



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2024.03.006
http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2024.03.006
China Journal of General Surgery, 2024, 33(3):357-365.

· 专题研究 ·

胰腺浆液性囊腺瘤 104 例临床诊治分析

朱中飞¹, 毛宽政^{1,2}, 张佳琛¹, 宋彬¹

(1. 中国人民解放军海军军医大学第一附属医院 肝胆胰外科, 上海 200433; 2. 上海理工大学 健康科学与工程学院, 上海 200093)

摘要

背景与目的: 胰腺浆液性囊腺瘤 (SCN) 属于良性疾病, 恶变率极低, 但该病术前鉴别诊断困难, 多需手术切除以排除恶性病变。提高胰腺 SCN 术前诊断准确性可减少不必要手术, 从而规避手术风险与并发症。因此, 本研究通过对已行手术切除的胰腺 SCN 患者的资料分析, 探讨胰腺 SCN 准确诊断的影响因素。

方法: 回顾性收集 2018 年 6 月—2020 年 12 月间中国人民解放军海军军医大学第一附属医院肝胆胰外科行手术切除并经病理证实为胰腺囊性肿瘤的 231 例患者的临床资料, 其中, 104 例 (45.02%) 为 SCN, 127 例 (54.98%) 为非 SCN。比较 SCN 患者与非 SCN 患者的手术与术后并发症情况; 分析 SCN 患者术前影像学检查价值及干扰术前正确诊断的相关因素。

结果: 104 例 SCN 患者中, 62 例 (59.62%) 在健康体检中发现; 77 例 (74.04%) 肿瘤位于胰体尾; 术后出现生化漏 55 例、B 级胰瘘 3 例、A/B 级胃排空障碍 8 例、C 级胃排空障碍 3 例、术后出血 1 例。127 例非 SCN 患者中, 83 例 (65.35%) 在健康体检中发现; 103 例 (81.10%) 肿瘤位于胰体尾; 术后出现生化漏 51 例, B 级胰瘘 1 例; A/B 级胃排空障碍 11 例、C 级胃排空障碍 3 例、术后出血 1 例。SCN 患者与非 SCN 患者的手术方式、术后严重并发症 (胰瘘、胃排空障碍及出血) 发生率差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P>0.05$)。104 例 SCN 患者术前正确诊断率为 32.69% (34 例), 上腹部 CT 增强正确诊断 19 例, 胰腺 MR 增强正确诊断 15 例, 其中 12 例有囊壁强化、19 例囊内存在分隔、5 例囊内钙化、6 例伴有实性成分及 3 例主胰管扩张。单因素分析提示, 辅助检查类型 ($P=0.012$)、囊壁是否强化 ($P=0.065$)、囊内是否有分隔 ($P=0.002$)、囊内是否钙化 ($P=0.077$)、囊内有无实性成分 ($P=0.019$) 及主胰管是否扩张 ($P=0.094$) 与 SCN 正确诊断与否有关; 多因素分析结果提示, MRI 检查 ($OR=3.619$, 95% $CI=1.274\sim10.729$, $P=0.016$) 与囊内分隔 ($OR=3.610$, 95% $CI=1.289\sim10.107$, $P=0.015$) 是 SCN 正确诊断独立影响因素, 囊内实性成分 ($OR=0.334$, 95% $CI=0.107\sim1.039$, $P=0.058$) 与主胰管扩张 ($OR=0.025$, 95% $CI=0.0184\sim0.042$, $P=0.025$) 是排除诊断独立影响因素。

结论: 胰腺 SCN 术前正确诊断率较低, 手术切除虽无较高的严重并发症发生率, 但获益有限。术前联合胰腺 MRI 增强检查, 建立放射学深度学习模型, 有条件的可开展超声内镜检查, 提高对 SCN 影像学特点识别能力, 有助于提高术前 SCN 诊断的准确性, 改善胰腺 SCN 手术决策的合理性。

关键词

胰腺肿瘤; 肿瘤, 囊性, 黏液性和浆液性; 诊断影像

中图分类号: R735.9

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助项目 (82073307); 2022 年中国人民解放军海军军医大学校级基础医学研究课题面上孵化基金资助项目 (2022MS026)。

收稿日期: 2024-01-31; **修订日期:** 2024-02-25。

作者简介: 朱中飞, 中国人民解放军海军军医大学第一附属医院主治医师, 主要从事胰腺肝胆疾病外科手术治疗及基础科研方面的研究。

通信作者: 宋彬, Email: smmusb@126.com

Diagnosis and treatment of pancreatic serous cystic neoplasms: a report of 104 cases

ZHU Zhongfei¹, MAO Kuanzheng^{1,2}, ZHANG Jiachen¹, SONG Bin¹

(1. Department of Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Surgery, the First Affiliated Hospital of Naval Military Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China; 2. School of Health Science and Engineering, University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai 200093, China)

Abstract

Background and Aims: Pancreatic serous cystic neoplasms (SCN) are benign diseases with an extremely low rate of malignant transformation. However, preoperative differentiation diagnosis of them is difficult, often requiring surgical resection to exclude malignant lesions. Improving the accuracy of preoperative diagnosis of pancreatic SCN can reduce unnecessary surgeries, thus mitigating surgical risks and complications. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the factors influencing the accurate diagnosis of pancreatic SCN through data analysis of pancreatic SCN patients who had undergone surgical resection.

