

# 替莫唑胺在垂体腺瘤治疗中的应用及进展

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**【摘要】** 垂体腺瘤是临床常见的原发性中枢神经系统肿瘤,其中侵袭性腺瘤和垂体腺癌因其侵袭性生长的病理生理学特点仍是目前神经外科治疗之难点,需手术切除病灶辅助放射治疗和药物化疗。近年来,由于替莫唑胺对功能性垂体腺瘤、侵袭性垂体腺瘤和垂体腺癌的治疗取得进展,使其颇受临床关注,尤其是 O<sup>6</sup>-甲基鸟嘌呤-DNA 甲基转移酶可否作为判断替莫唑胺疗效的指标,成为烷化剂化疗药物之研究热点。

**【关键词】** 垂体肿瘤; 替莫唑胺(非 *MeSH* 词); O(6)-甲基鸟嘌呤 DNA 甲基转移酶; 综述

## Application and advance of temozolomide in the treatment of pituitary adenomas

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**【Abstract】** Pituitary adenoma is a common primary tumor in central nervous system. The aggressive pituitary adenomas show invasive characteristics with higher recurrence rate and worse prognosis, which normally need the comprehensive therapy of surgery, radiotherapy and chemical medications. The therapy of aggressive pituitary adenomas by temozolomide and whether O<sup>6</sup>-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase (MGMT) could predict the curative effect of temozolomide have become hot spots in recent years. This review intends to illustrate the advance of the therapy of aggressive pituitary adenomas by temozolomide.

**【Key words】** Pituitary neoplasms; Temozolomide (not in *MeSH*); O (6) - methylguanine - DNA methyltransferase; Review

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垂体腺瘤为临床常见的原发性中枢神经系统肿瘤,占 5%~20%,其中 35%~50%的垂体腺瘤具有局部侵袭性<sup>[1]</sup>。垂体腺癌(恶性垂体腺瘤)临床十分罕见,目前认为是垂体腺瘤基因突变所致,发病率为 0.12%~0.20%,预后不良<sup>[2]</sup>。垂体腺瘤瘤体大小与视交叉、脑神经或海绵窦受累严重程度有关,而与患者临床症状轻重程度无明显关联,有些具有分泌功能的小型垂体腺瘤可因激素代谢失衡而导致严重临床症状,例如高泌乳素血症、生长激素或皮质醇水平异常升高<sup>[3-6]</sup>。近年来,替莫唑胺对垂体腺

瘤和侵袭性垂体腺瘤的治疗应用颇受关注,由于该药应用疗程及其疗效评价与 O<sup>6</sup>-甲基鸟嘌呤-DNA 甲基转移酶(MGMT)之间的相关性存在较大争议,因此尚未正式在临床推广应用<sup>[7-9]</sup>,本文拟对替莫唑胺治疗垂体腺瘤的研究进展进行简要概述,以为临床提供参考。

替莫唑胺为第 2 代烷化剂,可于 O<sup>6</sup>-甲基鸟嘌呤(O<sup>6</sup>-MeG)碱基诱导 DNA 损伤并抑制其转录,既往主要用于治疗恶性胶质瘤、恶性黑色素瘤或颅内转移瘤<sup>[10]</sup>。该药用于治疗垂体腺瘤是基于大量临床实践证实洛莫司汀、氟尿嘧啶,以及顺铂、依托泊苷等传统化疗药物仅能延长患者生存期而无法抑制肿瘤生长,而替莫唑胺则通过一定抑瘤作用而发挥疗效<sup>[11-13]</sup>。鉴于替莫唑胺对颅内其他肿瘤的疗效,Lim 等<sup>[14]</sup>曾尝试应用替莫唑胺治疗垂体腺癌患者,结果发现颅内转移灶得以控制、激素代谢障碍和临床症状明显改善。Fadul 等<sup>[15]</sup>对垂体腺癌患者的长期随

