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# 超声引导下微波消融术治疗良性甲状腺结节的疗效及安全性分析

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**摘要 目的:**分析超声引导下微波消融术治疗良性甲状腺结节的疗效及安全性。**方法:**选择2013年1月-2015年1月入住我院治疗的100例良性甲状腺结节患者,分成微波消融术组、常规手术组进行治疗。对2组患者术前后的血清指标(IL-6、CRP、TNF- $\alpha$ )进行检测和比较,并比较两组患者的手术时间、术中出血量、术后住院时间及并发症的发生情况。**结果:**两组患者术后的血清CRP、IL-6、TNF- $\alpha$ 水平均较术前升高,但超声引导微波消融手术前后的CRP及IL-6变化程度不大( $P>0.05$ ),术后TNF- $\alpha$ 水平低于传统手术组( $P<0.05$ )。微波消融手术出血量( $12.34\pm 0.99$  mL)比传统手术出血量( $28.75\pm 2.15$  mL)少,手术时间( $28.46\pm 2.63$  min)比传统手术( $84.05\pm 6.95$  min)短,术后住院时间( $1.45\pm 0.43$  d)比常规手术( $3.5\pm 0.41$  d)短,差异均具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。两组患者术后并发症发生率比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。**结论:**超声引导下微波消融治疗甲状腺良性结节的疗效肯定,安全性高,对机体创伤较小,无手术瘢痕。

**关键词:**微波消融术;良性甲状腺结节;安全性

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## Analysis of the Efficacy and Safety of Ultrasound-guided Percutaneous Microwave Ablation in the Treatment of Benign Thyroid Nodules

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To analyze the efficacy and safety of ultrasound-guided percutaneous microwave ablation in the treatment of benign thyroid nodules. **Methods:** 100 patients admitted in our hospital from Jan 2013 to Jan 2015 were selected and divided into the microwave ablation group and conventional surgery group. After surgical treatment, the serum IL-6, CRP, TNF- $\alpha$  levels before and after treatment, duration of surgery, intra-operative blood loss, hospital stay and incidence of complications were compared between two groups. **Results:** After surgery, the serum levels of CRP, IL-6 and TNF- $\alpha$  were all higher than those before surgery in both groups, but the changes of CRP and IL-6 in microwave ablation group showed no significant difference, the level of TNF- $\alpha$  after surgery was lower than that of the traditional surgery group. The intra-operative blood loss ( $12.34\pm 0.99$  mL) of microwave ablation group were significantly lower than that of the conventional surgery group ( $28.75\pm 2.15$  mL)( $P<0.05$ ); the operation time of microwave ablation surgery( $28.46\pm 2.63$  min) was obviously shorter than that of the conventional surgery group ( $84.05\pm 6.95$  min)( $P<0.05$ ), the hospital time of microwave ablation group ( $1.45\pm 0.43$  d) was also obviously shorter than that of the conventional surgery group ( $3.5\pm 0.41$  d)( $P<0.05$ ). No significant difference was found in the postoperative complication rate between two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Ultrasound-guided percutaneous microwave ablation was safe and effective in the treatment of benign thyroid nodules without surgical scar on the body.

**Key words:** Microwave ablation; Benign thyroid nodules; Security

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### 前言

甲状腺结节是一种常见的临床病症,按照结节的数目分为单发和多发两类结节,多发结节的发病率相对较高,但是致瘤率要比单发结节低<sup>[1,2]</sup>。甲状腺结节主要由甲状腺疾病如甲状腺炎、甲状腺肿瘤所致,良性的甲状腺结节主要以甲状腺腺瘤为主。甲状腺结节的发病率高,临床通过甲状腺B超检查,患病率在25%-73%之间,患者中至少有1/3患者接受手术的治疗,且

女性患者的患病率高于男性患者<sup>[3]</sup>。传统的手术切除治疗甲状腺结节创口比较大、手术风险高、患者术后恢复慢,可能导致患者术后声音嘶哑<sup>[4,5]</sup>。近年来引入超声引导微波消融手术治疗的方法属于微创手术,手术风险低,不留痕,近年来应用广泛。本研究选取来我院治疗100例甲状腺结节患者,主要探讨了微创消融手术治疗良性甲状腺结节的效果以及安全性。

### 1 临床资料

#### 1.1 一般资料

随机选取2013年1月-2015年1月来我院治疗的良性甲状腺结节患者100例,并对这100例良性甲状腺结节患者进行二次确诊。患者的纳入标准:<sup>①</sup> 100例患者自愿接受本课题的

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研究,接受常规手术治疗或者微波消融术治疗。①按照良性甲状腺结节的诊断标准确诊后,患者的结节直径在0.6 cm~4.1 cm之间,患者迫切希望接受手术治疗。②考虑到患者需要进行手术治疗,纳入的患者无严重器官功能障碍或凝血障碍的情况。笔者将100例患者随机分成传统手术组和微波消融手术组,两组患者均等,每组患者50例,传统手术组男性患者19例,女性

