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· 专题研究 ·

肝脏血管周上皮样细胞瘤38例临床诊治分析

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摘要

背景与目的: 肝脏血管周上皮样细胞瘤 (PEComa) 是一种少见的肝脏原发性肿瘤, 由于缺乏特异性的症状及影像特征, 容易误诊为肝细胞癌、肝血管瘤, 影响临床治疗。为探索肝脏 PEComa 的疾病特点及诊治方法, 本研究通过总结我院既往收治的肝脏 PEComa 患者临床病理资料, 对其临床诊疗和预后进行分析, 旨在提高对该疾病的诊疗水平。

方法: 回顾 2010 年 7 月—2021 年 6 月期间中南大学湘雅医院普通外科收治的 38 例肝脏 PEComa 患者的临床病理资料, 对患者的临床特点、影像学表现、病理特点、治疗及预后进行分析。

结果: 38 例患者中, 女性 28 例 (73.7%), 男性 10 例 (26.3%), 中位年龄 46 (21~66) 岁。38 例患者共发现 40 个肝脏结节, 结节的大小 1.0~20.0 cm, 平均 (6.02 ± 4.84) cm, 其中位于右肝 21 个 (52.5%), 位于左肝 17 个 (42.5%), 位于尾状叶 2 个 (5%)。10 例患者有临床症状, 表现为腹胀和腹痛或寒战和发热。35 例患者行术前肝脏彩超检查, 病灶表现为高回声 (18 例)、混合回声 (12 例) 或低回声 (5 例) 肿块。23 例患者术前行增强 CT 检查, 增强后动脉期均出现明显增强, 19 例在门脉期和延迟期表现为低密度, 4 例在门脉期和延迟期仍有强化。10 例行磁共振检查, 其中 6 例病灶 T1 加权图像呈低信号, T2 加权图像为高信号, 3 例病灶 T1 为高信号, T2 低信号, 1 例病灶 T1 和 T2 均为等信号; 所有病例病灶在弥散加权图像中均表现为高信号。1 例行 ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT 检查, 肿瘤葡萄糖代谢低, 胆碱成像显示病变摄取量异常增高, 并在术前误诊为肝细胞癌。所有患者都接受了肝切除手术治疗, 包括 2 例被诊断为肝血管瘤并在外院接受肝动脉栓塞术治疗后发生破裂出血患者。术后病理诊断均为肝脏 PEComa, 各标志物免疫组化染色阳性率分别为: HMB-45 为 100% (38/38), CD34 为 47.4% (18/38), melan-A 为 44.7% (17/38), SMA 为 21.1% (8/38)。38 例中有 34 例获得完整随访资料, 随访时间 3~133 个月, 中位随访时间为 60.5 个月, 随访期间仅 1 例于术后 3 年死亡, 余患者均未发现肿瘤复发或转移。

结论: 肝脏 PEComa 缺乏特异性的临床表现和影像学特征, 术后组织病理学检查是诊断的金标准, 当出现症状、良恶性难以鉴别时应尽早手术切除。

关键词

肝肿瘤; 血管周上皮样细胞肿瘤; 肝切除术

中图分类号: R735.7

Analysis of clinical diagnosis and treatment of 38 cases of perivascular epithelioid cell neoplasm of the liver

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Hepatic perivascular epithelioid cell neoplasm (PEComa) is a rare primary tumor of the liver and is easily misdiagnosed as hepatocellular carcinoma and hepatic hemangioma due to the lack of specific symptoms and imaging features, which affects clinical treatment. To investigate the disease characteristics and treatment of hepatic PEComa, this study analyzed the clinical diagnosis and prognosis by summarizing the clinicopathologic data of previous patients with hepatic PEComa in our hospital to improve the diagnosis and treatment of this disease.

