

· 疼痛 ·

射频热凝术治疗上肢癌性疼痛的疗效及其对上肢运动功能的影响

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【摘要】目的 探讨射频热凝术治疗上肢癌性疼痛的有效性和安全性,并评价其对上肢运动功能的影响。**方法** 共56例以臂丛神经受累为主的上肢癌性疼痛患者分别采用射频热凝术(36例)和神经阻滞术(20例),分别于治疗前及治疗后1、3和7 d采用视觉模拟评分(VAS)评价疼痛程度,记录上肢肌力和术后并发症。**结果** 射频热凝术组患者VAS评分低于($F = 64.406, P = 0.000$)、肌力高于($F = 64.405, P = 0.000$)神经阻滞术组。与术前相比,射频热凝术组患者术后1、3和7 d VAS评分降低($t = 25.931, P = 0.000; t = 19.600, P = 0.000; t = 24.817, P = 0.000$),而肌力各时间点差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);神经阻滞术组患者术后1和3 d VAS评分降低($t = 19.298, P = 0.000; t = 14.918, P = 0.000$)、至术后7 d恢复至术前水平($P > 0.05$),术后1 d肌力降低($t = 13.069, P = 0.000$)、至术后3和7 d恢复至术前水平(均 $P > 0.05$)。两组无一例出现感染、气胸等并发症。**结论** 射频热凝术治疗上肢癌性疼痛安全、有效,且对上肢运动功能影响较小。

【关键词】 疼痛,顽固性; 肿瘤; 上肢; 运动障碍; 射频热凝(非MeSH词)

Effect of radiofrequency thermocoagulation on upper extremity cancer pain and its impact on upper extremity motor function

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the efficacy and safety of temperature - controlled radiofrequency thermocoagulation for the treatment of upper extremity cancer pain, and to evaluate its impact on upper extremity motor function. **Methods** A total of 56 patients with upper extremity cancer pain who were mainly involved in brachial plexus were treated with radiofrequency thermocoagulation ($N = 36$) and nerve block ($N = 20$). Before and 1 d, 3 d and 7 d after treatment, Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) was used to assess the degree of pain, upper extremity strength and complications were recorded. **Results** Compared with nerve block group, patients in radiofrequency thermocoagulation group had lower VAS scores ($F = 64.406, P = 0.000$) and higher muscle strength ($F = 64.405, P = 0.000$). Compared with before treatment, patients in radiofrequency thermocoagulation group had lower VAS scores at 1, 3 and 7 d after surgery ($t = 25.931, P = 0.000; t = 19.600, P = 0.000; t = 24.817, P = 0.000$). There was no significant difference in muscle strength at each time point ($P > 0.05$, for all). The VAS scores of patients in nerve block group decreased at 1 and 3 d after surgery ($t = 19.298, P = 0.000; t = 14.918, P = 0.000$), while returned to preoperative level at 7 d after surgery ($P > 0.05$); muscle strength decreased 1 d after surgery ($t = 13.069, P = 0.000$), and returned to preoperative level 3 and 7 d after surgery ($P > 0.05$, for all). No one suffered from complications such as infection or pneumothorax in 2 groups. **Conclusions** Radiofrequency thermocoagulation is safe and effective in the treatment of upper extremity cancer pain, and has little effect on upper extremity motor function.

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【Key words】 Pain, intractable; Neoplasms; Upper extremity; Movement disorders; Radiofrequency thermocoagulation (not in MeSH)

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疼痛是肿瘤患者最常见的症状之一。有文献报道,60%~90%的肿瘤晚期患者伴重度疼痛^[1]。肿瘤侵蚀、压迫臂丛神经或放射治疗损伤臂丛神经,加重疼痛,药物治疗和神经阻滞术疗效欠佳,对患者后续治疗的信心和生存信念产生严重影响。周围神经对射频温度的敏感性极高,不同射频温度对感觉纤维和运动纤维产生不同作用。本研究采用射频热凝术(安全有效温度)治疗以肿瘤侵蚀或压迫导致的臂丛神经为主的上肢癌性疼痛,达到预期治疗目的,并观察感觉神经和运动神经损害程度,尽可能使上肢运动功能损害最小。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

