

·论著·

含曲安奈德黏膜下注射液对预防大面积食管浅表肿瘤内镜黏膜下剥离术后食管狭窄的研究

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【摘要】 目的 评估使用含曲安奈德的黏膜下注射液对预防大面积食管浅表肿瘤内镜黏膜下剥离术(endoscopic submucosal dissection, ESD)后食管狭窄的有效性与安全性。**方法** 纳入2018年1月至2020年12月江苏省苏北人民医院消化内科收治的病灶范围 $>2/3$ 食管环周的75例食管浅表肿瘤患者,按随机数字表法分为3组:A组(黏膜下注射液含有曲安奈德, $n=25$)、B组(ESD后立即予黏膜缺损处内镜下注射曲安奈德, $n=25$)、C组(仅行ESD, $n=25$)。ESD术后复查胃镜评估创面愈合情况、是否存在食管狭窄及食管狭窄程度。食管狭窄患者予内镜下球囊扩张术(endoscopic balloon dilatation, EBD)治疗。比较各组ESD完成情况、手术时间、曲安奈德使用量、食管狭窄发生率和进行EBD治疗的次数。**结果** 各组均顺利完成手术,无术中穿孔、大出血及术后迟发性穿孔发生。3组手术完成时间分别为A组(72.87 ± 12.99)min、B组(94.15 ± 14.22)min、C组(74.08 ± 11.86)min,差异有统计学意义($F=20.925, P<0.001$),其中A组、C组手术时间明显短于B组手术时间($LSD-t=5.759, P<0.001$; $LSD-t=5.432, P<0.001$),A组、C组间比较差异无统计学意义($LSD-t=0.327, P=0.745$)。A组、B组所用曲安奈德量分别为(125 ± 15)mg、(133 ± 19)mg,差异无统计学意义($t=1.673, P=0.101$)。A、B、C组术后1个月复查胃镜创面愈合率分别为76%(19/25)、84%(21/25)、76%(19/25),差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.636, P=0.728$)。3组术后食管狭窄率分别为A组52%(13/25)、B组52%(13/25)、C组84%(21/25),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=7.295, P=0.026$),其中A组、B组术后食管狭窄率均低于C组($P=0.015; P=0.015$)。A、B、C组术后狭窄患者接受EBD治疗的中位次数(范围)分别为4次(0~9次)、5次(0~13次)、9次(0~16次),差异有统计学意义($H=17.58, P<0.001$),其中A组、B组的EBD次数均少于C组($H=23.96, P<0.001; H=19.00, P=0.002$),而A组、B组间比较差异无统计学意义($H=4.96, P=0.407$)。3组食管全周黏膜切除患者术后食管狭窄率均为100%,其中A组术后EBD治疗(6.90 ± 1.10)次、B组(10.13 ± 2.42)次、C组(15.29 ± 0.76)次,差异有统计学意义($F=57.754, P<0.001$),其中A组EBD次数少于B组($LSD-t=4.294, P<0.001$),B组少于C组($LSD-t=6.294, P<0.001$)。3组中非全周黏膜缺损患者术后EBD中位次数(范围)分别为A组0次(0~9次)、B组0次(0~6次)、C组8次(0~10次),差异有统计学意义($H=19.72, P<0.001$),其中A组、B组的EBD中位次数均少于C组($H=17.93, P<0.001; H=16.62, P<0.001$),而A组、B组间比较差异无统计学意义($H=1.31, P=0.779$)。**结论** 含曲安奈德黏膜下注射液能安全有效预防大面积食管浅表肿瘤ESD后食管狭窄,与ESD后单次注射曲安奈德相比,能缩短手术时间,减少全周黏膜缺损患者食管浅表肿瘤ESD后食管狭窄的EBD次数。

【关键词】 食管狭窄; 内镜黏膜下剥离术; 曲安奈德; 注射液

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Effects of triamcinolone acetonide-saline submucosal injection for prevention of esophageal stricture after endoscopic submucosal dissection for extensive superficial esophageal neoplasms

