

颅咽管瘤治疗困境及分子靶向药物研究进展

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【摘要】 颅咽管瘤属 WHO I 级肿瘤,但是由于其位于鞍区,毗邻垂体柄、下丘脑等重要结构,亦有一部分肿瘤具有恶性生长特性,无论开颅手术或神经内镜手术常难以取得良好疗效,放射治疗仅对部分患者有效,且常合并垂体、视神经放射损伤等并发症,因此,颅咽管瘤的治疗仍是神经外科和内分泌科的重要挑战之一。目前颅咽管瘤的分子病理分型已取得一定进展,2016 年 WHO 中枢神经系统肿瘤分类第四版修订版将其分为釉质表皮型和乳头型,两种分型在临床易发人群、病理组织学特征和遗传改变方面均有显著差异,这些差异既有助于明确颅咽管瘤的分子病理分型,更为其分子靶向药物治疗提供了理论基础。但尚待更多的转化研究和多中心临床药物试验,以研发更有效的分子靶向治疗药物。

【关键词】 颅咽管瘤; 分子靶向治疗; 综述

Treatment dilemma of craniopharyngioma and its molecular targeted therapy

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【Abstract】 Craniopharyngioma is a benign tumor of WHO grade I. As the location of craniopharyngioma is deep, around which the peripheral structure is complex, the tumor adheres closely to the pituitary stalk and hypothalamus, and a small number of craniopharyngioma have the growth characteristics of malignant tumor, the total resection of craniopharyngioma is hard to achieve. Radiotherapy is only effective in some patients and is often associated with complications such as radiation damage to the pituitary and optic nerve. So, the treatment of craniopharyngioma is still challenging for neurosurgeons and endocrinologists. With the development of molecular biology technology, some new findings are made regarding the pathological classification of craniopharyngioma and its mechanism. The revised 4th edition of 2016 WHO classification of central nervous system tumors classifies craniopharyngioma into adamantinomatous and papillary craniopharyngioma. There are significant differences in clinical susceptibility, histopathological characteristics and genetic changes between two types. These differences not only help to clarify molecular pathological classification of craniopharyngioma, but also provide a theoretical basis for its molecular targeted therapy. However, more transformational studies and multicenter clinical trials are needed to develop more effective molecular targeted therapy drugs.

【Key words】 Craniopharyngioma; Molecular targeted therapy; Review

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1929 年首次提出“颅咽管瘤”,用以描述一种主要影响下丘脑-垂体轴的上皮组织肿瘤^[1]。经过近百年的发展,颅咽管瘤被认为是较为罕见的颅内肿瘤,年新发病例数为 0.5~2.5/100 万,占全部颅内肿瘤的 1.2%~4.6%^[2-3]。与垂体腺瘤相比,颅咽管瘤发病率低、病理分级低(WHO I 级),但因其位于鞍区,毗邻垂体柄、下丘脑等重要结构,手术难度较大,围手术期并发症较多,患者预后较差。目前主要治疗方法

是外科手术和放射治疗,其他针对颅咽管瘤的治疗手段十分局限^[4-5],故其治疗仍面临诸多未解难题,如开颅手术与神经内镜下经鼻蝶入路手术的疗效比较和适应证选择、术中肿瘤切除程度与术后并发症之间的关系、术后辅以放射治疗的时机、肿瘤发生机制以及分子靶向药物研发进展等。本文拟就颅咽管瘤治疗困境及分子靶向药物研究进展进行综述。

一、颅咽管瘤治疗困境

颅咽管瘤起源于颅咽管原始发生通路上的胚胎残留上皮细胞,因此,肿瘤沿颅咽管路径(至灰结节)生长,位置深在且多变,毗邻下丘脑、视神经、垂体柄等重要结构^[6]。同时,尽管大部分颅咽管瘤属 WHO I 级肿瘤、生长缓慢,但仍有少部分肿瘤具有恶性生长特性,呈指状侵袭生长^[7]。因此,大多数颅咽管瘤患者临床诊断时即已出现不同程度的下丘脑-垂体功能紊乱、视力视野损害或颅内高压等症状,此时患者一般状况较差,下丘脑-垂体功能储备不足,手术风险较大。此外,术中强调全切除常使肿瘤分离过程中损伤下丘脑、垂体柄等重要结构,术后发生下丘脑-垂体功能紊乱等并发症,从而导致患者预后不良甚至死亡^[8-9]。

