

# 基于CT门静脉血管成像的无创模型评估肝硬化门静脉高压患者的食管胃底静脉曲张

邱绮璇<sup>1,3</sup> 艾英杰<sup>2</sup> 钱贤灵<sup>1,3</sup> 曾蒙苏<sup>1,3</sup> 林江<sup>1,3,Δ</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>复旦大学附属中山医院放射科, <sup>2</sup>消化科 上海 200032; <sup>3</sup>上海市影像医学研究所 上海 200032)

**【摘要】** 目的 探讨CT门静脉血管成像(CT portography, CTP)指标在评估肝硬化门静脉高压患者食管胃底静脉曲张中的临床应用价值。方法 回顾性分析复旦大学附属中山医院2019年4月—2022年3月确诊收治的167名肝硬化患者,根据上消化道内镜检查结果将其分为需要治疗干预的静脉曲张(varices need treatment, VNT)组和非VNT组。对血常规、肝功能、Child-Pugh分级、肝静脉压力梯度和CTP定量参数(包括脾最大横径、胃左静脉直径、门静脉直径、脾静脉直径、肝脏和脾脏体积)进行单因素分析和二元Logistic回归分析,筛选出可以诊断VNT的无创指标,并在此基础上构建诊断模型。通过ROC曲线评价模型的诊断效能,并用DeLong方法比较不同诊断模型的诊断效能。结果 单因素和二元Logistic回归分析显示胃左静脉直径和脾体积在VNT分组中差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。用脾体积与胃左静脉直径的乘积建立诊断模型,当模型截止值 $> 358.69$ 时,其诊断VNT的敏感性为72.99%,特异性为83.33%,ROC曲线下面积为0.799(95%CI:0.730~0.857),其诊断效能优于用血小板计数与脾最大横径的比值(platelet count to spleen diameter ratio, PSDR)诊断模型( $P < 0.05$ )。结论 应用CTP测得的胃左静脉直径增宽和脾体积增大是肝硬化门静脉高压患者发生VNT的独立危险因素,以二者的乘积建立的无创诊断模型对评估VNT有一定的临床价值。

**【关键词】** 体层摄影术, X线计算机; 肝硬化; 门静脉高压症; 食管胃底静脉曲张(GEV)

**【中图分类号】** R445.3 **【文献标志码】** A **doi:** 10.3969/j.issn.1672-8467.2023.04.003

## A CT portography-based non-invasive model in evaluating gastroesophageal varices in patients with liver cirrhosis and portal hypertension

QIU Qi-xuan<sup>1,3</sup>, AI Ying-jie<sup>2</sup>, QIAN Xian-ling<sup>1,3</sup>, ZENG Meng-su<sup>1,3</sup>, LIN Jiang<sup>1,3,Δ</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiology, <sup>2</sup>Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China; <sup>3</sup>Shanghai Institute of Medical Imaging, Shanghai 200032, China)

**【Abstract】** **Objective** To explore the clinical value of CT portography (CTP) parameters in evaluating gastroesophageal varices in liver cirrhosis patients with portal hypertension. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was performed on 167 liver cirrhosis patients diagnosed and treated in Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University from Apr 2019 to Mar 2022. According to the results of upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, they were divided into groups with varices need treatment (VNT) and non-VNT. The results from routine blood test, liver function, Child-pugh classification, hepatic vein pressure gradient, and quantitative parameters of CTP such as the maximum transverse diameter of spleen, the diameter of left

国家自然科学基金面上项目(82171897);上海市临床重点专科项目(shslczdzk03202);上海申康医院发展中心临床三年行动计划(SHDC2020CR1029B)

<sup>Δ</sup>Corresponding author E-mail: lin.jiang@zs-hospital.sh.cn

网络首发时间:2023-03-21 13:50:07 网络首发地址:https://link.cnki.net/urlid/31.1885.R.20230320.1022.002

gastric vein, the diameter of portal vein, the diameter of spleen vein, the volume of liver and spleen, were assessed by univariate analysis and binary Logistic regression analysis, and then were used to generate a diagnostic model. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used for analysis and the DeLong test was used for comparing different diagnostic models. **Results** Univariate analysis and binary Logistic regression analysis showed that there were statistically significant differences in spleen volume and left gastric vein diameter between the VNT group and the non-VNT group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Then the model was built by the spleen volume multiplied by left gastric vein diameter (SVLGV). When the cutoff value was greater than 358.69, the sensitivity and specificity of the model in predicting VNT were 72.99% and 83.33%. The area under ROC curve of the SVLGV model was 0.799 (95%CI: 0.730–0.857), which was superior to the platelet count to spleen diameter ratio (PSDR) model ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The enlargements of left gastric vein diameter and spleen volume on CTP were independent risk factors for VNT in liver cirrhosis patients with portal hypertension. The non-invasive diagnostic model based on spleen volume and left vein diameter shows a potential clinical value in evaluating VNT.

**【Key words】** tomography, X-ray computed; liver cirrhosis; portal hypertension; gastroesophageal varices (GEV)

\* This work was supported by the General Program of National Natural Science Foundation of China (82171897), Key Clinical Specialty Project of Shanghai (shslczdk03202) and Clinical Three-year Action Plan of Shanghai Shenkang Hospital Development Center (SHDC2020CR1029B).

