

· 临床研究 ·

## 食管癌<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT代谢参数与临床病理因素的相关性分析

于 鹏<sup>1</sup>, 唐立钧<sup>2\*</sup>, 张永杰<sup>1\*</sup><sup>1</sup>南京医科大学人体解剖学系, 江苏 南京 211166; <sup>2</sup>南京医科大学第一附属医院核医学科, 江苏 南京 210029

**[摘要]** 目的:探讨食管癌原发灶的<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT代谢参数与病理因素、临床分期的相关性。方法:回顾性分析82例已确诊并于术前行<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT检查的食管癌患者资料,测定食管癌原发灶的最大标准摄取值(maximum standardized uptake value, SUV<sub>max</sub>)、代谢体积(metabolic tumor volume, MTV)及病灶糖酵解总量(total lesion glycolysis, TLG),分析各代谢参数与病理因素、临床分期的相关性,受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线评价各代谢参数的诊断价值。结果:82例食管癌原发灶均表现为<sup>18</sup>F-FDG高摄取。食管癌原发灶的SUV<sub>max</sub>、MTV、TLG与患者性别、年龄及发病部位均无关( $P > 0.05$ );SUV<sub>max</sub>与T分期有关,MTV、TLG与病理分级、T分期、N分期、TNM分期有关( $P < 0.05$ )。T分期与SUV<sub>max</sub>、MTV、TLG呈正相关( $P < 0.05$ );N分期与MTV、TLG呈正相关( $P < 0.05$ );TNM分期与SUV<sub>max</sub>、MTV、TLG均呈正相关( $P < 0.05$ )。<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT代谢参数预测淋巴结转移的ROC曲线显示,MTV与TLG对淋巴结转移具有预测价值,当界值分别为28.35 cm<sup>3</sup>、89.87时诊断效率最高,灵敏度分别为60.0%、70.0%,特异度分别为71.7%、67.1%。结论:<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT代谢参数尤其是TLG及MTV,与食管癌的临床病理因素具有较好的相关性;食管癌原发灶TLG及MTV对判断淋巴结转移具有一定的参考价值。

**[关键词]** 食管癌;发射型计算机断层显像;X线计算机体层摄影术;脱氧葡萄糖**[中图分类号]** R735.1**[文献标志码]** A**[文章编号]** 1007-4368(2020)10-1510-05**doi:** 10.7655/NYDXBNS20201019

### The relationship between <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT metabolic parameters and clinical pathologic factors of esophageal cancer

YU Peng<sup>1</sup>, TANG Lijun<sup>2\*</sup>, ZHANG Yongjie<sup>1\*</sup><sup>1</sup>Department of Human Anatomy, Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 211166; <sup>2</sup>Department of Radiology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029, China

**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To investigate the correlation between <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT metabolic parameters and pathological factors or clinical stages of primary esophageal lesions. **Methods:** <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT image datasets of 82 patients who underwent <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT scan before radical resection surgery were analyzed. Maximum standardized uptake value (SUV<sub>max</sub>), metabolic tumor volume (MTV), and total lesion glycolysis (TLG) of primary esophageal lesions were measured. The correlations of the metabolic parameters with the clinical stages and pathological factors were analyzed, and the diagnostic values of the metabolic parameters were evaluated by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. **Results:** Primary tumors of 82 patients with esophageal cancers were characterized by high <sup>18</sup>F-FDG uptake. There were no significant differences between metabolic parameters (SUV<sub>max</sub>, MTV, TLG) and gender or age or tumor sites (all  $P > 0.05$ ). The statistically significant differences were observed between MTV or TLG and different pathologic stage (T stage, N stage or TNM stage) (all  $P < 0.05$ ). SUV<sub>max</sub> was associated with T staging ( $P < 0.05$ ), but not with pathological grading, N staging or TNM ( $P > 0.05$ ). T staging was positively correlated with SUV<sub>max</sub>, MTV and TLG, respectively ( $P < 0.05$ ). And N staging was positively correlated with MTV and TLG, respectively ( $P < 0.05$ ). TNM stages were positively correlated with SUV<sub>max</sub>, MTV and TLG (all  $P < 0.05$ ). The ROC curve of <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT metabolism parameters for predicting lymph node metastasis showed that MTV and TLG had predictive value for lymph node metastasis. When the cutoff values were 28.35 cm<sup>3</sup> and 89.87 respectively, the diagnostic efficiency was the highest, the sensitivities were 60.0% and 70.0%, and the specificities were 71.7% and 67.1%, respectively. **Conclusion:** The metabolic parameters of <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT, especially TLG and MTV, have a good correlation with the clinico-

