

## · 临床研究 ·

# 不同肺活检方式在老年肺周围型肿块诊断中的价值

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**【摘要】目的** 研究不同肺活检方式在肺周围型肿块诊断中的价值及应用安全性。**方法** 选择2019年6月至2021年6月邯郸市第四医院收治的经影像学诊断为肺周围型病变的286例老年患者为研究对象,根据肺活检方式,将患者分为经皮肺穿刺活检(TNLB)组( $n=165$ )与经支气管镜透壁肺活检(TBLB)组( $n=121$ )。以病理检查及随访结果作为“金标准”,采用McNemar检验,计算TNLB、TBLB在诊断肺周围型肿块性质中的灵敏度、特异度、准确度、阳性预测值及阴性预测值。采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,分别采用t检验或 $\chi^2$ 检验进行组间比较。**结果** TNLB组165例患者中,阳性者51例,阴性者114例,阴性者中有9例经随访及手术病理检查证实为恶性病变。TNLB在诊断肺周围型肿块中的灵敏度、特异度、准确度、阳性预测值及阴性预测值分别为:85.00%、100.00%、94.55%、100.00%和92.11%。TBLB组121例患者中,阳性者23例,阴性者98例,阴性者中有16例后经随访证实为恶性病变。TBLB在诊断肺周围型肿块中的灵敏度、特异度、准确度、阳性预测值及阴性预测值分别为58.97%、100.00%、86.78%、100.00%和83.67%。TNLB活检正确率高于TBLB,差异有统计学意义(94.55%和86.78%, $P<0.05$ )。TNLB并发症发生率高于TBLB,差异有统计学意义(24.85%和11.57%, $P<0.05$ )。TBLB对直径 $\geq 4$  cm病灶的阳性检出率高于直径 $<4$  cm病灶,差异有统计学意义(24.69%和7.50%, $P<0.05$ )。对于直径 $<4$  cm的病灶,TNLB阳性检出率高于TBLB,差异有统计学意义(26.67%和7.50%, $P<0.05$ )。**结论** TLNB具有定位准确、活检正确率高的优势,但术后并发症较多;对于肺部耐受力差,但病灶直径较大、靠近中央气道的肺周围型肿块老年患者,可将TBLB作为首选活检方式,以提高活检安全性。

**【关键词】** 老年人;肺周围型肿块;经支气管镜透壁肺活检;经皮肺穿刺肺活检

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## Value of different lung biopsy methods in diagnosis of peripheral lung masses in the elderly

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the value and safety of different lung biopsy methods in the diagnosis of peripheral lung masses. **Methods** A total of 286 elderly patients with peripheral lung lesions diagnosed by radiology in our hospital from June 2019 to June 2021 were enrolled as the study subjects. According to the methods of lung biopsy, they were divided into transthoracic needle lung biopsy group (TNLB group,  $n=165$ ) and transbronchial lung biopsy group (TBLB group,  $n=121$ ). McNemar test was used to calculate the sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of TNLB and TBLB in the diagnosis of properties of peripheral lung masses by taking pathological examination and follow-up result as the "gold standard". SPSS statistics 19.0 was used for data analysis. Student's  $t$  test or Chi-square test was used for intergroup comparison depending on different data type. **Results** For the 165 patients from the TNLB group, 51 cases had positive and 114 cases had negative results after TNLB, and 9 negative cases were confirmed to be malignant by follow-up and surgical pathology. Among 121 patients receiving TBLB, 23 cases got positive and 98 cases negative results, and among the negative cases, 16 cases were confirmed to be malignant by follow-up examination. The sensitivity, specificity, accuracy, positive predictive value and negative predictive value in the diagnosis of peripheral lung masses were 85.00%, 100.00%, 94.55%, 100.00% and 92.11% for TNLB, and 58.97%, 100.00%, 86.78%, 100.00% and 83.67% for TBLB. The biopsyaccuracy rate was significantly higher in TNLB than TBLB (94.55% vs 86.78%,  $P<0.05$ ). TNLB had higher incidence rate of complications than TBLB (24.85% vs 11.57%,  $P<0.05$ ). TBLB had obviously higher positive detection rate for lesions  $\geq 4$  cm in diameter than those with diameter  $<4$  cm (24.69% vs 7.50%,  $P<0.05$ ). With regard to lesions  $<4$  cm in diameter, the positive detection rate of TNLB was higher than that of TBLB (26.67% vs 7.50%,  $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** TLNB has the advantages of accurate localization and high biopsy accuracy rate, but has more postoperative complications. TBLB can be used as a preferred biopsy method to improve the safety of biopsy for the elderly patients with peripheral lung masses, who has poor lung tolerance but large lesion diameter and lesion close to the central airway.

