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· 甲状腺专栏 ·

纳米碳在甲状腺癌手术中的应用

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摘要: **目的** 探讨纳米碳在甲状腺癌手术中对淋巴结清扫及甲状旁腺保护的应用价值。**方法** 回顾性分析2018年1月—2019年6月收治的94例甲状腺癌手术情况,所有患者均行甲状腺全切及颈中央区淋巴结清扫术,根据术中是否应用纳米碳将其分为实验组(54例)和对照组(40例),对照组不使用纳米碳,实验组术中应用纳米碳。收集患者一般情况及术后检出淋巴结的数量与转移数量,比较术前和术后3、30 d患者血清甲状旁腺素(PTH)与血钙的差异。**结果** 两组间年龄、性别、术后测量肿瘤大小及TNM分期等基本情况的比较无差异($P > 0.05$)。实验组检出淋巴结数平均 (9.80 ± 4.80) 枚,对照组检出淋巴结数平均 (6.95 ± 3.86) 枚,实验组转移淋巴结数与对照组转移淋巴结数相比差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 13.006, P < 0.05$)。两组患者术前及术后3、30 d的血钙和PTH均无差异($P > 0.05$)。**结论** 甲状腺癌手术中应用纳米碳可显著增加检获淋巴结的数量,提高转移淋巴结清除的阳性率,但对甲状旁腺的保护作用不明显。

关键词: 头颈肿瘤;甲状腺癌;纳米碳;颈部淋巴结清扫;甲状旁腺
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Application of carbon nanoparticles in thyroid cancer surgery

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the application value of carbon nanoparticles in lymph node dissection and parathyroid gland protection during thyroid cancer surgery. **Methods** Clinical data of 94 patients undergoing thyroid cancer surgery in our hospital from Jan 2018 to June 2019 were analyzed retrospectively. All patients underwent total thyroidectomy and central lymph node dissection. They were divided into experimental group (54 cases) and control group (40 cases). Carbon nanoparticles were intraoperatively applied to the patients of the experimental group and not to those of the control group. The general data of all the patients and the number of detected and metastatic lymph nodes were collected. Preoperative serum levels of parathyroid hormone (PTH) and calcium and those at 3 d and 30 d after operation were measured. **Results** The differences in patients' age, gender, tumor size and TNM stage between the two groups were statistically insignificant (all $P > 0.05$). The average numbers of lymph nodes detected in the experimental group and the control group were (9.80 ± 4.80) and (6.95 ± 3.86) , and the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 13.006, P < 0.05$). There were no differences in serum levels of calcium and PTH between the two groups at all time points (all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** The application of carbon nanoparticles during thyroid cancer surgery can significantly increase the number of lymph nodes detected and improve the positive rate of metastatic lymph node clearance with unobvious protective effect on parathyroid gland.

Keywords: Head and neck tumor; Thyroid cancer; Carbon nanoparticles; Cervical lymph node dissection; Parathyroid gland

甲状腺癌是最常见的内分泌恶性肿瘤,其最常见的病理类型为甲状腺乳头状癌(papillary thyroid cancer, PTC),占甲状腺癌总数的90%以上^[1-2]。手

术治疗是本病的主要治疗手段^[3],因其淋巴结转移率高^[4],所以国内常规行颈中央区淋巴结清扫术,但随着手术范围的扩大会增加甲状旁腺的损伤率和

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术后发生低钙血症的风险^[5]。研究表明纳米碳可黑染淋巴结同时负显影甲状旁腺^[6],被广泛应用于甲状腺手术中,但纳米碳是否对甲状旁腺有保护作用目前有争议。本研究拟探讨纳米碳在甲状腺癌手术及颈中央区淋巴结清扫术中的应用价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例资料

回顾性分析2018年1月—2019年6月因甲状腺癌于我科进行手术治疗的94例患者的临床资料。纳入标准为:①均为甲状腺全切,并且行单侧或双侧颈中央区淋巴结清扫术;②所有患者均无远处转移;③病理均证实为PTC;④初次进行甲状腺手术;⑤术前影像学未显示有颈侧区淋巴结转移;⑥术前血清甲状旁腺素(parathyroid hormone, PTH)和血钙测量结果均在正常范围。排除标准:①合并可致PTH、血钙异常的疾病;②有颈部手术史及放疗史;③术前合并甲状旁腺功能障碍;④其他部位恶性肿瘤转移累及甲状腺者;⑤妊娠或哺乳期女性。根据患者术中是否应用纳米碳将其分为实验组(54例)和对照组(40例),实验组术中应用纳米碳,对照组则不用。分别收集患者年龄、性别、肿瘤大小、被膜及周围肌肉是否有肿瘤浸润、TNM分期(采用2017年第8版美国癌症联合委员会AJCC甲状腺癌TNM分期)等基本情况。统计术后两组清除淋巴结数量,转移淋巴结数量;测量术前及术后3、30 d患者的PTH和血钙值。术中所用纳米碳混悬液均为重庆莱美药业股份有限公司产品。

1.2 手术方法

所有患者由同一主刀医生进行手术,均行甲状腺全切及颈中央区淋巴结清扫。常规显露甲状腺,实验组通过1 mL注射器在患侧周围注射纳米碳0.1 mL,注射前回抽确认避免注入血管中。之后通过纱布按压注射点防止纳米碳渗漏,10 min后待淋巴结黑染后行腺叶切除,术中快速冷冻病理证实为PTC,根据病变范围实施相应颈中央区淋巴结清扫。术中注意精细化甲状腺被膜解剖。术后比较两组清除淋巴结数量及转移淋巴结数量。

1.3 统计学分析

整理的临床数据资料经SPSS 22软件进行统计学分析。计数资料采用百分率(%)表示,行 χ^2 检验;计量数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,行 t 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者基本情况比较

