

NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂在消化道早期癌和癌前病变诊断中的应用

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【摘要】 目的 研究窄带成像放大内镜(NBI-ME)联合靛胭脂在消化道早期癌和癌前病变诊断中的应用价值。方法 选择2020年1月至2021年12月咸阳市中心医院诊治的82例疑似消化道早期癌和癌前病变患者为研究对象,所有患者均接受NBI-ME、NBI-ME联合靛胭脂、组织病理学检查。以组织病理学结果作为金标准,比较NBI-ME、NBI-ME联合靛胭脂与金标准对消化道早期癌和癌前病变诊断的一致性,及NBI-ME、NBI-ME联合靛胭脂诊断消化道早期癌和癌前病变的灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值与病变轮廓清晰度。结果 组织病理学结果显示,82例疑似消化道早期癌和癌前病变患者中早期癌和癌前病变47例,占比57.32%,非早期癌和癌前病变35例,占比42.68%;NBI-ME诊断消化道早期癌和癌前病变的准确率为86.59%(71/82);NBI-ME与组织病理学的一致性比较理想(Kappa=0.457; $P<0.001$);NBI-ME联合靛胭脂诊断消化道早期癌和癌前病变的准确率为96.34%(79/82);NBI-ME联合靛胭脂诊断与组织病理学的一致性极好(Kappa=0.598; $P<0.001$);NBI-ME联合靛胭脂检查的总清晰率为97.67%,明显高于NBI-ME的86.59%,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);NBI-ME联合靛胭脂诊断消化道早期癌和癌前病变的特异性、阳性预测值分别为97.14%、97.83%,均高于NBI-ME单独诊断的82.86%、87.50%,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论 NBI-ME联合靛胭脂应用于消化道早期癌和癌前病变诊断有较高的应用价值,且能够清晰显示病变轮廓。

【关键词】 消化道早期癌;癌前病变;窄带成像放大内镜;靛胭脂;诊断价值

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Application of NBI-ME combined with indigo carmine in the diagnosis of early gastrointestinal cancer and precancerous lesions. LI Rui-ni¹, ZHANG Mi-chun¹, SHE Mei-jia². Department of Endoscopic Therapy¹, GI Medicine², Xianyang Central Hospital, Xianyang 712000, Shaanxi, CHINA

【Abstract】 Objective To study the application value of narrow-band imaging magnifying endoscopy (NBI-ME) combined with indigo carmine in the diagnosis of early gastrointestinal cancer and precancerous lesions. **Methods** Eighty-two patients with suspected early gastrointestinal cancer and precancerous lesions diagnosed and treated in Xianyang Central Hospital from January 2020 to December 2021 were selected as subjects. All patients received NBI-ME, NBI-ME combined with indigo carmine, and histopathological examinations. Using histopathological results as the gold standard, the consistency of NBI-ME, NBI-ME combined with indigo carmine, and gold standard in the diagnosis of early gastrointestinal cancer and precancerous lesions were compared, as well as the sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, negative predictive value, and lesion outline clarity of NBI-ME, NBI-ME combined with indigo carmine in the diagnosis of early gastrointestinal cancer and precancerous lesions. **Results** Histopathological results showed that 47 of the 82 patients had early gastrointestinal cancer and precancerous lesions (with the accuracy of 57.32%) and 35 had no early cancer and precancerous lesions (accounting for 42.68%). The accuracy of NBI-ME in diagnosing early gastrointestinal cancer and precancerous lesions was 86.59% (71/82). The consistency between NBI-ME and histopathology was ideal (Kappa=0.457; $P<0.001$). NBI-ME combined with indigo carmine showed a accuracy of 96.34% (79/82) in the diagnosis of early gastrointestinal cancer and precancerous lesions, which showed excellent agreement with histopathology (Kappa=0.598; $P<0.001$). The total clear rate of NBI-ME combined with indigo carmine examination was 97.67%, which was significantly higher than 86.59% of NBI-ME ($P<0.05$). The specificity and positive predictive values of NBI-ME combined with indigo carmine in the diagnosis of early gastrointestinal cancer and precancerous lesions were 97.14% and 97.83%, which were significantly higher than 82.86% and 87.50% of NBI-ME alone ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** NBI-ME combined with indigo carmine has high diagnostic value in the diagnosis of early gastrointestinal cancer and precancerous lesions, which can clearly display the contour of the lesions.

