

综述

乳腺磁共振背景实质强化的研究现状*

张漪¹ 邹紫勤² 杨宇^{2,*}

1.湖南中医药大学第一附属医院

(湖南长沙 410007)

2.湖南中医药大学第一附属医院放射科

(湖南长沙 410021)

【摘要】 乳腺背景实质强化(background parenchymal enhancement, BPE)是MRI中正常乳腺纤维腺体(fibroglandular tissue, FGT)的增强,其在磁共振上分布、范围、强化程度的改变多与患者机体内部的激素分泌相关,且易受到年龄、血供分布等因素的影响。因此,当BPE表现不典型时,表现与乳腺病变存在重叠,易造成磁共振诊断上的困难。既往已有学者针对BPE的产生、影响机制及在乳腺疾病的诊疗方面进行研究,且取得了丰厚的成果,但以往对于BPE的视觉评分过于主观,因此近几年,基于机器学习方法建立定量评估BPE的模型,受到主流学者的重视。本文旨在介绍乳腺BPE在各领域研究运用的新进展,分析其在后续乳腺疾病诊疗中的发展前景。

【关键词】 背景实质强化; 磁共振成像; 乳腺**【中图分类号】** R445.2**【文献标识码】** A**【基金项目】** 湖南省自然科学基金项目

(2022JJ70114)

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1672-5131.2025.01.063

Research Status of Background Parenchymal Enhancement in Breast Magnetic Resonance Imaging*

ZHANG Yi¹, ZOU Zi-qin², YANG Yu^{2,*}.

1.The First Hospital of Hunan University of Chinese Medicine, Changsha 410007, Hunan Province, China

2.Department of Radiology, The First Hospital of Hunan University of Chinese Medicine, Changsha 410021, Hunan Province, China

ABSTRACT

Background parenchymal enhancement (BPE) is the enhancement of normal breast fibroglandular tissue (FGT) in MRI, and its distribution, extent, and degree of enhancement on MRI are mostly related to hormone secretion within the patient's body and are easily affected by age, blood supply distribution, and other factors. Its distribution, extent and degree of enhancement on MRI are related to the hormonal secretion of the patient's body, and are easily affected by factors such as age and blood supply distribution. Therefore, when BPE is atypical, it may overlap with breast lesions, which may cause difficulties in magnetic resonance diagnosis. Scholars have studied the generation of BPE, its influence mechanism and the diagnosis and treatment of breast diseases, and have achieved fruitful results, but the visual scoring of BPE was too subjective in the past, therefore, in recent years, the establishment of a model for quantitative assessment of BPE based on the machine learning method has been emphasized by mainstream scholars. The purpose of this article is to present new advances in the use of breast BPE in various fields of research and to analyze its prospects for subsequent development in the diagnosis and treatment of breast diseases.

Keywords: Background Parenchymal Enhancement; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Breast

在乳腺磁共振成像(MRI)中,正常和异常乳腺组织在使用造影剂后都会增强,其中正常乳腺实质增强称为背景实质强化(background parenchymal enhancement, BPE),近年来,国内外学者研究表明其影响因素多与机体内部内源性及外源性激素分泌相关^[1],并可以预测乳腺癌的发病风险^[2],还可能与预测乳腺癌新辅助治疗的疗效相关^[3]。然而,BPE定性评估可能存在主观差异,因此寻找更客观的方法来评估BPE尤为重要。所以,可提供更准确的BPE评估的深度学习模型受到国内外学者的重视^[4-5]。本文主要对近年来BPE的MRI表现、其影响因素以及其对乳腺疾病临床诊疗等方面的研究新进展进行综述。

1 BPE在MRI上的表现

乳腺MRI成像中的BPE很常见,通常情况下,BPE的总体程度为轻微或轻度,呈双侧、对称、弥漫性分布。然而,BPE也可能为中度或明显程度,呈非对称性或非弥漫性分布^[6]。

MRI上BPE呈现弥漫性或者区域性分布,且为中等或者明显程度时,并不会造成MRI诊断乳腺疾病的困难。但在乳腺癌高危MRI筛查或评估新诊断的乳腺癌患者的病灶时,MRI图像上较大区域分布的BPE可能会造成MRI诊断乳腺疾病的困难。这是因为以这种模式出现的BPE在外观上可能与非肿块样强化(nonmass enhancement, NME)的病灶区域重叠,如果BPE的病灶区域被解释为NME,则应将其视为需要评估和处理的乳腺病变^[6]。目前,已有国内有学者研究表明^[7],使用MRI多模式扫描可提高乳腺NME病灶的诊断水平。

