



## · Meta 分析 ·

# 光学成像结合吲哚菁绿引导胃癌前哨淋巴结活检诊断价值的Meta分析



扫码阅读电子版

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**【摘要】目的** 系统评价光学成像结合吲哚菁绿(ICG)引导胃癌前哨淋巴结(SLN)活检的诊断价值。**方法** 以“gastric/stomach” and “cancer/carcinoma/tumor/tumour/adenocarcinoma/neoplasm” and “sentinel lymph node” and “near-infrared/NIR or fluorescent imaging” and “indocyanine green/ICG”为关键词,检索Pubmed、Embase、Medline、Web of science和Cochrane Library等电子数据库,纳入光学成像结合ICG引导SLN活检的前瞻性诊断试验。文献纳入标准:(1)患有可手术切除的胃癌(cT<sub>0-3</sub>);(2)肿瘤临床分期至少由两种影像学检查来确定;(3)光学成像(近红外成像或荧光成像)结合ICG引导胃癌SLN活检的诊断准确性试验;(4)预测胃癌淋巴结转移情况的前瞻性研究;(5)对术中切下的所有淋巴结进行术中或术后病理活检;(6)文献中统计分析的患者例数>10例。排除标准:(1)患者有相关用药过敏史或放化疗史;(2)既往接受过内镜下黏膜切除或内镜黏膜下剥离术;(3)研究纳入人群合并多种消化道肿瘤疾病;(4)病例报告、会议摘要、临床指南、社论、综述、Meta分析及书信;(5)体外实验及动物实验;(6)诊断效能数据不足。应用Stata12.0软件以“双变量混合效应模型”结合“midas”命令进行分析。提取各纳入文献的真阳性值、假阳性值、假阴性值、真阴性值等信息。绘制文献质量评估图描述总体纳入文献质量;用森林图进行异质性分析,P<0.01认为差异有统计学意义;用漏斗图描述文献发表偏倚,P<0.1认为差异有统计学意义;集成受试者工作曲线法(SROC)计算曲线下面积(AUC)描述诊断准确性,(SROC)AUC越接近于1,表示诊断准确性越高;若研究间存在异质性( $I^2>50\%$ ),则进行Meta回归分析及亚组分析,P<0.05认为差异有统计学意义。**结果** 共纳入15篇文献,1 020例患者,光学成像涉及近红外成像和荧光成像两种方法。光学成像结合ICG引导SLN活检诊断价值为:合并灵敏度为0.95(95%CI:0.82~0.99),合并特异度为1.00(95%CI:0.92~1.00),阳性似然比为30.39(95%CI:9.14~101.06),阴性似然比为0.05(95%CI:0.01~0.20),诊断比值比为225.54(95%CI:88.81~572.77),SROC(AUC)为1.00(95%CI:0.99~1.00),临界值为灵敏度=0.95(95%CI:0.82~0.99)、特异度=1.00(95%CI:0.92~1.00)。Deeks法发现胃癌SLN活检的“诊断比值比”漏斗图明显不对称,差异有统计学意义( $P=0.01$ ),提示存在明显的发表偏倚。进一步的Meta亚组分析表明:相比荧光成像,近红外成像可获得更高的灵敏度(0.98比0.73);相比ICG注射后立即光学成像,20 min后光学成像可获得更高的灵敏度(0.98比0.70);相比SLN平均检出数<4枚,检出数≥4枚可获得更高的灵敏度(0.96比0.68);相比苏木精-伊红(HE)染色,免疫组织化学染色IHC(+HE)可获得更高的灵敏度(0.99比0.84);相比浆膜下注射ICG,黏膜下注射获得更高的灵敏度(0.98比0.40);相比注射浓度为5 g/L的ICG,0.5和0.05 g/L的ICG可获得更高的灵敏度(0.98比0.83),相比肿瘤临床分期cT<sub>2-3</sub>,cT<sub>1</sub>期可以获得更高的灵敏度(0.96比0.72);相比研究病例数≤26例,>26例可获得更高的灵敏度(0.96比0.65);相比发表在2010年前的文献,2010年后文献可获得更高的灵敏度(0.97比0.81),差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。而肿瘤平均直径≤30 mm与>30 mm、开腹手术与腹腔镜手术、淋巴结清扫与检出切除合并的灵敏度比较,差异均无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。**结论** 光学成像结合ICG引导胃癌SLN活检是临床可行性良好的诊断方法,尤其适用于早期胃癌。目前胃癌SLN活检研究中,使用的ICG浓度可能过高;而且近红外成像优于荧光成像可能可以获得更高的灵敏度。

**【关键词】** 胃肿瘤; 前哨淋巴结; 近红外成像; 荧光成像; 吲哚菁绿; Meta分析

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**Diagnostic value of optical imaging combined with indocyanine green - guided sentinel lymph node biopsy in gastric cancer: a meta-analysis**

