

• 综述 •

Progress of interventional therapy in symptomatic uterine fibroid

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[Abstract] Symptomatic uterine fibroid can reduce females' quality of life. Nowadays, more and more symptomatic uterine fibroid patients choose to accept interventional therapy, in order to relieve symptoms. The indications, efficacy and adverse events of three main interventional therapies, including uterine artery embolization, high-intensity focused ultrasound and ablation therapy, as well as the future of interventional therapy in treating symptomatic uterine fibroid were reviewed in this article.

[Key words] Uterine neoplasms; Embolization, therapeutic; Ultrasound, high-intensity focused; Ablation therapy

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症状性子宫肌瘤的介入治疗进展

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[摘要] 症状性子宫肌瘤可降低女性生活质量。近年来,越来越多的患者选择接受介入治疗,以缓解症状。本文针对目前临床应用的三大类介入治疗方法——子宫动脉栓塞术、高强度聚焦超声、消融治疗的适用范围、疗效、不良反应以及介入治疗症状性子宫肌瘤的前景进行综述。

[关键词] 子宫肿瘤;栓塞,治疗性;超声,高强度聚焦;消融治疗

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子宫肌瘤是女性生殖系统最常见的良性肿瘤,围绝经期妇女的累积发病率可达 70%^[1]。对子宫肌瘤常采用国际妇产科联盟(International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics, FIGO)分型表示其生长部位。约 50% 子宫肌瘤可致临床症状,以异常子宫出血、月经过多、盆腔疼痛及瘤体压迫症状为主。对于育龄期女性,子宫肌瘤亦影响生育能力,导致高流产率和低妊娠率^[1-2]。2015 年加拿大妇产科医师协会指南^[3]将介入治疗作为与药物治疗、手术治疗并重的治疗症

状性子宫肌瘤的手段。本文综述子宫动脉栓塞术(uterine artery embolization, UAE)、高强度聚焦超声(high intensity focused ultrasound, HIFU)和消融治疗用于症状性子宫肌瘤的适用范围、疗效和不良反应,并对症状性子宫肌瘤的介入治疗前景进行展望。

1 UAE

子宫肌瘤大多为富血管肿瘤,栓塞子宫动脉可阻断肌瘤血供,使肌瘤和子宫体积缩小,有效缓解症状。传统 UAE 直接栓塞子宫动脉,栓塞子宫肌瘤及瘤周血管网的选择性 UAE 近年也在临床得到应用。对于 UAE 的改良研究主要聚焦于栓塞剂的选择及减小放射剂量。目前临床多采用聚乙烯醇(polyvinyl alcohol, PVA)微球体作为栓塞剂。Duvnjak 等^[4]一项长期随访结果显示,使用非球形 PVA 作为栓

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塞剂的进一步干预率更低。也有研究^[5]指出三丙烯醛明胶(tris-acryl gelatin, TAG)作为栓塞剂的疗效与PVA比较差异无统计学意义,但可减轻术后疼痛。国内外学者也有将超液化碘油、真丝线段、平阳霉素混合剂及中药材料等作为栓塞剂,但效果均不优于PVA。为减小术中放射剂量,Kohlbrenner等^[6]应用优化的成像平台,可在保证图像质量的同时,使累积剂量面积乘积和累积空间比释动能分别较标准治疗下降60%和45%。

1.1 UAE 的适用范围 动脉栓塞术最适用于富血管肌瘤,故指南^[7]认为对于术前增强影像学检查呈低强化的子宫肌瘤应考虑采用其他治疗手段。对于由卵巢动脉供血的子宫肌瘤可否行UAE,需考虑栓塞对卵巢功能产生的影响^[7]。对有蒂肌瘤,即FIGO 0型(有蒂的黏膜下肌瘤)和7型肌瘤(有蒂的浆膜下肌瘤)通常优先选择手术治疗,而对比剂过敏、急性盆腔炎等不适合栓塞的患者通常也不宜行UAE。除作为独立治疗手段缓解子宫肌瘤的症状外,Malartic等^[8]提出应用UAE联合肌瘤切除术治疗较大(>10 cm)或多次的症状性子宫肌瘤,具有较好的疗效和安全性,提示UAE作为术前辅助治疗手段,能提高手术安全性和疗效。

