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· 文献综述 ·

结直肠癌肝转移的微创治疗策略

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摘要

结直肠癌是世界范围内常见的恶性肿瘤,也是肿瘤导致死亡的重要原因。肝脏是结直肠癌最常见的转移部位,约20%的患者伴有同时性肝转移,另20%患者在疾病的发展中也出现肝转移。结直肠癌肝转移(CRLM)是目前结直肠癌治疗的重点与难点,也是影响患者预后的重要因素。手术切除仍然是患者长期生存甚至治愈的最佳治疗选择,其中微创切除更是兼具微创的优势与根治的效果,长期的肿瘤学疗效也与开放手术相当。但受限于肿瘤大小、位置分布等解剖因素、患者的肝脏功能以及一般状态等因素,只有少数患者在初诊时适合手术切除。其他微创治疗策略包括消融治疗、立体定向放射治疗、介入治疗等,这些技术的发展为不可手术切除的患者提供了新的治疗机会,同时也提高了单纯系统治疗的生存率。消融治疗对于选择性的患者兼具有微创与类似手术的根治性效果,对于深部肿瘤也更具优势。立体定向放射治疗是不适合手术切除或消融困难或复发灶的重要替代选择。 Y^{90} 选择性体内放射治疗更是兼具肿瘤控制与增大余肝的双重作用,在转化治疗时代其地位也不断上升。随着微创理念的深化与技术的进步,CRLM的微创治疗取得一定进展,但仍面临诸多挑战,如在精准、个体化与转化治疗时代微创治疗策略如何合理地联合或序贯使用等。在选择微创治疗策略时,应该根据多学科团队的指导进行个体化评估和综合治疗,尽可能实现R₀切除或无疾病证据状态,从而最大程度地提高患者的长期生存率。本文就近年来CRLM的微创治疗策略进行综述,以为临床治疗的选择提供参考。

关键词

结直肠肿瘤; 肿瘤转移; 肝; 微创外科手术; 综述

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Minimally invasive treatment strategies for colorectal cancer liver metastases

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Abstract

Colorectal cancer is a common malignant tumor worldwide and a significant cause of cancer-related deaths. The liver is the most frequent site of metastasis for colorectal cancer, about 20% of patients have simultaneous liver metastasis, and an additional 20% develop liver metastasis during the progression of the disease. Colorectal cancer liver metastasis (CRLM) is currently a focal and challenging aspect of

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colorectal cancer treatment, and also an essential factor affecting the prognosis of patients. Surgical resection remains the optimal treatment choice for long-term survival and even cure. Minimally invasive resection, in particular, combines the advantages of minimally invasive procedures with curative effects, showing equivalent long-term oncological efficacy to open surgery. However, limited by tumor size, location distribution and other anatomical factors, liver function, and general status of patients, only a few patients are suitable for surgical resection at the time of initial diagnosis. Other minimally invasive treatment strategies include ablation therapy, stereotactic body radiation therapy, interventional therapy, etc. The development of these technologies provides new therapeutic opportunities for unresectable patients and also improves the survival rates of systemic treatment alone. Ablation therapy, for selected patients, combines the minimally invasive nature with radical effect similar to surgery, and is also more advantageous for deep-seated tumors. Stereotactic body radiation therapy is an important alternative for difficult or recurrent lesions that are unsuitable for surgical resection or ablation. Furthermore, Y^{90} selective internal radiation therapy has a dual effect of tumor control and enlarging the remnant liver. Its significance is continuously growing in the era of transformative treatment. With the deepening of minimally invasive concepts and technological advancements, there has been some progress in the minimally invasive treatment of CRLM. However, it still faces numerous challenges, such as how to rationally combine or sequentially use minimally invasive treatment strategies in the era of precision, personalized, and transformative therapy. When selecting minimally invasive treatment strategies, individualized evaluation and comprehensive treatment should be carried out according to the guidance of the multidisciplinary team, with the goal to achieve R_0 resection or no-evidence-of-disease status as much as possible, thereby maximizing the long-term survival rates for patients. This article provides a review of recent advances in minimally invasive treatment strategies for CRLM, so as to serve as a reference for clinical practice.

