

宫颈上皮内瘤变物理治疗的研究现状

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摘要

持续性高危型人乳头瘤病毒(human papillomavirus, HPV)感染被认为是宫颈癌及其癌前病变发生的主要危险因素, 因此及时诊断及治疗宫颈上皮内瘤变(cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, CIN)以及防止高危型HPV持续感染是预防病变发展为宫颈癌的主要手段。宫颈CIN治疗方法主要包括物理治疗和切除治疗, 前者包括冷冻、激光、热消融、微波以及新兴的聚焦超声、光动力等治疗, 后者包括冷刀锥切术、子宫颈环形电切术、激光锥切术等。在我国, 切除治疗是宫颈上皮内瘤变的主要治疗手段, 但研究表明切除治疗可能会出现术后阴道大量出血流液、颈管粘连等并发症, 以及切除术后导致宫颈机能不全引起的胎儿流产或早产率的增加。相较于宫颈切除治疗, 物理治疗则可以减少以上近期及远期并发症的发生。根据流行病学研究, 目前宫颈CIN发病逐渐年轻化, 随着国家提倡晚婚晚育及三胎政策, 越来越多的大龄女性可能面临生育的问题。考虑到宫颈病变治疗可能导致的不良妊娠结局, 符合物理治疗的、有生育要求的妇女可能会更倾向于选择物理治疗。本文主要阐述近年来宫颈CIN物理治疗的研究现状, 以期为患者提供更多治疗选择。

关键词

宫颈上皮内瘤变, 物理治疗, 宫颈癌

Research Status of Physical Therapy for Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia

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Abstract

Persistent infection with high-risk human papillomavirus (HPV) is recognized as a major risk factor for cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN). Early diagnosis and treatment of CIN, as well as prevention of persistent high-risk HPV infection, are the main means to prevent the progression of lesions to cervical cancer. The treatment methods for CIN mainly include physical therapy and resection therapy. The former includes cryotherapy, laser therapy, thermal ablation, microwave therapy, and emerging treatments such as focused ultrasound and photodynamic therapy. The latter includes cold knife cone biopsy, cervical ring electrosurgical resection, and laser cone biopsy. In China, resection therapy is the main treatment for cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, but research shows that resection therapy may lead to complications such as postoperative vaginal massive bleeding, cervical stenosis, and increased rates of fetal miscarriage or stillbirth. Compared to cervical resection therapy, physical therapy can reduce the occurrence of these complications. According to the results of epidemiological studies, the incidence of cervical CIN has become younger, and with the implementation of the late marriage and late childbearing policy and the three-child policy, more and more older women may face reproductive issues. Considering the potential adverse outcomes of pregnancy after treatment for cervical lesions, women who meet the criteria for physical therapy and have reproductive requirements may prefer physical therapy. This article mainly discusses the research status of physical therapy for cervical CIN in recent years, with the aim of providing more treatment options for patients.

tor for cervical cancer and its precancerous lesions. Therefore, timely diagnosis, treatment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN), and prevention of continued high-risk HPV infection are essential in preventing the progression of cervical cancer. Treatment options for CIN primarily include physical therapy and excisional therapy. Physical therapy encompasses techniques such as cryotherapy, laser therapy, thermal ablation, and microwave therapy, as well as emerging treatments like focused ultrasound and photodynamic therapy. Excisional therapy involves procedures such as cold knife conization, loop electrosurgical excision procedure (LEEP), and laser conization. In China, excisional therapy remains the primary treatment approach for cervical intraepithelial neoplasia. However, studies have shown that this method may lead to postoperative complications including significant vaginal bleeding, cervical stenosis, and an increased risk of miscarriage or preterm delivery due to cervical incompetence. In contrast, physical therapy offers potential advantages by minimizing the occurrence of both short-term and long-term complications. Epidemiological studies have revealed a trend of cervical CIN occurring at younger ages. With the promotion of delayed marriage, delayed childbearing, and the implementation of the three-child policy, more mature women may encounter fertility-related concerns. Considering the potential adverse pregnancy outcomes associated with treatment for cervical lesions, women who fulfill the criteria for physical therapy and have fertility aspirations may lean towards this approach. This review primarily elucidates the current research status of physical therapy for CIN, with the aim of providing patients with more treatment options.

