

继发于低级别胶质瘤的继发性胶质肉瘤一例

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【摘要】 目的 介绍 1 例继发于低级别胶质瘤的继发性胶质肉瘤患者的治疗原则,总结胶质肉瘤的组织病理学和分子病理学特征及预后。**方法与结果** 女性患者,42 岁,头部 CT 显示左侧额叶占位性病变,首次手术切除,术后病理诊断为少突胶质细胞瘤(WHO II 级);术后 19 个月肿瘤复发,第 2 次手术切除,术后病理诊断为胶质母细胞瘤(WHO IV 级),术后辅助替莫唑胺化疗;第 2 次术后 22 个月肿瘤再次复发,第 3 次手术切除,术后病理诊断为胶质肉瘤(WHO IV 级),术后辅助放射治疗和替莫唑胺同步化疗;第 3 次术后 14 个月死亡。**结论** 针对胶质肉瘤的治疗方案与胶质母细胞瘤相似,应最大程度手术安全切除,术后辅助放射治疗和同步药物化疗;*IDH1* 基因突变和 *MGMT* 启动子区甲基化对预后具有重要预测意义。

【关键词】 神经胶质瘤; 肉瘤; 肿瘤,继发原发性; 病理学

Secondary gliosarcoma transformed from lower grade glioma: one case report

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【Abstract】 Objective A case of secondary gliosarcoma transformed from lower grade glioma was analyzed. The clinicopathological features, molecular pathological features and prognosis of secondary gliosarcoma were discussed with relevant literatures. **Methods and Results** A 42-year-old female patient was admitted to our hospital. CT showed occupying lesion in left frontal lobe. The first surgery was performed and the initial pathological diagnosis was oligodendroglioma (WHO II grade). Nineteen months after the first surgery, the tumor recurred, and the second surgery and chemotherapy were performed. The post-operative pathological diagnosis was glioblastoma (WHO IV grade). Twenty-two months after the second surgery, the tumor recurred again. Then the third surgery was performed and the pathological diagnosis was gliosarcoma (WHO IV grade). Radiotherapy and chemotherapy were given after operation. The patient died 14 months after the third surgery. **Conclusions** According to the 2016 WHO classification, gliosarcoma, classified as a subtype of glioblastoma, was a WHO grade IV tumor. As of now, the treatment paradigms for gliosarcoma were similar to that of glioblastoma, including maximal safe resection, post-operative radiotherapy and concurrent and adjuvant chemotherapy. *IDH1* mutation and *MGMT* promoter methylation had certain predictive value for the prognosis.

【Key words】 Glioma; Sarcoma; Neoplasms, second primary; Pathology

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胶质肉瘤是临床罕见的组织病理变异型胶质母细胞瘤,发生率占胶质瘤的 1%~8%^[1],其典型的

病理特征表现为双相性组织病理成分,包括胶质母细胞瘤成分和肉瘤成分。虽然胶质肉瘤和胶质母细胞瘤在临床表现、影像学特征和预后方面十分相似,但对其组织病理学和遗传学特征的研究表明,胶质肉瘤可能是与胶质母细胞瘤截然不同的病理学类型^[2-3]。胶质肉瘤包括原发性和继发性两种类型。由于胶质肉瘤临床十分罕见,目前尚无统一的

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规范化治疗方案^[4]。在临床实践中,胶质肉瘤的治疗原则与胶质母细胞瘤相同,主要包括最大程度手术切除及术后辅助放射治疗和药物化疗。2018年,Frandsen等^[5]对美国国立癌症数据库(NCDB)收录的病例资料进行分析,首次证实手术切除、放射治疗和药物化疗的三联疗法可以显著提高胶质肉瘤患者的生存期。空军军医大学唐都医院神经外科收治1例继发于低级别胶质瘤的继发性胶质肉瘤患者,回顾分析其诊断与治疗经过,结合文献对胶质肉瘤的临床病理学和分子病理学特征以及预后进行归纳总结。

