

宫颈鳞癌同步放化疗后未控或1年内复发30例 临床分析

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摘要 目的:探讨宫颈鳞癌同步放化疗后未控或1年内复发的部位、危险因素及预后。**方法:**回顾性分析2006年7月至2011年7月北京协和医院同步放化疗初治后未控或1年内复发的30例宫颈鳞癌患者临床资料,并随机抽取同期收治的35例无复发宫颈鳞癌病例作对照。**结果:**30例患者中25例出现远处转移,其中14例发生于同步放化疗结束后6个月内。单因素分析显示放疗前盆腔和(或)腹主动脉旁淋巴结肿大、鳞状细胞癌抗原(SCCAg) >10 ng/mL是宫颈鳞癌同步放化疗后未控或1年内复发的危险因素。多因素分析显示淋巴结肿大及SCCAg >10 ng/mL为独立危险因素。后续治疗以化疗为主,2年生存率为21.7%,中位生存时间为17个月。**结论:**宫颈鳞癌同步放化疗后未控或1年内复发以远处转移为主,预后差。放疗前盆腔和(或)腹主动脉旁淋巴结肿大、SCCAg >10 ng/mL是其独立危险因素。

关键词 宫颈鳞癌 同步放化疗 肿瘤复发 危险因素 预后

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Analysis of 30 patients with persistent or recurrent squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix within one year after concurrent chemoradiotherapy

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the treatment failure sites, risk factors, and survival rates of patients with persistent or recurrent squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of the cervix within one year after concurrent chemoradiotherapy (CCRT). **Methods:** Clinical data of 30 patients with persistent or recurrent SCC of the cervix within one year after CCRT between June 2006 and June 2011 were analyzed retrospectively. These data were compared with those of another 35 SCC cases without recurrence after complete remission. These 35 patients were treated homeochronously (from 2006 to 2011) and randomized in the control group. **Results:** Among the 30 patients, 25 exhibited distant metastases; 14 of these 25 patients were observed within six months after CCRT. Univariate analysis showed a higher incidence of pelvic or para-aortic lymphadenectasis and SCC-ag >10 ng/mL in the group with persistent or recurrent disease before treatment ($P<0.01$). Multivariate analysis by logistic regression revealed that the pre-therapeutic pelvic or para-aortic lymph node enlargement and SCC-ag >10 ng/mL were found as the independent risk factors. Palliative chemotherapy ranked as the first method used to treat patients. The two-year survival rate was 21.7%, and the median survival time was 17 months. **Conclusion:** Patients with persistent or recurrent SCC of the cervix after CCRT possibly exhibited a high rate of distant metastasis with poor prognosis. The pre-therapeutic pelvic or para-aortic lymph node enlargement and SCC-ag >10 ng/mL were found as the independent risk factors of persistent or recurrent SCC within one year after CCRT.

Keywords: squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix, concurrent chemoradiotherapy, neoplasm recurrence, risk factors, prognosis

同步放化疗是中晚期宫颈癌的主要治疗手段,其效果显著。然而,临床上亦不少见放射治疗后未控或短期内复发的患者,一旦出现上述情况,预后极差。本文回顾性分析了30例同步放化疗后未控或1年内复发的宫颈鳞癌病例,旨在探讨其复发部位、危

险因素及预后,以供临床参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料

回顾性分析2006年7月至2011年7月北京协和医院放疗初治后未控或1年内复发的有完整临床数

据的宫颈鳞癌30例,设为复发组,年龄29~66岁,中位年龄45.5岁。以放疗结束后3个月内原有病灶持续存在或出现新的病灶作为未控指标;以完全缓解后再次发现新生肿物并伴血清SCCAg进行性升高作为复发指标。并随机抽取本院同期治疗,经1年以上随访,查体、影像学及血清SCCAg检查确认无复发的宫颈鳞癌35例,设为对照组,年龄34~66岁,中位年龄47岁。

1.2 方法

分类汇总两组患者的年龄、FIGO分期、肿瘤大小、淋巴结状态、放疗前血清SCCAg、放疗时间、放疗剂量及增敏次数等8项临床因素。放疗前淋巴结状态的评估依据影像学检查(盆腔、腹腔CT、MRI或PET-CT),将影像学检查提示盆腔和(或)腹主动脉旁淋巴结肿大者视为淋巴结转移。所有患者血清SCCAg均在放疗开始前2周内检测。因部分病理报告未能报告肿瘤分化程度,故未将该因素列入统计学分析。以放疗结束作为随访起点,以2012年7月31日患者死亡或失访作为随访终点。

