

不同部位注射吲哚菁绿对早期子宫内膜癌前哨淋巴结检出的影响

崔君燕 吴莉萍 罗威发 王中海 (通讯作者)

(广东医科大学附属华中科技大学协和深圳医院, 广东 深圳 518012)

【摘要】目的: 探讨不同部位注射 ICG 对早期子宫内膜癌 SLN 检测率的影响。**方法:** 选取收治的 I-II 期 EC 手术治疗患者为研究对象, 随机分为宫颈组 (38 例) 和宫体组 (32 例)。术中分别将吲哚菁绿于宫颈和宫体多点注射, 腹腔镜下观察荧光显影的淋巴结将其切除单独送检, 后所有患者均行分期手术。记录、统计检出淋巴结数, 参考术后病理结果, 分析术中 SLN 检出相关指标。**结果:** 共检出淋巴结 1034 枚, 每例患者移除淋巴结 3~25 枚 (中位数 15 枚)。其中 47 例术中 SLN 检测率 67%, 占切除淋巴结总数的 14.5% (共 150 枚)。SLN 见于闭孔 (28%)、髂内 (28%)、髂外区 (23.33%)、髂总 (14.7%)、腹主动脉旁 (6%)。宫颈组 SLN 检出率 68.42%, 宫体组 SLN 检出率 65.63%, 差异不显著 ($\chi^2=0.012$, $P=0.912$)。主动脉旁淋巴结检出率对比, 宫颈组 5.3% (2/38) 稍低于宫体组 12.5% (4/32), 无明显差异 ($\chi^2=0.314$, $P=0.575$)。**结论:** 子宫内膜癌患者术中采用 ICG 定位 SLN, 宫颈与宫体两种注射方式均可行, 检出率接近, 宫体注射可提高主动脉旁淋巴结的检出。

【关键词】 前哨淋巴结; 吲哚菁绿; 宫底注射

Abstract: Objective: investigate the effect of ICG injection at different sites on the detection rate of SLN in early endometrial carcinoma. **Methods:** Patients treated with stage I-II EC surgery were selected as the research objects and randomly divided into cervical group (38 cases) and uterine body group (32 cases). Indocyanine green was injected into the cervix and uterine body at multiple points during the operation. The fluorescent lymph nodes were observed under laparoscopy, and they were removed and sent for examination alone. After that, all patients underwent staged surgery. Record and count the number of detected lymph nodes, and analyze the relevant indexes of SLN detection during operation with reference to the postoperative pathological results. **Results:** 1034 lymph nodes were detected, and 3~25 lymph nodes were removed in each patient (median 15). The detection rate of SLN in 47 cases was 67%, accounting for 14.5% of the total number of resected lymph nodes (150 in total). SLN was found in obturator (28%), internal iliac (28%), external iliac (23.33%), common iliac (14.7%) and paraaortic (6%). The detection rate of SLN in cervical group was 68.42%, and that in uterine body group was 65.63%. The difference was not significant ($\chi^2=0.012$, $P=0.912$). The detection rate of paraaortic lymph nodes in cervical group was 5.3% (2/38), which was slightly lower than that in uterine body group (12.5% (4/32)), and there was no significant difference ($\chi^2=0.314$, $P=0.575$). **Conclusion:** ICG can be used to locate SLN in patients with endometrial cancer. Both cervical and uterine injection methods are feasible, and the detection rate is close. Uterine injection can improve the detection of paraaortic lymph nodes. **To**

Keywords: Sentinel lymph node; Indocyanine green; Fundus injection

【中图分类号】 R736.1 **【文献标识码】** A **【文章编号】** 1672-3783 (2022) 09-27-016-01

子宫内膜癌如今已成为我国妇科第二大肿瘤, 淋巴结状态是影响预后的因素之一^[1]。研究数据表明早期仅少数子宫内膜癌患者伴有淋巴结转移, 因此标准的分期手术使大多数早期患者承受了不必要的淋巴结切除, 不改善预后的同时反而增加了术后并发症的发生^[2]。近年有研究发现淋巴结切除数与患者生存率、无复发生存期无显著关系^[3]。因此子宫内膜癌手术治疗是否行系统性淋巴结清扫尚存争议。随着荧光显影技术的发展, 前哨淋巴结活检术 (sentinel lymph node biopsy, SLNB) 因微创、精准、个性化而备受青睐, 但 SLNB 的检测率及敏感度容易受到造影剂种类、注射部位、病灶大小及术前是否行新辅助化疗的影响^[4]。目前国际指南推荐首选注射部位为宫颈注射, 首选使用示踪剂是吲哚菁绿。但腹主动脉旁淋巴结转移率较高, 高危 EC 患者中达 17.7%^[5]。本研究通过对比宫颈及宫体注射吲哚菁绿对子宫内膜癌前哨淋巴结检出率的差异, 现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料: 选取我院 2020-01 至 2021-06 收治的早期子宫内膜癌手术治疗患者为研究对象, 年龄 30-79 岁; 病理类型均为腺癌。