【Key words】 Early gastrointestinal cancer; Precancerous lesions; Narrow-band imaging magnifying endoscopy; Indigo carmine; Diagnostic value

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消化系统肿瘤在我国有高发生率,食管癌、结肠癌、胃癌均位于国内恶性肿瘤发病率的前 5 位,因为消化道肿瘤早期临床特征的特异性不足,大部分患者就诊时就为晚期,有较差的预后^[1]。对于高危人群,有效的监测、筛查是提升消化道早期癌和癌前病变检出概率的方式之一,可明显改善患者 5 年生存率^[2]。窄带成像放大内镜(narrow band imaging-magnifying endoscope, NBI-ME)利用同血色素光谱特征、黏膜组织相符的窄光波,同时联合高分辨率的放大内镜,可对比观察黏膜病变的表层结构与微血管状态,进而使肿瘤早期准确率及检出率提高^[3-4]。靛胭脂属于对比染色剂之一,凭借靛胭脂溶液进行染色之后,能清楚的将病变表面形态及范围显示出来,按照黏膜的着色状况、毛细血管网络状况及胃小腺体的开口形态等进行镜下诊断^[5]。文献表明,借助内镜实施靛胭脂染色能够使早期癌症的检出率明显提高,利于病灶性质及边界的判断,加之,靛胭脂价格低,有较高的安全性,因此能够用来开展早期诊断、筛查^[6-7]。基于此,本研究将 NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂应用于消化道早期癌和癌前病变诊断中,探讨其临床应用价值,现报道如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择 2020 年 1 月至 2021 年 12 月咸阳市中心医院诊治的 82 例消化道早期癌和癌前病变患者为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)年龄 36~75 岁;(2)在 6 个月内出现明显的腹泻、反酸症状。排除标准:(1)有消化道手术史;(2)不宜用内镜检查;(3)染色剂过敏;(4)甲状腺功能亢进;(5)已确诊为早期癌或癌前病变。82 例患者中男性 50 例,女性 32 例;年龄 38~72 岁,平均(59.14±5.28)岁。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会批准,患者及其家属均知情并签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法 所有患者均接受 NBI-ME、NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂、组织病理学检查。具体操作方法:(1)检查前准备:检查前 1 d 晚上,嘱咐患者进食易消化、清淡食物,检查当天,需在进镜之前 20 min 服用二甲硅油乳剂(生产商:自贡鸿鹤制药有限责任公司;批准文号:H51023859)与盐酸达克罗宁胶浆(生产商:扬子江药业集团有限公司;批准文号:H20041523),使患者不适感减轻,视野清晰度提高。(2)NBI-ME 检查:使用 Olympus.290 系统放大内镜深入患者消化道,仔细检查消化道内疑似病灶,确认有无色泽黏膜发白、胃黏膜凹陷等状况,在发现疑似病变或黏膜不正常处将内镜功能切换为 NBI,同时联合放大内镜,对胃黏膜结构、病变轮廓进行仔细探查,确认病灶界限是否清晰,如果 NBI 有深色病变处,于内镜活检孔中将消毒清洁喷洒管插入,并灌入生理盐水,冲洗检查病灶及附近黏液,同时取 5 块组织行病理学检查。(3)靛胭脂检查:冲洗结束后,在病灶处将 0.2%靛胭脂均匀喷洒,等待

30 s,将残留于消化道中的染色液吸收干净,观察染色程度及区域,取 5 块疑似病灶行病理学检查。

1.3 诊断标准 (1)组织病理学诊断标准^[8]:将早期癌、中度非典型增生、高级别上皮内瘤变定义为早期癌和癌前病变,将慢性胃炎、萎缩、慢性胃炎合并肠上皮化生、低级别上皮内瘤变定义为非早期癌和癌前病变;(2)NBI-ME 诊断标准^[9]:早期癌和癌前病变表现为病变处与附近黏膜分界线明确,且微表面或微血管结构消失或不规则,非早期癌和癌前病变表现为病变处与附近黏膜无分界线;(3)靛胭脂诊断标准^[10]:早期癌和癌前病变表现为黏膜不着色,非早期癌和癌前病变表现为黏膜着色不良或着色均匀;(4)NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂诊断标准:只要 NBI-ME 或靛胭脂任一项诊断为早期癌和癌前病变,就定为早期癌或癌前病变;(5)病变轮廓清晰程度:分值为 1~4 分,其中模糊不清为 1 分,模糊却基本可见为 2 分,清晰为 3 分,十分清晰为 4 分,得分越高说明越清晰。总清晰率=(3 分例数+4 分例数)/总例数×100%。

