

甲状腺微小乳头状瘤 rⅥb 区淋巴结转移因素分析及术中纳米碳应用价值研究*

孙振华¹ 赵志泓¹ 蒋华平²

[摘要] 目的:探讨 rⅥb 区淋巴结转移与甲状腺微小乳头状瘤病理特征的关系及术中使用纳米碳对手术及 rⅥb 区淋巴结清扫的应用价值。方法:根据 175 例甲状腺微小乳头状瘤术中是否使用纳米碳,分析纳米碳使用对手术时间、中央区、rⅥb 区淋巴结清扫出的数量、术后低钙症状和声嘶情况发生的影响;将 rⅥb 区淋巴结转移与否与甲状腺微小乳头状瘤病理特征进行统计分析;ROC 曲线分析彩超学特征在 rⅥb 区淋巴结阳性率评估中的价值。结果:甲状腺微小乳头状瘤术中使用纳米碳,可提高中央区、rⅥb 区淋巴结清扫出的数量,降低甲状腺损伤的概率,差异有统计学意义;rⅥb 区淋巴结阳性率与年龄、性别、结节纵横比及微小钙化无关,与肿瘤大小、多灶性及是否侵犯被膜有关;以上述 3 种彩超相关特征建立 rⅥb 区淋巴结转移评估模型,ROC 曲线分析表明其具有较高的应用价值。结论:肿瘤大小、多灶性及是否侵犯被膜是甲状腺微小乳头状瘤 rⅥb 区淋巴结转移的危险因素,术中使用纳米碳可提高颈部淋巴结清扫的彻底性并增加手术安全性。

[关键词] 甲状腺微小乳头状瘤;rⅥb 区淋巴结;纳米碳

doi: 10.13201/j.issn.2096-7993.2020.04.017

[中图分类号] R736.1 **[文献标志码]** A

Analysis of the factors for the lymph node metastasis in rⅥb region of thyroid micropapillary carcinoma and the application value of intraoperative nano-carbon

SUN Zhenhua¹ ZHAO Zhihong¹ JIANG Huaping²

(¹Department of Thyroid and Breast Surgery, Affiliated Hospital of Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, 212000, China; ²Department of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery, Affiliated Hospital of Jiangsu University)

Corresponding author: ZHAO Zhihong, E-mail: bjxh100@126.com

Abstract Objective: To investigate the relationship between lymph node metastasis in rⅥb region and pathological features of papillary thyroid microcarcinoma, and the application value of carbon nanoparticles in the operation for lymph node dissection in rⅥb region. **Method:** One hundred and seventy-five patients were divided into

*基金项目:镇江市重点研发计划-社会发展课题(No:SH2015052)

¹江苏大学附属医院甲乳外科(江苏镇江,212000)

²江苏大学附属医院耳鼻咽喉头颈外科

通信作者:赵志泓,E-mail:bjxh100@126.com

- [6] Ledderose GJ, Stelter K, Becker S, et al. Paranasal ossifying fibroma: endoscopic resection or wait and scan? [J]. Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol, 2011, 268 (7):999–1004.
- [7] 高振华,孟俊非,陈应明,等.骨良性纤维病变的影像与病理学分析[J].临床放射学杂志,2008,27(1):72–76.
- [8] 朝阳,杨小健,唐力行,等.鼻腔鼻窦青少年型骨化纤维瘤六例临床分析[J].山东大学耳鼻喉眼学报,2018,32(6):79–83.
- [9] 周光耀,朱普堂,刘亚峰,等.鼻腔鼻窦骨化性纤维瘤的临床病理及超微结构分析(附 20 例报告)[J].华西医科大学学报,2000,31(1):121–122.
- [10] Appiani MC, Verillaud B, Bresson D, et al. Ossifying Fibromas of the Paranasal Sinuses: Diagnosis and Management[J]. Acta Otorhinolaryngol Ital, 2015, 35 (5):355–361.
- [11] Choi YC, Jeon EJ, Park YS, et al. Ossifying Fibroma Arising in the Right Ethmoid Sinus and Nasal Cavity [J]. Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol, 2000, 54 (2–3): 159–162.
- [12] Wang MJ, Zhou B, Cui SJ, et al. Juvenile Psammomatoid Ossifying Fibroma in Paranasal Sinus and Skull Base[J]. Acta Otolaryngol, 2017, 137(7):743–749.
- [13] 马晶影,周兵,崔顺九,等.影像导航引导鼻内镜下切除鼻窦-前颅底骨化纤维瘤[J].临床耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志,2010,24(20):918–920.
- [14] 周兵,韩德民,葛文彤,等.影像导航引导鼻内镜下前颅底骨化纤维瘤切除术[J].中国耳鼻咽喉头颈外科,2005,12(11):706–708.
- [15] 郭金宝,张维天,殷善开,等.手术治疗鼻窦-颅底区域良性纤维骨性病变[J].临床耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志,2011,25(5):226–231.

