



中华医学会妇科肿瘤学分会

中国妇科肿瘤临床实践指南

第7版 (2023)

子宫颈癌

(Cervical Cancer)

讨论稿



中国妇科肿瘤临床实践指南第7版（2023）

子宫颈癌

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中国妇科肿瘤临床实践指南第7版（2023）

子宫颈上皮内病变和子宫颈癌

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子宫颈上皮内病变

子宫颈上皮内病变的分类

一、低级别鳞状上皮内病变（low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion, LSIL）：

包括子宫颈上皮内瘤变（cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, CIN）1级

二、高级别鳞状上皮内病变（high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion, HSIL）：

包括子宫颈上皮内瘤变2级（CIN2）和3级（CIN3）

三、原位腺癌（adenocarcinoma in situ, AIS）

四、高级别鳞状上皮内病变和原位腺癌属于子宫颈癌前病变



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子宫颈上皮内病变

子宫颈上皮内病变的诊断程序

三阶梯诊断流程



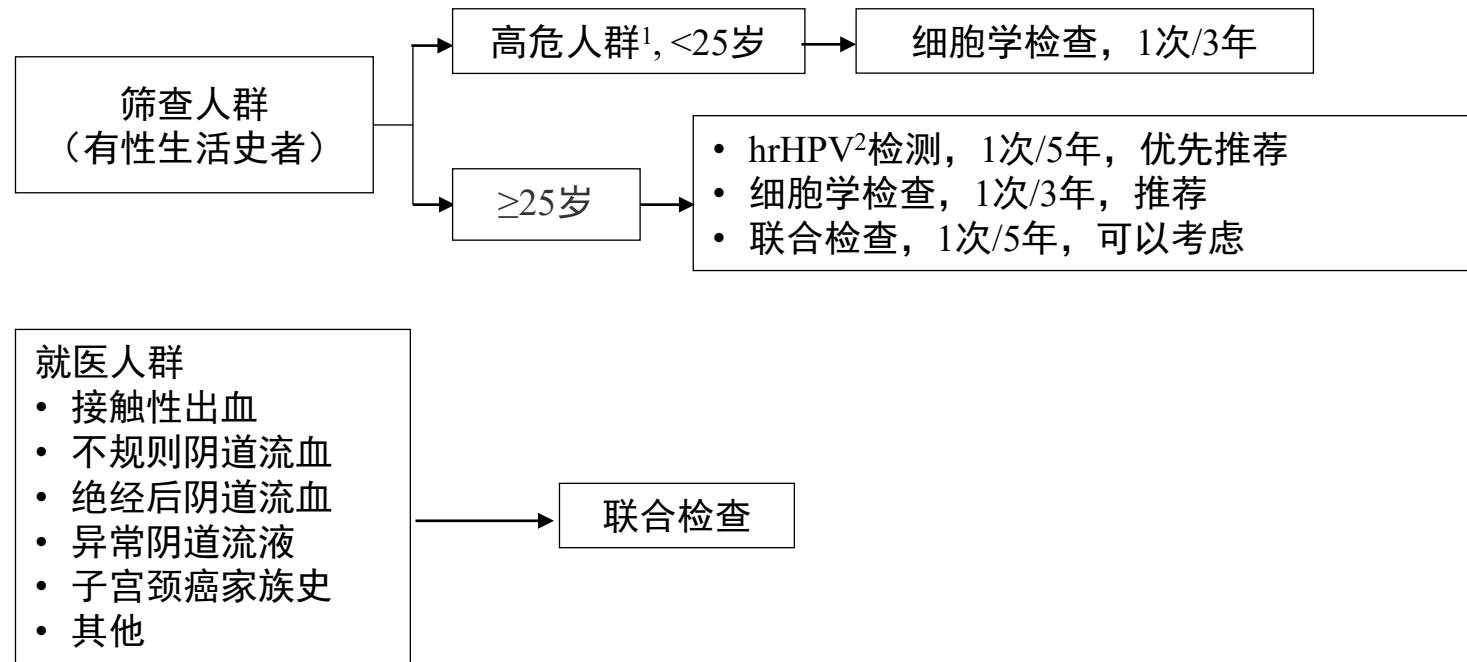


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子宫颈上皮内病变

子宫颈上皮内病变的诊断程序

筛查方法及间隔



1. 高危人群指有多性伴史、过早性生活史、人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)感染等

2. 高危人乳头瘤病毒 (high-risk human papillomaviruses, hrHPV)



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子宫颈上皮内病变

子宫颈上皮内病变的诊断程序

子宫颈脱落细胞细胞学诊断TBS (the Bethesda system) 报告系统

一、细胞学诊断总体分类：未见上皮内病变细胞或恶性细胞（negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy,NILM）、其他细胞（ ≥ 45 岁出现子宫内膜细胞要报告）和上皮细胞异常。

二、鳞状上皮细胞异常：非典型鳞状细胞（atypical squamous cells,ASC）：包括无明确诊断意义的非典型鳞状细胞（atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance,ASC-US）和非典型鳞状细胞不排除高度鳞状上皮内病变（atypical squamous cells cannot exclude high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion,ASC-H）；低度鳞状上皮内病变（low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion,LSIL）；高度鳞状上皮内病变（high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion,HSIL）；鳞状细胞癌（squamous cell carcinoma,SCC）。

三、腺上皮细胞异常：非典型腺细胞（atypical glandular cells,AGC）：包括非典型颈管腺细胞无其他具体指定（AGC-NOS）和非典型子宫内膜腺细胞无其他具体指定（AEC-NOS）；非典型腺细胞倾向瘤变（AGC-FN）；子宫颈管原位腺癌（adenocarcinoma in situ,AIS）；腺癌。



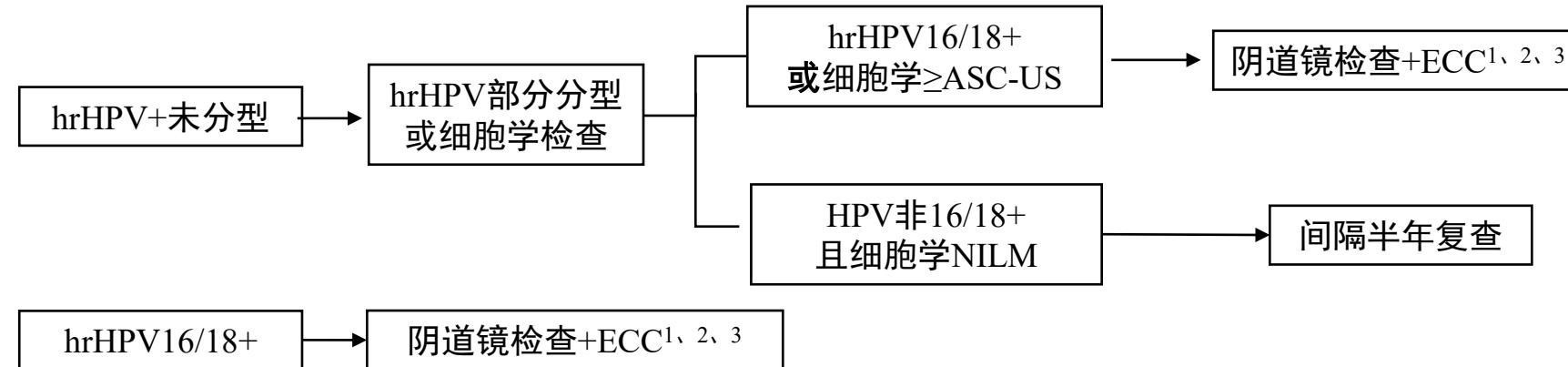
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子宫颈上皮内病变

子宫颈上皮内病变的诊断程序

筛查异常的处理流程

hrHPV初筛



1. 子宫颈管搔刮 (endocervical curettage,ECC)

2. 子宫颈鳞柱交接未见, 3型转化区, HPV16/18感染, 细胞学ASC-H、HSIL、AGC或AGC-H, 细胞学异常但子宫颈阴道部未见相应级别病变者

3. 妊娠期禁止行ECC



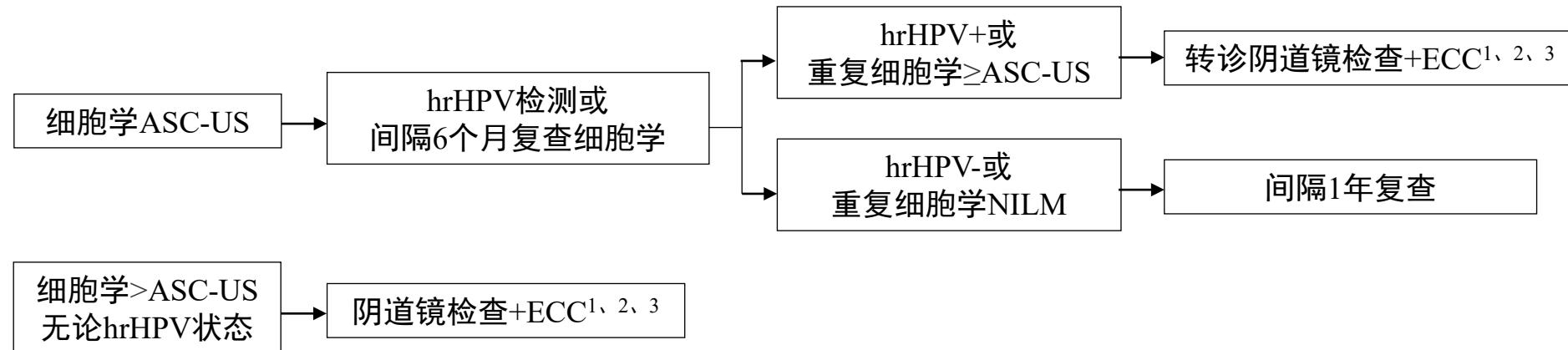
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子宫颈上皮内病变

子宫颈上皮内病变的诊断程序

筛查异常的处理流程

细胞学初筛



1. 子宫颈管搔刮 (endocervical curettage,ECC)

2. 子宫颈鳞柱交界未见，3型转化区，HPV16和/或HPV18阳性，细胞学HSIL、AGC或AGC-H，细胞学异常但子宫颈阴道部未见相应级别病变者

3. 妊娠期禁止行ECC



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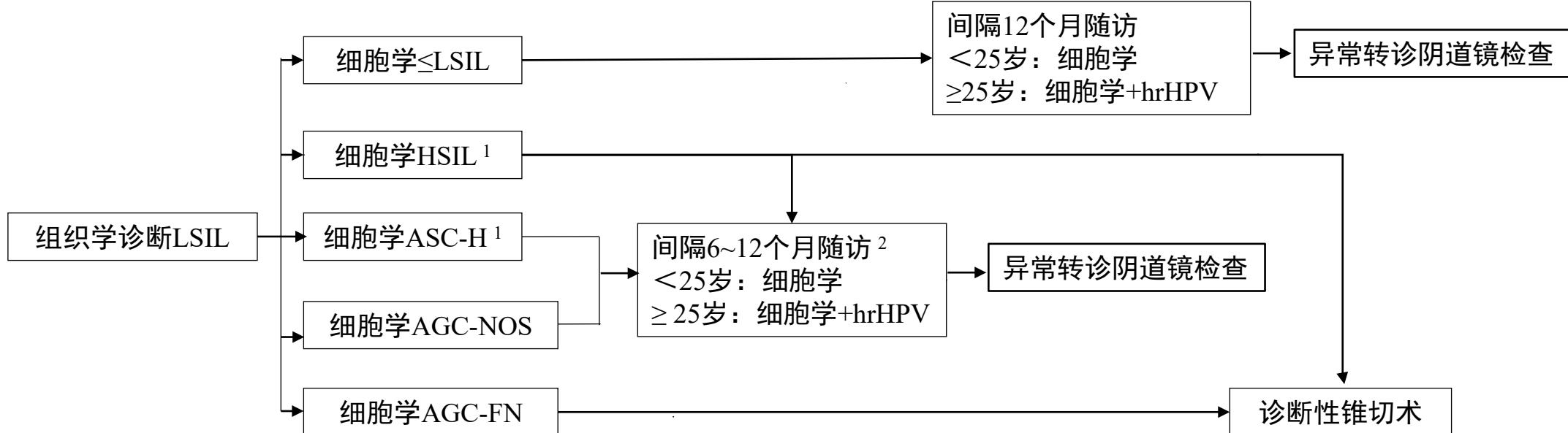
子宫颈上皮内病变的诊断程序

子宫颈锥形切除术

一、子宫颈锥形切除术是三阶梯诊断的重要步骤，包括子宫颈环形电切术（loop electrosurgical excision procedure, LEEP）和冷刀锥切术（cold knife conization, CKC）

二、适应证

- (一) 阴道镜下活检组织病理学诊断为HSIL
- (二) 阴道镜检查或镜下活检可疑早期浸润癌或AIS
- (三) 子宫颈脱落细胞学 \geq AGC-FN，无论ECC结果如何
- (四) 子宫颈脱落细胞学多次诊断HSIL，阴道镜检查阴性或镜下活检阴性。
- (五) 子宫颈脱落细胞学诊断较阴道镜下活检组织病理学诊断级别高