Key words Colorectal Neoplasms; Neoplasm Metastasis; Liver; Minimal Surgical Procedures; Review

CLC number: R735.3

肝脏是结直肠癌最常见的转移部位,超过一半的结直肠癌患者因肝转移而死亡,转移灶无法切除患者的5年生存率不足5%,肝转移的治疗效果直接决定患者的生存^[1]。近年来,结直肠癌肝转移(colorectal cancer liver metastases, CRLM)的发病率逐渐增加且病情复杂、治疗困难预后较差,是结直肠癌治疗与预后改善的重点和难点。约20%发生同时性肝转移,另20%发生异时性肝转移,肝转移灶局部切除及复发后再切除可显著改善CRLM患者的预后。传统开放手术处理结直肠癌和肝转移灶需要较长的腹部切口,对腹腔干扰较大,术后粘连程度较重,不利于复发后再次手术,也不符合微创的原则,更与当前外科学界强调的加速康复外科理念相悖。以腹腔镜手术为代表的微创技术是当前CRLM治疗的趋势,更是未来的发展方向。除了微创肝切除,消融治疗、立体定向

放射治疗(stereotactic body radiation therapy, SBRT)、 Y^{90} 选择性体内放射治疗(selective internal radiation therapy, SIRT)等微创介入放射治疗在CRLM的个体化微创诊治中也大有可为^[2]。微创治疗作为一种创伤小、恢复快、效果好的治疗方式在CRLM中有着广阔的应用前景。本文结合国内外文献,对CRLM的部分微创治疗策略进行论述,重点关注CRLM的腹腔镜与消融治疗,以期为临床治疗的选择提供依据与参考。

1 CRLM微创治疗的内涵与意义

微创是一种外科学理念,不仅体现在技术层面上,更强调是一种整体创伤最小化的治疗理念,其内涵是在不断发展和深化中逐渐形成的。微创治疗并非简单地指最小手术切口的入路与技术微

创, 更加强调的是在治疗过程中对患者整体侵袭的最小化。“微创入路”并不一定等同于微创治疗, 患者获益是评价微创外科最重要的指标^[3]。肿瘤微创治疗的目标是实现机体局部和全身创伤的最小化, 包括最佳的内环境稳定、最轻的全身炎症反应、最小的手术切口等, 从而使患者能够拥有更满意的生活状态, 并降低复发和转移的风险^[4]。随着微创治疗技术的进步和普及, 一些最初被视为微创治疗的技术逐渐演变成常规治疗手段; 同时, 常规治疗在有所突破创新后也可以转变为微创治疗手段。新时代下, CRLM 微创治疗势在必行, 其顺应了减少创伤和加速康复的需求。尽管追求微创治疗的优势, 但在实践中也要综合评估、谨慎选择, 避免为了过度追求微创治疗而使患者失去根治性治疗的机会。

2 CRLM 微创治疗策略

CRLM 微创治疗的策略众多, 包括腹腔镜肝切除、消融治疗、SBRT 以及介入治疗等, 多手段的综合或序贯使用有助于探索更为优化的组合与方式, 制定个性化的治疗目标, 尽可能达到 R₀ 切除或无疾病证据 (no evidence of disease, NED) 状态, 助力患者长期生存。

2.1 腹腔镜肝切除

2.1.1 适应证 根据《中国结直肠癌肝转移诊断和综合治疗指南 (2023 版)》^[1], 对可切除的定义主要基于原发灶及转移灶可 R₀ 切除, 余肝体积 >30%~40% 且没有不可控制的肝外转移灶, 在经验丰富的中心, 腹腔镜与开放的手术适应证原则上相同。研究^[5-6]表明, 随着转移灶数目的增多, 患者的整体预后变差; 欧洲肿瘤内科学会 (European Society for Medical Oncology, ESMO) 指南^[7]也将转移灶 ≥5 个列为肿瘤学不可切除。虽然转移灶数目是预后不良的危险因素, 但肿瘤的生物行为及化疗敏感性对患者生存的影响可能更大^[8]。因此, 随着综合治疗的进步, 肿瘤数目也不再是影响 CRLM 患者是否适宜手术的决定因素, 对于 ≥10 个的转移灶, 如果能够实现 R₀/R₁ 切除并进行有效的系统治疗, 肝切除术仍可提供长期生存^[9]。另外, 可以使用多种风险评估工具, 如临床危险评分 (clinical risk score, CRS) 等, 从肿瘤学角度考虑 CRLM 病灶是否可切除, 根据肿瘤的生物

