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论 著

胃低级别上皮内瘤变内镜黏膜下剥离术后 病理升级的危险因素分析*

吴杨庆, 桑建忠, 周建波, 方莹

[宁波大学医学院附属阳明医院(浙江省余姚市人民医院)消化内科, 浙江 余姚 315400]

摘要:目的 探讨胃低级别上皮内瘤变(LGIN)内镜黏膜下剥离术(ESD)后病理升级的危险因素。**方法** 回顾性分析2016年9月—2019年7月在宁波大学医学院附属阳明医院消化内镜中心活检病理诊断为LGIN的138处病灶,均行ESD治疗,按活检与ESD术后病理差异分为未升级组与升级组,采用单因素和多因素分析探讨ESD术后病理升级的危险因素。**结果** 138处LGIN病灶,ESD术后66处(47.83%)发生病理升级,单因素分析结果提示:病灶大小 ≥ 2 cm及病灶形态凹陷与ESD术后病理升级相关($P < 0.05$)。多因素分析结果提示:病灶大小 ≥ 2 cm ($OR = 6.872$, 95%CI: 2.197 ~ 21.499, $P = 0.002$)是LGIN ESD术后病理升级的独立危险因素。**结论** 活检不能完全反映LGIN病灶性质,当LGIN病灶大小 ≥ 2 cm时应注意存在病理升级可能,应积极行活检复查,甚至通过ESD或外科手术明确病灶性质。

关键词: 低级别上皮内瘤变;活检;内镜黏膜下剥离术;病理升级

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Analysis of risk factors for postoperative pathological upgraded of gastric low-grade intraepithelial neoplasia after endoscopic submucosal dissection*

Yang-qing Wu, Jian-zhong Sang, Jian-bo Zhou, Ying Fang

[Department of Gastroenterology, the Affiliated Yangming Hospital of Ningbo University (Yuyao People's Hospital), Yuyao, Zhejiang 315400, China]

Absrtact: Objective To discuss the risk factors of pathological upgraded of gastric low-grade intraepithelial neoplasia (LGIN) after endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD). **Methods** 138 lesions biopsy pathologic diagnosed LGIN from September 2016 to July 2019 were retrospectively analyzed, they were all performed ESD treatment, according to biopsy and ESD postoperative pathological differences can be divided into not upgrade and upgrade group, using the single factor and multiple factors analysis to investigate the risk factors of ESD postoperative pathological upgrade. **Results** In 138 LGIN lesions, 66 lesions (47.83%) pathological upgrading occurred after ESD, the results of single-factor analysis suggested that the lesion size ≥ 2 cm and the morphological depression of the lesion were correlated with the pathological upgrading after ESD ($P < 0.05$). The results of multivariate analysis suggested that the lesion size ≥ 2 cm ($OR = 6.872$, 95%CI: 2.197 ~ 21.499, $P = 0.002$) was an independent risk factor for the pathological upgrade of low-grade intraepithelial neoplasia after ESD. **Conclusion** Biopsy cannot fully reflect the nature of low-grade intraepithelial neoplasia. When the size of low-grade intraepithelial neoplasia is ≥ 2 cm, attention should be paid to the possibility of pathological upgrading, and biopsy should be actively conducted for

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[通信作者] 桑建忠, E-mail: sangjz@126.com

reexamination, or even ESD or surgical operation to clarify the nature of the lesion.

Keywords: low-grade intraepithelial neoplasia; biopsy; endoscopic submucosal dissection, ESD; pathological upgrade

胃肿瘤是全世界特别是东亚地区最常见的肿瘤之一。全世界最常致死的肿瘤中,胃肿瘤居第3位,其预后与分期相关,进展期5年生存率不足30%,而早期5年存活率可达90%以上^[1-3]。随着胃镜检查的广泛普及以及染色内镜、电子放大内镜、窄带成像技术(narrow band imaging, NBI)等技术的应用,胃黏膜癌前病变的检出率逐年递增。低级别上皮内瘤变(low-grade intraepithelial neoplasia, LGIN)作为胃黏膜癌前病变与胃癌关系密切,不少 LGIN 患者内镜黏膜下剥离术(endoscopic submucosal dissection, ESD)后病理较活检病理升级,临床上对于活检 LGIN 的患者选择随访还是治疗存在争议。本研究通过探讨 LGIN 患者 ESD 术后病理升级的危险因素,以指导此类患者的临床诊疗,改善患者预后。

