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## 不同声功率聚焦超声治疗不同时期胰腺癌疗效分析 \*

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**摘要 目的:**对不同声功率聚焦超声治疗不同时期胰腺癌疗效进行分析。**方法:**以胰腺癌患者为研究对象,分为低功率组和高功率组,其中低功率组治疗功率为100~249 W,高功率组治疗功率为250~350 W,以疼痛缓解效果、肿瘤坏死体积和体积消融率、血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)和肝细胞生长因子(hepatocyte growth factor, HGF)水平、并发症和生存时间为指标,评价治疗效果。**结果:**低功率疼痛缓解总有效率为97.5%,高功率组总有效率为92.5%,两组比较无显著差异( $P>0.05$ );所有患者的胰腺癌肿瘤均呈现不同程度的坏死,且坏死区域体积在1~3个月内逐渐缩小,表现为增强扫描无强化,肿瘤周围存在环形强化带;高功率组III~IV期患者的肿瘤体积消融率显著高于低功率组( $P<0.05$ );与治疗前相比,低功率组和高功率组III~IV分期患者的VEGF和HGF水平平均显著下降,与低功率组相比,高功率组各时期VEGF和HGF水平降低更显著( $P<0.05$ );高功率组和低功率组并发症发生率分别为12.5%和15.0%,经比较无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ );治疗后低功率组患者中位生存期为6.37±1.13个月,高功率组患者中位生存期为6.72±1.34个月,经比较无显著差异( $P>0.05$ )。**结论:**不同声功率聚焦超声消融治疗不同时期胰腺癌均有较好疗效,减轻患者疼痛,延长中位生存期,安全性较好。

**关键词:**超声消融;胰腺癌;疗效;声功率

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## Analysis of Therapeutic Effect of Different Sound Power Focused Ultrasound on Pancreatic Cancer in Different Periods\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To analysis of the therapeutic effect of different sound power focused ultrasound on pancreatic cancer in different periods. **Methods:** The patients with pancreatic cancer were divided into low-power group and high-power group. The treatment power of low-power group is 100~249 W, and the treatment power of high-power group is 250~350 W. The therapeutic effect was evaluated using pain relief effect, tumor necrosis volume and volume ablation rate, VEGF and HGF levels, complications and survival time. **Results:** The total effective rate of low power is 97.5 %, the total effective rate of high power group is 92.5 %, there is no significant difference between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). Pancreatic cancer tumors of all patients showed varying degrees of necrosis, and the volume of the necrotic area gradually reduced within 1 to 3 months, which showed that the enhancement scan had no enhancement, and there was a ring-shaped enhancement zone around the tumor; The tumor volume ablation rate in the stage III-IV patients in the high-power group was significantly higher than the low-power group ( $P<0.05$ ). Compared with before treatment, the levels of VEGF and HGF in patients in low-power group and high-power group III to IV stage were significantly decreased. Compared with the low-power group, the levels of VEGF and HGF in the high-power group in each period decreased more significantly ( $P<0.05$ ). The incidence of complications in the high-power group and the low-dose group were 12.5 % and 15.0 %, respectively, and there was no statistical difference ( $P>0.05$ ) after comparison. After treatment, the median survival time of patients in the low-power group was 6.37±1.13 months, and the median survival time of patients in the high-power group was 6.72±1.34 months. There was no significant difference ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Different sound power focused ultrasound ablation has better efficacy in treating pancreatic cancer in different periods, reducing patients' pain, prolonging the median survival time, and having better safety.

**Key words:** Ultrasound ablation; Pancreatic cancer; Efficacy; Sound power

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## 前言

近年来,我国胰腺癌的发病率和死亡率逐渐上升,胰腺癌(Pancreatic Cancer, PC)为一种恶性肿瘤,早期起病隐匿,大部分患者确诊时已为中晚期,丧失根治性手术的机会,只能行姑息性减黄手术,且预后不良<sup>[1-3]</sup>。家族史、吸烟、男性、高脂饮食、糖尿病、高龄等为患胰腺癌的危险因素<sup>[4-7]</sup>。

目前唯一能治愈早期胰腺癌的治疗方法为根治性手术,但仅有少数患者能够在早期被诊断并进行手术治疗<sup>[8]</sup>。随着病情进展,胰腺恶性肿瘤会逐渐侵袭周围血管、神经以及胃肠道等组织,甚至远处转移,表现为黄疸、消瘦、腹痛、腰背痛、无力等症状<sup>[9-11]</sup>。中晚期患者只能进行减黄手术、放化疗、对症支持等姑息性治疗,无法彻底治愈<sup>[12-14]</sup>。患者生活质量差,对放化疗的耐受性也低,也常伴有肿瘤相关性疼痛<sup>[15]</sup>。