食管胃底静脉曲张(gastroesophageal varices, GEV)是由于门静脉压力增高引起的食管胃底静脉迂曲、扩张,常见于肝硬化门静脉高压患者。急性GEV破裂出血是肝硬化门静脉高压患者死亡的主要原因,其6周病死率为15%~20%<sup>[1]</sup>。Baveno VI指南<sup>[2]</sup>提出:对所有肝硬化门静脉高压患者均应采用上消化道内镜筛查了解GEV情况,对于内镜下高危的静脉曲张应尽早开始治疗干预,降低首次出血概率及病死率,改善患者预后。2022年Baveno VII指南<sup>[3]</sup>再次强调,对于肝脏瞬时弹性成像(transient elastography, TE)技术检测的肝硬度值(liver stiffness measurement, LSM)  $\geq 20$  kPa或血小板计数  $\leq 150 \times 10^9/L$ 的代偿性肝硬化患者,如果不适用非选择性 $\beta$ 受体阻滞剂来预防肝硬化失代偿,则必须接受上消化道内镜筛查。然而,内镜检查花费相对较高,且具有一定的侵入性和创伤性,患者耐受性相对较差。检测LSM的TE或磁共振弹性成像(magnetic resonance elastography, MRE)等技术在我国尚未普遍开展,其推广存在一定的局限性。

有研究者认为,在增强CT上观察到直径大于3 mm的食管静脉曲张高度提示存在临床显著的大食管静脉曲张<sup>[4]</sup>。然而,CT只能观察到曲张静脉的管径大小,不能得到内镜下诸如红色征、串珠样改

变等评价指标,在CT上对曲张静脉的分级尚不能够完全替代内镜的分级。近年来,不断有研究者提出其他无创性评估GEV的方法。血小板计数与脾最大横径的比值(platelet count to spleen diameter ratio, PSDR)<sup>[5]</sup>被认为是简单有效的GEV无创性评估模型,由其衍生的血小板计数与脾体积的比值(platelet count to spleen volume ratio, PSVR)也被证实是更优化的无创性评估模型<sup>[6]</sup>。另外,肝尾状叶与总肝体积之比、肝表面结节(liver surface nodularity, LSN)评分、肝-脾体积比等影像学模型也可用于无创评估GEV和临床显著性门静脉高压<sup>[7-9]</sup>。本研究旨在挖掘更多临床和CT定量指标,以建立更优的GEV评估模型。

## 资料和方法

**研究对象** 本研究为回顾性研究,内容不涉及个人隐私,可豁免知情同意。纳入复旦大学附属中山医院2019年4月至2022年3月经临床、病理和(或)影像学诊断为肝硬化的患者167例,所有患者诊断均符合《肝硬化诊治指南》<sup>[10]</sup>,并在住院期间接受血液学、CT门静脉血管成像(CT portography, CTP)、上消化道内镜及肝静脉压力梯度(hepatic

vein pressure gradient, HVPG)测压检查。排除标准:(1)肝性脑病、肝肾综合征的患者;(2)肝恶性肿瘤或其他恶性肿瘤肝转移的患者;(3)既往行肝移植、经颈静脉肝内门腔静脉分流术、外科断流或分流术、脾动脉栓塞术、脾脏切除术及1年内行内镜治疗的患者;(4)血小板 $<20 \times 10^9/L$ 的患者;(5)经CT诊断为布加综合征、门脉海绵样变、严重的脾-胃-肾分流(分流血管直径 $>1 \text{ cm}^{[11]}$ )或门静脉主干血栓面积大于其管径50%<sup>[12]</sup>的患者。

**临床资料收集** 记录患者的年龄、性别、肝硬化病因、Child-Pugh分级和血液学检查结果,包括血小板计数(platelet count, PLT)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)和谷丙转氨酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)指标。

### CTP检查

**扫描** 患者于扫描前15 min饮水600~800 mL。应用Toshiba Aquilion ONE CT扫描仪,扫描范围为膈顶至髂嵴水平,螺旋扫描,准直 $0.5 \text{ mm} \times 64$ ,管电压120 kV,自动管电流调制,转速 $0.5 \text{ s/r}$ ,扫描时间5.5~6.0 s。应用高压注射器经前臂静脉注射非离子型碘对比剂(典比乐 $370 \text{ mgI/mL}$ ) $80 \sim 100 \text{ mL}$ ,注射速率 $3.5 \sim 4.0 \text{ mL/s}$ 。采用sureStart对比剂跟踪技术,在膈顶水平降主动脉处设置监测感兴趣区,当CT值达到180 HU后12 s自动触发动脉期扫描,门脉期扫描于动脉期结束后45 s开始,肝实质期扫描于门脉期结束后30 s开始。三期图像按照层厚 $1.0 \text{ mm}$ 、层距 $0.8 \text{ mm}$ 重组后传输至Vitrea工作站进行后处理。本研究在门脉期的重组图像上进行分析。

