

三维适形放疗技术的治疗原发性肝癌的影响因素分析

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摘要 目的:探讨影响三维适形放疗(3-Dimensional conformal radiotherapy,3DCRT)治疗原发性肝癌的影响因素。方法:收集2008年1月到2010年12月间58例我院原发性肝癌病人,先通过CT扫描定位勾画靶区,经实时验证参数后实施适形放射治疗。观察疗效。并运用Cox回归模型对肿瘤大小、肿瘤分期、肝功能和甲胎蛋白(AFP)水平和照射剂量因素进行分析。结果:完全缓解(CR)13例,部分缓解(PR)35例,总有效(CR+PR)率为82.76%,1、2、3年生存率分别为69.5%、43.10%、27.57%。肿瘤大小、肿瘤分期、甲胎蛋白水平和照射剂量可影响3DCRT效果($P < 0.05$),肝功能对3DCRT效果($P < 0.05$)。结论:肿瘤分期、肝功能和甲胎蛋白(AFP)水平,分割方式、照射剂量和效应可影响三维适形放疗治疗原发性肝癌的效果。

关键词: 三维适形放疗技术 原发性肝癌 影响因素

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Image Factors of the Three-Dimensional Conformal Radiotherapy

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the impact of three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy (3-Dimensional conformal radiotherapy with 3DCRT) treatment of primary liver cancer influencing factors. **Methods:** 58 cases of hospital patients with primary liver cancer in January 2008 to December 2010, the first CT scan positioning outlined target, the implementation of conformal radiation therapy after real-time authentication parameters. Effects were observed. And the use of Cox regression model on the tumor size, tumor stage, liver function and alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) levels and radiation dose factors were analyzed. **Results:** Complete remission (CR) 13 cases, partial remission (PR), 35 cases, the total effective (CR+PR) rate was 82.76%, 1-, 2-and 3-year survival rates were 69.5%, 43.10%, 27.57%. Tumor size, tumor stage, alpha-fetoprotein levels and radiation dose can affect the 3DCRT effect ($P < 0.05$), liver function, the 3DCRT effect ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Tumor stage, the level of liver function and alpha-fetoprotein (AFT), partitioned, radiation dose and effects may influence the effect of three-dimensional conformal radiation therapy for primary liver cancer.

Key words: Three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy technology; Primary liver cancer; Radiation dose; Effect

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前言

原发性肝癌(primary liver carcinoma, PLC)是五大恶性肿瘤之一,早期以手术切除为主,但大多在确诊时已属晚期,无法手术^[1]。过去受制于放射治疗技术的限制,加之肝脏对放射的耐受性较差,肝癌的放射治疗并未得到普遍的应用^[2]。近些年来,随着放疗设备和计算机影像学技术的发展,如三维适形放疗(3-Dimensional conformal radiotherapy, 3DCRT)等可使肿瘤区域得到高剂量照射的同时有效保护周围正常组织^[3],因此这项技术开始广泛运用到原发性肝癌患者治疗中。3DCRT对技术要求较高,处理不好必然影响精确放疗,更不可能取得较好疗效。笔者结合临床实践经验,特对相关技术进行总结和探讨。

1 材料和方法

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1.1 研究对象

2008年1月~2010年12月,我科经B超、CT、MRI和病理确诊中晚期原发性肝癌患者58例,男51例,女7例,年龄31~73岁,平均(49.4±7.2)岁;肿瘤位于肝左叶9例,右叶46例,左右叶3例;肿瘤直径2.3~10.8 cm,平均(6.8±1.7) cm,其中,单发病灶39例,结节病灶19例,合并门脉癌栓18例。TNM分期,a期23例,b期19例,a期16例,甲胎蛋白(AFP)>1 000 μg/L 47例,肝功能Child-pugh分级A级39例,B级19例。