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To systematically evaluate the diagnostic value of optical imaging combined with indocyanine green (ICG)-guided sentinel lymph node (SLN) biopsy in gastric cancer, and to identify potential factors that would influence diagnostic accuracy. **Methods** Study was carried out by searching the electronic database of PubMed, Embase, Medline, Web of Science, and the Cochrane Library with keywords as “gastric/stomach” and “cancer/ carcinoma/tumor/tumour/adenocarcinoma/neoplasm” and “sentinel lymph node” and “near-infrared/NIR or fluorescent imaging” and “indocyanine green/ICG”. Literature inclusion criteria: (1) gastric cancer clinical stage was cT0-3; (2) clinical stage determined by at least 2 kinds of imaging modalities; (3) optical imaging (near-infrared or fluorescence imaging) combined with ICG-guided SLN biopsy; (4) prospective study to predict lymph node metastasis; (5) intraoperative or postoperative pathology for all lymph nodes removed; (6) patients number in the literature >10 cases. Exclusion criteria: (1) patients with a history of ICG allergy or chemoradiotherapy; (2) previous history of endoscopic mucosal resection or endoscopic submucosal dissection; (3) patients with a variety of gastrointestinal tumor; (4) case reports, conference abstracts, clinical guidelines, editorials, reviews, meta-analysis and correspondence letters; (5) *in vitro* or animal experiments; (6) insufficient diagnostic efficacy data. The meta-analysis was performed in the Stata12.0 software using the “bivariate mixed-effects model” combined with the “midas” command to pool the data. Information such as true positive value, false positive value, false negative value, and true negative value of each included articles were extracted. The literature quality assessment map was drawn to describe the overall quality of the articles; the heterogeneity analysis was performed with the forest map, with  $P<0.01$  considered as statistical significance; the funnel plot was used to describe publication bias, with  $P<0.1$  considered as statistically significant. Area under curve (AUC) of summary receiver operator characteristic (SROC) was used to describe the diagnostic accuracy and the AUC closer to 1 indicated higher diagnostic accuracy. If there was heterogeneity ( $I^2>50\%$ ) among studies, regression analysis and subgroup analysis were performed.  $P<0.05$  was considered as statistically significant. **Results** A total of 15 studies (1020 patients) were included. The optical imaging contained near-infrared (NIR) and fluorescent imaging (FI). The diagnostic value of optical imaging combined with ICG-guided SLN biopsy in gastric cancer was as follows: the pooled sensitivity (Sen) was 0.95 (95% CI: 0.82 to 0.99), specificity (Spe) was 1.00 (95% CI: 0.92 to 1.00), positive likelihood ratio (PLR) was 30.39 (95% CI: 9.14 to 101.06), negative likelihood ratio (NLR) was 0.05 (95% CI: 0.01 to 0.20), diagnostic odds ratio (DOR) was 225.54 (95% CI: 88.81 to 572.77), AUC was 1.00 (95% CI: 0.99 to 1.00), threshold value was sensitivity=0.95 (95% CI: 0.82 to 0.99) and specificity=1.00 (95% CI: 0.92 to 1.00). Deeks method revealed DOR funnel plot of SLN biopsy was not asymmetrical obviously with significant difference ( $P=0.01$ ), which indicated remarkable publishing bias. Meta-subgroup analysis showed that compared to FI, NIR imaging had higher sensitivity (0.98 vs. 0.73); compared to 0 minutes, optical imaging performed 20 minutes after ICG injection had higher sensitivity (0.98 vs. 0.70); compared to mean detected number of SLN of 4, mean detected number $\geqslant$ 4 had higher sensitivity (0.96 vs. 0.68); compared to HE stain, immunohistochemistry + HE had higher sensitivity (0.99 vs. 0.84); compared to subserous injection of ICG, submucosa injection of ICG had higher sensitivity (0.98 vs. 0.40); compared to injection of 5 g/L ICG, 0.5 g/L and 0.05 g/L had higher sensitivity (0.98 vs. 0.83); compared to cT2-3 tumor, early stage (cT1) tumor had higher sensitivity (0.96 vs. 0.72); compared to  $\leqslant$  enrolled 26 cases in the study,  $>$  26 cases had higher sensitivity (0.96 vs. 0.65); compared to papers before 2010, papers after 2010 had higher sensitivity (0.97 vs. 0.81); whose differences were all significant. Sensitivity differences between mean tumor diameter of  $\leqslant$ 30 cm and  $>$ 30 cm, open surgery and laparoscopic surgery, lymph node regional dissection and retrieved dissection were not significant (all  $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusions** Optical imaging combined with ICG-



guided SLN biopsy is clinically feasible, and especially suitable for early gastric cancer. However, the ICG being used in current studies may be overdosed. Higher sensitivity may be achieved from NIR imaging when compared with FI method.