**测量** 门静脉管径在脾静脉和肠系膜上静脉汇合处以上2 cm处测量,胃左静脉管径在门静脉或脾静脉分出该静脉的起始点1 cm处测量,脾静脉管径在脾静脉和肠系膜上静脉汇合处以上2 cm处测量<sup>[13]</sup>。脾最大横径是指轴位CT图像上脾脏两极间的最大距离。将门静脉期重组图像导入智能科研平台系统V1.0(上海联影智能医疗科技有限公司),利用平台自动分割肝、脾(图1),并自动量化其体积,然后由1名诊断医师检查并手动修改或校正勾画区域。随机选取100名患者的CTP图像,由2名诊断医师独立测量脾最大横径、胃左静脉直径、门静脉直径、脾静脉直径、肝体积和脾体积,其中1名间隔1周重复测量。

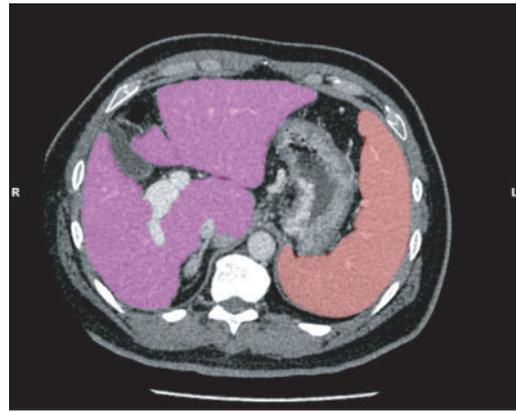


图1 肝脏及脾脏的自动分割

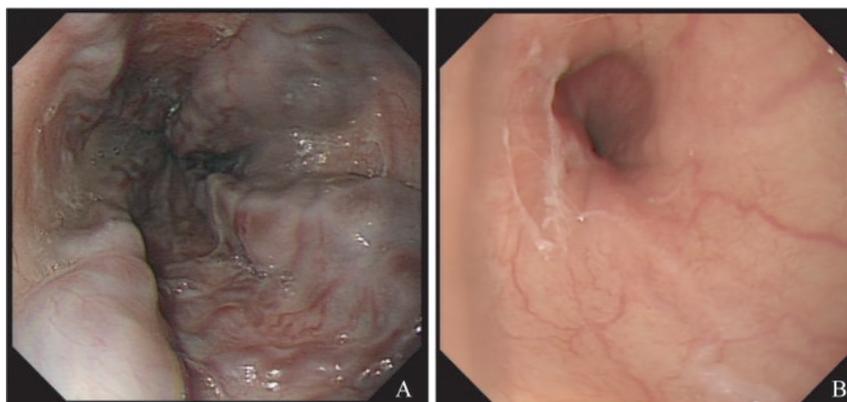
Fig 1 The auto-segmentation of liver and spleen

**内镜检查及HVPG测定** 在CTP检查前后2周内进行内镜检查及HVPG测定。内镜检查前禁食12 h,根据《肝硬化门静脉高压食管胃静脉曲张出血的防治指南》<sup>[14]</sup>,将内镜结果分为无、轻度、中度和重度食管胃底静脉曲张。中重度静脉曲张破裂出血风险较高,根据Baveno VI指南<sup>[2]</sup>、《肝硬化门静脉高压食管胃静脉曲张出血的防治指南》<sup>[14]</sup>和《肝硬化门静脉高压症食管、胃底静脉曲张破裂出血诊治专家共识(2019版)》<sup>[15]</sup>将其定义为需要治疗干预的静脉曲张(varices need treatment, VNT)(图2)。HVPG测定前禁食4~6 h,操作过程中观察是否存在肝静脉侧支循环、门体分流等情况,测量肝静脉游离压和肝静脉楔压,两者相减即为HVPG,单位为mmHg( $1 \text{ mmHg}=0.133 \text{ kPa}$ ,下同)。

**肝硬化指标及GEV诊断模型的计算** 天冬氨酸氨基转移酶-血小板比率指数(AST to PLT ratio index, APRI) $=\frac{AST}{AST正常上限 \times PLT} \times 100\%$ <sup>[16]</sup>,其中

AST正常上限为 $40 \text{ U/L}$ ,AST的单位为 $\text{U/L}$ ,PLT的单位为 $\times 10^9/L$ ;基于4项因素的肝纤维化指数(fibrosis index based on the 4 factors, FIB-4) $=FIB-4 = \frac{\text{年龄} \times AST}{PLT \times \sqrt{ALT}}$ <sup>[17]</sup>,其中年龄的单位为years,AST

和ALT的单位为 $\text{U/L}$ ,PLT的单位为 $\times 10^9/L$ ;肝-脾体积之比(liver volume to spleen volume ratio, LSVR)<sup>[8]</sup> $=\text{肝体积}(\text{cm}^3)/\text{脾体积}(\text{cm}^3)$ ;脾体积与胃左静脉直径的乘积(spleen volume multiplied by left gastric vein diameter, SVLGV) $=\text{脾体积}(\text{cm}^3) \times \text{胃左静脉直径}(\text{cm})$ ;PSDR $=\text{PLT}(\text{n/mm}^3)/\text{脾最大横径}(\text{mm})$ ;PSVR $=\text{PLT}(\text{n/mm}^3)/\text{脾体积}(\text{cm}^3)$ 。



A: Endoscopy shows large esophageal varices with beaded changes and red sign, and this patient is diagnosed with varices need treatment (VNT); B: Endoscopy shows no obvious esophageal varices, and this patient is diagnosed with non-VNT.

