

· 临床研究 ·

老年前列腺癌腹腔镜手术效果及术后生化复发的影响因素

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【摘要】目的 评估不同腹腔镜手术入路方式在治疗老年前列腺癌中的应用效果,并分析患者术后生化复发的影响因素。**方法** 收集2019年1月至2021年6月遂宁市中心医院行腹腔镜下前列腺癌根治术治疗的164例前列腺癌老年患者的临床资料,其中88例行膀胱前入路治疗(前入路组),76例行膀胱后入路治疗(后入路组)。比较两组围术期指标、并发症及术后生化复发情况。采用SPSS 24.0软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,组间比较分别采用 t 检验及 χ^2 检验。采用Log Rank法检验未生化复发生存时间,采用logistic回归分析评估前列腺癌老年患者腹腔镜下前列腺癌根治术后生化复发的影响因素。**结果** 前入路组手术时间、留置尿管时间及住院时间均低于后入路组($P < 0.05$)。两组并发症总发生率、未生化复发生存时间比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。logistic回归分析显示,术前前列腺特异性抗原 $\geq 10.0 \mu\text{g/L}$ ($OR = 2.924, 95\% CI 1.753 \sim 4.877$)、术后Gleason评分 >7 分($OR = 3.068, 95\% CI 1.852 \sim 5.081$)、手术切缘阳性($OR = 2.547, 95\% CI 1.417 \sim 4.578$)均为腹腔镜下前列腺癌根治术后生化复发的危险因素($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 膀胱前入路腹腔镜下前列腺癌根治术可缩短手术时间,有利于前列腺癌老年患者术后恢复;术前高PSA水平、术后高Gleason评分及手术切缘阳性患者更易发生生化复发,临床应密切监测。

【关键词】 老年人;前列腺癌;前列腺癌根治术;膀胱前入路;膀胱后入路;生化复发

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Efficacy of laparoscopic surgery for elderly patients with prostate cancer and influencing factors of biochemical recurrence

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the application efficacy of different approaches of laparoscopic surgery in the treatment of prostate cancer (PCa) in the elderly and analyze the influencing factors for postoperative biochemical recurrence. **Methods** Clinical data of 164 elderly PCa patients undergoing laparoscopic radical prostatectomy in our hospital from January 2019 to June 2021 were collected, and 88 cases of them received bladder anterior approach treatment (anterior approach group) and 76 cases with bladder posterior approach (posterior approach group). Perioperative indicators, complications and postoperative biochemical recurrence were compared between two groups. SPSS statistics 24.0 was used for statistical analysis. Data comparison between two groups was performed using student's t test or χ -square test depending on data type. Log Rank test was applied to analyze the survival time of non-biochemical recurrence. Logistic regression analysis was conducted to identify the influencing factors for biochemical recurrence after laparoscopic radical prostatectomy in elderly PCa patients. **Results** The operation time, duration of urinary catheter retention and length of hospital stay were significantly shorter in the anterior approach group than the posterior approach group ($P < 0.05$). There were no statistical differences in the total incidence rate of complications and the survival time of non-biochemical recurrence between two groups ($P > 0.05$). Logistic regression analysis showed that preoperative prostate specific antigen (PSA) $\geq 10.0 \mu\text{g/L}$ ($OR = 2.924, 95\% CI 1.753 \sim 4.877$), postoperative Gleason score >7 points ($OR = 3.068, 95\% CI 1.852 \sim 5.081$) and positive surgical margin ($OR = 2.547, 95\% CI 1.417 \sim 4.578$) were risk factors of biochemical recurrence after laparoscopic radical prostatectomy ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Bladder anterior approach in laparoscopic radical prostatectomy is more conducive to postoperative recovery and has shorter surgical time for elderly PCa patients. The patients with high preoperative PSA level, high postoperative Gleason score and positive surgical margin are more prone to biochemical recurrence, and should be closely monitored in clinical practice.

【Key words】 aged; prostate cancer; radical resection of prostate cancer; bladder anterior approach; bladder posterior approach; biochemical recurrence

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前列腺癌好发于老年人群,近年报道指出^[1],60岁及以上的前列腺癌患者占比约80%,且患病率随年龄的增长而增加。腹腔镜下前列腺癌根治术是前列腺癌的主要治疗手段,经膀胱前入路及后入路是该手术常用入路方式,但选择何种入路方式尚无统一论^[2]。另外,生化复发是前列腺癌复发的早期依据,研究显示^[3],前列腺癌根治术后10年内生化复发率高达17%~53%,分析前列腺癌生化复发的危险因素,预测根治术后复发风险,是近年研究的热点^[4,5]。本研究也对此展开分析,报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2019年1月至2021年6月遂宁市中心医院行腹腔镜下前列腺癌根治术治疗的164例前列腺癌老年患者的临床资料,根据患者手术入路方式,将其分为前入路组($n=88$)与后入路组($n=76$)。本研究经遂宁市中心医院伦理委员会批准(伦理批号:2019005)。