**【Key words】** Stomach neoplasms; Sentinel lymph node (SLN); Near - infrared (NIR); Fluorescence imaging; Indocyanine green (ICG); Meta-analysis

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目前,胃癌的主要治疗方式是手术切除<sup>[1]</sup>。如果能在术中准确实时评估淋巴结转移情况,进而指导淋巴结清扫,就可减少手术并发症并提高术后生活质量<sup>[2-3]</sup>。根据试剂不同,传统的前哨淋巴结(sentinel lymph node,SLN)活检方法可分为生物染料法、同位素法、双试剂法。虽然这些方法都取得了一定的研究进展,但也呈现出各自弊端:生物染料在淋巴结点的沉积性较差,同位素在注射部位周围具有背景散射的特点<sup>[4-5]</sup>。21世纪以来,国外学者相继报道应用光学成像结合吲哚菁绿(indocyanine green,ICG)引导胃癌SLN活检的研究。这些研究都呈现出良好的应用前景,但各研究报告的结果并不一致:灵敏度与特异度波动范围分别在0.40~1.00和0.60~1.00之间<sup>[6-20]</sup>。鉴于效应指标呈现出较大的数值波动范围,我们对光学成像结合ICG引导胃癌SLN活检诊断价值进行Meta分析,以期为胃癌治疗提供指导。

## 资料与方法

### 一、检索方法

检索策略遵循Cochrane系统评价手册。以“gastric/stomach”and“cancer/carcinoma/tumor/tumour/adenocarcinoma/neoplasm”and“sentinel lymph node”and“near - infrared / NIR or fluorescent imaging”and“indocyanine green/ICG”等主题词(以及所有自由词、同义词及MeSH词)为检索词,检索PubMed、Embase、Medline、Web of science和Cochrane library等电子数据库查找相关文献,检索语言不限,检索期限为建库至2018年12月24日,并根据相应的参考文献进行扩大检索。若文献中原始数据不全或缺失,以邮件方式联系原文作者索要原始或缺失数据。

### 二、文献纳入和排除标准

纳入标准:(1)患有可手术切除的胃癌(cT<sub>0-3</sub>);(2)肿瘤临床分期至少由两种影像学检查来确定;(3)光学成像(近红外成像和荧光成像)结合ICG引导胃癌SLN活检的诊断准确性试验;(4)预测胃癌淋巴结转移情况的前瞻性研究;(5)对术中切下的

所有淋巴结进行术中或术后病理活检;(6)文献中统计分析的患者总例数>10例。

排除标准:(1)患者有相关用药过敏史或放化疗史;(2)既往接受过内镜下黏膜切除或内镜黏膜下剥离术;(3)研究纳入人群合并多种消化道肿瘤疾病;(4)病例报告、会议摘要、临床指南、社论、综述、Meta分析及书信;(5)体外实验及动物实验;(6)诊断效能数据不足。

### 三、文献筛选和数据提取

由两位文献评价学者独立进行文献筛查工作,最终纳入文献经该两人讨论后决定;当出现意见不一致时,由第3位资深研究员参与讨论做出决定。筛选出合格文献后,提取文献作者、发表年份、国家,患者例数、年龄、性别、肿瘤临床T分期(cT)、肿瘤直径、ICG浓度、注射部位、手术方式、淋巴结清扫方法、光学成像设备类型、病理染色方法[(免疫组织化学染色(immunohistochemistry,IHC);苏木精-伊红染色(hematoxylin and eosin,HE)]、SLN检出平均数、灵敏度、特异度等信息。

### 四、文献质量评价

诊断试验质量评价参照QUADAS-2评价条目<sup>[21]</sup>。评价指标包括:(1)病例选择:是否连续纳入病例,是否避免病例对照设计;(2)待评价试验:是否在未获知金标准试验结果的条件下解释待评价试验结果(盲法);(3)金标准试验:是否在不知晓待评价试验结果的条件下解释金标准试验结果(盲法),金标准实验是否能正确诊断目标疾病;(4)试验流程与进度:待评价试验与金标准试验的间隔是否恰当,是否所有受试者接受了相同金标准试验,是否将所有受试者纳入统计分析。

### 五、统计学方法

应用Stata12.0软件以“双变量混合效应模型”结合“midas”命令进行分析。提取各纳入文献的真阳性值、假阳性值、假阴性值、真阴性值等信息。绘制文献质量评估图描述总体纳入文献质量;森林图进行异质性分析,P<0.01认为差异有统计学意义;漏斗图描述文献发表偏倚,P<0.1认为差异有统计学



意义;集成受试者工作曲线法(summary receiver operating characteristic, SROC)计算曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)描述诊断准确性,AUC越接近于1,表示诊断准确性越高,即光学成像结合ICG引导胃癌SLN活检诊断价值越高;若研究间存在异质性( $I^2>50\%$ ),则进行Meta回归分析及亚组分析, $P<0.05$ 认为差异有统计学意义。该Meta分析采用效应指标包括灵敏度、特异度、阳性似然比、阴性似然比、诊断比值比、(SROC)AUC合并值及95%CI。