**【Key words】** aged; peripheral lung masses; transbronchial lung biopsy; transthoracic needle lung biopsy

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大气污染、不健康的生活方式及老龄化问题在一定程度上加剧了人群肺部疾病负担,随着临床影像技术的不断优化及人们健康意识的提升,肺周围型肿块临床检出率明显上升。对于临床、影像及细菌学等无法获得确切诊断结果的肺周围型肿块常需进行穿刺活检确定病理类型,以便开展后续治疗<sup>[1]</sup>。如何获得理想的病理组织一直是肿瘤学研究的难点,常见的肺组织活检方式包括经皮肺穿刺活检(transthoracic needle lung biopsy, TNLB)、经支气管镜透壁肺活检(transbronchial lung biopsy, TBLB)、胸腔镜肺活检、开胸肺活检等,其中胸腔镜及开胸手术创伤大,已逐渐被临床淘汰<sup>[2,3]</sup>。目前,应用较多的肺活检方式为TNLB和TBLB。由于老年患者多存在肺气肿、慢性阻塞性肺疾病、肺纤维化等肺部病变,其活检术后并发症较多<sup>[4]</sup>。选择合适的肺部活检方式,在保障活检组织可靠的基础上提高活检安全性,是老年肺周围型肿块患者肺活检的主要需求。本研究对TNLB及TBLB在老年肺周围型肿块患者中的应用价值进行分析,旨在为老年肺周围型肿块活检方式的选择提供参考。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

选择邯郸市第四医院2019年6月至2021年6月经影像学诊断为肺周围型病变的286例患者为研究对象,根据肺活检方式,将患者分为经皮肺穿刺肺活检组(TNLB组, n=165)和经支气管镜透壁肺活检组(TBLB组, n=121)。TNLB组中男94例,女71例;年龄60~85(66.43±13.25)岁;TBLB组中男70例,女51例;年龄60~86(67.06±12.78)岁。2组患者年龄、性别比例比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。

纳入标准:(1)患者均经CT、X线及超声等影像学检查提示存在靠近胸壁的周围型肺占位性疾病;(2)均为1个病灶;(3)临床及影像学资料完整;(4)活检前未接受过治疗。

排除标准:(1)合并气胸及哮喘;(2)肺部中央型肿块;(3)合并严重心肺功能障碍;(4)合并凝血功能异常;(5)存在穿刺禁忌证。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 TNLB 根据CT及胸片所提示的病灶所在位置,指导患者取不同的体位,尽量保证病灶位于上

方。CT扫描病灶区域,在避开血管、肺大泡及高度肺气肿区域的前提下,确定最短进针路径及进针角度、方向及深度。常规消毒铺巾,采用一次性半自动活检针,及18G或16G组织切割针,按照预定角度及深度进行病灶切割活检,每位病例取材2~3次,取出标本使用10%福尔马林固定送检。术后再次行CT扫描,检查是否发生气胸、出血等并发症。

1.2.2 TBLB 术前行胸部CT增强扫描,必要时加用血管三维重建技术,确定病灶所在位置。术中先行常规支气管镜检查,再次确认术前检查所确定的病灶位置,术中采用日本OLYMPUS BFP260型及PENTAX EB-1530T3型支气管镜配套活检钳,经钳道放入活检钳至预先选定的亚段支气管,当遇阻力时,嘱咐患者于呼气末屏住呼吸,钳取组织,相同方法在病灶段不同的亚段支气管取肺组织3~4块,后常规刷检,灌洗活检组织使用10%福尔马林固定送病理检查。术后再行CT检查,确定是否发生并发症。

