



· 论 著 ·

保守手术治疗的10例 I 期胎盘部位滋养细胞肿瘤病例报告及文献复习

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[摘要] 背景与目的: 胎盘部位滋养细胞肿瘤(placental site trophoblastic tumor, PSTT)是罕见的妇科恶性肿瘤, 由于PSTT在子宫内独特的浸润方式和对化疗不敏感特性, 全子宫切除是首选的手术方式。本研究旨在探讨 I 期PSTT患者保守手术治疗的可行性和安全性。方法: 纳入2015年1月—2021年12月复旦大学附属妇产科医院收治的 I 期PSTT病例, 同时分别以“placental site trophoblastic tumor”和“case”、“胎盘部位滋养细胞肿瘤”和“例”为关键词在PubMed和中国知网(CNKI)中检索1990年1月—2021年12月发表的接受保守手术治疗的 I 期PSTT个案报道和系统病例报告, 收集患者的临床病理学资料, 并进行回顾性分析。结果: 共纳入复旦大学附属妇产科医院收治的符合标准的病例10例, 中位年龄为27岁, 最常见的症状为不规则阴道出血(70.0%), 中位诊断距离前次妊娠时间间隔(interval since antecedent pregnancy, ISAP)为14.5个月, 中位β-绒毛膜促性腺激素(β-human chorionic gonadotrophin, β-hCG)水平为124.51 mU/mL, 病灶直径为0.8~8.0 cm。复旦大学附属妇产科医院收治的10例患者经初始治疗后均获得完全缓解, 平均随访时间为48.1个月, 均未复发。3例患者治疗后自然受孕, 其中2例足月妊娠分娩, 1例因计划外妊娠行人工流产。文献复习PSTT病例显示出类似的临床病理学分布特征和疾病转归。结论: 保守手术可以作为部分 I 期PSTT患者的一种替代治疗方法, 但需更多研究提供证据。

[关键词] 胎盘部位滋养细胞肿瘤; 保守手术; 预后

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Conservative surgery in stage I placental site trophoblastic tumor: a report of 10 cases and literature review

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[Abstract] **Background and purpose:** Placental site trophoblastic tumor (PSTT) is a rare type of malignant tumor. Because of

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its unique mode of invasion in the uterus and its insensitivity to chemotherapy, total hysterectomy is the primary recommendation. The purpose of this study was to investigate the feasibility and safety of conservative surgical treatment in patients with stage I PSTT. **Methods:** The patients with stage I PSTT admitted to Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital of Fudan University from January 2015 to December 2021 were included, and those published on Pubmed and China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) from January 1990 to December 2021 were searched with the keywords of “placental site trophoblastic tumor” and “case”, “placental trophoblastic tumor” and “case” respectively. The clinicopathological data of the patients were collected and retrospectively analyzed. **Results:** A total of 10 cases admitted to Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital of Fudan University were enrolled. The median age was 27 years. The most common symptom was irregular vaginal bleeding (70.0%). The median time of interval since antecedent pregnancy (ISAP) was 14.5 months. The median level of β -human chorionic gonadotrophin (β -hCG) was 124.51 mU/mL, and the diameter of the focus was 0.8-8.0 cm. All 10 patients admitted to Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital of Fudan University achieved complete remission after initial treatment. The average follow-up time was 48.1 months and there was no recurrence. Three patients became pregnant naturally after treatment, including 2 cases of full-term pregnancy and delivery and 1 case of induced abortion because of unplanned pregnancy. Literature review of PSTT cases showed similar clinicopathological distribution and disease outcome. **Conclusion:** Conservative surgery could be an alternative choice for selected patients with stage I PSTT, but more research is needed to provide evidence.

[**Key words**] Placental site trophoblastic tumor; Conservative surgery; Prognosis

胎盘部位滋养细胞肿瘤 (placental site trophoblastic tumor, PSTT) 是一类罕见的妇科恶性肿瘤, 发生率为0.01~0.30/10万次妊娠^[1-2], 占妊娠滋养细胞肿瘤 (gestational trophoblastic neoplasia, GTN) 的2.8%~3.0%^[3-4]。PSTT对化疗相对不敏感, 手术是其主要治疗方式。由于PSTT在子宫内独特的浸润方式^[5-6], 全子宫切除是首选的手术方式。

