

•非血管介入 Non-vascular intervention•

经同轴套管穿刺活检同步微波消融治疗
高度可疑恶性肺结节

王东东, 李晓光, 李 彬, 别志欣, 李元明, 张江旭, 孙 洁

【摘要】 目的 评价 CT 引导下经同轴套管穿刺活检同步微波消融(MWA)治疗高度可疑恶性肺结节的安全性及有效性。**方法** 回顾性分析 2016 年 9 月至 2017 年 11 月对 57 例患者 65 个高度可疑恶性肺结节行 CT 引导下穿刺活检及 MWA 的资料,其中 A 组 23 例(29 个肺结节)经同轴套管穿刺活检后立即行 MWA(同步诊治组),B 组 34 例(36 个肺结节)先行 CT 引导下经皮穿刺活检术,病理证实为恶性病变后接受 MWA(序贯诊治组)。比较两组患者的临床资料、技术成功率、并发症及近期疗效,评价经同轴套管穿刺活检同步 MWA 的安全性及有效性。**结果** 两组患者穿刺活检及 MWA 技术成功率均为 100%。气胸发生率 A 组 31.0%,B 组 58.3%,差异有统计学意义($P=0.028$)。咯血及胸腔积液发生率 A 组均为 24.1%(7/29),B 组分别为 27.8%(10/36)及 22.2%(8/36),两组差异无统计学意义。随访 6 个月,两组均无其他并发症,治疗有效率均为 100%。**结论** CT 引导下经同轴套管穿刺活检同步 MWA 治疗高度可疑恶性肺结节安全有效。

【关键词】 微波消融; 穿刺活检; 肺结节; 同轴套管

中图分类号:R734.2 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1008-794X(2018)-11-1040-05

Simultaneous core needle biopsy and microwave ablation via coaxial cannula for highly suspected malignant pulmonary nodules WANG Dongdong, LI Xiaoguang, LI Bin, BIE Zhixin, LI Yuanming, ZHANG Jiangxu, SUN Jie. Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Peking Union Medical College, National Center of Gerontology, Beijing Hospital Minimally-Invasive Therapy Center for Tumors, Beijing 100730, China

Corresponding author: LI Xiaoguang, E-mail: xglee88@126.com

【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the safety and efficacy of CT-guided simultaneous percutaneous core needle biopsy and microwave ablation (MWA) via coaxial cannula for highly suspected malignant pulmonary nodules. **Methods** The clinical data of 57 consecutive patients with 65 highly suspected malignant pulmonary nodules, who received CT-guided simultaneous percutaneous core needle biopsy and MWA via coaxial cannula during the period from September 2016 to November 2017, were retrospectively analyzed. The patients were divided into group A ($n=23$, 29 pulmonary nodules in total) and group B ($n=34$, 39 pulmonary nodules in total). Patients of group A received percutaneous core needle biopsy via coaxial cannula followed immediately by MWA (simultaneous diagnosis and treatment group), and patients of group B received CT-guided percutaneous puncture biopsy, and, if the lesion was proved to be malignant by pathological examination, subsequent MWA was carried out immediately (sequential diagnosis and treatment group). The clinical data, technical success rates, complications and short-term effect were compared between the two groups, and the safety and effectiveness of simultaneous percutaneous core needle biopsy and MWA via coaxial cannula technique were evaluated. **Results** The technical success rate was 100% in both groups. The incidence of pneumothorax was 31.0% in group A and 58.3% in group B, the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($P=0.028$). The incidences of hemoptysis and pleural effusion in group A were 24.1% (7/29) and 24.1% (7/29) respectively, which in group B were 27.8% (10/36) and

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1008-794X.2018.11.007

作者单位: 100730 北京 中国医学科学院、北京协和医学院北京医院国家老年医学中心、肿瘤微创治疗中心

通信作者: 李晓光 E-mail: xglee88@126.com

22.2%(8/36) respectively; the difference between the two groups was not statistically significant. The patients were followed up for 6 months, and no other complications occurred. The effective rate was 100% in both groups. **Conclusion** For the diagnosis and treatment of highly suspected malignant pulmonary nodules, CT-guided simultaneous percutaneous core needle biopsy and MWA via coaxial cannula is safe and effective. (J Intervent Radiol, 2018, 27: 1040-1044)