## 结 果

### 一、纳入文献情况及文献质量评价

15篇文献<sup>[6-20]</sup>被纳入本文研究,共收集1 020例患者,文献筛选流程见图1。光学成像设备包括近红外成像和荧光成像两种方法,肿瘤分期包括cT<sub>1-3</sub>,病理染色采用IHC(+HE)或单独HE染色。纳入文献基本特征见表1。文献质量评估表明:15篇纳入文献中,明确陈述“连续地纳入病例”的只有3篇<sup>[16, 19-20]</sup>;明确陈述“解释结果采用盲法”的只有2篇<sup>[6, 18]</sup>,降低了纳入文献总体质量,存在高风险偏

倚。文献质量评估见图2。

### 二、Meta分析结果

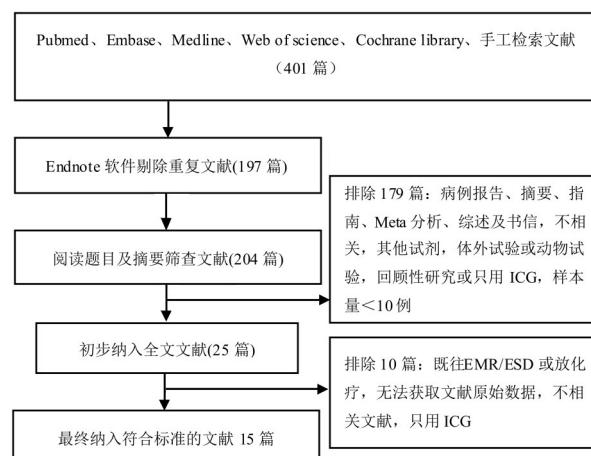
1. 主要指标结果和异质性检验:各研究合并的灵敏度为0.95(95%CI: 0.82~0.99),特异度为1.00(95%CI: 0.92~1.00),阳性似然比为30.39(95%CI: 9.14~101.06),阴性似然比为0.05(95%CI: 0.01~0.20),诊断比值比225.54(95%CI: 88.81~572.77)。对灵敏度和特异度进行异质性检验( $Q$ 检验),纳入研究间异质性有统计学意义(均 $P<0.001$ );灵敏度 $I^2=89.41\%$ ,特异度 $I^2=97.82\%$ ,提示显著异质性。见图3和图4。

2. 诊断准确性和发表偏倚:绘制SROC曲线不呈“肩臂”状分布,提示无明显阈值效应(各纳入研究的实际阈值差异)。(SROC)AUC为1.00(95%CI: 0.99~1.00),临界值位于灵敏度=0.95(95%CI: 0.82~0.99)、特异度=1.00(95%CI: 0.92~1.00)。对胃癌SLN活检的“诊断比值比”进行漏斗图分析,采用Deeks法进行漏斗图不对称检验,发现漏斗图明显不对称,差异有统计学意义( $P=0.01$ ),提示存在明显的发表偏倚。见图5。