约70%的PSTT患者的病灶局限于子宫 (临床 I 期)^[3], 且患者多为育龄期女性, 患者诊断时平均年龄为29~35岁^[3, 7-8], 部分患者有生育意愿。因此, 近20年来, PSTT患者保留生育功能的问题受到越来越多的关注, 尤其是 I 期患者^[3, 9-15]。

然而, 如何进行保留生育功能的治疗, 保留子宫进而保留生育功能的保守手术在 I 期PSTT患者中是否安全可行, 目前尚无确切答案。本文通过收集复旦大学附属妇产科医院收治的接受保守手术治疗的 I 期PSTT患者的临床病理学资料, 结合文献报道的类似案例, 分析患者的临床病理学特征、治疗结局、预后及生育结局, 为 I 期PSTT患者保守手术治疗的可行性和安全性提供一定的临床指导。

1 资料和方法

1.1 病例选择

收集复旦大学附属妇产科医院2015年1月—2021年12月收治的PSTT患者的临床病理学资料。纳入标准: ①经两名病理科医师独立阅片诊断为PSTT; ②无子宫外转移。排除标准: ①当前或既往罹患其他恶性肿瘤; ②混合性GTN, 如PSTT合并绒毛膜癌; ③失访; ④未尝试保守手术。本研究获复旦大学附属妇产科医院伦理委员会批准。复旦大学附属妇产科医院的所有病例在入院时均签署书面知情同意书。同时, 在PubMed的“Advanced”检索界面以“(placental site trophoblastic tumor [Title/Abstract]) AND (case [Title/Abstract])”为检索式, 检索1990年1月—2021年12月发表的PSTT个案报道和系列病例报告; 在中国知网的“高级检索”界面以“(篇摘: 胎盘部位滋养细胞肿瘤 (精确)) AND (篇摘: 例 (精确))”为检索式, 收集1990年1月—2021年12月发表的 I 期PSTT个案报道和系列病例报告。

1.2 数据收集

收集的数据包括年龄、主诉、孕次、产

次、前次怀孕、诊断距离前次妊娠时间间隔 (interval since antecedent pregnancy, ISAP)、血清 β -绒毛膜促性腺激素 (β -human chorionic gonadotrophin, β -hCG)、子宫病灶大小和部位、病理学特征 (如核分裂象、肌层浸润深度及有无出血坏死)、治疗方式 (如手术方式、是否化疗及化疗方案)、初始治疗结局、预后及生育结局等。

1.3 治疗方式

初始治疗: 在病理学诊断为PSTT后, 进一步接受的手术, 如子宫局部病灶切除术、刮宫术, 术后辅助化疗或不化疗。如诊断后经评估, 未行进一步手术, 则诊断时所采用的手术被认为是初始治疗的术式。**保守手术:** 保留子宫的手术, 包括子宫局部病灶切除术、刮宫术等。初始缓解定义为: 在初始治疗后, 患者血清 β -hCG水平降至正常范围内, 影像学检查未见确切病灶, 病理学上无残留 (如有治疗后手术评估者)。疾病复发: 初始治疗获得缓解, 随访中除外妊娠, 血清 β -hCG水平再次升高, 或影像、病理学检查发现新发病灶。

表1 10例接受保守手术治疗的I期PSTT患者的临床特征

Tab. 1 Clinical characteristics of 10 patients with stage I PSTT who underwent conservative surgery

Case	Age	Gravidity	Parity	Antecedent pregnancy	ISAP/month	Chief Complaint	β -hCG/(mU·mL ⁻¹)
1	27	1	1	Term	12	Irregular vaginal bleeding	88.89
2	24	2	1	Term	12	Irregular vaginal bleeding	1 120.00
3	28	2	1	Term	14	Irregular vaginal bleeding	42.31
4	29	3	1	Hydatidiform mole	15	Elevated hCG	160.13
5	28	1	1	Term	28	Irregular vaginal bleeding	0.19
6	27	2	0	Abortion	30	Elevated hCG	363.90
7	28	2	0	Abortion	15	Irregular vaginal bleeding	2 281.00
8	27	1	1	Term	6	Elevated hCG	8.76
9	24	3	0	Abortion	17	Irregular vaginal bleeding	61.66
10	25	3	2	Term	8	Irregular vaginal bleeding	25.60