【Key words】 microwave ablation; puncture biopsy; pulmonary nodule; coaxial cannula

随着低剂量 CT 在肺癌筛查中的广泛应用,越来越多的肺结节被检出^[1]。CT 图像上表现为分叶、毛刺、密度不均、形态不规则及 PET-CT 上 FDG 高代谢等影像学特征常提示结节为恶性^[2],但一些良性结节也可有类似特征^[3-4]。明确结节的病理对其后期处理至关重要,外科手术或者经皮肺穿刺活检是取得病理学诊断的常用方法,但是许多患者因高龄、心肺功能差或其他原因而不能或拒绝接受手术。目前对此类患者,先行肺结节穿刺活检,待病理证实为恶性后再行消融是主要的治疗模式^[5-7],其中尤以微波消融(MWA)使用广泛^[8]。穿刺活检和热消融操作过程类似,具有共同的常见并发症(如气胸和出血)。结节富血供、邻近较大血管或肺动脉高压等因素使穿刺活检过程中出血的风险大增^[9-12],先消融再活检或者活检后并行插入微波天线进行消融可以降低出血风险,但操作步骤和所需时间与穿刺活检序贯 MWA 类似,气胸发生率并未降低。随着制造工艺的改进,18 G MWA 天线能够顺利通过经皮肺穿刺活检的同轴套管,由此共用一个穿刺通道即可完成活检和消融,理论上能够缩短操作时间和减少并发症。本文比较了 CT 引导下经皮穿刺活检序贯或同步 MWA 治疗 57 例患者共 65 个高度可疑恶性肺结节的临床资料、技术成功率、并发症及疗效,以评价经同轴套管穿刺活检同步 MWA 的安全性及有效性。

1 材料与方法

1.1 入组标准

双肺结节数 ≤ 3 个,无肺门、纵隔淋巴结转移;经皮穿刺活检序贯或同步 MWA 随访时间 ≥ 6 个月;孤立性肺结节术前未接受放射及化学治疗;转移性肺结节患者原发灶切除并无其他器官转移;活化部分凝血酶时间 ≤ 40 s、血小板数 $> 50\ 000/\mu\text{L}$;经多学科讨论;签署手术知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 一般准备 完善血常规、凝血相、肝肾功能、肺功能、心电图等辅助检查。术前禁食、水 4~6 h。

建立静脉通路,给予吗啡 10 mg 及血凝酶 2 U。术中监测心率、血压和血氧饱和度等生命体征。两组病例均由具有 10 年以上肺活检、热消融诊治经验的同一术者完成。

1.2.2 同步诊治组 根据术前胸部 CT 或 PET-CT 所示结节位置,患者采用仰卧位、俯卧位或侧卧位以便获得最佳穿刺入路。CT 扫描常规采用 5 mm 层厚,兴趣区行 2.5 mm 层厚重建。设定穿刺进针点及路径,标记体表进针点、消毒、铺巾,1%利多卡因 6~10 mL 局麻。穿刺前将拟采用 18 G MWA 针置入 15 G 同轴套管内确认匹配性,并调节橡胶圈位置使消融针前端预留 3~4 cm。后将 15 G 同轴套管穿刺针(ARGON MEDICAL DEVICES, US)沿设定路径穿刺至壁层胸膜,局部麻醉。分步进针,行 CT 扫描确认针尖位于病变内,拔出针芯换入一次性使用全自动活检枪(ARGON MEDICAL DEVICES, US)。取得 2~3 条病理组织后,将一次性使用水冷 MWA 天线(MTC-3C MWA instrument SFDA 20163251059; Nanjing VISON Medical Equipment Co. Jiangsu, China)经同轴套管穿刺至结节内,再次 CT 扫描确认微波天线位于病变内,并预估消融范围覆盖病变,连接管线,启动消融设备。消融功率一般为 30~60 W,消融时间 5~10 min,最大消融范围约 3.5 cm \times 4.0 cm。消融结束后即刻复查胸部 CT 明确消融范围及观察有无并发症。必要时可调节套管和微波天线方向以穿刺病变不同位置,尽可能实现病变完全消融。患者术后住院观察 24~48 h,及时发现并处理并发症。