1.2 UAE 的疗效评价 UAE 缓解子宫肌瘤患者临床症状的价值已得到认可。Duvnjak等^[9]分析UAE后12个月子宫肌瘤患者的症状及健康相关生活质量,发现91%的患者症状显著改善,但UAE后3个月影像学显示仅73%患者的肌瘤完全梗死,提示UAE虽可明显改善症状,但肌瘤不完全梗死率偏高。Toor等^[10]对8159例子宫肌瘤患者进行Meta分析,结果提示UAE后0~12个月与12~24个月患者月经过多、痛经、瘤体压迫的改善情况差异无统计学意义,提示UAE的疗效较稳定;但与手术比较,UAE全期进一步干预率高,优势比(oddsratio, OR)值为5.842。目前学者普遍认为UAE短期症状缓解效果不亚于手术治疗,但进一步干预率很高。

2 HIFU

HIFU治疗是在影像学手段引导下,通过向肌瘤聚焦高能量超声波而引起肌瘤坏死,达到消融肌瘤的目的。MRI和超声均可作为影像学引导方法。因其无创的特点不同于其他消融治疗手段,国际指南和综述中常针对HIFU治疗单独展开论述^[1,3]。

肌瘤消融率较低是HIFU治疗的缺陷,就此很多学者^[11-13]致力于研究其改良手段。Chen等^[11]通过注

射超声造影微泡而缩短了治疗时间,提高了肌瘤灰度变化量和无灌注比,进一步提高了消融率;Xu等^[12]采用短程聚焦超声波缩短治疗时间并提高了完全消融比例;Ni等^[13]采用新型动态统计形状模型,对治疗中的超声图像进行分割,可半自动评估术中肌瘤形状的变化。

2.1 HIFU治疗的适用范围 周围无急性炎症等导致术后感染的因素、且能建立有效声通道的子宫肌瘤均适于进行HIFU治疗^[7],但对于FIGO 0型、1型(内凸>50%的黏膜下肌瘤)、7型、8型子宫肌瘤,手术治疗更简便、有效,特别是FIGO 8型子宫肌瘤,其他介入治疗常难以缓解症状。此外,HIFU治疗至少需患者在清醒状态下静卧2 h,部分患者难以接受。有研究者^[14]认为HIFU治疗不适用于直径>10 cm的子宫肌瘤。

2.2 HIFU治疗的疗效评价 HIFU对于症状性子宫肌瘤的疗效确切。Ji等^[15]的Meta分析指出,HIFU治疗症状性子宫肌瘤的完全反应率和部分反应率均优于米非司酮,而与手术相似。Thibierge等^[16]对36例症状性子宫肌瘤患者进行平均21.4个月的随访,HIFU治疗后患者症状严重程度评分(transformed symptom severity score, tSSS)平均下降17.4分,但在24个月时有21.4%的进一步干预率。Huang等^[17]的回顾性研究显示,HIFU治疗后进行体育锻炼可促进子宫肌瘤的吸收,降低进一步干预率。

另外,子宫肌瘤T2WI特征和灌注特点可能影响治疗效果,T2WI显示存在边框征(周边存在环状高信号区)的子宫肌瘤可能对治疗反应不佳^[18]。Wei等^[19]认为,治疗前子宫肌瘤动态增强扫描容量转运常数(K^{trans})高、血流量高、血容量高均可导致消融率较低;而Zhao等^[14]报道,T2WI低信号、等信号和高信号的子宫肌瘤,尽管治疗后6个月内患者生活质量改善水平类似,但12个月时T2WI等信号和高信号患者进一步干预率更高,分别为7.8%和23.1%,提示HIFU更适于治疗低灌注水平和T2WI低信号子宫肌瘤。

3 消融治疗

消融治疗是利用置入肌瘤内部的探针传导过热或过冷的刺激,引起肌瘤坏死,达到消融的目的。超声、MRI、腹腔镜及宫腔镜均可作为探针置入肌瘤的引导方式。目前应用较多的消融技术为射频消融、微波消融和冷冻消融。

