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• 临床研究 Clinical research •

原发性肝癌术后早期肝内复发转移 36 例的介入治疗

徐国斌, 易广新, 熊斌, 鲁植艳, 龙清云, 卓德强, 胡金香, 刘骏方

【摘要】目的 探讨原发性肝癌手术切除术后早期(6个月内)肝内复发转移经肝动脉化疗栓塞(TACE)治疗的近期疗效。**方法** 36例原发性肝癌外科术后早期诊断肝内复发转移并接受TACE治疗, 根据首次DSA表现分为切缘复发或单发病灶组($n = 15$)和肝内多发病灶组($n = 21$)。治疗方法为先灌注适量化疗药物, 然后以表阿霉素碘油乳剂栓塞肿瘤血管。根据复查CT及甲胎蛋白等临床情况决定是否重复治疗, 随访12个月内治疗效果。统计学分析采用两组方差分析和t检验、Fisher精确概率法, 以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。**结果** 肝内多发病灶组在术前肿瘤伴子灶、合并门脉2级分支以上瘤栓、巨块无包膜方面高于局部复发/单发病灶组($P < 0.05$)。患者均未出现介入治疗相关严重并发症, 总体平均介入治疗次数、术后6个月治疗有效率及12个月生存率分别为(3.0 ± 0.7)次、58.3%、66.7%;两组相比较分别为(3.3 ± 0.8)次比(2.9 ± 0.7)次($t = 1.688, P = 0.101$);80.0%比42.9%($P = 0.024$);86.7%比52.4%($P = 0.03$)。**结论** 原发性肝癌术后早期复发转移TACE具有一定临床疗效, 但对于肝内多发病灶患者12个月生存率较差。

【关键词】 原发性肝癌; 复发; 肝切除术; 肝动脉化疗栓塞术

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Interventional treatment of early intrahepatic recurrence or metastasis of primary liver carcinoma after surgical resection: initial experience of 36 cases XU Guo-bin, YI Guang-xin, XIONG Bin, LU Zhi-yan, LONG Qing-yun, ZHUO De-qiang, HU Jin-xiang, LIU Jun-fang. Department of Interventional Radiology, Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei Province 430071, China

Corresponding author: XIONG Bin, E-mail: lzhoney@hotmail.com

【Abstract】 Objective To explore the short-term efficacy of transcatheter arterial chemoembolization (TACE) in treating early intrahepatic recurrence or metastasis of primary liver carcinoma (PLC) that occurs within 6 months after surgical resection. **Methods** Thirty-six patients with early intrahepatic recurrence or

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作者单位: 430071 武汉大学中南医院放射介入科(徐国斌、鲁植艳、龙清云、卓德强、胡金香、刘骏方), 肿瘤科(熊斌); 新疆博州人民医院介入室(易广新)

通信作者: 熊斌 E-mail: lzhoney@hotmail.com

metastasis of PLC after surgical resection were treated with TACE. According to the recurrence site observed on the initial DSA, the patients were divided into group A ($n = 15$) and group B ($n = 21$). Patients of group A had incisal margin recurrence or single lesion, while patients of group B showed multiple lesions in the liver. Transarterial infusion of proper chemotherapeutic agent was performed in all patients, which followed by embolization of tumor - feeding vessels with epirubicin - iodized oil emulsion. The repetition of the above treatment was decided by the check-up CT scanning and AFP level. All the patients were followed up for 12 months. The results were statistically analyzed by using t-test or fisher test. A difference with $P < 0.05$ was considered to be statistically significant. **Results** Preoperative satellite foci, portal thrombosis within the second or distal branches and massive tumor with no capsule were more commonly seen in group B than in group A ($P < 0.05$). No serious intervention-related complications occurred in all patients. The overall mean number of TACE procedure was (3.0 ± 0.7) times. The total 6-month effective rate after the initial TACE was 58.3%, and the 12-month survival rate was 66.7%. The mean numbers of TACE procedure of group A and group B were (3.3 ± 0.8) and (2.9 ± 0.7) times respectively ($t = 1.688, P = 0.101$). The 6-month effective rates of group A and group B were 80.0% and 42.9% respectively ($P = 0.024$), while the 12-month survival rates of group A and group B were 86.7% and 52.4% respectively ($P = 0.03$). **Conclusion** TACE has some certain clinical efficacy in treating early intrahepatic recurrence or metastasis of primary liver carcinoma that occurs within 6 months after surgical resection, although its control ability of the tumor and its 12-month survival rate for patients with multiple lesions are limited.(J Intervent Radiol, 2013, 22: 325-328)