高强度聚焦超声(High Intensity Focused Ultrasound, HIFU)

是一种新兴的肿瘤微创治疗技术,根据超声波的组织穿透性和可聚焦性,使靶组织温度达65℃以上,肿瘤组织发生凝固性坏死,而对于非聚焦区组织,只有轻微损伤或无损伤,以此发挥姑息性治疗肿瘤作用<sup>[16,17]</sup>。HIFU是一种非侵入性物理消融方法,本研究以疼痛缓解效果、肿瘤坏死体积和体积消融率、VEGF和HGF水平、并发症和生存时间为指标,对不同声功率聚焦超声治疗不同时期胰腺癌疗效进行分析。

## 1 研究对象

### 1.1 临床资料

以80例2014年10月-2019年10月就诊于我院的胰腺癌患者为研究对象,采用随机数字表法分为低功率组和高功率组,每组40例。一般资料见表1所示,两组患者基本信息如性别、年龄、TNM分期等经分析无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),有可比性。

表1 基本资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of basic data

Groups	Age(years)		Gender		TNM stage	
	Age range	Average age	Male	Female	III	IV
Low power group (n=40)	40~74	60.3± 9.8	23	17	21	19
High power group (n=40)	41~75	61.1± 8.6	22	18	22	18

### 1.2 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:(1)符合胰腺癌诊断标准<sup>[18]</sup>;经病理穿刺活检及组织学检查确诊,或经影像学(CT、MRI及PET-CT)等检查确诊为胰腺癌者;(2)根据检查或患者状况评估不能进行手术切除者;(3)经减黄治疗或者无黄疸症状者;(4)患者和家属均知情同意;(5)超声不能清晰诊断者;预计生存期>3个月的患者。排除标准:(1)3个月内进行过放、化疗及生物治疗者;(2)HIFU不能耐受;(3)超声检查肿瘤部位显示不清晰者,或无良好超声治疗通路者;(4)合并严重自身免疫、内分泌以及血液系统疾病;(5)伴有多发转移;(6)急性炎症、溃疡、创伤者。

### 1.3 治疗方法

设备仪器:采用高强度聚焦超声肿瘤治疗系统(重庆海扶医疗科技股份有限公司JC200)对患者进行治疗。具体参数设置:频率为0.97 MHZ、焦域声强为4000~15000 W/cm<sup>3</sup>,焦距为134 mm,焦点宽度为2 mm,焦点长度为6 mm。

术前准备:术前进行血液、影像学心电图等检查,根据检查结果制定超声消融治疗计划,术前3 d开始保持无渣流质饮食,口服氟哌酸、甲硝唑抑制肠道细菌,术前1 d进行导泻并清洁灌肠,术前对HIFU治疗区域皮肤进行脱毛和脱脂,留置胃管、尿管。

治疗方法:患者全身麻醉,取俯卧位,在患者治疗区与治疗头之间置放水囊,以维持适当张力,以进行HIFU治疗通路上的气体排空。术中进行超声图像采集,确定肿瘤的部位、边界、大小以及与周围组织的关系,确定治疗安全界限。治疗探头对靶区进行三维立体扫描,对各个层面进行由深到浅的扫描辐照治疗,至治疗区域肿瘤被超声能量完全覆盖,病灶发生凝固性坏死。超声功率范围为100~350 W,根据肿瘤靶区组织灰度变

化判断疗效和调节治疗剂量。其中低功率组治疗功率为100~249 W,高功率组治疗功率为250~350 W。

术后对患者治疗区域进行冰袋冷敷和支持治疗(抗感染、补液、抑酸等)。

### 1.4 观察指标

1.4.1 疼痛缓解效果 治疗后对患者疼痛缓解情况进行评定<sup>[19]</sup>。完全缓解:治疗后疼痛完全无痛;部分缓解:治疗后疼痛明显减轻,睡眠不受干扰,能正常活;轻度缓解:治疗后疼痛有所减轻,但疼痛依旧明显,睡眠受干扰;无效:治疗后疼痛无减轻甚至加重。计算总有效率,有效率计算公式=(完全缓解+部分缓解+轻度缓解)/总例数×100%。

1.4.2 肿瘤坏死体积和体积消融率 治疗后通过CT或MRI复查,测算肿瘤消融坏死体积和体积消融率,具体公式如下:肿瘤消融坏死体积=π×纵径×横径×厚径÷6;体积消融率=肿瘤坏死体积/肿瘤治疗体积×100%。