2 BPE的影响因素

BPE与激素、月经周期、年龄、乳腺密度、FGT以及乳腺癌分子分型等有关。

2.1 与激素和月经周期有关 国外学者研究表明,BPE与内源性和外源性激素水平有关,BPE随月经周期的阶段^[1]和绝经状态^[8]而变化,BPE水平在绝经后降低,在使用选择性雌激素受体调节剂或芳香化酶抑制剂治疗期间也会降低^[1]。但是,部分学者研究发现绝经前和绝经后的群体中BPE水平相似^[9-10],这表明内源性雌激素不会影响BPE水平。以往还有关于BPE与月经周期的研究,但也未达成统一的观点。Yun He等人^[11]对恶性肿瘤患者的月经周期采用了三种分类方法,研究发现BPE比值可能随月经周期的阶段或周数而不同。此外,Takeshi Kamitani等人^[12]认为月经期和增殖期似乎适合亚洲女性进行乳腺MRI检查。然而,Carol H.Lee等人^[13]的研究表明,绝经前妇女筛查MRI的BPE水平在月经周期周数上没有差异。因此,关于BPE与激素、月经周期的关系还需要进一步的研究。

2.2 与年龄的关系 历年来,各位学者关于年龄对BPE的影响研究结果并不统一。H. Sallam等学者研究发现^[14],患者年龄与双侧BPE呈弱负相关,年龄越小,BPE越高。此外,Arslan等学者研究显示^[15]BPE与患者年龄和月经周期之间存在相关性(均为 $P<0.01$)。然而,He等学者研究表明^[11]只有恶性组的BPE比值与年龄呈正相关。鉴于不同的研究结论,未来还需要更多的研究来证实。

【第一作者】 张漪,女,硕士研究生,主要研究方向:乳腺MR。E-mail: 1178945161@qq.com**【通讯作者】** 杨宇,男,主任医师,主要研究方向:乳腺MR。E-mail: 178693936@qq.com

2.3 与乳腺密度的关系 国外有部分学者研究表明^[16-17], BPE与乳腺密度之间没有相关性。然而, 其他部分学者研究显示^[18-19], 密度较低的乳房(BI-RADS类别1和2)与较少的BPE相关。这可能与他们并没有将造影时间限制且在月经周期的最佳时间(第7-15天)有关。

2.4 与乳腺纤维腺体组织(FGT)的关系 Alikhassi等人^[20]研究表明BPE和FGT之间存在显著的相关性($P<0.001$), 但他们没有对双侧乳房进行检查。在一项回顾性研究中, You等人^[21]检测了双侧乳房BPE与FGT的相关性, 结果显示两者呈正相关($P<0.001$)。然而, Arasu等人研究表明^[9]并未发现BPE与FGT之间存在显著的相互作用。

除了上述影响BPE水平的因素之外, 有学者研究表明^[22], 在绝经前乳腺癌高风险女性中, BPE的增加与肥胖有关。且有研究显示^[23], BPE程度还与乳腺癌分子分型有关。因此, 对于影响BPE水平变化的确切机制需要今后更深入研究。

3 BPE与乳腺癌风险和预后的关系

3.1 BPE与乳腺癌风险的关系 越来越多的学者开始关注乳腺BPE的现象, 也不断研究BPE是否与乳腺癌风险相关。HU等学者研究表明^[2], BPE可被视为乳腺癌发病率的预测因素。此外, Arasu等学者研究发现^[9], BPE与未来浸润性乳腺癌风险相关, 他们研究表明, 患有乳腺癌的大部分妇女的BPE水平更高, 而未患乳腺癌的大部分妇女的BPE水平更低(分别为80%和66%)。且在对患有乳腺癌病史的妇女进行的研究表明^[24-25], 在高危妇女中, BPE与乳腺癌的较高风险相关。但是, 大多数得出BPE与乳腺癌风险相关性的研究都是在高风险妇女中进行的, 因为这些妇女是MRI筛查的适用人群^[1]。而Thompson^[26]等学者分别评估了一般风险人群和高风险人群在DCE-MRI中的定性和定量BPE与乳腺癌之间的关系, 结果显示在乳腺MRI中测量到的较高水平的BPE与高风险妇女患有乳腺癌有关, 但与普通风险妇女无关。