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\*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: tanglijun@njmu.edu.cn; zhangyongjie@njmu.edu.cn

pathological factors of esophageal cancers. TLG and MTV have certain reference value for lymph node metastasis.

[Key words] esophageal cancer; emission-computed tomography; X-ray computed tomography; deoxyglucose

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食管癌是消化道常见的恶性肿瘤,恶性程度高,预后差<sup>[1]</sup>。准确的临床分期是食管癌患者规范化治疗的前提,关系到治疗方案的制定、患者预后的判断及精准化治疗的实施。<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT是一种新型分子影像技术,集解剖结构成像与功能代谢显像于一体,在多种恶性肿瘤的诊断、分期及疗效判断中具有重要价值。最大标准摄取值(maximum standardized uptake value, SUV<sub>max</sub>)是<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT最常用的半定量参数,反映了<sup>18</sup>F-FDG摄取最活跃部分肿瘤组织的代谢活性,但不能反映肿瘤负荷。随着影像技术的发展,目前一些新的<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT代谢参数,如代谢体积(metabolic tumor volume, MTV)及病灶糖酵解总量(total lesion glycolysis, TLG)逐渐应用于临床。既往研究表明,MTV、TLG与肺癌、甲状腺癌、结直肠癌等多种恶性肿瘤的临床病理特征具有较好的相关性<sup>[2-4]</sup>,但关于<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT代谢参数与食管癌临床病理因素的相关性研究,文献报道尚较少见。本研究回顾性分析82例食管癌术前<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT显像资料及临床资料,旨在探讨食管癌原发灶<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT代谢参数与临床病理因素的关系。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 对象

收集南京医科大学第一附属医院2007年4月—2019年2月经术后病理证实为食管鳞癌的患者82例,男67例,女15例,年龄43~81岁,中位年龄64岁。所有患者<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT检查前均未接受放疗化疗等抗肿瘤相关治疗,PET/CT检查后1~14 d(平均6.5 d)接受食管癌根治性手术。本研究经医院伦理委员会批准,所有患者PET/CT检查前均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 方法

显像仪器采用西门子 Biograph 16 HR PET/CT扫描仪,所有患者检查前禁食6 h以上,采指尖血测血糖,控制血糖 $\leq 11.0$  mmol/L;经静脉注射<sup>18</sup>F-FDG(剂量为3.70~5.55 MBq/kg)后,安静状态下休息60 min,排空膀胱后行<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT扫描。CT扫描参

数:管电流140 mA,管电压120 kV,层厚5.0 mm,准直1.5 mm。PET扫描采用3D采集模式,2~3 min/床位,6~7个床位。

沿食管癌原发灶边缘勾画感兴趣区(region of interest, ROI),采用相对阈值法,参考文献[5]以SUV<sub>max</sub>的40%作为阈值对病灶进行容积分割,得出原发灶的SUV<sub>max</sub>、平均标准摄取值(mean standardized uptake value, SUV<sub>mean</sub>)及MTV,并计算TLG=SUV<sub>mean</sub>×MTV。

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 17.0统计软件,对计量资料进行正态性检验,如果数据为非正态分布,则用中位数(四分位数)[ $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]表示,两样本数据比较采用Mann-Whitney *U*非参数检验,多样本数据间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis秩和检验;采用Spearman相关分析评价各代谢参数与T分期、N分期及TNM分期的相关性;采用受试者工作特性(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线,计算各代谢参数预测淋巴结转移的灵敏度、特异度及曲线下面积(AUC)。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 一般结果

