

山东省肥城市 2006—2012 年 676 例食管癌前病变内镜筛查结果分析

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摘要: [目的] 研究食管癌高发地区食管癌前病变转归情况及其影响因素, 为食管癌前病变及食管鳞癌的防治工作提供科学依据。[方法] 采用历史性队列研究方法对山东省肥城市 2006—2012 年期间接受筛查未治疗, 并进行病理检查随访的受检者资料进行分析, 描述首检及随访筛查结果, 分析影响癌前病变发生、发展的因素。[结果] 676 例首检者接受随访, 筛查结果为 417 例(61.7%)发生逆转, 157 例(23.2%)保持稳定, 102 例(15.1%)发生进展。102 例进展者的病理诊断结果分别为 9 例食管炎, 26 例轻度异型增生, 27 例中度异型增生, 30 例重度异型增生原位癌, 10 例食管癌。其中基底细胞增生平均间隔为 2.7 年, 随访结果为食管癌, 轻度异常增生为 6.3 年, 中度异常增生为 2.9 年, 重度异常增生/原位癌为 1.0 年。男性、饮酒、饮茶为癌前病变发生、发展的危险因素, 其 OR 值和 95%CI 值分别为 1.712(1.088~2.694)、1.611(1.058~2.453)、1.784(1.004~3.170); 年龄<55 岁为癌前病变发生、发展的保护因素。[结论] 首检后对基底细胞增生和轻度异型增生应间隔 2 年复查一次, 对中度异型增生和未治疗的重度异型增生/原位癌应间隔半年复查一次, 以减少早期癌的漏诊率; 对男性、年龄≥55 岁、饮酒、饮茶的癌前病变人群应加强筛查力度。

关键词: 食管鳞癌; 癌前病变; 危险因素; 筛查间隔; 山东

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Analysis of Endoscopic Screening Results of 676 Cases of Esophageal Precancerous Lesion from 2006 to 2012 in Feicheng County, Shandong Province

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Abstract: [Purpose] To study the prognosis of esophageal precancerous lesions and its influencing factors in high-incidence areas of esophageal squamous cell carcinomas and to provide scientific basis for prevention and control of esophageal squamous cell carcinomas. [Methods] The retrospective cohort study was used to analyze the data of subjects who accepted screening but remained untreated and had follow-up screening from 2006 to 2012 in Feicheng county, Shandong province, and the first and follow-up screening results were collected to analyze the relevant influencing factors of the progression of precancerous lesions. [Results] The results of follow-up screening tests in 676 cases were 417 cases (61.7%) reversed, 157 cases (23.2%) remained stable, and 102 cases (15.1%) progressed. The specific pathological diagnosis results of 102 patients with progression were 9 cases of esophagitis, 26 cases of mild dysplasia, 27 cases of moderate dysplasia, 30 cases of severe dysplasia carcinoma *in situ*, and 10 cases of esophageal cancer. The average time interval from basal cell hyperplasia to esophageal cancer was 2.7 years, mild dysplasia to esophageal cancer was 6.3 years, moderate dysplasia to esophageal cancer was 2.9 years, and severe dysplasia/carcinoma *in situ* to esophageal cancer was 1.0 year. Male, alcohol and tea consumption were risk factors for the development of precancerous lesions, and OR and 95%CI values were 1.712(1.088~2.694), 1.611(1.058~2.453) and 1.784 (1.004~3.170), respectively. Age <55 years old was a protective factor for the development of precancerous lesions. [Conclusion] Patients whose histological results were basal cell hyperplasia and mild dysplasia should be retested every other two years after the first test, and patients with moderate abnormal hyperplasia and untreated severe dysplasia/carcinoma *in situ* should be retested every six months, to reduce misdiagnosis rate in the early stage. Screening should be strengthened for those who were male, aged ≥55 years old, alcohol drinkers and tea drinkers.

Key words: esophageal squamous cell carcinoma; precancerous lesions; risk factors; screening interval; Shandong

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食管癌是常见的恶性肿瘤之一,2018 年全球新发食管癌病例约 57.2 万例,死亡病例 50.9 万例^[1]。2015 年我国新发食管癌病例 24.6 万例,死亡病例 18.8 万例,造成了沉重的社会经济负担^[2]。食管癌的发生、发展是一个多因素、多阶段的长期缓慢过程,基底细胞增生、食管炎、轻度异型增生、中度异型增生、重度异型增生/原位癌是食管上皮组织进展为癌的过程^[3]。相关研究发现,对食管癌前病变进行及时干预可延缓或逆转食管癌前病变的发展进程^[4],食管上皮异常增生在自然状态下也可出现逆转^[5]。山东省肥城市自 2006 年开始承担国家农村上消化道癌筛查项目,本次研究选取 2006—2012 年期间接受首次筛查及重复筛查人群的数据资料,描述癌前病变患者的转归状态,观察进展病例的间隔时间及其影响癌前病变发生、发展的相关因素,了解癌前病变的自然史,为食管鳞癌的防控工作提供基础资料。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

