

· 胶质瘤临床与基础研究 ·

复发难治部位恶性胶质瘤的手术及治疗策略

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【摘要】 研究背景 复发恶性胶质瘤由于肿瘤浸润而侵犯重要神经或脑深层结构,进一步增加再次手术和治疗的难度。因此,如何制定合理的治疗策略,在最大限度切除肿瘤的同时保证患者基本生存质量,是目前争论的热点。本文旨在探讨复发恶性胶质瘤的合理治疗方式和最佳手术策略。**方法** 对4例典型复发恶性胶质瘤患者术前影像、术中操作、术后并发症,以及远期随访结果进行综合评价,阐述对其治疗策略。**结果** 其中2例术后MRI检查显示复发肿瘤位于T₂WI少量水肿残余部位;1例根据T₂WI所示于术中行水肿带扩大切除,术后近期出现感觉性失语和右侧肢体乏力,经改善脑循环、高压氧,辅助针灸及物理康复训练症状明显改善;1例脑干胶质瘤采取激光刀精确“雕刻式”手术切除,术后未出现明显神经功能障碍表现,恢复良好。4例患者术后均接受替莫唑胺(200 mg/kg, 5 d/28 d)化疗,平均随访(14.00 ± 12.50)个月。**结论** 对于明显复发的恶性胶质瘤患者,再次手术仍是延长生存时间的关键,扩大切除T₂WI所示水肿带能减少肿瘤复发机会。在保持患者术后基本生存质量(Karnofsky生活质量评分>70分)基础上,应采用病灶扩大全切除;而针对毗邻脑功能区的肿瘤病灶,则应采取精确“雕刻式”切除,尽量减少肿瘤细胞残留。

【关键词】 神经胶质瘤; 肿瘤复发,局部; 神经外科手术

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Surgical and therapeutic strategy of recurrent malignant gliomas in intractable location

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[Abstract] **Objective** Recurrent malignant gliomas often violate important neurological function parts or deep brain structures due to tumor invasion, further increasing the difficulty of reoperation and treatment. Therefore, how to develop a reasonable treatment strategy, maximize the removal of the tumor, and ensure a basic quality of life of the patient, is nowadays hotly debated by scholars from various countries. This article aims to explore the reasonable treatment and optimal surgical strategy of recurrent malignant gliomas. **Methods** Four cases of recurrent malignant glioma were collected. A comprehensive assessment on preoperative imaging, intraoperative operation, postoperative complications and long-term follow-up was made, and treatment strategy was elaborated. **Results** Postoperative MRI in 2 cases showed the recurrent tumors located in remnant edema parts, which were revealed by T₂WI after first resections. One case underwent expanded resection of edema parts according to T₂WI. This patient suffered short-term sensory aphasia and weakness of right limbs, but recovered by improving cerebral circulation, hyperbaric oxygen, auxiliary acupuncture and physical rehabilitation trainings. One case with brainstem glioma underwent precise resection by laser knife, without postoperative neurological disorders. All the 4 cases received postoperative chemotherapy with TMZ (200 mg/kg, 5 d/28 d). The average follow-up period was (14.00 ± 12.50) months. **Conclusion** For obvious recurrence of malignant glioma, reoperation is still the key factor to lengthen the survival of patients, and expanded resection of the edema area supplemented by T₂WI can reduce recurrence. Under the precondition of maintaining the basic postoperative quality of life of patients (KPS > 70), expanded resection should be used. As for tumors adjacent to the eloquent areas, precise engraving resection should be used to minimize residual tumor cells.

【Key words】 Glioma; Neoplasm recurrence, local; Neurosurgical procedures

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恶性胶质瘤(malignant glioma)亦称高级别胶质瘤(high grade glioma),根据2007年世界卫生组织中枢神经系统肿瘤组织病理学分类与分级标准^[1],包括各种类型的间变性神经上皮组织来源肿瘤(WHOⅢ级),如间变性星形细胞瘤、少突胶质细胞瘤或少突-星形细胞瘤,以及多形性胶质母细胞瘤(GBM, WHOⅣ级),其中恶性胶质瘤约占所有颅内肿瘤的50%,占胶质瘤的77.50%^[2],是颅内发病率最高的恶性肿瘤,患者预后不良。2005年,国际肿瘤研究机构(National Cancer Institute)Ohgaki和Kleihues^[2]对既往所有全球报道的多形性胶质母细胞瘤病例进行回顾性研究和统计,其结果显示,多形性胶质母细胞瘤患者平均生存时间仅为4.90~7.30个月,而间变性星形细胞瘤和少突胶质细胞瘤情况稍好,但平均生存时间也仅有16~30个月,而且多数患者于术后6~12个月复发。正是由于恶性胶质瘤的高发病率、高复发率和不良预后,使其成为颅内最难治疗的疾病。虽然2005年,随着替莫唑胺(TMZ)及其同步放化疗及辅助化疗(Stupp方案)概念的提出,可在有限范围内提高多形性胶质母细胞瘤和间变性胶质瘤患者的预后(平均生存时间增加2.50个月)^[3]。但并未彻底改变肿瘤短期复发的现状,根据2012年美国国立综合癌症网络(NCCN)指南,对于复发性恶性胶质瘤,在患者能够耐受的情况下[Karnofsky生活质量(KPS)评分>70分],尽可能手术全切除肿瘤,仍然是目前国际上认可的治疗方式。然而,由于此类肿瘤的高侵袭性和手术通道播散等因素,复发恶性胶质瘤往往累及重要脑功能区或出现脑室周围复发,以及侵及脑深层结构,给再次手术带来较大困难。与此同时,我国大多数恶性胶质瘤患者首次外科手术治疗时已经花费了大量人力、物力和财力,对于复发肿瘤的治疗很可能承载着患者及其家属的全部希望,如何能够在维持患者基本生存质量的同时,尽可能延缓肿瘤复发和延长患者生命,是目前外科治疗的目标^[4~5]。鉴于此,我们选择南方医科大学南方医院神经外科自2010年至今治疗的4例典型病例,结合术前影像学诊断、术中操作特点、术后康复及长期随访结果,阐述对此类肿瘤的外科治疗策略。

