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医学放射物理

头颈部面罩和胸部体罩固定对胸上段食管癌放疗剂量分布的影响

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【摘要】目的:研究头颈部面罩和胸部体罩固定在胸上段食管癌(EC)三维放疗计划系统(TPS)放疗应用中对剂量分布的影响。**方法:**回顾性分析128例胸上段EC患者临床资料,根据放疗时体位固定工具不同,将患者分为面罩组46例和体罩组82例,所有患者均取仰卧位并采用调强适形放射治疗进行干预,体位固定方法为面罩组以热塑头颈面罩固定,体罩组采用热塑体膜固定,比较两组摆位误差、剂量分布、危及器官受照剂量、近期疗效和不良反应等指标。**结果:**面罩组X轴、Y轴和Z轴摆位误差绝对值明显低于体罩组($P<0.05$),面罩组射线均匀性指数明显低于体罩组,射线适形度指数明显高于体罩组($P<0.05$),两组肿瘤靶区 D_{max} 、 D_{min} 和 D_{mean} 比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);面罩组双肺 V_{10} 、 V_{20} 、 V_{30} 以及脊髓 D_{mean} 均低于体罩组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);面罩组和体罩组患者客观缓解率分别为58.70%和54.88%,两组近期疗效比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);面罩组放射性肺炎发生率低于体罩组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**头颈部面罩固定用于胸上段EC放疗有利于降低摆位误差,提升TPS放疗剂量分布均匀度和适形度,减少周围正常器官照射剂量和放疗相关不良反应发生。

【关键词】胸上段食管癌;放射治疗;体位固定;头颈部面罩;胸部体罩;三维放疗计划系统;剂量分布

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Effects of immobilizations with head and neck mask or chest body covering on dose distribution in the radiotherapy for upper thoracic esophageal carcinoma

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Abstract: Objective To study the effects of immobilizations with head and neck mask or chest body covering on the dose distribution in the three-dimensional treatment planning system (TPS) radiotherapy for upper thoracic esophageal carcinoma (EC). Methods The clinical data of 128 patients with upper thoracic EC were retrospectively analyzed. The patients were divided into mask group (46 cases) and body covering group (82 cases) according to different body immobilization techniques. All patients were in the supine position and intervened with intensity-modulated radiotherapy. As for body immobilization techniques, thermoplastic head and neck mask was used in mask group, and thermoplastic body covering in body covering group. The setup errors, dose distribution, radiation dose to organs-at-risk, short-term efficacy and adverse reactions were compared between two groups. Results The absolute values of X-, Y- and Z-axial setup errors of mask group were significantly lower than those of body covering group ($P<0.05$); and compared with body covering group, mask group had a lower homogeneous index and a higher conformity index ($P<0.05$); and there were no significant differences in the D_{max} , D_{min} and D_{mean} to the target area between two groups ($P>0.05$). The V_{10} , V_{20} and V_{30} of both lungs and the D_{mean} to spinal cord in mask group were all lower than those in body covering group, with statistical differences ($P<0.05$). The objective response rate was 58.70% in mask group and 54.88% in body covering group ($P>0.05$), and no significant difference was found in the short-term efficacy between two groups ($P>0.05$). The incidence rate of radiation pneumonitis in mask group was lower than that in body covering group ($P<0.05$). Conclusion Immobilization with head and neck mask for radiotherapy of upper thoracic EC can help to reduce setup errors, improve the homogeneity and conformity of TPS radiotherapy dose distribution, lower the radiation dose to the surrounding normal organs, and decrease the occurrence of radiotherapy-related adverse reactions.

