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· 文献综述 ·

慢性乙型肝炎病毒感染与肝内胆管细胞癌发生和预后的关系研究进展

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摘要

肝内胆管细胞癌 (ICC) 起源于二级胆管及其分支上皮细胞, 是恶性程度较高和预后较差的肝脏恶性肿瘤之一。淋巴结转移是严重影响 ICC 患者预后的因素。近年来, 许多研究发现乙型肝炎病毒 (HBV) 是 ICC 发生的危险因素之一, HBV 相关 ICC 具有类似与肝细胞癌的临床病理表现。另外, 新近研究表明 HBV 阳性 ICC 患者术后预后优于 HBV 阴性患者, 且 HBV 阳性 ICC 患者淋巴结转移率较低。因此, 进一步探索 HBV 在 ICC 的发生和预后中的作用有着重要的临床意义。

关键词

胆管上皮癌; 胆管, 肝内; 乙型肝炎病毒; 淋巴转移; 预后; 综述文献
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Relations of hepatitis B virus infection with occurrence and prognosis of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma: recent research progress

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Abstract

Intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC) arising from the epithelial cells of the second order bile ducts and their branches, is one of the liver cancers with high degree of malignancy and poor prognosis. Lymph node metastasis is the most important factor affecting the prognosis of ICC patients. Recently, many studies indicated that hepatitis B virus (HBV) is an independent risk factor for ICC, and the clinical manifestations in patients with HBV-associated ICC are similar to those with hepatocellular carcinoma. Further, the latest studies demonstrated that the prognosis in HBV-positive ICC patients is better than that in HBV-negative patients, and HBV-positive ICC patients have a relatively low rate of lymph node metastasis. Thus, further insight into the actions of HBV on the pathogenesis and outcomes of ICC is of great clinical significance.

Key words

Cholangiocarcinoma; Bile Ducts, Intrahepatic; Hepatitis B virus, Lymphatic Metastasis; Prognosis; Review
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肝内胆管细胞癌 (intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, ICC) 是一类起源于二级胆管及其分支

上皮的腺癌, 仅次于肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC) 的原发性肝脏恶性肿瘤, 约占

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消化系统恶性肿瘤的3%，原发性肝脏恶性肿瘤的5%~10%，其发病率近年来呈现逐年上升的趋势^[1]。由于ICC具有发病隐匿、发展迅速、恶性程度高、淋巴结转移早等特点，多数患者发现时因肝外淋巴结广泛侵犯等原因已失去手术时机，根治性切除术后患者的5年生存率仅为20%~40%^[2-3]。因此，ICC已成为严重危害人类生命健康的重大疾病，有关ICC的发病机制研究已刻不容缓。乙型肝炎病毒（hepatitis B virus, HBV）是一种通过持续性感染肝细胞诱发肝硬化及肝癌的嗜肝性脱氧核糖核酸（deoxyribose nucleic acid, DNA）病毒^[4]。HBV感染是HCC的首位病因，全世界50%以上的HCC患者合并HBV感染^[5]。既往认为ICC的发病机制不依赖于HBV感染，但近年来许多研究^[6-7]表明HBV感染是ICC的危险因素之一。令人意外的是，新近研究表明HBV阳性ICC患者预后比HBV阴性患者相对较好，而丙型肝炎病毒（HCV）阳性ICC患者预后较差^[8]，然而具体机制尚未阐明，有赖于进一步深入研究。本文拟对HBV感染与ICC发生和预后方面相关研究做一综述。

1 HBV 与 ICC 发生

ICC的部分发生及发展机制已被人们揭示，如白介素6经过自分泌和旁分泌途径活化ICC细胞增殖相关信号转导通路，还可通过激活信号转导与转录激活因子3增加髓细胞白血病基因1（myeloid cell leukemia 1, MCL-1）的转录，提高ICC细胞对肿瘤坏死因子凋亡诱导配体的抵抗力，抑制ICC细胞的凋亡^[9-10]。尽管如此，ICC的整体发生机制及病因尚不清楚。近年来，基于患者样本数据分析流行病学调查表明HBV感染以及HBV相关肝硬化在ICC的发生发展中的致病性，但迄今为止HBV如何诱导ICC发生尚不明确。

众所周知，肝脏祖细胞主要位于门静脉周围区域的原始幼稚未分化超微结构的小上皮细胞，平时处于静息状态，当肝细胞或胆管细胞损伤时被激活，随后参与组织细胞修复^[11]。肝脏祖细胞可分化成肝细胞及胆管细胞，也可产生甲胎蛋白（AFP），理论上既可诱发ICC又可诱发HCC，但具体机制尚不清楚。已有研究^[12-13]发现部分ICC细胞表达肝脏祖细胞标志物c-kit、CK7和CK19，且HBV阳性ICC在免疫组织化学及形态学上与HCC相似，并且HBV阳性ICC患者和HBV阳性HCC患者共

