

- 2003, 108: 1682 – 1687
- 8 CAPRIE Steering Committee. A randomised, blinded, trial of clopidogrel versus aspirin in patients at risk of ischaemic events (CAPRIE) [J]. Lancet, 1996, 348: 1329 – 1339
- 9 Scheiman JM. NSAIDs, gastrointestinal injury, and cytoprotection [J]. Gastroenterol Clin North Am, 1996, 25: 279 – 298
- 10 Bhatt DL, Scheiman J, Abraham JN, et al. ACCF/ACG/AHA 2008 Expert consensus document on reducing the gastrointestinal risks of antiplatelet therapy and NSAID use [J]. Circulation, 2008, 118: 1894 – 1909
- 11 Antithrombotic Trialists' (ATT) Collaboration. Aspirin in the primary and secondary prevention of vascular disease: collaborative meta-analysis of individual participant data from randomised trials [J]. Lancet, 2009, 373: 1849 – 1860
- 12 Algra A and Greving JP. Aspirin in primary prevention: sex and baseline risk matter [J]. Lancet, 2009, 373: 1821 – 1822
- 13 Mega JL, Close SL, Wiviott SD, et al. Cytochrome P-450 polymorphisms and response to clopidogrel [J]. N Engl J Med, 2009, 360: 354 – 362
- 14 Simon T, Verstuyft C, Mary-Krause M, et al. Genetic determinants of response to clopidogrel and cardiovascular events [J]. N Engl J Med, 2009, 360: 363 – 375
- 15 Collet JP, Hulot JS, Pena A, et al. Cytochrome P450 2C19 polymorphism in young patients treated with clopidogrel after myocardial infarction: a cohort study [J]. Lancet, 2009, 373: 309 – 317
- 16 Pena A, Collet JP, Hulot JS. Can We Override Clopidogrel Resistance? [J]. Circulation, 2009, 119: 2854 – 2857
- 17 David N, Juurlink DN, Gomes T, et al. A population-based study of the drug interaction between proton pump inhibitors and clopidogrel [J]. CMAJ, 2009, 180: 713 – 718
- 18 Morrow DA, Wiviott SD, White HD, et al. Effect of the novel thienopyridine prasugrel compared with clopidogrel on spontaneous and procedural myocardial infarction in the trial to assess improvement in therapeutic outcomes by optimizing platelet inhibition with prasugrel – thrombolysis in myocardial infarction 38 [J]. Circulation, 2009, 119: 2758 – 2764
- 19 Angiolillo DJ, Fernandez-Ortiz A, Bernardo E, et al. Variability in individual responsiveness to clopidogrel [J]. J Am Coll Cardiol, 2007, 49: 1505 – 1516

(收稿:2009-11-03)

(修回:2009-11-17)

根治性宫颈根除术的临床进展

王 芳 张友忠

宫颈癌仍然是第3大妇女常见的恶性肿瘤,仅次于乳腺癌和结直肠癌^[1~20]。宫颈癌的发病有年轻化的趋势,临床治疗的目的已经不仅限于延长患者的生命,如何提高患者术后的生活质量已成为妇产科专家日益关注的问题^[2],而对于年轻未育患者,首要面临的问题是如何保留生育功能。保留生育功能的根治性子宫颈切除术应运而生,近10余年来发展迅速,充分体现了个体化治疗的原则,是治疗早期宫颈浸润癌保留生育能力上新的里程碑。

一、手术方法及特点

1. LVRT:Dargent等^[3]首次介绍了LVRT,包括腹腔镜下盆腔淋巴结切除术(LPL)和阴式根治性宫颈切除术(VRT)。先行腹腔镜下盆腔淋巴结清扫,将淋巴结送快速病理,如病理结果阴性则进行RT手术,阳性则改为RH手术。RT手术切除部分阴道、穹隆、主韧带及80%的宫颈组织,切除骶韧带时需打开子宫直肠窝,切除的宫颈组织术中也要进行快

