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吞咽困难对食管早期肿瘤及癌前病变患者食管动力、心理状态和临床相关症状的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨吞咽困难对食管早期肿瘤及癌前病变患者食管动力、心理状态和临床相关症状的影响。**方法:**纳入 2020 年 3 月-2021 年 9 月在南京医科大学第一附属医院消化内科住院确诊为食管早期肿瘤及癌前病变拟行内镜治疗的 60 例患者,根据有无合并吞咽困难将患者分为吞咽困难组和无吞咽困难组,分别比较两组患者在临床特征、高分辨率食管测压(HRM)参数以及焦虑自评量表(SAS)、抑郁自评量表(SDS)、胃食管反流病自评量表(GERDQ)评分的差异,分析 HRM 异常参数与原发病灶参数的相关性。**结果:**吞咽困难组患者的食管下括约肌(LES)中心点位置低于无吞咽困难组患者,LES 静息压、LES 残余压、无效吞咽百分比显著高于无吞咽困难组患者($P<0.05$),HRM 异常参数与原发病灶参数之间未见明显相关性($P>0.05$),吞咽困难组患者的 SAS、SDS 评分高于无吞咽困难组($P<0.05$),而两组患者 GERDQ 评分比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**食管早期肿瘤及癌前病变患者出现的吞咽困难症状与合并的异常食管动力有关,同时在一定程度上影响了患者的心理状态,对患者的临床相关症状无明显影响。

关键词:早期食管癌;癌前病变;高分辨率食管测压;食管动力;吞咽困难;心理状态

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Effects of Dysphagia on Esophageal Motility, Psychological Status and Clinical Symptoms in Patients with Early Esophageal Tumors and Precancerous Lesions*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effects of dysphagia on esophageal motility, psychological state and clinical symptoms in patients with early esophageal tumors and precancerous lesions. **Methods:** 60 patients with early esophageal tumors and precancerous lesions who were diagnosed in the Department of Gastroenterology of the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University from March 2020 to September 2021 were included. The patients were divided into dysphagia group and non dysphagia group according to the presence or absence of dysphagia. The differences in clinical characteristics, high-resolution esophageal manometry (HRM) parameters, self rating Anxiety Scale (SAS), self rating Depression Scale (SDS) and self rating gastroesophageal reflux disease scale (gerdq) were compared between the two groups. The correlation between HRM abnormal parameters and primary lesion parameters was analyzed. **Results:** The central position of lower esophageal sphincter (LES) in dysphagia group was lower than that in non dysphagia group. Les resting pressure, Les residual pressure and the percentage of ineffective swallowing were significantly higher than those in non dysphagia group($P<0.05$). There was no significant correlation between HRM abnormal parameters and primary lesion parameters($P>0.05$). The scores of SAS and SDS in dysphagia group were higher than those in non dysphagia group($P<0.05$), but there was no significant difference in gerdq score between the two groups($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Dysphagia in patients with early esophageal tumors and precancerous lesions is related to the combined abnormal esophageal motility. At the same time, it affects the psychological state of patients to a certain extent, and has no significant effect on the clinical symptoms of patients.

Key words: Early esophageal cancer; Precancerous lesions; High resolution esophageal manometry; Esophageal motility; Dysphagia; Psychological state

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前言

食管癌作为常见的消化系统恶性肿瘤,发病率呈上升趋势,不仅极大地威胁了人们的生命健康,同时严重影响了患者的生活质量和心理状态,因此早期诊断、早期治疗对患者的预后尤为重要^[1-3]。早期食管肿瘤及癌前病变常常缺乏特异性的临床症状,部分患者可能表现为轻度的咽下困难^[4]。吞咽困难症状是否完全由肿瘤病灶引起尚不明确,因为食管动力异常同样会引起食管蠕动功能^[5]。高分辨率食管测压(HRM)是临床常见的一种可评估患者的食管动力的检测方法,其通过对分布在患者食管全段的压力传感器同步进行收集,可以准确清晰地获得检测结果^[6,7]。同时,HRM可客观测量不同食团从咽部到胃部驱动力,不仅有助于区分食管功能性疾病,还能帮助临床医师了解食管运动功能与相应症状之间的关系,是检测食管运动功能的金标准^[8,9]。本研究的目的是分析食管早期肿瘤及癌前病变合并吞咽困难症状对食管动力的改变、心理障碍和临床相关症状的影响,现作以下报道。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