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访研究亦获得相同结论,因此认为,替莫唑胺对于外科手术和放射治疗效果欠佳的侵袭性垂体腺瘤均具有较好的治疗前景。2006年,Syro等<sup>[16]</sup>首次报告替莫唑胺治疗泌乳素腺瘤的疗效,患者临床症状与体征均明显改善、血清MGMT呈低表达,证实替莫唑胺对此类肿瘤有效,Kovacs等<sup>[17]</sup>的后续研究也进一步证实了这一观点。然而,其后Kovacs等<sup>[18]</sup>采用替莫唑胺治疗1例促肾上腺皮质激素腺瘤患者未获得相同疗效,经免疫组织化学染色检测显示该患者肿瘤细胞胞核MGMT呈高表达。鉴于上述临床研究结果,Kovacs等<sup>[17-18]</sup>认为MGMT表达变化可作为预判断替莫唑胺疗效的重要指标。

目前有关替莫唑胺治疗垂体腺瘤或非典型性垂体腺瘤的文献报道较少,迄今报道的患者不足百例<sup>[19-27]</sup>,治疗剂量均按150~200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>体表面积给药,连续治疗5天,每28天重复给药,与治疗胶质瘤的方案相似<sup>[28]</sup>,以连续治疗3个周期为宜<sup>[29]</sup>。关于替莫唑胺治疗垂体肿瘤的适应证尚无相应临床指南,Ortiz等<sup>[30]</sup>认为凡经多次外科手术切除肿瘤灶、多次放射治疗或术后多次辅助放射治疗后病情仍难以控制的侵袭性垂体腺瘤或垂体腺癌患者,或经其他药物治疗失败患者,推荐应用替莫唑胺治疗;据文献报道,替莫唑胺治疗垂体肿瘤的有效率约为71%<sup>[19-27]</sup>。Ortiz等<sup>[30]</sup>认为,早期文献报道有夸大替莫唑胺临床疗效之嫌。早期研究显示,对替莫唑胺敏感的垂体肿瘤,经治疗后肿瘤体积可迅速缩小、患者临床症状明显改善,尤其是功能性腺瘤患者,治疗后异常升高的激素水平可明显下降;组织形态学则表现为MIB-1增殖指数降低,肿瘤灶发生出血、坏死、局灶性纤维化和神经元转化<sup>[30-31]</sup>,提示替莫唑胺化疗后再行手术切除肿瘤灶效果较好,术后对切除的肿瘤组织标本进行免疫组织化学染色显示MGMT呈低表达,但目前仍无确切证据显示MGMT启动子甲基化与替莫唑胺治疗效果相关<sup>[31-32]</sup>。Ortiz等<sup>[30]</sup>从临床角度对替莫唑胺疗效进行评价,主张以治疗后2个月影像学所示的肿瘤灶坏死、出血、囊性变和萎缩为治疗有效。目前,被推荐作为快速检验替莫唑胺疗效的临床指标中以MRI表现为主要判断指标,同时伴随临床症状与体征明显改善,如视交叉受压和肿瘤占位效应减轻、功能性腺瘤患者治疗后激素[泌乳素(PRL)或促肾上腺皮质激素]水平显著下降<sup>[16-17,30,32-33]</sup>。然而,关于替莫唑胺治疗后疗效评价时间尚无统一意见,Raverot等<sup>[29]</sup>认为,连续

治疗3个周期后为疗效评价的最佳时间。而组织病理学评价疗效标准为:肿瘤灶可见出血、坏死、局灶性纤维化和炎性细胞浸润,细胞增殖受抑制,Ki-67抗原标记指数呈低表达并伴神经元变性,神经元变性被认为是一种化生现象,主要见于未经治疗的生长激素腺瘤等功能性腺瘤<sup>[16-17,34-35]</sup>。