患者31例;微波消融术组男性患者21例,女性患者29例。100例患者的年龄在27岁~52岁,其中33例患者为单发结节,67例患者为多发结节,位于左侧叶患者32例,右侧叶患者39例,双侧叶患者29例。两组患者的性别、年龄、病情等临床资料的比较差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性,详见表1。

表1 两组患者临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical data of patients between two groups

Groups	Age(year)	Gender		Nodule amount		Nodule location			Nodule size (cm)
		Male	Female	Single	Multiple	Left side	Right side	Both sides	
Microwave ablation group(n=50)	41.3± 8.9	21	29	23	27	17	15	18	2.3± 0.92
Conventional surgery group(n=50)	39.5± 8.2	19	31	20	30	15	24	11	2.5± 0.97
t(x <sup>2</sup> )	t=1.33	x <sup>2</sup> =0.167		x <sup>2</sup> =0.367		x <sup>2</sup> =3.892		t=-1.242	
P	P=0.368	P=0.565		P=0.596		P=0.205		P=0.105	

## 1.2 诊断标准

根据影像分析报告结合TI-RADS甲状腺分级确定诊断标准<sup>[6]</sup>,分为7级。0级:疑似病例,超声波检查并无任何异常。1级:轻微症状,腺体大小正常,无钙化、无囊肿。2级:检查为良性结节,腺体回声不均匀,出现一定程度的钙化。3级:可能良性结节,结节边缘光滑,腺体回声较低,可能需要穿刺活检,无其他恶性症状。4级:可疑恶性结节,患者需要结合临床诊断,患癌率有所提高,35%左右,有3项恶性特征显现。5级:恶性结节,患癌率最高可达95%,恶性特征超过3项。7级:检测出癌细胞,确诊为癌症。按照等级标准0~3级为良性结节,为本研究的研究对象。4~7级为恶性结节。

## 1.3 方法

**1.3.1 传统手术治疗方法** 患者行全身麻醉,仰卧位,肩下垫枕。低领状横形切口,两侧达胸锁乳突肌内缘,逐层切开患者皮肤、皮下组织、颈阔肌下分离皮瓣,沿白线分离颈部带状肌,显露甲状腺,采用精细被膜内解剖法切除甲状腺结节所在位置的大部分腺体,经术中冰冻确认为良性病变,保留其余正常腺体组织。

**1.3.2 超声引导下微波消融手术治疗方法** 铺消毒巾,患者采取仰卧,颈部充分暴露,将超声引导的探头涂抹耦合剂后采取无菌包裹。通过彩超仪的引导线,在患者结节部位进行局部麻醉。在甲状腺与颈动脉鞘之间以及甲状腺后间隙行注射4~8°C生理盐水,形成安全隔离带,以防止术中产生的热量损伤周围重要血管、神经。在超声引导下,将自动探针植入部分结节出进

行穿刺活检,将微波消融针直接刺入目标病灶。开启仪器预设输出功率40W,常规消融时间设定为40s。自下而上,先深后浅,由外及内对结节进行消融。当结节消融产生的回声被完全覆盖,彩超机显示的血流信号消失时,消融结节点结束。

## 1.4 血液标本采集及处理

分别在患者手术前1d,手术后12h,空腹状态下,抽取患者静脉血5mL,通过离心机分离出血清,放置冰箱中保存待测。采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测IL-6、TNF-α和CRP水平。

## 1.5 评价指标

手术时间,术中出血量,患者术后切口愈合良好、无明显不适症状的出院时间。出院后,对患者进行12个月的随访,比较患者的结节体积、结节缩小率。

## 1.6 统计学分析

采用SPSS20.0软件处理数据,正态分布的计量资料用(±s)表示,采用独立样本t检验,计数资料(%)采用卡方检验,以P<0.05为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者术前后血清IL-6、CRP、TNF-α水平比较

两组患者术后的血清CRP、IL-6、TNF-α水平均较术前升高,但超声引导微波消融手术前后血清CRP、IL-6的水平变化差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),超声引导微波消融手术后的TNF-α水平低于传统手术,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见表2、3、4。

表2 两组患者术前/术后血清CRP水平的比较(mg/L)

Table 2 Comparison of the serum CRP level preoperation and postoperation between two groups(mg/L)

Groups	Before surgery	12 h after surgery	t	P
Microwave ablation group(n=50)	0.61± 0.16	0.75± 0.23	-2.195	0.143
Conventional surgery group(n=50)	0.69± 0.06	11.83± 1.31	5.479	0.034
t	-1.583	-32.166		
P	0.095	0.005		

表3 两组患者术前/术后血清IL-6水平的比较(mg/L)

Table 3 Comparison of the serum IL-6 level preoperation and postoperation between two groups (mg/L)

Groups	Before surgery	12 h after surgery	t	P
Microwave ablation group(n=50)	3.59± 0.77	3.55± 0.49	0.371	0.628
Conventional surgery group(n=50)	3.6± 0.47	14.16± 1.81	-28.955	0.041
t	-0.43	-21.918		
P	0.463	0.001		

表4 两组患者术前/术后血清TNF-α水平的比较(mg/L)

Table 4 Comparison of the serum TNF-α level preoperation and postoperation between two groups (mg/L)