学特性选择术前新辅助治疗或直接手术治疗。对于复发性 CRLM, 再次切除也优于单纯的系统治疗, 手术适应证的评估也与首次根治性肝切除相似^[10]。此外, 在手术过程中也需注意一系列问题, 如腹腔镜手术触觉丧失, 化疗后转移灶的缩小或消失导致术中定位困难, 以及多次手术的术后粘连、系统治疗后停药时间过短或药物性肝损伤等问题导致手术游离或断肝困难、出血过多等。

2.1.2 疗效与手术时机 随着系统治疗的进步和手术技术的发展, 腹腔镜手术在 CRLM 患者个体化精准治疗中的地位日益提升。2018 年, 一项纳入 280 例 CRLM 患者的随机对照试验^[11]表明, 腹腔镜手术的术后并发症的发生率更低 (19% vs. 31%, $P=0.021$), 住院时间更短 (53 h vs. 96 h, $P<0.001$), 而手术失血量、手术时间和切缘宽度方面无显著差异。腹腔镜手术的肿瘤学效果与开放手术相当, 但其凭借手术时间短、创伤小、恢复快、腹腔干扰小等诸多微创优势已成为 CRLM 患者治疗的重要选择, 在提高患者生活质量方面具有重要意义^[11-13]。

对于同时性肝转移患者, 既往有研究^[14]表明, 同期切除严重并发症发生率较高, 分期切除策略具有避免严重并发症叠加的好处, 且在两次手术间给予化疗具有良好的生存获益。随着水平的提高, 腹腔镜下原发灶及转移灶的同期切除仅通过 1 次手术同时解决肠道及肝脏病变, 降低了医疗费用, 减少了等待过程中病灶进展的可能, 且可以通过共用穿刺孔代替腹部的长切口, 微创优势显著, 但同时术者的要求也更高。对于一般条件良好, 非广泛肝切除的 CRLM 患者, 原发灶及转移灶的同期切除是首选^[15-16], 腹腔镜同期切除相比开腹具有更优的围术期结局和相当的远期预后^[17]。临床中对于同时性肝转移患者手术策略的选择需要综合考量患者的一般情况, 原发灶的症状与位置, 转移灶的可切除性, 手术的复杂程度及团队的经验等因素, 以切实保证手术的安全性与根治性。

2.1.3 肝切除切缘 关于切缘宽度, 现有的研究多认为 1 mm 切缘 (R₀) 即可提供良好的生存获益^[18-19]; 对于多发转移灶, 应保证最大病灶的 R₀ 切除, 而非最大转移灶的 R₁ 切除也是可以接受的^[20]; 由于毗邻肝内大血管造成的 R₁ 切除的肝内复发及生存率也与 R₀ 切除相当^[21], 因此, 保留实质的肝切除 (parenchymal-sparing hepatectomy, PSH)

理念^[22]已成为CRLM切除的重要策略,在增加手术切除率,预防术后肝衰中具有重要作用,并为后续的综合治疗及复发后再切除提供了可能。但是,转移灶切除术后残肝缺血可能与预后较差相关,提示对于选择性的患者行高质量的解剖性肝切除(anatomic resection, AR)十分重要^[23]。对于紧贴Glisson蒂或KRAS基因突变的CRLM患者,研究^[24-25]表明,PSH会增加肿瘤的局部复发,影响患者的生存,这类患者接受更广泛的AR可能是更优选择;最近,国内一项回顾性研究^[26]进一步表明,不只是KRAS突变,具有KRAS/NRAS/BRAF等基因突变的CRLM患者接受AR治疗比接受NAR治疗也具有显著的无复发生存期的获益。这可能是因为伴有基因突变的肿瘤生物学行为更差,具有更高的侵袭性与沿门静脉系统播散的可能性,需要更大范围切除才能达到R₀的效果。近期,基于最优策略树人工智能的队列研究^[27]也表明,伴有KRAS基因突变的CRLM患者,具有最佳生存获益的推荐切缘宽度为7 mm。但也有研究^[28]表明,无论KRAS突变状态如何,CRLM患者的AR与PSH具有相当的生存获益,基因突变方式并不影响手术方式的选择,相关的机制还有待于进一步研究。总之,PSH依然是CRLM治疗的主流,对于特定患者AR可能具有更多的获益,临床实践中应根据转移灶的大小、数目、位置、与血管的关系等个体化选择PSH或AR,重点是保证转移病灶切除的彻底性与手术的安全性。因为患者的异质性等因素,现有研究结果依然需要前瞻性随机对照研究的进一步验证。

