

水浸没法辅助内镜下整块切除结直肠无蒂肿瘤的临床研究

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【摘要】 目的 比较黏膜下预注射联合水下内镜黏膜切除术(EMR)与传统EMR在整块切除结直肠无蒂/扁平肿瘤的可行性与效果差异。**方法** 120例5~30 mm结直肠无蒂/扁平肿瘤分别采取预注射水下EMR或传统EMR切除,比较两组内镜整块切除率。**结果** 53例预注射水下EMR与67例传统EMR,两组肿瘤中位大小可比,均为22 mm。前者总内镜下整块切除率高于后者,差异有统计学意义(81.1%比59.7%, $P=0.012$)。亚组分析中,预注射水下EMR组在Paris 0-II a肿瘤(76.7%比50.0%, $P=0.035$)及困难部位肿瘤(100.0%比42.9%, $P=0.004$)的整块切除率高于传统EMR组。两组均无出血、穿孔并发症发生。术后残留,水下EMR组1例,传统EMR组2例($P=0.712$)。**结论** 预注射水下EMR切除<3 cm结直肠Paris 0-I s/II a肿瘤,比传统EMR,更易实现内镜下整块切除及创面封闭。

【关键词】 肠肿瘤; 内窥镜; 内镜黏膜切除术; 水浸没

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【Abstract】 Objective To compare the feasibility and efficacy of attempted underwater endoscopic mucosal resection(EMR) with conventional EMR for colorectal sessile or flat tumors. **Methods** A total of 120 colorectal tumors of 5 to 30 mm in size were removed using underwater EMR or conventional EMR. En bloc resection rates of the two groups were retrospectively analyzed. **Results** Underwater EMR was performed on 53 colorectal sessile/flat tumors with the median size of 22 mm, and conventional EMR was performed on 67 tumors of the same median size. The overall en bloc resection rate of the underwater EMR group was higher than that of the conventional EMR group (81.1% VS 59.7%, $P=0.012$). The subgroup analysis showed en bloc resection rates of Paris 0-II a tumor (76.7% VS 50.0%, $P=0.035$) and those located at the inaccessible regions (100.0% VS 42.9%, $P=0.004$) were higher than that of conventional EMR. Neither postoperative bleeding nor perforation occurred in the two groups. Residual adenoma was found in 1 patient in underwater EMR group and 2 in the conventional EMR group, respectively ($P=0.712$). **Conclusion** Underwater EMR with prior submucosal injection appears superior to conventional EMR for the removal of colorectal sessile or flat Paris 0-I s/II a tumors of less than 3 cm in size in the rate of complete endoscopic resection and defect closure.

【Key words】 Intestinal neoplasms; Endoscopes; Endoscopic mucosal resection; Water-immersion

传统的内镜黏膜切除术(endoscopic mucosal resection, EMR)切除结直肠无蒂/扁平肿瘤(colorectal

sessile or flat tumors),包括侧向发育型肿瘤(laterally spreading tumors, LST),需先充气充盈肠管暴露瘤体,继以黏膜下注射分离瘤体与固有肌层,再予圈套器抓取瘤体后通电切除。黏膜下注射抬举瘤体同时增加黏膜表面张力,可使圈套器在收紧过程中滑脱导致抓取不全甚至失败,但对Paris-II a型病

DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-5232.2018.07.006

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变,可能被迫换用氩离子凝固术(APC)等毁损技术,无法回收完整组织送检病理。随着内镜技术发展,“整块移除”因无分块切除块间残留风险,并对所切标本进行全面准确病理评估,已成为结直肠 Paris 0- I s/ II a 型肿瘤治疗首选,相关技术包括 EMR、环周切开后 EMR、内镜黏膜下剥离术(endoscopic submucosal dissection, ESD)等^[1]。2012 年 Binmoeller 等^[2]首次报道无黏膜下注射的水下 EMR,即关闭气泵,代以注水浸没肠腔,暴露并悬浮瘤体,圈套器套取瘤体后通电切除。该技术与传统 EMR 区别在于前者注水后者注气,及圈套前黏膜下注射的有无,对于结直肠 2~4 cm 的 LST 病变,水下 EMR 的整块切除率可达 55%^[3]。无注射水下 EMR 最大缺陷在于术野暴露困难,瘤体收缩后虽易抓取但也易误判导致外周小块残留。