1. 纳入标准 (1)有明确的头颈部和胸部恶性肿瘤史,经影像学检查明确颈椎转移而累及臂丛神经出现的上肢重度疼痛。(2)视觉模拟评分(VAS)≥7分。(3)经药物治疗≥2周但效果欠佳。(4)本研究经解放军兰州总医院道德伦理委员会审核批准,所有患者或其家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 颈部和全身感染;凝血功能障碍;严重系统性疾病;未能控制的严重高血压和糖尿病;重度恶病质。

3. 一般资料 选择2016年10月~2017年8月在解放军兰州总医院介入疼痛科和肿瘤科明确诊断的为以臂丛神经为主的上肢癌性疼痛患者共56例,男性33例,女性23例;年龄41~64岁,平均(62.54±5.91)岁;疼痛病程1~15年,平均(12.76±2.23)年;鼻咽癌术后放射治疗31例(55.36%),乳腺癌术后放射治疗25例(44.64%);根据患者意愿分为射频热凝术组和神经阻滞术组。(1)射频热凝术组:36例患者,男性22例,女性14例;年龄42~64岁,平均(58.86±5.25)岁;疼痛病程2~15年,平均(10.64±3.22)年;鼻咽癌术后放射治疗19例(52.78%),乳腺癌术后放射治疗17例(47.22%)。(2)神经阻滞术组:20例患者,男性11例,女性9例;年龄41~62岁,平

均(57.10±4.14)岁;疼痛病程1~14年,平均为(10.86±3.40)年;鼻咽癌术后放射治疗12例(60%),乳腺癌术后放射治疗8例(40%)。两组患者性别($\chi^2=0.198, P=0.656$)、年龄($t=-0.164, P=0.870$)、疼痛病程($t=-0.242, P=0.810$)和原发肿瘤类型($\chi^2=0.271, P=0.602$)差异无统计学意义,均衡可比。

二、研究方法

1. 治疗方法 患者治疗当天停用镇痛药,治疗前开放静脉通道,监测血压、脉搏血氧饱和度(SpO₂)和心电图。仰卧位,头偏向健侧,显露患侧颈部,予以质量分数为0.50%的利多卡因2 ml局部麻醉后于B超引导下经肌间沟入路穿刺。(1)射频热凝术:采用西安西洁消毒设备制造公司生产的XJ-03型射频治疗系统,包括射频电极和22G穿刺针。射频电极负极置于患侧肩背部,射频感觉测试模式参数为频率50 Hz、电压0.30 V,上肢出现放射痛,改为运动测试模式,频率2 Hz、电压0.30 V,如果上肢复制出疼痛部位和肌肉抽动,认为射频穿刺针与臂丛神经接触良好,经射频穿刺针注射1%利多卡因2 ml行射频热凝术,温度60℃、刺激时间3 min。(2)神经阻滞术:采用贝朗医疗(上海)国际商贸有限公司生产的神经刺激仪和神经丛刺激针(直径55 mm)。神经刺激针电流<0.60 mA时,上肢出现相应部位肌肉抽动,认为穿刺针与臂丛神经接触良好^[2],注入神经阻滞药(包括0.50%利多卡因40 mg、曲安奈德10 mg、甲钴胺500 μg,以生理盐水稀释至8 ml)。治疗后VAS评分≥3分者再次予镇痛药治疗。

2. 疗效评价 两组患者分别于术前及术后1、3和7 d进行疗效评价。(1)疼痛程度:采用VAS量表评价上肢疼痛程度,总评分为10分,评分越高、疼痛程度越严重。(2)肌力:0级,肌肉完全麻痹,无收缩力;1级,肌肉有主动收缩力,但不能带动关节活动;2级,肌肉可以带动关节活动,但不能对抗地心引力;3级,能对抗地心引力做主动关节活动,能抬离床面,但不能对抗阻力;4级,能对抗较大阻力,但较正常对照者弱;5级,肌力正常。(3)治疗后是否应用