2008年,Kovacs等<sup>[18]</sup>报告2例侵袭性垂体腺瘤(1例泌乳素腺瘤和1例侵袭性生长激素腺瘤)患者替莫唑胺疗效的观察结果,首次提出了MGMT表达变化与该药化疗效果呈负相关的观点;2009年,McCormack等<sup>[36]</sup>对上述2例替莫唑胺治疗有效患者的肿瘤组织切片进行免疫组织化学染色,结果显示,MGMT均呈低表达,而临床表现和影像学所见则显著改善。同期进行的其他临床研究亦获得同样结果<sup>[37]</sup>,因此一致认为,MGMT表达变化对预测替莫唑胺治疗侵袭性垂体腺瘤或垂体腺瘤的疗效具有指导意义。MGMT与替莫唑胺治疗垂体肿瘤疗效之间的关联性,同样见于颅内高级别胶质瘤<sup>[38]</sup>,但其相关研究大多基于启动子的甲基化状态<sup>[39-41]</sup>,垂体肿瘤则是基于肿瘤组织中MGMT的免疫表型。而且,免疫组织化学染色为实验室常见检测方法,相对于启动子甲基化状态,是一种更可行的疗效评价手段。然而,在最近有关替莫唑胺治疗侵袭性垂体腺瘤有效的文献报道中,1例侵袭性垂体腺瘤患者术后免疫组织化学染色MGMT呈高表达,但其临床表现显著改善、影像学检查显示肿瘤灶缩小,表明MGMT作为疗效评价手段仍有不完善之处<sup>[42-43]</sup>。日本下丘脑和垂体瘤协会(Japan Society for Hypothalamic and Pituitary Tumors)开展的一项临床观察和病理学研究共纳入13例非典型性垂体瘤和垂体腺癌患者,经替莫唑胺治疗后10例疗效良好,其中6/10例再次复发,肿瘤细胞产生耐药性的平均周期为替莫唑胺治疗后的5~19个月(平均10.50个月)<sup>[44]</sup>。该组病例MGMT的表达变化似与替莫唑胺疗效之间无明显关联性,其中部分未检测到MGMT启动子甲基化的患者同样对替莫唑胺治疗有效。这些结果对将MGMT启动子甲基化作为替莫唑胺疗效预测指标的可靠性确是一项挑战。此外,亦有一些垂体肿瘤患者表现为MGMT表达阳性和阴性共存的免疫表型<sup>[30]</sup>,对于这些患者很难预测替莫唑胺的疗效。虽然,部分MGMT高表达患者对替莫唑胺依然有效,但其治疗有效率可能远低于MGMT呈低或中度表达患者<sup>[18-27,36-38,42-44]</sup>。因此,通过MGMT

启动子甲基化评价替莫唑胺疗效的实际意义可能是今后替莫唑胺治疗垂体肿瘤的研究热点。

除了 MGMT, Hirohata 等<sup>[31]</sup>的研究还证实  $\alpha$ -促黑素细胞激素( $\alpha$ -MSH)表达变化亦与替莫唑胺疗效存在明显关联性:错配修复(MMR)在 DNA 复制过程中错误插入或删除导致其在碱基错配的切除和修复中扮演重要角色,碱基错配可通过 MSH2 和 MSH6 异二聚体而被检出,错配碱基可促进肿瘤错配修复基因 *MLH1* 和 *PMS2* 的其他异二聚体合成;而未经修复的经替莫唑胺诱导的  $O^6$ -MeG 与未经诱导的鸟嘌呤同样可与胞嘧啶(C)和胸腺嘧啶(T)配对,使其核苷酸  $O^6$ -MeG/C 或  $O^6$ -MeG/T 在通过错配修复体系时被检出;为了维持  $O^6$ -MeG 结构的完整性,仅有新的合成链被切除,这种修复周期具有可重复性;随着这种无效的周期,通过错配修复途径促进 DNA  $G_2$  期诱导损伤和 DNA 合成期的细胞凋亡。鉴于上述基因组学机制, Hirohata 等<sup>[31]</sup>认为错配修复的失活与烷化剂的细胞毒性相关联。

目前,替莫唑胺对垂体腺瘤的治疗仍处于探索阶段,尽管其对侵袭性垂体腺瘤和垂体腺癌已显示出良好的治疗效果,但大多数文献均为个案报道,尚缺乏大样本多中心临床研究证据。随着遗传学和表观遗传学研究的深入,替莫唑胺治疗垂体腺瘤必将获得更多的临床经验,以指导临床用药。

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