我院 2017 年 1 月至 3 月间采用黏膜下预注射联合水下 EMR 切除 5~30 mm 结直肠无蒂/扁平肿瘤 53 例,回顾性比较 2016 年 10 月至 12 月间 67 例传统 EMR,报道如下。

资料与方法

1. 病例选择:2017 年 1 月至 3 月间因结直肠无蒂/扁平肿瘤就诊,在我院行预注射水下 EMR 切除病例共 53 例,病灶大小 5~30 mm。2016 年 10 月至 12 月间 67 例接受传统 EMR 病例,作为对比分析。排除:(1)资料不全,术后 3~6 个月未行肠镜复查者;(2)瘢痕上腺瘤者;(3)LST>3 cm;(4)术前内镜分型(Sano、JNET 等)疑有恶变改行 ESD 者^[4]。

2. 操作技术:预注射水下 EMR(图 1~3):(1)黏膜下注射(在水浸没前后均可进行):瘤体由口侧至

肛侧黏膜下注射亚甲蓝生理盐水直至充分舒展,并将相对内镜视野切线位瘤体调整转为垂直位。(2)吸气注水:关闭气泵,无菌蒸馏水经活检孔道或附送水孔道注入肠腔浸没瘤体。注水量以完全浸没肿瘤、充分暴露术野为准,不必充满肠管,吸尽余气,以节约水量、操作时间。(3)圈套电切:根据肿瘤大小形态选择相应型号圈套器,圈套器尖端抵住瘤体口侧后充分展开压向瘤体,确定完全套住瘤体后缓慢收紧抓取瘤体,期间间断吸引以期一次性整块圈取肿瘤,圈套关闭后通电切除所套组织。电切后仔细观察创面,再次圈套电切或 APC 烧灼处理创面残留。(4)封闭创面:保持水充盈状态,钛夹顺次钳夹直至封闭创面。

传统 EMR:亚甲蓝生理盐水黏膜下注射抬举瘤体,圈套抓取瘤体通电切除,钛夹封闭创面。抓取失败或不全者,改行环周切开后 EMR、分块 EMR 或 APC 等毁损技术。

3. 研究指标:本研究为回顾性分析,观察指标包括结直肠肿瘤部位、大小、Paris 内镜分型、术后病理、内镜整块切除率、术后残留等。内镜下整块切除指圈套器一次性整块切除肿瘤,观察创面毫无残留,无需追加分块电切或 APC 等^[3]。困难部位定义为注气时肠镜头端难以稳定于该处,必须右手持镜、助手扶镜或外力顶镜等。术后 6 个月内肠镜复查活检证实原切除部位瘢痕旁腺瘤视为术后残留。

4. 统计方法:数据处理统计分析采用 SPSS 23 软件完成。正态分布计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 差表示,非正态分布计量资料以中位数(四分位数)表示,采用 Mann-Whitney *U* 非参数检验。计数资料以率或构成比表示,采用 χ^2 检验。双侧检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。



图 1 结直肠肿瘤预注射后肠镜水下观 图 2 水下内镜黏膜切除术 图 3 水下内镜黏膜切除术后创面

结 果

预注射水下 EMR 切除 5~30 mm 结直肠无蒂/扁平肿瘤 53 例,传统 EMR 切除 67 例,两组在肿瘤大小、部位、Paris 内镜分型、术后病理(垂直切缘)、术后残留方面差异可比,详见表 1。

表 1 预注射水下 EMR 及传统 EMR 切除 5~30 mm 结直肠无蒂/扁平肿瘤一般情况

项目	水下 EMR (n=53)	传统 EMR (n=67)	P 值
肿瘤大小 [mm, M(QR)]	22(4.5)	22(5.0)	0.479
肿瘤部位(例)			0.354
右半结肠	21	33	
左半结肠	29	28	
直肠	3	6	
Paris 内镜分型(例)			0.273
0-I s	13	22	
0-II a	30	28	
0-I s+II a	10	17	
术后病理(例)			0.854
腺瘤	48	60	
高级别上皮内瘤变	5	7	
垂直切缘阳性	无	无	
术后残留(例)	1	2	0.712