PSTT通常有其独特的超声特征。借鉴子宫肌瘤的分类方法, 根据PSTT病灶与子宫壁的关系, 将PSTT大致分为以下3种类型: I型, 局限于子宫腔内; II型, 同时位于子宫腔和肌层; III型, 完全位于子宫肌层内。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 25.0对数据进行分析。受样本量限制, 本研究只对数据进行统计描述, 未进行统计推断。采用Shapiro-Wilk检验对数据进行正态性检验; 正态分布变量采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示; 偏态分布变量采用中位数和四分位数范围 (first quartile~third quartile, Q1~Q3) 表示。

2 结果

2.1 临床病理学特征

复旦大学附属妇产科医院收治的I期PSTT患者中, 10例接受保守手术治疗, 患者的临床特征见表1。诊断时患者的年龄范围为24~29岁, 中位年龄为27岁, 不规则阴道出血是主要的临床表现, 占70%。6例患者继发于足月妊娠, 3例患者继发于流产, 1例患者继发于葡萄胎妊娠。ISAP为6~30个月, 中位ISAP为14.5个月, 治疗前患者血清 β -hCG水平为0.19~2 281.00 mU/mL, 中位 β -hCG水平为124.51 mU/mL。3例患者尚未生育, 另有6例仅生育一胎。

手术治疗前子宫病灶的超声表现见表2。PSTT病灶直径大小为0.8~8.0 cm。4例患者子宫病灶位于子宫腔内, 与子宫肌层分界不清, 3例患者病灶靠近子宫浆膜层。一半以上的患者病灶内和 (或) 病灶周围血供丰富伴子宫肌层血管扩张。

表2 手术治疗前子宫病灶的超声表现

Tab. 2 Ultrasonographic features of uterine lesions before surgical treatment

Case	Lesion size before surgery/cm	Lesion site	Lesion echo	Lesion border	Blood flow
1	8.0×5.5×6.9	Uterine cavity and posterior wall	Locally anechoic	Almost involving the uterine serous layer	++
2	5.6×5.0	Uterine cavity	Hypoechoic	Unclear border with the myometrium	+++
3	2.6×1.8×2.5	Uterine cavity	Iso- and hyper- echoic	Unclear border with the myometrium	+
4	4.1×4.2×3.4	Anterior wall	Hypoechoic	Almost involving the uterine serous layer	+++
5	0.8×0.8×0.7	Anterior wall	Iso- and hypoechoic	Close to the uterine cavity	±
6	3.9×3.3×3.2	Anterior wall	Iso echoic	3 mm to the uterine serous layer	++
7	4.9×4.6×4.8	Anterior wall	Non-uniform	Protruding into the uterine cavity	+++
8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	1.1×1.0×0.9	Uterine cavity	Iso echoic	Unclear border with the myometrium	+
10	2.4×1.5×2.4	Uterine cavity	Non-uniform	Unclear border with the myometrium	++

±: Unclear; +: Limited; ++: Moderate; +++: Marked; NA: Not available

10例接受保守手术治疗的 I 期PSTT患者的病理学特征见表3, 其中6例患者术后病理学检查提示有高危因素, 最常见的是高分裂象。Ki-67增殖指数为5%~30%, 其中83.3% (5/6) 的患者出现血管重塑 (血管平滑肌或内皮细胞被肿瘤细胞取代)。其中4例患者系在外院行活检转诊至复旦大学附属妇产科医院后经病理学会诊明确诊断。

表3 10例接受保守手术治疗的 I 期PSTT患者的病理学特征

Tab. 3 Pathological characteristics of 10 patients with stage I PSTT who underwent conservative surgery

Case	Pathologic high-risk factors	Ki-67 proliferation index/%	Vascular remodeling
1	Necrosis and high mitosis	30	Yes
2	No	20	NA
3	No	NA	NA
4	Necrosis and high mitosis	30	Yes
5	No	5	No
6	High mitosis	20	Yes
7	High mitosis	20	Yes
8	No	30	NA
9	High mitosis	5	Yes
10	necrosis	20	NA

NA: Not available

2.2 治疗结局及预后

所有患者均接受了保守手术治疗, 患者的治疗信息见表4。3例 (第3、8和10例) 患者病灶局限于子宫腔内, 接受了宫腔镜下子宫病灶切除术。其余7例患者均行经腹部子宫病灶切除, 其中4例 (第1、2、4、7例) 患者术前子宫病灶大于4 cm。6例 (6/10) 患者术后接受了2~4个疗程的EMA-EP方案 (依托泊苷-甲氨蝶呤-放线菌素联合依托泊苷-顺铂) 辅助化疗, 含2次巩固化疗, 其中1例患者 (第7例) 由于术前β-hCG水平较高, 接受了6个疗程的EMA-EP方案新辅助化疗。初始治疗后, 所有患者均获得缓解。