实验组与对照组两组间的年龄、性别、术后测量肿瘤大小及TNM分期等基本情况比较无统计学差异($P > 0.05$),详见表1。

表1 两组患者基本情况分析表 [例(%), $\bar{x} \pm s$]

基本情况	实验组	对照组	$\chi^2(t)$	P
年龄(岁)	47.24 ± 11.72	51.38 ± 12.03	(1.672)	0.098
性别				
男	5(9.3)	3(7.5)	0.091	0.762
女	49(90.7)	37(92.5)		
肿瘤大小(cm)	1.39 ± 0.85	1.64 ± 0.85	(1.422)	0.158
TNM分期				
I	45(83.3)	38(95.0)	3.027	0.082
II	9(16.7)	2(5.0)		
被膜浸润				
是	19(35.2)	11(27.5)	0.625	0.429
否	35(64.8)	29(72.5)		
肌肉浸润				
是	11(20.4)	5(12.5)	1.008	0.315
否	43(79.6)	35(87.5)		
中央区淋巴结清扫				
单侧	21(38.9)	23(57.5)	3.197	0.074
双侧	33(61.1)	17(42.5)		

2.2 淋巴结检出情况

实验组患者检出的淋巴结总数529枚,对照组患者检出的淋巴结总数270枚,两组检出的淋巴结比较差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);实验组转移淋巴结的检出情况与对照组相比,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。详见表2。

表2 两组淋巴结检出情况统计表 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	例数	清除淋巴结总数(枚)	转移淋巴结数[枚(%)]
实验组	54	9.80 ± 4.80	154(29.11)
对照组	40	6.95 ± 3.86	47(17.41)
$\chi^2(t)$		(3.084)	13.006
P		0.003	0.001

2.3 术后血钙和PTH变化情况

实验组患者术后3 d PTH为(29.74 ± 14.15) pg/mL,术后30 d PTH为(57.74 ± 24.29) pg/mL;实验组患者术后3 d血清钙为(2.20 ± 0.16) mmol/L,术后30 d血清钙为(2.33 ± 0.11) mmol/L。实验组患者术前及术后3、30 d血清钙、PTH水平与对照组比较,无明显差异,详见表3。

表 3 术前与术后 3、30 d 血 PTH 及血清钙变化情况统计表 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	术前	术后 3 d	术后 30 d
PTH (pg/mL)			
实验组	60.47 ± 19.24	29.74 ± 14.15	57.74 ± 24.29
对照组	61.46 ± 20.70	36.53 ± 19.68	50.45 ± 18.34
<i>t</i>	0.239	1.855	1.591
<i>P</i>	0.812	0.068	0.115
血清钙 (mmol/L)			
实验组	2.34 ± 0.12	2.20 ± 0.16	2.33 ± 0.11
对照组	2.31 ± 0.14	2.21 ± 0.13	2.29 ± 0.14
<i>t</i>	1.136	0.326	1.597
<i>P</i>	0.259	0.745	0.115

3 讨论

PTC 是最常见的甲状腺恶性肿瘤,据报道,PTC 患者淋巴结转移率高达 50% ~ 70%^[7],但术中淋巴结清扫不彻底是造成患者术后复发的重要因素,扩大清扫范围会增加损伤甲状旁腺的风险。上位甲状旁腺位置相对固定,然而下位甲状旁腺位置变异较大^[8],多发淋巴结转移往往需要扩大清扫范围,可能会损伤甲状旁腺甚至误切,会严重影响患者的预后及生活质量,甚至威胁患者生命,因此在清扫淋巴结的同时如何保护甲状旁腺是关键所在。

纳米碳平均直径为 150 nm 能够进入淋巴管(平均直径为 500 nm)而不是毛细血管(平均直径为 30 ~ 50 nm),因此可以显影淋巴结。而由于甲状腺和甲状旁腺的淋巴管互不相通,所以多数学者认为甲状旁腺负显影对其具有保护作用,近年来广泛用于甲状腺癌手术中^[9]。本研究结果显示,实验组和对照组对于清除的淋巴结总数和转移淋巴结的阳性率有显著的统计学差异,与韩绍南等^[10-13]观点一致,考虑纳米碳可以帮助术者更好的辨认中央区淋巴结尤其是肉眼难以分辨的微小淋巴结,可以减少淋巴结残留,同时也使病理科医生对淋巴结的取材更加简便和准确^[14]。两者共同提高淋巴结检出数量,相应的转移淋巴结的检获率也有所提高,有利于术后更为准确地判断分期及预后,且消除淋巴结复发的潜在来源^[15-16]。但实验组和对照组术后 3、30 d 的血钙和 PTH 变化情况并无统计学差异($P > 0.05$),与 Liu 等的观点一致^[17-18],即对甲状旁腺的保护作用并不明显。我们认为可能是以下原因造成的:甲状旁腺的识别与外科医生的手术经验密切相关,经验丰富的医师通过甲状旁腺的颜色、质地、外形肉眼完全可以辨别甲状旁腺,无需其他显影技术

保护旁腺。部分情况下由于操作不慎纳米碳会发生术中渗漏,这种情况下会污染创面,使得旁腺无法辨别造成误伤。对于腺体较小的情况应减少纳米碳使用剂量。

综上所述,纳米碳虽然对于甲状旁腺的保护并不显著,但可以显著提高检获淋巴结的个数,同时提高转移淋巴结清除的阳性率,便于术后准确的判断患者的分期及预后,降低复发率,对于年轻医生及基层医院医生值得推广使用。本研究纳入样本量相对较少,缺乏对患者更长时间的随访及生存分析的研究,需更加深入地探究其使用价值。

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