Keywords

Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia, Physical Therapy, Cervical Cancer

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1. 冷冻治疗(Cryotherapy)

宫颈冷冻治疗是指利用制冷剂(常为液化二氧化碳、液氮)，使宫颈局部病变组织反复冻融、使之坏死脱落，再经组织修复达到临床治疗的目的。在现代皮肤病学中，冷冻疗法已被广泛用于治疗皮肤疾病[1]。早在 20 世纪 80 年代，冷冻便开始用于治疗宫颈 CIN，随着冷冻技术的不断发展，符合物理治疗的宫颈 CIN 患者便可推荐进行冷冻治疗[2]。一项关于冷冻治疗宫颈 CIN 疗效相关的荟萃分析表明：使用双冷冻模式治疗宫颈 CIN2 和 CIN3 的治愈率分别为 92.0% 和 85.0% [3]，Singh 等关于冷冻治疗宫颈 HSIL (CIN2 和 CIN3)的疗效研究中表明冷冻治疗的治愈率为 88% [4]。另有研究表明，冷冻治疗不会对患者的生育功能造成影响，适用于有生育要求的年轻患者[5]。冷冻治疗技术简单，成本低，相比较于其他物理治疗，患者花费较少，因此在资源有限的中低等收入地区及国家，已将其作为宫颈 CIN “即查即治”的主要治疗手段，从而最大程度上提高患者的治疗依从性、减少宫颈癌的发生[6]。

虽然“双冷冻模式”已显著提高冷冻治疗的疗效，但是相关对照研究及荟萃分析表明，相较于切除性治疗，冷冻治疗的复发率稍高[7] [8] [9]。此外由于冷冻治疗的非适形性，对于治疗探头难以覆盖的病变，则不宜采取冷冻治疗，因此，在冷冻治疗前需完善阴道镜检查，从而对病变进行充分评估。在资源匮乏的地区，制冷剂设备的获取以及运输也一定程度上限制了冷冻治疗的开展。

2. 激光治疗(Laser Gasification Treatment)

激光治疗作用于组织时，能瞬间产生大量热能，发生气化、消融以及剥脱效应；同时部分热量传导

到周围组织，使组织蛋白变性凝固及低温热化，产生热传导效应，促进新生的鳞状上皮修复创面，从而达到治疗目的，目前临幊上最常用的是二氧化碳激光。激光治疗的优点在于能精准照射患处，减少对周围组织破坏[10]。薛钰等研究表明，CO₂激光治疗宫颈CIN的有效率为95.3% [11]，廖丽韵等回顾性研究显示激光治疗术后3~4个月宫颈HSIL(CIN2和CIN3)的治愈率高达98.7%，且基本不影响后续生育结局[12]。

激光治疗虽然操作简便、治愈率高，但相较于其他物理治疗，患者书中术后疼痛明显，术后出血及阴道流液时间长。此外，激光治疗机器设备维护费用高，成本及效益远不及冷冻治疗。

3. 热消融(Thermal Ablation)

热消融治疗是使用带有电流的金属探针接触病变部位，直接破坏病变部位上皮和基质，从而达到治疗目的。世界卫生组织在2019年宫颈CIN治疗指南中提出，热消融可推荐用于治疗符合物理治疗指征的宫颈HSIL患者[10]。目前，新型热消融设备可由手持式电池供电，设备轻便，携带方便，更有利亍技术推广。相较于其他物理治疗，热消融治疗时间短、花费少，尤其是在资源匮乏、医疗落后的地区，热消融治疗能最大程度上减少就诊次数，提高患者依从性。

虽然目前一项关于热消融治疗的荟萃分析发现，不同治疗时间的长短(20 s、30 s和45 s)，患者治愈的比例没有显著差异[13]，但到目前为止，热消融治疗的标准时长仍未确定。目前热消融治疗在临幊上应用较少，关于其安安全性及复发率的数据也比较有限。

除此之外，还有微波等物理治疗方法。微波治疗使用微波电极与病变组织接触，通过释放热能使病变上皮萎缩、坏死、脱落，同时封闭细小血管，达到止血效果。因为微波治疗的治疗深度较浅，目前在临幊上主要用于治疗慢性宫颈炎合并高危型HPV感染及尖锐湿疣等病人。

4. 聚焦超声治疗(Focused Ultrasound, FUS)

