

肠梗阻支架置入联合新辅助化疗对完全梗阻性结直肠癌患者手术标本病理特征的影响

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【摘要】目的 比较急诊手术、肠梗阻支架-手术、肠梗阻支架-新辅助化疗-手术这3种治疗方案对完全梗阻性结直肠癌患者手术切除标本病理特征的影响。**方法** 采用回顾性队列研究方法,收集2012年5月至2020年8月期间,首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院普通外科收治的完全梗阻性结直肠癌患者临床病理资料。纳入结合临床表现和影像学检查确诊为完全性结直肠梗阻、病理证实为腺癌、影像学评估可切除且无远处转移者;排除多发结直肠癌、拒绝手术和合并腹膜炎或者肠梗阻支架置入前存在肠穿孔者。研究共纳入89例完全梗阻性结直肠癌患者,根据治疗策略不同,分为急诊手术组(30例)、支架-手术组(34例)及支架-新辅助化疗-手术组(25例)。通过病理切片染色和免疫组织化学分析评估并比较3组间手术切除肿瘤标本的病理特征(包括周围神经浸润、脉管浸润、癌结节、标本内组织坏死、炎性浸润、脓肿、黏液湖形成、异物巨细胞、钙化、肿瘤细胞比例等)及生物分子标志物(包括CD34、Ki67、Bcl-2、MMP-9、HiF- α)的差异。病理学评价根据标本内有无定性评价周围神经浸润、脉管浸润和癌结节等病理特征。标本病理特征评价标准:根据标本内组织坏死、炎性浸润、脓肿、黏液湖形成、异物巨细胞、钙化以及肿瘤细胞所占视野比例进行半定量的分级评估,分为:0级:标本内未见;1级:比例为0~25%;2级:比例为25%~50%;3级:比例为50%~75%;4级:比例为75%~100%。手术切除标本免疫组织化学评价标准:根据阳性免疫细胞所占视野范围及细胞免疫强度进行评估。根据阳性细胞比例分为:0分:标本内未见;1分:比例为0~25%;2分:比例为25%~50%;3分:比例为50%~75%;4分:比例为75%~100%。将细胞免疫强度分为无(0分)、微弱(1分)、中等(2分)和强(3分)。再将两者相乘得到0~12的总分,综合评价免疫组化结果,结果定义为:阴性(0级):0分;弱阳性(1级):1~3分;中等阳性(2级):4~6分;强阳性(3级):7~9分;极强阳性(4级):10~12分。正态分布的计量资料用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用单因素方差分析组间差异;非正态分布的计量资料用 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示。采用非参数检验(Kruskal-Wallis H 检验)进行组间比较。**结果** 3组间年龄、性别、肿瘤部位、美国麻醉医师协会评分、肿瘤T分期、N分期和肿瘤分化程度等基线数据比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。3组间切除的肿瘤标本异物巨细胞、炎性浸润和黏液湖形成等病理特征比较,差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。急诊手术组、支架-手术组及支架-新辅助化疗-手术组的脉管浸润率分别为56.6%(17/30)、44.1%(15/34)和20.0%(5/25),组间比较差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=7.142, P=0.028$),支架-新辅助化疗-手术组的脉管浸润率显著低于急诊手术组($P=0.038$);周围神经浸润率分别为55.3%(16/30)、41.2%(14/34)

