

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.07.051

## 上消化道粘膜下肿瘤的内镜下诊断及治疗进展

冯洁 黄晓俊<sup>△</sup> 王祥 王伟 冯彦虎

(兰州大学第二医院消化内科 甘肃 兰州 730030)

**摘要:**上消化道粘膜下肿瘤(SMTs)临床较为常见,是一类来源于非粘膜层的肿物,有良恶性之分,良性多见。因其表面覆盖正常粘膜组织,常规的内镜下活检只取到粘膜层,难以深达粘膜下层,肿瘤性质难以判定,因此既往多随访观察,肿瘤在短时间内增大或出现明显的临床症状时才予以外科手术治疗。近年来,由于超声胃镜(EUS)技术的发展,SMTs的诊断不仅可以定位,还可以定性。随着内镜下粘膜切除术(EMR)、内镜下粘膜剥离术(ESD)、经口内镜粘膜下隧道肿瘤切除术(STER)等内镜下微创治疗技术的发展,不仅可获得足够的病理标本更加准确的诊断SMTs,还可以安全、高效的切除病变、避免了外科手术的创伤、减轻了经济负担,本文就内镜下对于SMTs的诊断、微创切除SMTs的方法及相关并发症的处理等予以综述。

**关键词:**上消化道粘膜下肿瘤;内镜;诊断;治疗

中图分类号:R735 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2014)07-1398-03

## Progress of Upper Gastrointestinal Submucosal Tumors in Endoscopic Diagnosis and Treatment

FENG Jie, HUANG Xiao-jun<sup>△</sup>, WANG Xiang, WANG Wei, FENG Yan-hu

(Digestive Department, The Second Hospital of Lanzhou University, Lanzhou, Gansu, 730030, China)

**ABSTRACT:** Upper gastrointestinal submucosal tumors (SMTs) is a kind of more common disease which originate from the submucosa have being divided benign tumor and malignancy tumor, the former is more common. Because of the overlying normal mucosa tissue, it is difficult for the conventional biopsy forceps to get to submucosa .tumorous types is difficult to judge, SMTs have been follow-up in the past, once the tumor getting bigger in short time or causing obvious symptoms, The surgery will be carried out. In recent years, due to the ultrasonic gastroscope (EUS) development, we can easily know where the SMTs originate from and what type is it. With the development of endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR), endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD), we can not only get the complete tissue for biopsy but also resecting the lesions safety and efficiency, reducing the patients pain and economic burden, this paper is mainly reviewed the endoscopic diagnosis and treatment of upper gastrointestinal SMTs and endoscopic treatment technology.

**Key words:** Submucosal tumor; Endoscopic; Diagnosis; Treatment

**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R735 Document code: A**

**Article ID: 1673-6273(2013)07-1398-03**

上消化道粘膜下肿瘤(SMTs)临床并不罕见,泛指一类来自粘膜下层(即非粘膜层)的肿物:改为:于非粘膜层的肿物,常见的上消化道SMTs有平滑肌瘤,平滑肌肉瘤、脂肪瘤、间质瘤、异位胰腺、血管瘤、粘膜下囊肿等。肿瘤多起源于粘膜下层、粘膜肌层、固有肌层。大多数为良性,恶性肿瘤有平滑肌肉瘤,血管肉瘤,脂肪肉瘤等,间质瘤为具有恶性倾向的肿瘤<sup>[1]</sup>。小于2 cm的肿瘤大多数为良性肿瘤,起源于上消化道的SMT,以食管和胃多见,十二指肠少见。本文就上消化道SMTs的内镜下诊断及治疗作一综述。

### 1 上消化道SMTs的诊断

大多数上消化道SMTs为偶然间发现,很少出现临床症状,出现明显临床症状:如吞咽时异物感,吞咽困难等,肿瘤直径一般都较大,其诊断主要依据内镜,其中超声内镜(EUS)有一定的诊断价值,而病理组织活检是确诊的金标准。