Methods: The clinical data of 231 patients who underwent surgical resection for pancreatic cystic neoplasms and were pathologically confirmed between June 2018 and December 2020 in the Department of Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Surgery of the First Affiliated Hospital of Naval Medical University were retrospectively collected. Among them, 104 cases (45.02%) were SCN, and 127 cases (54.98%) were non-SCN. Surgical procedures and postoperative complications of SCN and non-SCN patients were compared. The value of preoperative imaging examinations in SCN patients and factors interfering with preoperative correct diagnosis were analyzed.

Results: Among the 104 SCN patients, 62 cases (59.62%) were incidentally found during health maintenance examination, and 77 cases (74.04%) had tumors located in the body or tail of the pancreas. After operation, biochemical leak occurred in 55 cases, grade B pancreatic fistula occurred in 3 cases, grade A/B gastric emptying disorder occurred in 8 cases, grade C gastric emptying disorder occurred in 3 cases, and postoperative bleeding occurred in 1 case. Among the 127 non-SCN patients, 83 cases (65.35%) were incidentally found during health maintenance examination, and 103 cases (81.10%) had tumors located in the body or tail of the pancreas. After operation, biochemical leak occurred in 51 cases, grade B pancreatic fistula occurred in 1 case, grade A/B gastric emptying disorder occurred in 11 cases, grade C gastric emptying disorder occurred in 3 cases, and postoperative bleeding occurred in 1 case. There was no statistically significant difference in surgical methods and the incidence rates of severe postoperative complications (pancreatic fistula, gastric emptying disorder, and bleeding) between SCN and non-SCN patients (all $P>0.05$). The preoperative correct diagnosis rate of SCN was 32.69% (34 cases) in the 104 SCN patients, with correct diagnoses made by enhanced abdominal CT in 19 cases and enhanced pancreatic MRI in 15 cases. Among them, 12 cases showed cystic wall enhancement, 19 cases had internal septations, 5 cases had intracystic calcification, 6 cases had solid components, and 3 cases had main pancreatic duct dilation. Univariate analysis indicated that the type of auxiliary examination ($P=0.012$), cyst wall enhancement ($P=0.065$), presence of internal septations ($P=0.002$), presence of intracystic calcifications ($P=0.077$), presence of intracystic solid components ($P=0.019$), and main pancreatic duct dilation ($P=0.094$) were related to the correct diagnosis of SCNs. Multivariate analysis results showed that MRI examination ($OR=3.619$, 95% $CI=1.274-10.729$, $P=0.016$) and internal septations ($OR=3.610$, 95% $CI=1.289-10.107$, $P=0.015$) were independent factors

affecting the correct diagnosis of SCN, and intracystic solid components ($OR=0.334$, 95% $CI=0.107-1.039$, $P=0.058$) and main pancreatic duct dilation ($OR=0.025$, 95% $CI=0.184-0.042$, $P=0.025$) were independent factors for exclusion diagnosis.

Conclusion: The preoperative correct diagnosis rate of pancreatic SCN is relatively low. Although surgical resection has a low incidence of severe postoperative complications, the benefits are limited. Combined with enhanced MRI examination of pancreas before operation, establishment of radiological deep learning model, and where feasible, the utilization of endoscopic ultrasound examinations can improve the ability to identify the imaging characteristics of SCN, thereby enhancing the accuracy of preoperative diagnosis and improving the rationality of surgical decision-making for pancreatic SCN.

Key words

Pancreatic Neoplasms; Neoplasms, Cystic, Mucinous, and Serous; Diagnostic Imaging

CLC number: R735.9

胰腺囊性肿瘤 (pancreatic cystic neoplasms, PCN) 是指起源于胰腺导管上皮和 (或) 间质组织的一大类囊性肿瘤的总称, 主要包括胰腺浆液性囊腺瘤 (serous cystic neoplasms, SCN)、黏液性囊腺瘤 (mucinous cystic neoplasms, MCN)、导管内乳头状黏液性肿瘤 (intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasms, IPMN)、实性假乳头状瘤 (solid pseudopapillary neoplasms, SPN) 和囊性神经内分泌肿瘤 (cystic neuroendocrine tumor, cNET)^[1]。国内外基于 PCN 风险监测及手术指征的指南较多^[2-7], 指南的相对不统一提示 PCN 诊治存在一定难度, 而 PCN 中的 SCN 恶变风险极低, 若无肿瘤压迫导致相关临床症状, 手术获益较少。目前国内外数据显示, 手术治疗的 PCN 患者中, SCN 占 37%~40%, 这意味着对于 SCN 的诊断和手术指征的把握存在困难。因此, 如何提高 SCN 诊断的准确性和减少误诊具有重要的意义, 本研究基于目前已行手术切除囊性疾病的诊治分析, 寻找可能影响误诊因素, 讨论改进方案, 提高手术精准性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾性收集 2018 年 6 月—2020 年 12 月间中国人民解放军海军军医大学第一附属医院肝胆胰外科行手术切除并经病理证实为 PCN 患者的临床资料, 共 231 例, 其中 SCN 患者 104 例, 非 SCN 患者 127 例。所有患者术前均完善胰腺 CT 或 MRI 平扫加增强扫描检查。统计患者一般资料、术前肿瘤指标、影像学检查对囊肿的描述及诊断意见、手