1 资料与方法

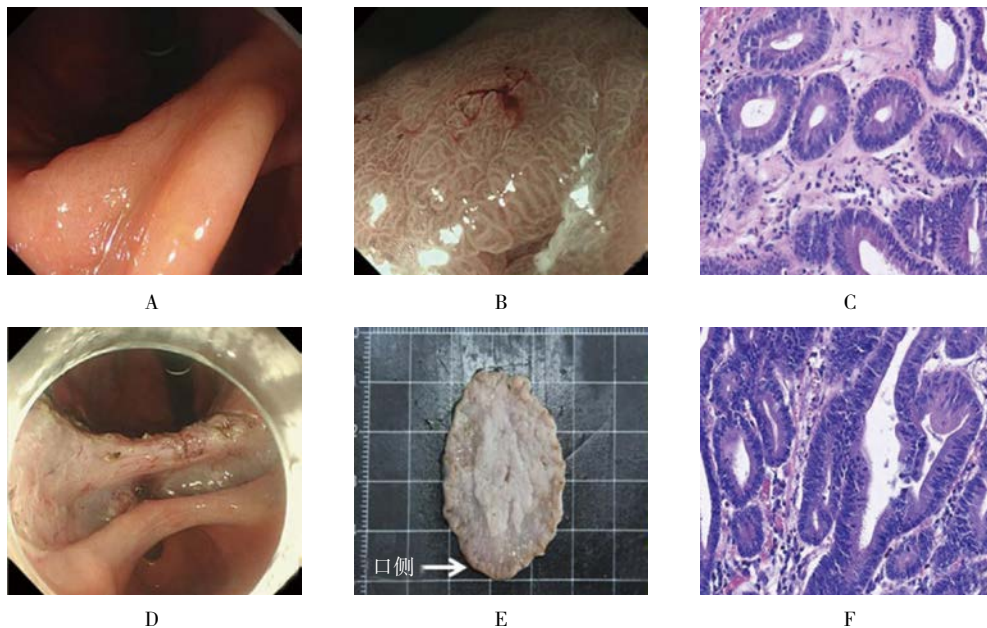
1.1 一般资料

回顾性分析 2016 年 9 月—2019 年 7 月在本院活检诊断为胃 LGIN 病灶共 138 处(121 例患者)。其

中,108 例(89.26%)为单发病灶,10 例(8.26%)有 2 处病灶,2 例(1.65%)有 3 处病灶,1 例(0.83%)有 4 处病灶。记录患者的性别、年龄、碳 14 呼气试验幽门螺杆菌(helicobacter pylori, HP)感染状态、病灶部位、大小、病灶形态有无凹陷、表面有无发红、有无溃疡、有无自发性出血、有无不规则白色不透明物质(white opaque substance, WOS)、是否为多发病灶、活检块数、术前活检和术后病理结果。术前与术后病理结果均由本院经验丰富的病理科医师阅片审核。

1.2 研究方法

对活检诊断为 LGIN 的病灶均采用标准 ESD 治疗。胃 LGIN ESD 术后病理升级病例见附图。ESD 术后病灶标本固定延展,标注口侧、肛侧,常规脱水,石蜡包埋,切片,经 HE 染色,显微镜下观察。活检及 ESD 术后病理诊断分类参考 2002 年西方的胃肠道上皮性肿瘤 VIENNA 分类^[4]。胃黏膜上皮内瘤变根据细胞异型和结构紊乱程度分为 LGIN 和高级别上皮内瘤变(high-grade ntraepithelial neoplasia, HGIN)。LGIN



A: 内镜白光下胃角大小约 3 cm II_a 病变; B: NBI+ 放大内镜下可见不规则表面结构; C: 活检病理提示 LGIN (HE × 200); D: 内镜下 ESD 术后创面; E: 体外 ESD 术后标本; F: ESD 术后标本病理提示 HGIN (HE × 200)

附图 胃 LGIN ESD 术后病理升级病例

Attached fig. Case of pathological upgrade after ESD of gastric low-grade intraepithelial neoplasia

相当于胃黏膜轻度和中度异型增生, HGIN 相当于重度异型增生和原位癌。

1.3 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 20.0 软件进行统计分析, 单因素分析计数资料采用 χ^2 检验, 其中 $P < 0.05$ 的变量纳入多因素 Logistic 回归分析, 多因素分析结果采用 OR 值及 95%CI 表示, 以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 术后病理结果

