

碘染色在早期声门型喉癌经口激光显微手术中的应用

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[摘要] 目的:探讨碘染色在早期声门型喉癌经口激光显微手术中切缘判定的应用价值。方法:2016-01—2017-12 纳入研究的早期声门型喉癌(Tis-T2)患者 35 例,全身麻醉后用 1.5% Lugol 碘溶液涂布声带 3 遍,手术显微镜下观察喉腔着色情况,以辅助判定病变范围。以 CO₂ 激光整块切除病变。评价并发症发生率、病灶完整切除率、复发率。结果:35 例患者在经口激光显微手术中使用了碘染色辅助判断病变范围。无一例患者发生并发症。术后病理结果显示病灶的完整切除率为 88.6%。Tis 和 T1a 无局部复发病例,T1b 局部复发率为 12.5%,T2 局部复发率为 16.7%,总体局部复发率为 5.7%。结论:在早期声门型喉癌经口激光显微手术中应用碘染色有助于提高完整切除率和局部控制率,是一种可靠、简单、成本低廉的方法,值得临床推广应用。

[关键词] 喉肿瘤;声门;经口激光显微手术;碘染色

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Application of iodine staining in transoral laser microsurgery for early glottic carcinoma

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Abstract Objective: To evaluate the value of iodine staining in the margin determination in transoral laser microsurgery for early glottic carcinoma. **Method:** 35 patients with early glottic laryngeal cancer(Tis-T2) were enrolled in this study from January 2016 to December 2017. All patients were applied with 1.5% Lugol iodine solution to vocal cords for 3 times after general anesthesia, and the coloration of the laryngeal cavity was observed under the operation microscope to determine the lesion margins. The lesions were excised completely with CO₂ laser. The complications, complete resection rate and recurrence rate were evaluated. **Result:** In all patients, iodine staining was used to assist in determining the lesion range during transoral laser microsurgery. None of the patients had complications. Postoperative pathological results showed that the complete resection rate was 88.6%. There were no local recurrence cases in Tis and T1a, while local recurrence rate was 12.5% in T1b and 16.7% in T2, respectively. The overall local recurrence rate was 5.7%. **Conclusion:** The application of iodine staining in transoral laser microsurgery for early glottic carcinoma may help improve the complete resection rate and local control rate. It is a reliable, simple and low-cost method, worthy of further clinical application.

Key words: laryngeal neoplasms; glottis; transoral laser microsurgery; iodine staining

目前早期声门型喉癌(Tis-T2)的治疗以经口激光显微手术(transoral laser microsurgery, TLM)为主^[1],局部控制率可达 80%~100%,总体生存率与单纯放疗相似^[2],且具有更高的保喉率^[3],治疗后遗的毒副反应轻微或无。TLM 成功的关键是病变的充分暴露和病变范围的准确判定并按恰当的安全界切除^[4]。绝大多数 TLM 术者

仅凭显微镜白光下观察病变,依靠经验确定切除范围,有时对于扁平型的早期癌变及主病变周围细微黏膜的改变,难以确定是炎症增生改变还是已经癌变,术者经验水平的差异造成患者局部复发率和预后不同。随着精准外科学的发展,许多新的手段被尝试用于术中病变范围的辅助判定,其中窄带光成像(narrow band imaging,NBI)技术显示出一定的优势^[5]。但 NBI 设备价格昂贵,手术中应用操作复杂,当前难以广泛推广。碘染色一直被广泛应用于口腔^[6-7]、食管^[8-9]等部位病变的早期诊断,及早期食管癌内镜黏膜下剥离术中确定病变边界^[10],

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近年来也逐步应用到喉癌的早期诊断中^[11]。但其在早期喉癌 TLM 术中病变边界辅助判断的应用鲜见报道,本研究旨在初步探讨这种简单、成本低廉的方法的实际应用价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

