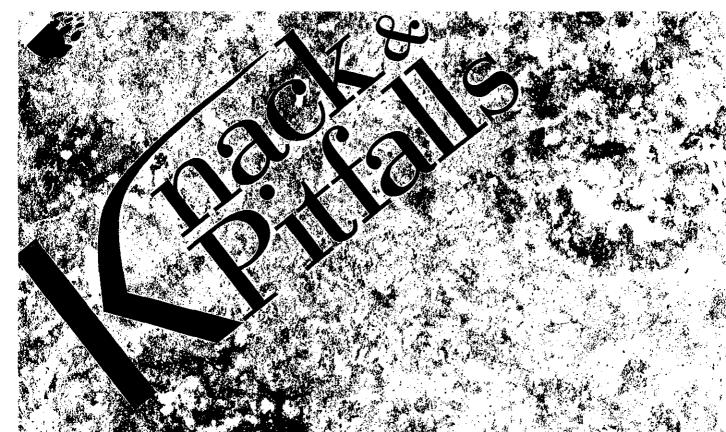
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2. 経肛門的内視鏡下手術

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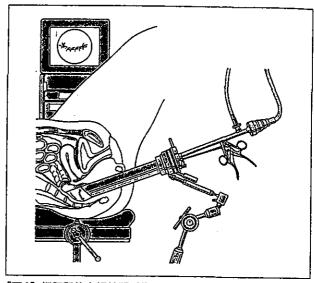
[大勝肛門病センターくるめ病院・*久留米大学医学部外科]

🛊 はじめに

経肛門的マイクロサージャリー transanal endoscopic microsurgery (TEM) は Buess らりが考案した手術用直腸鏡とステレオスコープを用いて、経肛門的に直腸管腔内の腫瘍を拡大化し、局所切除する低侵襲な手術方法であり、1992年より本邦へ導入されたり、さらに、鏡視下手術の技術を本術式に応用し、ビデオモニター下の経肛門的内視鏡下手術として著者らが報告したり、原法は陽圧下に行うのに対して、本法は平圧下に、またステレオスコープの代わりに斜視型硬性鏡にCCD カメラ装置を使用するビデオモニター下の手術方法である(図 1)

▶ 1. 本術式の適応病変

直腸指診で病変を触診できない (肛門縁からの腫瘍下縁までの距離が 7~20 cm) 上部直腸病変で, 経肛門的切除が困難な症例が対象となる. また病変の形態, 大きさなどの要素によって, 内視鏡的粘膜切除術では一括切除がむずかしい症例も本術式の手術適応となる. 明らかな sm massive 癌, リンパ管侵襲陽性, 癌先進部の組織型が中・低分化型腺癌などのリンパ節転移の危険因子を呈する症例はリンパ節郭清を必要とするために適応外であるら. しかしながら, 術前に病理組織学的所見を正確に予測することは困難で, 粘膜下層への浸潤が疑われる病変であっても, いったんはTEM を試み, 術後の病理組織学的所見から最終的な治療方針を決定することが現実的である.



[図1] 経肛門的内視鏡下手術

★ 2. 手術手技

1 手術器具

- ① 径 40 mm, 長さ 12 cm または 20 cm の 2 種類の直腸鏡 (Richard Wolf 社, ドイツ)
- ② 直腸鏡を手術台に固定するサポーティングアーム。
- ③ 通常に使用する光源, CCD カメラ, テレビ モニターシステム
 - ④ 25°斜視型硬性鏡
- ⑤ 鉗子類, 電気ハサミ, 注入針, 針状電気メス, 持針器, 吸引管, 超音波切開装置など

2 術前処置, 体位

術前日に経口腸管洗浄液を用いて腸管内の前処

◎内視鏡的一括切除が困難なm癌やsm癌は良い適応である。

◎注腸検査で直腸の走行,大きさを確認すること.

◎術前大腸内視鏡で病変の占拠部位を診断し、術前に体位を決定すること.

置を行う. 腰椎麻酔下に腫瘍が視野の6時方向 に位置するように体位を選択する. 術前に大腸内 視鏡を行う際, 注水法により水面と腫瘍の関係か ら病変の占拠部位を診断し, 手術体位を術前に決 定することが重要である.

3 手技

a 直腸鏡の挿入と固定

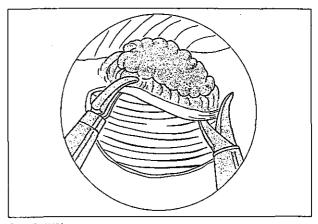
肛門括約筋を愛護的に機械的拡張させ直腸鏡を 経肛門的に挿入する. 長さ 12 cm と 20 cm の 2 種類の硬性直腸鏡があるので, 術前に注腸検査で 直腸の走行を確認し, 直腸鏡を選択しておくこ と. 直腸鏡の先端が直腸膨大部に到達したら内筒 を抜去し, 観察用のカバー, ライトケーブル, 手 動式送気用カフを装着し, 直腸内腔を観察しなが らロマノスコープと同様の操作で直腸鏡を進め る. 病変部位が視野の中央に位置するように直腸 鏡を調整し, サポーティングアームを用いて直腸 鏡を手術台に固定する. CCD ビデオカメラ装置 に接続した硬性鏡を直腸鏡の鉗子孔より挿入し, ビデオモニター下の手術を行う.

b 病変の切除

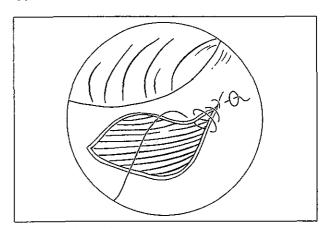
注入針を用いて、腫瘍直下の粘膜下層に20万倍希釈ボスミン加生理食塩水を注入し、病変から約5mmのsurgical marginを針状電気メスを用いて、切除範囲を凝固でマーキングする。さらに、正常粘膜を鉗子で把持し、カウンタートラクションをかけ、マーキングに沿って腫瘍を粘膜下層(必要に応じて全層)で切除する。切除後は癌細胞の散布を防止するために生理食塩水で直腸内を十分洗浄する。

C 縫合

腫瘍切除部位の粘膜欠損部を縫合閉鎖する. 直 腸内腔の狭窄を防止するために腸管軸に対して横 軸に縫合すること. 全層切除の際には固有筋層を



[図 2] 切除 左手の鉗子で正常粘膜を把持し、右手の電気ハサミで凝固切除する。白い固有筋層が半透明の粘膜下層の下に露出してくる



[図3] 欠損部の縫合 銀製のメタルクリップを縫合糸の断端に固定し, 連続縫合を 行う.

含めた結節縫合を行った後、粘膜連続縫合を行い メタルクリップ(銀製のストッパー)を利用して 固定する。

🤹 3. 術後

術後管理は当日は絶食で、術翌日より食事摂取 を開始し、3日目に退院とする。肛門痛を訴える 患者は少なく、術後数日間 soiling を訴えるが、 ほとんどの症例で自然に軽快する。切除標本の病 理組織学的検査結果がわかり次第、治療方針を決 定する.

♦ 4. 合併症とその対策

術中術後の偶発症として直腸鏡挿入による直腸 壁損傷,穿孔,出血による膿瘍形成,直腸腟瘻, 狭窄,不完全切除,縫合部離開などが報告されて いる.