(收稿日期:2019-08-16)

carbon nanoparticles group and the control group depending on whether carbon nanoparticles were used in the operation. The operation time, the number of central lymph node, the number of rVIIb region lymph node, hypocalcaemia symptom complex and hoarseness after the operation were compared between the two groups. The lymph node metastasis in the rVIIb region and the pathological features of papillary thyroid microcarcinoma were statistically analyzed. **Result:** The amount of lymph nodes in Central District and rVIIb region was increased and the probability of parathyroid gland injury was decreased by using nano-carbon. The positive rate of lymph nodes in rVIIb region was not related to age, sex, aspect ratio of nodules and microcalcification, but was related to the tumor size, multifoci and the invasion of the capsule. The evaluation model of lymph node metastasis in rVIIb region was established based on the above three correlative features of color doppler ultrasound. The ROC curve analysis showed that the model had high application value. **Conclusion:** The tumor size, multiple foci and capsule invasion are risk factors for lymph node metastasis in rVIIb region of thyroid micropapillary carcinoma.

Key words papillary thyroid microcarcinoma; rVIIb region lymph node; carbon nanoparticles

甲状腺乳头状癌是最常见的甲状腺癌病理类型,发病率近来呈上升趋势,早期即可发生颈部淋巴结转移^[1-3]。而甲状腺微小乳头状癌起病隐匿,不仅会出现VIIa区域淋巴结转移,也有部分患者出现rVIIb区淋巴结转移^[4-6]。在切除甲状腺癌灶时,多个指南推荐同时行颈部中央区淋巴结清扫。rVIIb区淋巴结位于喉返神经后方,被神经及脂肪组织遮挡而比较隐匿,特别是较小的淋巴结术中不容易被肉眼发现,如术中遗漏将会导致甲状腺癌的复发,直接影响患者的预后。但在该区域进行操作将增加手术风险,甚至可能损伤喉返神经及甲状旁腺^[7-9]。甲状腺微小乳头状癌术中是否行rVIIb区淋巴结清扫,目前存在争议,尚无清扫的有效预测指标。术中使用纳米碳,可使颈部淋巴结黑染并使喉返神经及甲状旁腺负显影,有助于提高手术的彻底性及减少术后并发症的发生^[10-11]。本研究将rVIIb区淋巴结转移与甲状腺微小乳头状癌病理特征进行统计分析,探讨其阳性转移的危险因素;同时在术中使用纳米活性碳,探讨其对手术及rVIIb区淋巴结检出的应用价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择江苏大学附属医院2016-01—2019-06期间患有甲状腺右叶乳头状癌的175例患者,其中102例注射纳米碳混悬注射液为纳米碳组,73例常规手术患者为对照组。所有患者术中及术后病理均证实为甲状腺微小乳头状癌,其中男37例,女138例;年龄21~78岁,中位年龄45岁。

1.2 方法

取颈横纹切口适当长度,分离颈阔肌后打开颈白线,拉钩侧方牵引颈前带状肌,显露甲状腺,注意避免过深而损伤甲状腺被膜。1mL注射器抽吸活性纳米碳试剂,与生理盐水1:1稀释,在甲状腺被膜下、肿瘤病灶周围多点注射,适当回吸避免误入血管,注射针孔电刀电凝封闭,注意勿使纳米碳注射液外漏而黑染手术视野^[12-14]。切除甲状腺病灶,术中病理证实为甲状腺微小乳头状癌,则继续行右

侧腺叶及峡部切除,同时行中央区淋巴结清扫术。

1.3 观察指标

统计分析2组手术时间、淋巴结检出数目、术后手足麻木、声音嘶哑情况;rVIIb区淋巴结阳性率与甲状腺乳头状癌病理特征;以彩超相关特征建立rVIIb区淋巴结转移评估模型^[15-16],ROC曲线分析其对rVIIb区淋巴结阳性的评估效能。

