

# 乳腺癌腋下淋巴结转移的超声图像特征

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**摘要 目的** 探讨乳腺癌超声声像图特征与腋下淋巴结转移的关系。**方法** 收集 2014 年 7 月 ~ 2016 年 10 月笔者医院经超声检查和手术病理确诊的 194 例浸润性乳腺癌患者的临床资料,采用 Spearman 等级相关分析法分析超声声像图特征与腋下淋巴结转移的相关性。**结果** 与无腋下淋巴结转移乳腺癌患者相比,腋下淋巴结转移者在有无边缘毛刺特征、血管指数和腋淋巴结最大皮质厚度等指标差异均具有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )。Spearman 等级相关分析结果显示腋下淋巴结转移与边缘毛刺特征 ( $r = 0.351, 95\% \text{ CI}: 0.246 \sim 0.483, P = 0.034$ )、血管分布分级 ( $r = 0.402, 95\% \text{ CI}: 0.193 \sim 0.605, P = 0.003$ )、腋淋巴结最大皮质厚度 ( $r = 0.636, 95\% \text{ CI}: 0.439 \sim 0.824, P = 0.000$ ) 呈显著正相关。**结论** 乳腺癌腋下转移淋巴结在边缘、血管分布分级、皮质厚度等方面有典型的超声声像表现,有助于判断淋巴结转移的情况。

**关键词** 超声声像图 乳腺癌 淋巴结转移 腋下

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**Correlation of Ultrasonographic Features and Oexter Lymph Node Metastasis in Breast Cancer.** Wang Bei, Zhou Na, Mou Yang, et al.

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**Abstract Objective** To explore the association between SASH1 expression and the ultrasonographic features in breast cancer.

**Methods** From July 2014 to October 2016, a total of 194 patients diagnosed with breast cancer were included in this study. Spearman's rank correlation analysis was used to analyze the correlation between oexter lymph node metastasis and the ultrasonographic features. **Results** Compared with those without axillary lymph node metastasis, there were significant differences in the characteristics of marginal burr, blood flow grade and maximum cortical thickness of axillary lymph nodes in axillary lymph node metastasis ( $P < 0.05$ ). Spearman rank correlation analysis showed that there was a positive correlation between axillary lymph node metastasis and edge burr ( $r = 0.351, 95\% \text{ CI}: 0.246 \sim 0.483, P = 0.034$ ), blood flow grade ( $r = 0.402, 95\% \text{ CI}: 0.193 \sim 0.605, P = 0.003$ ), the maximum cortical thickness of axillary lymph nodes ( $r = 0.636, 95\% \text{ CI}: 0.439 \sim 0.824, P = 0.000$ ). **Conclusion** The marginal burr, blood flow grade and maximum cortical thickness of axillary lymph nodes are the most frequent ultrasonographic features of axillary metastatic lymph nodes in breast cancer patients, which could be a predictor of axillary lymph node metastasis.

**Key words** Ultrasonographic; Breast cancer; Lymph node metastasis; Oexter

腋下淋巴结转移是乳腺癌转移的主要途径,而通过有效诊断其是否转移能为临床选择正确的治疗方案和评估预后提供重要帮助<sup>[1,2]</sup>。目前,乳腺超声在诊断乳腺病灶的诸多优点已经获得广大医疗学者的认可,研究证实其诊断的敏感度和特异性高达 90% 以上,并且通过超声扫描能够清晰反映病灶的大小、血流、边缘等形态学特征<sup>[3,4]</sup>。随着超声影像技术的不断提高,高频彩超在鉴别诊断乳腺肿块良恶性方面的价值已肯定,但其对腋窝转移淋巴结的检出率不高,而且在判断淋巴结的良恶性仍有争议<sup>[5,6]</sup>。基于此,本研究对腋下淋巴结转移组和无转移组的超声声

像图特征进行回顾性分析,并结合临床病理特征探讨二者与腋下淋巴结转移的关系,为临床判断乳腺癌的腋下淋巴结转移提供更多参考信息。

## 资料与方法

**1. 研究对象:**选取 2014 年 7 月 ~ 2016 年 10 月新疆医科大学附属中医医院经超声检查和手术病理确诊的 194 例浸润性乳腺癌患者,均为女性,患者年龄 29 ~ 78 岁,平均年龄  $46.38 \pm 9.75$  岁;有腋窝淋巴结转移者 85 例,无转移者 109 例。手术方式为乳腺癌改良根治术,术中常规清扫患者腋下淋巴结。纳入标准:所有患者的临床资料完整,并且超声检查和手术病理确诊的间隔时间在 10 天内。排除标准:患者存在多灶性或多中心性肿瘤,以及有过手术、化疗或放疗治疗乳腺癌以为的癌症史。