图2 上消化道内镜检查结果

Fig 2 The results of upper gastrointestinal endoscopy

**统计学方法** 采用 SPSS 20.0 及 MedClac 19.6.4 统计软件进行数据处理。采用 Shapiro-Wilk 检验、直方图和 Q-Q 图对连续型变量进行正态性检验。连续型变量以  $\bar{x} \pm s$  或  $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$  表示, 分类型变量以  $n(\%)$  表示。符合正态分布的连续型变量的比较采用独立样本  $t$  检验, 不符合则采用 Mann-Whitney  $U$  检验, 分类变量的比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验。将单因素分析差异有统计学意义的变量纳入二元 Logistics 回归分析。分别绘制 LSVR、SVLGV、PSDR 和 PSVR 4 个诊断模型的 ROC 曲线, 计算各模型的曲线下面积 (area under ROC curve, AUROC), 选择最大 Youden 指数时的数值为最优截止点 (Cutoff), 并采用 DeLong 方法进行两两比较。对各 CTP 指标的两次测量值采用组内相关系数 (intraclass correlation coefficient, ICC) 进行比较。 $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 结 果

**患者的临床特征及 CTP 特征分析** 根据上消化道内镜检查结果, 将所有患者分为非 VNT 组 (30 例) 和 VNT 组 (137 例)。表 1 展示了两组的临床特征和 CTP 特征, 其中年龄、HVPG、脾最大横径和门静脉直径符合正态分布。两组间在性别、年龄、肝硬化病因、HVPG 上差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。两组间在 Child-Pugh 分级上显著不同 ( $\chi^2 = 6.675, P = 0.036$ )。VNT 组患者的血小板计数较非 VNT 组患者明显减少 ( $Z = -2.679, P = 0.007$ ), VNT 组患者的

脾最大横径和脾体积较非 VNT 组患者明显增大 (脾最大横径:  $F = 0.068, t = -2.963, P = 0.004$ ; 脾体积:  $Z = -3.589, P < 0.001$ ), VNT 组患者的胃左静脉直径、门静脉直径和脾静脉直径较非 VNT 组患者明显增宽 (胃左静脉:  $Z = -3.418, P = 0.001$ ; 门静脉直径:  $F = 6.226, t = -2.650, P = 0.01$ ; 脾静脉:  $Z = -3.838, P < 0.001$ )。两组间肝体积无显著差异 ( $P > 0.05$ )。

**二元 Logistic 回归分析** 将上述 7 个有显著差异的影像学指标纳入二元 Logistic 回归分析 (表 1), 结果显示胃左静脉和脾体积与 VNT 分组呈明显正相关, OR 值分别为 1.429 (95% CI: 1.131~1.805,  $P = 0.003$ ) 和 1.002 (95% CI: 1.001~1.003,  $P = 0.003$ )。

**LSVR、SVLGV、PSDR 和 PSVR 模型对 VNT 的诊断效能分析** 将 LSVR、SVLGV、PSDR 和 PSVR 4 个诊断模型纳入 ROC 分析 (表 2), 所有模型的 ROC 曲线差异均有统计学意义 (LSVR:  $Z = 4.214$ ; SVLGV:  $Z = 6.720$ ; PSDR:  $Z = 3.669$ ; PSVR:  $Z = 4.473$ ;  $P$  均  $< 0.001$ )。其中 SVLGV 的 AUROC 为 0.799 (95% CI: 0.730~0.857), 显示出对 VNT 有较好的诊断效能, 当 Cutoff  $> 358.69(\text{cm}^4)$  时, 其诊断 VNT 的敏感性为 72.99%, 特异性为 83.33%。比较各模型的 AUROC (DeLong 检验), 显示 SVLGV 与 PSDR 之间差异有统计学意义 ( $Z = 1.964, P = 0.0496$ ), 其余模型之间差异无统计学意义。