1.4 统计学方法

运用SPSS 16.0统计软件分析数据,t检验分析计量资料, χ^2 检验分析计数资料。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组手术时间、淋巴结检出数目、术后手足麻木、声嘶情况

纳米碳组术中使用纳米碳注射液后甲状腺、淋巴管、淋巴结呈现黑染,甲状旁腺及喉返神经呈负显影(未染色)。纳米碳组手术时间为(131.17±9.28)min,对照组为(129.25±9.13)min,2组手术时间比较差异无统计学意义;纳米碳组清扫的中央区及rVIIb区淋巴结个数均多于对照组,差异有统计学意义;术后3d内纳米碳组有6例出现手足麻木症状(血钙<2.08 mmol/L),对照组有12例出现手足麻木(血钙<2.08 mmol/L),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);术后3d内纳米碳组有5例出现声嘶症状,对照组有11例出现声嘶,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$,表1)。术后半年随访,2组的手足麻木及声嘶症状均消失,喉镜检查示双侧声带正常。

2.2 rVIIb区淋巴结阳性率与甲状腺乳头状癌病理特征的关系

在175例甲状腺微小乳头状癌患者中,根据患者性别、年龄、病灶大小、单灶或多灶、病灶结节的纵横比、微小钙化、肿瘤是否侵犯包膜、是否合并桥本甲状腺炎进行分组,分析rVIIb区淋巴结阳性率与其相关性。结果表明,rVIIb区淋巴结阳性率与患者性别、年龄、结节纵横比、微小钙化、是否合并桥本甲状腺炎无关,与肿瘤大小、多灶性及是否侵犯包膜显著相关($P < 0.01$,表2)。

表1 2组手术时间、淋巴结检出数目、术后手足麻木、声嘶情况

| 组别 | 例数 | 手术时间/min | 中央区淋巴结个数 (枚/例) | rVib区淋巴结个数 (枚/例) | 术后手足麻木 /例 | 术后声嘶 /例 |
|---------------|-----|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|
| 纳米碳组 | 102 | 131.17±9.28 | 8.27±1.59 | 3.28±0.49 | 6 | 5 |
| 对照组 | 73 | 129.25±9.13 | 5.43±1.42 | 1.18±0.32 | 12 | 11 |
| T(χ^2) | | 0.72 | 12.24 | 6.45 | 5.14 | 5.29 |
| P | | 0.57 | <0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 |

表2 rVib区淋巴结阳性率与甲状腺微小乳头状癌病理特征的关系

| 病理学特征 | 例数 | rVib淋巴结 | | χ^2 | P |
|---------|-----|---------|-----|----------|------|
| | | (+) | (-) | | |
| 性别 | | | | | |
| 男 | 37 | 13 | 24 | 0.00 | 0.97 |
| 女 | 138 | 48 | 90 | | |
| 年龄/岁 | | | | | |
| <45 | 89 | 34 | 55 | | |
| ≥45 | 86 | 27 | 59 | 0.89 | 0.35 |
| 结节大小/mm | | | | | |
| ≥5 | 109 | 49 | 60 | | |
| <5 | 66 | 12 | 54 | 12.98 | 0.00 |
| 多灶性 | | | | | |
| 单灶 | 102 | 15 | 87 | | |
| 多灶 | 73 | 46 | 27 | 43.73 | 0.00 |
| 结节纵横比 | | | | | |
| <1 | 51 | 16 | 35 | | |
| ≥1 | 124 | 45 | 79 | 0.39 | 0.54 |
| 微小钙化 | | | | | |
| 有 | 127 | 41 | 86 | | |
| 无 | 48 | 20 | 28 | 1.35 | 0.25 |
| 病灶血供丰富 | | | | | |
| 是 | 34 | 12 | 22 | | |
| 否 | 141 | 49 | 92 | 0.00 | 0.95 |
| 是否侵犯被膜 | | | | | |
| 是 | 22 | 15 | 7 | | |
| 否 | 153 | 46 | 107 | 12.31 | 0.00 |
| 是否合并桥本 | | | | | |
| 是 | 32 | 10 | 22 | | |
| 否 | 143 | 51 | 92 | 0.22 | 0.64 |
| 病灶位置 | | | | | |
| 上1/2 | 105 | 31 | 74 | | |
| 下1/2 | 70 | 30 | 40 | 3.29 | 0.07 |