1.4.3 VEGF和HGF水平 分别于治疗前和治疗后7 d采集各患者外周静脉血5 mL,采用ELISA法测定血清VEGF和HGF水平。

1.4.4 并发症和生存时间 对患者并发症情况(继发感染、急性胰腺炎、皮肤损伤、胃肠道穿孔、神经损伤及椎体损伤等)进行观察统计,治疗后1年内随访患者生存时间。

### 1.5 数据处理

应用SPSS 19.0,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 示,用t检验,计数资料用(%)示,用 $\chi^2$ 检验, $P<0.05$ 有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 疼痛缓解效果

对低功率组和高功率组患者治疗后疼痛缓解情况进行比较,结果见表2所示,低功率总有效率为97.5%,高功率组总有效率为92.5%,两组比较无显著差异( $P>0.05$ ),显示不同功率均能有效缓解胰腺癌患者的疼痛。

表2 疼痛缓解效果比较(例,%)  
Table 2 Comparison of pain relief effects (n,%)

Groups	Complete remission	Partial remission	Mild remission	Ineffective	Total effective
Low power group (n=40)	17(42.5)	13(32.5)	9(22.5)	1(2.5)	39(97.5)
High power group (n=40)	15(37.5)	16(40.0)	6(15.0)	3(7.5)	37(92.5)

## 2.2 肿瘤坏死体积和体积消融率

治疗后对两组患者肿瘤坏死体积和体积消融率进行比较,所有患者的胰腺癌肿瘤均呈现不同程度的坏死,且坏死区域体积在1~3个月内逐渐缩小,表现为增强扫描无强化,肿瘤周围

存在环形强化带。对两组胰腺癌肿瘤体积消融率进行比较,结果见表3所示,高功率组III~IV期的肿瘤体积消融率显著高于低功率组( $P<0.05$ )。

表3 不同功率对I~IV期胰腺癌肿瘤体积消融率的影响(%, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 3 Effect of different powers on tumor volume ablation rate of stage I~IV pancreatic cancer (%, $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	III		IV
Low power group (n=40)	51.59± 7.66		53.84± 8.14
High power group (n=40)	91.52± 4.18*		89.23± 6.81*

Note: \* $P<0.05$  compared with low power group.

## 2.3 治疗后VEGF和HGF水平比较

对HIFU治疗后两组患者的VEGF和HGF水平进行比较,结果见表4所示。与治疗前相比,低功率组和高功率组

III~IV分期患者的VEGF和HGF水平均显著下降;与低功率组相比,高功率组各时期VEGF和HGF水平降低更显著( $P<0.05$ )。

表4 不同功率对VEGF和HGF水平的影响(pg/mL)

Table 4 Effects of different powers on VEGF and HGF levels (pg/mL)

Index	Low power group (n=40)		High power group (n=40)		
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	
VEGF	III	357.15± 82.64	279.55± 79.24*	353.18± 89.17	248.61± 63.74**
	IV	375.16± 96.18	341.87± 80.62*	377.65± 72.19	315.87± 67.28**
HGF	III	382.82± 80.26	335.13± 79.52*	385.21± 86.48	305.39± 95.71**
	IV	378.55± 86.47	357.22± 73.18*	381.44± 77.29	324.33± 92.47**

Note: compared with before treatment, \* $P<0.05$ ; compared with low power group, \*\* $P<0.05$ .

## 2.4 并发症发生情况

两组患者HIFU治疗后均未出现急性胰腺炎、神经损伤以及体损伤等并发症,高功率组出现1例皮肤损伤,4例黄疸,低功率组出现6例黄疸,均经治疗后好转,高功率组和低功率组并发症发生率分别为12.5%和15.0%,经比较无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。

治疗后低功率组患者中位生存期为6.37±1.13个月,高功率组患者中位生存期为6.72±1.34个月,经比较无显著差异( $P>0.05$ )。

## 3 讨论

物理消融治疗包括高强度聚焦超声、射频、微波以及氩氦刀冷冻等<sup>[20-24]</sup>。其中HIFU以高强度的超声为能量来源且无辐射性。治疗过程无穿刺不出血,极大地减少了肿瘤细胞出现转移风险,且结合B超、MRI等影像学的实时监控,定位准确,能

完全覆盖肿瘤组织<sup>[25]</sup>。目前已广泛应用于胰腺癌、子宫肌瘤、肝癌、乳腺癌等的治疗,是一种无创且非侵入性的治疗方式<sup>[26]</sup>。