1 复核细胞学、组织病理学和阴道镜检查，按照复查修订后的诊断进行管理；

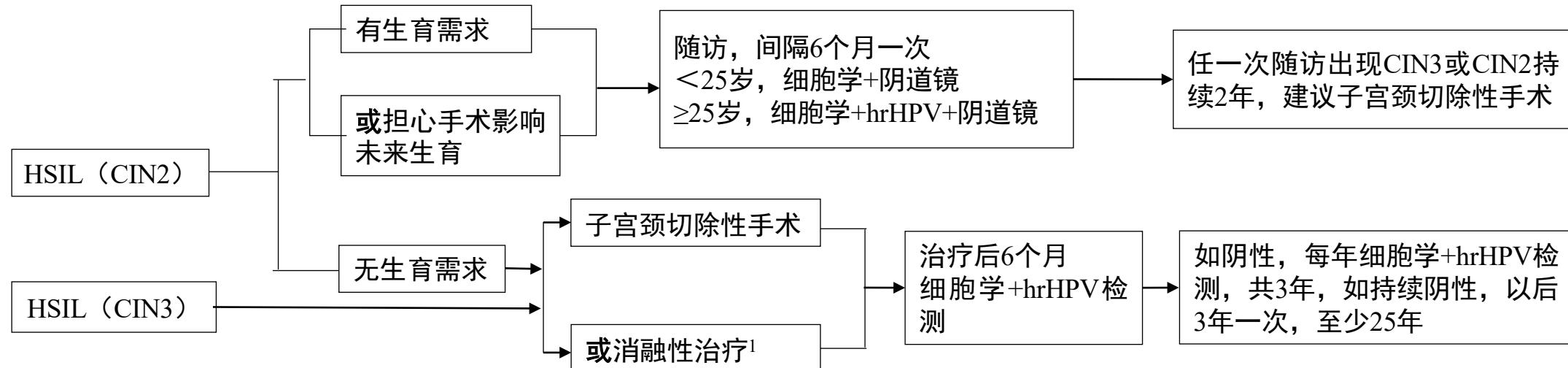
2 阴道镜检查 SCJ 和病变的上界完全可见，ECC 组织病理学< CIN2



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子宫颈上皮内病变

高级别子宫颈上皮内病变 的管理原则

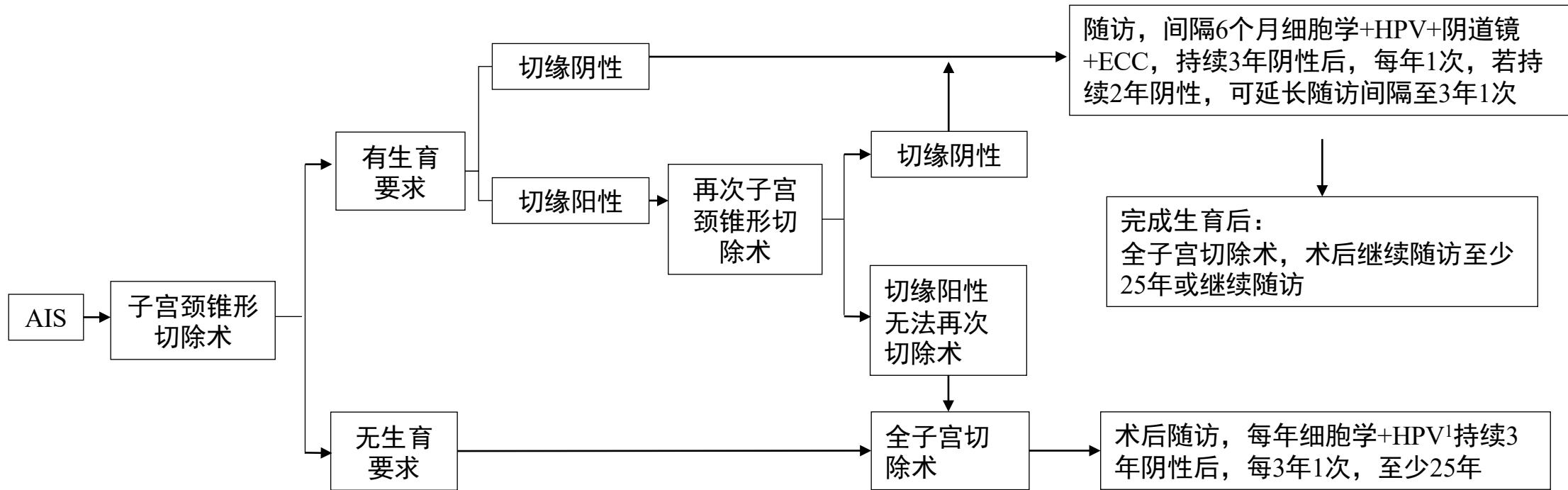


1.仅CIN2，需谨慎选择

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子宫颈上皮内病变

高级别子宫颈上皮内病变的管理原则



1. 子宫颈高级别上皮内病变管理的中国专家共识

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子宫颈上皮内病变

讨论目录

讨论：将于2023年12月31日前发布



中国妇科肿瘤临床实践指南第7版（2023）

子宫颈癌

临床诊断

一、病史

- (一) 有无子宫颈上皮内病变的病史，既往是否经过治疗、治疗方法及效果如何
- (二) 有无性传播疾病、性伴侣数、性生活开始年龄、孕产次和时间
- (三) 有无吸烟史

二、临床表现

- (一) 早期一般无明显症状，随病变进展可出现接触性阴道流血、白带增多或血性白带、不规则阴道流血或绝经后阴道流血，疾病晚期，根据病灶范围、累及的脏器而出现一系列症状，如腰骶疼痛、尿频、尿急、血尿、肛门坠胀、大便秘结、里急后重、便血、下肢水肿和疼痛等
- (二) 严重者导致输尿管梗阻、肾盂积水，最后导致肾衰、尿毒症等
- (三) 疾病后期，患者可出现恶病质表现

三、妇科检查

- (一) 子宫颈可增生呈糜烂样，也可见癌灶呈菜花样，组织质脆，触之易出血、结节状、溃疡或空洞形成
- (二) 子宫颈腺癌患者可有子宫颈粗大，外观光滑呈桶状，质地坚硬
- (三) 肿瘤侵犯周围组织，沿宫颈旁组织浸润至主韧带、子宫骶骨韧带，使其增厚、挛缩，呈结节状、质硬、不规则，形成团块状伸向盆壁或者达到盆壁并固定，如侵犯阴道和穹窿部导致阴道穹窿变浅或消失，触之癌灶组织增厚、质地脆硬，缺乏弹性，易接触性出血



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子宫颈癌

临床诊断

四、辅助检查

- (一) 宫颈细胞学检查和高危HPV检测是发现CIN和早期宫颈癌的初筛手段，阴道镜检查和病理组织学活检是发现子宫颈癌前病变、早期宫颈癌的最重要手段
- (二) 对于肉眼可见的病灶，直视下病理组织学检查是最终确诊的金标准
- (三) 当子宫颈脱落细胞学多次检查为 \geq HSIL，而子宫颈阴道镜多点活检为阴性；活检为HSIL，但临床不能排除浸润癌时；早期浸润癌但不能确定浸润范围，可考虑行诊断性宫颈锥切术
- (四) 全血细胞计数，血红蛋白，血小板计数，肝、肾功能检查
- (五) 视情况可行MRI、CT、PET-CT等检查（详见影像学检查）
- (六) 临幊上怀疑膀胱或直肠受累的患者应进行膀胱镜和直肠镜检查



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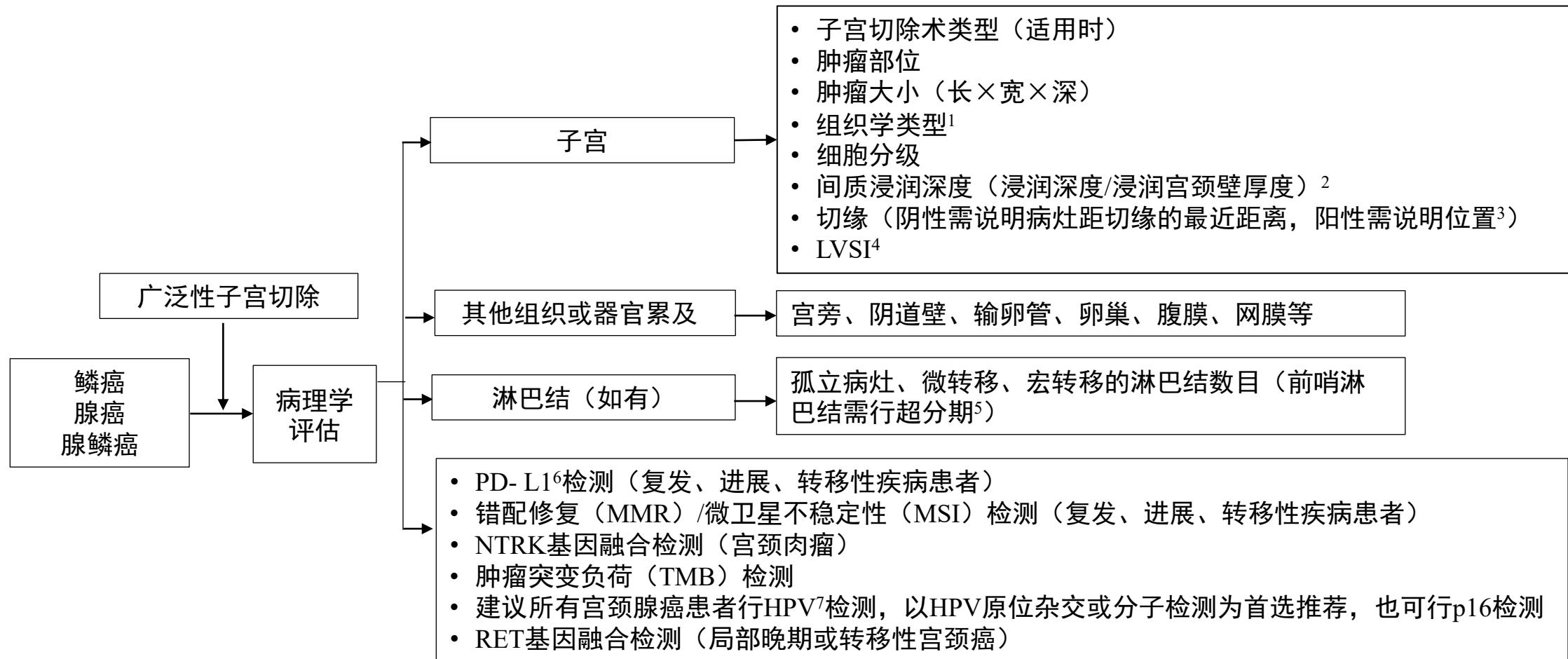
子宫颈癌

临床诊断

子宫颈癌影像学检查			
分期	治疗类型	初始检查影像学推荐	随访时影像学检查推荐
I期	保留生育功能	<ul style="list-style-type: none">首选盆腔增强MRI以评估局部病灶和肿瘤与子宫颈内口的距离MRI有禁忌者可行经阴道超声检查进行评估行颈部/胸部/腹部/盆腔/腹股沟区PET-CT（首选）或胸部/腹部/盆腔CT检查	<ul style="list-style-type: none">术后6个月考虑行盆腔增强MRI，之后的2-3年间每年1次若怀疑复发，根据临床症状及复发/转移选择影像学检查
I期	不留生育功能	<ul style="list-style-type: none">首选盆腔增强MRI评估局部病灶首选颈部/胸部/腹部/骨盆/腹股沟PET-CT或胸部/腹部/骨盆CT或PET-MRI评估全身情况	<ul style="list-style-type: none">基于临床症状及复发/转移灶选择影像学检查IB3期患者或术后有高/中危因素接受辅助放疗及放化疗的患者，在治疗结束3-6个月后可行颈部/胸部/腹部/盆腔/腹股沟区PET-CT检查
I期	术后意外发现的子宫颈癌	<ul style="list-style-type: none">颈部/胸部/腹部/骨盆/腹股沟PET-CT或胸部/腹部/骨盆CT评估转移性疾病盆腔增强MRI评估盆腔残留病灶	
II-IV期	不留生育功能	<ul style="list-style-type: none">盆腔增强MRI评估局部病灶范围颈部/胸部/腹部/盆腔/腹股沟区PET-CT或胸部/腹部/盆腔CT检查以评估转移情况根据临床症状及可疑转移病灶选择其他影像学检查进行诊断	<ul style="list-style-type: none">治疗结束后3-6个月内行颈部/胸部/腹部/盆腔/腹股沟区PET-CT检查（首选）或胸部/腹部/盆腔CT平扫+增强检查治疗结束后3-6个月后选择性行盆腔增强MRI对于复发/转移患者，根据临床症状及体征，酌情行其他影像学检查
II-IV期	术后意外发现的子宫颈癌	<ul style="list-style-type: none">颈部/胸部/腹部/盆腔/腹股沟区PET-CT或胸部/腹部/盆腔CT检查以评估转移情况。盆腔增强MRI评估盆腔残留病灶	<ul style="list-style-type: none">IVB期或复发患者，酌情行影像学检查（CT，MRI或PET/CT）以评估疗效或决定下一步治疗怀疑复发或转移患者，建议行PET-CT，可行盆腔增强MRI检查

子宫颈癌

病理学诊断



1.第五版女性生殖道肿瘤WHO分类把子宫颈鳞状细胞癌、腺癌各分成人乳头瘤病毒(Human Papillomavirus,HPV)相关性和HPV非依赖型两大类，腺癌可按形态学特征(腺腔缘核分裂象和凋亡小体)区分两大类，再进一步区分各亚型