山东省肥城市于 2006 年开始承担国家上消化道癌早诊早治项目,利用“内镜下碘染色观察+指示性活检”技术对 40~69 岁农村居民进行筛查。本研究选取 2006—2012 年筛查并接受重复筛查的 676 例受检者作为研究对象,重复筛查间隔时间不固定,短则半年,长达 7 年,所有重复筛查的首检者均未接受治疗。

1.2 资料收集方法

研究对象接受首检前签署知情同意书,填写流行病学调查表,采用“内镜下碘染色观察+指示性活检”技术进行筛查,其病理诊断结果为正常、基底细胞增生、食管炎、轻度异型增生、中度异型增生、重度异型增生/原位癌、食管癌^[6]。对于重复受检者进行重复内镜检查,对食管同一位置进行观察,以随访病理结果为依据,定义病变较前减轻或消失为逆转;病变等级未改变为稳定;病变较前加重为进展^[7]。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 Excel 进行数据汇总、清洗,应用 SPSS22.0 软件进行统计分析,计算食管癌前病变检出率、平均

间隔时间,分析性别、年龄、吸烟、饮酒、饮茶、肿瘤家族史等因素引起食管癌前病变发生进展的危险度(OR 值)及 95%可信区间(95%CI),进行卡方检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 首检结果

共有 676 例接受过重复筛查的受检者纳入本次研究,男、女比例为 3:2(407 例/269 例)。首检结果为:16 例正常,20 例基底细胞增生,56 例食管炎,401 例轻度异型增生,140 例中度异型增生,43 例重度异型增生/原位癌(Table 1)。

Table 1 General demographic characteristics of the subjects

Item	Normal	BCH	Esophagitis	mD	MD	SD/CIS	Total
No. of subjects	16	20	56	401	140	43	676
Gender(male)(%)	94	85	66	56	61	70	60
Average age(years)	55	53	55	53	53	55	54
Smoking(%)	63	75	52	38	41	44	42
Alcohol use(%)	56	65	50	40	38	60	43
Drink tea(%)	88	85	68	78	78	81	78
Family history of cancer(%)	44	25	23	31	34	23	30

Notes:BCH:basal cell hyperplasia;mD:mild dysplasia;MD:moderate dysplasia;SD/CIS:severe dysplasia/carcinoma in situ

2.2 复检结果

676 例首检者接受重复筛查发现共有 417 例(61.7%)发生逆转,157 例(23.2%)保持稳定,102 例(15.1%)发生进展。其中 16 例首检正常者再次接受筛查,复检结果显示有 8 例发生进展,8 例为正常;20 例首检为基底细胞增生者复检发现 12 例发生进展,7 例发生逆转;56 例首检为食管炎复检发现 25 例发生进展,14 例保持稳定,17 例发生逆转;401 例首检为轻度异型增生复检发现 33 例进展,254 例发生逆转;140 例首检结果为中度异型增生复检发现 23 例进展,103 例发生逆转;43 例首检结果为重度异型增生复检发现 1 例进展,36 例逆转。平均间隔时间和检出率详见表 2(Table 2)。

2.3 进展病例复检结果

重复筛查发现的 102 例进展者的具体病理诊断结果分别为 9 例食管炎,26 例轻度异型增生,27 例中度异型增生,30 例重度异型增生/原位癌,10 例食管癌。平均间隔时间最短 1 年,最长 6.3 年,具体平

Table 2 Comparison of results in 676 re-screenings

Item	Number	Detection rate (%)	Average time interval(years)
Normal			
Stable	8	50.0	1.0
Progress	8	50.0	2.2
BCH			
Reverse	7	35.0	2.9
Stable	1	5.0	1.7
Progress	12	60.0	2.4
Esophagitis			
Reverse	17	30.4	2.6
Stable	14	25.0	2.6
Progress	25	44.6	2.5
mD			
Reverse	254	63.3	3.4
Stable	114	28.4	3.5
Progress	33	8.2	3.3
MD			
Reverse	103	73.6	1.3
Stable	14	10.0	1.1
Progress	23	16.4	1.8
SD/CIS			
Reverse	36	83.7	1.1
Stable	6	14.0	0.9
Progress	1	2.3	1.0

均间隔时间和检出率详见表 3(Table 3)。

2.4 食管癌前病变进展的危险因素

以发生进展的 102 例首检者作为病例组, 其他 574 例首检者作为对照组, 观察影响食管癌前病变进展病例的危险因素。比较性别、年龄、吸烟与否、饮酒与否、饮茶与否和肿瘤家族史, 其 OR(95%CI)和 P 值分别为 1.712(1.088~2.694), 0.020; 1.505(0.411~6.868), 0.058; 1.417(0.930~2.158), 0.105; 1.611(1.058~2.453), 0.026; 1.784(1.004~3.170), 0.048; 1.118(0.711~1.757), 0.629。结果显示男性、饮酒、饮茶者为癌前病变发生进展的危险因素, 其差异有统计学意义; 不同年龄、是否吸烟、有无肿瘤家族史者癌前病变转归结局差异无统计学意义(Table 4)。