1.2.3 序贯诊治组 采用与上组同品牌 17 G 穿刺活检针、18 G 活检枪及同品牌、型号 MWA 针,先行肺结节穿刺活检,待病理诊断为恶性及其所致并发症痊愈后行 MWA 治疗。经皮穿刺活检及 MWA 肺结节技术过程同既往报道^[13-14]。

1.2.4 观察指标 观察并记录操作成功率、相关并发症、疗效。操作成功是指完成技术操作;安全性为穿刺活检和 MWA 相关并发症;疗效以肿瘤无进展表示。

1.2.5 疗效评估 消融术后即刻 CT 扫描,在结节周缘出现宽 0.5~1.0 cm 的磨玻璃影提示肿瘤消融完全^[15-16]。患者分别于 MWA 后第 1、3、6 个月行胸部 CT 增强扫描,以第 1 个月病灶特征为基线判断疗效:完全缓解(CR),即肿瘤无强化;部分缓解(PR),病灶动脉期强化区直径总和缩小 $\geq 30\%$;病变稳定(SD),缩小未达 PR 或增加未到 PD;病变进展(PD),病灶动脉期强化区直径总和增加 $\geq 20\%$ 或出现新病灶^[17-18]。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS17.0 软件包处理,计量资料用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 入选患者临床资料

符合纳入标准患者总数 57 例,年龄为(65.7 \pm 9.9)岁(45~87 岁),共计 65 个肺结节,结节平均长径为(2.17 \pm 0.57) cm(0.8~3.0) cm。同步诊治组(A 组)23 例患者共计 29 个高度可疑恶性肺结节。序贯诊治组(B 组)34 例患者共计 36 个肺结节。两组合并慢性阻塞性肺疾病(COPD)患者分别为 12 例和 14 例,吸烟史患者分别为 14 例和 19 例,恶性肿瘤病史患者分别为 13 例和 11 例,肺结节大小分别为(2.08 \pm 0.68) cm 和(2.20 \pm 0.52) cm。两组患者的上述基线特征无统计学差异。

2.2 技术成功率与并发症

65 个肺结节均完成穿刺活检及 MWA,技术成功率 100%。主要并发症为气胸、咯血及胸腔积液。A 组气胸发生率 31.0%(9/29),B 组为 58.3%(21/36),有统计学差异($P = 0.028$)。中度及重度气胸(肺压缩 $> 20\%$,A 组 4 次,B 组 5 次)或胸腔积液(> 500 mL,A、B 组均 3 次)患者行置管引流术,轻度气胸(肺压缩 $\leq 20\%$)或胸腔积液(≤ 500 mL)患者采取保守治疗。咯血发生率 A 组为 24.1%(7/29),B 组为 27.8%(10/36),无统计学差异。A 组 7 例结节穿刺活检后患者咯血,4 例少量咯血(≤ 10 mL)、1 例中量咯血(> 10 mL, ≤ 100 mL)、2 例严重咯血(> 100 mL)。B 组 10 例结节穿刺活检后咯血,8 例少量咯血、2 例中量咯血。胸腔积液两组发生率无统计学差异。两组中均未出现空气栓塞、支气管胸膜瘘、肺动脉假性动脉瘤及针道种植转移。

2.3 病理结果

65 例结节中 62 例病理诊断为恶性。A 组 7 例

腺癌、2 例鳞癌、1 例腺鳞癌、1 例小细胞肺癌、15 例转移瘤、1 例炎性结节、1 例腺瘤样结节、1 例未取得病理诊断。B 组 14 例腺癌、3 例鳞癌、4 例腺鳞癌、2 例神经内分泌癌、11 例转移瘤。

