

# Comparative study of ultrasonic elastography and conventional ultrasound in diagnosis of malignant anus neoplasm

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**Abstract.** The application value of conventional ultrasound and ultrasonic elastography (UE) in preoperative diagnosis and combined diagnosis of malignant anus neoplasms was investigated. One hundred and twenty patients, whose mass was detected by digital rectal examination, were examined using UE and conventional ultrasound before operation, and the results were compared with those of histopathological examinations after operation, so that the accuracy and imaging features of UE as well as UE combined with conventional ultrasound in diagnosing malignant anus neoplasm were analyzed. Among the 120 patients, 77 were diagnosed with benign lesions and 43 were diagnosed with malignant lesions via pathological diagnosis for anal canal lesion surgery. Conventional ultrasound before operation showed that 53 patients were diagnosed with benign lesions and 26 with malignant lesions. Compared with that in the pathological diagnosis results, the diagnostic accordance rate in preoperative conventional ultrasound was 65.8%. Through UE diagnosis, 66 patients had benign lesions and 39 patients had malignant lesions. Compared with that in the pathological diagnosis results, the diagnostic accordance rate in preoperative UE was 87.5%. After the examination via UE combined with conventional ultrasound before operation, 71 patients were diagnosed with benign lesions and 40 patients were diagnosed with malignant lesions; compared with that in the pathological diagnosis results, the diagnostic accordance rate was 92.5%. In terms of mass qualitative diagnosis, the sensitivity and specificity of conventional ultrasound were 60.5 and 68.8%, respectively; those of UE were 90.7 and 85.7%, respectively, and those of UE combined with conventional ultrasound were 93.0 and 92.2%, respectively. According to the analysis results of receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve, the area under curve (AUC) of malignant anus neoplasm diagnosed via UE was 0.732 [95% confidence interval (95% CI), 0.211-2.534], the AUC via conventional ultrasound was 0.695 (95% CI, 0.517-

0.932), and that via UE combined with conventional ultrasound was 0.823 (95% CI, 0.146-4.643). In conclusion, examinations utilizing UE combined with conventional ultrasound can increase the preoperative diagnostic accordance rate in malignant anus neoplasm, which can be used as an effective method for preoperative diagnosis of malignant anus neoplasm.

## Introduction

In China, malignant anus neoplasm is a relatively uncommon type of tumor (1), with incidence rate of ~1.8-3.34% (2). Perianal cancer and rectal cancer are main types of malignant anus neoplasms occurring among males, while anal canal tumor is the main type of malignant anus neoplasms among females. With the increased incidence rate of tumors, the diagnosis of tumors becomes more and more important. Ultrasound (3,4) is an essential method to assist the diagnosis of malignant anus neoplasm; therefore, ultrasound is frequently used for staging of malignant anus neoplasm in clinical practices. Ultrasonic diagnosis has many advantages, such as no trauma, high sensitivity of diagnosis, no radioactivity and simple and convenient methods; as a result, ultrasound has been widely applied in tumor diagnosis. Ultrasonic elastography (UE) (5) is an emerging tumor diagnosis technique, which expands the diagnostic scope of conventional ultrasound in tumors, can indicate and locate the positions of lesions and can differentiate the nature of lesions, having obvious advantages in judging the malignancy of tumors. In this study, some results were acquired from patients with anal canal masses who were diagnosed with conventional ultrasound combined with UE.

## Patients and methods

**Clinical data.** One hundred and twenty patients, who were diagnosed in Shanghai Pudong New Area People's Hospital from December 2014 to December 2016, were selected; the anal canal masses were detected by digital rectal examination, then the nature of the masses was examined and determined using conventional ultrasound and UE, and all the patients were admitted in our hospital to receive operation. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Shanghai Pudong New Area People's Hospital and informed consents were signed by the patients or the guardians.

**Apparatus and methods.** Hi Vision Avius Color Doppler ultrasonic diagnostic apparatus (Hitachi, Ltd., Tokyo, Japan), equipped

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with a 13-5 probe, was used to perform UE and conventional ultrasound examinations. The positions of anal canal lesions, as well as the diameters, shape, edge conditions, calcification or not, thickness/length ratios of masses, in the patients were observed through ultrasound (6). After that, conventional ultrasound was switched to UE for examination. The three-grade classification, including benign, undetermined and malignant, was applied in conventional ultrasound. The UE scoring criteria provided by Hitachi, Ltd. were used as references for UE scoring (7,8), of which UE score  $\geq 3$  indicated malignant lesions.

**Statistical analysis.** All the experimental results were analyzed using SPSS 22.0 (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA), and analysis of variance was performed for comparisons among multiple groups. The enumeration data were expressed as percent (%), and  $\chi^2$  test was applied. The sensitivities and specificities of diagnoses via UE, conventional ultrasound and UE combined with conventional ultrasound in malignant anus neoplasm were calculated, respectively; the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were used to investigate the diagnostic values of UE, conventional ultrasound and UE combined with conventional ultrasound in malignant anus neoplasm.  $P < 0.05$  suggested that the difference was statistically significant.

