



T₁期结肠神经内分泌肿瘤患者转移及接受不同治疗策略后生存分析

白斌, 李恒, 汪军, 肖华, 蔡慧

引用本文:

白斌, 李恒, 汪军, 肖华, 蔡慧. T₁期结肠神经内分泌肿瘤患者转移及接受不同治疗策略后生存分析[J]. 中国临床医学, 2024, 31(2): 192-199.

在线阅读 View online: <https://doi.org/10.12025/j.issn.1008-6358.2024.20231653>

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DOI: 10.12025/j.issn.1008-6358.2024.20231653

· 论 著 ·

T₁期结肠神经内分泌肿瘤患者转移及接受不同治疗策略后生存分析

白斌¹, 李恒², 汪军², 肖华³, 蔡慧^{4*}

1. 上海中医药大学附属市中医医院肝胆外科, 上海 200071

2. 上海市宝山区中西医结合医院胃肠外科, 上海 201900

3. 上海中医药大学附属第七人民医院呼吸内科, 上海 200137

4. 海军军医大学第一附属医院普通外科, 上海 200433

[摘要] **目的** 探讨T₁期结肠神经内分泌肿瘤(colonic neuroendocrine tumor, C-NET)转移率及相关危险因素, 比较未转移(T₁N₀M₀期)C-NET患者接受局部切除治疗(local excision, LE)或根治性手术治疗(radical surgery, RS)后的长期生存情况。**方法** 分析SEER数据库内2004年1月1日至2015年12月31日经病理学诊断为T₁期C-NET患者的相关信息。采用Cox回归分析评估C-NET患者发生转移的影响因素。将未发生转移的C-NET患者分为LE组和RS组, 并采用倾向得分匹配(propensity score matching, PSM), 根据患者性别、年龄、肿瘤最大径、浸润深度进行1:1匹配, 卡钳值设定为0.02。使用Kaplan-Meier生存曲线来分析患者5年癌症特异性生存(cancer-specific survival, CSS)和总生存(overall survival, OS)。采用Cox回归分析评估转移对生存的影响。**结果** 共纳入419例T₁期C-NET患者, 其中19例(4.53%)发生远处转移。多因素Cox回归分析显示, 肿瘤最大径为11~20 mm (HR=9.264, 95%CI 3.322~25.835, P<0.001)、肿瘤位于右结肠(HR=0.116, 95%CI 0.042~0.321, P<0.001)和黏膜下浸润(HR=5.842, 95%CI 1.858~18.371, P=0.003)是T₁期C-NET远处转移的独立危险因素。未转移与转移患者的5年OS率分别是94.5%和47.4% ($\chi^2=79.762$, P<0.001), 5年CSS率分别为99.5%和55.7% ($\chi^2=164.604$, P<0.001)。PSM前未转移C-NET患者LE及RS后5年OS率为95.8%、90.1% ($\chi^2=2.679$, P=0.063), 5年CSS率为100.0%和97.2% ($\chi^2=0.579$, P=0.038); PSM后患者LE及RS后5年OS率为96.8%和92.1% ($\chi^2=3.606$, P=0.058), 5年CSS率为100.0%和98.5% ($\chi^2=1.015$, P=0.314)。PSM后LE组和RS组按肿瘤位置、肿瘤最大径和黏膜下浸润分层患者间5年OS和CSS差异均无统计学意义。**结论** 肿瘤最大径11~20 mm、位于右结肠和黏膜下浸润是T₁期C-NET远处转移的独立危险因素; LE可作为未转移T₁期C-NET的合适治疗方案。

[关键词] 神经内分泌肿瘤; 结肠; 治疗策略; 转移; SEER数据库**[中图分类号]** R 739.4 **[文献标志码]** A

Analysis of metastasis and survival after different treatment in patients with T₁ stage colonic neuroendocrine tumors

BAI Bin¹, LI Heng², WANG Jun², XIAO Hua³, CAI Hui^{4*}

1. Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Shanghai Municipal Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine Affiliated to Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai 200071, China

2. Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery, Shanghai Baoshan Hospital of Integrated Traditional Chinese and Western Medicine, Shanghai 201900, China

3. Department of Respiratory, Seventh People's Hospital of Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai 200137, China

4. Department of General Surgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Naval Medical University, Shanghai 200433, China

