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宫颈癌患者四维能量多普勒超声血管血流参数 与疾病分期的相关性分析 *

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摘要 目的:探究宫颈癌患者四维能量多普勒超声血管血流参数与其疾病分期的相关性。**方法:**选择 2019 年 8 月至 2022 年 7 月于我院接受治疗的 80 例确诊为宫颈癌患者为研究组,另取同期入院检测的 50 例宫颈癌上皮内瘤变患者为 CIN 组,取同期确诊为子宫良性病变的 50 例患者为对照组,分别对其进行了四维能量多普勒超声检测,对比三组患者超声参数差异,将研究组患者按照 FIGO 标准区分为不同疾病分期(I 期 23,II 期 34,III 期 23),对比不同分期宫颈癌患者超声参数差异,通过绘制受试者曲线(ROC)的方式评估超声参数对不同宫颈癌分期的鉴别价值。**结果:**研究组、CIN 组和对照组之间超声血流参数 PSV 及 RI 存在显著差异,同时两两相比较同样组间差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);不同宫颈癌分期患者超声血流参数之间存在显著差异,以 FIGO III 期的 PSV 最高,RI 最低,各组两两相比较同样差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);PSV 对 FIGO I 期至 FIGO II 期诊断 AUC 为 0.6829(95% CI=0.5333-0.8324, $P=0.0200$),对 FIGO II 期至 FIGO III 期诊断 AUC 为 0.7698(95% CI=0.6402-0.8995, $P=0.0006$),对 FIGO I 期至 FIGO III 期诊断 AUC 为 0.7505(95% CI=0.6072-0.8937, $P=0.0036$);RI 对 FIGO I 期至 FIGO II 期诊断 AUC 为 0.9309(95% CI=0.8662-0.9957, $P<0.0001$),对 FIGO II 期至 FIGO III 期诊断 AUC 为 0.7148(95% CI=0.5804-0.8493, $P=0.0063$),对 FIGO I 期至 FIGO III 期诊断 AUC 为 0.9811(95% CI=0.9504-1.000, $P<0.0001$)。**结论:**宫颈癌患者四维能量多普勒超声血管血流参数与其疾病分期具有一定的关联,将 PSV 和 RI 指数应用于宫颈癌分期鉴别中具有较好的应用价值,具有推广应用意义。

关键词:宫颈癌;四维能量多普勒超声;血管血流参数;疾病分期**中图分类号:**R737.33 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2024)02-309-05

Correlation between Blood Flow Parameters of Four-dimensional Power Doppler Ultrasound and Disease Stage in Patients with Cervical Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the correlation between the blood flow parameters of four-dimensional power Doppler ultrasound and the disease stage in patients with cervical cancer. **Methods:** 80 patients with cervical cancer who were treated in our hospital from August 2019 to July 2022 were selected as the study group, another 50 patients with cervical intraepithelial neoplasia who were admitted to the hospital during the same period were selected as the CIN group, and 50 patients with benign lesions of the uterus at the same period were selected as the control group. Four-dimensional power Doppler ultrasound was performed on them respectively to compare the differences of ultrasound parameters between the three groups, The patients in the study group were divided into different disease stages (stage I 23, stage II 34, stage III 23) according to the FIGO standard, and the differences of ultrasound parameters in different stages of cervical cancer were compared, and the differential value of ultrasound parameters in different stages of cervical cancer was evaluated by drawing the subject curve (ROC). **Results:** There were significant differences in ultrasound blood flow parameters PSV and RI between the study group, CIN group and the control group, and the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($P<0.05$); There were significant differences in ultrasound blood flow parameters among patients with different stages of cervical cancer. PSV of FIGO III was the highest and RI was the lowest. The same difference was statistically significant between the two groups ($P<0.05$). The AUC of PSV was 0.6829 (95% CI=0.5333-0.8324, $P=0.0200$) for FIGO I to FIGO II, 0.7698 (95% CI=0.6402-0.8995, $P=0.0006$) for FIGO II to FIGO III, and 0.7505 (95% CI=0.6072-0.8937, $P=0.0036$) for FIGO I to FIGO III; The AUC of RI was 0.9309 (95% CI=0.8662-0.9957, $P<0.001$) for FIGO I to FIGO II, 0.7148 (95% CI=0.5804-0.8493, $P=0.0063$) for FIGO II to FIGO III, and 0.9811 (95% CI=0.9504-1.000, $P<0.0001$) for FIGO I to FIGO III.