纳入标准:(1)诊疗符合《中国前列腺癌外科治疗专家共识》^[6];(2)初诊初治;(3)就诊时年龄 ≥ 60 岁;(4)患者及其家属对治疗知情,并签署纸质版知情同意书;(5)资料完整。排除标准:(1)全身远处淋巴结转移或骨转移;(2)术前行新辅助内分泌治疗或放疗;(3)合并其他恶性肿瘤;(4)合并免疫系统疾病;(5)认知功能异常。

1.2 方法

前入路组行膀胱前入路治疗。取仰卧头低位,臀部垫高10 cm,头部下调15°,全身麻醉;于脐下做一个3 cm切口,置入10 mm Trocar,腹直肌前鞘做八字缝合,建立二氧化碳气腹;在监视镜辅助下于脐下3~4 cm 双侧腹直肌外缘切口置入12 mm Trocar;于双侧髂前上棘内侧2~3 cm处切口置入5 mm Trocar;术中先游离脐韧带外侧至骨盆内筋膜,在盆筋膜做切口分离前列腺侧壁,切开脐内侧韧带,向脐中韧带分离,切断脐尿管;在腹前壁做一“n”形切口,为膀胱后推提供空间;进入Retzius间隙,暴露前列腺尖部,处理耻骨后阴茎背静脉复合体后缝扎,缓慢拔除导尿管,使导尿管前端位于前列腺内,游离双侧精囊及前列腺侧后壁,沿直肠外脂肪层分离直肠与前列腺、迪氏筋膜,切断耻骨后阴茎背静脉复合体及后尿道,切除整个前列腺,可吸收线进行间断缝合膀胱颈和尿道断端,结束手术。

后入路组行膀胱后入路治疗。麻醉、体位操作

同上述前入路组,脐下缘正中小切口 Trocar 置入,余4个 Trocar 位置同上述前入路组,术中先经直肠膀胱返折部壁层腹膜切口,游离双侧精囊及输精管,横向切开迪氏筋膜,沿直肠外脂肪层钝性游离直肠前列腺间隙,直至前列腺尖部;在膀胱前缘做一“n”形切口,暴露膀胱前壁及侧壁,切开两侧盆筋膜,分离前列腺侧壁,缝扎耻骨后阴茎背静脉复合体,横断膀胱前壁及后壁,在双侧精囊提起的状态下游离前列腺侧后壁,切断耻骨前列腺后韧带及后尿道,切除整个前列腺,结束手术。两组均经尿道留置三腔尿管,术后1~2 d可下床活动,排气后进流食。切缘阳性者术后行辅助内分泌治疗或化疗补救。

1.3 观察指标

(1)基线资料:包括年龄、前列腺体积、临床分期、Gleason评分、精囊侵犯及淋巴结转移情况、基础疾病等,其中临床分期采用TNM分期系统的T分期评估^[6],Gleason评分根据国际泌尿病理协会制订的前列腺癌病理组织 Gleason 评分系统评估^[7]。(2)围术期指标:包括手术时间、术中出血量、切缘阳性率、留置尿管时间及住院时间。(3)并发症发生情况:包括术中渗血过多、术中直肠损伤、术后漏尿等。(4)生化复发情况:术后每3个月门诊随访,检测前列腺特异性抗原(prostate specific antigen, PSA),连续两次检测 $PSA \geq 0.2 \mu\text{g/L}$ 为生化复发^[7]。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料用均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验;计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确概率法。术后未生化复发生存曲线采用Kaplan-Meier法绘制,采用Log Rank法检验未生化复发生存时间,采用logistic回归分析评估术后生化复发的影响因素。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者基线资料比较

两组患者年龄、前列腺体积、术前PSA、临床分期、Gleason评分、精囊侵犯及淋巴结转移情况、基础疾病等基线资料比较,差异无统计学意义(表1)。

2.2 两组患者围术期指标比较

前入路组手术时间、留置尿管时间及住院时间均低于后入路组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$);其他指标比较,差异无统计学意义(表2)。