速病理检查,以确保癌灶距离切缘>5mm,最后对保留的宫颈进行环扎,并将宫颈与阴道缝合衔接,称Dargent术式。

2. RAT:1997年Smith等^[4]提出了经腹根治性子宫颈切除术(abdominal radical trachelectomy, ART)及淋巴结清扫术,称Smith术式。该手术在完成盆腔淋巴结清扫的同时,行广泛性宫颈及宫旁组织切除。其优点是:所有操作都在开腹直视下进行,打开输尿管隧道宫旁组织切除比LVRT更充分,较广泛地切除子宫旁组织,消除了肿瘤播散的潜在部位。与Dargent术式相比较:Smith术式为了充分暴露宫旁组织,手术中要求游离子宫动脉,然后采用显微外科手术吻合子宫动脉断端^[5],因涉及复杂的显微血管技术而难以推广。目前子宫动脉可以游离但不切断,使得RAT得到推广。

二、根治性宫颈切除术的临床应用

1. 手术筛选标准:迄今国外文献报道900余例各种根治性宫颈切除术中^[6],LVRT占大多数,目前的手术适应证可归纳为以下几个方面:①有生育要求

(年龄<40岁),夫妻双方强烈要求保留生育者;②鳞状细胞癌、腺癌或者是鳞腺癌;③不伴有淋巴血管间隙浸润的IA1期,IA2期或者IB1期;④肿瘤大小<2cm(肿瘤直径>2cm,患者强烈要求保留生育功能者,可先行辅助性化疗,肿瘤直径缩小后再行手术);⑤术前盆腔MRI检查示肿瘤局限于宫颈;⑥没有盆腔淋巴结转移的证据;⑦没有生育功能破坏的临床依据;⑧术后能严密随访者。

2. 影像学检查在筛选根治性子宫颈切除术适合病例中的作用:国际妇产科联盟(FIGO)推荐常规影像学检查对宫颈癌患者进行治疗前评估,包括钡灌肠、胸片、静脉造影。宫颈癌的分期是在麻醉下进行影像学检查的。CT、MRI、PET虽然不是进行分期的常规检查,但已成为临床及手术评估的重要辅助手段。盆腹腔的CT扫描被广泛应用于探查腹主动脉旁淋巴结,有高度的特异性及较低的敏感性^[7]。MRI也能准确地评估盆腹腔淋巴结,但在评估宫颈原发肿瘤方面其准确性和特异性均优于CT,并能从不同角度评估宫旁的转移^[8]。PTE检查的作用还不确定,但可以对远处转移病灶更加明确^[9]。英国学者Peppercorn等认为MRI检查可用于判断早期宫颈癌患者能否行根治性宫颈切除术^[10],同时可以准确地分期,其对肿瘤的敏感性为93%,准确率为86%,相比之下FIGO临床分期准确率只有47%^[11]。矢状位的T2加权像可以清楚地评估肿瘤的大小、位置、宫颈管内的蔓延情况及颈管的长度,特别是病变上缘与宫颈峡部的距离。无论肿块形成与否肿瘤在核磁影像上皆表现为中等信号至高信号异常区,肿瘤蔓延至子宫体表现为肿瘤信号超过内口扩展至子宫内膜腔或破坏内膜-子宫肌层区正常信号,通过对30例早期宫颈癌患者经病理组织活检确诊后MR I检查,肿瘤蔓延超过内口的灵敏度为100%(5/5),特异性达96%(24/25),阳性预测价值为83%(5/6)^[10]。MRI成为筛查宫颈癌患者是否适合行根治性子宫颈切除术的重要手段^[12]。

三、根治性宫颈切除术

1. 根治性宫颈切除术的并发症:David A. Milliken^[6]报道,目前根治性子宫颈切除术并发症的发生率是8%(13/158),多是在开展手术早期发生的。输尿管损伤3例,子宫穿孔3例,盆壁出血、气腹建立失败各2例,髂血管损伤、膀胱穿孔、阴道穹隆裂伤各1例,最严重的并发症是输尿管的损伤,多发生在腹腔镜下清扫淋巴结时。其他并发症还有宫颈峡部狭窄