除此之外, 有两个研究小组的研究结果表明^[27-28], BPE可作为一种表型成像标记物, 用于识别BRCA1和BRCA2变异携带者, 尽管这些携带者进行了能降低乳腺癌风险的输卵管切除术, 但仍有可能罹患乳腺癌。但是, 进行输卵管切除术前的BPE高水平术后的BPE变化两者之间谁更有助于预测乳腺癌, 仍需未来进一步研究。

但是, 在Sallam等的研究结果表明^[14], BPE与乳腺癌之间没有明显的相关性。You等人^[21]也研究发现乳腺癌对BPE没有影响($P>0.05$), 同样, Albert等人^[29]也指出BPE与乳腺癌之间缺乏相关性($P<0.0001$)。

因此, 近年来, 关于BPE与乳腺癌风险之间的关系的研究得出的结论并不相同。这些差异可能是由于以下原因造成的: MRI检查时月经周期的不同、研究中使用的MRI的分辨率不同、结果评估方法不同、乳腺组织结构不同。这可能还与BPE与乳腺癌风险的多项研究是在高风险妇女中进行的有关。因此, 需使用简略MRI方案以扩大对中等风险妇女的MRI筛查, 且BPE与各风险层次的乳腺癌患者之间的关系还需要今后进一步的研究。

3.2 BPE与乳腺癌预后的关系 乳腺癌患者进行新辅助治疗(NAC)主要是为了达到病理完全缓解(pCR)。且NAC与乳腺癌患者的总生存期和复发发生存期的改善密切相关, 尤其是对三阴性和HER2+乳腺癌患者而言^[30-31]。最近, 卢锦婷等人研究表明^[32], MRI测量的肿瘤直径、表观弥散系数、时间-信号强度曲线类型与乳腺癌NAC的疗效评价有关。此外, 越来越多的研究表明^[33-35], BPE可以预测对乳腺癌NAC的反应, BPE与NAC的治疗效果相关。并且, 一些回顾性研究发现^[36-38], NAC后BPE的降低可用于临床预测对乳腺癌患者NAC后的疗效。此外, Teixeira等学者研究也表明^[3], 浸润性乳腺癌患者的双侧乳房的BPE水平在进行NAC前均较高, 但在进行NAC后其BPE水平有所下降。但是, Rella等学者的研究结果^[39]并未证实NAC后BPE的总变化可预测乳腺癌患者预后。而且, Chen等人^[40]和Oh等人^[35]分别研究表明, 在定性和定量BPE分析中, pCR组和非pCR组的基线BPE均无差异。此外, Dong等人^[41]以HER2+乳腺癌患者为研究对象, 也未研究显示pCR组和非pCR组的基线BPE存在显著差异($P=0.892$)。因此, 迄今为止, 乳腺癌患

者在进行NAC后, 其BPE水平的变化的研究所得结论不统一, 还需要我们进一步充分研究。

4 定性和定量评估BPE的方法

在临床实践中, FGT和BPE是通过乳腺成像报告和数据系统(BI-RADS)进行主观描述的。根据BI-RADS, 对BPE进行定性评估, BPE可分为极小、轻度、中度或明显。然而, BPE的视觉评分存在读片者之间及其内部的差异, 这限制了BPE在个性化风险评估中的应用^[42]。

而Nam等学者^[5]研发出一种机器学习算法, 其能够提供可靠的BPE分类结果。最近, Eskreis-Winkler等人^[4]研究表明深度学习模型可自动为乳腺MRI检查分配BPE标签, 与基于MIP的人工智能模型相比, 其用于BPE分类的全自动、可重现的人工智能模型(即Slab人工智能模型)可提供更准确的BPE评估, 而与标准放射学报告的BPE分类相比, 其诊断准确性也有所提高。此外, Borkowski等人^[43]使用迁移学习方法训练了一种用于BPE类别自动分类的卷积神经网络(CNN), 其诊断报告的准确率超过了经验丰富的放射科医师。并且, Niell等学者研究表明^[44]使用与BPE范围相似的测量方法建立的模型可识别出乳腺癌患者, 并且该模型的AUC为0.85(95% CI: 0.63, 0.99), 明显优于主观BPE评估(AUC, 0.62)。