资料与方法

一、临床资料

例1 女性,54岁。右侧颞叶胶质瘤(WHOⅢ~

Ⅳ级)术后2年余。首次术后采用Stupp标准同步放化疗和替莫唑胺辅助化疗^[3],但出院后未遵医嘱进行替莫唑胺规范化疗,后因记忆力显著减退、四肢乏力(以左侧明显)而于2011年9月再次入院。入院后MRI检查显示,右侧额叶占位性改变,T₁WI呈低信号、T₂WI高信号;增强后病灶明显强化,并向内侧累及右侧丘脑,水肿带波及右侧中央区。

例2 女性,30岁。右侧颞枕叶胶质肉瘤(WHOⅣ级)术后6个月,伽玛刀治疗后2月余。首次手术在当地医院行右侧颞枕部去骨瓣减压,骨窗大小约为6 cm×8 cm,因术后骨窗张力增加、明显突出,且双眼左侧同向性偏盲,于2009年6月入我院治疗。患者首次手术出院后未遵医嘱继续进行规范放射治疗和替莫唑胺化疗,仅接受伽玛刀局部照射,肿瘤中心照射剂量为20 Gy、周围组织照射剂量为12 Gy。再次入院后头部MRI检查显示,右侧颞枕区巨大型占位性病变,T₁WI呈低信号、T₂WI为高信号;增强后病灶明显强化,中心少量坏死液化,肿瘤向内侧累及侧脑室枕角、胼胝体压部,部分突入脑室内。

例3 男性,35岁。左侧额叶胶质母细胞瘤(WHOⅣ级)术后2年。首次手术后接受Stupp标准同步放化疗和同步替莫唑胺化疗,一般情况良好,各项生命体征平稳,无恶心、呕吐等症状,主因言语不清、构音障碍等于2011年5月再次入院治疗。入院后头部MRI检查显示,左侧额叶占位性病变,T₁WI呈低信号、T₂WI高信号;增强后病灶明显强化,左侧侧脑室额角、胼胝体中部受累,水肿带波及左侧运动性语言中枢。

例4 女性,28岁。脑干间变性少突-星形细胞瘤(WHOⅢ级)术后5个月,伴反复呕吐、头晕、头痛1个月,于2011年3月入我院治疗。患者首次手术时当地医院仅行部分肿瘤切除,术后亦未接受辅助性放化疗。入院后头部MRI检查显示,脑干背侧外生型占位性改变,突入第四脑室内形成梗阻性脑积水,T₁WI呈低信号、T₂WI为高信号;增强后病灶明显强化,内有囊性坏死灶。

二、评价方法

以KPS评分>70分作为评价标准,评价患者临床状态,以判定其是否能够耐受手术;对术前CT和MRI等影像学资料进行分析,探讨肿瘤为单和(或)多中心起源,其安全切除范围和危险范围,以及T₁WI、T₂WI和增强影像累及区域。同时对手术过程

及关键步骤进行分析,记录并发症发生情况;长期随访重点记录患者临床症状缓解程度及肿瘤进展情况。

三、制定再次手术策略

所有患者均于术前进行影像学评价,辅助制定个性化手术方案。

例1患者首次术前病变位于右侧颞叶,向内侧累及丘脑,其T₂WI序列显示肿瘤周围组织明显水肿(图1),虽然沿部分强化病灶边界已将肿瘤完全切除,但肿瘤偏内侧前方近丘脑部位水肿带并未切除(图2)。本次入院MRI检查显示,肿瘤复发位置与前次T₂WI所显示的水肿残留部位一致,复发肿瘤主体位于右侧额叶,为单中心起源,较前次位置偏前上且向内侧达侧脑室侧壁(图3);而T₂WI显示水肿范围较广泛,向后已累及侧脑室枕角。制定手术方案:需完全切除强化肿瘤病灶,同时将病灶周围T₂WI序列所显示的水肿带尽可能完全切除;开放侧脑室侧壁作为切除内侧界,向前尽可能切除额叶前部水肿带,后方尽可能显露部分侧脑室枕角(图4)。

例2患者首次手术仅部分切除肿瘤,且不适当剔除局部骨瓣,造成再次复发后局部皮肤膨隆。入我院后,术前MRI检查可见肿瘤位于右侧枕叶,单中心起源,累及右侧丘脑后部、侧脑室枕角,T₂WI可见水肿带累及右侧颞叶后部(图5)。手术策略为:完全切除强化瘤体,同时尽量切除颞叶后部水肿带;保留正常丘脑结构,并避免损伤Labbe静脉,开放侧脑室枕角作为切除的前内侧界(图6~8)。

例3患者复发肿瘤位于左侧额叶,单中心起源,强化结节位于额上回、额中回,肿瘤下方累及胼胝体,水肿带累及中央前回前方(图9)。手术目标:扩大切除肿瘤强化结节及其周围水肿带,保留中央前回运动中枢和中央旁小叶,保护额下回语言中枢功能;术中切除深度需达胼胝体沟,开放侧脑室侧壁,后方以中央前回前方为界(图10,11)。

例4患者首次手术仅切除小部分肿瘤组织进行活检。本次入我院后,术前MRI检查提示肿瘤位于脑干背侧,上下径长,上界起自小脑上脚中脑导水管,下界可达右侧小脑扁桃体,占据整个第四脑室腔并引起幕上脑积水,T₂WI序列扫描显示肿瘤周围水肿不明显(图12)。手术方案:拟经枕下正中入路,以“雕刻式”循边切除为要点,避免骚扰脑干、第四脑室底正常神经结构,保护正常面神经核、展神经核等神经结构(图13,14)。

结 果

一、术中操作及术后辅助治疗

本组4例患者均按照术前既定方案,全切除肿瘤,其中前3例患者,由于肿瘤周围水肿明显且大多位于非功能区,故术中强调扩大切除T₂WI所显示水肿带,而对于肿瘤邻近的重要脑功能区如丘脑、运动中枢或语言中枢,则行激光刀“雕刻式”切除,且开放侧脑室体部、额角、颞角或枕角,作为很好的解剖学定位,标示肿瘤内侧界,而此处恰是最易残留肿瘤的部位。而针对脑干胶质瘤(例4),由于肿瘤与第四脑室底部结构关系密切且肿瘤巨大,上下径较长,所有患者又需完整切除肿瘤,因此要求全程采取“雕刻式”切除,根据肿瘤质地不同,沿正常神经组织边界用激光刀进行分离,既有利于对肿瘤分离界面的保护,瘤床以双极电凝和激光刀进行清扫,同时确保无异常质地肿瘤组织残留。