#### 1.1 内镜下诊断

1.1.1 纤维胃镜和电子胃镜 常规内镜下诊断的主要依据是:1、肿瘤表面覆盖粘膜光滑;2、用活检钳夹住并牵拉覆盖粘膜时,其可在肿瘤表面移动;3、闭合的活检钳推顶肿瘤,可使其在粘膜下移动;4、多数肿瘤呈丘型或半球形向腔内隆起,基底部宽大,境界不明确,直径多在2 cm以内;5、肿瘤较大时可见桥型粘膜皱襞。符合以上标准,可以基本诊断为SMTs,常规内镜只能在直视下诊断消化道的隆起型病变,有的SMTs覆盖在肿瘤表面的粘膜伴有糜烂渗血,也有的肿瘤形状不规则,因此往往出现误诊,据报道:内镜对于诊断SMTs的敏感性和特异性分别是87% and 29%<sup>[2]</sup>。常规内镜对于上消化道SMTs只是初步诊断,更进一步的诊断还需依靠EUS。

1.1.2 EUS EUS使用不同频率的探头,不仅可以区分胃肠

作者简介:冯洁(1987-),女,硕士研究生,主要研究方向:消化内镜及消化道肿瘤,电话:13669384672,

E-mail:fengjie1986726@126.com

△通讯作者:黄晓俊,电话:0931-8942177,

E-mail:huangxiaoj62@163.com

(收稿日期:2013-01-17 接受日期:2013-01-26)

道腔壁的各层结构,还可以清楚地显示其临近组织或器官的结构,区分是管壁外组织的压迫,还是起源于管壁各层的SMTs。除此之外,EUS还可以根据回声的信号高低、回声是否均匀,判断肿瘤的性质,根据各腔壁结构是否完整,以及是否有淋巴结的增大,肿瘤的浸润深度等,判断肿瘤的良恶性,但是根据肿瘤内部和边缘组织的同质性判断肿瘤的良恶性则没有明显的差别,EUS鉴别良恶性肿瘤的敏感性和特异性分别64%和80%<sup>[2]</sup>,因此对于没有边缘延伸或转移的肿瘤来说根据EUS判断肿瘤的良恶性有一定困难。虽然对于诊断良恶性肿瘤有一定局限性,但就目前来说,EUS仍然是直视下诊断上消化道SMTs的首选方式,不仅诊断的精确率高,还可以辅助内镜下治疗<sup>[3]</sup>。

## 1.2 病理组织活检诊断

上消化道SMTs的最终确诊是依靠病理组织活检,在显微镜下除了观察标本的组织形态外,还可以联合免疫组化进行诊断。获得病理组织的方法有三种:内镜下活检、EUS介导下细针穿刺活检、术后标本活检。

**1.2.1 常规内镜下活检** 虽然对SMTs仍然有一定的确诊率,但是因为不能确定肿瘤的组织来源,活检嵌的深度不能很好的把握,因此取到的活检组织往往可能只是粘膜表面,易将其误诊为粘膜病变,其次,对于性质不清的上消化道SMTs,比如:位置较深的血管瘤,如果贸然取活检的话,可能导致大出血,因此常规内镜下活检应该慎重,以防发生严重并发症。

**1.2.2 EUS介导下细针穿刺活检(EUS-FNA)** 在超声引导下可以确定穿刺针是否已经到达肿瘤所在的位置,对其周边肿大淋巴结等予以活检,获得有价值的病理活检组织,文献报道,EUS-FNA联合免疫组化可以提高间质瘤的诊断率<sup>[4]</sup>。导致EUS-FNA活检确诊率低的主要原因是细针穿刺有时无法获得足够的病理活检标本。

**1.2.3 术后标本活检** 手术获得完整标本进行病理组织活检是诊断SMTs的金标准<sup>[5]</sup>。手术切除病变后行病理活检。一方面切除了病变部位,防止恶变的可能;另一方面获得足够的活检组织,判断SMTs的性质;除此,还可以判断是否完整切除了病变,切除后是否还有病变组织的残留。

