

头颈部恶性肿瘤患者放化疗期间营养干预的研究进展

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摘 要:头颈部肿瘤是临床常见的恶性肿瘤之一,同步放化疗是其标准的治疗方式,在疗效提高的同时所致的毒副反应不容忽视,其中以营养不良最为突出,患者出现体重丢失、免疫功能下降等,严重影响了患者的生活质量和预后,对其进行营养干预极其必要。全文就头颈部肿瘤患者放化疗期间的营养现状、营养状态的评估及营养干预的新进展作一综述。

主题词:头颈部肿瘤;放射治疗;营养干预

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Progress of Nutritional Intervention in Patients with Head and Neck Cancer During Chemradiotherapy

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Abstract: The head and neck cancer is one of the most common malignant tumors. Concurrent chemoradiotherapy is the standard treatment for it, however, the toxic and side effects of chemoradiotherapy cannot be ignored, especially malnutrition. Loss of body weight, decreased immune function seriously affect the quality of life and the prognosis of patients. This article reviews the recent progress of the nutritional status, the evaluation methods and nutritional intervention in patients with head and neck cancer during chemradiotherapy.

Subject words: head and neck cancer; radiotherapy; nutritional intervention

头颈部肿瘤因其解剖结构的特殊性,外科手术治疗的可能性较小^[1],而同步放化疗是头颈部局部晚期鳞状细胞癌治疗的金标准^[2],既取得相似疗效,亦避免了手术的毁损,保全了器官的完整性。然而,放化疗的毒副反应,如严重的黏膜炎、口干、味觉异常、恶心呕吐等常常导致营养摄入不足^[3]。吞咽困难是头颈部肿瘤患者放疗常见的严重副反应之一,约有59%患者在放疗过程中出现轻度吞咽困难,25%患者出现严重的吞咽困难^[4],而接受同步放化疗患者的发生率高达69%^[5]。严重的吞咽困难导致患者出现脱水、营养不良及体重下降,而营养不良导致患者生活质量下降,免疫系统受损,并发症发生率增加,降低了治疗耐受性和依从性,往往导致中断治

疗,影响治疗的疗效^[6]。Langius JA等^[7]研究发现头颈部肿瘤患者放疗前及放疗中出现体重丢失是其不良预后的预测因素,当体重丢失 $\geq 5\%$ 提示预后不良。因此,在头颈部恶性肿瘤患者放化疗期间予以营养干预是极其重要的。

1 头颈部肿瘤放化疗营养状况现状

由于恶性肿瘤疾病本身或治疗等因素,肿瘤患者始终处于营养不良的高风险状态。有研究表明,约40%~80%肿瘤患者合并有营养不良,其中约50%~80%患者会演变为恶液质状态,约10%~20%患者死于营养不良,而非肿瘤本身^[8-13],其中以消化道肿瘤和头颈部肿瘤发生营养不良最为常见^[14]。Unsal等^[15]研究发现,头颈部恶性肿瘤患者放疗前就会出现营养不良,发生率约24%,而放疗后其发生率上升至

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88%；金三丽等^[16]应用营养风险筛查量表(NRS2002)对74例头颈部恶性肿瘤在放疗前、放疗中、放疗后进行营养风险筛查,发现随着放射治疗的进行,患者NRS2002评分逐渐增高(1.64 ± 1.09 vs 2.30 ± 1.06 vs 3.14 ± 1.07 , $P < 0.001$),患者在放疗前、放疗中及放疗后营养风险的发生率分别为21.43%、37.5%和71.43%,差异有统计学意义,此外,患者体成分各项指标亦逐渐下降。研究认为,头颈部恶性肿瘤患者在放疗疗程中营养风险及营养不良发生率是逐渐递增的,且体成分以去脂质体质量丢失为主,提出应密切关注头颈部恶性肿瘤患者放疗期间的营养状态。王剑锋等^[17]将77例接受放疗的头颈部肿瘤患者随机分为营养干预组和对照组,比较两组放疗前、放疗结束时、放疗后3个月的营养状态、体质量、体力及生活质量等变化,发现两组在放疗前营养风险发生率无统计学差异,而在放疗结束时,干预组主观评定量表评分明显低于对照组(5.41 ± 2.36 vs 6.92 ± 2.74),干预组体质量亦明显高于对照组(57.07 ± 8.01 vs 46.53 ± 9.82),差异有统计学意义;在放疗结束时、放疗后3月干预组平均体质量亦高于对照组。由此研究认为头颈部肿瘤患者放疗营养不良风险发生率高,营养干预可维持营养状态,改善体力状态,提高生活质量。Arribas等^[18]应用主观评定量表(patient-generated subjective global assessment, PG-SGA)对头颈部恶性肿瘤患者进行营养风险筛查,并探讨其营养不良的预测因素,提出头颈部肿瘤患者接受放疗或同步放化疗与基线时评估相比,普遍处于营养不良状态。头颈部肿瘤患者出现营养不良可能与以下因素相关:(1)肿瘤的局部浸润和压迫导致患者进食受限、疼痛、吞咽困难,而肿瘤的代谢产物如5-羟色胺等可作用于下丘脑摄食中枢,患者出现味觉异常、厌食等都使患者食欲下降,导致营养摄入不足而发生营养不良^[19-21];(2)放疗或放化疗毒副反应,如恶心呕吐、口腔溃疡、放射性黏膜炎、口干等,患者放疗过程中唾液腺受损,味觉缺失,导致进食量减少,使得营养不良发生率增加;(3)心理因素和疼痛,患者在患病初期出现情绪低落、恐惧、绝望、抑郁等情绪,导致胃肠功能紊乱,食欲下降而发生营养不良^[22],而癌性疼痛不仅影响了患者的饮食、睡眠,还可以通过氧化应激反应促进机体代谢,从而发生营养不良^[23]。

