

咽癌患者调强适形放射治疗期间咽缩肌放射剂量对吞咽功能的影响

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【摘要】目的:观察咽癌患者调强适形放射治疗期间咽缩肌放射剂量与吞咽功能的关系。**方法:**选取80例咽癌患者作为研究对象,均实施调强适形放射治疗6个月,根据患者治疗需求选取咽缩肌放射剂量,分别于放疗1、3及6个月,记录患者吞咽功能评分,分析咽缩肌放射剂量与吞咽功能评分的相关性。并于放疗结束时,评估患者吞咽功能,将患者分为吞咽功能正常、吞咽障碍轻度、中度及重度障碍,比较无-轻度吞咽障碍组与中-重度吞咽障碍组咽缩肌放射剂量,采用回归分析检验咽缩肌放射剂量对吞咽功能的影响。**结果:**各时点中,放疗1个月时MDADI总分及各维度评分最高,后由高到低依次为放疗3个月时、放疗6个月时,不同时点MDADI评分比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);80例咽癌患者咽上缩肌放射剂量为(44.72±5.58)Gy,中咽缩肌放射剂量为(48.94±6.17)Gy,咽下缩肌放射剂量为(38.95±4.74)Gy,咽缩肌放射总剂量为(132.61±28.52)Gy;经一般线性双变量Pearson相关性分析结果显示,不同时点MDADI总分与咽缩肌总放射剂量呈负相关;80例咽癌患者放疗结束时,29例吞咽功能正常,18例轻度吞咽障碍,21例中度吞咽障碍,12例重度吞咽障碍;初步比较中-重度吞咽障碍组与无-轻度吞咽障碍组咽缩肌放射剂量后,经多元Logistic回归分析显示,咽缩肌放射剂量高是患者放疗结束时发生中-重度吞咽障碍的危险因素($OR>1, P<0.05$)。**结论:**咽癌患者调强适形放射治疗期间咽缩肌放射剂量可影响吞咽功能,随剂量增加,患者吞咽功能降低,吞咽障碍发生风险增加。

【关键词】咽癌;调强适形放射治疗;咽缩肌;吞咽功能

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Effects of radiation dose to pharyngeal constrictor muscle on swallowing function in patients receiving intensity-modulated radiotherapy for pharyngeal cancer

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Abstract: Objective To observe the relationship between radiation dose to pharyngeal constrictor muscle and swallowing function in patients receiving intensity-modulated radiotherapy (IMRT) for pharyngeal cancer. Methods A total of 80 patients with pharyngeal cancer were enrolled in the study, and all patients were treated by IMRT for 6 months. The radiation dose to pharyngeal constrictor muscle was determined according to the treatment needs of patients. The swallowing function scores of patients were recorded at the 1st month, 3rd months and 6th months after IMRT, and the correlation between radiation dose to pharyngeal constrictor muscle and swallowing function score was analyzed. After the swallowing function of patients was evaluated at the end of radiotherapy, the patients were divided into normal swallowing function, mild, moderate and severe dysphagia. The radiation dose to pharyngeal constrictor muscle was compared between mild or no dysphagia group and moderate-to-severe dysphagia group, and regression analysis was used to examine the effects of radiation dose to pharyngeal constrictor muscle on swallowing function. Results The each dimensional and total scores of MDADI reached the highest at the 1st month after radiotherapy, followed by the 3rd month and the 6th month after radiotherapy. The differences in MDADI scores at different time points were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The radiation doses to superior, middle and inferior pharyngeal constrictor muscles in 80 patients with pharyngeal cancer were (44.72±5.58), (48.94±6.17) and (38.95±4.74) Gy,

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respectively, and the total radiation dose to pharyngeal constrictor muscle was (132.61 ± 28.52) Gy. The results of general linear bivariate Pearson correlation analysis showed that the total score of MDADI at different time points was negatively correlated with the total radiation dose to pharyngeal constrictor muscle. At the end of radiotherapy, there were 29 cases with normal swallowing function, 18 cases with mild dysphagia, 21 cases with moderate dysphagia and 12 cases with severe dysphagia. After preliminary comparison of radiation dose to pharyngeal constrictor muscle between moderate-to-severe dysphagia group and mild or no dysphagia group, the result of multiple Logistic regression analysis revealed that high radiation dose to pharyngeal constrictor muscle was a risk factor for moderate-to-severe dysphagia occurring at the end of radiotherapy ($OR > 1, P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The radiation dose to pharyngeal constrictor muscle can affect the swallowing function in patients receiving IMRT for pharyngeal cancer. With the increase of radiation dose, the swallowing function in patients is decreased, and the risk of dysphagia is increased.

