

成人髓母细胞瘤的预后相关因素及治疗进展

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摘要:成人髓母细胞瘤发病率低, 手术、术后全脑全脊髓放疗及化疗是主要治疗手段。治疗技术进步使其疗效改善, 疾病的组织学类型及分子生物学发展迅速, 靶向治疗及免疫治疗是新的治疗手段, 其预后因素及治疗方案尚无一致意见, 本文就上述两方面做一综述。

关键词:成人髓母细胞瘤; 预后因素; 治疗

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Progress of Prognostic Factors and Treatment of Adult Medulloblastoma

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Abstract: The incidence of adult medulloblastoma is infrequent. Surgery, postoperative craniospinal irradiation and chemotherapy are main therapeutic methods. The outcome of medulloblastoma improves because of treatment advances. And with the rapid development of technology in histology types and molecular biology, targeted therapy and immunotherapy become the new cures for medulloblastoma. However, on the issue of prognostic factors and optional treatment, no consensus is reached. The aim of this article is to review the prognostic factors and therapeutic regimens of adult medulloblastoma.

Subject words: adult medulloblastoma; prognostic factors; treatment

髓母细胞瘤(medulloblastoma, MB)是一种起源于原始神经外胚层的后颅窝恶性肿瘤, 可沿脑脊液播散, 80%的MB诊断时年龄 ≤ 15 岁, 中位年龄5岁^[1]。MB占儿童颅内肿瘤的20%~30%, 成人髓母细胞瘤(adult medulloblastoma, AMB)发病率约0.5/10万^[2,3], 占成人神经系统肿瘤的0.4%~1%^[4]。手术是非转移性MB的首选, 术后全脑全脊髓放疗(craniospinal irradiation, CSI)是标准治疗。随着影像学、外科技、放疗技术和化疗药物的进步, AMB疗效有了明显改善。Lai^[5]报道1980年以前AMB中位生存期为3.3年, 1981~1990年间中位生存期达10.6年。Abacioglu等^[6]报道1983~2000年间AMB的5年生存率(OS)为65%, 最近报道5年OS可达82.6%^[7]。目前AMB治疗方案和预后因素尚未统一。

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1 MB一般特征

1.1 性别与年龄

性别与年龄对AMB的预后意义无一致意见。有女性预后好于男性的报道^[8,9], 5年OS分别为40% vs 92%^[8], 更多报道认为性别无预后意义^[6,7,10-13]。目前最大宗AMB的回顾性分析认为 ≤ 20 岁的治疗效果好^[5], 其他研究则认为年龄无预后意义^[6,7,13]。

1.2 肿瘤位置

肿瘤近中线与偏两侧的预后详见Table 1。不同肿瘤位置的预后意义报道不一致^[11,14]。更多资料显示肿瘤位置无预后意义^[6,7,10]。

1.3 组织学类型

MB组织学分为4个亚组, 分别为经典型、大细胞型、间变型和促结缔组织增生型^[15]。促结缔组织增生型5年PFS及OS最好, 经典型次之, 间变型及大细胞型预后差^[7]。更多报道促结缔组织增生型无更

Table 1 Prognosis of patients with different tumor location

Author	Survival	Near midline	Left/right side	P
Abacioglu ^[6]	5 year DFS	63%	62%	0.83
Zhang ^[7]	5 year PFS	52.4%	65.4%	0.77
	5 year OS	71.4%	91.0%	0.73
Padovani ^[10]	5 year OS	70%	77%	0.27
	10 year OS	51%	67%	
Friedrich ^[11]	4 year EFS	86%	49%	0.02
	4 year OS	93%	89%	0.41
Lai ^[14]	3 year DFS	36%	75%	0.02
	3 year OS	41%	80%	0.70

DFS:disease free survival;PFS:progress free survival;OS:overall survival;EFS:event free survival