[Key words] primary liver carcinoma; recurrence; hepatectomy; transcatheter arterial chemoembolization

对于具备手术适应证的原发性肝癌患者,外科切除肿瘤仍然是目前最为有效的治疗手段,但术后高达 60% ~ 70% 的复发率严重影响手术疗效和患者生存期^[1]。经肝动脉化疗栓塞术(TACE)广泛应用于中晚期肝癌的姑息性治疗,可以在一定程度上延缓肿瘤进展,提高带瘤生存质量。本研究旨在探讨 TACE 对肝癌术后早期肝内复发转移的治疗效果。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料

2008 年 7 月—2011 年 6 月在我院接受 TACE 治疗的原发性肝癌外科(肝段或肝叶切除)术后 6 个月内肝内复发或转移患者 36 例,患者不具备再切除条件或拒绝手术。其中男 29 例,女 7 例;年龄 22 ~ 73 岁。肝癌复发/转移诊断标准为 CT 或 MR 检查发现肝内新病灶,或 DSA 出现典型肿瘤血管及染色结节,伴或不伴甲胎蛋白(AFP) $> 200 \mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ 。外科术前影像学提示巨块型 19 例(9 例伴同肝叶子灶)、结节型 17 例(2 例同肝叶多个结节);8 例合并门脉二级以上分支瘤栓。术后病理显示肝细胞肝癌 34 例,1 例混合型,1 例为胆管细胞型。36 例中 31 例为中低度分化,20 例发现镜下癌栓。术前 AFP 异常 29 例,复发时 27 例出现再次升高, $> 400 \mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ 21 例。介入术前肝功能 Child-Pugh 分级 A 级 29 例,B 级 7 例。根据 CT 和(或)DSA 表现将患者分为切缘

局部复发或肝内单发病灶组(A 组)和肝内多发病灶组(B 组)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 介入治疗方法 患者签署介入治疗知情同意书。应用设备为 PHILIPS V 5000 或西门子 Artis Z Ceiling 血管造影机。常规行腹腔干动脉造影并延时至门脉期,然后尽量利用微导管超选入肝固有动脉或肝左右支动脉内造影。对于肝动脉可能有肠系膜上动脉起源者增加肠系膜上动脉造影。先灌注化疗药物,常用顺铂 40 ~ 100 mg、氟尿嘧啶 250 ~ 1 000 mg,喜素 20 ~ 30 mg,任用两种,然后以表阿霉素 20 ~ 40 mg 溶入超液态碘油 5 ~ 25 ml 乳剂栓塞肿瘤血管。如合并明显动静脉瘘应先以明胶海绵或 PVA 微粒封堵瘘口后再进行以上治疗。对于局部复发/单发病灶尽量将肿瘤血管完全栓塞至碘油明显沉积;对于肝内多发或弥漫性病灶结合肝功能和门脉情况适量栓塞。常规 6 ~ 8 周复查 CT 和 AFP,根据肿瘤变化情况决定是否再次治疗。

1.2.2 观察内容 比较 A、B 两组外科术前病灶及术后病理特点;以改良 RECIST 标准^[2]评估患者治疗 6 个月时反应,包括完全缓解(CR)、部分缓解(PR)、稳定(SD)和进展(PD)4 种,CR + PR + SD 为肿瘤客观有效;计算 12 个月内 TACE 次数及患者生存率。