同呈现高AFP、发病年龄及性别相似、肝硬化等特点，进一步支持HBV阳性ICC与HCC共同起源于肝祖细胞癌变的观点^[14-15]。

AFP是分子量为68~73 kDa的碳水化合物糖蛋白，主要由胚胎发育期的胎儿肝细胞、卵黄囊细胞、胃肠道细胞产生，蛋白水平在出生后急剧下降，至出生后第2年血清中基本检测不到。然而，大部分HBV阳性HCC患者的AFP水平显著升高，肝脏祖细胞同样高表达AFP mRNA并在分化过程中持续产生AFP^[16]。近期有研究^[17]发现HBV阳性ICC患者比HBV阴性ICC患者AFP水平高，可能与肝脏卵圆细胞向肿瘤细胞分化有关，卵圆前体细胞在恶性转化过程中保留了产生AFP的能力。另有研究^[18]发现HBV阳性ICC患者和HBV阳性HCC患者的年龄和性别分布几乎一致，比HBV阴性ICC患者年轻，男性发病率明显高于女性，而且平均发病年龄比HCV阳性ICC或HCC提早10年，HCC-ICC混合性肝癌的发病率与肝细胞及胆管细胞数量的理论比值一致。由此可见，HBV阳性ICC和HBV阳性HCC均可能起源于肝脏祖细胞。但最近有研究^[19-20]通过肝细胞示踪方法在小鼠模型中发现通过活化Notch过表达可使得正常肝细胞分化为恶性胆管细胞，表明ICC可能来源于肝小叶中央区的肝细胞分化，而非集中于门静脉周围区域的肝脏祖细胞。

众所周知，HCC大多数起源于HBV引起的肝硬化，后者是HCC发生的最主要危险因素。肝硬化与HCC之间的相关性研究表明HCC进程中很大程度受炎症介导，炎症引起细胞死亡、再生的循环往复并诱发肝细胞反复增殖^[21]。尽管HBV感染和肝硬化通常被认为与ICC发病机制无关，但新近研究^[6-7]显示HBV感染是ICC发生的重要致病因素之一。另外，有研究^[22-23]报道HBV阳性ICC患者比HBV阴性ICC患者的肝硬化及组织学炎症程度高，表明HBV阳性HCC和HBV阳性ICC的发病机制中有相同的疾病进程，即相似的长期炎症性致癌进程。

HBV X基因编码的HBV X蛋白（17 kDa, HBx）是一种多功能蛋白调节因子，通过反式激活机制及蛋白相互作用来控制宿主细胞的代谢及病毒复制周期，如细胞周期调节、细胞凋亡、信号调节、转录调节，以及细胞骨架、细胞黏附分子、肿瘤抑制因子、癌基因的表达。HBx通过上调一些基因和转录因子，如c-myc、c-Jun、NF- κ B、AP-1、AP-2，以及下调蛋白磷酸酶1a（protein phosphatase Mg²⁺/Mn²⁺ dependent 1a, PPM1a）来

增强转化生长因子 β (TGF- β) 信号通路等, 在HCC发生发展中发挥重要作用^[24-29]。HBx可结合到肿瘤抑制基因p53的C-端, 形成一个蛋白复合体并抑制p53的多种功能活性, 也通过结合p53或者结合损伤DNA结合蛋白来抑制坏死肝细胞DNA的修复, 干扰DNA的修复和细胞周期调节, 导致DNA突变累积以及诱发癌变^[30-31]。近年来, 已有研究^[32]发现, HBx在HBV相关ICC周围肝脏组织中高表达, 此类患者血清中AFP显著增高, 表明HBx在ICC的发生中可能发挥重要作用。因此, HBx在ICC及HCC的发生中可能起到相似的致癌作用, 通过慢性炎症诱导致癌过程。

2 HBV 相关 ICC 临床病理特点

已有研究^[18]表明HBV阳性ICC患者的平均年龄(56.4 \pm 11.1)岁, 比HCV阳性ICC患者要年轻9岁, 后者为(65.6 \pm 9.17)岁, 而HBV阳性ICC和HBV阳性HCC患者年龄分布曲线基本一致。近年来, 越来越多的研究^[33-34]表明HBV相关ICC和HBV相关HCC的临床表型相似, 如血清乙型肝炎病毒表面抗原(HBsAg)阳性的ICC患者较阴性的ICC患者更年轻、男性比例多、转氨酶异常增高为著, 血清AFP、组织炎症、肝硬化、低分化肿瘤、脉管浸润水平更高, 与HBV相关HCC相同, 血清中糖类抗原19-9(CA19-9)水平和淋巴转移率更低。