好预后^[10,11,13,16]。Lai^[5]通过分析 454 例 AMB 患者,指出大细胞类型预后差,促结缔组织增生型无预后意义。Friedrich 等^[11]报道了一个有趣的发现:促结缔组织增生型的肿瘤位于近中线较偏两侧位置时,其 4 年 EFS 预后有差异(100% vs 38%±15%, $P=0.011$)。

得益于高通量组学技术,MB 的分子生物学研究发展迅速。依据基因表达方式不同,MB 可以分为 4 个亚组:WNT,SHH,Group 3,Group 4^[17,18]。WNT 组约占 AMB 的 15%^[19],预后最好,5 年生存率 90%左右,组织学类型通常为经典型,多数肿瘤是非转移性的,是降级治疗的理想对象^[20,21]。SHH 组占 AMB 的 60%以上,5 年生存率 75%左右^[19],诊断时多为无转移,年龄呈儿童与成人的双峰分布,该组的分子靶向治疗是目前研究热点^[22-24]。Group3 预后最差,5 年生存率为 40%~50%^[25],主要见于婴儿和儿童,青少年少见,成人中未发现,男性多见,诊断时转移率高,大细胞型及间变型多属于该型。Group4 是最常见的 MB 类型,5 年生存率为 45%~75%^[19],各年龄段均可发生,几乎所有的复发都是转移性的,接受过放疗患者的后颅窝复发罕见^[26]。

1.4 脑水肿

有无脑水肿的生存报道详见 Table 2。脑水肿的预后意义有争议。有资料显示脑水肿与 PFS 或 DFS 有关^[3,7,14],也有资料显示脑水肿无预后价值^[6,11]。

2 分期及治疗

2.1 分期及危险度分层

1969 年 Chang 等^[27]基于外科手术资料,制定了 TM 分期建议,并被广泛应用^[3,6,7,12-14,16,28,29]。有作者

认为该 T 分期非最佳,尚需完善^[30]。M 分期是病期早晚的重要指标。有转移患者的预后差,文献报道显示了 M 分期的意义^[3,6,10,11,16]。

标危组、高危组的分层:目前文献报道的标危及高危组分层主要依据 Chang TM 分期,各作者分期依据见 Table 3。

2.2 治疗

2.2.1 外科及相关治疗

2.2.1.1 肿瘤切除程度与预后

肿瘤全切是重要的预后因素^[3,5,7,13]。肿瘤全切和近全切(可疑残留)、次全切、部分切除患者的预后依次变差^[7],5 年 PFS 分别为 69.0%±9.7%、51.6%±18.2%、25.7%±19.4%,5 年 OS 分别为 94.7%±5.1%、70.8%±17.0%、33.3%±27.2%($P<0.001$)。同时也有肿瘤切除程度对预后无影响的报道^[6,10,14,16]。

2.2.1.2 脑干及第四脑室侵犯

脑干及第四脑室侵犯时,手术难度增大,意味着更多肿瘤残留及术后并发症可能。脑干及第四脑室侵犯患者的预后差^[7,10,13]。也有资料显示脑干侵犯不影响预后^[11,31]。

Table 2 Prognosis of patients with or without cerebral edema

Author	Survival	Cerebral edema		P
		Yes	No	
Frost ^[3]	5 year DFS	35%	55%	0.02
	10 year DFS	19%	55%	
	15 year DFS	19%	55%	
Abacioglu ^[6]	5 year DFS	67%	59%	0.78
Zhang ^[7]	5 year PFS	37.3%	75.1%	0.06
	5 year OS	71.8%	88.5%	0.25
Friedrich ^[11]	4 year EFS	71%	72%	0.72
	4 year OS	88%	94%	0.58
Lai ^[14]	3 year DFS	27%	61%	0.04
	3 year OS	34%	65%	0.60