颅咽管瘤的临床分型多样,主要分为 Yasargil 分型和 Kassam 分型,其中 Yasargil 分型包括鞍内-膈下型、鞍内-膈上型、膈上-视交叉旁型、脑室内外型、脑室内型和脑室旁型 6 种类型,Kassam 分型包括垂体柄前型、贯穿垂体柄型、垂体柄后型以及脑室内型 4 种类型。目前国内主要采用洪涛分型和漆松涛 QST 分型,洪涛分型包括中央型和偏侧型两种类型,其中偏侧型又分为下丘脑垂体柄型、鞍上垂体柄型和鞍内垂体柄型 3 种亚型;漆松涛 QST 分型包括鞍膈下型(Q 型)、鞍上脑室外型(T 型)和脑室底内型(T 型)3 种类型。上述分型均阐明了肿瘤的发生部位和生长方式,有助于指导手术入路的选择,但迄今尚无任意一种分型可以准确提示肿瘤起源并指导临床诊疗。随着内镜技术的发展,神经内镜下颅咽管瘤切除术逐渐受到关注,越来越多的病例选择神经内镜下经蝶窦入路手术而非开颅手术。尽管神经内镜手术创伤小、安全性高,但采用该术式切除鞍上颅咽管瘤仍存争议,可能加重下丘脑、垂体损伤,也可能导致颅底修复失败,术后一旦发生脑脊液鼻漏,可引起颅内感染、脑积水等并发症,使患者预后不良^[10]。笔者认为,颅咽管瘤手术入路的选

择更多取决于术者对手术入路的喜好和熟练程度,而与肿瘤分型等因素无明显关联性,因此不同术者对相同患者的术式选择可能存在明显差异^[11]。

为了更好地指导临床医师选择最适宜的术式,根据术前 MRI 显示的下丘脑受累程度,将颅咽管瘤对下丘脑的压迫分为 3 级^[12]:0 级,颅咽管瘤与第三脑室底部无接触,不累及下丘脑,大多数肿瘤仅占据膈下空间,此时神经内镜下经蝶窦入路手术是首选;1 级,颅咽管瘤起源于漏斗部或垂体柄,并向鞍内生长或局限于第三脑室,向鞍内生长的肿瘤建议行神经内镜下经蝶窦入路手术,局限于第三脑室的肿瘤建议行开颅手术;2 级,颅咽管瘤呈侵袭性生长,下丘脑受压破坏而无法清晰辨认,此分级占有颅咽管瘤的 40%~70%,此时开颅手术是理想选择。此外,内镜技术与显微外科手术联合应用可以观察到开颅手术无法显露的术野,从而实现最大限度地安全切除肿瘤。

放射治疗主要适用于术后肿瘤残留和不能耐受手术者,或术前计划部分切除肿瘤并辅以术后放射治疗的患者,常采用三维适形调强放射治疗、立体定向放射治疗(SRT)和质子放射治疗等^[13]。质子放射治疗的优势是,除照射剂量能够到达体内更深部位的肿瘤外,还可显著减轻肿瘤周围正常组织损害和放射不良反应。第一代质子放射治疗的初步研究结果显示,其治疗失败率和严重神经系统并发症发生率与普通三维适形调强放射治疗相比无显著优势^[14]。自 2016 年以来,新一代质子放射治疗已应用于临床,该方法的优点是采用单独加权的光束进一步在靶标组织汇集,并减少周围正常组织的照射剂量,以提高疗效、减少放射损伤^[15]。囊实性或囊性颅咽管瘤可植入 Ommaya 囊后予干扰素瘤内化疗,该方法的优点是操作简单、安全性高,但迄今国内外相关治疗经验仍有限,关于其药物剂量、治疗周期、疗效、药物致神经毒性和不良反应等方面,尚待更大宗病例和更长期随访的研究^[16]。

总之,颅咽管瘤除手术治疗和放射治疗外,目前尚无其他较好的治疗手段。术中仅强调全切除,可能导致下丘脑-垂体功能紊乱等一系列并发症,而术后辅以放射治疗可以作为难以手术全切除或残留肿瘤生长迅速的颅咽管瘤的补充治疗措施。但仍有部分肿瘤存在放射治疗不敏感或超过放射治疗安全剂量的问题。因此有学者提出,将颅咽管瘤作为一种可治性、可控性肿瘤,而非可治愈性良性

