

椎体转移患者放疗期间爆发痛的影响因素分析

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摘要:目的 分析椎体转移患者放疗期间爆发痛的影响因素。方法 收集2015年1月~2018年12月华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院317例椎体转移恶性肿瘤放疗患者的临床资料,均进行椎体的X线外照射放疗。根据放疗期间爆发痛发生情况分为放疗爆发痛组和无放疗爆发痛组,比较两组临床特征,并采用多因素Logistic回归分析椎体转移患者放疗期间爆发痛的影响因素。结果 317例椎体转移患者中有145例患者在放疗期间发生爆发痛,发生率为45.74%。两组性别、KPS评分、放疗部位比较,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);而两组年龄、原发肿瘤部位、VRS基础疼痛评分、放疗剂量、放疗椎体数比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);多因素Logistic回归分析显示,女性、高KPS评分、颈椎/胸椎转移是椎体转移患者放疗期间爆发痛的影响因素($P<0.05$)。结论 女性、高KPS评分、颈椎/胸椎转移患者在放疗期间发生爆发痛的风险较高。

关键词:椎体转移;爆发痛;KPS评分

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Analysis of Influencing Factors of Burst Pain in Patients with Vertebral Metastasis During Radiotherapy

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Abstract:Objective To analyze the influencing factors of burst pain in patients with vertebral metastasis during radiotherapy.**Methods** The clinical data of 317 patients with malignant tumor of vertebral metastasis treated with radiotherapy in Tongji Hospital Affiliated to Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science and Technology from January 2015 to December 2018 were collected, and all the patients were treated with X-ray external radiotherapy of vertebral body. According to the occurrence of burst pain during radiotherapy, the patients were divided into burst pain group and no burst pain group. The clinical characteristics of the two groups were compared, and the influencing factors of burst pain during radiotherapy in patients with vertebral metastasis were analyzed by multivariate Logistic regression.**Results** Burst pain occurred in 145 of the 317 patients with vertebral metastasis during radiotherapy, with the incidence of 45.74%. There were significant differences in gender, KPS score and radiotherapy site between the two groups ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in age, primary tumor site, VRS basic pain score, radiotherapy dose, and number of vertebrae between the two groups ($P>0.05$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that female, high KPS score and cervical/thoracic metastasis were the influencing factors of burst pain in patients with vertebral metastasis during radiotherapy ($P<0.05$).**Conclusion** Female, high KPS score and cervical / thoracic metastasis patients have higher risk of burst pain during radiotherapy.

Key words:Vertebral metastasis;Burst pain;KPS score

骨转移(bone metastasis)是恶性肿瘤常见的并发症,约40%的恶性肿瘤患者会出现椎体转移^[1]。椎体转移患者首次就诊的症状通常为局部麻木、酸胀、疼痛或出现转移病灶^[2],或者伴有功能障碍、病理性骨折及局部肿块。疼痛是其最常见的并发症,常累及脊柱等部位^[3],其机制是肿瘤细胞在骨骼种植生长后,刺激破骨细胞活性,形成溶骨性破坏,产生疼痛感;肿瘤侵犯骨膜或周围软组织,并分泌如乳酸、前列腺素和肿瘤坏死因子等递质引起疼痛^[4]。姑息性放射治疗是椎体转移疼痛的有效治疗手段^[5,6]。但研究证实^[7-10],放疗过程中可出现疼痛加重,其发生率为30%~40%,而爆发痛的发生率高达68%。本研究旨在分析椎体转移患者在进行姑息性放射治疗期间爆发痛的影响因素,以为临床治疗提供参考。

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1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 收集2015年1月~2018年12月华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院317例椎体转移恶性肿瘤放疗患者的临床资料。纳入标准:①经病理检查确诊为恶性肿瘤,影像学检查显示椎体骨转移灶;②KPS评分>40分;③临床资料齐全,且随访获得生存数据。排除标准:①放疗期间接受化疗、内分泌治疗、免疫治疗、靶向治疗的患者;②放疗期间因肿瘤进展或不良反应而中断放疗。本研究经我院医学伦理委员会批准,患者知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 资料收集 收集患者临床资料,包括性别、年龄、原发肿瘤部位、KPS评分、放疗剂量、疼痛基础评分、放疗部位以及放疗椎体数。

1.2.2 放射治疗 所有患者均进行椎体的X线外照射放疗,根据放疗前影像学检查,放疗前CT模拟定位,采用调强放疗技术,处方剂量选用30 Gy/10F、40 Gy/20F,治疗模式为5次/周,于放疗前、中、后10 d

内,记录患者每日阵痛药物的剂量。根据放疗期间爆发痛发生情况,将患者分为放疗爆发痛组145例和无放疗爆发痛组172例。

1.3 统计学方法 采用SPSS 20.0统计学软件进行数据分析,计数资料以(*n*)和(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验;采用多因素Logistic回归分析椎体转移患者放疗期间爆发痛的影响因素。以*P*<0.05表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 椎体转移患者放疗期间爆发痛的单因素分析 317例椎体转移患者中有145例患者在放疗期间发生爆发痛,发生率为45.74%。两组性别、KPS评分、