### 1.3 病理诊断相关判断标准

1.3.1 穿刺活检诊断 TNLB或TBLB术中所获组织病理学或细胞学诊断结果为恶性病变,则定义为穿刺结果阳性,反之则为阴性。

1.3.2 病理诊断 (1)符合以下任意条件即可最终判定为恶性病变:TNLB或TBLB任意一组穿刺活检结果显示阳性;手术病理检查提示恶性病变。(2)符合下列任意条件即可最终判定为良性病变:TNLB及TBLB穿刺结果呈阴性,随访1年,经治疗后症状减轻,病灶缩小,或随访1年内肿块稳定无明显改变,则判定为良性;手术病理检查提示良性病变。

### 1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用t检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。以病理检查及随访结果作为“金标准”,采用McNemar检验,计算TNLB、TBLB在诊断肺周围型肿块性质中的灵敏度、特异度、准确度、阳性预测值及阴性预测值。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 TNLB及TBLB检查结果

165例行TNLB活检的肺周围型肿块患者中,TNLB穿刺活检阳性者共51例(病理检查提示肺

腺癌25例,非小细胞癌16例,黏液腺癌6例,鳞癌4例);阴性者共114例,其中有9例经随访及手术病理检查证实为恶性病变(腺癌5例,鳞癌4例),余105例患者均行对应治疗后复查胸片显示病灶缩小或消失,证实为良性病变。TNLB在诊断肺周围型肿块中的敏感度、特异度、准确度、阳性预测值及阴性预测值分别为:85.00% (51/60)、100.00% (105/105)、94.55% (156/165)、100.00% (51/51)及92.11% (105/114)。详见表1。

121例行TBLB活检的肺周围型肿块患者中,穿刺活检阳性者共23例(病理检查提示肺腺癌15例,非小细胞癌5例,黏液腺癌3例);阴性者共98例,其中有16例后经随访证实为恶性病变(8例在随访过程中发现肿块体积不断增大,再次活检证实为恶性病变;8例行手术病理检查证实为恶性病变)。TBLB在诊断肺周围型肿块中的敏感度、特异度、准确度、阳性预测值及阴性预测值分别为:58.97% (23/39)、100.00% (82/82)、86.78% (105/121)、100.00% (23/23)及83.67% (82/98)。详见表1。TNLB活检正确率高于TBLB,差异有统计学意义(94.55%和86.78%, $P<0.05$ )。

表1 TNLB与TBLB的诊断效能分析

Table 1 Diagnostic efficiency of TNLB and TBLB (n)

Biopsy method	Pathological examination		
	Malignant	Benign	Total
<b>TNLB</b>			
Malignant	51	0	51
Benign	9	105	114
Total	60	105	165
<b>TBLB</b>			
Malignant	23	0	23
Benign	16	82	98
Total	39	82	121

TNLB: transthoracic needle lung biopsy; TBLB: transbronchial lung biopsy.

## 2.2 2组患者术后并发症情况比较

TNLB组并发症发生率高于TBLB组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ;表2)。

表2 2组患者术后并发症情况比较

Table 2 Comparison of postoperative complications

between two groups [n (%)]

Group	n	Pneumothorax	Hemothorax	Tachycardia	Total
TNLB	165	22(13.33)	13(7.88)	6(3.64)	41(24.85)
TBLB	121	7(5.79)	4(3.31)	3(2.48)	14(11.57)

TNLB: transthoracic needle lung biopsy; TBLB: transbronchial lung biopsy. Compared with TNLB group,  $\chi^2 = 7.924$ ,  $P = 0.005$ .