Keywords: pharyngeal cancer; intensity-modulated radiotherapy; pharyngeal constrictor muscle; swallowing function

前言

咽癌发病部位特殊,早中期患者尚可行手术治疗,而对于晚期患者,不满足喉切除术的适应证,仅可应用其他治疗手段,如放疗、化疗,以期提高患者治疗效果^[1]。调强适形放射治疗(IMRT)可在保证疗效的同时,减少对肿瘤周围正常组织的影响,目前被作为局部晚期咽癌患者的首选治疗方案^[2]。但因咽癌患者对放疗的敏感性受剂量效应影响,为保证疗效,预防局部复发,需在放疗靶区应用足够的剂量^[3]。放射剂量过大易引发毒副作用,造成吞咽功能受损^[4]。相关研究报道IMRT患者有出现吞咽功能障碍的风险^[5]。推测咽癌患者IMRT期间吞咽功能障碍可能与放射剂量有关,但目前有关咽缩肌放射剂量影响吞咽功能的机制尚未完全明确。基于此,本研究进一步观察咽癌患者IMRT期间咽缩肌放射剂量与吞咽功能的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取廊坊市人民医院2019年1月~2021年1月收治的80例咽癌患者作为研究对象,年龄51~63岁,平均(49.85 ± 5.71)岁;男64例,女16例;组织学分型:鳞状细胞癌72例,非鳞状细胞癌8例;TNM分期^[6]:Ⅲ期11例,Ⅳ期69例;发病部位:鼻咽部61例,喉咽部8例,口咽部11例。医院医学伦理委员会批准本研究,患者及家属签署知情同意书。

1.2 入选标准

(1)纳入标准:①符合咽癌诊断标准^[7],并经病理学检查确诊;②ECOG体力状况评分^[8]0~1分;③预计生存时间>180 d。(2)排除标准:①有其他部位原发肿瘤患者;②治疗前有吞咽功能障碍患者;③中途出现放疗不耐受、退出放疗患者;④患有精神疾病患者;⑤有脑损伤史(脑外伤、脑卒中等)者;⑥有肌肉疾病史(代谢性肌病、口颜面或颈部肌张力障碍、多发性

肌肉炎、环咽肌痉挛等)者。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 IMRT 患者均行IMRT,应用荷兰飞利浦Brilliance CT扫描机检查,观察肿瘤靶区、临床靶区、计划靶区情况,临床靶区指肿瘤靶区和转移淋巴结外0.5~1.5 cm,临床靶区1外扩0.5~1.0 cm边界,临床靶区2外扩1.0~1.5 cm边界。计划靶区1为肿瘤靶区基本尺度向外5 mm范围,计划靶区2为临床靶区1基本尺度向外5 mm范围,计划靶区3为临床靶区2基本尺度向外5 mm范围。参照文献[9],根据靶区范围为患者选取放射剂量,计划靶区1放射剂量65~70 Gy,计划靶区2放射剂量为57~60 Gy,计划靶区3放射剂量为50~54 Gy,危及器官需限制剂量(脑干≤55 Gy,脊髓≤48 Gy,单侧腮腺<26 Gy,晶体<5 Gy,视神经<50 Gy,垂体<50 Gy,视交叉<50 Gy)。采用瑞典医科达直线加速器8 MV线行放射治疗,采用Preice计划系统子野调强适形,行分割照射,1次/d,5次/周,治疗6个月。

1.3.2 吞咽功能评分 分别于放疗1、3及6个月,采用安德森吞咽困难量表(MDADI)^[10]评估患者吞咽功能,包括20个条目,概括为功能(5条)、情感(6条)、生理(8条)、总体(1条)四维度,每条计为1~5分,总分为20~100分,分值越低,患者吞咽功能越差。

1.3.3 放疗结束时吞咽障碍评估 于放疗结束时,行洼田饮水试验,患者取坐位,于5 s内1次饮完30 mL温水,若无呛咳反应则为吞咽功能正常。对于测试失败患者,行吞咽X线荧光透视检查,患者取坐位,依次吞咽稀、稠、固体钡剂替代食品,参照文献[11],将有吞咽延迟、轻微声门穿透现象的患者划分为轻度吞咽障碍;将伴有呛咳、声门穿透并有喉前庭滞留的患者划分为中度吞咽障碍;将吞咽多种钡剂均滞留、有反复呛咳现象的患者划分为重度吞咽障碍。