术相关情况、术后并发症和术后病理结果。对两组数据进行比较, 重点评价术前影像学检查类型及描述的价值, 分析干扰术前判断的因素。

1.2 并发症定义

胰瘘采用了国际胰腺外科研究小组 (International Study Group Pancreatic Surgery, ISGPS) 2016 年版的定义, 即术后 3 d 引流液淀粉酶超过血清淀粉酶正常值上限的 3 倍为生化漏; B 级胰瘘需要发生明确的术后进程改变, 持续引流超过 3 周和经皮或超声下穿刺引流均被划分为 B 级胰瘘; C 级胰瘘则指出现由术后胰瘘引起的二次手术, 单或多器官衰竭, 甚至死亡的情况^[8]。胃排空延迟采用了 ISGPS 2007 年版的定义, 即术后 4 d 仍需要留置胃管或术后 3 d 因恶心呕吐需再次放置胃管, 并且患者术后 7 d 无法经口进食^[9]。术后出血标准依照 2007 年 ISGPS 推荐的胰腺术后出血标准^[10]。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 19.0 软件进行统计分析。分类数据以例数 (百分比) [n (%)] 表示, 采用 χ^2 检验分析其构成; 符合正态分布的计量数据以均数 \pm 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 组间比较采用 t 检验; 不符合正态分布的计量数据以中位数 (四分位间距) [M (IQR)] 表示; 应用 Logistic 回归模型进行多因素分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况

104 例 SCN 患者中, 男性 22 例, 女性 82 例; 年龄 21~82 岁, 中位年龄 53 岁; 62 例 (59.62%)

患者在健康体检中发现；38例（36.54%）患者表现为上腹部胀痛不适；中位发病时间1.00（0.43~3.10）个月；术前肿瘤指标检查6例糖内抗原19-9（CA19-9）>37 U/L，4例CA125>35 U/mL，2例癌胚抗原（CEA）>5 ng/mL。术前完善上腹部CT增强检查患者75例，完善胰腺MRI增强检查29例（图1）。术前影像学检查提示肿瘤位于胰头27例，位于胰体尾77例。40例囊肿直径<30 mm，64例囊肿直径≥30 mm。127例非SCN患者中，男性23例，女性104例；年龄10~75岁，中位年龄38岁；83例（65.35%）健康体检中发现，41例（32.28%）因上腹部胀痛不适就诊；中位发病时间为1.00（0.50~5.00）个月。术前肿瘤指标检查14例CA19-9>37 U/mL，6例CA125>35 U/mL，1例CEA>5 ng/mL，术前完善上腹部增强CT检查80例，完善胰腺MR增强检查47例。术前影像学检查提示肿瘤位于胰头24例，位于胰体尾103例。35例囊肿直径<3 cm，92例囊肿直径≥3 cm。胰腺SCN与非SCN患者的一般资料见表1。

2.2 手术及术后并发症发生情况

104例SCN中，4例行胰十二指肠切除术

（pancreaticoduodenectomy, PD），19例行保留幽门胰十二指肠切除术（pylorus preserving pancreaticoduodenectomy, PPPD），55例行胰体尾脾脏切除术（distal pancreatectomy, DP），7例行保留脾脏胰体尾切除术（splenic-preserving distal pancreatectomy, SPDP），11例行胰腺节段切除术，8例行局部剝除术。术后生化漏55例，B级胰瘘3例（2.88%）；术后A/B级胃排空障碍8例（7.69%），3例（2.88%）发生C级胃排空障碍；术后发生B级出血1例（0.96%），经保守治疗好转。127例非SCN患者中6例行PD，16例行PPPD，87例行DP，7例行SPDP，7例行胰腺肿瘤节段切除术，4例行胰腺肿瘤局部切除术。术后生化漏51例，B级胰瘘1例（0.79%），术后11例（8.66%）发生A/B级胃排空障碍，3例（2.36%）发生C级胃排空障碍；B级出血1例（0.79%），经介入治疗好转。SCN与非SCN组在术后胰瘘、胃排空障碍及出血等并发症发生方面差异无统计学意义，均 $P>0.05$ （表2）。

