

## 食管内镜黏膜下剥离术与术后食管动力异常的相关因素

吕美慧 姜柳琴 林琳

南京医科大学第一附属医院消化内科, 南京 210029

通信作者: 姜柳琴, Email: jiangliuqin@163.com

**【摘要】** 内镜黏膜下剥离术(endoscopic submucosal dissection, ESD)是食管早期癌的首选治疗手段,因创伤小,术后恢复快在临床上被广泛使用。ESD术后除了出血、穿孔、术后狭窄等常见并发症外,部分患者术后还可能在食管没有出现狭窄的情况下出现不同程度的吞咽困难等症状,考虑与术后食管动力异常有关。本文主要就食管ESD与术后食管动力异常的相关因素作一综述。

**【关键词】** 食管活动障碍; 内镜黏膜下剥离术; 食管高分辨测压; 吞咽困难

### Relevant factors of esophageal endoscopic submucosal dissection and postoperative esophageal dysmotility

Lyu Meihui, Jiang Liuqin, Lin Lin

Department of Gastroenterology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210029, China

Corresponding author: Jiang Liuqin, Email: jiangliuqin@163.com

内镜黏膜下剥离术(endoscopic submucosal dissection, ESD)目前已作为一种微创手术,较为广泛地应用于食管早期肿瘤以及Barrett食管等异型增生病变。由于ESD切除病灶范围的扩大,食管术后狭窄和吞咽困难的发生率均随之增加。也有临床研究发现即使没有出现术后狭窄,仍有患者出现不同程度的吞咽困难和反酸烧心等症状,食管高分辨测压(high resolution manometry, HRM)提示食管存在多种活动异常,推测可能是ESD引起或伴发动力异常所致<sup>[1]</sup>。本文主要针对食管ESD与术后食管动力异常的相关因素作一概述。

#### 一、手术损伤神经丛

在食管近端,蠕动收缩的顺序通常是由髓质中的运动神经元直接自动完成的,然而在食管远端平滑肌中,蠕动是通过肌间神经丛的兴奋性(胆碱能)和抑制性(一氧化氮)神经元来调节的<sup>[2-3]</sup>。许多实验证明无论是离体还是活体的情况下,乙酰胆碱均能引起食管下括约肌(low esophageal sphincter, LES)环行肌和纵行肌的兴奋<sup>[4-5]</sup>。而一氧化氮则可以作为支配LES神经中抑制性神经肽能神经递质引起LES松弛<sup>[6]</sup>。而食管ESD引起的热变性可能不仅引起本体肌层的萎缩和纤维化,还可能介导兴奋性胆碱能和抑制性

一氧化氮肌间丛神经元损伤,导致相应神经递质释放异常,影响食管动力<sup>[7-8]</sup>。此外,食管解剖提示食管黏膜下层有麦斯纳丛,固有肌层有奥尔巴赫丛,它们负责食管蠕动<sup>[9]</sup>。Honda等<sup>[10]</sup>研究犬模型溃疡愈合的组织学变化,认为ESD后食管运动功能受损的原因可能是损伤了上述神经丛。由于食管是柱状结构,在纵向广泛损伤的情况下,位于与ESD损伤神经丛相同高度的未损伤神经丛可以补偿损伤的神经丛,但环状ESD可使食管同一高度的大部分神经丛受损,影响神经丛连续性。这些力学变化也可能影响人食管ESD后的食管运动。

#### 二、术后溃疡形成的炎症和瘢痕纤维化

食管炎患者与正常对照组相比,食管蠕动减少,振幅、收缩持续时间较短,传播速度较慢,蠕动失败或无效的频率增加<sup>[11]</sup>。食管ESD过程中使用高频声波诱捕器产生的烧灼热以及术后食物和消化液的刺激,可导致管壁深层溃疡,产生不同程度的炎症反应,不仅加深ESD后黏膜缺损范围,且炎症反应相关细胞因子可影响食管运动功能。如TNF- $\alpha$ 可能参与食管胃连接处流出道梗阻的发病机制,IL-6与食管胃连接处的收缩性呈负相关,IL-23A与食管体收缩性下降相关,IL-13则可能导致食管超收缩<sup>[12]</sup>。即使炎症消退后,

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固有肌层萎缩和纤维化的进展也可能通过损伤肌纤维和肌间神经丛对食管动力产生直接影响。有研究对食管ESD获得的标本进行免疫组化研究后发现黏膜下层含有丰富的胶原纤维和炎性细胞,推测这可能是食管损伤后激活一系列炎性细胞因子和活性氧所致,同时在固有肌层还发现萎缩性改变<sup>[13]</sup>。此外,也有学者认为ESD后食管溃疡的愈合过程与腐蚀性食管损伤的恢复过程相似。腐蚀性食管损伤的早期阶段会形成坏死血栓、炎症反应、氧化应激,晚期则会形成管壁纤维化、胶原沉积,这些都会影响食管运动<sup>[14]</sup>,而医源性食管溃疡在上皮细胞损伤的恢复过程中会引起成纤维细胞增殖和活化以及细胞外基质的沉积、固有肌层的破坏和纤维化,进而导致食管壁弹性和运动降低,引起食管动力改变<sup>[15-16]</sup>。

