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论著

结直肠癌合并泌尿系统疾病的临床分析

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摘要 目的:探讨结直肠癌累及泌尿系统或合并泌尿系统多原发癌的临床特点、诊断和治疗方法。方法:对2010-2019年我院收治的75例结直肠癌累及泌尿系统或合并泌尿系统多原发癌患者的临床病理资料进行回顾性分析。结果:16例结直肠癌累及一个或多个泌尿系统器官,其中16例全部累及膀胱,同时累及输尿管1例;59例同时或异时性合并泌尿系肿瘤,其中33例单纯合并膀胱癌,17例单纯合并前列腺癌,3例单纯合并输尿管癌,1例单纯合并肾盂癌,1例合并膀胱癌及肾癌,1例合并输尿管癌及前列腺癌,3例合并膀胱癌及输尿管癌。Dukes分期(以病理分期最晚的一个为准):A期0例,B期46例,C期21例,D期8例。75例中伴有淋巴结转移者29例。结直肠癌累及膀胱的16例中,结直肠癌根治联合膀胱部分切除14例,其余2例因肿瘤累及膀胱三角区行全膀胱切除及尿流改道。结直肠癌累及膀胱及输尿管的1例行膀胱部分切除、受累输尿管切除、输尿管吻合术。同时性多重癌7例,异时性多重癌52例,与原发癌间隔时间半年至19年,其中小于2年者15例,2~5年者7例,大于5年者30例。54例异时性多原发癌的初发癌均行根治性手术,14例二重癌和2例三重癌均行根治性切除术。同时性多原发结直肠癌和异时性多原发癌初发癌根治术后5年生存率分别为65%和70%。结论:结直肠癌合并泌尿系统疾病的患者,应利用膀胱镜、电子结肠镜及腹部强化CT进行仔细检查,避免漏诊或误诊,行根治性手术切除结肠及泌尿系统肿瘤可能使患者生存获益。

关键词 多原发癌;结直肠肿瘤;泌尿系统肿瘤;结直肠外科手术

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Clinical analysis of colorectal cancer with urinary system diseases

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of colorectal cancer involving the urinary system or complicated with multiple primary cancers of the urinary system. **Methods:** Retrospective analysis was made on the clinicopathological data of 75 colorectal cancer patients with urinary tract involvement or multiple primary cancers of the urinary system admitted to our hospital from 2010 to 2019. **Results:** There were 16 cases of colorectal cancer involving one or more urinary organs, including 16 cases involving the bladder and 1 case involving the ureter. There were 59 cases of synchronous or heterochronous urinary tumors, including 33 cases with bladder cancer, 17 cases with prostate cancer, 3 cases with ureteral cancer, 1 case with renal pelvis cancer, 1 case with ureteral cancer, 1 case with ureteral cancer and prostate cancer, and 3 cases with ureteral cancer and ureteral cancer. Dukes stage (according to the latest pathological stage): 0 cases of stage A, 46 cases of stage B, 21 cases of stage C, 8 cases of stage D. Among the 75 patients, 29 had lymph node metastasis. Among the 16 cases of colorectal cancer involving bladder, radical resection combined with partial cystectomy was performed in 14 cases, and total cystectomy and urinary diversion were performed in the other 2 cases due to tumor involving trigone of bladder. Partial cystectomy, ureterectomy and ureteral anastomosis were performed in 1 case of colorectal cancer involving bladder and ureter. There were 7 cases of concurrent multiple cancers and 52 cases of heterogeneous multiple cancers, and the interval from the primary cancer was 6 months to 19 years, among which 15 cases were less than 2 years, 7 cases were 2 to 5 years, and 30 cases were more than 5 years. All the 54 cases of primary heterogeneous multiple primary carcinoma underwent radical surgery, and all the 14 cases of double and 2 cases of triple carcinoma underwent radical resection. The 5 year survival rates were 65% and 70% after radical resection for synchronous multiple primary colorectal cancer and heterosynchronous multiple primary cancer, respectively. **Conclusion:** For patients with colorectal cancer combined with urinary system diseases, cystoscopy, electronic colonoscopy and abdominal enhanced CT should be used for careful examination to avoid missed diagnosis or misdiagnosis. Radical surgical resection of colorectal and urinary system tumors may benefit the survival of patients.

Key words multiple primary carcinoma; colorectal cancer; urinary system tumor; colorectal surgery

表2 结直肠癌合并泌尿系统多重原发癌患者病理分期(三重癌)

Tab 2 Pathological stage of colorectal cancer complicated with multiple primary carcinoma of urinary system (triple carcinoma)

项目	分期	膀胱癌				前列腺癌				输尿管癌				肾盂癌			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
结直肠癌	I																
	II	A				B				B				A			
	III	C1	C2C3							C1C2	C3						
	IV																

