

# 甲状腺微小乳头状癌行中央区淋巴结清扫的必要性探究

徐新江<sup>1</sup> 蒋斌<sup>1</sup> 韩靓<sup>1</sup>

**[摘要]** 目的:分析甲状腺微小乳头状癌发生中央区淋巴结转移的危险因素,探讨中央区淋巴结清扫的必要性。方法:回顾 2004-01—2012-05 期间手术治疗的 85 例甲状腺微小乳头状癌患者的临床资料,通过单因素及多因素分析,明确中央区淋巴结转移的危险因素,为选择性地进行中央区淋巴结清扫术提供依据。结果:85 例患者均接受了中央区淋巴结清扫术,其中同侧中央区清扫者 66 例,双侧中央区清扫者 19 例。3 例同期行颈部淋巴结清扫术。33 例(38.8%)发生中央区淋巴结转移,3 例(3.53%)发生颈侧区淋巴结转移。单因素分析显示:不同性别、年龄组中央区淋巴结转移差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );肿瘤直径大于 5 mm、甲状腺外侵犯、多中心病灶、双侧病灶及术中探及中央区可疑阳性淋巴结者,发生中央区淋巴结转移的比例明显增高( $P<0.05$ )。多因素分析显示:肿瘤直径大于 5 mm( $OR=3.862, P<0.05$ )、甲状腺外侵犯( $OR=3.885, P<0.05$ )是发生中央区淋巴结转移的独立危险因素。结论:甲状腺微小乳头状癌患者肿瘤直径大 5 mm 和(或)甲状腺外侵犯时,发生中央区淋巴结转移的危险性增加,有必要行中央区淋巴结清扫术。

**[关键词]** 甲状腺微小乳头状癌;中央区淋巴结清扫;危险因素

doi:10.13201/j.issn.1001-1781.2014.06.002

**[中图分类号]** R736.1 **[文献标志码]** A

## Necessity of central lymph node dissection in management of papillary thyroid microcarcinoma

XU Xinjiang JIANG Bin HAN Liang

(Department of Head and Neck Surgery, the Tumor Hospital Affiliated to Nantong University, Nantong, 226361, China)

Corresponding author: XU Xinjiang, E-mail: xxj1025wp@qq.com

**Abstract Objective:** The objective of this study was to identify the risk factors for central lymph node metastasis(CLNM) of papillary thyroid microcarcinoma(PTMC) and to explore the necessity of central lymph node dissection(CLND). **Method:** Clinical data of 85 patients with PTMC, who had undergone surgical treatment between January 2004 and May 2012, were retrospectively analyzed. Risk factors for CLNM were identified by univariate analysis and multivariate analysis, which can provide the basis for elective performance of CLND. **Result:** Of 85 patients, 66 patients underwent ipsilateral CLND, while 19 patients received bilateral CLND. Concurrent cervical lymph node dissection was performed in 3 patients. The incidence of central and cervical lymph node metastasis was 38.8% and 3.53%, respectively. Univariate analysis showed that CLNM was correlated with tumor size >5 mm, extrathyroidal extension, multifocality, bilaterality and intraoperatively suspected lymph node, but not related to gender and age. Upon multivariate analysis, tumor size >5 mm( $OR=3.862, P<0.05$ ) and extrathyroidal extension( $OR=3.885, P<0.05$ ) were independent risk factors for CLNM. **Conclusion:** Patients presenting tumor size >5 mm and/or extrathyroidal extension may have an increased risk of central lymph node metastasis, and it is necessary to perform central lymph node dissection for them.