本组患者术后影像学检查均提示肿瘤完全切除,其中例1患者FLAIR序列(图4d)显示额叶及前内侧水肿带也全部切除。例3术中进行扩大切除,将额下回以上(图10b)和中央前回前方(图10d)额叶水肿带全部切除。例2患者术后1个月MRI检查显示所有强化瘤结节均切除,但在术野前外侧有少量T₂WI序列所显示水肿区域(图6d)。本组例4为脑干胶质瘤,术中完整“雕刻式”切除,周围正常脑组织结构保留完好,术野干净、无强化影,手术区域周围组织未见明显水肿带形成。

本组4例患者再次手术后临床症状均有不同程度恢复,未出现严重并发症,其中例1和例4患者无神经功能障碍,痊愈出院;例2由于右侧枕叶切除,双眼左侧同向性偏盲仍然存在;例3术后发生右侧肢体肌力改变(右下肢4级、右上肢2级),以及部分运动性失语,经改善脑循环、高压氧,辅助针灸及物理康复训练症状明显改善。本组仅例2患者再次手术前未进行标准放化疗,术后按照标准Stupp方案进行替莫唑胺同步放化疗和辅助化疗;其余3例术后均未进行放射治疗,仅接受替莫唑胺化疗,剂量为200 mg/kg,以28 d为一个周期,每一周期化疗5 d(5 d/28 d),共治疗6个周期。

