

# 食管癌调强放疗 118 例患者急性中性粒细胞减少影响因素分析

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**摘要:**[目的] 分析引起食管癌调强放疗患者急性中性粒细胞减少的临床和剂量学因素, 为急性中性粒细胞减少预防和治疗提供参考依据。[方法] 选取 2020 年 1 月至 2021 年 6 月期间在南通大学第二附属医院行食管癌调强放疗患者 118 例, 采集放疗前和放疗期间每周 1 次的外周血, 根据美国肿瘤放射治疗协作组织(RTOG)急性血液学毒性进行急性中性粒细胞减少分级, 比较急性中性粒细胞减少<Ⅱ度和≥Ⅱ度两组的临床和剂量学差异。多因素分析采用 Logistic 回归分析。[结果] 118 例患者中急性中性粒细胞减少症 0 度、Ⅰ度、Ⅱ度、Ⅲ度分别为 70.33%、16.10%、12.71%、13.56%。急性中性粒细胞减少<Ⅱ度和≥Ⅱ度两组患者的病理分期( $\chi^2=15.545, P=0.001$ )、是否化疗( $\chi^2=19.279, P<0.001$ )等临床因素差异有统计学意义。两组患者的 PTV 平均剂量( $t=5.677, P=0.019$ )、肋骨 V20( $t=6.209, P=0.014$ )、胸骨 V20( $t=5.992, P=0.016$ )等剂量学差异有统计学意义。多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示, 化疗与≥Ⅱ度急性中性粒细胞减少显著性相关( $OR=0.088, 95\%CI: 0.016 \sim 0.476$ )( $P<0.05$ )。[结论] 食管癌调强患者急性中性粒细胞减少发生率较高, 临床中应密切关注临床分期晚、同步化疗的患者; 同时计划设计时应关注肋骨 V20 和胸骨 V20 受量。

**主题词:**食管癌; 调强放疗; 中性粒细胞; 剂量学  
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## Influencing Factors of Acute Neutropenia in 118 Esophageal Cancer Patients with Intensity Modulated Radiotherapy

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**Abstract:** [Objective] To analyze the influencing factors of acute neutropenia in esophageal cancer patients with intensity modulated radiotherapy (IMRT). [Methods] A total of 118 esophageal cancer patients who underwent IMRT in Nantong First People's Hospital from January 2020 to June 2021 were enrolled. Peripheral blood samples were collected once a week before and during radiotherapy. The acute neutropenia was graded according to the acute hematological toxicity standards of the Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG). Patients were divided into neutropenia <Ⅱ degree and ≥Ⅱ degree groups. The factors influencing acute neutropenia were analyzed with multivariate Logistic regression analysis. [Results] Among 118 patients, there were 83(70.33%), 19(16.10%), 15(12.71%) and 16(13.56%) cases with acute neutropenia degree 0, I, II and III, respectively. There were significant differences in pathological stage ( $\chi^2=15.545, P=0.001$ ), having chemotherapy ( $\chi^2=19.279, P<0.001$ ), the average dose of PTV ( $t=5.677, P=0.019$ ), rib V20 ( $t=6.209, P=0.014$ ), sternal V20 ( $t=5.992, P=0.016$ ) in dosimetry factors between patients with neutropenia <Ⅱ degree and ≥Ⅱ degree. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that chemotherapy was significantly associated with ≥ grade Ⅱ acute neutropenia( $OR=0.088, 95\%CI: 0.016 \sim 0.476$ )( $P<0.05$ ). [Conclusion] The incidence of acute neutropenia is high in esophageal cancer patients with IMRT, and patients with late clinical stage and simultaneous chemotherapy are likely to develop neutropenia, also the dosimetric parameters of rib V20 and sternal V20 must be considered during the treatment plan design.

**Subject words:**esophageal cancer; intensity modulated radiotherapy; neutrophils; dosimetry

调强放射治疗 (intensity-modulated radiation

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therapy, IMRT) 已广泛应用于食管癌患者术后辅助放疗及根治性放疗, 尤其对于不宜手术患者更是其主要的治疗手段, 疗效确切<sup>[1-2]</sup>。由于大部分食管癌

患者手术或已经历过多周期的化疗，一般营养状况较差，导致放疗期间患者急性血液学毒性发生率较高，其中以白细胞和中性粒细胞损伤为主<sup>[3-4]</sup>，从而导致放射治疗中断，并影响疗效及预后。相关研究表明中性粒细胞作为血液循环中最丰富的白细胞，参与肿瘤的先天性和适应性免疫，同时与放疗密切相关，可作为生物标志物来预测疗效<sup>[5-7]</sup>。因此，对食管癌患者IMRT疗程中急性中性粒细胞减少的临床和剂量学影响因素分析可以为临床早期干预提供参考，提高放疗效果和改善患者预后。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