以单中心、前瞻性的研究方法开展本研究,所有患者都签署了书面知情同意书,本研究通过了南京医科大学第一附属医院的伦理委员会批准(项目伦理号:2020-SR-050)。选取2020年3月-2021年9月在南京医科大学第一附属医院消化内科住院因食管早期肿瘤及癌前病变拟行内镜治疗的60例患者。纳入标准:(1)经检查确诊为食管早期肿瘤及癌前病变患者;(2)患者经病理检查显示癌病变浸润深度未超过黏膜下层上1/3;(3)年龄>18岁。排除标准:(1)病变浸润过深或内镜下评估无法完整切除者;(2)手术禁忌症患者;(3)合并其他恶性肿瘤者;(4)不能配合或不同意检查者,进展期食管癌。每位入选患者在术前完成HRM、临床心理状态评分[焦虑自评量表(SAS)和抑郁自评量表(SDS)]以及Eckardt评分、胃食管反流病自测量表(GERDQ)、实验室指标等检查。根据是否合并吞咽困难症状分为无吞咽困难组(n=39)和吞咽困难组(n=21)。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 HRM检测方法 采用美国Sierra Scientific Instruments公司生产的Manoscan360TM固态高分辨率胃肠动力学检查系统。所有患者检查前3天停用促动力药物与抑酸药物,24小时内忌烟酒、咖啡,空腹状态(禁食至少6小时)下进行,检查时患者取坐位,采用固态环绕电极,经鼻孔插管,记录静息压,再进行10次湿咽,每次吞咽5 mL温开水,记录各项参数^[4,5]。检测指标:食管下括约肌(LES)中心点位置、LES长度、食管长度、LES静息压及残余压、松弛率、远端收缩积分(DCI)平均值及最高值、食团内部压力(IBP)、无效吞咽百分比、远端收缩延迟(DL)、食管上括约肌(UES)静息压及残余压、松弛压力最低点时间、松弛持续时间、恢复时间。

1.2.2 吞咽困难、临床相关症状及心理状态评估 (1)Eckardt评分:评估吞咽困难程度(0分:无吞咽困难,1分:可以吃一些固体食物,2分:可以吃流质食物,3分:只能吞咽液体,4:不能吞咽任何事物),评分1分及以上为吞咽困难^[10]。(2)GERDQ

评分^[11]:GERDQ量表共6项内容,要求患者回忆过去1周内各种症状(烧心、反流、上腹痛、恶心、睡眠障碍、额外使用非处方药)发生的频率,按0-3分进行评分,总分为0-18分,以6项总积分≥8分作为提示GERD的诊断。(3)心理状态:采用SAS、SDS评定,分数越高,焦虑、抑郁倾向越明显^[12,13]。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 23.0统计学软件,计数资料以%表示,符合正态分布的计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示并采用t检验,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,符合正态分布的连续变量的相关性采用Pearson相关分析,等级变量的相关性采用Spearman秩相关分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 有无吞咽困难的食管早期肿瘤及癌前病变患者一般资料 and 术前食管测压结果异常比例比较

两组患者在年龄、性别、既往史、病变位置、病变纵向长度、病变占食管周径的比例、病理类型、IPCL分型以及实验室检查指标方面差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);两组患者在术前食管测压结果异常比例方面存在显著差异($P < 0.05$),具体见表1。

2.2 有无吞咽困难的食管早期肿瘤及癌前病变患者 HRM 参数的比较

吞咽困难组患者的LES中心点位置显著低于无吞咽困难组患者,而LES静息压、LES残余压明显高于无吞咽困难组患者,无效吞咽百分比也高于无吞咽困难组患者,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),其余食管测压参数无明显差异($P > 0.05$),具体见表2。

2.3 HRM 异常参数与原发病灶的关系

将表2中有统计学差异的HRM参数纳入Spearman秩相关分析,结果显示,HRM异常参数与原发病灶参数之间未见明显相关性($P > 0.05$),具体见表3。

2.4 有无吞咽困难的食管早期肿瘤及癌前病变患者心理状态 and 临床相关症状比较

吞咽困难组患者的SAS、SDS评分显著高于无吞咽困难组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),而两组患者GERDQ评分比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。具体见表4。

3 讨论

食管癌患者典型的临床症状为进行性吞咽困难,这与病灶逐渐堵塞食管管腔有关,但食管早期肿瘤及癌前病变的临床症状多不典型,部分患者仅表现为轻度吞咽不畅^[14,15]。本研究通过HRM及症状、心理问卷等检查,发现食管早期肿瘤及癌前病变患者出现的吞咽困难症状与异常的食管动力有关,吞咽困难组患者LES中心位置低于无吞咽困难组患者($P < 0.05$),同时吞咽困难组的LES静息压、残余压高于无吞咽困难组($P < 0.05$),无效吞咽百分比的发生率也高于无吞咽困难组($P < 0.05$)。进一步对异常的食管测压参数与原发病灶参数进行相关性分析后却发现二者无明显相关(P 均 > 0.05),考虑到食管早期肿瘤及癌前病变患者出现的吞咽困难症状,可能并不完全是由病灶本身所致。合并的食管动力异常可能也是导致该症状的原因之一,LES的功能障碍是影响食管早癌出现吞咽困难症状的重要因素

