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(收稿日期:2012-11-04)
(修回日期:2012-11-29)

肾癌亚型的CT诊断

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摘要 目的 分析肾癌亚型的CT特征,探讨其CT诊断及鉴别诊断与临床应用。**方法** 回顾性分析58例经手术病理证实为肾癌亚型的CT特点,其中透明细胞癌39例,嫌色细胞癌9例,乳头状细胞癌5例,集合管癌5例。**结果** 透明细胞癌,多位于肾皮质,以膨胀性生长多见,血供丰富,明显坏死、囊变,强化明显,密度明显不均匀,强化峰值在皮髓质期,呈快进快出型式,肾静脉瘤栓1例,腹主动脉旁淋巴结肿大2例,均全肾手术切除,随访15例,其中4例复发;嫌色细胞癌,多位于肾实质,多为膨胀性生长,肿块呈实性,密度最均匀,血供不丰富,多为轻中度强化,强化峰值在实质期,手术全肾切除6例,保肾手术3例,随访5例均无复发;乳头状细胞癌多位于肾皮质,呈膨胀性生长,密度较不均匀,以多灶性坏死多见,血供不丰富,轻中度强化,强化峰值在实质期,手术全肾切除3例,保肾手术2例,随访2例无复发;集合管癌,位于肾实质,呈浸润性生长,边界不清,密度不均匀,有明显坏死,血供不丰富,为轻中度强化,强化峰值在实质期,均有肾门、腹主动脉旁多发淋巴结肿大,其中肾静脉、下腔静脉瘤栓1例,骨转移1例,手术全肾切除5例,术后随访3例均复发。**结论** 肾癌亚型的CT表现有一定差异,仔细分析其CT特征可提高术前诊断的准确性有助于指导治疗,具有重要的临床应用价值。

关键词 肾脏 肾细胞癌 体层摄影术 X线计算机

CT Diagnosis of Subtype of Renal Cell Carcinoma. Liang Xiaochao, Wang Boyin, Zhao Zhenhua. Department of Radiology, Zhejiang Shaoxing People's Hospital, Zhejiang 312000, China

Abstract Objective To analyze the CT features of Subtype of Renal Cell Carcinoma, and discuss the clinical application and the value of CT in diagnosis and differential diagnosis. **Methods** The CT findings of 58 cases with subtype of renal cell carcinoma confirmed by pathology, in which 39 cases were clear cell carcinoma, 9 cases were chromophobe cell carcinoma, 5 cases were papillary cell carcinoma, 5 cases were collecting duct carcinoma, were reviewed. **Results** Most clear cell carcinoma, were located in the renal cortex, more common in expansive growth, abundant blood supply, obvious necrosis and cystic degeneration, enhanced obviously, with uneven density, the peak attenuation at corticomedullary phase, were fast in fast out, 1 case had renal vein tumor thrombus, 2 cases with paraaortic hyperlymphnodus, both holonephros surgical resection, the follow-up data of 15 cases, in which 4 cases were relapsed. Chromophobe cell carcinoma, most were located in the renal parenchyma, demonstrated expansive growth, were solid mass, the density were uniform, with poor blood vessel, most showed mild to moderate enhancement, the peak attenuation at parenchymal phase, 6 cases had been performed nephrectomy, 3 cases were treated by nephron sparing surgery, followed up for 5 patients had no recurrence; Papillary cell carcinoma, most were located in the renal renal cortex, demonstrated expansive growth, the density were uneven, showed common multi-focal necrosis, with poor blood vessel, showed mild to moderate enhancement, the peak attenuation at parenchymal phase, 3 cases had been performed nephrectomy, 2 cases were treated by nephron sparing surgery, followed up for 2 patients had no recurrence; Collecting duct carcinoma, most were located in the renal parenchyma, showed infiltrative growth, the edge of the boundary is unclear, the density were uneven, with obvious necrosis, with poor blood vessel, showed mild to moderate enhancement, the peak attenuation at parenchymal phase, both had the renal hilum, paraaortic multiple hyperlymphnodus, in which 1 case had renal vein, inferior vena cava tumor thrombus, 1 case had bone metastases, 5 cases had been performed nephrectomy, followed up for 3 patients had recurrence. **Conclusion** CT manifestations of renal cell carcinoma subtypes had some differences, Careful analysis of the CT features could improve the accuracy of preoperative diagnosis, it was helpful for

the treatment, with high value of clinical applications.