Keywords: upper thoracic esophageal carcinoma; radiotherapy; body immobilization; head and neck mask; chest body covering; three-dimensional treatment planning system; dose distribution

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前言

食管癌(Esophageal Carcinoma, EC)早期缺乏典型症状和体征,确诊时常已失去手术机会^[1]。根据患者病情和治疗目的,可将放疗方法分为新辅助放疗、根治性放疗、术后辅助放疗和姑息放疗^[2]。文献报道根治性放疗联合化疗进行干预的中位总体生存时间和无进展生存时间分别为26.8和15.5个月^[3]。头颈部集中分布有气管、肺脏以及脊髓等重要组织器官,因此对放疗精确度要求较高。随着医学水平快速进步,调强适形放射治疗(Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy, IMRT)等新型放疗技术逐渐发展成熟并推广应用,对提升放疗精确度和保护周围器官具有积极作用^[4-5]。治疗摆位是IMRT操作过程中重要环节,摆位误差对三维放疗计划系统(TPS)剂量分布可造成明显影响,因此常需要辅助装置固定患者体位^[6]。本研究主要回顾性分析头颈部面罩和胸部体罩固定在胸上段EC患者TPS放疗中对

剂量分布的影响,为临床选择合理体位固定方法提供更多循证医学证据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2017年6月至2020年6月间四川大学华西广安医院收治的128例胸上段EC患者临床资料为样本进行回顾性分析,纳入标准:①经病理检查确诊为EC;②肿瘤位于胸上段食管;③年龄≥30岁;④美国癌症联合会(AJCC)分期为Ⅱ~Ⅳ期^[7];⑤已通过电话等方式获得患者或家属知情同意。排除标准:①合并全身其它类型恶性肿瘤;②食管多发病灶;③合并肝、肾等重要器官功能不全。根据放疗时体位固定工具不同,将患者分为面罩组46例和体罩组82例。本研究内容符合《赫尔辛基宣言》相关要求。两组患者性别、年龄、AJCC分期和病变长度等临床基本资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$,表1)。

表1 两组患者临床基本资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of basic clinical data between two groups

分组	n	性别(男/女)	年龄/岁	AJCC分期			病变长度/cm
				Ⅱ期	Ⅲ期	Ⅳ期	
面罩组	46	27/19	58.23±9.41	13(28.26)	26(56.52)	7(15.22)	5.18±1.04
体罩组	82	45/37	57.82±9.13	29(35.37)	36(43.90)	17(20.73)	5.32±0.96
χ^2/t 值	0.175		0.241			1.900	0.768
P值	0.676		0.809			0.387	0.443

1.2 研究方法

所有患者均取仰卧位进行IMRT治疗,体位固定方法为面罩组采用热塑头颈面罩固定,体罩组采用热塑体膜固定,先完成胸部CT增强扫描,将数据导入三维TPS并勾画肿瘤靶区(GTV)、临床靶区(CTV)以及计划靶区(PTV),同时描记脊髓、心脏及双肺等重要器官,靶区范围如下:CTV为GTV三维方向分别外放0.5~0.6 cm,PTV包括CTV外扩0.5 cm,以相同方法勾画转移淋巴结靶区,采用6 MV X线进行IMRT治疗,剂量1.8~2.2 Gy/次,5次/周,推荐剂量为54.0 Gy(50.4~61.2 Gy)。放疗完成后4周时采用食管钡餐造影检测评估近期疗效^[8],其中完全缓解(CR)为放疗后病灶消失,部分缓解(PR)为病灶最大径减小>30%,进展(PD)为病灶直径增加>20%或出现新病灶,稳定(SD)为未达PR或PD标准。

1.3 观察指标

①摆位误差:采用Elekta Iview GT 3.2电子射野影像系统和德国Brain LAB EXACTRAC 4.5型红外线

跟踪摆位系统拍摄射野图像并进行三维重建,将结果导入Iview GT软件进行处理并计算X轴(左右)、Y轴(头脚)和Z轴(前后)3个方向摆位误差。②剂量分布:测量两组IMRT治疗期间肿瘤靶区最高剂量(D_{max})、最低剂量(D_{min})和平均剂量(D_{mean}),并计算均匀性指数(HI),HI为剂量分布最高的5%体积区域($D_{5\%}$)和95%体积区域($D_{95\%}$)最低剂量比值,其值越接近1表示均匀度越好;适形度指数($CI=(V_{ref}/V)/(V_{ref}/V_{ref})$),其中 V_{ref} 为参考等剂量线覆盖的靶区体积, V 为靶区体积, V_{ref} 为参考等剂量线覆盖的所有体积,CI参考范围0~1,其值越大说明适形度越好。③危及器官受照剂量:测量两组双肺受照剂量≥10、20和30 Gy体积占总体积百分比 V_{10} 、 V_{20} 和 V_{30} 及脊髓平均受照剂量。④近期疗效:客观缓解率(ORR)=CR+PR。⑤不良反应:比较两组放疗后食管炎、肺炎和骨髓抑制等发生情况。