2.HPV相关腺癌有A、B、C三种有临床意义的组织学浸润模式。A型浸润模式的肿瘤无淋巴结转移或复发、预后好

3.了解这些信息有助于制定多学科治疗计划

4.淋巴血管间隙浸润(Lymph-Vascular Space Invasion,LVSI)

5.超分期通常需要对SLN进行连续切片，并对多张经HE染色的切片进行复核，目前尚缺乏淋巴结超分期的标准流程

6.程序性死亡蛋白配体-1(programmed death ligand-1,PD-L1)

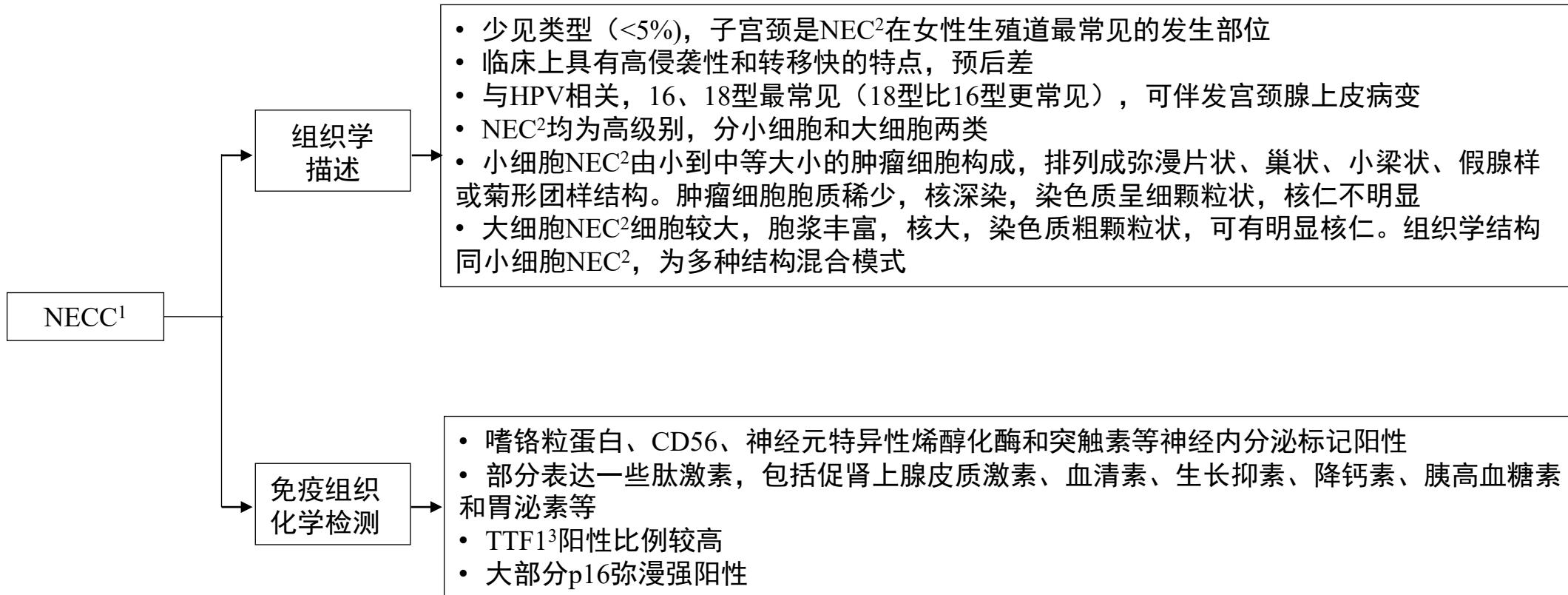
7.人乳头瘤病毒(Human Papillomavirus,HPV)



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子宫颈癌

病理学诊断



1. 子宫颈神经内分泌癌(Neuroendocrine Cervical Carcinoma,NECC)

2. 神经内分泌癌(Neuroendocrine Carcinoma,NEC)

3. 甲状腺转录因子1 (thyroid transcription factor-1 ,TTF1)



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子宫颈癌

病理学诊断

子宫颈癌的病理分类（WHO2020版女性生殖道肿瘤分类）

鳞状上皮肿瘤 (squamous epithelial tumor)

鳞状细胞癌, HPV相关 (squamous cell carcinoma, HPV-associated)

鳞状细胞癌, HPV非依赖 (squamous cell carcinoma, HPV-independent)

鳞状细胞癌, 非特指类型 (squamous cell carcinoma, NOS)

腺上皮肿瘤 (glandular tumours)

腺癌, HPV相关 (adenocarcinoma, HPV- associated)

腺癌, HPV非依赖, 胃型 (adenocarcinoma, HPV-independent, gastric type)

腺癌, HPV非依赖, 透明细胞型 (adenocarcinoma, HPV-independent, clear cell type)

腺癌, HPV非依赖, 中肾管型 (adenocarcinoma, HPV-independent, mesonephric type)

腺癌, HPV非依赖, 非特异性 (adenocarcinoma, HPV-independent, NOS)

腺癌, 非特指类型 (adenocarcinoma, NOS)

子宫内膜样腺癌, 非特指类型 (endometrioid adenocarcinoma, NOS)

癌肉瘤, 非特指类型 (carcinosarcoma, NOS)

腺鳞癌 (adenosquamous carcinoma)

黏液表皮样癌 (mucoepidermoid carcinoma)

腺样基底细胞癌 (adenoid basal carcinoma)

未分化癌, 非特指类型 (carcinoma, undifferentiated, NOS)

混合性上皮-间叶肿瘤 (mixed epithelial and mesenchymal tumours)

腺肉瘤 (adenosarcoma)

生殖细胞肿瘤 (germ cell tumours)

卵黄囊瘤 (yolk sac tumour)

绒毛膜癌 (choriocarcinoma)



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子宫颈癌

分期（FIGO 2018和TNM分期）

TNM分期	FIGO分期	描述
T1-N0-M0	I期	癌变局限于宫颈（扩散至宫体应忽略）
T1a-N0-M0	IA	仅在显微镜下诊断的浸润癌，最大浸润深度≤5mm
T1a1-N0-M0	IA1	测得间质浸润深度≤3mm
T1a2-N0-M0	IA2	测得间质浸润深度>3mm, 且≤5mm
T1b-N0-M0	IB	最大浸润深度>5mm的浸润癌（超过IA期）；病变局限于宫颈，病变大小为肿瘤最大径
T1b1-N0-M0	IB1	间质浸润深度>5mm及最大径≤2cm的浸润癌
T1b2-N0-M0	IB2	浸润癌最大径>2cm且≤4cm
T1b3-N0-M0	IB3	浸润癌最大径>4cm
T2-N0-M0	II期	宫颈癌侵犯至子宫外，但未累及至阴道下1/3或盆壁
T2a-N0-M0	IIA	累及阴道上2/3，且无宫旁浸润
T2a1-N0-M0	IIA1	最大径≤4cm的浸润癌
T2a2-N0-M0	IIA2	最大径>4cm的浸润癌
T2b-N0-M0	IIB	宫旁浸润，但未达盆壁
T3-N0/N1/N2-M0	III期	肿瘤累及阴道下1/3和（或）侵犯到盆壁和（或）导致肾盂积水或肾无功能和（或）累及盆腔和（或）主动脉旁淋巴结
T3a-N0-M0	IIIA	肿瘤累及阴道下1/3，但未达盆壁
T3b-N0-M0	IIIB	肿瘤侵犯到盆壁和（或）导致肾盂积水或肾无功能（排除其他原因所致）
TX/T0/T1-3-N1/N2-M0	IIIC	累及盆腔和（或）主动脉旁淋巴结（包括微转移 ¹ ），不论肿瘤大小与范围〔标注r（影像学）或p（病理）〕 ¹
TX/T0/T1-3-N1-M0	IIIC1	仅盆腔淋巴结转移
TX/T0/T1-3-N1mi-M0 ²		
TX/T0/T1-3-N1a-M0 ²		
TX/T0/T1-3-N2-M0	IIIC2	主动脉旁淋巴结转移
TX/T0/T1-3-N2mi-M0 ²		
TX/T0/T1-3-N2a-M0 ²		
	IV期	肿瘤扩散至真骨盆外，或已累及膀胱或直肠黏膜（活检证实）。泡状水肿不诊断为IV期
T4-任何 N-M0	IVA	扩散至邻近器官
任何 T-任何 N-M1	IVB	转移至远端器官

1. FIGO分期：IIIC 阶段添加 r（影像）和 p（病理）的标记。例如：如果影像学显示盆腔淋巴结转移，分期分配为 IIIC1r 期，如果病理结果证实，则为 IIIC1p 期。

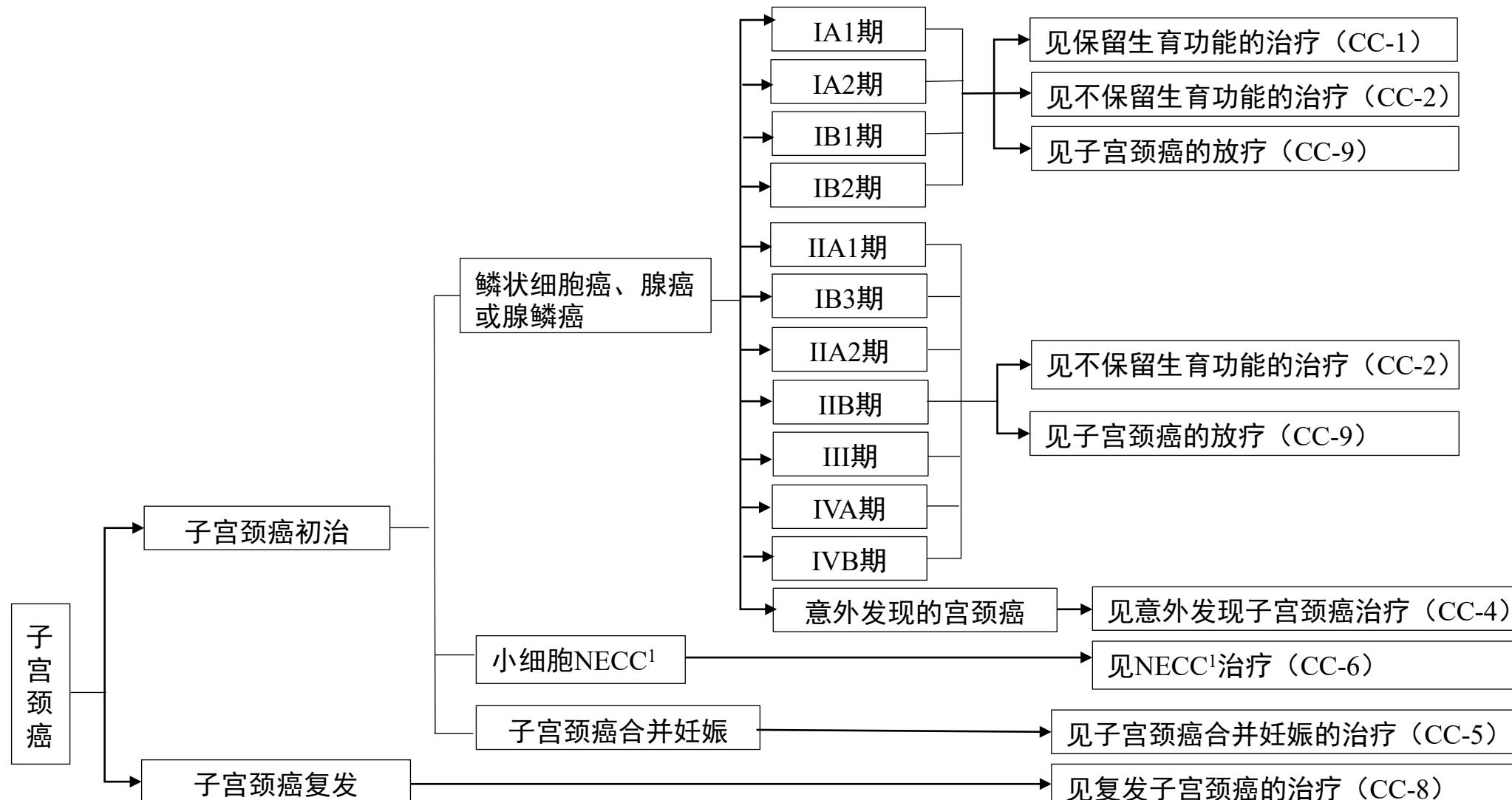
2. TNM分期：孤立肿瘤细胞（ITCs）指淋巴结内肿瘤病灶最大径<0.2 mm，微转移指淋巴结内肿瘤病灶最大径 0.2~2 mm，宏转移指淋巴结内肿瘤病灶最大径>2 mm。微转移和宏转移被认为淋巴结受累。ITCs 可记录为 N0 (i+)，但不影响 N 分期。微转移记录为 Nmi，宏转移记录为 Na。