1 直腸鏡挿入による直腸壁損傷

直腸鏡を盲目的に深く挿入すると直腸壁の裂傷や穿孔の危険が生じる。直腸鏡挿入の際には先端が直腸膨大部に到達したら内筒を抜去し、観察用のカバー、ライトケーブル、手動式送気用カフを装着し、直腸内腔を観察しながら直腸鏡を進めることが重要である。

2 穿孔

切除の際に、直腸固有筋層と粘膜下層の境界線が認識できたら、粘膜切除の場合は固有筋層の表面を剝がすように切除を行う。また、上部直腸で腸管穿孔を起こした際には、病変部切除後に欠損部を確実に2層縫合閉鎖すること。腸管前処置の状態が良ければ問題はないが、術者の判断で開腹手術へ移行することも肝要である。

3 出血

直腸固有筋層に切除が及んだ際に出血することが多く,腫瘍直下の粘膜下層に 20 万倍希釈ボスミン加生理食塩水を注入することで,切除時の止血操作が容易になるだけでなく,直腸固有筋層や血管を確実に確認できることで止血を行うことができる。動脈性出血のときは左手の把持鉗子に高周波メスを接触させ,通電凝固止血する.

4 不完全切除

不完全切除になる要因は、水平方向と垂直方向 の不完全切除がある。水平方向の不完全切除を防 ぐには、切除前に病変部のサージカルマージンを 電気メスでマーキングを行うことが重要である。 また、垂直方向の不完全切除の原因として、術前 深達度診断の誤診にあり、局注する際に病変部の 浮き上がりが悪い場合には、全層切除か腸管切除 術への変更も考慮すること.

5 術後縫合部離開,狭窄

全層切除後の欠損部縫合閉鎖の際に粘膜のみの 浅い縫合による死腔形成や不十分な止血による粘 膜下血腫が原因となり、術後縫合部離開を生じる ことがあるので、止血操作の後、十分な洗浄を行 い、固有筋層を確実に縫合すること、また、縫合 の際には、直腸内腔の狭窄を防止するために腸管 軸に対して横軸に縫合することが重要である。

5. 手術成績

2002年までに 217症例に対してこの術式を施行した. 通常, 術翌日より経口摂取開始し, 術後平均7日までに退院している. 腫瘍の大きさは平均35 mm (20~120 mm) で, 手術時間は平均82分であった. 術後の病理学的診断でリンパ管侵襲陽性 sm massive 癌 5 例と, 術前深達度診断を誤診した進行癌 3 例はリンパ節郭清を伴う追加腸切除を行った.

局所再発を、粘膜癌 1例、腺腫 2例に認めたが、経肛門的内視鏡下手術を行い再切除した。また、輸血を必要とした後出血例を 2例経験したが、いずれも腫瘍径が 100 mm を越える大きな病変であった。

훩 おわりに

経肛門的内視鏡下手術の適応,方法について述べた.狭い直腸鏡の中で行う鏡視下手術は手術手技習得にはトレーニングが必要であり,手術合併症や追加腸切除の可能性など腫瘍の悪性度所見をよく理解することが重要である.

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Preoperative probability model for predicting overall survival after resection of pulmonary metastases from colorectal cancer

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Background: The aim of this study was identify readily available factors most helpful in predicting survival and to develop a prognostic nomogram for patients with pulmonary metastases from colorectal cancer who are candidates for thoracotomy.

Methods: Pretreatment data on 313 patients with metastases who underwent thoracotomy were analysed. Fourteen preoperative clinical and pathological variables were used to develop a probability model, in which their association with 3-year survival was tested. A nomogram to predict median, 1- and 3-year survival was constructed and validated internally using the concordance index (c-index). The nomogram was then validated with an external data set.

Results: Five variables were identified as independent predictors of 3-year survival: prethoracotomy carcinoembryonic antigen level, number of pulmonary tumours, presence of hilar or mediastinal tumour-infiltrated lymph nodes, histology of the primary tumour and presence of extrathoracic disease. The nomogram was well calibrated for predicting 3-year overall survival. The internal validated c-index of the nomogram was 0-72. Applied to another data set, the external validated c-index was 0-66.

Conclusion: This model has moderate predictive ability to discriminate between patients who are likely to survive after thoracotomy for pulmonary metastases from colorectal cancer.

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Introduction

Thomford et al. 1 reported criteria for resection of pulmonary metastases in 1965 that were widely accepted. However, in recent years these indications have been extended. Several studies have reported 5- and 10-year survival after resection of solitary pulmonary metastases arising from colorectal cancer²⁻⁸. However, resection of multiple or bilateral metastases remains controversial. The results of surgical resection compare favourably with those of chemotherapy for pulmonary metastatic colorectal cancer, and support the view that, in selected patients, surgery is the most effective therapy as it offers the potential for long-term survival. However, the number of reported cases is small and analyses of prognostic factors have shown important discrepancies, suggesting strict selection criteria or selective reporting that may have introduced a serious bias.

Patients with pulmonary metastases from colorectal cancer have a narrow range of therapeutic alternatives.

The decision of whether to recommend surgery for a particular individual depends on the clinical presentation and estimated treatment benefits. An appropriate treatment policy should include an estimate of the baseline risk. This can be achieved by use of a risk model that integrates relevant prognostic features. The ability to assess the prognosis before therapy is important when counselling patients about their long-term outlook and in guiding treatment decisions. Such a predictive model is not currently available for patients with pulmonary metastases from colorectal cancer.

The present study is based on an analysis of the largest known series of resections of colorectal cancer metastatic to the lung. The aims were to identify readily available preoperative factors most helpful in predicting survival of patients with pulmonary metastases from colorectal cancer and to develop a prognostic nomogram that could be used routinely to predict the probability of surgical treatment failure in patients undergoing thoracotomy.

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Patients and methods

Study population

The study was based on summarized medical records collected between 1980 and 1998 as part of a joint study undertaken by active members of an organization conducting government-supported cancer research and working at 11 major medical centres throughout Japan. Patients were eligible for surgical treatment of pulmonary metastases if there was no extrapulmonary metastatic disease at the time of thoracotomy, they were fit for pulmonary resection with a prospect of good postoperative quality of life, the primary tumour was controlled, and complete resection of the metastatic tumour was anticipated.

Three hundred and twenty-seven patients who underwent pulmonary resection for metastatic colorectal cancer were identified. Fourteen patients with missing followup data were omitted from the analysis. The remaining 313 patients were eligible for the study. All patients had a pathologically proven primary adenocarcinoma. Pulmonary resections included lobectomy (137 patients), partial resection (132), segmentectomy (38) and pneumonectomy (six). Limited resection was the preferred option in most institutions. Hilar or mediastinal lymph nodes were dissected or sampled in 184 patients. Liver metastases were found in 59 patients (18-8 per cent), and in 15 patients metastatic hepatic spread was identified at diagnosis of the primary tumour. All liver metastases detected up to the time of diagnosis of lung metastases could be resected with clear resection margins. Including these patients, but excluding those with other organs directly invaded by pulmonary tumour, a total of 84 patients were defined as having extrathoracic disease.