2.1.4 病灶识别 为了提高病灶的识别和检出率,可以联合应用术前钆塞酸二钠MRI、术中超声和超声造影以及术中近红外荧光成像等技术。在CRLM病灶识别的敏感度与特异度上,术中超声造影显著优于单纯术中超声以及术前MRI与CT^[29]。研究^[30-31]表明,肝转移灶的吲哚菁绿(indocyanine green, ICG)荧光显影为边缘型荧光,其应用有助于发现与识别更小的肝转移灶,并可以引导手术行完整荧光范围的切除,保证了手术切缘,降低了术后复发。He等^[32]一项单中心前瞻性随机对照试验表明,ICG成像增加了CRLM病灶检出的数量,并显著降低了术后1年复发率;此外,国内正在进行的荧光与传统腹腔镜对CRLM病灶检出率及术后复发率影响的多中心前瞻性临床研究也值得

期待,其结果将有助于更深入地了解荧光腹腔镜在CRLM手术中的效果。未来期待开发针对CRLM病灶的特异性靶向显影材料如分子探针等,实现肿瘤间接显影向直接显影的转化;同时,通过合理利用多种综合识别手段并结合影像组学、深度学习等多种人工智能,进一步提高病灶检出率,做到“真正的”R₀切除,从而增加手术疗效。

2.2 消融治疗

2.2.1 适应证 CRLM的消融治疗主要包括射频消融(radiofrequency ablation, RFA)和微波消融(microwave ablation, MWA)等,是一种安全、有效、侵入性较小、耐受性良好且易于重复的根治性操作。对于直径<3 cm,数目<3个或5个的转移灶,可以考虑选择消融治疗,肿瘤直径越小,消融的效果越接近手术切除^[33]。另外,为了更好地保留功能性肝体积,对于较大的肿瘤可行手术切除,而对于位置深在的小病灶可行消融治疗,联合手术和消融以更好地实现病灶控制,使初始不可手术的患者获得根治的机会,这已成为临床常用的技术手段。Liu等^[34]研究表明,对于初始可切除的CRLM患者,手术切除浅表病变联合RFA治疗深部病灶可能是一种比单纯肝切除更好的治疗方法,因为它可以显著减少大范围肝切除的需要(5.2% vs. 21.9%, P=0.001),并获得更好的围手术期结果,术后肝功能不全发生率较低(0% vs. 5.2%, P=0.023),术后住院时间缩短(7 d vs. 8 d, P=0.019),同时也可以提供相似的肿瘤学疗效。此外,消融治疗时还需考虑肿瘤的位置,与重要脏器及大血管的关系,警惕重要血管、胆管、周围重要脏器的损伤以及肿瘤破裂或消融不全等问题。

2.2.2 疗效 RFA和MWA均是有效的治疗方式,但对于较大或血管周围的肿瘤,理论上MWA可能更具优势。虽然在肿瘤局部控制率方面的研究结果不尽相同,需要进行更多的随机对照试验来进一步确认,但无论使用何种消融方式,保证靶区边缘>5 mm的完全性消融对于肿瘤的局部控制至关重要^[35-36]。Calandri等^[37]表明,消融切缘与RAS基因突变状态是CRLM无进展生存期的独立预测因子,对于RAS突变的患者达到1 cm的消融切缘十分必要。前瞻性随机对照研究^[38-39]提示,在不可切除的CRLM患者中,化疗联合消融相比单纯化疗可以显著延长无进展生存和总体生存时间,证明了消融在CRLM治疗中的重要作用。此外,消融联合

肝切除对比单纯肝切除的肿瘤学效果相当，RFA联合肝切除术也是CRLM治愈的重要选择，有助于扩大可接受挽救性手术的数量^[34,40]。回顾性研究^[41-42]表明，对于可切除的CRLM患者，消融治疗的无病生存率比手术切除低，但总体生存没有差别，而在肿瘤直径 ≤ 3 cm的患者中，两组的无病生存率相近。但这些结果可能存在选择偏倚，我们期待手术与热消融术COLLISION-III期前瞻性随机对照试验的结果。对于CRLM复发病灶，重复局部消融与重复手术切除相比，患者的总体生存率和无进展生存率相当，但局部消融的住院时间明显更短^[43]。在复发性CRLM的治疗中，热消融应被视为 ≤ 3 cm复发病灶的有效且侵入性较小的替代方法。