中国妇科肿瘤临床实践指南第7版（2023）

子宫颈癌

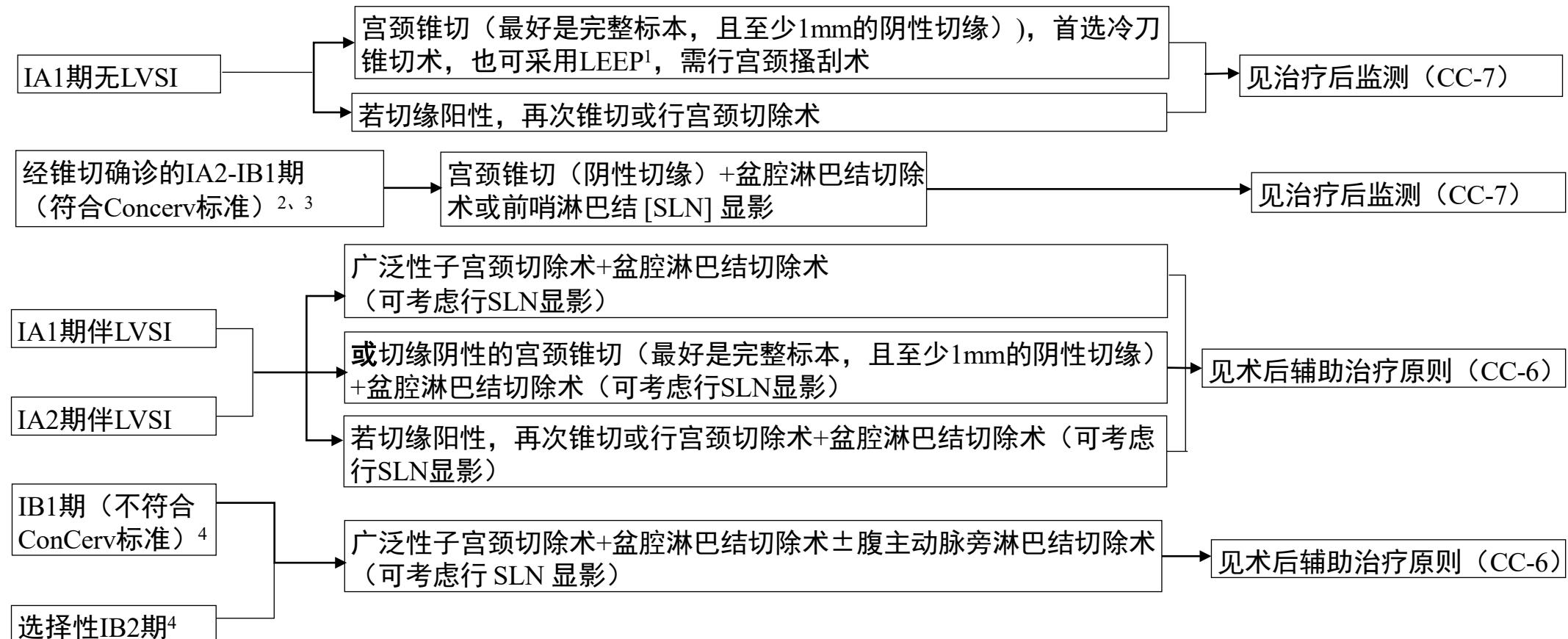
子宫颈癌的治疗目录



1. 子宫颈神经内分泌癌(Neuroendocrine Cervical Carcinoma,NECC)

子宫颈癌

保留生育功能的子宫颈癌治疗



1.如能整块切除并达到足够的阴性切缘，也可以采用LEEP，但必须尽量减少烧灼切缘对病理判断的影响。

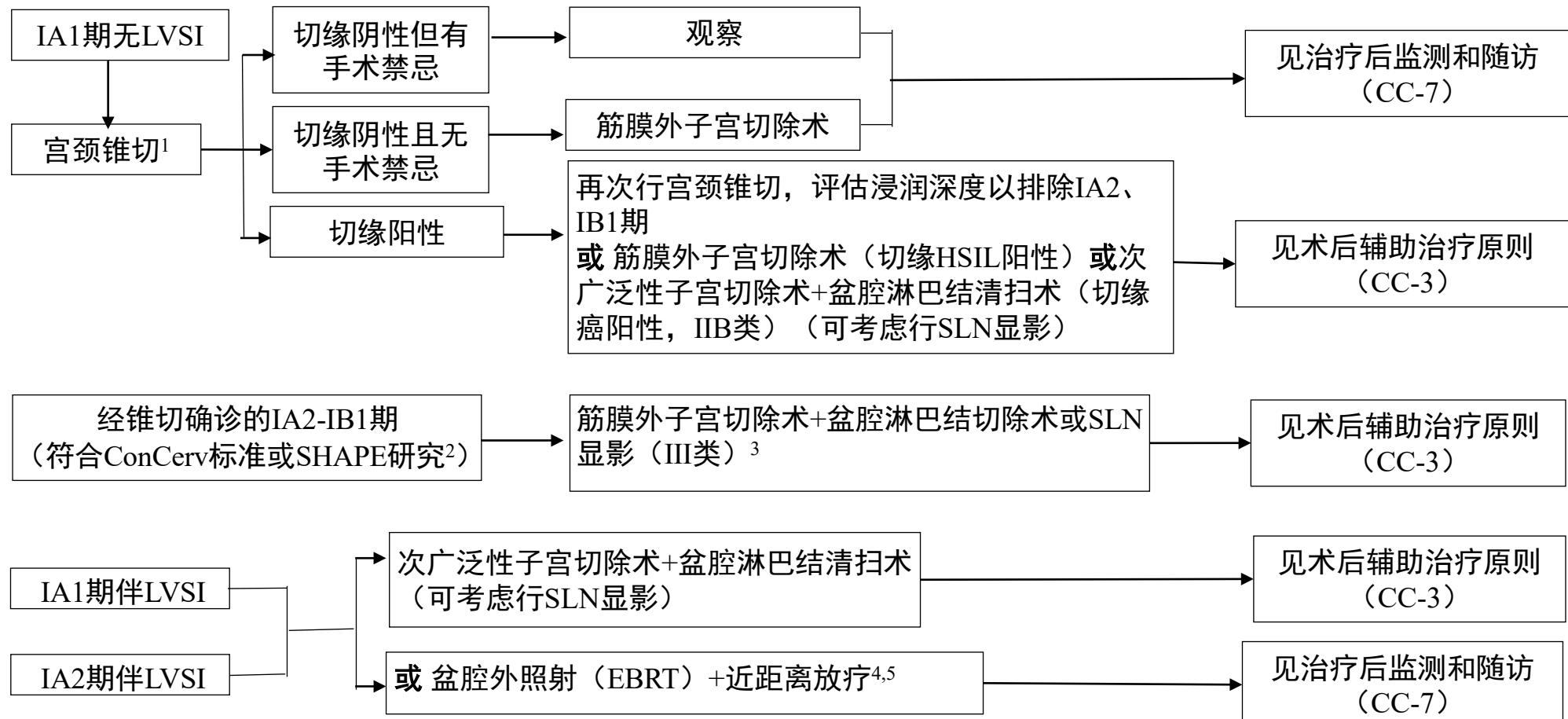
2.指满足全部ConCerv标准，即LVS_I阴性、切缘阴性、鳞状细胞癌（任何级别）或普通类型腺癌（G1或G2）、肿瘤大小≤2cm、间质浸润深度≤1cm和影像学检查无其他部位转移。

3.经活检确诊IB1期患者，建议广泛性子宫颈切除术+盆腔淋巴结切除术（可考虑行SLN显影）。

4.IB期保留生育功能手术多在肿瘤≤2cm时进行，IB2期更倾向于经腹手术，小细胞神经内分泌癌和胃型腺癌不适合保育手术。

子宫颈癌

不保留生育功能的子宫颈癌治疗



1. IA1的诊断需基于宫颈锥切手术，冷刀锥切是首选的诊断切除方法，LEEP只要获得充分切缘也可选择，建议同时颈管搔刮术。

2. SHAPE研究中低风险宫颈癌定义：病理为鳞状细胞癌或腺癌或腺鳞癌、IA2期和IB1期、间质浸润<10mm (LEEP/锥切)、间质浸润<50% (MRI)、肿瘤最大直径≤20mm、病理分级1-3级或不可评估。

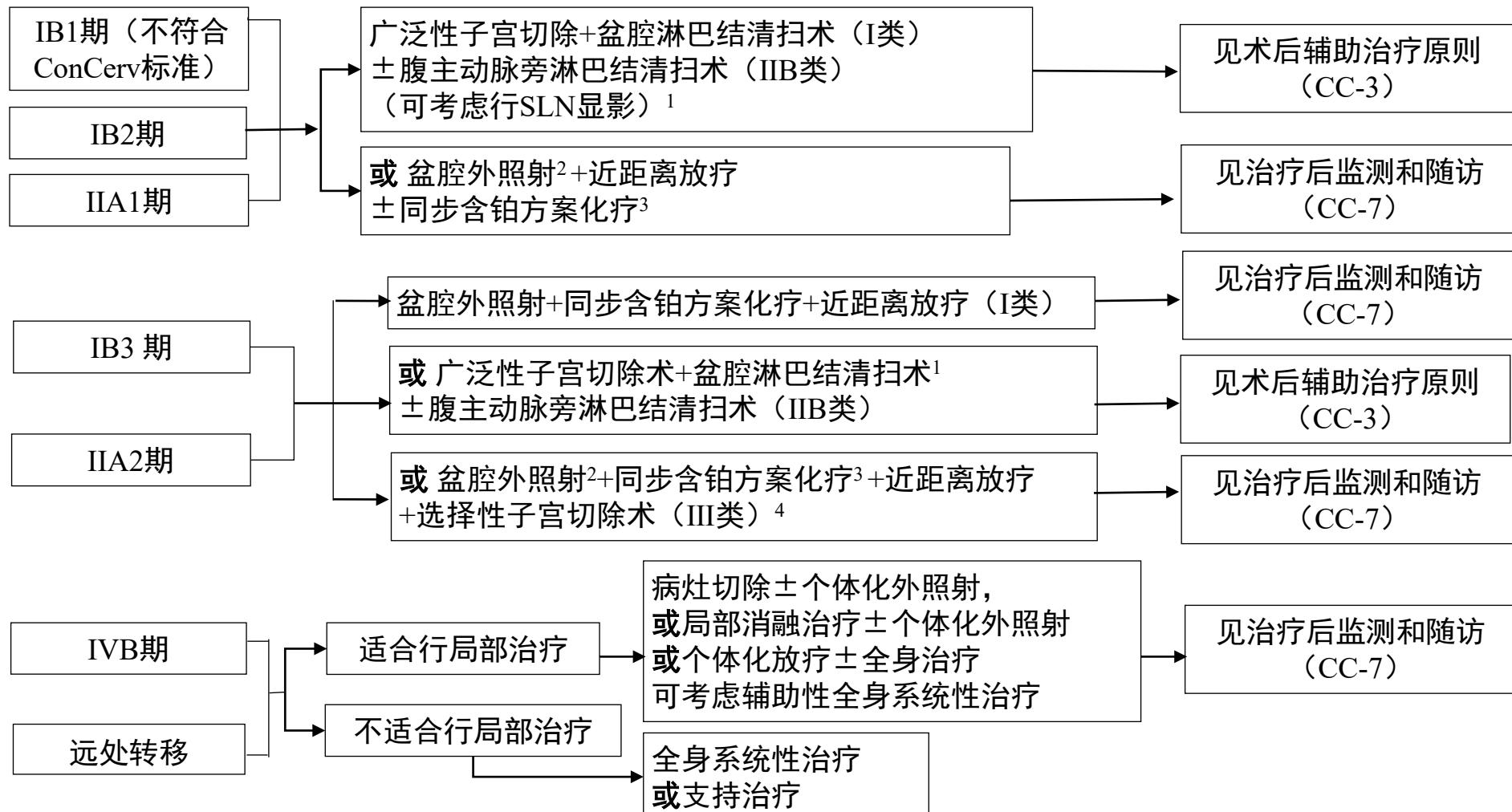
3. 对于肉眼可见的外生型IB1期患者，建议广泛性子宫切除术+盆腔淋巴结切除术或SLN显影。

