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胸段食管癌根治术后复发病规律的临床研究

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Clinical Studies of Relapse Pattern in Patients with Carcinoma of Thoracic Esophagus after Surgery

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摘要 食管癌恶性度高, 手术治疗仍是其治疗主要手段, 即使行广泛三野淋巴引流区域清扫仍有较高复发比例。对于局部晚期、淋巴结转移或伴有其他不良预后因素者术后放疗可以降低胸腔内复发, 提高部分患者生存率。然而, 多组关于术后预防性放射治疗的前瞻性研究均显示放疗范围不统一。胸段食管癌根治术后主要的复发部位为上纵隔淋巴结区和锁上淋巴结区, 影响其复发的因素主要包括手术术式、肿瘤部位、肿瘤侵犯深度、术后淋巴结是否转移以及转移数量等。根据食管癌根治术后的复发病规律合理进行术后放射治疗的靶区设计, 对提高食管癌根治术后患者的局控率, 进而改善生存率具有重要的临床意义。

关键词: [胸段食管癌](#) [复发](#) [放射治疗靶区](#)

Abstract: Esophageal carcinoma is a highly aggressive tumor. Surgical therapy remains the mainstay of treating locally advanced diseases. However, the rates of local recurrence of the disease are high after a three-field lymphadenectomy (cervical, mediastinal, abdominal) alone in patients with carcinoma of thoracic esophagus (CTE). Postoperative radiation therapy after radical operation of the esophageal cancer can reduce the intra-thoracic recurrence rate and improved the overall survival for patients with cancers of locally advanced stage, positive nodal disease and poor disease-related prognosis, such as the diseases with three or more positive lymph nodes, stage-III/IV, and large or deeply invasive tumors. However, the radiation fields are different in the previously prospective randomized trails, and the optimal target volume of the postoperative radiotherapy for treating CTE is still controversial. Studies of the recurrence of thoracic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma after radical surgery would provide instruction for deciding the target volume of postoperative radiotherapy. The pattern of recurrence in surgically treated patients with thoracic esophageal squamous cell carcinoma is mediastinal lymph nodes and supra-clavicular lymph nodes. The factors involved in the relapse include operative approach, site of tumor, depth of tumor infiltration, and nodal metastasis after operation, and the number of the metastasized nodes. The characters of recurrence after esophagectomy will provide an important reference to design the radiotherapeutic target volume. Both local control and survival rate of the CTE patients will obtain benefit from a proper target volume of the postoperative radiation.

Key words: [Carcinoma of thoracic esophagus](#) [Recurrence](#) [Radiotherapeutic target volume](#)

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