表 1 两组患者基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups

Group	n	Age (years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	Prostate volume (ml, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	Preoperative PSA ($\mu\text{g/L}$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	Clinical staging[n(%)]			Gleason score[n(%)]		Seminal vesicle invasion [n(%)]	Lymph node metastasis [n(%)]	Hypertension [n(%)]	Coronary heart disease [n(%)]
					T1	T2	T3	≤ 7 points	> 7 points				
Anterior approach	88	68.24 \pm 5.03	27.41 \pm 4.12	13.89 \pm 2.18	8(9.09)	50(56.82)	30(34.09)	50(56.82)	38(43.18)	26(29.55)	18(20.45)	26(29.55)	13(14.77)
Posterior approach	76	67.37 \pm 5.51	26.83 \pm 4.49	13.40 \pm 2.24	12(15.79)	40(52.63)	24(31.58)	46(60.53)	30(39.47)	20(26.32)	14(18.42)	23(30.26)	11(14.47)
t/χ^2		1.057	0.862	1.417		1.709		0.231		0.211	0.107	0.010	0.003
P value		0.292	0.390	0.158		0.426		0.631		0.646	0.743	0.920	0.957

PSA: prostate specific antigen.

表 2 两组患者围术期指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of perioperative indicators between two groups

Group	n	Surgery time (min, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	Intraoperative blood loss (ml, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	Positive margin [n(%)]	Urinary catheter retention time(d, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	Hospital stay (d, $\bar{x}\pm s$)
Anterior approach	88	172.19 \pm 55.43	429.58 \pm 72.41	6(6.82)	7.93 \pm 0.89	8.76 \pm 1.02
Posterior approach	76	209.46 \pm 51.27	441.03 \pm 83.39	4(5.26)	8.42 \pm 0.96	9.56 \pm 1.24
t/χ^2		4.445	0.941	0.008	3.390	4.532
P value		<0.001	0.348	0.930	0.001	<0.001

2.3 两组患者并发症发生率比较

前入路组并发症总发生率(5.68%)虽高于后入路组(13.16%),但差异无统计学意义(表3)。术中渗血过多者均补充2单位浓缩红细胞,术后未另行输血;术中直肠损伤者行腹腔镜下直肠缝合治疗,术后远期直肠结构及功能恢复良好;术后漏尿在3~5d后自行缓解。

表 3 两组患者并发症发生率比较

Table 3 Comparison of incidence rates of complications between two groups

Group	n	Excessive intraoperative enrhysis[n(%)]	Intraoperative rectal injury [n(%)]	Postoperative urine leakage [n(%)]	Total effective rate(%)
Anterior approach	88	2(2.27)	0(0.00)	3(3.41)	5.68
Posterior approach	76	4(5.26)	2(2.63)	4(5.26)	13.16
χ^2		0.360	*	0.039	2.743
P value		0.548	0.213	0.843	0.098

* Fisher exact probability method.

2.4 术后生化复发情况比较

前入路组及后入路组术后2年共生化复发率分别为22.73%(20/88)、28.95%(22/76);未生化复发生存时间分别为(22.09 \pm 0.61)、(20.68 \pm 0.92)个月,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 1.211, P = 0.271$;图1)。

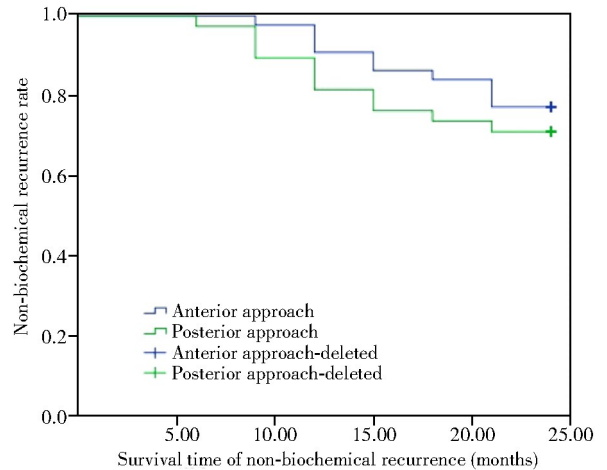


图 1 两组未生化复发生存曲线

Figure 1 Survival curve of non-biochemical recurrence between two groups

2.5 术后2年生化复发与未生化复发患者临床资料比较

术后2年生化复发与未生化复发患者的术前PSA、术后Gleason评分、手术切缘阳性率比较,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$;表4)。

2.6 术后生化复发的危险分析

logistic回归分析显示,术前PSA $\geq 10.0 \mu\text{g/L}$ 、术后Gleason评分 > 7 分、手术切缘阳性均为腹腔镜下前列腺癌根治术后生化复发的危险因素($P < 0.05$;表5)。

表 4 术后两年生化复发与未生化复发患者临床资料比较

Table 4 Comparison of clinical data of patients with biochemical recurrence and non-biochemical recurrence at two years after surgery