[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the metastasis rate and related risk factors of T₁ stage colonic neuroendocrine tumor (C-NET), and to compare the long-term survival outcomes of patients with non-metastatic (T₁N₀M₀ stage) C-NET after local excision**[收稿日期]** 2023-10-12**[接受日期]** 2023-12-28**[基金项目]** 上海市宝山区科学技术委员会科技创新专项资金(2023-E-19), 上海市浦东新区卫生健康委员会面上项目(PW2021A-28), 上海中医药大学附属第七人民医院“启明星”人才培养计划项目(QMX2021-01)。Supported by Science and Technology Innovation Special Fund Project of Shanghai Baoshan District Science and Technology Committee (2023-E-19), General Project of Shanghai Pudong New Area Health Commission (PW2021A-28), and Talents Training Program of Seventh People's Hospital of Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine (QMX2021-01).**[作者简介]** 白斌, 硕士, 主治医师。E-mail: bs0976@shutcm.edu.cn

*通信作者(Corresponding author)。Tel: 021-31161589, E-mail: caihui@smmu.edu.cn

(LE) or radical surgery (RS). **Methods** Clinical information of 433 patients diagnosed with C-NET in the SEER database from January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2015 were analyzed. Cox regression was used to analyze the influencing factors of metastasis of C-NET. The patients without metastasis were divided into LE group and RS group, and assigned in a 1 : 1 ratio using propensity score matching (PSM) according to gender, age, tumor largest diameter, and infiltration depth, with a caliper value set to 0.02. Kaplan-Meier survival curve was used to analyze 5-year cancer-specific survival (CSS) and overall survival (OS) of patients. Cox regression analysis was used to evaluate the influence of metastasis on survival. **Results** Among 419 C-NET patients, 19(4.52%) had distant metastases. Cox regression analysis showed that 11-20 mm of tumor large diameter (HR=9.264, 95%CI 3.322-25.835, $P<0.001$), right colon location (HR=0.116, 95%CI 0.042-0.321, $P<0.001$), and submucosal invasion (HR=5.842, 95%CI 1.858-18.371, $P=0.003$) were independent risk factors for distant metastasis of T₁ stage C-NET. The 5-year OS rates of non-metastatic and metastatic patients were 94.5% and 47.4%, respectively ($\chi^2=79.762$, $P<0.001$), and their 5-year CSS rates were 99.5% and 55.7%, respectively ($\chi^2=164.604$, $P<0.001$). Before PSM, the 5-year OS rates of non-metastatic C-NET patients after LE and RS were 95.8% and 90.1% ($\chi^2=2.679$, $P=0.063$), and the 5-year CSS rates were 100.0% and 97.2% ($\chi^2=0.579$, $P=0.038$); after PSM, the 5-year OS rates of non-metastatic patients after LE and RS were 96.8% and 92.1% ($\chi^2=3.606$, $P=0.058$), and the 5-year CSS rates were 100.0% and 98.5% ($\chi^2=1.015$, $P=0.314$). After PSM, there was no significant difference in the 5-year OS and CSS of patients with different tumor location, tumor large diameter, or submucosal invasion between the LE and RS groups. **Conclusions** 11-20 mm of tumor diameter, right colon location, and submucosal invasion might be independent risk factors for distant metastasis of T₁ stage C-NET, and LE could be an appropriate treatment option for non-metastatic C-NET.

[Key Words] neuroendocrine tumor; colon; treatment strategie; metastasis; SEER database

神经内分泌肿瘤 (neuroendocrine tumor, NET) 是来源于神经内分泌细胞的罕见肿瘤, 其中约 2/3 发生在胃肠道^[1-2]。结肠 NET (colonic NET, C-NET) 的发病率低于直肠、小肠和阑尾 NET, 但是结肠中第二常见的恶性肿瘤^[1,3-4]。

近年来, 结直肠 NET 的发病率呈上升趋势^[5]。C-NET 较直肠 NET 更具侵袭性, 且分化程度较低, 诊断时转移率高^[2,6]。切除是结直肠 NET 的首选治疗方案^[7]。随着结肠镜的广泛使用, 局部切除 (local excision, LE) 在小结直肠 NET 中的应用越来越多。然而, 由于 C-NET 的独特临床特征, 目前其治疗方案在全球指南间存在差异。美国国立综合癌症网络 (The US National Comprehensive Cancer Network, NCCN) 指南^[8] 推荐对 C-NET 进行肠段切除和局部淋巴结清扫; 日本神经内分泌肿瘤学会 (Japanese Neuroendocrine Tumor Society, JNET) 建议对无淋巴血管和肌层侵犯的局部结直肠 NET (<1 cm) 进行内镜切除^[9]; 中国指南^[10] 则建议对肿瘤最大径 ≤2 cm、良好分化 (G1) / 中度分化 (G2) C-NET 试行内镜下治疗。