从大体形态学特点来看, ICC被分为3个亚型: 肿块成型, 管壁浸润型, 腔内型^[35]。不同生长类型的ICC应有不同的细胞起源和发病机制。管壁浸润型和腔内型肿瘤可能起源于较大胆管内壁的上皮细胞恶性分化, 而肿块成型可能起源于较小的胆管或门静脉区周围的肝祖细胞。已有研究^[36-37]表明, 由肝内胆管结石和华支睾吸虫感染引发的ICC几乎均存在导管内生长模式。而病毒性肝炎引起的ICC主要以肿块结节性生长模式为主。此外, ICC还可以根据组织学特点分为两个亚型, 即胆小管型和胆管型。已有研究^[38]发现, 病毒性肝炎相关ICC组织学上几乎均为胆小管型(OR=2.71, P=0.008), 进一步证明ICC发展中不同的病因有不同的分子通路。

3 HBV 与 ICC 预后

目前国际公认的ICC预后影响因素主要包括淋

巴结转移、血管侵犯、手术方式、肿瘤分化程度、肿瘤组织学类型、肝硬化、病毒性肝炎等^[39-40]。众所周知, ICC预后较差, 其主要原因为术后易复发、导管周围浸润、广泛的淋巴转移、早期诊断困难等, 其这些特点在HBsAg阴性的ICC患者中更为显著^[18]。近年来, 一些研究^[41-42]发现ICC患者术前高表达CA19-9或CK19, 则术后预后较差。而HBV相关ICC患者同样高表达CK19及CA19-9, 但由于此类患者为早期排查HCC多每隔3~6个月行AFP和超声检查, 使得发生ICC后能相对较早期发现。因此, HBV相关ICC患者多因早期发现而获得更高的手术切除率^[32]。综上所述, 和HBV阴性患者相比, HBV阳性ICC患者在早期诊断以及早期手术切除方面具有优势。

已知ICC发病隐匿、恶性程度高、淋巴结转移早, 患者就诊时往往因肝外淋巴结广泛侵犯而错失手术时机, 即使接受根治性手术切除患者的预后也不能令人满意。以往研究^[43]报道ICC患者的切除术后复发率为82.4%, 术后淋巴结转移率为31%。近年来, 大部分临床研究提出HBV阳性ICC患者预后比HBV阴性患者好, 并且HBV阳性ICC患者淋巴结转移比HBV阴性患者明显少见。Zhang等^[44]研究发现HBV阴性ICC患者切除术后1年生存率为46.7%, 淋巴结转移率为79.3%, 而HBV阳性ICC患者切除术后1年生存率为75.4%, 淋巴结转移率为20.7%。Zhou等^[45]也同样发现HBV阴性ICC患者切除术后1、3年生存率为45.6%、20.5%, 淋巴结转移患者1、3年生存率为28.1%、3.1%, 而HBV阳性ICC患者切除术后1、3年生存率为72.4%、41.8%。Liu等^[43]研究发现HBV阴性ICC患者切除术后1、3年生存率为30.4%、0%, 淋巴结转移率为73.2%, 而HBV阳性ICC患者切除术后1、3年生存率为45.9%、15.0%; 淋巴结转移率为46.0%, 且接受术后辅助化疗患者1、3年生存率为83.8%、33.3%, 无辅助化疗的患者为31.7%、4.1%。另外, 近期有研究^[46]发现肝硬化、TNM分期、多发肿瘤、血管侵犯亦严重影响ICC患者预后, 如HBV阳性ICC患者合并肝硬化的1、5年生存率为56%、0, 无肝硬化者生存率为65%、27%; TNM分期I期或II期的患者1、5年生存率为66%、17%, III期或IV期患者生存率为43%、0; 单发肿瘤患者1、5年生存率为69%、17%, 而多发肿瘤患者为38%、0; 血管侵犯患者1、5年生存率为24%、0, 无血管侵犯患者为64%、

14%；淋巴结转移患者1、5年生存率为31%、0，无淋巴结转移患者生存率为64%、14%。与此相反，最近有一研究^[47]提示HBV阳性ICC患者预后较与阴性患者差，所有HBV阳性ICC患者接受手术治疗后的生存期未及5年。相反，多项研究主张HBV感染为ICC良好的预后因素之一，但具体机制尚未阐明。

4 结 语

ICC是一种恶性程度极高的肿瘤，其在亚洲国家发病率更高。如前所述，大量研究结果表明HBV是ICC的致病因素之一。HBV相关ICC在形态学上主要表现为肿块形成型，组织学上表现为胆小管型，其与HBV相关HCC之间具有一定的共同点，即相似的长期炎症性致癌进程。因此，HBV相关ICC与典型ICC不同，应区分为两类不同的疾病。此外，部分相关研究提示HBV相关ICC患者淋巴结转移率较低。HBV慢性感染是否可能通过抑制淋巴结转移和新生参与ICC预后保护的内在机制有待今后深入探索。

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