2.4 疗效分析

MWA 后患者于第 1、3、6 个月行胸部增强 CT,随访时间均超过 6 个月。有效率(CR+PR)为 100%(65/65),疗效显著,与文献报道相符^[19-21]。45 个结节无强化(A 组 69.0%,B 组 69.4%),20 个结节边缘轻度强化(A 组 31.0%,B 组 30.6%),无病灶疗效评定为 SD 或 PD。随访过程中无患者死亡。

3 讨论

随着低剂量 CT 在肺癌筛查中的应用,肺结节检出率逐年上升。具有恶性特征的肺结节及时获得病理诊断对后续治疗尤为重要。外科切除是该类肺结节的主要诊治方式,但部分患者拒绝手术或由于年龄或其他合并症失去了手术切除机会。目前,对此类患者常采用经皮穿刺活检,病理诊断为非小细胞肺癌或寡转移癌后,行经皮穿刺肺肿瘤 MWA 治疗,其疗效确切、安全可靠^[22-24]。MWA 因其具有损伤小、并发症少、适应证广泛、恢复快、可重复操作、治疗时间短及可与外科切除获得相似疗效^[25]等优点而被广泛应用。气胸是经皮穿刺活检和 MWA 最常见的并发症^[20,26-30],气胸的发生不但与肺组织本身有关而且与穿刺胸膜次数呈正相关。为了减少胸膜穿刺次数,本研究中 A 组患者采用同轴套管穿刺活检同步 MWA。术前合理匹配同轴套管与消融天线长度使有效作用区不受套管影响。对形状不规则的肺结节,通过调整同轴套管的方向穿刺,使整个术中仅穿过一次胸膜即可获取病理组织及完成 MWA 治疗,气胸发生率较序贯诊治组明显降低。但其较文献报道仍略高^[27,30-31],考虑与本研究入组患者年龄偏大、合并 COPD 数量多、结节小为主要相关因素。咯血是经皮肺穿刺活检的另一主要并发症,严重咯血可导致窒息而严重威胁患者生命^[32]。对保守治疗无效的大咯血,理论上可行支气管动脉栓塞术、支气管镜或外科手术止血^[32-35]。本研究中 A 组有 2 例患者发生严重咯血,B 组无严重咯血发生,其原因如下:首先,对结节富血供、邻近较大血管或合并肺动脉高压的患者,术前评价穿刺活检出血风险极高,建议患者常规行穿刺活检同步 MWA;其次,当单纯活检过程中发生咯血,药物止血失败时,征得患者家属同意后即刻行 MWA 辅助止血,对这类患

者也纳入 A 组进行分析。

腺瘤样增生为癌前病变, 存在潜在癌变可能, 虽不需积极处理, 但常规定期复查十分必要。A 组中 1 例腺瘤样增生, 同步诊治后不但取得病理诊断, 而且热消融灭活了非典型增生细胞活性, 因此 MWA 虽有过度治疗嫌疑但可能并非多余。1 例结节未获得最终病理诊断, 可能与结节偏小(≤ 1.0 cm)、肺实质出血、取材位置不准确及取材组织少等有关。部分炎性结节具有恶性征象, 特别是结节 >8 mm, 长时间的随访对患者造成较大心理压力, 穿刺活检十分必要, 同步 MWA 并未增加技术难度, 患者本身也十分认可同步消融。小细胞肺癌 NCCN 指南建议标准化疗, 部分患者耐受性差、拒绝化疗。Maxwell 等^[36]回顾性分析了 9 例仅接受射频消融患者的 10 个小细胞肺癌结节, 指出局限性病变中位及 1 年生存期优于弥漫性。Song 等^[37]消融治疗小细胞肺癌同样获得了较好的疗效。

本研究的初步结果表明, 经同轴套管穿刺活检同步 MWA 技术可行, 在保证疗效的基础上, 减少了因多次穿刺引起的患者不适及并发症的发生, 降低了操作技术难度, 同时具有良好的预防及治疗穿刺活检所致大咯血的作用。但本研究入组例数少、随访时间较短且为单中心回顾性研究, 必然存在一定的局限性与数据偏差, 关于此技术的最佳适应证和中远期疗效有待于进一步研究证实

[参考文献]