本研究对 SEER 数据库中相关数据进行分析, 评估 T₁ 期 C-NET 的转移相关危险因素, 并比较进行 LE 和 RS 后未转移 T₁ 期 C-NET 患者的长期生存情况, 进而评估 LE 对小型 C-NET (最大径小于

1 cm) 患者的有效性和安全性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 签署 SEER 研究数据相关协议, 访问 SEER Research Data 18 Registries (<http://www.seer.cancer.gov>) 中的数据, 获取 2004 年 1 月 1 日至 2015 年 12 月 31 日经病理诊断符合《国际疾病分类 - 肿瘤学第 3 版》T₁ 期 C-NET 的患者, 患者随访截止日期为 2017 年 12 月 31 日。排除标准:

(1) 年龄小于 18 岁或大于 80 岁; (2) 肿瘤低度分化 (G3) / 未分化或为间变性 (G4); (3) 随访时间短于 6 个月; (4) 缺乏淋巴结转移 (lymph node metastasis, LNM) 或远处转移信息; (5) 缺乏手术信息; (6) 缺乏肿瘤大小和浸润深度信息; (7) 肿瘤最大径 >2 cm。

1.2 观察指标 获取患者的一般信息 (诊断年份、年龄、性别), 肿瘤特征 (部位、侵入深度、肿瘤大小和转移), 治疗方式以及随访期间的生存信息。右半结肠包括盲肠、升结肠、结肠肝曲和横结肠; 左半结肠包括结肠脾曲、降结肠、乙状结肠和直乙交界处结肠^[11]。检索美国外科医师学会癌症委员会的肿瘤登记数据系统中手术代码, 将未发生转移 (T₁N₀M₀) 的患者分为 LE (代码: 20~29) 组和根治手术 (RS, 代码: 30、

32、40、41、50、70)组。分析转移风险因素;比较LE组和RS组患者术后5年癌症特异性生存(cancer-specific survival, CSS)和总生存(overall survival, OS)。

1.3 统计学处理 采用SPSS 25.0软件和R 4.3.2软件进行分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用 t 检验;计数资料以 $n(\%)$ 表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法。采用倾向得分匹配(propensity score matching, PSM),根据患者性别、年龄、肿瘤最大径、浸润深度对LE组和RS组患者进行1:1匹配,卡钳值设定为0.02。通过Kaplan-Meier生存曲线及log-rank检验分析两组患

者及不同分层患者间生存差异,采用Cox回归分析评估转移对生存的影响。所有假设均为双侧检验,检验水准(α)为0.05。

2 结果

2.1 队列特征 共纳入419例T₁期C-NET患者,男性202例(48.21%),年龄(54.54±10.956)岁,其中19例(4.52%)发生远处转移。结果(表1)显示:转移组和未转移组年龄、肿瘤位置、肿瘤最大径和黏膜下层浸润比例差异均有统计学意义($P<0.001$)。

表1 转移和非转移T₁期C-NET患者的临床病理特征比较

Index	No metastasis (n=400)	Metastasis (n=19)	t/χ^2 value	P value
Age/year	54.12±10.733	63.47±12.089	-3.690	<0.001
Gender n(%)			0.096	0.756
Female	206(51.50)	11(57.89)		
Male	194(48.50)	8(42.11)		
Site n(%)			33.011	<0.001
Right colon	50(12.50)	12(63.16)		
Left colon	350(87.50)	7(36.84)		
Grade n(%)			0.016	0.992
G1	153(38.25)	7(36.84)		
G2	20(5.00)	1(5.26)		
Unknown	227(56.75)	11(57.89)		
Tumor size n(%)			25.178	<0.001
≤10 mm	373(93.25)	11(57.89)		
11~20 mm	27(6.75)	8(42.11)		
SMI n(%)	126(31.50)	15(78.95)	16.226	<0.001

SMI: submucosal involvement.

2.2 转移患者生存及和转移危险因素 Kaplan-Meier生存分析(图2)显示:非转移与转移T₁期C-NET患者的5年OS率分别为94.5%和47.4% ($\chi^2=79.762$, $P<0.0001$),5年CSS率分别为

99.5%和55.7% ($\chi^2=164.604$, $P<0.0001$)。Cox多因素回归分析(表2)显示,肿瘤最大径为11~20 mm、位于右结肠和黏膜下浸润是T₁期C-NET远处转移的独立危险因素($P<0.01$)。

