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^{18}F -FDG PET/CT代谢参数与结直肠癌临床病理特征的关系

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^{18}F -FDG PET/CT代谢参数与结直肠癌临床病理特征的关系

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Relation Between Metabolic Parameters of ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT and Clinicopathological Features of Colorectal Cancer Patients

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the relation between ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT metabolic parameters and the clinicopathological characteristics of colorectal cancer (CRC) patients. **Methods** We included 358 CRC patients who met the admission criteria. ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT scans were performed before any treatment. Maximum standard uptake, average standard uptake, tumor metabolic volume (MTV) and total glycolysis (TLG) of the primary lesion of CRC were measured and calculated. The correlation of metabolic parameters with lesion location, pathological profile and TNM staging were investigated through Mann-Whitney U test and Kruskal-Wallis test. **Results** The MTV and TLG values in the primary foci of colon cancer were the highest, followed by sigmoid cancer and the lowest in rectal cancer, with statistically significant differences between the groups ($P < 0.001$). SUV_{max} values of poorly/moderately differentiated colorectal cancer were higher than those of moderately/well differentiated colorectal cancer ($P = 0.028$). MTV values of primary mucinous adenocarcinoma were higher than those of primary adenocarcinoma ($P = 0.023$). MTV and TLG values were higher in T₄ lesions than those in T₂₋₃ lesions ($P = 0.0001$, $P = 0.007$); SUV_{max} and SUV_{mean} values of sigmoid carcinoma with distant metastasis were lower than those without distant metastasis ($P = 0.015$, $P = 0.011$). **Conclusion** The metabolic parameters of CRC are correlated with the lesion location, pathological features and TNM staging, which could partly reflect the pathological characteristics and heterogeneity of CRC.

Key words: Colorectal cancer; Positron emission computed tomography; Metabolic parameters; Clinicopathological features

摘要: 目的 探讨 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT代谢参数与结直肠癌临床病理特征的关系。**方法** 纳入358例CRC患者行治疗前 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT显像, 测量CRC原发灶最大标准摄取值、平均标准摄取值、肿瘤代谢体积和病灶糖酵解总量, 分析其与原发灶位置、病理特征及TNM分期的关系。**结果** 结肠癌原发灶MTV及TLG值最高, 乙状结肠癌次之, 直肠癌最低, 组间差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$)。低/中分化直肠癌 SUV_{max} 值高于中/高分化直肠癌($P = 0.028$)。黏液腺癌原发灶MTV值较普通型腺癌大($P = 0.023$)。T₄期原发灶MTV和TLG值高于T₂₋₃期病灶($P = 0.0001$, $P = 0.007$)。存在远处转移的乙状结肠癌原发灶 SUV_{max} 及 SUV_{mean} 低于无远处转移者($P = 0.015$, $P = 0.011$)。**结论** CRC原发灶代谢参

数与位置、病理特征及TNM分期相关, 能部分反映肿瘤病理特征, 揭示CRC异质性。

关键词: 结直肠癌; 正电子发射计算机断层显像; 代谢参数; 临床病理特征

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0 引言

在我国,结直肠癌(colorectal cancer, CRC)的发病率以每年2.4%速度递增^[1],已成为第三位恶性肿瘤,死亡率也上升至第五位^[2]。早期诊断复发、转移,全面评估全身肿瘤负荷情况,对尽早制定个性化治疗方案、改善预后非常重要。以¹⁸F标记氟代脱氧葡萄糖(¹⁸F-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose, ¹⁸F-FDG)为示踪剂的正电子发射断层/计算机断层扫描技术(positron emission tomography/computed tomography, PET/CT)能够同时提供恶性肿瘤的代谢活性及解剖位置双重信息,已用于肿瘤的分期、再分期、疗效判定及预后评价。最近研究显示,肿瘤葡萄糖代谢参数与组织病理特征及TNM分期有一定相关性,有望成为影像生物标志物,指导个体化诊疗^[3]。本研究回顾性分析358例初诊CRC患者¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT图像,旨在讨论CRC原发灶代谢参数与肿瘤位置、TNM分期及患者病理特征的关系,明确CRC异质性及葡萄糖定量显像的评估价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料