经过12~87个月 (平均48.1个月) 的随访, 所有患者均未出现复发或死亡。7例患者在治疗后3~12个月内再次接受了宫腔镜手术评估, 5例患者评估中发现轻度至中度子宫或宫颈粘连, 5例患者在宫腔镜随访过程中进行了活检, 未发现残留病灶。

3例 (3/10) 患者自然受孕, 其中2例足月妊娠阴道分娩, 1例计划外妊娠于妊娠8周时行人工流产术。4例 (4/10) 患者因害怕肿瘤复发不敢备孕, 1例积极备孕中, 另2例患者有备孕计划, 但由于子宫腔粘连、月经过少积极治疗中。

表4 10例I期PSTT患者的治疗及预后

Tab. 4 Treatments and outcomes of 10 patients with stage I PSTT

Case	Surgery			Chemo-therapy	Follow up/month	Pregnancy after treatment
	Diagnostic surgery	Therapeutic surgery	Surgery during follow up			
1	LULR ^{ab}	No	No	EMA-EP*3	79-NED	0-fear of recurrence
2	LULR and left ovarian cystectomy ^{bc}	No	No	EMA-EP*2	87-NED	1-full term delivery
3	LULR ^b	No	Curettage ^b	EMA-EP*2	87-NED	1-full term delivery
4	LULR and left ovarian cystectomy ^a	No	Curettage and intrauterine adhesion separation ^b	EMA-EP*3	45-NED	0-fear of recurrence
5	LULR ^b	LULR ^a	Curettage and intrauterine adhesion separation ^b	No	44-NED	0-fear of recurrence
6	D&C	LULR ^c	Intrauterine adhesion separation and IUD implantation ^b	EMA-EP*4	46-NED	0-preparing for pregnancy
7	D&C	LULR ^a	No	EP*1 ^d , EMA-EP*(6 ^d +2)	23-NED	0-hypomenorrhea
8	LULR ^b	No	Curettage ^b	No	32-NED	0-hypomenorrhea
9	D&C	LULR and IUD implantation ^a	Removal of IUD, separation of cervical adhesion	No	26-NED	0-fear of recurrence
10	LULR ^b	No	Curettage and intrauterine adhesion separation ^b	No	12-NED	1-abortion

LULR: Local uterine lesion resection; NED: No evidence of disease; D&C: Dilation and curettage; EP: Etoposide and cisplatin. ^a: Transabdominal surgery; ^b: Hysteroscopic surgery; ^c: Laparoscopic surgery; ^d: Chemotherapy before therapeutic surgery.

2.3 文献病例分析

通过检索PubMed和中国知网, 收集1990年1月—2021年12月发表的I期PSTT中英文个案报道和系列病例报告, 共40例病例纳入研究(表5)^[6, 11-31]。40例PSTT患者的年龄范围为21~39岁, 平均年龄为28.2岁。临床表现以不规则阴道出血为主(52.9%), 继发于足月妊娠者占51.4%。确诊时血清中位 β -hCG为95 mU/mL, 平均病灶大小为2.1 cm, 中位ISAP为6个月。33.3%(4/12)的患者病灶累及子宫深层肌层, 36.8%(7/19)的患者病灶存在出血坏死, 22.7%(5/22)的患者病理学检查提示核分裂象>5个/10高倍视野(high power field, HPF)。所有患者均接受了保守手术治疗, 其中50%(20/40)的患者接受了子宫局部病灶切除术, 40%

(16/40)仅行刮宫术, 其余4例患者接受了保留子宫的治疗, 但具体术式不详。57.5%(23/40)的患者接受了术前和(或)术后化疗。

经过治疗, 90.0%(36/40)的患者获得缓解, 10.0%(4/10)的患者肿瘤未获得完全缓解(表6), 其中3例再次行全子宫切除术后获得缓解, 1例患者拒绝切除子宫, 带病生存3年, 随访中无疾病进展证据。

