胰臟癌

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注意事項:這是個治療準則而非法則。主要是做為醫師和其他專家診療癌症病人 參考之用。這個治療準則可能因時空變化、醫學進步及病患個人病情 不同而有所差異。假如你是一個癌症病人,直接引用這個診療準則並 不恰當,只有你的醫師才能決定給你最恰當的治療。

簡介

胰臟癌在台灣常列為十大癌症死亡疾病之一,而在美國則為第五位癌症死亡疾病。由於胰臟癌缺乏有效的篩選方法及明顯且特殊的症狀,故不易早期診斷。目前胰臟癌的治療方式主要以手術切除為主,化學及放射治療為輔。可惜大部份胰臟癌有明顯症狀時,其腫瘤常已無法切除。全數胰臟癌病人(overall)的五年存活率可能不到5%,中數存活期則只有4~6個月。能手術切除(resectable)的病人(約20%),其五年存任率約5.5~20%,中數存活期為12~19個月。

臨床分期及病理分期 (AJCC2002, 6th ed.)

Exocrine pancreas

Primary Tumors (T)

- TX Primary tumor cannot be assessed
- TO No evidence of primary tumor
- Tis Carcinoma in situ
- T1 Tumor limited to the pancreas 2 cm or less in greatest dimension
- Tumor limited to the pancreas more than 2 cm in greatest dimension
- Tumor extends beyond the pancreas but without involvement of the celiac axis or the superior mesenteric artery
- Tumor involves the celiac axis or the superior mesenteric artery (unresectable primary tumor)

Regional Lymph nodes (N)

NX Regional lymph nodes cannot be assessed

NO No regional lymph node metastasis

N1 Regional lymph node metastasis

Distant Metastasis (M)

MX Distant metastasis cannot be assessed

M0 No distant metastasis

M1 Distant metastasis

Stage Grouping

0	Tis	N0	M0
IA	T1	N0	M0
IB	T2	N0	M0
IIA	T3	N0	M0
IIB	T1	N1	M0
	T2	N1	M0
	T3	N1	M0
III	T4	Any N	M0
IV	Any T	Any N	M1

Histologic Grade (G)

GX Grade cannot be assessed

G1 Well differentiated

G2 Moderately differentiated

G3 poorly differentiated

G4 Undifferentiated

Residual Tumor (R)

RX Presence of residual tumor cannot be assessed

R0 No residual tumor

R1 Microscopic residual tumor

R2 Macroscopic residual tumor

診斷與檢查

胰臟癌的好發年齡為 60 歲以上居多,男略多於女。症狀則依腫瘤位置不同而可能不同。胰頭癌病人 (約 75%) 最常至醫院看病的症狀為黃膽;其黃膽特徵常為無痛性 (painless)、無發燒 (afebrile)、漸進性惡化 (progressive) 且不會緩解 (non-remittent) 的阻塞性黃膽,即是所謂的惡性黃膽 (malignant jaundice)。若膽道完全阻塞,則可能產生灰白便 (clay stool)。其他較可能的症狀包括上腹痛,背痛、體重減輕、食慾不振、噁心、嘔吐等症狀。至於胰體尾癌病人 (15~20%) 的症狀則更不顯著,較常見為左上腹痛、背痛、體重減輕、較晚期則可能以左上腹腫塊表現。

診斷上,除了靠臨床症狀來高度警戒外,尚可經由檢查 CA19-9 及 CEA 等血 液腫瘤標記來做為診斷及治療後追蹤的參考指標。影像學檢查除了腹部超音波是第 一線且較常用的檢查外,若無明顯其他器官轉移,常需以胰臟為主的高解析度電腦 斷層檢查(spiral CT scan)來確定診斷,並用以了解其可切除性。有時仍需以核磁 共振膽胰造影檢查(MRCP)來提供更多的腫瘤資料,或取代內視鏡逆行性膽胰造 影檢查(ERCP)或經皮穿肝膽道攝影及引流術(PTCD)等較侵入性的檢查。有時病人 臨床表現出惡性膽道阻塞症狀,但其 CT 或 MRCP 並無法明顯檢查出有胰頭腫瘤,則 ERCP 或 PTCD 則可能會有相當的幫助。雖然膽道攝影(cholangiogram)並不能直接 顯示腫瘤,但其膽道如為惡性阻塞形狀(如 beak sign、segmental irregular narrowing、irregular or sudden disruption of distal common bile duct 等), 則常是唯一診斷為需要手術的依據。進年來由於電腦斷層及核磁共振影像檢查的精 進,腹部血管攝影在診斷檢查上已較無其重要地位。至於術前或術中的腫瘤切片檢 查,因其診斷率不高(約70%)且切片可能會傷及胰管或膽管,甚至引出血等致 命的合併症,故若其胰頭腫瘤為可切除,則大部份的文獻及醫學書建議逕行切除, 不一定要等到有切片報告確定為惡性才予以切除。根據回顧性文獻報告,若術前影 像學檢查高度懷疑是惡性,不經由切片證實為惡性,而逕行予以切除,則其偽陽性 (false positive rate,良性結果)的機率是 2~8%;反之因病人因素或醫生個人見解不 同而不予以切除,則日後證實為惡性的可能性為20~50%。