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the efficacy and safety of triamcinolone acetonide-saline submucosal injection for prevention of esophageal stricture after endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) for extensive superficial esophageal neoplasms. **Methods** A total of 75 patients who underwent ESD for superficial esophageal neoplasms involving larger than 2/3 of the esophageal circumference at the Department of Gastroenterology, Northern Jiangsu People's Hospital from January 2018 to December 2020 were enrolled. Patients were randomly assigned to triamcinolone acetonide-saline submucosal injection group (group A, $n=25$), triamcinolone acetonide injections immediately after ESD group (group B, $n=25$) and the control group undergoing only ESD (group C, $n=25$). Serial gastroscopy was performed to assess wound healing and esophageal stricture. Endoscopic balloon dilatation (EBD) was performed when patients experienced esophageal stricture. The completion of ESD, time of operation, the amount of triamcinolone acetonide, the incidences of esophageal stricture and the time of EBD treatment of the three groups were compared. **Results** All ESD procedures were successfully performed without complications such as intraoperative perforation, massive bleeding or postoperative delayed perforation. The operation time of group A, B and C were 72.87 ± 12.99 min, 94.15 ± 14.22 min and 74.08 ± 11.86 min, respectively, with significant difference ($F=20.925$, $P<0.001$). In pairwise comparison the above indicator in group A and group C was significantly shorter than that of group B ($LSD-t=5.759$, $P<0.001$; $LSD-t=5.432$, $P<0.001$), but there was no difference between group A and group C ($LSD-t=0.327$, $P=0.745$). There was no significant difference in the amount of triamcinolone acetonide between group A and group B (125 ± 15 mg VS 133 ± 19 mg, $t=1.673$, $P=0.101$). The rates of wound healing under endoscopy after 1 month of group A, B and C were 76% (19/25), 84% (21/25), and 76% (19/25), respectively, with no significant difference ($\chi^2=0.636$, $P=0.728$). The esophageal stricture rates were 52% (13/25) in both group A and B, and 84% (21/25) in group C, with significant difference among the three groups ($\chi^2=7.295$, $P=0.026$), and group A and B showed a significantly lower stricture rate than that of group C ($P=0.015$; $P=0.015$). The median time of EBD treatment of group A, B and C were 4 (range 0 to 9), 5 (range 0 to 13) and 9 (range 0 to 16), respectively, with significant difference ($H=17.58$, $P<0.001$). In pairwise comparison the above indicator in group A and B was significantly less than that of group C ($H=23.96$, $P<0.001$; $H=19.00$, $P=0.002$), but there was no significant difference between group A and group B ($H=4.96$, $P=0.407$). Esophageal stricture was observed in all patients with circumferential mucosa resected in the three groups. But the times of EBD treatment were 6.90 ± 1.10 in group A, 10.13 ± 2.42 in group B and 15.29 ± 0.76 in group C with significant difference ($F=57.754$, $P<0.001$). In pairwise comparison the above indicator in group A was less than that in group B ($LSD-t=4.294$, $P<0.001$) and this indicator in group B was less than that in group C ($LSD-t=6.294$, $P<0.001$). Median EBD times in patients with non-circumferential mucosal defects in the three groups were 0 (range 0 to 9), 0 (range 0 to 6) and 8 (range 0 to 10), respectively, with significant difference ($H=19.72$, $P<0.001$). In pairwise comparison, the EBD time in group A and B was less than that in group C ($H=17.93$, $P<0.001$; $H=16.62$, $P<0.001$), but there was no statistical difference between group A and B ($H=1.31$, $P=0.779$). **Conclusion** Triamcinolone acetonide-saline submucosal injection ESD can safely and effectively prevent esophageal stricture after ESD for large-area superficial esophageal neoplasms, reduce the operation time and time of EBD treatment in patients with circumferential mucosa defect compared with local injections of triamcinolone acetonide after ESD.