FUS是近年来发展起来的新兴治疗方式，其主要治疗原理是利用热效应、机械效应和空化效应等，使宫颈病变组织变性、坏死，并使其被周围的正常健康组织所取代。目前FUS已被广泛应用于多种疾病的消融治疗，如肝癌、子宫肌瘤、子宫腺肌症等[14]。相关研究表明，FUS可有效消除宫颈病变，提升高危型HPV清除率[15] [16]，并降低疾病复发率[17]。数据表明，FUS治疗宫颈LSIL及HSIL术后3~6个月的治愈率可分别达到90.0%~96.8% [18] [19]和88.9%~96.4% [19] [20] [21]。Fu ZH等通过测量FUS治疗前后宫颈活检组织的免疫指标，发现FUS治疗可降低宫颈组织中p16和Ki-67的表达，提高Fas的表达，控制细胞凋亡，从而维持细胞增殖与凋亡的平衡，这或许是FUS治疗宫颈病变的高治愈率及低复发率的机制之一[18]。目前暂无前瞻性、多中心、大数据、长期随访的研究数据，但国内一些学者探究了宫颈治疗方式对于妊娠结局的影响，结果证明，相较于宫颈LEEP术及激光治疗，聚焦超声对患者的妊娠及结局影响更小[22]。作为一种具有适形性的新兴物理治疗方式，目前FUS显示了较高的治愈率，但关于FUS治疗宫颈CIN的研究报道仍然较少，在疗效及对生育功能的远期影响方面仍需要多中心、大规模的前瞻性对照试验。

5. 光动力疗法(Photodynamic Therapy, PDT)

PDT治疗的主要原理是光动力药物在血红素合成途径中作为前体物质，能被增生活跃细胞的选择性吸收，经过一系列酶促反应生成内源性光敏性物质原卟啉IX。由于增生活跃的细胞中胆色素原脱氨酶活性升高，原卟啉IX生成增多，亚铁螯合酶活性降低，原卟啉IX转化为血红素减少，导致其在病变细胞内大量蓄积。在特定波长的光照下原卟啉IX被激活，吸收光能并把能量传递给周围的氧分子，生成单态氧、氧自由基等活性氧物质，通过氧化损伤作用破坏靶组织细胞器的结构和功能，引起靶细胞的凋亡和

坏死，达到治疗目的[23]。PDT 治疗的特性使得治疗后的损伤仅限于病变部位，从而减少对邻近正常组织的损伤。Hillemanns 等人通过一项随机研究表明：PDT 治疗能显著提高宫颈 CIN 患者的治愈率(PDT 组为 95%，安慰剂组为 57%)及 HPV 16、18 型的清除率(PDT 组为 83%，安慰剂组为 33%) [24]。CAI 等人的研究表明 PDT 治疗宫颈 CIN2 患者的总体有效率可高达 90% 以上，治疗后细胞在恢复过程中 CD4+T 表达显著提高[25]，结合在细胞免疫表达上的作用，PDT 在未来宫颈 CIN 治疗中的优势可能更加明显。

虽然 PDT 已被广泛应用于各个领域[26]，但目前光敏剂种类繁多，为进一步提高疗效，光敏剂种类的选择以及对应的最佳治疗时长仍缺乏相应的临床研究。并且相较于其他物理治疗方式，PDT 治疗周期长，费用昂贵。作为一种新兴的、发展前景良好的治疗手段，还需开展更多临床对照研究明确 PDT 治疗的有效性、安全性及其对妊娠结局的影响，这些都是未来需要努力的方向。

6. 讨论

无论是物理治疗还是切除治疗，不同的治疗方式在消除宫颈 CIN、降低宫颈癌风险以及远期并发症方面各有优劣。2020 年 4 月，美国阴道镜和宫颈病理学会发布了关于宫颈癌筛查结果异常和癌前病变的管理指南，指南中强调 25 岁以上的宫颈 HSIL 患者推荐首选切除治疗。但对于年龄小于 25 岁，组织学诊断为宫颈 HSIL 的患者，只有在宫颈鳞柱状交界区不可见的情况下才推荐切除治疗[27]。考虑到年轻宫颈 HSIL 患者的生育要求，物理治疗或许成为最优选择。

物理治疗也存在局限，相对于切除治疗，物理治疗无法取得宫颈组织进一步完成病理学检查，故可能存在漏诊宫颈早期浸润癌的情况。由于冷冻等物理治疗方式的非适形性，对于一些治疗探头难以覆盖的病变类型，则不适合接受物理治疗。治疗前必须进行严格评估，目前尚无研究表明何种治疗方式疗效最佳，关于治疗方式的选择需根据患者的组织病理学结果、细胞学结果、阴道镜评估、年龄和生育计划等进行综合评估，从而对患者采取个体化、精细化管理。并且不论是物理治疗还是切除治疗，宫颈癌前病变术后的宣教及随访都非常重要，只有在每个环节都做好对患者的管理，才能有效降低宫颈癌的发生发展。

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