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乳腺浸润性导管癌动态增强 MRI 边缘强化的组织病理学影响因素

万卫平¹, 陶晓峰², 高欣¹, 赵殿辉¹, 刘士远², 萧湘生², 郑建明^{3*}

1. 第二军医大学长征医院闸北分院、上海市闸北区中心医院放射科, 上海 200070
2. 第二军医大学长征医院影像科, 上海 200003
3. 第二军医大学长海医院病理科, 上海 200433

[摘要] **目的** 探讨乳腺浸润性导管癌(infiltrating ductal carcinoma, IDC)动态增强 MRI 边缘强化的组织病理学因素。**方法** 对 65 例女性乳腺肿块患者行平扫及动态增强 MRI 检查, 从中筛选出 30 个经术后病理证实的乳腺浸润性导管癌肿块作为研究对象。观察肿瘤病灶动态增强 MRI 表现, 观察肿瘤巢大小、基质宽窄、微血管密度及纤维化程度等组织病理学特征, 分析动态增强 MRI 表现与上述肿瘤组织病理学特征的相关性。**结果** 乳腺浸润性导管癌边缘强化明显, 时间-信号强度曲线以流出型为主(17/30, 56.7%), 第一分钟内平均强化率($\Delta SI_1\%$) $>75\%$ 。30 例浸润性导管癌包括小癌巢 13 例(43%), 中癌巢 12 例(40%), 大癌巢 5 例(17%); 肿瘤纤细、窄、宽基质分别为 5 例(17%)、16 例(53%)、9 例(30%)。早期边缘强化与小癌巢明显相关($P<0.05$), 也与其高比值的周边部/中央部微血管密度及低比值的周边部/中央部纤维化显著相关性($P<0.01$); 延迟边缘强化与窄基质明显相关($P<0.05$)。**结论** 浸润性导管癌边缘强化和造影剂流出现象不仅与肿瘤血管生成有关, 还与肿瘤自身癌巢大小、基质宽窄及纤维化程度等组织病理学特征密切相关。

[关键词] 乳腺肿瘤; 乳腺导管癌; 磁共振成像; 组织病理学

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Histopathologic features of rim enhancement MRI for breast infiltrating ductal carcinoma

WAN Wei-ping¹, TAO Xiao-feng², GAO Xin¹, ZHAO Dian-hui¹, LIU Shi-yuan², XIAO Xiang-sheng², ZHENG Jian-ming^{3*}

1. Department of Radiology, Central Hospital of Shanghai Zhabei District, Shanghai 200070, China
2. Department of Radiology, Changzheng Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200003, China
3. Department of Pathology, Changhai Hospital, Second Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the histopathologic features of rim enhancement MRI of breast infiltrating ductal carcinoma (IDC). **Methods** Routine and dynamic contrast enhanced MRI was used to examine 65 patients with breast lumps. Thirty of the 65 patients who were pathologically confirmed to have breast IDC were included in the present study. The manifestations of dynamic contrast enhanced MRI and the histopathologic parameters of the masses (the size of cancer nest, stroma type, microvessel density and degree of fibrosis) were observed. And the relationship of MR findings with the above-mentioned histopathologic features was analyzed. **Results** Peripheral rim enhancement was obvious in IDC and a type-III (wash-out) time/signal intensity course was the dominant type (17/30, 56.7%). The average enhancement rate during the first post-contrast minute ($\Delta SI_1\%$) was higher than 75% in IDC. The 30 IDCs fell into small (13, 43%), medium (12, 40%), and large (5, 17%) groups according to the size of cancer nest; and into delicate (5, 17%), narrow (16, 53%), and broad (9, 30%) groups according to the cancer stroma type. Early rim enhancement was associated with a small cancer nest ($P<0.05$), a high ratio of peripheral-to-central microvessel density, and a low ratio of peripheral-to-central fibrosis ($P<0.01$). Delayed rim enhancement was significantly associated with narrow stroma ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Rim enhancement and washout sign on contrast-enhanced MR imaging of the breast IDC are associated not only with angiogenesis, but also with various histological features of the carcinoma, including the size of cancer nests, width of stroma, and degree of fibrosis.