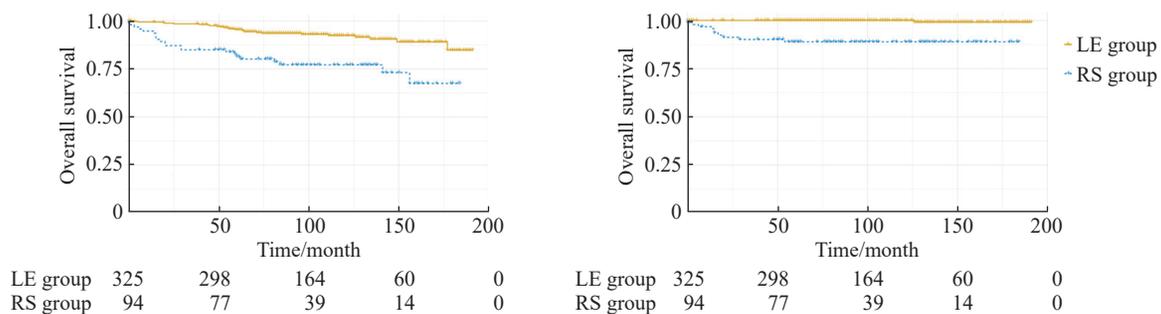


图1 Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析非转移与转移T₁期C-NET患者生存

Figure 1 Survival of patients with metastatic and non-metastatic T₁ stage C-NET

表2 Cox多因素回归分析T₁期C-NET远处转移的危险因素

Table 2 Cox multiple regression analysis of risk factors for distant metastasis of T₁ stage C-NET

Parameter	HR (95%CI)	Regression Coefficient	Wald value	P value
Age (>60 years vs ≤60 years)	0.881(0.326-2.383)	- 0.127	0.062	0.803
Sex (male vs female)	0.489(0.181-1.322)	- 0.715	1.988	0.159
Site (left colon vs right colon)	0.116(0.042-0.321)	- 2.153	17.195	<0.001
Grade (vs G1)				
G2	1.480(0.172-12.742)	0.392	0.127	0.721
Unknown	0.640(0.227-1.802)	- 0.447	0.715	0.398
Tumor size (11-20 mm vs ≤10 mm)	9.264(3.322-25.835)	2.226	18.098	<0.001
SMI (Yes vs No)	5.842(1.858-18.371)	1.765	9.119	0.003

SMI: submucosal involvement.

2.3 未转移C-NET患者LE组与RS组临床病理特征比较 400例未转移C-NET患者中, 325例(81.25%)接受LE治疗, 75例(18.75%)接受RS治疗。结果(表3)显示: LE组和RS组患者

肿瘤位置和黏膜下层浸润比例差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$); 匹配后, 两组各66例, 临床病理指标差异均无统计学意义。

表3 未转移C-NET患者倾向性匹配前后LE组及RS组临床病理特征比较

Table 3 Comparison of clinical and pathological characteristics between LE and RS groups before and after PSM in patients with non-metastatic C-NET

Index	Before PSM				After PSM			
	LE(n=325)	RS(n=75)	t/ χ^2 value	P value	LE(n=66)	RS(n=66)	t/ χ^2 value	P value
Age/year	54.02±10.231	54.56±12.750	0.393	0.694	56.09±9.959	54.91±12.166	0.611	0.543
Gender n(%)			0.748	0.442			0.030	0.861
Female	161(49.54)	33(44.00)			30(45.45)	31(46.96)		
Male	164(50.46)	42(56.00)			36(54.55)	35(53.04)		
Site n(%)			52.046	<0.001			0.038	0.846
Right colon	22(6.77)	28(37.33)			18(27.27)	19(28.79)		
Left colon	303(93.23)	47(62.67)			48(72.73)	47(71.21)		
Grade n(%)			0.542	0.763			0.162	0.922
G1	125(81.70)	28(37.33)			27(40.91)	26(39.39)		
G2	15(75.00)	5(6.67)			3(4.54)	4(6.06)		
Unknown	185(81.50)	42(56.00)			36(54.55)	36(54.55)		
SMI n(%)	88(61.54)	38(50.67)	15.716	<0.001	35(53.04)	34(51.52)	0.030	0.862
Tumor size n(%)			2.250	0.133			0.284	0.791
≤10 mm	306(94.15)	67(89.33)			57(86.36)	59(89.39)		
11-20 mm	19(5.85)	8(10.67)			9(13.64)	7(10.61)		

PSM: propensity score matching; SMI: submucosal involvement.