Table 3 Stage basis of authors

Author	Standard risk group	High risk group
Erats ^[9]	M ₀ , ≤25% R+	M ₁₋₄ , >25% R+
Padovani ^[10]	M ₀ , R-	M ₁₋₄ , R+
Ang ^[12]	T _{1-3a} , M ₀ , R+<1.5cm ²	T _{3b-4} , M ₁₋₄ , R+≥1.5cm ²
Buglione ^[13]	T _{1-3a} , M ₀	T _{3b-4} , M ₁₋₄
Lai ^[14]	M ₀ , R+<1.5cm ²	M ₁₋₄ , R+≥1.5cm ²
Brandes ^[16]	T _{1-3a} , M ₀ , R-	T _{3b-4} , M ₁₋₃ , R+
Spreatico ^[29]	M ₀ , R+≤1.5cm ²	M ₁₋₄ , R+>1.5cm ²
Chargari ^[31]	M ₀ , R-	M ₁₋₄ , R+

M0:no metastasis;M+:metastasis;R+:Residual disease;R-:No residual disease

2.2.1.3 术后 KPS 及 PS 评分

术后 KPS 及 PS 评分好者预后好^[10,14,31]。也有资料显示术后 KPS 及 PS 评分无预后意义^[6,16],外科技术进步使得术后并发症减少是可能的原因^[16]。

2.2.1.4 术后神经功能评分

术后神经功能评分对儿童 MB 有预后意义,对 AMB 则无预后意义^[30]。但也有不同报道,Frost 等^[3]报道 AMB 术后神经功能评分为 1~2 与 3~5 患者的 DFS 有差异。

2.2.2 放疗

2.2.2.1 CSI 照射的演变

CSI 照射之前 MB 治疗效果令人失望,1953 年 Paterson 等^[32]报道了俯卧位、移动接野照射技术,应用 CSI 治疗 MB 患者,取得了 3 年 OS 为 65% 的治疗效果,从此奠定了 CSI 在 MB 治疗中的地位。CSI 照射靶区长,一个照射野难以覆盖整个靶区,不可避免的涉及到照射野之间的衔接问题。在二维放疗时代,CSI 照射分为颅脑的水平对穿野照射,全脊髓的后野照射。治疗体位采用俯卧位,便于照射野之间的衔接,脊髓照射野可采用 X 射线或电子线^[33,34]。由于技术的限制,CSI 照射野内、尤其照射野衔接处的照射剂量难以评估,正常组织的受照射剂量也不能评价。

随着放疗治疗进入三维时代,三维适形放疗

(3D-CRT)、调强放疗(IMRT)、容积调强(VMAT)等技术也应用在 CSI 放疗治疗中^[35-37]。CSI 可采用更舒适,重复性更好的仰卧位治疗,治疗靶区及正常组织的照射剂量可评价,且可在治疗计划系统设计照射野间的衔接。但仍需使用移动接野技术实现 CSI 照射,这可能产生剂量冷点或热点。剂量冷点致剂量不足,是肿瘤复发的原因之一,而剂量热点则可致严重并发症,文献中有放射性脊髓病的报道^[7]。螺旋断层放疗(helical tomotherapy, HT)是一项革命性的新技术,放疗治疗不随治疗床的移动而间断,可一次完成长靶区照射,避免了照射野之间的衔接,是 CSI 的理想照射技术^[38]。较 3D-CRT 及 IMRT, HT 照射靶区的剂量均匀性及适形性更佳,更好的防护危及器官及正常组织(Figure 1)^[39]。HT 治疗减少了正常组织及危及器官的高剂量照射,但增加了正常组织的低剂量区照射区域,需注意 HT 可能带来的长期并发症^[40]。

2.2.2.2 照射剂量

MB 的术后放疗一般先行 CSI 照射,后行后颅窝加量照射,照射剂量与预后存在量效关系。CSI 低剂量照射(小于 29/30Gy)疗效差^[10,14],近年 CSI 照射剂量多采用 36Gy^[6,9,13,16,31]。后颅窝照射剂量至少需 50Gy^[10],而<54Gy 的后颅窝照射预后差^[6],目前后颅窝照射剂量多采用 $\geq 54\text{Gy}$ ^[6,7,10,13,16,31]。