2.3 ROC曲线分析彩超学特征在rVib区淋巴结阳性率评估中的价值

从rVib区淋巴结阳性率与甲状腺微小乳头状癌病理特征的关系中筛选出结节≥5 mm、多灶性及甲状腺包膜侵犯为rVib区淋巴结转移的相关因素(表2)。以该3种相关因素建立超声评估模型:结节≥5 mm赋1分,<5 mm赋0分;多灶性赋1分,单灶赋0分;甲状腺包膜侵犯赋1分,甲状腺包膜未侵犯赋0分^[17-19]。ROC曲线分析结果表明,该超声评估模型AUC为0.914,应用价值较高,最佳截断值为2分,敏感度为0.885,特异度为0.921(图1)。

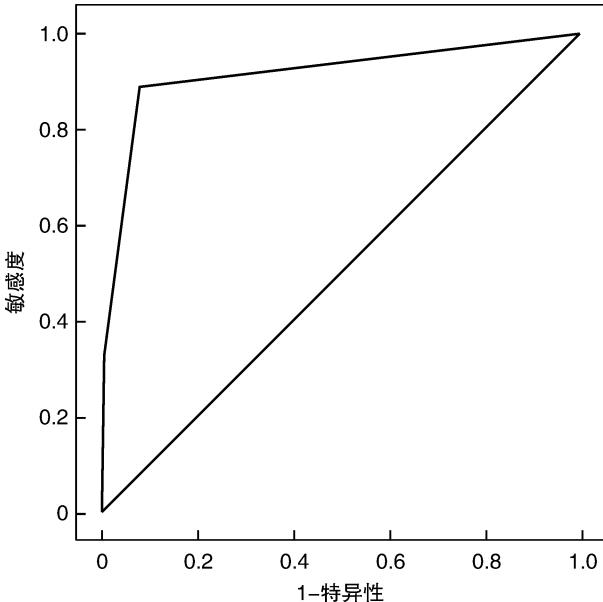


图1 超声评估模型对rVib区淋巴结转移的评估效能

3 讨论

甲状腺微小乳头状癌早期症状隐匿,患者无明显不适,往往在体检时借助影像学检查才被发现。甲状腺乳头状癌最常见的转移方式为淋巴转移,目前国内通常采用患侧腺叶及峡部切除,同时行患侧中央区淋巴结清扫^[20-21]。

rVib区淋巴结位于喉返神经后方,术中有时不易寻找,影响了淋巴结清扫的彻底性;同时清扫该区淋巴结时,由于该空间狭小且血供丰富,特别是出血后的盲目钳夹,易增加术中出血、喉返神经损伤、甲状腺旁腺损伤风险^[22-24]。如能研究该区域淋巴结转移的危险因素,将对甲状腺微小乳头状癌中央区淋巴结的清扫提供指导意义。本研究将rVib区淋巴结与患者性别、年龄、病灶大单灶或多灶、病灶结节的纵横比、微小钙化、血供等病理特征进行分析,发现rVib区淋巴结阳性率与患者年龄、性别、结节纵横比、微小钙化、血供是否丰富无关,而与肿瘤大小、多灶性及是否侵犯包膜显著相关($P<0.01$);说明癌灶侵犯包膜是肿瘤侵袭性的体现,而肿瘤大小及多灶性增强了这种侵袭性,更易导致甲状腺微小乳头状癌的淋巴结转移。桥本甲状腺炎与甲状腺乳头状癌关系密切,有研究认为桥本甲状腺炎会导致甲状腺乳头癌的发生,而随着病

情进展前者又会通过免疫反应限制后者的进程^[25]。本研究将rⅥb区淋巴结阳性率与甲状腺微小乳头癌患者是否合并桥本甲状腺炎进行分析,发现两者无相关性;该结果对桥本甲状腺炎合并甲状腺微小乳头状癌患者的中央区淋巴清扫范围选择有重要的指导意义,避免了手术过程中的盲目扩大清扫。本研究从rⅥb区淋巴结阳性率与甲状腺微小乳头状癌病理特征的关系中筛选出结节≥5 mm、多灶性及甲状腺包膜侵犯为rⅥb区淋巴结转移的相关因素,根据相应的彩超特征进行赋分加权建立超声评估模型,ROC曲线分析表明该超声评估模型AUC为0.914,对预测rⅥb区淋巴结转移有一定的诊断效能,有较高的临床应用价值,对术前评估有一定的帮助。

