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术前新辅助放化疗联合全直肠系膜切除术治疗局部进展期 直肠癌的疗效观察 *

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摘要 目的:探讨应用术前新辅助放化疗和全直肠系膜切除术(TME)治疗局部进展期直肠癌的临床疗效。**方法:**选择2014年1月到2016年12月我院收治的80例中低位局部进展期直肠癌患者,按照随机数字表法分为实验组(n=40)和对照组(n=40)。实验组患者给予术前新辅助放化疗联合TME治疗,对照组患者仅给予TME治疗,两组患者均于术后给予辅助化疗4个疗程。比较两组患者治疗后的病理完全缓解率、病理降期情况、根治性切除率以及不良反应发生情况。**结果:**实验组患者的完全缓解率为22.50%(9/40),高于对照组的5.00%(2/40),差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。实验组的降期率为91.89%(34/37),高于对照组的74.29%(26/35),差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组患者的根治性切除率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗期间,两组不良反应发生率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**术前新辅助放化疗联合TME治疗局部进展期直肠癌安全有效,病理降期情况良好,完全缓解率较高。

关键词:新辅助放化疗;全直肠系膜切除术;直肠癌;疗效

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Curative Effect Observation of Preoperative Neoadjuvant Chemoradiotherapy Combined with Total Mesorectal Excision for Locally Advanced Rectal Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical efficacy of preoperative neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy combined with total mesorectal excision (TME) in the treatment of locally advanced rectal cancer. **Methods:** 80 patients with middle and lower locally advanced rectal cancer who were treated in our hospital from January 2014 to December 2016 were selected, and they were divided into control group (n=40) and experimental group (n=40) according to the random number table method. The experiment group were treated with preoperative neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy combined with TME, the control group were treated with TME, and the patients in two groups were given adjuvant chemotherapy for 4 courses after TME. The pathological complete remission rate, pathological descending phase condition, radical resection rate and incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups after treatment were compared. **Results:** The complete remission rate of the experimental group was 22.50%(9/40), which was higher than 5.00%(2/40) of the control group, the difference was statistically significant($P<0.05$). The degrading rate of the experimental group was 91.89%(34/37), which was higher than 74.29%(26/35) of the control group, the difference was statistically significant($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the radical resection rate between the two groups($P>0.05$). During the treatment, there was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups during treatment ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Preoperative neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy combined with TME in the treatment of locally advanced rectal cancer is safe and effective, the pathological decline was good and the rate of complete remission was higher.

Key words: Neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy; Total mesorectal excision; Rectal cancer; Curative effect

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前言

直肠癌是肛肠科中常见的恶性肿瘤,多发生于直肠中下

段,肿瘤下缘距肛缘2-12 cm处,具有较高的病死率^[1-3]。大多数直肠癌患者到临床就诊时,往往已经是直肠癌晚期,处于此时的患者一般都具有肿瘤体积较大、肠道粘连严重等特点,相

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比早期患者,治疗难度增大^[45]。目前全直肠系膜切除术(Total mesorectal excision, TME)是直肠癌的主要临床治疗方式,其具有复发率低、并发症少、预后好的特点^[67]。然而局部进展期直肠癌被确诊时往往已错过了手术治疗的佳时期,仅依靠 TME 很难彻底的清除癌变组织,因此导致患者预后较差且复发率较高^[89]。近年来,术前新辅助放化疗逐渐成为外科医生研究的热点,其能够引起癌细胞发生坏死、退行性变化以及淋巴管闭塞,使得癌变组织体积缩小至可手术切除的范围,有利于后续根治性手术的施行^[10,11]。本研究探讨术前新辅助放化疗联合 TME 治疗局部进展期直肠癌的临床疗效,以期对相关治疗提供一定的指导思路,研究结果如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究对象为我院于 2014 年 1 月到 2016 年 12 月收治的 80 例中低位局部进展期直肠癌患者。纳入标准:(1)所有患者均经病理检查和纤维结肠镜检测确诊为直肠癌,且肿瘤位置为其下缘至肛缘的距离在 2-12 cm 范围内;(2)患者之前未接受过放疗或化疗治疗;(3)病理分期(pTNM)为 II-III 期;(4)预计生存期大于六个月;(5)患者对本研究知情同意且签署知情同意书者。排除标准:(1)有肝、肺等远处转移患者;(2)有放化疗禁忌症患者;(3)有其他恶性肿瘤患者;(4)伴有精神类疾病患者;(5)妊娠或哺乳期妇女患者。所纳入患者按随机数字法随机分为对照组(n=40)和实验组(n=40)。对照组患者,男 23 例,女 17 例;年龄 45-80 岁,平均(54.13±7.07)岁;pTNM:II 期 12 例,III 期 28 例;肿瘤分化程度:高分化 4 例,中分化 12 例,低/未分化 24 例;肿瘤部位:中段(肿瘤下缘距肛缘 5-12 cm)27 例,下段(肿瘤下缘距肛缘在 5 cm 以下)13 例。实验组患者,男 22 例,女 18 例;年龄 46-78 岁,平均(55.22±6.39)岁;pTNM:II 期 14 例,III 期 26 例;肿瘤分化程度:高分化 5 例,中分化 14 例,低/未分化 21 例;肿瘤部位:中段(肿瘤下缘距肛缘 5-12 cm)28 例,下段(肿瘤下缘距肛缘在 5 cm 以下)12 例。比较两组性别、年龄、病理分期、肿瘤分化程度、肿瘤部位等,均无显著性差异(P>0.05),具有可比性。本研究已获得本院医学伦理委员会批准。