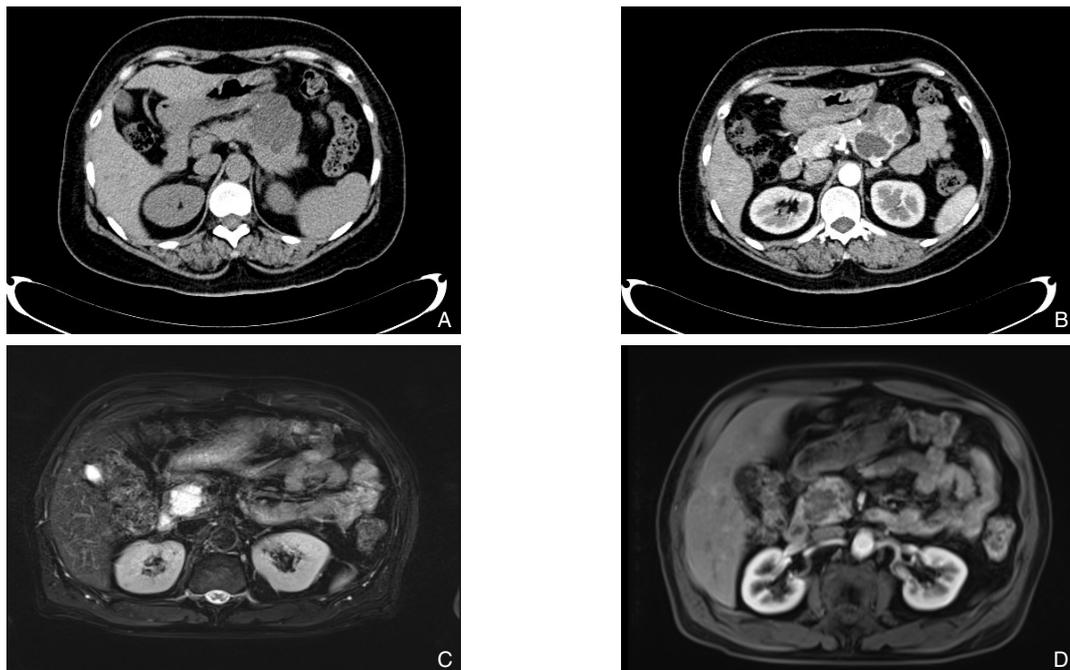


图1 术前影像学检查 A: 胰腺CT平扫（胰体尾部大小5.2 cm×4.7 cm分叶状囊实性低密度肿块，边缘可见点状钙化）；B: 胰腺CT增强动脉期（囊性成分未见强化，边缘分隔强化）；C: 胰腺MRI T2（胰头部高信号囊性病灶，大小3.4 cm×2.7 cm）；D: 胰腺MRI增强动脉期（囊壁轻度强化，内可见分隔，胰管无扩张）

Figure 1 Preoperative imaging examinations A: Pancreatic CT plain scan (a lobulated cystic solid low-density mass measuring 5.2 cm × 4.7 cm in the body and tail of the pancreas, with punctate calcifications visible at the margin); B: Pancreatic CT enhanced arterial phase (no enhancement of the cystic component, with enhanced septations at the edge); C: Pancreatic MRI T2 (A high-signal cystic lesion in the head of the pancreas, measuring 3.4 cm × 2.7 cm); D: Pancreatic MRI enhanced arterial phase (mild enhancement of the cyst wall, internal septations visible, no dilation of the pancreatic duct)

表1 胰腺SCN患者与非SCN患者一般资料
Table 1 General data of pancreatic SCN and non-SCN patients

资料	SCN(n=104)	非SCN(n=127)
性别[n(%)]		
男	22(21.15)	23(18.11)
女	82(78.85)	104(81.89)
年龄[岁,n(%)]		
<50	32(30.77)	94(74.02)
50~70	68(65.38)	29(22.83)
>70	4(3.85)	4(3.15)
临床症状[n(%)]		
无	61(58.65)	83(65.35)
上腹痛	35(33.65)	33(25.99)
上腹胀	3(2.89)	8(6.30)
腰痛	3(2.89)	3(2.36)
乏力	1(0.96)	0(0.00)
消瘦	1(0.96)	0(0.00)
发病时间[月,M(IQR)]	1.00(0.43~3.00)	1.00(0.50~5.00)
术前血糖[mmol/L,M(IQR)]	5.20(4.70~6.27)	5.20(4.80~6.80)
影像学检查[n(%)]		
CT	75(72.12)	80(62.99)
MRI	29(27.88)	47(37.01)
实验室检查		
CA19-9 [U/L,M(IQR)]	6.83(3.00~13.68)	8.80(3.50~21.98)
CEA [ng/mL,M(IQR)]	1.57(1.05~2.30)	1.2(0.80~2.00)
CA125 [U/mL,M(IQR)]	7.15(3.00~12.60)	8.60(3.00~15.50)
肿瘤位置[n(%)]		
胰头	27(25.96)	24(18.90)
胰体尾	77(74.04)	103(81.10)
肿瘤直径(cm, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	3.58±1.83	5.17±3.17

表2 胰腺SCN患者非SCN患者手术相关资料[n (%)]
Table 2 Surgical-related data of pancreatic SCN and non-SCN patients [n (%)]