注:A:结直肠癌合并膀胱癌及肾癌;B:结直肠癌合并输尿管癌及前列腺癌;C:结直肠癌合并膀胱癌及输尿管癌

3 讨论

LACRC 占结直肠癌总数的 6%~10%,其中乙状结肠或直肠上段累及最常见的器官为膀胱^[2]。肿瘤整块经根治性切除愈后并不差^[3]。在临床实践中,判断结直肠肿瘤与膀胱黏连还是侵犯并不容易,为了保证手术切缘阴性,往往需要清晰的视野沿着肿瘤组织周围完整切除。相关统计表明,LACRC 累及膀胱行完整肿物切除的术后 5 年生存率为 39%~57%^[4-6]。本组 16 例 LACRC 累及膀胱的患者 5 年生存率为 31%,略低于国外报道。考虑可能本组病例与相关中低分化及黏液腺癌所占比例较高(占 87.5%)有关。为了完整切除 LACRC 累及的膀胱肿瘤,膀胱全切或膀胱部分切除为通常选择的术式。但是,这两种术式的选择需要确保完整切除肿瘤,保证切缘阴性,最大程度上降低肿瘤残留。国外相关大样本单中心报道了 90 例患者中 72 例行膀胱部分切除,18 例行膀胱全切、尿流改道,尿流改道比例 20%^[7]。本组 16 例中 14 例行膀胱部分切除,2 例行膀胱全切及尿流改道,尿流改道比例 12.5%,低于国际水平。考虑与本组肿瘤累及膀胱三角区较少有关。由于相比膀胱部分切除,膀胱全切有较高的并发症比例及死亡率^[8]。相对而言本组选择膀胱全切较谨慎。也有研究者提及腹腔镜下膀胱全切是否可以降低相关风险,但是相关研究却相反。一项包含 1 057 例患者的随机对照研究表明,对于 cT4 期的 LACRC 累及膀胱的患者,腹腔镜相比开放手术预后更差^[9]。

多原发癌可分为同时性多原发癌和异时性多原发癌。多原发癌的诊断标准为:(1)必须病理诊断为恶性肿瘤。(2)单个的恶性肿瘤必须具有自己特有的病理特征。(3)不能与复发转移的恶性肿瘤混淆。发现相邻两种恶性肿瘤小于等于半年称为同时性多原发癌,大于半年称为异时性多原发癌。一些研究表明,异时性多原发癌发病率高于同时性多原发癌^[10-11]。然而,同时性多原发癌生存期低于异时性多原发癌^[12-13]。对于异时性多原发癌,相邻两种恶性肿瘤间隔时间越长,预后越好^[12,14]。本组结直肠癌合并泌尿系多重癌 59 例中,与原发癌间隔时间小于 6

个月的 5 年生存率最低为 21%,间隔大于 5 年的 5 年生存率为 63%,与国外相关文献研究相符,表明两种恶性肿瘤间隔时间越长,预后越好。因为间隔大于 5 年的两种恶性肿瘤,基本可以按第一种肿瘤治愈,再发第二种肿瘤,患者身体机能已基本从手术或放化疗中恢复。多原发癌患者再发癌的原因很多,主要包括自身基因因素以及生活环境的干扰因素。多原发癌初发癌为大肠癌的组织细胞在本身基因缺陷的情况下经过长时间消化道致癌因素的暴露,最终导致癌变。这种情况也存在于泌尿系统肿瘤,尿液中长期致癌因素作用下导致膀胱癌、输尿管癌等泌尿系统肿瘤。吸烟饮酒、暴饮暴食等不良习惯,会导致消化及泌尿系统高负荷代谢,致癌物质接触导致组织细胞癌变。另一个导致多原发癌的治疗方面的不良因素是对先发癌的放疗、化疗等医疗干预。例如含铂类、烷类以及拓扑异构酶抑制剂等的化疗方案,可能诱发膀胱癌、白血病等相关恶性肿瘤。但这种影响可在停用上述化疗药 5~10 年后明显下降^[15]。所以化疗方案的选择、化疗药物剂量的控制,需要审慎并按照相关指南及公式严格计算。肿瘤相关家族史也是多原发癌重要的影响因素,相关肿瘤基因遗传更容易诱发多原发癌。本组 59 例多原发癌患者中半数以上存在恶性肿瘤家族史,其在相关环境因素的暴露下更易患各种恶性肿瘤。国外大样本研究表明,具有前列腺癌及结直肠癌的家族史者,患癌风险增加 50%^[16]。对于治疗多原发癌方案,原则还是能手术完整切除就整块切除。如果肿瘤病灶不能完整切除,需行传统放疗、化疗或免疫治疗。但要注意需要调整到合适的药物剂量,在杀伤先发肿瘤的同时,降低引起再发肿瘤的影响。研究表明,随着肿瘤筛查、手术及放化疗、免疫治疗技术的进步,多原发癌可逐渐降低到与单个肿瘤相近的预后^[17]。

考虑到不论是 LACRC 累及泌尿系统还是多原发癌合并结直肠及泌尿系肿瘤,不论首诊是泌尿外科还是肛肠外科医师,术前评估中双方共同协作显得尤为重要。泌尿科医师在询问病史时需要格外留

意有无肠道方面的不适,比如腹痛、腹胀或排气排便不畅。有些情况下轻度的消化道症状被严重的泌尿系统症状所掩盖,没有进行腹部强化 CT 和肠镜检查,术中再发现可能是原发于肠道的肿瘤就比较被动了。本组病例中 1 例 30 岁患者乙状结肠癌累及膀胱、腹壁、脐尿管,最后手术无法完整切除,术后半年死于肿瘤复发。另 1 例 55 岁肿瘤位置类似的患者,因为乙状结肠累及膀胱三角区,行乙状结肠肿瘤切除、肠吻合后再行膀胱全切,术后经 8 次化疗后随访 36 个月未见肿瘤复发征象。希望在以后的临床工作中,不论是泌尿外科医师、肛肠外科医师还是其他学科医师,多学科协作诊疗(multi-disciplinary-team, MDT)在任何时候都是不能忽视的。长时间专科的临床思维可能限制于单系统的疾病,MDT 可以综合各个学科的优势,完整切除跨学科的复杂肿瘤,从而使患者收益。

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