## 2.3 不同肺活检方式在不同病灶直径中的检出效果比较

TNLB在不同直径病灶中的阳性检出率比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );TBLB对直径 $\geq 4$  cm病灶的阳性检出率高于直径 $<4$  cm病灶,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );直径 $<4$  cm病灶中,TNLB阳性检出率高于TBLB,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );直径 $\geq 4$  cm病灶,两种活检方式阳性检出率比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ;表3)。

表3 不同肺活检方式在不同病灶直径中的检出效果比较

Table 3 Comparison of detection effect of different lung biopsy methods in different lesion diameters

Group	Lesion diameter (cm)	n	Positive [n (%)]	Negative [n (%)]	$\chi^2$	P value
TNLB	<4	60	16(26.67)	44(73.33)	0.795	0.373
	$\geq 4$	105	35(33.33)	70(66.67)		
TBLB	<4	40	3(7.50)	37(92.50)	0.514	0.023
	$\geq 4$	81	20(24.69)	61(75.31)		

TNLB: transthoracic needle lung biopsy; TBLB: transbronchial lung biopsy. Compared with TBLB group, the positive detection rate of lesions with diameter  $<4$  cm was higher in TNLB group,  $\chi^2 = 26.703$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ; compared with TBLB group, there was no statistically significant difference in the positive detection rate of lesions with diameter  $\geq 4$  cm in TNLB group,  $\chi^2 = 2.771$ ,  $P = 0.096$ .

## 3 讨论

获得理想的活检组织是准确诊断肺部肿块病变类型及指导下一步治疗的关键,也是肿瘤学当前研究的重点。肺周围型肿块病灶位置特殊,其位于胸膜、紧贴胸壁,便于TNLB获取病理组织。有研究数据表明,TNLB在诊断肺周围型肿块中的确诊率在65.7%~96.8%<sup>[5,6]</sup>。本研究中,行TNLB活检的165例肺周围型肿块患者中共60例最终确诊为恶性病变,其中51例经TNLB活检证实,另外9例均在随访过程中证实,TNLB在诊断肺周围型肿块中的灵敏度、特异度、准确度、阳性预测值及阴性预测值分别为:85.00%、100.00%、94.55%、100.00%及92.11%。

TNLB在CT精准引导下进行活检定位,其准确率高,但易发生气胸、血胸、肿瘤细胞针道种植转移等并发症<sup>[7,8]</sup>。本研究中,TNLB组患者术后气胸、血胸及心动过速发生率为24.85%,略高于其他研究,这与本研究所纳入的活检病例均为老年患者,多合并慢性阻塞性肺疾病、肺气肿、肺纤维化等肺部病变,肺部条件差,耐受力低相关。此外,肺活检并发症的发生还与病灶位置、穿刺针粗细、病灶大小及术

者经验等因素有关。建议临床从以上角度出发,制定更为合理安全的穿刺计划。

TBLB 的诊断阳性率较 TNLB 低<sup>[9,10]</sup>,但其可灵活选择多部位组织,获得更多的组织标本,且操作创伤小、术后恢复快,并发症少。本研究中 TBLB 组患者术后并发症发生率为 11.57%,远低于 TNLB 组,提示 TBLB 的检查安全性更高,适用于肺部耐受力较差者。但 TBLB 的活检正确率不高,这可能与 TBLB 仅凭借术前胸部 CT 确定病灶所在亚段,支气管镜引导下置入活检钳进行盲检,该过程中无影像学定位,容易产生偏差相关<sup>[11-13]</sup>。此外,有研究表示,活检正确率还与病灶位置、大小、性质及术前病变部位定位等多因素相关,有学者研究发现,TBLB 对肺周围型肿块的检出率受病灶直径的影响<sup>[14]</sup>。本研究结果显示,TNLB 在不同病灶直径患者中的活检正确率无明显差异,而 TBLB 在直径≥4 cm 的肺周围型肿块中的活检正确率远高于直径<4 cm 者,且在直径<4 cm 的病灶中,TNLB 的活检价值更高。提示 TBLB 在直径较大的肺周围型肿块活检中的应用性更强,说明盲取条件下,TBLB 对直径较大的病灶有更高的诊断价值。关于病灶位置对活检方式的选择,由临床经验可知:TNLB 更适合靠近胸壁的病灶,而 TBLB 更适合靠近中央气道的病灶<sup>[15]</sup>。

综上所述,TNLB 具有定位准确、活检正确率高的优势,但术后并发症较多;对于老年肺部耐受力差,但病灶直径较大、靠近中央气道的肺周围型肿块患者,可将 TBLB 作为首选活检方式以提高活检安全性。

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