82例食管癌原发灶均表现为<sup>18</sup>F-FDG高摄取,SUV<sub>max</sub>为12.18(8.98, 19.10),MTV为21.67(7.20, 43.74) cm<sup>3</sup>,TLG为160.16(45.22, 416.85)。82例患者中,经术后病理诊断为高分化鳞癌13例,分化鳞癌49例,低分化鳞癌20例。TNM分期:I期12例,II期34例,III期33例,IV期3例。

### 2.2 食管癌原发灶<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT代谢参数与临床病理因素的关系

82例原发灶的SUV<sub>max</sub>、MTV、TLG与患者性别、年龄及发病部位均无关( $P$ 均 $> 0.05$ );MTV、TLG分别与病理分级、T分期、N分期、TNM分期均有关( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ );SUV<sub>max</sub>与T分期有关( $P < 0.05$ ),而与病理分级、N分期及TNM均无关( $P$ 均 $> 0.05$ ,表1)。

### 2.3 食管癌原发灶<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT代谢参数与TNM的相关性

T分期与SUV<sub>max</sub>、MTV、TLG均呈正相关( $P$ 均 $<$

表1 82例食管癌原发灶<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT代谢参数与临床病理特征的关系

Table 1 Relationship between metabolic parameters of <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT and clinico-pathological features in 82 primary esophageal carcinoma cases [M(P<sub>25</sub>, P<sub>75</sub>)]

临床病理因素	例数	SUV <sub>max</sub>	P值	MTV(cm <sup>3</sup> )	P值	TLG	P值
性别			0.387		0.267		0.697
男	67	11.87(8.93,19.09)		22.0(8.44,47.10)		160.76(53.46,397.81)	
女	15	16.19(9.38,19.71)		11.46(4.21,40.67)		83.61(26.61,550.83)	
年龄			0.783		0.878		0.989
<65岁	45	12.71(8.97,18.61)		24.82(6.95,42.03)		161.59(43.35,375.31)	
≥65岁	37	11.81(8.69,19.27)		16.34(7.74,47.21)		159.56(45.24,449.66)	
部位			0.716		0.087		0.081
上段	14	11.97(6.65,16.60)		8.90(4.87,19.68)		57.20(29.17,152.24)	
中段	55	11.81(9.01,19.47)		26.67(8.39,47.32)		190.86(65.44,467.38)	
下段	13	12.43(8.41,19.29)		19.91(5.57,46.72)		160.76(41.14,371.14)	
病理分级			0.188		0.002		0.002
高分化	13	10.38(6.33,15.91)		8.44(3.01,23.31)		41.10(14.16,178.10)	
中分化	49	12.43(9.39,19.11)		19.91(7.15,41.07)		160.76(44.13,354.44)	
低分化	20	16.26(8.63,20.06)		40.91(16.72,66.43)		374.89(89.93,838.39)	
T分期			0.025		0.001		0.001
T1~T2	34	11.04(6.47,14.18)		8.40(4.40,23.62)		48.24(20.79,236.81)	
T3~T4	48	15.95(9.41,19.47)		27.87(14.57,51.78)		223.62(78.01,584.53)	
N分期			0.116		0.014		0.009
N0期	42	11.81(7.15,17.44)		12.55(6.36,29.01)		82.61(35.79,308.52)	
N1~N3期	40	13.22(9.40,18.47)		28.51(10.29,53.29)		220.38(67.30,612.38)	
TNM分期			0.071		<0.001		<0.001
I~II期	46	11.24(7.14,17.71)		10.28(4.81,25.64)		67.60(29.17,207.35)	
III~IV期	36	15.70(9.63,19.39)		38.51(17.64,55.23)		271.35(96.61,646.29)	

0.05),且相关性TLG>MTV>SUV<sub>max</sub>;N分期与SUV<sub>max</sub>无相关性(P>0.05),N分期与MTV、TLG均呈正相关(P均<0.05),相关性MTV>TLG;TNM分期与SUV<sub>max</sub>、MTV、TLG均呈正相关(P均<0.05),相关性TLG>MTV>SUV<sub>max</sub>(表2)。

表2 食管癌原发灶<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT代谢参数与TNM的相关性

Table 2 Correlation between metabolic parameters of <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT and TNM in primary esophageal carcinoma