The endpoint of the study was survival time. Death from any cause was considered an event. The rationale for constructing a probability model was to identify patients whose prognosis was so poor that, even with lung resection, surgery was not appropriate. Patients who were still alive at last follow-up (with or without disease) were censored. Survival duration was measured from the date of first resection of pulmonary metastases to death or to the date of the last known follow-up evaluation. The median follow-up time was 29 (range 1–168) months.

The following data were retrieved from the patients' case report forms: age at thoracotomy, sex, primary site, histology of the primary tumour, tumour (T) stage of the primary cancer, node (N) stage of the primary cancer, number and distribution of pulmonary metastases, size of the largest pulmonary metastasis, presence of hilar or mediastinal tumour-infiltrated lymph nodes, presence of

extrathoracic disease (including liver metastases) before or at the time of pulmonary metastasectomy, prethoracotomy carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) level, interval between resection of the colorectal primary tumour and pulmonary resection (disease-free interval), and use of adjuvant chemoradiotherapy. Selection of potential predictive variables was based on a review of the literature, clinical experience and discussion. Although all patients had lung resection, some also received adjuvant chemotherapy or radiotherapy. Adjuvant use reflected the policy of individual institutions but was included as it represented a possible major confounding variable. Pathological features of the thoractomy specimen and data on surgical margins were not included as this information was not available before operation. All variables used to characterize pulmonary metastases (distribution and number of metastases, size of the largest metastasis and presence of extrathoracic disease) are routinely measured during preoperative investigations. Most CEA measurements were made using a sandwich antigen-antibody technique. To keep the model as simple and widely applicable as possible, recently developed markers, and those with less well demonstrated predictive value, not routinely measured in every patient, were not included in the analysis.

Information from the same institutions on a further 560 patients with pulmonary metastases from colorectal cancer, who had been medically diagnosed as having inoperable cancer and received any treatment except thoracotomy, was also obtained. These results helped to build the prognostic model by estimating the survival benefits of surgical treatment between 1 and 3 years after thoracotomy.

Statistical analysis

Univariable and multivariable Cox proportional hazards regression analyses were used to evaluate the relationships between baseline characteristics and death at 3 years after thoracotomy. All variables were entered at the multivariable stage, irrespective of the results of the univariable analyses. Univariate screening, in which only significant variables are entered into a subsequent multivariate regression model, is a forward stepwise variable selection technique in which non-significant variables from the first step are not reanalysed in later steps9. This approach may be suboptimal for maximizing predictive accuracy¹⁰. Whether any of the factors retained in the final model violated the assumption of proportional hazards was assessed, and then the univariable relationship of each factor with the outcome was determined by using restricted cubic spline functions 10 for continuous variables that showed non-linear relationships. The final

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multivariable model was constructed by a backward elimination method to determine the significant predictors in the model (elimination criterion P>0.050). Using the coefficients of the multivariable model, a nomogram was then developed to predict the probabilities of an individual patient with pulmonary metastases from colorectal cancer surviving at 1 and 3 years after thoracotomy. All decisions regarding the coding of the nomogram variables were made before modelling, because making these decisions afterwards can have detrimental effects on the predictive ability of the model 10 .

The amount of missing data varied from 1.3 per cent for patient sex to 19.2 per cent for the prethoracotomy CEA level. As the exclusion of patients with missing data might lead to biased risk estimates¹⁰, this was partly corrected for by performing all regression analyses on a data set that included imputed predictive variables. The iterative imputation technique applied estimated the missing value for a given predictor using a method for simultaneous imputation and transformation of predictor variables based on the concepts of maximum generalized variance and canonical variables¹¹. However, for comparison, a data set consisting of only complete records was also modelled.

The discriminatory accuracy of the multivariable models was evaluated using Harrell's concordance c statistics (c-index) as an index of model performance¹². The c-index estimates the probability of concordance between predicted

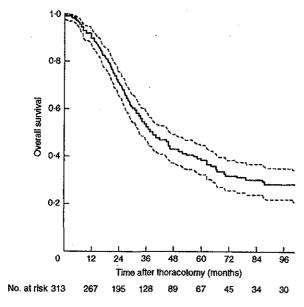


Fig. 1 Overall survival of patients in the derivation data set who underwent thoracotomy. Dotted lines represent 95 per cent confidence intervals

Copyright © 2003 British Journal of Surgery Society Ltd Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd and observed outcomes in rank order, and is closely related to the area under the receiver—operator characteristic (ROC) curve¹³. It expresses how well the model is able to discriminate between patients who survive and those who do not. Higher values indicate better discrimination; a value of 0.5 indicates no predictive discrimination, whereas 1.0 indicates perfect separation of patients with different outcomes¹².

Table 1 Description of the derivation date set (n = 313)

Age at thoracotomy (years)*	61 (26-83) (60)
Sex ratio (F:M)	130 : 183
Primary site	
Colon	126 (40-3)
Rectum	187 (59-7)
Histology of primary tumour	
Well differentiated	150 (47-9)
Moderately differentiated	129 (41-2)
Mucinous or poorly differentiated Tumour stage	34 (10.9)
Tis	9/4 (1)
ii.	3 (1-0) 17 (5-4)
12	26 (8-3)
13	174 (55-6)
-7.T4	93 (29-7)
Metastatic lymph nodes (primary	
lesion)	
No	124 (39-6)
Yes	189 (60-4)
Distribution of pulmonary lesions	
lpsilateral	236 (75-4)
Bilateral No. of pulmonary tumours*	77 (24-6)
Size of largest pulmonary tumour s	1 (1-29) (2·1) 2·5 (1-37) (3·0)
(cm)*	2-3 (1-37)(3-0]
Hitar or mediastinal tumour-infiltrated	
lymph nodes	"实现是这些人的,我们就是一个人的。"
No 🦠	274 (87-5)
Yes	39 (12-5)
Extrathoracic disease	The state of the s
No ()	229 (73-2)
Yes	84 (26-8)
Prethoracotomy CEA level (ng/mi)*	े 6-7 (0-6–555-0) (19-4) 🔻
Interval between primary and	30 6 (-4-6 to 111-7) (35-9)
pulmonary resection (months)*	
Adjuvant chemoradiotherapy No.	nga ran at
Yes	228 (72-8) .85 (27-2)
Patient status	
Alive	134 (42.8)
Died from cause other than CRC	13 (4-2)
Died from unknown cause	21 (6.7)
Died from CRC 1/2	141 (45-0)
Died from treatment	のものできる機能を
complications	4 (1-3)

Values in parentheses are percentages unless otherwise indicated; *values are median (range) (mean). CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen; CRC, colorectal cancer.

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The models developed in the study population were further evaluated with respect to calibration by bootstrapping techniques: 200 bootstrap samples were drawn, with replacement, to estimate the extent to which the predictive accuracy of the models based on the entire population was overoptimistic 14. A calibration graph was obtained by plotting the observed versus predicted probabilities. External validity of the nomogram was assessed using an external data set contributed by a further 72 hospitals participating in the Japanese Research Society for Cancer of the Colon and Rectum (JRSCCR)15. Of the 421 patients enrolled in the JRSCCR population, 64 were eliminated from this analysis because they had missing follow-up data; this left a modelling sample of 357 patients. In this JRSCCR population, nomogram predictions were assessed for discriminatory ability by

quantifying the c-index, and predictions were assessed for calibration accuracy by plotting actual survival against predicted survival probabilities for patients stratified by predicted risk.

