



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.09.005
http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.09.005
China Journal of General Surgery, 2023, 32(9):1324-1332.

· 专题研究 ·

胰腺肝样腺癌腹腔多发转移1例报告并文献复习

李春梅, 李春满, 唐继红, 何敏, 白宇凡, 朱加啟

(昆明医科大学第二附属医院肝胆胰外科, 云南昆明 650000)

摘要

背景与目的: 胰腺肝样腺癌 (PHC) 是一种罕见的易发生于胰腺体尾部的具有肝细胞癌 (HCC) 样分化特征的特殊类型腺癌, 其发病率低, 恶性程度高, 侵袭性强, 早期易发生淋巴转移和远处转移, 疾病发展快, 预后较差。PHC 临床表现和影像学特征缺乏特异性, 术前诊断困难, 但多数患者可高表达甲胎蛋白 (AFP), 为其诊断提供一定依据, 而最终疾病的确诊需进行病理学检查。本文回顾性分析总结 1 例 PHC 并腹腔多发脏器转移的患者临床资料特点及诊治过程, 并对国内外相关文献进行复习, 旨在增加临床医生对 PHC 的认识, 并不断完善疾病的治疗方案。

方法: 回顾性分析昆明医科大学第二附属医院肝胆胰外科收治的 1 例 PHC 并腹腔多发脏器转移患者的临床资料及诊治过程, 并结合国内外相关文献对该病的发生机制、临床特点、疾病诊断及治疗方案等进行分析总结。

结果: 患者为 63 岁男性, 因出现腹胀腹痛伴乏力、纳差 3 个月余入院, 检查提示肝脏、胰腺、脾脏、胃等多脏器占位性病变, 性质待排, 后行姑息性减瘤手术治疗。术后病理结果提示为 PHC, 实性型, 组织学分级 3 级。术后 3 个月出现肝内转移灶, 行奥沙利铂 130 mg+ 氟尿嘧啶 200 mg 肝动脉灌注化疗及栓塞治疗, 后病灶转移至肺, 于术后 10 个月因多器官功能衰竭死亡。

结论: PHC 是一种罕见的病因不明的具有 HCC 样分化特征的特殊类型腺癌, 缺乏典型的临床及影像学表现, 该病恶性程度高, 早期易发生淋巴转移和远处转移, 出现症状时多达中晚期, 已丧失根治性手术切除机会; PHC 发病机制不详, 但病变表现为特征性的 HCC 样分化, 可高度表达 AFP 及 HCC 免疫组织化学标志物, 病理学检查是其诊断金标准; 目前国内外尚无 PHC 的诊治共识, 对于有手术切除机会的患者应积极手术治疗, 切除病灶, 改善预后; 而对于无法根治性切除的患者可采取辅助治疗, 目前认为放疗对其无效, 而化疗是疾病的独立预后因素, 但在化疗方案上仍存在争议; 因此, 有条件者可取材活检明确诊断后选择合适的化疗方案, 提高患者治疗的客观缓解率, 不能明确诊断者可参照消化道系统疾病治疗方案处理。

关键词

胰腺肿瘤/诊断; 胰腺肿瘤/治疗; 肝样腺癌

中图分类号: R735.9

Multiple intraperitoneal metastases of pancreatic hepatoid adenocarcinoma: a case report and literature review

LI Chunmei, LI Chunman, TANG Jihong, HE Min, BAI Yufan, ZHU Jiaqi

(Department of Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Surgery, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University, Kunming 650000, China)

收稿日期: 2023-02-15; 修订日期: 2023-05-25。

作者简介: 李春梅, 昆明医科大学第二附属医院硕士研究生, 主要从事肝胆外科方面的研究 (李春满为共同第一作者)。

通信作者: 唐继红, Email: tangjihong@163.com

Abstract

Background and Aims: Pancreatic hepatoid adenocarcinoma (PHC) is a rare and aggressive adenocarcinoma with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)-like characteristics, primarily found in the tail of the pancreas. It has a low incidence rate, high malignancy, strong invasiveness, early propensity for lymphatic and distant metastasis, rapid disease progression, and poor prognosis. Clinical and radiological features of PHC lack specificity, making preoperative diagnosis challenging. However, most patients exhibit elevated alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) levels, which serves as a diagnostic clue. Nevertheless, the definitive diagnosis of the disease requires pathological examination. This article retrospectively analyzes and summarizes the clinical characteristics and treatment process of one patient with PHC and multiple intra-abdominal organ metastases, as well as reviews relevant literature from both domestic and international sources to enhance clinicians' understanding of PHC and continually improve treatment strategies for the disease.

Methods: The clinical data and treatment process of one patient with PHC and multiple intra-abdominal organ metastases treated in the Department of Hepatobiliary and Pancreatic Surgery at the Second Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University were retrospectively analyzed. The pathogenesis, clinical characteristics, diagnostic methods, and disease treatment options were analyzed and summarized in combination with a review of relevant domestic and international literature.