中晚期胰腺癌主要症状表现为腰背部腹部疼痛,是影响患者生活质量、干扰情绪的严重因素,胰腺癌的疼痛主要是由胰腺肿瘤细胞侵袭周围神经所致<sup>[27]</sup>,本研究采用不同功率HIFU消融治疗胰腺癌,对患者治疗后疼痛缓解情况进行比较,低功率总有效率为97.5%,高功率组总有效率为92.5%,两组比较无显著差异,与湖南华<sup>[28]</sup>等学者的研究类似,探讨不同声功率聚焦超声治疗中晚期胰腺癌近期疼痛疗效及生存时间,结果显示治疗后,中剂量组(91.2~106.8 W)、高剂量组( $\geq 108$  W)疼痛缓解较低剂量组( $\leq 90$  W)显著,中剂量组缓解疼痛与高剂量组无差异。但是分组的剂量与本研究不同,说明不同功率均能有效缓解胰腺癌患者的疼痛。

HIFU消融治疗以水为介质使体外超声波进入人体,于肿瘤区域组织内部聚焦,使肿瘤处温度迅速升高至65℃以上,从

而引起肿瘤组织的凝固性坏死和细胞不可逆性死亡<sup>[29]</sup>。本研究对治疗后两组患者肿瘤坏死体积和体积消融率进行比较,所有患者的胰腺癌肿瘤均呈现不同程度的坏死,且坏死区域体积在1~3个月内逐渐缩小,表现为增强扫描无强化,肿瘤周围存在环形强化带。对两组胰腺癌肿瘤体积消融率进行比较,高功率组III~IV期患者的肿瘤体积消融率显著高于低功率组,与宋天亮<sup>[30]</sup>的研究类似,该学者探讨高强度聚焦超声消融治疗胰腺癌的有效性及安全剂量,也发现不同功率高强度聚焦超声治疗后1~3个月内复查CT或MRI平扫加增强,所有患者胰腺肿瘤均有不同程度的坏死,且坏死肿瘤逐渐缩小,肿瘤发生坏死的区域CT或MRI表现为增强扫描无强化,肿瘤周围仍有环形强化带。高功率组(250~350 W)的体积消融率高于低功率组(100~249 W),分别为(91.52±4.18)%及(51.59±7.66)%。

很多研究表明,胰腺癌患者的血清VEGF和HGF水平较正常人明显升高,并且与肿瘤的进展有关。肿瘤血管生成是肿瘤发生、进展和转移的关键因素,VEGF是一种血管生成调控因子,通过与内皮细胞膜上特异性受体的结合发挥对内皮增殖、血管生成及血管通透性的调节作用<sup>[31]</sup>。HGF为一种肝细胞有丝分裂原,主要来源于肝非实质细胞,是多种细胞的促分裂原,能改变细胞的运动性,使细胞扩散紧密连接生长,通过促进细胞的分裂和生长,刺激新血管生成,能促进恶性肿瘤的发生、浸润、转移<sup>[32]</sup>。本研究对HIFU治疗后两组患者的VEGF和HGF水平进行比较,与治疗前相比,低功率组和高功率组II~I~IV分期患者的VEGF和HGF水平均显著下降;与低功率组相比,高功率组各时期VEGF和HGF水平降低更显著,虽然胰腺癌患者的血清VEGF和HGF水平较正常人高,但是目前对于高、低功率组各时期VEGF和HGF水平的研究国内外没有报道,因此后续需要重点研究高、低剂量对VEGF和HGF水平的影响,为各时期胰腺癌的治疗选择更适合的治疗方法。本研究也对治疗后患者的并发症情况和生存时间进行比较,两组患者HIFU治疗后均未出现急性胰腺炎、神经损伤以及体损伤等并发症,高功率组出现1例皮肤损伤,4例黄疸,低功率组出现6例黄疸,均经治疗后好转,高功率组和低功率组并发症发生率分别为12.5%和15.0%,经比较无统计学差异。进展期胰腺癌患者的中位生存时间一般为3~4个月。本研究对治疗后胰腺癌患者中位生存期进行随访统计,低功率组患者中位生存期为6.37±1.13个月,高功率组患者中位生存期为6.72±1.34个月,经比较无显著差异,均高于一般中位生存期。与万剑慧<sup>[33]</sup>的研究不同,该学者探讨不同功率高强度聚焦超声治疗胰腺癌的临床疗效,发现低功率组(200~300 W)和高功率组(350~400 W)生存时间对比无差异,不良反应主要表现为发热、腹痛和灼伤,与高功率组比较,低功率组治疗后的不良反应明显减少,说明低功率高强度聚焦超声治疗胰腺癌的安全性高,患者易接受。分析其原因可能与分组频率的范围有关,说明频率<300 W时,患者容易接受,不良反应小。本研究也存在一定不足,样本量少,同时对分组也没有一个确切的范围值,因此,后续研究需要扩大样本量,进行细化范围进行分组,寻找最佳的超声治疗剂量,增加治疗效率,减少不良反应。

综上所述,不同声功率聚焦超声消融治疗不同时期胰腺癌均有较好疗效,减轻患者疼痛,延长中位生存期,安全性较好。

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