All analyses were performed using S-Plus® software version 2000 Professional Edition (Math Soft, Seattle, Washington, USA), together with packages of S-Plus® functions called Design and Hmisc¹¹. All P values were obtained from two-sided statistical tests.

Results

Descriptive statistics for all predictor variables after imputing are listed in *Table 1*. Actual overall survival rates were 90.4 (95 per cent confidence interval (c.i.) 87.1 to 93.7) per cent at 1 year, 53.0 (95 per cent c.i. 47.0 to 59.0)

Table 2 Univariable predictors of death by 3 years after thoracotomy

A STATE OF THE STA				
Prethoracotomy CEA level	46-2	3	<0.001	
Vo. of pulmonary tumours	31.6 4	2	<0.001	解的基本企业的 自身
listology of primary tumour	112	2	0.004	
Mucinous or poorly differentiated		3,473		0.70 (0.41, 1.20
Moderately differentiated	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1-51 (1-11, 2-06
Well differentiated	+ 3 (2)		THE WAY	1.00
Extratfioracic disease Yes	ં⊊109 ∵ુ	14 1 1 1 2 2 3	0.001	
No Section 1				1.73 (1.25, 2.39)
Vetastatic lymph nodes (primary facion)				1-00
No vertagation synthemic recent primary readon)	₹59	17	0.015	
Yes				0-68 (0-60, 0-93
lilar or mediastinal tumour infiltrated lymph nodes	754		7 D-021	1.00
Yes			0021	1.64 (4.00.0.40)
No				1-61 (1-08, 2-42) 1-00
Distribution of pulmonary lesions	6.1	64.0 M	ି∉ 0-023	
Bilateral			A Maria Comment	1-46 (1-05, 2-03)
ipeliateral				1.00
idjuvent chemorediotherapy	79444	41.184 1 /4 ·- · ·	0.037	Compared to
Yes	and the second	AND	The state of the s	0 69 (0 49, 0 98)
No		800 C		1.00
Limour stage	6.6	A	10 L 0-243	Section of the section of
Тв Л1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	one as a	A	Market Commencer	2-04 (0-65, 6-44)
72		13 AF 9 19 15 17 18		1-09 (0-58, 2-04)
T3	1000		Sall State S	0-56 (0-30, 1-05)
74		A CONTRACTOR OF THE		1.00
nterval between primary and pulmonary resection	8.8	9	0.282	0-88 (0-63, 1-24)
ge at thoracotomy	19		0-587	
rimary etta	1.0		. 0329	
Colon			UNZO	0-86 (0-63, 1-17)
Rectum				1-00
ize of largest pulmonary turnour	0.3	3	0.970	
ex ·	0.0	Mark 1 Harry	0.936	
F Anna Appare				0.99 (0.73, 1.33)
M				1-00

Values in parentheses are 95 per cent confidence intervals. Hazard ratios are not presented for continuous variables because the data are transformed by restricted cubic spline function with three or four knots. CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen.

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per cent at 3 years and 38·3 (95 per cent c.i. 32·1 to 44·5) per cent at 5 years (Fig. 1). One hundred and seventy-nine patients had died at the time of the last follow-up in December 1998, giving a median survival of 38·4 months. The 1-, 3- and 5-year survival rates of the 560 patients with pulmonary metastases from colorectal cancer who did not undergo thoracotomy were 58·6 (95 per cent c.i. 54·5 to 62·8), 8·5 (95 per cent c.i. 6·1 to 11·0) and 1·9 (95 per cent c.i. 0·6 to 3·2) per cent respectively (46 patients censored), and their median survival time was 14·4 months.

Univariable analyses

Table 2 shows the univariable relationships between baseline characteristics and outcomes. Of the 14 variables tested, eight were independently associated with outcome.

The number of pulmonary metastases and prethoracotomy CEA level were strongly associated with death by 3 years. Other important risk factors were histology of the primary tumour, presence of extrathoracic disease, lymph node metastasis of the primary tumour, presence of hilar or mediastinal tumour-infiltrated lymph nodes, distribution of pulmonary lesions and adjuvant chemoradiotherapy.

Multivariable model

Five of the outcome predictors with significant associations in the univariable analyses remained important in the multivariable model (*Table 3*). After correction for other determinants, prethoracotomy CEA level showed the strongest relationship with death at 3 years; the number of pulmonary metastases was the next strongest predictor.

Table 3 Multivariable predictors of death by 3 years after thoracotomy

Prethoracotomy CEA level	42.1	3 76 C	₹0.001	
Vo. of pulmonary turnours	105	· 2	0.005	
filar or mediastinal tumour-infiltrated lymph nodes	10.2		(2 % (0.001)	
Yes				2-18 (1-35, 3-52)
No to the Application of the App				1.00 %
listology of primary furnour	7.73 m 7.3 m	2	0.003	
Mucinous or poorly differentiated				0.73 (0.40, 1.33)
Moderately differentiated Well differentiated				1.52 (1.07, 2.17)
xtrathoracic disease	5.3	100	0.021	1.00
Yes	and the second		PIZ VUZI	1-55 (1-07, 2-26)
No si				1.00
djuvent chemoradiotherspy	33	i de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della companya dell	0.068	
Year				0-71 (0-49, 1-03)
No 1		A A SANGE	74	1.00
ge at thoracotomy	60	3 //	0.113	
ize of largest pulmonary tumour	53	3 3	0.153	Bar San San
umour stage	46	1 4 A	0.327	
The fig.	and the water of		Maria Hall House	4 1-02 (0-27, 3-79)
$\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{z}}$	r sin din din di		1.00	李1 88 (0 94, 3.75)
TQ.	ar an arthur Barre			0.90 (0.46, 1.78)
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14 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6				0 84 (0 56, 1 24)
ex F	2.9		_0.086	an a
Maria Caraca Car	14.00 4.00 4.00	Andrew College		
M nferval between primary and pulmonary resection.	"你,我们就			100
Natribution of pulmonary lesions	24 09		0.50)	en in de la company de la c
Blateral	(9)。 操作者是	e garayan da	0-338	0-76 (0-44, 1-33)
ipsilateraj	MITTERSON			100
nmary eite	0.5	4 3 14 2 2 2	0462	The second of the
Colon	34.000 发生的影响	Marie Cara-Si	7/24 FY # 1	20-87 (0-59, 1-27)
Rectum	The second	经直接基础分	大学 建物学 等发生了	100
fetastatic lymph nodes (primary lesion)	00		0.947	ALCONOMIC PROPERTY.
No	The second second			1.01 (0.69, 1.50)
Yes)	and the second second		A PART OF THE	7 1 00 n
		3.00	Y CAN CASE OF THE SECOND	

Values in parentheses are 95 per cent confidence intervals. Hazard ratios are not presented for continuous variables because the data are transformed by restricted cubic spline function with three or four knots. CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen.