Methods: The clinicopathologic data of 38 patients with hepatic PEComa treated in Department of General Surgery, Xiangya Hospital, Central South University between July 2010 and June 2021 were reviewed, and the dataset that included clinical features, imaging manifestations, pathological features, treatment, and prognosis was analyzed.

Results: Of the 38 patients, 28 cases were (73.7%) females, and 10 cases (26.3%) were males, with a median age of 46 (21–66) years. A total of 40 liver nodules were detected in the 38 patients, and the size of lesions ranged from 1.0 to 20.0 cm, with a mean of (6.02±4.84) cm, among which 21 (52.5%) were located in the right liver, 17 (42.5%) in the left liver, and 2 (5%) in the caudate lobe. Ten patients presented with clinical symptoms such as abdominal distension and pain or chills with fever. Thirty-five patients underwent preoperative liver ultrasonography, and the lesions appeared as hyperechoic (18 cases), mixed echogenic (12 cases), or hypoechoic (5 cases) texture. Twenty-three patients underwent preoperative enhanced CT, and all lesions were enhanced in the arterial phase after enhancement. Nineteen presented hypointense in the portal and delayed phases, and 4 had a prolonged enhancement in the portal and delayed phases. Ten patients underwent magnetic resonance imaging examination, of whom, the lesion showed low signal intensity on T1-weighted images showed and high signal intensity on T2-weighted images in 6 cases, showed high signal intensity on T1 images and low signal intensity on T2 images in 3 cases, and showed equal signal intensity on both T1 and T2 images in one case; the lesions in all cases showed high signal on diffusion-weighted images. One patient underwent ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT scan, on which low glucose metabolism and abnormally increased uptake of ¹⁸F-choline of the lesion was observed, and was misdiagnosed as hepatocellular carcinoma before operation. All patients underwent hepatectomy, including 2 cases, diagnosed with hepatic hemangioma and suffered rupture and bleeding after treatment with transcatheter arterial embolization in other hospitals. The lesions in all patients were diagnosed as hepatic PEComa by postoperative pathological examination. The positive rates of immunohistochemical staining for various tumor markers were 100% for HMB-45 (38/38), 47.4% for CD34 (18/38), 44.7% for melan-A (17/38), and 21.1% for SMA (8/38). Complete follow-up information was obtained in 34 cases of the 38 patients. The median follow-up time was 60.5 months. Only one case died 3 years after surgery, and no tumor recurrence or metastasis was observed in all the other patients during the follow-up period.

Conclusion: PEComa of the liver lacks specific clinical manifestations and imaging features, and postoperative histopathological examination is the gold standard for diagnosis. Surgical resection should be performed as early as possible for those with the development of symptoms and lesion challenging to be identified as benign or malignant.

Key words

Liver Neoplasms; Perivascular Epithelioid Cell Neoplasms r; Hepatectomy

CLC number: R735.7

血管周上皮样细胞瘤 (perivascular epithelial cell neoplasm, PEComa) 是由特征性血管周围细胞组成的间叶源性肿瘤, 可见于子宫、肾脏、膀胱、前列腺、肺、胰腺和肝脏等多种器官^[1]。发生于肝

脏的PEComa缺乏典型临床症状和体征, 大多数患者通常是在腹部影像学检查中偶然发现^[2]。由于缺乏典型影像学特征, 在术前影像诊断中很容易被误诊为其他肝脏肿瘤, 如肝细胞癌、肝腺瘤、局灶

性结节性增生 (FNH) 等。明确诊断仍需依赖术后组织病理学检查, 免疫组化染色黑色素细胞标志物 HMB45、melan-A 及抗平滑肌抗体 (SMA) 阳性具有确诊价值^[3]。部分肝脏 PEComa 具有侵袭、转移、复发等特征, 但目前对于肝脏 PEComa 肿瘤良恶性尚无统一标准, 手术切除原发灶是目前最安全、最有效、且预后良好的治疗方案^[4]。为提高对该疾病的认识水平, 减少临床误诊率, 为临床决策提供参考, 笔者回顾性分析 2010—2021 年在中南大学湘雅医院普通外科 38 例行手术治疗并经组织病理学确诊为肝脏 PEComa 患者的临床特点、影像学表现、病理特点、治疗及预后, 现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