4. 存在手术禁忌不能手术或拒绝手术的患者可选择放疗。

5. 对于较高危的患者，如IA2期伴有LVSIs，可以考虑行盆腔EBRT联合同步含铂化疗。

子宫颈癌

不留生育功能的子宫颈癌治疗



1.SLN首选肿瘤直径小于2cm的患者。

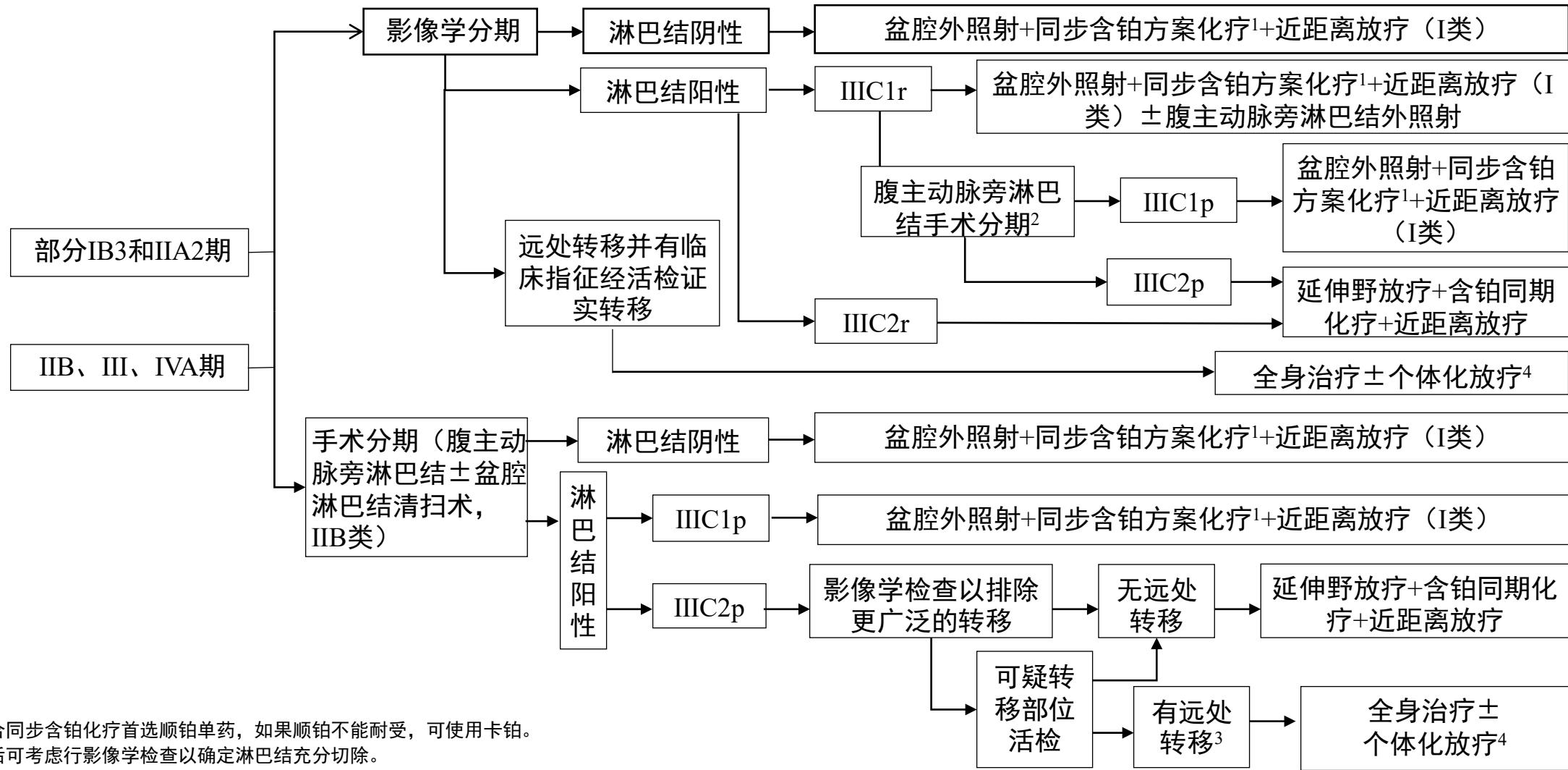
2.存在手术禁忌不能手术或拒绝手术的患者可选择放疗。

3.联合同步含铂化疗首选顺铂单药，如果顺铂不能耐受，可使用卡铂。

4.对于因肿瘤范围广、外照射有效，或近距离放疗无法充分覆盖病灶的患者可考虑该治疗。

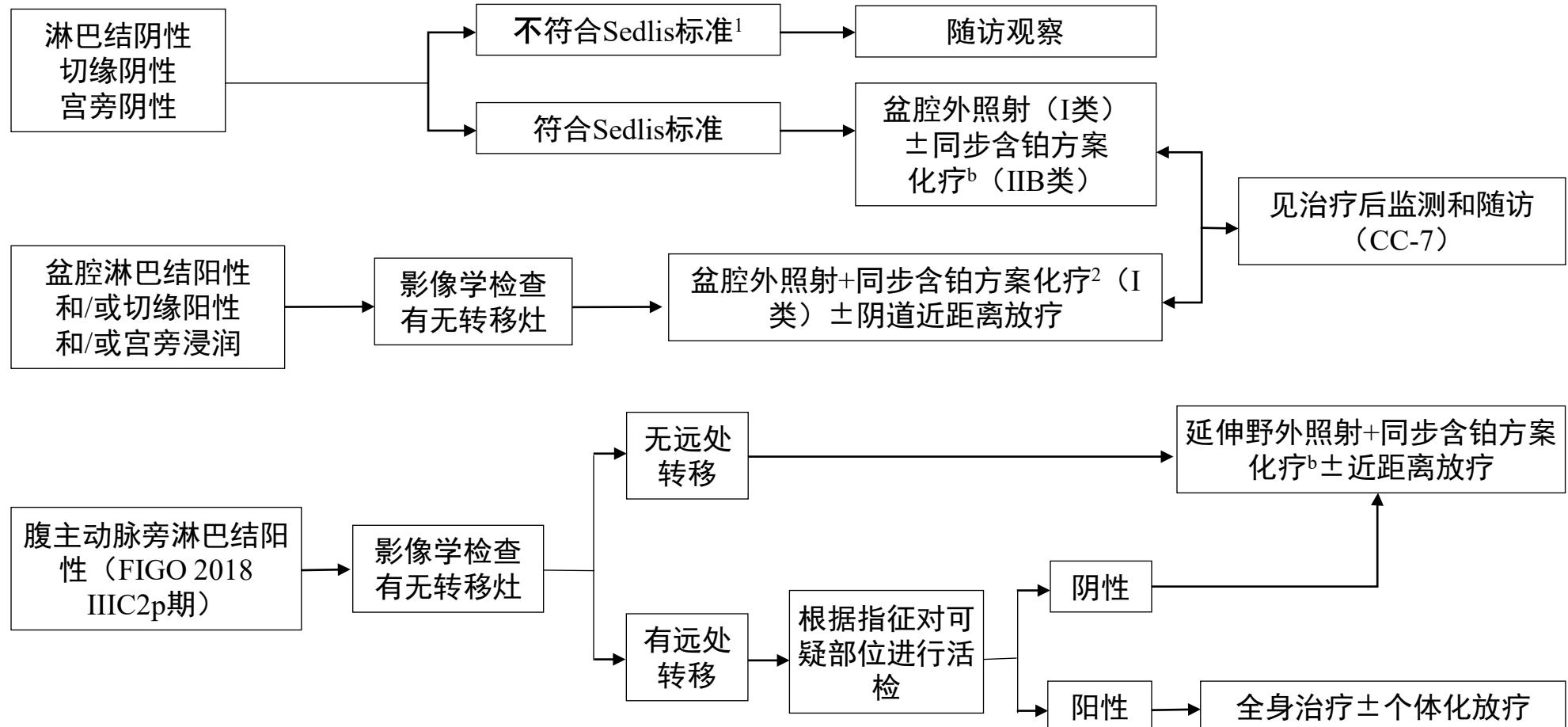
子宫颈癌

不留生育功能的子宫颈癌治疗



子宫颈癌

术后辅助治疗

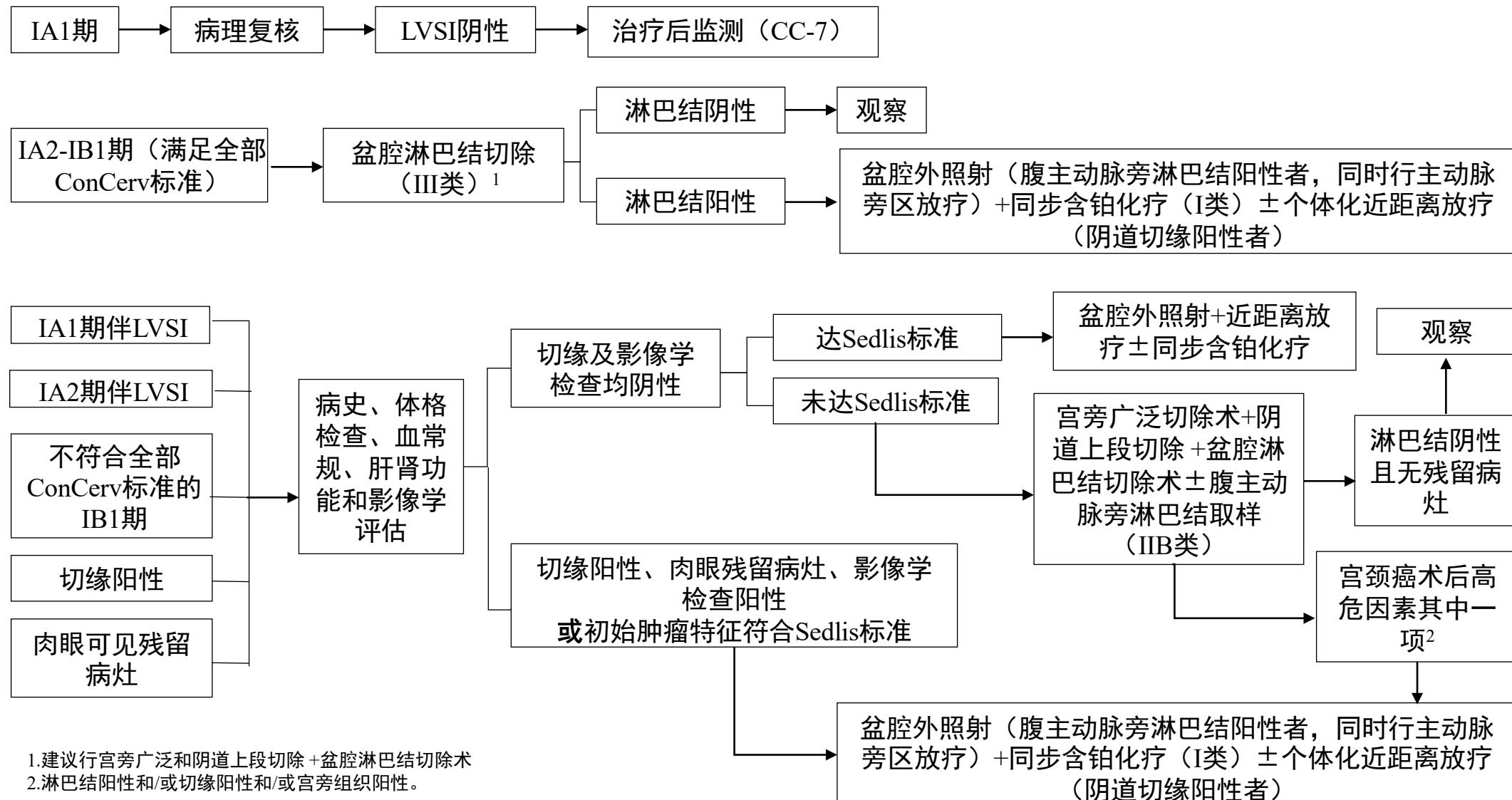


1.危险因素不仅限于Sedlis标准。

2.联合同步含铂化疗首选顺铂单药，如果顺铂不能耐受，可使用卡铂。

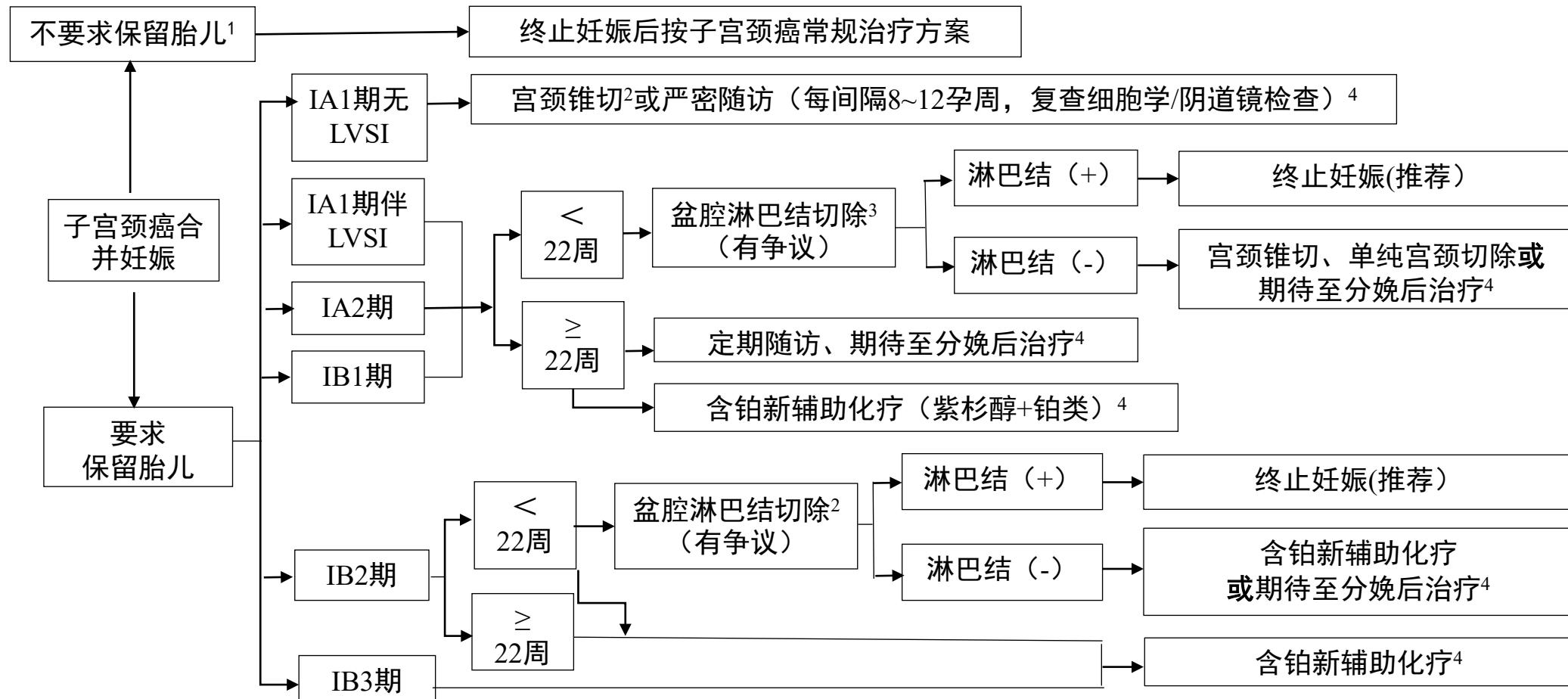
子宫颈癌

术后意外发现浸润性宫颈癌的治疗



子宫颈癌

子宫颈癌合并妊娠



基于国际癌症、不孕与妊娠网络（the International Network on Cancer, Infertility and Pregnancy, INCIP）共识制定。