二、临床疗效评价及长期随访

本组4例患者平均随访(14.00±12.50)个月。随访期间仅例2患者于术后3个月时MRI检查T₂WI序列显示的水肿部位出现局部强化影(图7b,7c),

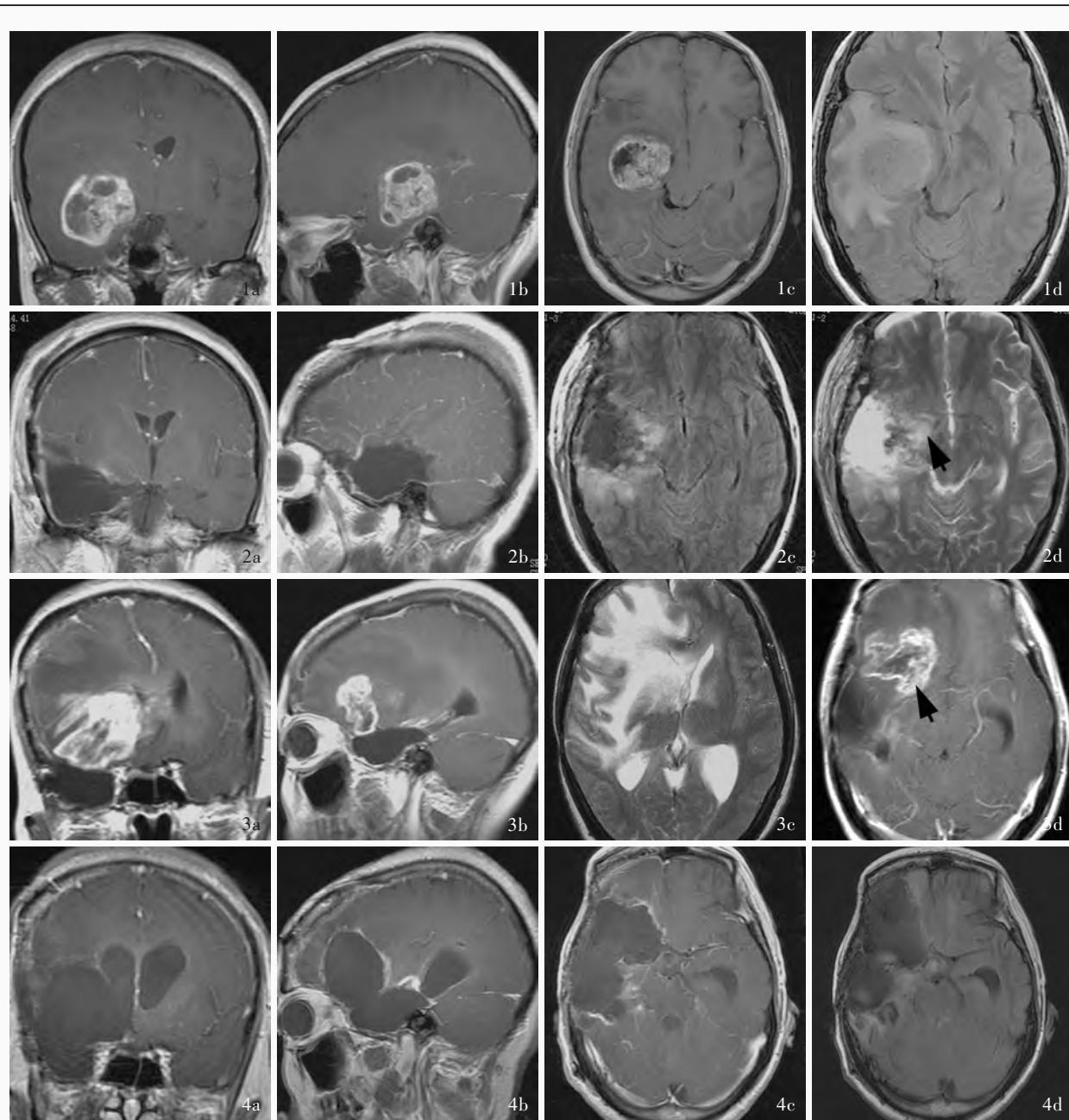


图1 首次手术前MRI检查显示,右侧颞叶明显强化占位病灶,肿瘤周围水肿明显 1a 冠状位T₁WI增强扫描 1b 矢状位T₁WI增强扫描 1c 横断面T₁WI增强扫描 1d 横断面FLAIR序列 **图2** 首次术后MRI检查显示肿瘤强化部分已完全切除,但T₂WI扫描显示肿瘤强化结节内侧、原术前T₂WI高信号部位有所保留(箭头所示) 2a 冠状位T₁WI增强扫描 2b 矢状位T₁WI增强扫描 2c 横断面FLAIR序列 2d 横断面T₂WI增强扫描 **图3** 肿瘤复发(首次术后5个月)后再次手术前影像学检查显示,右侧颞叶偏前方复发,周围脑组织水肿明显;横断面T₂WI增强扫描显示,复发部位(箭头所示)与首次术后T₂WI所见残留部位相符合 3a 冠状位T₁WI增强扫描 3b 矢状位T₁WI增强扫描 3c 横断面T₂WI扫描 3d 横断面T₁WI增强扫描 **图4** 于再次手术后9个月随访时,MRI检查显示肿瘤结节及周围部分水肿带已通过手术切除,并开放右侧侧脑室,肿瘤灶扩大全切除 4a 冠状位T₁WI增强扫描 4b 矢状位T₁WI增强扫描 4c 横断面T₁WI增强扫描 4d 横断面FLAIR序列

Figure 1 MRI before the first operation showed a remarkable enhancement of space-occupying tumor in the right temporal lobe and peritumoral edema. Coronal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 1a). Sagittal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 1b). Axial enhanced T₁WI (Panel 1c). Axial FLAIR (Panel 1d). **Figure 2** MRI after the first operation showed total resection of tumor enhancement part, but T₂WI showed the preoperative T₂ hyperintense sites had reservations inside the strengthened tumor nodule (arrow indicates). Coronal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 2a). Sagittal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 2b). Axial FLAIR (Panel 2c). Axial enhanced T₂WI (Panel 2d). **Figure 3** MRI before the reoperation (5 months after the first surgery) showed recurrent tumor located in front of the right temporal lobe, resulting in severe peripheral edema. Axial T₂WI suggested the recurrence site (arrow indicates) was located in the residual part showed by T₂WI after the first surgery. Coronal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 3a). Sagittal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 3b). Axial T₂WI (Panel 3c). Axial enhanced T₁WI (Panel 3d). **Figure 4** MRI 9 months after the reoperation showed tumor nodules as well as the surrounding edema parts were removed by surgery, and the right lateral ventricle was opened for expanded resection. Coronal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 4a). Sagittal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 4b). Axial enhanced T₁WI (Panel 4c). Axial FLAIR (Panel 4d)

