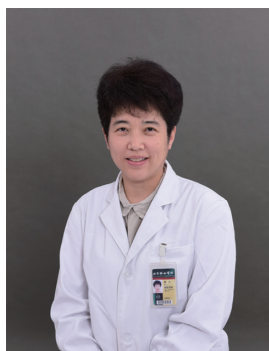




· 专家述评 ·



霍力，主任医师，博士研究生导师，北京协和医院核医学科主任，国家核医学专业质控中心主任。任北京医师协会核医学分会会长，北京医学会核医学分会、中国医学影像技术学会核医学分会、中国医学装备学会核医学专业委员会副主任委员。主要从事核医学的临床、科研和教学工作。在核医学影像诊断和治疗领域积累了丰富的临床经验，科研方向涵盖新型分子探针、临床应用研究、核医学图形图像处理及国产核医学设备研发。作为项目负责人获得3次国家自然科学基金、2次北京市自然科学基金及1次医科院创新基金支持，参与科技部2项重大研发项目，以通信作者及第一作者发表论文90余篇，参与70余篇文章及10余本专著编写。

胃肠胰神经内分泌肿瘤核医学分子探针临床应用研究进展

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[摘要] 神经内分泌肿瘤（neuroendocrine neoplasm, NEN）是一组以神经内分泌分化为特征的上皮性肿瘤，最常见的发生部位是胃肠胰。胃肠胰NEN（gastroenteropancreatic NEN, GEP-NEN）起病隐匿，影像学特征不明显，任何分级均可出现远处转移，是临床诊断和治疗的难点。核医学利用放射性核素标记的分子探针，针对GEP-NEN不同的靶点进行显像，提高了病灶的检出率和诊断准确度。本文就生长抑素受体（somatostatin receptor, SSTR）激动剂、SSTR拮抗剂、 ^{18}F -FDG、 ^{18}F -DOPA、胰高血糖素样肽-1受体激动剂、趋化因子配体和成纤维细胞活化蛋白抑制剂等核医学分子探针在GEP-NEN的临床应用研究进展作一述评。

[关键词] 胃肠胰神经内分泌肿瘤；分子探针；核医学显像；诊断

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Research progress in clinical application of nuclear medicine molecular probes for gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm LIU Yu, LIU Meixi, ZHU Wenjia, HUO Li (Department of Nuclear Medicine, Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Science and Peking Union Medical College, Beijing 100730, China)

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[Abstract] Neuroendocrine neoplasms (NENs) are a group of epithelial tumors characterized by neuroendocrine differentiation, the most common type being gastroenteropancreatic NENs (GEP-NENs). GEP-NENs have insidious onset, and their imaging features are not obvious. Distant metastases can occur in GEP-NENs with different degrees of malignancy, leading to difficulties in clinical diagnosis and treatment. Based on different targets in GEP-NENs, radionuclide-labeled molecular probes improve the detection rate of lesions and the accuracy of diagnosis. In this paper, we reviewed the research progress of nuclear medicine molecular probes, including somatostatin receptor (SSTR) agonists, SSTR antagonists, ^{18}F -FDG, ^{18}F -DOPA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists,

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chemokine ligands, and fibroblast-activation-protein inhibitor in the clinical application of GEP-NENs.

[Key words] Gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm; Molecular probe; Nuclear medicine imaging; Diagnosis

神经内分泌肿瘤 (neuroendocrine neoplasm, NEN) 是一组以神经内分泌分化为特征的上皮性肿瘤。世界卫生组织 (World Health Organization, WHO) 2019版神经内分泌肿瘤分类标准将NEN分为高分化的神经内分泌瘤 (neuroendocrine tumor, NET) 和低分化的神经内分泌癌 (neuroendocrine carcinoma, NEC), NET根据有丝分裂计数和Ki-67增殖指数分为低级别G1、中级别G2和高级别G3, 而NEC则根据细胞大小分为小细胞型和大细胞型^[1-2]。NEN可发生在不同的器官, 其中以胃肠胰 (gastroenteropancreatic, GEP) 最为多见, GEP-NEN约占全部NEN的60%^[3-4]。GEP-NEN的异质性较明显, 临床侵袭性因原发部位而异: 小肠NEN的恶性程度相对较高, 但转移灶进展较为缓慢; 胃和直肠NEN的转移倾向较低, 一旦转移则会迅速进展; 胰腺NEN主要产生各种肽类激素, 引起不同的临床综合征^[5]。大多数GEP-NEN为无功能性肿瘤, 患者的临床症状出现较晚, 早期诊断准确度较低, 确诊时常伴有肿块压迫和肿瘤转移征象^[6]。