收集2020年1月至2021年6月在南通大学第二附属医院放疗科行IMRT的食管癌患者118例临床资料，其中男性84例，女性34例，放疗前血常规正常，57例合并其他内科疾病，22例手术治疗，48例同步化疗；年龄47~89岁，中位年龄73岁；病理分期I期19例、II期52例、III期40例、IV期7例；体质指数(BMI)<18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup> 21例，≥18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup> 97例；卡式功能状态(KPS)评分<80分102例，≥80分16例。

### 1.2 放疗定位、计划设计及治疗实施

根据患者拟放疗部位和个人身体状况选择合适的体位固定装置进行体位固定，用大孔径定位CT(飞利浦，bigBore CT)进行平静呼吸下CT扫描，扫描范围上界至颈1上缘，下界至肝脏下缘，扫描层厚3 mm。将扫描图像导入瓦里安Eclipse8.6放射治疗计划系统，由放疗医师进行靶区和危及器官勾画，其中根治性放疗靶区范围包括：肿瘤靶区(gross tumor volume, GTV)为食管癌原发病灶和转移淋巴结；临床靶区(clinical target volume, CTV)包括GTV和GTVnd+相应淋巴引流区；计划靶区(planning target volume, PTV)为CTV基础上外放0.5 cm。处方剂量：PTV 45~54 Gy，分次数25~30次；PGTV为GTV基础上外放0.5~0.8 cm，处方剂量PGTV 60~64 Gy，分次数30~32次。术后辅助放疗靶区范围包括CTV为原发病变的长度+病变上下各外放5 cm+相应淋巴引流区；PTV为CTV基础上外放0.5 cm。处方剂量PTV 50~60 Gy，分次数25~30次。危及器官包括肺、心脏、

脊髓、肝脏，并由同一医师勾画肋骨、胸骨、肩胛骨和椎体。以上靶区、危及器官及处方剂量经上级医师审核后由物理师采用5~7个射野在治疗计划系统上进行计划设计，放疗计划经过上级医师和上级物理师确认满足临床要求并进行剂量验证后在瓦里安IX-5008直线加速器实施治疗。

### 1.3 观察指标

根据RTOG急性血液学毒性中性粒细胞减少分级标准(0度： $\geq 2.0 \times 10^9/L$ ，I度： $(1.5 \sim 1.9) \times 10^9/L$ ，II度： $(1.0 \sim 1.4) \times 10^9/L$ ，III度： $(0.5 \sim 0.9) \times 10^9/L$ ，IV度： $< 0.5 \times 10^9/L$ )，对患者放疗前和放疗期间每周检查1次血常规，以最低数值进行分级。由于放疗临床实践中明确中性粒细胞减少达到II度时就需要采取干预措施，因此本研究将患者分为<II度和≥II度两组，分析两组患者的临床因素(性别、年龄、BMI、KPS评分、临床分期、是否手术、是否化疗、是否合并内科疾病等)及靶区和危及器官的剂量学参数[MU、PTV体积、PTV平均剂量、肺平均剂量、脊髓D<sub>max</sub>、脊髓平均剂量，以及肋骨、胸骨、肩胛骨和椎体的V5、V10、V20、V30、V40(剂量体积百分比)和D<sub>mean</sub>]。

### 1.4 统计学处理

应用SPSS 21.0统计软件进行数据分析，计量资料统计描述以均值±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示。临床影响因素均为定性资料，采用卡方检验；剂量学因素均为定量资料，符合正态分布，采用非配对t检验；多因素分析采用Logistic回归分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 急性中性粒细胞减少发生情况

118例食管癌IMRT患者中，急性中性粒细胞减少0度、I度、II度、III度分别为83例、19例、15例、1例，其中<II度为102例，≥II度为16例。

急性中性粒细胞减少<II度和≥II度两组患者的病理分期( $\chi^2=15.545, P=0.001$ )及是否同步化疗( $\chi^2=19.279, P<0.001$ )两个因素的差异有统计学意义(Table 1)。

### 2.2 两组患者的剂量学因素比较

两组患者的剂量学因素PTV平均剂量( $t=5.677, P=0.019$ )、肋骨V20( $t=6.209, P=0.014$ )及胸骨

**Table 1 Comparison of clinical factor between 118 esophageal cancer patients with after intensity-modulated radiotherapy**