**Key words** papillary thyroid microcarcinoma; central lymph node dissection; risk factor

根据 1988 年 WHO 定义最大径≤10 mm 的甲状腺乳头状癌(papillary thyroid carcinoma, PTC)称为甲状腺微小乳头状癌(papillary thyroid microcarcinoma, PTMC)。近年来,随着高分辨率超声的普及应用,PTMC 的诊断率逐渐增加,占 PTC 的 20.0%~42.8%,平均 30.0%<sup>[1]</sup>,其诊治

逐渐受到临床医生的关注。在治疗策略上,特别是在是否同期行中央区淋巴结清扫问题上,仍存在争议。本文通过回顾 85 例 PTMC 患者的临床病理特征,分析中央区淋巴结转移的危险因素,探讨中央区淋巴结清扫(central lymph node dissection, CLND)的必要性,报道如下。

### 1 资料与方法

#### 1.1 临床资料

我科 2004-01—2012-05 期间共手术治疗 PT-

<sup>1</sup>南通大学附属肿瘤医院头颈外科(江苏南通,226361)

通信作者:徐新江,E-mail:xxj1025wp@qq.com

MC患者85例,其中男17例,女68例;年龄(47.31±11.88)岁;肿瘤直径(6.33±2.31)mm;多中心病灶29.4%,双侧病灶21.2%,甲状腺外侵犯31.8%。

## 1.2 手术方式

病变局限于一侧腺叶或对侧腺叶小结节经冷冻病理证实为良性病变者,行患侧腺叶及峡部切除(29例);双侧、峡部PTMC或一侧PTMC对侧腺体多发大小不等良性结节者,则行全甲状腺切除术(56例)。单侧PTMC行同侧中央区淋巴结清扫(66例),双侧或峡部PTMC行双侧中央区淋巴结清扫(19例)。一侧中央区清扫的范围包括气管前、气管旁(喉返区)淋巴结,上达舌骨水平,下达胸骨上缘,外侧至颈动脉内侧。术前检查提示侧颈部淋巴结转移的病例,同期行功能性颈淋巴结清扫术(Level II~V)。

## 1.3 随访

患者术后于门诊随访,每3~6个月检查颈部彩超、甲状腺球蛋白;本组患者随访12~100个月,平均52.8个月。

## 1.4 统计学处理

用 $\chi^2$ 检验进行单因素分析,评价各临床病理因素与中央区淋巴结转移的相关性;用Logistic回归(Forward stepwise: conditional)进行多因素分析,评估中央区淋巴结转移的危险因素。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。所有数据使用SPSS 17.0软件进行统计学分析。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 淋巴结转移情况

85例PTMC中,33例(38.8%)伴中央区淋巴结转移,阳性淋巴结(2.70±1.51)枚/例;3例(3.53%)发生颈侧区淋巴结转移。

### 2.2 临床病理因素与中央区淋巴结转移的关系

单因素分析显示,在不同性别、年龄组中,中央区淋巴结转移阳性率差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。肿瘤直径大于5 mm、甲状腺外侵犯、多中心病灶、双侧病灶及术中探及中央区可疑阳性淋巴结者,发生中央区淋巴结转移的比例明显增高( $P<0.05$ ),见表1。多因素分析显示,肿瘤直径大于5 mm( $OR=3.862, P<0.05$ )、甲状腺外侵犯( $OR=3.885, P<0.05$ )是PTMC发生中央区淋巴结转移的独立危险因素(表2)。

表1 临床病理因素与中央区淋巴结转移的关系

临床病理因素	例数	阳性例数	阳性率/%
<b>性别</b>			
男	17	9	52.9
女	68	24	35.3
<b>年龄/岁</b>			
<45	28	10	35.7
≥45	57	23	40.4
<b>肿瘤直径/mm</b>			
≤5	35	6	17.1
>5	50	27	54.0
<b>甲状腺外侵犯情况</b>			
局限于包膜内	58	15	25.9
外侵	27	18	66.7
<b>中心性</b>			
单中心	60	16	26.7
多中心	25	17	68.0
<b>侧别</b>			
单侧	67	22	32.8
双侧	18	11	61.1
<b>术中中央区淋巴结探查</b>			
无可疑阳性淋巴结	55	15	27.3
有可疑阳性淋巴结	30	18	60.0