Results: The patient was a 63-year-old male admitted to the hospital due to abdominal distension, abdominal pain, fatigue, and poor appetite for over three months. Examination revealed space-occupying lesions in multiple organs, including the liver, pancreas, spleen, and stomach, with the nature of the lesions yet to be determined. The patient underwent palliative tumor resection surgery. Postoperative pathological results supported the diagnosis of PHC, with a solid type and a histological grade of 3. Three months after surgery, intrahepatic metastases were detected, and the patient underwent hepatic arterial infusion chemotherapy with oxaliplatin (130 mg), fluorouracil (200 mg), and embolization therapy. Subsequently, the lesions metastasized to the lungs, and the patient died 10 months after surgery due to multiple organ failure.

Conclusion: PHC is a rare, poorly understood adenocarcinoma with HCC-like differentiation, lacking typical clinical and radiological features. It exhibits high malignancy early lymphatic and distant metastasis and is often diagnosed in advanced stages, and the opportunity for radical surgical resection has already been lost. The pathogenesis of PHC remains unclear, but it presents with characteristic HCC-like differentiation and often shows high levels of AFP and HCC immunohistochemical markers, making pathological examination the gold standard for diagnosis. Currently, there is no consensus on diagnosing and treating PHC at home and abroad. Aggressive surgical treatment is recommended for patients eligible for surgical resection to improve prognosis. However, adjuvant therapy should be considered for those who cannot undergo radical resection. Radiotherapy is generally considered ineffective, and chemotherapy is an independent prognostic factor, though the optimal chemotherapy regimen remains debated. Therefore, if conditions permit, an appropriate chemotherapy regimen can be selected after biopsy diagnosis to improve patients' objective remission rate. For those with an unclear diagnosis, treatment can follow protocols used for gastrointestinal system diseases.

Key words

Pancreatic Neoplasms/diag; Pancreatic Neoplasms/ther; Hepatoid Adenocarcinoma

CLC number: R735.9

肝样腺癌 (hepatoid adenocarcinoma, HAC) 是一种罕见的具有肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC) 样分化特征的原发性的上皮源性的特殊类型腺癌, 其发病率仅为 0.014/10 万^[1], 恶性程度高, 侵袭性强, 预后差。HAC 临床表现缺乏特异性, 术前检查无典型表现, 可表达 HCC 特征性指标甲胎蛋白 (alpha fetal protein, AFP), 其阳性率可高达 84.8%^[2]。病理结果是诊断金标准。本文报告 1 例胰腺肝样腺癌 (pancreatic hepatoid adenocarcinoma, PHC) 并腹腔多发转移病例的临床诊治过程, 并对相关文献进行复习, 旨在增加临床医生对该疾病的认识。

1 病例资料

患者 男, 63 岁, 因“乏力、纳差, 进行性腹胀 3 个月”入院。既往体健, 无其他基础疾病, 吸烟、饮酒史 30 年。专科查体: 贫血貌, 左上腹膨隆, 可触及直径约 10 cm 包块, 边界不清, 局部压痛, 无反跳痛及肌紧张, 余未见异常。影像学检查: 3 个月前外院 MRI 平扫+MRCP: 胰腺体尾部、脾脏、胃底、胃体、肝脏 S6、S7 段多发占位。入院后肝胆胰 MRI 平扫+增强+MRCP: 肝右后叶巨大团块, 边界清楚, 大小约 7.01 cm × 9.30 cm × 10.65 cm, 增强扫描动态早期轻度强化, 门静脉期及延迟期持续轻度强化, 包膜后期明显强化; 胰尾及脾脏分界不清并见巨大团块大小约 8.04 cm × 10.46 cm × 11.43 cm, 动态增强呈轻度强化; 病变与胃底分界不清, 腹腔内多发淋巴结肿大。考虑胰腺尾部恶性肿瘤侵犯胃底部大弯侧, 肝、脾转移。中下腹 CT 平扫+增强: 肝右叶见混杂等及低密度影肿块, 大小同上, 增强后呈快进快出征象, 考虑原发性肝癌, 转移不能排除; 胰腺尾部、脾脏及胃底区软组织密度肿块, 边界不清, 增强后呈轻-中度强化, 考虑胰腺或胃来源; 腹膜后稍大淋巴结; 脾动脉受侵, 管腔不规则断续, 脾静脉受侵闭塞, 肝静脉右支受侵可能 (图 1)。胸部 CT 示肺上未见明显转移灶, 其余术前心、肺功能检查未见明显