1.2 纳入标准:

①符合子宫内膜癌诊断; ②术前拟诊子宫内膜癌 IA-II 期; ③既往无盆腹腔手术史; ④既往无恶性肿瘤病史; ⑤术前无放疗、化疗或激素治疗; ⑥知情同意; ⑦CT/MRI 等影像学提示无子宫体外转移。排除标准: ①诊断其他类型恶性肿瘤疾病; ②既往盆腹腔手术史, 盆腔粘连严重无法行腹腔镜手术; ③既往因恶性肿瘤病史已行淋巴结清扫术或合并其他类型恶性肿瘤疾病; ④术前行放疗、化疗或激素治疗; ⑤患者拒绝; ⑥术前拟诊子宫内膜癌分期为 III-IV 期; ⑦造影剂过敏或肝功能不全者。

将其按随机数字法随机分为宫颈组 (38 例) 与宫体组 (32 例)。

1.3 方法: 腹腔镜下吲哚菁绿检测 SLN: 麻醉满意后, 穿刺放置 TROCA 4 个, 充 CO₂ 气腹, 置入荧光腹腔镜 (KARL STORZ, Germany), 结扎双侧输尿管避免癌细胞扩散。常规留取腹水单独行病理检查, 打开侧后腹膜。①宫颈组: 将吲哚菁绿 (丹东医创药业有限责任公司 -25mg, 国药准字 H20055881) 溶于 10ml 生理盐水, 浓度为 2.5mg/ml。术中注射同等剂量 (各 2ml) 吲哚菁绿于患者宫颈 3、9 点

处, 其中 1ml 注射深度约 0.1-0.2cm, 另 1ml 注射深度约 0.8-1cm。注射后用棉球局部压迫针眼防止示踪剂渗漏。宫体组: 术中注射同等剂量 (各 1ml) 吲哚菁绿于患者宫体浆膜下肌层, 注射部位为宫底中点、前壁中点、后壁中点^[6], 注射深度约为 0.5cm, 浓度同宫颈组。注射后局部电凝针眼防止示踪剂渗漏。② 10 分钟后打开荧光模式, 荧光显影的淋巴结为 SLN, 观察显影淋巴结区域、个数、淋巴脉管走形。③切除流程: 切除所有显影的淋巴结单独术中冰冻病理检验→按子宫内膜癌指南行分期手术。④观察指标: 记录、统计检出淋巴结数, 参考术后病理结果, 分析术中 SLN 检出的灵敏度 (或真阳性率)、特异度 (或真阴性率)、假阴性值、阳性预测值及对比两组的 SLN 检出率 (总检出率、腹主动脉旁检出率) 及真阳性率。⑤统计学方法: 本研究主要是运用 SPSS 26.0 软件进行统计学处理所有相关数据, 计量资料采用均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 两组间比较采用 LSD-t 检验; 计数资料以频数和百分比表示, 组间采用 χ^2 检验, 以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料对比: 两组患者的年龄、BMI 等一般情况经比较差异无显著性 ($P > 0.05$), 见表 1。

表 1 不同分组一般资料对比

分组	年龄 (岁)	BMI (kg/m ²)
宫颈 (38 例)	53.68 ± 9.87	26.69 ± 4.79
宫体 (32 例)	53.97 ± 3.94	24.73 ± 4.92
T	0.41	1.693
P	0.684	0.095

2.2 SLN 区域分布情况:

共检出淋巴结 1034 枚, 每例患者移除淋巴结的中位数为 15 枚 (3~25 枚)。其中 47 例患者于术中检测出 SLN, 检出率为 [67% (47/70)], 共检出 SLN 150 枚, 占切除淋巴结总数的 14.5%。SLN 最常见于闭孔 [28% (42/150)], 髂内 [28% (42/150)], 其次为髂外区 [23.33% (35/150)], 髂总 [14.7% (22/150)], 腹主动脉旁 [6% (9/150)]。

2.3 两组患者 SNL 检出率比较:

宫颈组 SLN 检出率为 68.42% (26/38), 阴性预测值为 83.33% (10/12), 敏感度为 71.43% (5/7)。宫体组 SLN 检出率为 65.63% (21/32), 阴性预测值为 81.82% (9/11), 敏感度 50% (2/4), 两组检出率比较差异无显著性 ($\chi^2=0.012$, $P=0.912$)。见表 2。

通讯作者: 王中海 邮箱 1249094440@qq.com。

表 2 两组 SLN 术中与术后病理的结果比较

术中 SLN 检出情况	宫颈组 (例)		宫体组 (例)		合计
	病理阳性	病理阴性	病理阳性	病理阴性	
阳性 (例)	5	21	2	19	47
阴性 (例)	2	10	2	9	23
合计 (例)	7	31	4	28	70

2.4 两组患者主动脉旁淋巴结检出率比较:

宫颈组为 5.3% (2/38), 宫体组为 12.5% (4/32), 两组检出率比较差异无显著性 ($\chi^2=0.314, P=0.575$)。

3 讨论

子宫内膜癌已成为我国妇科第二大肿瘤, 主要症状为不规则阴道流血, 因其症状典型且出现较早, 患者重视程度高而得以早发现、早治疗。淋巴转移是子宫内膜癌的主要转移方式, 淋巴结状态如何是评估 EC 患者术后辅助治疗的重要依据。宫颈注射反映的是宫颈淋巴结转移, 而子宫内膜癌癌灶并不在宫颈处, 宫颈注射示踪剂是否真实反应子宫内膜癌患者恶性肿瘤细胞淋巴转移的方式近期引起广泛关注。EC 的淋巴回流主要有 3 个途径^[7]: ①沿着子宫动脉宫颈旁上径路 (upper paracervical pathway, UPP); ②沿骶外侧韧带缘至髂内动脉骶前方内侧宫颈旁下径路 (lower paracervical pathway, LPP); ③漏斗-盆腔通路 (infundibulopelvic pathway, IPP)。UPP、LPP 通路是宫颈注射及宫体注射都可发现的, 而 IPP 通路是宫体注射新发现的淋巴结引流通路, 是经过卵巢悬韧带至腹主动脉旁淋巴结, 说明该通路可提高主动脉旁淋巴结检出率。本研究通过对比两种不同注射方式对 SLN 检出的差异, 显示两种方式对 SLN 的检出是可行的, 差异无统计学意义, 但宫颈注射检出率较宫体注射高; 而在主动脉旁淋巴结检出方面, 差异无统计学意义, 但宫颈注射较宫体注射低, 这结果与一项多中心研究结果相符^[8]。

本研究说明宫颈注射造影剂较宫体注射对前哨淋巴结的检出高, 但腹主动脉旁淋巴结检出则宫体注射较高, 两种方式各有利弊。本文检出率均较低, 可能与我院未开展病理超分期及纳入病历数较少相关, 今

后需增加病历数, 联合注射或许可以结合两者利弊增加检出率。

参考文献

[1] 刘宗超, 李哲轩, 张阳, 等. 2020 全球癌症统计报告解读 [J]. 肿瘤综合治疗电子杂志, 2021,7(2):1-13.

[2] BENITO, VIRGINIA, ROMEU, SILVIA, ESPARZA, MIRIAM, et al. Safety and Feasibility Analysis of Laparoscopic Lymphadenectomy in Pelvic Gynecologic Malignancies A Prospective Study[J]. International journal of gynecological cancer: official journal of the International Gynecological Cancer Society,2015,25(9):1704-1710.

[3] 邓丽慧, 符淳. 宫颈癌和子宫内膜癌诊疗中盆腔淋巴结状态的检测及意义 [J]. 国际妇产科学杂志, 2016,43(2):151-155.

[4] KADKHODAYAN, S., HASANZADEH, M., TREGLIA, G., et al. Sentinel node biopsy for lymph nodal staging of uterine cervix cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis of the pertinent literature[J]. European Journal of Surgical Oncology: The Journal of the European Society of Surgical Oncology and the British Association of Surgical Oncology,2015,41(1):1-20.

[5] OMAR TOUHAMI, JEAN GRÉGOIRE, MARIE-CLAUDE RENAUD, et al. Performance of sentinel lymph node (SLN) mapping in high-risk endometrial cancer[J]. Gynecologic Oncology: An International Journal,2017,147(3):549-553.