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和 16.0% (4/25), 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2=7.735, P=0.021$), 支架-新辅助化疗-手术组的周围神经浸润率显著低于急诊手术组 ($P=0.032$); 坏死分级分别为 2(1, 2)级、2(1, 3)级和 2(2, 3)级, 差异有统计学意义 ($H=10.090, P=0.006$), 进一步两两比较发现, 与急诊手术组比较, 支架-手术组和支架-新辅助化疗-手术组坏死分级更高 (均 $P<0.05$); 脓肿分级分别为 2(1, 2)级、3(1, 3)级和 2(2, 3)级, 差异有统计学意义 ($H=6.584, P=0.037$); 进一步两两比较分析发现, 急诊手术组的脓肿分级明显低于支架-手术组 ($P=0.037$); 纤维化分级分别为 2(1, 3)级、3(2, 3)级和 3(2, 3)级, 差异有统计学意义 ($H=11.078, P=0.004$); 进一步两两比较分析发现, 支架-手术组和支架-新辅助化疗-手术组的纤维化均高于急诊手术组 (均 $P<0.05$); 肿瘤细胞比例分级分别为 4(3, 4)级、4(3, 4)级和 3(2, 4)级, 组间比较差异有统计学意义 ($H=8.594, P=0.014$), 进一步两两比较分析发现, 支架-新辅助化疗-手术组的肿瘤细胞比例显著低于急诊手术组 ($P=0.012$); CD34 分级分别为 2(2, 3)级、3(2, 4)级和 3(2, 3)级, 差异有统计学意义 ($H=9.786, P=0.007$), 进一步两两比较分析发现, 支架组 CD34 高于急诊手术组 ($P=0.005$)。结论 支架置入可能增加梗阻性结肠癌远处转移的风险。支架-新辅助化疗-手术的治疗模式促进了肿瘤细胞坏死和纤维化, 减少了肿瘤细胞比例、脉管浸润和周围神经浸润, 可能有助于改善支架置入后完全梗阻性结肠癌的局部肿瘤浸润及远处转移。

【关键词】 完全梗阻性结肠癌; 肠梗阻支架; 新辅助化疗; 病理特征; 免疫组织化学

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Effect of intestinal obstruction stent combined with neoadjuvant chemotherapy on the pathological characteristics of surgical specimens in patients with complete obstructive colorectal cancer

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To compare the effects of three treatment options: emergency surgery, stent-surgery, and stent-neoadjuvant chemotherapy-surgery, on the pathological characteristics of surgically-resected specimens from patients with completely obstructive colorectal cancer. **Methods** This was a retrospective cohort study analyzing clinicopathological data of patients with complete obstructive colorectal cancer who were admitted to the General Surgery Department of Beijing Chaoyang Hospital, Capital Medical University, between May 2012 and August 2020. The inclusion criteria were diagnosed with complete colorectal obstruction, pathologically confirmed as adenocarcinoma, resectable on imaging assessment, and without distant metastasis, combined with the patients' clinical manifestations and imaging examination findings. Patients with multiple colorectal cancers, refusal to undergo surgery, and concurrent peritonitis or intestinal perforation before stenting of the intestinal obstruction were excluded. Eighty-nine patients with completely obstructive colorectal cancer were enrolled in the study and were divided into emergency surgery group ($n=30$), stent-surgery group ($n=34$), and stent-neoadjuvant chemotherapy-surgery group ($n=25$) according to the treatment strategy. Differences in the pathological features (namely perineural infiltration, lymphovascular infiltration, tumor deposits, specimen intravascular necrosis, inflammatory infiltration, abscesses, mucus lake formation, foreign body giant cells, calcification, and tumor cell ratio) and biomolecular markers (namely cluster of differentiation (CD) 34, Ki67, Bcl-2, matrix metalloproteinase-9, and hypoxia-inducible factor alpha) were recorded. Pathological evaluation was based on the presence or absence of qualitative evaluation of pathological features, such as peripheral nerve infiltration, vascular infiltration, and cancer nodules within the specimens. The evaluation criteria for the pathological features of the specimens were as follows: Semi-quantitative graded evaluation based on the proportion of tissue necrosis, inflammatory infiltrates, abscesses, mucus lake formation, foreign body giant cells, calcification, and tumor cells in the field of view within the specimen were classified as: grade 0: not seen within the

