

面部原发基底细胞癌的临床特征及手术治疗

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[摘要] 目的:探讨面部五官原发基底细胞癌(BCC)的临床特征及合理的手术治疗方案。方法:总结分析37例面部五官部位原发BCC的临床特征。手术切除原发病灶,术中冷冻病检,保证切缘干净;选择适合的皮瓣修复缺损。结果:术后随访12~36个月。37例中2例侧切缘见癌细胞残留,于术后4~6个月局部复发,局部复发率5.41%(2/37),治愈率94.59%(35/37)。切除后缺损区选用合适皮瓣修复,4例出现边缘部分坏死,经换药处理后愈合;其余全部皮瓣成活,外观效果满意。结论:面部五官原发BCC临床特征多种多样。首次彻底切除原发病灶、保证切缘干净是治疗成功的关键;选择适合的方法修复缺损,可取得满意疗效。

[关键词] 癌,基底细胞;面部;外科手术

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The clinical features and surgical treatment of facial basal cell carcinoma

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the clinical features and reasonable surgical treatment of facial basal cell carcinoma (BCC). **Method:** The clinical features of primary facial BCC from 37 patients were analyzed. All patients were cured by standard surgical excision with intraoperative frozen section examination and ensuring margins negative, the defects were reconstructed by using adaptive flaps after resection. **Result:** The patients were followed up for 12 to 36 months after operation. Two cases of 37(2/37,5.41%) with unclear margin developed local recurrence during 4~6 months after resection, the cure rate was 94.59% (35/37). Except 4 cases were suffered with distal skin flap necrosis, the others were well developed. **Conclusion:** The clinical feature of primary facial basal cell carcinoma was various. The complete resection of primary nidus with clear margin is the key to a successful treatment of facial basal cell carcinoma, and satisfactory therapeutic effects can be obtained after repairing defects by using adaptive flaps after resection.

Key words carcinoma, basal cell; face; surgical procedures, operative

开展面部五官部位皮肤基底细胞癌(basal cell carcinoma,BCC)手术治疗,要获得满意的治疗效果,必须面对许多挑战,如原发病灶的彻底切除、切除后缺损的修复、皮瓣类型设计、手术方式的选择、手术技术的熟练程度和临床经验的积累等。我科2001-08—2016-06对37例患者开展面颈部、五官部位的皮肤BCC切除治疗,应用不同方式修复皮肤缺损,效果满意。报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

37例患者中,男21例,女16例;年龄43~98岁,平均66.08岁,中位年龄65岁;<50岁1例,50~60岁9例,61~70岁14例,71~80岁8例,>80岁5例。发病部位:耳、颞部6例,额部4例,鼻部7例,面颊部11例,眼睑6例,唇部3例。外观类型:结节型10例(图1),着色型8例(图2),侵

蚀性溃疡型7例(图3),皮内溃烂型7例(图4),湿润型5例(图5)。肿物直径1.0 cm~4.6 cm,均未发现有远处转移。病理检查示BCC的癌细胞呈巢状向真皮内浸润性生长,巢内细胞松散,作放射状或网状排列,或形成小囊,局部癌巢边缘细胞呈栅栏状排列(图6a、6b)。

1.2 治疗方法

原发病灶的切除:当病灶边界清晰易辨,切缘为3 mm;病灶边界不清晰且直径大于1 cm,切缘为3~5 mm,整块切除肿物,深达肌层或骨(软骨)膜层。用刀片切表皮和真皮层,以更好地保护切口周围的正常皮肤表皮,减轻术后瘢痕;皮肤以下深面可用电刀切,便于止血以使术野清晰。完整切除肿物后冲洗术区,术者更换手套,用新的刀片分别取周边切缘(小于1 mm)和深部切缘,送冷冻病检。术后皮肤缺损面积1.6 cm×2.5 cm~5.5 cm×4.5 cm。

修复皮瓣的设计:①改良V-Y推进皮瓣(亦称皮下筋膜蒂瓣或风筝瓣)11例,用于面颊部内侧、

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鼻唇沟区、近眶下和唇部附近;②邻近旋转皮瓣 6 例,用于面颊部中部;③鼻唇沟旋转皮瓣 6 例,主要用于鼻尖、鼻翼皮肤缺损;④A-T 滑行推进皮瓣 5 例,用于修复耳廓缘、唇缘、睑缘缺损;⑤多瓣联合 5 例,用于较大缺损修复或供区不能直接关闭;⑥其他:游离皮瓣 3 例,用耳廓、耳甲腔;单蒂双叶瓣 1 例,用于面颊周边较大皮肤缺损。

进行皮瓣修复的原则:①彻底切除癌灶并最大限度保留周边皮肤,最好进行术中冷冻病理;如没条件做冷冻,不确保切缘干净,就选游离瓣修复,术后密切观察;②选择自己认为最简单、最方便、最熟练的皮瓣;③皮瓣的蒂部尽可能设计在面部的中央部位、切口在面部的周边部位;④尽量顺皮纹取切口;皮瓣蒂部要足够长,分离要充分;⑤游离皮瓣多用于皮肤薄(如耳廓)部位的中小缺损的修复。