2.2.2.3 加速超分割放疗

加速超分割放疗联合化疗治疗效果良好,Chang 分期为 M2~3 的患者也达到完全缓解^[29]。单纯加速超分割治疗 AMB 的报道较少,其疗效需进一步临床验证。

2.2.2.4 手术至放疗开始时间间隔

一般认为 MB 术后放疗治疗应视患者手术切口愈合及一般状况恢复宜早期进行。术后 ≤ 3 周行放疗预后差^[6,11],可能与患者术后恢复差、并发症多相关。3~6 周放疗效果好^[6,11],考虑患者一般状况恢复较

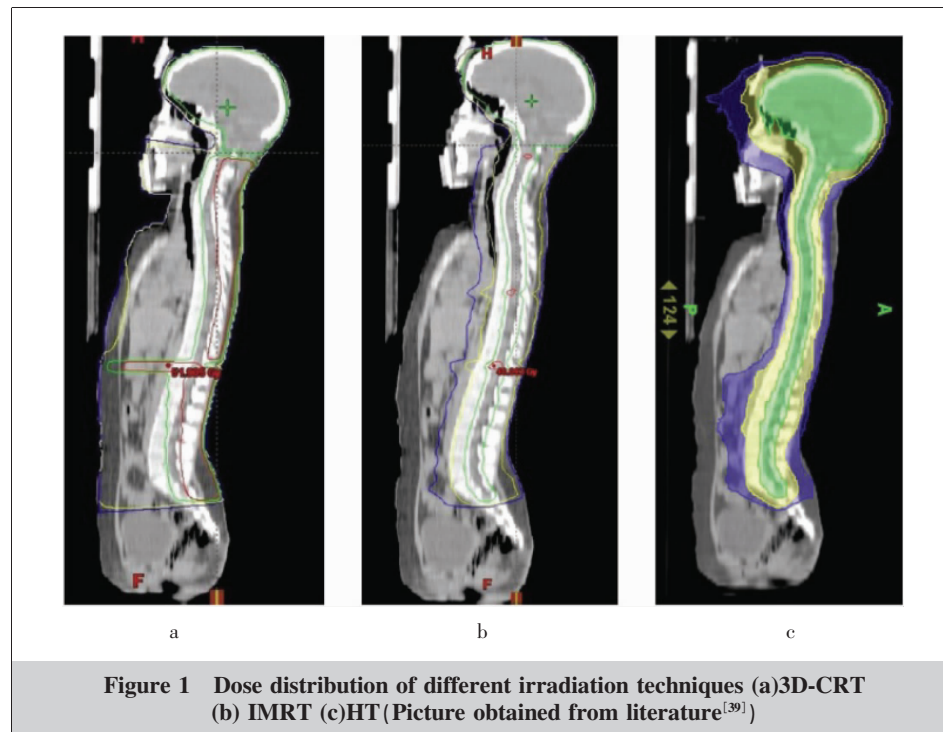


Figure 1 Dose distribution of different irradiation techniques (a)3D-CRT (b) IMRT (c)HT (Picture obtained from literature^[39])

好、放疗耐受性好所致。而长时间的放疗推迟(≥ 6 周)则治疗效果变差^[6,11,31]。也有资料显示手术后至放疗开始时间间隔对预后无影响^[7,13]。

2.2.2.5 质子放疗

较 X 射线及电子线,质子射线有明显的物理学优势。其在 CSI 治疗中显示了剂量学优势,正常组织有更好的防护,治疗毒性低^[41]。对 CSI 治疗后颅内复发的 MB,质子放疗也可对重要剂量限制器官有更好防护,得到较好效果^[42]。但质子设备昂贵,有设备的治疗单位少,限制了其临床上应用。