异常。实验室检查: 红细胞 (RBC) $3.61 \times 10^{12}/L$, 血红蛋白 (HGB) 68 g/L, 红细胞压积 (HCT) 0.251 L/L, 红细胞平均体积 (MCV) 69.5 fL, RBC 平均含量 (MCH) 18.8 pg 为慢性失血引起的小细胞低色素性重度贫血。丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (ALT) 13 U/L, 天冬氨酸氨基转移酶 (AST) 26 U/L, 谷氨酰基转移酶 (GGT) 74 U/L, 胆碱酯酶 (CHE) 4 582 U/L, 乳酸脱氢酶 (LDH) 796 U/L, AFP > 1 000.00 ng/mL, 糖类抗原 CA-125、CA-50、CA19-9 均在正常范围内, 其余血常规、生化、凝血未见明显异常。术前诊断为: 腹腔脏器多发占位性病变。择期行剖腹探查术, 术中见: 肝脏颜色、质地可, 右肝见 5.0 cm × 4.5 cm × 9.0 cm 占位, 质硬, 活动性差; 小网膜囊内可触及肿块, 肿瘤位于胰腺体尾部呈囊实性, 大小约 9.0 cm × 10.0 cm × 11.0 cm, 边界不清, 脾脏呈浅白色, 与胃后壁粘连严重, 波及胃体部, 周围未触及肿大淋巴结 (图 2)。考虑患者术前肝肾功能、心肺检查无明显异常, 主要因乏力、纳差、腹胀等症状就诊, 病变波及胃, 出现慢性失血性贫血, 如将病灶切除可改善患者症状, 同时行改道手术可使胃肠道保持通畅, 改善患者后期生存质量, 且患者术前手术意愿强烈, 探查后决定行胰体尾切除+脾切除+右半肝切除+胆囊切除+胃大部切除+胃肠吻合+腹腔淋巴结清扫术的姑息性减瘤手术, 尽可能切除病灶。术后病检结果: 肝组织: 考虑 PHC 转移, 实性型, 组织学分级 3 级; 免疫组化 CK8 (+), CK18 (+), CD34 (血管+), glypican-3 (+), Ki-67 (约 40%), Hep Par-1 (-); 银染 (+) (图 3)。胰腺组织: 恶性肿瘤, 同肝组织病检结果; 免疫组化: CK 低 (+), Ki-67 (约 40%), villin (+), glypican-3 (部分+); 银染 (+) (图 4)。胃、脾组织诊断同上, 胃壁见肿瘤侵犯, 周围脂肪组织见多个肿瘤结节, 局部见脉管内癌栓; 脾脏内肿瘤侵犯, 淋巴结 1 枚见肿瘤侵犯浸润/转移 (1/1)。其余 1、2、11、19 组淋巴结均未见癌转移。术后予抗感染、营养支持、保肝、抑酸护胃等对症处理, 于术后第 43 天出院。

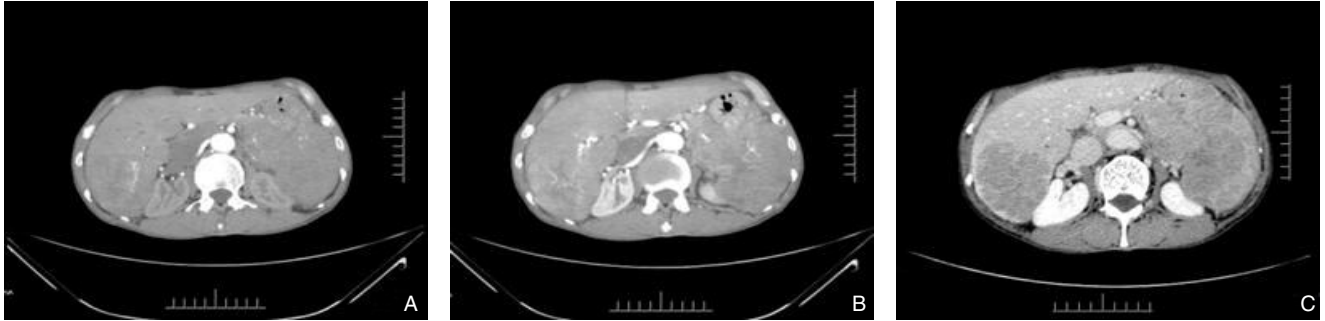


图1 术前腹部CT A: 肝脏占位, 增强后呈“快进快出”征象; B-C: 胰腺尾部、脾脏及胃底区软组织密度肿块, 边界不清, 增强后呈轻-中度强化

Figure 1 Preoperative abdominal CT A: Space occupying lesion of the liver showing a "wash-in/wash-out" pattern after contrast enhancement; B-C: A soft tissue density masses in the tail of the pancreas, spleen, and gastric fundus area with ill-defined borders, showing mild to moderate enhancement after contrast



图2 术中图片 A: 肿瘤位于胰腺体尾部呈囊实性, 大小约9.0 cm×10.0 cm×11.0 cm, 边界不清, 脾脏呈浅白色, 与胃后壁粘连严重, 波及胃体部; B: 肝脏颜色、质地可, 右肝见5.0 cm×4.5 cm×9.0 cm占位, 质硬; C: 胰体尾、脾脏、部分胃、胆囊、右半肝切除后标本

Figure 2 Intraoperative views A: The tumor located in the tail of the pancreas, presenting as a cystic-solid mass, approximately 9.0 cm × 10.0 cm × 11.0 cm in size, with unclear borders, and the spleen appearing pale in color, with severe adhesion to the posterior wall of the stomach, involving the body of the stomach; B: The liver appearing normal in color and texture, with a 5.0 cm × 4.5 cm × 9.0 cm firm mass in the right lobe; C: Specimen of the pancreatic tail, spleen, partial stomach, gallbladder, and right liver lobe after resection