纳米碳混悬注射液是近年来在临幊上开始使用的一种新型淋巴结示踪剂,注射入甲状腺后可以在淋巴管网内弥散,黑染甲状腺组织及引流淋巴结^[10,26]。本研究中纳米碳组手术时间为(131.17±9.28)min,对照组手术时间为(129.25±9.13)min,两者差异无统计学意义,由此可见术中使用纳米碳并不能有效缩短手术时间,也没有增加手术时间。相比传统示踪剂而言,纳米活性碳具有肿瘤吸附性、淋巴趋向性、功能缓释性、甲状旁腺负显影的优点。纳米碳组及对照组中央区淋巴结清扫个数分别为8.27±1.59、5.43±1.42;其中rⅥb区淋巴结分别为3.28±0.49、1.18±0.32,两者差异有统计学意义。说明纳米碳使用可帮助寻及尤其是隐匿在喉返神经后方的、术中肉眼难辨的微小淋巴结,提高了淋巴结清扫的彻底性。甲状腺癌患者术后由于甲状旁腺发生损害或其血供发生障碍,会出现手足麻木等低钙症状;也会由于喉返神经损害或发生水肿,出现术后声嘶。本研究中纳米碳组、对照组术后3d内出现手足麻木的例数分别为6、12例,两者差异有统计学意义。甲状旁腺特别是下旁腺由于存在个体差异,体积较小,术中有时与淋巴结、脂肪粒难以区分;研究结果说明使用纳米碳后负显影甲状旁腺,可有效辨别甲状旁腺及其营养血管,减少了手术操作对其不良刺激或永久损害。特别是A1、A2型甲状旁腺,术中如追加纳米碳注射,可帮助辨别及原位保留,减少了患者术后的痛苦。本研究中,纳米碳组及对照组术后3d内出现声嘶的例数分别为5例、11例,差异有统计学意义,说明喉返神经的保护虽然在术中比较受重视,但手术过程中的牵拉、过分分离显露、热传导等因素仍然会引起喉返神经一过性损伤,导致患者术后短暂声嘶。术中运用纳米碳示踪术可以更好地早期显露喉返神经,降低了上述因素引起的声嘶。

综上,甲状腺微小乳头状癌rⅥb区淋巴结阳性率与肿瘤大小、多灶性及是否侵犯包膜显著相

关,以彩超相关特征建立rⅥb区淋巴结转移评估模型具有较高的手术指导价值。外科医生可以根据rⅥb区淋巴结的高危因素结合术中使用纳米碳示踪技术,指导甲状腺微小乳头状癌的手术治疗。

参考文献

- [1] Suzuki S, Bogdanova TI, Saenko VA, et al. Histopathological analysis of papillary thyroid carcinoma detected during ultrasound screening examinations in Fukushima[J]. Cancer Sci, 2019, 110(2):817–827.
- [2] Gur EO, Karaisli S, Haciyanli S, et al. Multifocality related factors in papillary thyroid carcinoma[J]. Asian J Surg, 2019, 42(1):297–302.
- [3] Higashino M, Ayani Y, Terada T, et al. Clinical features of poorly differentiated thyroid papillary carcinoma[J]. Auris Nasus Larynx, 2019, 46(3):437–442.
- [4] Lee YM, Park JH, Cho JW, et al. The definition of lymph node micrometastases in pathologic N1a papillary thyroid carcinoma should be revised[J]. Surgery, 2019, 165(3):652–656.
- [5] Rosario PW, Mourão G, Calsolari MR. Risk of recurrence in patients with papillary thyroid carcinoma and minimal extrathyroidal extension not treated with radioiodine[J]. J Endocrinol Invest, 2019, 42(6):687–692.
- [6] Vuong HG, Long NP, Anh NH, et al. Papillary thyroid carcinoma with tall cell features is as aggressive as tall cell variant: a meta-analysis[J]. Endocr Connect, 2018, 7(12):R286–R293.
- [7] Gorostis S, Raguin T, Schneegans O, et al. Incidental thyroid papillary microcarcinoma: survival and follow-up[J]. Laryngoscope, 2019, 129(7):1722–1726.
- [8] Zheng KS, Zeng Y, Chen C, et al. Risk factors of cervical lymph node metastasis in papillary thyroid microcarcinoma: an analysis based on data from the surveillance, epidemiology and end results database[J]. Zhongguo Yi Xue Ke Xue Yuan Xue Bao, 2018, 40(6):736–743.
- [9] Henke LE, Pfeifer JD, Baranski TJ, et al. Long-term outcomes of follicular variant vs classic papillary thyroid carcinoma[J]. Endocr Connect, 2018, 7(12):1226–1235.
- [10] Wang B, Su AP, Xing TF, et al. The function of carbon nanoparticles to improve lymph node dissection and identification of parathyroid glands during thyroid reoperation for carcinoma[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2018, 97(32):e11778.
- [11] 付浩,张朝林,唐振宁,等.纳米碳在甲状腺乳头状癌VI区淋巴结清扫术中应用的研究[J].临床耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志,2017,31(14):1089–1092.
- [12] Yan B, Hou Y, Chen D, et al. Risk factors for contralateral central lymph node metastasis in unilateral cN0 papillary thyroid carcinoma: A meta-analysis[J]. Int J Surg, 2018, 59(1):90–98.