表1 纳入15篇文献基本特征

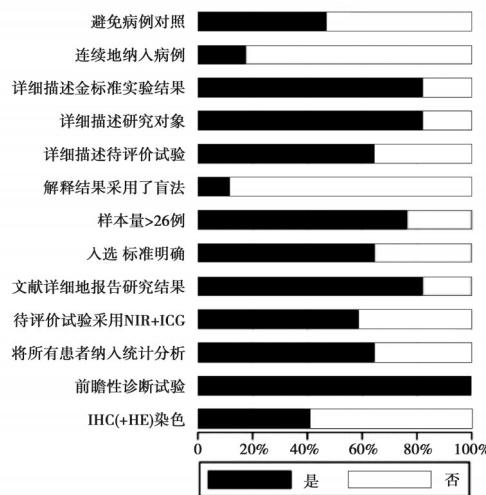
第一作者	发表年份	国家	总例数	平均年龄 (岁)	性别 (男/女,例)	cT 分期	平均肿瘤 直径 (mm)	ICG 浓度 (g/L)	注射 部位	手术方式	淋巴结 清扫	光学 成像	病理 染色	平均SLN 检出数 (枚)	灵敏 度 (%)	特异 度 (%)
Nimura <sup>[6]</sup>	2004	日本	84	-	-	T <sub>1-2</sub>	-	5	黏膜下	开腹(为主)	拣出切除	IREE	HE+IHC	10.5	100	59.7
Ishikawa <sup>[7]</sup>	2007	日本	16	57.0	8/8	T <sub>1-2</sub>	21.0	5	黏膜下	腹腔镜	区域清扫	IREE	HE	2.9	50.0	100
Ohdaira <sup>[8]</sup>	2007	日本	52	59.7	37/15	T <sub>1</sub>	-	5	黏膜下	腹腔镜(为主)	区域清扫	IREE	HE+IHC	-	100	100
Kusano <sup>[9]</sup>	2008	日本	22	67.7	9/13	T <sub>1-3</sub>	-	5	浆膜下	开腹(为主)	区域清扫	FI	HE	3.6	40.0	100
Koyama <sup>[10]</sup>	2009	日本	14	56.9	9/5	T <sub>1</sub>	26.0	5	黏膜下	腹腔镜(为主)	区域清扫	IREE	HE+IHC	7.1	100	100
Ohdaira <sup>[11]</sup>	2009	日本	30	62.9	23/7	T <sub>1-2</sub>	42.6	5	黏膜下	开腹(为主)	区域清扫	IREE	HE+IHC	4.8	100	100
Tajima <sup>[12]</sup>	2009	日本	56	68.4	30/26	T <sub>1-3</sub>	-	5	黏膜下/浆膜下	开腹	拣出切除	FI	HE	7.2	64.7	100
Kelder <sup>[13]</sup>	2010	日本	212	60.0	159/53	T <sub>1</sub>	30.0	5	黏膜下	开腹(为主)	区域清扫/拣出切除	IREE	HE+IHC	6.0	97.0	100
Tajima <sup>[14]</sup>	2010	日本	38	64.3	25/13	T <sub>1-2</sub>	33.8	5	-	腹腔镜	区域清扫	FI	HE	7.9	75.0	100
Tajima <sup>[14]</sup>	2010	日本	39	70.0	14/25	T <sub>1-2</sub>	36.3	5	-	开腹	区域清扫	FI	HE	7.2	77.0	100
Yano <sup>[15]</sup>	2012	日本	130	-	-	T <sub>1-2</sub>	-	0.5	黏膜下	开腹(为主)	区域清扫	IREE	HE	-	100	86.8
Yano <sup>[15]</sup>	2012	日本	130	-	-	T <sub>1-2</sub>	-	0.5	黏膜下	开腹(为主)	区域清扫	IREE	IHC	-	100	100
Kinami <sup>[16]</sup>	2016	日本	72	69.3	44/28	T <sub>1-3</sub>	27.6	0.05	黏膜下	腹腔镜(为主)	区域清扫	FI	HE	6.0	90.9	100
Takahashi <sup>[17]</sup>	2016	日本	36	-	-	T <sub>1-2</sub>	-	5	黏膜下	腹腔镜(为主)	区域清扫	IRLS	HE	9.2	100	100
Takahashi <sup>[18]</sup>	2017	日本	44	60.9	35/9	T <sub>1</sub>	24.8	5	黏膜下	腹腔镜	区域清扫	IRLS	HE	7.9	100	100
Kim <sup>[19]</sup>	2018	韩国	28	56.8	16/12	T <sub>1</sub>	16.0	-	黏膜下	腹腔镜	区域清扫	FI	HE+IHC	-	100	92.3
Okubo <sup>[20]</sup>	2018	日本	17	-	-	T <sub>1-2</sub>	19.6	-	黏膜下	腹腔镜	区域清扫	FI	HE	4.5	100	100

注:纳入文献中Tajima等<sup>[14]</sup>和Yano等<sup>[15]</sup>两篇文献因明确分组,且两组手术方法和病理染色不同,故分两次纳入分析;cT分期:肿瘤临床T分期;ICG浓度:吲哚菁绿浓度;IREE:红外线电子内镜;IRLS:红外线腹腔镜系统;FI:荧光成像;HE:苏木精-伊红染色;IHC:免疫组织化学染色;SLN:前哨淋巴结;“-”示无数据



注:ICG:吲哚菁绿;EMR:内镜下黏膜切除术;ESD:内镜黏膜下剥离术

图1 文献筛查流程图



注:NIR:近红外线成像;ICG:吲哚菁绿;HE:苏木精-伊红染色;IHC:免疫组织化学

图2 文献质量评估图

3. Meta回归和亚组分析:(1)胃癌SLN活检操作技术:相比荧光成像,近红外成像可获得更高的灵敏度(0.98比0.73);相比ICG注射后立即光学成像,20 min后光学成像可获得更高的灵敏度(0.98比0.70);相比SLN平均检出数<4枚,检出数≥4枚可获得更高的灵敏度(0.96比0.68);相比HE染色,IHC(+HE)可获得更高的灵敏度(0.99比0.84);相比浆膜下注射ICG,黏膜下注射获得更高的灵敏度(0.98比0.40);相比注射浓度为5 g/L的ICG,0.5及0.05 g/L的ICG可获得更高的灵敏度(0.98比0.83),差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。然而,开腹手术