资料	SCN(n=104)	非SCN(n=127)	P
手术方式			
PD	4(3.85)	6(4.72)	0.163
PPPD	19(18.27)	16(12.60)	
DP	55(52.88)	87(68.50)	
SPDP	7(6.73)	7(5.51)	
胰腺节段切除术	11(10.58)	7(5.51)	
胰腺肿瘤剜除术	8(7.69)	4(3.15)	
术后并发症			
胰瘘			0.069
无	46(44.23)	75(59.06)	
生化漏	55(52.88)	51(40.16)	
B级	3(2.88)	1(0.79)	
胃排空障碍			0.939
A/B级	8(7.69)	11(8.66)	
C级	3(2.88)	3(2.36)	
出血			1.000
B级	1(0.96)	1(0.79)	

2.3 SCN术前诊断准确性及影响因素分析

所有患者术前均完善上腹部CT增强或胰腺MRI增强检查。104例SCN中,34例诊断准确,18例诊断为胰腺囊腺瘤,15例误诊为IPMN,37例患者因术前诊断为胰腺囊性占位或囊肿等模糊诊断而选择手术。通过对SCN患者一般资料、肿瘤指标、术前影像学检查类型及影像学描述资料进行单因素及多因素统计分析显示,术前影像学检查类型、囊肿壁强化、囊内分隔及钙化、肿瘤实性成分及主胰管扩张是独立影响因素,对鉴别SCN有提示作用;多因素分析结果显示,影像学检查类型、分隔、实性成分、主胰管直径等是SCN独立预测因素(表3)。

表3 胰腺SCN误诊影响因素分析[n (%)]
Table 3 Analysis of factors for misdiagnosis of pancreatic SCN [n (%)]

变量	单变量分析			多变量分析		
	正确诊断(n=34)	错误诊断(n=70)	P	OR	95% CI	P
性别						
男	5(14.71)	17(24.29)	0.267	—	—	—
女	29(85.29)	53(75.71)				
年龄(岁)						
<50	9(26.47)	23(32.86)	0.735	—	—	—
50~70	24(70.59)	44(62.86)				
>70	1(2.94)	3(4.29)				
临床表现						
无症状	19(55.88)	43(61.43)	0.998	—	—	—
上腹痛	12(35.29)	23(32.86)				
上腹胀	1(2.94)	2(2.86)				
腰痛	1(2.94)	2(2.86)				
消瘦	1(2.94)	0(0.00)				
辅助检查						
CT	19(55.88)	56(80.00)	0.012	3.619	1.274~10.729	0.016
MRI	15(44.12)	14(20.00)				
肿瘤直径(cm)						
<3	12(35.29)	28(40.00)	0.644	—	—	—
≥3	22(64.71)	42(60.00)				
肿瘤位置						
胰头	9(26.47)	18(25.71)	0.934	—	—	—
胰体尾	25(73.53)	52(74.29)				
影像学表现						
囊壁强化						
有	12(35.29)	13(18.57)	0.065	1.818	0.592~5.581	0.296
无	22(64.71)	57(81.43)				
囊内分隔						
有	19(55.88)	17(24.29)	0.002	3.610	1.289~10.107	0.015
无	15(44.12)	53(75.71)				
囊内钙化						
有	5(14.71)	3(4.29)	0.077	4.401	0.724~26.765	0.108
无	29(58.28)	67(95.71)				
实性成分						
是	6(17.65)	29(41.43)	0.019	0.334	0.107~1.039	0.058
否	28(82.35)	41(58.57)				
主胰管扩张						
是	3(8.82)	16(22.86)	0.094	0.025	0.184~0.042	0.025
否	31(91.18)	54(77.14)				
CA19-9(U/mL)						
≤37	33(97.06)	65(92.86)	0.404	—	—	—
>37	1(2.94)	5(7.14)				
CA125(U/mL)						
≤35	32(94.12)	68(97.14)	0.461	—	—	—
>35	2(5.88)	2(2.86)				
CEA(ng/mL)						
<5	33(97.06)	69(98.57)	0.606	—	—	—
≥5	1(2.94)	1(1.43)				

3 讨论

PCN种类繁多,临床诊治复杂,较小的肿瘤术前鉴别诊断困难,误诊率为2%~22%^[11]。虽然SCN具有典型的影像学表现,如分叶状、多囊、囊内分隔中心瘢痕呈“日光放射状”以及部分中心瘢痕钙化,但也有部分呈海绵状团块致使病灶呈现现实性改变假象,使得与其他具有恶性潜能的囊性肿瘤难以鉴别^[12],不确定性的存在是患者最终选择手术主要原因。本研究回顾分析两年来我院肝胆胰外科PCN患者的临床资料,重点分析SCN临床特点及影像学检查,评估影响术前准确诊断因素,提高SCN术前正确诊断率。