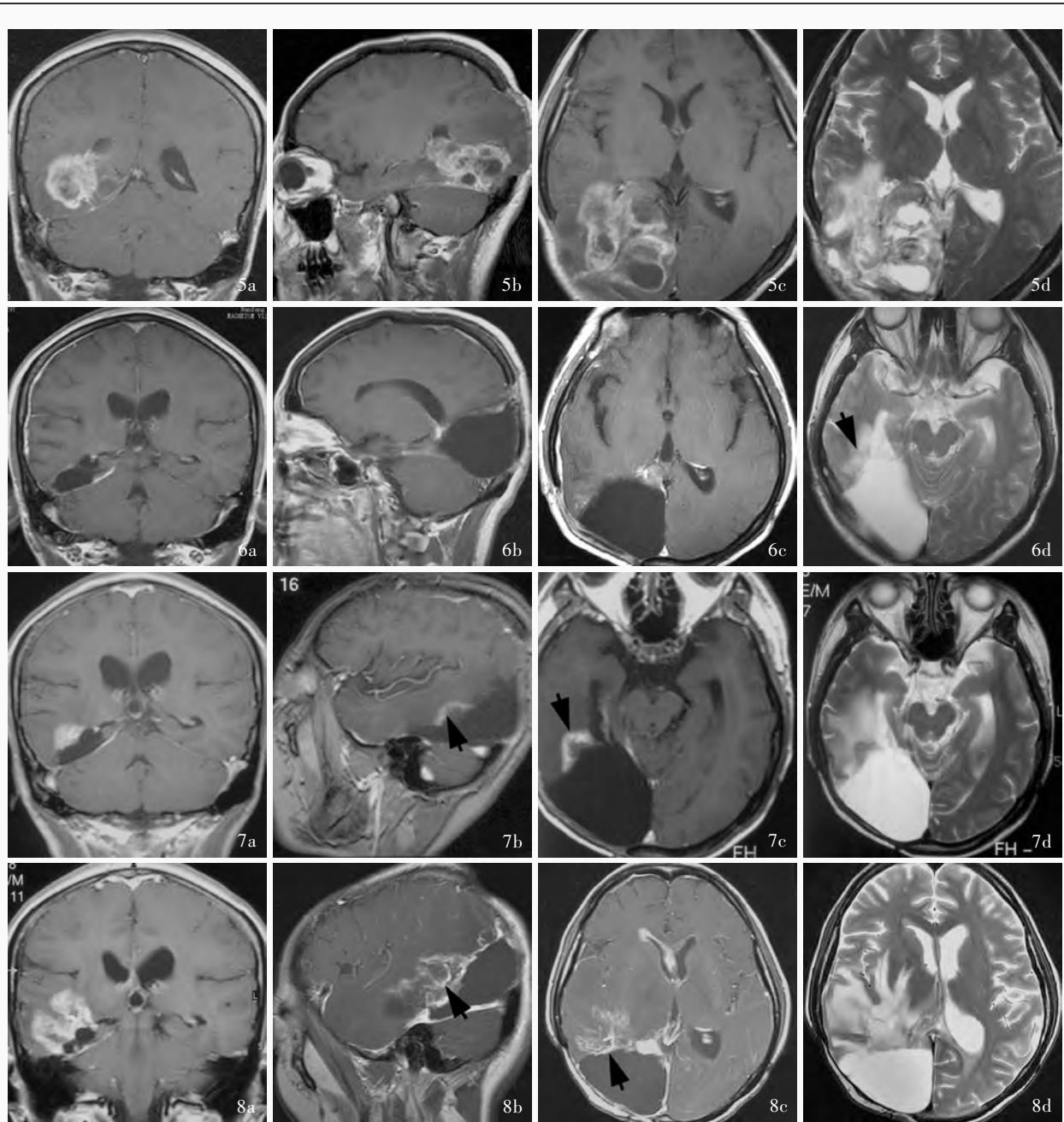


图5 再次入院后MRI检查显示,右侧枕叶原肿瘤部位复发,由于肿瘤生长推挤使局部去骨瓣位置隆起,肿瘤灶明显强化,其内部分坏死;T₂WI扫描显示肿瘤强化灶外侧局部明显水肿 5a 冠状位T₁WI增强扫描 5b 矢状位T₁WI增强扫描 5c 横断面T₁WI增强扫描 5d 横断面T₂WI扫描 **图6** 再次术后1个月MRI检查显示肿瘤强化结节灶完全切除,但T₂WI所示肿瘤强化灶外侧水肿带部分残留(箭头所示) 6a 冠状位T₁WI增强扫描 6b 矢状位T₁WI增强扫描 6c 横断面T₁WI增强扫描 6d 横断面T₂WI扫描 **图7** 术后3个月MRI检查显示原手术瘤腔外侧偏前方强化结节(箭头所示),部位与原T₂WI所示残留水肿带一致 7a 冠状位T₁WI增强扫描 7b 矢状位T₁WI增强扫描 7c 横断面T₁WI增强扫描 7d 横断面T₂WI扫描 **图8** 术后16个月MRI检查显示强化灶继续扩大,肿瘤局部复发(箭头所示) 8a 冠状位T₁WI增强扫描 8b 矢状位T₁WI增强扫描 8c 横断面T₁WI增强扫描 8d 横断面T₂WI扫描

Figure 5 MRI of patient with tumor recurrence showed the recurrence located in the original tumor site of the right occipital lobe, and local eminence in the position of partial decompressive craniectomy caused by tumor growth. The significant enhancement of tumor and intratumoral necrosis were also seen. T₂WI showed local edema outside the enhanced tumor. Coronal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 5a). Sagittal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 5b). Axial enhanced T₁WI (Panel 5c). Axial T₂WI (Panel 5d). **Figure 6** MRI 1 month after the reoperation displayed the strengthened tumor nodules were totally removed. However, T₂WI showed residual part of edema outside the enhanced tumor (arrow indicates). Coronal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 6a). Sagittal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 6b). Axial enhanced T₁WI (Panel 6c). Axial T₂WI (Panel 6d). **Figure 7** MRI 3 months after the reoperation revealed enhanced nodules (arrows indicate) located in front of the original surgery cavity, which was the residual edema parts showed in Panel 6d. Coronal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 7a). Sagittal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 7b). Axial enhanced T₁WI (Panel 7c). Axial T₂WI (Panel 7d). **Figure 8** MRI 16 months after the reoperation showed continuous expansion of enhanced lesions and local recurrence (arrows indicate). Coronal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 8a). Sagittal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 8b). Axial enhanced T₁WI (Panel 8c). Axial T₂WI (Panel 8d)