### 2.3 术后并发症

4例(4.71%)发生暂时性喉返神经损伤,于2~6个月内声音恢复正常,电子喉镜检查见声带活动正常;1例(1.18%)发生永久性喉返神经损伤。18例(21.20%)出现暂时性低钙血症,于1周~6个月内恢复至正常;1例(1.18%)出现永久性低钙血症,须长期服用钙片及骨化三醇治疗。

### 2.4 随访结果

所有85例PTMC均门诊随访,其中52例随访满3年,35例满5年。所有患者均无中央区复发,1例(1.18%)出现颈侧区淋巴结转移,再次行功能性颈清扫术。无死亡病例。

## 3 讨论

PTMC预后良好,10、15年疾病特异生存率均达99%以上<sup>[2]</sup>,有些学者认为可密切随访,肿瘤持续增大再手术治疗<sup>[3]</sup>。但基因水平研究表明,PTMC与PTC的基因表达谱无显著性差异,认为PTMC是PTC的早期病变<sup>[4]</sup>,临床研究显示,约1/3的PTMC具有侵袭性生物学行为<sup>[5]</sup>,必须手术

表2 中央区淋巴结转移的危险因素-Logistic回归结果

危险因素	回归系数B	Wald值	P	OR	OR值的95%可信区间	
					下限	上限
肿瘤直径大于5 mm	1.351	5.805	0.016	3.862	1.287	11.590
甲状腺外侵犯	1.357	6.401	0.011	3.885	1.358	11.114

治疗。因此,目前大多数学者仍主张及时治疗,但在中央区淋巴结处理上,尚存在争议。若常规行 CLND,对于中央区 N0 患者,增加了并发症的风险及手术时间,若不处理中央区,将使部分病例病灶残留,可能导致以后复发;而二次手术将显著提高喉返神经及甲状旁腺损伤的风险<sup>[6]</sup>。

高分辨率超声检查增加了甲状腺微小癌的诊断率<sup>[7-8]</sup>,对颈侧区淋巴结转移有重要诊断价值<sup>[9]</sup>,但对于中央区转移淋巴结的敏感性、特异性差<sup>[10]</sup>,其他检查如 CT、PET-CT 等也与之相似,即目前尚无检查中央区淋巴结转移的良好手段。我们通过回顾性分析 85 例 PTMC 患者的临床病理特征、中央区淋巴结探查情况,经单因素分析,筛选出与中央区淋巴结转移的相关因素:肿瘤直径大于 5 mm、甲状腺外侵犯、多中心病灶、双侧病灶、中央区探及可疑阳性淋巴结。进一步多因素分析发现,肿瘤直径大于 5 mm 及甲状腺外侵犯是中央区淋巴结转移的独立危险因素。

随着瘤体增大、新生血管及淋巴管增加,肿瘤可发生包膜、腺体外侵犯,引起淋巴结转移。Vasilieiadis 等<sup>[11]</sup>研究认为,肿瘤直径大于 5 mm 是包膜侵犯的独立危险因素;同时,直径大于 5 mm 及包膜侵犯是淋巴结转移的独立危险因素,提示肿瘤的大小对于淋巴结转移有重要意义。Kim 等<sup>[12]</sup>报道,直径大于 5 mm 发生中央区淋巴结转移率为 46.2%,明显高于对照组(14.6%)。本研究显示,直径大于 5 mm 发生中央区淋巴结转移率为 54.0%,明显高于直径≤5 mm 者,多因素分析提示直径大于 5 mm 是中央区淋巴结转移的独立危险因素。因此,当术前彩超、术中冷冻切片提示病灶大于 5 mm 时,应考虑行中央区淋巴结清扫术。有些学者认为,直径大于 6 mm<sup>[13]</sup> 或 7 mm<sup>[14-15]</sup> 与中央区淋巴结转移相关性更高,但其为单中心研究,尚无充分的依据证实该界值有更好的预测作用。

