

中华医学会核医学分会第十一届委员会 技术与继续教育学组 系列专家讲座

PET/CT在淋巴瘤诊治中的应用(二)

The application of PET/CT in the diagnosis and treatment of lymphoma(Part 2)

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- ◆中华医学会核医学分会 技术与继续教育学组秘书



主要内容

PART 1

•淋巴瘤概况

•PET-CT在分期中的应用

•PET-CT的疗效评估标准

PART 2

•PET-CT在预后评价及指导治疗中的应用



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PART 2



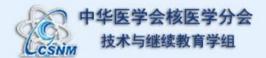


疗效评估标准

- IHP标准:
 - --Lesions≥2cm: CMR is < mediastinum
 - --Lesions < 2cm: CMR is < background
- Deauville标准:
 - --5 grades of response using mediastinum and liver
 - --No lesion-size dependence

操作简便, 重复性高, 且能根据临床背景及治疗策略灵活调整衡量阈值



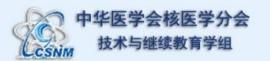


5分法-Deauville标准

- 1. No uptake
- 2. Uptake ≤ mediastinum
- 3. Uptake > mediastinum but ≤ liver
- 4. Uptake moderately higher than liver
- 5. Uptake markedly higher than liver and/or new lesions
- X. New areas of uptake unlikely to be related to lymphoma

--markedly higher is taken to be uptake > 2-3 times the SUV max in normal liver





治疗反应评估-治疗强度升级

- 1. No uptake
- 2. Uptake ≤ mediastinum
- 3. Uptake > mediastinum but ≤ liver
- 4. Uptake > liver at any site

Positive Scan

- 5. Uptake > liver and/or new lesions
- X. New areas of uptake unlikely to be related to lymphoma



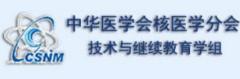


治疗反应评估-治疗强度降级

1. No uptake

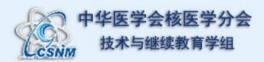
Negative Scan

- 2. Uptake ≤ mediastinum
- 3. Uptake > mediastinum but ≤ liver
- 4. Uptake > liver at any site
- 5. Uptake > liver and/or new lesions
- X. New areas of uptake unlikely to be related to lymphoma



Category	PET/CT-based Response
CMR	Score 1, 2, or 3* with or without residual mass on 5-PS
PMR	Score 4 or 5 with reduced uptake compared with baseline and residual mass(es) of any size Bone marrow: Residual uptake > normal marrow but reduced compared with baseline (diffuse from chemotherapy allowed). If there are persistent focal changes in the marrow with a nodal response, consideration should be given to MRI or biopsy or an interval scan
NMR	Score 4 or 5 with no significant change in FDG uptake from baseline at interim or end of treatment At interim or end of treatment
PMD	Score 4 or 5 with an increase in intensity of uptake from baseline and/or New FDG-avid foci consistent with lymphoma At interim or end of treatment





- ◆ 中期评估可以评价早期疗效,终期评估可反映疾病的缓解状态
- ◆中期及终期评估中1-2分均代表CMR
- ◆标准治疗3分也代表CMR,但如果根据中期治疗反应调整治疗方案,为避免治疗不充分,应把3分视为PMR





- ◆4-5分,FDG摄取活性较基线降低为PMR
 - --中期评估时,PMR代表对治疗有反应
 - --终期评估时,PMR提示残余病灶





- ◆4-5分,FDG摄取无下降为NMR,摄取强度较基线升高及/或出现新发病灶为PMD
 - --NMR及PMD在治疗中期及终期评估时均提示治疗失败





半定量分析的挑战

 $SUVmax = \frac{maximal count \times calibration factor (kBq/mL)}{injected activity (MBq)/body weight (kg)}$

SUV reduction (%) = $100 \times \frac{\text{SUVmax (PET0)} - \text{SUVmax (iPET)}}{\text{SUVmax (PET0)}}$