[Key words] breast neoplasms; breast ductal carcinoma; magnetic resonance imaging; histopathology

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[作者简介] 万卫平, 博士, 副主任医师. E-mail: drwanweiping@yahoo.com.cn

* 通讯作者 (Corresponding author). Tel: 021-81873689, E-mail: jmzheng1962@163.com

MRI是乳腺肿瘤良、恶性鉴别诊断的重要手段,具有重要的应用价值^[1-2]。乳腺浸润性导管癌(infiltrating ductal carcinoma, IDC)是最常见的乳腺恶性肿瘤,大部分具有典型的MRI和动态增强MRI表现,但由于肿瘤内实质和间质所占比例不同,浸润性导管癌肿块的大小、形状、肿瘤边缘情况可有较大的变化, MRI表现也形态各异,不利于明确诊断^[3-5]。目前研究认为乳腺肿瘤动态增强MRI表现与其自身血管分布密切相关,血管因素能解释IDC典型的廓清式强化模式^[6-7];但仍有许多不典型MRI表现无法用血管分布因素解释,导致误诊、漏诊。因此,本研究从肿瘤自身组织病理学特征(癌巢大小、基质宽窄、纤维性变程度)等着手,探讨IDC动态增强MRI表现的组织病理学影响因素,为肿瘤的临床诊治提供新的思路。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料 2007年1月至2009年3月第二军

医大学长征医院收治的65例女性乳腺肿块患者,年龄33~78岁,平均(50±14)岁,所有患者术前均未采用放射治疗、化学治疗或其他治疗。共获得经术后病理证实的肿块117个,筛选出MRI影像清晰且有直接对应病理切片的30个IDC作为研究对象。

1.2 MRI检查 磁共振机为Siemens公司Magnetom Vision 1.5T超导型。患者俯卧位,使双侧乳房对称自然悬垂于线圈洞穴内。MR平扫包括:TSE序列的T₁WI、T₂WI矢状、横断面以及T₂WI冠状面,在T₂WI上加做脂肪抑制序列。层厚3~4mm,覆盖双侧乳腺及腋窝部,参数见表1。在常规扫描基础上,用高压注射器以2.5ml/s的速度于患者桡静脉处注Gd-DTPA 15ml后,立即连续动态扫描5次(矢状面T₁WI,48s/次),之后每间隔2min,再做延迟扫描,共2次,观察注射造影剂后病灶动态增强模式及时间-信号强度曲线。

表1 磁共振扫描参数表
Tab 1 Scan parameters of MRI

Sequence	FOV	TR t/ms	TE t/ms	FA	Matrix	Collect times
Sagittal section						
Fl2d T ₁ WI	188×300	352.0	5.0/1	90°	131×256	3
Tsel T ₂ WI	188×300	4 200.0	90.0/1	180°	154×256	2
Transection						
Fl2d T ₁ WI	300×300	352.0	5.0/1	90°	210×256	2
Tsel T ₂ WI	340×340	4 200.0	90.0/1	180°	256×256	2
Coronal section						
Tsel T ₂ WI	340×340	4 200.0	90.0/1	180°	256×256	2

1.3 动态增强MRI图像的分析 强化模式:观察肿瘤内部结构强化是否均匀,有无环形强化等。时间-信号曲线(TIC)观察:绘制时间/信号强度曲线分为3型:I型为稳定增强型,呈线形,在动态观察时间内信号强度持续增加;II型为平台型,早期信号强度逐渐增加,信号强度达峰值后,维持此水平形成中晚期的平台;III型为流出型,呈流出时间曲线,早期信号强度逐渐增加,在每次到达增强的峰值后,继而有信号降低。早期信号增强率的计算:采用公式早期增强率(ΔSI%)=(SI_后-SI_前)/SI_前×100%计算早期信号增强率,其中SI_前为增强前病灶信号强度,SI_后为增强后病灶信号强度。

1.4 肿瘤组织病理学因素分析 术后标本行常规H-E染色及Van Gieson组织化学染色,依据Mat-subayashi等^[8]的方法对肿瘤癌巢大小及基质宽窄进行分类,(1)肿瘤癌巢的大小:标本用微距仪分别测量10个癌巢的主要轴线和基质的10个点,分别取其平均值,然后将癌巢分为小(主轴线10~

50μm,平均24μm)、中(40~75μm,平均59μm)、大(90~300μm,平均170μm)3类。(2)瘤间基质的宽窄:基质分为纤细(3~8μm,平均4μm)、窄(10~30μm,平均21μm)、宽(50~100μm,平均70μm)3类。(3)纤维化评价:行Van Gieson组织化学染色后,观察癌巢中央部、周边部、癌巢周围环绕区成胶蛋白质以及纤维化的范围和体积,纤维化程度记录为:极少、轻度、中度、重度,并计算每一病灶的周边区/中央区纤维化的比值。