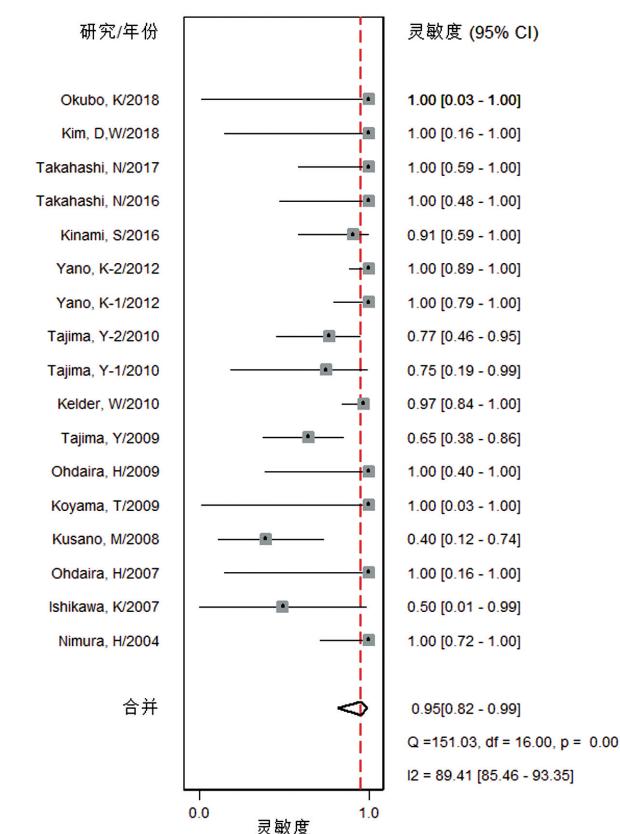


图3 纳入文献灵敏度森林图

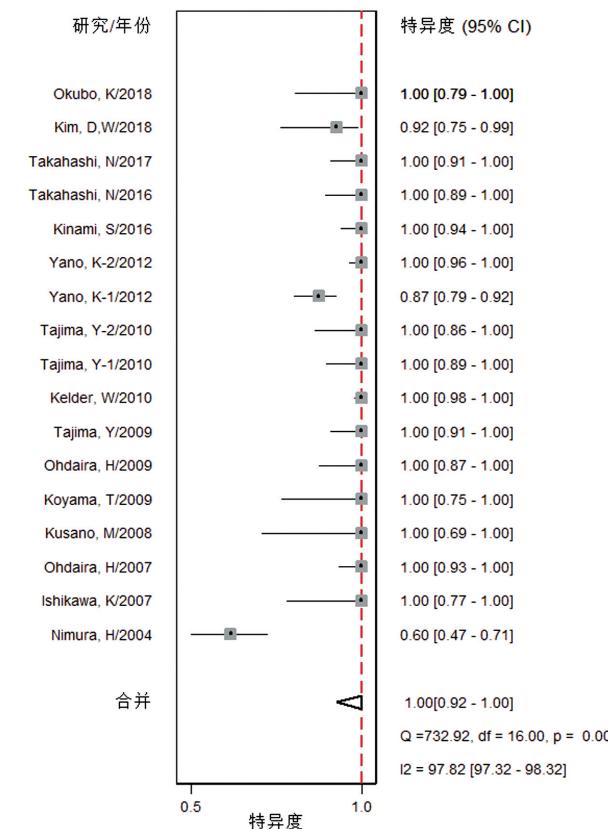


图4 纳入文献特异度森林图

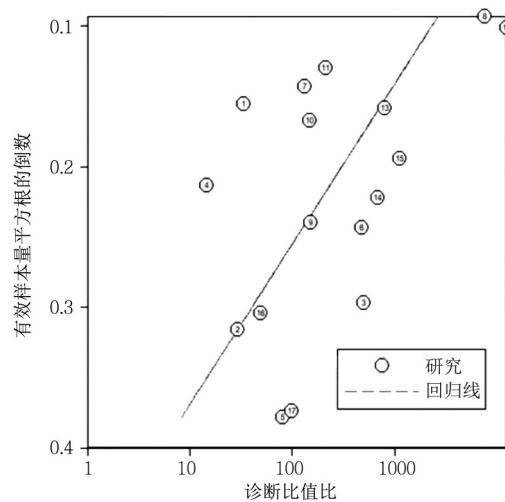


图5 胃癌前哨淋巴结活检的诊断比值比漏斗图

与腹腔镜手术、淋巴结区域清扫与捡出切除合并的灵敏度比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ )。(2)患者自身特征:相比cT<sub>2-3</sub>患者,cT<sub>1</sub>患者可以获得更高的灵敏度(0.96比0.72, $P=0.02$ ),而肿瘤直径≤30 mm与>30 mm合并的灵敏度比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。(3)患者例数和文献年份:相比试验样本量≤26例,>26例可获得更高的灵敏度(0.96比0.65);相比发表在2010年前的文献,2010年后文献可获得更高的灵敏度(0.97比0.81),差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$ )。见表2。