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(95% CI=0.9504-1.000, $P<0.001$) for FIGO I to FIGO III. **Conclusion:** The blood flow parameters of four-dimensional power Doppler ultrasound in patients with cervical cancer have a certain correlation with their disease stages. The application of PSV and RI index in the differentiation of cervical cancer stages has good application value and has the significance of popularization and application.

Key words: Cervical cancer; Four-dimensional power Doppler ultrasound; Blood flow parameters of blood vessels; Disease stage

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前言

宫颈癌是目前妇科最为常见的恶性肿瘤,其发病率目前在女性恶性肿瘤中位居第4位,原位宫颈癌高发病年龄为30-35岁,浸润宫颈癌高发年龄为45-55岁,且近些年发病年龄呈现年轻化趋势^[1,2]。调查显示,目前发展中国家宫颈癌的发病率及死亡率仍呈现居高不下现象,我国2014年发布的一项针对1998年至2008年国内宫颈癌流行病学研究数据显示,国内宫颈癌发病率及死亡率仍然呈现不断升高趋势^[3,4]。宫颈癌目前的具体病因尚不清晰,但病毒感染、多个性伴侣、初产年龄小、多孕多产、吸烟等已被证实与宫颈癌的发生与发展相关^[5]。早期评估和诊断是改善宫颈癌患者预后的重要措施,目前临幊上常用的宫颈癌鉴别诊断方式包括影像学检测、实验室指标、病理检查等,其中病理组织检测虽然准确性较高,但属于有创操作且检测周期长,不适宜基层推广,实验室指标特异度和准确度较

低,而多普勒超声检测因具有无创、易操作、可重复性强等优势具有一定的推广应用价值^[6-8]。本研究通过纳入2019年8月至2022年7月于我院接受治疗的80例宫颈癌患者为对象的方式,发现四维能量多普勒超声血管血流参数对宫颈癌的分期鉴别具有较好效能,现详述如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2019年8月至2022年7月于我院接受治疗的80例确诊为宫颈癌患者为研究组,另取同期入院检测的50例宫颈癌上皮内瘤变患者为CIN组,取同期确诊为子宫良性病变的50例患者为对照组。纳入三组患者一般临床资料如年龄、BMI指数、基础疾病等资料并进行组间差异性比较,显示三组一般资料组间差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),提示可比性良好,见表1。

表1 三组患者一般临床资料比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)/[n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of general clinical data of three groups of patients($\bar{x}\pm s$)/[n(%)]

| Index | Research group (n=80) | CIN group(n=50) | Control group (n=50) | t/ χ^2 | P |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------|
| Age (years) | 41.29±5.11 | 41.56±5.68 | 41.34±5.18 | 1.549 | 0.125 |
| BMI index(kg/m ²) | 23.01±2.39 | 22.96±2.59 | 22.98±2.21 | 0.441 | 0.661 |
| Basic diseases | Hypertension | 7 | 5 | 0.236 | 0.996 |
| | Diabetes | 5 | 4 | 0.551 | 0.365 |

纳入标准:(1)入组对象均经病理学诊断确诊为宫颈癌;(2)年龄在20-60岁之间;(3)文化程度在小学或以上;(4)言语表达清晰;(5)调研报医院伦理学会批准实施;(6)签署知情同意书。

排除标准:(1)合并精神疾患者;(2)并发其他严重疾患如先天性心脏病、严重高血压者;(3)并发视听障碍者;(4)药物或酒精依赖者;(5)并发其他恶性肿瘤者;(6)并发全身免疫系统疾患者。

1.2 方法

分别对研究组、CIN组和对照组患者使用GE Volison E8型彩色多普勒超声诊断仪进行超声检测,使用阴道探头,设置检测频率为5-9MHz,对患者进行横向、纵向和斜向多方位检测,记录患者收缩期峰值血流速度(PSV)和阻力指数(RI)^[9,10],注意检测每个指标均应连续检测3次,取平均值作为最终结果。