在GEP-NEN的影像学诊断中, 临床常规使用增强计算机体层成像 (computed tomography, CT) 与磁共振成像 (magnetic resonance imaging, MRI) 定位原发灶、评估肿瘤负荷、明确转移灶位置, 为后续治疗方案的选择提供重要的解剖学信息。在一些微小转移性淋巴结和骨转移灶中, MRI检测的灵敏度和特异度均高于CT, 而在肺部转移灶的检出方面, CT则是首选检查^[7]。超声成像具有无创、便捷等优点, 术中超声有助于胰腺NET和肝脏转移灶的检查和定位, 可为手术提供指导, 内镜超声可以通过活检提供细胞学和病理学诊断^[8]。解剖成像为临床治疗GEP-NEN提供了诊断依据, 但在患者的疗效评估、预后分层、复发检测等应用中仍有局限。

核医学通过放射性核素标记的分子探针对

GEP-NEN患者进行全身显像, 利用分子探针对靶点的特异性显像, 为临床诊断和治疗提供分子信息。目前应用于临床的核医学分子探针包括生长抑素受体 (somatostatin receptor, SSTR) 激动剂、SSTR拮抗剂、¹⁸F-FDG、¹⁸F-DOPA、胰高血糖素样肽-1受体激动剂、趋化因子配体和成纤维细胞活化蛋白抑制剂等。本文就上述核医学分子探针在GEP-NEN临床实践中的研究进展进行综述。

1 SSTR激动剂

分化良好的GEP-NEN细胞表面高表达SSTR, 使用放射性核素标记的SSTR激动剂可以与肿瘤细胞特异性结合, 利用单光子发射计算机体层摄影 (single photon emission computed tomography, SPECT) /CT与正电子发射体层成像 (positron emission tomography, PET) /CT对GEP-NEN进行定位和诊断。¹¹¹In-Octreotide是最早应用于临床的SSTR激动剂, 使用 γ 相机和SPECT/CT进行单光子核素显像, 但由于该类显像技术的分辨率较低, 影响了其对微小病灶和转移灶的检出。⁶⁸Ga是一种正电子放射性核素, 半衰期约为67 min, 利用⁶⁸Ga标记的SSTR激动剂进行PET/CT显像, 可以大幅度提高图像质量和空间分辨率, 弥补了¹¹¹In-Octreotide的不足。目前, 临床常用的SSTR激动剂包括⁶⁸Ga-DOTATATE、⁶⁸Ga-DOTATOC和⁶⁸Ga-DOTANOC。欧洲神经内分泌肿瘤学会 (European Neuroendocrine Tumor Society, ENETS) 和欧洲核医学协会 (European Association of Nuclear Medicine, EANM) 发布的指南均推荐使用SSTR激动剂PET/CT作为GEP-NEN诊断和分期的一线显像方法^[7, 9]。Bauckneht等^[10]对18项研究进行meta分析, 结果显示, 在1 143例胰腺NET患者的诊断中, SSTR激动剂PET/CT的合并灵敏度和特异度分别为79.6%和95.0%。Ambrosini等^[11]的研究结果显示, ⁶⁸Ga-DOTANOC PET/CT对骨转移灶的检出能力优于传统的影像学检查, 提高了GEP-NEN分期和再分期的准确度, 为后续治疗决策提供诊

断依据。在GEP-NEN的预后预测方面, SSTR激动剂具有一定的临床价值。Ambrosini等^[12]和Ohnona等^[13]的研究分别给出了肿瘤最大标准摄取值(maximum standard uptake value, SUV_{max})与肿瘤功能总体积的最佳阈值, 将其纳入多元Cox回归分析, 结果显示, 两个半定量参数均为GEP-NEN进展的独立危险因素。

肽受体放射性核素治疗(peptide receptor radionuclide therapy, PRRT)利用治疗性放射性核素¹⁷⁷Lu和⁹⁰Y标记的SSTR激动剂, 对GEP-NEN进行精准的靶向内放疗。Starr等^[14]的研究收集了8项PRRT临床试验的数据, 结果显示, 接受PRRT的胰腺NET患者, 无进展生存期和总生存期分别为20~39个月和37~79个月。在肠NET的Ⅲ期临床试验中, ¹⁷⁷Lu-DOTATATE显著延长了患者的无进展生存期, 由此被美国食品药品监督管理局和欧洲药品管理局批准用于治疗SSTR阳性的分化良好的GEP-NET^[15]。部分研究尝试利用SSTR激动剂PET/CT的半定量参数评估PRRT的疗效, 但是疗效评估的标准仍有待探索。Haug等^[16]和Sharma等^[17]的研究分别将 SUV_{max} 和肿瘤-脾脏比值纳入多元Cox回归分析, 结果显示, 这两个半定量参数可预测GEP-NEN患者对PRRT的疗效反应。