1.5 CD34免疫组织化学染色 采用CD34免疫组化染色观察标本微血管密度:病灶在放大率40倍镜下,血管直径大于8个红细胞、血管伴有厚肌壁、血管位于硬化区者均被去除,在肿瘤的中央区 and 周边区随机选10个区域,分别计数其微血管数目,并记录它们的平均数目(即为微血管密度,MVD),计算每一病灶的周边区/中央区微血管密度的比值。

1.6 统计学处理 采用Microsoft Excel软件建立患者信息数据库,采用SPSS Ver10.0进行相关的统

计学分析和制图, 分析 MRI 表现与组织病理学因素的相关性, 检验水平(α)为 0.05。

2 结果

2.1 乳腺浸润性导管癌动态增强 MRI 特征 造影剂增强后, 运用所测信号强度值, 计算不同时段病变的平均强化率(ΔSI %), 结果(表 2)表明: 乳腺浸润

性导管癌第一分钟内平均强化率(ΔSI_1 %) $>75\%$ 。10 例浸润性导管癌呈现边缘强化明显, 其平均周边区强化率较中心区明显增高(图 1)。时间-信号强度曲线表明: 浸润性导管癌造影剂动态强化总体以流出型(Ⅲ型)为主(17/30, 56.7%, 图 2), 线型(Ⅰ型)有 4 例(13.3%), 平台型(Ⅱ型)有 9 例(30.0%)。

表 2 乳腺病变不同时段平均强化率

Tab 2 Average enhancement rate of IDCs during different periods(ΔSI %)

($\bar{x} \pm s$)

IDCs	N	ΔSI_1 %	ΔSI_2 %	ΔSI_3 %	ΔSI_4 %	ΔSI_5 %	ΔSI_6 %	ΔSI_7 %
Central area	20	76.16 \pm 7.17	86.98 \pm 7.80	95.21 \pm 6.76	93.33 \pm 6.97	91.47 \pm 6.30	90.51 \pm 6.77	84.54 \pm 6.79
Peripheral area	10	80.51 \pm 5.56	100.68 \pm 8.29	112.00 \pm 11.90	109.05 \pm 11.31	107.28 \pm 10.45	103.17 \pm 9.97	99.76 \pm 13.45

ΔSI_1 %: The average enhancement rate during the first post-contrast 48 s; ΔSI_2 %: The average enhancement rate during the second post-contrast 48 s; ΔSI_3 %: The average enhancement rate during the third post-contrast 48 s; ΔSI_4 %: The average enhancement rate during the fourth post-contrast 48 s; ΔSI_5 %: The average enhancement rate during the fifth post-contrast 48 s; ΔSI_6 %: The average enhancement rate during the first delay scanning; ΔSI_7 %: The average enhancement rate during the second delay scanning

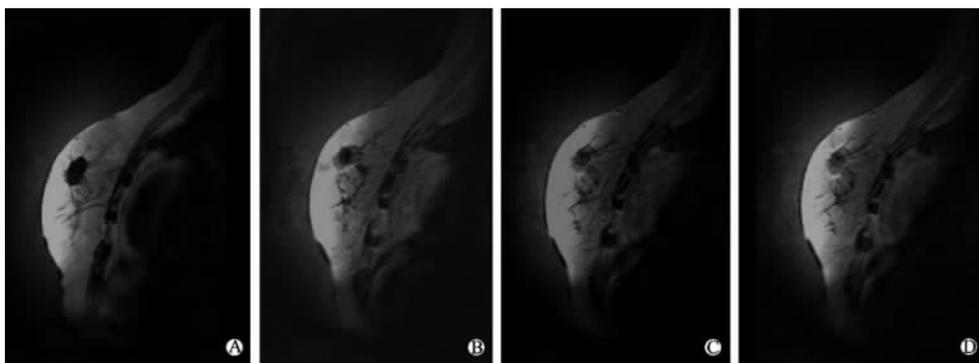


图 1 一例浸润性导管癌 MRI 表现

Fig 1 MRI of an IDC patient

A: T₁WI plain scan; B: ΔSI_1 with dynamic contrast enhanced MRI (significant rim enhancement); C, D: ΔSI_3 , ΔSI_6 with gradual enhancement in the central area. IDC: Breast infiltrating ductal carcinoma