因素	SUV <sub>max</sub>		MTV		TLG	
	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值
T分期	0.311	0.004	0.423	<0.001	0.449	<0.001
N分期	0.114	0.307	0.343	0.002	0.313	0.004
TNM分期	0.275	0.012	0.458	<0.001	0.485	<0.001

2.4 食管癌原发灶<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT代谢参数对淋巴结转移的预测价值

82例中,经手术病理证实40例伴淋巴结转移。

ROC曲线显示,食管癌原发灶SUV<sub>max</sub>预测淋巴结转移的AUC=0.601(95%CI:0.478~0.723,P=0.116);MTV预测淋巴结转移的AUC=0.658(95%CI:0.539~0.778,P=0.014),MTV预测淋巴结转移的界值点为28.35 cm<sup>3</sup>,灵敏度为60%,特异度为71.7%;TLG预测淋巴结转移的AUC=0.668(95%CI:0.550~0.785,P=0.009),TLG预测淋巴结转移的界值点为89.87,灵敏度为70.0%,特异度为67.1%(图1)。

3 讨论

国内外多项研究表明食管癌原发灶恶性程度越高,SUV<sub>max</sub>则越大<sup>[6-8]</sup>;但是SUV<sub>max</sub>仅仅反映肿瘤组织某一部分的代谢活跃程度,与肿瘤大小无关。当肿瘤异质性较强时,SUV<sub>max</sub>不能完全反映肿瘤的代谢活性及代谢负荷。随着医学影像技术的发展,一些反映肿瘤负荷的代谢参数逐渐应用于临床,如MTV和TLG。MTV是在给定SUV范围内PET图像上全部像素的体积,在一定程度上反映了肿瘤的代



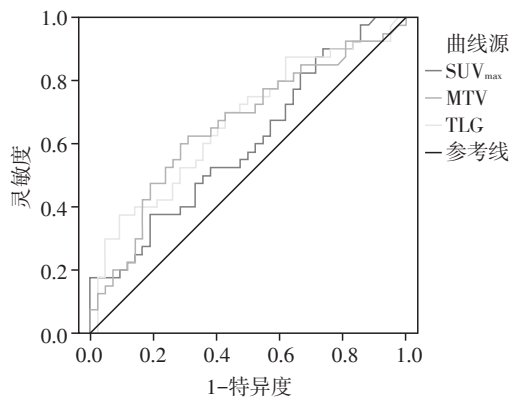


图1 食管癌原发灶<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT代谢参数预测淋巴结转移状态的ROC曲线

Figure 1 ROC curves of <sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT metabolic parameters in predicting lymph node metastasis status of primary esophageal carcinoma

谢负荷;TLG则是平均SUV值与MTV的乘积,既包含了肿瘤的代谢体积,也包含了肿瘤的代谢活跃程度,更接近PET成像原理和肿瘤代谢负荷的概念。近年来,尽管代谢体积参数(包括MTV及TLG)的临床应用越来越受到临床医生的青睐,但食管癌原发灶SUV<sub>max</sub>、MTV及TLG与临床病理因素的关系仍存在一定争议。李小萌等<sup>[9]</sup>回顾性分析了161例食管癌(鳞癌151例、腺癌6例、小细胞癌3例、肉瘤样癌1例)治疗前<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT显像资料及临床资料,结果显示,不同T分期的食管癌原发灶SUV<sub>max</sub>、MTV、TLG均有统计学差异( $P < 0.05$ );N分期与SUV<sub>max</sub>、TLG有关( $P < 0.05$ ),而与MTV无关( $P > 0.05$ );TNM分期仅与TLG具有相关性,而与SUV<sub>max</sub>、MTV均无相关性。另一项研究纳入了54例食管癌(鳞癌51例、腺癌1例、小细胞癌2例),结果显示,病理分化程度仅与TLG有关,而与SUV<sub>max</sub>、MTV无关;TNM分期与MTV、TLG均呈正相关,而与SUV<sub>max</sub>无相关性<sup>[10]</sup>。本研究结果显示,患者年龄、性别、肿瘤部位与食管癌原发灶SUV<sub>max</sub>、MTV及TLG均无关( $P > 0.05$ );病理分级与MTV、TLG有关( $P < 0.05$ ),而与SUV<sub>max</sub>无关( $P > 0.05$ );T分期与SUV<sub>max</sub>、MTV、TLG均呈正相关( $P < 0.05$ );N分期与SUV<sub>max</sub>无相关性( $P > 0.05$ ),而与MTV、TLG均呈正相关( $P < 0.05$ );TNM分期与SUV<sub>max</sub>、MTV、TLG均呈正相关( $P < 0.05$ )。本研究结果与既往研究结果不完全一致,分析原因如下:①既往研究中,食管癌病理类型多样<sup>[9-10]</sup>,本研究仅分析了食管鳞癌一种病理类型,不同病理类型的食管癌<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT代谢参数与临床病理因素的关系,有待大宗样本的临床试验进一

