

中国放射性直肠损伤多学科诊治专家共识(2021版)要点解读

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【摘要】 盆腔放疗在恶性肿瘤治疗过程中发挥了重要作用,但仍难以避免造成放射性损伤。2021年,在中华医学会外科学分会结直肠外科学组、中国医师协会外科医师分会结直肠外科医师委员会和中国抗癌协会大肠癌专业委员会的共同推动下,放射性肠损伤诊治专家组更新制订了2021版《中国放射性直肠损伤多学科诊治专家共识》(以下简称“共识”)。与《中国放射性直肠炎诊治专家共识(2018版)》相比,该版本有较大的改动,更新主要体现在以下几个方面:(1)调整放射性直肠损伤名称:将“放射性直肠炎”这一称谓调整为“放射性直肠损伤”;(2)倡导盆腔整体性损伤概念和多学科诊治模式;(3)提出疾病临床分型:慢性期损伤分型包括毛细血管扩张型、溃疡型、狭窄型和混合型;(4)根据上述疾病分型特点进行个体化治疗,并调整非手术治疗的推荐等级;(5)提出手术治疗的具体指导原则与细节:“损伤控制”原则和“扩大切除”原则等方面。新版“共识”对疾病分析及治疗策略等进一步细化,提高了临床实践指导价值,为我国放射性直肠损伤的规范化诊治提供了重要参考依据。

【关键词】 放射性直肠损伤; 诊断; 治疗; 多学科团队

Interpretation of Chinese expert consensus on multidisciplinary diagnosis and treatment of radiation rectal injury (2021 edition)

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【Abstract】 Although pelvic radiotherapy has played an important role in the treatment of malignant tumors, it is still difficult to avoid radiation damage within a certain period of time. In 2021, under the joint promotion of Colorectal Surgery Group of Chinese Medical Association Surgery Branch, Colorectal Surgeons Committee of Chinese Medical Doctor Association Surgeons Branch, Colorectal Surgeons Committee of Chinese Medical Doctor Association, and Colorectal Cancer Professional Committee of Chinese Anti-Cancer Association, Expert Group on Diagnosis and Treatment of Radiation Intestinal Injury has updated and formulated the 2021 edition of the "Chinese expert consensus on the multidisciplinary diagnosis and treatment of radiation rectal injury" (hereinafter referred to as "Consensus"). This Consensus edition has major changes compared with the "Chinese consensus on the

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diagnosis and treatment of radiation proctitis (2018)", which mainly updates in the following aspects: (1) adjusting the name of radiation rectal injury: the term "radiation proctitis" was adjusted to "radiation rectal injury"; (2) advocating the concept of pelvic integral injury and the multidisciplinary diagnosis and treatment model; (3) putting forward the clinical classification of diseases: the classification of the chronic rectal injury includes telangiectasia, ulcer, stenosis and mixed type; (4) carrying out individualized treatment based on the characteristics of the above-mentioned disease classification, and adjusting the recommended level of non-surgical treatment; (5) proposing specific guiding principles and details of surgical treatment: "damage control" and "expanded resection" principles, etc. This new edition (2021) of Consensus further refines the disease analysis and treatment strategies, which not only improves the guiding value of clinical practice, but also provides an important reference for the standardized diagnosis and treatment of radiation rectal injury in China.

【Key words】 Radiation rectal injury; Diagnosis; Treatment; Multidisciplinary team

2020 年全球新增盆腔恶性肿瘤患者超 400 万, 我国新增逾 70 万^[1]。盆腔放疗在恶性肿瘤治疗过程中发挥了重要作用, 提高了肿瘤局部控制率, 延长了患者生存时间, 是不可或缺的治疗手段之一^[2]。