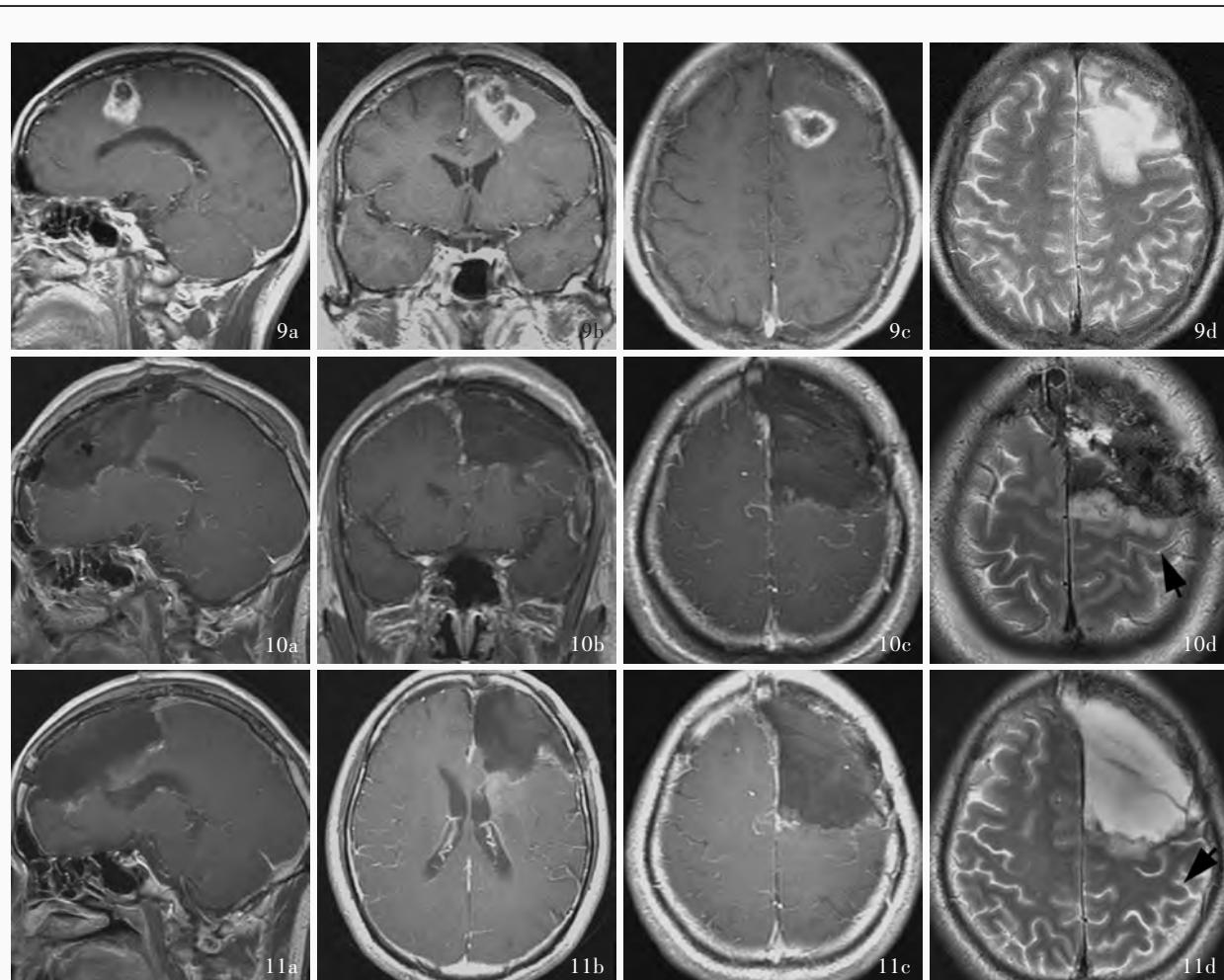


图9 再次手术前MRI检查显示,复发肿瘤位于左侧额叶,强化结节向深部累及胼胝体并达侧脑室额角旁,后方距中央沟仍然较远;但T₂WI扫描显示肿瘤周围水肿明显,后方已达中央前回前方 9a 矢状位T₁WI增强扫描 9b 冠状位T₁WI增强扫描 9c 横断面T₁WI增强扫描 9d 横断面T₂WI扫描 **图10** 术后2周MRI检查显示,肿瘤强化及其周围水肿带全部切除,切除深度已达侧脑室额角,包括左侧扣带回,后方已达中央前回前方,左侧可见中央沟位置(箭头所示) 10a 矢状位T₁WI增强扫描 10b 冠状位T₁WI增强扫描 10c 横断面T₁WI增强扫描 10d 横断面T₂WI扫描 **图11** 再次术后1年MRI检查显示患者瘤床洁净,无强化结节形成,且T₂WI扫描中央前后回形态良好(箭头所示) 11a 矢状位T₁WI增强扫描 11b 横断面T₁WI增强扫描 11c 横断面T₁WI增强扫描 11d 横断面T₂WI扫描

Figure 9 MRI before the reoperation showed the recurrent tumor located in the left frontal lobe. The strengthened nodules involved the corpus callosum and reached the angulus frontalis of lateral ventricle, but was still far from the central sulcus posteriorly. T₂WI showed the peripheral edema reached the front of the anterior central gyrus. Sagittal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 9a). Coronal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 9b). Axial enhanced T₁WI (Panel 9c). Axial T₂WI (Panel 9d). **Figure 10** MRI 2 weeks after reoperation revealed the enhanced tumor and peripheral edema were totally removed. The resection depth reached the angulus frontalis of lateral ventricle, including the left cingulate gyrus, and the rear site reached the front of the anterior central gyrus, the left side reaching central sulcus (arrow indicates). Sagittal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 10a). Coronal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 10b). Axial enhanced T₁WI (Panel 10c). Axial T₂WI (Panel 10d). **Figure 11** MRI 1 year after the reoperation showed the tumor bed was pretty clean without enhanced nodules. Good morphology of anterior and posterior central gyrus was shown by T₂WI (arrow indicates). Sagittal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 11a). Axial enhanced T₁WI (Panel 11b). Axial T₂WI (Panel 11d).

连续随访期间可见局部强化影逐渐增大,于术后第16个月时行矢状位和横断面MRI增强扫描均显示瘤结节形成(图8b,8c),新生瘤结节局限,未行外科手术切除,仍以替莫唑胺化疗并继续观察疾病进展情况。其余3例患者再次手术后恢复良好,连续MRI检查未见肿瘤复发。其中例3患者术后曾一度出现右侧肢体肌力减退和运动性失语,术后1个月

时运动性失语明显改善,能说出亲属姓名和简单的看图识字等,但发音仍缓慢;术后3个月随访时所有临床症状与体征明显改善;术后1年时右侧下肢肌力达5级,日常行走、负重正常,右侧上肢肌力改善至4级并能做简单劳动,但较左侧肢体肌力仍差,与此同时运动性失语症状虽语速仍较缓慢,但日常交流已无明显障碍。本组4例患者随访期间KPS评分