手術治療

胰臟癌手術切除條件 (Criteria defining resectability of pancreas cancer):

A. Resectable

HEAD/BODY/TAIL

- ➤ No distant metastases
- > Clear fat plane around celiac and superior mesenteric arteries (SMA)
- > Patent superior mesenteric vein (SMV)/portal vein
- B. Locally advanced resectable (Borderline resectable)

1. HEAD/BODY

- > Severe unilateral SMV/portal impingement
- > Tumor abutment on SMA
- > Gastroduodenal artery (GDA) encasement up to origin at hepatic artery
- ➤ Colon or mesocolon invasion

2. TAIL

- ➤ Adrenal, colon or mesocolon, or kidney invasion
- ➤ Preoperative evidence of biopsy-positive peripancreatic lymph node

C. Unresectable

1.HEAD

- ➤ Distant metastases (includes celiac and/or para-aortic)
- > SMA, celiac encasement
- > SMV/portal occlusion
- Aortic, Inferior vena cava (IVC) invasion or encasement
- > Invasion of SMV below transverse mesocolon

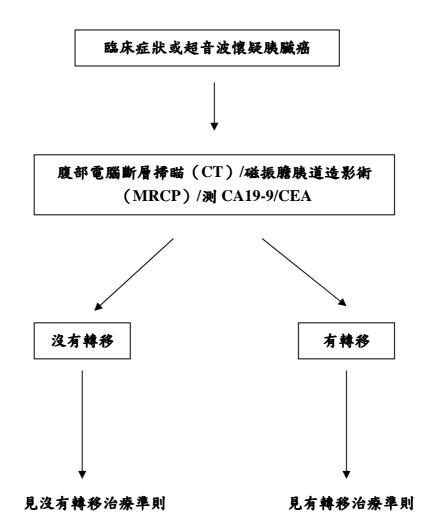
2.BODY

- ➤ Distant metastases (includes celiac and/or para-aortic)
- > SMA, celiac, hepatic encasement
- > SMV/portal occlusion
- ➤ Aortic invasion