**一致性分析** 表 3 展示了各 CTP 指标在观察者内及观察者间的具体 ICC 数值。所有指标在观察者内及观察者间均具有良好的 consistency。

表1 两组间的特征比较及二元 Logistic 回归分析

Tab 1 Characteristics of the two groups and binary Logistic analysis

[n(%) or  $\bar{x} \pm s$ ]

| Characteristics                         | Non-VNT (n=30)              | VNT (n=137)                 | P                | Binary Logistic     |              |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|
|   |                             |                             |                  | OR (95%CI)          | P            |
| Gender                                  |                             |                             | 0.275            |                     |              |
| Male                                    | 17 (56.7)                   | 92 (67.2)                   |                  |                     |              |
| Female                                  | 13 (43.3)                   | 45 (32.8)                   |                  |                     |              |
| Age (y)                                 | 57.4 ± 12.8                 | 56.3 ± 12.9                 | 0.659            |                     |              |
| Etiology                                |                             |                             | 0.067            |                     |              |
| HBV                                     | 12 (40.0)                   | 80 (58.4)                   |                  |                     |              |
| Others                                  | 18 (60.0)                   | 57 (41.6)                   |                  |                     |              |
| Child-Pugh classification               |                             |                             | <b>0.036</b>     |                     |              |
| A                                       | 22 (73.3)                   | 89 (65.0)                   |                  |                     | 0.817        |
| B                                       | 6 (20.0)                    | 47 (34.3)                   |                  |                     |              |
| C                                       | 2 (6.7)                     | 1 (0.7)                     |                  |                     |              |
| HVPG (mmHg)                             | 13.70 ± 6.36                | 14.98 ± 6.06                | 0.300            |                     |              |
| ALT (U/L)                               | 23.5 (17.8, 43.5)           | 23.0 (17.0, 34.5)           | 0.331            |                     |              |
| AST (U/L)                               | 30.0 (25.0, 50.3)           | 29.0 (23.0, 42.5)           | 0.290            |                     |              |
| PLT ( $\times 10^9/L$ )                 | 79.5 (49.8, 110.5)          | 59.0 (43.0, 87.0)           | <b>0.007</b>     |                     | 0.195        |
| APRI                                    | 1.230 (0.760, 1.868)        | 1.300 (0.770, 2.020)        | 0.304            |                     |              |
| FIB-4                                   | 5.465 (3.295, 7.388)        | 5.790 (3.995, 8.580)        | 0.204            |                     |              |
| Spleen maximum transverse diameter (mm) | 133.54 ± 24.53              | 148.87 ± 25.91              | <b>0.004</b>     |                     | 0.690        |
| Left gastric vein diameter (mm)         | 4.60 (2.69, 6.00)           | 5.90 (4.65, 7.70)           | <b>0.001</b>     | 1.429 (1.131–1.805) | <b>0.003</b> |
| Portal vein diameter (mm)               | 14.55 ± 1.97                | 15.71 ± 2.97                | <b>0.010</b>     |                     | 0.650        |
| Spleen vein diameter (mm)               | 9.62 (8.29, 11.33)          | 11.80 (9.90, 14.05)         | <b>&lt;0.001</b> |                     | 0.379        |
| Liver volume (cm <sup>3</sup> )         | 1 134.79 (988.60, 1 235.84) | 1 053.31 (925.07, 1 216.50) | 0.569            |                     |              |
| Spleen volume (cm <sup>3</sup> )        | 577.13 (402.68, 896.55)     | 890.54 (631.80, 1 320.80)   | <b>&lt;0.001</b> | 1.002 (1.001–1.003) | <b>0.003</b> |

VNT: Varices need treatment; HVPG: Hepatic vein pressure gradient; ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; AST: Aspartate aminotransferase; PLT: Platelet count; APRI: Aspartate aminotransferase to platelet count ratio index; FIB-4: Fibrosis index based on the 4 factors.

表2 各诊断模型的 ROC 分析

Tab 2 ROC analysis of different diagnostic models

| Models | Cutoff  | Se (%) | Sp (%) | PPV (%) | NPV (%) | +LR  | -LR  | AUROC(95%CI)        | P                |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|------|------|---------------------|------------------|
| LSVR   | ≤1.63   | 73.72  | 70.00  | 71.08   | 71.70   | 2.46 | 0.38 | 0.727 (0.653–0.793) | <b>&lt;0.001</b> |
| SVLGV  | >358.69 | 72.99  | 83.33  | 81.41   | 75.52   | 4.38 | 0.32 | 0.799 (0.730–0.857) | <b>&lt;0.001</b> |
| PSDR   | ≤508.59 | 64.96  | 63.33  | 64.30   | 64.38   | 1.77 | 0.55 | 0.685 (0.608–0.754) | <b>&lt;0.001</b> |
| PSVR   | ≤57.33  | 48.18  | 86.67  | 78.33   | 62.42   | 3.61 | 0.60 | 0.711 (0.636–0.779) | <b>&lt;0.001</b> |

LSVR: Liver volume to spleen volume ratio; SVLGV: Spleen volume multiplied by left gastric vein diameter; PSDR: Platelet count to spleen diameter ratio; PSVR: Platelet count to spleen volume ratio; Se: Sensitivity; Sp: Specificity; PPV: Positive predictive value; NPV: Negative predictive value; +LR: Positive likelihood ratio; -LR: Negative likelihood ratio; AUROC: Area under ROC curve.

