)	13(9.92)	10(7.63)
	环形强化(n=104)	24(18.32)	48(36.64)	22(16.79)	10(7.63)
	不均匀强化(n=20)	3(2.29)	5(3.82)	12(9.16)	0
	均匀强化(n=7)	1(0.76)	1(0.76)	1(0.76)	4(3.05)

差异无统计学意义(Z=-0.55,P=0.58)。

3 讨论

肝胆特异性对比剂Gd-EOB-DTPA于动态增强早期主要作用于细胞外,于动脉期及门脉期后被肝细胞特异性摄取并排泄入胆道。结直肠癌肝转移瘤内不含正常功能肝细胞,增强MRI肝胆期应呈低信号;但KIM等^[8]发现肝胆期转移灶并不总是“摄取缺损”,约6.3%表现为靶样强化、2.5%为反靶样强化;GRANATA等^[7]则认为46.7%转移瘤可呈靶样强化,比例远远高于前者。本研究增强MRI肝胆期21.37%(28/131)转移瘤呈靶样强化、41.22%(54/131)呈反靶样强化,比例均较高。

本组31.30%(41/131)转移瘤T2WI呈靶样外观,其中80.49%(33/41)肝胆期呈反靶样强化(表1),即T2WI显示的转移灶中心高信号区于肝胆期呈低信号,考虑为液化坏死区(图2、3),与既往报道^[10]相符;动脉期79.39%(104/131)表现为环形强化,其中69.23%(72/104)于肝胆期呈靶样强化或反靶样强化(表1),且部分转移灶边缘的动脉期强化环在肝胆期表现为对比剂廓清(图3),可能提示边缘处存在大量肿瘤细胞及血管,故动脉期表现为一过性灌注,而在肝胆期由于肿瘤细胞不摄取对比剂而呈低信号^[11]。肝胆期转移瘤内稍高信号区可能为瘤内坏死所致对比剂扩散或促结缔组织增生反应所致组织间隙扩张,最终造成对比剂滞留^[6-7]。

以肝胆期转移灶最大径作为肿瘤实际大小的参考值,若动脉期与肝胆期最大径差值≥2 mm,可认为动脉期增强不仅包括转移灶本身,还包括其周围肝实质增强,SEANELKA等^[12]认为后者与肿瘤周围促结缔组织增生反应、炎症细胞浸润和血管增生相关;BASSALAMA等^[13]指出这种强化方式更常见于来自结直肠癌的肝转移瘤。本研究中62.60%(82/131)肝转移瘤周围肝实质增强。

SIR 可反映肝胆期转移灶内对比剂滞留程度。本组 68.70% (90/131) 转移灶 SIR ≥ 0.5 , 但均小于 1。增强 MRI 肝胆期, 肝细胞癌、肝细胞腺瘤及肝脏局灶性结节增生均可呈高强化, 但 SIR 可 >1 , 造成其中对比剂滞留的原因与结直肠癌肝转移癌不同, 在于肝细胞功能不良或运输系统高度保存以及胆管畸形所致胆汁排泄障碍^[14-15]。

此外, HARADOME 等^[16] 报道 84.2% 的胆管细胞癌增强 MRI 肝胆期呈靶样强化, 其机制与结直肠癌肝转移癌相似, 需依靠动态增强图像鉴别二者: 虽然 78.9% 胆管细胞癌动脉期呈环形强化, 但其中 63.2% 门脉期及延迟期呈进行性延迟增强。

总之, 结直肠癌肝转移癌 Gd-EOB-DTPA 增强 MRI 肝胆期表现多样, 其中靶样强化或反靶样强化较为常见, 并与 T2WI 及动脉期信号特征存在一定对应关系。但本研究未考虑肝功能对对比剂摄取的影响, SIR 结果可能存在偏差, 有待进一步观察。

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