2.4 未转移C-NET患者LE、RS术后总体生存分析 Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析(图2)显示: PSM前未转移患者LE组和RS组5年OS率为95.8%和90.1% ($\chi^2=2.679, P=0.063$), 5年CSS率为100.0%和97.2% ($\chi^2=0.579, P=0.038$); PSM后未转移患者LE组和RS组5年OS率为96.8%和92.1% ($\chi^2=3.606, P=0.058$), 5年CSS率为100.0%和98.5% ($\chi^2=1.015, P=0.314$)。2.5 未转移C-NET患者LE组、RS组PSM后亚

组术后生存分析 结果(图3、表4)显示: 未转移C-NET患者LE组、RS组PSM后, 两组不同肿瘤位置、最大径、浸润黏膜下层与否分层患者间5年OS、CSS差异均无统计学意义。

3 讨论

随着内镜技术的普及, 胃肠道NET的发现率逐年增加。SEER数据库显示, 与1997年相比, 2011年胃肠道NET发病率增加了6倍, 估计每10

万人中有 3.56 例胃肠道 NET^[12]。在日本,其发病率从 2005 年的每 10 万人中 2.07 例增加至 2010 年的每 10 万人中 4.52 例^[13]。以往 C-NET 的首选治疗为手术结合局部淋巴结清扫^[8]。随着结肠镜筛查的普及和内镜下治疗技术的快速发展,小 C-NET

的检出率逐年升高,局部切除成为也可能^[14]。荷兰一项研究^[5]发现,C-NET 的内镜切除率从 2006 年的 7% 增加至 2016 年的 52%。然而,与临床常见的直肠 NET 不同,少有研究关注 C-NET 患者早期远处转移和局部切除后的预后情况。

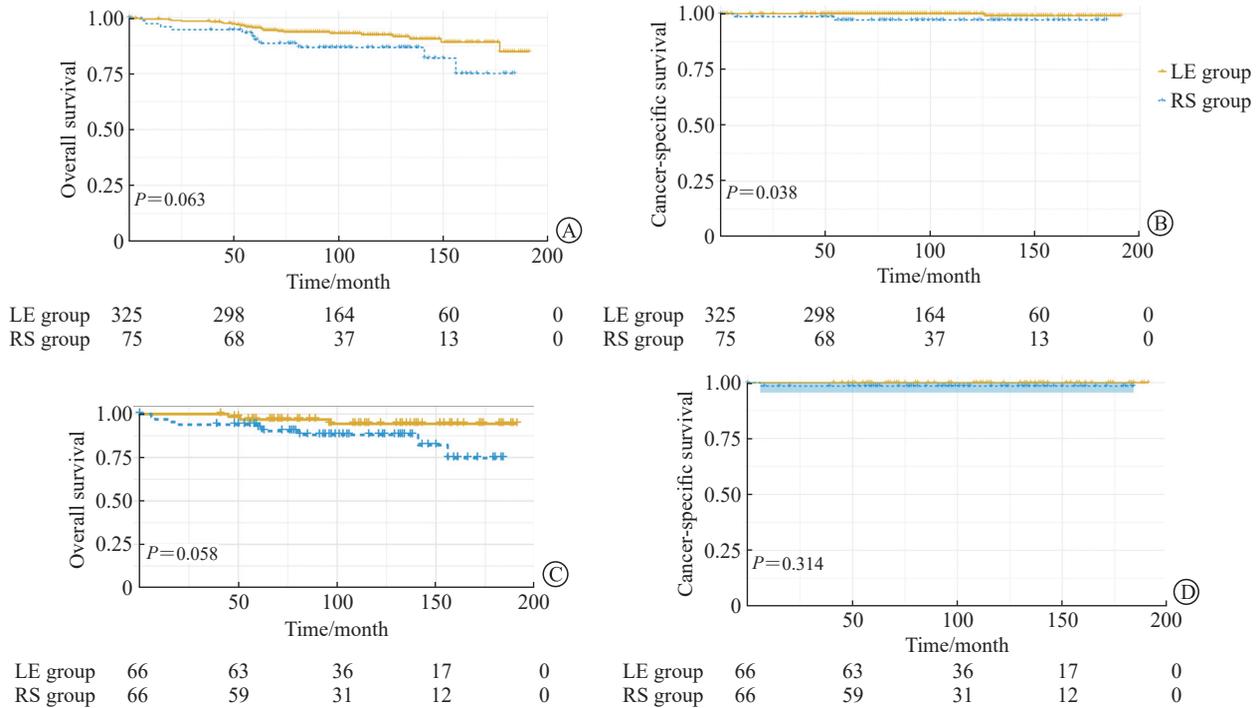
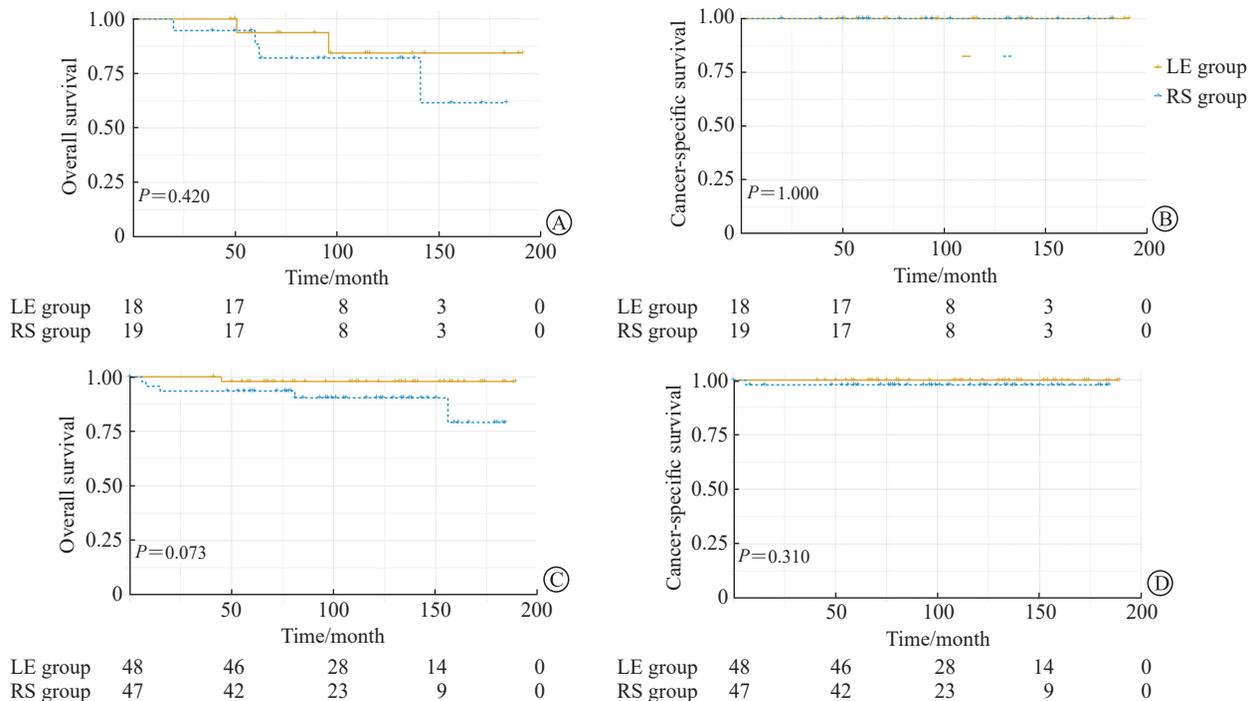