文献报道的40例患者, 经过2~144个月的随访, 无复发进展病例。6例(15%)患者治疗后成功妊娠, 其中1例患者通过促排卵妊娠, 1例患者术后有过2次自然流产, 最终成功妊娠并分娩。5例成功分娩健康婴儿, 1例尚处妊娠期。2例患者在随访中尚无备孕计划。其余患者治疗后生育状况在报道中未提及。

表5 文献报道的40例病例的临床病理学特征

Tab. 5 Clinicopathological characteristics of 40 cases reported in the literature

Characteristic	Case <i>n</i> (%)	Range	$\bar{x} \pm s$ /median, Q1-Q3	Characteristic	Case <i>n</i> (%)	Range	$\bar{x} \pm s$ /median, Q1-Q3
Chief complaint	34			Necrosis and hemorrhage	19		
Irregular vaginal bleeding	18 (52.9)			Yes	7 (36.8)		
Menopause	5 (14.7)			No	12 (63.2)		
Irregular vaginal bleeding and menopause	3 (8.8)			Mitosis index/10HPF	22		
Others	8 (23.5)			≤ 5	17 (77.3)		
Gravidity	26			> 5	5 (22.7)		
1	12 (46.2)			Ki-67 proliferation index	22		
2	5 (19.2)			$\leq 10\%$	16 (72.7)		
3	6 (23.1)			$10\% - \leq 30\%$	4 (18.2)		
≥ 4	3 (11.5)			$> 30\%$	2 (9.1)		
Parity	26			Surgery	40		
0	8 (28.6)			Curettage	16 (40.0)		
1	16 (61.5)			Local uterine lesion resection	20 (50.0)		
2	2 (7.7)			Unknown	4 (10.0)		
Antecedent pregnancy	37			Chemotherapy	40		
Term	19 (51.4)			Before surgery	1 (2.5)		
Abortion	13 (35.1)			After surgery	15 (37.5)		
Hydatidiform mole	5 (13.5)			Both before and after surgery	7 (17.5)		
ISAP/month	36	0-29	6, 2-11	Without chemotherapy	17 (42.5)		
< 12	28 (77.8)			Initial response	40		
12-24	6 (16.7)			Remission	36 (90.0)		
≥ 24	2 (5.6)			Persistence	4 (10.0)		
Serum β -hCG/ (mU·mL ⁻¹)	29	2-5 775	120.3, 53.0-689.5	Follow up/month	40	2-144	36.3, 14.5-49.0
$< 10^2$	13 (44.8)			Outcome of follow up	40		
10^2 - 10^3	10 (34.5)			No evidence of disease	40 (100.0)		
10^3 - 10^4	5 (17.2)			Relapse	0 (0.0)		
$\geq 10^4$	1 (3.4)			Pregnant outcome	9		
Tumor size/cm	10	0-3.6	2.1 \pm 1.3	Term	6		
< 3	7 (70.0)			Abortion	2		
≥ 3	3 (30.0)			Pregnant	1		
Invasion depth	12						
Superficial	8 (66.7)						
Deep	4 (33.3)						

表6 未能达到完全缓解的文献病例的特征

Tab. 6 Characteristics of literature cases failed to achieve complete remission

Characteristic	Case A	Case B	Case C	Case D
Age/year	30	24	33	29
Gravidity	1	NA	3	4
Parity	0	NA	1	2
Chief complaint	4	1	4	1
Antecedent pregnancy	3	2	1	2
ISAP/month	2	2	18	3.5
β -HCG/(mU·mL-1)	11 339	NA	NA	80
Tumor size/cm	2.5	NA	NA	2.9
Surgery				
Initial surgery	LULR	D&C	D&C	LULR
Hysterectomy	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Chemotherapy				
Before surgery	MTX/CF*4, EMA-CO*5.5, GC*2	No	No	No
After surgery	(TP-TE)*2.5	No	No	No
Invasion depth	NA	NA	Superficial	Deep
Hemorrhage and necrosis	NA	No	No	Yes
Mitosis index/10HPF	5-7	Sparse	NA	8
Ki-67 proliferation index	NA	NA	NA	>25%
Follow up/month	30	36	6	33
Outcome of follow up	NED	LWD	NED	NED

GC: Gemcitabine and carboplatin; TP-TE: Paclitaxel, cisplatin/paclitaxel, etoposide; LWD: Live with disease; NA: Not available.