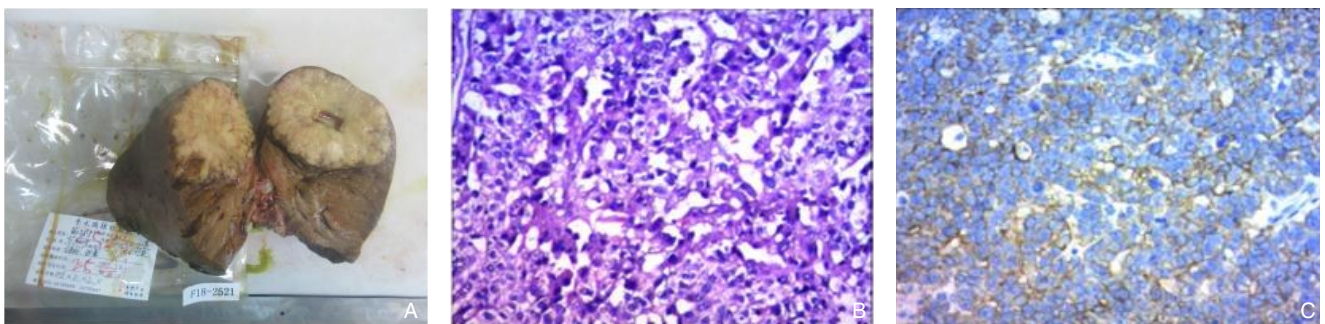


图3 肝组织病理检查 A: 手术大体标本形态; B: HE染色示癌细胞不规则呈多边形或立方形, 胞质丰富, 嗜酸性; 核仁明显, 居中, 大而不规则, 核分裂象易见(×200); C: 银染阳性(×200)

Figure 3 Liver tissue pathological examination A: Appearance of the surgical specimen; B: HE staining showing irregularly shaped cancer cells with abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm, prominent, centrally located, large, and irregularly shaped nuclei, and frequent mitotic figures (×200); C: Positive silver staining (×200)

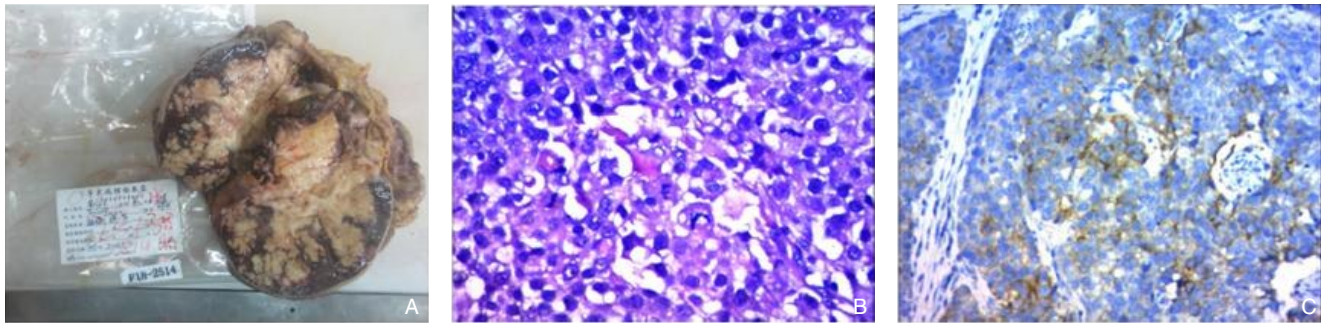


图4 胰腺组织病理检查 A: 手术大体标本, 胰尾部肿瘤侵犯周围脾脏及胃; B: HE染色示癌细胞不规则呈多边形, 胞质丰富, 嗜酸性, 核仁明显, 居中, 大而不规则 ($\times 200$); C: 银染阳性 ($\times 200$)

Figure 4 Pancreatic tissue pathological examination A: Gross surgical specimen showing tumor in the pancreatic tail invading into the surrounding spleen and stomach; B: HE staining revealing irregularly shaped cancer cells with abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm, eosinophilic staining, prominent, centrally located, large, and irregularly shaped nuclei ($\times 200$); C: Positive silver staining ($\times 200$)

术后1个月复查腹部CT见术后改变, 肝右前叶及左内叶多发结节状强化, 肿瘤标志物均恢复正常, 其中AFP 8.12 ng/mL; 术后2个月复查腹部CT提示腹膜后多发稍大淋巴结, 肝右前叶小结节灶考虑转移灶, 于术后改变。胸部CT见肺部多发小结节影, 考虑为转移灶; 肿瘤标志物指标正常, AFP 4.67 ng/mL; 胰腺、脾、胃未见可疑肿瘤复发; 术后3个月AFP 7.38 ng/mL, 肝右叶小结节灶考虑