1.4 统计学方法 应用 SPSS20.0 统计软件进行分析。计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验,选择 Kappa 检验(Kappa>0.75 提示一致性极好,Kappa 为 0.4~0.75 提示一致性比较理想,Kappa<0.4 提示一致性较差)分析一致性。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 组织病理学检查结果 组织病理学结果显示,82 例疑似消化道早期癌和癌前病变患者中早期癌和癌前病变 47 例,占比 57.32%,非早期癌和癌前病变 35 例,占比 42.68%,见图 1、图 2。

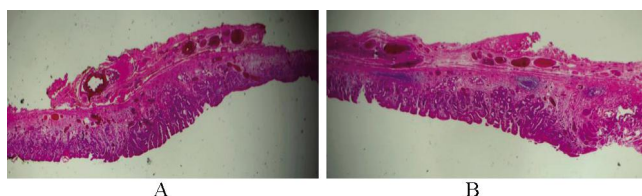


图 1 早期胃癌的病理组织学图像(×12.5)

Figure 1 Histopathological image of early gastric cancer (×12.5)

注:A、B 图清晰显示早期胃癌病变轮廓和边界。

Note: A and B clearly show the contour and boundaries of early gastric cancer lesions.

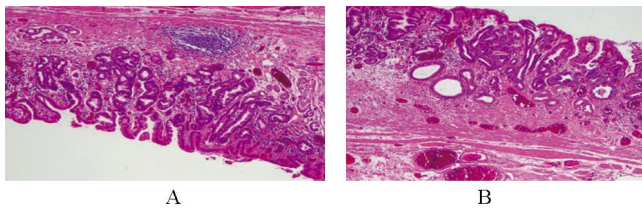


图 2 早期胃癌的病理组织学图像(×200)

Figure 2 Histopathological image of early gastric cancer (×200)

注:A、B 图显示肿瘤细胞具有明显的异形性,极向紊乱,可见核分裂像,腺管结构不规整等。

Note: A and B show that tumor cells have obvious abnormality, polar disorder, nuclear division image, and irregular glandular structure.

2.2 NBI-ME 诊断结果 NBI-ME 诊断消化道早期癌和癌前病变的准确率为 86.59% (71/82); NBI-ME 与组织病理学的一致性较好(Kappa=0.457; $P<0.001$), 见表 1。

表 1 NBI-ME 诊断结果(例)

Table 1 Diagnostic results of NBI-ME (n)

NBI-ME	组织病理学		合计
	非早期癌和癌前病变	早期癌和癌前病变	
非早期癌和癌前病变	29	5	34
早期癌和癌前病变	6	42	48
合计	35	47	82

2.3 NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂诊断结果 NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂诊断消化道早期癌和癌前病变的准确率为 96.34% (79/82); NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂诊断与组织病理学的一致性极好(Kappa=0.598; $P<0.001$), 见表 2。

表 2 NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂诊断结果(例)

Table 2 Diagnostic results of NBI-ME combined with indigo carmine (n)

NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂	组织病理学		合计
	非早期癌和癌前病变	早期癌和癌前病变	
非早期癌和癌前病变	34	2	36
早期癌和癌前病变	1	45	46
合计	35	47	82

2.4 NBI-ME、NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂病变轮廓清晰程度比较 NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂检查的总清晰率为 97.67%, 明显高于 NBI-ME 的 86.59%, 差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=6.767, P=0.009<0.05$), 见表 3。

表 3 NBI-ME、NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂病变轮廓清晰程度比较(例)

Table 3 Comparison between NBI-ME and NBI-ME combined with indigo carmine Lesions in terms of contour clarity (n)

检查方式	例数	1分	2分	3分	4分	总清晰率(%)
NBI-ME	82	4	7	32	39	86.59
NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂	82	0	2	33	47	97.67

