

THP 在早期非肌层侵润性膀胱癌定位诊断与治疗中的临床应用 *

李学东¹ 赵恩阳¹ 王长林¹ 徐万海^{2△}

(1 黑龙江省森工总医院泌尿外科 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150001; 2 哈尔滨医科大学附属第四医院泌尿外科 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150001)

摘要 目的:探讨 THP 在早期非肌层侵润性膀胱癌定位诊断与治疗中的临床应用价值。方法:已诊断非肌层侵润性膀胱癌患者 45 例,术中均实行 THP 膀胱灌注,灌注后 15min 置入膀胱镜,观察膀胱内粘膜,将 THP 橙色染色区域作为实验组进行活检,其他未染色区域作为对照组随机活检,活检组织行病理检查。TUR-BT 术后将 45 例患者随机分为 3 组,在不同的时间点开始灌注(术后即刻、术后 6 小时、术后 7 天),比较复发率和平均复发时间。结果:两组间比较具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)恶性粘膜吸收 THP 敏感度和特异度分别为 100%、63.5%;TUR-BT 术后即刻灌注及 6 小时后灌注的总复发率明显低于术后 7 天灌注,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论:THP 对非肌层侵润性膀胱癌早期定位诊断准确、安全性好,同时术后早期灌注 THP 可以降低肿瘤的复发率,值得临床推广。

关键词:THP; 非肌层侵润性膀胱癌; 定位诊断; 治疗

中图分类号:R737.14 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2011)21-4106-03

Clinical Application of Localization Diagnosis and Treatment in the Early Non-Muscle Invasive Bladder Cancer with THP*

LI Xue-dong¹, ZHAO En-yang¹, WANG Chang-lin¹, XU Wan-hai^{2△}

(1 Department of Urology General Hospital of Heilongjiang Forest Industry, 150001 Harbin China;

2 Department of Urology, the Fourth Affiliated Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Harbin 150001, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To discuss the value of clinical application in the early non-muscle invasive bladder cancer with THP.

Methods: 45 patients which had been diagnosed non-muscle invasive bladder cancer were selected as research subjects. The patients received intravesical treatment with THP in operation and observed the bladder mucosa 15 minutes after intravesical treatment with cystoscopy. THP orange stained area was biopsied as the experimental group for pathological examination and other unstained area as the control group. 45 patients after TUR-BT were divided into 3 groups with randomized. The patients received intravesical treatment at different times (immediately after TUR-BT, 6 hours after TUR-BT, 7 days after TUR-BT). Then the recurrence rate and average recurrence time were compared. **Results:** The comparison of results between the two groups had statistical significance ($P<0.05$). The sensitivity and specificity for THP absorption by malignant mucosa were 100% and 63.5%, respectively. Overall recurrence rate of immediately after TUR-BT and 1 day after TUR-BT obviously lower than 1 week after TUR-BT. There were statistical significance ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** THP is exactly and good security in early localization diagnosis of non-muscle invasive bladder cancer. And the early postoperative infusion can reduce the rate of tumor recurrence rate. It is worthy of popularization and application.

Key words: THP; Non-muscle invasive bladder cancer; Localization diagnosis; Treatment

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R737.14 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2011)21-4106-03

前言

非肌层侵润性膀胱癌占膀胱癌的 70%~80%, 术后肿瘤复发率高达 50%~70%, 因此如何快速的定位诊断、并采取有效的治疗方案对肿瘤的早期治疗及预防复发有重要的意义, 2008 年~2009 年我科应用 THP(吡柔比星) 行膀胱灌注对非肌层侵润性膀胱癌早期定位诊断及术后灌注化疗药物的起始时间进行研究, 报告如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选择 2008 年~2009 年在我院就诊的 45 例患者, 其中男

性 28 例, 女性 17 例; 年龄 48~82 岁, 平均(67±2.5)岁, 已剔除并发出血性疾病、糖尿病、严重高血压、心肺功能差的患者。术前行影像学及膀胱镜检查并取活检组织送病理检查, 均诊断为非肌层侵润性膀胱癌。