Key words Kidney; Renal cell carcinoma; Tomography, X-ray computed

随着医学影像技术的快速发展,术前影像诊断肾癌亚型的正确性有较大提高。笔者搜集了经手术病理证实的58例肾癌的完整CT资料,探讨其CT表现及鉴别诊断,以期提高术前诊断水平。

材料与方法

1. 一般资料:搜集笔者医院2007年10月~2011年7月期间经CT检查后手术病理证实的肾癌共58例,其中男性36例,女性22例。患者年龄26~83岁,平均年龄54岁。临床表现:腰痛11例,腰胀不适6例,尿频、尿急2例,体检经B超发现肾占位41例,发现病变到就诊时间3天~8个月不等,有神经症史3例,高血压4例,糖尿病2例,直肠乳头状瘤1例,肝硬化1例,肝、肾囊肿史5例,肝血管瘤2例,余病例无既往异常病史。体格检查:心、肺、肝、脾未见异常,腰部触及肿块4例,血常规、肝功能正常,9例尿常规尿红细胞(RBC)++~++++。静脉肾盂造影(IVP)检查52例,其中肾盏弧形受压、拉长34例,肾盏浸润破坏7例,余无异常。手术全肾切除53例,保肾手术5例。术后3~23个月随访25例,其中复发7例,18例无复发。

2. 检查方法:采用16层GE的BrightSpeed全身多排螺旋CT机,患者禁食4~6h,去除体表金属异物。检查前训练患者呼吸,并嘱扫描时吸气后屏气,以避免呼吸运动伪影。扫描参数:管电压120kV,管电流200mA,准直厚度16层×1.25mm,分别重建厚度、重建间隔2.5mm。增强均采用高压注射器。先行平扫,注射非离子型造影剂(优维先或碘海醇)90~100ml,注射速率2.5~3.0ml/s,注射造影剂30s后行肾皮髓质期(动脉期)扫描,60s行肾实质期(静脉期)扫描。

3. 影像分析:由2位高级职称的影像医师对58例肾癌图像进行分析,内容包括:瘤体大小,生长部位、生长方式,边缘,肿瘤密度的均匀性、坏死、囊变,钙化,出血,增强后强化方式和强化程度,周围浸润、淋巴结肿大及远处转移等。

4. 强化程度的分级标准:肿块的强化程度指增强后与增强前的HU差值。无强化:CT值≤5HU,轻度强化:CT值6~20HU,中等强化:CT值21~39HU,重度(明显)强化:CT值≥40HU。

结果

58例病例中,透明细胞癌39例,嫌色细胞癌9例,乳头状细胞癌5例,集合管癌5例。

1. CT特点:透明细胞癌39例,左肾22例,右肾17例,均为单发,直径1.4cm~7.4cm,平均4cm,位于肾实质内7例,肾皮质32例,假包膜20例,膨胀性生长21例,小钙化6例,密度较均匀1例,其余均有不同程度坏死、囊变,平扫以等密度或等低密度混杂密度(图1A)37例,稍高密度2例,增强后所有病例皮髓质期实质部分明显(图1B)或中等强化,CT值78~141HU,其中CT值>100HU33例,实质期密度减低(图1C),CT值65~125HU。嫌色细胞癌9例,左肾3例,右肾6例,单发肿块,直径2.8~7.5cm,平均5.6cm,位于肾皮质2例,肾实质内7例,肿块为圆形或类圆形,呈膨胀性生长,假包膜6例,平扫肿块以等密度为主(图2A),其中密度均匀4例,小钙化4例,团块状出血1例,小灶性坏死3例,星状瘢痕低密度1例,皮髓质期轻中度强化(图2B)9例,CT值54~79HU,实质期持续强化(图2C),CT值67~82HU。乳头状细胞癌5例,左肾2例,右肾3例,直径5.1~11.2cm,平均6.5cm,肿块为单发,位于肾实质内1例,肾皮质4例,均为膨胀性生长,假包膜3例,密度不均匀,有多灶性坏死4例,明显坏死囊变(图3)1例,皮髓质期实质部分轻中度强化(图3B),CT值48~79HU,实质期仍轻度持续强化(图3C),CT值52~85HU,边缘清楚。集合管癌5例,左肾3例,右肾2例,直径2.4~5.9cm,平均4.1cm,均为单发,位于肾实质内,平扫密度不均匀(图4A),有多发片状低密度坏死,小钙化2例,皮髓质期实质部分轻中度强化(图4B),CT值38~53HU,实质期轻度持续强化(图4C),CT值45~72HU,边缘模糊。