- [13] Gong Y, Yang J, Yan S, et al. Pattern of and clinicopathologic risk factors for lateral lymph node metastases in papillary thyroid carcinoma patients with lateral cervical lymphadenopathy [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2018, 97(36):e12263.
- [14] Cho JG, Byeon HK, Oh KH, et al. Clinicopathological significance of cancer-associated fibroblasts in papillary thyroid carcinoma: a predictive marker of cervical lymph node metastasis [J]. Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol, 2018, 275(9):2355–2361.
- [15] Liu L, Oh C, Heo JH, et al. Clinical significance of extrathyroidal extension according to primary tumor size in papillary thyroid carcinoma [J]. Eur J Surg Oncol, 2018, 44(11):1754–1759.
- [16] Zhang T, Qu Y, He L, et al. Risk factors and preoperative evaluation of lymph nodes posterior to right recurrent laryngeal nerve metastasis in thyroid papillary carcinoma [J]. Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi, 2018, 98(22):1775–1779.
- [17] Yagmur Y, Akbulut S, Sakarya H, et al. Assessment of the relationship between clinical and histopathological features in cases of thyroidectomy [J]. Ann Ital Chir, 2018, 89(2):199–205.
- [18] Yoo RE, Kim JH, Jang EH, et al. Prediction of nondiagnostic results in fine-needle aspiration of thyroid nodules: utility of on-site gross visual assessment of specimens for liquid-based cytology [J]. Endocr Pract, 2018, 24(10):867–874.
- [19] Park HK, Kim DW, Ha TK, et al. Utility of routine ultrasonography follow-up after total thyroidectomy in patients with papillary thyroid carcinoma: a single-center study [J]. BMC Med Imaging, 2018, 18(1):12–12.
- [20] 庞玉娟,陈晓红,张景义,等.原发灶不明的颈部淋巴结甲状腺乳头状转移癌的临床治疗[J].临床耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志,2017,31(13):1013–1016.
- [21] 乔雷,董朝,张楠,等.甲状腺乳头状癌淋巴结跳跃转移规律分析[J].临床耳鼻咽喉头颈外科杂志,2018,32(7):522–526.
- [22] Maksimovic S, Jakovljevic B, Gojkovic Z. Lymph node metastases papillary thyroid carcinoma and their importance in recurrence of disease [J]. Med Arch, 2018, 72(2):108–111.
- [23] Tang T, Li J, Zheng L, et al. Risk factors of central lymph node metastasis in papillary thyroid carcinoma: A retrospective cohort study [J]. Int J Surg, 2018, 54(Pt A):129–132.
- [24] Wang XQ, Wei W, Wei X, et al. Study on the relationship between ultrasonographic features of papillary thyroid carcinoma and central cervical lymph node metastasis [J]. Zhonghua Zhong Liu Za Zhi, 2018, 40(3):196–200.
- [25] Murakami Y, Shimura T, Okada R, et al. Pancreatic metastasis of papillary thyroid carcinoma preoperatively diagnosed by endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration biopsy: a case report with review of literatures [J]. Clin J Gastroenterol, 2018, 11(6):521–529.
- [26] Yan S, Zhao W, Wang B, et al. Preoperative injection of carbon nanoparticles is beneficial to the patients with thyroid papillary carcinoma: From a prospective study of 102 cases [J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2018, 97(27):e11364.

(收稿日期:2019-07-28)