女性 28 例, 男性 10 例, 年龄在 21~66 岁之间。28 例于体检时发现, 无临床症状。9 例表现为间歇性腹胀、腹痛, 1 例有寒战、发热; 1 例合并慢性乙型病毒性肝炎。没有患者合并结节性硬化综合征或丙型肝炎病毒感染。血常规、肝功能、甲胎蛋白、糖类抗原 CA19-9 等结果均正常。2 例在外院被诊断为肝血管瘤并经介入治疗后出现破裂出血, 后于我院行手术切除治疗 (表 1)。38 例患者共发现 40 个肝脏结节, 肿瘤大小 1.0~20.0 cm, 平均 (6.02 ± 4.84) cm, 其中位于右肝 21 个 (52.5%), 位于左肝 17 个 (42.5%), 位于尾状叶 2 个 (5%)。

1.2 影像学特点

35 例患者术前腹部超声检查显示病变均为实性, 18 例表现为高回声或中高回声的肿块; 12 例表现为混合回声, 5 例表现为低回声。23 例患者术前行增强 CT 检查, 均表现为界限清楚的肿块, 增

强后动脉期出现明显增强, 19 例在门脉期和延迟期表现为低密度 (图 1), 4 例在门脉期和延迟期仍有强化。10 例磁共振成像中, 6 例 T1 加权图像低信号, T2 加权图像为高信号, 3 例 T1 为高信号, T2 低信号, 1 例显示 T1 和 T2 均为等信号。所有病例在弥散加权图像 (DWI) 中均表现为高信号或稍高信号。6 例患者门脉期和延迟期增强减退, 2 例患者门脉期和延迟期仍有强化。有 2 例 MRI 显示动脉期明显强化, 门静脉期和延迟期快速减退, 表现为“快进快出”特点。其中 1 例 57 岁的女性患者, 同时患有肝内胆管结石和胆管炎, ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT 显示右肝有低密度的病灶结节, 葡萄糖代谢低, 胆碱成像显示病变摄取量异常增高, 在术前误诊为肝细胞癌 (图 2)。

表 1 38 例肝脏 PEComa 患者临床资料 [n (%)]
Table 1 Clinical data of the 38 patients with hepatic PEComa [n (%)]

资料	数值
性别	
男	10(26.3)
女	28(73.7)
乙肝	
阳性	1(2.6)
阴性	37(97.4)
结节数量(个)	
1	36(94.7)
≥2	2(5.3)
术前诊断	
肝细胞癌	11(28.9)
肝血管瘤	11(28.9)
血管平滑肌脂肪瘤	6(15.8)
肝腺瘤	6(15.8)
肝局灶性结节性增生	3(7.9)
肝脓肿	1(2.7)

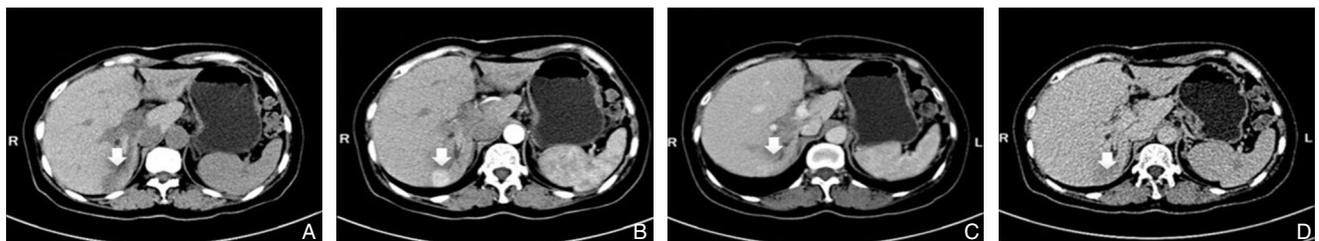


图 1 肝脏增强 CT 三期扫描图像 A-B: 肝右后叶富血供占位性病变, 直径约 2.8 cm, 平扫呈低密度影, 动脉期病灶明显均匀强化; C-D: 门脉期及延迟期病灶内造影剂消退, 呈“快进快出”特点