上述研究表明, 机器学习方法在协助放射科医师、减轻放射科医师的工作量、提高乳腺MRI图像解读的准确性以及改善乳腺癌患者预后方面的作用重大。所以, 要进一步推动定量BPE在乳腺癌个性风险评估中的应用, 可以通过使用统一的DCE-MRI方案 and 更优化的BPE定量评估方法, 对具有乳腺癌风险的群体进行深入研究。

5 小结

综上所述, BPE受多种因素的影响, 导致其具有个性且动态变化的特征, 并且BPE对乳腺疾病的诊断和预测新辅助化疗治疗效果具有重要意义。但是, 现有的研究大多是单中心, 小样本, 回顾性的研究, 且这些研究的患者群体, 磁共振成像方案和BPE评估方法各不相同, 并且没有对可能影响BPE水平的个体因素进行调整。因此, 未来还需要开展多中心, 大样本, 前瞻性的研究来验证该领域现有的研究成果。此外, Sutton等学者和Tagliafico等学者研究表明^[45-46], BPE的放射组学特征与乳腺癌风险之间存在关联。相信未来BPE基于MRI放射组学的乳腺疾病诊疗的研究将会开拓出更大的发展空间, 表现出更佳临床应用前景。

参考文献

- [1] LIAO G J, HENZE BANCROFT L C, STRIGEL R M, et al. Background parenchymal enhancement on breast MRI: a comprehensive review[J]. J Magn Reson Imaging, 2020, 51(1): 43-61.
- [2] HU N, ZHAO J, LI Y, et al. Breast cancer and background parenchymal enhancement at breast magnetic resonance imaging: a meta-analysis[J]. BMC Med Imaging, 2021, 21(1): 32.
- [3] TEIXEIRA S R C, CAMARGO JÚNIOR H S A D, CABELLO C. Background parenchymal enhancement: behavior during neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer and relationship with a pathological complete response[J]. Radiol Bras, 2020, 53(2): 95-104.
- [4] ESKREIS-WINKLER S, SUNG J S, DIXON L, et al. High-Temporal/High-Spatial resolution breast magnetic resonance imaging improves diagnostic accuracy compared with standard breast magnetic resonance imaging in patients with high background parenchymal enhancement[J]. J Clin Oncol, 2023, 41(30): 4747-4755.
- [5] NAM Y, PARK G E, KANG J, et al. Fully automatic assessment of background parenchymal enhancement on breast MRI using machine-learning models[J]. J Magn Reson Imaging, 2021, 53(3): 818-826.
- [6] GIESS C S, YEH E D, RAZA S, et al. Background parenchymal enhancement at breast MR imaging: normal patterns, diagnostic challenges, and potential for false-positive and false-negative interpretation[J]. RadioGraphics, 2014, 34(1): 234-247.
- [7] 韩冬伟, 梁念朋. MRI多模式扫描在乳腺非肿块样强化病灶诊断中的应用[J]. 中国CT和MRI杂志, 2019, 17(8): 85-88.
- [8] KING V, GU Y, KAPLAN J B, et al. Impact of menopausal status on background parenchymal enhancement and fibroglandular tissue on breast MRI[J]. Eur Radiol, 2012, 22(12): 2641-2647.

