

《腹腔镜或机器人辅助胰腺癌根治术中国专家共识 (2022年版)》解读

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摘要 《腹腔镜或机器人辅助胰腺癌根治术中国专家共识(2022年版)》是由中国抗癌协会胰腺癌专业委员会微创诊治学组与中华医学会外科学分会胰腺外科学组组织全国部分胰腺外科专家制定, 2022年首次发表于 *Journal of Pancreatology*。在此共识中, 相关专家针对腹腔镜或机器人辅助手术的安全性、肿瘤学获益、学习曲线及挑战性等方面做了详细阐述, 旨在为腹腔镜或机器人辅助手术治疗胰腺癌的临床应用提供参考与指导意见。

关键词 胰腺癌根治术; 腹腔镜手术; 机器人辅助手术; 共识解读

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Interpretation of Chinese expert consensus on laparoscopic or robot-assisted radical pancreatectomy for pancreatic cancer (2022 edition)

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Abstract Chinese expert consensus on laparoscopic or robot-assisted radical pancreatectomy for pancreatic cancer (2022 Edition) was first published in the *Journal of Pancreatology* in 2022. It is formulated by Study Group of Minimally Invasive Treatment for Pancreatic Cancer in China Anti-Cancer Association and Chinese pancreatic surgery association (CPSA), Chinese Society of Surgery, Chinese Medical Association referring to Chinese expert opinions and relevant researches in the world. This article is an interpretation of the consensus. The consensus addresses the safety, oncological benefits, learning curve, and challenging aspects of laparoscopic/robot-assisted surgery, providing a reference and guidance for the clinical application of laparoscopic/robot-assisted surgery in the treatment of pancreatic cancer.

Key words Radical Resection of Pancreatic Cancer; Laparoscopic Surgery; Robot-assisted Surgery; Consensus Interpretation

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胰腺癌根治术因其较高的并发症率和死亡率,被视为腹部外科中最具挑战性的手术之一。微创手术已成为当代外科学的主流趋势。1994年,Gagner M等人^[1]和Cuschieri A等人^[2]相继报道了首例保留幽门的腹腔镜胰十二指肠切除术(Laparoscopic Pancreatoduodenectomy, LPD)和首例腹腔镜胰体尾切除术(Laparoscopic Distal Pancreatectomy, LDP)。2000年,美国食品药品监督管理局批准机器人手术系统在临床中的应用。随后,Giulianotti P C等人^[3]和Melvin W S等人^[4]分别报道了首例机器人辅助胰十二指肠切除术(Robotic Pancreatoduodenectomy, RPD)和首例机器人辅助胰体尾切除术(Robotic Distal Pancreatectomy, RDP)。随着腹腔镜/机器人辅助外科手术技术的发展及手术器械的更新,其在胰腺癌领域的应用日趋广泛,从简单的探查活检直至高难度的根治手术。然而,微创手术的安全性、肿瘤根治性、学习曲线以及复杂病例的手术方式选择等问题仍有待商榷。鉴于胰腺癌有着较高的恶性生物学行为与较差的预后,有必要对腹腔镜或机器人辅助下进行胰腺癌根治术的相关问题进行探讨并加以规范。因此,中国抗癌协会胰腺癌专业委员会微创诊治学组与中华医学会外科学分会胰腺外科学组组织国内相关领域专家根据临床实践,并参考国内外最新进展发表了《腹腔镜或机器人辅助胰腺癌根治术中国专家共识(2022年版)》。

1 微创胰腺癌根治术的围手术期安全性

手术安全性是新技术得以顺利开展的先决条件。回顾性研究表明,虽然胰腺癌患者行LPD的手术时间略长于开放手术,但在总住院时间与术中出血量方面均优于开放手术,而在术后并发症发生方面(如胰瘘、术后出血及围手术期死亡率等)则无明显差异^[5]。一些回顾性研究和国内最新发表的多中心倾向性评分匹配(P propensity Score Matching, PSM)分析RPD与开放胰十二指肠切除术(Open Pancreatoduodenectomy, OPD)