Clinical factor	Acute neutropenia		$\chi^2$	P
	< II	≥ II		
Gender	Male	70	14	2.410 0.123
	Female	32	2	
Age(years old)	<80	82	14	0.455 0.501
	≥80	20	2	
Clinical stage	I	19	0	15.545 0.001
	II	47	5	
	III	33	7	
	IV	3	4	
Body mass index(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	<18.5	86	13	0.095 0.759
	≥18.5	16	3	
KPS score	<80	89	13	0.420 0.343
	≥80	13	3	
Surgery	No	81	15	1.873 0.174
	Yes	21	1	
Chemotherapy	No	68	2	19.279 <0.001
	Yes	34	14	
Medical diseases	No	53	8	0.021 0.885
	Yes	49	8	

V20( $t=5.992, P=0.016$ )差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ) (Table 2)。

### 2.3 急性中性粒细胞减少的影响因素分析

多因素回归分析表明:是否化疗与≥ II 度急性中性粒细胞减少显著性相关 ( $OR=0.088, 95\%CI: 0.016\sim 0.476, P<0.05$ ) (Table 3)。

## 3 讨 论

放疗作为食管癌的重要治疗手段之一,在抑制和杀伤癌细胞的同时,也会损害正常细胞。一般来说,当照射剂量达到 10~20 Gy 时即可出现不同程度的骨髓抑制,主要表现为白细胞及中性粒细胞减少。本研究中,中性粒细胞在放疗后第 1 周明显减少,第 4、5 周后趋于稳定,这与 Deek 等<sup>[8]</sup>研究结果一致。白细胞及中性粒细胞减少可造成免疫力下降、感染等危害,严重时可导致放疗的中断。相关研究发现部分放疗患者甚至在放疗结束后 10 年仍然存在白细胞计数无法回升至基线水平的情况<sup>[9]</sup>。因此,保护骨髓造血功能和减轻放疗对造血系统的损伤是保证放疗顺利进行的关键。

影响食管癌调强放疗患者急性中性粒细胞减少的临床因素较多,Li 等<sup>[10]</sup>对接受 IMRT 的 1 089 例

食管癌患者进行回顾性分析发现,同步放化组急性骨髓抑制的发生率高于单纯放疗组( $P<0.05$ );许涛等<sup>[11]</sup>对 71 例食管癌患者研究发现,同步化治疗 II 度以上骨髓抑制比单纯放疗组高。本研究结果显示,病理分期和同步放化治疗是急性中性粒细胞减少的影响因素,多因素回归分析表明化疗与≥ II 度急性中性粒细胞减少显著性相关,是急性中性粒细胞减少的主要影响因素,具体为 48 例行同步放化治疗患者出现严重骨髓抑制有 14 例(29.17%),而单纯放疗组仅有 2 例(2.86%)出现严重骨髓抑制。原因可能有以下几个方面:首先,食管癌患者通常伴有进食障碍从而导致营养不良,尤其是中晚期患者营养状况情况更差,这会导致患者造血功能降低;其次,大多数中晚期食管癌患者伴有区域淋巴结转移,会导致放疗靶区体积较大,从而造成正常组织

的受照体积和剂量较大,导致放射损伤增加<sup>[12]</sup>;再次,同步放化治疗也会导致血液毒性增加<sup>[13]</sup>。

关于剂量学因素,由于成年人的活性骨髓大多在骨盆、胸骨、脊柱等部位,而且骨髓中的造血干细胞对射线高度敏感,因此,骨受照剂量是骨髓抑制发生及严重程度的重要影响因素之一。食管癌患者调强放疗主要涉及胸骨、肋骨、椎体和肩胛骨。对于胸骨和肋骨,其受照剂量值对骨髓抑制影响较大,Wang 等<sup>[14]</sup>对 72 例乳腺癌调强放疗患者研究表明,肋骨 V20 和平均剂量是骨髓抑制的重要影响因素;关春文等<sup>[15]</sup>对 200 例食管癌调强放疗患者研究表明,骨髓抑制组的胸骨 V20、V30、V40 值及平均剂量均明显偏高,这与本研究结果一致。对于椎体,李丛等<sup>[16]</sup>对 38 例食管癌术后调强放疗患者研究发现,II 度以上骨髓抑制组椎体骨 V5、V10、V20 均高于 II 度以下骨髓抑制组;而 Chin 等<sup>[17]</sup>对 60 例接受同步放化治疗食管癌放疗患者研究发现,急性血液学毒性与椎体剂量学参数无显著性相关。本研究中两组间结果无统计学差异可能原因:一是中性粒细胞减少主要存在同步放化治疗组,化疗为主要驱动因素;二是计划设计时布野主要以 7 野为主,低剂量区域范围较大而差异不明显。对于肩胛骨的研究不多,其距离靶区较远且受量较低,对中性粒细胞影响较少。另外,随