specimen; grade 1: 0 - 25%; grade 2: 25% - 50%; grade 3: 50% - 75%; and grade 4: 75% - 100%. The intensity of cellular immunity was classified as none (0 points), weak (1 point), moderate (2 points), and strong (3 points). The two evaluation scores were then multiplied to obtain a total score of 0 - 12. The immunohistochemical results were also evaluated comprehensively, and the results were defined as: negative (grade 0): 0 points; weakly positive (grade 1): 1 - 3 points; moderately positive (grade 2): 4 - 6 points; strongly positive (grade 3): 7 - 9 points; and very strong positive (grade 4): 10 - 12 points. Normally-distributed values were expressed as mean± standard deviation, and one-way analysis of variance was used to analyze the differences between the groups. Non-normally-distributed values were expressed as median (interquartile range: Q1, Q3). A nonparametric test (Kruskal - Wallis H test) was used for comparisons between groups. **Results** The differences were not statistically significant when comparing the baseline data for age, gender, tumor site, American Society of Anesthesiologists score, tumor T-stage, N-stage, and degree of differentiation among the three groups (all $P>0.05$). The differences were not statistically significant when comparing the pathological characteristics of the resected tumor specimens, such as foreign body giant cells, inflammatory infiltration, and mucus lake formation among the three groups (all $P>0.05$). The rates of vascular infiltration were 56.6% (17/30), 41.2% (15/34), and 20.0% (5/25) in the emergency surgery, stent-surgery, and stent-neoadjuvant chemotherapy-surgery groups, respectively, with statistically significant differences between the groups ($\chi^2=7.142$, $P=0.028$). Additionally, the rate of vascular infiltration was significantly lower in the stent-neoadjuvant chemotherapy-surgery group than that in the emergency surgery group ($P=0.038$). Peripheral nerve infiltration rates were 55.3% (16/30), 41.2% (14/34), and 16.0% (4/25), in the emergency surgery, stent-surgery, and stent-neoadjuvant chemotherapy-surgery groups, respectively, with statistically significant differences ($\chi^2=7.735$, $P=0.021$). The infiltration peripheral nerve rates in the stent-neoadjuvant chemotherapy-surgery group were significantly lower than those in the emergency surgery group ($P=0.032$). The necrosis grade was 2 (1, 2), 2 (1, 3), and 2 (2, 3) in the emergency surgery, stent- surgery, and stent-neoadjuvant chemotherapy-surgery groups, respectively, with statistically significant differences ($H=10.090$, $P=0.006$). *Post hoc* comparison revealed that the necrosis grade was higher in the stent-surgery and stent-neoadjuvant chemotherapy-surgery groups compared with the emergency surgery group (both $P<0.05$). The abscess grade was 2 (1, 2), 3 (1, 3), and 2 (2, 3) in the emergency surgery, stent-surgery, and stent-neoadjuvant chemotherapy-surgery groups, respectively, with statistically significant differences ($H=6.584$, $P=0.037$). *Post hoc* comparison revealed that the abscess grade in the emergency surgery group was significantly lower than that in the stent-surgery group ($P=0.037$). The fibrosis grade was 2 (1, 3), 3 (2, 3), and 3 (2, 3), in the emergency surgery, stent-surgery, and stent-neoadjuvant chemotherapy-surgery groups, respectively, with statistically significant differences ($H=11.078$, $P=0.004$). *Post hoc* analysis revealed that the fibrosis degree was higher in both the stent-surgery group and the stent- neoadjuvant chemotherapy-surgery group compared with the emergency surgery group (both, $P<0.05$). The tumor cell ratio grades were 4 (3, 4), 4 (3, 4), and 3 (2, 4), in the emergency surgery, stent-surgery, and stent-neoadjuvant chemotherapy-surgery groups, respectively, with statistically significant differences ($H=8.594$, $P=0.014$). *Post hoc* analysis showed that the tumor cell ratio in the stent-neoadjuvant chemotherapy-surgery group was significantly lower than that in the emergency surgery group ($P=0.012$). The CD34 grades were 2 (2, 3), 3 (2, 4), and 3 (2, 3) in the emergency surgery, stent-surgery, and stent-neoadjuvant chemotherapy-surgery groups, respectively, and the difference was statistically significant ($H=9.786$, $P=0.007$). *Post hoc* analysis showed that the CD34 grades in the emergency surgery, stent-surgery, and stent-neoadjuvant chemotherapy-surgery groups were 2 (2, 3), 3 (2, 4), and 3 (2,3), respectively. *Post hoc* analysis revealed that the CD34 concentration was higher in the stent-surgery group than that in the emergency surgery group ($P=0.005$). **Conclusion** Stenting may increase the risk of distant metastases in obstructive colorectal cancer. The stent-neoadjuvant chemotherapy-surgery treatment model promotes tumor cell necrosis and fibrosis and reduces the proportion of tumor cells, vascular infiltration, and peripheral nerve infiltration, which may help decrease local tumor infiltration and distant metastasis in completely obstructive colorectal cancer after stent placement.