## Results

**Basic data.** There were 58 male patients and 62 female patients aged 18-62 years, with an average age of  $39.9 \pm 11.2$  years. All the postoperative masses of the 120 patients were diagnosed in the Department of Pathology. Results of pathological diagnosis: There were 43 cases of malignant anus neoplasm and 77 cases of benign anus neoplasm. The diameter of the mass was 1.2-3.5 cm, with an average diameter of  $1.6 \pm 0.8$  cm. Malignant melanoma was not included in this study (Table I).

Among the 120 patients, 77 were diagnosed with benign lesions and 43 were diagnosed with malignant lesions via pathological diagnosis for anal canal lesion surgery. Using conventional ultrasound before operation, 53 patients were diagnosed with benign anal canal masses and 26 with malignant anal canal masses; the total accordance rate was 65.8%. Through UE diagnosis, 66 patients had benign anal canal masses and 39 patients had malignant anal canal masses, and the total accordance rate was 87.5%. The numbers of patients diagnosed with benign and malignant masses via UE combined with conventional ultrasound were 77 and 43, respectively, and the total accordance rate was 92.5%. Compared with the pathological diagnosis results, 24 cases of benign lesions were misdiagnosed as malignant ones, and 17 malignant lesions were misdiagnosed as benign ones in conventional ultrasound before operation. In preoperative UE, 11 cases of benign lesions were misdiagnosed as malignant ones, and 4 malignant lesions were misdiagnosed as benign ones. However, the diagnostic accuracy of UE combined with conventional ultrasound was relatively high (Table II).

**Results of preoperative ultrasound examinations.** Results of conventional ultrasound: Most of the benign masses were round or oval shape, with well-defined edges; typical micro-calcification was not observed in the lesions; 88.4% (38/43) of the malignant lesions had irregular edges, 76.7% (33/43) of the masses had a thickness/length ratio  $\geq 1$ , and 62.8% (27/43) of

Table I. Clinical data of patients.

Characteristics	Basic data	P-value
Sex		
Male	58 cases	0.347
Female	62 cases	
Age (years)	$39.9 \pm 11.2$	
Nature of mass		
Benign	77 cases	0.053
Malignant	43 cases	
Diameter of mass (cm)	$1.6 \pm 0.8$	
Component of malignant anus neoplasm		
Cloacogenic carcinoma	5	0.124
Basal cell carcinoma	3	
Epidermoid carcinoma or mucoepidermoid carcinoma	15	
Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of anal canal	20	

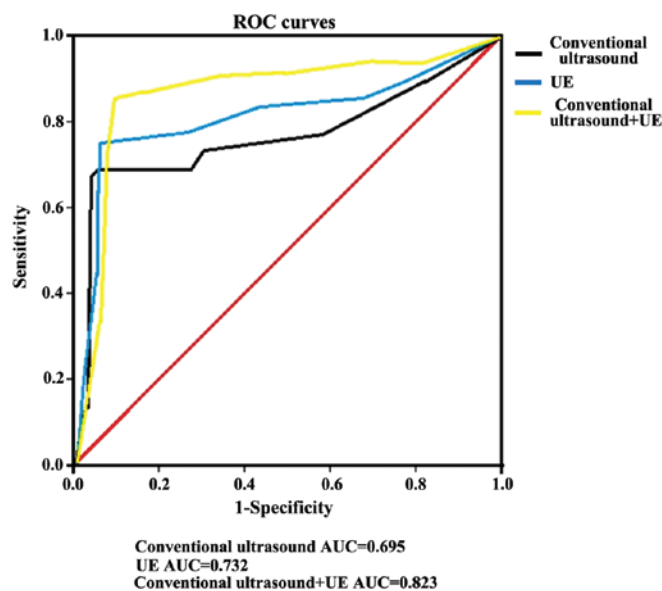


Figure 1. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves of conventional ultrasound, ultrasonic elastography (UE) and UE combined with conventional ultrasound in diagnosing malignant anus neoplasm. Conventional ultrasound: AUC=0.695; UE: AUC=0.732; UE combined with conventional ultrasound: AUC=0.823. The diagnostic value of UE combined with conventional ultrasound is relatively high.

the masses had micro-calcification. UE results: The elasticity score of the green region or the red-green region with green as the main color was 1-2 points, suggesting benign lesions, with surrounding tissues in green. The elasticity score of the red region was 3-5 points, suggesting malignant lesions, with surrounding tissues in red or green (Table III).

In terms of mass qualitative diagnosis, the sensitivity and specificity of conventional ultrasound were 60.5 and 68.8%,

Table II. Diagnostic results and accordance rates.

Diagnostic results		Conventional ultrasound	UE	Conventional ultrasound + EU	P-value
Benign lesion	Detected	53	66	71	0.372
	Misdiagnosed	24	11	6	
Malignant lesion	Detected	26	39	40	0.859
	Misdiagnosed	17	4	3	
Accordance rate of pathological diagnosis (%)		65.8	87.5	92.5	0.725

UE, ultrasonic elastography.