甲状腺外侵犯提示肿瘤的侵袭性较强,容易侵及淋巴管,形成淋巴结转移。本研究显示,在 85 例 PTMC 中,伴外侵的患者占 31.8%,肿瘤外侵的患者中有 66.7%发生中央区淋巴结转移,而无外侵的患者仅 25.9%发生中央区转移,统计学分析提示有显著性差异( $P < 0.05$ )。多因素分析显示,甲状腺外侵犯是中央区淋巴结转移的独立危险因素,与国内外研究相符<sup>[16-18]</sup>。因此,若术中发现有甲状腺外侵犯者,不论中央区有无明显淋巴结,都应行 CLND。

肿瘤外科医生习惯常规探查区域淋巴结情况,以帮助决定是否行淋巴结清扫。王宇等(2008)研究认为,淋巴结直径≥4 mm 与中央区淋巴结转移相关。但甲状腺附近组织炎症也可引流至中央区淋巴结,因此淋巴结增大并不一定提示转移。术中

常发现淋巴结很小但质地偏硬者经病理证实为转移癌,说明探查时应首先关注其质地,对鉴别是否转移可能更有益。本研究显示,术中探及质硬之可疑阳性淋巴结的病例中有 60% 病理证实为转移,说明中央区探查情况也是考虑 CLND 的重要因素。Ciuffreda 等<sup>[19]</sup>认为,术中探查提示中央区淋巴结转者必须行中央区清扫,以预防复发及降低二次手术的风险。因此,若术中发现有可疑淋巴结者,即使无直径大于 5 mm 和(或)伴外侵等预测因素,仍建议行 CLND。

综上分析,我们认为对于直径大于 5 mm 和(或)伴外侵的 PTMC,有必要行中央区淋巴结清扫术;中央区探及可疑淋巴结者,也应考虑中央区淋巴结清扫;而对于无上述危险因素者,可密切随访。

#### 参考文献

- [1] LIN J D. Increased incidence of papillary thyroid microcarcinoma with decreased tumor size of thyroid cancer[J]. Med Oncol, 2010, 27: 510-518.
- [2] YU X M, WAN Y, SIPPEL R S, et al. Should all papillary thyroid microcarcinomas be aggressively treated? An analysis of 18,445 cases[J]. Ann Surg, 2011, 254: 653-660.
- [3] ITO Y, MIYAUCHI A, INOUE H, et al. An observational trial for papillary thyroid microcarcinoma in Japanese patients[J]. World J Surg, 2010, 34: 28-35.
- [4] KIM H Y, PARK W Y, LEE K E, et al. Comparative analysis of gene expression profiles of papillary thyroid microcarcinoma and papillary thyroid carcinoma[J]. J Cancer Res Ther, 2010, 6: 452-457.
- [5] LIN J D. Increased incidence of papillary thyroid microcarcinoma with decreased tumor size of thyroid cancer[J]. Med Oncol, 2010, 27: 510-518.
- [6] ROH J L, KIM J M, PARK C I. Central compartment reoperation for recurrent/persistent differentiated thyroid cancer: patterns of recurrence, morbidity, and prediction of postoperative hypocalcemia[J]. Ann Surg Oncol, 2011, 18: 1312-1318.
- [7] 李潜,王雁,赵国强,等. 高频超声诊断甲状腺乳头状微小癌价值[J]. 中华实用诊断与治疗杂志,2012,26(10):992-993.
- [8] 姜双全,姜丽丽,王影,等. 常规超声及弹性成像诊断甲状腺微小癌的应用价值[J]. 中国医学影像技术,2013,29(4):528-531.
- [9] 张建明,苏艳军,刁畅,等. 甲状腺微小乳头状癌颈淋巴结清扫的临床研究[J]. 中国普外基础与临床杂志,2011,18(4):414-418.
- [10] HWANG H S, ORLOFF L A. Efficacy of preoperative neck ultrasound in the detection of cervical lymph node metastasis from thyroid cancer[J]. Laryngoscope, 2011, 121: 487-491.
- [11] VASILEIADIS I, KARAKOSTAS E, CHARITOU-