- [9] ARASU V A, MIGLIORETTI D L, SPRAGUE B L, et al. Population-based assessment of the association between magnetic resonance imaging background parenchymal enhancement and future primary breast cancer risk[J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2019, 37(12): 954-963.
- [10] HU X, JIANG L, LI Q, et al. Quantitative assessment of background parenchymal enhancement in breast magnetic resonance images predicts the risk of breast cancer[J]. *Oncotarget*, 2017, 8(6): 10620-10627.
- [11] HE Y, ZHOU J, LIU X, et al. Evaluation of association between menstrual cycle timing and quantitative background parenchymal enhancement on breast MRI in premenopausal women[J]. *Clin Breast Cancer*, 2023, 23(7): e451-e457. e1.
- [12] KAMITANI T, YABUUCHI H, KANEMAKI Y, et al. Effects of menstrual cycle on background parenchymal enhancement and detectability of breast cancer on dynamic contrast-enhanced breast MRI: a multicenter study of an Asian population[J]. *Eur J Radiol*, 2019, 110: 130-135.
- [13] LEE C H, BRYCE Y, ZHENG J, et al. Outcome of screening MRI in premenopausal women as a function of the week of the menstrual cycle[J]. *Am J Roentgenol*, 2020, 214(5): 1175-1181.
- [14] SALLAM H, LENG A L, SOLBACH C, et al. Correlation of background parenchymal enhancement on breast MRI with breast cancer[J]. *Clin Radiol*, 2023, 78(9): e654-e659.
- [15] ARSLAN G, CELIK L, CUBUK R, et al. Background parenchymal enhancement: is it just an innocent effect of estrogen on the breast? [J]. *Diagn Interv Radiol*, 2017, 23(6): 414-419.
- [16] KO E S, LEE B H, CHOI H Y, et al. Background enhancement in breast MR: correlation with breast density in mammography and background echotexture in ultrasound[J]. *Eur J Radiol*, 2011, 80(3): 719-723.
- [17] CUBUK R, TASALI N, NARIN B, et al. Correlation between breast density in mammography and background enhancement in MR mammography[J]. *Radiol Med (Torino)*, 2010, 115(3): 434-441.
- [18] UEMATSU T, KASAMI M, WATANABE J. Should breast MRI be performed with adjustment for the phase in patients' menstrual cycle? Correlation between mammographic density, age, and background enhancement on breast MRI without adjusting for the phase in patients' menstrual cycle[J]. *Eur J Radiol*, 2012, 81(7): 1539-1542.
- [19] HAMBLY N M, LIBERMAN L, DERSHAW D D, et al. Background parenchymal enhancement on baseline screening breast MRI: impact on biopsy rate and short-interval follow-up[J]. *Am J Roentgenol*, 2011, 196(1): 218-224.
- [20] ALIKHASSI A, MIRATASHI YAZDI S N, AKBARI H, et al. Correlation between mammographic breast density, breast tissue type in ultrasonography, fibroglandular tissue, and background parenchymal enhancement in magnetic resonance imaging[J]. *Breast Cancer (Auckl)*, 2018, 12: 117822341871971.
- [21] YOU C, KAISER A K, BALTZER P, et al. The assessment of background parenchymal enhancement (BPE) in a high-risk population: what causes BPE? [J]. *Transl Oncol*, 2018, 11(2): 243-249.
- [22] BROWN J C, LIGIBEL J A, CRANE T E, et al. Obesity and metabolic dysfunction correlate with background parenchymal enhancement in premenopausal women[J]. *Obesity*, 2023, 31(2): 479-486.
- [23] 占丹, 任雅, 黄艳芳, 等. 乳腺MRI背景实质强化程度与乳腺癌分子分型的关系[J]. *中南大学学报(医学版)*, 2020, 45(11): 1291-1297.
- [24] LEE S H, JANG M, YOEN H, et al. Background parenchymal enhancement at postoperative surveillance breast MRI: association with future second breast cancer risk[J]. *Radiology*, 2023, 306(1): 90-99.
- [25] KIM G R, CHO N, KIM S-Y, et al. Interval cancers after negative supplemental screening breast MRI results in women with a personal history of breast cancer[J]. *Radiology*, 2021, 300(2): 314-323.
- [26] THOMPSON C M, MALLAWAARACHCHI I, DWIVEDI D K, et al. The association of background parenchymal enhancement at breast MRI with breast cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Radiology*, 2019, 292(3): 552-561.
- [27] BERMOT C, SAINT-MARTIN C, MALHAIRE C, et al. Background parenchymal enhancement and fibroglandular tissue on breast MRI in women with high genetic risk: are changes before and after risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy associated with breast cancer risk? [J]. *Eur J Radiol*, 2018, 109: 171-177.