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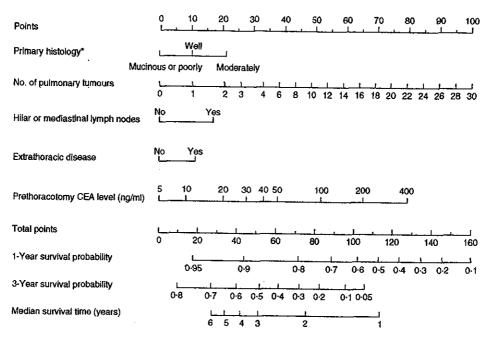


Fig. 2 Preoperative nomogram for survival based on 313 patients with pulmonary metastases from colorectal cancer treated with thoracotomy. *Well, moderately, or mucinous or poorly differentiated tumours. CEA, carcinoembryonic antigen

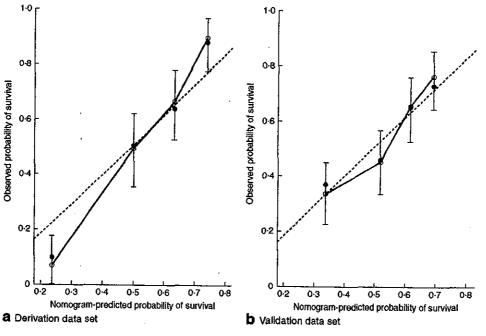


Fig. 3 a Calibration of the nomogram in the derivation data set. Horizontal axis is nomogram-predicted probability of remaining alive. Vertical axis is actual survival estimated at 3 years by Kaplan-Meier method. Dotted line indicates the reference line on which an ideal nomogram would lie. Solid line indicates performance of the present nomogram. 0, Subcohorts of database; •, bootstrap-corrected estimate of nomogram's performance with 200 resamples. Bars indicate 95 per cent confidence intervals. b Comparison of nomogram-predicted and observed 3-year survival after thoracotomy in the validation data set

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Other important risk factors were presence of hilar or mediastinal tumour-infiltrated lymph nodes, histology of the primary tumour and presence of extrathoracic disease.

A nomogram incorporating each of these five clinical predictors was constructed according to the Cox model (Fig. 2). No violation of the proportional hazards assumption was evident (P = 0.060) and none of the ten two-way interactions was statistically significant (P = 0.323). To use the nomogram, determine the points assigned on the 0-100 scale for each predictor and add them together. Locate this value on the 'total points' axis with a vertical ruler and follow the ruler down to read off any predicted values of interest. For example, for a patient with a total of 72 points, the nomogram predicts an 80 (95 per cent c.i. 70 to 90) per cent chance of avoiding death at 1 year and a 30 (95 per cent c.i. 20 to 40) per cent chance at 3 years.

The c-index for the nomogram was 0.72, reflecting moderate predictive ability to discriminate between patients who did and did not die after thoracotomy. Analyses that included non-imputed values continued to favour the derivation data set (228 patients) for prethoracotomy CEA level (P < 0.001), number of pulmonary metastases (P < 0.001) and presence of extrathoracic disease (P = 0.022), with a trend for hilar or mediastinal lymph nodes (P = 0.075). When bootstrap validation was performed, the non-imputed model also achieved a c-index of 0.72. The analyses were repeated when missing variables were not imputed, and verified that the results were virtually unchanged. Fig. 3a shows the calibration graph for the nomogram, in which the 3year survival probabilities predicted by the nomogram are plotted against the corresponding observed survival rates obtained by the Kaplan-Meier method. This illustration suggests good calibration of the nomogram.

External validation

The survival of JRSCCR patients was very similar to that in the derivation set as shown. Actual overall survival rates were 89.8 (95 per cent c.i. 86.6 to 93.0) per cent at 1 year, 54.1 (95 per cent c.i. 48.7 to 59.5) per cent at 3 years and 39.9 (95 per cent c.i. 34.4 to 45.3) per cent at 5 years. The c-index for this validation cohort was 0.66. The nomogram also predicted better than chance for the external data set, Calibration plots suggested that the nomogram was well calibrated for all predictions (Fig. 3b). Patient survival, stratified by quartiles of the nomogram-predicted median survival times, is shown in Fig. 4. The observed survival differed significantly between patients in the different quartiles (P < 0.001). Table 4 shows details of each quartile of median survival in the validation data set.

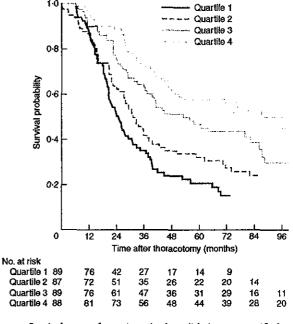
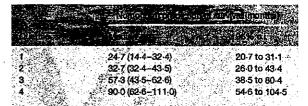


Fig. 4 Survival curves for patients in the validation set stratified by quartiles of the nomogram-predicted median survival time

Table 4 Risk group stratification based on nomogram predictions of median survival



Values in parentheses are ranges. The 95% per cent confidence intervals (c.i.) for the median nomogram predictions were obtained by bootstrapping.

Discussion

The intention of this study was to incorporate several readily available factors into a prognostic nomogram, with rigorous model validation. As in previous studies, the number of pulmonary metastases ^{16,17}, presence of extrathoracic disease ¹⁸, presence of hilar or mediastinal tumour-infiltrated lymph nodes ³ and CEA level ^{16–19} were established as independent predictors of death after thoracotomy. A multivariable analysis of prognostic factors was then undertaken with the aim of developing a probability model for use at the time of presentation to assess the chance of survival.

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With regard to the number of pulmonary metastases, which was established as one of the important prognostic factors in this study, many authors have reported a favourable survival rate for patients with a solitary pulmonary metastasis^{2,4,7,17} and a poor prognosis for those with two or more pulmonary metastases². However, McAfee et al.⁴ observed a 5-year survival rate after surgery of 25 per cent for patients with multiple metastases. In the present study the 5-year survival rate for 132 patients with two or more pulmonary metastases was 32.4 (95 per cent c.i. 22.3 to 42.4) per cent after thoractomy and 38 patients have survived for more than 3 years. Therefore multiple pulmonary metastases per se should not be considered a contraindication to operation if surgery is technically feasible.

The prethoracotomy CEA level was the most important independent prognostic factor in this study. Previous studies have also shown that a raised serum level of CEA before thoracotomy is associated with a poor prognosis in patients with pulmonary metastases from colorectal cancer¹⁶⁻¹⁹. In these studies the CEA level was dichotomized according to an arbitrary cut-off value of 5 ng/ml. According to their prognostic criteria, thoracotomy seemed warranted for patients with pulmonary metastases and a normal CEA level, but the situation was less clear for patients with a raised CEA level. Ideally, the predictor should be a continuous variable to maximize the amount of information that it can convey²⁰.

The present model has some limitations. First, the nomogram is not perfectly accurate. When subjected to internal validation, the area under the ROC curve (cindex) for the nomogram was 0.72, and internal calibration showed that the predictions reasonably approximated actual survival probabilities. In the external validation analysis, the nomogram achieved a c-index of 0.66, suggesting adequate discrimination. Furthermore, this model readily enabled patients with pulmonary metastases to be stratified into four risk groups based on nomogrampredicted median survival times, and is worth using in a clinical setting. Second, the nomogram predicted death after thoracotomy to a maximum of 3 years. It is possible for a patient to die from cancer after 3 years, so the nomogram does not provide a true probability of cure after surgery. However, knowledge of the patient's chance of survival in the short to medium term is important to both medical staff and to the individual facing a terminal illness²¹. A third limitation of this study is that the nomogram was developed in a population of patients who were subsequently treated by thoracotomy, so is applicable only to potential candidates for surgery, rather than all patients diagnosed with pulmonary metastases

from colorectal cancer. It would be most appropriate to apply the nomogram as the last step in the decision-making process, after the patient and physician have decided upon thoracotomy as the treatment choice. Thoracotomy seems warranted for patients with a high probability of survival at 3 years after operation. However, the risk of overtreating patients with a low life expectancy of between 1 and 3 years after thoractomy should be avoided as most patients who did not become candidates for thoracotomy during this period went on to die.