回顾性分析2010年1月至2017年12月在北京大学肿瘤医院核医学科行¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT检查的6 234例结直肠癌患者。纳入标准:(1)病理证实为结直肠癌患者;(2)行¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT检查前未经任何治疗;(3)¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT有可测量阳性病灶;(4)有完整的临床及病理资料。排除标准:(1)既往有其他恶性肿瘤病史;(2)伴有活动性或可疑活动性的或慢性不可控制的炎症反应或感染;(3)伴有心脏、肝脏或肾脏功能障碍;(4)伴有不可控的糖尿病;(5)妊娠或哺乳期妇女。符合入排标准的结直肠癌患者共358例。

1.2 病理特征

依据2010版WHO结直肠癌组织学分级标准,将CRC分为普通型腺癌(低分化、中分化及高分化)及黏液腺癌。结直肠癌TNM分期按第8版美国癌症联合委员会(American Joint committee on Cancer, AJCC)/国际抗癌联盟(Union for International Cancer Control, UICC)标准进行。应用免疫组织化学染色法检测未经任何治疗的CRC病理标本的Ki-67指数(Ki-67试剂盒,克隆MIB-1,美国DAKO),<75%肿瘤细胞染色为Ki-67低表达,≥75%肿瘤细胞染色为Ki-67高表达。

1.3 ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT图像采集

患者检查前准备和¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT检查依据最新EANM指南^[4]。患者检查前一天停用肠外营养支持及含有葡萄糖静脉注射液,禁食6~8 h,血糖≤8.3 mmol/L。静脉注射¹⁸F-FDG 3.7 MBq/kg,避光静卧(60±10) min,排尿后行常规PET/CT扫描(PHILIPS GEMINI TF)。扫描范围为颅顶至股骨上段。扫描参数为躯干1分钟/床位。头单独三维采集,8~10分钟/床位。同机CT参数为120 kV, 100 mAs,扫描厚度3 mm。应用CT数据进行衰减校正,迭代法重建,获全身PET、CT及PET/CT融合图像,PHILIPS工作站显示。如果诊断需要,在静脉注射¹⁸F-FDG后120 min行局部延迟显像。

1.4 图像判读

由两位核医学科医师在PHILIPS工作站独立判读CT、PET及PET/CT融合图像。应用感兴趣区(region of interest, ROI)技术,3D方式测量CRC原发灶的最大标准摄取值(maximum standardized uptake value, SUV_{max})、平均标准摄取值(mean standardized uptake value, SUV_{mean})及肿瘤代谢体积(metabolic tumor volume, MTV)。采用SUV_{max}的40%阈值法,将CRC原发灶包括感兴趣体积(volume of interest, VOI)内。SUV_{max}及病灶糖酵解总量(total lesion glycolysis, TLG)计算公式如下:SUV_{max}=(衰减校正活性/组织体积)/(注射剂量/体重),TLG=SUV_{mean}×MTV。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS22.0软件对数据进行统计分析。所有计量资料使用中位数(最小值—最大值)表示。使用Mann-Whitney U检验和Kruskal-Wallis检验比较不同原发灶位置、分期、病理类型及分化程度的SUV_{max}、SUV_{mean}、MTV和TLG间差异。所有检验均为双侧检验,P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床病理数据

358例结直肠癌患者中,男216例(60%)、女142例(40%),平均年龄为59.07(18~87)岁。结肠癌98例(27%),乙状结肠癌68例(19%),直肠癌192例(54%),见表1。因病理数据资料时间较久,部分病例数未达358例,但不影响统计结果。

2.2 原发灶位置与代谢参数

结肠癌原发灶的MTV及TLG值最高,分别为29.95(4.16~554.30) cm³和233.88(14.35~3586.35) g;乙状结肠癌次之[MTV:

表1 358例结直肠癌患者基本临床病理特征 (n(%))

Table1 Clinicopathologic features of 358 colorectal cancer (CRC) patients (n(%))

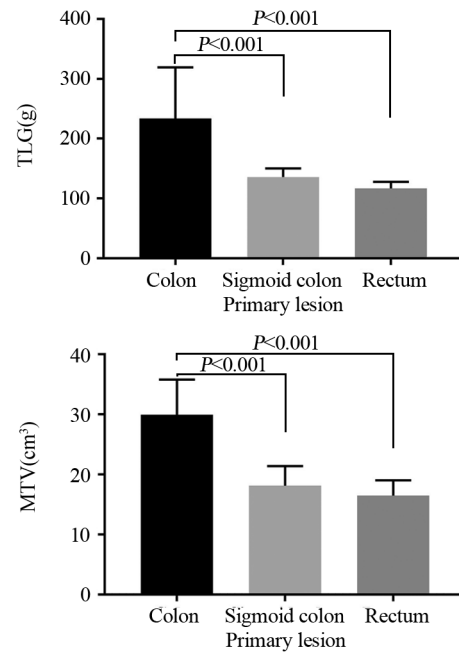
Feature	Colon cancer	Sigmoid cancer	Rectum cancer	Total
Gender	98	68	192	358
Male	52(53%)	40(59%)	124(65%)	216(60%)
Female	46(47%)	28(41%)	68(35%)	142(40%)
Age(years)	98	68	192	358
<60	43(44%)	34(50%)	100(52%)	177(49%)
≥60	55(56%)	34(50%)	92(48%)	181(51%)
Differentiation	95	68	182	345
Poor/poor-moderate	20(21%)	7(10%)	18(9.9%)	45(13%)
Moderate/well	71(75%)	59(87%)	152(83.5%)	282(82%)
Mucinous carcinoma	4(4%)	2(3%)	12(6.6%)	18(5%)
T stage	76	50	185	311
T ₂	2(3%)	2(4%)	22(12%)	26(8%)
T ₃	67(88%)	37(74%)	127(69%)	241(77%)
T ₄	7(9%)	11(22%)	36(19%)	64(15%)
N stage	68	50	167	285
N ₀	40(59%)	22(44%)	75(45%)	137(48%)
N ₁₋₂	28(41%)	28(56%)	92(55%)	148(52%)
M stage	87	64	182	333
M ₀	64(74%)	39(61%)	132(73%)	235(71%)
M ₁	23(26%)	25(39%)	50(27%)	98(29%)
Clinical staging	87	64	181	332
I	0(0)	2(3%)	19(10%)	21(6%)
II	38(44%)	19(30%)	45(25%)	102(31%)
III	26(30%)	18(28%)	67(37%)	111(33%)
IV	23(26%)	25(39%)	50(28%)	98(30%)
Ki-67 index	85	55	83	223
≥75%	43(51%)	35(64%)	56(67%)	134(60%)
<75%	42(49%)	20(36%)	27(33%)	89(40%)

18.18 (2.75~122.94) cm³; TLG: 135.69 (10.90~1604.18) g; 直肠癌最低[MTV: 16.45 (1.34~211.39) cm³; TLG: 117.45 (5.36~1316.20) g], 组间差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.001$), 见图1。右半结肠MTV及TLG值较左半结肠高, 差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.001$), 见图2。原发灶的SUV_{max}及SUV_{mean}值与肿瘤位置无关 ($P=0.834$; $P=0.633$)。

2.3 结直肠癌病理与原发灶代谢参数

结直肠黏液腺癌原发灶MTV值为38.69 (4.16~211.39) cm³, 高于普通型腺癌的MTV[18.62 (1.34~326.85) cm³], 差异有统计学意义 ($P=0.023$); 两组间原发灶SUV_{max}、SUV_{mean}及TLG值差异均无统计学意义 ($P=0.180$ 、 0.072 、 0.189)。