由此可见,头颈部肿瘤患者营养风险发生率很高,很多患者在放疗或放化疗期间出现营养不良,但目前对此类患者营养风险和营养不良的重视程度仍不足。

2 头颈部肿瘤患者营养筛查和评估

头颈部肿瘤患者因疾病及演进和治疗方式等因素,处于营养不良的高风险状态。不论是体重指数(body mass index, BMI)的降低,还是6个月内体重丢失 $\geq 10\%$,这些都与一系列的并发症相关,如感染风险增加、伤口延迟愈合、心肺功能损伤、肌肉力量减弱、放化疗敏感性降低、生活质量下降及死亡率增加等^[24]。而营养风险的筛查就尤为重要。营养筛查的目的在于确定营养不良的患者或尽早确定有营养不良风险的患者,推荐头颈部肿瘤在治疗每个阶段每隔一段时间进行重复营养风险评估,对高营养风险的患者必须尽早进行营养干预,住院患者每周进行营养筛查,对于门诊患者应监测体重变化,如2周内体重下降 $\geq 2\text{Kg}$,应及时与医师及营养师汇报^[25]。目前常用的营养风险筛查工具有NRS2002、PG-SGA、微型营养评价量表(mini nutrition assessment, MNA)等。

作为中华医学会肠外营养分会(Chinese society for parenteral and enteral nutrition society, CSPEN)肠外肠内营养临床指南,欧洲临床营养和代谢协会(The european society for parenteral and enteral nutrition, ESPEN)推荐的营养筛查工具^[26,27],NRS2002是首个国际上基于循证医学为住院患者研发的营养风险筛查工具,它以12项临床研究为基础,对128项临床试验进行回顾性研究而制定的^[28],具有较好的临床适应性,能较客观地反映患者的营养风险,有效地筛查营养不良的患者,指导营养方案的制定和预测患者的临床结局,使患者获益。Skipper等^[29]通过对11种营养风险筛查工具进行循证医学分析,认为NRS2002的循证医学基础最佳,作为惟一通过美国营养师协会证据分析标准(ADA'S evidence analysis library)的I级筛查工具^[30],具有较高的可靠性。Gao等^[31]应用NRS2002对胃癌手术患者进行营养风险的筛查和评估,认为93.1%住院患者适合使用NRS2002进行筛查。程庚哲等^[32]在一项多中心的前瞻性队列研究中,通过NRS2002对患者进行营养风

险筛查,证实了营养支持组并发症发生率低于常规组。Orell-Kotikangas 等^[33]应用 NRS2002 对未治疗的头颈部肿瘤患者进行营养风险的筛查和评估,提出将评分标准降低为 ≥ 2 分为有营养风险,对头颈部肿瘤患者的营养筛查和治疗更有益处。

PG-SGA,是 Ottery^[34]在 1994 年在主观评定量表(subjective global assessment,SGA)基础上修改制定的,得到了美国营养医师协会和中国抗癌协会与营养支持专业委员会等推荐使用的肿瘤特异性营养筛查工具。PG-SGA 为临床医师、患者及营养师共同评估,包括定性评估和定量评估两部分,具有较好的专业性和特异性^[35]。PG-SGA 评分 >9 分时提示较高营养风险,需要进行营养干预。