3 讨 论

PSTT是一种罕见的妊娠滋养细胞肿瘤，一经病理学检查确诊，则建议行全子宫切除术。肿瘤期别晚、ISAP \geq 48个月是PSTT患者预后不良的独立危险因素^[3, 7, 32]。然而，PSTT多为育龄期女性，且70%的PSTT患者为早期病例，病灶局限于子宫。这类患者能否进行保留子宫进而保留生育功能的治疗是当前诊疗的难点。由于PSTT发病率低，目前为止尚缺乏有力证据。本研究中，经过12~87个月（平均48.1个月）的随访，无一例复发，I期PSTT患者保守治疗成功率为100%，与文献报道的25%~100%相似^[8-9, 12, 25]。因此，

经过筛选的I期PSTT患者保守手术治疗短期内是安全可行的，结合文献报道病例，即使有发生残留复发，经过严密随访和及时治疗，患者生存结局良好。

PSTT病变切除的具体术式主要取决于子宫病变的大小、个数和位置。弥漫性病变的患者不是保守手术治疗的理想对象^[3, 9, 12]。子宫腔内的息肉样病变可通过宫腔镜切除^[9]，子宫腔内的浅表病变可通过刮宫治疗，累及肌层的病变可通过腹腔镜手术或开腹手术治疗以确保安全切缘，否则，应考虑全子宫切除术^[3, 9]。因此，术前影像学评估起着至关重要的作用。术前应进行盆腔超声和磁共振成像等影像学检查，以全面了解子宫病变的特征，包括病变大小、血供、侵

犯深度和部位。正电子发射计算机断层成像主要用于排除转移^[33]。然而, 由于PSTT独特的方式—肿瘤细胞片状或条索状分离子宫平滑肌, 浸润子宫肌层, 取代子宫血管壁^[5-6, 34], 影像学表现可能具有误导性。改善术前影像学评估的有效性和准确性可能是未来研究的重点。

有报道^[25]推荐术中在距病变外缘1 cm处使用冷刀进行全层切除, 但术中冷冻切缘检查并不一定可靠。在因切缘不够安全而接受全子宫切除术的5例患者中, 有2例没有残留病变^[25]。表6中患者A接受了保守手术治疗, 术中快速冷冻切片病理学检查显示切缘安全, 术后病理学检查提示在病灶切缘3~5 mm内未见肿瘤, 然而后续化疗后患者血清 β -hCG再次升高。经过再次影像学评估排除肿瘤远处转移后, 考虑子宫病灶残留, 进一步行全子宫切除术, 术后随访30个月, 未发现疾病复发或进展。术中肿瘤距离切缘多少为安全距离, 尚无一致结论, 需要进一步研究。

既往研究及美国国立综合癌症网络(National Comprehensive Cancer Network, NCCN)指南认为I期PSTT患者在接受全子宫切除术后, 如存在以下因素, 建议进行辅助化疗: 肿瘤浸润子宫深肌层、肿瘤广泛出血坏死、肿瘤核分裂数 $>5/10\text{HPF}$ ^[8, 35]。也有研究认为I期PSTT患者术后辅助化疗似乎并不能使患者获益^[7], 单纯全子宫切除术后也可获得满意的疗效^[32], 可以不化疗^[3]。另外, 对于I期保守手术治疗的患者而言, 这一病理学评判体系存在一个问题: 难以评估接受微创手术(如宫腔镜下病灶切除术、诊刮术)患者的病理学特征, 如肿瘤浸润深度等。因此, 依据上述病理学高危因素对I期PSTT患者术后辅助化疗进行指导可能存在一定局限性。

本研究病例中有3例(30%)在治疗后自然受孕, 文献复习40例患者中15%成功妊娠, 与既往报道的16.7%~30.4%^[3, 12]基本一致。通过分析本研究报道的病例生育情况, 尚未妊娠的患者主要是担心肿瘤复发或存在子宫宫颈粘连、甚至闭经。因此, 患者治疗后的生育咨询与指导应该得到更多的重视。

本研究还存在一定的局限性: 首先, 本研究为回顾性分析, 样本量小, 随访时间短; 其次, 文献报道的临床病理学信息及影像学信息部分缺失。

综上所述, 保守手术可能成为I期PSTT患者的替代治疗方案, 但首先要保证安全性: 术前充分评估, 术中尽量去除病灶, 治疗后严密随访; 同时要重视有生育愿望患者治疗后的生育咨询和指导。但上述结论仍需要多中心临床研究进一步验证。

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