

· 论著 ·

选择性三野与二野淋巴结清扫术治疗胸段食管鳞癌的近期疗效

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摘要: 目的 对比食管鳞癌选择性三野淋巴结清扫与二野淋巴结清扫的近期临床疗效。方法 回顾性分析 2013 年 5 月至 2015 年 10 月在扬州市江都人民医院行开放食管癌根治术的 85 例患者临床资料, 其中行选择性三野淋巴结清扫 35 例(三野组, 行颈、胸、腹三切口手术), 行二野淋巴结清扫 50 例(二野组, 右胸、上腹二切口手术)。比较两组患者的围手术期并发症和淋巴结清扫数目及淋巴结转移率等指标。结果 (1)无围手术期死亡病例。二野组手术时间、住院时间短于三野组, 平均淋巴结清扫个数少于三野组, 淋巴结转移率低于三野组, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$)。两组术中出血量、术后拔管时间比较差异无统计学意义(P 均 > 0.05)。(2)85 例均获随访, 随访截止日期至 2016 年 4 月。三野组随访 6~27 个月, 中位时间为 19 个月。二野组随访 17~29 个月, 中位时间为 23 个月。失访 1 例, 死亡 2 例, 余 82 例健在。二野组喉返神经损伤发生率明显低于三野组($P < 0.05$)。二野组肺部感染、吻合口狭窄、急性胃排空障碍、心律失常、吻合口漏发生率稍低于三野组, 差异无统计学意义(P 均 > 0.05)。结论 胸中上段食管癌行选择性三野淋巴结清扫术在技术上是安全可行的, 手术并发症和二野淋巴结清扫术相当, 三野淋巴结清扫术能够彻底清除淋巴结, 增加术后分期的准确性, 近期疗效可靠, 有可能筛选出获益的人群, 远期疗效有待进一步随访及研究。

关键词: 食管鳞癌; 淋巴结清扫术, 三野, 二野; 食管切除术; 淋巴结清扫数目; 淋巴结转移率

中图分类号: R 735.1 R 655.3 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1674-8182(2017)11-1464-04

Evaluation of short-term efficacy of selective three-field and two-field lymphadenectomy for thoracic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma

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Abstract: **Objective** To compare the short-term clinical efficacy of three-field with two-field lymphadenectomy of esophageal carcinoma. **Methods** The clinical data of 85 patients who received open radical resection of esophageal carcinoma in Jiangdu People's Hospital of Yangzhou from May 2013 to October 2015 was retrospectively analyzed. There were 35 patients who received selected three-field lymphadenectomy with three incision in neck, chest and abdominal (three-field group), and there were 50 patients who received selected two-field lymphadenectomy with two incisions in right chest and upper abdomen(two-field group). Perioperative complications, number of lymph node dissection and lymph node ratio were compared between the two groups. **Results** There were no perioperative deaths. The operation time, hospitalization time in two-field group were shorter than those in three-field group, and the average number of lymph nodes resected and lymph node ratio in two-field group were less than those in three-field group, and the differences were statistically significant($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). There was no significant difference between the two groups in intraoperative blood loss and postoperative extubation time (both $P > 0.05$). Eighty-five cases were followed up until April 2016. The patients in the three-field group were followed up for 16 to 27 months, with a median time of 19 months. The patients in the two-field groups were followed up for 17 to 29 months, with a median time of 23 months. There were 82 cases alive with 1 case lost and 2 cases died when the follow-up was ended. The incidence of recurrent laryngeal nerve injury in two-field group was significantly lower than that in three-field group($P < 0.05$). The pulmonary infection, anastomotic stenosis, acute

gastric emptying, arrhythmia and incidence of anastomotic leakage in two-field group were slightly lower than those of the three-field group, and the differences were not statistically significant (all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusions** Selective three-field lymphadenectomy for thoracic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma is safe and feasible in the operation, and its occurrence of complication is as same as that in two-field group. Three-field lymphadenectomy has a reliable short-term clinical efficacy which could remove lymph nodes completely, increase the accuracy of postoperative staging, and may could screen the beneficiaries. But further follow-up and research is needed in long-term efficacy of three-field lymphadenectomy.

Key words: Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma; Lymphadenectomy, three-field, two-field; Esophagectomy; Number of lymph node dissection; lymph node ratio

食管鳞癌是我国常见的上消化道肿瘤,陈万青等^[1]报道2015年中国肿瘤登记的统计数据显示,2012年食管癌发病率为21.7/10万,位居我国恶性肿瘤第5位,死亡率为15.8/10万,居第4位。目前食管癌的治疗模式是多学科综合治疗,但手术治疗占有极其重要的地位,目前食管癌手术的淋巴结清扫仍存在争议^[2],特别是淋巴结清扫范围及三野淋巴结清扫获益人群一直没有满意的答案,如何能够发现需要三野淋巴结清扫的获益人群一直是食管外科的难点,2013年5月至2015年10月,我们根据患者的肿瘤位置及术前行颈部彩超、颈部增强CT等检查判断患者颈部淋巴结情况行选择性的三野淋巴结清扫,近期临床效果可靠。报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 回顾性分析扬州市江都人民医院2013年5月至2015年10月行手术治疗的食管鳞状细胞癌的病例,根据患者的肿瘤位置及术前颈部彩超、增强CT等检查判断患者颈部淋巴结情况行三野淋巴结清扫或二野淋巴结清扫。本组85例患者中,男58例,女27例。年龄48~75(66.17±6.29)岁。行三野清扫术35例,行二野清扫术50例。术前均行胃镜检查获取病理,肿瘤长度2.0~6.5 cm,平均4.4 cm,均为鳞状细胞癌。病例选择标准:(1)心肺肝肾功能良好,能够耐受三野手术;术前检查排除远处转移;既往无其他肿瘤疾病史;(2)术前估计肿瘤能R0切除;(3)术前颈部彩超或增强CT示颈部淋巴结肿大,其中短径>1.0 cm;(4)胸中上段鳞癌。排除标准:(1)患者重要脏器功能不能耐受手术;(2)术前有放化疗病史;(3)患者有远处多发转移,或不能达到R0切除;(4)颈部多发淋巴结肿大并固定。