1.2 方法

本组 45 者均使用硬膜外麻醉, 截石位, Wolf F24 外鞘及膀胱镜, 观察膀胱内部, 明确肿瘤的部位、大小、数量, 术前再次取病理, 然后取 30mg THP 溶于 40ml 蒸馏水中, 灌入已排空的膀胱内, 保留 15min, 用生理盐水彻底冲洗膀胱至冲洗液清亮, 再次置入膀胱镜, 注入 500ml 生理盐水, 观察膀胱内粘膜, THP 橙色染色区域作为实验组进行活检, 将无 THP 染色的部位作为对照组随机活检。最后, 置入电切镜行经尿道膀胱肿瘤电切

* 基金项目: 哈尔滨市科技攻关计划项目资助(编号: 2007AA3CS083-5)

作者简介: 李学东(1965-) 男, 黑龙江省森工总医院副院长, 主任医师, 主要研究方向: 泌尿系结石及肿瘤的治疗与研究

△通讯作者: 徐万海, E-mail: xuwanhai@163.com

(收稿日期: 2011-06-05 接受日期: 2011-06-30)

术(TUR-BT)。

将行 TUR-BT 术后的患者随机分为三组,第Ⅰ组:术后即刻将 30mgTHP 溶于 40ml 蒸馏水中进行灌注,每 7.5min 变换一次体位(左侧卧位、右侧卧位、俯卧位、仰卧位),30min 后排出,一周之后进行常规灌注化疗:每周一次,共 8 次;若无肿瘤复发,改为每月一次,共 12 次。术后每 3 个月复查一次膀胱镜,1 年后每 6 个月复查一次膀胱镜,对可疑病变部位进行活检,对于复发的患者二次行 TUR-BT 术,术后每 3 个月复查血常规、肝功、肾功、心电图。第Ⅱ组术后 6 小时开始进行膀胱灌注化疗,方案同第Ⅰ组;第Ⅲ组术后 7 天开始进行膀胱灌注化疗,方案同第Ⅰ组。

统计学资料采用卡方检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意

义。

2 结果

45 例患者中有 20 例患者 32 处膀胱镜下膀胱粘膜形态正常并有 THP 吸收,吸收的膀胱粘膜在白光下呈橙红色,清晰可辨;11 例患者 20 处有膀胱原位癌(carcinoma in situ, CIS),4 例患者有 4 处慢性膀胱炎,3 例患者有 5 处腺性膀胱炎,2 例患者 3 处尿路上皮增生。225 个无 THP 吸收的膀胱粘膜病理证实正常膀胱粘膜,非肌层侵润性膀胱癌吸收 THP 敏感度和特异度分别为 100%、63.5%,膀胱粘膜 THP 吸收的情况及临床表现见表 1、图 1、图 2。

表 1 病理学活检分析

Table 1 The analysis of Pathological biopsy

THP staining	The number of malignancy	The number of non-malignancy
Experimental group (+)	20(63.5%)	12
Control group (-)	0	225(100%)

表 2 三组患者的总复发率、复发时间的比较

Table 2 The comparison of three groups patients with total recurrence rate and recurrence time

Group	Cases	1 year	2 years	Total recurrence rates (%)	Average recurrence times(months)
I	15	2	1	20.00	28.5
II	15	3	1	27.67	27.6
III	15	5	3	53.33	17.6

三组患者均随访 24 个月,无肿瘤复发 30 例,其中Ⅰ组,1 例患者 8 周后出现不可耐受的化学性膀胱炎,停止灌注,随访 24 个月未有复发,其他不良反应如肉眼血尿,恶心、乏力,患者可耐受,未影响治疗。三组复发率、平均复发时间对比情况见表

2。表 2 中可见Ⅲ组的肿瘤复发率明显高于Ⅰ、Ⅱ组,复发时间短于Ⅰ、Ⅱ组,经比较($\chi^2=3.5885$) $P < 0.05$,差异有统计学意义。Ⅰ 组与Ⅱ 组复发率与复发时间相比较($\chi^2=0.1863$) $P > 0.05$,差异无统计学意义。