原发灶SUV_{max}、SUV_{mean}、MTV和TLG值不能预测CRC的分化程度, 相应数值差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 但直肠低/中低分化腺癌原发灶SUV_{max}值为18.16 (6.46~24.69), 高于中/高分化腺癌SUV_{max}[12.86 (4.10~54.73)], 差异有统计学意义 ($P=0.028$), 见表2、图3。在左半结肠



MTV: metabolic tumor volume; TLG: total lesion glycolysis

图1 结肠癌、乙状结肠癌及直肠癌原发灶的肿瘤负荷常数
Figure1 Tumor load constant of primary lesions of colon cancer, sigmoid cancer and rectal cancer

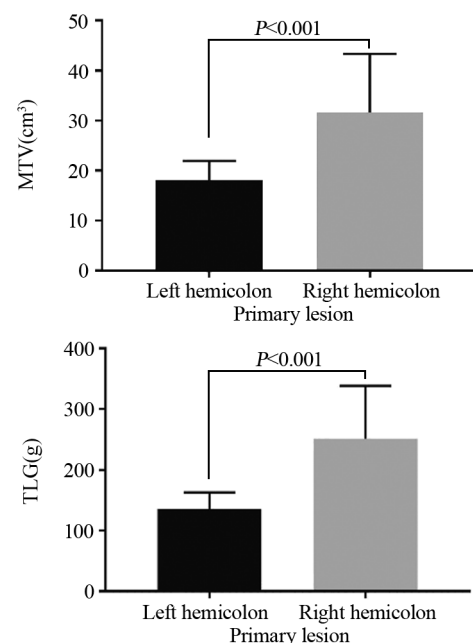


图2 左右半结肠原发灶的肿瘤负荷常数

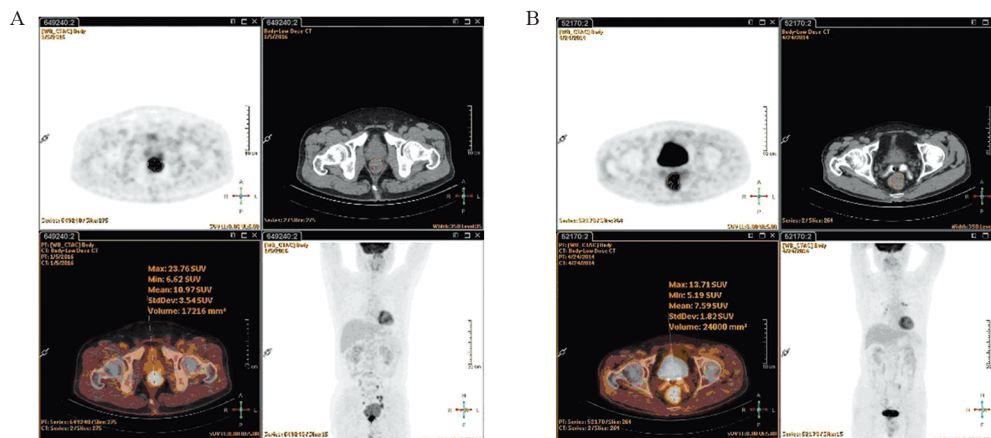
Figure2 Tumor load constant of primary lesions of left and right hemicolon

及右半结肠中原发灶代谢参数与分化程度均无关 ($P>0.05$)。

CRC原发灶的SUV_{max}、SUV_{mean}、MTV和TLG值均不能反映Ki-67指数表达状态 ($P>0.05$)。

2.4 TNM分期与原发灶代谢参数

结直肠癌T₄期病灶MTV及TLG值分别为26.85 (4.16~326.85) cm³及187.53 (21.61~2634.39) g,



A: male, 52-year-old, ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT showed thickening and high FDG uptake of the middle and lower rectum intestinal wall, with the thickness of 1.8cm, SUV_{max} of 23.76, and an involvement length of 4.7cm, poorly-differentiated adenocarcinoma; B: male, 72-year-old, ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT showed thickening and high uptake of middle and lower rectum intestinal wall, with a thickness of 2.3cm, SUV_{max} of 13.71, and an up-down length of 7-8cm, well-differentiated adenocarcinoma

