

引用本文:冯冰,邹秋果,曾奕,等.超声造影模型构建在乳腺影像报告和数据系统3~5类诊断中的应用[J].安徽医药,2021,25(6):1124-1127.DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1009-6469.2021.06.015.



◇临床医学◇

## 超声造影模型构建在乳腺影像报告和数据系统3~5类诊断中的应用

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基金项目:海南省自然科学基金(20168303)

**摘要:** **目的** 探讨乳腺影像报告和数据系统(BI-RADS)3~5类诊断中构建超声造影模型的临床价值。**方法** 回顾性分析海口市中医医院、海口市人民医院、海南医学院第一附属医院2016年6月至2019年6月行乳腺超声造影检查、且BI-RADS分类3~5类病人共312例的临床资料,评价超声造影模型诊断效能,比较构建前后乳腺肿物穿刺活检比例、乳腺癌确诊率及漏诊率。**结果** 全部1 050个病灶依据超声造影模型诊断结果进行重新分类调整后可见BI-RADS 3类比例由0.00%(0/1 050)增加至23.33%(245/1 050),4A类由41.05%(431/1 050)降低至21.24%(223/1 050),4B类由28.86%(303/1 050)降低至12.19%(128/1 050),4C类由12.86%(135/1 050)提高至14.76%(155/1 050),5类由16.67%(175/1 050)增加至28.19%(296/1 050)。根据超声造影模型诊断结果调整并将BI-RADS 4A类作为阈值诊断良恶性病变,灵敏度、特异度、准确度及约登指数分别为93.44%,76.67%,83.09%,0.70。超声造影模型构建后根据活检阈值不同分类:BI-RADS 3类作为阈值穿刺活检比例为88.46%(276/312),乳腺癌确诊率为49.28%(136/276),漏诊率为0.64%(2/312);BI-RADS 4A类作为阈值,穿刺活检比例为83.33%(260/312),乳腺癌确诊率为49.23%(128/260),漏诊率为3.21%(10/312);BI-RADS 4B类作为阈值,穿刺活检比例为74.36%(232/312),乳腺癌确诊率为49.14%(114/232),漏诊率为7.69%(24/312);BI-RADS 4C类作为阈值,穿刺活检比例为57.05%(178/312),乳腺癌确诊率为57.30%(102/178),漏诊率为11.54%(36/312)。**结论** 乳腺良恶性病灶超声造影模型建立可以提供更有价值诊断信息,完善BI-RADS分类,减少不必要穿刺活检或手术风险。

**关键词:** 乳腺疾病; 超声检查,乳房; 线性模型; 影像报告和数据系统

### Application of contrast-enhanced ultrasound model in diagnosis of breast BI-RADS 3~5

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**Abstract:** **Objective** To explore the clinical value of the construction of contrast-enhanced ultrasound model in the diagnosis of breast imaging report and data system (BI-RADS) classification for 3~5 of breast tumor. **Methods** Clinical data of 312 patients with BI-RADS 3~5 type by contrast-enhanced ultrasound were retrospectively analyzed in Haikou Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Haikou People's Hospital and The First Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical College from June 2016 to June 2019. The diagnostic efficiency of contrast-enhanced ultrasound model were evaluated, the proportion of breast biopsy, the diagnostic rate of breast cancer and the long-term incidence of breast cancer before and after construction were compared. **Results** All 1 050 lesions were reclassified and adjusted according to the diagnostic results of contrast-enhanced ultrasound model. The proportion of BI-RADS in 3 type was increased from 0.00% (0/1 050) to 23.33% (245/1 050); 4A type was decreased from 41.05% (431/1 050) to 21.24% (223/1 050), 4B type was decreased from 28.86% (303/1 050) to 12.19% (128/1 050), and 4C type was increased from 12.86% (135/1 050) to 14.76% (155/1 050), 5 type was increased from 16.67% (175/1 050) to 28.19% (296/1 050). The sensitivity, specificity, accuracy and Jordan index of BI-RADS 4A as threshold were 93.44%, 76.67%, 83.67%, 83.09%, and 0.70 respectively, according to the diagnostic results of contrast-enhanced ultrasound model. After the establishment of contrast-enhanced ultrasound model, the proportion of puncture biopsy was 88.46% (276/312), the diagnostic rate of breast cancer was 49.28% (136/276), the missed diagnosis rate was 0.64% (2/312) with BI-RADS 3 type as threshold; and the proportion of puncture biopsy was 83.33% (260/312), the diagnostic rate of breast cancer was 49.23% (128/260), the missed diagnosis rate was 3.21% (10/312) with BI-RADS 4A as threshold; and the proportion of puncture biopsy