2016-01—2017-12 北京同仁医院头颈外科收治的 35 例早期声门型喉癌患者被纳入研究。纳入标准:①Tis、T1a、T1b、T2 期的声门型喉癌初次治疗患者;②同意全身麻醉下行 TLM;③同意参加 TLM 术中喉腔碘染色的临床试验;④年龄 18~75 岁。排除标准:①对碘过敏或有全身过敏性疾病者;②既往有哮喘等呼吸道疾病者;③可疑有声门旁间隙或甲状腺软骨板侵犯者;④喉癌复发或既往有喉部手术史者;⑤支撑喉镜下病变暴露困难者;⑥术后病理为良性病变、癌前病变或非鳞状细胞癌者。所有患者均签署知情同意书。本研究获北京同仁医院伦理委员会批准。患者全部为男性,年龄 37~75 岁,中位年龄 62 岁,其中 33 例(94.3%)有吸烟史,26 例(74.3%)有饮酒史。所有患者均于术前在频闪喉镜下详细检查喉腔,并在 NBI 模式下记录可疑癌变的部位与范围,常规行喉部增强 CT 了解病变侵犯深度及颈部淋巴结情况。根据 AJCC 第 8 版分期,其中 Tis 期 3 例,T1a 期 18 例,T1b 期 8 例,T2 期 6 例。观察患者术后 24 h 内是否出现严重的喉痛、呼吸困难、吞咽困难、持续咳嗽等症状。

1.2 碘染色及手术方法

全身麻醉后,在支撑喉镜下充分暴露双侧声带,吸净喉腔分泌物。用显微喉钳夹取无菌棉球,蘸取配置好的 1.5% Lugol 碘溶液,轻柔擦拭病变侧声带表面 3 次。碘染色 30 s 后,观察并记录声带着色情况,正常喉腔黏膜呈深黄色或黄褐色,浅染区判定为可疑癌变区。以 CO₂ 激光按 3 mm 安全缘在浅染区外整块切除声带肿物。对于 T1b 病变,为防止术后声带粘连,常规选择分期手术,一期切除前连合中线及病变重的一侧声带,1.5~2 个月后,再切除病变轻的一侧;前连合切除时,双侧适当交叉重叠切除 2~3 mm 组织,以确保前连合病变切除的彻底性。

1.3 切缘阳性患者的处理方法及复发的判定

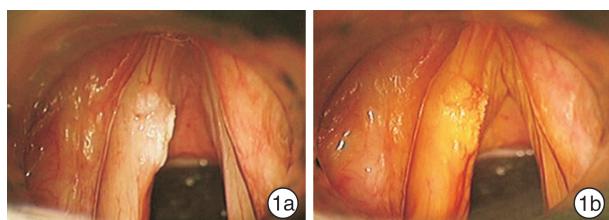
完整切除定义为术后病理结果显示切除标本各切缘(含表面切缘及底切缘)均无肿瘤累及。若任一切缘有累及(或邻近),则定义为不完整切除。切缘阳性患者采取密切观察随访策略,随访过程中可疑复发患者再次接受手术治疗,随访半年内术后病理阳性者判定为肿瘤残留,随访半年后术后病理阳性者判定为复发。

1.4 随访方法

术后每 2~3 个月在门诊行频闪喉镜、NBI 及嗓音功能检查,每 6 个月行喉部增强 CT,每 1 年行胸片检查,并了解患者术后的嗓音、吞咽功能恢复情况。随访时间截止于 2019 年 3 月 31 日。观察完整切除率、并发症发生率以及术后复发等情况。

2 结果

共 35 例患者纳入 TLM 中使用碘染色辅助判断病变范围的研究。在手术中显微镜下进行黏膜碘染色可帮助术中确定病变范围,癌变组织和正常组织的界限更为清晰(图 1)。不同 T 分期的切缘和复发情况见表 1。病灶的完整切除率为 88.6%(31/35)。3 例患者术后病理病变为原位癌,25 例患者病变侵犯至固有层,7 例患者病变侵犯至肌层。



1a:白光照片,1b:碘染色照片。

图 1 T1a 声门型喉癌 TLM 中内镜照片

表 1 不同 T 分期的切缘和复发情况

T 分期	表面切缘			底切缘			复发
	阳性	邻近	阴性	阳性	邻近	阴性	
Tis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T1a	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
T1b	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
T2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
合计	0	3	0	1	1	0	2

所有患者均接受了术后门诊随访,随访时间 12~36 个月,中位随访时间 27 个月。所有患者术后 24 h 内均未出现严重喉痛、呼吸困难、吞咽困难、持续性咳嗽等并发症。截止随访日期,3 例 Tis 期患者和 18 例 T1a 期患者无局部复发,T1b 期患者局部复发率为 12.5%(1/8),T2 期患者局部复发率为 16.7%(1/6),总体局部复发率为 5.7%(2/35)。局部控制率生存曲线见图 2。所有复发患者再次行支撑喉镜下 CO₂ 激光手术治疗。随访中未见颈部淋巴结及远处转移病例。

3 讨论

早期声门型喉癌通常指 Tis~T2 病变且无颈淋巴结及远处转移者^[12]。临床资料表明 TLM 治疗早期声门型喉癌是安全可靠的^[13~16],局部复发者仍可采取 TLM 挽救性治疗^[17~18]。而且激光手