图3 直肠癌分化程度与 SUV_{max} 值的关系

Figure3 Relation between differentiation and SUV_{max} of rectal cancer

均高于 T_2 及 T_3 期病灶 ($P=0.0001$, $P=0.007$)。原发灶 SUV_{max} 及 SUV_{mean} 值不能评估肿瘤T分期 ($P>0.05$)。乙状结肠癌 T_4 期原发灶MTV及TLG值大于 T_{2-3} 期原发灶, 差异有统计学意义 ($P=0.001$, $P=0.002$); 直肠癌 T_4 期原发灶的MTV值大于 T_{2-3} 期原发灶数值, 差异有统计学意义 ($P=0.005$)。在结肠癌中, 原发灶的MTV及TLG值不能评估病灶T分期 ($P>0.05$)。

CRC原发灶 SUV_{max} 、 SUV_{mean} 、MTV及TLG

值不能预测局部淋巴结状态, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。

在有远处转移的CRC患者中, 原发灶 SUV_{max} 、 SUV_{mean} 、MTV及TLG值亦不能预测远处转移状态, 差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。然而, 有远处转移的乙状结肠癌原发灶 SUV_{max} 值及 SUV_{mean} 值低于无远处转移者, 差异有统计学意义 ($P=0.015$, $P=0.011$)。不同M分期直肠癌及结肠癌原发灶的代谢常数差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。

表2 原发灶代谢参数与分化程度及Ki-67表达的关系

Table2 Correlation of primary metabolic parameters with differentiation and Ki-67 expression

	<i>n</i>	SUV_{max}	<i>P</i>	SUV_{mean}	<i>P</i>	MTV (cm^3)	<i>P</i>	TLG(g)	<i>P</i>
Colon cancer									
Differentiation	44		0.111		0.054		0.668		0.314
Poor/poor-moderate	9	10.69(4.68-20.22)		5.50(2.81-9.90)		27.07(7.04-150.59)		182.47(27.10-885.48)	
Moderate/well	35	12.03(4.68-31.62)		6.97(2.81-16.22)		30.94(6.08-183.42)		238.74(23.04-1540.76)	
Ki-67 index	85		0.847		0.806		0.906		0.916
$\geq 75\%$	43	12.19(6.81-20.55)		6.74(3.85-11.18)		31.30(4.16-326.85)		250.21(22.55-2634.40)	
$<75\%$	42	12.99(4.68-33.81)		7.40(2.81-16.22)		32.19(7.04-183.42)		241.31(27.39-1540.76)	
Sigmoid cancer									
Differentiation	67		0.325		0.565		0.334		0.577
Poor/poor-moderate	7	16.34(5.06-23.61)		7.63(2.88-28.97)		18.05(8.96-64.00)		135.69(51.98-587.52)	
Moderate/well	60	13.11(5.19-52.80)		7.42(3.11-28.97)		17.82(3.46-108.74)		136.58(19.89-1604.18)	
Ki-67 index	55		0.999		0.958		0.694		0.875
$\geq 75\%$	35	13.19(7.01-29.79)		7.65(4.22-17.94)		18.11(4.35-97.94)		140.32(19.86-1604.18)	
$<75\%$	20	13.67(5.19-19.54)		7.98(3.11-10.53)		19.23(3.46-122.94)		137.78(26.23-1043.23)	
Rectum cancer									
Differentiation	170		0.028		0.062		0.759		0.255
Poor/poor-moderate	18	18.16(6.46-24.69)		8.91(3.67-13.98)		18.24(4.16-74.88)		137.66(21.61-449.57)	
Moderate/well	152	12.86(4.10-54.73)		7.39(3.13-21.83)		15.81(1.34-115.46)		117.53(5.36-1316.20)	
Ki-67 index	83		0.153		0.083		0.644		0.899
$\geq 75\%$	56	15.33(6.21-54.73)		8.45(3.13-21.83)		15.33(3.07-57.28)		119.13(9.62-925.64)	
$<75\%$	27	12.93(6.99-25.00)		7.29(4.19-11.41)		17.09(5.57-211.39)		119.33(43.90-885.73)	