2.2.3 新的理念与技术 随着技术进步，“no touch”原则的无接触射频消融技术^[44]已在小肝癌的治疗中显示出了良好的安全性和有效性，其在CRLM消融治疗中可能也具有好的应用前景。除了超声或超声造影引导下的消融技术，基于术前MRI成像和术中超声造影图像融合引导下的消融技术，有利于实现对病灶的精准定位与准确消融。MRI引导下的即时消融治疗不仅能更精准定位病灶，还可以在MRI下即时评估消融效果，实现精准与微创的治疗效果。最新的研究^[45]表明，MRI引导下RFA治疗CRLM是安全有效的，并且比CT引导下的消融提供了更优的局部控制。

2.3 SBRT与内放疗

SBRT作为一种非侵入性的安全且有效的放射治疗方法，其2年控制率可达32%~91%^[46]。SBRT具有亚毫米级的高精度，高度适形性，单次高剂量和分割次数少等优点，可以实现类似射频消融的肿瘤直接消融效果，因此，也有学者也将其称为立体定向消融放疗^[47]。由于治疗与恢复时间短和较低的总体毒性，SBRT对于较大病灶、邻近主要血管或位置隐蔽的病灶优势更加显著，其可作为不适合手术切除或消融的困难或复发病灶的替代选择，或与手术联合以实现根治^[46]。研究^[48]表明，对于不可手术切除的患者，手术联合SBRT的2年控制率可达89.5%，相比手术联合消融，其受病灶大小、位置的影响更小。然而，目前仍缺乏高级别的循证医学证据，需要进一步探索。剂量是影响SBRT治疗效果的关键因素，而肿瘤体积则是另一个重要因素，肿瘤体积越小，局部控制率

越高^[49]。回顾性研究^[50-51]显示，对于 ≤ 2 cm或3 cm的病灶，SBRT与射频或微波消融的控制率相似，而对于较大的肿瘤，SBRT的疗效优于消融。但SBRT的可重复性较差，临床中需要谨慎选择并警惕放射性肝损伤等风险。

此外，与单纯FOLFOX化疗比较，一线FOLFOX化疗联合 Y^{90} SIRT未能改善CRLM患者的总体生存期，因此不建议在未经选择的CRLM患者中过早使用化疗联合SIRT方案^[52]。但在化疗难治性CRLM患者中， Y^{90} 放疗栓塞联合氟尿嘧啶比单纯氟尿嘧啶能显著延长无进展生存期^[53]。对于一线化疗后进展的CRLM患者， Y^{90} 放疗栓塞联合二线全身化疗较单纯化疗能显著延长总体生存期及无进展生存期^[54]。由于内放疗的距离短、对机体的干扰较小但可重复性较差， Y^{90} 放疗栓塞适合与化疗联合用于CRLM系统治疗进展后的挽救性治疗，可显著改善患者的预后。除了姑息治疗，近年来，SIRT越来越多地应用于CRLM的前线治疗，在转化治疗中可以同时起到肿瘤控制与增大余肝的作用。

2.4 介入治疗

肝动脉灌注化疗（hepatic artery infusion chemotherapy, HAIC）在CRLM患者中显示出良好的反应率，对于初始不可切除的CRLM患者，早期HAIC可以提高手术切除的转化率或实现长期的疾病控制率^[55-56]。在孤立的不可切除的CRLM患者中，HAIC联合系统化疗的效果优于单纯系统化疗^[57]或系统化疗联合 Y^{90} SIRT治疗^[58]。另外，回顾性研究^[59-60]显示HAIC还可与系统化疗联合用于术后辅助治疗，在降低复发、延长生存中具有重要作用，相关的前瞻性随机对照试验也正在进行。