- [1] Walter JE, Heuvelmans MA, Oudkerk M. Small pulmonary nodules in baseline and incidence screening rounds of low-dose CT lung cancer screening[J]. *Transl Lung Cancer Res*, 2017, 6: 42-51.
- [2] Dholakia S, Rappaport DC. The solitary pulmonary nodule. Is it malignant or benign[J]. *Postgrad Med*, 1996, 99: 246-250.
- [3] Ohno Y, Koyama H, Matsumoto K, et al. Differentiation of malignant and benign pulmonary nodules with quantitative first-pass 320-detector row perfusion CT versus FDG PET/CT[J]. *Radiology*, 2011, 258: 599-609.
- [4] Sim YT, Goh YG, Dempsey MF, et al. PET-CT evaluation of solitary pulmonary nodules: correlation with maximum standardized uptake value and pathology[J]. *Lung*, 2013, 191: 625-632.
- [5] Okajima Y, Tajima H, Kumazaki T, et al. Clinical application of a CT-guided lung biopsy system: core needle biopsy at the IVR center[J]. *J Nippon Med Sch*, 2002, 69: 434-444.
- [6] Matsuoka T, Okuma T. CT-guided radiofrequency ablation for lung cancer[J]. *Int J Clin Oncol*, 2007, 12: 71-78.
- [7] Li L, Wu K, Lai H, et al. Clinical application of CT-guided percutaneous microwave ablation for the treatment of lung metastasis from colorectal cancer[J]. *Gastroenterol Res Pract*, 2017, 2017: 9621585.
- [8] 郑加生, 叶欣. 中国肿瘤消融治疗的现状与未来[J]. *中华医学杂志*, 2017, 97: 2401-2403.
- [9] Digumarthy SR, Kovacina B, Otrakji A, et al. Percutaneous CT guided lung biopsy in patients with pulmonary hypertension: assessment of complications[J]. *Eur J Radiol*, 2016, 85: 466-471.
- [10] Chen CH, Huang WM, Liang SH, et al. Does biopsy needle traversing through central portion of lesion increase the risk of hemoptysis during percutaneous transthoracic needle biopsy[J]. *Jpn J Radiol*, 2018, 36: 231-237.
- [11] Chassagnon G, Gregory J, Al Ahmar MA, et al. Risk factors for hemoptysis complicating 17-18 gauge CT-guided transthoracic needle core biopsy: multivariate analysis of 249 procedures[J]. *Diagn Interv Radiol*, 2017, 23: 347-353.
- [12] Tai R, Dunne RM, Trotman-Dickenson BA, et al. Frequency and severity of pulmonary hemorrhage in patients undergoing percutaneous CT-guided transthoracic lung biopsy: single-institution experience of 1175 cases[J]. *Radiology*, 2016, 279: 287-296.
- [13] Anzidei M, Porfiri A, Andrani F, et al. Imaging-guided chest biopsies: techniques and clinical results[J]. *Insights Imag*, 2017, 8: 419-428.
- [14] Ko WC, Lee YF, Chen YC, et al. CT-guided percutaneous microwave ablation of pulmonary malignant tumors[J]. *J Thorac Dis*, 2016, 8: S659-S665.
- [15] Kuroki M, Nakada H, Yamashita AA, et al. Loss of cellular viability in areas of ground-glass opacity on computed tomography images immediately after pulmonary radiofrequency ablation in rabbits[J]. *Jpn J Radiol*, 2012, 30: 323-330.
- [16] Bojarski JD, Dupuy DE, Mayo-Smith WW. CT imaging findings of pulmonary neoplasms after treatment with radiofrequency ablation: results in 32 tumors[J]. *AJR Am J Roentgenol*, 2005, 185: 466-471.
- [17] Ferguson CD, Luis CR, Steinke K. Safety and efficacy of microwave ablation for medically inoperable colorectal pulmonary metastases: single-centre experience[J]. *J Med Imaging Radiat Oncol*, 2017, 61: 243-249.
- [18] Yang D, Woodard G, Zhou C, et al. Significance of different response evaluation criteria in predicting progression-free survival of lung cancer with certain imaging characteristics[J]. *Thoracic Cancer*, 2016, 7: 535-542.
- [19] Zhong L, Sun S, Shi JH, et al. Clinical analysis on 113 patients with lung cancer treated by percutaneous CT-guided microwave ablation[J]. *J Thorac Dis*, 2017, 9: 590-597.
- [20] Li G, Xue M, Chen W, et al. Efficacy and safety of radiofrequency ablation for lung cancers: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Eur J Radiol*, 2018, 100: 92-98.
- [21] Streiparth T, Schumacher D, Damm R, et al. Percutaneous radiofrequency ablation in the treatment of pulmonary malignancies: efficacy, safety and predictive factors[J]. *Oncotarget*, 2018, 9:

- 11722-11733.
- [22] 王忠敏, 陈克敏, 贡 桔, 等. CT 引导下射频消融治疗肺部恶性肿瘤的临床应用[J]. 介入放射学杂志, 2009, 18: 335-339.
- [23] 李建军, 郑加生, 崔雄伟, 等. CT 引导下经皮微波消融治疗肺癌的临床疗效分析[J]. 中华介入放射学电子杂志, 2014, 2: 35-37.
- [24] 谢 韬, 许 军, 朱先海, 等. CT 引导下经皮肺穿刺微波消融治疗非小细胞肺癌(36 例临床疗效分析)[J]. 影像诊断与介入放射学, 2017, 26: 314-319.
- [25] Yao W, Lu M, Fan W, et al. Comparison between microwave ablation and lobectomy for stage I non-small cell lung cancer: a propensity score analysis[J]. *Int J Hyperthermia*, 2018, 12: 1-8.
- [26] Lee HY, Lee IJ. Assessment of independent risk factors of developing pneumothorax during percutaneous core needle lung biopsy: focus on lesion depth[J]. *Iran J Radiol*, 2016, 13: e30929.
- [27] Sachdeva M, Ronaghi R, Mills PK, et al. Complications and yield of computed tomography-guided transthoracic core needle biopsy of lung nodules at a high-volume academic center in an endemic coccidioidomycosis area [J]. *Lung*, 2016, 194: 379-385.
- [28] Otto S, Mensel B, Friedrich N, et al. Predictors of technical success and rate of complications of image-guided percutaneous transthoracic lung needle biopsy of pulmonary tumors[J]. *PLoS One*, 2015, 10: e0124947.
- [29] Carrafiello G, Mangini M, Fontana F, et al. Complications of microwave and radiofrequency lung ablation: personal experience and review of the literature[J]. *Radiol Med*, 2012, 117: 201-213.
- [30] Splatt AM, Steinke K. Major complications of high-energy microwave ablation for percutaneous CT-guided treatment of lung malignancies: single-centre experience after 4 years[J]. *J Med Imaging Radiat Oncol*, 2015, 59: 609-616.
- [31] Dibardino DM, Yarmus LB, Semaan RW. Transthoracic needle biopsy of the lung[J]. *J Thorac Dis*, 2015, 7(Suppl 4): S304-S316.
- [32] Freitag L, Macha HN. Hemoptysis[J]. *Internist(Berl)*, 2004, 45: 555-564.
- [33] Oezkan F, Khan AM, Freitag L, et al. Hemoptysis in primary pulmonary amyloidoma treated with intrabronchial arterial coiling [J]. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2014, 190: 1311-1314.
- [34] Darwiche K, Karpf-Wissel R, Freitag L. Hemoptysis: targets in diagnostic and therapy[J]. *Dtsch Med Wochenschr*, 2013, 138: 530-535.
- [35] Freitag L. Development of a new balloon catheter for management of hemoptysis with bronchofiberscopes[J]. *Chest*, 1993, 103: 593.
- [36] Maxwell AW, Healey TT, Dupuy DE. Percutaneous thermal ablation for small-cell lung cancer: initial experience with ten tumors in nine patients[J]. *J Vasc Interv Radiol*, 2016, 27: 1815-1821.
- [37] Song GQ, Chen F, Zang F, et al. Small cell lung cancer treated by radiofrequency ablation: a case report[J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2017, 96: e8674.

(收稿日期:2018-06-07)

(本文编辑:俞瑞纳)