[6] 翟莉蓉, 谢洪影, 张曦文, 等. 前哨淋巴结绘图在早期子宫内膜癌中的应用进展 [J]. 国际妇产科学杂志, 2020,47(6):626-631.

[7] SEAMON LG, BRYANT SA, RHEAUME PS. Comprehensive surgical staging for endometrial cancer in obese patients: comparing robotics and laparotomy.[J]. Obstetrics and Gynecology: Journal of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists,2009,114(1):16-21.

[8] 潘婷, 张平, 朱滔, 等. 子宫内膜癌前哨淋巴结的研究进展 [J]. 肿瘤学杂志, 2021,27(1):22-26.

(上接第 015 页)

参考文献

[1] BUGGIO LAURA, SOMIGLIANA EDGARDO, BORGHI ALESSANDRA, et al. Probiotics and vaginal microecology: fact or fancy?[J]. BMC Women's Health,2019,19(1).

[2] 李相生. 宫颈癌 CT 灌注成像和影像学分期的临床研究 [D]. 北京协和医学院, 2007.

[3] PETCA A, BORISLAVSCHI A, ZVANCA M E, et al.Non-sexual HPV transmission and role of vaccination for a better future (Review)[J].Exp Ther Med, 2020, 20(6): 186.

[4] ZHANG Z, LI T, ZHANG D, et al.Distinction between vaginal and cervical microbiota in high-risk human papilloma virus-infected women in China[J].BMC Microbiol, 2021, 21(1): 90.

[5] AIMAGAMBETOVA G, AZIZAN A.Epidemiology of HPV Infection and HPV-Related Cancers in Kazakhstan: a Review[J].Asian Pac J Cancer Prev, 2018, 19(5): 1175-80.

[6] THANASAS, IOANNIS, LAVRANOS, GIAGKOS, GKOGKOU, PINELOPI, et al. Understanding of Young Adolescents About HPV Infection: How Health Education Can Improve Vaccination Rate[J]. Trends in Ecology & Evolution,2020,35(5):850-859.

[7] HIRTH, JACQUELINE. Disparities in HPV vaccination rates and HPV prevalence in the United States: a review of the literature[J]. Human vaccines & immunotherapeutics.,2019,15(1):146-155.

[8] BORGOGNA J C, SHARDELL M D, SANTORI E K, et al. The vaginal metabolome and microbiota of cervical HPV-positive and HPV-negative women: a cross-sectional analysis [J]. BJOG, 2020, 127(2): 182-192.

[9] GUPTA, SHAGUN, KAKKAR, VIPAN, BHUSHAN, INDU. Crosstalk between Vaginal Microbiome and Female Health: A review[J]. Microbial Pathogenesis,2019,136.

[10] WANG Z L, FU L Y, XIONG Z A, et al. Diagnosis and microecological characteristics of aerobic vaginitis in outpatients based on preformed enzymes [J]. Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol, 2016, 55(1): 40-45.

[11] Exploring a road map to counter misconceptions about the cervicovaginal microbiome and disease[J]. Reproductive sciences,2012,19(11):1154-1162.

[12] GREEN, KATHERINE A., ZAREK, SHVETHA M., CATHERINO, WILLIAM H.. Gynecologic health and disease in relation to the microbiome of the female reproductive tract[J]. Fertility and Sterility: Official Journal of the American Fertility Society, Pacific Coast Fertility Society, and the Canadian Fertility and Andrology Society,2015,104(6):1351-1357.

[13] HONG K H, HONG S K, CHO S I, et al. Analysis of the Vaginal Microbiome by Next-Generation Sequencing and Evaluation of its Performance as a Clinical Diagnostic Tool in Vaginitis [J]. Ann Lab Med, 2016, 36(5): 441-449.

[14] ZHANG H, LU J, LU Y, et al.Cervical microbiome is altered in cervical intraepithelial neoplasia after loop electrosurgical excision procedure in china[J].Sci Rep, 2018, 8(1): 4923.

[15] FETTWEIS J M, SERRANO M G, BROOKS J P, et al. The vaginal microbiome and preterm birth [J]. Nat Med, 2019, 25(6): 1012-1021.

[16] CANCER GENOME ATLAS RESEARCH N, ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF M, ANALYTICAL BIOLOGICAL S, et al. Integrated genomic and molecular characterization of cervical cancer [J]. Nature, 2017, 543(7645): 378-384.

[17] ZHENG J J, MIAO J R, WU Q, et al. Correlation between HPV-negative cervical lesions and cervical microenvironment [J]. Taiwan J Obstet Gynecol, 2020, 59(6): 855-861.