### 三、环周切除的范围

既往有多项研究表明,食管黏膜环周缺损范围是ESD后发生狭窄的独立预测因子,尤其是环周切除 $>2/3$ 者<sup>[17-19]</sup>,但也有部分患者在术后未发生狭窄的情况下同样出现反酸、烧心、胸痛等不适。Takeda等<sup>[20]</sup>报道食管ESD导致环周黏膜缺损率 $>2/3$ 时检测到的食管下端收缩积分呈上升趋势,而收缩前沿速度呈下降趋势,这可能是由于当食物通过相对狭窄通道时,食管压力增加,食物的传输速率减慢;同时ESD后溃疡瘢痕也会降低食管的廓清能力,从而影响症状评分和HRM参数。另一方面,有学者发现在切除范围超过半周的患者食管测压结果中,更容易出现节段性同步波且波幅明显降低,这部分患者术后出现吞咽困难等食管运动障碍的发生率也大大增加<sup>[21-22]</sup>,这可能与黏膜上皮再生部位有关,环形切除后,上皮再生仅发生在溃疡的口腔侧和肛门侧,而非环形切除后,上皮再生发生在口腔侧、肛门侧和条纹处<sup>[23]</sup>。

### 四、治疗食管狭窄的措施

目前术后吻合口狭窄是食管内镜下治疗后关注的热点。近年来,已有多种治疗手段用于缓解广泛ESD切除产生狭窄所致的吞咽困难等症状,如球囊扩张、支架置入、内镜下注射类固醇等<sup>[24-28]</sup>。然而,也有部分研究指出这些措施常常需要多次反复使用,可能会改变食管收缩力,导致新的消化道症状。目前尚难以确定球囊扩张影响食管间隙改变的具体机制,有研究推测有可能是由于球囊扩张引起食管下括约肌出现纤维化<sup>[29]</sup>。Takahashi等<sup>[30]</sup>研究表明术后反复的球囊扩张可能损害食管壁运动,导致ESD后出现吞咽困难。他们之后的研究也提示反复缓解狭窄的措施导致食管纤维化、食管膨胀性受损、食管壁变硬以及损伤食管运动功能<sup>[31]</sup>。而各类支架可能会延长黏膜愈合时间,损伤食管管壁的弹性,出现食管僵硬,从而表现为吞咽困难等不适<sup>[32]</sup>。理论上内镜下曲安奈德注射和/或口服泼尼松可以减轻炎症过程,抑制炎症细胞的迁移和活化,减少胶原合成和成纤维细胞增殖,达到预防和改善术后狭窄的效果,同时早期口服激素有助于减少术后重复使用球囊扩张的次数<sup>[33-34]</sup>,但食管长时间暴露于食物、胃液及唾液中,无法形

成相对无菌的条件,在这种环境下使用类固醇可能继发细菌感染,造成上皮化延迟、恶化溃疡<sup>[35-36]</sup>,动物研究也表明类固醇注射后黏膜下区域出现密集纤维化,固有肌层萎缩和食管脆性增加<sup>[37]</sup>。

### 五、合并或继发的精神心理障碍

自从Wolf和Almy的经典研究以来,人们已经知道心理压力可以调节食管感觉运动<sup>[38-40]</sup>。精神疾病在食管运动障碍患者中很常见,尤其患者常常因生活质量下降,更易伴发焦虑、抑郁等身心障碍;同样若患者术前就合并精神心理异常,术后可能更容易出现食管动力障碍的临床表现。池肇春<sup>[41]</sup>认为任何一种与食管敏感性相关的状态都可能会影响食管蠕动,他主张神经调节剂是治疗食管功能性疾病的基础药物,心理行为疗法也是治疗过程中不可缺少的一环。Clouse等<sup>[42]</sup>对异常临床测压结果的50例患者进行独立精神病学诊断评估后发现8%患者在食管测压期间存在情绪障碍,精神疾病与特定的食管收缩异常群相关。王巍等<sup>[43]</sup>探讨调查196例存在反流症状患者的精神心理状况与食管动力的相关性,结果显示78.1%的患者有不同程度的焦虑、抑郁。焦虑、抑郁患者食管下括约肌静息压、远端收缩积分下降更明显,大型蠕动中断百分比增加更明显,焦虑、抑郁情况越重,以上指标差异越显著。这都说明术后患者出现吞咽困难、烧心、胸痛等表现不一定是食管本身发生器质性病变所致,生理性应激也可以增强食管对酸的感知,致使患者出现上述症状表现<sup>[44]</sup>。

综上所述,目前ESD应用于食管早期肿瘤及异型增生已逐渐被大众接受。而导致部分患者术后在无狭窄的情况下仍然出现吞咽困难、胸痛、反酸等食管动力障碍表现的原因尚未明确。除了手术操作、环周黏膜缺损率、术后治疗狭窄的措施外,合并或继发的精神心理问题同样可能与术后食管动力改变密切相关。因此在诊断、治疗方案的选择上应当注意多学科联合。治疗上,若患者术后确实存在一定程度的管腔狭窄,可采取多种措施扩张食管以缓解症状;若患者在狭窄程度并不严重的情况下出现更为明显的吞咽困难、反酸、烧心等临床症状,需充分考虑其他原因可能导致的食管动力障碍,并采取相应的治疗措施。此外,近年来新出现的功能性管腔成像探头是一种专注于测量食管机械性能的诊断性导管,用于评估食管胃交界处的扩张和食管壁硬度,可以辅助鉴别肿瘤引起的假性弛缓症和原发性动力障碍性疾病<sup>[45-46]</sup>。

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