由于对PCN认识不断提高,影像学技术的发展,使得PCN在临床中被发现得越来越多,这对PCN的正确诊断提出了更高的要求。2018年欧美^[4-5]、2022年中国^[6]、2023年中国香港^[7]先后发布了PCN诊治指南,认为SCN是良性疾病,恶变率极低,几乎没有SCN相关的死亡,个案报道为恶性肿瘤的,不符合WHO关于SCN的定义^[13]。手术干预指征是术前明确诊断的SCN,肿瘤压迫邻近器官症状,如胆管、胃、十二指肠、门静脉等,出现相应症状;与潜在恶性肿瘤难以鉴别时可考虑手术。无肿瘤相关临床症状,建议随访。本组资料中,45.02%的PCN为SCN,术前正确诊断率为32.69%,恶变率0.96%,59.62%的病例是在健康体检中发现,并无临床相关症状。一项多中心临床报道^[14]显示,术前SCN正确诊断率为13.7%,55.8%的病例因模糊诊断选择手术治疗。本研究中,SCN组与非SCN组两者术后胰痿、出血和胃排空障碍等相比较未见明显统计学差异,SCN手术获益有限。因此,如果能提高术前鉴别诊断能力,使模糊诊断成为精确的诊断,将使SCN患者明显获益。

2018年欧洲PCN循证医学指南^[4]及美国胃肠病学院指南^[5]均提出MRI或MRCP检查是诊断PCN最佳方法。Kang等^[15]对100例术后病理证实为SCN的患者进行放射组学分析显示,尽管术前CT检查能显示出大囊性(85%)、有分隔表现(58%)或增强病灶(48%),但术前大多数参数仍不能明确区分SCN和非SCN。Sainani等^[16]比较CT与MRI在小胰腺囊肿(≤3 cm)和预测侵袭性方面的作用,共纳入30例患者,结果显示MRCP检测囊肿形态特

征的敏感度优于MDCT, MRI能够更可靠地评估小囊肿的形态。Sun等^[17]对90例PCN患者进行研究,对比增强超声、CT和MRI对PCN的诊断的准确性,结果显示增强超声对PCN的分类准确率为64.4%,高于CT(53.6%),低于MRI(70.6%),对于>3 cm的囊性病灶,增强超声诊断准确性仍优于CT,与MRI诊断准确性无明显差异。本研究中上腹部CT检查共75例,正确诊断19例,占比25.33%;胰腺MRI检查共29例,正确诊断15例,占比51.72%;发现MRI检查诊断SCN准确率高于CT,与上述结论相符。

多项研究结果^[18-20]表明,CT诊断PCN的准确率为39%~61.4%,MRI诊断PCN的准确率为50%~86%。本组患者接受CT检查比例为67.10%,明显高于MRI检查(32.90%),联合检查比例低,仅依赖一项影像学检查结果就进行手术治疗,可能是导致SCN术前诊断准确率偏低的原因。通过多因素分析发现,相比较胰腺CT增强检查,胰腺MRI检查是SCN准确诊断的独立影响因素,可能原因是MRI的T2加权成像对液体成分极为敏感,表现为高信号,增加了PCN的阳性检出率。其次, MRI另一个优势是磁共振胆管成像,其利用水的长T2特性,主要显示胰管、胆管及其分支结构等,是判断PCN与胰管关系的最佳序列^[21]。其他影响因素还包括影像学描述中囊壁钙化、囊内分隔等,这与Kang等^[15]的研究一致。

近年来,超声内镜(endoscopic ultrasound, EUS)检查在PCN术前诊断中的作用越来越大。有研究^[20]显示EUS相比其他影像学技术如MRI或CT在诊断诸如壁结节、分隔方面更有优势,同时对于影像学检查不能明确的PCN,超声内镜下细针穿刺及囊液细胞学分析可提升PCN诊断准确率^[22-24]。2022年的两项Meta分析^[25-26]结果显示,新型技术细针型共聚焦激光显微内镜(needle-based confocal laser endomicroscopy, nCLE)诊断PCN的敏感度为85%~90%,特异度96%~99%。nCLE检查在鉴别胰腺SCN和IPMN、MCN中价值较高,在鉴别SCN和非SCN中具有重要作用,研究^[27]显示,如能通过nCLE准确找出SCN,可减少23%手术干预、0.4%手术相关死亡率以及27%医疗支出。人工智能在PCN鉴别诊断中同样具有重要的意义,Liang等^[28]将193例PCN患者的CT数据,构建放射学深度学习模型、融合模型,认为基于CT图像的放射

学,放射学深度学习模型和融合模型对SCN、MCN和IPMN具有良好的鉴别诊断能力,对SCN诊断准确性最高,曲线下面积平均为0.916。Huang及Rangwani等^[29-30]也认为人工智能对于复杂的临床疾病诊治具有重要意义。外科医师需要利用好现有的检测手段,综合消化内科、病理科及影像科意见,做出合理决策,消除个人偏倚,减少术前对SCN的误判,这在进行手术治疗前是非常关键的。

本研究的不足之处在于,首先,本研究为回顾性分析,所有患者均接受了手术治疗并获得了明确的病理诊断,对非手术患者未进行统计分析,可能增加了PCN中SCN手术比例;其次,大多数患者术前仅进行了一项影像学检查就选择手术治疗,降低了诊断准确性;术前EUS应用较少,未纳入统计分析,后续研究将统计所有囊性肿瘤的诊治情况,同时收集EUS的详细结果,更进一步了解SCN误判情况。