转移灶, 予行肝动脉灌注化疗及栓塞治疗, 注入奥沙利铂 130 mg+氟尿嘧啶 200 mg。术后4个月自服“伊维莫司”治疗10余天出现口腔溃疡伴双下肢水肿后停药。术后7个月复查CT提示肝内多发环形强化灶, 双肺多发小结节影, 较前增多, 考虑为转移灶; 肿瘤标志物AFP升高至210.54 ng/mL (图5)。术后10个月患者出现肝功能衰竭、大量腹水、胸腔积液、恶病质状态, 于家中死亡。

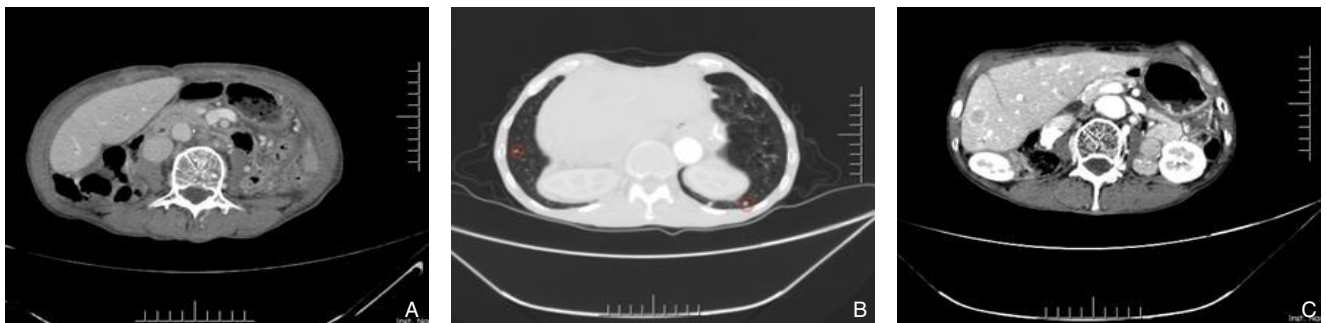


图5 术后CT A: 术后2个月(腹膜后多发肿大淋巴结); B-C: 术后7个月(双肺多发小结节影; 肝内多发环形强化灶)
Figure 5 Postoperative CT A: Two months after operation (multiple retroperitoneal enlarged lymph nodes); B-C: Seven months after operation (multiple small nodular shadows in both lungs; multiple annular enhancing lesions in the liver)

2 讨论

HAC是一种肝外组织出现的具有HCC样分化的原发性恶性肿瘤, 癌细胞可表达HCC特征性指标AFP及其他免疫组化指标, 可发生于消化、泌尿、呼吸及生殖等多个系统, 既往认为胃和卵巢最为多见^[3], 而Wang等^[1]发现最常见原部位为肺占49.6%, 且以右肺更常见, 其次为消化系统占41.9%, 其中胰腺占9.9%。张晓杰等^[4]对139例

HAC的研究中, 消化道占39.6%, 仅次于肺部的41.7%。PHC指原发于胰腺的HAC, 目前所知所国内外病例39例^[5-6], 因病例数较少, 其发病机制尚不明确, 各学界主要提出三种学说: 异位肝组织学说、转分化学说及干细胞学说^[7]。异位肝组织学说认为肿瘤发生于胰腺上存在的异位肝脏组织^[8]; 转分化学说认为胰腺细胞向肝脏细胞发生转分化, 而肿瘤出现在转分化的肝细胞中^[9]; 干细胞学说认为与肝脏同源的胰腺组织在致癌因素作用下出现

癌变,但因为分化障碍,即向肝细胞分化^[10]。世界卫生组织将PHC分类为胰腺导管腺癌(pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, PDAC)的一种可能变异体。Mattiolo等^[11]研究则发现PHC与PDAC之间只存在一个致病性的体细胞突变,故主张PHC是实性假乳头状瘤(solid pseudopapillary neoplasm, SPN)的新变体。