2.5 NBI-ME、NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂诊断消化道早期癌和癌前病变的价值比较 NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂诊断消化道早期癌和癌前病变的特异性、阳性预测值分别为 97.14%、97.83%, 明显高于 NBI-ME 单独诊断的 82.86%、87.50%, 差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 见表 4。

表 4 NBI-ME、NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂诊断消化道早期癌和癌前病变的价值比较(%)

Table 4 Comparison of the value of NBI-ME and NBI-ME combined with indigo carmine in the diagnosis of early gastrointestinal cancer and precancerous lesions (%)

组别	特异性	敏感性	阴性预测值	阳性预测值
NBI-ME	82.86 (29/35)	89.36 (42/47)	85.29 (29/34)	87.50 (42/48)
NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂	97.14 (34/35)	95.74 (45/47)	94.44 (34/36)	97.83 (45/46)
χ^2 值	3.968	1.389	0.769	3.793
P 值	0.046	0.239	0.381	0.049

3 讨论

消化道早期癌和癌前病变的早期筛查对疾病干预来说意义重大,一方面可防止患者的疾病进展为消化道癌,另一方面还可提升患者的生存质量^[1]。然而,因为消化道早期癌和癌前病变患者呈现出的特征同一般消化道疾病非常相似,因此于诊断时极易误诊、漏诊,进而贻误最佳干预时机。现在,病理诊断结果依然是消化道早期癌和癌前病变的金标准,这一检查方式虽然准确率非常高,然而会在一定程度上损伤患者的身体^[12]。所以,急需寻找一种安全、有效的手段来诊断消化道病变。

伴随内镜技术的发展,内镜窄带成像被广泛应用于临床,它能够充分反映食道、消化道黏膜组织的组织学状况^[13]。NBI-ME 的优势主要表现为:(1)清晰显示病变处形态及黏膜微血管;(2)联合放大内镜可密切观察黏膜及病灶结构,在短时间内就能取得价值较高的诊断信息,患者不需要长时间等待,可减轻患者的精神压力及思想负担^[14];(3)其实际操作步骤简单,同时不会损害患者身体,虽然会出现不适,但患者能忍受,且无需特殊干预就能缓解;(4)能准确评判疾病进展状况及严重程度,同时设计合理的治疗方案,进而提升治疗效果。需要注意的是,在临床实践中需按照检查顺序依次进行,即白光探查、NBI探查、NBI-ME探查,这样能够通过白光模式明确可疑病灶,然后经NBI-ME检查,使诊断准确率进一步提高,避免盲目性^[15]。

靛胭脂属于一种染色剂,具有非吸收性,且水溶液不稳定,于空气环境中极易氧化水解,相关文献显示,其内置入柠檬酸 0.02% 能显著提升其抗氧化功能^[16]。于色素内镜检查期间,靛胭脂通常应用于结直肠、胃黏膜染色,也有文献显示,将其应用于食管染色^[17]。靛胭脂染色的原理为将其于消化道黏膜喷洒后,它能够通过重力作用在皱襞沟壑间沉积,使表面黏膜的立体结构增强,进而使病灶边界及部位凸显,推断病变处性质及范围,最终针对性较强的指导活检,从而使病变检出率提高^[18]。临床往往使用 0.2% 浓度的靛胭脂,喷洒剂量每次 5~50 mL,总喷洒剂量通常小于 200 mL。靛胭脂易于冲洗,能反复染色,然而喷洒时浓度需从低到高,效果不理想时再次喷洒。

本研究结果显示,经 NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂检查的患者的一致性、病变轮廓清晰程度明显高于经 NBI-ME 单独检查的患者。这说明在色素内镜染色的协助下,能够辨别病灶附近的正常组织,同时排除粪水影响,加之 NBI 窄光段深入患者消化道黏膜细胞的程度不同,显现的颜色也有所不同,同时利用放大内镜,使病变检出率提高。提示在临床实际操作中,需联合多种方式,协助大夫正确的选择病变组织,这一方面可降低患者的痛苦,另一方面还能使确诊时间缩

短,利于及时治疗。

综上所述,NBI-ME 联合靛胭脂应用于消化道早期癌和癌前病变诊断中有较高的诊断价值,且能够清晰的显示病变轮廓。

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