综上所述,SCN属于良性肿瘤,手术唯一指征为肿瘤压迫出现相应临床症状,术前明确诊断具有重要意义,可减少不必要手术,减少并发症发生,节约社会资源。对于不能明确诊断的PCN患者,可联合行CT和MRI检查,必要时行EUS检查,对提高SCN诊断的准确性具有重要意义。

利益冲突:所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明:朱中飞参与论文选题,设计,起草和撰写;毛宽政、张佳琛参与临床数据收集;宋彬参与论文审查及核修。

参考文献

- [1] van Huijgevoort NCM, Del Chiaro M, Wolfgang CL, et al. Diagnosis and management of pancreatic cystic neoplasms: current evidence and guidelines[J]. *Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol*, 2019, 16(11):676-689. doi:10.1038/s41575-019-0195-x.
- [2] Vege SS, Ziring B, Jain R, et al. American gastroenterological association institute guideline on the diagnosis and management of asymptomatic neoplastic pancreatic cysts[J]. *Gastroenterology*, 2015, 148(4):819-822. doi:10.1053/j.gastro.2015.01.015.
- [3] Tanaka M, Fernández-Del Castillo C, Kamisawa T, et al. Revisions of international consensus Fukuoka guidelines for the management of IPMN of the pancreas[J]. *Pancreatol*, 2017, 17(5):738-753. doi:10.1016/j.pan.2017.07.007.
- [4] Elta GH, Enestvedt BK, Sauer BG, et al. ACG clinical guideline: diagnosis and management of pancreatic cysts[J]. *Am J Gastroenterol*, 2018, 113(4):464-479. doi:10.1038/ajg.2018.14.
- [5] European Study Group on Cystic Tumours of the Pancreas. European evidence-based guidelines on pancreatic cystic neoplasms[J]. *Gut*, 2018, 67(5):789-804. doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2018-316027.
- [6] 李兆申,金震东,李汛.中国胰腺囊性肿瘤诊断指南(2022年)[J]. *临床肝胆病杂志*, 2023, 39(2):290-298. doi:10.3969/j.issn.1001-5256.2023.02.007.
Li ZS, Jin ZD, Li X. Chinese guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of pancreatic cystic neoplasm (2022) [J]. *Journal of Clinical Hepatology*, 2023, 39(2): 290-298. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-5256.2023.02.007.
- [7] Cheung TT, Lee YT, Tang RS, et al. The Hong Kong consensus recommendations on the diagnosis and management of pancreatic cystic lesions[J]. *Hepatobiliary Surg Nutr*, 2023, 12(5): 715-735. doi:10.21037/hbsn-22-471.
- [8] Bassi C, Marchegiani G, Dervenis C, et al. The 2016 update of the International Study Group (ISGPS) definition and grading of postoperative pancreatic fistula: 11 Years After[J]. *Surgery*, 2017, 161(3):584-591. doi:10.1016/j.surg.2016.11.014.
- [9] Wente MN, Bassi C, Dervenis C, et al. Delayed gastric emptying (DGE) after pancreatic surgery: a suggested definition by the International Study Group of Pancreatic Surgery (ISGPS) [J]. *Surgery*, 2007, 142(5):761-768. doi:10.1016/j.surg.2007.05.005.
- [10] Wente MN, Veit JA, Bassi C, et al. Postpancreatectomy hemorrhage (PPH): an International Study Group of Pancreatic Surgery (ISGPS) definition[J]. *Surgery*, 2007, 142(1):20-25. doi:10.1016/j.surg.2007.02.001.
- [11] Marchegiani G, Caravati A, Andrianello S, et al. Serous cystic neoplasms of the pancreas management in the real-world: still operating on a benign entity[J]. *Ann Surg*, 2022, 276(6):e868-e875. doi:10.1097/SLA.0000000000004716.
- [12] Quingalaha E, Al-Hawary MM, Machicado JD. The Role of Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) in the Diagnosis of Pancreatic Cystic Lesions (PCLs) [J]. *Diagnostics (Basel)*, 2023, 13(4): 585. doi:10.3390/diagnostics13040585.
- [13] Jais B, Rebours V, Malleo G, et al. Serous cystic neoplasm of the pancreas: a multinational study of 2622 patients under the auspices of the International Association of Pancreatology and European Pancreatic Club (European Study Group on Cystic Tumors of the Pancreas)[J]. *Gut*, 2016, 65(2):305-312. doi:10.1136/gutjnl-2015-309638.
- [14] 中华外科青年医师学术研究会胰腺外科研究组.中国胰腺囊性肿瘤外科诊治现状分析:2251例报告[J]. *中华外科杂志*, 2018, 56