2 结果

随访 12~36 个月。37 例中 2 例侧切缘见癌细胞残留,均出现在开展此项工作的早期,尚无条件术中冷冻检查,术后嘱患者密切观察、定期复诊,于术后 4~6 个月局部复发再手术。随访期局部复发率为 5.41% (2/37),治愈率 94.59% (35/37)。切缘干净的 35 例中,1 例(鼻翼部位)于术后第 4 年局部复发(图 7a 原发、图 7b 复发)。患者均未出现远处转移和局部扩散。切除后缺损区用各种皮瓣修复,4 例出现不同程度的皮瓣边缘部分缺血变黑坏死,经换药处理后愈合;其余患者皮瓣全部成活,术区 I 期愈合,外观效果满意。

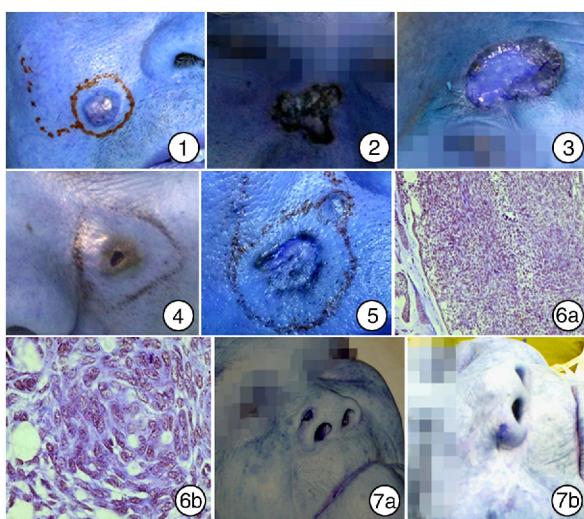


图 1 面颊部结节型 BCC; 图 2 鼻根鼻背眶下区着色型 BCC; 图 3 前额眶上区侵蚀性溃疡型 BCC;
图 4 鼻唇沟旁面颊部皮内溃烂型 BCC; 图 5 上唇区浸润型 BCC; 图 6 病理检查 6a: ×100; 6b: ×400;
图 7 1 例(鼻翼部位)于术后第 4 年局部复发
7a: 鼻翼原发 BCC; 7b: 鼻翼复发 BCC。

3 讨论

BCC 是最常见的皮肤癌类型,多见于白种人,亚洲有色人种相对少见;年长者多见^[1-3]。男性比女性多发,为 1.5~2:1,全球发病率有逐年升高趋势,年轻人特别是女性的发病率也有升高倾向^[4-5],应引起高度重视。本组男女比例为 1.3:1;仅 1 例 43 岁,余均为 50 岁以上。

BCC 大多发生在面部,与皮肤长期受紫外线照射有关;躯干、四肢次之,偶见于生殖器黏膜,生长缓慢,极少转移。临幊上,其外观类型表现多种多样^[6-8];国外文献报道分类亦不统一。常见的三种类型:结节型 (nodular) 最常见;硬化型 (morphoeic), 多见于头颈部,最常见于单侧鼻部;浅表型 (superficial) 多见于躯干部位^[9];其他类型还有:囊状型 (cystic), 浸润型 (infiltrative), 侵蚀性溃疡型 (ulcerated aggressive) 或啮齿样溃疡型 (rodent ulcer or jacobi ulcer)^[7], 着色型 (pigmented), 水蛭样 (polypoid BCC), 平库斯纤维上皮瘤样型 (fibroepithelioma of pinkus), 细孔样型 (pore-like) 和发生在会阴部、腑窝等部位的异常类型 BCC;身体不同部位 BCC 的外观不一样^[9-12]。各个类型的组织学特征、癌细胞表现形式各不相同,癌组织的恶性程度、破坏性也不一样^[7,13]。本组患者均为头颈面部 BCC,参照文献报道,以肉眼所见描述外观特征,分类如下:结节型,侵蚀性溃疡型,浸润型,皮内溃烂型,着色型。和文献不完全一致,可能与患者来源、人种肤色、地域环境、生活方式、生活习惯等因素不同有关,值得进一步探讨。如要从组织学角度进行微观分类,有待深入研究。

早期手术是治疗 BCC 的首选,手术方法包括规范切除术 (standard surgical excision)、MMS 手术 (mohs micrographic surgery)、冷冻切除术 (cryosurgery)、电流干燥技术 (electrodesiccation)、刮除术 (curettage), 5 年治愈率满意^[13-15]。目前, MMS 手术被认为是切除头面部 BCC 最理想、最科学、最可靠的方式,但 MMS 对手术人员和设备的要求较高,难以普及;因此规范切除术仍是目前最常用的。首次完整干净切除原发癌灶是获得满意疗效的关键,获得安全可靠的切缘是保证疗效的基础,也是切除皮肤癌的基本要求。本组切缘取 3~5 mm;在开展此项工作初期由于条件限制未作冷冻,导致 2 例切缘癌细胞残留。BCC 的理想切缘值得探讨,可根据临床特征、病变大小、生长部位、病理特征等来制定切缘的大小^[16-21]。针对切除 BCC,临幊上更需考虑的是局部病灶的复发问题,而不是癌的远处转移,所以首次手术治疗 BCC 的金标准是原发癌灶的完整切除、保证切缘干净^[18-19,22]。

面颈部外观对人的心理影响极大,对于面部皮

肤癌而言,掌握基本的修复手段是大胆切除原发癌灶的前提,如果不会修复,切除病灶可能患得患失,容易导致病灶切除不干净,所以,开展五官面部皮肤癌切除治疗,必须掌握基本的皮瓣转移修复技术。本组根据不同部位缺损情况,采用不同的方式修复,效果满意。

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