病例资料

患者 女性,42岁。主因胶质母细胞瘤术后19个月出现右侧肢体无力、言语不清,遂于2014年7月8日入院。患者30年前首次癫痫发作,未予重视;20年前因癫痫发作频繁而就医,头部CT检查显示左侧额叶占位性病变,临床诊断为“颅内占位性病变(性质待查)”,予丙戊酸钠(具体剂量不详)治疗,发作频率减少后自行停药;11年前因病情加重于外院行伽玛刀治疗(具体情况不详),术后间断服用丙戊酸钠(具体剂量不详)控制发作。4年前再度因频繁癫痫发作就医,外院头部MRI检查提示左侧额叶占位性病变,考虑胶质瘤,予以手术切除占位性病灶,术后组织病理学检查(免疫组织化学染色)显示O⁶-甲基鸟嘌呤-DNA甲基转移酶(MGMT)、异柠檬酸脱氢酶1(IDH1)呈阳性,最终病理诊断为少突胶质细胞瘤(WHO II级),未行任何辅助治疗。

首次术后19个月,因右侧肢体无力伴言语不清,于2014年7月8日首次入我院治疗。体格检查:神志清楚,精神一般,混合性失语;双侧瞳孔等大、等圆,直径约2.50 mm,对光反射灵敏,视力、视野正常,眼球各向运动自如,角膜反射存在,调节辐辏反射正常;双侧肢体痛温觉、触觉、位置觉、运动觉正常,左侧肌力正常,右上肢肌力2级、右下肢3级,肌容积均正常,双下肢凹陷性水肿,以右侧严重;左侧指鼻试验、快复轮替动作、跟-膝-胫试验稳准,右侧无法完成;生理反射存在,左侧Babinski征阴性、右侧可疑阳性,脑膜刺激征呈阴性。实验室检查各项指标均于正常值范围。头部MRI可见术区囊实性异常信号影,考虑肿瘤进展至高级别(图1),遂于2014年7月10日再次行左侧额叶病灶切除术,术后行组织病理学检查,免疫组织化学染色MGMT呈阳

性、IDH1呈强阳性(图2),最终病理诊断为间变性少突胶质细胞瘤(WHO III级)。由于经济原因,患者及其家属拒绝接受进一步治疗。

第2次术后9个月,患者再次出现癫痫发作伴右侧肢体无力,于2015年4月12日再次入我院治疗。头部MRI检查提示肿瘤再次复发(图3),于2015年4月20日开始为期7个周期的替莫唑胺化疗[替莫唑胺150 mg/(m²·d),连续服药5天、间隔23天],治疗期间复查MRI显示肿瘤体积明显缩小(图4)。化疗后6个月出现四肢抽搐、意识丧失,于2016年4月19日第3次入我院治疗。头部MRI显示左侧额叶原手术区新增异常信号影,考虑为肿瘤复发,遂于2016年4月20日第3次行左侧额叶占位性病变切除术。术后组织病理学检查显示,手术切除标本中胶质瘤成分和肉瘤成分同时存在,细胞异型性明显(图5a~5c);免疫组织化学染色MGMT呈阳性,在胶质瘤区域和肉瘤区域IDH1呈均呈强阳性(图5d),胶质纤维酸性蛋白(GFAP)呈阳性(图5e);网织纤维染色呈强阳性(图5e);荧光原位杂交(FISH)显示,胶质瘤区域存在1p/19q共缺失,肉瘤区域仅表现为1p杂合性缺失(图6);甲基化特异性聚合酶链反应(PCR)结果显示,MGMT启动子区甲基化。最终诊断为具有少突胶质细胞瘤成分的胶质肉瘤(WHO IV级)。术后2个月,KPS评分为40分,右侧肢体肌力2~3级。于2016年7月15日开始放射治疗联合替莫唑胺同步化疗,单次照射剂量2 Gy(共30次),总剂量60 Gy;替莫唑胺75 mg/(m²·d)口服,连续治疗42天,整体状态好转,KPS评分60分,右侧肢体肌力增至4级。术后7个月,症状再次加重,家属放弃治疗,至术后14个月死亡。