表1 两组患者治疗前后疼痛程度和肌力的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, 评分)**Table 1.** Comparison of pain degree and muscle strength before and after treatment between 2 group ($\bar{x} \pm s$, score)

Group	N	Before treatment (1)	1 d after treatment (2)	3 d after treatment (3)	7 d after treatment (4)	Group	N	Before treatment (1)	1 d after treatment (2)	3 d after treatment (3)	7 d after treatment (4)
VAS											
Radiofrequency thermocoagulation	36	6.53 ± 0.94	0.80 ± 0.09	1.22 ± 0.26	1.53 ± 0.29	Muscle strength					
Nerve block	20	6.40 ± 0.99	1.80 ± 0.13	1.85 ± 0.51	6.30 ± 0.33	Radiofrequency thermocoagulation	36	4.72 ± 0.45	4.69 ± 0.46	4.72 ± 0.45	4.67 ± 0.89
						Nerve block	20	4.65 ± 0.49	2.60 ± 0.50	4.65 ± 0.49	4.70 ± 0.47

VAS, Visual Analogue Scale, 视觉模拟评分。The same for tables below

表2 两组患者治疗前后疼痛程度和肌力的重复测量设计的方差分析表**Table 2.** ANOVA of repeated measurement design for degree of pain and muscle strength before and after treatment between 2 groups

Source of variation	SS	df	MS	F value	P value	Source of variation	SS	df	MS	F value	P value
VAS											
Treatment	115.286	1	115.286	129.122	0.000	Muscle strength					
Time	997.589	3	332.530	445.993	0.000	Treatment	15.636	1	15.636	64.405	0.000
Treatment × time	270.357	3	90.119	120.869	0.000	Time	41.556	3	13.852	40.746	0.000
Error between groups	48.214	54	0.893			Treatment × time	40.913	3	13.638	40.115	0.000
Error within group	120.786	162	0.746			Error between groups	13.110	54	0.243		
						Error within group	55.074	162	0.340		

表3 两组患者治疗前后疼痛程度和肌力的两两比较**Table 3.** Paired comparison of pain degree and muscle strength before and after treatment between 2 groups

Paired comparison	Radiofrequency thermocoagulation		Nerve block		Paired comparison	Radiofrequency thermocoagulation		Nerve block	
	t value	P value	t value	P value		t value	P value	t value	P value
VAS									
(1) (2)	25.931	0.000	19.298	0.000	Muscle strength				
(1) (3)	19.600	0.000	14.918	0.000	(1) (2)	0.448	0.656	13.069	0.000
(1) (4)	24.817	0.000	0.312	0.757	(1) (3)	0.194	0.847	0.000	1.000
					(1) (4)	0.457	0.650	-0.330	0.744

镇痛药。(4)术后并发症:包括感染、气胸等并发症。

3. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。呈正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,行两独立样本的t检验;两组患者治疗前后疼痛程度和肌力的比较采用重复测量设计的方差分析,两两比较行LSD-t检验。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

射频热凝术组患者VAS评分低于($P = 0.000$),肌力高于($P = 0.000$)神经阻滞术组,表明射频热凝术疗效优于神经阻滞术(表1,2)。与术前相比,射频热凝术组患者术后1、3和7 d VAS评分降低(均 $P = 0.000$),而肌力各时间点差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$);神经阻滞术组患者术后1和3 d VAS评分降低(均 $P = 0.000$)、至术后7 d与术前相比差异无统

计学意义($P > 0.05$),术后1 d肌力降低($P = 0.000$)、至术后3和7 d与术前相比差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$,表1~3)。