【Key words】 Esophageal stricture; Endoscopic submucosal dissection; Triamcinolone acetonide; Injections

内镜黏膜下剥离术(endoscopic submucosal dissection, ESD)因能整块切除病灶、远期疗效与外科手术相当且并发症发生率远低于外科手术,而作为早期食管癌的标准治疗方法^[1]。但术后食管黏膜缺损超过 3/4 环周时,食管狭窄的风险超过 70%~90%^[2-3]。术后食管狭窄的患者为缓解持续的

吞咽困难,需要多次内镜下球囊扩张(endoscopic balloon dilatation, EBD)治疗,导致经济负担加重,食管穿孔及反复黏膜瘢痕形成等不良事件的风险亦明显增加,严重影响患者的生活质量^[4]。文献报道术后局部注射曲安奈德能预防或减轻 ESD 后食管狭窄的发生^[5-6],但均匀地将曲安奈德注射到创

面残留的黏膜下层在技术上有一定难度。因此,设计了随机对照研究,将曲安奈德混入生理盐水靛胭脂作为黏膜下注射液预防大面积食管浅表肿瘤ESD后狭窄,并和术后创面局部注射曲安奈德及不采取预防措施对比,评价其有效性及安全性。

对象与方法

一、对象及分组

以2018年1月至2020年12月因食管早期癌及癌前病变需行ESD的患者为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)术前经胃镜及活检病理明确诊断为食管鳞状上皮高级别上皮内瘤变或鳞状细胞癌;(2)超声内镜检查术(endoscopic ultrasound, EUS)显示肿瘤局限于黏膜层或放大内镜检查食管上皮乳头内毛细血管袢(intrapapillary capillary loop, IPCL)呈B1或B2型;(3)CT检查排除局部或远处淋巴结转移;(4)术前经卢戈液染色或内镜窄带光成像(narrow band imaging, NBI)示病灶范围 $>2/3$ 环周食管黏膜、预计术后黏膜缺损 $\geq 3/4$ 环周。排除标准:(1)术后需要追加手术或放射治疗;(2)对糖皮质激素使用有禁忌者,如合并活动性消化性溃疡、结核、严重骨质疏松、血糖控制不佳的糖尿病患者、糖皮质激素过敏、严重精神疾病等;(3)严重心肺功能障碍者。根据入组的先后顺序采用随机数字表法将患者随机分成3组。从随机数字表中任意位置开始按顺序取数,作为入组患者编号,再将选出的随机数字从小到大编序,序号1~25为A组,26~50为B组,51~75为C组。A组:黏膜下注射液含有曲安奈德;B组:ESD后立即予黏膜缺损处内镜下注射曲安奈德;C组:仅行常规ESD治疗未采取预防狭窄措施。手术均由熟练程度相似的2位医师完成(独立完成食管ESD超过250例),术前患者签署知情同意书,告知可能的益处及风险,本研究通过苏北人民医院伦理委员会批准(J-2017021)。

二、方法

1. 内镜操作:患者均在气管插管全身麻醉状态下完成手术,ESD按标准操作步骤进行。A组用生理盐水靛胭脂液将曲安奈德(上海通用药业股份有限公司)稀释至1 mg/mL供黏膜下注射使用,在ESD病灶边缘标记后,先用生理盐水注射形成黏膜下隆起,在隆起尾部顺次使用混有曲安奈德的黏膜下注射液追加注射,避免注入固有肌层及肌层外组织。B组ESD后立即单次病灶内注射曲安奈德:使

用注射针(南微医学IN02-22423180)将用生理盐水稀释至5 mg/mL的曲安奈德溶液从创面肛侧边缘开始向口侧均匀注射到残留的黏膜下层组织中,间隔1 cm,每点注射0.5 mL。C组ESD术后不采取任何预防狭窄的措施。

2. 术后处理及随访:术后禁食48 h后流质饮食,常规补液、抑制胃酸治疗,密切观察有无迟发性出血及穿孔等并发症。术后第1个月、3个月、6个月复查胃镜评估创面愈合情况以及是否存在食管狭窄、NBI及放大胃镜或卢戈液染色明确有无病灶残留。如患者术后有进食梗阻感可立即胃镜检查,以外径8.9 mm的胃镜(日本 Olympus GIF-H290)无法通过定义为食管狭窄。如狭窄持续存在,则按需进行多次EBD,以进食无梗阻感且外径8.9 mm的胃镜能通过视为食管狭窄缓解;无食管狭窄患者随访截止时间为ESD术后6个月,食管狭窄患者本研究随访截止时间为最后一次EBD后6个月,随后转入早期食管癌ESD后常规随访。

