



·特邀专题·

# 在新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情下临床应对 胃肠肿瘤的策略



扫码阅读电子版

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入院前筛查,肺部CT应作为常规检查项目。经过严密筛查的患者入院后术前检查时需加强防护措施,包括医护人员的自我防护;诊疗过的器械或物品应妥善丢弃,或按规范流程进行消毒,严防交叉感染。对于胃肠道良性肿瘤,如无合并明显出血或梗阻,不建议在这个非常时期进行手术治疗,可待疫情高峰期过后择期手术。对于进展期胃肠恶性肿瘤患者,建议经过多学科联合会诊(MDT),如果符合新辅助治疗指征,应优先选择新辅助治疗而推迟手术。胃肠道肿瘤合并梗阻或出血的病例可考虑通过内镜或介入治疗解除梗阻或止血;若肿瘤合并出血保守治疗及内镜治疗无效,可尝试于介入下进行选择性血管栓塞;合并梗阻但没有合并腹膜炎者,肠道支架置入具有较高的解除梗阻成功率,大部分患者可免于急诊手术。对于胃窦肿瘤合并胃潴留、食管胃结合部肿瘤合并食管梗阻的患者,可留置胃管和空肠营养管,进行减压和营养支持以缓解症状,为限期手术创造更好的身体情况。对于确实需要手术、且疑似或确诊新冠肺炎患者,在向医院、疾控中心进行报备的前提下,最好转至定点医院诊治,或于专门隔离病区进行术前准备、专门的通道进行转运以及专门的感染手术室进行手术;麻醉医师在三级预防的基础上注意配戴防护面罩进行气管插管及拔管,以防飞沫喷溅。对于下消化道手术,应更积极行预防性肠造口。术后对手术间进行彻底消毒。对于手术后发热患者,应与新冠肺炎相鉴别,若伴咳嗽、咳痰者,应按疑似新冠肺炎病例的标准进行单间隔离和相关检查。相信通过医患双方的共同努力,取得这场防疫战争的胜利将指日可待!

**【摘要】**当前,我国新型冠状病毒肺炎(简称“新冠肺炎”)的疫情形势严峻,全国医护人员都义不容辞地肩负起了抗击疫情的重任。作为胃肠外科医师,我们应积极学习新冠肺炎的相关知识,科学应对,把防疫的意识渗透到临床工作的每个诊疗细节和临床操作中去。对于胃肠肿瘤患者,首先应做好

**【关键词】**新型冠状病毒肺炎(新冠肺炎); 胃肠肿瘤;  
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## Treatment strategy for gastrointestinal tumor under the outbreak of novel coronavirus pneumonia in China

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**【Abstract】** The outbreak of the novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP) has become a public health emergency in China. Chinese authorities and health agencies had devoted great efforts to control this disease. As surgeons specialized in the treatment of gastrointestinal tumors, we should always be aware of the prevention for NCP and incorporate this awareness into every detail of clinical practice. For the patients with gastrointestinal tumors, pre-admission screening should be done in order to rule out NCP. Real-time RT-PCR panel and chest CT scan should be conducted for patients with fever ( $>37.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), travel history to Hubei Province within 14 days, or contact history with residents from Wuhan district within 14 days. Prevention measures for both medical staffs and the screen-negative admitted patients should also be enhanced because false negative is possible. Medical instruments should be properly discarded or disinfected according to standardized procedures established by the local center for disease control and prevention (CDC). Surgical operation should be reduced at a minimal level to prevent cross infection in this special period. Surgical intervention for benign tumor should be postponed. For malignant tumor, multidisciplinary therapy (MDT) is recommended and non - surgical anti - tumor therapy should be selected with higher priority. Neoadjuvant therapy is highly recommended for gastrointestinal cancer at advanced stages that meet the indications of NCCN guideline (gastric

cancer T stage  $\geq 2$ /rectal cancer T stage  $\geq 3$ /unresectable colon cancer). Gastric or esophagogastricjunction (EGJ) malignant tumor with obstruction can be managed with gastric tube decompression or stent placement to relieve the symptoms. Transnasal enteral feeding tube intubation / percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy could be adopted to ensure enteral nutrition supply. For colorectal malignancy with simple intestinal obstruction, stent placement can achieve a high success rate, which not only helps avoid emergency surgery, but also creates a better condition for subsequent surgery. Transcatheter arterial embolization for hemostasis is an alternative choice for gastrointestinal tumor with bleeding. However, emergency operation still must be performed for patients with acute uncontrolled bleeding, obstruction or after other alternative treatment measures fail. All cases with suspicious or confirmed with NCP must be reported to the local CDC department. All invasive intervention must be performed in a designated isolation area. Tertiary prevention measure must be adopted for all anesthetists with additional face mask or medical goggle protection to prevent respiratory droplet transmission. Preventive enterostomy is preferable in lower digestive tract surgery. Thoroughly disinfecting the operating room after surgery is necessary. Fever after surgery must be carefully differentiated whether it's caused by post-surgery abdominal infection/inflammation or NCP. Single-room isolation and related examinations should be performed according to the standard procedures. We believe that with the unprecedented joint efforts of doctors and patients, we will eventually win this war against NCP.