步证实;②选择不同强度的SUV阈值对食管癌原发灶进行容积切割,得到的MTV不同,本研究选用相对阈值法,对于食管癌原发灶SUV<sub>max</sub>较低的患者在计算MTV时易高估肿瘤负荷,而对于SUV<sub>max</sub>较高的患者则相对易低估;③食管癌病灶较大时,与周围肿大淋巴结较难完全区分,从而导致SUV<sub>max</sub>、MTV及TLG的测量误差;④本研究所有患者均行食管癌根治性手术,肿瘤的T分期、N分期及TNM分期均为病理分期,而李小萌等<sup>[9]</sup>的研究中,部分患者未行手术,患者的TNM分期仅根据影像学结果,且161例患者中有61例患者远处转移;周锦等<sup>[10]</sup>的研究中也有6例远处转移;而本研究82例患者均无远处转移。因此,不同临床分期的患者,可能会导致不一样的结果,笔者团队将来有望收集更多病例,进一步分析食管癌原发灶<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT代谢参数与临床病理因素的关系。

食管癌的主要转移途径之一是淋巴结转移,淋巴结转移也是影响食管癌预后的主要不良因素。Yin等<sup>[11]</sup>回顾性分析了60例食管癌的临床资料,结果显示,无淋巴结转移患者的2年生存率为57.9%,而有淋巴结转移患者的2年生存率仅为26.8%。因此,及早对食管癌患者的淋巴结转移状态进行预判,是目前临床研究的热点。组织病理学检查是判断食管癌有无淋巴结转移的金标准,但只能在手术取得活组织标本后才能实施,而对于那些失去手术机会或不能耐受手术的患者,判断淋巴结转移状态就存在一定困难。临床常采用增强CT来判断淋巴结有无转移,其主要通过淋巴结的大小来诊断淋巴结转移,一些淋巴结微小转移灶增强CT无法判断,而一些增大的淋巴结也不一定是转移淋巴结,从而导致淋巴结转移诊断较低的灵敏度和特异度。因此,如何寻找一种更加简捷、方便、有效的方法来预判食管癌患者淋巴结转移的风险,以便对食管癌患者实施精准化治疗具有重要价值。既往多项研究表明,乳腺癌、肺癌、膀胱癌等多种恶性肿瘤原发灶的<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT代谢参数在预测淋巴结转移中具有重要参考价值<sup>[12-14]</sup>。本研究结果显示,伴有淋巴结转移(N1~N3期)的食管癌原发灶SUV<sub>max</sub>与无淋巴结转移(N0期)的SUV<sub>max</sub>无统计学差异;而伴有淋巴结转移的食管癌原发灶MTV、TLG均明显高于无淋巴结转移的食管癌患者( $P < 0.05$ );利用ROC曲线对淋巴结转移进行分析,结果表明食管癌原发灶MTV、TLG可为判断淋巴结转移状态提供有效的参考依据。

综上,无创性<sup>18</sup>F-FDG PET/CT检查所获得的食

管癌原发灶的MTV、TLG与临床病理学因素具有较好的相关性,MTV、TLG在一定程度上反映了食管癌肿瘤细胞的生物学行为,可为判断食管癌淋巴结转移状态提供一定的参考价值,对临床制定治疗方案具有重要的指导价值。

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