同其他多数恶性肿瘤一样,PHC早期缺乏特征性临床表现,诊断时常已出现肝转移及远处转移^[6]。约一半的患者因体检发现占位性病变就诊,部分患者可因腹痛、腰背痛、腹胀、乏力、食欲减退、体质量下降等就诊,发生于胰头部的PHC患者可因压迫胆管而出现进行性黄疸加重而就诊。同样,PHC的影像学检查缺乏特异性,原发病灶无特异表现,且常发生淋巴道转移和远处转移,尤其极易发生肝转移,这与早期形成广泛血窦利于转移和产生的AFP的免疫抑制性相关。而肝脏可能是产AFP的肿瘤的癌细胞靶器官,肿瘤细胞对其有亲和性,为肿瘤细胞提供适宜的生长环境^[12],研究^[5]显示AFP低水平可能提示患者具有良好预后。王康韬等^[13]发现AFP>500 ng/mL是胃肝样腺癌(hepatoid adenocarcinoma of the stomach, HAS)患者死亡的危险因素,这可能与AFP的免疫抑制功能相关。如果出现肝转移,肝转移病灶与HCC的影像学表现极为相似,在CT上通常为多结节状,大部分可表现为“快进快出”^[14],常可在直径<1 cm的结节内见肿瘤中心型坏死,而在HCC中常发生在直径>3 cm的肿瘤灶内^[15],可以此与HCC的中心坏死灶鉴别。Lin等^[16]的研究也指出孤立的门静脉癌栓合并肿瘤性坏死高度提示HAC肝转移。Bazeries等^[17]认为HAC肝转移同其他恶性肿瘤一样会引起邻近肝包膜的凹陷。因为HAC部分可表达AFP,如患者检查提示胰腺占位性病变,同时存在AFP阳性,检查排外肝脏原发性肿瘤,可考虑PHC。36%~60%的PHC患者出现血清AFP升高^[7],王瀚等^[5]对37例PHC分析AFP阳性率仅为51.4%,Zeng等^[18]对39例文献复习AFP阳性率仅为46.15%。PHC最终需要通过组织病理学特征明确诊断,光镜下可见肝样分化区,类似于HCC。癌细胞不规则呈多边形或立方形,胞质丰富,嗜酸性;核仁明显,居中,大而不规则,核分裂象易见;癌细胞呈小梁样、实性巢状、岛状或花环状排列;间质血供丰富^[18];病灶可为单一或混合成分,如合

并其他腺癌常相互移行、交替排列,且普通腺癌区常位于原发灶的表面。免疫组化方面,HAC主要表达HCC标志物:AFP、肝细胞抗原(Hep Par-1)、glypican-3、精氨酸酶1。其阳性率分别为51.4%~67%、75.7%~96%、18.9%~78%、8.1%~75%,以Hep Par-1敏感度最高^[6-7,19];在上皮标志物中,大部分HAC高表达AE1/AE3、CK18、CK19;人类婆罗双树样基因4(spalt like protein 4, SALL4)是HAS的特征性标志物,但在PHC中表达率明显低于HAS^[20],可能因SALL4与胎肠化生相关,故对HAS更敏感。在病理上PHC需与胰腺转移性HCC及胰腺嗜酸细胞肿瘤相鉴别。娄可心等^[21]对8例肝脏转移性消化道HAC患者进行分析发现:原发部位肿瘤组织由肝样分化区构成,伴或不伴普通腺癌成分,肝样分化区组织学特点似典型HCC。而肝脏转移灶组织学形态以肝样分化为主,与HCC难以鉴别,转移灶与原发灶相比以HAC分化成分为主,存在更多坏死灶;在免疫表型上,原发灶与转移灶肝样分化区域不同程度表达HCC的标志物如glypican-3、AFP、SALL4和Hep Par-1;同时也表达消化道腺癌的标志物,如细胞角蛋白CK19、CDX-2和villin等。而其与胰腺嗜酸细胞肿瘤相比,后者肉眼上为褐色,容易鉴别,细胞胞浆具有丰富的嗜酸性颗粒,为增生、肿胀或透明变的腺粒体,故又称为腺粒体瘤^[22]。在病检中发现PHC可同时合并有其他肿瘤成分,其中以神经内分泌瘤(pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm, PNET)最多见^[3]。

目前,无针对HAC治疗的相关指南,对于早期患者首选手术根治性切除,可降低其死亡风险^[13],但是许多患者出现症状就诊时肿瘤已进展至中晚期,常伴有肝、肺等器官转移和淋巴结转移,从而丧失根治性手术机会。对于此类患者可采取辅助治疗或姑息性手术治疗后再行辅助治疗。本例患者经评估后为改善其慢性出血所导致的贫血及乏力、腹胀的情况行姑息性减瘤手术辅予介入治疗,术后患者贫血改善,腹胀症状消失,获得10个月的生存期。在相关文献报道中辅助治疗方案各异,可以针对HAC组织学特征采取肝癌相关治疗方案,亦可根据原发病灶相关治疗方案用药。目前,化疗被认为是影响HAC的独立预后因素,其中以5-FU为基础的化疗被认为对HAS有效^[7]。对于存在远处转移的HAC,Simmet等^[23]则认

为以顺铂为基础的化疗方案更有效，缓解率达75% (9/12)，可能可以有效诱导抑制肿瘤生长。而基于消化道肿瘤的常规化疗方案，如伊立替康、奥沙利铂、吉西他滨或5-FU等对其无效。还有研究^[1]显示，HAC可能是一种具有辐射抗性的肿瘤，是否接受放疗对生存期影响无显著差异。目前无针对PHC的靶向和免疫治疗研究，Zhu等^[24]绘制了HAS的分子特征，发现MUC19过表达能够上调胃癌细胞中的AFP水平同时促进瘤体生长，首次提出MUC19可能是HAS的潜在治疗靶点，为HAS的精准诊断及个体化治疗提供了新的治疗思路。相关研究^[25]显示PD-1抑制剂中帕博利珠单抗联合贝伐单抗联合化疗是一种安全有效的HAS治疗方案，也有相关病例在经过化学治疗无效后采用信迪利单抗治疗11个周期后取得满意效果^[26]。Li等^[27]探究了免疫检查点抑制剂联合化疗对血清AFP升高晚期胃癌和HAS的影响发现免疫检查点抑制剂联合化疗对其有效。既往认为HAC的侵袭性强，预后差，而在PHC的37例病例回顾中该病的1、5年总生存率分别为73.9%、38.0%^[5]，其预后较胰腺癌(37.8%、10.5%)好却更接近于HCC，这与肿瘤细胞肝样分化的细胞学基础相关。目前认为年龄、远处转移、晚期T期、原发部位手术和化疗是独立的预后因素。