1.2 实验方法

新辅助放化疗,具体为:(1)三维适形放疗:患者取仰卧位,采用 CT 扫描患者原发灶及区域淋巴结引流区,并以总剂量为 50Gy 对患者进行放疗,1.8Gy/次,5 次/周。(2)化疗:以剂量为 400 mg/m² 的氟尿嘧啶(天津金耀药业有限公司,规格:250 mg/支,国药准字:H12020959)静脉注射,然后持续静脉滴注 48 h,剂量为 1200 mg/m²,疗程第 1 天和第 2 天给药;以剂量为 400 mg/m² 的亚叶酸钙(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,规格:0.1/支,国药准字:H32022391)静脉滴注 2 h 内给药,疗程第 1 天给药;以剂量为 85 mg/m² 的奥沙利铂(江苏恒瑞医药有限公司,规格:50 mg/支,国药准字:20000337)静脉滴注 2 h 内给药,疗程第 1 天给药;1 个疗程包含 21 天,持续治疗 2 个疗程。对照组给予 TME 治疗,实验组患者在给予新辅助放化疗 6-8 周后给予 TME 治疗;两组患者均于术后给予辅助化疗,化疗方案同以上新辅助化疗方案,均给予化疗 4 个疗程。

1.3 检测指标

评价并比较两组患者治疗后的病理完全缓解率。按照 WHO 规定的直肠癌的临床疗效评价为^[12]:(1)肿瘤完全缓解:病理取样检测标本中无肿瘤存在,彻底消失;(2)肿瘤部分缓解:病理取样检测标本中肿瘤体积缩小>30%,肿瘤浸润变浅;(3)疾病病情稳定:病理取样检测标本中肿瘤体积缩小<30%,肿瘤浸润深度无改变;(4)疾病病情进展:病理取样检测标本中肿瘤体积>20%,肿瘤浸润深度明显增加。完全缓解率=完全缓解例数/总例数×100%。评价并比较两组治疗前后病理分期情况,降期率=降期例数/总例数×100%。比较两组根治性切除率,根治性切除率=行 TME 例数/总例数×100%。计算并比较两组治疗期间不良反应发生情况。

1.4 统计学处理

本研究结果采用 SPSS21.0 软件处理,年龄等计量资料采用 t 检验,表示形式为均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$),临床疗效、降期率、根治性切除率等计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,表示形式为率(%),检验标准设置为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 近期临床疗效

实验组患者的完全缓解率为 22.50%(9/40),高于对照组的 5.00%(2/40),差异具有统计学意义(P<0.05)。见表 1。

表 1 两组近期疗效比较[n(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of the short term efficacy of the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	n	Complete remission	Partial remission	Stable	Progress	Complete remission rate
Control group	40	2(5.00)	17(42.50)	20(50.00)	1(2.50)	2(5.00)
Experimental group	40	9(22.50)	18(45.00)	13(32.50)	0(0.00)	9(22.50)
χ^2						5.165
P						0.023

2.2 两组术前与术后 TNM 分期降期情况比较

对照组有 3 例患者出现肝转移,2 例患者出现腹腔转移,共计 5 例患者无法进行 TME 治疗,无法获得 ypTNM 分期;实验组有 2 例患者出现肝转移,1 例患者出现腹腔转移,共计 3

例患者无法进行 TME 治疗,无法获得 ypTNM 分期。实验组的降期率为 91.89%(34/37),高于对照组的 74.29%(26/35),差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.014$,P=0.045)。见表 2。