1.要求不保留胎儿多因患者知情选择或因为IIB及以上的局部晚期或晚期宫颈癌，不建议继续妊娠。

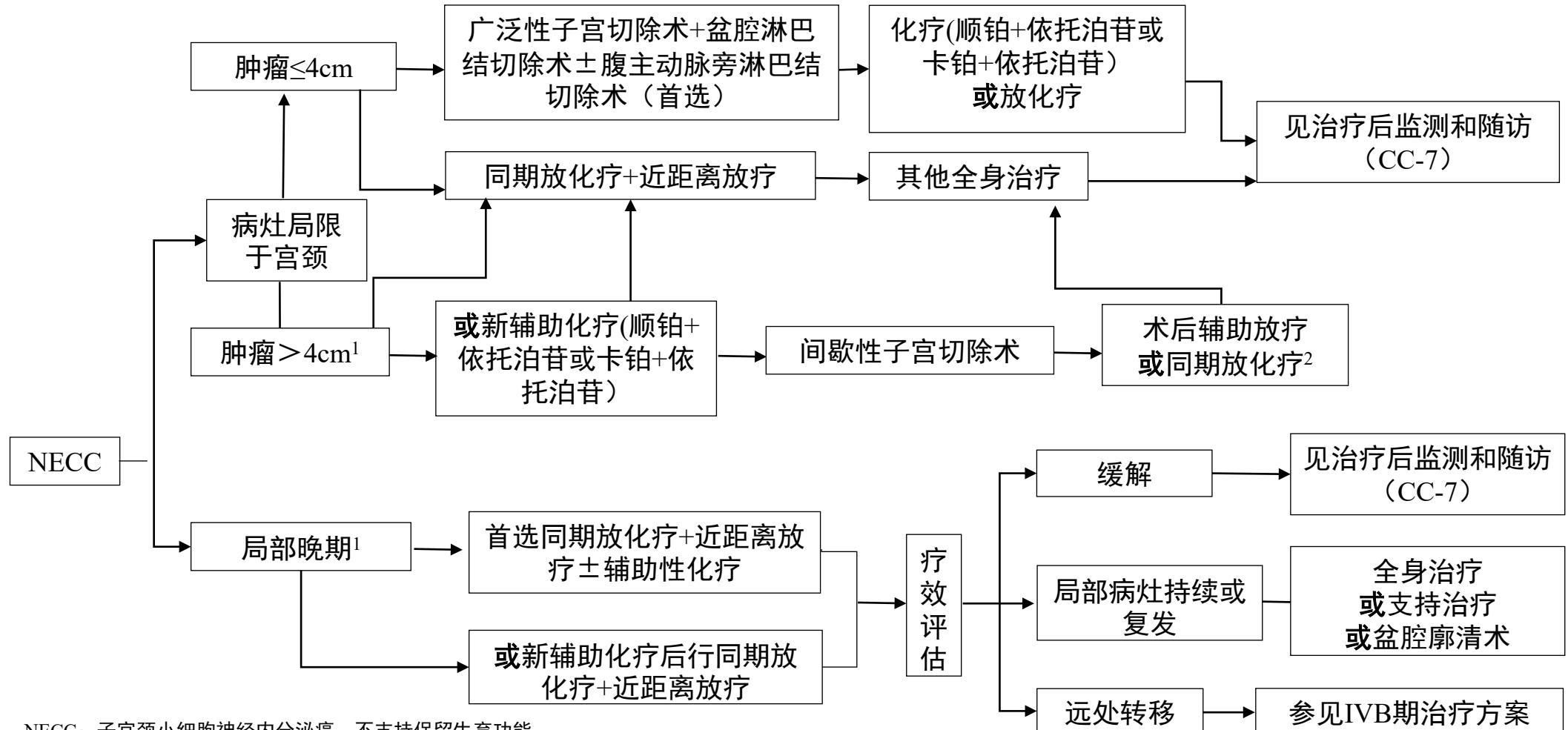
2.宫颈锥切术推荐在妊娠12~20周进行（FIGO2018推荐）。

3.妊娠期是否行盆腔淋巴结切除，目前存在争议，国内缺少相关数据。

4.期待至分娩后治疗者，建议在34周前终止妊娠。采用新辅助化疗者，可适当延迟或至37周足月终止妊娠。

子宫颈癌

NECC的治疗

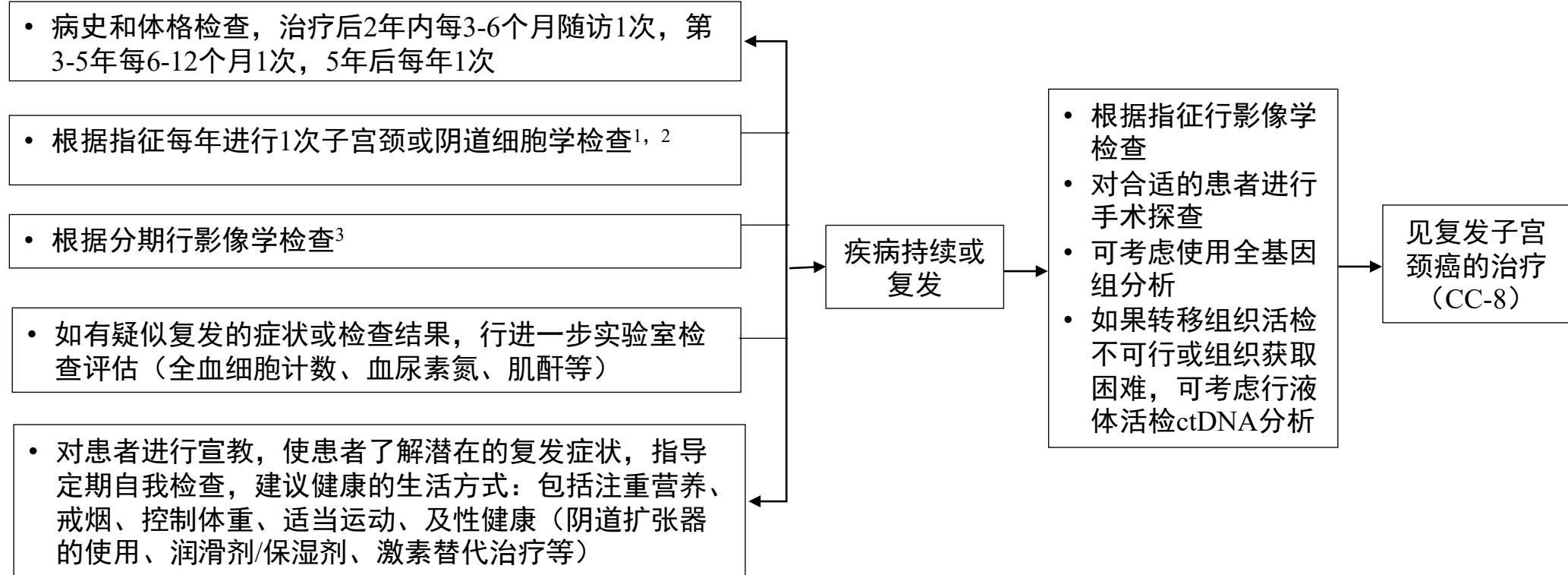




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子宫颈癌

监测和随访



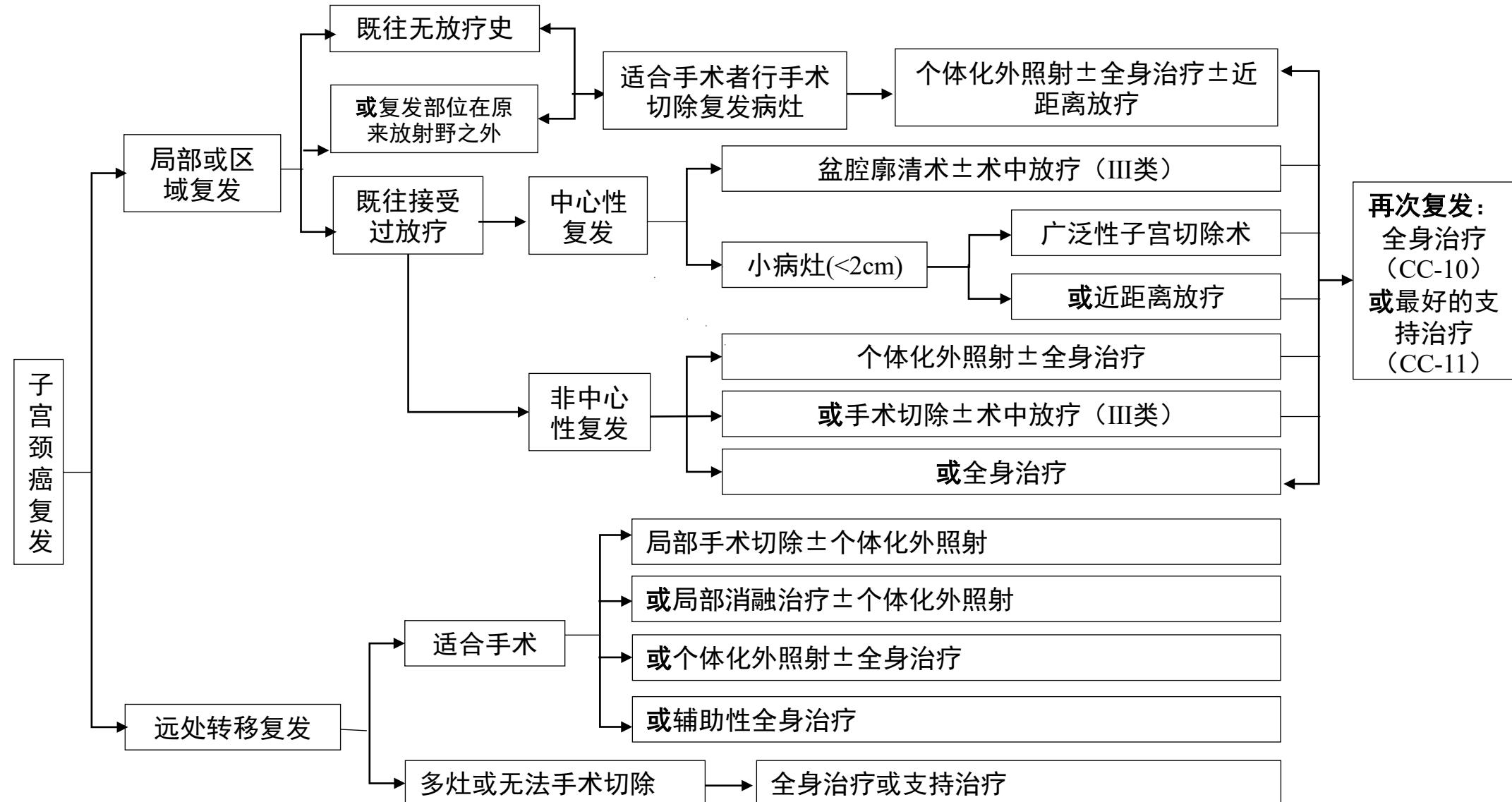
1. 尽管常规细胞学检查在检测宫颈癌复发方面价值有限，但可用于检测下生殖道异型增生和用于免疫功能低下的患者。单用细胞学检查检出无症状复发的可能性低。

2. 对于接受过盆腔放疗的患者，细胞学检查的结果准确性可能会受到影响。

3. 见子宫颈癌影像学检查。

子宫颈癌

复发子宫颈癌的治疗





中国妇科肿瘤临床实践指南第7版（2023）

子宫颈癌

评估和手术分期原则 (初始手术治疗)

	子宫切除术类型			子宫颈切除术类型	
	筋膜外子宫切除术 (A型) ¹	次广泛性子宫切除术 (B型) ¹	广泛性子宫切除术 (C1型) ¹	单纯宫颈切除	广泛性宫颈切除 ²
适应证	IA1期	IA1期伴LVS1和IA2期	IB1-IB2期和部分IB3-IIA期	HSIL和IA1期	IA2-IB1期和部分IB2期
目的	治疗微小浸润	治疗小病灶	治疗大病灶	治疗微小浸润并保留生育功能	治疗选择性IA2-IB2期并保留生育功能
子宫体	切除	切除	切除	保留	保留
卵巢	选择性切除	选择性切除	选择性切除	保留	保留
宫颈	完全切除	完全切除	完全切除	大部分切除（留约5mm用于环扎）	大部分切除（留约5mm用于环扎）
阴道上段	<1cm	切除1~2cm	切除阴道上1/4~1/3	<1cm	切除1~2cm
输尿管	未涉及	打开输尿管隧道	打开输尿管隧道	未涉及	打开输尿管隧道
宫旁	不切除	输尿管进入阔韧带处切断 (1~2cm)	盆壁处切断	宫颈旁切断	输尿管进入阔韧带处切断 (1~2cm)
宫骶韧带	宫颈旁切断	宫颈背侧1~2cm切断	宫颈背侧至少2cm切断	宫颈旁切断	宫颈背侧1~2cm切断
膀胱	分离至宫颈外口	分离至阴道上段	分离至阴道中段	分离至腹膜反折	分离至阴道上段
直肠	未涉及	分离至宫颈下	分离至阴道中段下	分离至腹膜反折	分离至宫颈下方
手术途径	经阴道或开腹或微创	开腹 ³	开腹 ³	经阴道或开腹或微创 ⁴	经阴道或开腹或微创（微创手术是2B类推荐） ⁴