MNA 是 Guigoz 等^[36]于 20 世纪 90 年代制定的,主要涉及人体学测量、整体评定、膳食问卷和主观评估等 18 项内容,评分 17~23.5 分提示存在营养风险,而评分 <17 分提示营养不良。

3 头颈部肿瘤患者放化疗期间营养干预

肿瘤本身对于能量的消耗而言,并不是持续作用的,但有可能受治疗方式的影响。肿瘤患者静息状态消耗能量约为 139~289Kcal/d,对于体力活动正常的非肥胖肿瘤患者来说,其总能量和蛋白质的需求为:总能量 30~35Kcal/kg/d,蛋白质 1.2g/kg/d,但对于严重营养不良、病态肥胖和手术患者,这些是远远不够的^[25]。

对于头颈部肿瘤患者进行营养干预的目标在于:(1)改善患者的生活质量;(2)增强抗肿瘤治疗的疗效,减轻其毒副反应;(3)预防和干预营养不良。Caccialanza 等^[37]研究提出对有营养不良风险的患者因尽早全面进行评估,制定个体化营养治疗方案;头颈部肿瘤患者处于营养不良的高风险状态,其营养干预的适应证为:(1)BMI $<18.5\text{kg/m}^2$;(2)3~6 个月内体重下降 $>10\%$;(3)BMI $<20\text{kg/m}^2$ 且在 3~6 个月内出现体重丢失 $>5\%$;(4)5 天以上摄入不足;(5)因代谢因素营养需求增加者。营养干预应与患者的需求无缝对接且是切实可行的。膳食指导是营养干预的第一步,对于接受放化疗的头颈部肿瘤患者应每周进行膳食指导,预防体重丢失,增加摄入量,避免治疗的中断。

目前临床常用的营养干预的方法主要有 2 种:肠内营养和肠外营养。肠内营养包括口服营养制剂(oral nutrition supplements,ONS)和管饲,口服营养制剂是指经口服途径摄入特殊医学用途食品,以补充每日饮食不足。头颈部肿瘤患者放化疗过程中因黏膜炎的发生,导致摄入不足,从而发生体重丢失,此时,仅仅予膳食指导是不够的,建议对接受放化疗而体重下降的头颈部患者予以密集的膳食指导和口服营养制剂^[38]。Baldwin C 等^[39]研究发现,ONS 相较于常规治疗,可有效改善存在营养不良或营养风险患者的体重及能量摄入,改善患者的情绪及食欲不振。对于出现了吞咽困难或是严重的口腔黏膜反应,单纯 ONS 不能满足其营养需求时应考虑管饲^[40]。

管饲营养包括无创置管和有创置管两种,其中,无创置管以经鼻置管最为常用,导管可根据患者的病情需要,放置于胃、十二指肠或是空肠,适用于营养干预时间 <4 周的患者,而对于需要长期营养干预的患者推荐有创置管,如经皮内镜下胃造瘘术(percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy,PEG)或空肠造瘘术(percutaneous endoscopic jejunostomy,PEJ)等^[41-43]。

当患者无法进行肠内营养或其不能满足机体营养需求时,此时应考虑肠内营养与肠外营养的联合或全肠外营养。肠外营养主要包括外周静脉和中心静脉两种途径。经外周静脉肠外营养适应证:(1) <2 周的肠外营养,营养液渗透压 $<1200\text{mOsm/kg.H}_2\text{O}$;(2)患者拒绝中心静脉置管或有禁忌证者;(3)导管感染或脓毒血症者。而经中心静脉肠外营养适应证: >2 周的肠外营养营养液渗透压 $>1200\text{mOsm/kg.H}_2\text{O}$ 。

营养干预方案的制定应根据患者自身情况个体化选择,当患者出现营养不良或超过 7 天不能进食时应开始进行营养干预,患者摄入不足 ≥ 10 天时应考虑肠内营养, >4 周的营养干预可考虑胃造瘘,疗程中监测营养指标如白细胞、血红蛋白、白蛋白、血小板、前白蛋白等血液指标的变化,推荐继续予以膳食指导或 ONS 至治疗后 3 月。

接受放疗的头颈部肿瘤患者营养风险发生率高,应及早筛查并制定合理的营养干预方案,减轻患者体重丢失,减少治疗相关毒副反应,降低并发症发生率,帮助患者顺利完成治疗,改善患者的生活质量和生存预后,但仍需进行更大更多的临床研究予以论证。

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