Item	Biochemical recurrence group (n = 21)	Non-biochemical recurrence group (n = 61)	t/χ^2	P value
Age (years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	68.27 ± 5.12	67.69 ± 5.49	0.601	0.549
Body mass index (kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	22.43 ± 2.30	21.96 ± 2.19	1.184	0.238
Preoperative PSA [n (%)]			11.016	0.001
≥ 10.0 μg/L	26 (61.90)	40 (32.79)		
< 10.0 μg/L	16 (38.10)	82 (67.21)		
Clinical staging [n (%)]			0.853	0.653
T1	4 (9.52)	16 (13.11)		
T2	22 (52.38)	68 (55.74)		
T3	16 (38.10)	38 (31.15)		
Postoperative Gleason score [n (%)]			20.887	< 0.001
≤ 7 points	12 (28.57)	84 (68.85)		
> 7 points	30 (71.43)	38 (31.15)		
Seminal vesicle invasion [n (%)]	14 (33.33)	32 (26.23)	0.781	0.377
Lymph node metastasis [n (%)]	10 (23.81)	22 (18.03)	0.664	0.415
Laparoscopic approach [n (%)]			0.828	0.363
Bladder anterior approach	20 (47.62)	68 (55.74)		
Bladder posterior approach	22 (52.38)	54 (44.26)		
Positive surgical margin [n (%)]	8 (19.05)	2 (1.64)	13.636	< 0.001

PSA: prostate specific antigen.

表 5 术后生化复发的 logistic 回归分析

Table 5 Logistic regression analysis of biochemical recurrence after resection

Factor	β	SE	Wald χ^2	OR	95% CI	P value
Preoperative PSA ≥ 10.0 μg/L	1.073	0.286	14.076	2.924	1.753-4.877	< 0.001
Postoperative Gleason score > 7 points	1.121	0.298	14.151	3.068	1.852-5.081	< 0.001
Positive surgical margin	0.935	0.275	11.560	2.547	1.417-4.578	0.001

PSA: prostate specific antigen.

3 讨论

经膀胱入路腹腔镜下前列腺癌根治术是早中期前列腺癌的主要治疗方式^[8]。膀胱后入路在直肠与膀胱返折部的腹膜做切口,探及迪氏筋膜并切开,沿前列腺直肠间隙向前列腺尖部游离,术中不可避免地对肠管有压迫,可造成肠管损伤,影响术后恢复,且游离前列腺侧后壁时空间受限,需提起双侧精囊,操作相对复杂、难度大^[9]。膀胱前入路由于在盆筋膜及腹前壁做切口,操作空间相对较大,可清楚观察前列腺尖部,在分离膀胱颈及前列腺交会处时也能更好保护膀胱颈括约肌,且在分离直肠与前列腺、迪氏筋膜前已处理阴茎背静脉复合体,可减少出血量^[10]。本研究中,前入路组手术时间、留置尿管时间及住院时间均低于后入路组,提示经膀胱前入路操作损伤小,更有利于患者术后恢复,与上述报道一致。

近年来,有研究指出,将机器人技术用于膀胱后

入路根治术,可保留完整腹膜及脐韧带,并缩短手术时间^[11]。但由于该技术在我国应用少,还需更多临床试验的证实。本研究两组并发症总发生率差异无统计学意义,且并发症得到对应的处理后缓解或自行缓解,提示经膀胱的两种入路方式在腹腔镜下前列腺癌根治术中均具有良好安全性。不仅如此,2组术后2年生化复发率和未生化复发生存时间比较,差异并无统计学意义,提示入路方式可能对前列腺癌根治术后生化复发风险无影响。

本研究还发现,术前 PSA ≥ 10.0 μg/L 是腹腔镜下前列腺癌根治术后2年生化复发的危险因素。PSA 作为前列腺癌最敏感的标志物,可介导蛋白水解过程,影响基底膜结构,促进前列腺癌的迁移及转移^[12]。本研究结果可为预测前列腺癌根治术后复发提供新思路,若患者在术前存在较高的血清 PSA 水平,术后复发风险高,可联合新辅助治疗、放疗、靶向治疗等方式,降低复发风险。另外,Gleason 评分是前列腺癌恶变严重程度的客观评估工具,是指

导临床治疗、预测预后的重要项目^[13]。本研究中,术后 Gleason 评分>7 分是术后 2 年生化复发的危险因素,与目前的报道一致^[14]。对高危患者可联合放疗、靶向治疗等方式,降低复发风险。由于手术机械性刺激、热刺激,标本处理不当等,可导致手术切缘假阳性,其对复发转移的影响存在争议^[15]。本研究发现,手术切缘阳性也是危险因素,提示手术切缘阳性的影响仍不可忽视,对于此类患者应保证按时随访。

综上,膀胱前入路术式较后入路术式能缩短手术时间,促进老年前列腺癌患者术后恢复;但两种入路术式对生化复发风险无影响,术后生化复发主要与病理因素有关。

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