## 2 上消化道SMTs的治疗

对于上消化道SMTs,重要的是判断其病理组织类型,对于恶性肿瘤,如:平滑肌肉瘤、脂肪肉瘤应手术切除,间质瘤<sup>[6]</sup>亦主张手术切除,对于良性的上消化道SMTs,如:异位胰腺、脂肪瘤等主张手术切除<sup>[7,8]</sup>。以往,主要是外科手术治疗,由于上消化道SMTs大多数是良性肿瘤,因此对于直径<2 cm的SMTs多进行随访观察,一旦肿瘤在短时间内增大,或者出现临床症状时,才予以外科手术切除,特别是对于直径大于4 cm的SMTs<sup>[9]</sup>。随着近年来内镜技术的发展成熟,内镜下治疗已经成为上消化道SMTs的主要方式,随着内镜下粘膜剥离术(ESD)及经口内镜粘膜下隧道肿瘤切除术(STER)的发展成熟,使的对于直径较大的( $d > 2 \text{ cm}$ )以及来源较深的(固有肌层)的SMTs内镜下切除成为可能<sup>[10]</sup>,Hyun等报道,用粘膜切开肿瘤摘除术切除7.5 cm的粘膜下肿瘤,内镜下切除上消化道SMTs的方法主要有:

(1)内镜下圈套切除术(ETR):ETR适用于起源层次表浅的

良性SMTs,直径多<1 cm,切除方法为:EUS确定SMTs的起源层次后用圈套器套住病变根部,收紧圈套器并提起悬空,予以高频电装置边凝边切摘除;王春伟<sup>[11]</sup>等报道对76例食管粘膜下平滑肌瘤应用EUS引导下ETR术均完整切除病变,术中无出血,穿孔的发生。严格掌握内镜下治疗的适应症,对于起源表浅的上消化道SMTs应用ETR术是安全,高效的。

**(2)内镜下粘膜切除术(EMR):**EMR是在圈套器切除的基础上发展而来,早期EMR只限于粘膜病变,例如早期胃癌,胃息肉等,但随着技术的进步及器械的改良,EMR的适应症已经扩大到粘膜下病变,适用于来源层次表浅、肿瘤直径在1~2 cm之间的SMTs,一般可分为:吸引切除法和非吸引切除法,吸引切除法包括:透明帽辅助内镜粘膜切除术和套扎辅助内镜下粘膜切除术等,非吸引切除法包括直接电凝环切除法、粘膜分次切除法、电凝环分片切除法等。对于一般表浅的SMTs,可直接采用ETR;对于不易直接圈套切除者,可先在肿瘤基底部粘膜下注射1:10000甘油果糖+肾上腺素盐水,使病灶隆起并与固有肌层分离后,再行圈套切除术,对于形状不规则的SMTs,可采用分块切除的方法,即EPMR;对于位置特殊(如胃小弯侧)难以直接圈套的病灶可以用透明帽吸引然后用橡皮圈或尼龙绳套扎后切除,具体方法的选择主要根据肿瘤的大小及位置,EMR的术中术后并发症主要为出血和穿孔,早期应用EUS探清肿瘤的起源层次,是否向腔外生长,以及在EUS引导下行粘膜下注射也可降低EMR术中的出血率及穿孔率<sup>[12]</sup>。EMR对于一些直径较小,起源层次浅的SMTs可以达到一次性切除,对于上消化道SMTs的治疗是安全,高效的。