1.2 方法 全麻成功后插双腔管。三野组手术方法:先经右胸前外侧切口入胸,完成食管次全切除及纵隔淋巴结的清扫,清扫范围包括左右喉返神经链、上中下段食管旁淋巴结、隆凸下及左右总支气管旁淋巴结。检查无明显活动性出血及胸导管无损伤后留置胸管及纵隔引流管各一根,逐层关胸。胸部手术结

束后改仰卧位,开腹游离胃,清扫腹野淋巴结,骨骼化胃左血管,清扫范围包括左右贲门旁、胃小弯和胃左血管旁、肝总动脉旁、腹腔干周围淋巴结,在贲门上方3 cm处离断食管,制作宽度约4 cm管胃,待吻合。颈部手术:在颈部作衣领状切口行颈部淋巴结清扫(主要范围包括左右锁骨上淋巴结及左、右喉返神经旁淋巴结,颈内静脉旁淋巴结)。清扫完成后离断颈段食管,食管残端内置入21#或23#吻合器钉座予以固定。将管胃经食管床路径上提到颈部,完成器械吻合。二野组手术方法(Ivor-Lewis术):首先上腹正中切口进腹,充分游离胃,清扫食管胃交界部、胃小弯和胃左血管旁、肝总动脉旁、腹腔动脉旁淋巴结,制作管状胃。腹部手术结束后体位改为左侧卧位,右胸前外侧切口入胸,游离食管并清扫胸野淋巴结;予以吻合器完成胸顶吻合。两组围手术期处理无异常,予以监测生命体征及尿量、抗感染、化痰、抑酸、补液、营养支持等治疗,每3天复查血常规及肝肾功能电解质,术后9 d无不适予以进食流质食物。

1.3 术后观察记录指标及随访时间和方式 观察手术时间、术中出血量、术后住院时间、清扫淋巴结数目、术后淋巴结转移率、术后胸管拔除时间、术后并发症发生率等指标。采用电话和门诊复查的方式随访,随访频次为术后每3个月随访1次,随访截止日期为2016年4月。三野组随访中位时间为19个月。二野组随访中位时间为23个月。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS 22.0软件进行分析,计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 进行描述,符合正态或近似正态分布的组间比较采用独立样本t检验;计数资料采用例数及百分比进行描述,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 三野清扫组与二野清扫组术中术后指标比较 无围手术期死亡病例。二野组手术时间、住院时间短于三野组,平均淋巴结清扫个数少于三野组,淋巴结转移性率低于三野组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$)。两组术中出血量、术后拔管时间比

现, 胸下段食管癌淋巴结清扫的范围重点在胸野及腹野, 颈部清扫获益不大, 故在我们的研究中选择食管中上段癌作为入组标准。郭晓彤等^[13]的研究也认为胸下段癌的清扫重点在胸腹部。颈部淋巴结的大小是我们选择三野淋巴结清扫的又一条件, 方强等^[14]认为, 通过颈部CT和彩超首先判断颈部淋巴结的情况来选择三野淋巴结清扫, 术后病理表明颈部淋巴结转移率均高于文献报道的无选择三野淋巴结清扫转移率, 说明在CT和彩超检查的指导下可实施选择性的三野清扫, 筛选出可能获益的人群。刘剑芳等^[15]研究认为多层螺旋CT在食管癌的淋巴结转移中将淋巴结短径 ≥ 0.8 cm作为诊断标准具有较高临床价值; 刘巍等^[16]认为将淋巴结的直径 ≥ 1.0 cm作为转移性淋巴结的价值更大, CT检查转移性淋巴结特异性高, 但灵敏度较低, 而彩色多普勒超声检查可以弥补CT检查的不足; 既往Cwik等^[17]的研究表明彩色多普勒超声检查诊断食管颈部转移淋巴结的敏感度、特异度分别为100%、96%。Meta分析表明, 颈部超声检查是一种有效、可靠的检查方法, 可以用来判断颈部淋巴结的转移情况^[18]。但是彩色多普勒超声检查也有缺陷, 与检查医生的水平有关。颈部彩超和CT相结合可以起到相互补充, 进一步准确的评估颈部淋巴结的情况, 为三野淋巴结清扫的选择提供可靠的影像学依据^[19]。马可等^[20]研究也表明颈部彩超和CT相结合检查能够成为颈部淋巴结转移的选择标准, 能够为选择性三野淋巴结清扫的实施提供判断依据。

综上所述, 我们认为胸中上段食管癌行选择性三野淋巴结清扫术在技术上是安全可行的, 手术并发症和二野淋巴结清扫术相当, 三野淋巴结清扫术能够彻底清除淋巴结, 增加术后分期的准确性, 近期疗效可靠, 有可能筛选出获益的人群, 远期疗效有待进一步随访及研究。

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收稿日期: 2017-07-06 修回日期: 2017-08-29 编辑: 王宇