The unique aspects of the nomogram are that it produces a point estimate indicating the probability of death for each patient with a given combination of predictors. Although this point estimate represents the best single-number estimate, it does not provide any sense of the degree of uncertainty surrounding it. A rough estimate of that uncertainty is provided by the 95 per cent confidence interval. The vertical bars in Fig. 3 indicate 95 per cent confidence intervals based on the bootstrap analysis. In general, the performance of the nomogram appears to be within 10 per cent of the actual outcome. Thus, patients whose values fall within 10 per cent of either side of the percentage predicted from the nomogram might be expected to be alive at 1 and 3 years after thoracotomy.

This model may provide the most accurate preoperative prediction of survival after thoracotomy for individual patients with pulmonary metastases from colorectal cancer. Although these predictions are not perfect, use of the nomogram may contribute to treatment planning and routine care of such patients.

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原 著 I

大腸癌肺転移に対する治療の現況 一第 55 回大腸癌研究会アンケート結果—

金光 幸秀 加藤 知行 平井 孝 愛知県がんセンター消化器外科

第55回大腸癌研究会主題「大腸癌肺転移のすべて」に関連して会員に行った大腸癌肺転移に関するアンケート結果を報告する. 肺転移切除例 569 例の5年生存率は38.8%,中央生存期間は39.2 カ月に対して肺転移非切除例416 例の5年生存率は2.4%,中央生存期間は14.4 カ月であった. 肺転移切除例では性,原発巣組織型,原発巣リンパ節転移度,原発巣リンパ節転移個数,原発巣郭清度,原発巣が後補助療法の有無,胸膜播種の有無,肺転移分布,肺門・縦隔リンパ節転移の有無,肺転移時肺外転移の有無,肺転移の有無,肺転移の有無,肺転移の有無,肺転移の有無,肺転移の有無,肺転移の有無,肺転移の有無,肺転移の有無,肺転移の有無,肺転移の有無,肺転移の有無,肺転移の有無,肺転移が上径の因子において予後に差を認めた.上記因子は大腸癌肺転移切除例の予後規定因子になる可能性が示唆された.

索引用語:大腸癌、肺転移、全国調査

はじめに

1965年に Mayo Clinic の Thomford ら"がある一定の適応で転移性肺腫瘍に切除術を行い良好な予後を報告して以来,大腸癌の肺転移に対しても積極的な外科治療が試みられてきた. しかしながら,大腸癌肺転移に対する従来の報告は retrospective な検討であり,また単一施設からでは症例数が 50 例を越えない報告が大部分で,大腸癌肺転移に対する外科治療に関してはコンセンサスはできていないのが現状である. また臨床的に肺切除の適応がないとされた症例に焦点をあてて解析をされた報告は見当たらない. 非切除例の予後解析も外科治療成績の向上のためには必須である.

第55回大腸癌研究会(2001年7月13日名古屋)では、大腸癌の肺転移を主題の一つとして取り上げ、これに関連して研究会施設会員に大腸癌肺転移に関するアンケート調査を施行した。全国規模の調査として非常に貴重であり、調査結果を共有の知識として残すべく、本誌上を借りて詳細に報告する。

I. 対 象

大腸癌研究会参加施設 353 施設にアンケート用紙

を発送し、79 施設 (22.4%) から回答を得た (表 1). 対象を 1990 年から 1994 年までに大腸癌の肺転移が診断された症例とし、切除例は肺転移初回切除例とした、非切除例は初再発・転移が肺であったものとし、肺以外の他臓器転移も含んだ。切除例 645 例のうち追跡期間判明例は 569 例 (88.2%) であり、非切除例 526 例中の追跡期間判明例は 416 例 (79.1%) であった。これらを対象として解析を行った。なお登録された肺転移全症例数は切除例 645 例 + 非切除例 526 例の計 1,171 例であったが各施設の肺転移全症例数が登録されてはいなかったが外科切除率は算出しなかった (肺切除例のみの回答が数施設あった).

II. アンケート内容

アンケート項目は性別,年齢,大腸癌原発巣所見 (手術所見,術式,病理組織学的所見,補助療法の有 無),肺転移巣所見(発見時期,発見動機,診断方法, 肺転移術前確定診断の有無,術前 staging,肺手術所 見,術式,リンパ節郭清,根治度,病理組織学的所 見,組織型),肺手術後経過,他臟器転移,CEA値, CA19-9値,転帰について記載を求めた.非切除例で は上記項目から肺手術,肺病理組織学の項目が除か れ,非切除の理由,肺転移巣に対する治療の方法と

表1 アンケート調査協力施設 (79 施設)

愛知県がんセンター NTT 西日本大阪病院 · 大分医科大学第1外科 大分医科大学第2外科 大垣市民病院 大阪府立成人病センター 大阪府立病院外科 大阪厚生年金病院 大宫赤十字病院 小倉記念病院 香川医科大学第1外科 鹿児島大学第1外科 春日部市立病院 順天堂大学 癌研究会附属病院 関西医科大学第2外科 信州大学 北里大学東病院消化器外科 岐阜大学第2外科 九州がんセンター 九州大学生体防御医学研究所 京都大学第1外科 近畿大学第1外科 熊本市民病院大腸肛門科 熊本大学第2外科 久留米大学医療センター 慶應義塾大学外科 県西部浜松医療センター消化器科 県立愛知病院

国立がんセンター中央病院 国立がんセンター東病院 国立呉病院 国立仙台病院 国立病院四国がんセンター 埼玉社会保険病院 埼玉県立がんセンター 札幌医科大学第1外科 札幌社会保険総合病院外科 滋賀医科大学 自治医科大学大宮医療センター 島根医科大学第2外科 昭和大学第2外科 聖マリアンナ医科大学東横病院外科 仙台社会保険病院 千葉県がんセンター消化器外科 帝京大学第2外科 東海大学外科 東京医科大学第3外科 東京医科歯科大学第2外科 東京女子医科大学第2外科 東京大学大腸肛門外科 東京大学医科学研究所外科 東京逓信病院

道都病院 栃木県立がんセンター 獨協医科大学越谷病院 鳥取大学第1外科 富山県立中央病院 都立駒込病院外科 長崎大学第2外科 名古屋市立大学第1外科 奈良県立医科大学第1外科 新潟大学第1外科 浜松医科大学 福井県済生会病院外科 福井県立病院 福岡大学筑紫病院 藤枝市立総合病院 藤田保健衛生大学内分泌外科消化器外科 藤田保健衛生大学第二教育病院 藤田保健衛生大学消化器外科 防衛医科大学校第1外科 北海道大学腫瘍外科 松下記念病院 名鉄病院 焼津市立総合病院外科 山形県立中央病院 山形大学 横須賀共済病院

あいうえお順

効果判定の項目が加わった. なお大腸癌原発巣に関する記載は大腸癌取扱い規約第6版がに,肺転移巣の 所見は肺がん取り扱い規約第4版がに従った.