was 74.36% (232/312), the diagnostic rate of breast cancer was 49.14% (114/232), the missed diagnosis rate was 7.69% (24/312) with BI-RADS 4B as threshold; and the proportion of puncture biopsy was 57.05% (178/312), the diagnostic rate of breast cancer was 57.30% (102/178), the missed diagnosis rate was 11.54% (36/312) with BI-RADS 4C as threshold. **Conclusion** The establishment of contrast-enhanced ultrasound model of breast benign and malignant lesions can provide more valuable diagnostic information, improve BI-RADS classification, and reduce the risk of unnecessary biopsy or surgery.

**Key words:** Breast diseases; Ultrasonography, mammary; Linear models; Breast imaging reporting and data system

乳腺肿物超声影像表现复杂多样,相当部分影像表现较差、重叠;尽管近年来影像报告和数据系统(BI-RADS)分类在乳腺良恶性肿物超声鉴别诊断方面获得普及,并有效提高乳腺癌诊断敏感性,但有关假阳性率高、BI-RADS 4类划分不明确等问题亦使得临床应用明显受限<sup>[1-2]</sup>。已有研究证实,BI-RADS 4类乳腺肿物接受穿刺病理活检比均在70%以上,但乳腺癌确诊率仅为15%~25%<sup>[3]</sup>。超声造影已被证实能够提高乳腺微血管征象方面检出率,而在此基础上构建超声造影模型更有助于提高乳腺良恶性肿物评估准确性<sup>[4]</sup>。本研究旨在探讨乳腺BI-RADS分类诊断中超声造影模型构建临床价值,为进一步提高超声诊断准确度提供更多参考。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** 选取海口市中医医院、海口市人民医院、海南医学院第一附属医院2016年6月至2019年6月行乳腺超声造影检查、且BI-RADS分类3~5类病人共312例,年龄(45.89±7.62)岁,范围为27~77岁,最大结节直径(1.70±0.58)cm,范围为0.7~3.8cm。纳入标准:①经穿刺或手术病理活检证实为乳腺肿物<sup>[5]</sup>;②二维超声符合BI-RADS 3~5类标准;③年龄范围为18~80岁;排除标准:①妊娠哺乳期女性;②入组前已明确诊断或接受相关治疗;③造影剂过敏;④其他原因导致无法接受超声造影;⑤临床资料不全。全部病人可检及1 050个病灶,其中良性肿物446个,恶性604个;恶性肿物中导管原位癌88个,小叶原位癌6个,浸润性导管癌480个,浸润性小叶癌16个,黏液癌14个。研究方案符合《世界医学协会赫尔辛基宣言》相关要求,病人及其近亲属知情同意。

**1.2 超声造影检查** 检查仪器采用西门子ACUSON S1500型超声诊断仪,其中二维超声探头频率为6~14 MHz,仰卧位下完成扫描,应选择切面血供丰富、有粗大血管走行或形状不规则区域,同时尽量避开大钙化灶、宽大声影或液性无回声区,其中对照采用足够面积正常乳腺组织。超声造影探头频率设置为8~10 MHz,焦点位于病灶后方,如稍观察到筋膜则判定首次增益满意;将Sonovue造影剂(4.8 mL)快速注入肘静脉,再注入生理盐水20 mL

冲洗;动态观察病灶实时灌注影像>2 min,记录肿物增强模式、强度及达峰时间。全部诊断均由两位高年资主治及以上超声医师共同完成,如意见不一致则请第3位超声医师诊断并达成一致后发出报告。