**(3)内镜下粘膜剥离术(ESD)及内镜下粘膜挖除术(ESE):**随着IT刀的发明,ESD逐渐以完整切除病变,术后无边缘组织的残留、复发率较低被逐渐应用<sup>[13]</sup>,主要应用于消化道早癌的治疗,也适应于SMTs的治疗,适用于位置表浅(粘膜肌层或者粘膜下层),直径大于2 cm的SMTs,也适用于基地部较宽的SMTs。操作步骤为:1.延病变周边电凝标记切除范围;2.粘膜下注射生理盐水+甘油果糖+肾上腺素等分离固有肌层与粘膜下层;3.切开病变周边粘膜层;4.完整剥离病变。如肿瘤位于固有肌层,考虑到出血及穿孔的可能,则需慎重进行内镜下治疗,经验丰富的内镜医生对来源于固有肌层的SMTs也有成功施行ESD的报道<sup>[14]</sup>,ESD穿孔率约为4%<sup>[14]</sup>,出血率小于5%<sup>[13]</sup>,国外报道ESD的出血率达到13%~38%<sup>[15]</sup>,发生出血穿孔后一般的处理方法和EMR治疗时相同。出血时通过电凝、创面喷洒止血药物、必要时行钛夹闭夹,术后给予禁食、补液,应用止血剂及质子泵抑制剂等,一般都能成功止血。有报道在剥离病变的过程中间断的在粘膜下层注射不同的液体,如甘油,透明脂酸纳等,可以减少穿孔的发生<sup>[16]</sup>。周平红<sup>[17]</sup>等将ESD技术应用于SMTs的治疗命名为内镜下粘膜挖除术(ESE),剥离粘膜肌层及粘膜下层病变时,ESE与ESD基本相同。张秀华<sup>[18]</sup>等报道,ESE与ESD的区别在于切除固有肌层病变时,暴露瘤体后可将病变上覆的粘膜层及粘膜下层以圈套器套扎切除后暴露固有肌层的瘤体后再逐渐剥离;对于病变即将剥离完毕,为缩短手术时间,可用圈套器套扎病变后高频电切除。实际上,ESE只是ESD应用于治疗SMTs的不同命名而已,其操作方法、并发症及相关处理和ESD无明显差异性。

(4)内镜全层切除术(EFR):近年,在ESD发展的基础上,EFR技术也逐渐被应用到SMTs的治疗中。EFR技术主要应用于来源于固有肌层并与浆膜层粘连紧密的这类SMTs,手术操作步骤为1、粘膜下注射生理盐水,预切开肿瘤周围粘膜和粘膜下层,显露肿瘤;2、采用ESD技术沿肿瘤周围分离固有肌层至浆膜层;3、沿肿瘤边缘切开浆膜;4、胃镜直视下应用Hook、IT刀或圈套器完整切除包括浆膜在内的肿瘤;5、应用金属夹缝合创面。文献报道<sup>[19]</sup>应用EFR技术完整的切除了源于胃固有肌层的20例SMTs,取得了良好的疗效,Kantsevoy<sup>[20]</sup>等也报道应用EFR技术取得了良好疗效,EFR的应用极大的扩展了内镜下治疗SMTs的适应症,但此技术国内开展较少,远期临床疗效还有待进一步研究。

(5)经口内镜粘膜下隧道肿瘤切除术(STER):STER技术是基于经口内镜下括约肌切断术的基础上发展而来,在距肿瘤3~5cm建立粘膜下隧道,逐渐显露包膜,内镜直视下剥离,完整剥离后取出肿瘤,用金属钛夹闭合隧道口。主要适用于来源于固有肌层,估计穿孔可能性大的病例,其优点保持了消化道粘膜的完整性,即使出现穿孔,也可快速轻易闭合隧道口,其并发症主要为穿孔,国内成功施行了STER治疗食管平滑肌瘤,取得了良好疗效<sup>[10]</sup>,STER技术在国内开展较少,其远期临床疗效,还有待大量的研究。

综上所述,上消化道SMTs多主张早期切除,不仅可以防止肿瘤生长过大出现临床症状,还可以获得完整的病理组织,明确病变性质。目前,常规内镜下诊断后,EUS联合病理组织活检为诊断上消化道SMTs的主要方式;ETR、EMR、ESD及ESE技术治疗上消化道SMTs安全、高效;EFR、STER作为新兴技术,极大地扩展了内镜下治疗SMTs的适应症,早期取得了良好的疗效,远期疗效还有待于进一步临床研究。