不同临床分期CRC原发灶MTV及TLG值差异有统计学意义 ($P=0.003$, $P=0.004$), SUV_{max} 及 SUV_{mean} 值差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。直肠癌中 I 期CRC原发灶MTV及TLG分别为 $9.41(1.34\sim44.93) \text{ cm}^3$ 及 $74.89(5.36\sim445.89) \text{ g}$, 明显低于其他组数值[II期病灶MTV及TLG分别为 $20.00(2.05\sim326.85) \text{ cm}^3$ 及 $155.94(6.82\sim2634.40) \text{ g}$, III期为 $19.01(3.07\sim211.39) \text{ cm}^3$ 及 $126.49(9.62\sim1588.45) \text{ g}$, IV期分别为 $18.24(3.65\sim115.46) \text{ cm}^3$ 及 $122.52(11.69\sim1316.20) \text{ g}$],

见表3。

3 讨论

^{18}F -FDG PET/CT为临床常用的功能影像学检查方法,反映了组织器官的葡萄糖代谢情况,广泛应用于恶性肿瘤的诊疗中。 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT常用半定量参数主要有 SUV_{max} 与 SUV_{mean} 等。由于SUV值反映的是肿瘤组织某一部分的代谢活跃程度,故对于不均质病灶判断准确性较差^[5]。近年来,代表肿瘤负荷的MTV及