Table III. Results of preoperative ultrasound examinations.

Ultrasound feature	Conventional ultrasound		UE
Benign lesion	Round and oval shape	Green: 1-2 points	92.2%
	Smooth edge		
	No typical micro-calcification		
Thickness/length ratio ≥1	88.4%	Red: 3-5 points	93.0%
Irregular edge	76.7%		
Micro-calcification	62.8%		
UE, ultrasonic elastography.			

Table IV. Analyses of sensitivity and specificity of three diagnostic methods.

Sensitivity and specificity	Conventional ultrasound	UE	Conventional ultrasound + EU
Sensitivity (%)	60.5	90.7	93.0
Specificity (%)	68.8	85.7	92.2
AUC	0.695	0.732	0.823
95% CI	0.517-0.932	0.211-2.534	0.146-4.643

UE, ultrasonic elastography; AUC, area under curve.

respectively; those of UE were 90.7 and 85.7%, respectively, and those of UE combined with conventional ultrasound were 93.0 and 92.2%, respectively. According to the analysis results of ROC curve, the area under curve (AUC) of malignant anus neoplasm diagnosed via UE was 0.732 [95% confidence interval (95% CI), 0.211-2.534], the AUC via conventional ultrasound was 0.695 (95% CI, 0.517-0.932), and that via UE combined with conventional ultrasound was 0.823 (95% CI, 0.146-4.643) (Table IV and Fig. 1).

## Discussion

Malignant anus neoplasm (9) is an uncommon type of cancer, but its incidence rate shows an increasing trend, and the patients with the disease become increasingly younger (10). Therefore, the screening of malignant anus neoplasm is becoming more important. Based on ultrasonic diagnosis, UE (11) conducts further examinations on the lesions. The detection principles of

UE (12) are as follows: The mass to be detected is compressed toward the probe, then the distributions of elastic coefficient and strain of the detected mass are calculated according to its displacement, and the figures for the results are formulated. Conventional ultrasound combined with UE can increase the diagnostic accuracy in malignant anus neoplasm.

In this study, the detection results of conventional ultrasound in malignant anus neoplasm showed unclear edges, irregular shapes and increased anterior-posterior diameter. On determining whether the tumor is malignant or not, thickness/length ratio  $>1$  is a crucial index (13). The study results revealed that there were 13 cases of lesions which were diagnosed as undetermined via conventional ultrasound but were determined as benign via UE; 14 cases had a score  $>3$  points in UE, which were judged as benign lesions through conventional ultrasound. After the examinations by UE combined with conventional ultrasound, the sensitivity and accuracy of the diagnosis of malignant anus neoplasm were improved significantly, thus avoiding missed diagnosis

and misdiagnosis. Currently, there are plenty of studies on the diagnosis of breast cancer via UE (14-18); UE has good values in the diagnosis of breast cancer, its sensitivity and accuracy are relatively high; there is no great difference in diagnosis of the malignancy of breast lesion between 5-point scoring evaluation and UE area ratio, while the diagnosis combined with the two methods can increase the diagnostic accuracy of tumors. UE has not been completely utilized as a routine examination for tumors in clinic yet, and there are no unified diagnostic criteria. Some studies revealed (19-21) that the malignancy of breast lesion may cause adverse reactions to the UE diagnostic results, and the accuracy of UE examination is decreased along with the increased depth of the mass. It was indicated in the ROC curve that UE had significant values in diagnosis of malignant anus neoplasm, and that the diagnostic value of UE combined with conventional ultrasound was greater. Some studies have revealed that UE has great values in diagnosis of liver fibrosis (22). In the examination of masses, on the basis of lesion detection via conventional ultrasound, lesions that cannot be confirmed by conventional ultrasound are discovered and diagnosed using UE examination, and the prognostic value in the lesions needs to be further investigated.

In this study, the diagnostic effects of UE and conventional ultrasound in malignant anus neoplasm were studied, and the results showed that 4 cases were diagnosed as suspected malignant masses via UE, with a score  $\geq 3$  points, which were diagnosed as benign ones through pathological diagnosis. There was a relatively high misdiagnosis rate of malignant lesions using UE alone in this study. It was considered that misdiagnosis may be associated with many reasons, such as depth of mass and too few points of interest during the diagnosis. Since there are no reports related to the diagnosis of UE and conventional ultrasound in malignant anus neoplasm, a small sample size is adopted in this study, which lacks representativeness; therefore, the results need to be verified by large quantity of samples and data findings.

In conclusion, in the clinical diagnosis of malignant anus neoplasm at present, examinations through conventional ultrasound combined with UE has a high diagnostic accuracy, and the devices used during popularization are relatively simple; therefore, conventional ultrasound combined with UE can be used as an effective method for preoperative diagnosis of malignant anus neoplasm.

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