**Table 2 Comparison of dosimetric factor between 118 esophageal cancer patients after intensity-modulated radiotherapy**

Dosimetric factor	Acute neutropenia		t	P
	< II degree	≥ II degree		
MU	753±223	840±200	2.145	0.146
PTV volume(cm <sup>3</sup> )	323±123	361±139	1.351	0.248
PTV average dose(cGy)	5052±167	5158±147	5.677	0.019
Average dose of both lungs(cGy)	1048±250	993±316	0.638	0.426
Spinal cord Dmax(cGy)	3232±573	3357±544	0.670	0.415
Spinal cord Dmean(cGy)	1040±315	1054±267	0.031	0.860
Ribs	Volume(cm <sup>3</sup> )	266±102	242±82	0.808
	D <sub>mean</sub> (cGy)	1247±280	1324±266	1.047
	V5(%)	78.54±10.49	76.94±13.27	0.297
	V10(%)	52.02±10.48	54.10±11.14	0.534
	V20(%)	18.06±9.64	24.40±8.25	6.209
	V30(%)	5.34±6.61	6.95±4.60	0.887
	V40(%)	1.45±3.28	1.46±2.25	0.000
Vertebral body	Volume(cm <sup>3</sup> )	270±84	257±52	0.329
	D <sub>mean</sub> (cGy)	2768±404	2910±346	1.788
	V5(%)	99.42±2.35	99.84±0.31	0.531
	V10(%)	95.57±6.52	97.31±3.74	1.072
	V20(%)	75.21±16.29	81.38±11.46	2.122
	V30(%)	35.24±12.76	40.68±13.17	2.188
	V40(%)	15.99±6.95	16.92±7.61	0.239
Sternum	Volume(cm <sup>3</sup> )	55±21	57±15	0.111
	D <sub>mean</sub> (cGy)	2192±612	2404±700	1.605
	V5(%)	95.63±8.16	95.25±12.99	0.024
	V10(%)	87.79±13.82	87.36±14.37	0.012
	V20(%)	53.50±30.23	72.59±20.66	5.992
	V30(%)	20.07±21.56	27.56±21.56	1.849
	V40(%)	3.91±7.26	4.11±5.95	0.011
Scapula	Volume(cm <sup>3</sup> )	142±75	163±70	1.165
	D <sub>mean</sub> (cGy)	828±238	788±366	0.313
	V5(%)	65.81±14.40	57.56±25.78	3.539
	V10(%)	33.14±13.59	30.23±16.91	0.592
	V20(%)	2.92±6.82	4.43±4.87	0.720
	V30(%)	0.53±4.28	1.09±2.27	0.268
	V40(%)	0.01±0.05	0.00±0.00	0.328
				0.568

**Table 3 Multivariate regression analysis of acute neutropenia ≥ II degree**

Variable	β	SE	Walds	P	OR	95%CI
Clinical stage I			3.474	0.324		
Clinical stage II	-20.276	8013.030	0.000	0.998	0.000	
Clinical stage III	-1.734	1.077	2.592	0.107	0.177	0.021~1.458
Clinical stage IV	-1.899	1.038	3.347	0.067	0.150	0.020~1.145
Chemotherapy	-2.431	0.862	7.956	0.05	0.088	0.016~0.476
PTV average dose	0.004	0.002	2.805	0.094	1.004	0.999~1.008
Ribs V20	0.015	0.037	0.171	0.679	1.015	0.945~1.091
Sternum V20	0.019	0.016	1.387	0.239	1.019	0.998~1.015

着 PTV 平均剂量的增大可能带来 MU 增加、单次剂量增大, 从而导致周围正常组织, 如心脏、肺等受量增加, 进一步造成中性粒细胞显著性减少, Anderson 等<sup>[18]</sup>对 46 例食管癌放化疗患者研究表明心肺平均剂量与中性粒细胞最低值显著性相关。

综上, 对于食管癌 IMRT 患者急性中性粒细胞减少, 应密切关注临床分期晚、同步化疗的患者, 同时, 计划设计时应关注肋骨 V20 和胸骨 V20 受量。

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