8例,暂时性股部麻木、尿潴留各5例,环扎切断6例,闭经3例等。Pedro T. Ramirez等报道根治性子宫颈切除术典型的并发症有痛经(24%),宫颈涂片为不典型增生(24%),不规则或经间流血(17%),环扎引起的问题(14%),阴道分泌物增多(14%),宫颈峡部缩窄(10%)及闭经(7%)^[13]。另有报道,术后有病例报道发生盆腔炎性疾病、输卵管-卵巢复合体^[14]和深部性交困难^[13]。

2. 术后生育状况:David^[6]报道了VRT术后患者88次妊娠,31名患者产下44名活婴,1例死产。19%(14次)在妊娠前3个月流产,12次妊娠在妊娠中期流产,2名妇女终止妊娠(1例为先天性三体异常,1例为异位妊娠)。25例患者早产是因为胎膜早破,7%孕周<32周,10%<36周,均由剖宫产结束妊娠。116例接受VAT患者10次妊娠,6例活产,1例早产。Mathevet等^[14]报道95例接受根治性宫颈切除术患者中42例要求生育,其中有33例共56次妊娠,其中34次活产,晚期流产率高达19%。Boss等^[15]报道根治性子宫颈切除术后的患者有43%计划妊娠,其中70%可以成功怀孕。其中,有21%前3个月发生流产,8%在4~6个月发生流产,21%在36周前早产,只有50%可以足月妊娠。Marie Plante等^[16]报道了72例RVT患者,31例患者共发生50次妊娠,其中66%只怀孕1次,19%怀孕2次,16%怀孕3次以上。16%妊娠3个月内流产,4%患者在4~6个月间流产,36次妊娠达到7个月以上。其中3例(8%)在32周前终止妊娠(1例新生儿死于败血症),5例(14%)32~36周间分娩,28例(78%)37周后分娩(1例新生儿死于心血管畸形-18三体)。根治性子宫颈切除术后,有相当多的患者不要求生育影响妊娠率。早产和晚期流产率高主要是因为宫颈切除后产生解剖缺陷及绒毛膜炎所致^[16],胎膜早破是妊娠晚期主要的并发症,剖宫产结束妊娠。

3. 术后复发率及危险因素:Dargent等^[17,18]回顾总结了96例患者,有4例复发(4.2%),其中2例复发者分别是在术后7、16个月宫旁复发,1例是在髂总淋巴结,1例在骨盆侧壁。Covens^[19]也报道了宫旁、盆壁、主动脉旁淋巴结、锁骨上淋巴结及腹腔的复发。David^[6]报道了158例接受RVT的患者中,4例患者分别在术后第7、26、51、90个月复发,其中1例术前有淋巴血管间隙浸润,复发部位分别是阴道穹隆、宫颈旁组织、左侧盆壁、主动脉旁区。David^[6]总结报道了790例接受RVT的患者术后复发率为4%,

病死率为 2%;116 例接受 RAT 的患者中,2 例复发。据 Hertel 等^[20]报道,宫颈鳞状细胞癌和腺癌复发率没有明显区别。Marie 等认为肿瘤直径 >2cm 和血管间隙的浸润是根治性宫颈切除术后复发的主要高危因素。Dargent 等^[18]认为病灶 >2cm 和间质浸润 >10mm 是复发的危险因素。

4. 术后随访:根治性子宫颈切除术是一种新型术式,术后应进行严密地随访。术后避孕 6 个月,并进行阴道镜评估及阴道穹隆、宫颈峡部涂片。特别注意涂片检查经常会出现非典型腺细胞(假阳性),尤其是来源于子宫内膜。MRI 检查排除复发后患者才可受孕。术后前两年每 4~6 个月宫颈涂片 1 次,随后每年 2 次至术后第 5 年,之后每年宫颈涂片检查 1 次。偶有的患者会出现痛经,可能由宫颈管缩窄引起,颈管扩张术可以减轻痛苦。

由于宫颈癌年轻化趋势日益明显,根治性宫颈切除术既治疗宫颈癌又可保留患者的生育功能,是治疗早期宫颈浸润癌保留生育能力上新的里程碑,其可靠性及准确疗效还需大规模临床试验来确定。