1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS 24.0统计学软件处理数据,全部计量

资料均经 Shapiro-Wilk 正态性检验,符合正态分布,用均数±标准差表示,组间用独立样本 *t* 检验,组内用配对样本 *t* 检验,多时间比较采用单因素方差分析检验;经一般线性双变量 Pearson 相关性分析咽缩肌放射剂量与吞咽功能评分的相关性;百分比表示计数资料;采用 Logistic 回归分析检验咽缩肌放射剂量对吞咽功能的影响。*P*<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 不同时点 MDADI 评分

各时点中,放疗 1 个月时 MDADI 总分及各维度评分最高,后由高到低依次为放疗 3 个月时、放疗 6 个月时,不同时点 MDADI 评分比较差异均有统计学意义(*P*<0.05),见表 1。

表 1 不同时点 MDADI 评分比较(*n*=80, $\bar{x} \pm s$, 分)

Tab.1 Comparison of MDADI scores at different time points (*n*=80, Mean \pm SD, points)

时点	功能	情感	生理	总体	总分
放疗 1 个月	19.06 \pm 3.15	22.84 \pm 4.95	31.24 \pm 5.67	3.94 \pm 0.81	77.08 \pm 17.65
放疗 3 个月	17.14 \pm 2.79 ^a	20.67 \pm 5.12 ^a	26.75 \pm 5.18 ^a	3.59 \pm 0.58 ^a	68.15 \pm 12.78 ^a
放疗 6 个月	15.61 \pm 3.06 ^{ab}	17.69 \pm 3.26 ^{ab}	23.59 \pm 4.82 ^{ab}	3.04 \pm 0.60 ^{ab}	59.93 \pm 13.59 ^{ab}
<i>F</i> 值	26.494	26.155	43.140	36.525	26.772
<i>P</i> 值	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

^a 表示与放疗 1 个月比较,*P*<0.05;^b 表示与放疗 3 个月比较,*P*<0.05

2.2 咽缩肌放射剂量与吞咽功能评分的相关性

80 例咽癌患者咽上缩肌放射剂量为(44.72 \pm 5.58) Gy, 中咽缩肌放射剂量为(48.94 \pm 6.17) Gy, 咽下缩肌放射剂量为(38.95 \pm 4.74) Gy, 咽缩肌放射总剂量为(132.61 \pm

28.52) Gy。经一般线性双变量 Pearson 相关性分析,不同时点 MDADI 总分与咽缩肌总放射剂量呈负相关(*r*<0, *P*<0.05),见表 2。

表 2 咽缩肌放射剂量与吞咽功能评分的相关性

Tab.2 Correlation between radiation dose to pharyngeal constrictor and swallowing function score

项目	放疗 1 个月 MDADI 总分	放疗 3 个月 MDADI 总分	放疗 6 个月 MDADI 总分	咽缩肌总放射剂量
放疗 1 个月 MDADI 总分	-	0.773	0.777	-0.430
放疗 3 个月 MDADI 总分	0.773	-	0.765	-0.351
放疗 6 个月 MDADI 总分	0.777	0.765	-	-0.479
咽缩肌总放射剂量	-0.430	-0.351	-0.479	-

2.3 无-轻度吞咽障碍组与中-重度吞咽障碍组咽缩肌放射剂量比较

80 例咽癌患者放疗结束时,29 例(36.25%) 吞咽功能正常,18 例(22.50%) 轻度吞咽障碍,21 例(26.25%) 中

度吞咽障碍,12 例(15.00%) 重度吞咽障碍。中-重度吞咽障碍组咽上缩肌放射剂量、中咽缩肌放射剂量、咽下缩肌放射剂量、咽缩肌放射总剂量均高于无-轻度吞咽障碍组,差异有统计学意义(*P*<0.05),见表 3。

表 3 无-轻度吞咽障碍组与中-重度吞咽障碍组咽缩肌放射剂量比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, Gy)

Tab.3 Comparison of radiation dose to pharyngeal constrictor between mild or no dysphagia group and moderate-to-severe dysphagia group (Mean \pm SD, Gy)