也得到了相似的结论^[6-8]。DIPLOMA研究是一项比较欧洲地区胰腺癌患者施行微创胰体尾切除术(Minimally Invasive Distal Pancreatectomy, MIDP)和开放胰体尾切除术(Open Distal Pancreatectomy, ODP)的大样本回顾性研究,PSM处理后的结果表明MIDP手术组的术中出血量和住院时间均优于ODP组,且两组90 d内死亡率无显著差异^[9]。随后开展的前瞻性、多中心随机研究(DIPLOMA)表明MIDP组的手术时间长于ODP,而ICU住院时间显著低于ODP,其它围手术期相关并发症和90 d内死亡率等均无显著差异^[10]。因此,从现有研究结果来看,微创胰腺癌根治术在围手术期安全性方面不劣于开放手术,且具有潜在优势。在具备相应技术条件的单位可以安全开展相关手术。

2 微创胰腺癌根治术的肿瘤学获益

无论腹腔镜手术还是机器人辅助手术,均是胰腺癌综合治疗环节中的一个技术手段,肿瘤学根治效果是判断其能否胜任胰腺癌治疗的关键。回顾性研究显示,LPD较OPD在R₀切除率、淋巴结获取数量方面具有一定优势^[11-12],Meta分析结果同样显示LPD不劣于OPD的肿瘤学根治效果^[13],甚至在无病生存期和总生存期方面有优于OPD的趋势^[14]。分析美国国家癌症数据库(National Cancer Database, NCDB)中的数据,比较RPD、LPD与OPD三者的肿瘤根治效果,发现在淋巴结获取数量与术后辅助化疗率方面RPD与LPD相当,且均优于OPD;在R₀切除率与远期预后方面,三者相比无显著差异^[15-16]。考虑到微创胰十二指肠切除术(Minimally Invasive Pancreatoduodenectomy, MIPD)不劣于OPD的肿瘤根治效果,以及微创手术后的快速康复有利于患者能够尽早接受术后辅助治疗,因此,MIPD较OPD可能存在潜在的生存获益。但回顾性研究不可避免地会存在选择性偏倚,目前又缺乏高质量的循证学证据,因此仍需前瞻性随机队列研究提供更可靠数据支持。总体

而言,对于经过术前筛选的胰腺癌病例,MIPD可获得不劣于OPD的肿瘤学根治效果。在技术成熟的单位,MIPD下实现手术区域的血管裸化或动脉鞘剥离以及海德堡三角的彻底清扫已成为常规的手术操作。因此各单位结合各自经验选择合适的胰腺癌病例开展RPD或LPD手术能够保证肿瘤根治效果。

回顾性研究显示LDP与ODP在R₀切除率、淋巴结清扫数量、化疗完成率、术后复查率及总体生存期等方面均无显著差异^[17-18]。比较RDP与ODP的单中心回顾性研究同样未发现两者之间在肿瘤学根治与远期预后之间的统计学差异^[16, 19-21]。最新发表的前瞻性DIPLOMA研究显示:MIDP组的R₀切除率不劣于ODP组,且在淋巴结清扫数量、总生存时间和无复发生存时间等方面无显著差异^[10]。相比于传统术式,根治性顺行模块化胰脾切除术(Radical Antegrade Modular Pancreatosphectomy, RAMPS)强调保证后腹膜切缘的阴性。Meta分析显示,胰体尾癌患者行腹腔镜RAMPS较传统手术可提高R₀切除率和淋巴结获取数量^[22]。总体而言,MIDP与ODP的肿瘤学根治效果及远期生存率相当,且MIDP手术的技术难度较MIPD为低,因此MIDP存在更为广泛的开展基础。