表3 原发灶代谢参数与TNM分期的关系

Table3 Relation between primary metabolic parameters and TNM stage

	<i>n</i>	SUV_{max}	<i>P</i>	SUV_{mean}	<i>P</i>	MTV (cm^3)	<i>P</i>	TLG(g)	<i>P</i>
Colon cancer									
T stage	76		0.687		0.310		0.935		0.645
T ₂₋₃	69	13.77(5.79-21.37)		8.06(3.24-11.22)		31.94(7.04-183.42)		266.67(27.10-1588.45)	
T ₄	7	11.87(7.29-33.81)		6.74(4.48-14.22)		29.31(4.16-326.85)		209.87(22.55-2634.39)	
N stage	68		0.174		0.227		0.556		0.402
N ₀	40	11.95(5.81-20.50)		6.34(3.89-10.55)		26.78(4.16-144.06)		193.90(22.55-1131.87)	
N ₁₋₂	28	13.92(5.79-33.81)		8.00(3.24-14.22)		36.58(7.04-183.42)		261.02(27.10-1588.45)	
M stage	87		0.825		0.814		0.206		0.191
M ₀	64	12.96(5.79-33.81)		7.08(3.24-14.22)		32.45(4.16-326.85)		259.63(22.55-2634.40)	
M ₁	23	13.77(6.69-21.37)		7.74(4.18-10.77)		23.23(10.50-93.38)		199.58(59.06-503.30)	
Clinical stage	87		0.645		0.680		0.426		0.385
I	0								
II	38	12.67(5.81-20.12)		6.76(3.89-10.55)		32.06(4.16-326.85)		247.44(22.55-2634.39)	
III	26	13.36(5.79-33.81)		7.65(3.24-14.22)		36.58(7.04-183.42)		261.02(27.10-1588.45)	
IV	23	13.77(6.69-21.37)		7.74(4.18-10.77)		23.23(10.50-93.38)		199.58(59.06-503.30)	
Sigmoid cancer									
T stage	50		0.477		0.380		0.001		0.002
T ₂₋₃	39	13.19(5.06-52.80)		6.96(2.88-28.97)		12.86(3.46-122.94)		99.09(19.89-1604.18)	
T ₄	11	14.40(7.01-23.73)		8.13(4.22-12.48)		30.08(9.60-108.74)		251.03(54.58-873.15)	
N stage	50		0.207		0.551		0.784		0.488
N ₀	22	15.04(7.01-52.80)		7.65(4.66-28.97)		18.78(6.53-122.94)		140.29(54.58-1604.18)	
N ₁₋₂	28	13.50(5.19-23.61)		8.07(3.11-12.69)		18.24(4.35-108.74)		129.29(19.89-1043.23)	
M stage	64		0.015		0.011		0.615		0.177
M ₀	39	15.25(5.06-52.80)		8.20(2.88-28.97)		18.05(4.35-122.94)		140.29(19.89-1604.18)	
M ₁	25	12.03(5.35-23.73)		6.64(3.77-12.48)		16.00(3.65-108.74)		99.09(13.75-873.15)	
Clinical stage	64		0.041		0.040		0.305		0.430
I	2	21.2(15.30-27.18)		11.5(9.11-13.93)		8.70(6.53-10.88)		105.51(59.47-151.56)	
II	19	14.78(7.01-52.80)		7.65(4.66-29.00)		20.10(7.93-122.95)		139.87(54.58-1604.18)	
III	18	14.62(5.06-23.61)		8.59(2.88-12.69)		20.80(4.35-99.07)		142.32(19.89-1043.23)	
IV	25	12.03(5.35-23.73)		6.64(3.77-12.48)		16.00(3.65-108.74)		99.09(13.75-873.15)	
Rectum cancer									
T stage	185		0.244		0.084		0.005		0.065
T ₂₋₃	149	13.80(4.10-49.42)		8.01(3.13-17.10)		14.94(1.34-115.46)		116.34(5.36-1316.20)	
T ₄	36	11.60(5.19-54.73)		6.85(3.44-21.83)		23.26(4.16-211.39)		148.59(21.61-885.73)	
N stage	167		0.014		0.018		0.272		0.219
N ₀	75	14.56(4.10-54.73)		8.21(3.15-21.83)		17.02(2.05-79.04)		136.70(6.82-1245.68)	
N ₁₋₂	92	11.87(5.59-45.27)		6.85(3.13-17.10)		15.94(3.10-211.39)		113.46(9.62-1316.20)	
M stage	182		0.668		0.685		0.681		0.927
M ₀	132	13.29(4.85-54.73)		7.43(3.13-21.83)		15.74(1.34-211.39)		117.53(5.36-885.73)	
M ₁	50	12.71(4.10-49.42)		7.30(3.15-16.16)		16.35(3.71-115.46)		117.18(11.69-1316.20)	
Clinical stage	181		0.343		0.220		0.074		0.036
I	19	13.71(4.85-32.11)		7.37(3.22-15.08)		9.41(1.34-44.93)		74.89(5.36-445.89)	
II	45	14.56(5.29-54.73)		8.21(3.33-21.83)		17.98(2.05-62.14)		140.17(6.82-712.47)	
III	67	12.18(5.59-45.27)		7.09(3.13-17.10)		14.66(3.07-211.39)		115.26(9.62-885.73)	
IV	50	12.71(4.10-49.42)		7.30(3.15-16.16)		16.35(3.71-115.46)		117.18(11.69-1316.20)	

TLG成为研究热点。MTV反映了异常代谢的肿瘤细胞数量, TLG则既能反映肿瘤代谢活性又能反映肿瘤代谢体积^[6]。在部分实体瘤中, 原发灶葡萄糖代谢参数能反映肿瘤的临床病理特征^[7-8]。然而, CRC原发灶代谢参数是否与肿瘤临床病理特征相关, 尚存在一定争议。Uchiyama等^[9]研究表明CRC原发灶的SUV_{max}仅与肿瘤大小有关, 而与原发灶的组织学分级、有无癌栓、淋巴结转移、肝转移等均无关。王晓燕等^[10]回顾性分析发现, CRC原发灶SUV_{max}与肿瘤大小、部位、分化程度及TNM分期相关。因此, 本研究探索了原发灶的代谢参数与肿瘤位置、临床病理特征及TNM分期的关系。