当CRLM一线治疗失败或不能耐受全身化疗时，为了延长患者生存可以考虑使用肝动脉化疗栓塞（transcatheter arterial chemoembolization, TACE）、药物洗脱微球经动脉化疗栓塞（drug-eluting beads TACE, DEB-TACE）^[61]。一项纳入564例接受重复传统TACE（conventional TACE, cTACE）治疗的CRLM患者的研究^[62]显示，首次cTACE后的中位生存时间为14.3个月，1年生存率为62%，2年生存率为28%；其中，初始治疗后肿瘤缓解是患者生存获益的显著因素。另一项对不可切除CRLM患者的随机对照试验^[63]表明，DEB-TACE联合系统治疗相比单纯系统治疗缓解率更优，在2个月时

为78% vs. 54% ($P=0.02$), 4个月时为95% vs. 70% ($P=0.03$), 手术转化切除率(35% vs. 16%)与中位无进展生存期(15.3个月 vs. 7.6个月)也有所改善。此外, Liu等^[64]研究表明,对于转化治疗后可切除的CRLM患者,术前DEB-TACE治疗是延长无复发生存期的安全选择,其充分利用微球作为药物载体和栓塞剂,使药物释放更为稳定和持久。但由于患者异质性较大,治疗方式众多,CRLM的TACE治疗仍需进一步研究以确定哪些患者从中受益更多。

3 CRLM微创治疗的未来方向

3.1 多模态微创治疗

对于肿瘤负荷较大,不适合手术切除的患者,如何充分利用各种微创治疗手段的优势,以最小化的创伤,合理地联合与序贯应用多种微创治疗策略并联合系统治疗,制定使患者获益最大化的治疗方案,实现疾病的NED,仍需进一步的前瞻性随机对照研究。此外,对于可以手术、消融或SBRT的病灶应如何选择微创治疗的模式也值得进一步研究,例如国际上正在进行的手术与消融(NCT03088150、NCT05129787等)以及SBRT与微波消融(NCT04081168、NCT03654131等)的比较研究,期待这些研究结果的进一步公布,以建立更为可信的指南与规范。

3.2 多学科团队(multidisciplinary team,MDT)诊疗模式

实现转移灶的局部根治或NED状态一直是CRLM微创治疗的目标,未来CRLM的诊治必须依托MDT的诊疗模式,以患者为中心,综合评估患者整体状况,制定个性化的治疗方案。此外,在MDT模式指导下,CRLM的诊治还需正确认识新辅助治疗、辅助治疗、转化治疗等理念,合理地选择系统治疗、手术、消融、放疗、介入治疗等治疗策略,并不断探索新的联合治疗手段,以改善患者的预后,推动微创治疗向更加全面、协调、精准与个体化的方向发展。

3.3 肿瘤生物学行为的研究

由于CRLM是一种具有遗传学与表观遗传学改变的异质性肿瘤,对其生物标志物、分子病理分型、风险评分工具等的深入研究,将更多的基础与临床研究信息转化到微创治疗的决策中,必将

有利于进一步加深对患者的个体化精准微创治疗的理解并改善患者的预后。

4 小结与展望

综上,CRLM的微创治疗策略众多。对于初始可切除或可NED的患者,腹腔镜肝切除是最优选择;对于深部的较小肿瘤,基于肝实质保护的理念,肝脏消融治疗可能更具优势;而SBRT受肿瘤位置、大小、毗邻等因素的影响可能较小,是手术与消融治疗的重要补充。对于初始不可切除或不可NED的CRLM患者,可以采用多种外科学或肿瘤学上的转化治疗方案,如针对肿瘤负荷大、余肝体积不足的情况,可以考虑采用腹腔镜下联合肝脏分隔和门静脉结扎的二步肝切除术(associating liver partition and portal vein ligation for staged hepatectomy,ALPPS)或多种改良ALPPS等手段,以及在系统治疗的前提下使用HAIC、TACE、DEB-TACE以及 Y^{90} SIRT等局部治疗手段,以达到肿瘤局部控制或转化治疗的效果,转化成功后可序贯腹腔镜切除和/或消融治疗等,以实现肿瘤的局部根治。总之,CRLM是一种全身性疾病,以手术为主的个体化综合治疗是患者得以长期生存的金标准。此外,肿瘤的生物行为及系统治疗的敏感性深刻地影响患者的预后,在MDT诊疗模式的指导下,制定使患者获益最大化的个体化治疗方案,合理地选择微创治疗策略显得尤为重要。

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