表 2 两组术前与术后 TNM 分期降期情况比较

Table 2 Comparison of TNM staging between two groups before and after operation

Groups	TNM staging before operation	n	ypTNM staging after operation[n(%)]				Descending rate (%)
			Stage 0 pT _{is} N ₀ M ₀	Stage IpT ₁₋₂ N ₀ M ₀	Stage IIPt ₃₋₄ BN ₀ M ₀	Stage IIIPt ₁₋₄ BN+M ₀	
Control group	cT _{3-4b} N ₀ M ₀	12	4(33.33)	3(25.00)	5(41.67)	0(0.00)	74.29
	cT _{3-4b} N+M ₀	28	3(10.71)	7(25.00)	9(32.14)	4(14.29)	
Experimental group	cT _{3-4b} N ₀ M ₀	14	7(50.00)	4(28.57)	2(14.29)	0(0.00)	91.89
	cT _{3-4b} N+M ₀	26	5(19.23)	8(30.77)	10(38.46)	1(3.85)	

2.3 两组根治性切除率比较

对照组中有 35 例患者行 TME 治疗, 其中 23 例患者行低位或超低位前切除术, 12 例患者行腹会阴联合切除术, 根治性切除率为 87.50%(35/40); 实验组中有 37 例患者行 TME 治疗, 其中 26 例患者行低位或超低位前切除术, 11 例患者行腹会阴联合切除术, 根治性切除率为 92.50%(37/40); 两组患者的根治性切除率比较, 差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.556$, $P=0.456$)。

2.4 两组治疗期间的不良反应比较

对照组发生切口感染 3 例, 吻合口瘘 2 例, 骶前感染 1 例, 吻合口出血 1 例, 不良反应发生率为 17.50%(7/40); 实验组发生切口感染 2 例, 骶前感染 1 例, 吻合口出血 1 例, 不良反应发生率为 10.00%(4/40); 治疗期间, 两组不良反应发生率比较, 差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.949$, $P=0.330$)。

3 讨论

据统计, 中低位直肠癌占到直肠癌患者的 70% 以上, 因此临床上大多接收的为中低位直肠癌患者^[13,14]。中低位直肠癌由于其解剖位置特殊、淋巴引流复杂等特性均增加了手术的难度, 特别是局部进展期中低位直肠癌治疗效果远低于其他类型直肠癌, 且术后复发率较高, 而术后 5 年生存率较低^[15,16]。近年来, 术前新辅助放化疗在外科治疗中应用越来越广泛。新辅助放化疗具有以下诸多优点: (1) 可促进肿瘤细胞的坏死、纤维化等; (2) 可提高肿瘤根治性切除的几率; (3) 术后保肛率较高; (4) 可抑制原发灶及周围淋巴结转移灶; (5) 可避免术中挤压、牵拉等操作引起的肿瘤细胞脱落^[17-19]。

本研究结果显示, 实验组患者的完全缓解率为 22.50%, 高于对照组的 5.00%, 差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$), 提示术前新辅助放化疗联合 TME 治疗局部进展期直肠癌的临床疗效较好。完全缓解率是直肠癌近期疗效的重要判断指标, 其在手术后能够立即获得, 也是预测远期预后的重要指标^[20,21]。术前新辅助放化疗能够杀灭肿瘤微小转移灶, 阻止肿瘤细胞远处转移, 化疗药物也是放疗的增敏剂, 能够提高放疗的疗效, 另外其能够引起癌细胞发生坏死、退行性变化以及淋巴管闭塞, 使得癌变组织体积缩小至可手术切除的范围, 有利于后续根治性手术的彻底实施, 因此术前新辅助放化疗联合 TME 对局部进展期直肠癌患者具有较好的治愈率, 临床疗效明显^[22-24]。本研究结果显示, 实验组的降期率为 91.89%, 高于对照组的 74.29%, 提示术前新辅助放化疗联合 TME 能够明显提高局部进展期直肠癌患者的降期率。这可能是由于术前新辅助放化疗能够促使肿瘤细胞变性坏死, 还能够降低肿瘤 T 分级, 闭塞淋巴管、血管, 从

而能够降低患者病理分期^[25,26]。本研究结果显示, 两组患者的根治性切除率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。两组间的根治性切除率虽然无显著性差异, 然而实验组的根治性切除率较高, 达到了 92.50%, 提示术前新辅助放化疗联合 TME 具有较好的根治性切除率。这可能是由于在接受手术治疗前, 肿瘤组织的血液供应丰富, 肿瘤细胞含氧量高, 对放化疗具有较好的敏感性, 有利于根治性手术的实施^[27,28]。另外本研究结果显示, 两组间不良反应发生率比较虽然无显著性差异, 但实验组在治疗期间的不良反应发生率仅为 10.00%, 安全性较好, 值得在临床上应用。有文献报道^[29,30], 应用术前新辅助放化疗后, 一方面使盆腔组织纤维化, 淋巴管、血管等的闭塞能够减少术中的出血量; 另一方面接受放射治疗的直肠在手术中被完全切除, 也降低了手术中并发症的发生。

综上所述, 术前新辅助放化疗联合 TME 治疗局部进展期直肠癌的临床疗效较好, 完全缓解率和降期率均较高, 安全可靠。

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