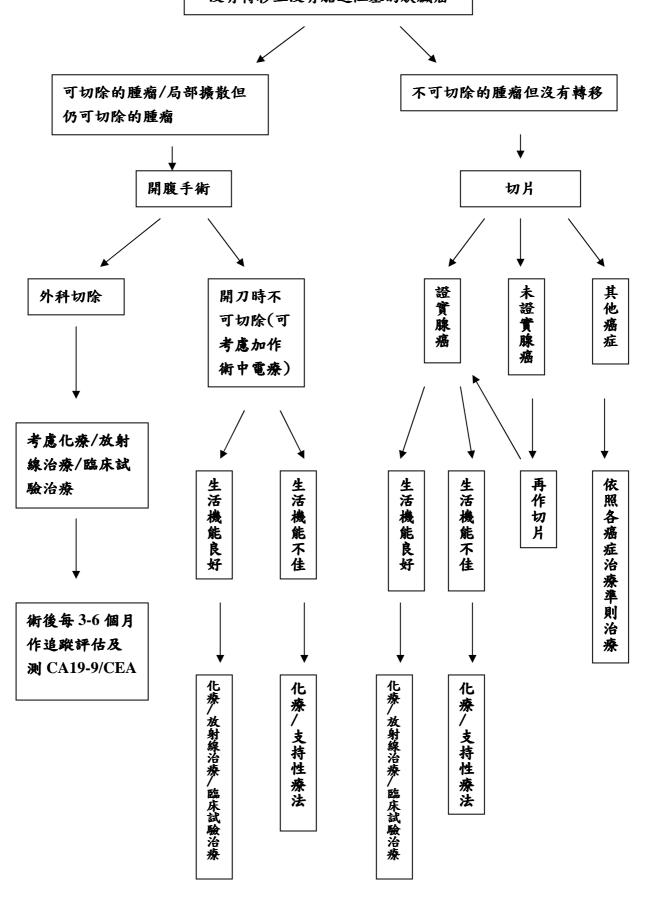
3.TAIL

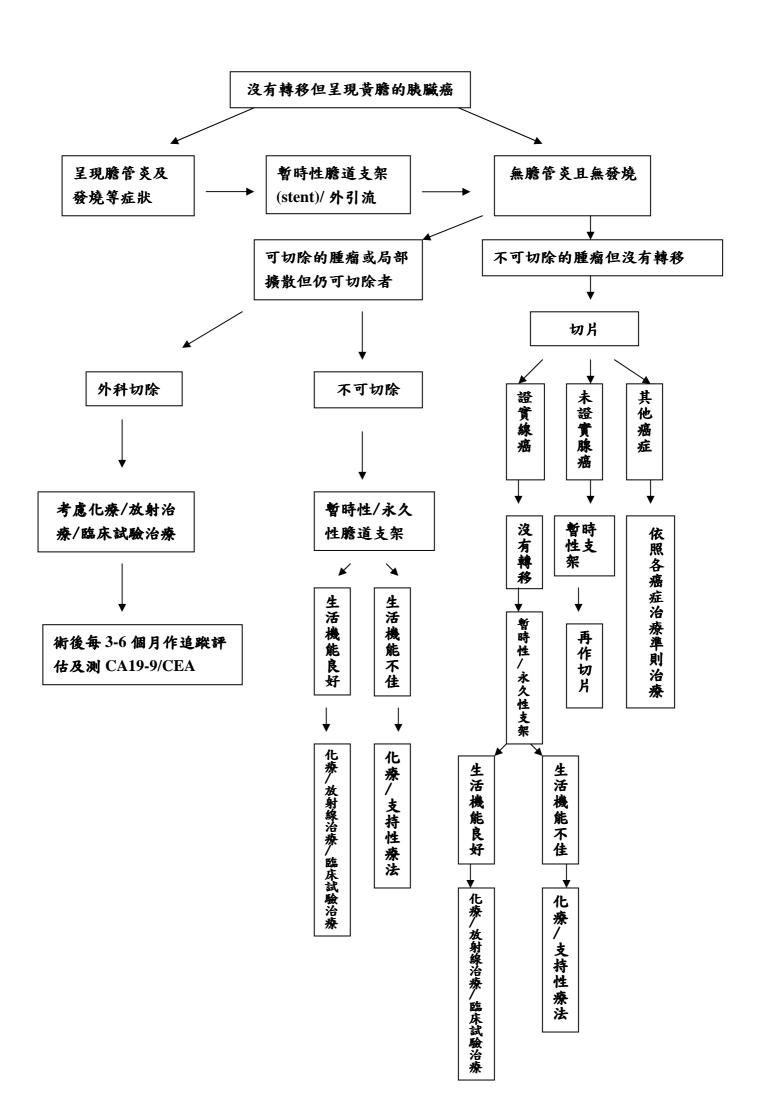
- ➤ Distant metastases (includes celiac and/or para-aortic)
- > SMA, celiac encasement
- ➤ Rib, vertebral invasion

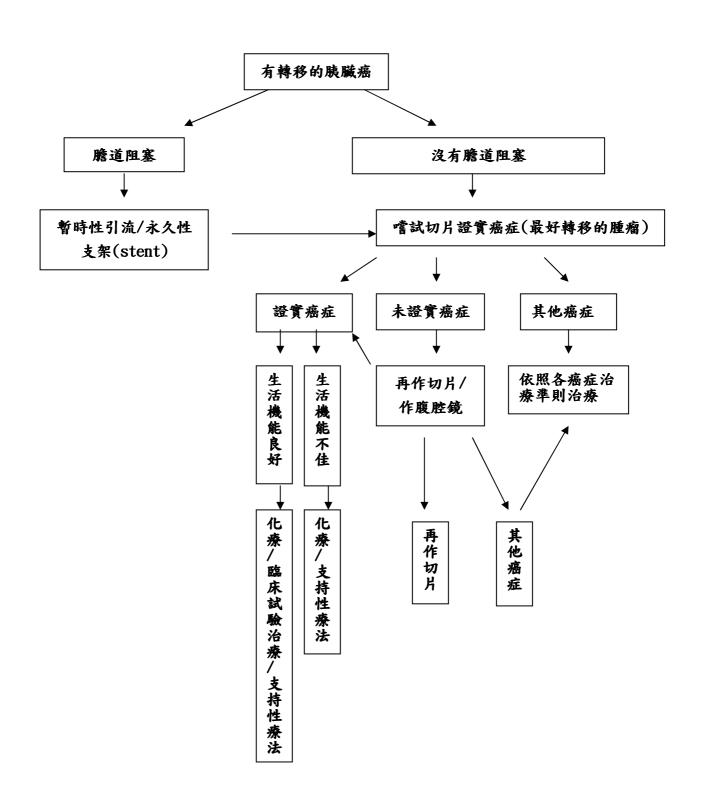
胰臟癌治療準則



沒有轉移且沒有膽道阻塞的胰臟癌







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