- (1):24–29. doi:10.3760/cma.j.issn.0529–5815.2018.01.007.
- Pancreatic Surgery of Chinese Academic Society of Young Surgeons. The current status of diagnosis and treatment of pancreatic cystic neoplasm in China: a report of 2251 cases[J]. Chinese Journal of Surgery, 2018, 56(1):24–29. doi:10.3760/cma.j.issn.0529–5815.2018.01.007.
- [15] Kang JS, Kim HJ, Choi YJ, et al. Clinicoradiological features of resected serous cystic neoplasms according to morphological subtype and preoperative tentative diagnosis: can radiological characteristics distinguish serous cystic neoplasms from other lesions?[J]. Ann Surg Treat Res, 2020, 98(5):247–253. doi:10.4174/astr.2020.98.5.247.
- [16] Sainani NI, Saokar A, Deshpande V, et al. Comparative performance of MDCT and MRI with MR cholangiopancreatography in characterizing small pancreatic cysts[J]. AJR Am J Roentgenol, 2009, 193(3): 722–731. doi:10.2214/AJR.08.1253.
- [17] Sun Y, Yang S, Qi E, et al. Comparative diagnostic evaluation with contrast-enhanced ultrasound, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging in patients with pancreatic cystic neoplasms[J]. Cancer Manag Res, 2020, 12: 2889–2898. doi:10.2147/CMAR.S246564.
- [18] Udare A, Agarwal M, Alabousi M, et al. Diagnostic accuracy of MRI for differentiation of benign and malignant pancreatic cystic lesions compared to CT and endoscopic ultrasound: systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. J Magn Reson Imaging, 2021, 54(4): 1126–1137. doi:10.1002/jmri.27606.
- [19] Hwang J, Kim YK, Min JH, et al. Comparison between MRI with MR cholangiopancreatography and endoscopic ultrasonography for differentiating malignant from benign mucinous neoplasms of the pancreas[J]. Eur Radiol, 2018, 28(1): 179–187. doi:10.1007/s00330-017-4926-5.
- [20] Du C, Chai NL, Linghu EQ, et al. Comparison of endoscopic ultrasound, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging in assessment of detailed structures of pancreatic cystic neoplasms[J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2017, 23(17):3184–3192. doi:10.3748/wjg.v23.i17.3184.
- [21] Yoon JG, Smith D, Ojili V, et al. Pancreatic cystic neoplasms: a review of current recommendations for surveillance and management[J]. Abdom Radiol (NY), 2021, 46(8):3946–3962. doi:10.1007/s00261-021-03030-x.
- [22] Giannone F, Crippa S, Aleotti F, et al. Improving diagnostic accuracy and appropriate indications for surgery in pancreatic cystic neoplasms: the role of EUS[J]. Gastrointest Endosc, 2022, 96(4):648–656. doi:10.1016/j.gie.2022.05.009.
- [23] Puşcaşu CI, Rimbaş M, Mateescu RB, et al. Advances in the diagnosis of pancreatic cystic lesions[J]. Diagnostics (Basel), 2022, 12(8):1779. doi:10.3390/diagnostics12081779.
- [24] Rift CV, Melchior LC, Kovacevic B, et al. Targeted next-generation sequencing of EUS-guided through-the-needle-biopsy sampling from pancreatic cystic lesions[J]. Gastrointest Endosc, 2023, 97(1): 50–58. doi:10.1016/j.gie.2022.08.008.
- [25] Konjeti VR, McCarty TR, Rustagi T. Needle-based confocal laser endomicroscopy (nCLE) for evaluation of pancreatic cystic lesions: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. J Clin Gastroenterol, 2022, 56(1):72–80. doi:10.1097/MCG.0000000000001468.
- [26] Wang X, Hu J, Yang F, et al. Needle-based confocal laser endomicroscopy for diagnosis of pancreatic cystic lesions: a meta-analysis[J]. Minim Invasive Ther Allied Technol, 2022, 31(5):653–663. doi:10.1080/13645706.2021.1888750.
- [27] Le Pen C, Palazzo L, Napoléon B. A health economic evaluation of needle-based confocal laser endomicroscopy for the diagnosis of pancreatic cysts[J]. Endosc Int Open, 2017, 5(10):E987–E995. doi:10.1055/s-0043-117947.
- [28] Liang W, Tian W, Wang Y, et al. Classification prediction of pancreatic cystic neoplasms based on radiomics deep learning models[J]. BMC Cancer, 2022, 22(1): 1237. doi:10.1186/s12885-022-10273-4.
- [29] Huang C, Chopra S, Bolan CW, et al. Pancreatic cystic lesions: next generation of radiologic assessment[J]. Gastrointest Endosc Clin N Am, 2023, 33(3):533–546. doi:10.1016/j.giec.2023.03.004.
- [30] Rangwani S, Ardeshta DR, Rodgers B, et al. Application of artificial intelligence in the management of pancreatic cystic lesions[J]. Biomimetics (Basel), 2022, 7(2): 79. doi:10.3390/biomimetics7020079.

(本文编辑 熊杨)

本文引用格式:朱中飞,毛宽政,张佳琛,等.胰腺浆液性囊腺瘤104例临床诊治分析[J].中国普通外科杂志,2024,33(3):357–365. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005–6947.2024.03.006

Cite this article as: Zhu ZF, Mao KZ, Zhang JC, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of pancreatic serous cystic neoplasms: a report of 104 cases[J]. Chin J Gen Surg, 2024, 33(3):357–365. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005–6947.2024.03.006