

## 出國報告（出國類別：進修）

# 直腸癌合併骨盆腔復發之手術治療



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## 摘要

直腸癌術後合併骨盆腔局部復發是一個讓外科醫師棘手的問題，不僅手術難度極高，而且需要跨科整合性治療，包含大腸直腸外科，泌尿科、骨科、放射治療科、腫瘤科醫師等。目前針對直腸癌術後合併骨盆腔局部復發的唯一治癒方式為手術切除，日本國立癌症中心(National Cancer Center)森谷宜皓教授(Prof. Yoshihiro Moriya) 報告了更好的治療方式及成績，包括骨盆腔廓清手術(TPES Total Pelvic Exenteration & Sacrectomy)及術中放射線治療(IORT Intra-operative Radiotherapy)，因此特別前往學習。

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## 直腸癌合併骨盆腔復發之手術治療

### 壹、目的

### Treatment of Locally Recurrent Rectal Cancer : LRRC

- Relapsed tumor growth within the pelvis.
- 3-33% of patients develop LR.
- Half of the patients will have isolated LR without distant metastasis.
- Without treatment, medium survival time is 3- 8 months and is associated with severe symptoms.
- **Unresectable LR**
  - Palliative resection is inappropriate.
  - Chemoradiation is the only option available.
  - 5 YSR is < 5%. Wong et al. Int J radiat Oncol Bio Phy 1998;40:427
- **Resectable LR**
  - Surgical resection offers the only potential for cure.

直腸癌術後發生骨盆腔復發的機率約 3-33% ，但是大約一半的病人未合併其他部位轉移。發生骨盆腔復發後，如果沒有接受治療，平均存活時間約只有 3- 8 個月。如果沒有接受手術，幾乎沒有治癒的機會。治療方式可選擇化學治療、放射線治療等等，但是手術徹底切除腫瘤及受侵犯的器官，是目前唯一的治癒方式。

### Locally Recurrent Rectal Cancer

#### Not-fixed Recurrent Tumors

- **anastomotic** recurrence or **lymph node** recurrence
- Curative resection can be achieved more often with limited surgery.
- The outcomes are relatively favorable.

**Challenge is the surgical treatment of fixed recurrent tumor (FRT) which form a large percentage of LR.**

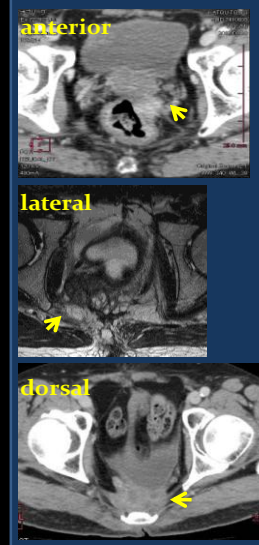
骨盆腔復發的腫瘤分為兩類：

1. 可動性腫瘤：吻合處或淋巴結的復發，處理上不是太困難，APR 手術即可達到治癒性切除。
2. 固定住的腫瘤：最難處理

## Pattern of Growth in The Pelvis (II)

### ● Pelvic recurrence

- Anterior pelvic recurrence
    - Invades the urogenital organs
  - Lateral
    - Invades the pelvic wall
  - Dorsal
    - Invades the pelvic wall
- forms FRT from its early stage.