1.3 观察指标及评测标准^[11-12]

对比研究组、CIN组和对照组患者的PSV、RI指标差异;将研究组患者按照FIGO标准进行分期后,对比不同分期宫颈癌患者PSV和RI指数差异;采用绘制ROC曲线的方式分别

计算PSV和RI指数在不同宫颈癌分期中的诊断鉴别效能,计算其曲线下面积(AUC)。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 24.0软件进行统计学分析,对于服从正态分布且方差齐性的计量资料比较采用t检验,以(均数±标准差)描述,计量资料比较采用卡方检验,以例(%)表示,对诊断效能的评估采用绘制ROC曲线的方式, $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 三组患者超声血流参数差异性比较

研究组、CIN组和对照组之间超声血流参数PSV及RI存在显著差异,同时两两相比较同样组间差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表2。

2.2 不同宫颈癌分期患者超声血流参数差异性比较

不同宫颈癌分期患者超声血流参数之间存在显著差异,以FIGO III期的PSV最高,RI最低,各组两两相比较同样差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表3。

表 2 三组患者超声参数差异性比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 2 Comparison of ultrasound parameters among three groups of patients ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| Groups | Case | PSV(cm/s) | RI |
|----------------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Research group | 80 | 17.81±3.65 ^{ab} | 0.50±0.15 ^{ab} |
| CIN group | 50 | 13.02±2.62 ^a | 0.62±0.11 ^a |
| Control group | 50 | 9.01±2.12 | 0.83±0.12 |
| F | - | 134.978 | 96.455 |
| P | - | <0.001 | <0.001 |

Note: a represents $P<0.05$, compared with the control group; B represents $P<0.05$, compared with CIN group.

表 3 三组患者超声参数差异性比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 3 Comparison of ultrasound parameters among three groups of patients

| Groups | Case | PSV(cm/s) | RI |
|----------------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| FIGO Phase I | 23 | 17.15±2.01 ^{ab} | 0.58±0.10 ^{ab} |
| FIGO Phase II | 34 | 17.86±2.01 ^a | 0.46±0.07 ^a |
| FIGO Phase III | 23 | 18.98±2.15 | 0.40±0.05 |
| F | - | 4.675 | 34.400 |
| P | - | 0.012 | <0.001 |

Note: a represents $P<0.05$, compared with FIGO III; B represents $P<0.05$, compared with FIGO II.

表 4 超声参数 PSV 对不同分期宫颈癌分期诊断效能分析
Table 4 Analysis of diagnostic efficacy of ultrasound parameter PSV in different stages of cervical cancer

| Detection method | AUC | 95% CI | SE | P |
|------------------------------|--------|---------------|---------|--------|
| FIGO Phase I-FIGO Phase II | 0.6829 | 0.5333-0.8324 | 0.07631 | 0.0200 |
| FIGO Phase II-FIGO Phase III | 0.7698 | 0.6402-0.8995 | 0.06616 | 0.0006 |
| FIGO Phase I-FIGO Phase III | 0.7505 | 0.6072-0.8937 | 0.07308 | 0.0036 |

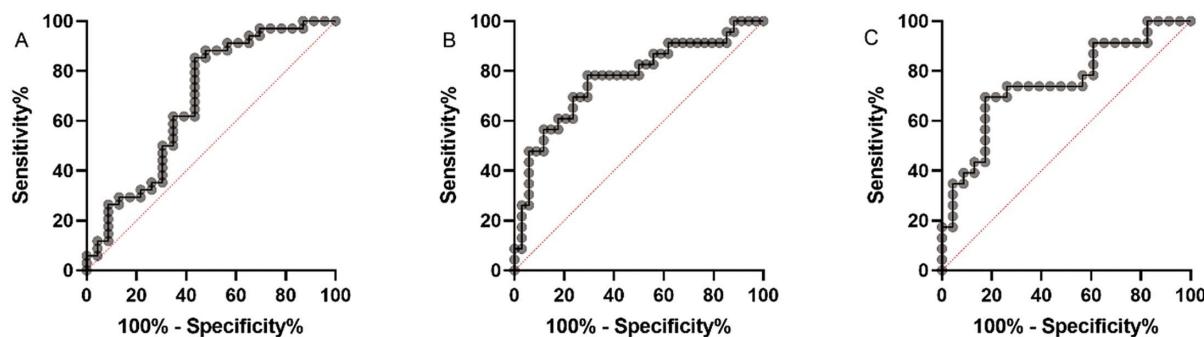


图 1 超声参数 PSV 对不同分期宫颈癌分期诊断效能分析 A 代表 FIGO I 期至 FIGO II 期, B 代表 FIGO II 期至 FIGO III 期, C 代表 FIGO I 期至 FIGO III 期