半定量分析的挑战

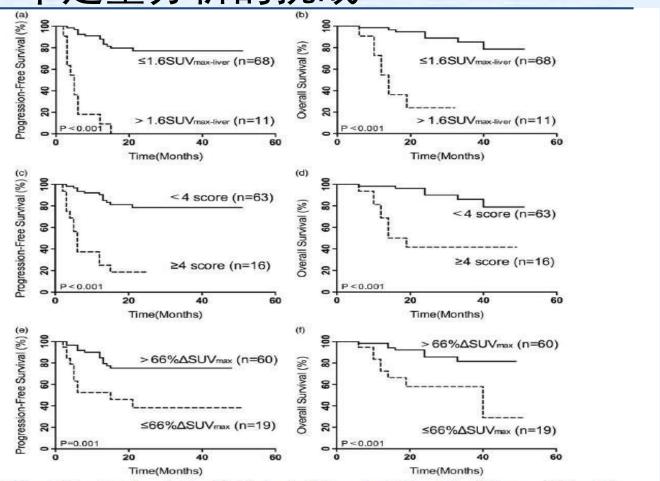
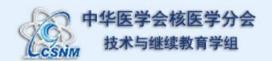


Figure 1. PFS and OS based on the evaluation of PET-4 using the SUV_{max-liver}-based interpretation (SUV_{max-liver} \times 1.6) (a and b), 5-PS criteria (Score 4) (c and d), or 66% Δ SUV_{max} criteria (e and f). Statistically significant between-group differences are observed (p < .05).





半定量分析的挑战

- ◆ 受操作流程、仪器型号、SUV值基线较低或残留病灶高摄取等因素影响,难以做到准确测量
- ◆理想界值研究报道不统一
- ◆ 仍需大规模临床试验行有效性评价





评估标准

- ◆评判是否阳性: Deauville标准
- ◆评判疗效: Lugano标准
- ◆半定量方法需要完善和成熟

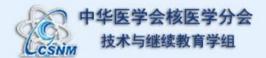
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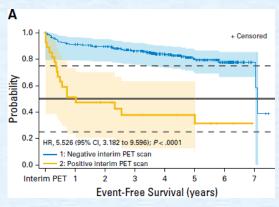
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PART 2

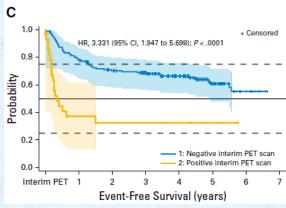




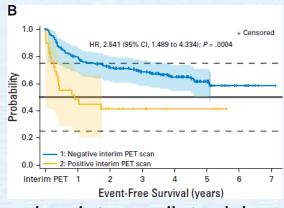
预后评价及指导治疗-中期PET(iPET)



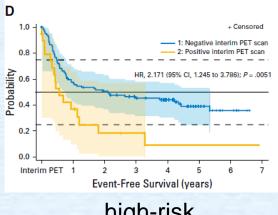
low-risk



high-intermediate risk



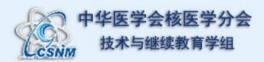
low-intermediate risk



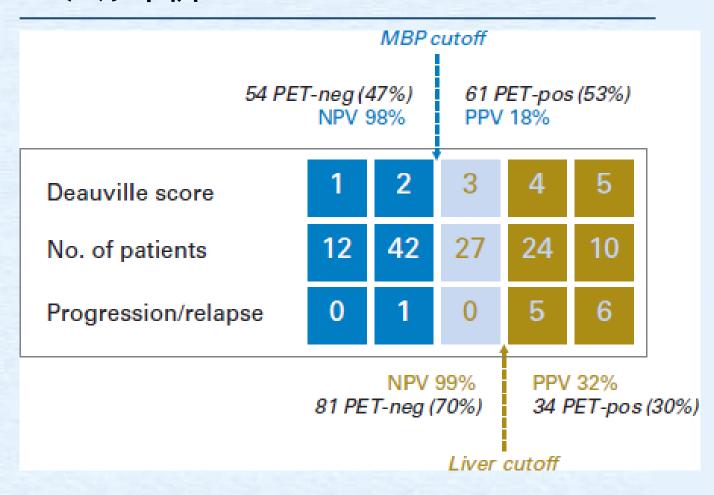
high-risk

iPET与侵袭性淋巴瘤预后相关

-J Clin Oncol. 2018 Jul 10;36(20):2024-34.



终期评价





随访

- ◆不推荐用于淋巴瘤患者的随访监测
 - --焦虑情绪、更多活检的风险以及第二肿瘤的发生
 - --极高危NHL或复发后长期无症状的NHL或许能获益

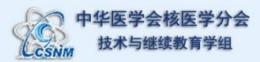




总结

- ◆ PET/CT可用于具有较高FDG摄取活性的淋巴瘤分期
- ◆ HL & DLBCL患者PET骨髓阳性可以诊断骨髓受累
- ◆治疗反应评估标准:5分法,半定量分析
- ◆ PET/CT具有较强的预后判定价值
- ◆不建议用于随访监测





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