目前多数研究致力于寻求最优的影像学引导方法。Zhang等^[20]认为CEUS可能较好,因其相较于传

统超声能更清晰地显示消融区域坏死和灌注情况,相较于 MRI 则能提供实时的肌瘤灌注情况,避免消融过程中热损耗导致的肌瘤残余,减少肌瘤复发和进一步干预率。

3.1 消融治疗的适用范围 与 HIFU 治疗类似,消融治疗是一种靶向组织的治疗手段。一方面,手术是目前治疗 FIGO 0 型、7 型、8 型肌瘤的最佳方法;另一方面,热消融的能量较 HIFU 更大,有更多安全隐患。目前认为消融治疗最适于 FIGO 3 型(表面覆盖子宫内膜的肌壁间肌瘤)和 4 型(完全性肌壁间肌瘤)子宫肌瘤。Berman 等^[21]的研究虽包含了消融治疗 FIGO 1 型、2 型(内凸≤50% 的黏膜下肌瘤)子宫肌瘤,但此 2 型子宫肌瘤不作为主要的适用范围。目前多数研究者推荐直径 3~7 cm 为消融治疗的最适区间。另外,对存在并发症者,如急性盆腔炎症及探针置入处皮肤感染等,一般不适宜进行消融治疗。

3.2 消融治疗的疗效评价 射频消融和微波消融属于热消融治疗,临床应用多,且疗效好。Krämer 等^[22]对 51 例患者进行随机对照试验研究,在之后 24 个月的随访中,射频消融组和肌瘤切除组患者生活质量改善差异无统计学意义,且无因肌瘤相关症状接受进一步干预者。一项涉及更长随访时间(36 个月)的研究^[21]提示,术后患者生活质量改善稳定且可持续。微波消融温度更高,平均治疗时间仅 40 min 左右。Liu 等^[23]对 311 例子宫肌瘤患者进行多中心研究,发现微波消融后 12 个月子宫肌瘤缩小率为 86.7%,患者 tSSS 评分下降 36.08 分,健康相关生活质量评分上升 29.34 分。冷冻消融治疗子宫肌瘤也有一定疗效,但因相关报道较少,目前证据尚不充分^[24]。

4 介入治疗的不良反应

介入治疗的不良反应发生率较低。Martin 等^[25]的 Meta 分析结果显示, UAE 的不良反应包括栓塞后综合征和闭经等,但发生率均显著低于手术,OR 值为 0.398,栓塞术后住院时间更短、C 反应蛋白水平更低。HIFU 治疗子宫肌瘤鲜有发生严重并发症的报道,但约 50% 患者可出现腹部灼烧感或腹部、臀部疼痛,有学者^[26]认为术中 20°C 直接经皮肤降温可以缓解上述症状。热消融治疗后,少于 4% 的患者出现操作相关不良反应,如血肿、腹痛等,且研究者^[21-22,27]认为不需干预,可于 1~2 天内完全缓解。冷冻消融后以发热为主的不良反应率较高,甚至可达 100%^[24]。总之,采用介入方法治疗症状性子宫肌瘤,相关不良反应发生率较低,治疗时间相对较短(小于 5 天)^[28],对妊娠影响

小。但 UAE 后的宫内环境可能不适宜妊娠^[29],故不推荐对有妊娠意愿的患者施行 UAE。

5 介入治疗手段对比

2018 年, Sandberg 等^[30]对保留子宫的子宫肌瘤治疗手段进行 Meta 分析,发现术后 12 月内, UAE 和消融治疗子宫肌瘤患者健康相关生活质量评分分别为 38.9 分和 35.1 分,均优于 HIFU 治疗(24.6 分),且与手术治疗(39.9 分)差异无统计学意义,与 tSSS 评分类似;在进一步干预率方面, UAE 术后 12 个月内的进一步干预率为 3.6%,显著高于消融治疗(0.3%)。在不良反应方面, Havryliuk 等^[31]认为, HIFU 的不良反应率为 1.3%,低于 UAE(2.7%) 和消融治疗(1.7%)。总之, UAE 短期疗效好,但进一步干预率高,且可能影响妊娠功能; HIFU 疗效较差,但不良反应率最低; 消融治疗疗效好,进一步干预率低,是介入治疗症状性子宫肌瘤的较好选择,但仅最适于治疗 FIGO 3 型、4 型肌瘤。

6 小结与展望

微创是医学发展的趋势。作为子宫肌瘤的主要介入治疗手段, UAE、HIFU 和消融治疗各有优劣,应根据患者情况择优应用。随着介入治疗技术的进步及与其他治疗手段的联合应用,介入治疗可能成为缓解子宫肌瘤症状的主要治疗手段之一。

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