1.4 统计学方法

数据分析采用SPSS19.0软件,计数资料采用

[$n(\%)$]表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher精确概率法,等级资料分析采用Mann-Whitney U检验,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差表示,两组比较采用独立样本t检验,组内两时间点比较采用配对样本t检验,检验水准为 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结 果

2.1 两组各方向摆位误差绝对值比较

面罩组X轴、Y轴和Z轴摆位误差绝对值均低于体罩组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$,表2)。

表2 两组各方向摆位误差绝对值比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, mm)

Table 2 Comparison of absolute values of setup errors between two groups (Mean±SD, mm)

组别	<i>n</i>	X轴	Y轴	Z轴
面罩组	46	0.92±0.26	1.27±0.31	0.76±0.23
体罩组	82	1.07±0.34	1.45±0.39	0.94±0.28
<i>t</i> 值		2.595	2.688	3.712
<i>P</i> 值		0.011	0.008	<0.001

2.2 两组TPS放疗剂量分布比较

面罩组HI明显低于体罩组($P<0.05$),CI明显高于体罩组($P<0.05$),两组肿瘤靶区D_{max}、D_{min}和D_{mean}比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表3。

2.3 两组双肺和脊髓受照剂量比较

面罩组双肺V₁₀、V₂₀、V₃₀及脊髓D_{mean}均低于体罩组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$,表4)。

2.5 两组近期疗效比较

面罩组和体罩组ORR分别为58.70%和54.88%($P>0.05$),两组近期疗效比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$,表5)。

2.6 两组不良反应比较

面罩组放射性肺炎发生率低于体罩组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$,表6)。

3 讨 论

EC详细病因目前仍未完全明确,可能与食管反复损伤和修复过程中基因突变逐渐累积引起的柱状上皮化生存在密切联系^[9],常见危险因素包括年龄、

表3 两组患者放疗剂量分布比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of radiotherapy dose distribution between two groups (Mean±SD)

组别	<i>n</i>	D _{max} /Gy	D _{min} /Gy	D _{mean} /Gy	HI	CI
面罩组	46	60.48±2.07	51.23±1.85	56.31±2.48	1.09±0.07	0.78±0.05
体罩组	82	60.19±2.46	50.94±1.72	56.74±2.63	1.14±0.06	0.71±0.03
<i>t</i> 值		0.676	0.891	0.906	4.258	3.475
<i>P</i> 值		0.500	0.375	0.367	<0.001	0.001

表4 两组患者双肺和脊髓受照剂量比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of radiation doses to both lungs and spinal cord

between two groups (Mean±SD)

组别	<i>n</i>	双肺受照比例/%			脊髓D _{mean} /Gy
		V ₁₀	V ₂₀	V ₃₀	
面罩组	46	24.17±3.96	15.08±2.64	9.13±1.56	12.49±0.85
体罩组	82	26.35±4.23	16.29±2.51	9.82±1.74	13.07±0.96
<i>t</i> 值		2.862	2.569	2.232	3.414
<i>P</i> 值		0.005	0.011	0.027	0.001

表5 两组患者近期疗效比较[例(%)]

Table 5 Comparison of short-term efficacy between two groups [cases(%)]

分组	<i>n</i>	CR	PR	SD	PD	ORR
面罩组	46	9(19.57)	18(39.13)	16(34.78)	3(6.52)	27(58.70)
体罩组	82	14(17.07)	31(37.80)	32(39.02)	5(6.10)	45(54.88)
Z/ χ^2 值			0.406			0.175
<i>P</i> 值			0.684			0.676