参考文献

- 1 American Cancer Society. www.cancer.org/docroot/PRO/content/PRO_1_1_Cancer_Statistics_2006 (accessed Feb. 7, 2007)
- 2 U ngar L, Palfalvi L, Hogg R, et al. A bdominal radicaltrachelectomy: A fertility2p reserving op tion for w omen w ith earlycervical cancer[J]. BJOG, 2005, 112 (3):366~369
- 3 Dargent D, Brun JL, Roy M, Remy I. Pregnancies following radical trachelectomy for invasive cervical cancer. Gynecol Oncol, 1994,52: 105
- 4 Smit h J R, Boyle DC, Corless DJ, et al. Abdominal radical Trachelectomy : a new surgical technique for t he conservative management of cervical carcinoma. BrJ Obstet Gynecol, 1997,104:1196~1200
- 5 Wan XP, Yan Q, Xi XW , et al. Abdominal radical trachelectomy : two new surgical techniques for t he conservation of uterine arteries. Int J Gynecol Cancer, 2006, 16:698~704
- 6 David A. Milliken and John H. Shepherd. Fertility preserving surgery for carcinoma of the cervix. Current Opinion in Oncology, 2008, 20: 575~580
- 7 Heller PB, Maletano JH, Bundy BN, et al. Clinical pathologic study of stage2B, 3 and 4A carcinoma of the cervix; extended diagnostic e valuation for paraaortic node metastases: a Gynaecological Oncology Group Study. Gynecol Oncol,1990,38:425~430
- 8 Baumgartnel BR, Bernardino ME. MR imaging of the cervix: off axis scan to improve visualization as a zonal anatomy. AMJroentgelnol, 1989,153:1001~1002
- 9 Rose PG, Adler LP, Rodriguez M, et al. Positron ommision tomography for evaluating paraaortic nodule metastases in locally advanced cervical cancer before surgical staging: a Surgicopathologic Study. JTOncol,1999,17:41~45
- 10 Peppcorn DP, Jeyarajah AR, Woolas R, et al. The role of MRI in the selectionof patients with early cervical carcinoma for fertility – sparing surgery timed recurrence: initial experience. Radiology, 1999,212:395~399
- 11 Bipat, S., A. S. Glas, J. Van Der Velden, et al. 2003. Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging in staging of uterine cervical carcinoma: asystematic review. Gynecol. Oncol,2003,91:59~66
- 12 Sahdev & Reznek. Magnetic Resonance Imaging of Endometrial and Cervical Cancer. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2008,1138:214~232
- 13 Pedro T. Ramirez, Kathleen M. Schmeler, et al. fertility preservation in patients with early cervical cancer;radical trachelectomy. Gynecology Oncology,2008,110:S25~S28
- 14 Mathevet P, Laszlo de Kason E, Dargent D. Fertility preservation in early cervical cancer. GynecolObstetFertil,2003,31(9):706~712
- 15 Boss EA, et al. Pregnancy after radical tracheectomy : a real option ? Gynecol Oncol,2005,99 (Suppl 1):S152~156
- 16 Marie Plante et al. Vaginal radical trachelectomy: A valuable fertility – preserving option in the management of early – stage cervical cancer. A series of 50 pregnancies and review of the literature. Gynecologic Oncology,2005,98:3~10
- 17 Mathevet P, Laszlo de Kaszon E, Dargent D. Fertility preservation in early cervical cancer. Gynecol Obstet Fertil,2003,31(9):706~712
- 18 Dargent D, Franzosi F, Ansquer Y, Martin X, Mathevet P, Adeline P. Extend ed trachelectomy relapse: plea for patient involvement in the medical decision. Bull Cancer,2002,89(12):1027~1030
- 19 Covens A. Preserving fertility in early stage cervical cancer with radical trachelectomy. Contemp Obstet Gynecol,2003,48:46~66
- 20 Marie Plante, Marie – Claude Renaud,et al. Vaginal radical tracheectomy: an oncologically safe fertility – preserving surgery. An updated series of 72 cases and review of the literature. Gynecologic Oncology, 2004,94:614~623

(收稿:2009-11-16)

(修回:2009-12-18)

欢迎订阅

欢迎赐稿