**1.3 图像分析及诊断** 依据罗俊等构建乳腺超声造影模型对乳腺病变进行分类:①A类,快进高增强伴增强后病灶扩大,伴或不伴有形态不规则;②B类,快进高增强伴充盈缺损,伴或不伴增强后增大;③C类,快进高增强或等增强,出现滋养血管或蟹足征,伴或不伴充盈缺损;④D类,快进高增强,增强后无增大,边界清楚;⑤E类,同进或慢进等增强,增强后难以分辨边界及形态;⑥F类,同进或慢进低增强,增强后无增大或缩小。A~C型等同于BI-RADS 5类;D~F型等同于BI-RADS 3类,如不符合造影模型中A~F任一类时则等同于BI-RADS 4类;其中BI-RADS 4类由超声医师根据病灶超声征象再具体完成4A~C分类,具体指标包括增强时间(慢进、同进、快进);增强强度(低增强、等增强、高增强);增强顺序(弥漫性、向心性、离心性);增强后病灶大小变化(难以分辨、变小、不变、扩大);增强均匀性(均匀、不均匀);有无增强缺损(无、有);增强后形态(规则、难以分辨、不规则);增强后边界(清楚、难以分辨、不清楚);蟹足征(无、有);滋养血管(无、有);诊断结果以穿刺或手术病理活检作为“金标准”<sup>[6]</sup>。

**1.4 统计学方法** 选择SPSS 18.0软件,其中计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,计数资料采用百分比(%)表示,描绘受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线)评价诊断效能,包括灵敏度、特异度、准确度及约登指数。

## 2 结果

**2.1 超声造影模型构建后诊断结果变化** 全部1 050个病灶依据超声造影模型诊断结果进行重新分类调整后可见BI-RADS3类比例由0.00%(0/1 050)增加至23.33%(245/1 050),4A类比例由41.05%(431/1 050)降低至21.24%(223/1 050),4B类比例由28.86%(303/1 050)降低至12.19%(128/1 050),4C类比例由13.43%(141/1 050)提高至15.05%(158/1 050),5类比例由16.67%(175/1 050)增加至28.19%(296/1 050)。

**2.2 超声造影模型诊断ROC曲线分析** 超声造影

模型以 BI-RADS 3~4C 类作为阈值描绘 ROC 曲线, >3 类、>4A 类、>4B 类及 >4C 类诊断恶性乳腺肿物的 AUC 分别为 0.715, 0.860, 0.869, 0.784。根据该模型诊断结果调整并将 BI-RADS >4A 类作为阈值诊断良性病变, 灵敏度、特异度、准确度及约登指数分别为 93.44%, 76.67%, 83.09%, 0.70, 见图 1。

**2.3 超声造影模型构建前后乳腺肿物穿刺活检比例、乳腺癌确诊率及漏诊率分析** 超声造影模型构建前入选病人全部病灶均行穿刺活检, 穿刺活检比例为 100% (312/312), 乳腺癌确诊率为 44.23% (138/312), 漏诊率为 0%。超声造影模型构建后根据活检阈值不同分类: ① BI-RADS 3 类作为阈值, 穿刺活检比例为 88.46% (276/312), 乳腺癌确诊率为 49.28% (136/276), 漏诊率为 0.64% (2/312); ② BI-RADS 4A 类作为阈值, 穿刺活检比例为 83.33% (260/312), 乳腺癌确诊率为 49.23% (128/260), 漏诊率为 3.21% (10/312); ③ BI-RADS 4B 类作为阈值, 穿刺活检比例为 74.36% (232/312), 乳腺癌确诊率为 49.14% (114/232), 漏诊率为 7.69% (24/312); ④ BI-RADS 4C 类作为阈值, 穿刺活检比例为 57.05% (178/312), 乳腺癌确诊率为 57.30% (102/178), 漏诊率为 11.54% (36/312)。见表 1。

### 3 讨论

大量临床报道提示, 超声 BI-RADS 分类能够在一定程度上提高乳腺良性肿物鉴别诊断准确度, 但 BI-RADS 4 类肿物因包含范围较宽、超声表现重叠问题较为严重<sup>[7]</sup>。本次研究超声造影模型构建前入选病人全部病灶均行穿刺活检, 穿刺活检比例为 100% (312/312), 乳腺癌确诊率为 44.23% (138/312), 表明一半以上乳腺良性肿物病人接受穿刺活检, 与既往研究<sup>[8]</sup>结果一致。如何有效提高乳腺肿物超声诊断效能以避免过度诊疗已成为医学界关注的热点问题之一。

BI-RADS 分类主要依据超声形态学表现, 但未纳入病灶微血管影像信息; 而超声造影技术则能够清晰准确收集病灶血管、血流动力学及局部微灌注相关信息<sup>[9]</sup>。乳腺良性肿物超声影像多为膨胀性生长, 可见完整包膜; 而恶性肿物则以明显浸润生长