2. 仪器与方法:(1)超声仪:采用 Philips IE Elite 超声诊断仪,选择 L9 - 3 型探头(频率 5.0 ~ 12.0 MHz)。(2)超声资料分析:患者平卧位,充分暴露其乳房,采用常规超声以乳头为中心对患者的乳腺进行全面扫查,记录病灶的部位、直径( $\leq 2\text{cm}$  vs  $> 2\text{cm}$ )、形态(规则 vs 不规则)、边缘(光整 vs 不光整,尤指毛刺征)、后方回声(衰减 vs 不衰减)、内部钙化(有 vs 无)及彩色多普勒血流成像特点。肿瘤内血管指数参照 Adler 标准进行分级<sup>[7]</sup>, I 级:肿瘤内发现不超过 2 条管径  $< 1\text{mm}$  的血管; II 级:肿瘤内发现不超过 4 条长度超过病灶半径的血管; III 级:肿瘤内发现血管数量在 4 条以上。同时,对患者患侧腋窝行横切、斜切全面扫查,记录腋淋巴结最大皮质厚度( $\geq 3\text{mm}$  vs  $< 3\text{mm}$ )。由 2 名有经验的超声医生同时观察超声声像图结果,对于有争议的病例经讨论协商后得出统一结论。患者均行腋下淋巴结清扫,根据病

理检查结果与超声特征进行探讨。

3. 统计学方法:采用 SPSS 17.0 统计学软件进行数据分析。分类变量采用率和构成比表示,并进行 $\chi^2$ 检验,超声声像图特征与腋下淋巴结转移的相关性分析采用 Spearman 等级相关分析法,以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 结 果

1. 乳腺癌原发灶超声声像图特征和腋下淋巴结病理性转移的图像特征:194 例乳腺癌患者中,73 例(37.6%)肿瘤声像图边缘毛刺特征(图 1A);94 例(48.5%)内部微钙化(图 1B);85 例(43.8%)腋窝淋巴结转移(图 1C);90 例(46.4%)血流为 III 级(图 1D)。图 2 为具有腋窝淋巴结病理性转移的代表性图像,淋巴结多为不规则形态,皮质增厚和淋巴门消失。