图 2 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线分析未转移 C-NET 患者 LE 组和 RS 组生存

Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier curve for cancer-specific survival (CSS) and overall survival (OS) for T₁N₀M₀ colonic neuroendocrine tumors (NET) patients

A, B: before propensity score matching; C, D: after propensity score matching.



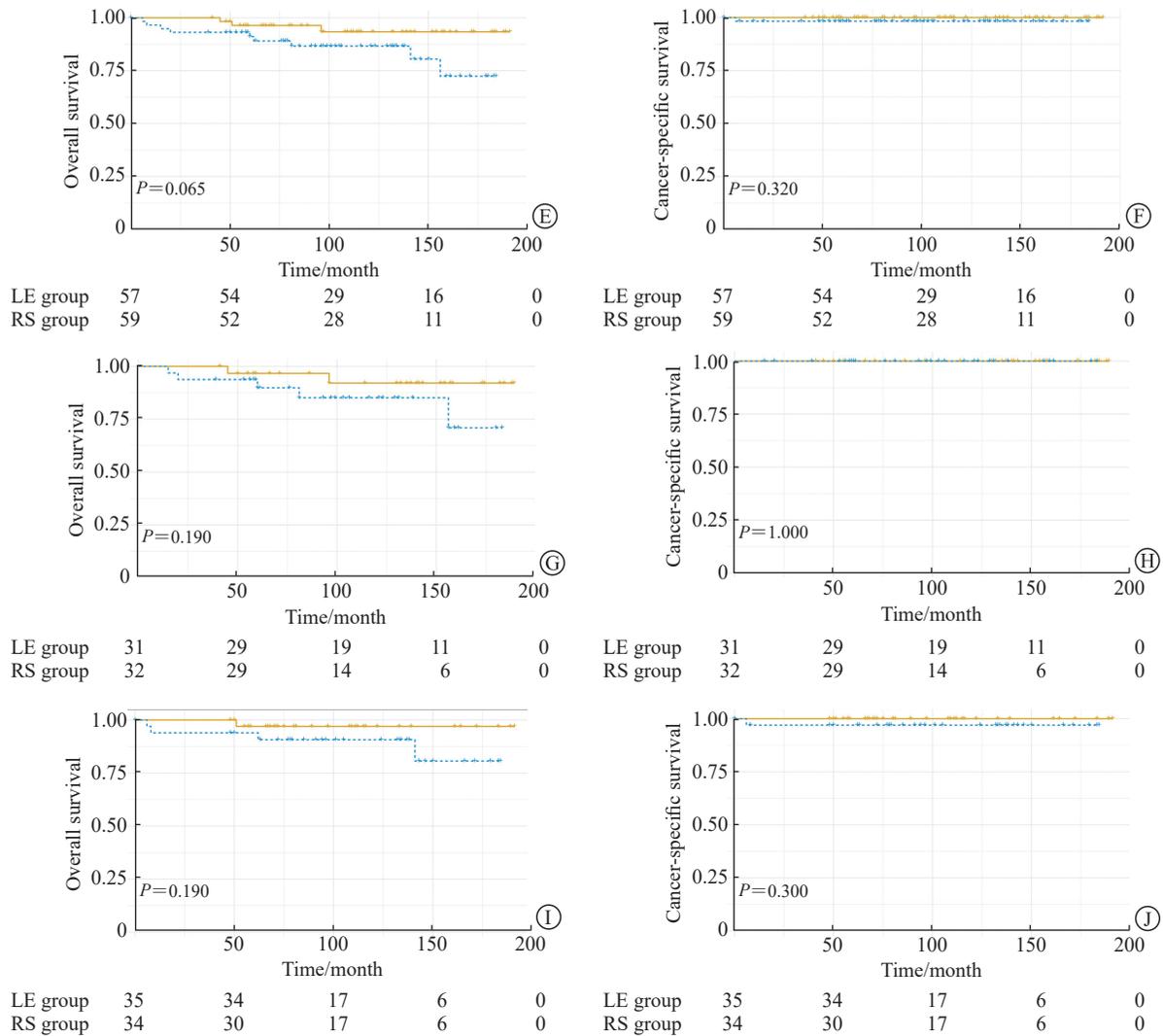


图3 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线未转移 C-NET 患者 PSM 后亚组生存

Figure 3 Kaplan-Meier curve for survival of patients with T₁N₀M₀ colonic neuroendocrine tumors after PSM matching

A, B: the subgroup with right colon cancer; C, D: the subgroup with left colon cancer; E, F: the subgroup with larger diameter ≤10 mm of tumor; G, H: the subgroup without submucosal involvement; I, J: the subgroup with submucosal involvement. 5-year OS rate and 5-year CSS rate were all 100% in LE and RS groups in subgroup with larger diameter 11-20 mm of tumor, so the survival curve was not drawn.

表4 未转移 C-NET 患者 PSM 后亚组生存分析

Table 4 Subgroup analysis of survival of T₁N₀M₀ C-NET patients after PSM

Index	LE	RS	χ^2 value	P value
Site				
Right colon	<i>n</i> =18	<i>n</i> =19		
OS(95%CI)/month	173.3(150.7-196.0)	150.4(123.3-177.5)		
5-year OS rate/%	93.8	88.4	0.307	0.508
5-year CSS rate/%	100	100	0	1.000
Left colon	<i>n</i> =48	<i>n</i> =47		
OS(95%CI)/month	185.9(180.0-191.9)	166.3(151.7-180.8)		
5-year OS rate/%	97.9	93.5	1.088	0.073
5-year CSS rate/%	100	97.8	1.032	0.310
Tumor size				
≤10 mm	<i>n</i> =57	<i>n</i> =59		
OS(95%CI)/month	182.9(174.1-191.8)	159.7(145.3-174.1)		
5-year OS rate/%	96.4	91.1	1.261	0.065
5-year CSS rate/%	100	98.3	0.975	0.324

Continued Table 4

Index	LE	RS	χ^2 value	P value
11-20 mm*	n=9	n=7		
5-year OS rate/%	100	100	0	1.000
5-year CSS rate/%	100	100	0	1.000
SMI				
No	n=31	n=32		
OS(95%CI)/month	180.0(167.8-192.1)	159.2(140.3-178.1)		
5-year OS rate/%	96.7	89.8	1.001	0.190
5-year CSS rate/%	100	100	0	1.000
Yes	n=35	n=34		
OS(95%CI)/ month	186.8(178.6-194.9)	165.0(147.5-182.5)		
5-year OS rate/%	97.0	93.9	0.380	0.190
5-year CSS rate/%	100	100	1.045	0.030

*5-year OS rate and 5-year CSS rate were all 100%, so the survival curve was not drawn. OS: overall survival; CSS: cancer-specific survival; SMI: submucosal involvement.