Figure 1 Enhanced three-phase CT images A-B: A space-occupying lesion with rich blood supply and a diameter of 2.8 cm in the right posterior lobe of the liver, presenting a low-density shadow on the plain scan and significant uniform enhancement in the arterial phase; C-D: Marked wash-out of the contrast agent in the portal and delayed phases, characterized by rapid entry and exit

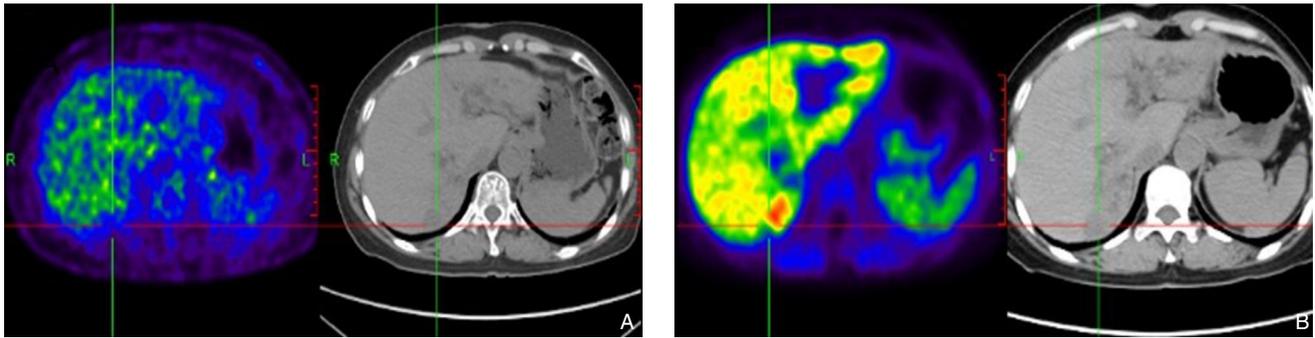


图2 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT A: 低密度的结节, 低糖代谢; B: 胆碱成像病灶摄取量高, 考虑诊断为肝细胞癌

Figure 2 ^{18}F -FDG PET/CT scan images A: A hypodense nodule with low glucose metabolism; B: Increased uptake of ^{18}F -choline of the lesion for considering diagnosis of hepatocellular carcinoma

1.3 治疗方法

38例均行手术治疗, 包括2例被诊断为肝血管瘤并在外院接受肝动脉栓塞术治疗后发生破裂出血患者。其中14例为腹腔镜肝切除术, 24例为开腹手术切除。其中1例两个结节分布于左、右肝, 右肝结节采用腹腔镜肝切除术, 左肝结节采用微波消融术治疗。

2 结果

2.1 病理及免疫组织化学染色结果

38例患者均由术后组织病理学诊断为肝脏PEComa。肿瘤切面呈灰红色、灰黄色或灰白色(图3)。显微镜下, 所有的肿瘤都缺乏明显的包膜, 与周围的肝组织分界不清, 部分有肿瘤坏死, 炎症细胞浸润。成分可见成熟的脂肪细胞、异常的

血管生长和上皮细胞, 不同病例的成分组成数量不同(图4)。免疫组化染色各抗体表达的阳性率为: HMB-45为100% (38/38), CD34为47.4% (18/38), melan-A为44.7% (17/38), SMA为21.1% (8/38); 本组16例行TFE3染色, 结果均为阴性(表2)。当肿瘤有明确的恶性病理特征并存在复发和转移时, 就被归为恶性PEComa^[4], 在34例Ki-67染色患者中, 只有1例(2.9%)患者阳性率>5%。