**【Key words】** Novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP); Gastrointestinal tumor, treatment strategy; Multidisciplinary therapy

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自2019年12月新型冠状病毒肺炎(简称“新冠肺炎”)疫情爆发,截至2020年2月6日,我国大陆及港澳台确诊28 060例,死亡564例。2020年1月20日,国家卫生健康委员会将新冠肺炎纳入乙类传染病,并按甲类传染病管理<sup>[1]</sup>。据文献报道,新型冠状病毒主要通过呼吸道飞沫传播,亦存在通过接触、粪口途径传播的可能,其感染导致的肺炎具有1~14 d的潜伏期<sup>[2-6]</sup>。并且根据Rothe等<sup>[7]</sup>报道,潜伏期的无症状患者亦可能存在传染性,且核酸阴性并不能完全排除感染。因此,为尽可能地降低交叉感染风险,应在不违反治疗规范的情况下,节约目前有限的医疗资源和减轻医护人员负担。对于胃肠道肿瘤

患者的处理,笔者认为,应适当严格把握手术指征,对于非急症的患者,可以尽量采取非手术或内镜/介入等治疗措施。对于胃肠道良性肿瘤,如无合并明显出血或梗阻,不建议在这个非常时期进行手术治疗,可待疫情高峰期过后择期手术。本文旨在当前疫情严峻的形势下,结合中山大学附属第六医院胃肠道肿瘤多学科联合会诊(multidisciplinary therapy, MDT)的经验,就如何在防疫与抗癌的平衡中选择合理的处理策略,供读者参考。

### 一、入院前筛查

入院前,应先在门急诊进行新冠肺炎感染的筛查。条件允许的情况下,在患者来院前,可通过网络问诊和咨询,了解患者是否存在不明原因的发热(体温 $>37.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ )或咳嗽等呼吸道症状;了解患者本人或亲属14 d内有无武汉、湖北各市重点疫区的旅居史;了解有无与武汉市及周边地区人员的接触史,或所在社区有无确诊病例;从而预先判断患者有无流行病学史或可疑的症状,减少门诊人流和暴露风险。对可疑患者,行肺部CT检查或核酸检测。对疑似及确诊病例,均应按照国家卫生健康委员会和国家中医药管理局发布的《新冠肺炎感染的肺炎诊疗方案》(试行第五版)的通知进行相应的隔离检查和治疗<sup>[1]</sup>。也可通过网络平台提供咨询服务,尽最大能力为院外患者提供治疗指导和心理疏导。

### 二、术前检查中的防护措施

因新冠肺炎存在1~14 d的潜伏期,即使是经过严密筛查的患者,亦无法排除其为潜伏期或无症状感染者的可能性。术前的诊疗如肛门指检、胃肠镜检查等都有可能增加医患之间、患者之间交叉感染的概率。因此,术前进行查体、抽血、咽拭子等诊疗时,医护人员都应做好自我防护措施。

所有住院患者,除术前常规检查和术前分期外,应包含双侧肺部螺旋CT检查(不宜用胸片替代)。有文献报道,在新冠肺炎患者粪便中检查出病毒核酸阳性,提示该病毒有可能通过粪口途径传播<sup>[8]</sup>。因此,在进行直肠指检、电子胃镜、电子肠镜检查等诊疗操作时,除了穿戴医用外科口罩和手套外,还应该戴帽子、穿隔离衣、戴防护眼罩或面罩。接触患者前后应严格洗手,诊疗过的器械或物品应妥善丢弃,或按规范流程进行消毒,严防交叉感染。

### 三、进展期胃肠道恶性肿瘤的处理策略

1. MDT决定治疗方案:对于病理诊断明确为胃肠道恶性肿瘤、无合并急症(出血、梗阻等)的

患者,国际上的诊治指南[美国国立综合癌症网络(National Comprehensive Cancer Network, NCCN)指南]对于胃肠道恶性肿瘤的新辅助治疗指征相对于临床诊疗常规宽松些。胃癌术前T分期 $\geq T_2$ ,直肠癌局部分期 $\geq T_3$ 的患者,均有行术前新辅助治疗的指征<sup>[9-10]</sup>。对于结肠癌局部分期 $\geq T_3$ 的患者,术前新辅助治疗与直接手术孰优孰劣也有相应的临床研究正在进行。新辅助治疗可缩小肿瘤体积,降低肿瘤分期,控制微小转移灶,可能为患者生存带来潜在的获益。因而,根据NCCN和中国临床肿瘤学会(Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology, CSCO)诊疗指南建议,对于符合新辅助治疗指征的患者,应推迟手术,优先选择新辅助治疗。为加强术前精准分期诊断和治疗,我们建议所有的胃肠肿瘤病例均应通过MDT来确定治疗方案。