1. 子宫颈癌手术的QM分型较PIVER分型在手术切除范围和神经保留方面进行了更新，详见讨论。

2. 广泛性宫颈切除术建议肿瘤直径≤2cm，目前不认为此术式适合子宫颈小细胞神经内分泌癌和胃型腺癌。

3. 微创手术限于肿瘤直径<2cm，特别是经锥切后病灶已切除患者。

4. 目前尚缺乏关于微创子宫颈切除术的肿瘤学结局数据。



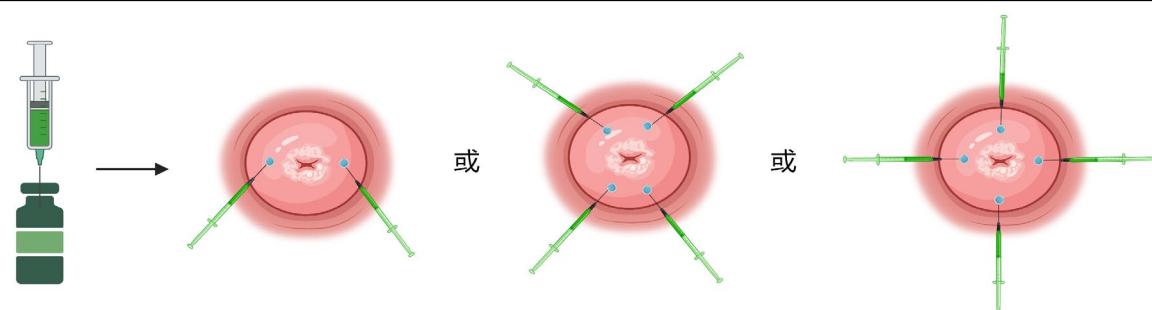
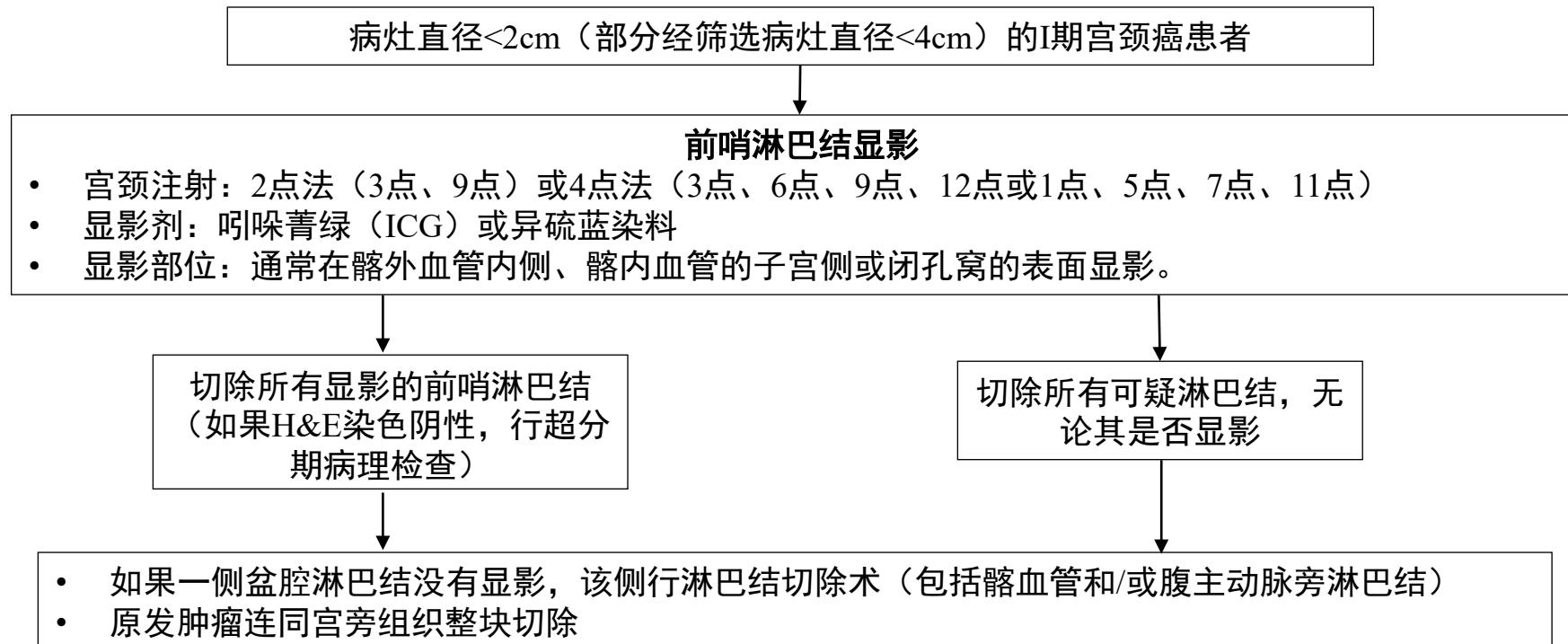
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子宫颈癌

评估和手术分期原则 (复发手术治疗)

	肛提肌下廓清术类型比较			肛提肌上廓清术类型比较			
	前盆腔	后盆腔	全盆腔	后盆腔	全盆腔		
适应证	盆腔中心复发或用于有放疗禁忌的FIGO IVA期患者的初始治疗						
目的	根治						
子宫、输卵管、卵巢	如果仍存在则切除			如果仍存在则切除			
阴道	切除						
膀胱和尿道	切除						
直肠	切除						
肛门括约肌	切除						
泌尿系统重建方案	回肠代膀胱术或可控性尿流改道术	不适用	双管湿性结肠造口术、回肠代膀胱术或可控性尿流改道术	不适用	双管湿性结肠造口术、回肠代膀胱术或可控性尿流改道术		
胃肠系统重建方案	不适用	末端结肠造口术	双管湿性结肠造口术或末端结肠造口术	末端结肠造口术或吻合术联合临时性回肠造口术	双管湿性结肠造口术、末端结肠造口术或吻合术联合临时回肠造口术		
阴道重建方案	肌皮瓣（腹直肌、股薄肌等），或带大网膜瓣中厚皮片移植						

遵循前哨淋巴结绘图活检流程，当一侧淋巴结显影失败时，切除该侧的淋巴结，以及无论是否显影，切除任何可疑或增大的淋巴结。

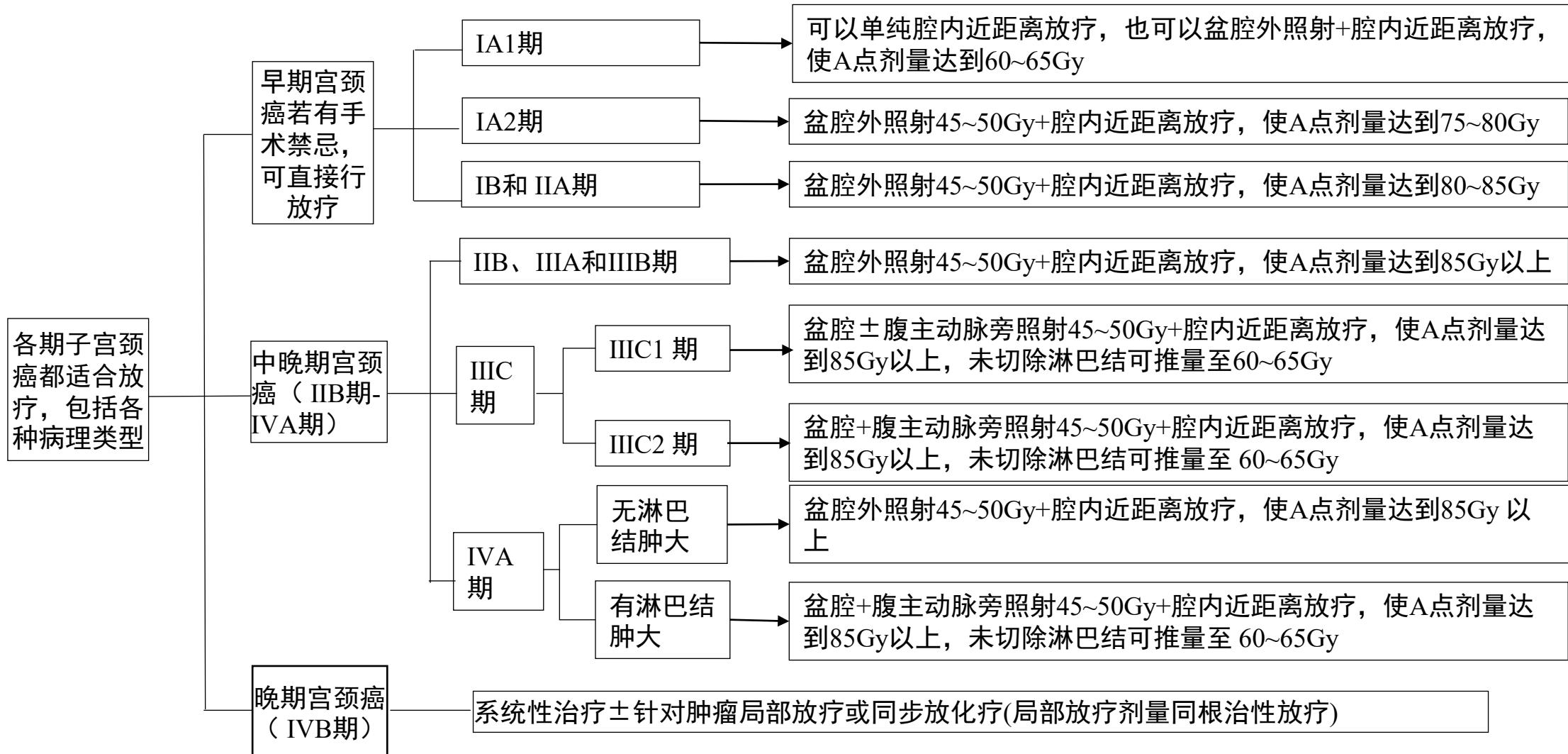




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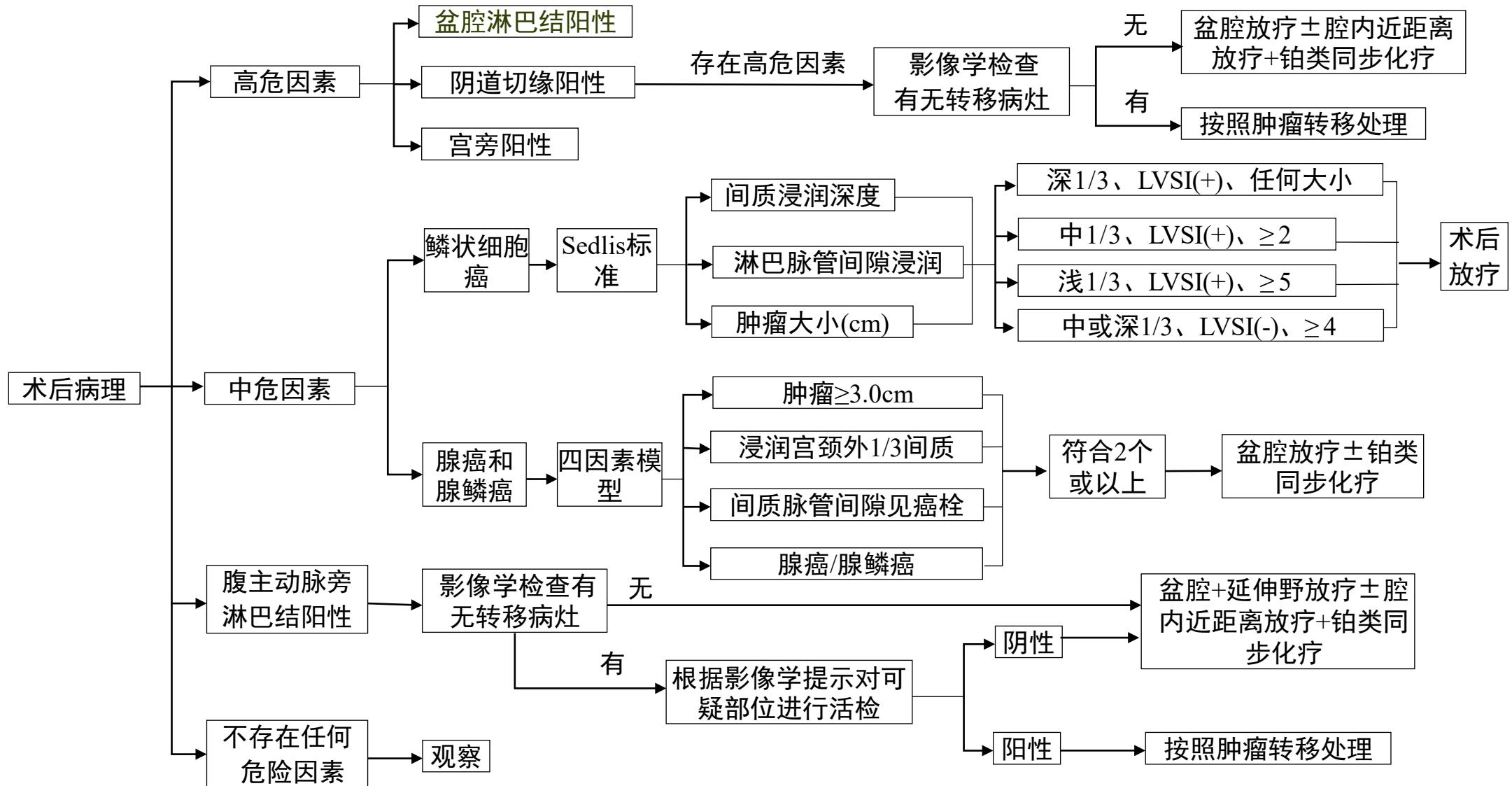
子宫颈癌