⁶⁴Cu-DOTATATE是美国食品药品监督管理局批准的最新的SSTR激动剂, 用于定位SSTR阳性的NET。⁶⁴Cu的半衰期约为12.7 h, 将PET/CT显像的时间窗延长至3 h, 弥补了⁶⁸Ga较短半衰期的不足^[18]。Pfeifer等^[19]首次报道了⁶⁴Cu-DOTATATE在NET患者中的应用, 与¹¹¹In-Octreotide SPECT/CT相比, ⁶⁴Cu-DOTATATE PET/CT图像的质量和空间分辨率显著提高, 并且在43%的患者中检测到更多的病灶。在另一项规模较大的头对头临床试验^[20]中, ⁶⁴Cu-DOTATATE PET/CT诊断NET的灵敏度和准确度均为97%, 高于¹¹¹In-Octreotide SPECT/CT的诊断结果。Johnbeck等^[21]的研究比较了⁶⁴Cu-DOTATATE PET/CT和⁶⁸Ga-DOTATOC PET/CT的诊断效能, 结果显示, ⁶⁴Cu-DOTATATE PET/CT检测到更多的阳性病灶, 其中在⁶⁸Ga-DOTATOC PET/CT结果为

阴性的病灶中, 有78.5%的病灶被病理学检查证实为NET。在GEP-NEN的预后预测中, Carlsen等^[22]的研究将⁶⁴Cu-DOTATATE PET/CT的半定量参数 SUV_{max} 纳入多元Cox回归分析, 当 SUV_{max} 的最佳截断值设置为43.3时, 可以预测GEP-NEN患者的无进展生存期, 然而在总生存期的预测中, 未能计算出 SUV_{max} 的最佳截断值。进一步的研究^[23]将最低摄取病灶的平均标准摄取值(mean standard uptake value, SUV_{mean})和肿瘤总体积纳入多元Cox回归分析, 结果显示, 这两个半定量参数均可预测GEP-NEN患者的无进展生存期和总生存期。

2 SSTR拮抗剂

近年来, SSTR拮抗剂在GEP-NEN相关核医学分子探针的研发中崭露头角。与SSTR激动剂相比, SSTR拮抗剂在肝脏、脾脏、胃肠道和肺等正常组织中的摄取较低, 而在肿瘤组织中摄取较高, 滞留时间较长, 提高了肿瘤-背景比值^[24]。目前成功开发并应用于临床的SSTR拮抗剂包括⁶⁸Ga-NODAGA-JR11、⁶⁸Ga-DOTA-JR11、⁶⁸Ga-NODAGA-LM3、⁶⁸Ga-DOTA-LM3。Nicolas等^[25]对12例分化良好的GEP-NEN患者进行⁶⁸Ga-NODAGA-JR11 PET/CT显像, 结果显示, ⁶⁸Ga-NODAGA-JR11较高的肿瘤-背景比值提高了肝脏转移灶的检出率, 在检测灵敏度方面优于⁶⁸Ga-DOTATOC PET/CT。另一种SSTR拮抗剂为⁶⁸Ga-DOTA-JR11, 在分化良好的NET中, ⁶⁸Ga-DOTA-JR11 PET/CT对肝脏转移灶具有较高的检测能力, 但对骨转移灶的检测不如⁶⁸Ga-DOTATATE PET/CT^[26]。Zhu等^[27]首次报道了⁶⁸Ga-NODAGA-LM3和⁶⁸Ga-DOTA-LM3在患者中的应用, 结果显示, 两种显像剂都具有较高的肿瘤摄取和较长的滞留时间。进一步的研究对40例分化良好的NET患者进行双臂试验, ⁶⁸Ga-NODAGA-LM3 PET/CT和⁶⁸Ga-DOTA-LM3 PET/CT的病灶检出能力均高于⁶⁸Ga-DOTATATE PET/CT, 在半定量参数中, 两种显像剂的 SUV_{max} 和肿瘤-背景比值与⁶⁸Ga-DOTATATE差异有统计学意义^[28]。其他SSTR拮抗剂的相关报道较为少见, 包括使用¹⁸F标记的¹⁸F-AlF-OC、¹⁸F-SiFalin-TATE等, 由于大部分文献报道为临床前研究, 因此这些显像剂