3. 观察指标:记录性别、年龄,病灶长径、部位、周径、缺损长度、术后病理,ESD及EBD并发症发生率。本研究的主要终点是各组术后食管狭窄发生率及EBD治疗次数,次要终点是手术时间(从标记到ESD结束退镜)、曲安奈德总用量及术后1个月创面愈合率(创面愈合例数/总例数 $\times 100\%$)。

三、统计学处理

采用SPSS 25.0统计学软件进行统计学分析。本研究根据既往研究结果超过 $3/4$ 周食管黏膜缺损创面注射曲安奈德后狭窄率由66%降至10%^[7], α 误差为0.05(双侧), β 误差为0.2。利用Power And Sample Size软件计算样本量为25例。呈正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,3组间比较方差齐性检验后采用方差分析,方差分析有意义的结果采用最小显著性差异法(least significant difference, LSD)进行组间两两比较,两组独立样本间比较采用 t 检验。非正态分布以 M (范围)表示,采用Kruskal-Wallis H 检验,对有意义的结果采用Bonferroni法进行组间两两比较。计数资料以例(%)表示,3组间比较采用卡方检验,组间两两比较采用Bonferroni法。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

一、分组结果及手术完成情况

最终纳入75例患者,每组各25例,患者均顺利

完成手术,术后病灶黏膜缺损范围均 $\geq 3/4$ 环周。各组患者的性别构成、年龄、病变部位、术后黏膜缺损的长度、黏膜缺损占食管环周的范围、术后病理情况等差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$,表1)。无术中大出血及穿孔发生。A、B、C组手术完成时间分别为(72.87 ± 12.99)min、(94.15 ± 14.22)min、(74.08 ± 11.86)min,差异有统计学意义($F=20.925$, $P<0.001$),其中A组、C组手术时间明显短于B组($LSD-t=5.759$, $P<0.001$; $LSD-t=5.432$, $P<0.001$),A组、C组间比较差异无统计学意义($LSD-t=0.327$, $P=0.745$)。A组、B组所用曲安奈德量分别为(125 ± 15)mg、(133 ± 19)mg,差异无统计学意义($t=1.673$, $P=0.101$)。

二、术后食管狭窄发生率及EBD治疗次数比较

A、B、C组术后食管狭窄率分别为52%(13/25)、52%(13/25)、84%(21/25),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=7.295$, $P=0.026$),其中A组、B组术后食管狭窄率明显低于C组($P=0.015$; $P=0.015$),A、B、C组术后食管狭窄患者EBD治疗次数分别为4次(0~9次)、B组5次(0~13次)、C组9次(0~16次),差异有统计学意义($H=17.58$, $P<0.001$),其中A组、B组的EBD次数均少于C组($H=23.96$, $P<0.001$; $H=19.00$, $P=0.002$),而A组、B组间比较无差异($H=4.96$, $P=0.407$)。3组中术后黏膜全周缺损的患者术后狭窄率均为100%,A、B、C组术后EBD分别治疗(6.90 ± 1.10)次、(10.13 ± 2.42)次、(15.29 ± 0.76)次,差异有统计学意义($F=57.754$, $P<0.001$),其中A组EBD次数少于B组($LSD-t=4.294$, $P<0.001$)、B组少于C组($LSD-t=6.294$, $P<0.001$),A、B、C组中非环周黏膜缺损患者术后EBD次数分别为0次(0~9次)、B组0次(0~6次)、C组8次(0~10次),差异有统计学意义($H=19.72$, $P<0.001$),其中A组、B组的EBD次数均少于C组($H=17.93$, $P<0.001$; $H=16.62$, $P<0.001$),而A组、B组间比较差异无统计学意义($H=1.31$,