讨 论

胶质肉瘤是组织病理学变异型胶质母细胞瘤,临床罕见,最典型的病理学特征为双相性组织病理成分,同时含有胶质瘤成分和肉瘤成分,病灶内多存在间充质来源、形似纤维肉瘤的成分,亦存在脂肪瘤、类骨质、软骨、骨软骨或肌瘤等^[6]。流行病学数据显示,胶质肉瘤发病率占胶质母细胞瘤的1.80%~2.40%,好发于50~70岁,男性发病率较高,临床表现和影像学特点与胶质母细胞瘤相似,预后不良,具有更明显的颅外转移倾向^[2]。大多数胶质肉瘤为原发性,而在经手术切除的胶质瘤组织中检测到肉瘤成分,则定义为继发性。继发性胶质

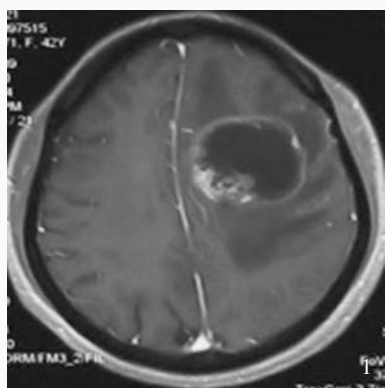


图 1 第 2 次术前横断面增强 T₂WI 显示,术区囊实性异常信号影,考虑肿瘤进展至高级别 **图 2** 第 2 次术后组织病理学检查所见 × 200 2a 肿瘤细胞呈多形性,胞核异型性明显,可见周围呈肾小球样表现的间质血管增生 HE 染色 2b 肿瘤细胞 IDH1 呈阳性 免疫组织化学染色 (EnVision 二步法)

Figure 1 The second preoperative axial enhanced T₂WI showed cystic solid abnormality signal in the operation area, indicating the progression of the tumor. **Figure 2** The second postoperative pathological results. × 200 Polymorphic glioma cells with prominent nuclear heteromorphism, and the interstitial vascular hyperplasia with "glomerular" appearance were seen (Panel 2a). HE staining The tumor cells were positive for IDH1 (Panel 2b). Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision)

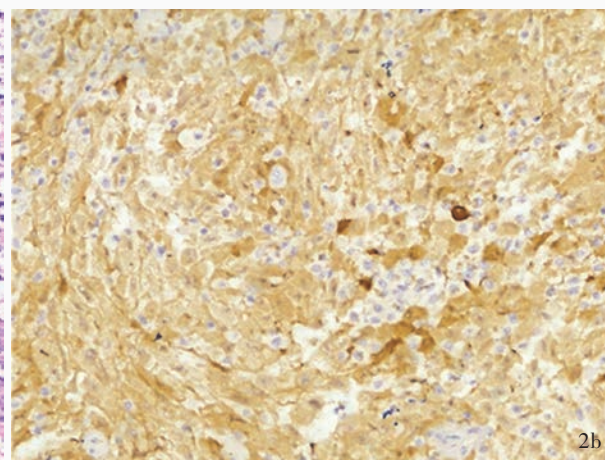
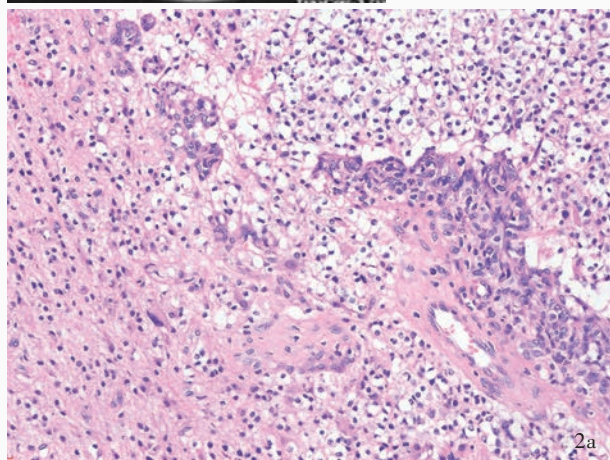
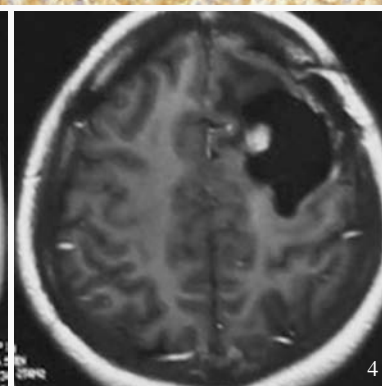
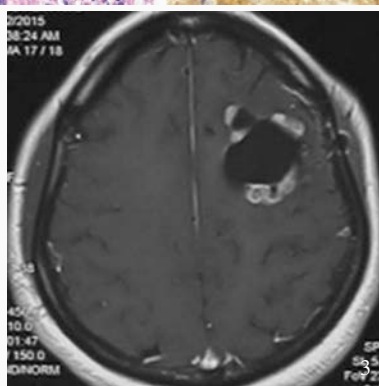