从胚胎学上说, 结肠起源于中肠与后肠, 而直肠起源于泄殖腔, 二者血供及生物学行为均不同。因此, 结肠及直肠表现出不同的临床病理特征及预后, 使二者治疗手段和预后转归不同。本研究结果发现结肠癌、乙状结肠癌及直肠癌存在以下生物学特性: (1) 结肠癌原发灶MTV及TLG值高于直肠癌及乙状结肠癌, 这可能由于结肠管腔较大, 肠壁薄易扩张, 而盆腔内空间有限所造成^[11]; (2) 直肠中低/低分化腺癌原发灶SUV_{max}值高于中/高分化腺癌 ($P<0.05$), 而结肠癌原发灶代谢参数与分化程度比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$); (3) 乙状结肠癌及直肠癌原发灶代谢负荷常数与T分期相关, 乙状结肠癌原发灶SUV值与M分期相关; (4) 少见类型黏液腺癌在直肠发病率相对最高 (67%)、结肠次之 (22%)、乙状结肠黏液腺癌发生率最低 (11%)。上述结果显示了不同部位CRC具有不同临床病理特征, 即异质性, 因此在临床中应该有针对性地对CRC患者进行个体化治疗。

CRC患者治疗前分期是影响治疗决策和预后的关键因素, 因此治疗前精确分期至关重要。本研究旨在通过原发灶代谢参数, 预测肿瘤TNM分期及临床分期。结果显示, CRC原发灶代谢负荷常数能预测T分期, T₄期CRC原发灶MTV及TLG值高于T₂及T₃期原发灶 ($P<0.05$), 与既往的研究结果^[10,12]类似; CRC原发灶代谢参数与N分期无关, 在M分期中, 发生转移的乙状结肠癌原发灶SUV值较无远处转移者低, 故乙状结肠癌原发灶SUV值高并不意味着易发生远处转移。该结果与Lee等研究结果相近, 即原发灶SUV_{max}越高时, 患者的预后反而越好^[13]。

Ki-67是一种与核糖体RNA转录有关的核蛋

白, 可作为细胞增殖的标志物用以提示细胞的增殖活跃程度。尽管在许多实体瘤中, SUV_{max}与Ki-67指数存在相关性, 但CRC原发灶代谢常数能否预测Ki-67指数尚不明确^[14]。Güreşci等研究显示31例CRC患者原发灶的SUV_{max}值与其Ki-67指数呈正相关^[15]。但本研究结果显示原发灶代谢参数不能预测Ki-67表达状态, 各组间差异均无统计学意义。

本研究亦探索了黏液腺癌相关病理特性。结直肠黏液腺癌是较为少见的病理类型, 约占结直肠癌的5%~15%, 黏液腺癌恶性程度高、预后较差^[16-17], 黏液腺癌占有CRC的5%, 与文献报道相似^[10,12]。研究发现, 黏液腺癌原发灶MTV值较普通腺癌大, 可能由于黏液腺癌大量黏液存在于上皮组织癌细胞内, 导致肿瘤体积较大。原发灶SUV_{max}值与普通腺癌差异无统计学意义, 可能是由于样本量过小或肿瘤异质性造成。另有研究^[18]显示SUV_{max}值高低不是影响化疗效果的独立因素。

综上所述, CRC原发灶代谢参数与原发位置、病理特征及TNM分期具有部分相关性, ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT可在一定程度上反映肿瘤的生物学特征及异质性, 进而为个体化治疗提供信息。本研究结果相对客观, 但为单中心回顾性研究, 还需要多中心的前瞻性研究加以验证。

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