Fig.1 Analysis of the diagnostic efficacy of ultrasound parameter PSV in different stages of cervical cancer A represents FIGO I to FIGO II, B represents FIGO II to FIGO III, and C represents FIGO I to FIGO III

2.3 四维能量多普勒超声血管血流参数对不同分期宫颈癌诊断效能分析

PSV 对 FIGO I 期至 FIGO II 期诊断 AUC 为 0.6829 (95% CI=0.5333-0.8324, $P=0.0200$), 对 FIGO II 期至 FIGO III 期诊断 AUC 为 0.7698 (95% CI=0.6402-0.8995, $P=0.0006$), 对 FIGO I 期至 FIGO III 期诊断 AUC 为 0.7505 (95% CI=0.6072-0.8937,

$P=0.0036$), 见表 4、图 1。RI 对 FIGO I 期至 FIGO II 期诊断 AUC 为 0.9309 (95% CI=0.8662-0.9957, $P<0.0001$), 对 FIGO II 期至 FIGO III 期诊断 AUC 为 0.7148 (95% CI=0.5804-0.8493, $P=0.0063$), 对 FIGO I 期至 FIGO III 期诊断 AUC 为 0.9811 (95% CI=0.9504-1.000, $P<0.0001$), 见表 5、图 2。

表 5 超声参数 RI 对不同分期宫颈癌分期诊断效能分析

Table 5 Analysis of diagnostic efficacy of ultrasound parameter RI in different stages of cervical cancer

| Detection method | AUC | 95% CI | SE | P |
|------------------------------|--------|---------------|---------|---------|
| FIGO Phase I-FIGO Phase II | 0.9309 | 0.8662-0.9957 | 0.03302 | <0.0001 |
| FIGO Phase II-FIGO Phase III | 0.7148 | 0.5804-0.8493 | 0.06859 | 0.0063 |
| FIGO Phase I-FIGO Phase III | 0.9811 | 0.9504-1.000 | 0.01564 | <0.0001 |

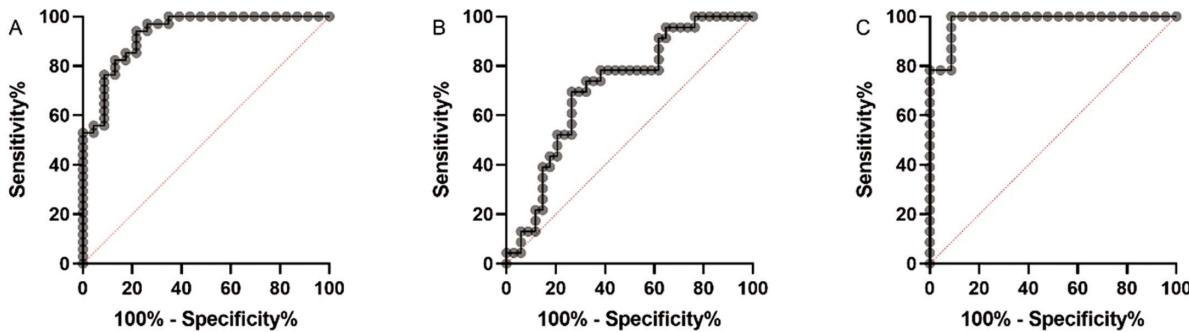


图 2 超声参数 RI 对不同分期宫颈癌分期诊断效能分析 A 代表 FIGO I 期至 FIGO II 期，

B 代表 FIGO II 期至 FIGO III 期，C 代表 FIGO I 期至 FIGO III 期

Fig.2 Analysis of the diagnostic efficacy of ultrasound parameter RI in different stages of cervical cancer stage A represents FIGO I to FIGO II, B represents FIGO II to FIGO III, and C represents FIGO I to FIGO III