图 3 第 2 次术后 9 个月横断面增强 T₂WI 提示肿瘤复发 **图 4** 第 2 次术后药物化疗 6 个周期后横断面增强 T₂WI 可见肿瘤体积明显缩小

Figure 3 Nine months after the second operation, axial enhanced T₂WI showed that the tumor was recurred. **Figure 4** After 6 courses of temozolomide treatment, axial enhanced T₂WI showed the reduction of tumor volume.



肉瘤是罕见的肿瘤亚群,目前仅有个案报道和病例报告。

尽管目前对胶质肉瘤的发病机制了解甚少,但多项研究证实,个体胶质肉瘤的胶质瘤成分和肉瘤成分之间存在稳定的基因突变位点和细胞遗传学异常^[7],主要包括同源性磷酸酶-张力蛋白(*PTEN*)突变和 *p53* 突变^[8]、细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶 4 (*CDK4*)和鼠双微体 2 (*MDM2*)扩增、*p16* 缺失^[9],表明胶质瘤成分与肉瘤成分之间存在单克隆起源的异常分化^[10-11]。胶质肉瘤与胶质母细胞瘤之间也存在不同的遗传学特征:与原发胶质母细胞瘤相

比,胶质肉瘤具有更高的 *TP53* 突变频率和更低的表皮生长因子受体(*EGFR*)扩增频率^[9,12];而与继发性胶质母细胞瘤相比,胶质肉瘤具有更低的 *TP53* 突变频率,以及更高的 *PTEN* 突变和 *p16* 缺失频率^[9]。

研究显示,胶质肉瘤与胶质母细胞瘤患者生存期相似,甚至更差^[13]。若胶质肉瘤患者不接受治疗,中位生存期仅 4 个月^[14-15]。在 Perry 等^[16]观察的 32 例胶质肉瘤病例中,有 7 例符合继发性胶质肉瘤诊断标准,原发肿瘤均为胶质母细胞瘤,首次治疗后均于原肿瘤灶复发,再次手术后,经组织病理学证实为胶质肉瘤,患者平均生存期为 53 周,较其余