具有无需气管切开、创伤小、痛苦轻、住院周期短、恢复快、功能保留满意等优势^[19-20],已经成为早期喉癌理想的治疗方法。近年来,TLM逐步扩展到一些中晚期声门型和声门上型喉癌^[13-15]。

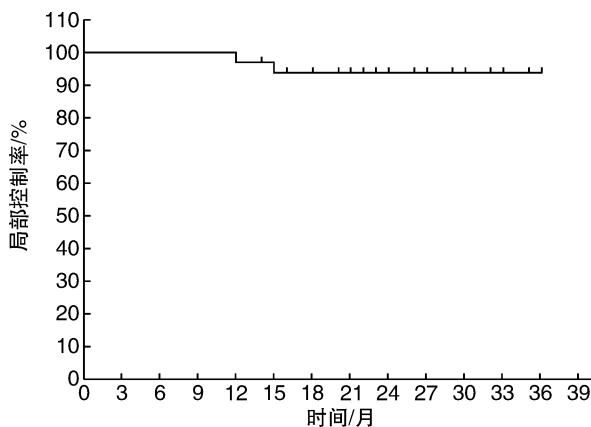


图2 总体局部控制率生存曲线

TLM成功的关键是病变的充分暴露和病变范围的准确判定并恰当的切除^[4],既要保证切缘的安全彻底,又要尽可能多地保留正常组织,提高术后的发声质量。对于扁平型的声带癌变,有时难以和声带黏膜表面的慢性肥厚性炎症区分,声带切除的范围不好掌握,为提高切除范围的准确性,包括荧光成像、接触式内镜、光学相关断层成像、共聚焦显微内镜、Raman光谱仪等方法陆续被应用于临床试验中^[21]。而应用最为广泛、价值最为肯定的是NBI技术^[22-24]。Garofolo等^[5]报道用NBI指导切缘时,切缘阳性率从对照组的23.7%降至3.6%。这些研究显示了肿瘤边界辅助判定技术的重大价值和临床上的迫切需求。然而这些方法或技术复杂,或设备昂贵,当前在我国难以广泛推广,寻找一种可靠、简单、成本低廉的方法显得尤为重要。

碘染色被广泛用于食管癌、宫颈癌、口腔癌的早期诊断和术中辅助应用^[6,10,25]。碘染色的原理是碘与胞质中的糖原反应而显棕红色^[26],根据组织含糖原量的不同,呈现不同浓度的着色区。黏膜组织糖原含量与角化程度呈反比^[27],癌细胞中由于失分化和糖酵解作用糖原含量减少,分化程度越差,糖原含量就越少,甚至消失^[28]。一般正常黏膜糖原含量多,碘染色后呈深黄色或褐色;癌组织中糖原含量较少,碘染色后呈不染或淡黄色。Lugol碘溶液,即复方碘溶液,是一种以蒸馏水为溶剂、主要成分为单质碘和碘化钾的混合溶液,配制方便,购买容易,价格便宜,并且可以口服用药,相对安全,是临床碘染色检查的常用试剂。已有文献报道1.5%Lugol液碘染色用于早期喉癌诊断的有效性和安全性^[11]。

在手术中显微镜下黏膜碘染色能够将病灶的

轮廓清晰显示出来,对于术中辅助确定病变范围、区分病变组织和正常组织具有重要意义。本研究在TLM中采用1.5%Lugol碘溶液对早期声门型喉癌(Tis~T2)声带黏膜进行碘染色,术后病理结果显示,1例患者底切缘阳性,1例患者底切缘邻近肿瘤,3例患者表面切缘为邻近肿瘤,病灶的完整切除率为88.6%。文献报道TLM切缘阳性率为20%~51%^[12],即完整切除率为49%~80%。本研究中Tis局部控制率100%,T1局部控制率96.2%,T2局部控制率87.5%。而文献报道中Tis局部控制率为70%~94%,T1局部控制率为85%~94%,T2局部控制率为66%~82%^[12]。我们的研究结果与其他大宗病例报道的完整切除率和局部控制率相比具有较明显的提高,但不能排除入选病例较少以及随访时间较短引起的偏倚,仍需更为严谨的临床试验和更长的随访时间加以验证。

本研究结果表明,在早期声门型喉癌TLM中应用1.5%Lugol液碘染色有助于辨明病变边界,可能提高完整切除率和局部控制率,是一种可靠、简单、成本低廉的方法,值得临床进一步推广应用。

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