Moriya et al. Surg Oncol Clin N Am 2005;14: 225

固定住的腫瘤：依位置可區分為3類，此種腫瘤在初期就會形成固定住的腫瘤

1. 骨盆腔前面：腫瘤侵犯泌尿系統
2. 骨盆腔側面：腫瘤侵犯骨盆側壁
3. 骨盆腔後面：腫瘤侵犯 骨盆後壁、薦骨

## Anatomic Involvement and Percent Ro Resection

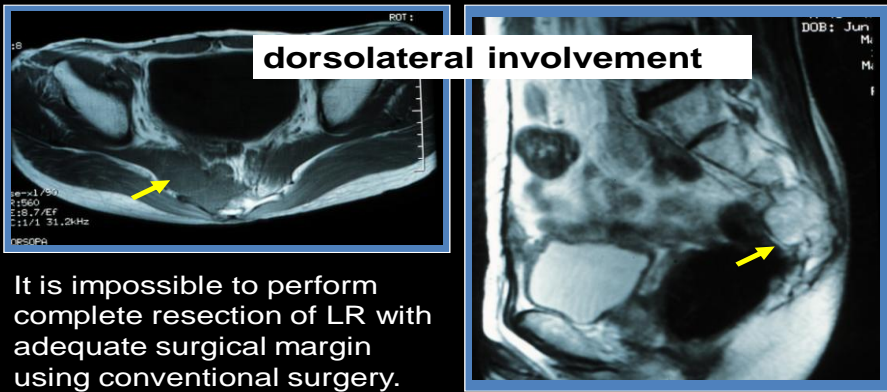
- When the recurrent tumor involved the pelvic sidewall on CT and/or MRI
  - Ro resection 19%

Moore et al. DCR 2004;22: 1599

Not only site of recurrence, but also surgeon's positive attitude toward the curation that can be achieved by composite resection.

影像學上發現腫瘤侵犯到骨盆腔側壁後，R0 完整腫瘤切除率只有 19% 切除率低，因為這實在是一個非常困難的手術。

## Extent of Fixed Recurrent Tumor



It is impossible to perform complete resection of LR with adequate surgical margin using conventional surgery.

固定住的腫瘤：一般 APR 手術切除不了

## Resectable Local Recurrence

- To achieve en-bloc resection with negative margin.
- Radicality
  - R0 resection means free margins.
  - R1 : microscopically involved margins.
  - R2 : macroscopically involved margins.

手術的目的：達到 R0 en-bloc resection

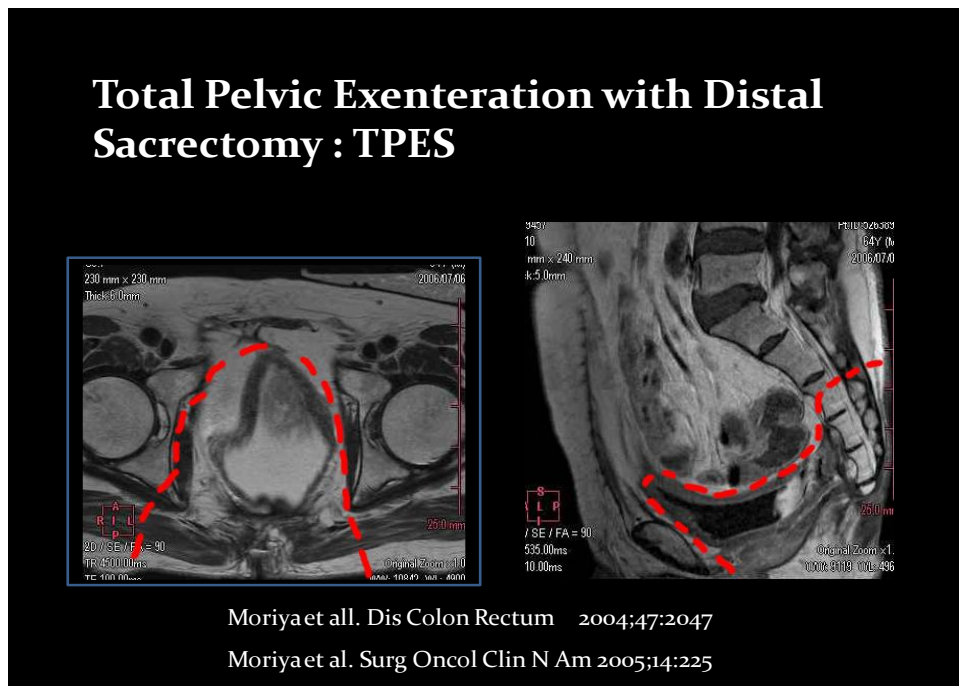
## Outcomes after extended surgery

	year	number	Morbidity (%)	Mortality (%)	5 YSR (%)	Re-local (%)
Wanebo	'99	53	100	8	31	49
Yamada	'01	60	60	2.4	18	
Moriya	'04	57	58	1.3	49	25
Dresen*	'08	147	59	12	31	32