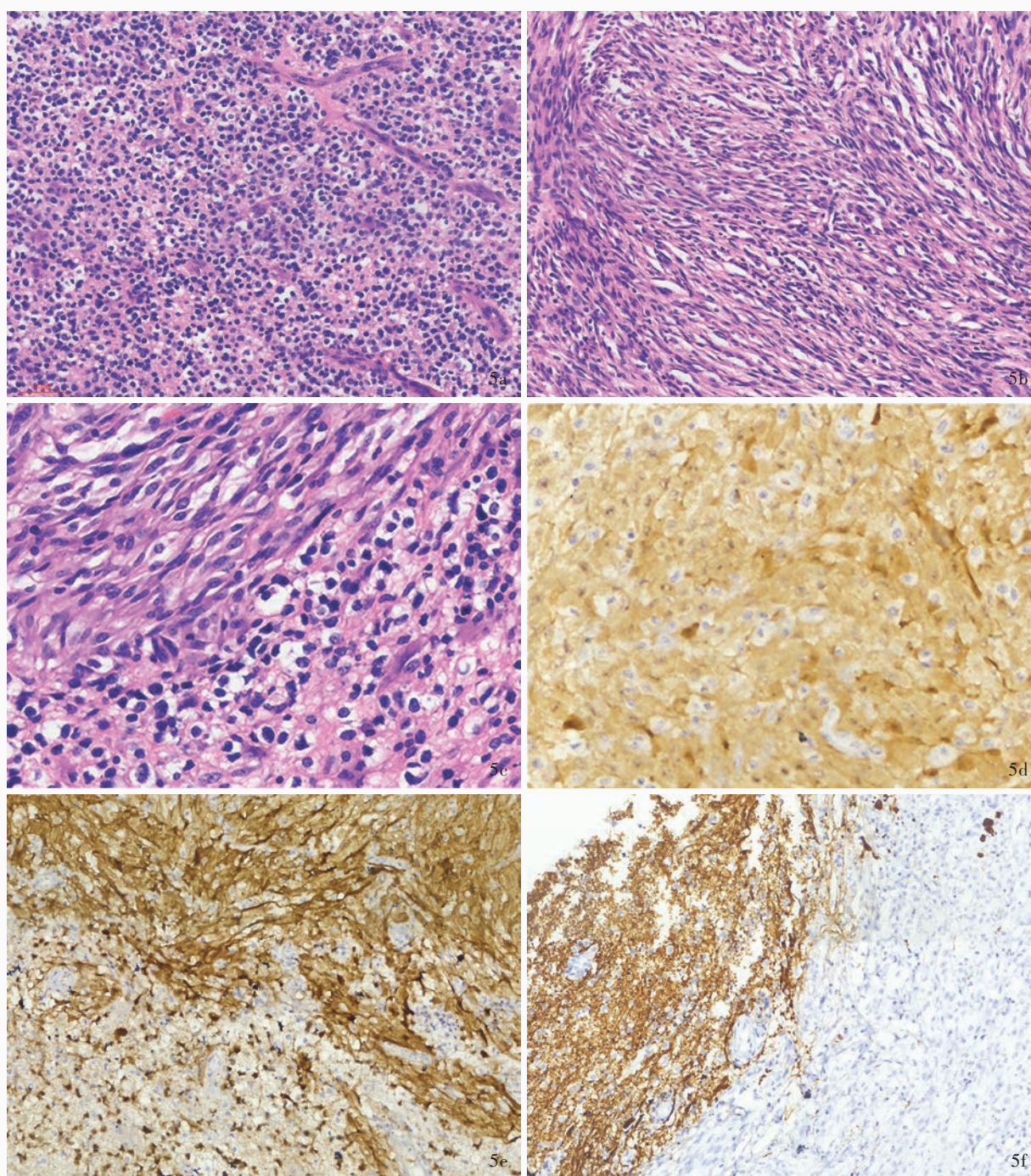


图 5 第 3 次术后组织病理学检查所见 5a 可见肿瘤组织的少突胶质细胞瘤成分 HE 染色 $\times 200$ 5b 可见肿瘤组织的肉瘤成分 HE 染色 $\times 200$ 5c 肿瘤细胞异型性明显, 并存胶质瘤成分和肉瘤成分 HE 染色 $\times 400$ 5d 肿瘤细胞 IDH1 呈阳性 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision 二步法) $\times 400$ 5e 肿瘤细胞 GFAP 呈阳性, 提示胶质瘤成分 免疫组织化学染色(EnVision 二步法) $\times 400$ 5f 肿瘤组织中可见肉瘤成分 网织纤维染色 $\times 100$

Figure 5 Pathological results for the diagnosis of gliosarcoma after the third surgery Oligodendroglioma component was seen (Panel 5a). HE staining $\times 200$ Sarcoma component was seen (Panel 5b). HE staining $\times 200$ Obvious cell atypia was seen, accompanied by glioma and sarcoma components (Panel 5c). HE staining $\times 400$ The tumor cells were positive for IDH1 (Panel 5d). Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) $\times 400$ Positive GFAP indicated glioma components (Panel 5e). Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) $\times 100$ Reticular fibrous staining showed sarcoma component (Panel 5f). Reticular fibrous staining $\times 100$