#### 参考文献(References)

- [1] 朱雄增,侯英勇.对胃肠道间质瘤的再认识[J].中华病理学杂志,2004,33(1): 3-5  
Zhu Xiong-zeng, Hou Ying-yong. The Recognition of Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor[J]. Chinese Journal of Pathology, 2004, 33(1): 3-5 (In Chinese)
- [2] R?sch T, Kapfer B, Will U, et al. New Techniques Accuracy of Endoscopic Ultrasonography in Upper Gastrointestinal Submucosal Lesions: a Prospective Multicenter Study[J]. Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology, 2002, 37(7): 856-862
- [3] Sun S, Wang M. Use of endoscopic ultrasound-guided injection in endoscopic resection of solid submucosal tumors[J]. Endoscopy, 2002, 34(1): 82-85
- [4] Lee Hang Lak, Kwon Oh Wan, Lee Kang Nyeong, et al. Endoscopic histologic diagnosis of gastric GI submucosal tumors via the endoscopic submucosal dissection technique [J]. Gastrointestinal Endoscopy, 2011, 74(3): 693-695
- [5] Philipper M, Hollerbach S, Gabbert HE, et al. Prospective comparison of endoscopic ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration and surgical histology in upper gastrointestinal submucosal tumors[J]. Endoscopy, 2010, 42(4): 300-305
- [6] 刘立成,徐文通.临床胃肠道间质瘤的治疗新进展解读[J].肿瘤医学,2012, 18(13): 2007-2010  
Liu Li-cheng, Xu Wen-tong. Interpretation of Recent Progress of Gastrointestinal Tumors Therapy [J]. Medical Recapitulate, 2012, 18(13): 2007-2010 (In Chinese)
- [7] 施勇,钱金岳,陈吴兴.异位胰腺的临床研究进展[J].肝胆胰外科杂志,2004, 16(4): 311-313  
Shi Yong, Qian Jing-Yue, Chen Wu-xing. The Progress of Clinical Research On Heterotopic Pancreas [J]. Journal of Hepatobiliary Surgery, 2004, 16(4): 311-313 (In Chinese)
- [8] 张轶群,姚礼庆,秦新裕,等.胃肠道脂肪瘤的诊断与治疗[J].中华胃肠外科杂志,2007, 10(6): 512-514  
Zhang Yi-qun, Yao Li-qing, Qin Xin-yu, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of gastrointestinal lipoma [J]. Chinese Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery, 2007, 10(6): 512-514 (In Chinese)
- [9] Cheng B.C., Chang S., Mao Z.F., et al. Surgical treatment of giant esophageal leiomyoma[J]. World journal of gastroenterology, 2005, 11(27): 4258
- [10] 郭智慧,龚伟,彭阳,等.经口内镜粘膜下隧道肿瘤切除切除食管固有肌层平滑肌瘤[J].南方医科大学学报,2011, 31(12): 2082-2084  
Guo Zhi-hui, Gong Wei, Peng Yang, et al. Submucosal tunneling endoscopic resection for submucosal tumor originating from the muscularis propria layer of the esophagus [J]. J South Med Univ, 2011, 31(12): 2082-2084 (In Chinese)
- [11] 王春伟,胡裕耀,季峰.超声内镜引导下圈套切除术治疗食管黏膜下平滑肌瘤[J].全科医学临床与教育,2008, 6(003): 221-221  
Wang Chun-wei, Hu Yu-yao, Ji Feng. Endoscopic trepanned resection of leiomyoma of esophagus assisted with endoscopic ultrasonography [J]. Clinical Education of General Practice, 2008, 6(003): 221-221 (In Chinese)
- [12] 苏鲁,王伟.食管粘膜下肿瘤的内镜下切除术[J].中国热带医学,2008, 8(9): 1531-1535  
Su Lu, Wang Wei. Pan Hong-zhen. et.al. Endoscopic resection of esophageal submucosal tumors [J]. China Tropical Medicine, 2008, 8(9): 1531-1535 (In Chinese)
- [13] 令狐恩强.内镜下黏膜切除 EMR 及黏膜剥离术 ESD 的进展[J].中国继续医学教育,2010,2009-2010 消化内镜学科年度进展报告(31-34)  
Lihu En-qiang. The Progress of endoscopic mucosal resection(EMR) and endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) [J]. 2010, 31-34, The annual progress report of digestive endoscopy subject in 2009-2010 (In Chinese)
- [14] Gotoda T, Yamamoto H, Soetikno R.M. Endoscopic submucosal dissection of early gastric cancer[J]. Journal of gastroenterology, 2006, 41(10): 929-942
- [15] Kim Seong Hwan. Management of the complications of endoscopic submucosal dissection [J]. World Journal of Gastroenterology, 2011, 17(31): 3575
- [16] Fujishiro M, Yahagi N, Nakamura M, et al. Successful treatment outcomes of a novel endoscopic resection for gastrointestinal tumors-endoscopic submucosal dissection using a mixture of highmolecular-weight hyaluronic acid, glycerin, and sugar [J]. Gastrointest. Endosc, 2006, 63: 243-249
- [17] 周平红,姚礼庆,徐美东,等.消化道黏膜下肿瘤的内镜黏膜下挖除术治疗[J].中国医疗器械信息,2008, 14(10): 3-5  
Zhou Ping-hong, Yao Li-qing, Xu Mei-dong, et al. Endoscopic submucosal dissection for gastrointestinal submucosal tumors [J]. Chinese Medical Equipment Information, 2008, 14(10): 3-5