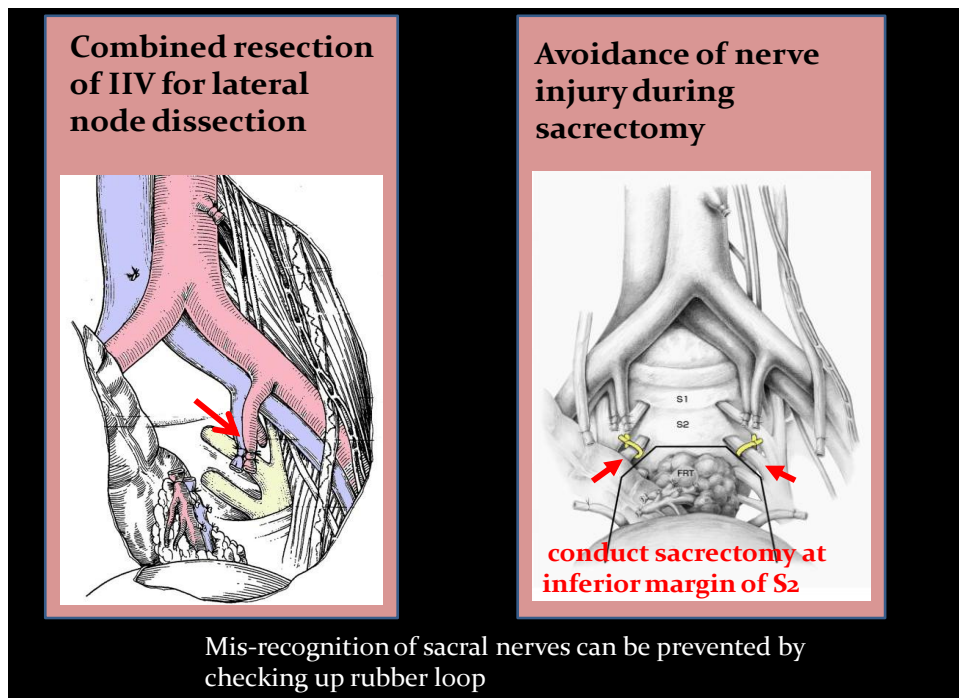
\* All patients received multimodality therapy, including IORT and re-irradiation.