3 讨论

3.1 宫颈癌发病现状分析

据世界卫生组织(WHO)的调研数据,全球每年约有53万新发宫颈癌病例,约有25万女性死于宫颈癌,其中发展中国家女性死于宫颈癌总数约占全球总病死数的80%^[13,14]。西方发达国家近些年因人乳头瘤病毒疫苗的使用以及宫颈癌筛查的普及,宫颈癌患病率呈现逐渐降低趋势,但国内目前每年的新发宫颈癌病例数仍达到约14万,死亡病例数约3.7万^[15,16]。以往的研究显示宫颈癌发病以中老年人为主,但近些年部分地区出现明显的年轻化趋势,国内一项针对大别山地区35岁以下年龄组女性开展的筛查发现,该地区宫颈癌发病率呈现升高趋势,由2012年的20.17%升高至2015年的29.12%,平均发病年龄降低了2.6岁,且患病人群多集中于30-45岁区间^[17,18]。

3.2 不同宫颈病变类型患者四维能量多普勒超声血管血流参数差异

文中通过将宫颈癌患者、CIN患者以及良性病变患者进行对比的方式,发现不同宫颈病变类型患者在四维能量多普勒超声血管血流参数方面存在显著的差异,宫颈癌患者的PSV水平明显更高,而RI指数显著更低。其他学者的研究也有类似结果,Golovko团队^[19]针对80例宫颈癌患者和50例宫颈良性病变患者的对照研究发现,宫颈癌患者的超声检测指标与良性宫颈病变患者之间存在显著差异,而进一步通过绘制ROC曲线显示,血管血流超声参数PSV以及RI指数在鉴别宫颈癌中的AUC达到0.901($P<0.05$),提示诊断效能较高。徐冬梅等^[20]的研究则发现,宫颈癌患者超声图像特征为宫颈前后径增大、轮廓改变,回声以低回声为主,同时病灶区有丰富血流信号,RI指出显著小于健康对照组,也与本文结果类似。

3.3 不同宫颈癌分期患者四维能量多普勒超声血管血流参数差异

文中通过将不同FIGO宫颈癌分期患者进行比较的方式,发现随着分期的升高,宫颈癌患者的PSV以及RI指数也会出现明显变化,其中FIGO III期患者PSV水平最高,RI指数最低。有针对68例宫颈癌患者和68例健康个体的对照研究指出,宫颈癌患者PSV、舒张末期流速等指标会明显高于对照组,而RI指数低于对照组,进一步通过分期比较显示,RI指数会随着宫颈癌疾病分期的升高而降低,PSV则会随着疾病分期的升高而升高,与本研究结果一致^[21-23]。我们分析认为,四维能量多普勒超声能够较为直观的显示宫颈、血管以及血管管腔内的血流状态,并进行量化表达,可以较为清晰的显示宫颈管各层次的结构,且不易被管腔内的空气影响。微血管在宫颈癌的发生和发展进程中具有重要作用,肿瘤细胞降解基底膜的能力越强,则肿瘤血管内的阻力会越小(RI指数越低),血流速度越大(PSV增大),因而超声参数也会出现变化^[25-27]。

3.4 四维能量多普勒超声血管血流参数评价不同宫颈病变分期的价值

文中通过绘制ROC曲线的方式,进一步评估了超声血管血流参数在评价不同宫颈癌分期中的应用价值,结果显示,PSV和RI指数在宫颈癌不同分期中的评估价值均较高,提示该定量指标可以应用于宫颈癌分期的鉴别中。有研究^[28-30]开展的一项针对84例宫颈癌患者的研究发现,将患者按照病理分级区分亚组后,对比显示不同亚组患者血管指数、血流指数、PSV、RI指数等指标均存在显著差异,该学者通过多因素分析发现上述指标均属于宫颈癌患者进展的独立危险性因素,而将超声定量指标应用于宫颈癌诊断中显示其AUC均较高,于本研究类似。

综上所述,宫颈癌患者四维能量多普勒超声血管血流参数与其疾病分期具有一定的关联,将PSV和RI指数应用于宫颈癌分期鉴别中具有较好的应用价值,具有推广应用意义。

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