图 1: 未灌注前膀胱镜下膀胱粘膜表现



图 2: 灌注后膀胱镜下膀胱粘膜表现

A 点即为 THP 染色阳性部位

Fig. 1 is the bladder mucosa before intravesical treatment with cystoscopy

Fig. 2 is the bladder mucosa after intravesical treatment with cystoscopy

A is the positive part of the THP

3 讨论

膀胱癌是我国泌尿外科临幊上最常见的肿瘤之一,分为非

肌层侵润性膀胱癌 (Non muscle invasive bladder cancer, NMIBC) 和肌层侵润性膀胱癌 (Muscle invasive bladder can-

cer)。NMIBC 是指肿瘤侵犯粘膜或粘膜下层,未侵及肌层,也可称为浅表性膀胱癌(Superficial bladder cancer SBC),在 TNM 分期中属于 Tis、Ta、T1 期,70%~80% 的 NMIBC 外生性生长,其诊断主要靠膀胱镜检查,尿细胞学检查的敏感性为 13%~75%^[2],尿细胞学检查对于 CIS 及 SBC 的患者较有效,阳性率大于 95%,可相对容易的诊断 CIS,但是却没有确切的方法鉴定 CIS 的位置^[3]。本实验的目的在于证明通过膀胱内灌注 THP 后,使 NMIBC 着色,使得膀胱镜下肉眼即可分辨 NMIBC 与正常膀胱粘膜的区别,明确诊断及确定手术部位。

THP 是一种新一代半合成蒽环类抗肿瘤抗生素,1979 年由日本微生物化学家梅泽滨夫博士等研发成功,它主要应用于包括移行细胞癌在内的多种实体瘤和血液肿瘤的化疗,它能快速进入癌细胞,分布于细胞核,抑制 DNA 聚合酶,阻止 DNA 的复制与转录,中止细胞增殖直至死亡,具有很强的抗癌活性^[4]。THP 可以高选择性分布到膀胱肿瘤组织,迅速达到有效药物浓度,快速进入肿瘤细胞,并高效杀灭肿瘤细胞,并且全身其他器官吸收极少,副作用小^[5]。Xia SJ 等^[6]研究吡柔比星对于浅表性膀胱癌早期诊断得出结果:恶性肿瘤对 THP 吸收的敏感性和特异性分别为 92.3% (12/13) 和 86.7% (371/428),与本研究的结果相近。THP 能被膀胱肿瘤细胞迅速的选择性吸收并且呈现为橙黄色,肉眼可以很容易确定 CIS 及 SBC 的部位、范围。THP 也可被良性病变(慢性膀胱炎、腺性膀胱炎等)吸收,但吸收程度较低^[7]。Han J 等^[8]研究发现:THP 灌注后的患者行膀胱镜检查可提高 NMIBC 的诊断,特别是对原位癌和平坦性病变的诊断。THP 不仅对 NMIBC 具有良好的定位诊断意义,而且可以在手术前短时间使用,操作简便,对手术方式影响不大^[8],还具有价格低廉,容易获得,副作用少等优点。

在 TUR-BT 术后有 10%~67% 的 NMIBC 患者会在 12 个月内复发,术后 5 年内 24%~84% 的患者复发,多发性的肿瘤的复发率更高,这可能与新发肿瘤、肿瘤细胞种植或原发肿瘤切除不完全有关^[9,10]。NMIBC 在 TUR-BT 术后复发有两个高峰期,分别为术后的 100~200 天和术后的 600 天,术后第一个高峰期与肿瘤的播散有关,而术后的膀胱灌注化疗可以大大降低由于肿瘤细胞播散而引起的复发。对于灌注开始的时间众说纷纭,本实验将 TUR-BT 术后患者随机分成三组,在不同的时间点开始灌注(术后即刻、术后 6 小时、术后 7 天),比较复发率和平均复发时间,结果表明:术后即刻灌注及术后 6 小时灌注的总复发率明显低于术后 7 天灌注,差异有统计学意义。Yumura Y 等^[11]研究发现:TUR-BT 术后 3 天的尿细胞学检查癌细胞阳性的患者 2 年内肿瘤复发率明显高于癌细胞阴性者;也有研究证实,TUR-BT 术后肿瘤细胞处于旺盛的增殖阶段,对化疗药物较敏感,术后即刻灌注可以有效的杀灭肿瘤细胞,明显降低肿瘤的复发率;同时研究发现术后立即灌注 THP 患者的血药浓度处于安全水平内,无明显副作用^[12]。

目前,术后早期进行膀胱灌注化疗药物已经被广大泌尿外科医师所接受,研究表明:膀胱肿瘤的复发与肿瘤细胞的残余、脱落种植有密切关系,术后早期膀胱灌注化疗药物可以有效的杀灭这些肿瘤细胞,降低和延缓肿瘤的复发^[13],对于浅表性膀胱癌术后早期膀胱内单次灌注化疗与长期灌注化疗的作用相似,且患者痛苦小,需要负担的费用少,毒副作用也明显降低;特别是对初发的、早期的、分化好的浅表性膀胱肿瘤,术后即刻