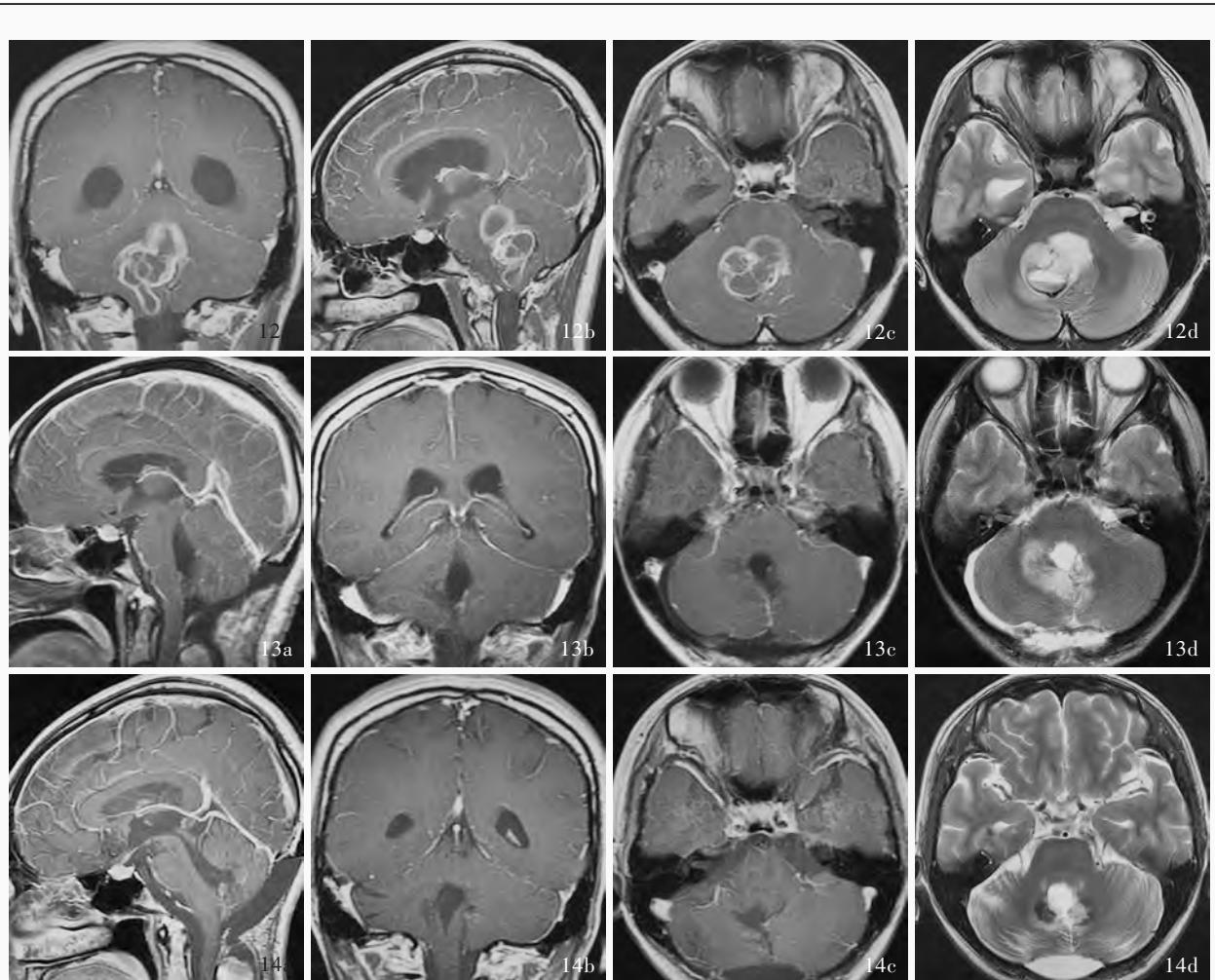


图12 再次手术前MRI检查显示,复发肿瘤位于脑干背侧,占据第四脑室空间并引起幕上脑积水,肿瘤灶明显强化,瘤内有部分液化坏死;T₁WI扫描显示瘤周略水肿,边界明显 12a 冠状位T₁WI增强扫描 12b 矢状位T₁WI增强扫描 12c 横断面T₁WI增强扫描 12d 横断面T₂WI扫描 **图13** 再次术后第3天MRI检查显示,肿瘤全切除,T₁WI扫描显示肿瘤背侧小脑略水肿 13a 矢状位T₁WI增强扫描 13b 冠状位T₁WI增强扫描 13c 横断面T₁WI增强扫描 13d 横断面T₂WI扫描 **图14** 再次术后1年MRI检查显示,瘤床洁净,未见肿瘤强化结节形成,幕上脑积水缓解;T₂WI扫描显示,小脑水肿消失,枕叶少量硬膜下积液 14a 矢状位T₁WI增强扫描 14b 冠状位T₁WI增强扫描 14c 横断面T₁WI增强扫描 14d 横断面T₂WI扫描

Figure 12 MRI before the reoperation showed that the recurrent tumor located in the dorsal brainstem, occupied the space of the fourth ventricle and caused supratentorial hydrocephalus. The remarkable enhancement of tumor and intratumoral liquefactive necrosis were observed. T₂WI displayed slight peritumoral edema with clean boundary. Coronal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 12a). Sagittal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 12b). Axial enhanced T₁WI (Panel 12c). Axial T₂WI (Panel 12d). **Figure 13** MRI 3 days after reoperation suggested total tumor removal. T₂WI showed slight edema of cerebellum. Sagittal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 13a). Coronal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 13b). Axial enhanced T₁WI (Panel 13c). Axial T₂WI (Panel 13d). **Figure 14** MRI 1 year after reoperation showed the tumor cavity was clean without enhanced nodule, and the hydrocephalus was relieved significantly. T₂WI showed slight edema of cerebellum was also relieved, and small amount of subdural effusion was found in the occipital lobe. Sagittal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 14a). Coronal enhanced T₁WI (Panel 14b). Axial enhanced T₁WI (Panel 14c). Axial T₂WI (Panel 14d)

分别为90、80、80和90分。

讨 论

近年来提出了多模式治疗,包括最大限度外科手术切除、术后放射治疗再辅助系统的药物化疗,其传统治疗原则主要采用甲基苄肼、洛莫司汀和长春新碱化疗方案(PCV方案)联合术后放射治疗,但大样本临床试验结果显示上述方案不能延长大多

数恶性胶质瘤患者的生存时间^[3]。Stupp等^[3]在2005年发表了欧洲癌症研究与治疗组织(EORTC)和加拿大国家肿瘤研究中心(CNCRC)联合文章,认为多形性胶质母细胞瘤患者外科手术辅助放射治疗同时,以及之后联合应用替莫唑胺化疗可增加患者平均生存时间(14.60与12.10个月);而德国肿瘤协会(NOA)采用尼莫司汀(ACNU,尼莫司汀)联合替尼泊苷(VM-26)或尼莫司汀联合阿糖胞苷化疗,

可使多形性胶质母细胞瘤患者平均生存时间提高至17.30和15.70个月^[5]。我们在为这2个月的生命延长而欢欣鼓舞的同时,也深切地认识到此类疾病的治疗现状仍难以令人满意。而对于初次经以上综合治疗后再次复发的病例而言,选择治疗方法更为棘手,而且目前尚无被广泛接受的治疗指南,使得各医疗中心往往采用不同的治疗理念和策略,患者预后也大相径庭。