仍需前瞻性临床试验进行探索。

3 ^{18}F -FDG

^{18}F -FDG是目前核医学中应用最广泛的分子探针,通过1型葡萄糖转运蛋白进入细胞,随后被己糖激酶磷酸化,停滞在细胞中,利用肿瘤细胞的高代谢特征进行显像^[29]。多项研究^[30-32]表明, ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT在高级别GEP-NET和低分化的GEP-NEC中有较高的诊断效能,而在低级别分化良好的GEP-NET中表现较差。 ^{18}F -FDG的摄取与GEP-NEN的恶性程度有一定相关性,部分研究^[32-35]的结果显示, ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT的半定量参数 SUV_{\max} 与GEP-NEN的Ki-67增殖指数呈正相关,当Ki-67增殖指数 $\geq 10\%$,即使是分化良好的神经内分泌肿瘤, ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT仍具有较高的诊断灵敏度。目前,ENETS和EANM发布的指南均推荐使用 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT定位高级别低分化的GEP-NEN,利用半定量参数对患者的预后预测进行分层分析^[7, 9, 36]。

近年来,使用SSTR类显像剂和 ^{18}F -FDG进行双核素显像,成为GEP-NEN研究的热点。 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT可检测侵袭性较高的高级别病灶,进而及时调整治疗方案,而SSTR类显像剂PET/CT可以评估GEP-NEN肿瘤细胞SSTR的表达情况,对患者进行分层,为后续PRRT提供依据。Partelli等^[37]和Zhang等^[34]的研究结果显示,使用双核素对GEP-NEN患者进行显像,可大幅度提高诊断的灵敏度。Mapelli等^[38]利用 ^{18}F -FDG和 ^{68}Ga -DOTATOC PET/CT显像对胰腺NEN的临床特征进行预测,结果显示, ^{68}Ga -DOTATOC PET/CT的半定量参数 SUV_{\max} 可以预测远处转移,而 ^{18}F -FDG的半定量参数肿瘤代谢体积(metabolic tumor volume, MTV)和总病灶糖酵解(total lesion glycolysis, TLG)可以预测血管侵犯情况。双核素显像基本可以覆盖所有GEP-NEN类型,因此在未来大规模临床试验中使用双核素显像成为趋势。

4 ^{18}F -DOPA

GEP-NEN通过细胞膜结合的L型氨基酸转运体摄取 ^{18}F -DOPA,随后利用芳香族氨基酸脱羧酶将 ^{18}F -DOPA脱羧为 ^{18}F -多巴胺,并将其储存在细胞内的神经分泌颗粒中^[39]。GEP-NEN起源于

神经嵴来源的神经内分泌细胞,具有较高的芳香族氨基酸脱羧酶活性,对 ^{18}F -DOPA的亲合力较高,为 ^{18}F -DOPA PET/CT在GEP-NEN患者检查中的应用奠定了基础。Piccardo等^[40]开展了一项 ^{18}F -DOPA和SSTR激动剂用于PET/CT诊断的头对头meta分析,结果显示,两种检查方法均可准确诊断肠道NET,在基于病灶的分析中, ^{18}F -DOPA的合并灵敏度为95%,略高于SSTR激动剂82%的合并灵敏度。另一项针对肠NET的头对头试验^[41]报道了相似的灵敏度, ^{18}F -DOPA PET/CT检出的病灶数量略多于 ^{68}Ga -DOTANOC。然而部分研究提出了相反的观点,Ambrosini等^[42]和Haug等^[43]的研究认为,使用SSTR激动剂进行PET/CT检查,在NET的检测和分期方面均优于 ^{18}F -DOPA PET/CT。SSTR类显像剂不仅可以提供GEP-NEN患者的诊断信息,还可判断患者是否可以进行PRRT,为临床决策提供关键证据^[44]。近年来,使用卡比多巴进行预处理为 ^{18}F -DOPA PET/CT显像带来了新的进展,Veenstra等^[45]比较了卡比多巴预处理的 ^{18}F -DOPA PET/CT和 ^{68}Ga -DOTATOC PET/CT的诊断优势,结果显示, ^{18}F -DOPA PET/CT在分化良好的GEP-NET中可检测出更多的病灶。在胰岛素瘤和胰腺NET的诊断中,使用卡比多巴进行预处理的 ^{18}F -DOPA PET/CT同样具有一定的优势,因此有研究^[46-47]推荐 ^{18}F -DOPA作为替补SSTR类显像剂的二线检查方法。在转移灶的检出中, ^{18}F -DOPA也可发挥一定作用,Barachini等^[48]利用 ^{18}F -DOPA PET/CT与MRI联合诊断GEP-NEN的肝转移病灶,灵敏度高于传统的检查方法。Deleval等^[49]对155例肠NET患者进行 ^{18}F -DOPA PET/CT,使用 ^{18}F -DOPA PET/CT检测骨转移病灶,对患者是否发生骨转移进行生存分析,结果显示, ^{18}F -DOPA PET/CT检测的骨转移是肠NET的独立预后影响因素。