2.2 随访及预后

术后第1年至少3个月复查1次, 复查内容包括肝胆彩超、肝功能, 必要时复查肝脏CT、MRI, 随后每年至少进行2次门诊复查或电话了解肿瘤有无复发和转移。34例患者获得完整随访数据(截至2021年9月9日), 随访时间3~133个月, 中位随访时间为60.5个月。在随访期间, 有1例在术后3年死亡。余所有患者均未发现肿瘤复发或转移。

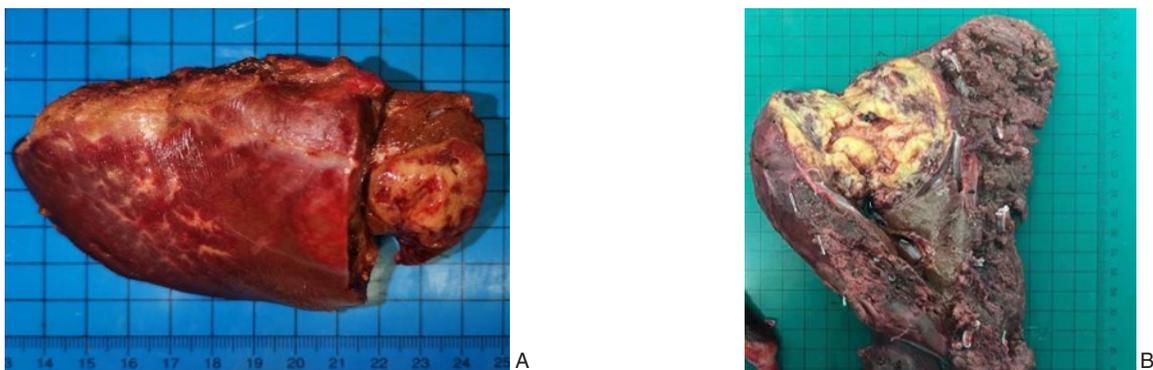


图3 术后标本 A: 66岁的男性, 肿瘤位于肝左外叶, 行腹腔镜下肝左外叶切除; B: 66岁的女性, 肿瘤主要位于右后叶, 行腹腔镜下右后叶切除

Figure 3 Postoperative specimens A: Specimen from a 66-year-old male with a tumor in the left lateral lobe of liver undergoing laparoscopic left lateral lobectomy; B: Specimen from a 66-year-old female with a tumor mainly located in the right posterior lobe, undergoing laparoscopic right posterior lobectomy

