

术前化疗在儿童颅内恶性肿瘤中的应用

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【摘要】目的 探讨术前化疗在儿童颅内恶性肿瘤中的适应证及应用价值。**方法与结果** 回顾分析2017年1月至2019年8月共9例行术前化疗的儿童颅内恶性肿瘤患儿的临床资料,肿瘤位于松果体区5例、第三脑室1例、额颞叶和基底节区1例、第四脑室2例;术前临床诊断为生殖细胞肿瘤5例,髓母细胞瘤2例,松果体母细胞瘤1例,胚胎性肿瘤1例。术前2例予卡铂+依托泊苷方案,4例予顺铂+依托泊苷方案,1例予卡铂+依托泊苷+异环磷酰胺方案,2例予顺铂+依托泊苷+异环磷酰胺方案;6例化疗1个周期,2例化疗2个周期,1例化疗3个周期;化疗1~3个周期后手术切除肿瘤,7例化疗后肿瘤体积缩小,1例体积增大,1例发生瘤卒中;7例肿瘤全切除,2例近全切除。术后病理诊断为生殖细胞肿瘤3例,松果体母细胞瘤2例,髓母细胞瘤2例,弥漫性中线胶质瘤1例,非典型畸胎样/横纹肌样肿瘤1例。平均随访18个月,3例死于肿瘤复发。**结论** 对于临床诊断为对化疗敏感的儿童颅内肿瘤且手术风险较大者可考虑行术前化疗。术前化疗可缩小肿瘤体积,减少肿瘤血供,增加手术安全性及促使肿瘤最大程度切除。

【关键词】 脑肿瘤; 药物疗法; 神经外科手术; 儿童

Application of preoperative chemotherapy in pediatric brain malignant tumors patients

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the indication and significance of preoperative chemotherapy for pediatric patients with brain malignant tumors. **Methods and Results** The clinical data of 9 pediatric patients with brain malignant tumors who were admitted to Department of Neurosurgery, Tsinghua University Yuquan Hospital from January 2017 to August 2019 were retrospectively analyzed. The patients were 6 males and 3 females, aged from 1.50 months to 6 years. Among the 9 cases, 5 cases were located in the pineal region, one case in the third ventricle, one case in the frontotemporal and the basal ganglia region and 2 cases in the fourth ventricle. The preoperative clinical diagnosis of the 9 patients included 5 cases of germ cell tumor, 2 cases of medulloblastoma, one case of pineal blastoma and one case of embryonal tumor. Before the chemotherapy, 6 patients were treated with ventriculo - peritoneal shunt, 2 patients with ventricular puncture and external drainage, and one patient with endoscopic third ventriculostomy. Before surgery, 2 cases were given carboplatin + etoposide regimen, 4 cases were given cisplatin + etoposide regimen, one case was given carboplatin + etoposide + isophoramide regimen, and 2 cases were given cisplatin + etoposide + isophoramide regimen. 6 patients received one cycle of chemotherapy before tumor resection, 2 patients received 2 cycles and one patient received 3 cycles. All of the patients received tumor resection after 1~3 cycles of chemotherapy. The following treatments were depended on the pathological results. After preoperative chemotherapy, tumors' volume decreased in 7 cases while increased in one case. Additionally, there was one case of tumor apoplexy. The blood supply of tumors of all the 9 patients was not abundant. Among the 9 cases, total removal was achieved in 8 cases and subtotal in one case. The pathological results revealed 3 germ cell tumors, 2 pineoblastomas, 2 medulloblastomas, one diffuse midline glioma, and one atypical teratoid/rhabdomyoid tumor (AT/RT). The 9 patients were followed up from 8 to 38 months (mean 18 months). Three patients died of tumor recurrence and there were no tumor recurrences in the other 6 patients. **Conclusions** Preoperative chemotherapy may be considered for children with brain malignant tumors which are clinically sensitive to chemotherapy at high risk of surgery. Preoperative

chemotherapy for brain tumors in infants and young children was effective in reduction of tumor volume and vascularity, which significantly facilitated maximal tumor resection.