5 胰高血糖素样肽-1受体激动剂

胰岛素瘤是胰腺NET中的一类功能性肿瘤,良性胰岛素瘤的SSTR表达较低,限制了SSTR类PET/CT对胰岛素瘤的检出。胰高血糖素样肽-1受体(glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor, GLP-1R)在良性胰岛素瘤中高表达,可以作为SSTR的替代靶点,利用放射性核素标记的GLP-1R激

动剂对胰岛素瘤进行显像^[50]。目前应用于临床的GLP-1R激动剂包括¹¹¹In-Exendin-4、^{99m}Tc-Exendin-4和⁶⁸Ga-Exendin-4。Sowa-Staszczak等^[51]对具有胰岛素瘤症状的患者进行^{99m}Tc-Exendin-4 SPECT/CT显像,在8例患者中均发现胰腺高摄取灶,后续病理学检查证实为低级别胰岛素瘤。Christ等^[50]使用¹¹¹In-Exendin-4 SPECT/CT对胰岛素瘤患者进行显像,结果显示,¹¹¹In-Exendin-4 SPECT/CT的灵敏度高于传统CT与MRI,当传统检查方法结果呈阴性时,可以作为二线检查进行胰岛素瘤的定位。由于SPECT的分辨率有限,因此使用发射正电子的放射性核素标记Exendin-4成为趋势。Luo等^[52]对43例胰岛素瘤患者进行⁶⁸Ga-Exendin-4 PET/CT检查,在42例患者中检测到高摄取的胰岛素瘤,灵敏度高达97.7%,远高于传统CT、MRI与内镜超声检查。Antwi等^[53]进一步比较了⁶⁸Ga-Exendin-4 PET/CT、¹¹¹In-Exendin-4 SPECT/CT和MRI在52例胰岛素瘤患者中的检查情况,结果显示,⁶⁸Ga-Exendin-4 PET/CT的诊断准确度为93.9%,远高于另外两种检查方法,研究者认为,使用⁶⁸Ga-Exendin-4 PET/CT定位良性胰岛素瘤是最佳的二线检查方法。⁶⁸Ga-Exendin-4 PET/CT也有一定的局限性,一项事后分析的研究^[54]报告了检查的假阴性结果,研究者认为这些假阴性结果主要是由于Brunner腺体的生理性摄取和肿瘤与肾脏重叠所致,因此在后续的研究中,应对⁶⁸Ga-Exendin-4 PET/CT的诊断结果持谨慎态度^[54]。在恶性胰岛素瘤中,GLP-1R的表达明显低于SSTR,限制了⁶⁸Ga-Exendin-4 PET/CT对恶性胰岛素瘤的诊断^[55]。

6 趋化因子配体

GEP-NEC为低分化肿瘤,SSTR表达量较低,因此使用SSTR类显像剂进行核医学显像,出现假阴性结果的概率较高。CXC族趋化因子受体4(CXC motif chemokine receptor 4, CXCR4)在GEP-NEC中高表达,因此使用可与CXCR4特异性结合的显像剂评估这类低分化NEC,可以弥补SSTR类显像剂的不足^[56]。⁶⁸Ga-Pentixafor是一种放射性核素标记的趋化因子配体,通过靶向结合于低分化NEC细胞表面的CXCR4,对NEC