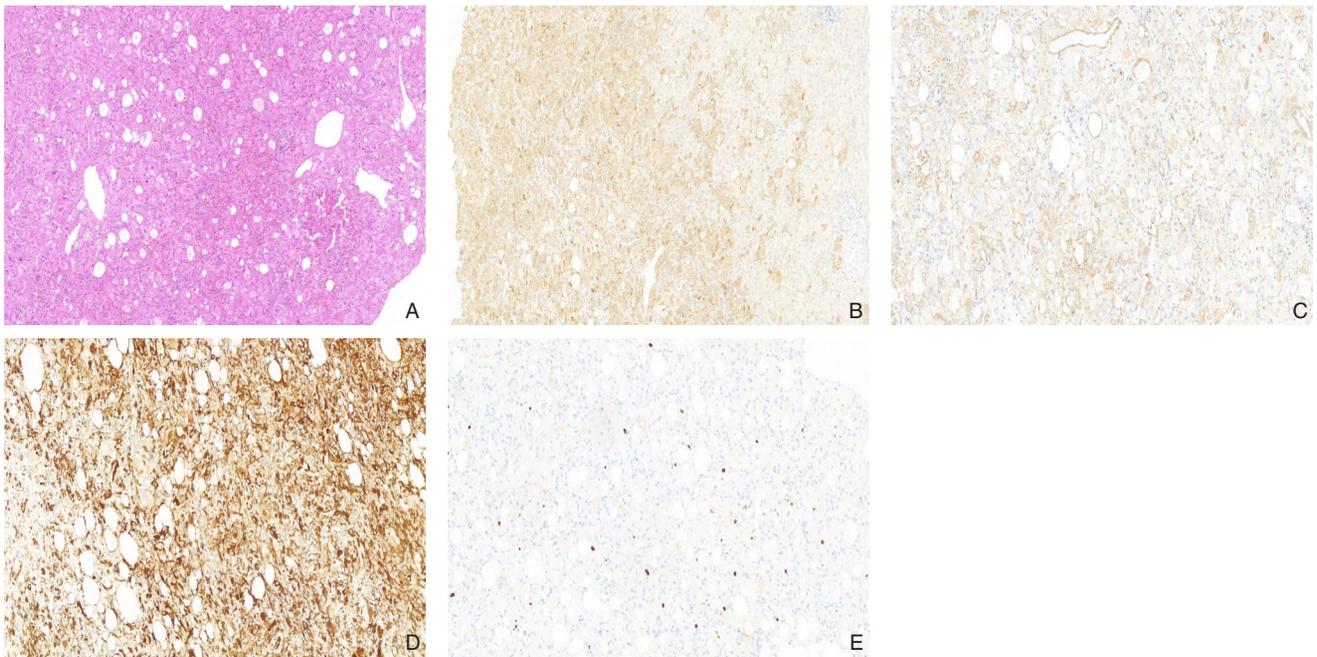


图4 组织病理学检测(×10) A: HE染色; B: HMB-45免疫组化染色; C: melan-A免疫组化染色; D: SMA免疫组化染色; E: Ki-67免疫组化染色

Figure 4 Histopathological examination (×10) A: HE staining; B: Immunohistochemical staining for HMB-45; C: Immunohistochemical staining for melan-A; D: Immunohistochemical staining for SMA; E: Immunohistochemical staining for Ki-67

表2 38例肝脏PEComa免疫组化染色结果统计

Table 2 Summary of the immunohistochemical staining of 38 cases of hepatic PEComa

免疫标记	阳性率(%)
HMB45	100(38/38)
melan-A	44.7(17/38)
CD34	47.4(18/38)
SMA	21.1(8/38)
S-100	21.1(8/38)
CD31	13.2(5/38)
vimentin	15.8(6/38)
Ki-67(%)	
1~5	97.1(33/34)
≥5	2.9(1/34)
TFE3	0(0/16)

3 讨论

PEComa是一种肝脏罕见原发肿瘤,多以病例形式报道,在女性中更为常见。本组病例中,女性28例,男性10例,绝大多数无酒精或药物相关的肝炎或肝硬化病史^[5-9]。有学者^[10]认为,PEComa的发病与结节性硬化综合征有关,但本组报告的患者均无结节性硬化综合征病史,可能与病例数

较少有关。由于缺乏典型症状,大多数患者是偶然发现肝脏占位,部分患者以腹胀、腹痛、腹泻为首发临床表现。本组10例有临床症状,其中1例以寒战、发热为主要表现,合并有胆总管结石和胆管炎,考虑为结石并发症引起的症状,与以往报道^[11]的以寒战、发热为原发临床表现的病例不同。肿瘤自发性破裂常发生在较大肿瘤^[12],本研究中2例介入术后出血患者,其中1例肿瘤直径仅5.7 cm,可能与肿瘤供应血管丰富有关。目前尚无研究证明肝脏PEComa存在明确的破裂和出血的危险因素。但当肿瘤直径较大,生长位置接近肝脏表面,且肿瘤血供丰富时,不推荐介入治疗。