138 处病灶中, ESD 术后有 2 处 (1.45%) 病理降级为炎症; 70 处 (50.72%) 病理仍为 LGIN; 46 处 (33.33%) 升级为 HGIN; 20 处 (14.49%) 升级为早期胃癌, 其中有 18 处 (13.04%) 为黏膜内癌, 1 处 (0.72%) ESD 术后病理提示黏膜下浸润 $< 500 \mu\text{m}$,

1 处 (0.72%) ESD 术后病理提示黏膜下浸润超过 $500 \mu\text{m}$, 基底切缘及脉管浸润均为阴性, 追加外科手术治疗。ESD 术后病理升级率为 47.83% (66/138)。

2.2 ESD 术后病理升级的单因素分析

单因素分析结果提示, 病灶大小 $\geq 2 \text{ cm}$ 和病灶形态凹陷与 ESD 术后病理升级相关 ($P < 0.05$)。而性别、年龄、碳 14 呼气试验 HP 感染情况、病灶颜色、不规则 WOS、活检块数、表面溃疡、自发性出血、多发病灶及病灶部位均与 ESD 术后病理升级不相关 ($P > 0.05$)。见表 1 和 2。

2.3 ESD 术后病理升级的多因素分析

将病灶大小及病灶形态变量纳入多因素 Logistic 回归分析: 病灶大小 $\geq 2 \text{ cm}$ (OR = 6.872, 95%CI: 2.197 ~ 21.499, $P = 0.002$) 是 LGIN 在 ESD 术后病理升级的独立危险因素。见表 3。

表 1 ESD 术后病理升级患者情况的单因素分析 例

Table 1 Univariate analysis of patients with pathological upgrading after ESD *n*

组别	性别		年龄		HP 感染	
	男	女	<60 岁	≥ 60 岁	有	无
未升级组 (<i>n</i> = 65)	45	20	22	43	30	35
升级组 (<i>n</i> = 56)	41	15	12	44	24	32
χ^2 值	0.23		2.30		0.13	
<i>P</i> 值	0.630		0.130		0.716	

表 2 ESD 术后病理升级病灶情况的单因素分析 处

Table 2 Univariate analysis of pathological upgrading after ESD *n*

组别	病灶大小		病灶形态		病灶颜色		不规则 WOS		活检块数	
	<2 cm	$\geq 2 \text{ cm}$	凹陷	非凹陷	发红	不发红	有	无	1 块	≥ 2 块
未升级组 (<i>n</i> = 72)	68	4	46	26	53	19	12	60	64	8
升级组 (<i>n</i> = 66)	47	19	56	10	40	26	10	56	54	12
χ^2 值	13.38		7.85		2.65		0.06		1.39	
<i>P</i> 值	0.000		0.005		0.104		0.808		0.239	

组别	表面溃疡		自发性出血		多发病灶		病灶部位			
	有	无	有	无	是	否	贲门	胃体	胃角	胃窦
未升级组 (<i>n</i> = 72)	12	60	6	66	13	59	0	8	17	47
升级组 (<i>n</i> = 66)	12	54	12	54	17	49	3	8	10	45
χ^2 值	0.06		1.00		1.20		4.61			
<i>P</i> 值	0.815		0.317		0.273		0.203			

表 3 ESD 术后病理升级的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 3 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis results of pathological upgrading after ESD

因素	回归系数	标准误	Wald χ^2 值	OR 值 (95%CI)	P 值
病灶大小	0.906	0.272	11.099	6.872 (2.197 ~ 21.499)	0.002
病灶形态	0.571	0.245	5.407	3.165 (1.384 ~ 7.237)	0.050