【Key words】 Brain neoplasms; Drug therapy; Neurosurgical procedures; Child

Conflicts of interest: none declared

儿童颅内肿瘤发病率在全球范围内仅次于白血病,其在15岁以下儿童肿瘤中居第2位,且以恶性肿瘤居多^[1]。治疗方法主要包括外科手术和放化疗,放疗作为年龄较大儿童颅内肿瘤的主要治疗方法,其晚期并发症发生率较高,故尽可能推迟或避免放疗^[2]。最大程度手术切除肿瘤与预后改善密切相关^[3-5]。如果肿瘤体积巨大、血运丰富,加之患儿体重较轻、全身血容量较少,造成严重神经功能损伤和失血过多的风险增加,使得手术全切肿瘤极具挑战性^[6],因此,外科手术联合放化疗方案成为目前研究热点^[7]。多项研究显示,术前化疗可以减小肿瘤体积和(或)改变血管分布,有助于最大程度切除肿瘤,从而提高手术安全性和改善患儿预后^[8-13]。清华大学玉泉医院回顾9例术前实施化疗的儿童颅内恶性肿瘤患者的诊断与治疗过程,总结术前化疗获益患儿特点,并探讨术前化疗在儿童颅内恶性肿瘤中的应用价值。

临床资料

一、临床特点

1. 纳入与排除标准 (1)年龄≤14岁。(2)经头部和脊椎增强MRI检查证实为颅内和(或)椎管内占位性病变。(3)临床诊断为对化疗敏感的恶性肿瘤。(4)均行术前化疗。(5)化疗后均行肿瘤切除术,并经术后病理证实为恶性肿瘤。(6)排除肿瘤标志物筛查呈阴性且临床诊断为良性肿瘤可能性大的患儿。

2. 一般资料 选择2017年1月至2019年8月在清华大学玉泉医院神经外科行术前化疗的儿童颅内恶性肿瘤患者共9例,男性6例,女性3例;年龄为45天至6岁,平均2.08岁。影像学检查显示,肿瘤分别位于松果体区5例,其中1例(例6)转移至鞍区,第三脑室1例(例1),额颞叶和基底节区1例(例8,颅内和椎管内多处播散),第四脑室2例(例4、例5);肿瘤最大径40~105 mm,平均56.89 mm。血清肿瘤标志物筛查,3例(例1、例2、例3)人绒毛膜促性腺激素(hCG)和(或)甲胎蛋白(AFP)呈阳性,其

中例1血清hCG为14.91 U/L(0~5 U/L)、AFP(稀释10倍)>121 000 μg/L(0~7 μg/L),例2血清 AFP 42.40 μg/L,例3患儿血清hCG为112.42 U/L、AFP 1599 μg/L;余6例均呈阴性。腰椎穿刺脑脊液检查,9例均存在颅内高压。术前临床诊断为生殖细胞肿瘤5例,髓母细胞瘤2例,松果体母细胞瘤1例,胚胎性肿瘤1例。9例颅内恶性肿瘤患儿的临床资料参见表1。

二、术前化疗及疗效

1. 化疗方案 本研究有6例患儿于化疗前行脑室-腹腔分流术,2例(例2、例8)行脑室外引流术,余1例(例7)施行第三脑室底造瘘术,以引流脑积水。2例(例1、例4)采用卡铂+依托泊苷方案,即卡铂9.30 mg/kg(d1~2)+依托泊苷5 mg/kg(d1~2);4例为顺铂+依托泊苷方案,即顺铂20 mg/m²(d1~5)+依托泊苷80 mg/m²(d1~5);1例(例5)患儿采用卡铂+依托泊苷+异环磷酰胺方案,即卡铂100 mg/m²(d1~3)+依托泊苷100 mg/m²(d1~3)+异环磷酰胺1500 mg/m²(d1~3);2例(例3、例7)行顺铂+依托泊苷+异环磷酰胺方案,即顺铂25 mg/m²(d1~3)+依托泊苷100 mg/m²(d1~3)+异环磷酰胺1500 mg/m²(d1~3)。6例患儿接受1个周期化疗,2例(例2、例3)接受2个周期化疗,1例(例9)接受3个周期化疗(表2)。

2. 疗效及不良反应 (1)肿瘤体积变化:化疗后有7例肿瘤体积缩小(图1~3),1例(例1)体积增大,余1例(例4)于化疗结束后第4天出现瘤卒中。(2)肿瘤标志物变化:3例血清肿瘤标志物阳性患儿,例1患儿化疗后15 d,血清hCG降至正常水平(2.89 U/L),AFP(稀释10倍)为8831 μg/L;例2化疗后14 d,血清AFP降至正常水平(5.61 μg/L);例3化疗后10 d,血清hCG为52.25 U/L,AFP为786 μg/L。(3)不良反应:化疗后6例出现II度及以上骨髓抑制,3例出现II度及以上恶心呕吐,未见其他不良反应(表2)。