术后7 d,神经阻滞术组均出现中重度疼痛,予镇痛药治疗;射频热凝术组1例出院后1个月患肢肌力降至3级;两组均未出现感染、气胸等并发症。

讨 论

臂丛神经损伤导致的上肢癌性疼痛使患者忍受巨大痛苦。Nersesyan等^[3]的研究显示,癌性疼痛患者常因药物治疗效果欠佳而出现抑郁症甚至自杀。周围神经射频热凝术已广泛应用于各种慢性疼痛的治疗,尤其是对癌性疼痛的治疗效果确切且持久^[4]。周围神经对射频温度的敏感性极高,Yongezawa等^[5]和Hildebrand等^[6]的研究显示,软组织在43 °C时发生坏死,故认为42 °C是逆转的温度界限。刘灵慧和黄仁辉^[7]控制射频温度于65 ~

75 ℃并选择性破坏三叉神经节传导痛觉和温度觉的无髓鞘A_δ纤维和C纤维,保留传导触觉和运动觉的有髓鞘A_α纤维和β纤维,从而达到镇痛效果,且保留触觉和咬合功能。选择适宜的射频温度对臂丛神经进行射频热凝术,可以有效治疗臂丛神经损伤导致的上肢癌性疼痛,对患者提高生存自信心有极大帮助。

本研究对臂丛神经行射频热凝术,设置温度为60 ℃、刺激时间为3分钟,从而达到预期治疗目的,且对上肢肌力影响甚微,不影响患者生活自理能力。仅个别患者因为病情进展,数月后出现肌力减退,与患者和家属沟通,表示理解。臂丛神经阻滞术可以产生短期疗效,但神经阻滞药中包含局部麻醉药,治疗后上肢肌力短暂性下降,镇痛时间无法持久,数天后VAS评分恢复至治疗前水平,不能达到长期缓解疼痛的目的。两组患者住院期间均未出现肌力实质性损害,也未发生感染、气胸等严重并发症。

射频热凝术的穿刺路径和准确复制出疼痛部位是确保治疗效果的关键。本研究经肌间沟和锁骨上入路,全面复制出上肢疼痛部位,尤其在B超引导下,减少颈部其他组织器官的损伤,甚至在有颈部肿物的情况下,仍能准确穿刺,到达臂丛神经。

明确诊断对治疗至关重要,上肢癌性疼痛应注意与神经根型颈椎病、胸廓出口综合征等导致臂丛神经痛的疾病相鉴别,通过颈部B超、颈椎MRI、骨扫描甚至PET-CT等辅助检查,可资鉴别。患者有头颈部和胸部恶性肿瘤史,并排除其他原因导致的臂丛神经痛后,方可明确诊断为上肢癌性疼痛。颈部放射治疗也可以引起放射损伤性臂丛神经痛,杨蔚勃等^[8]的研究显示,放射损伤性臂丛神经痛是放射治疗乳腺癌和头颈部恶性肿瘤的严重并发症之一,常以患肢感觉和运动障碍、疼痛为主要表现,伴严重夜间疼痛,晚期可以导致肢体失能,严重影响患者生活质量,药物治疗效果欠佳,因此,探寻安全、有效的治疗方法刻不容缓。

我们尝试采用更低温度脉冲射频术治疗上肢癌性疼痛。本研究采用神经干射频热凝术治疗上肢癌性疼痛,而Simon和Jones^[9]的研究显示,背根神经节射频热凝术可以广泛应用于慢性疼痛的治疗。因此,我们尚待进一步尝试数字减影血管造影术(DSA)引导下背根神经节射频热凝术治疗癌性疼痛。然而,陈冬雷等^[10]和韩影等^[11]认为,经圆孔穿

刺对三叉神经V2支行射频热凝术,可以达到与三叉神经半月节射频热凝术相同的治疗效果。

射频热凝术治疗上肢癌性疼痛效果显著,可以使患者重建对生活的信心和希望,为提高生活质量、带瘤生存提供有力支撑,不失为一种治疗上肢癌性疼痛的有效方法。同时,我们将进一步在更低温度神经节射频热凝术方面进行深入研究,使控温射频热凝术治疗癌性疼痛更加安全、有效。

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