1.3 统计学方法

所有数据应用SPSS 19.0软件进行统计学处理,两组资料比较采用 χ^2 检验,多变量相关分析采用Logistic回归, $\alpha=0.05$, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。采用Kaplan-Meier法进行生存分析。

2 结果

2.1 放疗

所有患者均接受盆腔外照射+腔内照射,可疑腹主动脉旁淋巴结转移者同时照射腹主动脉旁淋巴引流区,两组各有4例患者放疗时间超过56d,A点总剂量平均值分别为89.4 Gy和87.5 Gy,放疗时间及剂量差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。所有患者放疗期间均行DDP增敏(40 mg/m²,1次/周),平均增敏次数分别为4.4次及4.7次,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2.2 复发部位

复发组30例患者中25例(83.3%)发生远处转移,5例(16.7%)病灶局限于盆腔;其中21例(70.0%)患者仅发生远处转移,余4例(13.3%)同时合并盆腔未控或复发(表1)。总结发生远处转移的时间,14例发生于放疗结束后6个月内。

2.3 危险因素

两组单因素分析显示,复发组中放疗前影像学检查提示盆腔和(或)腹主动脉旁淋巴结肿大、SCCAg>10 ng/mL者所占的比例明显增多,两组有显著性差异($P<0.05$,表2)。多因素Logistic回归分析亦

显示放疗前淋巴结肿大及SCCAg>10 ng/mL是宫颈鳞癌放疗后未控或1年内复发的独立危险因素。

表1 30例复发组未控或复发部位 例(%)

Table 1 Sites of treatment failure or recurrence n(%)

Failure pattern	Number of cases
Local failure or recurrence	5(16.7)
Limited to cervix	2(6.7)
Beyond cervix but inside pelvis	3(10.0)
Distant metastasis	21(70.0)
Limited to PALN	1(3.3)
Limited to SCLN (with or without PALN metastasis)	3(10.0)
Beyond SCLN and PALN (lung, bone, liver, etc)	17(56.7)
Synchronous local and distant relapse	4(13.3)

PALN: para-aortic lymph node; SCLN: supra-clavicular lymph node

表2 单因素分析两组放疗后未控或1年内复发的危险因素 例(%)

Table 2 Univariate analysis of potential risk factors for patients with persistent or recurrent disease n(%)

Clinical data	Recurrence group (n=30)	Control group (n=35)	χ^2	P
Age (years)			0.032	0.857
≤ 35	3(10.0)	2(5.7)		
>35	27(90.0)	33(94.3)		
Stage			2.681	0.262
I B	3(10.0)	1(2.9)		
II	18(60.0)	27(77.1)		
III	9(30.0)	7(20.0)		
Tumor size (cm)			0.707	0.401
≤ 4	21(70.0)	21(60.0)		
>4	9(30.0)	14(40.0)		
Lymph node			19.726	<0.001
Positive	20(66.7)	5(14.3)		
Negative	10(33.3)	30(85.7)		
SCCAg (ng/mL)			7.050	0.005
≤ 10	16(53.3)	7(20.0)		
>10	14(46.6)	28(80.0)		
Radiation time (d)			0.000	1.000
≤ 56	26(86.7)	31(88.6)		
>56	4(13.3)	4(11.4)		
Radiation dose (Gy)			—	0.495
≥ 86	30(100)	33(94.3)		
<86	0(0)	2(5.7)		
Cycles of chemotherapy			0.372	0.542
≥ 4	24(80.0)	31(88.6)		
<4	6(20.0)	4(11.4)		

2.4 预后

复发组4例患者发现未控或复发后失访,余26例患者中仅1例宫颈局部未控者化疗6个疗程后完全缓解,随诊31个月无复发迹象;2例患者分别间断化疗12个及13个疗程,化疗期间病情可达部分缓解或稳定,随诊时间达3年;19例患者平均化疗3.3个疗程后因病情进展或无法耐受转行对症支持治疗;2例患者局部放疗后行对症支持治疗;2例患者因一般情况差仅行对症支持治疗。未控或复发患者的2年生存率为21.7%,中位生存时间为17个月,生存曲线见图1。