3 讨论

胃黏膜上皮内瘤变是一种癌前病变,分为 LGIN 和 HGIN。有研究^[5-8]指出, HGIN 的患者中,有 60.00% ~ 85.00% 的患者在几个月至 3 年的随访中进展为胃癌,此类患者往往会选择积极内镜下治疗,且已达成普遍共识。有研究^[9]报道, LGIN 患者胃癌年发生率为 0.6%,在长时间随访过程中病理进展的比例为 15.50% ~ 26.90%^[10-11],这导致临床医生对此类患者的治疗产生了争议,也忽略了 LGIN 本身对患者病情进展的因素。有学者建议对此类患者采取内镜复查随访,也有学者建议,对此类患者直接行内镜下 ESD 治疗^[11-14]。2012 年欧洲共识已经指出:对于内镜下未发现明确病灶的 LGIN,建议 1 年内随访^[15];对于内镜下有明确病灶的,可考虑内镜下切除,以获得完整病理评估。但在临床工作中,不少 LGIN 患者 ESD 术后病理与活检病理有较大差异。本研究显示,术前 LGIN 病灶术后病理升级率高达 47.83% (66/138),高于相关研究^[16-24]报道的 10.80% ~ 42.20%,说明本中心对 LGIN 的诊断正确率还有待提高。本研究中共有 2 处病灶术后病理升级为早癌浸润至黏膜下层,其中有 1 处病灶黏膜下浸润 >500 μm 的早期胃癌,追加了外科手术,对于此类患者进行积极干预可以大大改善预后。本研究中术后病理符合率为 50.72%,低于国内相关研究^[25]报道的 77.21%。因此,需要在行 ESD 治疗前充分告知患者内镜下活检的局限性及病理升级的可能,更加注重对此类患者的观察和活检,进一步指导内镜下治疗。内镜下活检诊断为 LGIN 的患者,ESD 切除后病理为无瘤变或异型增生的发生率小于 5.00%^[16-17, 19-24]。本研究中,有 2 处 (1.45%) 病灶 ESD 术后病理降级为炎症,考虑为病灶浅且小,活检完全咬除了病灶。对于 LGIN 患者术后病理升级的现象,原因多种多样。国内有相关研究^[24, 26]表明,病灶 ≥ 2 cm、病灶表面发红、表面凹陷或存在溃疡、病灶表面自发性出血及病灶位于近端胃是术后病理升级的独立危险因素。本研究单因素分析提示:患

者年龄、性别、病灶部位、病灶颜色、有无不规则 WOS、活检块数、碳 14 呼气试验 HP 感染情况、病灶表面溃疡、病灶自发性出血及是否为多发病灶与术后病理升级不相关 ($P > 0.05$),而病灶大小和病灶形态与术后病理升级明显相关 ($P < 0.05$)。进一步多因素 Logistic 回归分析提示,病灶大小 ≥ 2 cm 为 LGIN ESD 术后病理升级的独立危险因素,与国内相关研究^[24, 26-27]部分一致。随着病变程度进展,往往病灶越大,不同程度的病变范围越广,而门诊活检取材大小、内镜医师对病变的识别及精准活检能力的不同,容易造成漏检病变较重的部位,导致术后病理升级。有研究^[16, 21-22]指出,凹陷性病变在术后病理升级病变中占 32.00% ~ 75.40%,病变凹陷也是切除病理升级的独立危险因素。本研究中,凹陷性病变在病理升级病变中占 84.85% (56/66),单因素分析提示,病灶凹陷与 ESD 术后病理升级相关 ($P < 0.05$),而在多因素分析中,病灶凹陷与 ESD 术后病理升级无关 ($P = 0.050$),可能与样本量不足相关。

本研究的局限性在于:①患者活检取材部位、活检块数、大小和深度不一, LGIN 的细胞学及结构异常分布部位不同,常局限于上皮的下半部,取材部位不合适、过少、过小或者深度过浅均会低估 LGIN 的性质;②患者门诊内镜活检前未统一应用色素内镜和放大内镜精细观察病灶,有学者推荐内镜活检前采用放大内镜结合色素内镜检查,可以观察病灶各个部位的腺管开口、形态以及黏膜微血管等,从而判断病变进展最突出的部分,然后进行靶向活检,有效提高内镜活检的阳性率,避免活检块数过多^[10, 28-29];③本研究样本量有限,需要更大样本多中心的数据来证实 LGIN 术后病理升级的危险因素。

综上所述,内镜下活检是诊断 LGIN 的金标准,大多数情况下可通过活检明确病变性质,但临床上 LGIN 在 ESD 术后病理升级的情况也不少见,肿瘤具有非同质性,故活检不能完全反映 LGIN 病灶的性质。临床工作中应该通过各种手段不断提高活检正确率,

当 LGIN 病灶大小 ≥ 2 cm 时应注意存在病理升级的可能,积极行活检复查,甚至通过 ESD 或外科手术明确病灶性质。

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