【Key words】 Obstructive colorectal neoplasms; Intestinal obstruction stent; Neoadjuvant chemotherapy; Pathological characteristics; Immunohistochemistry

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8%~29% 的结直肠癌患者以肠梗阻为首发症状^[1]。传统观点认为,完全性结直肠梗阻需要行急诊手术解除梗阻,而肠梗阻导致肠壁水肿、电解质失衡和较差的全身状态都会增加手术难度,增加围手术期并发症发生率和死亡率,患者通常需要接受临时性造口^[1]。肠梗阻支架解除肠道梗阻再行根治性手术的治疗策略能改善患者水电解质失衡、减轻肠壁水肿,降低手术创伤和临时造口率,其短期效果明显优于急诊手术,但肠梗阻支架对肿瘤预后是否存在不良影响尚有争论^[2-3]。

本中心以往研究发现,肠梗阻支架-新辅助化疗-手术的治疗策略能明显提高患者的短期疗效、降低造口率和围手术期并发症发生率^[4]。但目前尚无文献报告肠梗阻支架联合新辅助化疗这一治疗策略的长期疗效,新辅助化疗在等待手术期间能否改善肿瘤病理特征及分子生物标志物,降低结直肠癌局部进展,提高患者的长期预后尚不清楚。因此,本研究回顾性比较分析急诊手术组、支架-手术组及支架-新辅助化疗-手术组 3 种治疗方案对完全梗阻性结直肠癌患者手术切除标本病理特征的影响。

资料与方法

一、研究对象

本研究为回顾性队列研究。

研究对象纳入标准:(1)结合临床表现和影像学检查确诊为完全性结直肠梗阻;(2)病理证实为腺癌;(3)影像学评估可切除,且无远处转移。排除标准:(1)多发结直肠癌;(2)拒绝手术者;(3)合并腹膜炎或者肠梗阻支架置入前存在肠穿孔。

根据纳入排除标准,本研究回顾性收集首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院普通外科 2012 年 5 月至 2020 年 8 月期间,因完全梗阻性结直肠癌入院的 89 例患者临床病理资料。根据治疗策略不同,分为急诊手术组(30 例)、支架-手术组(34 例)和支架-新辅助化疗-手术组(25 例),3 组患者的基线资料见表 1。

本研究患者均获知情同意,并获首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院伦理委员会批准(审批号:2016-科-161-1)。

二、治疗策略

1. 急诊手术组:完全梗阻性结直肠癌患者,接受急诊手术,切除肿瘤。

2. 支架-手术组:消化内科医师急诊行肠镜,在导丝引导下放置肠梗阻支架,解除急性梗阻,病情稳定后(在置入支架后平均 21 d)行根治性手术。

3. 支架-新辅助化疗-手术组:成功放置支架,梗阻缓解后 1 周,接受两周期 CapeOX(奥沙利铂和卡培他滨)或 3 周期 mFOLFOX6(奥沙利铂、亚叶酸钙和氟尿嘧啶)方案化疗,待新辅助化疗结束后择期(在置入支架后平均 78 d)行根治性手术^[4-5]。

3 组患者术后根据病理结果和患者意愿,决定是否进行辅助化疗,化疗方案为 CapeOX 或 mFOLFOX6。

三、观察指标和评价标准

1. 临床病理特征:比较 3 组患者的临床病理特征差异;通过病理切片染色和免疫组织化学(免疫组化)分析评估并比较 3 组患者手术切除肿瘤标本的病理特征及生物分子标志物的差异。