组别	<i>n</i>	咽上缩肌放射剂量	中咽缩肌放射剂量	咽下缩肌放射剂量	咽缩肌放射总剂量
无-轻度吞咽障碍组	47	40.85 \pm 5.67	45.86 \pm 6.12	34.59 \pm 4.69	121.30 \pm 25.75
中-重度吞咽障碍组	33	50.23 \pm 5.29	53.33 \pm 5.87	45.16 \pm 5.02	148.72 \pm 27.61
<i>t</i> 值		7.486	5.465	9.640	4.551
<i>P</i> 值		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

2.4 回归分析检验咽缩肌放射剂量对吞咽功能的影响

将咽缩肌放射剂量纳入作为自变量, 将患者放疗结束时吞咽障碍发生情况作为因变量(1=中-重度

吞咽障碍, 0=无-轻度吞咽障碍), 经多元Logistic回归分析检验显示, 咽缩肌放射剂量高是患者放疗结束时发生中-重度吞咽障碍的危险因素($OR>1, P<0.05$), 见表4。

表4 回归分析检验咽缩肌放射剂量对吞咽功能的影响

Tab.4 Regression analysis test on the effects of radiation dose to pharyngeal constrictor on swallowing function

指标	B	SE	Wald	P值	OR	95%置信区间
常量	47.461	13.307	12.721	-	-	-
咽上缩肌放射剂量	0.293	0.125	5.463	0.019	1.340	1.048-1.714
中咽缩肌放射剂量	0.342	0.127	7.291	0.007	1.407	1.098-1.804
咽下缩肌放射剂量	0.238	0.102	5.390	0.020	1.268	1.038-1.550
咽缩肌放射总剂量	0.048	0.025	3.742	0.043	1.050	1.001-1.102

3 讨论

放射治疗可利用放射性核素产生的多种射线, 杀灭肿瘤细胞, 应用分割模式行IMRT可避免较高剂量的照射, 利于降低放疗毒副作用, 使治疗顺利进行^[2]。但相关研究指出, 因咽癌所需放疗时间较长, 仍无法避免对正常组织的毒性作用, 可出现吞咽障碍^[12]。吞咽障碍可影响患者营养摄入、造成患者不适, 增加低蛋白血症、营养不良发生风险, 并有诱发吸入性肺炎、窒息的风险^[13-14]。考虑到吞咽障碍有上述多方面危害, 并可危及患者生命, 观察咽癌患者行IMRT后吞咽功能, 并制定针对性措施, 尤为必要。

乔岩等^[15]报道IMRT后患者吞咽困难发生率达63.3%, 证实IMRT与吞咽困难发生有关。本研究进一步分析咽缩肌放射剂量与吞咽功能的关系, 结果显示各时点中放疗1个月时MDADI总分及各维度评分最高, 后由高到低依次为放疗3个月时、放疗6个月时, 说明随着IMRT时间延长, 咽癌患者吞咽功能逐渐降低。并经一般线性双变量Pearson相关性分析结果显示, 不同时点MDADI总分与咽缩肌总放射剂量呈负相关。证实咽癌患者IMRT期间咽缩肌放射剂量可影响吞咽功能, 随剂量增加, 患者吞咽功能降低。分析可能的原因: 行放射治疗后, 因咽缩肌放射剂量较大, 且治疗时间较长, 可损伤病灶周围正常组织、细胞及肌群, 造成吞咽功能肌群受到放射性损伤, 易诱发吞咽功能障碍^[16-17]。相关研究还指出, 随放射性损伤进展, 细胞外基质可出现沉积, 咽缩肌呈现持续纤维化, 进一步影响咽缩肌正常活动能力, 促使吞咽功能障碍发生^[18]。此外, 放射治疗可造成腺体损伤, 导致唾液腺分泌减少, 口腔干燥, 吞咽食物时易发生梗阻停滞, 进而造成吞咽功能降低^[19-20]。

为进一步佐证所得研究结论, 本研究观察患者放疗结束时吞咽障碍发生情况, 初步比较中-重度吞咽障碍组与无-轻度吞咽障碍组咽缩肌放射剂量后, 经多元Logistic回归分析显示, 咽缩肌放射剂量高是患者放疗结束时发生中-重度吞咽障碍的危险因素, 说明咽癌患者IMRT期间咽缩肌放射剂量较大时, 吞咽障碍发生风险增加, 证实研究结论成立。针对此情况, 临床应合理分析咽癌患者病情, 为患者优化放射治疗方案, 以合理减少咽缩肌放射剂量。

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