放射线对正常组织的照射, 有可能会引起盆腹腔器官的损伤, 常见损伤部位包括直肠、乙状结肠、盆组小肠及回盲部, 其中以放射性直肠损伤 (radiation-induced rectal injury, RRI) 最为常见且顽固^[3]。放射性直肠损伤包括急性放射性直肠损伤 (radiation-induced acute rectal injury, RARI) 和慢性放射性直肠损伤 (radiation-induced late rectal injury, RLRI)。RARI 症状多样且非特异, 多数在 3 个月内恢复, 具有自限性特点, 但仍可造成部分患者出现排便习惯改变和生活质量下降^[4]; 并且, 在放射性直肠损伤急性期施行直肠切除手术 (如直肠癌新辅助放疗后), 还可能会增加术后吻合口漏、吻合口狭窄等并发症的发生风险, 影响患者远期直肠肛门功能^[5]。RLRI 占盆腔恶性肿瘤放疗患者的 2.5%~20%^[6]。慢性期损伤病程迁延, 症状多样且反复, 病情常呈现进行性加重过程, 部分患者进展至晚期后还可出现多种严重并发症, 如直肠大出血、肠穿孔、肠梗阻、肠痿甚至复杂多发痿等, 此时临床诊治难度极大, 对患者躯体健康及生活质量产生更为严重的影响, 造成巨大社会经济负担, 长期以来一直是全球范围内有待攻克的难题^[7]。随着个体化精准治疗时代的来临和放疗技术的不断进步, 放射性损伤的发生率已有较大程度减少^[8]。但由于我国盆腔恶性肿瘤患者众多、患者肿瘤确诊时分期常较晚、以及各医疗中心技术水平或硬件条件等差异, 放射性损伤仍在一定时期内难以完全避免。

2021 年, 在中华医学会外科学分会结直肠外科

学组、中国医师协会外科医师分会结直肠外科医师委员会和中国抗癌协会大肠癌专业委员会的共同推动下, 放射性肠损伤诊治专家组对《中国放射性直肠炎诊治专家共识 (2018 版)》^[3]进行了证据级别调整与技术理念更新, 制定了《中国放射性直肠损伤多学科诊治专家共识 (2021 版)》(以下简称“共识”), 以进一步提高我国放射性直肠损伤的规范化诊治水平。以下对 2021 版“共识”的部分重点内容进行介绍及解读。

一、重要概念更新

2021 版“共识”将“放射性直肠炎”这一称谓调整为“放射性直肠损伤”。尽管目前“放射性直肠炎”的称谓使用仍是最为普遍的, 但 RRI 的炎性病变不同于一般炎性反应, 其炎性细胞浸润类型和特点在损伤不同阶段不尽相同^[9-10]。2021 年, Mahmood 等^[11]在 *Gastroenterology* 杂志上发表评论性文章, 建议摒弃“放射性直肠炎”这一称谓, 代之以“急性放射性直肠炎”、“放疗相关血管扩张症”、“慢性放射性直肠病”等。笔者认为, 这一调整更为科学合理, 符合学科发展趋势。

RRI 的诊治过程中应有盆腔放射病 (或放射性盆腔病) 的整体概念^[12-13]。RRI 患者常伴有消化道、生殖道及泌尿道等多脏器受累, 影响胃肠、生殖及泌尿等多脏器功能。Kimose 等^[14]报道, 182 例 RLRI 患者中有 44% 合并放射性膀胱损伤, 33% 合并放射性小肠损伤, 15% 可同时合并这 3 种部位损伤。因此, RRI 患者诊治过程应树立肿瘤全局观和盆腔整体观。此外, 2021 版“共识”还推荐, 采用“多学科诊治模式”对患者进行疾病全程管理。RRI 患者的整体病程管理中涉及原发肿瘤治疗团队及放射性损伤治疗团队, 应重视患者病情的全面管理。

二、细化疾病分型

2021 版“共识”根据 RRI 的病理发展特点,从临床特征、内镜下表现及影像学改变等多个角度,在 RARI 和 RLRI 的基础上,细化 RRI 分型,以协助判断疾病发展所处阶段,帮助制定个体化治疗方法^[11]。

1. 急性期损伤:病理表现为直肠黏膜层中性粒细胞、嗜酸性粒细胞等炎性细胞浸润,隐窝结构紊乱,伴黏膜下层间质水肿^[9-10];内镜下表现为直肠黏膜充血红肿,但也可无明显改变,影像学可见直肠壁或乙状结肠分层水肿增厚等改变^[15];患者临床上可表现为便频、便急、腹泻、里急后重等急性症状,便血通常少见^[16]。