表3 CTP 指标的一致性分析

Tab 3 ICC analysis of different CTP parameters

| Parameters                         | Intra-observer ICC | 95%CI       | Inter-observer ICC | 95%CI       |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Spleen maximum transverse diameter | 0.997              | 0.996–0.998 | 0.998              | 0.997–0.999 |
| Left gastric vein diameter         | 0.967              | 0.927–0.982 | 0.968              | 0.907–0.985 |
| Portal vein diameter               | 0.957              | 0.909–0.976 | 0.970              | 0.948–0.982 |
| Spleen vein diameter               | 0.958              | 0.934–0.973 | 0.969              | 0.952–0.980 |
| Liver volume                       | 0.999              | 0.999–0.999 | 0.999              | 0.999–0.999 |
| Spleen volume                      | 0.997              | 0.996–0.998 | 0.997              | 0.996–0.998 |

ICC: Intraclass correlation coefficient.

## 讨 论

肝硬化门静脉高压导致的急性食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血是临床常见的急危重症,及时、准确地评估静脉曲张的严重程度,可以预测其破裂出血的风险并指导治疗。本研究从临床实际应用的角度出发,将167例肝硬化患者按照有无治疗需求进行分组,对比两组间的临床特征和CT特征。本研究发现,胃左静脉直径和脾体积是肝硬化门静脉高压患者发生VNT的独立危险因素,以二者的乘积建立的诊断模型可以有效地预测VNT的发生。该模型完全基于影像学,简单、无创,为临床评估VNT提供了新的思路。

本研究中,胃左静脉直径、血小板计数、脾体积在两组间显示出明显差异。胃左静脉是GEV的主要供血血管,在GEV的发生、发展及转归中起主要作用。研究显示:肝硬化门静脉高压患者的胃左静脉较正常对照组明显增宽,通过测量胃左静脉直径可以提示是否存在门静脉高压<sup>[18]</sup>,甚至预测GEV的发生<sup>[13,19]</sup>。血小板减少也是食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血的危险因素。以往认为,外周循环血小板减少的主要原因是由于肝硬化门静脉高压引起脾脏淤血肿大、滞留作用增强,导致更多血小板在脾脏中滞留,同时脾内巨噬细胞吞噬血细胞作用增强,对血小板的破坏增加。有研究发现,终末期肝病患者由于肝脏合成功能减退致血小板生成素生成减少也可能是血小板减少的重要原因<sup>[20]</sup>。Giannini等<sup>[21]</sup>首先提出PSDR诊断模型与GEV的存在独立相关,当模型截止点为909时,其阴性预测值可达到100%。由PSDR模型衍生的PSVR诊断模型,在预测高危静脉曲张方面效果更优,在没有血清学结果的情况下,可以单独使用脾体积进行预测<sup>[6]</sup>。肝-脾体积比也可能与门静脉高压相关<sup>[7]</sup>,但有研究指出LSVR诊断模型对于GEV的诊断效能不如PSDR<sup>[8]</sup>,因其主要取决于门脉高压引起的脾体积变化,且与肝体积的相关性较弱。而本研究中两组间的肝体积未显示出明显差异,与前述研究结果相符<sup>[22]</sup>。

本研究建立了基于胃左静脉直径与脾体积乘积的SVLGV诊断模型,并比较了其与LSVR、PSDR和PSVR模型的诊断效能。4个模型在诊断

VNT方面均显示出良好的诊断效能,其中SVLGV模型的AUROC最高,其次是LSVR和PSVR,最后是PSDR。在两两比较中,仅SVLGV模型的AUROC显著高于PSDR模型,其余模型之间差异不显著。这说明,SVLGV模型对VNT有较高的诊断价值。

Child-pugh分级是评价肝功能损害的相对全面的综合指标,其等级越高、肝功能损害越大、患者预后越差,也有研究显示其是预测静脉曲张有无及严重程度的独立危险因素。本研究中两组间的Child-pugh分级存在明显差异,与以往的研究相符<sup>[23-24]</sup>。ALT、AST、APRI和FIB-4是反映肝功能及肝纤维化的指标,有研究指出APRI、FIB-4可以预测肝硬化门脉高压患者GEV的存在和破裂出血<sup>[25-27]</sup>,但在我们的研究中这些指标与VNT的发生相关性不强。另外,本研究中两组间的HVPG值无明显差异。一般认为HVPG<12 mmHg者不会发生静脉曲张出血,HVPG>18 mmHg可能是再次出血最可靠的预测指标,治疗后HVPG较基线值下降大于10%认为治疗有效<sup>[14]</sup>。因此,HVPG可能在食管胃底静脉曲张出血患者的二级预防和疗效评价方面有更好的临床价值。部分肝硬化患者的门静脉压力升高,会导致门静脉、脾静脉增宽和脾脏肿大。本研究显示两组间的门静脉直径、脾静脉直径和脾最大横径具有明显差异,与国内外的部分研究结果相近<sup>[22,28-33]</sup>,再次说明门静脉高压症的突出表现在于门静脉主干增宽及脾脏体积增大。

本研究存在以下不足之处:(1)回顾性、单中心研究,样本量较少,可能存在选择偏倚,后续应进行前瞻性多中心大样本研究;(2)纳入比较的CTP参数较少,未纳入LSN评分<sup>[8,34]</sup>、腹水分级<sup>[33]</sup>等已经研究证实的有效指标,后续研究中可以针对近年的新指标进行比较分析;(3)未与TE、MRE等其他影像学技术进行比较。