肿瘤^[17]。在分子生物学技术发展日新月异的今天,进一步探讨颅咽管瘤的分子机制并以此研发靶向药物,是颅咽管瘤治疗的发展方向^[4]。

二、颅咽管瘤病理分型研究及分子靶向药物治疗进展

根据 2016 年 WHO 中枢神经系统肿瘤分类第四版修订版^[18],颅咽管瘤属 WHO I 级肿瘤,组织学分型可以分为釉质表皮型颅咽管瘤(ACP)和乳头型颅咽管瘤(PCP)。两种分型在临床易发人群、病理组织学特征和遗传改变方面均有显著差异。釉质表皮型颅咽管瘤临床更常见,发病年龄呈双峰分布,高峰发病年龄为 5~15 岁和 45~60 岁,亦可见于任何年龄段,甚至新生儿期,常呈现明显的囊性变、钙化;乳头型颅咽管瘤好发于 40~55 岁成年患者,儿童患者罕见,且囊性变和钙化少见^[19]。分子生物学研究提示,颅咽管瘤的两种组织学分型是基于遗传学和表观基因组学差异导致的^[17],这些差异既有助于明确病理分型,更为颅咽管瘤的分子靶向治疗提供了理论基础,开辟了靶向治疗的前景。

目前认为,釉质表皮型颅咽管瘤与 *CTNNB1* 基因外显子 3 点突变相关^[9-11]。*CTNNB1* 基因突变可使 β 链蛋白磷酸化和降解受阻,导致细胞核内 β 链蛋白沉积,进一步激活 WNT/ β -连环蛋白(β -catenin)信号转导通路,导致肿瘤发生^[20-21]。*CTNNB1* 基因突变小鼠模型亦证实该基因突变可以导致釉质表皮型颅咽管瘤的发生^[22]。釉质表皮型颅咽管瘤发生路径上的分子谱可以显示潜在的治疗相关信号转导通路,有助于小分子抑制剂进行靶向治疗。例如,维莫德吉是经美国食品与药品管理局(FDA)批准的 SHH 信号转导通路抑制剂,目前已成功用于髓母细胞瘤和基底细胞癌的临床治疗^[23-24],研究显示,维莫德吉可能对釉质表皮型颅咽管瘤治疗有效^[25];特异性 MEK 抑制剂曲美替尼通过抑制丝裂原激活蛋白激酶(MAPK)信号转导通路,减少釉质表皮型颅咽管瘤细胞数目,降低肿瘤细胞增殖能力并促进细胞凋亡^[26]。绝大多数釉质表皮型颅咽管瘤患者还存在 β -catenin 基因突变,激活 WNT 通路并引起 MEK/ERK 通路改变,使肿瘤细胞获得更强的增殖侵袭能力,导致釉质表皮型颅咽管瘤的发生,虽然靶向 β -catenin 基因及其下游 MAPK 通路的药物尚未进入临床试验阶段,但在体外研究中疗效显著^[27],有望成为临床治疗的新靶点。

目前仅在乳头型颅咽管瘤中发现 *BRAF* V600E

基因突变,尚无其他基因突变或基因组畸变。*BRAF* 蛋白是 MAPK 信号转导通路的上游调控因子,调节多种生理过程,在肿瘤细胞中表达上调,导致乳头型颅咽管瘤的发生。大多数乳头型颅咽管瘤患者存在 *BRAF* V600E 突变并进一步激活下游 RAS/Raf/MEK/ERK 信号转导通路^[28]。研究显示,MAPK 通路上表达增多的乳头型颅咽管瘤细胞也高表达磷酸化细胞外信号调节激酶 1/2(pERK1/2)和 SOX2,表明此类细胞是未分化的前体细胞^[29]。约 90% 增殖的乳头型颅咽管瘤细胞是 SOX2⁺pERK1/2⁺ 细胞群,表明 MAPK 通路上高表达的乳头型颅咽管瘤细胞有较强的增殖能力,但其分化潜能减弱^[29]。上述研究提示,正常垂体组织 SOX2 干细胞可能通过 *BRAF* 基因突变而激活 MAPK 通路,进而转化为乳头型颅咽管瘤细胞,导致肿瘤发生,为 *BRAF* 抑制剂(如达布非尼和维罗非尼)和 MEK 抑制剂(如曲美替尼和考比替尼)治疗乳头型颅咽管瘤提供了理论依据。来自美国的 II 期临床试验(www.ClinicalTrials.gov,试验编号:NCT03224767)旨在探讨联合应用维罗非尼和考比替尼治疗 *BRAF* 基因突变的乳头型颅咽管瘤的安全性、耐受性和药代动力学,目前正在进行中^[30-31]。