肿瘤大小是预测结直肠 NET 转移的关键因素之一^[15]。Lee 等^[16]研究发现, 肿瘤大小与肿瘤侵入深度、淋巴侵犯与否和有丝分裂有关。本研究中, 最大径 11~20 mm 肿瘤的转移风险高于最大径 ≤ 10 mm 肿瘤, 浸润黏膜下层者转移率也更高 ($P < 0.01$)。一项纳入 929 例 C-NET 患者的研究^[17]发现, 肿瘤位于黏膜内, 最大径 < 1 cm 者淋巴结转移率为 4%。欧洲 NET 协会推荐, 对于最大径 < 1 cm、限于黏膜内的患者, 进行局部或内窥镜切除而不行淋巴结清扫^[18]。

本研究发现, C-NET 位于右半结肠者转移率高于位于左半结肠者 ($P < 0.001$), 可能与胚胎学起源相关。右半结肠起源于中肠, 类似于回肠起源, 而左结肠起源于后肠, 类似于直肠; 同时, 不同于多发的回肠 NET, 右结肠 NET 多为单发、直径较大, 且侵袭性更高; 大多数回肠 NET 细胞为产 5-羟色胺的肠嗜铬细胞 (enterochromaffin cell, EC), 而右结肠 NET 有较大异质性, 包括 EC 细胞、L 细胞和其他类型^[18]。因此, 对于右半结肠 NET, 选择治疗方案选择时可能需要更严格的临床评估和辅助检查 (内窥镜超声、计算机断层扫描等); 而对于左结肠 NET, LE 可能安全且有效^[19]。肿瘤的偏侧性可能影响各种肿瘤患者的预后, 除胚胎学起源外, 解剖结构、血液循环和淋巴循环的异质性, 以及与周围脏器的关系等可能也是相关因素^[20-21]。

本研究发现, T₁ 期 C-NET 非转移患者 5 年 OS、CSS 率均高于转移患者 ($P < 0.001$), 证实远处转移是导致 C-NET 预后不良的重要因素。因此, 治疗前通过超声内镜或 CT 检查远处转移情况

具有重要临床意义。未转移直肠 NET 患者接受 LS 后可获得长期生存, 而未转移 C-NET 患者的治疗方案目前仍存在争议^[22]。尽管 NCCN 指南推荐将肠切除+淋巴结清扫作为治疗 C-NET 的首选, 但本研究发现 LE 已成为未转移 C-NET 的首选方法 (325/400, 81.25%), 且接受 LE 的患者术后 5 年 OS 和 CSS 与接受 RS 者相当, 提示 LE 对于该类患者有效且安全。亚组分析中, 由于肿瘤最大径为 11~20 mm 的患者较少, 分别仅 9 例患者行 LE 治疗、7 例患者行 RS 治疗, 这可能是导致两组 5 年 OS 和 CSS 差异无统计学意义的原因。

本研究局限性: (1) 由于 C-NET 的发病率较低, 一些亚组患者数量较少。(2) 获取了初次治疗数据, 但未对患者化疗、放疗及靶向治疗等信息进行分析, 可能导致生存结果偏倚。由于针对治疗方式的研究中患者均未出现远处转移, 后续治疗影响可能相对较小。(3) SEER 数据库中缺乏 Ki-67 和有丝分裂指数等重要的 C-NET 分类指标。

综上所述, 本研究发现, T₁ 期 C-NET 患者转移率较低, 肿瘤最大径 11~20 mm、位于右半结肠和黏膜下浸润是 T₁ 期 C-NET 转移的独立危险因素; 在未转移患者中, LS 和 RS 术后 5 年生存差异不明显, 提示对于该类 C-NET 患者, LE 可能是有效且安全的治疗选择。

伦理声明 无。

利益冲突 所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献 白斌: 论文撰写、修改; 李恒: 数据整理; 汪军: 图表制作; 肖华: 数据获取、管理及分析; 蔡慧: 研究设计。

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[本文编辑] 姬静芳

引用本文

白 斌, 李 恒, 汪 军, 等. T₁期结肠神经内分泌肿瘤患者转移及接受不同治疗策略后生存分析 [J]. *中国临床医学*, 2024, 31(2): 192-199.
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