患者进行核医学显像。Werner等^[57]报道了1例高级别NET伴多发性肝转移的患者,患者先后进行了⁶⁸Ga-DOTATOC、¹⁸F-FDG和⁶⁸Ga-Pentixafor PET/CT显像,结果显示,部分SSTR阴性的肝转移病灶呈现⁶⁸Ga-Pentixafor高摄取,展示了高级别NET肿瘤的异质性。进一步的研究^[58]比较了⁶⁸Ga-Pentixafor、⁶⁸Ga-DOTATOC以及¹⁸F-FDG的诊断效能,⁶⁸Ga-DOTATOC仍是分化良好NET的最佳显像剂;而在部分高级别NET和NEC中,⁶⁸Ga-Pentixafor与¹⁸F-FDG的诊断效能相似。Weich等^[59]比较了⁶⁸Ga-Pentixafor与¹⁸F-FDG在GEP-NEC中的诊断价值,结果显示,¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT检测到更多的病灶,半定量分析中病灶¹⁸F-FDG的摄取值均高于⁶⁸Ga-Pentixafor。⁶⁸Ga-Pentixafor在分化良好的GEP-NEC中作用有限,但在低分化GEP-NEC中,对于淋巴结转移的预测和预后的价值仍有待阐述,后续需要开展大规模前瞻性临床研究进行验证。

7 成纤维细胞活化蛋白抑制剂

癌症相关成纤维细胞(cancer-associated fibroblast, CAF)存在于部分肿瘤的微环境中,参与肿瘤的生长、迁移和进展^[60]。成纤维细胞活化蛋白(fibroblast activation protein, FAP)是一种II型细胞膜结合糖蛋白,在CAF中特异性高表达,由于FAP在正常组织表达水平较低,因此成为肿瘤诊断和治疗的潜在靶点^[60-61]。核医学使用放射性核素标记成纤维细胞活化蛋白抑制剂(fibroblast-activation-protein inhibitor, FAPI),研发针对FAP靶点的分子探针,目前应用于临床的分子探针为⁶⁸Ga-FAPI-04。Chen等^[62]的研究对3例NET进行⁶⁸Ga-FAPI-04显像,结果显示,NET原发灶的SUV_{max}范围在7.16~11.44。Kratochwil等^[61]和Dendl等^[63]的研究也报道了相似的结果,证明了⁶⁸Ga-FAPI-04在NET中有较高的摄取值。在NET的诊断方面,对部分患者诊断报告展示了⁶⁸Ga-FAPI-04的显像优势。Kömek等^[64]报道了1例胰腺NET伴多发性肝转移的患者,研究人员对该患者先后进行了⁶⁸Ga-DOTATATE和⁶⁸Ga-FAPI-04 PET/CT显像,结果显示,⁶⁸Ga-FAPI-04在肝脏的摄取值较低,肝脏转移灶显示更加清晰。在⁶⁸Ga-FAPI-04和¹⁸F-FDG

PET/CT的比较中,¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT的结果呈假阴性,而⁶⁸Ga-FAPI-04则显示出胰尾部和肝脏的高摄取病灶,最终病理学检查结果提示为G2胰腺NET伴肝脏转移^[65]。⁶⁸Ga-FAPI-04也存在一定的局限性,Cheng等^[66]报道了1例胰腺NET伴多发转移的患者,结果显示,⁶⁸Ga-DOTATATE PET/CT检测到更多的微小淋巴结转移灶和骨转移灶,而在⁶⁸Ga-FAPI-04和¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT的图像中,部分病灶呈假阴性。目前,⁶⁸Ga-FAPI-04在GEP-NEN中的临床研究较少,诊断价值尚不明确,未来仍需要大规模临床试验进行探索。

8 小结

GEP-NEN起病隐匿,影像学特征不明显,任何分级的GEP-NEN均可出现远处转移,是临床诊断和治疗的难点。核医学利用放射性核素标记的分子探针,针对GEP-NEN不同的靶点进行显像,提高了病灶的检出率和诊断准确度。分化良好的GEP-NEN通常高表达SSTR,因此推荐使用SSTR激动剂进行显像,而低分化的GEP-NEN,通常使用¹⁸F-FDG进行替代。在良性胰岛素瘤中,GLP-1R激动剂和¹⁸F-DOPA可对SSTR阴性的患者进行定位和诊断。SSTR拮抗剂、趋化因子配体和FAPI作为最新的分子探针,其应用仍需在前瞻性临床试验中进行探索。此外,GEP-NEN诊疗一体化是未来核医学发展的方向之一,分子探针显像技术以SSTR为靶点,对GEP-NEN患者进行筛选、预后分层及疗效评估,为PRRT治疗决策提供依据。

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