III. 解析方法

エンドボイントを切除例では肺切除後の生存期間とし、非切除例では肺転移診断日からの生存期間とした。変数が連続変数・離散変数の連続値の場合、Coxの比例ハザードモデルを用いて単変量解析を行い、カテゴリー変数の場合には Kaplan-Meier 法で生存率を算出し、有意差の検定を log-rank test で行った。連続変数・離散変数の比例ハザード性または対数線形性は対数プロット法により確認した。

IV. 結果

肺切除例の予後

肺転移切除例 569 例の 1 年, 3 年, 5 年生存率はそれぞれ 90.4%, 53.8%, 38.8% で,中央生存期間は 39.2 カ月であった(図 1). 初回肺切除後の再々発の有無が明らかな 500 例中, 353 例 (70.6%) に再々発を来

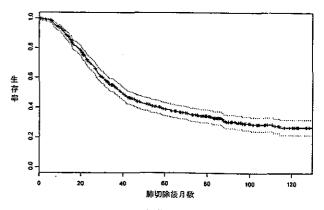


図 1 大腸癌肺転移切除後の生存曲線 点線は 95% 信頼区間を示す。

し, そのうち 235 例 (68.0%) が肺を含めた臓器に再発していた (図 2).

1. 原発巣背景因子と予後

原発巣発生部位、深達度、P因子、H因子、ly因子、v因子では生存率に差を認めなかった.しかし、性、組織型、リンパ節転移度に有意差を認めた(表 2).原発巣のリンパ節転移個数も予後規定因子であり.

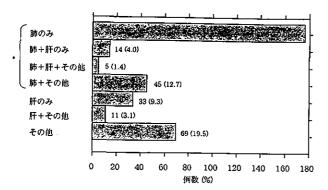


図2 初回肺切除後再発例353例の再発部位 その他には骨、腹膜、脳、局所、リンパ節転移再発が含まれる。 *肺を含んだ再発が68%を占める。

転移個数が増えるとともに予後は不良であった (表2,図3).

2. 原発巣治療因子と予後

根治度では有意差を認めなかったが, 郭清度, 術 後補助療法の有無で有意差を認めた(表 3).

3. 肺転移巣背景因子(手術,病理所見)と予後 胸膜播種例,両側肺転移例,肺門リンパ節転移例. 縦隔リンパ節転移例、肺転移時の他臓器転移例では 有意に予後不良であった(表 4, 5). 肺転移個数, 肺 転移最大径は数字が増えるとともに予後は不良であ り, 肺転移時期は原発巣手術と同時 (肺転移が原発 巣より早く発見したものを含む)・原発巣手術後と カテゴリー化した場合には生存率に差を認めなかっ た. しかし、無再発生存期間 (DFI) として連続量で 扱えば、DFI が長い程予後が良好であった (表 5, 図 3). CEA 値は分布の歪みが強く, また単変量モデル 上で線形性を評価した結果、対数変換して解析に組 み込むのが適当であった. その結果, CEA 値は肺切 除前,肺切除後いずれの測定値も予後規定因子であ り、数値が高い程予後が不良であった(表5,図3). なお CA19-9 値は欠落データの比率が 80% 近くあ るため解析から除外した.

4. 肺転移巣治療因子と予後

肺切除術式,胸腔内合併切除の有無,胸腔内リンパ節郭清の有無,肺切除後補助療法の有無では生存率に差を認めなかったが,肺切除断端陽性,非治癒切除例では有意に予後が不良であった(表 6).

肺非切除例の予後

肺転移非切除例 416 例の 1 年, 3 年, 5 年生存率は それぞれ 58.3%, 8.8%, 2.4% で, 中央生存期間は 14.4 カ月であった (図 4). 非切除の理由が 369 例で明らかになったが,「他臓器転移」170 例 (46.0%) (中央生存期間 11.1 カ月),「肺転移のみだが治癒切除不能」160 例 (43.4%) (中央生存期間 17.8 カ月),「治癒切除可能だが PS が悪い」21 例 (5.7%) (中央生存期間 14.9 カ月),「治癒切除可能だが患者が希望せず」18 例 (4.9%) (中央生存期間 22.9 カ月)の順で多かった.

1. 原発巣背景因子と予後

性,原発巣発生部位,組織型,リンパ節転移度, ly 因子,v因子では生存率に差を認めなかったが深 達度,P因子,H因子に関しては有意差を認めた(表 7).原発巣のリンパ節転移個数は肺切除例と同様に 予後規定因子であった(表 10).

2. 原発巣治療因子と予後

郭清度,根治度,術後補助療法のいずれの因子に おいても有意差を認めなかった(表 8).

3. 肺転移巣背景因子(画像所見),治療因子と予後胸膜播種があるまたは疑われたもの,胸水があるまたは疑われた例では有意に予後不良であった。また肺転移後化学療法を行った群の予後は有意に良好であった(表9).連続変数の肺転移巣最大径,CEA値は肺切除例と同様に予後規定因子であったが,肺転移個数,DFIは有意な因子ではなかった(表10).

V. 考 察

肺転移切除例を中心に考察を加えた。今回の肺転 移のアンケート調査解析は全国の主要 79 施設から 切除, 非切除例をあわせ 985 例の有効回答症例が集 積されて行われたものであり、医学中央雑誌・Medlineで検索した限り、200を越える症例を扱った検 討は報告されていない. 日本の大腸癌肺転移治療の 現況の一端を知ることができるという意味で極めて 重要なものである. しかしながら, アンケートの回 収率は22.4%と低く、また解析に取り入れたすべて の変数に欠損データを認め、なかには欠損データの 比率が高いために本来解析対象とすべきでない変数 も含まれている.症例数は多くても著しくバイアス を帯びたデータであるのも事実である。また、CEA 値などの重要と思える因子でより欠損データが多い ため、サンプル数の減少から生じるタイプⅡのエ ラーを避けるため多変量解析は行わなかった. それ ゆえ本報告は交絡因子を調整していない解析結果で ある.

表 2 肺転移切除例の原発巣背景因子

因子	N (%)	Median	(range)	3 生率 %	5 生率 %	P
性別							0.046
女性	230 (40).4)			55.6	43.9	
男性	332 (58				52.7	35.3	
不明	7 ()						
原発部位							0.128
結腸	247 (43	3.4)			56.6	43.3	
直腸	284 (49				50.4	34.9	
肛門管	6 (40.0	20.0	
不明	32 (5	5.7)					
原発組織型							0.024
Well	268 (47	'.1)			56.6	42.0	***
Mod	219 (38				49.0	32.9	
Muc/Poor	15 (2				53.3	53.3	
不明	67 (11					- 200	
深達度	,	•					0.754
m/sm/mp	47 (8	3.3)			59.4	44.9	J., J.
ss/al	227 (39),9)			52.9	37.5	
se/a2	189 (33	3.2)			50.7	36.0	
si/ai	36 (i.3)			46.7	36.7	
不明	70 (12	2.3)					
リンパ節転移							0.013
n0	201 (39	(3)			60.4	42.6	
nl	158 (27	'.8)			48.5	39.9	
n2	104 (18	3.3)			41.5	24.7	
n3, 4	25 (4	.4)			48.2	19.7	
不明	81 (14	.2)					
Pの有無							0.797
なし	485 (85	5.2)		•	53.3	38.5	
あり	12 (2				42.4	31.8	
不明	72 (12	2.7)					
Hの有無							0.407
なし	454 (79				54.0	38.4	
あり	44 (7				40.4	35.2	
不明	71 (12	2.5)					
ly							0.123
+	347 (61				49.8	35.2	
_	121 (2)				59.5	40.5	
不明	101 (17	7.7)					
v							0.387
+	284 (49			•	52.1	36.2	
_	186 (32				. 53.1	37.4	
不明	99 (17						
リンパ節転移個数	413 (72	2.6)	1 (1	- 58)	_	_	< 0.001