表6 两组患者不良反应发生率比较[例(%)]

Table 6 Comparison of adverse reactions between two groups [cases(%)]

组别	n	放射性皮炎	放射性食管炎	放射性肺炎	骨髓抑制
面罩组	46	41(89.13)	10(21.74)	6(13.04)	3(6.52)
体罩组	82	76(92.68)	23(28.06)	24(29.27)	8(9.76)
χ^2 值		0.473	0.613	4.323	0.278
P值		0.491	0.434	0.038	0.745

吸烟和酗酒等^[10]。我国为EC高发地区,预计2035年时每年将新增43.4万患者,同时约40.8万人死亡^[11]。随着患者数量快速增多,人们对EC重视程度也明显升高,近年来越来越多的患者开始接受手术或放化疗等根治性干预^[12]。

放疗是中晚期EC重要干预措施,有利于控制肿瘤生长、延长患者生存时间并改善生活质量,但随着人们对健康要求提升,如何提升放疗精确性和减少相关并发症成为临床关注重点^[13]。IMRT可利用影像学技术将放射线集中于肿瘤内特定区域,在提升肿瘤辐射剂量同时有效减轻周围正常组织放射损伤^[14],但放疗时患者不自主活动引起的摆位误差等原因仍可能造成照射野与肿瘤病灶发生偏差,因此加强体位固定对提升放疗精确性具有重要意义^[15]。胸上段EC与脊髓、肺和心脏等重要器官距离较近,故而放疗时更需要提升射线精确度,现阶段常用体位固定方式为热塑材料制成的头颈部面罩和胸部体罩固定^[16]。本研究显示面罩组X轴、Y轴和Z轴摆位误差绝对值明显低于体罩组,可见头颈部面罩固定用于胸上段EC放疗较体罩固定更利于降低摆位误差,分析原因为患者仰卧位时头颈部较体部更容易发生不自主活动,体罩固定难以对头颈部进行有效固定,导致放疗时摆位误差较大。TPS是IMRT重要环节,通过对放射源和肿瘤靶区进行建模,可准确计算射线剂量和分布情况^[17]。本研究分析胸上段EC患者TPS放疗时剂量分布情况,显示两组D_{max}、D_{min}和D_{mean}比较均无明显差异,其中面罩组HI明显低于体罩组,CI明显高于体罩组,表明两种体位固定方式肿瘤靶区射线剂量相近,但头颈部面罩固定时射线分布HI和CI具有明显优势,这与患者摆位误差更小紧密相关。同时本研究显示面罩组双肺V₁₀、V₂₀、V₃₀及脊髓D_{mean}明显低于体罩组,提示头颈部面罩固定有利于放射性集中分布于肿瘤靶区,对减少周围脏器放射损伤具有重要意义。

EC放疗效果目前仍欠理想,文献报道放疗后5年生存率仅为10%^[18]。本研究中面罩组和体罩组ORR分别为58.70%和54.88%,两组比较差异无统计

学意义,与宋春洋等^[19]报道结果大致相近,可见EC放疗效果还有待提升。本研究结果证实不同体位固定方式对放疗效果无明显影响,这与两组肿瘤靶区剂量分布基本一致有关,但面罩组放射性皮炎、放射性食管炎、放射性肺炎及骨髓抑制等并发症发生率均低于体罩组,且两组放射性肺炎差异有统计学意义,表明头颈部面罩固定用于胸上段EC放疗有利于减少不良反应发生。放疗不良反应与射线引起周围正常组织损伤有关,其中胸部放疗容易引起放射性肺炎^[20]。王琳等^[21]研究表明放射性肺炎发生风险与患者年龄、肿瘤部位和靶区体积等因素关系密切。因此放疗过程中不仅需要保障靶区照射剂量,还需积极降低周围正常组织照射剂量以预防不良反应发生,从而提升治疗效果和患者生活质量。

综上所述,头颈部面罩固定用于胸上段EC放疗有利于降低摆位误差,提升TPS放疗剂量分布均匀度和适形度,减少周围正常器官照射剂量和放疗相关不良反应发生。

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