肝脏PEComa的影像学特征取决于肿瘤内脂肪细胞、血管周围细胞和平滑肌细胞的组成比例。由于缺乏特异性,仅凭术前影像学难以明确诊断,且容易被误诊为肝细胞癌,需要结合肿瘤标记物、肝炎病史等进行鉴别诊断。肿瘤的超声特点通常为界限清楚的高回声或混合回声的实性肿块,超声造影注射造影剂后,动脉期迅速增强并显示高信号,在门静脉期和延迟期,可表现为低回声、等回声或高回声。不同患者的超声检查结果可有很大差异^[13],但动脉期多表现为高增强,这可能

与大多数肝脏 PEComa 为富血供肿块有关。CT 平扫病变常呈低密度,增强扫描时动脉期明显增强,静脉期可继续增强,而延迟扫描时,常呈等密度。一些主要由肝动脉供血的病变,在门静脉期和延迟期的增强程度明显降低,病变呈“快进快出”的表现,容易误诊为肝细胞癌。大多数肝脏 PEComa 在 T2WI 中呈高信号,而 T1WI 通常没有统一的特征,可呈高信号或等信号^[5]。

肝脏 PEComa 的影像学表现缺乏特异性,明确诊断仍然需要进行穿刺活检或手术切除后组织病理学检查。良性和恶性 PEComa 的鉴别目前尚无统一标准,但肿瘤直径 >5 cm、细胞核具有多形性、肿瘤组织存在坏死、存在血管浸润被认为是具有恶性潜能的预测因素^[14]。有学者认为 ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT 成像可用于判断良恶性,但当肿瘤血供丰富或有炎症反应时,肿瘤亦可表现为高葡萄糖代谢^[15-17],而有些病例则可呈现出与正常肝组织相同的葡萄糖代谢^[18],故 PET/CT 判断良恶性的价值尚不明确。

免疫表型常表达黑色素细胞 (HMB-45、melan-A、S-100 蛋白) 标志物、肌源性标志物 (SMA) 和血管源性标志物 (CD34)。hepatocyte、AFP、CEA、GPC-3、CD10、CK7 和 CK19 常为阴性^[19]。本研究中, HMB-45、melan-A、SMA 等均有较高阳性率,与文献^[20-22]基本相符。其中 HMB-45 是最为敏感的指标,结合临床及影像学特点,可以做出更加明确诊断^[23]。在子宫 PEComa 中,TFE3 基因表达者显示 HMB-45 和 TFE3 染色强烈阳性,而 melan-A 和平滑肌相关的免疫标志物染色趋于弱阳性或阴性^[24]。但本组 16 例行 TFE3 染色,且结果均为阴性,可能与样本量小有关,有待大样本的临床研究进一步证实 TFE3 与 melan-A、HMB-45 的免疫表达相关性。Ki-67 是一种核抗体,细胞周期不同表达差异明显。一般情况下阳性率越高,其肿瘤分期越晚,肿瘤为恶性可能性越大,更容易发生转移、被膜浸润、血管侵犯^[25-26]。本研究中有 1 例患者 Ki-67 阳性率 >5%,但术后截至随访日期尚未发现肿瘤复发和转移,且生存状态良好,可见仅 Ki-67 不能确定肿瘤的良恶性状态,需要结合患者其他镜下特点综合考虑。另外,本研究共 34 例进行了 Ki-67 检测,其中 33 例阳性率介于 1%~5%,这也从侧面证明肝脏 PEComa 大部分为良性特点。