本研究中，患者发现时病灶已发生腹腔脏器的多发转移，从术前诊断上看，对胰腺与肝脏病变同时存在的情况，需鉴别胰腺原发性肿瘤多发转移与肝脏原发性肿瘤多发转移。我国84%的HCC发生于有肝炎背景的肝脏^[28]，该患者无肝炎病毒感染史，且HCC的转移最早、最常见于肝内转移，其次发生血道及淋巴道转移，常见于肺部转移。而胰腺癌多为原发性，胰腺转移癌少见，约占胰腺所有恶性肿瘤的2%^[29]，且同时存在脾脏、胃部的转移更罕见。相反，从HAC的生物学角度分析，其可发生于消化道，且易发生肝转移，因此对于该患者的诊断更偏向于PHC的多发转移，而最终需靠术后病理确诊。从治疗角度分析，该患者已发生腹腔脏器的转移，从肿瘤分期上看属于IV期，对于此类患者全身系统性治疗和手术切除的选择有待思考。王康韬等^[13]针对HAS的治疗分析中指出，姑息性手术或未手术相对于根治性手术为HAS预后的独立危险因素。对于有手术切除机会的患者，手术治疗是改善预后的保护因素，

本例患者行姑息性手术达到减瘤目的，术后AFP降至正常，术前症状消失，患者获得10个月的生存期。但对于此类患者还需考虑手术创伤大，术后机体免疫功能减退可能促进残余病灶播散的风险，且同时切除腹腔多个脏器等对患者的生活质量产生了影响。在文献报道中以顺铂为基础的全身系统性化疗对发生远处转移的PHC客观缓解率较高，但基于消化道肿瘤的常规化疗方案对其效果不佳。因此对于术前诊断不明确且丧失根治性手术机会的患者，穿刺活组织检查明确诊断对于其治疗有指导意义。

利益冲突：所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明：李春梅负责病例资料收集、相关文章收集及撰写文章；李春满负责手术操作、提供图片及文章修改；何敏、朱加启、白宇凡负责文献收集及文章修改；唐继红负责病例资料收集、文章修改。

参考文献

- [1] Wang WT, Li G. Incidence and prognostic factors of hepatoid adenocarcinoma: a population-based analysis[J]. *Transl Cancer Res*, 2020, 9(9):5401-5410. doi: 10.21037/tcr-20-1126.
- [2] Su JS, Chen YT, Wang RC, et al. Clinicopathological characteristics in the differential diagnosis of hepatoid adenocarcinoma: a literature review[J]. *World J Gastroenterol*, 2013, 19(3):321-327. doi: 10.3748/wjg.v19.i3.321.
- [3] Yang C, Sun L, Lai JZ, et al. Primary hepatoid carcinoma of the pancreas: a clinicopathological study of 3 cases with review of additional 31 cases in the literature[J]. *Int J Surg Pathol*, 2019, 27(1):28-42. doi: 10.1177/1066896918783468.
- [4] 张晓杰, 赵东兵. 肝样腺癌的临床特征和预后影响因素: 基于SEER数据库的研究[J]. *消化肿瘤杂志: 电子版*, 2021, 13(1):47-52. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7402.2021.01.010.
Zhang XJ, Zhao DB. The clinicopathological features and prognostic factors of hepatoid adenocarcinoma: a SEER population-based study[J]. *Journal of Digestive Oncology: Electronic Version*, 2021, 13(1): 47-52. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7402.2021.01.010.
- [5] 王瀚, 丛文铭, 郑建明, 等. 胰腺肝样腺癌3例临床病理学分析[J]. *诊断病理学杂志*, 2021, 28(6):452-455. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1007-8096.2021.06.008.
Wang H, Cong WM, Zheng JM, et al. Clinicopathological characteristics of pancreatic hepatoid adenocarcinoma: report of