- [1] 朴顺梅, 田思思, 陈左翼, 等. 中青年慢性乙型肝炎患者心理干预的临床效果分析[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2013, 13(05): 946-949+938  
Piao Shun-mei, Tian Si-si, Chen Zuo-yi, et al. Study on Psychological Nursing of the young or middle-aged Patients with chronic hepatitis B [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2013, 13(05): 946-949+938
- [2] 温泉, 李红霞, 张硕, 等. 护理干预对慢性乙型肝炎患者遵医行为影响的研究[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2012, 12(04): 713-715  
Wen Quan, Li Hong-xia, Zhang Shuo, et al. The Influence of Nursing Intervention on the Medical Behavior of Patients with Chronic Hepatitis B[J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2012, 12(04): 713-715
- [3] 郭晓东, 张苧月, 胡瑾华, 等. 慢性重度乙型肝炎患者肝组织中NF-κBp65和Caspase-3的表达及其意义[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2012, 12(30): 5838-5840+5901  
Guo Xiao-Dong, Zhang Ning-yue, Hu Jin-hua, et al. The Expression of NF-κBp65 and Caspase-3 in Liver Tissues of Chronic Severe Hepatitis B and the Significance[J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2012, 12(30): 5838-5840+5901
- [4] 郭晓东, 杨美, 皋月娟, 等. 肝癌患者血清乙肝病毒特异性miRNAs水平指标检测与术后肿瘤复发的相关性研究[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2013, 13(09): 1742-1743+1724  
Guo Xiao-dong, Yang Mei, Xiong Lu, et al. The Relationship between Expression of Serum Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)-specific miRNAs and the Recurrence after Surgical Resection for Patients with Hepatocellular Carcinoma [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2013, 13(09): 1742-1743+1724
- [5] Modabbernia A, Ashrafi M, Malekzadeh R, et al. A review of psychosocial issues in patients with chronic hepatitis B [J]. Arch Iran Med, 2013, 16(2): 114-122
- [6] Chan H, Yu CS, Li SY. Psychiatric morbidity in Chinese patients with chronic hepatitis B infection in a local infectious disease clinic [J]. East Asian Arch Psychiatry, 2012, 22(4): 160-168
- [7] Ng CJ, Low WY, Wong LP, et al. Uncovering the experiences and needs of patients with chronic hepatitis B infection at diagnosis: a qualitative study[J]. Asia Pac J Public Health, 2013, 25(1): 32-40
- [8] Guo X, Xiong L, Zou L, et al. Upregulation of bone morphogenetic protein 4 is associated with poor prognosis in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. Pathol Oncol Res, 2012, 18(3): 635-640
- [9] Jasuja S, Thompson ND, Peters PJ, et al. Investigation of hepatitis B virus and human immunodeficiency virus transmission among severely mentally ill residents at a long term care facility [J]. PLoS One, 2012, 7(8): 43252
- [10] Ashrafi M, Modabbernia A, Dalir M, et al. Predictors of mental and physical health in non-cirrhotic patients with viral hepatitis: a case control study[J]. J Psychosom Res, 2012, 73(3): 218-224
- [11] Deng X, Liang J, Wu FS, et al. Influence of Fuzheng Huayu Tablet on mental state and social function of patients with post-hepatitis B liver cirrhosis[J]. Chin J Integr Med, 2012, 18(6): 466-472
- [12] Na L, Na B. A revolutionary road: an analysis of persons living with hepatitis B in China[J]. J Health Commun, 2013, 18(1): 71-79
- [13] Loft P, Petrie KJ, Booth RJ, et al. Effects of massage on antibody responses after hepatitis B vaccination [J]. Psychosom Med, 2012, 74(9): 982-987
- [14] Poorkaveh A, Modabbernia A, Ashrafi M, et al. Validity, reliability and factor structure of Hepatitis B Quality of Life Questionnaire version 1.0: findings in a large sample of 320 patients [J]. Arch Iran Med, 2012, 15(5): 290-297
- [15] Duan Z, Kong Y, Zhang J, et al. Psychological comorbidities in Chinese patients with acute-on-chronic liver failure [J]. Gen Hosp Psychiatry, 2012, 34(3): 276-281
- [16] Ma GX, Lee S, Wang M, et al. Role of sociocultural factors in hepatitis B screening among Asian Americans[J]. South Med J, 2011, 104(7): 466-467
- [17] Cooney F. Patient satisfaction with a hepatitis B vaccination programme among persons with an intellectual disability [J]. J Intellect Disabil, 2009, 13(3): 203-219
- [18] Lam ET, Lam CL, Lai CL, et al. Health-related quality of life of Southern Chinese with chronic hepatitis B infection [J]. Health Qual Life Outcomes, 2009, 5, 7: 52
- [19] Durazo F, Bacon B, Martin P, et al. Development and validation of a disease-targeted quality of life instrument in chronic hepatitis B: the hepatitis B quality of life instrument [J]. Hepatology, 2007, 46(1): 113-121
- [20] Guimaraes MD, Campos LN, Melo AP, et al. Prevalence of HIV, syphilis, hepatitis B and C among adults with mental illness: a multicenter study in Brazil[J]. Rev Bras Psiquiatr, 2009, 31(1):43-47