2.3 药物治疗

2.3.1 化疗

2.3.1.1 化疗方案

AMB 的化疗多借鉴儿童化疗方案,目前无统一标准。常用的化疗方案有环己亚硝脲+长春新碱+甲基苄肼,环磷酰胺+长春新碱,依托泊苷+环磷酰胺+长春新碱,长春新碱+环己亚硝脲,长春新碱单药,卡铂+依托泊苷,顺铂+依托泊苷,长春新碱+环己亚硝脲+顺铂,卡铂+长春新碱+依托泊苷,卡铂+长春新碱+环己亚硝脲^[6,7,9,11,13,16,28,29,31]。口服细胞毒药物替莫唑胺可透过血脑屏障,使其成为近年来 MB 化疗的一个新选择^[28,31]。

2.3.1.2 高危组的化疗

尽管分层标准不完全一致,目前认为标危组患者预后好于高危组^[7,10,13,14,31]。值得注意的是以上报道中,两组患者均有化疗介入,化疗效果评价困难。

Brandes 等^[43]于 2007 年报道了 36 例 AMB 治疗对照结果。10 例标危组患者行单纯放疗,26 例高危组患者放疗前行 2 周期化疗,对 M1~3 患者放疗后行 4 周期维持化疗,必要时增加 2 周期化疗。一共 17 例患者复发,标危组 6 例,高危组 11 例。标危组、高危组患者的 5 年 PFS 分别为 80%、69%,5 年 OS 分别为 80%、73%,差异无统计学意义。标危组 7 年后复发率明显升高,而高危组 10 年之后复发率明显升高。化疗改善高危组患者预后,减少高危患者复发及死亡风险,将高危患者的复发风险推迟了约 3 年时间。而复发对标危组患者更加重要,建议标危组患者也行化疗。

2.3.1.3 标危组的化疗

AMB 中合并化疗后,降低 CSI 照射剂量的标危组患者,其生存率与高剂量单纯 CSI 照射患者的生

存率相当^[11,44]。化疗介入下,标危患者降低放疗剂量可取得与标准剂量放疗相当的治疗效果,可见标危组患者同样需化疗。化疗介入后最佳放疗剂量确定需临床试验证实。

2.3.2 靶向治疗

手术、放疗及化疗会产生严重急性毒性与慢性毒性,如术后的缄默症,神经认知功能损害,内分泌紊乱,不孕不育,第二原发癌等^[45]。靶向治疗副作用轻,患者可很好耐受^[46,47]。Vismodegib(GDC-49)是一种口服的选择性 SHH 抑制剂,可以快速的诱导肿瘤退化并抑制 SHH 旁路。在 MB 的个案及小样本报道中,该药显示了治疗效果^[46-48]。其它 SHH 抑制剂如 saridegib(IPI-926)动物实验中显示了治疗效果^[49]。

目前正在进行的临床试验有:Vismodegib 联合替莫唑胺,与替莫唑胺单药治疗 SHH 亚组患者的研究(clinicaltrials.gov/NCT01601184);依据临床及分子风险评估指导治疗初诊 MB 的研究(clinicaltrials.gov/NCT01878617)。这些研究结果将提供更多靶向治疗数据为临床所用。

2.3.3 免疫治疗

免疫治疗是一种有潜力的 MB 治疗手段,cancer testis antigens (CTAs)家族中的 MAGE 与 GAGE 可作为 MB 的靶抗原^[50],MB 中约有 50% 患者表达 MAGE-4,MAGE-A 占 62%,GAGE 占 84%^[50]。MAGE 抗原在乳腺癌及肺癌中已有应用报道^[51,52]。而 LAK 细胞治疗儿童 MB 也取得了治疗效果^[53]。

综上所述,AMB 发病率低,文献报道中时间跨度长,放化疗方案不同质。治疗方案及预后因素的统一认识,需大样本的前瞻性随机临床研究确认,而这寄希望于多中心协作。复发后的 MB 治疗困难,靶向及免疫治疗是治疗的新希望。

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