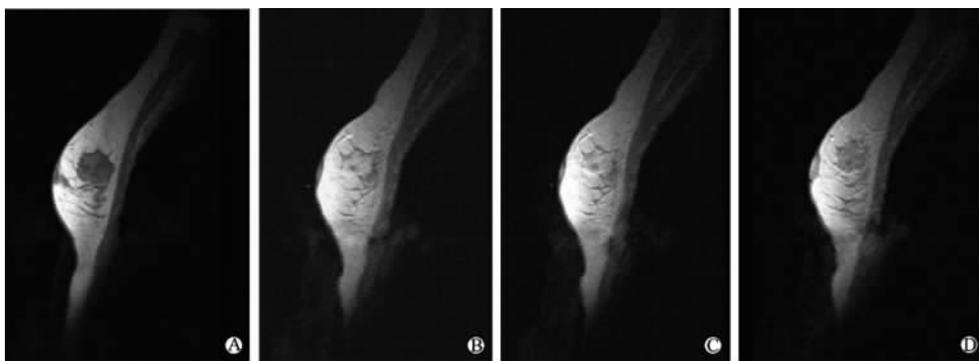


图 2 另一例浸润性导管癌 MRI 表现

Fig 2 MRI of another IDC patient

A: T₁WI plain scan; B: ΔSI_1 with dynamic contrast enhanced MRI; C: ΔSI_3 ; D: ΔSI_6 (during delay period). IDC: Breast infiltrating ductal carcinoma

2.2 乳腺浸润性导管癌瘤巢、基质的分布 H-E 染色结果(图 3)表明:浸润性导管癌以中小瘤巢型和窄基质型为多,30 例浸润性导管癌包括小癌巢 13

例(43%),中癌巢 12 例(40%),大癌巢 5 例(17%);肿瘤纤细、窄、宽基质分别为 5 例(17%)、16 例(53%)、9 例(30%)。

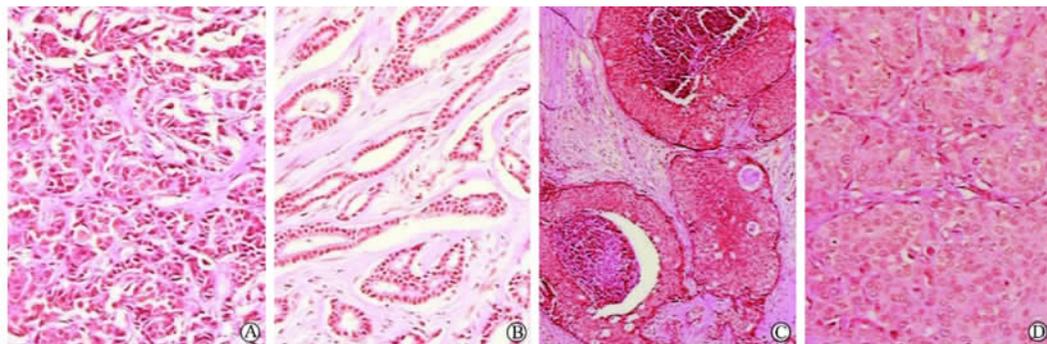


图 3 浸润性导管癌 H-E 染色结果

Fig 3 Hematoxylin-eosin staining of IDCs

A: Small nests with delicate stroma; B: Small nests with narrow stroma; C: Large nests with broad stroma; D: Large nests with delicate stroma. IDC: Breast infiltrating ductal carcinoma. Original magnification: $\times 100$

2.3 乳腺浸润性导管癌病理指标与动态增强 MRI 边缘强化的相关性 结果(图 4、表 3)表明:早期边缘强化(占 33%)与小瘤巢相关($P < 0.05$);早期边缘强化瘤巢周边部/中央部微血管密度比值为 2.89 ± 1.05 ,明显高于无早期边缘强化瘤巢($1.32 \pm$

0.38),差异具有显著统计学意义($P < 0.01$);早期边缘强化瘤巢周边部/中央部纤维化比值为 0.62 ± 0.32 ,明显低于无早期边缘强化瘤巢(1.07 ± 0.45),差异具有显著统计学意义($P < 0.01$)。延迟边缘强化(55%)与窄基质相关($P < 0.05$)。