三、小结

颅咽管瘤的治疗仍是神经外科和内分泌科医师的最大挑战之一,除手术治疗和放射治疗外,尚无其他有效治疗手段,部分患者预后不良。颅咽管瘤的特异性基因突变扩大了治疗的选择性,为新型分子靶向药物进行个体化治疗提供了依据,但仍需进一步的转化研究和多中心临床试验,以评价相关分子靶向药物的疗效。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(三)

- 双侧岩下窦采血
bilateral inferior petrosal sinus sampling(BIPSS)
- 睡眠呼吸暂停综合征
sleep apnea hypopnea syndrome(SAHS)
- 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶
mitogen-activated protein kinase(MAPK)
- 糖类抗原 carbohydrate antigen(CA)
- 体感诱发电位 somatosensory-evoked potential(SEP)
- 调强放射治疗 intensity modulated radiation therapy(IMRT)
- 突触素 synaptophysin(Syn)
- ¹⁸F-脱氧葡萄糖 ¹⁸F-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose(¹⁸F-FDG)
- 微小RNA microRNA(miRNA)
- 稳态进动快速成像
fast inflow with the steady state precession(FIESTA)
- 无功能性垂体腺瘤 nonfunctional pituitary adenoma(NFPA)
- 细胞角蛋白 cytokeratin(CK)
- 细胞色素C氧化酶 cytochrome C oxidase(COX)
- 细胞外信号调节激酶
extracellular signal-regulated kinase(ERK)
- 下鼻甲黏膜瓣 inferior turbinate flap(ITF)
- 下丘脑-垂体-肾上腺 hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal(HPA)
- 线粒体DNA mitochondrial DNA(mtDNA)
- 线粒体脑肌病伴高乳酸血症和卒中样发作
mitochondrial encephalomyopathy with lactic acidemia and stroke-like episodes(MELAS)
- 线性判别分析 linear discriminant analysis(LDA)
- 小剂量地塞米松抑制试验
Low Dose Dexamethasone Suppression Test(LDDST)
- 兴趣区 region of interest(ROI)
- 虚拟现实 virtual reality(VR)
- 血管性痴呆 vascular dementia(VaD)
- 血管性认知损害 vascular cognitive impairment(VCI)
- 血栓弹性描记图 thrombelastography(TEG)
- 液相色谱-串联质谱
liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS)
- cAMP 依赖性蛋白激酶 A
cAMP-dependent protein kinase A(PKA)
- 胰岛素样生长因子-1 insulin-like growth factor-1(IGF-1)
- 异柠檬酸脱氢酶 1 isocitrate dehydrogenase 1(IDH1)
- 油红 O oil red O(ORO)
- 游离甲状腺素 free thyroxine(FT₄)
- 游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸 free tri-iodothyronine(FT₃)
- 釉质表皮型颅咽管瘤
adamantinomatous craniopharyngioma(ACP)
- 孕激素受体 progesterone receptor(PR)
- 增强现实 augmented reality(AR)
- 支架成形术和强化药物治疗预防颅内动脉狭窄患者
脑卒中复发研究
Stenting and Aggressive Medical Management for Preventing Recurrent Stroke in Intracranial Stenosis(SAMMPRIS)study
- Wingspan 支架系统上市后监测试验
Wingspan Stent System Post Market Surveillance (WEAVE)trial
- Vitesse 支架治疗缺血性卒中研究
Vitesse Intracranial Stent Study for Ischemic Therapy (VISSIT)study
- 中鼻甲黏膜瓣 middle turbinate flap(MTF)
- 转录因子 E3 transcription factor E3(TFE3)
- 自旋回波序列 spin echo sequence(SE)
- 总胆固醇 total cholesterol(TC)
- 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停 obstructive sleep apnea(OSA)
- 阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停综合征
obstructive sleep apnea syndrome(OSAS)