1.2.3 统计学方法 采用两组方差分析和 t 检验、

Fisher 精确概率法对数据进行统计分析, 以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

患者术后复发时间为 2 周 ~ 6 个月(平均 4.5 个月)。A、B 两组术前病灶及术后病理特点比较见表 1。两组复发在术前肿瘤大体分型、合并镜下癌栓及病理分化程度方面比较差异无统计学意义, 但在术前伴子灶、合并门脉 2 级分支以上瘤栓、巨块无包膜方面多发病灶组高于局部复发/单发病灶组($P < 0.05$)。首次 TACE 时造影显示残肝动脉主干无明显增粗, 切缘复发表现为动脉末梢杂乱并见串珠结节状或团片状肿瘤染色; 肝内复发/转移多表现为单个或多发富血供结节; 栓塞后碘油明显沉积。伴肝动脉-门静脉瘘 3 例, 合并门脉分支瘤栓 2 例。患者随访期接受 TACE 治疗, 两组比较为每例平均(3.3 ± 0.8) 次比(2.9 ± 0.7) 次, ($t = 1.688, P = 0.101$); 未出现介入治疗相关肝功能衰竭、上消化道大出血等严重并发症。

表 1 两组外科术前病灶及术后病理特点比较(Fisher 检验)

术前病灶特点	A 组($n = 15$)	B 组($n = 21$)	P 值
大体分型			
巨块型	7(46.7%)	12(57.1%)	0.22
结节型	8(53.3%)	9(42.9%)	
巨大肿块(≥ 10 cm)	1(6.7%)	7(33.3%)	0.058
伴子灶	1(6.7%)	8(38.1%)	0.032
伴门脉 2 级以上分支瘤栓	0(0%)	8(38.1%)	0.007
巨块无包膜	3(20%)	12(57.1%)	0.024
镜下癌栓	8(53.3%)	12(57.1%)	0.259
病理分级			
高分化	2(13.3%)	3(14.3%)	0.37
中低分化	13(86.7%)	18(85.7%)	

首次介入术后 6 个月肿瘤治疗反应(见表 2), 两组比较为 80.0% 比 42.9%, 局部复发或单发病灶组治疗反应优于多发病灶组($P = 0.024$); 12 个月生存率两组对比 86.7% 比 52.4% ($P = 0.03$)。死亡病例包括局部复发组 2 例, 肝内多发转移组 10 例, 死因为肿瘤进展广泛转移或肝功能衰竭。

表 2 两组治疗后 6 个月时肿瘤反应

组别	肿瘤治疗反应				肿瘤客观有效率
	CR	PR	SD	PD	
A 组($n = 15$)	2	8	2	3	80.0%
B 组($n = 21$)	0	4	5	12	42.7%

3 讨论

原发性肝癌切除术后肝内复发的影响因素已有较多的研究与报道。一般认为后期复发与肿瘤多中心生长及肝功能分级相关; 术后 2 年内近期复发

与肿瘤本身特点及手术因素有关, 主要包括肝内显微镜下微血管浸润、肿瘤较大无包膜或包膜不完整、术前伴子灶、肝硬化致肿瘤多中心起源、未完全切除等^[3-6]。术后 1 年内是复发高峰时段, 与原发肿瘤相关的复发则集中在 6 个月内^[7]。既往研究将复发肝癌分为边缘复发型、肝内播散型及隐匿复发型 3 类^[8-9], 本组表现最常见的是残肝内多发的小结节, 其次是沿切缘分布的串珠状或团片状不规则结节。