25 例原发性胶质肉瘤患者生存期(25 周)更长, 但差异未达到统计学意义。本文病例为低级别少突胶

质细胞瘤起源的继发性胶质肉瘤, 自第 2 次手术后病理诊断为胶质母细胞瘤后的生存期为 36 个月, 自

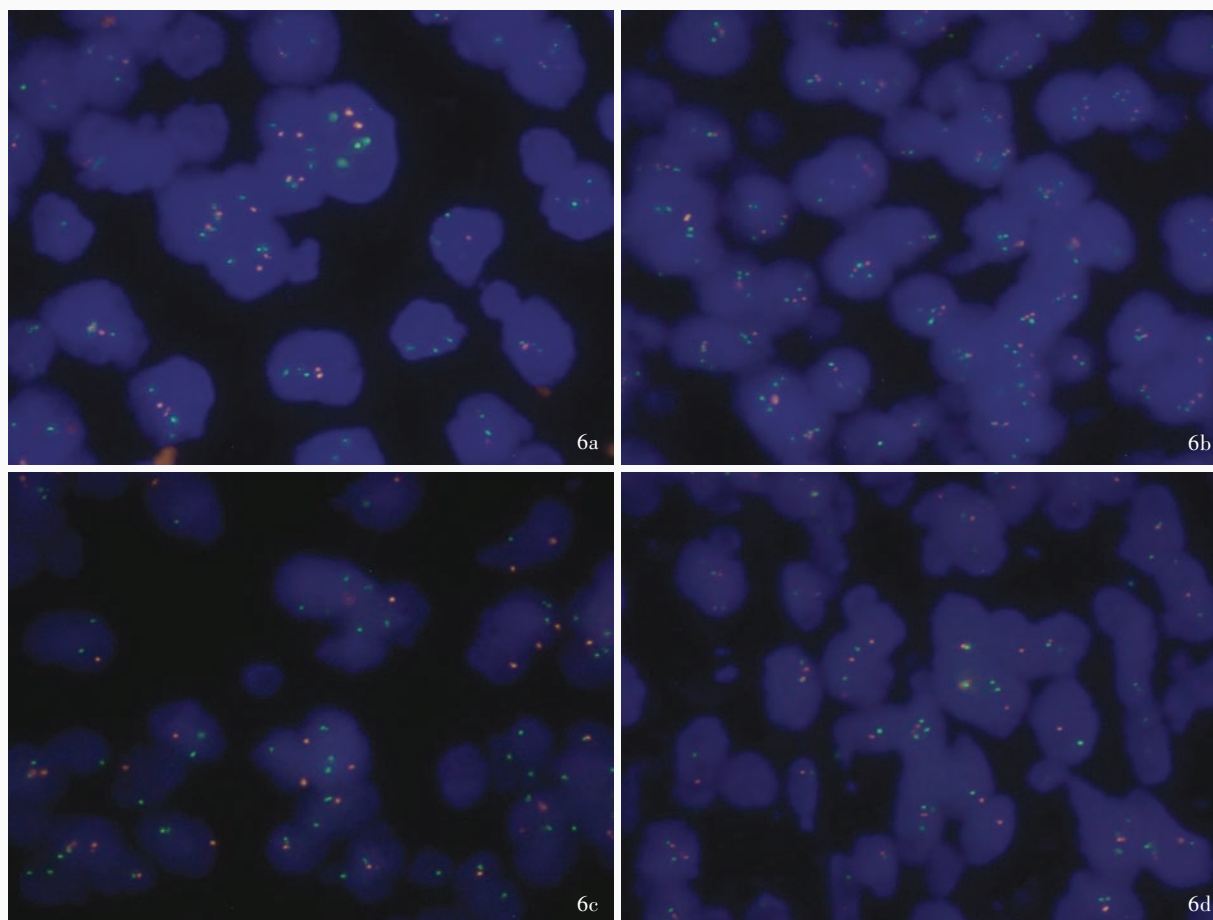


图6 荧光显微镜观察所见 FISH染色 $\times 1000$ 6a 胶质瘤区域可见1p缺失 6b 胶质瘤区域可见19q缺失 6c 肉瘤区域可见1p缺失 6d 肉瘤区域未见19q缺失

