

存在一定的交叉^[4],部分良性结节超声造影可表现为快进、高增强的类恶性征象,而本研究纳入的炎性病变(24/138)和增生性病变(53/138)比例较高有关。本研究所有恶性结节中,56.84%(54/95)增强后范围表现为扩大,46.31%(44/95)有灌注缺损,83.16%(79/95)有毛刺征,85.26%(81/95)增强后边界不清晰,44.21%(42/95)增强后形态不规则进入最终方程式,表明上述超声造影特征均与乳腺癌的发生有关。将差异有统计学意义的5项指标即增强后范围、有无灌注缺损、有无毛刺、增强后边界、增强后形态纳入 Logistic 回归方程,对应的 ROC 曲线下面积为 0.894,提示该模型诊断乳腺恶性结节的效能较高。

本研究的局限性:①样本比例不均衡,恶性病灶中以浸润性导管癌占据了绝大部分(85.3%),良性病灶中以纤维腺瘤(39.1%)及腺病(30.4%)居多;②本研究仅选取了感兴趣的一个切面对病灶进行分析,单一切面所获得的诊断信息较有限。

综上所述,乳腺超声造影较常规超声能更为客观地反映乳腺肿块的微循环情况。应用超声造影特征如增强后范围扩大、有灌注缺损、有毛刺、增强后边界

不清及增强后形态不规则建立的 Logistic 回归模型,对诊断乳腺癌具有较高的临床价值。

参考文献

- [1] Zheng RS, Sun KX, Zhang SW, et al. Report of cancer epidemiology in China, 2015[J]. Chin J Oncol, 2019, 41(1): 19-28.
- [2] Zhang YX, Wang XM, Kang S, et al. Contrast-enhanced ultrasonography in qualitative diagnosis of sentinel lymph node metastasis in breast cancer: a meta-analysis[J]. J Cancer Res Ther, 2015, 11(4): 697-703.
- [3] 高军喜, 王颖鑫, 王雅婷, 等. 超声造影特征及定量参数诊断乳腺癌的单因素及多因素分析[J]. 中国超声医学杂志, 2018, 34(6): 488-491.
- [4] 刘健, 赵小波, 高艳春, 等. 超声造影在乳腺良恶性病灶鉴别诊断中的应用[J]. 临床超声医学杂志, 2010, 12(9): 627-629.
- [5] 沈若霞, 杨丽春, 罗晓茂, 等. 基于中国多中心研究数据的乳腺良恶性病灶超声造影定性特征的回顾性研究[J]. 中国医学影像学杂志, 2018, 26(12): 885-889.
- [6] Sridharan A, Eisenbrey JR, Machado PA, et al. Quantitative analysis of vascular heterogeneity in breast lesions using contrast-enhanced 3-D harmonic and subharmonic ultrasound imaging[J]. IEEE Trans Ultrason Ferroelectr Freq Control, 2015, 62(3): 502-510.

(收稿日期: 2019-10-09)

· 病例报道 ·

Ultrasonic diagnosis of subvalvular aortic stenosis caused by accessory mitral valve: a case report 超声诊断二尖瓣副瓣致主动脉瓣下狭窄 1 例

郭景 刘立刚 邓又斌 刘娅妮

[中图分类号] R540.45

[文献标识码] B

患儿女, 1岁1个月。因“发现心脏杂音1个月余”入院。既往无特殊。体格检查: 胸骨右缘第二肋间可闻及IV级收缩期喷射样杂音。经胸超声心动图检查: 二维超声显示主动脉瓣下可见一条带状回声, 收缩期脱入左室流出道; 三维超声清晰显示膜状纤维束连接于二尖瓣前叶与室间隔近心尖段室壁上; CDFI示收缩期左室流出道呈五彩镶嵌血流信号; 频谱多普勒示左室流出道收缩期峰值血流速度4.4 m/s, 压差78 mm Hg (1 mm Hg=0.133 kPa); 左室射血分数60%。见图1。患儿在全麻下行左室流出道疏通术, 术中见: 膜状纤维束附着在左室流

出道近二尖瓣前瓣处, 切除纤维束, 用10 mm探条测试流出道通畅后常规完成手术。术后1周复查超声心动图: 主动脉瓣下条带状组织消失; 频谱多普勒示左室流出道收缩期峰值血流速度1.6 m/s, 压差10 mm Hg(图2)。

讨论: 二尖瓣副瓣(accessory mitral valve tissue, AMVT)是先天性主动脉瓣下狭窄的病因之一, 发病率约1%, 常合并其他心脏异常, 最常合并的是室间隔缺损^[1]。部分患者可无明显症状, 仅表现为心脏杂音, 有症状的患者可表现为胸痛、晕厥、心源性栓塞及感染性心内膜炎等^[1]。超声心动图是诊断AMVT重

(下转第451页)

[19] Chen PY, Hsieh HY, Huang CY, et al. Focused ultrasound-induced blood-brain barrier opening to enhance interleukin-12 delivery for brain tumor immunotherapy: a preclinical feasibility study[J]. J Transl Med, 2015, 13(1): 93.

[20] Mainprize T, Lipsman N, Huang Y, et al. Blood-brain barrier opening in primary brain tumors with non-invasive MR-guided focused ultrasound: a clinical safety and feasibility study[J]. Sci Rep, 2019, 9(1): 321.

[21] Ram Z, Cohen ZR, Harnof S, et al. Magnetic resonance imaging-guided, high-intensity focused ultrasound for brain tumor therapy[J]. Neurosurgery, 2006, 59(5): 949-955.

[22] McDannold N, Clement GT, Black P, et al. Transcranial magnetic resonance imaging-guided focused ultrasound surgery of brain tumors: initial findings in 3 patients[J]. Neurosurgery, 2010, 66(2): 323-332.