为主要特点, 其中部分毛刺组织与正常乳腺组织边界不清<sup>[10-11]</sup>; 而在造影剂注入后肿物范围如明显增加则提示可能为恶性病变<sup>[12]</sup>。有学者报道显示, 乳腺癌病人肿物新生血管形成较形态学改变更早, 造影下往往观察到肿瘤周边浸润表现, 伴或不伴不规则穿支血管、血管数量增多或血供丰富等<sup>[13-14]</sup>; 此外浸润性导管癌肿物超声下主要表现为内部纤维结缔组织增生、变性坏死或钙化, 造影后部分肿物内可见无灌注影像<sup>[15-17]</sup>。

本次研究对全部 1 050 个病灶依据超声造影模型诊断结果进行重新分类调整后, 其中 BI-RADS 3 类比例由 0.00% 增加至 23.33%, 4A 类比例由 41.05% 降低至 21.24%, 4B 类比例由 28.86% 降低至 12.19%, 4C 类比例由 12.86% 提高至 14.76%, 5 类比例由 16.67% 增加至 28.19%; 而超声造影模型以 BI-RADS 3~4C 类作为阈值描绘 ROC 曲线, BI-RADS 4B 和 4A 类 AUC 高于其他分类, 以上结果提示依据超声造影模型对 BI-RADS 分类诊断调整更有助于实现乳腺良恶性肿物准确鉴别诊断。本次研究在超声造影模型构建后根据活检阈值不同分类, 结果显示 BI-RADS 3 类作为阈值 (即 >BI-RADS 3 类) 穿刺活检比例为 88.46% (276/312), 漏诊率仅为 0.64% (2/312), 较以往常规 BI-RADS 分类诊断能够有效避免不必要穿刺病理活检, 且乳腺癌罹患风险较低。

本次研究乳腺恶性肿物纳入乳腺原位癌, 超声造影模型下诊断为 BI-RADS 3 类允许恶性病变发生风险阈值为 2%; 而超声造影前全部病灶均接受穿刺病理活检, 乳腺癌确诊率仅为 44.23%; 依据超声造影模型对 BI-RADS 分类进行重新调整后笔者观察到, 随分类级别增加, 乳腺肿物穿刺活检比例明显下降, 乳腺癌确诊率则随之升高, 其中调整后 3 类和 4A 类总漏诊率均 <3%, 以上数据进一步证实超声造影模型构建有助于减少乳腺肿物穿刺活检比例, 避免过度诊疗现象出现, 这对于减轻医生工作和病人经济负担均具有重要意义。考虑到肿物直径较小病人往往存在交叉影像学特征, 故目前对于直径 1 cm 左右可疑乳腺肿物仍推荐病人接受穿刺病理活检以降低漏诊误诊风险<sup>[18-20]</sup>。

表 1 超声造影模型构建前后乳腺肿物穿刺活检比例、乳腺癌确诊率及漏诊率分析/(n/N)

BI-RADS 分类	病人穿刺活检比例	乳腺癌确诊率	总的乳腺癌诊出率	漏诊率
造影前 BI-RADS 3~5 类	100.00 (312/312)	44.23 (138/312)	44.23 (138/312)	0 (0/312)
造影后 >BI-RADS 3 类	88.46 (276/312)	49.28 (136/276)	43.59 (136/312)	0.64 (2/312)
造影后 >BI-RADS 4A 类	83.33 (260/312)	49.23 (128/260)	41.03 (128/312)	3.21 (10/312)
造影后 >BI-RADS 4B 类	74.36 (232/312)	49.14 (114/232)	36.54 (114/312)	7.69 (24/312)
造影后 >BI-RADS 4C 类	57.05 (178/312)	57.30 (102/178)	32.69 (102/312)	11.54 (36/312)

本研究亦存在不足,首先检查过程中切面选择血供丰富、有粗大血管走行或形状不规则区域,可能导致部分特殊影像学信息未获得,其次造影模型应用时未对超声医师进行统一培训,故可能影响评估一致性和准确度,最后纳入病例中部分病理标本仅为粗针穿刺,故诊断结果可能有一定低估比例。

综上所述,乳腺良恶性病灶超声造影模型建立可以提供更有价值诊断信息,完善 BI-RADS 分类,减少不必要穿刺活检或手术风险。

(本文图 1 见插图 6-4)

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(收稿日期:2019-11-20,修回日期:2020-01-21)