综上,胃左静脉直径和脾体积的增大是肝硬化门静脉高压患者发生VNT的独立危险因素,以二者的乘积建立的无创诊断模型对评估VNT有一定的临床价值。建议在肝硬化患者的CTP检查之后获取这些数据,为临床治疗提供更为全面的影像学信息。

作者贡献声明 邱绮璇 研究设计,数据整

理,统计分析,论文撰写。艾英杰,钱贤灵 病例搜集,数据采集。曾蒙苏,林江 实验设计和指导,论文修订和审校。

**利益冲突声明** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

### 参 考 文 献

- [ 1 ] HERNANDEZ-GEA V, BERBEL C, BAIGES A, *et al.* Acute variceal bleeding: risk stratification and management (including TIPS) [J]. *Hepatol Int*, 2018, 12 (Suppl 1) : 81-90.
- [ 2 ] DE FRANCHIS R, BAVENO VIF. Expanding consensus in portal hypertension: Report of the Baveno VI Consensus Workshop: Stratifying risk and individualizing care for portal hypertension [J]. *J Hepatol*, 2015, 63(3) : 743-752.
- [ 3 ] DE FRANCHIS R, BOSCH J, GARCIA-TSAO G, *et al.* Baveno VII -Renewing consensus in portal hypertension [J]. *J Hepatol*, 2022, 76(4) : 959-974.
- [ 4 ] KIM YJ, RAMAN SS, YU NC, *et al.* Esophageal varices in cirrhotic patients: evaluation with liver CT [J]. *AJR Am J Roentgenol*, 2007, 188(1) : 139-144.
- [ 5 ] YING L, LIN X, XIE ZL, *et al.* Performance of platelet count/spleen diameter ratio for diagnosis of esophageal varices in cirrhosis: a meta-analysis [J]. *Dig Dis Sci*, 2012, 57(6) : 1672-1681.
- [ 6 ] YU SH, CHEN W, JIANG ZC. Platelet count/spleen volume ratio has a good predictive value for esophageal varices in patients with hepatitis B liver cirrhosis [J]. *PLoS One*, 2021, 16(12) : e0260774.
- [ 7 ] IRANMANESH P, VAZQUEZ O, TERRAZ S, *et al.* Accurate computed tomography-based portal pressure assessment in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. *J Hepatol*, 2014, 60(5) : 969-974.
- [ 8 ] SARTORIS R, RAUTOU PE, ELKRIEF L, *et al.* Quantification of liver surface nodularity at CT: utility for detection of portal hypertension [J]. *Radiology*, 2018, 289(3) : 698-707.
- [ 9 ] WAN S, WEI Y, ZHANG X, *et al.* CT-derived quantitative liver volumetric parameters for prediction of severe esophageal varices and the risk of first variceal hemorrhage [J]. *Eur J Radiol*, 2021, 144 : 109984.
- [ 10 ] 徐小元, 丁惠国, 李文刚, 等. 肝硬化诊治指南 [J]. *临床肝胆病杂志*, 2019, 35(11) : 2408-2425.
- [ 11 ] NARDELLI S, RIGGIO O, TURCO L, *et al.* Relevance of spontaneous portosystemic shunts detected with CT in patients with cirrhosis [J]. *Radiology*, 2021, 299(1) : 133-140.
- [ 12 ] 徐征国. 门脉高压出血风险无创模型的建立及复杂门脉高压介入治疗的研究 [D]. 中国人民解放军陆军军医大学, 2019.
- [ 13 ] 刘桂勤, 华静, 沈加林. CT门静脉血管成像预测肝硬化门静脉高压食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血价值 [J]. *中华实用诊断与治疗杂志*, 2015, 29(4) : 396-398.
- [ 14 ] 徐小元, 丁惠国, 贾继东, 等. 肝硬化门静脉高压食管胃静脉曲张出血的防治指南 [J]. *临床肝胆病杂志*, 2016, 32(2) : 203-219.
- [ 15 ] 杨连粤, 白雪莉. 肝硬化门静脉高压症食管、胃底静脉曲张破裂出血诊治专家共识(2019版) [J]. *中国实用外科杂志*, 2019, 39(12) : 1241-1247.
- [ 16 ] WAI CT, GREENSON JK, FONTANA RJ, *et al.* A simple noninvasive index can predict both significant fibrosis and cirrhosis in patients with chronic hepatitis C [J]. *Hepatology*, 2003, 38(2) : 518-526.
- [ 17 ] KODA M, MATUNAGA Y, KAWAKAMI M, *et al.* FibroIndex, a practical index for predicting significant fibrosis in patients with chronic hepatitis C [J]. *Hepatology*, 2007, 45(2) : 297-306.
- [ 18 ] 宋兵, 李彩英, 刘增品, 等. 胃左静脉MSCTA预测肝硬化门静脉高压食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血的价值 [J]. *临床放射学杂志*, 2011, 30(7) : 979-983.
- [ 19 ] 李丹, 张谊, 朱张茜, 等. 胃左静脉血流参数与食管静脉曲张破裂出血的相关性研究 [J]. *中华普通外科杂志*, 2012, (3) : 242-243.
- [ 20 ] 李琴, 孙桂珍, 王宝恩, 等. 肝硬化患者血小板计数与血小板生成素及脾脏指数间的关系 [J]. *中华肝脏病杂志*, 2004(4) : 23-25.
- [ 21 ] GIANNINI E, BOTTA F, BORRO P, *et al.* Platelet count/spleen diameter ratio: proposal and validation of a non-invasive parameter to predict the presence of oesophageal varices in patients with liver cirrhosis [J]. *Gut*, 2003, 52(8) : 1200-1205.
- [ 22 ] MURATA Y, ABE M, HIASA Y, *et al.* Liver/spleen volume ratio as a predictor of prognosis in primary biliary cirrhosis [J]. *J Gastroenterol*, 2008, 43(8) : 632-636.
- [ 23 ] CHERIAN JV, DEEPAK N, PONNUSAMY RP, *et al.* Non-invasive predictors of esophageal varices [J]. *Saudi J Gastroenterol*, 2011, 17(1) : 64-68.
- [ 24 ] 刘斌, 张国顺, 杨美荣, 等. 肝硬化并发食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血与门静脉血栓形成的危险因素 [J]. *世界华人消化杂志*, 2016, 24(18) : 2892-2897.
- [ 25 ] CIVAN JM, LINDENMEYER CC, WHITSETT M, *et al.* A clinical decision rule based on the AST-to-platelet ratio index improves adherence to published guidelines on the management of acute variceal bleeding [J]. *J Clin*