## 讨 论

21世纪以来,保留胃功能的个性化微创手术,不仅提出新的胃癌手术策略,也提出对胃癌准确术前分期的迫切要求<sup>[2,22]</sup>。继传统胃癌SLN活检技术之后,光学成像结合ICG引导胃癌SLN活检逐渐被纳入临床研究,因此有必要对其诊断准确性进行客观评价。此篇Meta分析,纳入1 020例患者,系统评价发现,该项诊断技术的临床可行性良好。但纳入文献中存在多项操作技术标准的区别,而且纳入研究间灵敏度和特异度的异质性显著。因此,采取Meta回归及亚组分析,进一步探索可能影响诊断准确性的因素。

光学成像技术采用700~900 nm波长的近红外荧光,具有实时、低固有荧光、高组织穿透性的优势<sup>[23-24]</sup>。Miyashiro等<sup>[25]</sup>指出,荧光成像显示的组织结构图像更清晰,因此可能优于红外成像技术;而且纳入文献中也提到,即使个别淋巴结未能染色,亦可借助荧光技术进行有效显像<sup>[9,12,14,16]</sup>。但Meta亚组分

表2 基于“双变量混合效应模型”合并灵敏度的Meta亚组分析

影响因素	文献数(篇)	灵敏度(95%CI)	P值
光学成像			<0.001
近红外成像	10	0.98(0.96~1.00)	
荧光成像	7	0.73(0.56~0.91)	
成像时刻			<0.001
注射后20 min	10	0.98(0.96~1.00)	
注射后立即	5	0.70(0.54~0.86)	
平均检出SLN数目(枚) <sup>a</sup>			0.010
≥4	12	0.96(0.90~1.00)	
<4	3	0.68(0.20~1.00)	
病理染色			<0.001
IHC(+HE)	7	0.99(0.98~1.00)	
HE	10	0.84(0.70~0.98)	
注射部位			<0.001
黏膜下注射	14	0.98(0.95~1.00)	
浆膜下注射	2	0.40(0.18~0.62)	
ICG浓度(g/L)			0.010
5	12	0.83(0.80~0.89)	
0.5及0.05	3	0.98(0.93~1.00)	
胃癌手术			0.460
开腹手术	8	0.95(0.86~1.00)	
腹腔镜手术	9	0.96(0.88~1.00)	
清扫方法			0.200
淋巴结区域清扫	14	0.96(0.89~1.00)	
淋巴结拣出切除	3	0.96(0.87~1.00)	
肿瘤临床分期			0.020
cT <sub>1</sub>	13	0.96(0.92~1.00)	
cT <sub>2-3</sub>	4	0.72(0.41~1.00)	
肿瘤直径(mm)			0.160
≤30	8	0.96(0.91~1.00)	
>30	3	0.81(0.64~0.98)	
患者例数(例)			0.010
>26	13	0.96(0.91~1.00)	
≤26	4	0.65(0.16~1.00)	
发表年份			0.030
2010年及之后	10	0.97(0.93~1.00)	
2010年前	7	0.81(0.57~1.00)	

注:<sup>a</sup>SLN:前哨淋巴结;HE:苏木精-伊红染色;IHC:免疫组织化学染色;ICG:吲哚菁绿

析表明,近红外成像比荧光成像可获得更高的灵敏度(0.98比0.73),这与Skubleny等<sup>[26]</sup>关于该主题的Meta分析结果一致。探究原因,可能是荧光成像出现了背景散射,导致较高假阴性率<sup>[9,12]</sup>。因此,我们推荐将近红外成像更多地应用于临床研究。但值得关注的是,随着光学成像技术的发展,荧光分子成像以及术中多模态成像技术,可能在未来更多地应用



于临床<sup>[27]</sup>。在纳入文献中,术者为了获得良好的沉积效应,多采取在ICG注射20 min后进行光学成像,灵敏度均较高<sup>[6-8,10-11,13,15,18-19]</sup>。亚组分析也表明,相比注射后立即成像,注射20 min后成像可获得更高的灵敏度。但应注意,若间隔时间超过20 min,反而会降低诊断准确性<sup>[28]</sup>。因此,为获得良好的诊断效果,需要在术中ICG注射20 min后进行近红外成像。