[23] Coluccia D, Fandino J, Schwyzer L, et al. First noninvasive thermal ablation of a brain tumor with MR-guided focused ultrasound[J]. J Ther Ultrasound, 2014, 2(1): 17.

[24] Lee EJ, Fomenko A. Magnetic resonance-guided focused ultrasound: current status and future perspectives in thermal ablation and blood-brain barrier opening[J]. J Ther Ultrasound, 2019, 62(1): 10-26.

[25] Jordão JF, Ayala-Grosso CA, Markham K, et al. Antibodies targeted to the brain with image-guided focused ultrasound reduces amyloid-beta plaque load in the TgCRND8 mouse model of Alzheimer's disease[J]. PLoS One, 2010, 5(5): e10549.

[26] Jordão JF, Thévenot E, Markham-Coultes K, et al. Amyloid-β plaque reduction, endogenous antibody delivery and glial activation by brain-targeted, transcranial focused ultrasound [J]. Exp Neurol, 2013, 248(1): 16-29.

[27] Burgess A, Dubey S, Yeung S, et al. Alzheimer disease in a mouse model: MR imaging-guided focused ultrasound targeted to the hippocampus opens the blood-brain barrier and improves pathologic abnormalities and behavior[J]. Radiology, 2014, 273(3): 736-745.

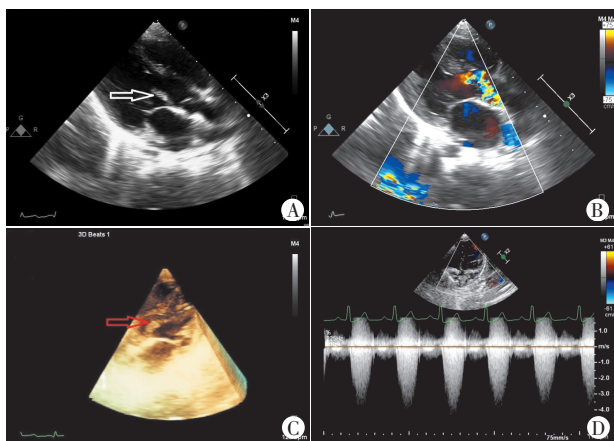
[28] Martin E, Jeanmonod D, Morel A, et al. High-intensity focused ultrasound for noninvasive functional neurosurgery [J]. Ann Neurol, 2009, 66(6): 858-861.

[29] Jeanmonod D, Werner B, Morel A, et al. Transcranial magnetic resonance imaging-guided focused ultrasound: noninvasive central lateral thalamotomy for chronic neuropathic pain[J]. Neurosurg Focus, 2012, 32(1): E1.

[30] Rezaayat E, Toostani IG. A review on brain stimulation using low intensity focused ultrasound [J]. Basic Clin Neurosci, 2016, 7(3): 187-194.

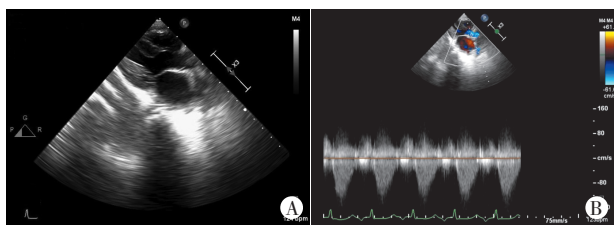
(收稿日期: 2019-07-28)

(上接第447页)



A: 二维超声示主动脉瓣下条带状回声(箭头示); B: CDFI示左室流出道五彩镶嵌血流信号; C: 三维超声示主动脉瓣下膜状纤维束(箭头示)附着于二尖瓣前叶上; D: 频谱多普勒示左室流出道收缩期峰值血流速度4.4 m/s, 压差78 mm Hg

图1 术前超声心动图



A: 二维超声示主动脉瓣下条带状组织消失; B: 频谱多普勒示左室流出道收缩期峰值血流速度1.6 m/s, 压差10 mm Hg

图2 术后1周超声心动图

要的无创检查方法,可以直观地发现副瓣组织及其他心脏异常,并可评估左室流出道压差,更加便于术前、术后随访比较。AMVT副瓣组织常一端附着在二尖瓣上,呈帆状、伞状、囊袋状、气球状、树叶状或片状、膜状或花梗样的组织^[2],副瓣组织常在收缩期脱入左室流出道,舒张期因瓣膜的牵拉作用又回缩^[3]。AMVT需与附着在二尖瓣上的假腱索相鉴别,通常假腱索收缩期不脱入左室流出道,当腱索断裂时可能脱入左室流出道,经食管超声及三维超声检查可将二者区别开来^[3]。本例超声表现较典型。有症状的患者需及时手术治疗,且手术可以同时矫正合并畸形;对于无明显左室流出道狭窄的患者,需连续超声心动图随访评估左室流出道压差进展情况; β 受体阻滞剂可用于运动时出现症状的患者^[1-2]。

参考文献

[1] Al-Atta A, Khan H, Sosin M. Accessory mitral valve tissue causing features of left ventricular outflow tract obstruction—— a case report and updated literature review [J]. J Ayub Med Coll Abbottabad, 2019, 31(2): 276-278.

[2] Mardenli M, Samman A, Alkanj H, et al. Obstructive accessory mitral valve tissue in an adult patient: a case report [J]. J Med Case Rep, 2019, 13(1): 184.

[3] Manganaro R, Zito C, Khandheria BK, et al. Accessory mitral valve tissue: an updated review of the literature [J]. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging, 2014, 15(5): 489-497.

(收稿日期: 2019-07-07)