放疗及剂量



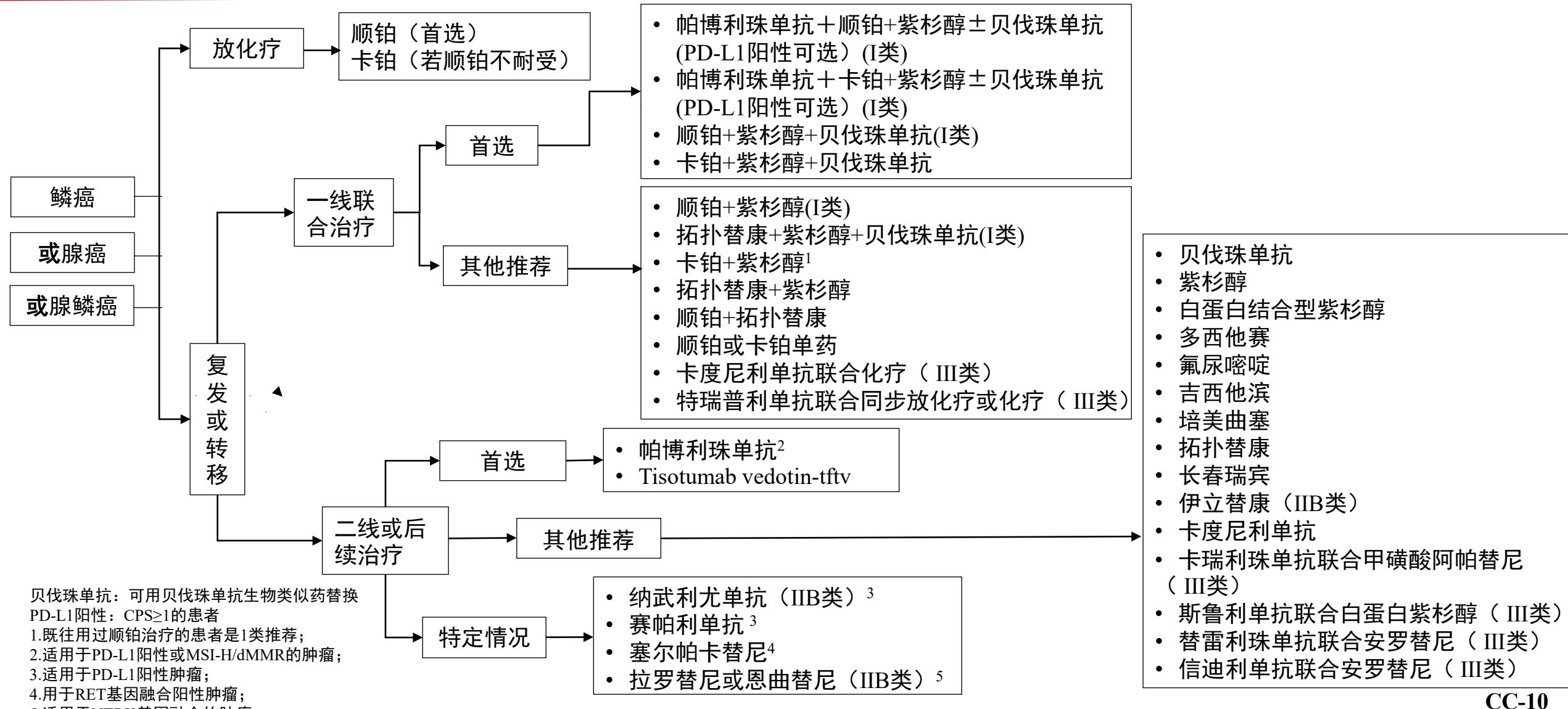
子宫颈癌

术后辅助放疗原则



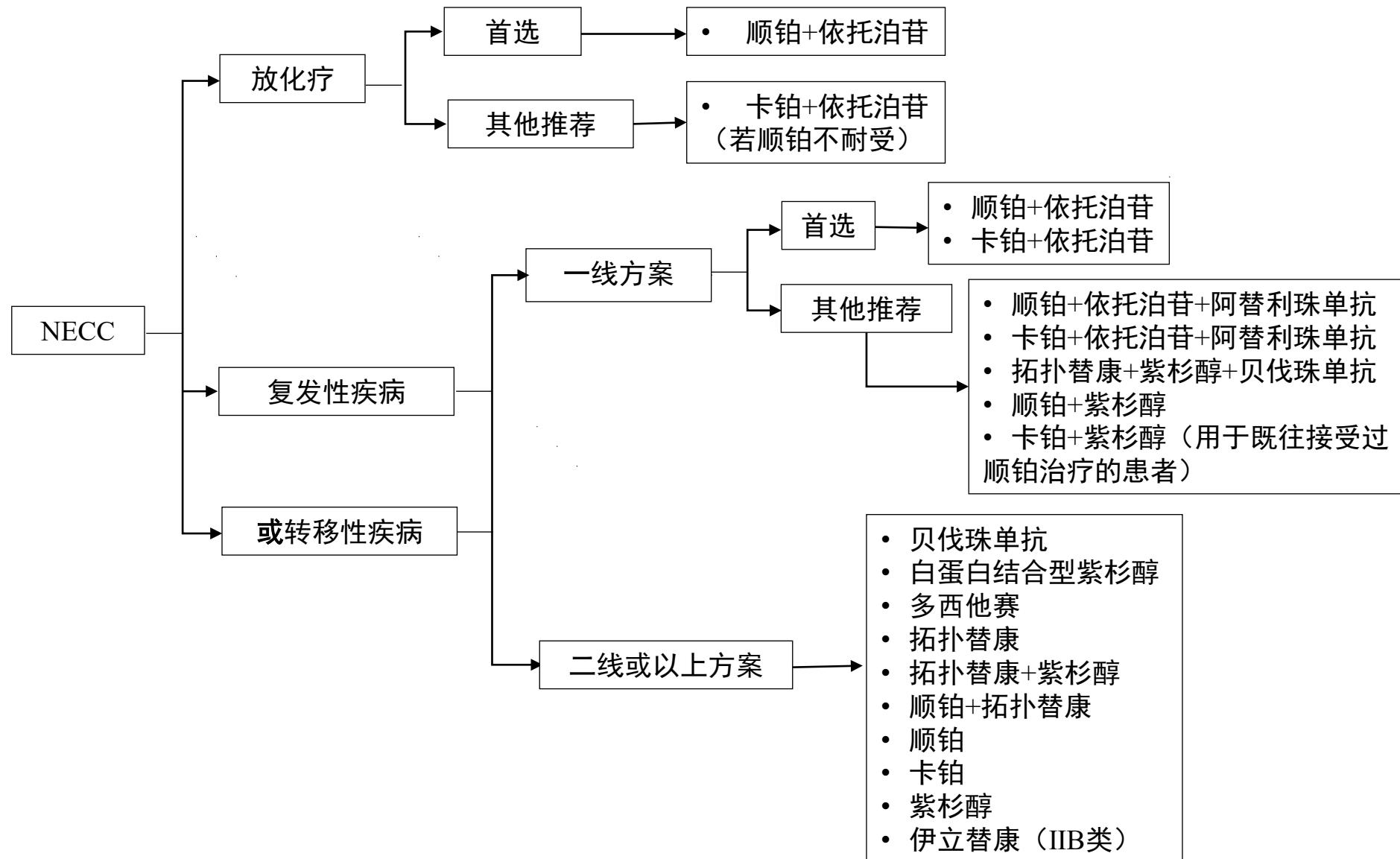
子宫颈癌

全身治疗



子宫颈癌

全身治疗

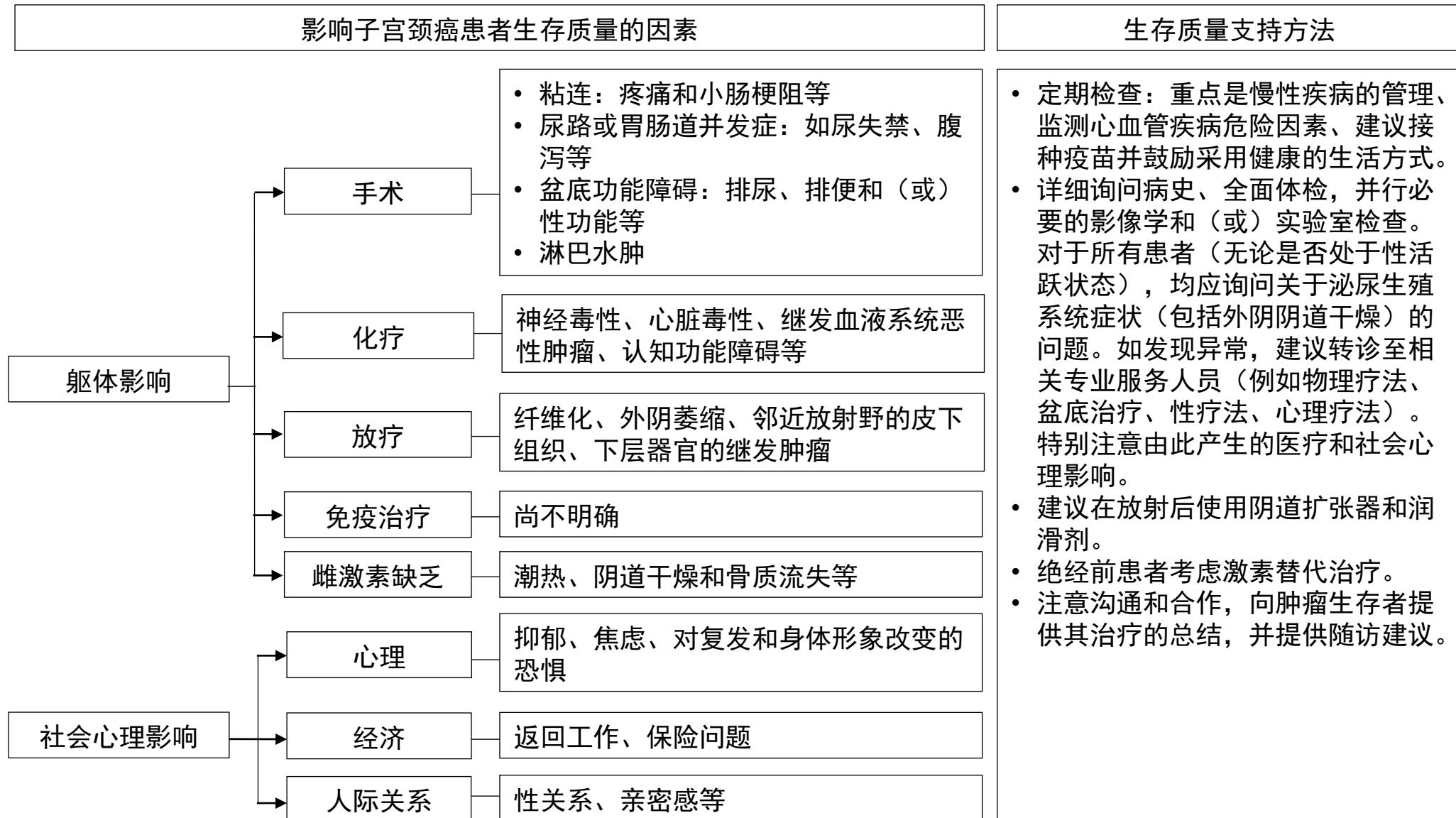




中国妇科肿瘤临床实践指南第7版（2023）

子宫颈癌

患者生存质量支持原则





中国妇科肿瘤临床实践指南第7版（2023）

子宫颈癌

推荐等级

中华医学会妇科肿瘤学分会推荐分类	
推荐级别	代表意义
I类	基于高级别临床研究证据，专家意见高度一致
IIA类 ¹	基于低级别临床研究证据，专家意见高度一致；或基于高级别证据，专家意见基本一致
IIB类	基于低级别临床研究证据，专家意见基本一致；或基于高级别证据，专家意见存在争议
III类	不论基于何种级别临床证据，专家意见明显分歧

1.除非另有说明，所有建议均为IIA类。

中国妇科肿瘤临床实践指南第7版（2023）

子宫颈癌

讨论目录

讨论：将于2023年12月31日前发布



中国妇科肿瘤临床实践指南（2023版）

子宫颈上皮内病变

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意见反馈

本指南目前为讨论稿，不当之处敬请妇科肿瘤专业同道提出反馈意见，年底前统一修正。

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