三、手术治疗及预后

1. 手术治疗 本组有5例肿瘤位于松果体区和

表1 9例颅内恶性肿瘤患儿的临床资料**Table 1.** Clinical data of 9 pediatric brain malignant tumors patients

序号	性别	年龄	肿瘤部位	肿瘤最大径 (mm)	血清肿瘤标志物	颅内压	临床诊断	手术入路	手术切除程度	术后病理诊断	随访时间 (月)	随访
1	女性	45天	第三脑室	105	hCG 14.91 U/L, AFP > 121 000 μg/L	颅内高压	生殖细胞 肿瘤	经胼胝体穹隆间入路	全切除	恶性畸胎瘤	21	无复发
2	男性	4岁	松果体区	45	hCG(-), AFP 42.40 μg/L	颅内高压	生殖细胞 肿瘤	经胼胝体穹隆间入路	全切除	未成熟畸胎瘤	38	无复发
3	男性	6岁	松果体区	53	hCG 112.42 U/L, AFP 1599 μg/L	颅内高压	生殖细胞 肿瘤	经胼胝体穹隆间入路	全切除	恶性混合性 生殖细胞肿瘤	24	无复发
4	男性	2个月	第四脑室	58	hCG(-) AFP(-)	颅内高压	髓母细胞瘤	经枕下后正中入路	全切除	髓母细胞瘤	10	无复发
5	女性	13个月	第四脑室	61	hCG(-) AFP(-)	颅内高压	髓母细胞瘤	经枕下后正中入路	全切除	髓母细胞瘤	16	无复发
6	女性	2岁	鞍区+松果体区	43	hCG(-) AFP(-)	颅内高压	生殖细胞 肿瘤	经胼胝体穹隆间入路	全切除	松果体母 细胞瘤	8	术后8个月后因 肿瘤复发死亡
7	男性	3岁	松果体区	40	hCG(-) AFP(-)	颅内高压	松果体母 细胞瘤	经胼胝体穹隆间入路	全切除	松果体母 细胞瘤	28	无复发
8	男性	3岁	额颞叶和基底节区 (颅内和椎管内 多处播散)	73	hCG(-) AFP(-)	颅内高压	胚胎性肿瘤	经额叶皮质造瘘术	近全切除	非典型畸胎样/ 横纹肌样肿瘤	11	术后11个月因肿 瘤复发死亡
9	男性	5岁	松果体区	42	hCG(-) AFP(-)	颅内高压	生殖细胞 肿瘤	经胼胝体穹隆间入路	近全切除	弥漫性中线 胶质瘤	9	术后9个月后因 肿瘤复发死亡

-, negative, 阴性。hCG, human chorionic gonadotropin, 人绒毛膜促性腺激素; AFP, alpha-fetoprotein, 甲胎蛋白

表2 9例颅内恶性肿瘤患儿的术前化疗方案及化疗后不良反应和变化**Table 2.** Preoperative chemotherapy, adverse reactions and changes after the chemotherapy in 9 pediatric brain malignant tumors patients

序号	化疔前脑积水水处理	化疗方案	化疗周期	化疗后肿瘤体积变化	化疗不良反应(Ⅱ度及以上)
1	脑室-腹腔分流术	卡铂+依托泊苷	1	增大	骨髓抑制
2	脑室外引流术	顺铂+依托泊苷	2	缩小	恶心呕吐
3	脑室-腹腔分流术	顺铂+依托泊苷+异环磷酰胺	2	缩小	骨髓抑制、恶心呕吐
4	脑室-腹腔分流术	卡铂+依托泊苷	1	瘤卒中	骨髓抑制
5	脑室-腹腔分流术	卡铂+依托泊苷+异环磷酰胺	1	缩小	骨髓抑制
6	脑室-腹腔分流术	顺铂+依托泊苷	1	缩小	无
7	第三脑室底造瘘术	顺铂+依托泊苷+异环磷酰胺	1	缩小	骨髓抑制
8	脑室外引流术	顺铂+依托泊苷	1	缩小	骨髓抑制
9	脑室-腹腔分流术	顺铂+依托泊苷	3	缩小	恶心呕吐