日本癌病中心的大腸直腸外科森谷宜皓教授(Prof. Yoshihiro Moriya) 報告了更好的治療方式及成績，因此特別前往學習。

## 貳、過程



固定住的腫瘤，唯一治癒性的手術方式：骨盆腔全摘術合併末端薦骨切除



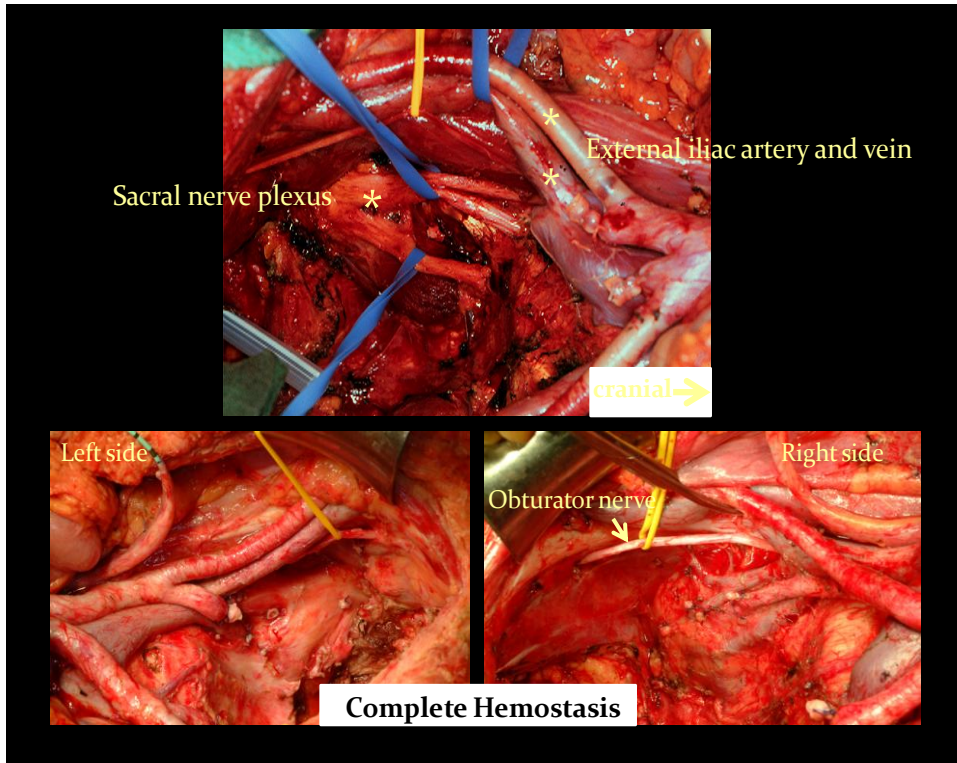
手術範圍：

內腸骨動靜脈切除

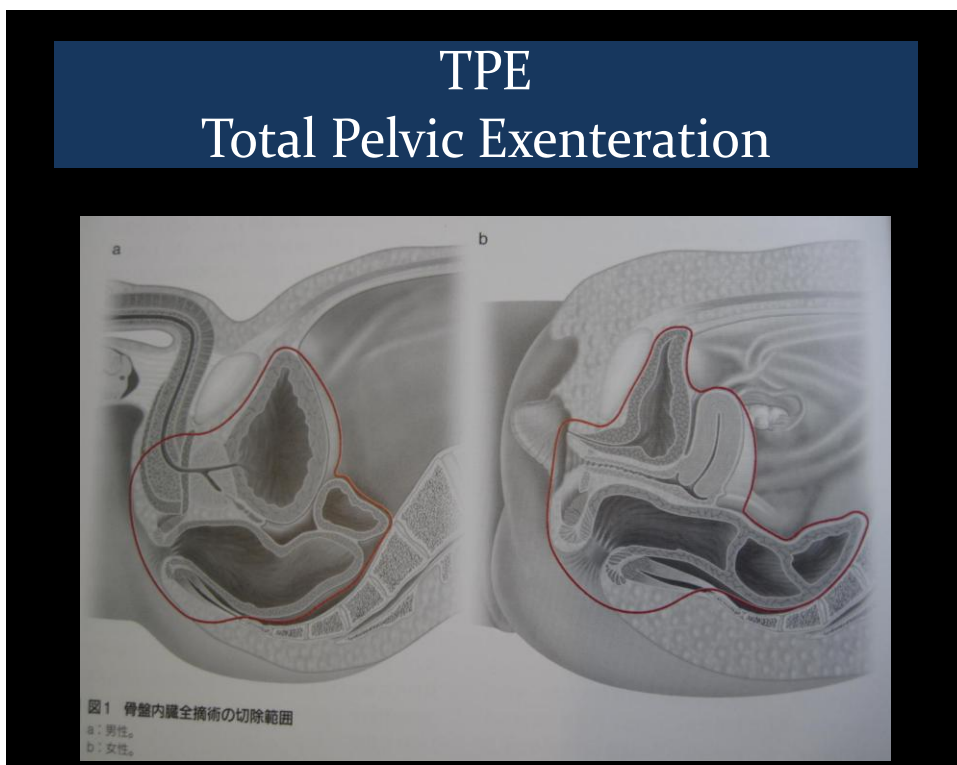
S2 以下薦骨切除

側邊淋巴結清除

S2 神經可以先找出後繞線做記號，避免誤傷。



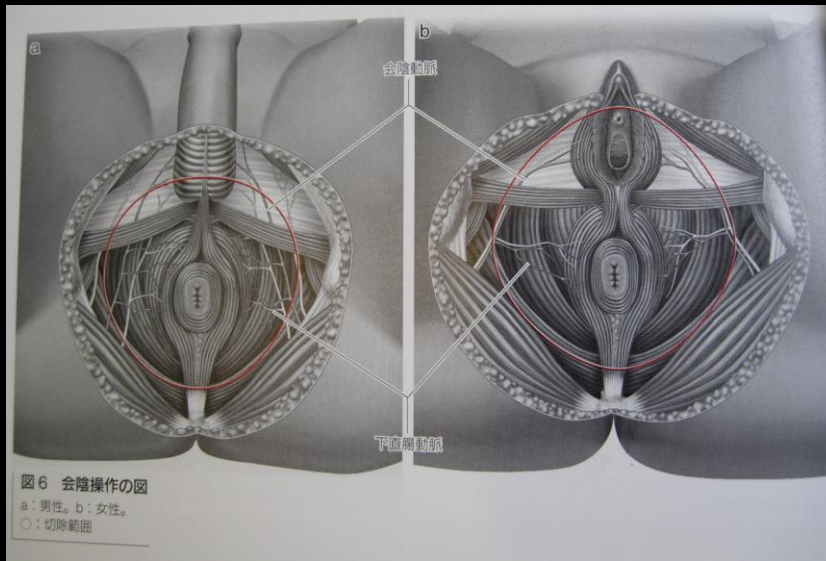
止血須徹底，才可減少術後的併發症。



TPE：骨盤內臟全摘術的手術範圍，包括泌尿系統、生殖系統、直腸。

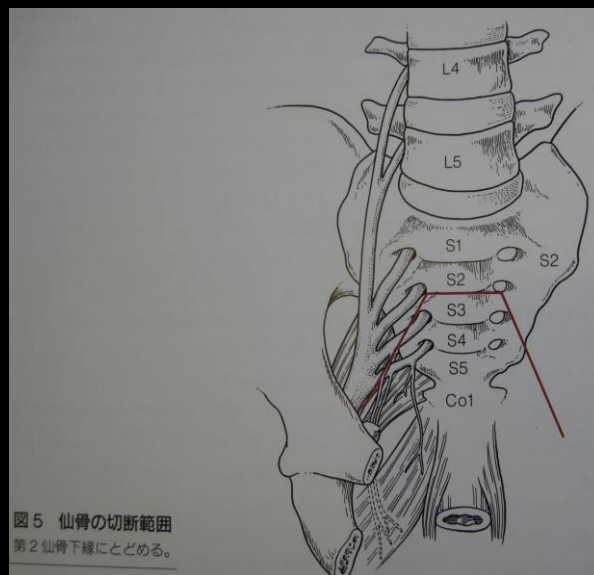


# Perineal Resection



會陰部切除：範圍比一般 APR 還要大

# Distal Sacrectomy



遠端薦骨切除：S2 神經一定保留，才不會影響下肢運動功能。

## Patient Selection of TPES

- The tumor should be solitary and localized.
- No distant metastasis except for resectable hepatic metastasis
- And contra-indication are as follows;
  - Extensive pelvic wall involvement
    - **sciatic notch**
    - **sacral promontory**
    - **external iliac vessels**
  - Bilateral ureteric obstruction
  - Periaortic lymph node metastases
  - Pain spreading down to the lower extremity
  - Poorly differentiated or signet ring cell carcinoma