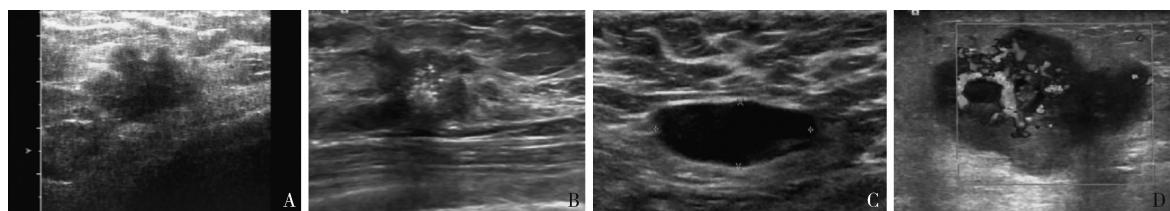


图 1 乳腺癌患者的超声特征

A. 边缘毛刺符号;B. 内部钙化;C. 淋巴结转移;D. 血流Ⅲ级

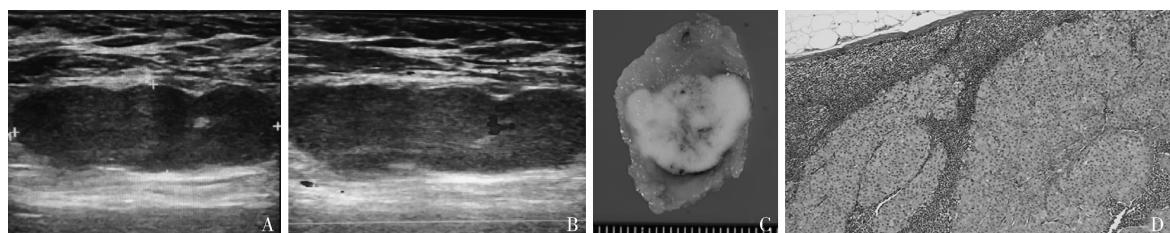


图 2 具有腋窝淋巴结转移的代表性图像

A. 不规则椭圆形低回声病灶,皮质增厚和淋巴门消失;B. 彩色多普勒显示从多个微血管;C、D. 病理切片示腋窝淋巴结转移

2. 乳腺癌患者临床和肿瘤病理特征:194 例乳腺癌患者的临床和肿瘤病理特征见表 1。

3. 乳腺癌超声声像图特征与腋下淋巴结转移的关系:与无腋下淋巴结转移乳腺癌患者相比,腋下淋巴结转移者在有无边缘毛刺特征、血管分布分级和腋淋巴结最大皮质厚度等指标差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ,表 2)。

4. 腋下淋巴结转移与边缘毛刺特征、血管分布分级和腋淋巴结最大皮质厚度相关性分析:Spearman 等级相关分析结果显示腋下淋巴结转移与边缘毛刺

特征( $r = 0.351, 95\% \text{ CI}: 0.246 \sim 0.483, P = 0.034$ )、血管分布分级( $r = 0.402, 95\% \text{ CI}: 0.193 \sim 0.605, P = 0.003$ )、腋淋巴结最大皮质厚度( $r = 0.636, 95\% \text{ CI}: 0.439 \sim 0.824, P = 0.000$ )呈正相关,见表 3。

## 讨 论

由于在乳腺组织中包含大量的淋巴管网,癌细胞易经过胸大肌的外侧缘的淋巴管侵犯到同侧的腋下淋巴结,形成转移病灶<sup>[8]</sup>。调查显示,腋下淋巴结转移不仅是乳腺癌转移的第 1 站,也是癌细胞扩散的主要途径,其发生率约为 41.3% ~ 62.6%<sup>[9~11]</sup>。本

表 1 194例乳腺癌患者临床病理特征

临床病理特征	n(%)
病灶部位	
左乳房	91(46.9)
右乳房	103(53.1)
肿瘤组织学类型	
浸润性导管癌	172(88.7)
浸润性小叶癌	6(3.1)
浸润性导管癌+浸润性小叶癌	9(4.6)
其他	7(3.6)
原发肿块手术方式	
全乳切除术	91(46.9)
保乳手术	103(53.1)
受体情况	
雌激素受体阳性	156(80.4)
孕激素受体阳性	138(71.1)
HER-2受体阳性	29(14.9)

研究中,194例乳腺癌患者中,腋窝淋巴结转移率为43.8% (85/194),与Vieni等<sup>[12]</sup>报道的乳腺癌患者的腋窝淋巴结转移率为45.1%基本一致。转移性的淋巴结被癌细胞不断浸润,丧失了原有的正常结构,髓质逐渐消失,皮质不均匀增厚。此外,由于新生血管增多,排列紊乱,致使淋巴结不规则增大。因此转移性淋巴结超声声像图特征常表现为边界不清、边缘毛刺、局部皮质不均匀增厚等<sup>[13,14]</sup>。已有研究表明,腋下淋巴结转移是乳腺癌患者预后不良的危险因素,其对淋巴系统侵袭能力取决于淋巴系统的生物学行为和癌细胞的浸润能力<sup>[15]</sup>。因此,在对乳腺癌超声声像图特征进行评价时,还应结合病理学和分子生物学充分考虑腋下淋巴结转移,有利于为患者术后治疗和预后提供重要参考。

表 2 乳腺癌超声声像图特征与腋下淋巴结转移的关系

超声声像图表现	n	腋下淋巴结转移		转移率(%)	$\chi^2$	P
		(n=85)	(n=109)			
病灶大小(cm)					0.494	0.482
>2	79	37	42	46.8		
≤2	115	48	67	41.7		
边缘毛刺特征					8.949	0.003
有	73	43	30	58.9		
无	121	42	79	34.7		
形态					0.084	0.771
规则	37	17	20	45.9		
不规则	157	68	89	43.3		
内部钙化					0.400	0.527
有	94	39	55	41.5		
无	100	46	54	46.0		
后方回声					0.239	0.625
衰减	49	20	29	40.8		
无衰减	145	65	80	44.8		
血管分布分级					7.492	0.006
Ⅲ	90	55	35	61.1		
I~II	104	30	74	28.8		
腋淋巴结最大皮质厚度(mm)					6.553	0.010
<3	72	23	49	31.9		
≥3	122	62	60	50.8		