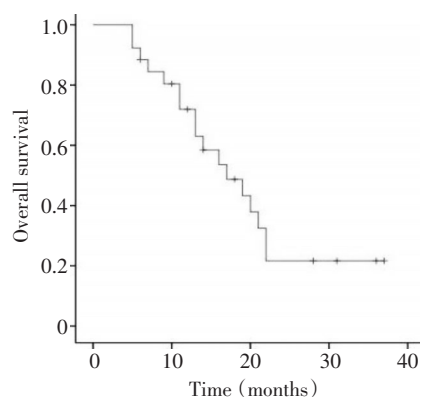


图1 未控或复发宫颈鳞癌患者的生存曲线

Figure 1 Overall survival of patients with persistent or recurrent disease

3 讨论

自同步放化疗被用于治疗中晚期宫颈癌以来,宫颈癌的生存率有了明显提高,但同步放化疗后未控或复发的病例仍不少见。Eifel等^[1]报道局部晚期宫颈癌同步放化疗后的局部复发及远处转移率分别为17%及18%。此类患者的预后极差。Hong等^[2]报道放疗后远处转移及盆腔内局部未控或复发患者的5年生存率约10%,且宫颈癌复发时间距治疗结束时间越短,其预后越差^[3-5]。本研究中宫颈癌同步放化疗后未控或1年内复发患者的2年生存率为21.7%,中位生存时间为17个月。

近年有学者对宫颈癌放疗失败的危险因素进行了研究。Hirakawa等^[6]总结了108例宫颈鳞癌病例,结果发现放疗结束时SCCAg仍升高,放疗前贫血以及淋巴结转移与远处转移有关,而淋巴结转移是盆腔内复发的危险因素。Hong等^[2]报道年轻、分期期别晚的患者容易发生盆腔内复发,而分期期别晚、SCCAg>10 ng/mL以及盆腔淋巴结转移是远处转移的独立危险因素。张美琴等^[7]对213例患者进行了回顾性分析,发现肿瘤直径≥4 cm,病理分级为3级是宫颈癌放疗后局部未控的高危因素。于丽波等^[8]报

道临床分期晚、肿瘤病灶大小及增敏次数是影响宫颈癌同步放化疗局部未控的因素。Song等^[9]报道放疗时间>56 d是宫颈癌同步放化疗后盆腔复发的危险因素,但放疗时间延长并未增加患者的远处转移率。Huang等^[10]报道治疗前血清癌胚抗原(CEA)≥10 ng/mL是宫颈鳞癌同步放化疗后腹主动脉旁淋巴转移的危险因素。Kang等^[11]建立了一个预测局部晚期宫颈癌同步放化疗后远处转移风险的模型(盆腔及腹主动脉旁淋巴阳性、非鳞状细胞癌联合治疗前SCCAg水平),该模型具有良好的分辨力及校准度。此外,有报道^[12]磁共振扩散加权成像所得的表观扩散系数值的水平可用于预测宫颈癌复发的风险。目前鲜见关于宫颈癌放疗后未控或短期内复发患者的危险因素报道。本研究对此进行的初步探究结果提示,放疗前影像学检查提示盆腔(和)腹主动脉旁淋巴结肿大、SCCAg>10 ng/mL是宫颈鳞癌放疗后未控或短期内复发的危险因素,这与上述研究的结果存在一定程度的一致性,毕竟>80%的复发发生于放疗结束后2年内。然而本组数据显示,此类患者发生远处转移的概率较高且出现较早,其中21例仅发生远处转移的病例中有14例发生于放疗结束后6个月内,远短于其他报道^[2]的发生远处转移的时间(中位时间约18个月)。对此,本研究组不能排除这些病例在放疗前就已发生未被发现的转移。

未控或复发后的治疗方案多样,视患者具体情况不同,可采用化疗、放疗、手术或姑息治疗等。本研究中未控或复发患者的具体情况,如83.3%的远处转移率、距离放疗结束时间短等,决定了其后续治疗以全身化疗为主。目前,以顺铂为基础的联合化疗被用作宫颈癌复发患者的标准治疗方案,但效果欠佳^[13-16]。另有研究^[17]显示,与标准的双药联合化疗相比,以支持治疗为基础的治疗更具成本效益。

为改善此类患者的预后,除了保证同步放化疗足量、及时外,应该进一步完善检查及治疗方案。前文提及,短时间内发生远处转移的患者可能存在忽略性转移的问题,因此,对于存在盆腔(和)腹主动脉旁淋巴结转移、SCCAg显著升高等高危因素的患者,有必要在放疗前进行更加全面、有效的评估,以期发现潜在转移病灶并及时制定更为全面合理的治疗方案。有报道^[18-21]化疗(包括新辅助化疗及巩固化疗)能够改善具有不良预后因素的宫颈癌患者的预后。Hong等^[2]报道单纯腹主动脉旁淋巴结复发病例的预后好于锁骨上淋巴结转移,局限于宫颈复发的预后好于病灶超出宫颈的复发。故应加强对高危患

者的随访,以期发现较早期的复发并及时采取补救措施。

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