Groups	Before surgery	12 h after surgery	t	P
Microwave ablation group(n=50)	34.64± 3.12	42.18± 3.66	-26.788	0.000
Conventional surgery group(n=50)	35.16± 1.76	49.33± 1.82	-32.758	0.007
t	-0.546	-6.488		
P	0.600	0.025		

## 2.2 两组患者术中指标及术后并发症发生情况的比较

微波手术组手术时间、手术出血量明显优于传统手术组，差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。手术后，两组患者均有不同的并

发症发生，传统手术患者术后发生咽喉水肿4例，声音嘶哑4例，手脚发麻2例；超声引导微波消融手患者术后发生咽喉水肿2例，声音嘶哑1例。均在术后一周后恢复正常，两组并发症的发生率比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )，见表5。

表5 两组患者术中指标及术后并发症发生情况的比较

Table 5 Comparison of the operative time, intraoperative blood loss and incidence of adverse reactions between two groups

Groups	Operation time(min)	Intraoperative blood loss (mL)	Hospital stay(d)	Incidence of postoperative complications
Microwave ablation group (n=50)	28.46± 2.63	12.34± 0.99	1.45± 0.43	6%
Conventional surgery group (n=50)	84.05± 6.95	28.75± 2.15	3.5± 0.41	16%
P	0.000	0.028	0.016	0.503

## 2.3 微波消融术后甲状腺结节大小的比较

在治疗后1、3、6、12个月超声观察结节大小发现，随着术后时间的延长，结节逐渐变小，且随访1年来微波消融组患者未发现癌变，见表6。

表6 微波消融手术患者术后结节大小的变化情况

Table 6 Change of nodule size of Microwave ablation surgery patients after operation

Groups	Nodule size(cm <sup>3</sup> )	Minification rate
Before ablation surgery	2.6(1.9-3.5)	-
1 month after surgery	2.0(1.3-2.2)	16%(12.1%-22.3%)
3 month after surgery	1.2(0.9-1.7)	53.8%(42.2%-59.3%)
6 month after surgery	0.8(0.6-1.2)	69.2%(60.1%-78.5%)
12 month after surgery	0.4(0.2-0.7)	84.6%(79.1%-92.4%)

## 3 讨论

良性的甲状腺结节发病率较高，且女性的发病率要比男性高，而且近年来，呈现女性甲状腺结节发病率年轻化<sup>[7]</sup>。传统的手术治疗产生的创伤比较大、手术时间长，术后会留下疤痕，并发症较多，影响颈部效果美观，且手术过程中的风险比较高<sup>[8,9]</sup>。

现在年轻的女性为了追求美观，微创手术，不留疤痕的手术越来越受到青睐，微波消融术被引入到甲状腺结节的治疗中<sup>[10]</sup>。微波消融是在超声引导下植入消融电极到结节内，发射电波，形成高温，使结节细胞坏死，坏死的结节细胞通过新陈代谢活动被吸收，从而达到治疗甲状腺结节的目的<sup>[11,12]</sup>。与传统手术一样，微波消融对机体也会有一定的创伤<sup>[13]</sup>。本研究结果显示微波消融组比传统手术组术中出血量少，手术时间、术后住院时间比常规手术短，但两组不良反应的发生情况比较无显著性差异，说明微波通过热传导消融虽然对机体有一定的热损伤，但损伤程度明显小于传统手术。

IL-6是重要的炎性因子，主要由表皮细胞和单核巨噬细胞表达，参与术后早期的炎症反应，同时在严重损伤以及组织修复的过程中也起着十分重要的作用，可通过其来判断早期创伤应激强度<sup>[14,15]</sup>。CRP由肝脏产生，通常出现在机体创伤、感染等应急状态下，因而常成为炎症和手术损伤程度的标志<sup>[16]</sup>。术后血清CRP水平与手术损伤大小呈正相关。TNF-α主要来源于星形细胞、神经元和小胶质细胞，是机体炎症损伤、免疫防御、休克等发病的重要介质，可利用其判断组织损伤程度<sup>[17,18]</sup>。本研究结果显示，两组患者术后的血清CRP、IL-6、TNF-α水平均较术前升高，但超声引导微波消融手术前后的CRP及IL-6变化程度不大，术后TNF-α水平低于传统手术组。微波消融组经过

术后定期随访，结节缩小率中位数分别为16%、53.8%、69.2%、84.6%，且结节已经灭活，随访1年无一例癌变，可见结节已不影响病人生活质量。传统手术与小切口手术切除甲状腺结节均很难将其逐一切除，因结节常为多发，且大小不一，有时只能整体切除甲状腺，因而对机体创伤大，也增加了手术风险，相比于传统的手术，超声引导微波消融手术属于微创手术创口小，采用局部麻醉，对患者的身体健康影响也较小，手术时间短、出血量少、恢复时间短，且伴随超声引导能准确的发现结节的位置，可以一次性清除患者的结节<sup>[19,20]</sup>。

因此，超声引导下微波消融治疗甲状腺良性结节疗效肯定，安全性高，无手术瘢痕。

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