1.2 治疗方法

所有患者均行真空垫或体模固定,采用仰卧,双手交叉置于头顶,平静呼吸。行体表标记后,针对气管隆突至右肾下缘范围行5 mm平扫和增强CT扫描,增强CT扫描包括动脉期和门脉期。核准体表标记点的X、Y、Z坐标,将获得的图像资料和相关数据输入治疗计划系统,进行三维重建。首先勾画肿瘤体积(GTV)及危及器官。在GTV的基础上XYZ轴上外扩1 cm为临床靶体积(CTV),计划靶体积(PTV)在CTV基础XY轴向外扩1.0 cm,Z轴(头脚方向)外扩1.5 cm。危及器官为肝、胃、十二指肠、部分升结肠、肾脏及脊髓,同时确定处方剂量及

重要器官剂量。

计划完成后，在Elekta医用直线加速器(precise)上进行模拟验证，确保各项参数准确无误后由治疗技师执行治疗计划。使用6MV X线，设4-6个共面或非共面野，CTV剂量1.8-2.2 Gy/次，每日一次，每周5次，总剂量38-65 Gy，中位剂量56 Gy。照射至40~46 Gy剂量时复查CT模拟定位，根据病灶退缩情况给予缩野补量照射10~16 Gy。利用剂量体积直方图(dose volume histogram,DVH)进行剂量优化，90%等剂量曲线完全覆盖PTV，PTV内部剂量差异控制在±5%以下，危及器官如胃肠道及脊髓等剂量均在可接受范围内，同时注意配合进行药物保肝治疗。

1.3 观察指标

(1)近期疗效：按WHO肿瘤疗效评估标准^[4]分完全缓解(CR)、部分缓解(PR)、稳定(NC)、进展(PD)在放射治疗结束后2个月内进行评定；(2)远期随访：治疗结束后10个月开始随访，采用Kaplan-meier法计算1、2、3年生存率；(3)放射性反应：肝脏采用NCI的CTC2.0毒性标准；上消化道采用RTOG急性上消化道反应评分标准^[5]。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS17.0软件，数据以均数±标准差($\bar{X} \pm S$)表示，计量资料比较用t检验，计数资料比较用 χ^2 检验，相关因素对预后的影响采用单因素非条件Logistic分析，计算OR值及95%

可信区间，将单因素分析有意义的变量采用多因素非条件多元Logistic回归分析，检验删除协变量标准为 $\alpha=0.01$ 。

2 结果

2.1 疗效

58例患者经3DCRT后，实体瘤的近期疗效为CR13例(22.41%)、PR35例(60.34%)、NC7例(12.07%)、PD3例(5.17%)，总有效(CR+PR)率82.76%。其中，18例门脉癌栓的CR率为83.33%，总有效率达94.44%。全组随访10~29个月，1、2、3年生存率分别为69.5%、43.10%、27.57%，随访率100%。

2.2 放射性反应

3DCRT中4例发生肝脏急性不良反应(6.9%)，均为Ⅰ级，经对症治疗恢复正常，急性上消化道反应发生率70.69%，其中Ⅰ级27例(46.55%)、Ⅱ级14例(24.14%)。

2.3 影响因素

以CR、PR、NC和PD例数为自变量，以肿瘤大小、肿瘤分期、肝功能和甲胎蛋白(AFP)水平和照射剂量因素为因变量，分析结果见表1。

将上述因素带入Cox回归分析中，结果表明影响3DCRT效果的主要有肿瘤大小、肿瘤分期、甲胎蛋白水平和照射剂量等6个因素。肝功能对3DCRT效果不大，详见表2。

表1 58例PHC患者近期疗效影响因素分类统计

Table 1 Classified statistics of influencing factors of curative effect of 58 patients with PHC

Factor		CR	PR	NC	PD	χ^2	P
Tumor size	<5 cm	5	16	2	1	11.87	0.0092
	≥5 cm	8	19	5	2		
Installments	a	5	15	3	0	5.147	0.0371
	b	4	12	2	1		
Liver function	a	4	8	2	2	4.675	0.0576
	A	10	25	3	1		
AFP	B	3	10	4	2	5.47	0.0386
	>1000 μg/L	12	32	2	1		
Radiation dose	≤1000 μg/L	1	3	5	2	7.57	0.0242
	≥60 Gy	6	15	3	1		
	<60 Gy	7	20	4	2		