放疗部位比较,差异有统计学意义(*P*<0.05);而两组年龄、原发肿瘤部位、VRS基础疼痛评分、放疗剂量、放疗椎体数比较,差异无统计学意义(*P*>0.05),见表1。

2.2 椎体转移患者发生放疗期间爆发痛的多因素分析 以是否发生爆发痛为因变量,将单因素分析中有统计学意义的变量为自变量,采用多因素Logistic回归进行分析,结果显示性别、放疗部位、KPS评分是椎体转移患者放疗期间爆发痛的影响因素(*P*<0.05),见表2。

表1 椎体转移患者放疗期间爆发痛的单因素分析(*n*)

临床特征	放疗爆发痛组 (<i>n</i> =145)	无放疗爆发痛组 (<i>n</i> =172)	χ^2	<i>P</i>	临床特征	放疗爆发痛组 (<i>n</i> =145)	无放疗爆发痛组 (<i>n</i> =172)	χ^2	<i>P</i>
VRS基础疼痛评分(分)			0.007	0.856	性别			12.210	0.000
0	14	22			男	50	93		
1~3	35	40			女	95	79		
4~6	59	68			年龄(岁)			0.008	0.905
7~10	37	42			<60	85	101		
放疗剂量			0.990	0.452	≥60	60	71		
30 Gy/10 F	58	76			KPS评分(分)			5.027	0.025
40 Gy/20 F	87	96			≥70	120	124		
放疗椎体数(个)			10.120	0.532	<70	25	48		
1~2	125	132			原发肿瘤			0.007	0.882
≥2	20	40			肺癌	52	60		
放疗部位			3.865	0.040	乳腺癌	33	45		
颈椎/胸椎	72	66			前列腺癌	19	23		
腰椎	63	82			其他肿瘤	41	44		
骶椎	10	23							

表2 椎体转移患者发生放疗爆发痛的多因素分析

变量	<i>B</i>	SE	Wald χ^2	OR	95%CI	<i>P</i>
女性	1.483	0.612	11.854	0.292	0.695~15.664	0.000
高KPS评分	2.741	0.602	16.338	0.521	1.536~34.618	0.000
颈椎/胸椎转移	1.587	0.676	4.817	0.362	1.172~16.505	0.023

3 讨论

骨转移是恶性肿瘤常见的并发症之一,严重影响患者的生活质量。姑息性放疗能有效缓解骨转移引起的疼痛和相关症状,但仍有30%~40%的患者在接受放疗后会出现爆发痛,即照射部位疼痛的一过性加重,这是放疗常见的不良反应,会对患者生活质量及治疗信心产生负面影响^[11]。爆发痛的发生机制主要为刺激因素,包括肿瘤破裂、体内化学微环境的改变、神经损伤以及肿瘤生长因子的释放^[12]。爆发痛的发生机制还在一定程度上包含与癌痛机制相似的机制,可因肿瘤治疗造成,也可因肿瘤的存在和对周

围组织的破坏造成。Petrushevski AN等^[12]研究发现,10%~20%的患者爆发痛与抗肿瘤相关,而70%~80%与肿瘤损害有关,但是放疗期间爆发痛的机制尚不清楚。有研究认为^[13],放疗期间爆发痛是放疗后局部水肿导致神经压迫,或者释放一些炎症因子而导致疼痛加剧。

本研究结果显示,317例椎体转移患者中有145例发生爆发痛,发生率为45.74%。两组性别、KPS评分、放疗部位比较,差异有统计学意义(*P*<0.05);而两组年龄、原发肿瘤部位、VRS基础疼痛评分、放疗剂量、放疗椎体数比较,差异无统计学意义(*P*>0.05)。

0.05)。多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示,女性、颈椎/胸椎转移、高 KPS 评分是椎体转移患者放疗期间爆发痛的影响因素 ($P<0.05$),与 Balagamwala EH 等^[14]研究结果一致。放疗期间爆发痛的发生率与患者性别息息相关,女性患者较男性患者更容易出现爆发痛,分析认为女性患者存在不同程度的恐惧、愤怒、焦虑、孤独等心理状态,不良的心理状态可能会相继影响患者的行为与习惯,导致女性患者在接受放疗时容易出现情绪及痛觉敏化,进而发生爆发痛。此外,放疗期间爆发痛的发生率与放疗部位具有一定的相关性,接受颈胸椎体放疗的患者更容易出现爆发痛^[16,17]。对于颈椎/胸椎能增加放疗期间爆发痛的原因尚不明确,可能因在放疗期间出现局部肿胀等造成椎管狭窄而导致爆发痛,也可能与椎体退行性变及局部软组织易受累有关,因此放疗椎体部位对爆发痛的影响还需要临床进一步观察。本研究发现 KPS 评分高的患者更容易发生爆发痛。Yousef AA 等^[15]研究发现,对椎体转移患者行放疗时预防性输注甲泼尼龙能降低爆发痛的发生率,考虑原因为 KPS 评分较低的患者可能存在痛觉阈值高、神经敏化等,其也可能与不易发生放疗爆发痛有关^[16-19]。

综上所述,女性、高 KPS 评分、颈椎/胸椎转移患者在放疗期间发生爆发痛的风险较高。

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