1例位于第三脑室的患儿,采取经胼胝体穹隆间入路;2例位于第四脑室的患儿,采取经枕下后正中入路;1例位于额颞叶和基底节区的患儿,采取经额叶皮质造瘘术。术中均可见肿瘤血供不丰富、与周围脑组织粘连不紧密,最大限度安全切除肿瘤。7例患儿肿瘤全切除,余2例(例8、例9)近全切除(表2,图1~3)。

2. 病理诊断 组织学形态,6/9例大片状肿瘤细胞坏死或血管壁呈玻璃样变性(图4a,4b);免疫组化染色,6/9例肿瘤组织Ki-67抗原标记指数较其周围组织明显降低(图4c)。术后经病理学检查证实,生殖细胞肿瘤3例[包括1例恶性畸胎瘤(例1)、1例未成熟畸胎瘤(例2)和1例恶性混合性生殖细胞肿

瘤(例3)],松果体母细胞瘤2例(例6、例7),髓母细胞瘤2例(例4、例5),弥漫性中线胶质瘤1例(例9),非典型畸胎样/横纹肌样肿瘤(AT/RT)1例(例8)。

3. 预后 9例患儿随访8~38个月,平均18个月。1例(例6)松果体母细胞瘤患儿术后8个月死亡,1例(例9)弥漫性中线胶质瘤患儿术后9个月死亡,1例非典型畸胎样/横纹肌样肿瘤患儿(例8)术后11个月死亡,死亡原因均为肿瘤复发;余6例患儿均生存(表1)。

讨 论

术前化疗在体部肿瘤,如乳腺癌、非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)及消化道肿瘤等中的应用已非常广泛,

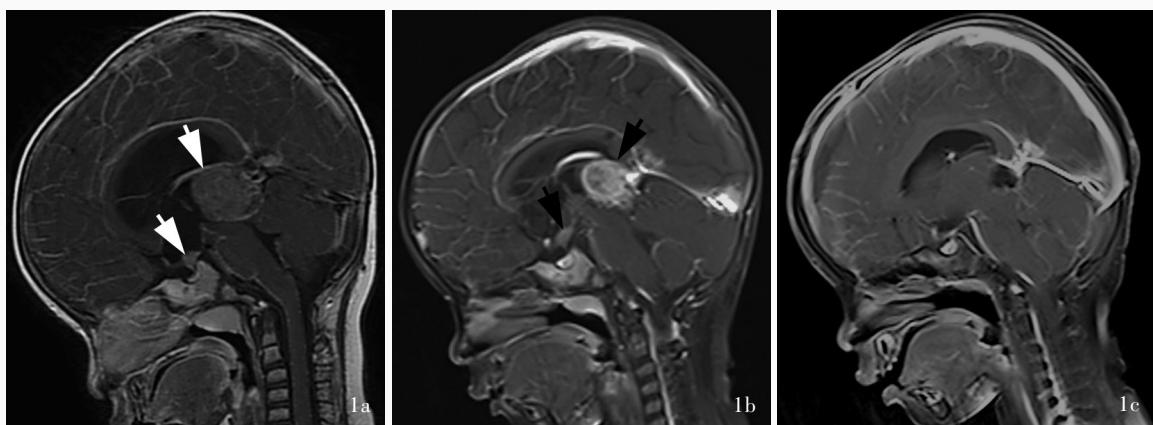


图1 例6患儿头部MRI检查所见 1a 化疗前矢状位增强T₁WI显示,松果体区占位性病变,鞍上可见异常结节样强化(箭头所示) 1b 化疗后14 d矢状位增强T₁WI显示松果体区病灶体积明显缩小,鞍区异常病灶体积缩小(箭头所示) 1c 术后14 d矢状位增强T₁WI显示,松果体区病灶全切除,鞍区病灶消失

Figure 1 Head MRI findings of Case 6 Before chemotherapy, sagittal enhanced T₁WI showed space occupying lesions in the pineal region, abnormal nodular enhancement was seen in the saddle (arrows indicate, Panel 1a). Two weeks after chemotherapy, sagittal enhanced T₁WI showed that the volume of lesions in the pineal region was significantly reduced, the volume of abnormal lesions in the sellar region decreased (arrows indicate, Panel 1b). Two weeks after surgery, sagittal enhanced T₁WI showed that the lesions in the pineal region were completely removed, and the lesions in the sellar region disappeared (Panel 1c).