如何選擇適合手術的病患

1. 未合併腹膜轉移
2. 若有其他轉移，例如肝臟、肺臟等，須為可切除的轉移。
3. 腫瘤若侵犯以下地方，就無法切除了：
  - A. 腫瘤侵犯到坐骨切跡、S1、S2 神經、外腸骨動靜脈。
  - B. 雙側輸尿管阻塞
  - C. 主動脈旁淋巴結轉移
  - D. 下肢疼痛
  - E. 惡性度高的腫瘤

- In surgical treatment, surgeon-related factors are crucial.
- Surgery remains the optimum treatment, if this can be achieved with acceptable QOL.
- Although **5-yr is nearly 50%** even after extended surgery, we nevertheless pursue an aggressive policy of surgery, because this is their only viable option for cure.



Against Era of Surgical Conservatism

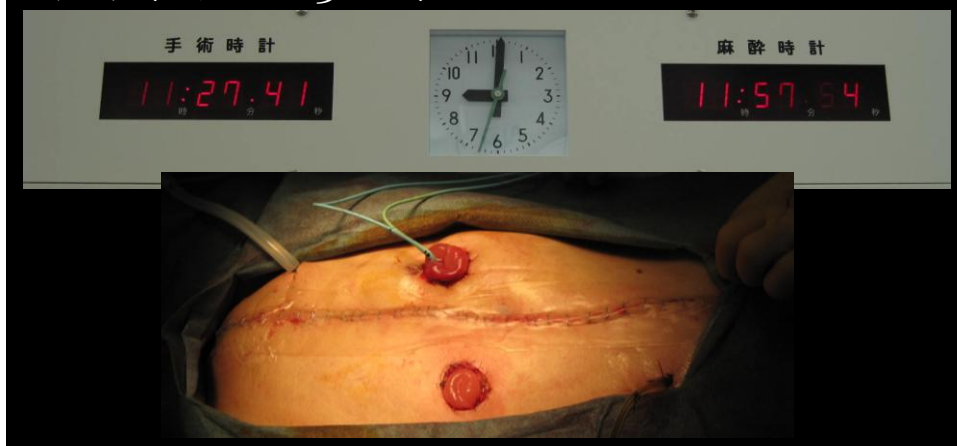
1. 對於骨盆腔復發的治療，外科醫師的積極態度決定一切
2. 病患接受手術後的生活品質尚可接受
3. 這種手術可以有將近 50%的治癒率，是病患唯一的治癒方式
4. TPES：與保守主義的主流手術不同

## 參、心得

### TPES Multi-Modality Treatment

Enroll Teams：大腸直腸外科、泌尿科、骨科

手術時間：11-13 小時



TPES 骨盆腔內臟全摘併部分薦骨切除手術

1. 提供直腸癌併發骨盆腔復發的病患唯一的治癒方式
2. 須要多科整合手術，包括大腸直腸外科、泌尿科、骨科
3. 手術困難度極高，但是並非不可達成

### Predictive Factors for Ro Resection (I)

- Increased the probability of Ro
  - Younger age
  - Female gender
  - Previous sphincter preserving surgery
  - Primary surgery at an outside institution
  - Site of tumor: anterior involvement
  - Re-irradiation
- Decreased probability of Ro