- Gastroenterol*,2015,49(7):599-606.
- [26] DENG H, QI X, GUO X. Diagnostic accuracy of APRI, AAR, FIB-4, FI, King, Lok, Forns, and fibroindex scores in predicting the presence of esophageal varices in liver cirrhosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2015, 94(42):e1795.
- [27] ELALFY H, ELSHERBINY W, ABDEL RAHMAN A, et al. Diagnostic non-invasive model of large risky esophageal varices in cirrhotic hepatitis C virus patients[J]. *World J Hepatol*, 2016, 8(24):1028-1037.
- [28] 单成祥, 杨宁, 杭建飞, 等. 肝硬化食管静脉曲张破裂出血危险因素的Meta分析[J]. 第二军医大学学报, 2007, 28(8):888-893.
- [29] 贺庆红, 黄蔚. 肝硬化食管静脉曲张破裂出血患者门静脉血流参数的变化[J]. 临床荟萃, 2014, 29(3):295-297.
- [30] 石喻, 刘莹, 李秋菊, 等. SE-EPI磁共振弹性成像评价肝硬化食管胃底静脉曲张[J]. 中国医学影像技术, 2016, 32(2):266-269.
- [31] WANG X K, WANG P, ZHANG Y, et al. A study on two kinds of scoring models in predicting the degree of esophageal varices and bleeding [J]. *Eur Rev Med Pharmacol Sci*, 2020, 24(7):3876-3881.
- [32] YAN Y, XING X, WANG X, et al. Development and validation of an easy-to-use risk scoring system for screening high-risk varices in patients with HBV-related compensated advanced chronic liver disease [J]. *Dig Dis Sci*, 2021, 66(12):4518-4524.
- [33] RENZULLI M, DAJTI E, IERARDI AM, et al. Validation of a standardized CT protocol for the evaluation of varices and porto-systemic shunts in cirrhotic patients [J]. *Eur J Radiol*, 2022, 147:110010.
- [34] ELKASSEM AA, ALLEN BC, LIRETTE ST, et al. Multiinstitutional evaluation of the liver surface nodularity score on CT for staging liver fibrosis and predicting liver-related events in patients with hepatitis C [J]. *AJR Am J Roentgenol*, 2022, 218(5):833-845.
- (收稿日期:2022-07-11; 编辑:王蔚)

---

(上接第 493 页)

- [34] WONG ES, ZHENG D, TAN SZ, et al. Deep conservation of the enhancer regulatory code in animals [J]. *Science (New York, NY)*, 2020, 370(6517):eaax8137.
- [35] BARAKAT T S, HALBRITTER F, ZHANG M, et al. Functional dissection of the enhancer repertoire in human embryonic stem cells[J]. *Cell Stem Cell*, 2018, 23(2):276-288.e8.
- [36] GASPERINI M, HILL AJ, MCFALINE-FIGUEROA JL, et al. A genome-wide framework for mapping gene regulation via cellular genetic screens[J]. *Cell*, 2019, 176(1-2):377-390.e19.
- [37] KARCZEWSKI KJ, DUDLEY JT, KUKURBA KR, et al. Systematic functional regulatory assessment of disease-associated variants [J]. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 2013, 110(23):9607-9612.
- [38] CORRADIN O, SAIKHOVA A, AKHTAR-ZAIDI B, et al. Combinatorial effects of multiple enhancer variants in linkage disequilibrium dictate levels of gene expression to confer susceptibility to common traits [J]. *Genome Res*, 2014, 24(1):1-13.
- (收稿日期:2022-05-26; 编辑:张秀峰)