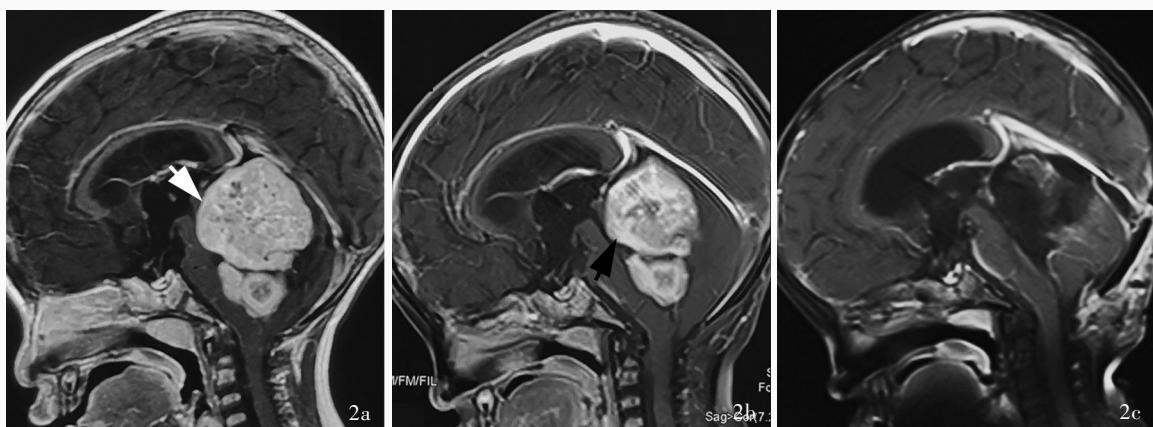


图2 例5患儿头部MRI检查所见 2a 化疗前矢状位增强T₁WI显示,第四脑室占位性病变(箭头所示),肿瘤明显压迫脑干,考虑髓母细胞瘤 2b 化疗后10 d矢状位增强T₁WI显示第四脑室病灶体积较前缩小(箭头所示),肿瘤与脑干之间出现间隙 2c 术后7 d矢状位增强T₁WI显示第四脑室病灶全切除

Figure 2 Head MRI findings of Case 5 Before chemotherapy, sagittal enhanced T₁WI showed space occupying lesions in the fourth ventricle (arrow indicates), severely compressing the brain stem, which considered as medulloblastoma (Panel 2a). Ten days after chemotherapy, sagittal enhanced T₁WI showed that the volume of lesions in the fourth ventricle was reduced (arrow indicates), and there was a gap between the tumor and the brain stem (Panel 2b). Seven days after surgery, sagittal enhanced T₁WI showed that the lesions in the fourth ventricle were completely removed (Panel 2c).

可提高手术切除率,降低手术导致的病残率,改善生活质量。然而颅内肿瘤实施术前化疗的经验较为缺乏。国内仅见分泌型生殖细胞肿瘤应用术前化疗的报道^[14-15]。国外有多个小样本研究和个案报道证明术前化疗在多种儿童颅内肿瘤中的应用价值,如髓母细胞瘤、生殖细胞肿瘤、非典型畸胎样/横纹肌样肿瘤、原始神经外胚层肿瘤(PNET)、脉络丛癌、高级别胶质瘤、松果体母细胞瘤及室管膜瘤等,上述研究均证实术前化疗可以减少术中出血量和

缩小肿瘤体积,可增加肿瘤周围组织的纤维化,使肿瘤边界更加清晰,更易全切除肿瘤^[8-14,16-18]。

实施术前化疗的前提是明确肿瘤性质,由于获取病理标本困难,临床医师的临床诊断尤为重要,首先必须明确肿瘤是否为恶性,肿瘤播散或转移、肿瘤标志物筛查呈阳性均有助于明确恶性肿瘤的诊断。本组9例患儿恶性肿瘤诊断正确率为9/9,其中病理类型的诊断正确率为7/9,有2例临床诊断错误,其中1例(例6)松果体母细胞瘤和1例(例9)弥