- DIS G, et al. Papillary thyroid microcarcinoma: clinicopathological characteristics and implications for treatment in 276 patients[J]. Eur J Clin Invest, 2012, 42: 657–664.
- [12] KIM B Y, JUNG C H, KIM J W, et al. Impact of clinicopathologic factors on subclinical central lymph node metastasis in papillary thyroid microcarcinoma [J]. Yonsei Med J, 2012, 53: 924–930.
- [13] ZHANG L, WEI W J, JI Q H, et al. Risk factors for neck nodal metastasis in papillary thyroid microcarcinoma: a study of 1066 patients[J]. J Clin Endocrinol Metab, 2012, 97: 1250–1257.
- [14] ZHOU Y L, GAO E L, ZHANG W, et al. Factors predictive of papillary thyroid microcarcinoma with bilateral involvement and central lymph node metastasis: a retrospective study[J]. World J Surg Oncol, 2012, 10: 67–67.
- [15] LEE K J, CHO Y J, KIM S J, et al. Analysis of the clinicopathologic features of papillary thyroid micro-
- carcinoma based on 7-mm tumor size[J]. World J Surg, 2011, 35: 318–323.
- [16] CALISKAN M, PARK J H, JEONG J S, et al. Role of prophylactic ipsilateral central compartment lymph node dissection in papillary thyroid microcarcinoma [J]. Endocr J, 2012, 59: 305–311.
- [17] KIM K E, KIM E K, YOON J H, et al. Preoperative prediction of central lymph node metastasis in thyroid papillary microcarcinoma using clinicopathologic and sonographic features [J]. World J Surg, 2013, 37: 385–391.
- [18] YU X M, LLOYD R, CHEN H. Current treatment of papillary thyroid microcarcinoma[J]. Adv Surg, 2012, 46: 191–203.
- [19] CIUFFREDA L, DE MARTINO D, BONFITTO N, et al. [Our experience on surgical treatment of papillary thyroid microcarcinoma][J]. G Chir, 2011, 32: 41–44.

(收稿日期:2013-06-04)

(上接第361页)

- [6] TSUJII M, KAWANO S, TSUJI S, et al. Cyclooxygenase regulates angiogenesis induced by colon cancer cells[J]. Cell, 1998, 93: 705–716.
- [7] YUAN A, YU C J, SHUN C T, et al. Total cyclooxygenase-2 mRNA levels correlate with vascular endothelial growth factor mRNA levels, tumor angiogenesis and prognosis in non-small cell lung cancer patients[J]. Int J Cancer, 2005, 115: 545–555.
- [8] CLARK J I, HOFMEISTER C, CHOUDHURY A, et al. Phase II evaluation of paclitaxel in combination with carboplatinin advanced head and neck carcinoma [J]. Cancer, 2001, 92: 2334–2340.
- [9] JEONG M A, LEE K W, YOON D Y, et al. Jaceosidin, a pharmacologically active flavone derived from *Artemisia argyi*, inhibits phorbol ester-induced upregulation of COX-2 and MMP-9 by blocking phosphorylation of ERK-1 and -2 in cultured human mammary epithelial cells[J]. Ann N Y Acad Sci, 2007, 1095: 458–466.
- [10] HARIZI H, JUZAN M, PITARD V, et al. Cyclooxygenase-2-issued prostaglandin e(2) enhances the production of endogenous IL-10, which down-regulates dendritic cell functions [J]. J Immunol, 2002, 168: 2255–2263.
- [11] ATULA T, HEDSTROM J, RISTIMAKI A, et al. Cyclooxygenase-2 expression in squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity and pharynx: association to p53 and clinical outcome[J]. Oncol Rep, 2006, 16: 485–490.
- [12] RANELLETTI F O, ALMADORI G, ROCCA B, et al. Prognostic significance of cyclooxygenase-2 in laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma[J]. Int J Cancer, 2001, 95: 343–349.
- [13] KO C D, KIM J S, KO B G, et al. The meaning of the c-kit proto-oncogene product in malignant transformation in human mammary epithelium [J]. Clin Exp Metastasis, 2003, 20: 593–597.

(收稿日期:2013-06-05)