图1 左肾透明细胞癌

A. 平扫示左肾肿块中间低密度,周围为等密度;B. 皮髓质期示实质部分强化明显,CT值138HU,中间低密度无明显强化,边缘显示假包膜;C. 实质期示实质部分CT值110HU



图 2 左肾嫌色细胞癌

A. 平扫示左肾肿块密度较均匀, 呈等密度 CT 值 48HU, 边缘有小片钙化; B. 皮髓质期示轻度强化, CT 值 71HU, 边缘清楚; C. 实质期示轻度持续强化, CT 值 80HU



图 3 右肾乳头状细胞癌

A. 平扫示右肾下极巨大肿块, 呈囊实质性改变, 实质部分 CT 值 42HU, 坏死部分 CT 值 29HU; B. 皮髓质期示实质部分轻度强化, CT 值 59HU; C. 实质期示实质部分轻度持续强化, CT 值 67HU

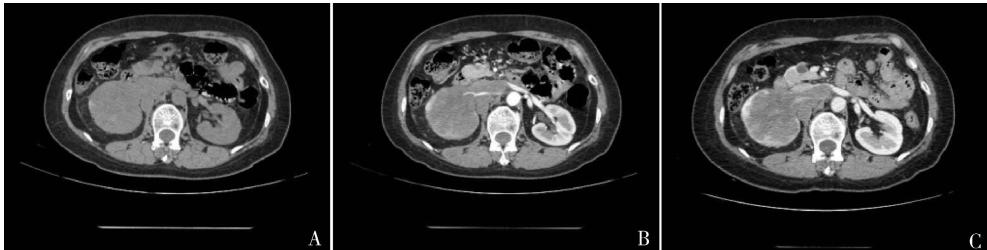


图 4 右肾集合管癌

A. 平扫示右肾不均匀肿块, CT 值 25 ~ 46HU, 边缘模糊, 右肾门增大; B. 皮髓质期示肿块轻度不均匀强化, CT 值 29 ~ 51HU, 边缘模糊, 肾动静脉受侵, 肾门淋巴结肿大; C. 实质期示肿块仍轻度不均匀强化, CT 值 32 ~ 70HU

2. 周围浸润及转移情况: 透明细胞癌, 肾静脉瘤栓 1 例, 腹主动脉旁淋巴结肿大 2 例; 嫌色细胞癌、乳头状细胞癌, 周围组织无浸润及淋巴结转移; 集合管癌, 肾门有浸润、肾门、腹主动脉旁多发淋巴结肿大 5 例, 侵袭肾动、静脉, 下腔静脉、右肾静脉瘤栓 1 例, 胸 12、腰 5 骨质破坏转移 1 例。

讨 论

1. 病理特点及 CT 诊断价值: 2004 年 WHO 公布了肾细胞癌的最新分型: 透明细胞癌、乳头状细胞癌、嫌色细胞癌、集合管癌、未分类肾细胞癌、多房性肾细胞癌、髓样癌、XP11 易位癌、肾细胞癌合并神经母细胞瘤、黏蛋白管状和梭形细胞癌等 10 亚型。以前 4