- [28] DELEO M J, DOMCHEK S M, KONTOS D, et al. Breast MRI fibroglandular volume and parenchymal enhancement in BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutation carriers before and immediately after risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy[J]. *Am J Roentgenol*, 2015, 204(3): 669-673.
- [29] ALBERT M, SCHNABEL F, CHUN J, et al. The relationship of breast density in mammography and magnetic resonance imaging in high-risk women and women with breast cancer[J]. *Clin Imaging*, 2015, 39(6): 987-992.
- [30] SHIN G W, ZHANG Y, KIM M J, et al. Role of dynamic contrast-enhanced MRI in evaluating the association between contralateral parenchymal enhancement and survival outcome in ER-positive, HER2-negative, node-negative invasive breast cancer[J]. *J Magn Reson Imaging*, 2018, 48(6): 1678-1689.
- [31] EARL H, PROVENZANO E, ABRAHAM J, et al. Neoadjuvant trials in early breast cancer: pathological response at surgery and correlation to longer term outcomes - what does it all mean? [J]. *BMC Med*, 2015, 13(1): 234.
- [32] 卢锦婷, 张艺武, 肖玉辉. MRI对乳腺癌患者新辅助化疗治疗效果的评价价值[J]. *中国CT和MRI杂志*, 2023, 21(10): 95-97.
- [33] MOLIÈRE S, ODDOU I, NOBLET V, et al. Quantitative background parenchymal enhancement to predict recurrence after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer[J]. *Sci Rep*, 2019, 9(1): 19185.
- [34] PREIBSCH H, WANNER L, BAHRS S D, et al. Background parenchymal enhancement in breast MRI before and after neoadjuvant chemotherapy: correlation with tumour response[J]. *Eur Radiol*, 2016, 26(6): 1590-1596.
- [35] OH S J, CHAE E Y, CHA J H, et al. Relationship between background parenchymal enhancement on breast MRI and pathological tumor response in breast cancer patients receiving neoadjuvant chemotherapy[J]. *Br J Radiol*, 2018: 20170550.
- [36] YOU C, GU Y, PENG W, et al. Decreased background parenchymal enhancement of the contralateral breast after two cycles of neoadjuvant chemotherapy is associated with tumor response in HER2-positive breast cancer[J]. *Acta Radiol*, 2018, 59(7): 806-812.
- [37] ZHOU J, LU J, GAO C, et al. Predicting the response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer: wavelet transforming radiomics in MRI[J]. *BMC Cancer*, 2020, 20(1): 100.
- [38] LI X, ABRAMSON R G, ARLINGHAUS L R, et al. Multiparametric magnetic resonance imaging for predicting pathological response after the first cycle of neoadjuvant chemotherapy in breast cancer[J]. *Invest Radiol*, 2015, 50(4): 195-204.
- [39] RELLA R, BUFI E, BELLI P, et al. Association between background parenchymal enhancement and tumor response in patients with breast cancer receiving neoadjuvant chemotherapy[J]. *Diagn Interv Imaging*, 2020, 101(10): 649-655.
- [40] CHEN J H, YU H J, HSU C, et al. Background parenchymal enhancement of the contralateral normal breast: association with tumor response in breast cancer patients receiving neoadjuvant chemotherapy[J]. *Transl Oncol*, 2015, 8(3): 204-209.
- [41] DONG J-M, WANG H-X, ZHONG X-F, et al. Changes in background parenchymal enhancement in HER2-positive breast cancer before and after neoadjuvant chemotherapy: association with pathologic complete response[J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2018, 97(43): e12965.
- [42] BIGNOTTI B, SIGNORI A, VALDORA F, et al. Evaluation of background parenchymal enhancement on breast MRI: a systematic review[J]. *Br J Radiol*, 2017, 90(1070): 20160542.
- [43] BORKOWSKI K, ROSSI C, CIRITSIS A, et al. Fully automatic classification of breast MRI background parenchymal enhancement using a transfer learning approach[J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2020, 99(29): e21243.
- [44] NIELL B L, ABDALAH M, STRINGFIELD O, et al. Quantitative measures of background parenchymal enhancement predict breast cancer risk[J]. *AJR Am J Roentgenol*, 2021, 217(1): 64-75.
- [45] TAGLIAFICO A, BIGNOTTI B, TAGLIAFICO G, et al. Quantitative evaluation of background parenchymal enhancement (BPE) on breast MRI. A feasibility study with a semi-automatic and automatic software compared to observer-based scores[J]. *Br J Radiol*, 2015, 88(1056): 20150417.
- [46] SUTTON E J, HUANG E P, DRUKKER K, et al. Breast MRI radiomics: comparison of computer- and human-extracted imaging phenotypes[J]. *Eur Radiol Exp*, 2017, 1: 22.

(收稿日期: 2023-12-28)

(校对编辑: 韩敏求)