灌注可以取得较好的临床效果^[14]。本实验与国内外的同类研究具有类似的结论,为了避免术后灌注的化疗药物过多进入血液,术中应在尽量切除肿瘤的同时,避免过深的切除粘膜下组织,对于术中怀疑膀胱穿孔的病人不适宜此法^[15]。

综上所述:THP 在 NMIBC 的早期诊断中有重要的作用,可以在手术前短时间使用,操作简便,为手术提供了 NMIBC 的确切部位,尤其对于膀胱癌高危人群的筛查具有重要意义,同时术后早期灌注 THP 可以降低肿瘤的复发率,安全可靠,值得临床推广。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Han J, Lin T, Xu K, et al. Improved detection of nonmuscle invasive urothelial carcinoma of the bladder using pirarubicin endoscopy: a prospective, single-center preliminary study [J]. J Endourol, 2010, 24 (11):1801-1806
- [2] 那彦群.主编.中国泌尿外科疾病诊断治疗指南 2009[M].北京:人民卫生出版社,2009,27
- [3] Na Yan-qun. Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of urological diseases in China2009 [M]. Beijing: People's Health Publishing House, 2009,27 (In Chinese)
- [4] Zhang ZH, Shi Z, Huang Y, et al. Localization Diagnosis of Bladder Carcinoma in Situ with Pirarubicin: Report of 30 Cases [J]. China Pharmaceuticals, 2009,18(5):54
- [5] Takahashi T, Kushiro A, Nomoto K, et al. Antitumor effects of the intravesical instillation of heat killed cells of the Lactobacillus casei strain Shirota on the murineorthotopic bladder tumor MBT-2 [J]. J Urol, 2001, 166(6):2506-2511
- [6] 张万峰,王贵平,丁晓晖,等.绿激光结合 THP 即刻膀胱灌注治疗腺性膀胱炎[J].中国现代医学杂志,2010,20(4):156-157
- [7] Zhang Wan-feng,Wang Gui-ping,Ding Xiao-hui,et al.Green laser with THP instillation immediately treat cystitis glandularis [J]. China journal of modern medicine,2010,20(4):156-157 (In Chinese)
- [8] Xia SJ,Liu HT,Ruan Y,et al.Localization diagnosis of carcinoma in situ of bladder cancer by pirarubicin: preliminary clinical experience [J]. National Medical Journal of China., 2010,90(18):1239-1242
- [9] Zhang WF, Wang GP, Wang HJ, et al. Feasibility study of early localization diagnosis of THP (pirarubicin) on non-muscle invasive bladder cancer[J]. Modern Oncology, 2011,19(2):316-318
- [10] 张万峰,王贵平,王洪杰,等.吡柔比星对非肌层浸润性膀胱癌早期定位诊断的可行性[J].现代泌尿外科杂志. 2011 ,16(1):83-84
- [11] Zhang Wan-feng,Wang Gui-ping,Wang Hong-jie,et al.THP non-muscle invasive bladder cancer the feasibility of early diagnosis. Journal of Modern Urology, 2011 ,16(1):83-84 (In Chinese)
- [12] Sylvester RJ,van der Meijden AP, Oosterlinck W, et al. Predicting recurrence and progression in individual patients with stage Ta T1 bladder cancer using EORTC risk tables: a combined analysis of 2596 patients from seven EORTC trial[J]. Eur Urol,2006,49(3): 466-467
- [13] Divrik T,Yildirim U,Eroglu AS,et al.It a second transurethral resection necessary for newly diagnosed pT1 bladder cancer [J].J Urol, 2006,175(22):1258-1261
- [14] Yumura Y,Takase K,Kato Y,et al.The significance of urine cytology three consecutive days after transurethral resection as a predictor of superficial bladder cancer recurrence[J]. Hinyokika Kiyo, 2004,50(3): 171-176

(下转第 4116 页)

