

進行性胃癌合併十年半的長期存活：一病例報告

Advanced gastric cancer with long-term survivals for over ten years: Report of a case

鄭建睿

Chan TS;Lien GS;Cheng YS;Hsieh MC;Cheng CJ

摘要

胃癌仍為我國癌症致死之主要原因之一。近年來外科醫師對於開刀方式的研究及進展試圖改善胃癌病患的長期存活率，但胃癌的復發率仍然偏高，其中原因可能和腫瘤本身之臨床及病理特徵有關。胃癌的復發多在開刀後之二年內發生，多半和遠端轉移、Scirrhou 型之病理型態（硬胃癌）、胃漿膜之侵犯以及腹膜轉移有著密切之關係。另外女性也是復發的危險因子之一。個案是一位 58 歲之女性病患，在 1991 年 10 月（病人當時年齡為 46 歲）被診斷有 scirrhou 型態之進行性胃癌。病人因此接受亞全胃切除併畢洛氏第二型胃十二指腸接合術。手術標本發現除黏膜及漿膜下層之蔓延外，在 34 顆取下之淋巴結節中有 9 顆受到腫瘤的侵犯。病人在術後接受以 fluorouracil、adriamycin 和 mitomycin-C 為主的輔佐性化學治療及定期門診追蹤。追蹤方式包括 CEA 腫瘤指數監利、腹部超音波、斷層掃描及上消化道內視鏡。在經過十年又六個月的時間（2002 年 4 月），病患又被發現一個位於賁門，黏膜缺陷不大之惡性病變。殘餘胃的全胃切除再度顯示硬胃癌，其侵犯範圍包括全胃壁、食道及 33 顆被切除之 18 顆淋巴節，其中也包括一個位於空腸附近之結節。藉著 mapping 發現主要病灶之位置乃來自賁門而非開刀接合處。從腫瘤的臨床表現，我們認為這位病人在 10.5 年後所再得的胃癌可能為一個復發癌，且輔助性化療可能是造成病患長期存活的主因之一。

Abstract

Long-term survival is rare in patients with advanced gastric cancer because most of them die of tumor recurrence within two years after the curative surgery. Surgery continues to be the mainstay of treatment, although other nonsurgical treatments have been widely researched. We report a 58-year-old female patient with a scirrhou type advanced gastric cancer. She underwent a radical subtotal gastrectomy with Billroth II anastomosis. The surgical specimen showed an extensive submucosal and subserosal spreading, and 9 of the 34 dissected lymph nodes were involved. Thereafter, she received adjuvant chemotherapy with fluorouracil, adriamycin and mitomycin-C. She had regular follow-up thereafter. Ten years and six months later, by esophagogastroduodenoscopy, the patient was found to have

a new growth tumor with only a small mucosal defect at the cardia of the remnant stomach. The patient received total resection of the remnant stomach, and the findings of the resected specimen showed an advanced scirrhous adenocarcinoma invading the whole stomach layers and the esophagus. Of the 33 resected lymph nodes, 18 of them were found positive for adenocarcinoma. This is a rare case of a patient with scirrhous gastric cancer with long-term survival, and adjuvant chemotherapy may attribute to such a clinical presentation