3 讨论

研究显示, 食管癌 5 年生存率呈现上升趋势, 但总体水平依然较低^[8], 食管癌疾病负担依然较重, 仍需进一步加强食管癌的防治工作。相关研究表明, 对

食管癌前病变进行定期随访, 可及早发现早期食管癌^[9], 提高早期癌的检出率。对食管癌前病变进行营养素干预, 能延缓和逆转其发展进程, 有效降低食管癌发病率^[4,10]。因此, 了解食管癌前病变的进展规律, 探索食管癌自然史, 有助于对食管癌前病变患者进行科学随访管理, 可达到及早发现早期病例、降低食管癌死亡率的目的。

本次研究的 676 例首检者接受重复筛检后, 417 例(61.7%)发生逆转, 157 例(23.2%)保持稳定, 102 例(15.1%)发生进展。其中轻度异型增生随访结果为: 63.3%发生逆转, 28.4%稳定, 8.2%发生进展; 中度异型增生随访结果为: 73.6%发生逆转, 10.0%保持稳定, 16.4%发生进展。本研究中, 食管癌前病变 50%以上可逆转为正常状态或低级别病理状态, 这与何波^[11]的研究结果基本一致。对未接受治疗的 43 例重度异型增生/原位癌进行随访发现, 其中 36 例

Table 3 Screening results of 102 progressors

Progress situation	Number	Detection rate(%)	Average time interval(years)
Normal			
BCH	0	—	—
Esophagitis	4	50.0	2.7
mD	4	50.0	2.5
MD	0	—	—
SD/CIS	0	—	—
Esophageal cancer	0	—	—
BCH			
Esophagitis	5	41.7	1.9
mD	6	50.0	3.0
MD	0	—	—
SD/CIS	0	—	—
Esophageal cancer	1	8.3	2.7
Esophagitis			
mD	16	64.0	2.9
MD	5	20.0	2.2
SD/CIS	4	16.0	1.2
Esophageal cancer	0	—	—
mD			
MD	22	66.7	3.7
SD/CIS	9	27.3	1.6
Esophageal cancer	2	6.1	6.3
MD			
SD/CIS	17	73.9	1.4
Esophageal cancer	6	26.1	2.9
SD/CIS			
Esophageal cancer	1	100.0	1.0

Table 4 Analysis of risk factors for the progression of precancerous lesions

Item	Case	Control	OR(95%CI)	χ^2	P
Gender			1.712(1.088~2.694)	5.403	0.020
Male	72	335			
Female	30	239			
Age(years)			1.505(0.411~6.868)	3.590	0.058
≥ 55	58	268			
<55	44	306			
Smoking			1.417(0.930~2.158)	2.635	0.105
Yes	50	232			
No	52	342			
Alcohol use			1.611(1.058~2.453)	4.945	0.026
Yes	54	236			
No	48	338			
Drink tea			1.784(1.004~3.170)	3.896	0.048
Yes	87	439			
No	15	135			
Family history of cancer			1.118(0.711~1.757)	0.234	0.629
Yes	33	172			
No	69	402			

(83.7%)发生逆转,6例(14.0%)保持稳定,1例(2.3%)发生进展,三种转归状态的比例基本与张萌等^[5]的研究结果一致。在102例进展病例中,10例进展为食管癌,这10例分别为1例基底细胞增生间隔2.7年进展为食管癌,2例轻度异型增生平均间隔6.3年进展为食管癌,6例中度异型增生平均间隔2.9年进展为食管癌,1例重度异型增生间隔1.0年进展为食管癌。这与《中国癌症筛查及早诊早治技术方案》^[12]要求对轻度异型增生每3年随访一次,中度异型增生每年随访一次,未治疗的重度异型增生/原位癌每年至少随访一次基本相符。本次研究结果中有6.1%的轻度异型增生和26.1%的中度异型增生发展为食管癌,这与河南林县随访3.5年后,有5.3%的轻度异型增生和26.7%的中度异型增生发展为食管癌的结果基本一致^[13]。

食管癌的发生、发展是多因素共同作用的结果。相关研究表明,高龄、男性、上消化道肿瘤家族史、吸烟、高腌制食品摄入是食管癌发生的危险因素,增加新鲜水果摄入是食管癌发生的保护因素^[14]。本次研究以102例进展病例为病例组,其他574例作为对照组进行病例对照研究,分析影响食管癌前病变发生进展的相关危险因素,结果发现,男性、饮酒、饮茶者为癌前病变发生、发展的危险因素,其OR值和95%CI值分别为1.712(1.088~2.694)、1.611(1.058~2.453)、

1.784(1.004~3.170),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),这与河北食管癌高发区的研究结果基本一致^[15]。

综上所述,适当缩小中度、重度异型增生的随访间隔可及早发现早期食管癌,首检后对基底细胞增生和轻度异型增生应间隔2年复查一次,对中度异型增生和未治疗的重度异型增生/原位癌应间隔半年复查一次;对男性、年龄 ≥ 55 岁、饮酒、饮茶的癌前病变人群应加强筛查和随访力度,及时发现食管癌早期病例,降低食管癌死亡率。

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