2. 肿瘤标本苏木精-伊红染色和免疫组化分析:由两位经验丰富的病理科医生进行病理特征及免疫组化染色评价。观察有无周围神经浸润和脉管浸润,并根据标本内组织坏死、炎性浸润、脓肿、黏液湖形成、异物巨细胞和钙化及肿瘤细胞所占视野比例进行半定量分级:0 级:标本内未见;1 级:比例为 0~25%;2 级:比例为 25%~50%;3 级:比例为 50%~75%;4 级:比例为 75%~100%^[6]。

3. 生物分子标志物分析:选择 CD34、Ki67、Bcl-2、MMP-9、HiF- α 行免疫组化染色,结果由两位病理科医生采用半定量的分级评估标准,即根据阳性免疫细胞所占视野范围及细胞免疫强度进行评估。根据阳性细胞比例分为:0 分:标本内未见;1 分:比例为 0~25%;2 分:比例为 25%~50%;3 分:比例为 50%~75%;4 分:比例为 75%~100%。将细

表 1 急诊手术组、支架-手术组与支架-新辅助化疗-手术组完全梗阻性结直肠癌患者的基线资料比较

组别	例数	年龄 (岁, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	性别[例(%)]		体质指数 ($\text{kg}/\text{m}^2, \bar{x}\pm s$)	美国麻醉医师协会 分级[例(%)]		肿瘤部位[例(%)]			
			男	女		II级	III级	降结肠	乙状结肠	直肠	横结肠
急诊手术组	30	66±15	21(70.0)	9(30.0)	23.5±3.7	11(36.7)	19(63.3)	7(23.3)	13(43.3)	4(13.3)	6(20.0)
支架-手术组	34	68±12	25(73.5)	9(26.5)	21.9±3.6	21(61.8)	13(38.2)	11(32.4)	16(47.1)	5(14.7)	2(5.9)
支架-新辅助 化疗-手术组	25	63±8	17(68.0)	8(32.0)	22.8±3.7	12(48.0)	13(52.0)	8(32.0)	17(68.0)	0	0
统计值		$F=1.308$	$\chi^2=0.325$		$F=1.452$	$\chi^2=3.503$		$\chi^2=12.210$			
P值		0.276	0.850		0.240	0.174		0.057			
组别	例数	肿瘤T分期[例(%)]			肿瘤N分期[例(%)]			肿瘤分化程度[例(%)]			
		T2	T3	T4	N0	N1	N2	低分化	中分化	高分化	
急诊手术组	30	0	24(80.0)	6(20.0)	18(60.0)	6(20.0)	6(20.0)	4(13.3)	25(83.3)	1(3.3)	
支架-手术组	34	1(2.9)	23(67.6)	10(29.4)	20(58.8)	6(17.6)	8(23.6)	2(5.9)	32(94.1)	0	
支架-新辅助 化疗-手术组	25	0	22(88.0)	3(12.0)	11(44.0)	9(36.0)	5(20.0)	0	23(92.0)	2(8.0)	
统计值			$\chi^2=4.602$		$\chi^2=2.902$			$\chi^2=6.245$			
P值			0.331		0.574			0.182			
组别	例数	肿瘤病理类型[例(%)]			肿瘤最大径 ($\text{cm}, \bar{x}\pm s$)	手术清扫淋巴 结数(枚, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	阳性淋巴结 检出数(枚, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	术前癌胚抗原 $>5\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ [例(%)]			
		腺癌	黏液腺癌	管状腺癌							
急诊手术组	30	25(83.3)	1(3.3)	4(13.3)	4.7±1.5	17±6	3±6	-			
支架-手术组	34	31(91.1)	0	3(8.8)	4.5±2.1	22±10	2±3	15(44.1)			
支架-新辅助 化疗-手术组	25	23(92.0)	0	1(4.0)	5.1±2.7	25±9	2±2	6(24.0)			
统计值			$\chi^2=1.312$		$F=0.742$	$F=6.611$	$F=0.762$	$\chi^2=0.272$			
P值			0.252		0.479	0.002	0.47	0.058			