虽然急性期症状具有自限性,但其是发生慢性放射性损伤的独立危险因素,会导致保肛根治术后直肠吻合口漏、吻合口狭窄等并发症风险的增加,并且可能加重术后直肠低位前切除综合征(low anterior resection syndrome, LARS)的症状,需引起重视^[6,17-21]。直肠癌三期前瞻性随机对照研究 FOWARC 提示,术前放化疗组吻合口漏的发生率明显高于术前化疗组,且放射性直肠损伤的出现是术后吻合口漏的独立危险因素^[20]。远期直肠肛门功能研究也发现,行新辅助放化疗的直肠癌术后患者出现重度 LARS 的比例高达 50%~65%^[6,22-25];放射性直肠损伤的出现同样为其独立危险因素^[6]。

2. 慢性期损伤:呈现进行性发展过程,有以下几种常见分型表现。

毛细血管扩张型(慢性期损伤早期):放射线损伤导致直肠黏膜下层血管内皮细胞肿胀、纤维蛋白性微血栓形成,继发黏膜层毛细血管代偿性扩张,病态血管脆性增加,易自发性破裂出血^[26-27]。内镜下表现为直肠或乙状结肠黏膜充血红肿,伴有典型的不同程度的黏膜层毛细血管扩张^[28-29]。已有系统综述报道,盆腔放疗后直肠毛细血管扩张发生率达 73%,是最常见的内镜改变^[30]。该阶段患者临床表现通常以便血为主,毛细血管扩张特别是多发性的毛细血管扩张与便血显著相关^[31]。

溃疡型(慢性期损伤中晚期):在炎性病变修复过程中,病变肠道闭塞性动脉内膜炎及间质纤维化不断发展,可逐渐出现不同程度的肠壁溃疡^[32]。患者内镜下表现为不同程度的黏膜糜烂、溃疡形成,甚至肠穿孔、肠坏死、肠瘘等透壁性改变^[33]。放射性损伤导致的溃疡面最常位于直肠中下段前壁,通常迁延难愈,直肠肛门症状明显且顽固^[34-36]。直肠

溃疡临床上可表现为肛门坠胀、肛门疼痛、便频、便急、黏液便、里急后重等症状^[32]。

狭窄型(慢性期损伤中晚期):在炎性病变修复过程中,由于肠道间质纤维化进展,可出现增厚、僵硬等改变而导致直肠或乙状结肠管腔狭窄。内镜检查可见肠管局部管腔狭窄或肠腔固定难以进镜,影像学检查可发现病变直肠或乙状结肠肠管分层水肿增厚,可伴有近端肠管积气积粪等不全性梗阻表现。Kimose 等^[14]报道的 182 例 RLRI 患者中,狭窄型病变占 37%,且狭窄发生部位约 80% 位于直肠乙状结肠交界,其他位于中段直肠。临床上表现为不同程度的肠道不全性梗阻症状。

混合型:在 RLRI 病变进展过程中,上述几种病理分型改变的时间分界尚缺乏相关研究,部分病变可表现为混合性改变,如兼具毛细血管扩张、溃疡、狭窄等改变,患者临床症状也更为多样,即混合型。

三、强调个体化治疗

1. RARI 的治疗: RARI 多为自限性的,一般不建议暂停或者终止放疗,可对相应症状进行药物对症治疗。极少数严重的 RARI 如肠梗阻、肠穿孔、肠瘘等,应终止放疗而进行对应干预。应根据患者症状严重程度及肿瘤疗效综合制定方案。

2. RLRI 的治疗:患者除一般治疗(健康宣教、心理干预、饮食调节及排粪管理等)及营养治疗外,应按照疾病不同分型特点,有侧重地选择针对性治疗手段。(1)毛细血管扩张型 RLRI:采用内镜下治疗或甲醛灌注治疗效果较药物治疗更佳^[37-38];对于输血依赖者等更严重的患者,建议行结肠造口转流手术控制出血^[39]。(2)溃疡型 RLRI:应依据患者症状及肠道溃疡的严重程度、穿孔风险选择药物治疗或手术治疗,需注意内镜下治疗对深大溃疡反而有加重溃疡穿孔的风险。Zhong 等^[38]报道,直肠合并 >1 cm² 的溃疡或深溃疡形成是内镜氩离子凝固治疗(argon plasma coagulation, APC)发生直肠瘘的独立危险因素。(3)狭窄型 RLRI:应根据肠梗阻的严重程度选择一般治疗方案。(4)混合型 RLRI:由于患者症状多样,应根据患者的主要就诊症状、症状严重程度和内镜下病变严重程度分级决定治疗方式。