(上接第1400页)

- Zhou Ping-hong, Yao Li-qing, Xu Mei-dong, et al. Submucosal Tumor of Tract Resected by Endoscopic Submucosal Excavation[J]. China Medical Device Information, 2008, 14(10): 3-5(In Chinese)
- [18] 张秀华, 文卫, 范志宁, 等. 内镜黏膜下挖除术在黏膜下肿瘤中的应用[J]. 中国微创外科杂志, 2011, 11(3): 237-239
- Zhang Xiu-hua, Wen Wei, Fan Zhi-ning, et al. Endoscopic Submucosal Excavation for Submucosal Tumors [J]. Chinese Journal of Minimally Invasive, 2011, 11(3): 237-239(In Chinese)
- [19] 周平红, 姚礼庆, 秦新裕, 等. 无腹腔镜辅助的内镜全层切除术治疗

源于固有肌层的胃黏膜下肿瘤[J]. 中华消化内镜杂志, 2009, 12(5): 617-621

Zhou Ping-hong, Yao Li-qing, Qin Xin-yu, et al. Endoscopic full-thickness resection without i laparoscope assist in treatment of the muscularis propria gastric submucosal tumor [J]. Chinese Journal of Digestive Endoscopy, 2009, 12(5): 617-621(In Chinese)

[20] Kantsevoy, S.V. Endoscopic full-thickness resection: new minimally invasive therapeutic alternative for GI-tract lesions [J]. Gastrointest Endosc, 2006, 64(1): 90