$P=0.779$)。

三、各组术后创面愈合情况及不良反应

3组术后均未出现食管迟发性穿孔、纵隔炎、食管周围脓肿等不良反应,A组4例、B组3例、C组2例出现术后胸骨后疼痛持续超过72h,查胸部CT未见明显异常,予口服硫糖铝混悬凝胶后疼痛逐渐减轻。术后1个月查胃镜,A、B、C组创面愈合率分别为76%(19/25)、84%(21/25)、76%(19/25),差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.636$, $P=0.728$)。所有EBD患者未出现食管穿孔、大出血及胸骨后持续疼痛等并发症。

讨 论

随着ESD及相关技术的发展,大面积甚至全周病变不再是食管ESD的禁忌证^[8],但全周黏膜切除后不采取预防狭窄措施则几乎100%出现严重食管狭窄^[2]。糖皮质类固醇能减少炎症细胞的活化与迁移、抑制胶原蛋白的合成并增加胶原蛋白分解,从而用于预防大面积食管ESD后狭窄的发生^[9]。多项研究已证实口服8~12周强的松能降低3/4环周以上食管浅表肿瘤ESD后狭窄的发生率,并能减少狭窄后EBD的次数^[10-11]。但相对较长的治疗时间和较大总量糖皮质激素的使用可能导致患者出现消化性溃疡、骨质疏松、精神障碍、免疫抑制甚至全身感染等风险^[12]。曲安奈德是一种长效糖皮质激素,注射剂呈乳白色混悬液,局部注射后药效能维持3周以上,被用于食管ESD后创面注射,能起到和口服强的松类似的预防狭窄的作用,且全身不良反应和口服糖皮质激素比可忽略不计^[13]。但注射曲安奈德于术后创面残余的黏膜下层、避免注射入固有肌层导致迟发性穿孔需要较高的技巧,因此本研究设计在黏膜注射液混入曲安奈德,观察其预防食管ESD后狭窄的疗效及安全性。

Hanaoka等^[7]在一项前瞻性研究中对30例食

表1 大面积食管浅表肿瘤ESD术中不同方法预防术后食管狭窄组的一般情况比较

组别	例数	性别 (男/女)	年龄 (岁, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	食管病变部位 (上段/中段/下段)	黏膜缺损长度 (cm, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	食管黏膜缺损范围 (3/4环周~<全周/全周)	术后病理 [HGIN/SCC(m1/m2/m3)]
A组	25	17/8	69.26 $\pm$ 7.31	4/12/9	5.23 $\pm$ 0.79	15/10	3/9/7/6
B组	25	20/5	68.97 $\pm$ 6.80	3/15/7	5.46 $\pm$ 1.00	17/8	5/10/7/3
C组	25	16/9	67.84 $\pm$ 6.11	3/11/11	5.50 $\pm$ 0.84	18/7	4/8/5/8
统计量		$\chi^2=1.672$	$F=0.309$	$\chi^2=3.895$	$F=0.671$	$\chi^2=0.840$	$\chi^2=3.379$
P值		0.433	0.735	0.420	0.514	0.657	0.760

注:ESD指内镜黏膜下剥离术;A组黏膜下注射液含有曲安奈德;B组术后立即予黏膜缺损处内镜下注射曲安奈德;C组未采取预防狭窄措施;HGIN指高级别上皮内瘤变;SCC指鳞状细胞癌;m1指黏膜上皮层;m2指黏膜固有层;m3指黏膜肌层