某些病人的切除率比較高，在病人選擇上可以有幫助，但是這尚未有定論：

1. 年輕人
2. 女性
3. 過去的手術有保留肛門
4. 在其他醫院接受第一次的直腸癌手術

5. 腫瘤復發在骨盆腔前壁
6. 放射線重複治療過

### Predictive Factors for Ro Resection (II)

- Increased probability of Ro
- Decreased the probability of Ro
  - Pain
  - Increasing number of sites of fixation
  - Tumor proximity to the pelvic sidewall
  - Previous APR
  - Advanced stage of the primary tumor
  - hydronephrosis
  - Low surgical volume
  - Elevated CEA
  - Male gender

in terms of patient selection  
and surgeon's technical skill

某些病人的切除率比較低：

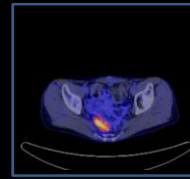
1. 明顯疼痛
2. 腫瘤侵犯骨盆腔的位置較多處
3. 過去接受 APR 手術
4. 原來腫瘤較為惡性
5. 水腎
6. 體型較小
7. CEA 指數升高
8. 男性

決定手術成功最重要的因素：選擇合適的病患及外科醫師的手術能力

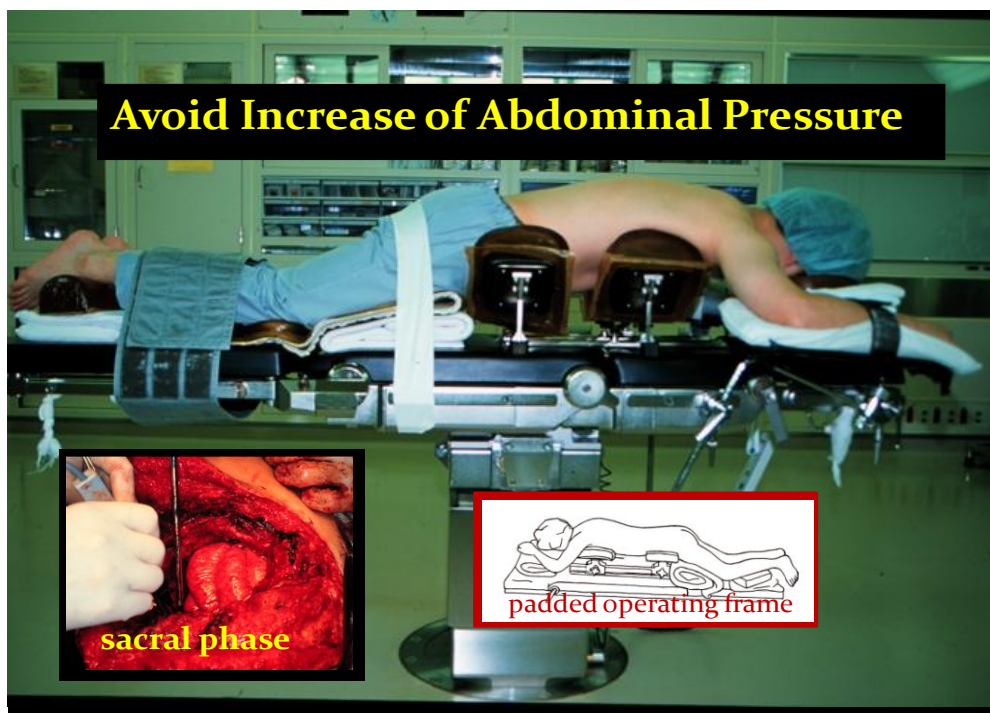
## 肆、建議事項

### Imaging Diagnosis before Surgery

- Rule out distant metastases
- In the case of suspected disease, attempt to distinguish between fibrosis and recurrent tumor
- Imaging
  - Anatomical imaging
    - CT: Most used mode
    - MRI: produce more detailed anatomical pictures
  - Functional imaging: PET/CT
    - to distinguish between scar and tumor
    - detect distant metastasis undiscovered by CT.



1. 選擇合適的手術病患時，CT、MRI 的影像學檢查非常重要，並非所有的病患都適合手術。
2. PET/CT：對於排除纖維化或腫瘤有所助益，也可找出是否合併遠處轉移。



除了醫師的手術技巧以外，相關手術設備也需要配合，例如臥姿時須有合適的腹部支撐架，避免腹壓的增加。