3 微创胰腺癌根治术的学习曲线

鉴于微创胰腺手术的复杂性,共识特别强调了胰腺癌微创手术的学习曲线问题。多数学者认为LPD的学习曲线在30~40例。度过学习曲线后,手术时间、术中出血量及术后严重并发症发生率等方面可明显下降^[23-25]。LEOPARD-2研究的中期结果显示LPD组90d死亡率是OPD组的5倍,其重要原因就是参与研究的术者未能完全度过学习曲线^[26]。其次,要重视度过学习曲线之后挑战期的存在。术者在度过最初的学习曲线阶段后一般会选择难度较高的病例,虽然已经度过学习曲线,但并发症发生率有时并未明显改善^[25]。研究认为在完成104例手术

后才能完全度过挑战期^[23]。多数文献报道RPD的学习曲线也是30~40例^[27-28]。由于RPD操作更符合开放手术习惯,在度过学习曲线前,RPD较LPD可能具有更多的围手术期安全性优势。随着腹腔镜/机器人辅助胰腺癌根治手术技术的不断发展,“钩突系膜薄层化”“原位切除”等有别于传统开放手术的微创手术入路已逐渐成熟^[29-30],第二、三代外科医师在第一代外科医师的指导下开展该手术时,其学习曲线有望大幅缩短^[31]。

中转开放是开展微创胰腺癌根治手术时不可避免的问题,尤其在学习曲线的早期阶段。目前认为MIPD中转的危险因素有:肿瘤最大直径>4cm、患者年龄>75岁、腹腔镜辅助手术以及在低通量医学中心接受手术^[32];MIDP中转开放的危险因素则为肿瘤距离脾血管根部<1cm^[33]。因此,共识中强调,在度过学习曲线之前,应谨慎选择病例,尽量避免尝试具有中转开放危险因素的胰腺癌病例。但手术中转并不意味着微创手术的失败,而是术者根据术中实际情况做出的手术策略改变。

4 开展高难度微创胰腺癌手术面临的挑战

近年来,新辅助治疗是胰腺癌治疗领域中的重要里程碑事件。研究发现,新辅助治疗可提高肿瘤的R₀切除率,降低淋巴结转移率,减少神经和血管浸润,并延长患者生存期^[34]。然而,新辅助治疗引起的胰腺炎症水肿与纤维化粘连也增加了手术难度,可能导致手术相关并发症发生率的上升。目前关于新辅助后行微创胰腺癌根治术安全性和有效性的数据稀缺。Nassour I等人^[35]对NCDB中接受新辅助化疗的胰腺癌患者进行回顾性分析,发现与OPD组相比,RPD组患者住院时间更短、清扫淋巴结数量更多,且接受术后辅助化疗的比例更高,两组患者在围手术期死亡率和远期生存率方面则无显著差异。因此,本共识推荐在微创胰腺手术经验丰富的单位,可以开展新辅助治疗后

微创根治手术的探索。

随着技术的进步,联合门静脉-肠系膜上静脉切除重建的MIPD已在国内外部分中心得到开展。单中心的回顾性研究显示该手术并发症发生率与开放组相比无显著差异,该手术是安全可行的^[36-37]。但最近发表的多中心研究则有不同结论^[38]。因此,联合血管切除的MIPD手术应仅在大型胰腺外科中心,且由经验丰富的胰腺微创外科医师开展。

5 总结与展望

腹腔镜/机器人辅助胰腺癌根治术的围手术期安全性与肿瘤根治效果已得到初步证实。随着手术技术的推广普及,腹腔镜/机器人辅助手术的应用将日趋广泛。虽然微创技术能给患者带来一定的获益,但其仍只是胰腺癌综合治疗中的一种手段,应严格把握手术适应证,谨慎挑选患者,切忌“为微创而微创”。对于接受新辅助治疗后或需行血管切除重建等复杂手术的病例,应在完全度过学习曲线后选择性开展。随着国内外胰腺中心开展更多的前瞻性随机对照研究,未来有望提供更多高质量的研究证据以规范和推动腹腔镜/机器人辅助技术在胰腺癌根治术中的应用。

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