种亚型肾癌常见, 其中透明细胞癌, 为最常见, 约占肾癌 70%, 起源于肾近曲小管, 肿块为囊实质性, 易出血、坏死、囊变, 切面呈“五彩状”, 对周围肾组织压迫及纤维组织包绕, 形成假包膜, 瘤细胞较大, 胞质丰富透明, 间质含丰富的毛细血管和血窦; 嫌色细胞癌, 占肾癌的 4.0% ~ 5.9%, 起源于肾集合管的暗细胞, 肿块呈实性, 较少有大片出血、坏死、囊变, 有假包膜, 瘤细胞呈巢状排列, 胞膜较厚, 格外清楚, 胞质淡红色, 透明; 乳头状细胞癌, 又名嗜色细胞癌, 占肾癌 10.0% ~ 18.5%, 起源于肾近曲小管或远曲小管, 肿块有出血、坏死、囊变, 有纤维包膜, 肿瘤组织呈乳头状结构, 占整个肿瘤的比例 > 75%, 胞质呈嗜酸性、嗜减性和混

合型,乳头内有较多泡沫状细胞浸润;集合管癌,又名 Bellini 管癌,占肾癌的 1%,肿瘤起源于 Bellini 集合管主细胞,细胞核分级为 3~4 级,肿瘤较易出血、坏死,肿瘤组织呈乳头、实性片状、不规则管状、巢状结构,部分肿瘤细胞呈鞋钉样突入腺腔内,具有丰富的纤维间质成分。CT 检查特别是多排螺旋 CT 的应用,利用动态增强扫描的检查手段,术前肾癌亚型的正确诊断成为可能,还能明确肾癌范围,周围组织脏器、血管的受侵程度,淋巴结肿大及远处转移。为临床提供治疗方式、方法以及判断预后,使肾癌从传统经典的根治手术,到肾癌预后较好的保肾及微创腹腔手术。本组保肾手术 5 例,其中 4 例术前得到准确诊断。

2. CT 特点:(1)部位:透明细胞癌、乳头状细胞癌多位于肾皮质,嫌色细胞癌、集合管癌以肾实质多见。本组位于肾皮质的透明细胞癌占 82%、乳头状细胞癌占 80%,位于肾实质的嫌色细胞癌占 78%、集合管癌占 100%。(2)生长方式:嫌色细胞癌、乳头状细胞癌、透明细胞癌多为膨胀性生长,前两者更明显。本组嫌色细胞癌、乳头状细胞癌均占 100%,透明细胞癌占 80%。部分有假包膜,假包膜与肿瘤大小无关,而与肿瘤的生长方式和恶性程度密切相关^[1]。呈膨胀性生长、恶性程度较低者,假包膜出现率高,边缘清楚。本组嫌色细胞癌、乳头状细胞癌、透明细胞癌的假包膜分别为 67%、60%、50%。集合管癌以肾间质为支架沿集合管扩散,呈浸润性生长,无假包膜,侵袭肾盂、肾窦、肾包膜及肾周组织,边缘模糊。本组集合管癌 5 例均呈浸润性生长。(3)平扫密度:各型肾癌平扫可为稍高、等或稍低密度。透明细胞癌、集合管癌常有较明显出血、坏死、囊变,密度明显不均匀,乳头状细胞癌出血、坏死、囊变较前两者轻,多为密度不均匀,有多灶性、斑片状低密度,少数有较明显坏死囊变,嫌色细胞癌呈实质性,密度较均匀,较少有坏死、囊变。可见肿瘤的出血、坏死、囊变的出现率与肿瘤的恶性程度相关。一般肿瘤的均匀性与肿块的大小也有一定关系,随着肿块体积的增大,血供不足,肿块内出现变性、坏死、囊变,但嫌色细胞癌即使较大肿块,密度也相对较均匀,Kim 等^[2]研究认为在相同范围内的嫌色细胞癌与其他肾癌亚型比较,其均匀性明显高于其他亚型,而且 >7cm 的肿块的均匀性仅有嫌色细胞癌。本组肾癌亚型的均匀性以嫌色细胞癌最常见,与文献一致,透明细胞癌密度最不均匀。钙化在肾癌亚型的出现率不仅相同,嫌色细胞癌和乳头状