本解析にて大腸癌の肺転移は、手術以外の治療法 あるいは自然経過では5年生存がほとんど期待でき ないことが明らかになった、非切除例の多くの症例 が肺転移診断後1年から3年の間に死亡していた。 それに対して、切除例では5年生存率は38.8%で あった。切除例と非切除例とでは患者背景が全く異 なるため単純な治療方法の比較とはならないが、そ れでも Cascade 理論が示すように、病変が肺に留 まる限り切除により根治の可能性があることは,5 年以降の生存曲線において生存率がほぼ固定されて くることからも明らかである.一方,約7割が初回 肺切除後に再発し,その68%が肺を含めた再発であ ることから、肺切除後の予後不良因子についての検 討が成され,すでにいくつか報告されている.

肺切除後の予後因子として原発巣の進行度を検討した報告はごく少数である⁶⁻⁸⁾. Ike ⁶¹は原発巣の組

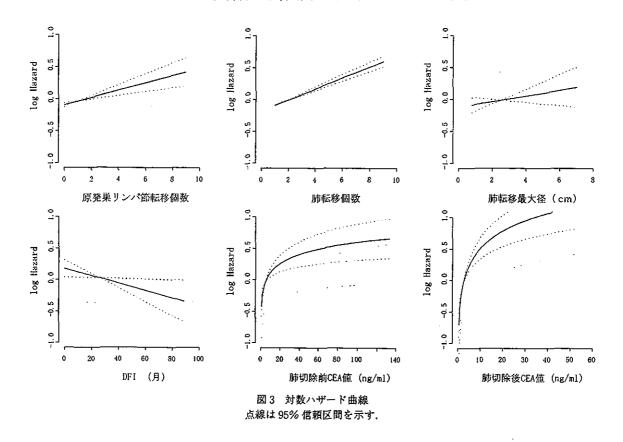


表 3 肺転移切除例の原発巣治療因子

因子	N (%)	3 生率 %	5 生率 %	P
郭清度				0.001
D0, D1	26 (4.6)	36.8	18.4	
D2	155 (27.2)	41.8	29.8	
D3	271 (47.6)	59.1	43.7	
不明	117 (20.6)	•		
根治度				0.129
A	368 (64.7)	57.2	40.8	
В	58 (10.2)	32.2	27.8	
С	40 (7.0)	54.7	33.5	
不明	103 (18.1)	1		
原発巣術後補助療法				0.034
あり	292 (51.3)	51.2	36.2	
なし	134 (23.6)	62.2	49.3	
不明	143 (25.1)	1	•	

織型を、石川"は原発巣 n2以上を、McCormack[®]は Dukes C を有意な因子として報告しており、今回の 解析結果はこれらと矛盾していない。更に原発巣の リンパ節転移個数が単変量解析では有意な因子であ り、新しい予後因子としての可能性が示された。

肺転移巣に関する予後因子も過去の多くの報告^(s)-13)と概ね一致しており,肺転移巣の分布,肺門縦隔リンパ節転移,転移個数,転移巣の大きさ,DFI,肺切除前 CEA 値が単変量解析では有意な因子で

あった.独自な予後因子としては胸膜播種の有無,肺転移時の肺外臓器転移の有無,肺切除後 CEA 値の3つであった.胸膜播種はわずか4例にしか認めなかったが,全例切除後16カ月以内に死亡した.肺外の転移巣の存在は同症例が全身病であることを示し,肺切除のみでは治癒不能である可能性が高いが,それでも肝臓のみに限局していれば肝,肺両臓器の切除で約30%の良好な5年生存率が報告されている1214-16).しかし,転移の時相に注意して解析した場

表 4 肺転移切除例の肺転移巣背景因子①

	N	(%)	3 生率 %	5 生率 %	P
肺転移時期					0.547
原発巣手術と同時	63	(11.1)	47.8	31.2	
原発巣手術後	471	(82.8)	54.3	39.5	
不明	35	(6.1)			
胸膜播種					< 0.001
あり	4	(0.7)	0.0	0.0	
なし		(95.8)	54,2	39.3	
不明		(3.5)			
胸水					0.940
あり	34	(16.0)	55.1	36.7	0.010
なし		(91.2)	53.2	39.0	
不明		(2.8)			
胸水細胞診(洗浄含む)		-			0.258
陽性,擬陽性	8	(1.4)	87.5	65.6	3.200
陰性		(12.7)	54.4	36.0	
不明	489	(85.9)	•		
肺転移分布					0.009
両側	102	(17.9)	40.1	27.6	2,300
片側		(77.7)	57.4	42.4	•
不明	25	(4.4)			
肺門リンパ節転移					< 0.001
あり	33	(5.8)	30.3	12.1	
なし・	202	(35.5)	60.1	45.3	
不明	334	(58.7)			
縦隔リンパ節転移					< 0.001
あり	30	(5.3)	16.7	6.7	
なし	136	(23.9)	59.3	44.1	
不明	403	(70.8)		•	
肺組織型					0.320
Well		(41.5)	55.6	39.8	
Mod	187	(32.9)	45.8	34.5	
Muc/Poor		(4.2)	56.9	38.3	
不明	122	(21.4)			
胸膜浸潤					0.880
あり		(17.8)	53.3	37.6	
なし		(44.8)	60.3	48.7	
不明	213	(37.4)			

合,本研究では50 例に肺転移と同時性の肺外転移を認めそのうち33 例 (66%) が肝転移であり、大部分に肝肺両切除術を施行されていたものの予後は著しく不良であった. CEA 値が肺切除後の重要な予後因子であるとする報告は多い^{210,12)}. しかしそのすべてが肺切除前 CEA 値についてであり、肺切除後のCEA 値も予後因子である可能性を本解析で初めて示した. 肺切除時の CEA 高値は肺転移巣以外の画像上確認できない再発巣の存在を示唆している可能性がある.

以前から肺転移個数, DFI や肺切除前 CEA 値といった重要と思える予後因子に関して, どこまでが

肺切除の適応があるかという議論があった.多くの解析者がその疑問に答えるべく、最適と思えるカットポイントを自由に選択し検討を重ねてきた.し、この手法はサンプルデータが変われば最適したが明らかになってきた「「」180」、カットポイントも変わるため、タイプIのエラまなり期になってきたが明らかになってきた証しないよとが明らかになってきた証しないり間題が生じ、カットポイントの両サイドのリンになり、カットポイントの両サイドのリンにであるという誤った推測に至ってないりは常に一定であるという誤った推測に至ってないなる「190」、DFIを種々なカットポイントでカスゴリーとして検討した報告の中で、有意な予後因子であるにもごく僅かである「13200」、しかされた結果は意外にもごく僅かである「13200」、しか