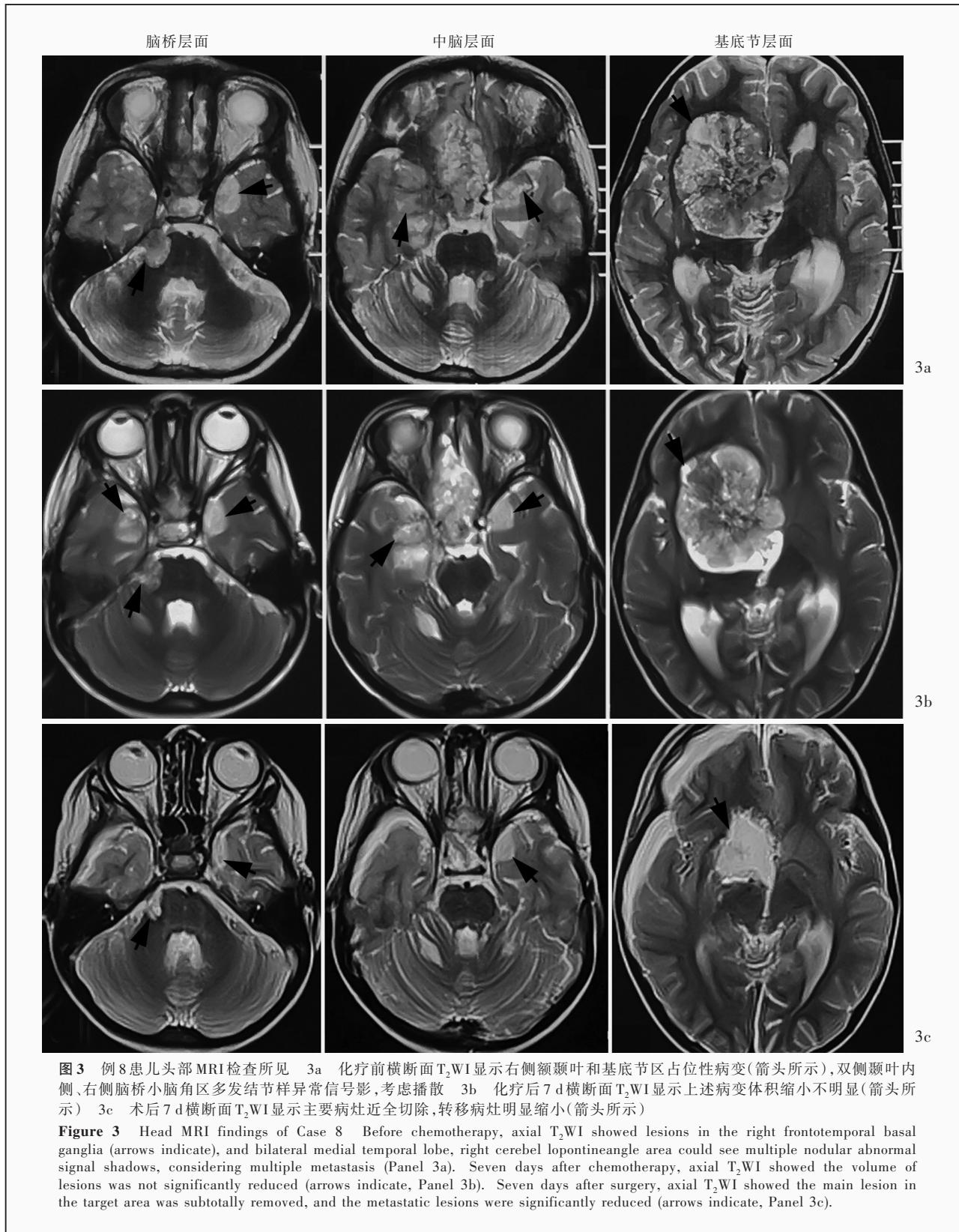


图3 例8患儿头部MRI检查所见 3a 化疗前横断面T₂WI显示右侧额颞叶和基底节区占位性病变(箭头所示),双侧颞叶内侧、右侧脑桥小脑角区多发结节样异常信号影,考虑播散 3b 化疗后7 d 横断面T₂WI显示上述病变更体积缩小不明显(箭头所示) 3c 术后7 d 横断面T₂WI显示主要病灶近全切除,转移病灶明显缩小(箭头所示)

Figure 3 Head MRI findings of Case 8 Before chemotherapy, axial T₂WI showed lesions in the right frontotemporal basal ganglia (arrows indicate), and bilateral medial temporal lobe, right cerebellum lopontineangle area could see multiple nodular abnormal signal shadows, considering multiple metastasis (Panel 3a). Seven days after chemotherapy, axial T₂WI showed the volume of lesions was not significantly reduced (arrows indicate, Panel 3b). Seven days after surgery, axial T₂WI showed the main lesion in the target area was subtotaly removed, and the metastatic lesions were significantly reduced (arrows indicate, Panel 3c).