2012年,美国国立综合癌症网络颁布了最新的中枢神经系统肿瘤治疗指南,其中针对颅内复发性恶性胶质瘤的治疗,仍然将最大限度的以外科手术切除肿瘤灶作为最佳和最为重要的治疗方式,仅对不可切除或不能耐受外科手术的患者才单纯应用放射治疗联合药物化疗或姑息性治疗。由于复发性恶性胶质瘤,其浸润性生长和周围复发的组织病理学特点,使大多数病例或多或少与脑功能区关系密切,本组4例患者均与丘脑、运动中枢、语言中枢、胼胝体,以及脑干等重要解剖结构关系密切。针对脑功能区邻近区域肿瘤病例,国内多所大型神经外科医疗中心已开展手术前扩散张量纤维束成像(DTT)、血氧水平依赖的功能磁共振成像(BOLD-fMRI)、术中唤醒麻醉,以及术中皮质电生理学监测等治疗模式^[6-9],这些技术可为保留正常脑功能发挥精确的定位作用。但就治疗策略而言,以上手术方法均为针对肿瘤病灶强化部分,力求精确完全切除肿瘤,这对于原发性低级别肿瘤确为最佳首选方案^[10-12]。然而,恶性胶质瘤由于呈高侵袭性生长,影像学检查显示肿瘤灶周围的正常脑组织也存在肿瘤细胞浸润^[13-14]。据Wilson描述,即使将肿瘤和瘤周2cm内的脑组织完全切除,也只能清除约98%的肿瘤细胞,而2cm外仍然可能有2%的肿瘤细胞残留^[13]。对于复发患者,再次手术往往是其最后的治疗希望,最大限度的切除肿瘤病灶是神经外科医师的目标。

鉴于此,术前制定治疗策略须在维持患者基本生存质量、保证术后KPS评分>70分的基础上,尽可能扩大切除范围,应尽量切除T₂WI所显示的水肿组织,至少应切除强化病灶周围2cm范围内T₂WI显示异常的病变。例如本文例1和例2患者,术中完全切除肿瘤强化结节,但肿瘤复发常源自周围残留的水肿组织即T₂WI异常信号部位,由此也验证了Wilson的理论。因此,针对脑深层受累范围较广泛的复发性肿瘤,我们建议术中应尽可能扩大切除范

围,将T₂WI所显示的水肿带一并切除,尤其是前外侧偏非功能区病变区域。而针对邻近重要脑功能区和脑干胶质瘤区域则强调精确“雕刻式”切除,术中应用激光刀时,应根据不同组织质地,沿着肿瘤胶质增生带和正常脑组织界限进行切除。本组例3患者,即于术中将肿瘤强化结节包括周围所有T₂WI所显示的异常信号完全切除,而对邻近语言中枢和运动中枢的病灶则沿着脑沟精确切除,从而达到真正意义上的肿瘤全切除。虽然患者在术后短期内出现相应的神经功能缺损症状,但这是由于术后短期细胞毒性水肿所致,长期随访结果表明,肢体肌力减退、运动性失语等症状与体征均能明显改善,本组4例患者经过1年余随访至今无一例肿瘤复发。本组例4患者为脑干外生型胶质瘤,术前影像学检查提示肿瘤灶周围水肿不明显,证实肿瘤对周围正常脑组织造成的细胞毒性水肿不明显,术中严格按照肿瘤边界进行“雕刻式”切除,也达到了真正意义上的全切除,术后患者恢复良好,未发生神经功能缺损症状与体征,术后随访至今肿瘤未复发。

综上所述,对于颅内复发性恶性胶质瘤,尤其是毗邻重要神经功能结构的患者,单纯切除有强化表现的肿瘤结节不能作为手术的终极目标,应在保证患者基本生存质量(KPS评分>70分)的前提下,有针对性的扩大切除范围。对于毗邻脑非功能区肿瘤、T₂WI序列显示异常信号时,应扩大切除范围,尽可能将肿瘤周围水肿带一并切除,对于条件不允许者也应切除强化病灶周围2cm的异常信号带。而对于毗邻脑功能区或脑干的恶性胶质瘤,要求精确“雕刻式”切除,在所有手术方式中以激光刀能更精细地分离肿瘤和正常神经组织,而且由于其具有低热量和微创之操作特点,因而对正常神经功能具有较好的保护作用。

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· WHO 神经上皮组织肿瘤分类标准 ·

世界卫生组织中枢神经系统肿瘤分类(2007年) ——神经上皮组织肿瘤

星形细胞肿瘤 Astrocytic tumours

- 毛细胞型星形细胞瘤 Pilocytic astrocytoma(WHO I 级)
- 毛细胞黏液型星形细胞瘤 Pilomyxoid astrocytoma(WHO II 级)
- 室管膜下巨细胞型星形细胞瘤 Subependymal giant cell astrocytoma(WHO I 级)
- 多形性黄色瘤型星形细胞瘤 Pleomorphic xanthoastrocytoma(WHO II 级)
- 弥漫性星形细胞瘤 Diffuse astrocytoma(WHO II 级)
- 纤维型 Fibrillary(WHO II 级)
- 肥胖细胞型 Gemistocytic(WHO II 级)
- 原浆型 Protoplasmic(WHO II 级)
- 间变性星形细胞瘤 Anaplastic astrocytoma(WHO III 级)
- 胶质母细胞瘤 Glioblastoma(WHO IV 级)
- 巨细胞型胶质母细胞瘤 Giant cell glioblastoma(WHO IV 级)
- 胶质肉瘤 Gliosarcoma(WHO IV 级)
- 大脑胶质瘤病 Gliomatosis cerebri
- 少突胶质细胞肿瘤 Oligodendroglial tumours
- 少突胶质细胞瘤 Oligodendroglioma(WHO II 级)

间变性少突胶质细胞瘤

- Anaplastic oligodendrogloma(WHO III 级)

少突星形细胞肿瘤 Oligoastrocytic tumours

- 少突-星形细胞瘤 Oligoastrocytoma(WHO II 级)

间变性少突-星形细胞瘤

- Anaplastic oligoastrocytoma(WHO III 级)

室管膜肿瘤 Ependymal tumours

- 室管膜下室管膜瘤 Subependymoma(WHO I 级)

黏液乳头状型室管膜瘤

- Myxopapillary ependymoma(WHO I 级)

室管膜瘤 Ependymoma(WHO II 级)

- 细胞型 Cellular(WHO II 级)

乳头状型 Papillary(WHO II 级)

- 透明细胞型 Clear cell(WHO II 级)

伸长细胞型 Tanyctic(WHO II 级)

间变性室管膜瘤 Anaplastic ependymoma(WHO III 级)

脉络丛肿瘤 Choroid plexus tumours

- 脉络丛乳头状瘤 Choroid plexus papilloma(WHO I 级)

非典型性脉络丛乳头状瘤

- Atypical choroid plexus papilloma(WHO II 级)

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