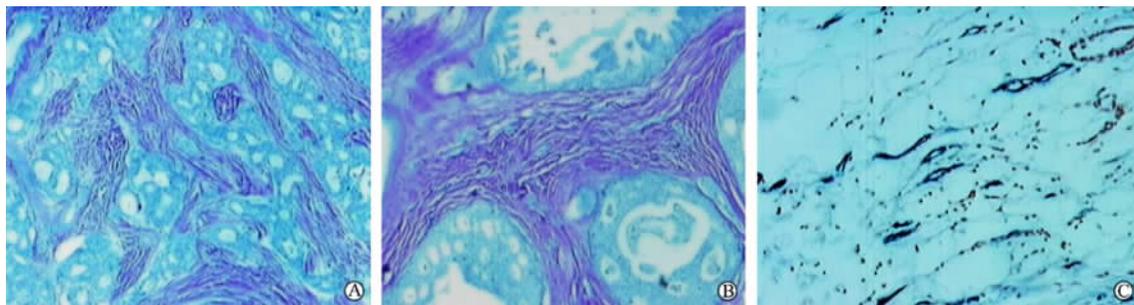


图 4 浸润性导管癌纤维化程度(VG staining)及微血管密度(CD34 staining)的分布

Fig 4 Degree of fibrosis(VG staining) and microvessel density(CD34 staining) of IDCs

A: Medium nests(yellow) with narrow stroma and medium fibrosis(red); B: Large nests (yellow) with broad stroma and serious fibrosis(red); C: A high peripheral and central microvessel density of the nests. IDC: Breast infiltrating ductal carcinoma. Original magnification: $\times 100$ (A, B); $\times 40$ (C)

表 3 乳腺浸润性导管癌组织病理学特征与 MRI 增强相关性比较(χ^2 检验)

Tab 3 Correlation between histopathologic parameters and dynamic contrast enhanced MRI in IDCs

IDC	N	Size of cancer nest [n(%)]				Stroma type [n(%)]			
		Small	Medium	Large	P	Delicate	Narrow	Broad	P
Early rim enhancement	Yes(10)	8(80)	2(20)	0	<0.05	2(20)	7(70)	1(10)	>0.05
	No(20)	5(25)	10(50)	5(25)		3(15)	9(45)	8(40)	
Delayed rim enhancement	Yes(11)	4(36)	4(36)	3(28)	>0.05	1(9)	9(82)	1(9)	<0.05
	No(9)	4(44)	4(44)	1(12)		1(11)	2(22)	6(67)	

IDC: Breast infiltrating ductal carcinoma

3 讨 论

动态增强 MRI 造影剂的运输速率由毛细血管通透性决定,血液流速是乳腺浸润性导管癌边缘(戒指样或周边样)强化和造影剂流出的重要影响因素^[9]。肿瘤新生毛细血管不同于正常毛细血管,其血管壁结构缺陷,导致:一方面其微血管密度增高,造影剂内流的局灶性增加;另一方面血管通透性增高,肿瘤部位的造影剂溢出加速^[10-11]。因此,不少的乳腺浸润性导管癌 MRI 表现为峰值早达,明显强化。但乳腺动态增强 MRI 中,造影剂对病变的强化程度并不完全与局部 MVD 高低(胞外/胞内)精确相关^[12-13],也不与病灶内积聚的造影剂量绝对相关^[14]。这提示血管因素并不能完全解释乳腺浸润性导管癌 MRI 边缘强化,临床病理因素^[8,15]也应纳入考虑。

本研究结果表明,浸润性导管癌动态增强 MRI 边缘强化和造影剂流出现象,不仅与肿瘤的血管生成有关,还与肿瘤自身的癌巢大小、基质宽窄及纤维化程度等组织病理学因素密切相关。癌巢周边区与中央区微血管密度的高对比值与肿瘤的边缘强化显著相关($P < 0.01$)。小癌巢与其早期边缘强化显著相关,可能与较小的浸润性癌巢癌肿的生长快速有关。纤维化程度和位置与肿瘤延迟边缘强化或内部强化有关,这可能由于纤维化影响了造影剂在组织细胞间隙中的弥散和运动。癌巢间的窄基质明显与延迟边缘强化有关,提示造影剂可能在窄基质中容易弥散^[16]。

综上所述,乳腺浸润性导管癌动态增强 MRI 边缘强化是多因素所决定的复杂过程,既与 MVD、血管通透性等血管生成因素有关,也与肿瘤自身癌巢大小、基质宽窄及纤维化程度等组织病理学因素有关,具体机制仍有待进一步探讨。

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