注：“-”表示无数据

胞免疫强度分为无(0分)、微弱(1分)、中等(2分)和强(3分)。再将两者相乘得到0~12的总分,综合评价免疫组化结果:0级:阴性(0分);1级:弱阳性(1~3分);2级:中等阳性(4~6分);3级:强阳性(7~9分);4级:极强阳性(10~12分)^[6]。

四、统计学方法

采用 SPSS 22.0 软件及 R4.0.5 进行统计学分析。正态分布的计量资料用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用单因素方差分析组间差异;非正态分布的计量资料用 $M(Q_1, Q_3)$ 表示,并采用非参数检验(Kruskal-Wallis H 检验)进行组间比较, P 值采用 Bonferroni 法校正。分类变量用例(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或 Fisher 精确概率法检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

一、肿瘤病理标本分析结果

1. 脉管浸润:3 组患者肿瘤标本脉管浸润率比较,差异有统计学意义($P=0.028$)。支架-新辅助

化疗-手术组的脉管浸润率显著低于急诊手术组($P=0.038$),差异有统计学意义;而支架-手术组脉管浸润率与急诊手术组和支架-新辅助化疗-手术组比较,差异无统计学意义(分别为 $P=1.000$ 和 $P=0.141$)。见表 2。

2. 周围神经浸润:3 组患者肿瘤标本周围神经浸润率比较,差异有统计学意义($P=0.021$)。支架-新辅助化疗-手术组的周围神经浸润率显著低于急诊手术组($P=0.032$),差异有统计学意义;而支架-手术组周围神经浸润率与急诊手术组和支架-新辅助化疗-手术组比较,差异无统计学意义(分别为 $P=1.000$ 和 $P=0.072$)。见表 2。

3. 组织坏死:3 组患者肿瘤标本坏死分级比较,差异有统计学意义($P=0.006$)。支架-手术组和支架-新辅助化疗-手术组的坏死分级均高于急诊手术组(分别为 $P=0.038$ 和 $P=0.010$),差异有统计学意义;而支架-手术组与支架-新辅助化疗-手术组的坏死比较,差异无统计学意义($P=1.000$)。见表 2。

4. 脓肿: 3 组患者肿瘤标本脓肿分级比较, 差异有统计学意义($P=0.037$)。急诊手术组的脓肿分级明显低于支架-手术组($P=0.037$), 差异有统计学意义; 而支架-新辅助化疗-手术与急诊手术组和支架-手术组的脓肿分级比较, 差异无统计学意义($P=1.000$)。见表 2。

5. 纤维化: 3 组患者肿瘤标本纤维化分级比较, 差异有统计学意义($P=0.004$)。支架-手术组和支架-新辅助化疗-手术组的纤维化分级均高于急诊手术组, 差异均有统计学意义(分别为 $P=0.019$ 和 $P=0.008$); 而支架-手术组与支架-新辅助化疗-手术组间的纤维化分级比较, 差异无统计学意义($P=1.000$)。见表 2。

6. 肿瘤细胞比例: 3 组患者肿瘤标本肿瘤细胞比例分级比较, 差异有统计学意义($P=0.014$)。支架-新辅助化疗-手术组的肿瘤细胞比例分级显著低于急诊手术组($P=0.012$), 差异有统计学意义; 而支架-手术组肿瘤细胞比例与急诊手术组($P=0.126$)和支架-新辅助化疗-手术组($P=0.978$)比较, 差异无统计学意义。见表 2。

7. 其他: 3 组患者肿瘤标本炎性浸润、黏液湖形成、异物巨细胞和钙化等比较, 差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。见表 2。

二、免疫组化分析结果

3 组患者的 CD34 分级比较, 差异有统计学意义($P=0.007$); 支架-手术组显著高于急诊手术组($P=0.005$), 差异有统计学意义; 而支架-新辅助化

疗-手术组与支架-手术组和急诊手术组比较, 差异无统计学意义(分别为 $P=0.416$ 和 $P=0.428$)。

3 组患者的其他免疫组化标记物包括 Ki67、Bcl-2、MMP-9 和 HIF- α 比较, 差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。见表 2。