肿瘤患者由于疾病消耗、营养风险,再加上放化疗可能导致机体免疫力低下,更是新冠肺炎的易感人群。故建议肿瘤患者应避免至人群密集场所,严格做好防护措施,同时保证饮食合理搭配、作息合理。部分患者放化疗后可出现白细胞降低、中性粒细胞缺乏甚至合并发热,可酌情给予粒细胞集落刺激因子等支持治疗。部分药物如唑来膦酸等,可能导致一过性发热,需要跟主管医生及时沟通、了解是否药物不良反应,并及时对症处理。具体可参考肿瘤内科专家的建议<sup>[11]</sup>。

对于早期病例和不符合术前治疗者,仍按治疗规范安排限期手术,但应做好防护措施,并与疑似或确诊新冠肺炎患者严格隔离和分区域进行手术。手术方式尽量选择简单有效的术式,以减轻手术创伤和缩短手术时间。是否选择微创手术有待商榷,但不建议进入临床试验。

**2. 肿瘤合并消化道梗阻或出血的处理:**胃肠道肿瘤合并梗阻或出血的病例大多数是中晚期患者,急诊手术R<sub>0</sub>切除率相对较低,但通过内镜或介入治疗解除梗阻或止血,便有可能为手术创造更好的条件。结直肠肿瘤合并梗阻的患者,如没有合并腹膜炎,肠道支架置入对于解除梗阻,有较高的成功率(80%~92%)。放置支架的指征有:(1)结直肠癌伴急性梗阻,保守治疗无效,需要行结肠减压“桥接”手术。(2)无法手术的晚期结直肠癌,行姑息性结肠减压<sup>[12-13]</sup>。梗阻解除后,可酌情进行新辅助化疗控制肿瘤,同时行充分的肠道准备,可降低手术切除后造口的概率;对于胃窦肿瘤合并胃潴留、食管胃

结合部肿瘤合并食管梗阻的患者,可留置胃管进行减压,缓解症状。并可尝试于介入或内镜下放置肠内营养管进行肠内营养支持治疗。在进行减压、营养等支持措施后,可选择进行新辅助化疗,有一定的机会使肿瘤退缩,缓解梗阻。必要时,可于内镜或介入下放置覆膜支架解除梗阻,从而免于急诊手术。

若肿瘤合并出血,保守治疗及内镜治疗无效的情况下,可尝试于介入下进行选择性血管栓塞,控制出血,文献报道成功率在80%以上。然而,介入栓塞存在胃肠道坏死(20%)及再出血(14%~29%)、术后肠管缺血狭窄(23%)的风险<sup>[14-15]</sup>。治疗前应与介入科医师在多学科会诊时详细探讨治疗方案。

但是,无论是内镜治疗还是介入治疗,都不可能百分百有效,且有一定的并发症发生率。所以,对于有腹膜炎表现或合并大出血,以及内镜或介入治疗失败的病例,紧急手术才是明智的选择。

**3. 疑似或确诊新冠肺炎感染病例的术中防护:**对于确实需要手术、且疑似或确诊新冠肺炎患者,应按规范向医院、疾控中心进行报备;于专门隔离病区进行术前准备;于专门的通道进行转运;手术应在专门的感染手术室进行,减少不必要的人员进出手术间,手术人员及器械护士实施三级预防;麻醉医师在三级预防的基础上,注意配戴防护面罩进行气管插管及拔管,以防飞沫喷溅。对于下消化道手术应适当放宽预防性肠造口的指征,对于吻合口位置较低、吻合不满意患者,或曾行放化疗、或糖尿病患者,吻合口风险较高,更应积极行预防性肠造口,以免术后腹盆腔感染性发热与新冠肺炎引起的发热混淆。术后对手术间进行彻底消毒。若疑似或确诊病例需要行内镜或介入手术,可参照手术室相应的管理办法。

**4. 术后处理:**对于手术后发热的患者,应高度重视;应密切观察患者腹部体征,引流管引流液的性状与量的变化;随时复查白细胞、中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞、C反应蛋白、降钙素原等指标,必要时积极复查肺部和腹部螺旋CT。以便于对术后吻合口漏、腹盆腔感染等所致的发热与新冠肺炎相鉴别。对于术后咳嗽、咳痰及伴有发热者,应按疑似新冠肺炎病例的标准进行单间隔离。术后的护理如协助排痰、更换管道等,都有可能增加医患交叉感染的概率,故整个诊疗过程中都要做好防护工作。

#### 四、小结

当前,新冠肺炎疫情形势严峻,全国的医护人员都肩负着抗击疫情的重任。作为胃肠外科医师,我们也应积极学习新冠肺炎的相关知识,把防疫的意识渗透到临床工作的每个诊疗细节和临床操作中去,时刻绷紧疫情防治的神经,提高警惕,科学应对。相信通过医患双方的共同努力,取得这场防疫战争的胜利将指日可待!

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