四、手术治疗的重要原则

外科治疗是 RLRI 患者晚期严重并发症的主要治疗手段^[40]。RLRI 患者手术适应证为后期放射损伤分级标准 3~4 级病变,即放射性损伤的病变肠管进展出现梗阻、穿孔、肠瘘、重度顽固性直肠出血等

晚期严重并发症^[41-42]。目前国际上已有的 RLRI 相关指南均未关注其外科治疗。2021 版共识针对 RLRI 的手术治疗提出以下两个重要原则。

1.“损伤控制”原则:RLRI 进展至晚期,出现严重并发症后,病变肠管具有不可逆性,且易继续进展出现更复杂病变,因此,当 RLRI 患者达到手术指征时,应强调尽早干预。然而,RLRI 手术患者可能合并盆腔严重粘连、盆腔纤维化甚至“冰冻骨盆”,手术难度及手术风险亦同时增加^[43]。此外,RLRI 患者还常合并贫血、营养不良、泌尿系梗阻、静脉血栓栓塞症等,故其手术治疗应首先遵循“损伤控制”原则,根据病变情况及手术耐受程度选择合理的手术方式,同时兼顾原发肿瘤控制状态、肿瘤学预后情况,以解决患者临床症状为首要目标,最大限度降低手术并发症发生率及病死率,改善患者的长期生活质量^[44-46]。“损伤控制”原则执行的具体措施包括:全面的围手术期多学科病情评估、多模式预康复、术中复杂盆腔条件的多学科联合会诊、腹腔镜技术的应用以及术中如何减少周围正常组织器官误损伤的操作细节等。

2.“扩大切除”原则:如前所述,RLRI 病变肠管以闭塞性动脉内膜炎和黏膜下层间质纤维化为主要病理特点,故其肠管的组织愈合能力较差,术后吻合口漏高发。既往文献报道,RLRI 的病变肠管切除术后吻合口漏发生率可高达 40%~65%^[47-48]。“扩大切除”原则是为预防放射性肠损伤导致的吻合口漏高发而进行的技术改进^[49]。早在 1986 年已有报道采用至少一侧无放射性损伤的肠管进行吻合,在放射性小肠损伤患者切除病变小肠及回盲部后,行小肠与结肠吻合;在放射性直肠损伤患者行脾曲松解切除病变直肠乙状结肠后,行降结肠直肠吻合,吻合口漏的发生率可由 50% 降至 7%,病死率可由 37% 降至 0^[49]。“对放射性损伤病灶进行扩大切除,保证吻合口至少一侧无放射性损伤”这一指导原则在慢性放射性小肠损伤、RLRI 以及直肠癌新辅助放疗后的保肛根治术中均起到良好的指导作用,有望进一步减少吻合口相关并发症的发生率,提高手术安全性,改善患者长期生活质量^[40,46,50-51]。2021 版“共识”首次将此作为推荐意见提出,以指导临床实践。

五、放射性损伤,重在预防

在精准治疗时代,放疗技术不断进步,放射性损伤的发生率已大幅减少^[4]。多项研究显示,调强

放疗可显著降低胃肠道不良反应发生率及排粪失禁率^[52-53]。直肠癌三期随机对照研究结果显示,术前放疗的局部控制率显著高于术后放疗,且降低了放射性直肠损伤的发生率^[54-55]。质子及重离子放疗技术在盆腔肿瘤放疗中也有了初步尝试^[50,56]。此外,还有物理预防以及越来越多的新型放射性损伤靶点干预药物治疗等研究的陆续报道^[8,52-53]。因此,我们相信,在肿瘤多学科协作诊治和肿瘤精准个体化治疗年代,盆腔放射性损伤的综合防治水平将取得越来越多的进展,将为患者带来长期生存与生活质量改善的最佳平衡点。

利益冲突 作者声明不存在利益冲突

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