早期复发肝癌临床通常选择保守的治疗手段^[10]。TACE 尤其适用于多发病灶、肿瘤血管丰富而无法手术根治的术后复发肝癌^[11-12]。本组患者复发后即进行补救性 TACE 治疗。首次介入时显示碘油化疗乳剂沉积良好, 往往无需对供血动脉进行明胶海绵微粒补充栓塞。术后 2 个月左右复查均显示病灶内有碘油沉积, 对于局部或肝内单一复发灶控制效果尤为显著。经过序贯介入治疗 6 个月时显示局部复发灶和肝内单发病灶多数稳定, 有 2 例表现为完全缓解, 但仍有少数(20%)患者复发灶边缘再发增大或肝内新增结节。多发弥漫病灶患者仅有 9 例表现为稳定或部分缓解, 12 例(57%)肝内病灶增大增多并部分出现肝外转移, 肝功能明显减退而丧失进一步治疗机会。考虑术后早期复发转移时由于癌灶较小, TACE 治疗化疗药物对癌细胞相对敏感, 同时丰富的新生肿瘤血管碘油乳剂易于聚集发挥作用, 因此短期内对复发转移表现出较好的治疗效果。

由于肝癌复发机制复杂, 早期复发患者, 更倾向于肿瘤恶性程度高、早期脉管侵犯, 因此难以完全控制, 预后不良^[13]。本研究中多数早期表现为肝内多发或弥漫性病灶患者虽治疗有效但仍新增病灶, 少数控制良好的局部复发近期内亦会出现新发病灶, 说明肝癌术后早期复发存在易广泛转移特点, 也不除外多中心发生可能。

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•临床研究 Clinical research•

介入法取出胃内金属异物 30 例

贺祥, 张和平, 任学群, 靳海英, 张杰, 王长福, 王晓宏, 李长坡, 袁天华

【摘要】目的 探讨介入治疗胃内金属异物的方法、安全性和疗效。**方法** 30 例胃内金属异物患者, 均有经口金属异物吞入史。临床表现为上腹部疼痛不适、纳差、消化不良, 精神抑郁, 粪便潜血实验阳性。30 例患者接受介入治疗, 观察患者的医疗费用、手术时间、疗效及并发症。**结果** 30 例患者共 32 件胃内金属异物经自行制作的圈套器全部安全取出, 未出现食管及胃黏膜损伤、出血及其他并发症。**结论** 介入取胃内金属异物具有操作简便、创伤小、安全性高、费用低、效果好、并发症少等优点, 门诊治疗, 不需住院, 患者易于接受, 是治疗胃内金属异物的理想方法。

【关键词】 胃疾病; 异物; 金属; 放射学, 介入性

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Interventional management for intra-gastric metallic foreign bodies: clinical analysis of 30 cases HE Xiang, ZHA NG He-ping, REN Xue-qun, JIN Hai-ying, ZHANG jie , WANG Chang-fu, WANG Xiao-hong, LI Chang-po, YUAN Tian-hua. Department of Medical Imaging, Huaihe Hospital, Institute of Medical Imaging, Henan University, Kaifeng, Henan Province 475000, China

Corresponding author: HE Xiang, E-mail: kfhexiang@sohu.com

【Abstract】 Objective To discuss the manipulation, safety and effectiveness of interventional management in treating intra-gastric metallic foreign bodies. **Methods** A total of 30 patients with intra-gastric metallic foreign bodies were enrolled in this study. All patients were males, aged 22 ~ 54 years with a mean age of 37.8 years. A history of orally-taking metallic foreign body existed in all patients. The clinical manifestations included upper abdominal pain, discomfort, anorexia, indigestion, depression, positive occult blood in stool. Interventional treatment was carried out in all patients. The medical expense, operation time, therapeutic efficacy and complications

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作者单位: 475000 开封河南大学淮河医院影像科, 河南大学医学影像研究所(贺祥、张和平、靳海英、张杰、王长福、王晓红、李长坡、袁天华), 普外科(任学群)

通信作者: 贺祥 E-mail: kfhexiang@sohu.com