目前,手术切除是肝脏 PEComa 首选的治疗方

案,本组获得完整随访资料的病例中只有 1 例于术后 3 年发生死亡,但术后 3 年影响生存的原因众多,且复查过程中未发现肿瘤复发或转移,术后病理及免疫组化染色也没有提示肿瘤存在恶性可能。但绝大多数通过手术切除治疗的患者可以获得长期生存和良好的生活质量。PEComa 的发生可能与结节性硬化症 TSC1 或 TSC2 基因种系突变或缺失有关。对此,有研究^[27-29]采用雷帕霉素靶蛋白抑制剂 (mTOR) 依维莫司和西罗莫司治疗 PEComa 的方法,但目前尚无大样本临床研究证明 mTOR 在肝脏 PEComa 的治疗作用。另外,有研究^[30-31]用动脉栓塞和射频消融治疗也取得了良好预后。对于不可行手术切除的 PEComa,有学者^[32]结合立体定向放射治疗 (SBRT) 将不可切除的肝脏 PEComa 转为可切除,最终行手术治疗后仍取得良好预后。对于恶性肝脏 PEComa,可手术和不可手术尚无明确界限界定,转化治疗方案仍无专家共识或指南进行指导,对不可手术患者治疗方案仍需要国内外专家在临床实践中不断总结经验。

综上所述,肝脏 PEComa 是一种临床少见、多为良性的肿瘤。由于缺乏典型临床表现,且术前影像学诊断率漏诊及误诊率高,病理及免疫组织化学染色仍是诊断该疾病的金标准。当出现症状、良恶性难以鉴别时建议尽早手术切除。对于不可行手术治疗患者,mTOR 抑制剂、SBRT、介入栓塞等可作为治疗选择,但仍需要临床进一步探索。

利益冲突:所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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本刊对来稿中统计学处理的有关要求

1. 统计研究设计: 应交代统计研究设计的名称和主要做法。如调查设计(分为前瞻性、回顾性或横断面调查研究); 实验设计(应交代具体的设计类型, 如自身配对设计、成组设计、交叉设计、正交设计等); 临床试验设计(应交代属于第几期临床试验, 采用了何种盲法措施等)。主要做法应围绕4个基本原则(随机、对照、重复、均衡)概要说明, 尤其要交代如何控制重要非试验因素的干扰和影响。

2. 资料的表达与描述: 用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表达近似服从正态分布的定量资料, 用 $M(QR)$ 表达呈偏态分布的定量资料; 用统计表时, 要合理安排纵横标目, 并将数据的含义表达清楚; 用统计图时, 所用统计图的类型应与资料性质相匹配, 并使数轴上刻度值的标法符合数学原则; 用相对数时, 分母不宜小于20, 要注意区分百分率与百分比。

3. 统计分析方法的选择: 对于定量资料, 应根据所采用的设计类型、资料所具备的条件和分析目的, 选用合适的统计分析方法, 不应盲目套用 t 检验和单因素方差分析; 对于定性资料, 应根据所采用的设计类型、定性变量的性质和频数所具备条件以分析目的, 选用合适的统计分析方法, 不应盲目套用 χ^2 检验。对于回归分析, 应结合专业知识和散布图, 选用合适的回归类型, 不应盲目套用简单直线回归分析, 对具有重复实验数据的回归分析资料, 不应简单化处理; 对于多因素、多指标资料, 要在一元分析的基础上, 尽可能运用多元统计分析方法, 以便对因素之间的交互作用和多指标之间的内在联系进行全面、合理地解释和评价。

4. 统计结果的解释和表达: 当 $P < 0.05$ (或 $P < 0.01$)时, 应说明对比组之间的差异有统计学意义, 而不应说对比组之间具有显著性(或非常显著性)的差别; 应写明所用统计分析方法的具体名称(如: 成组设计资料的 t 检验、两因素析因设计资料的方差分析、多个均数之间两两比较的 q 检验等), 统计量的具体值(如 $t=3.45$, $\chi^2=4.68$, $F=6.79$ 等)应尽可能给出具体的 P 值(如 $P=0.0238$); 当涉及到总体参数(如总体均数、总体率等)时, 在给出显著性检验结果的同时, 再给出95%置信区间。

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