恶性中线胶质瘤临床诊断为生殖细胞肿瘤,术前化治疗前考虑到鉴别诊断不能排除胚胎性肿瘤和胶质瘤,故所选化疗药物为顺铂和依托泊苷,是对多种

恶性肿瘤均敏感的药物。铂剂属于烷化剂,是细胞周期非特异性药物,其药理学作用为影响DNA转录和修复,中枢神经系统肿瘤常用的铂剂为顺铂和卡

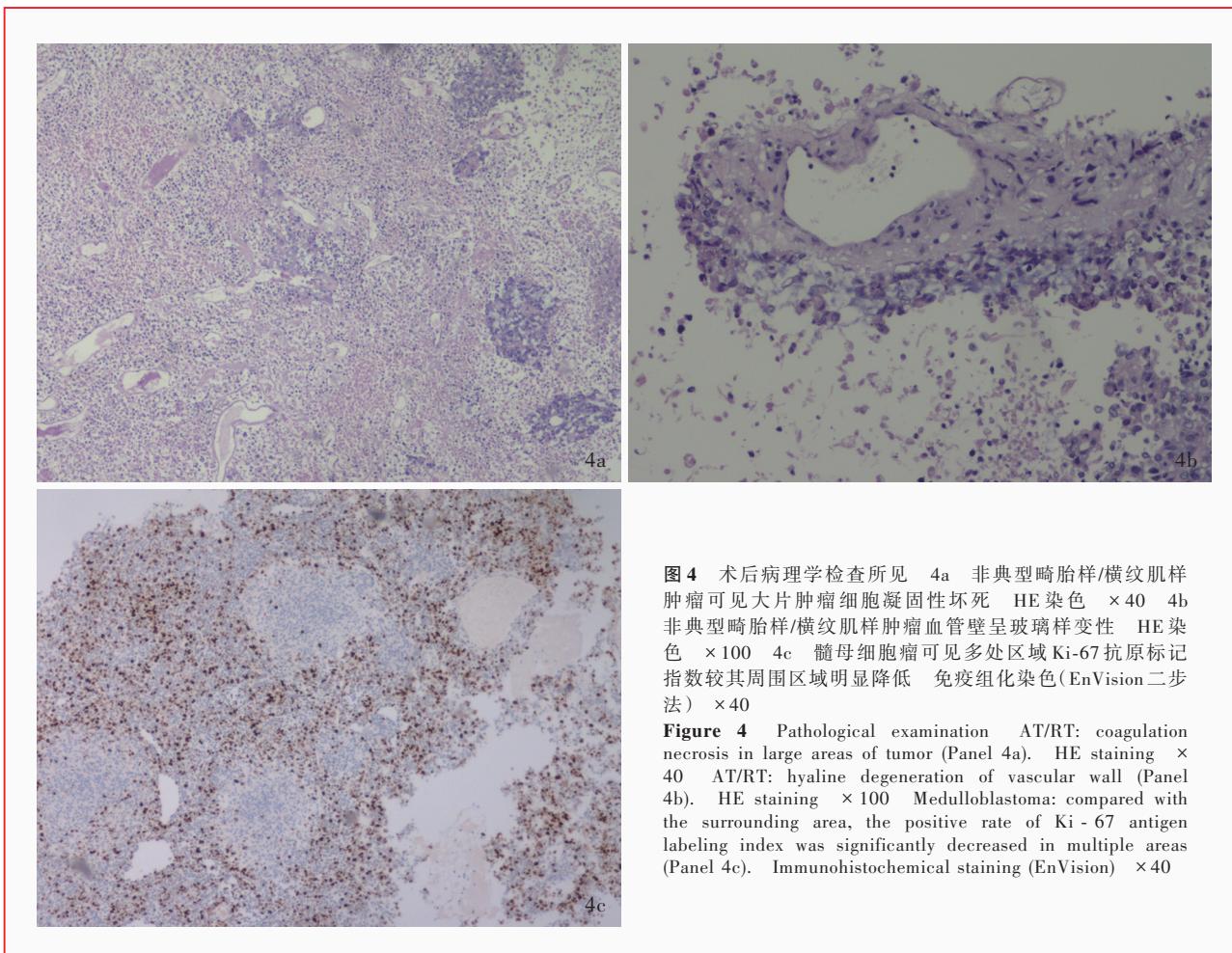


图4 术后病理学检查所见 4a 非典型畸胎样/横纹肌样肿瘤可见大片肿瘤细胞凝固性坏死 HE染色 $\times 40$ 4b 非典型畸胎样/横纹肌样肿瘤血管壁呈玻璃样变性 HE染色 $\times 100$ 4c 髓母细胞瘤可见多处区域Ki-67抗原标记指数较其周围区域明显降低 免疫组化染色(EnVision二步法) $\times 40$

Figure 4 Pathological examination AT/RT: coagulation necrosis in large areas of tumor (Panel 4a). HE staining $\times 40$ AT/RT: hyaline degeneration of vascular wall (Panel 4b). HE staining $\times 100$ Medulloblastoma: compared with the surrounding area, the positive rate of Ki-67 antigen labeling index was significantly decreased in multiple areas (Panel 4c). Immunohistochemical staining (EnVision) $\times 40$

铂,二者作用机制相同,顺铂的肾毒性、耳毒性及消化道反应较重,而卡铂的骨髓抑制更为严重^[19]。依托泊苷属于植物类化疗药物,为M期特异性药物,干扰DNA合成和复制。异环磷酰胺亦属于烷化剂、周期非特异性药物,常用于中枢神经系统肿瘤。因化疗时会输注大量液体,加重颅内高压症状,故化疗前应积极行脑积水分流术以改善颅内高压。化疗后常见不良反应主要为骨髓抑制,化疗后需监测血常规变化。