表2 PHC患者3DCRT效果影响因素多元Logistic回归分析

Table 2 Multiple Logistic regression analysis of 3DCRT affected factors of PHC patients

Factor	Variable assignment	Regression coefficient	OR	P
Tumor size	1=<5 cm, 0=≥5 cm	1.5417	1.639	0.0002
Installments	1= , 0=	1.2137	0.824	0.0001
Liver function	1=A, 0=B	1.0353	3.316	0.0632
AFP	1=>1000 μg/L, 0=≤1000 μg/L	1.4573	0.398	0.0001
Radiation dose	1=≥60 Gy, 0=<60 Gy	1.2532	0.614	0.0243

3 讨论

管、胆管、肝管和合并门静脉主干癌栓者，采用肝动脉灌注化疗栓塞(TACE)远期效果不够理想，放射治疗显得尤为重要^[6]。采用常规外照射，因照射体积较大，肝功能损伤较大，患者难以耐受。

对失去手术机会的原发性肝癌患者，尤其是肿块邻近大血

受高剂量照射,治疗效果欠佳,而3DCRT使照射野的形状在线束视野观方向上与靶区的形状一致,而且高剂量曲线的三维分布与靶区的三维形状一致,可以提高肿瘤组织的局部剂量,降低正常组织的副反应^[7-8]。

三维适形技术历经十余年的发展,已较普遍地应用于原发性肝癌的治疗,但在临床工作中我们发现其影响预后的因素也很多。如肿瘤的大小、分期、甲胎蛋白水平、患者的肝功能情况、是否合并门脉癌栓等^[9],本研究发现,前几项都与疗效有相关性,肝功能Child C 级为放疗禁忌症^[10],但A、B 级间三维适形放疗疗效差异并无显著性。如何重视影响因素,采取相关措施确保有效性和安全性,需要熟练应用三维适形放疗技术^[11],最关键在剂量的把握和位置的调整上,即处理好照射剂量和效应关系,分割方式与效应关系^[12-13]。照射剂量首先取决于肿瘤大小,放射生物学研究表明,正常肝细胞 α/β 值为1~2,属于晚反应组织^[14],原发性肝癌细胞属放射敏感肿瘤, α/β 值相当于低分化鳞癌的数值,放射致死量为60Gy / 6周^[15]。临床实践中,我们体会到肿瘤大小<5 cm,给予靶剂量45Gy/15次,即可在不产生严重毒副作用前提下能有效控制肿瘤。当肿瘤≥5 cm,平均剂量大于(50.1±6.6)Gy时治疗有效,小于(44.3±9)Gy则疗效很差。

众所周知,肝癌治疗失败的主要原因是肿瘤局部控制的失败^[16],增加肿瘤剂量可以提高控制率,但如此一来,也会加大周围正常组织受照射的范围和照射量,引发相关并发症^[17],采用三维适形放疗,通过共面或非共面高能射线束入射形状的调整,形成与靶区三维空间形状相符合的剂量分布,使用小野集束射线对靶区,明显分散周围正常组织剂量,这要求严格掌握好分割技术^[18]。本组病例结果说明技术上是可行的。全组而肝毒性反应仅6.9%,上消化道反应发生率虽达70.69%,但仍在耐受范围之内,这也提示射野设计上要注意保护上消化道^[19],确保三维适形放疗更安全。

总之,影响三维适形放疗治疗原发性肝癌的影像因素有肿瘤分期、肝功能和甲胎蛋白(AFT)水平,分割方式、照射剂量和效应。如何结合这些因素制定最佳治疗方案^[20],提高肝癌病人的局部控制率,还需进一步探究。

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