SLN活检过程中若获取的SLN较多,则可能会降低胃癌SLN活检假阴性率<sup>[29]</sup>。Meta亚组分析提示:SLN检出数≥4枚可获得较高的灵敏度。此结果间接反映了胃癌淋巴系统复杂性,即多向性的淋巴引流可导致出现多个SLN<sup>[30]</sup>。HE和IHC是目前最为广泛应用的病理组织学染色试剂,然而,淋巴结微转移却常常被HE漏诊<sup>[31]</sup>。亚组分析发现:IHC(+HE)较HE染色可以获得更高的灵敏度。随着孤立肿瘤细胞微转移的概念日益被关注,连续切片技术和分子诊断技术的优势逐渐突出,可能成为术中检测淋巴结转移和微转移的更可靠方法<sup>[32-33]</sup>。Jamieson和Dobson<sup>[34]</sup>指出,胃的淋巴引流途径是从黏膜层流向浆膜层。Yaguchi等<sup>[35]</sup>的研究表明,ICG黏膜下注射与浆膜下注射差异无统计学意义。而本文Meta亚组分析提示,黏膜下注射获得更高的灵敏度,这与Skubleny等<sup>[26]</sup>关于该主题的Meta分析结果是一致的。因此本研究认为,黏膜下注射可能更有利,而且可能更适用于早期胃癌。Mieog等<sup>[36]</sup>指出,用于乳腺癌SLN活检的推荐浓度为0.625 g/L。对于胃癌,纳入文献中使用的ICG浓度有5 g/L<sup>[6-14,17-18]</sup>和0.5 g/L<sup>[15]</sup>和0.05 g/L<sup>[16]</sup>。Meta亚组分析指出,ICG浓度为0.5或0.05 g/L时,都比5 g/L可获得更高的灵敏度;这些结果说明,ICG浓度过高反而会降低光学成像识别能力。而且,目前的胃癌SLN活检研究中可能使用了过高浓度的ICG。

本Meta分析发现,胃癌SLN活检的开腹与腹腔镜手术差异无统计学意义( $P=0.460$ )。而Wang等<sup>[37]</sup>的Meta分析指出,SLN活检时,开腹手术比腹腔镜手术得出更高的灵敏度,腹腔镜手术比开腹手术得出更高的准确率。这可能与Wang等<sup>[37]</sup>有关纳入文献中试剂应用、操作技术、效应指标等与本研究有诸多不同。本文Meta分析发现,淋巴结清扫与拣出切除差异无统计学意义( $P=0.200$ )。该结果与Ryu等<sup>[38]</sup>的Meta分析结果是一致的。因此,目前尚不能确定胃癌SLN活检中最佳的胃癌手术和淋巴结清扫方法。

Rabin等<sup>[39]</sup>研究认为,试剂引导胃癌SLN活检诊断准确性与cT呈负相关。本文纳入文献中胃癌临床分期包括cT<sub>1-3</sub>,亚组分析也提示,早期胃癌可获得更高的灵敏度。这可能是因为晚期胃癌细胞更可能阻塞淋巴管,并且新生淋巴管也会加剧淋巴系统的复杂性<sup>[39-40]</sup>。因此,胃癌SLN活检技术可能更适用于早期胃癌。一般认为,胃癌肿瘤直径越大,则侵袭程度可能越高,临床T分期也越晚。纳入文献报道的肿瘤平均直径大多<50 mm,故本文以30 mm作为临界点进行分组,但亚组分析指出,肿瘤直径不同的两组间SLN活检灵敏度的差异无统计学意义。因此,尚不能确定肿瘤直径是否会影响诊断准确性。

由于试剂引导的SLN活检诊断准确性与学习曲线呈正相关<sup>[41]</sup>。Nimura等<sup>[6]</sup>建议,近红外成像结合ICG引导胃癌SLN活检的学习曲线为10例。而Lee等<sup>[42]</sup>指出,胃癌SLN活检的学习曲线为26例。因此,以26例作为临界点进行分组,亚组分析指出患者例数>26例可获得更高的灵敏度。然而,仍需更多大样本多中心研究来评价该技术的诊断价值。研究普遍认为,随着工作年限的延长,术者操作经验会越来越丰富,光学成像设备使用频率和熟练程度也会提升;纳入文献发表年份分布于2004年至2018年,因此,以2010年作为临界点进行分组,而且亚组分析发现,2010年后的文献比2010年以前的易获得更高的灵敏度。所以,2010年后的临床研究技术条件等因素可能更加成熟,也就意味临床参考价值更加确切。

本文存在一定的局限性,首先,Deeks漏斗图提示存在明显的发表偏倚;其次,合格文献多为日本学者投稿,存在地域偏倚;最后,纳入文献主要以患者例数来呈现原始数据(真阳性值、假阳性值、假阴性值、真阴性值),不能有效地提取关于淋巴结数量的数据,所以存在结果报告偏倚。此外,纳入文献数目较少、缺乏大规模多中心研究等因素也可能影响该Meta分析的证据质量等级。

综上,依据关于灵敏度和特异度的系统评价满意结果,光学成像结合ICG引导胃癌SLN活检是可行性良好的临床诊断方法,尤其适用于早期胃癌。目前关于胃癌SLN活检的研究,使用的ICG浓度可能过高;而近红外成像可能优于荧光成像以获得更高的灵敏度。但是这些结论仍需要更加高效可信的大规模多中心研究来验证。

**利益冲突** 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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