预注射水下 EMR 组中,总内镜整块切除率 81.1%(43/53);亚组分析中,Paris 0-II a 肿瘤 30 例,整块切除 23 例,占 76.7%;困难部位 11 例,整块切除 11 例,占 100%。传统 EMR 组中,总内镜整块切除率 59.7%(40/67);Paris 0-II a 肿瘤 28 例,整块切除 14 例,占 50.0%;困难部位 7 例,整块切除 3 例,占 42.9%。预注射水下 EMR 组比之传统 EMR 组,更易实现内镜整块切除,差异有统计学意义(P 均 <0.05)。两组术后均无出血、穿孔等并发症。术后残留者均于肠镜下再行切除、钳除或灼除。

讨 论

无预注射水下 EMR 技术契机源自 EUS 图像所见^[2,5]:肠管以水充盈后,黏膜与黏膜下层皱缩形成皱襞,而肌层仍维持环状,即水可悬浮黏膜及黏膜下层,相对隔离深部肌层。结直肠肿瘤水中悬浮现象使圈套前黏膜下注射不再成为必需。该技术面世至今,适应证不断拓宽,陆续开展了回肠、十二指

肠非乳头处、阑尾开口腺瘤切除,十二指肠、直肠神经内分泌肿瘤切除等病例^[6-10]。因水浸没的热沉效应减轻肌层灼伤,并可清晰显示黏膜下层与肌层剥离界线,不受纤维瘢痕干扰,水下进行的食管早癌 ESD、贲门失弛缓症 POEM 也有报道^[11-12]。对于结直肠瘢痕处残留或复发腺瘤,水浸没仍能使之悬浮,确保圈套器的有效抓取^[13-14]。

然而,水下 EMR 并非完美。一是穿孔风险, Tonai 等^[15]报道一例十二指肠乳头 3 cm LST 水下分块切除术后穿孔,经聚乙醇酸膜(PGA)填塞后保守治疗成功。二是术野暴露,肿瘤水中收缩成皱襞状客观上影响瘤体全貌判断及边界辨认,故 Binmoeller 等^[3]在圈套前 APC 标记肿瘤环周 1~2 mm 处,用以辅助圈套确定范围并避免圈套电切后热灼干扰。但 33 mm 椭圆形双股编织圈套器套切瘤体后仍有边缘小残留风险,需换用 10 mm 椭圆形或 15 mm 鸭嘴形圈套器修边,分析原因:(1)该文所切结直肠肿瘤瘤体较大(中位长径 30 mm),33 mm 圈套器一次完整抓取困难;(2)圈套前无预注射,圈套器在收紧抓取相对内镜头端切线位置肿瘤时,因无法确认口侧瘤体是否一并圈入,可能出现残留。

为此,我院兼顾传统 EMR 与水下 EMR 所长,合二为一,开展预注射水下 EMR 切除结直肠 Paris 0-I s/II a 肿瘤。预注射的作用:(1)舒展并暴露瘤体全貌,选择合适圈套器;(2)凸显瘤体边界,无需标记;(3)变切线位瘤体为垂直位,便于圈套。而以水代气旨在:(1)水浸没抵消液体垫形成的张力,能使圈套器顺利完整收纳目标瘤体,极少滑脱偏位。本研究显示对于扁平肿瘤,水下 EMR 整块切除率高于传统 EMR。(2)比之注气,注水并不延展肠管,故可稳定镜身,尤其适合肝曲、脾曲、横结肠下垂处、降乙交界、乙状结肠、直乙交界等弯曲或活动度大部位的肿瘤切除。本研究中我们采用水下 EMR 切除困难部位肿瘤 11 例,均能整块切除。(3)对于 EMR 后创面,水相直径小于气相,更易封闭^[16]。

本研究存在的局限性:(1)选择性偏倚,本研究纳入肿瘤长径小于 Binmoeller 等^[3]的研究,内镜整块切除率相应更高;(2)困难部位判定具有较大主观性;(3)本研究为回顾性研究,结论效力不及随机对照前瞻性研究。

综上,预注射水下 EMR 切除 <3 cm 结直肠 Paris 0-I s/II a 肿瘤,比之传统 EMR,更易实现内镜下整块切除及创面封闭,术后更少残留或复发。

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(收稿日期:2017-12-11)

(本文编辑:周昊)