管鳞状细胞癌 ESD 后黏膜缺损超过 3/4 环周但未达全周的患者创面注射曲安奈德,食管狭窄的发生率明显低于对照组(10% 比 66%)。但 Takahashi 等^[14]在另一项随机对照研究中发现,对于食管 ESD 后全周黏膜缺损的患者,创面注射曲安奈德和无预防措施的对照组相比并没有降低狭窄率,但减少了 EBD 的次数。本研究亦得到了类似的结果:使用曲安奈德预防狭窄的 A 组、B 组的术后食管狭窄率及 EBD 治疗次数均明显低于 C 组。非全周黏膜缺损患者术后狭窄 EBD 治疗次数比较, A 组、B 组差异无统计学意义,说明含曲安奈德黏膜下注射液与术后单次注射曲安奈德在预防食管非全周黏膜病变 ESD 后狭窄疗效相当;但在 3 组中全周黏膜缺损的患者狭窄率均达 100%,说明曲安奈德的抗炎、抗成纤维细胞增生的作用并不足以预防全周黏膜缺损后食管狭窄的发生,然而使用曲安奈德的 A 组、B 组需行 EBD 治疗次数要明显少于 C 组,且 A 组更少于 B 组,原因推测虽然 A、B 两组所使用的曲安奈德量无差异,但 B 组术后在创面残留薄薄的黏膜下层注射曲安奈德,药液渗漏不可避免,实际创面有效的曲安奈德剂量远少于注射量,而采用含曲安奈德黏膜下注射液注射后行 ESD,曲安奈德可相对较多且均匀分布于创面,有效剂量远多于术后注射曲安奈德,因此含曲安奈德的黏膜下注射液可作为局部使用糖皮质激素预防术后狭窄较好的给药方式。

多项研究证实,食管病灶超 3/4 环周或黏膜缺损超过 7/8 环周时,术后创面注射曲安奈德对预防食管狭窄作用有限,而全周黏膜缺损时,术后注射曲安奈德食管狭窄率仍达 100%^[15-16]。Nagami 等^[5]在一项回顾性研究中发现,ESD 后黏膜缺损 5/6 环周以上是创面注射曲安奈德预防食管狭窄疗效不佳的独立危险因素。在本研究中 3 组术后全周黏膜缺损的患者均出现了食管狭窄,说明无论含曲安奈德的黏膜下注射液还是术后单次创面注射曲安奈德均不能降低食管全周黏膜缺损后的狭窄率。其他预防食管 ESD 后狭窄的方法如预防性支架置入,有支架移位、支架两端肉芽组织嵌入、支架拔除后再狭窄等局限^[17];异基因组织工程细胞片、自体口腔黏膜上皮细胞移植等已在小范围临床试验中取得成功,但因高昂的费用、较高的技术要求很难在临床中推广应用^[18-19]。糖皮质激素因廉价、相对简便易行的给药方式广泛应用于临床,给药方式包括口服、创面注射、凝胶喷洒、充填等^[20-21]。对于食管次全周或全周黏膜缺损的患者序贯式皮质类固

醇给药方式,即使用含曲安奈德黏膜下注射液 ESD 后再予强的松口服,是否优于单一方式给药需进一步多中心临床研究。

Rajan 等^[22]在动物实验中发现,给 4 头猪行食管黏膜切除术后创面注射曲安奈德后发生食管脓肿。临床实践中亦有报道在食管 ESD 后局部注射曲安奈德导致创面延迟愈合甚至发生迟发性穿孔^[23]。在本研究中未出现局部感染、穿孔等并发症,术后 1 个月各组的创面愈合率差异无统计学意义,使用曲安奈德的 A 组、B 组与对照组相比未出现创面延迟愈合。且 A 组在生理盐水黏膜下注射隆起后再依次注射含曲安奈德的黏膜下注射液,可避免注射到固有肌层或纵隔而导致迟发性穿孔或纵隔炎。同时 A 组手术时间要明显少于 B 组,与对照组相比差异无统计学意义,减少了因手术时间延长导致的肺部感染、深静脉血栓形成、心功能不全等风险^[24]。曲安奈德虽为乳白色混悬液,但经稀释至 1 mg/mL 黏膜下注射后并未影响剥离时黏膜下层血管的观察及预凝,术中无大出血及固有肌层损伤、食管穿孔发生。

综上所述,含曲安奈德的黏膜下注射液能有效降低大面积食管浅表肿瘤 ESD 后狭窄的发生率,疗效和 ESD 术后局部单次注射曲安奈德相当,对于食管全周病变,和局部注射曲安奈德相比,更能减少食管狭窄发生后行 EBD 的治疗次数,且手术时间更短、安全性好。但黏膜下注射液中曲安奈德的合适浓度、对食管全周病变术后皮质类固醇激素使用的最优方案仍需进一步多中心临床研究。

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