- inflammatory response [J]. Eur J Cardio-thorac Surg, 2004, 26 (5): 932 - 938
- [2] Abrahamov D, Tamariz M, Fremes S, et al. Renal dysfunction after cardiac surgery[J]. Can J Cardiol, 2001, 17(5): 565-570
- [3] Rangel-Frausto MS, Pittet D, Costigan M, et al. The natural history of the systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS). A respective study[J]. JAMA, 1995, 273(2):117-123
- [4] Rubens FD, Nathan H, Labow R, et al. Effects of methylprednisolone and a biocompatible copolymer circuit on blood activation during cardio-pulmonary bypass [J]. Ann Thorac Surg, 2005, 79 (2) : 655 - 665
- [5] Jeffrey M. Pearl, MD, David P, et al. Glucocorticoids Reduce Ischemia-Reperfusion-Induced Myocardial Apoptosis in Immature Hearts[J]. Ann Thorac Surg, 2002, 74:830-837
- [6] Casey LC. Role of cytokines in the pathogenesis of cardiopulmonary-induced multisystem organ failure [J]. Ann Thorac Surg, 1993, 56: 92-96
- [7] Hirai S. Systemic inflammatory response syndrome after cardiac surgery under cardiopulmonary bypass. Ann Thorac Cardiovasc Surg, 2003, 9: 365-370
- [8] Baumann H, Gauldie J. The acute phase response[J]. Immunol Today, 1994, 15(2):74-80
- [9] 张永恒,向小勇.体外循环对全身炎症反应的影响[J].创伤外科杂志, 2008, 9(2):157-159
Zhang Yongheng, Xiang Xiaoyong. Effect of cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) on systemic inflammatory response [J]. Journal of Traumatic
- Surgery, 2008, 9(2):157-159
- [10] McBride WT, Allen S, Gormley SMC, et al. Methylprednisolone favourably alters plasma and urinary cytokine homeostasis and sub-clinical renal injury at cardiac surgery[J]. Cytokine, 2004, 27:81-89
- [11] Rubens FD, Nathan H, Labow R, et al. Effects of methyl- prednisolone and a biocompatible copolymer circuit on blood activation during cardiopulmonary bypass [J]. Ann Thorac Surg, 2005, 79 (2): 655-665
- [12] Nguyen MT, Ross GF, Dent CL, et al. Early prediction of acute renal injury using urinary proteomics [J]. Am J Nephrol, 2005, 25 (4) : 318-326
- [13] Porter GA. Urinary biomarkers and nephrotoxicity [J]. Miner Electrolyte Metab, 1994, 20(4):181-186
- [14] Papavasileiou V, Liakopoulos V, Sakkas GK, et al. Serum levels of adiponectin retionol-binding protein-4 in relation to renal function: response to Ziegelmeier et al[J]. Diabetes care, 2008, 31(4):e23
- [15] Baylis C, Brenner BM. Glucocorticoids and control of glomerular filtration rate[J]. Semin Nephrol, 1990, 10(4):320-329
- [16] 谢春,李幼姬.糖皮质激素和实脾饮加减对肾内源性抗氧化酶的影响及其意义[J].中华肾病杂志,1996, 12 (3) : 134-137
Xie Chun, Li Youji. Effects of glucocorticoid and modified decoction for reinforcing the spleen on endogenous glomerular antioxidant enzymes and its significance [J]. Renal Research Institute, 1996, 12 (3): 134-137

(上接第 4108 页)

- [12] Rajala P, Liukkonen T, Raitanen M, et al. Transurethral resection with perioperative instillation on interferon-alpha or epirubicin for the prophylaxis of recurrent primary superficial bladder cancer: a prospective randomized multicenter study--Finnbladder III [J]. J Urol, 1999, 161 (4):1133-1135
- [13] Mitsumori K, Tsuchiya N, Habuchi T, et al. Early and large-dose intravesical instillation of epirubicin to prevent superficial bladder carcinoma recurrence after transurethral resection [J]. BJU Int, 2004, 94 (3): 317-321
- [14] 汪溯,余家琦,夏丹,等.表阿霉素单次膀胱灌注预防浅表性膀胱癌术后复发的前瞻性随机对照研究[J].中华泌尿外科杂志,2003, 24 (7) :454-456
Wang Suo, Yu Jia-q, Xia Dan, et al. Single-dose instillations of epirubicin as prophylaxis for recurrence of superficial bladder tumors: a prospective randomized controlled study. Chinese journal of urology, 2003, 24 (7) :454-456 (In Chinese)
- [15] Oddens JR, vanderMeijden AP, Sylvester R. One immediate postoperative instillation of Chemotherapy in low risk Ta, T1 bladder cancer patients. Is it always safe? [J]. Eur Urol, 2004, 46(3): 336-368