国外有研究显示,术前实施1~4个周期的化疗再行手术切除的适应证为:肿瘤在开始缩小后又重新生长,重复化疗周期后肿瘤体积未进一步缩小,或者出现新的急性或紧急的影像学改变(例如瘤内出血)^[11,18]。本研究9例患儿基本上为化疗1周期后1~2周复查MRI评估化疗效果,因病例缺乏病理诊断,术前实施化疗前均依据临床诊断,故化疗后实施手术比较积极,手术后根据术后病理及结合术前化疗的反应性,重新制定术后辅助化疗方案继续进

行治疗。另外,生殖细胞瘤的治疗无需手术,仅需放化疗即可使肿瘤完全消失,预后良好,且生殖细胞瘤对化疗有较高的敏感性,一般化疗后2周内即可作出鉴别诊断^[20],若化疗后2周肿瘤不能达到完全缓解即可排除生殖细胞瘤诊断,可予手术切除。

本组9例患儿术前化疗后有1例肿瘤体积增大,1例瘤卒中,余7例均有不同程度缩小,有2例为播散病灶,术前化疗后即实施手术切除主要病灶,术后复查MRI显示播散病灶明显减少甚至消失(图1,3)。颅后窝肿瘤特别是位于第四脑室或脑桥小脑角区的髓母细胞瘤或室管膜瘤,从第四脑室底或后组脑神经安全剥离肿瘤以实现最大程度切除非常重要。本组有1例(例5)髓母细胞瘤患儿化疗后肿瘤体积缩小并与脑干背侧出现间隙(图2),提高了肿瘤切除的安全性。进一步证明术前化疗可使患者获益。本组有1例髓母细胞瘤患儿化疗后出现了瘤卒中,考虑瘤卒中可能与该例患儿化疗前脑积水行脑室-腹腔分流术后颅内减压有关。

既往报道显示,化疗后的病理改变有肿瘤细胞坏死,含铁血黄素沉积,增生的纤维化组织包绕肿瘤细胞位于肿瘤和正常神经胶质组织之间,血管壁变性坏死等^[11,16,21]。本组6例术后HE染色可见多处血管壁玻璃样变性,或大片区域凝固性坏死,或Ki-67抗原标记指数降低(图4)。上述改变提示化疗可使肿瘤血运减少,进一步证明化疗的有效性。

综上所述,对于临床诊断为对化疗敏感、手术难度较高、预计风险较大的儿童颅内肿瘤,可考虑行术前化疗,提高手术安全性及促使肿瘤最大程度切除,减少术后并发症,改善患儿生活质量。后续将进一步扩大样本量,得出更有价值的结果,以指导临床实践。

利益冲突 无

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