表 1 两组一般资料和术前 HRM 比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data and preoperative HRM between the two groups

General information and preoperative HRM	Non dysphagia group(n=39)	Dysphagia group(n=21)	t/x ²	P
Age(year)	64.28± 7.46	64.38± 9.13	-0.045	0.964
Gender[n(%)]				
Male	22(56.41)	17(80.95)	3.614	0.057
Female	17(43.59)	4 (19.05)		
Past history[n(%)]				
Smoking history	23(58.97)	9 (42.86)	1.425	0.233
Drinking history	21(53.85)	8 (38.10)	1.356	0.244
Family history	5 (12.82)	1 (4.74)	0.293	0.588
Lesion location[n(%)]				
Upper esophagus	5 (12.92)	3 (14.29)	0.604	0.739
Middle esophagus	13(33.33)	5 (23.81)		
Lower esophagus	21(53.85)	13(61.90)		
Longitudinal length of lesion[n(%)]				
<5 cm	10(25.64)	7 (33.33)	2.995	0.218
5~10 cm	25(64.10)	9 (42.86)		
≥ 10 cm	4 (10.26)	6 (23.81)		
Proportion of lesions in peripheral diameter of esophagus[n(%)]				
<1/2	12(30.77)	5 (23.81)	0.340	0.844
1/2~3/4	14(35.90)	8 (38.10)		
≥ 3/4	13(33.33)	8 (38.09)		
Pathological type[n(%)]				
Low grade intraepithelial neoplasia	10 (25.64)	2 (9.52)	3.022	0.221
High grade intraepithelial neoplasia	12(30.77)	10 (47.62)		
Early esophageal cancer	17(43.59)	9 (42.86)		
IPCL[n(%)]				
Fine grain sense	3 (7.69)	1 (4.76)	2.116	0.066
B1	24(61.54)	19(90.48)		
B1 ,part B2	12(30.77)	1 (4.76)		
Preoperative esophageal manometry was abnormal[n(%)]	9 (23.08)	12(57.14)	4.693	0.010
White blood cell count(× 10 ⁹ /L)	5.38± 1.66	5.47± 1.11	-0.223	0.825
Neutrophil count(× 10 ⁹ /L)	3.63± 1.31	3.30± 0.99	1.008	0.318
Red blood cell count(× 10 ¹² /L)	4.40± 0.39	4.44± 0.37	-0.352	0.756
Hemoglobin content(g/L)	134.71± 12.98	135.67± 10.25	-0.293	0.771
Platelet count(× 10 ⁹ /L)	173.54± 55.67	187.28± 65.44	-0.857	0.395
Albumin content(g/L)	40.45± 2.97	41.17± 3.23	-1.544	0.128
Alanine aminotransferase(IU/L)	25.03± 6.59	26.33± 4.72	-0.799	0.428
Low density lipoprotein(mmol/L)	2.67± 0.56	2.74± 0.65	-0.436	0.664
High density lipoprotein(mmol/L)	1.12± 0.25	1.17± 0.39	-0.604	0.548

表 2 两组患者 HRM 参数比较

Table 2 Comparison of HRM parameters between the two groups

HRM parameter	Non dysphagia group (n=39)	Dysphagia group(n=21)	t	P
LES center point location (nostril distalis/cm)	45.01± 2.78	43.45± 2.25	2.209	0.031
LES length(cm)	3.36± 0.79	3.42± 0.93	-0.264	0.793
Esophageal length(cm)	24.77± 2.00	25.82± 1.90	-1.973	0.053
LES resting pressure (respiratory mean/mmHg)	18.55± 5.55	28.72± 10.38	-4.962	0.000
LES residual pressure (average value/mmHg)	7.49± 4.30	12.36± 6.44	-3.501	0.001
Relaxation rate(%)	62.08± 12.77	64.57± 19.17	-0.602	0.550
DCI average value(mmHg)	1304.29± 957.54	1332.84± 1084.13	-0.105	0.917
DCI highest value(mmHg)	2488.32± 508.27	2431.42± 467.11	0.425	0.672
Internal pressure of food pellet(Average maximum/mmHg)	12.13± 4.82	12.58± 5.41	-0.330	0.741
Distal systolic delay(DL)	6.69± 1.32	7.47± 2.83	-1.459	0.151
Percentage of ineffective swallowing(%)	6.84± 10.29	25.24± 6.55	-7.140	0.000
UES center point (Nostril distalis/cm)	18.84± 1.67	19.05± 1.60	-0.741	0.649
UES resting pressure (average value/mmHg)	76.50± 33.94	84.88± 65.47	-0.655	0.515
UES residual pressure (average value/mmHg)	4.00± 1.91	3.89± 0.97	0.247	0.806
Time to relax to the lowest point of pressure(ms)	187.64± 105.68	192.38± 123.72	-0.156	0.877
Relaxation duration(ms)	562.09± 174.04	604.71± 270.10	-0.742	0.461
Recovery time(ms)	397.95± 164.05	402.33± 213.63	-0.087	0.931