细胞癌最多见,其次透明细胞癌,集合管癌较少见,本组肾嫌色细胞癌 9 例中钙化 4 例,乳头细胞癌无 1 例钙化,与病例较少有关^[2]。(4)动态 CT 增强扫描:是定性诊断的主要依据,皮髓质期强化程度在组织类型上的诊断具有决定性作用^[2,3]。肾癌的强化程度与肿瘤血供有关。透明细胞癌血供丰富,强化最明显,皮髓质期肿瘤强化程度接近于肾皮质,这与肿瘤抑制基因如 von Hippel-Lindau 基因失活,血管及生长因子活跃而致肿瘤血管丰富或肿瘤有小泡状结构相关^[4,5]。透明细胞癌强化峰值在皮髓质期,呈快进快出^[6]。Jinnzaki 等^[7]认为透明细胞癌在皮髓质期峰值 >100HU,其他类型肾癌峰值 <100HU。本组透明细胞癌皮髓质期 CT 值 >100HU 33 例,6 例 <100HU,可能与注射速率、扫描延时时间或个体差异等相关。Kim 等^[2]报告肿块直径 <3cm,不均匀明显强化,则提示透明细胞癌。乳头状细胞癌、嫌色细胞癌、集合管癌血供不丰富,呈轻度或轻中度强化,在实质期达强化峰值,轻度持续强化,与透明细胞癌在强化时相上有差异^[6]。本组在强化时相上与文献一致。肾癌的强化方式与肿瘤病理大体形态相关,肿瘤因坏死、囊变程度不同,强化方式而不同,透明细胞癌、集合管癌坏死、囊变明显,强化明显不均匀,透明细胞癌可以呈蜂窝状结构,集合管癌伴有多发斑片低密度灶,乳头状细胞癌强化较不均匀,嫌色细胞癌多为均匀强化。Herts 等^[8]认为高强化率肿瘤,基本排除乳头状细胞癌。肿瘤直径 >7cm,均质轻度强化,伴钙化,强烈提示嫌色细胞癌^[2]。(5)周围组织器管及淋巴结转移:集合管癌侵袭性最强,易侵袭肾周脂肪、血管和肾盂,常有肾门及周围淋巴结肿大或远处转移,其次为透明细胞癌可有肾门淋巴结肿大和侵袭周围组织,乳头状细胞癌、嫌色细胞癌很少侵袭肾周组织及转移。本组 5 例集合管癌肾门、腹主动脉旁淋巴结肿大,肾窦及肾周脂肪囊受浸润,并侵袭肾周动、静脉,下腔静脉、右肾静脉瘤栓 1 例,骨转移 1 例。透明细胞癌有肾静脉瘤栓 1 例,腹主动脉旁淋巴结肿大 2 例。乳头状细胞癌、嫌色细胞癌均无肾门、周围淋巴结肿大或远处转移。

3. 预后:肾癌预后与细胞核的级别,生物活性的高低,是否侵及周围组织,淋巴结及远处脏器转移等密切相关。透明细胞癌,生物活性较高,可侵袭周围组织、淋巴结及远处脏器转移,预后较差^[8]。本组术后随访 15 例,其中 4 例随访 13~21 个月复发。乳头状细胞癌和嫌色细胞癌,一般细胞核分级较低,生物

活性不高,细胞异型性小,分化较好,核分裂象少,肿瘤生长缓慢,向周围组织器管侵犯、远处转移的发生率较低,预后较透明细胞癌好^[8]。本组嫌色细胞癌5例、乳头状细胞癌2例术后随访5~23个月均无复发转移。集合管癌,细胞核分级高,生物活性高,呈浸润性生长,极易侵袭周围组织器管、淋巴结转移,多数生存期<2年,早期诊断、早期手术治疗是延长患者生存期的最好方法,本组2例术后获得随访,7、11个月均出现复发转移^[9]。

本研究结果表明,肾癌亚型的生长方式、部位,坏死、囊变程度,动态增强扫描强化时相、方式及肿瘤扩散、淋巴结转移情况在CT表现上有一定差异,仔细分析其CT特征有可能提高术前诊断的准确性,有助于指导治疗。

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(收稿日期:2012-10-15)

(修回日期:2012-11-23)