Figure 6 Fluorescence microscopy findings FISH staining $\times 1000$ Co-deletion of 1p/19q in the glioma area (Panel 6a, 6b). Deletion of 1p and intact 19q in the sarcoma area (Panel 6c, 6d).

第3次手术后病理诊断为继发性胶质肉瘤后的生存期为14个月,提示继发性胶质肉瘤患者的生存期可能长于原发性胶质肉瘤和胶质母细胞瘤,尤其是继发于低级别胶质瘤的继发性胶质肉瘤。

迄今为止,胶质肉瘤的治疗原则与胶质母细胞瘤相似,包括最大程度手术安全切除,以及术后辅助放射治疗和同步药物化疗。多项研究显示,放射治疗和药物化疗可以延长胶质肉瘤患者的生存期:Perry等^[16]研究发现,术后辅助放射治疗的胶质肉瘤患者生存期为10.60个月,高于未接受放射治疗者(6.25个月)。Kozak等^[17]基于美国肿瘤流行病学监控和预后数据库(SEER)的研究显示,确诊时年龄、手术切除程度和辅助性放射治疗等因素均与胶质肉瘤患者的生存期相关,值得注意的是,放射治疗可使患者的中位生存期从4个月增至10个月。Frandsen等^[5]认为,与非三联疗法(单纯手术切除或

术后仅辅助放射治疗或药物化疗)相比,手术切除以及术后辅助放疗和同步药物化疗的三联疗法可以显著延长胶质肉瘤患者的生存期。

*MGMT*启动子区甲基化是胶质母细胞瘤患者预后的重要预测因素之一,存在*MGMT*启动子区甲基化的胶质母细胞瘤患者,对替莫唑胺有更好的反应性^[18]。*MGMT*基因可以保护肿瘤细胞免受烷化剂(如替莫唑胺)和其他不良刺激(如基因突变、重组和染色体畸变等)的毒性作用^[19]。与胶质母细胞瘤相比,胶质肉瘤*MGMT*启动子区甲基化比例较低。一项单中心回顾性临床试验对467例胶质母细胞瘤与51例胶质肉瘤患者的*MGMT*启动子区甲基化比例进行比较,结果显示,80.11%(298/372)的胶质母细胞瘤患者存在*MGMT*启动子区甲基化,仅44.74%(17/38)胶质肉瘤患者存在*MGMT*启动子区甲基化,差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)^[20]。另一项回顾性

临床研究表明,约有 50% 的原发性胶质肉瘤患者存在 *MGMT* 启动子区甲基化,且此类患者存在明显的生存获益^[19]。一项基于美国国立癌症数据库的晚近研究提示,存在 *MGMT* 启动子区甲基化的胶质肉瘤患者呈现更好的生存趋势^[17]。因此推测,胶质肉瘤患者 *MGMT* 启动子区甲基化比例较低,可能是替莫唑胺治疗反应性较差的主要原因。然而,不同 *MGMT* 启动子区甲基化的检测方法可能产生不同的结果,确切的 *MGMT* 启动子区甲基化比例及其对胶质肉瘤患者生存期的影响,尚待大规模临床研究进一步证实。

本文报告 1 例继发于低级别胶质瘤的继发性胶质肉瘤患者,通过回顾分析其诊断与治疗经过并复习相关文献,总结出规范的诊断与治疗措施(包括最大程度手术安全切除以及术后辅助放射治疗和同步药物化疗)是胶质肉瘤患者预后的重要保障,*IDH1* 突变和 *MGMT* 启动子区甲基化对预后具有重要预测价值。

利益冲突 无

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