表 3 乳腺癌超声声像图特征与腋下淋巴结转移的相关性分析

超声声像图表现	r	95% CI	R <sup>2</sup>	P
肿瘤大小	0.038	-0.117~0.174	0.002	0.623
边缘毛刺特征	0.351	0.246~0.483	0.123	0.034
形态	0.086	-0.075~0.238	0.008	0.257
内部钙化	-0.034	-0.182~0.114	0.001	0.648
背部回声	-0.025	-0.164~0.128	0.001	0.762
血管分布分级	0.402	0.193~0.605	0.162	0.003
腋淋巴结最大皮质厚度	0.636	0.439~0.824	0.405	0.000

本研究对乳腺癌超声声像图特征与腋下淋巴结转移的关系进行分析,结果显示腋下淋巴结转移乳腺癌患者与无转移者在有无边缘毛刺特征、血管分级和腋淋巴结最大皮质厚度等指标差异有统计学意义,结果提示上述指标可能与乳腺癌腋下淋巴结转移具有一定关系。进一步 Spearman 等级相关分析结果显示腋下淋巴结转移与边缘毛刺特征、血管分布分级、腋淋巴结最大皮质厚度呈正相关。边缘毛刺征本质上是癌细胞向周围的组织、导管、血管浸润而形成毛刺。Tammaki 等<sup>[16]</sup>研究结果乳腺癌边缘表现为毛刺特征者的恶性可能性为 84%,且容易出现淋巴和血行转移。近年来研究发现,乳腺癌肿块边缘“毛刺征”能分泌大量血管活性物质,如血管内皮生长因子等,进而诱导肿瘤新生血管形成,促进癌细胞转移,因此有边缘毛刺特征患者较无此征象者预后差<sup>[17,18]</sup>。肿瘤血管的生成为肿瘤细胞迅速生长提供了营养物质,因此在血流丰富(血管分布分级Ⅲ级)的乳腺癌更容易发生腋下淋巴结转移。正常淋巴结结构类似于椭圆形,皮质较薄,肿瘤细胞首先侵入并种植于皮质,随着肿瘤细胞不断增殖,淋巴结受侵范围的不断扩大,表现为局部皮质增厚。因此,皮质增厚贯穿于乳腺癌腋淋巴结转移的整个病理生理过程。本研究采用 Pilewskie 等<sup>[19]</sup>推荐的 3mm 作为腋淋巴结转移的皮质增厚最大值界限。

一般认为,背部回声衰减、内部钙化、形态不规则为乳腺恶性肿瘤的典型征象,其中背部回声衰减是由于癌组织内排列较多胶原纤维吸收较多声能所致,内部钙化是恶性肿瘤组织变性、坏死和钙盐沉着所致,肿块形态不规则与肿瘤组织直接侵犯周围脂肪组织及纤维组织有关<sup>[20,21]</sup>。而本研究没有发现腋下淋巴结转移与肿瘤直径、形状、内部钙化和背部回声具有相关性,提示腋下淋巴结转移可能与超声声像图显示的宏观可见的表现无关,考虑腋下淋巴结有无转移主要取决于肿瘤实质细胞,而与间质纤维成分、肿瘤内部组织变性的关系不大,

本研究结果证实了乳腺癌腋下转移淋巴结在边缘、血管分布分级、皮质厚度等方面有典型的超声声像表现,有助于判断淋巴结转移的情况。本研究仍然存在以下不足:①不包括后续资料;②多学科协作提高乳腺癌淋巴结转移的诊断,应在今后的研究中加以突出。

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34%, 4G/5G 型: 50%, 5G/5G 型: 16%) 与健康对照组 (4G/4G 型: 34%, 4G/5G 型: 49%, 5G/5G 型: 17%) 的 4G、5G 基因多态性之间比较差异并无统计学意义。PAI-1 4G/5G 插入/缺失多态性与鼻咽癌的发病无相关性, 说明尽管在肿瘤患者中常伴有止血、凝血功能的变化, 这些变化涉及血浆凝固酶、血小板、纤溶以及血管功能异常, 并由此导致病理性高凝状态, 后者与肿瘤的病情和预后有密切关系, 但 PAI-1 启动子区单核苷酸插入/缺失(4G/5G)多态性与鼻咽癌的发生发展并没有直接相关性。综上所述, 鼻咽癌的临床分期和恶性程度与 uPA 呈正相关, 与血浆 PAI-1 浓度呈负相关, 与 PAI-1 基因 4G/5G 多态性无相关性。

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