讨 论

肠梗阻支架目前已应用于治疗完全梗阻性结肠直肠癌, 但支架置入对肿瘤病理特征及患者远期预后的影响尚没有统一观点。许多学者认为, 肠梗阻支架会增加肿瘤恶性程度, 降低结肠癌患者总生存率^[2-3]。支架置入后联合新辅助化疗作为一种安全有效的治疗策略, 新辅助化疗有可能改善支架对肿瘤微环境的不良影响^[4,7-8]。目前尚无文献报道支架置入后新辅助化疗策略对肿瘤病理特征的影响。本研究采用了半定量的分级评分标准评估并对比了急诊手术、支架-手术和新辅助化疗-支架-手术 3 种治疗方案对完全梗阻性结肠癌手术标本病理特征和免疫组化标记物, 发现与急诊手术相比, 支架置入和新辅助化疗均显著提高了结肠癌术后标本的坏死和纤维化水平; 支架置入提高了脓肿和 CD34 水平, 支架联合新辅助化疗显著降低了肿瘤细胞比例、周围神经浸润和脉管浸润。支架置入与支架联合新辅助化疗对 Ki67、HIF- α 、Bcl-2、MMP-9 等标志物均无明显影响。

本研究中, 支架-手术组的脓肿分级高于急诊手术组, 支架-手术组和支架-新辅助化疗-手术组的

表 2 急诊手术组、支架组与新辅助化疗组完全梗阻性结肠癌患者手术标本病理特征及免疫组化标记物分级评估分析

组别	例数	脉管浸润阳性 [例(%)]	周围神经浸润 阳性[例(%)]	组织坏死分级 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	炎性浸润分级 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	脓肿分级 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	纤维化分级 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	黏液湖形成分级 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]
急诊手术组	30	17(56.6)	16(55.3)	2(1,2)	2(2,3)	2(1,2)	2(1,3)	1(1,2)
支架-手术组	34	15(44.1)	14(41.2)	2(1,3) ^a	3(2,3)	3(1,3) ^a	3(2,3) ^a	1(0,3)
支架-新辅助化疗-手术组	25	5(20.0) ^a	4(16.0) ^a	2(2,3) ^a	3(2,3)	2(2,3)	3(2,3) ^a	2(1,2)
统计值		$\chi^2=7.142$	$\chi^2=7.735$	$H=10.090$	$H=4.560$	$H=6.584$	$H=11.078$	$H=3.785$
P 值		0.028	0.021	0.006	0.102	0.037	0.004	0.151

组别	例数	异物巨细胞 分级[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	钙化分级 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	肿瘤细胞比例 分级[$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	CD34 分级 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	Ki67 分级 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	HIF- α 分级 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	Bcl-2 分级 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]	MMP-9 分级 [$M(Q_1, Q_3)$]
急诊手术组	30	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	4(3,4)	2(2,3)	3(3,4)	0(0,1)	2(1,3)	1(0,1)
支架-手术组	34	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	4(3,4)	3(2,4)	3(3,3) ^a	0(0,1)	2(1,2)	1(0,1)
支架-新辅助化疗-手术组	25	0(0,0)	0(0,0)	3(2,4) ^a	3(2,3)	3(3,3)	0(0,0)	2(1,2)	1(0,1)
统计值		$H=0.614$	$H=5.179$	$H=8.594$	$H=9.786$	$H=3.753$	$H=4.539$	$H=5.416$	$H=1.192$
P 值		0.736	0.075	0.014	0.007	0.153	0.103	0.122	0.387

注: ^a与急诊手术组两两比较, $P<0.05$

坏死、纤维化分级均高于急诊手术组。Amini 等^[9]发现支架置入能诱导肿瘤凹陷、裂隙性溃疡、脓肿和类炎性肠病改变。也有研究报道,支架置入能造成类似新辅助治疗的纤维化和坏死等变化^[9]。新辅助化疗杀灭肿瘤细胞,导致肿瘤坏死和纤维化,通过评估肿瘤纤维化和残留肿瘤比例,能判断肿瘤退缩分级,预测患者预后,坏死和纤维化水平能部分反应化疗的效果^[10-11]。上述研究提示,支架置入和新辅助化疗都能导致肿瘤坏死和纤维化,但本研究的支架-手术组和支架-新辅助化疗-手术组在这两方面没有显著差异,可能与新辅助化疗疗程较短以及两组均接受的支架扩张有关。此外,肿瘤本身进展也会导致一定的组织坏死和纤维化,这也可能影响到结果。