表 3 HRM 参数与原发病灶的相关性分析

Table 3 Correlation Analysis between HRM abnormal parameters and primary lesions

	LES center point location		LES resting pressure		LES residual pressure		Percentage of ineffective swallowing	
	r _s	P	r _s	P	r _s	P	r _s	P
Lesion location	0.029	0.786	0.093	0.478	-0.031	0.776	0.234	0.145
Longitudinal length of lesion	0.123	0.441	-0.204	0.147	-0.134	0.393	0.012	0.691
Proportion of lesions in peripheral diameter	-0.039	0.834	0.041	0.735	-0.029	0.845	0.129	0.363
Pathological type	-0.142	0.354	0.187	0.296	0.078	0.596	0.129	0.347
IPCL	-0.099	0.486	-0.168	0.281	-0.238	0.088	0.132	0.362

素^[16,17]。已有多项研究报道贲门失弛缓症、食管无效动力、胡桃夹子食管等原发性食管动力障碍以及硬皮病食管失蠕动、糖尿病食管等继发性食管运动障碍疾病均可导致患者出现不同程度的吞咽困难表现^[18-20],但尚缺乏食管早期肿瘤及癌前病变合并的食管动力改变的相关研究。国外仅有个别学者等对浅表性

食管癌在行广泛周向内镜黏膜下剥离术后的食管动力进行了研究,发现内镜黏膜下切除术后吞咽困难组食管动力障碍患者的比例显著高于无吞咽困难组^[21]。Takahashi 等^[22]使用单变量回归分析比较了 20 例浅表性食管癌内镜治疗后食管动力的变化,他们发现 DCI 与环周粘膜缺损率、狭窄预防和狭窄解决率

表 4 有吞咽困难症状与无吞咽困难症状患者心理状态和临床相关症状比较

Table 4 Comparison of psychological status and clinical related symptoms between patients with dysphagia and patients without dysphagia

Indexes	Non dysphagia group (n=39)	Dysphagia group(n=21)	t	P
SAS(score)	31.53± 5.57	35.43± 5.72	-2.563	0.013
SDS(score)	29.40± 5.53	33.61± 4.74	-2.951	0.005
GERDQ(score)	7.41± 1.96	7.29± 2.05	0.223	0.825

呈显著负相关。

此外,本研究还发现焦虑、抑郁等身心障碍与吞咽困难症状有关,患者合并吞咽困难不适,焦虑、抑郁评分越高($P<0.05$),但是吞咽困难对患者的临床相关症状无明显影响。这与既往多项研究结果相符^[23,24],心理因素可以通过脑肠轴作用、降低内脏刺激的感觉阈值、削弱食管粘膜的屏障功能等多种机制影响食管蠕动功能^[25,26]。这是因为食管早癌及癌前病变的食管动力功能出现减退,患者的进食功能受到影响,表现为吞咽功能障碍,可能导致患者出现焦虑和抑郁症状^[27,28],并且由于吞咽障碍的影响,患者在进食过程中产生严重的不适感,会直接导致患者产生焦虑、烦躁不安等不良情绪。另外,受到吞咽功能障碍的影响,患者不能正常地完成进食过程,导致患者自身的营养健康状况也处于偏低水平,也会促使患者产生不同程度的焦虑抑郁等不良心理状态^[29,30]。

综上所述,食管早癌及癌前病变患者出现的吞咽困难症状与合并的食管动力异常密切相关。同时,合并的焦虑、抑郁等身心障碍在一定程度上也会影响患者的食管蠕动功能,因此,食管早期肿瘤及癌前病变患者行内镜手术前建议适当评估食管功能情况以及心理状况,充分了解患者的临床症状与原发病灶本身、动力改变、心理因素的关系,有助于为患者制定个体化的治疗方案。本研究样本量偏少,后续研究将扩大样本量进一步验证本文的结论。

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