本研究中,新辅助化疗组的肿瘤细胞比例显著低于急诊手术组。有文献报道支架置入过程的操作(吹气,体位变换等)和支架持续地机械压迫,可能会导致肿瘤细胞播撒,甚至进入循环系统,增加结直肠癌原位复发率和转移率^[12-13]。但也有学者认为,支架置入时的机械压迫和局部缺氧环境能抑制肿瘤细胞增殖^[14]。本研究发现,新辅助化疗能显著降低肿瘤细胞比例,我们分析这可能与新辅助化疗增加结直肠癌坏死和纤维化,促进局部肿瘤细胞凋亡有关。

周围神经浸润和脉管浸润一直以来被认为是结直肠癌术后转移和复发的独立危险因素^[15]。荟萃分析认为,支架置入明显提高了结直肠癌的周围神经浸润率和脉管浸润率^[16-17]。肿瘤细胞能通过支架压迫引起的黏膜层溃疡侵入神经及脉管丰富的黏膜下层,导致周围神经浸润和脉管浸润阳性率增加^[18]。本研究未发现支架-手术组周围神经浸润和脉管浸润阳性率显著增加,可能与样本量较小有关;但支架-新辅助化疗-手术组的周围神经浸润和脉管浸润阳性率显著低于支架组和急诊手术组,表明新辅助化疗可能通过杀灭肿瘤细胞,改善支架置入以及等待时间中肿瘤的周围侵犯,提高患者预后。

本研究发现,支架置入能提高结直肠癌组织的 CD34 表达。Yin 等^[19]报道支架置入上调结直肠肿瘤组织中 CD34F 等血管生成相关基因表达,增加远处转移风险。也有观点认为,支架导致的机械压力和缺氧环境能上调肿瘤组织 HIF- α 、CD34 表达,促进结直肠癌组织血管生成和远处转移^[6,20-21]。但新辅

助化疗能否逆转支架对结直肠癌组织微小血管生成的影响尚无研究报道,本研究证实了支架置入能提高结直肠癌组织的 CD34 表达,促进肿瘤微小血管生成。本研究中支架-新辅助化疗-手术组 CD34 分级低于支架-手术组,但没有达到统计学差异。

本研究也存在局限性。首先,本研究纳入患者例数较少,患者的基线资料也存在一定的偏倚,如新辅助化疗组未纳入直肠癌病例,而不同部位的肿瘤生物学行为和病理表现都存在不同,这可能会导致结果差异。此外,该研究也缺少对不同治疗方案患者远期预后分析。我们期待更多大样本的随机对比临床研究评估支架置入联合新辅助化疗后手术对肿瘤病理特征,探索能否通过病理学特征预测患者远期生存情况。

总之,本研究发现与急诊手术相比,支架置入和新辅助化疗均显著提高了结直肠癌术后标本的坏死、纤维化水平;支架置入导致 CD34 表达上调,可能增加结直肠癌远处转移的风险。支架-新辅助化疗-手术的治疗模式促进了肿瘤细胞坏死、脓肿及纤维化,有效减少了肿瘤细胞比例,可能有助于控制等待手术期间完全梗阻性直肠癌的局部侵犯及远处转移。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

作者贡献声明 曹可实施研究,采集数据,分析/解释数据,起草文章,统计分析;刁小丽实施研究,采集数据,分析/解释数据;于剑锋实施研究,采集数据;李干斌分析数据,统计分析;翟志伟采集数据,指导;赵宝成统计分析;王振军酝酿及设计实验,指导;韩加刚酝酿及设计实验,对文章对知识性内容作批评性审阅,获取研究经费,指导

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