- three cases[J]. Chinese Journal of Diagnostic Pathology, 2021, 28(6):452-455. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1007-8096.2021.06.008.
- [6] Zeng SX, Tan SW, Fong CTH, et al. Hepatoid carcinoma of the pancreas: a case report and review of the literature[J]. World J Clin Cases, 2020, 8(6):1116-1128. doi: 10.12998/wjcc.v8.i6.1116.
- [7] 陈琳光,于爱军,卜春红. 胰腺肝样腺癌的研究进展[J]. 中华肝胆外科杂志, 2022, 28(7):557-560. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.cn113884-20220322-00120.
- Chen LG, Yu AJ, Bu CH. Research progress on pancreatic hepatoid carcinoma[J]. Chinese Journal of Hepatobiliary Surgery, 2022, 28(7):557-560. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.cn113884-20220322-00120.
- [8] Li Z, Wu X, Wen T, et al. Multiple ectopic hepatocellular carcinomas in the pancreas: a case report[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2017, 96(30):e6747. doi: 10.1097/MD.0000000000006747.
- [9] Meivar-Levy I, Ferber S. Liver to pancreas transdifferentiation[J]. Curr Diabetes Rep, 2019, 19(9): 76. doi: 10.1007/s11892-019-1198-2.
- [10] Soofi Y, Kanehira K, Abbas A, et al. Pancreatic hepatoid carcinoma: a rare form of pancreatic neoplasm[J]. Diagn Cytopathol, 2015, 43(3):251-256. doi: 10.1002/dc.23195.
- [11] Mattiolo P, Mafficini A, Lawlor R, et al. "Pure" hepatoid tumors of the pancreas harboring CTNNB1 somatic mutations: a new entity among solid pseudopapillary neoplasms[J]. Virchows Arch, 2022, 481(1):41-47. doi: 10.1007/s00428-022-03317-4.
- [12] 张奕杰,周平,孙妍. 胰腺内分泌癌合并肝样型癌1例报道及文献复习[J]. 肿瘤预防与治疗, 2008, 21(1):69-72. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-0904.2008.01.017.
- Zhang YJ, Zhou P, Sun Y. A case report of pancreatic endocrine carcinoma occurred with hepatoid type carcinoma[J]. Journal of Cancer Control and Treatment, 2008, 21(1):69-72. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-0904.2008.01.017.
- [13] 王康韬,田梦翔,葛鹤铭,等. 中国294例胃肝样腺癌临床数据荟萃分析[J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2022, 31(2):242-251. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.02.013.
- Wang KT, Tian MX, Ge HM, et al. Meta-analysis of 294 cases of gastrohepatoid adenocarcinoma in China[J]. China Journal of General Surgery, 2022, 31(2):242-251. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.02.013.
- [14] 胥子玮,黄远健,封益飞,等. 肝样腺癌的临床及病理学特点分析[J]. 中华外科杂志, 2019, 57(2):139-141. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.0529-5815.2019.02.013.
- Xu ZW, Huang YJ, Feng YF, et al. Clinical and pathological characteristics of hepatoid adenocarcinoma[J]. Chinese Journal of Surgery, 2019, 57(2): 139-141. doi: 10.3760/cma. j. issn. 0529-5815.2019.02.013.
- [15] 赵丽娜,袁静萍,任家材,等. 胃原发性肝样腺癌伴肝转移3例临床病理学分析[J]. 中华病理学杂志, 2022, 51(10):1024-1026. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.cn112151-20220726-00655.
- Zhao LN, Yuan JP, Ren JC, et al. Hepatoid adenocarcinoma of the stomach metastatic to liver: a clinicopathological analysis of 3 cases[J]. Chinese Journal of Pathology, 2022, 51(10):1024-1026. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.cn112151-20220726-00655.
- [16] Lin YY, Chen CM, Huang YH, et al. Liver metastasis from hepatoid adenocarcinoma of the stomach mimicking hepatocellular carcinoma: dynamic computed tomography findings[J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2015, 21(48): 13524-13531. doi: 10.3748/wjg.v21.i48.13524.
- [17] Bazeries P, Barral M, Labrife M, et al. Hepatic metastases from gastric hepatoid adenocarcinoma: an unusual cause of capsular retraction of the liver[J]. Diagn Interv Imaging, 2016, 97(9):931-934. doi: 10.1016/j.diii.2016.06.001.
- [18] Zeng XY, Yin YP, Xiao H, et al. Clinicopathological characteristics and prognosis of hepatoid adenocarcinoma of the stomach: evaluation of a pooled case series[J]. Curr Med Sci, 2018, 38(6): 1054-1061. doi: 10.1007/s11596-018-1983-1.
- [19] Tomino T, Ninomiya M, Matono R, et al. Pure pancreatic hepatoid carcinoma: a surgical case report and literature review[J]. Surg Case Rep, 2019, 5(1):186. doi: 10.1186/s40792-019-0723-5.
- [20] Iwaya M, Riddell R, Asano K, et al. Alpha-fetoprotein-producing early gastric cancer with intramucosal hepatoid and fetal enteric differentiation[J]. Case Rep Gastroenterol, 2020, 14(2): 426-435. doi: 10.1159/000508413.
- [21] 娄可心,付尧,吴鸿雁,等. 肝脏转移性消化道肝样腺癌:一种易与原发肝细胞肝癌混淆的高级别癌[J]. 中华病理学杂志, 2020, 49(7): 710-714. doi: 10.3760/cma. j. cn112151-20191123-00753.
- Lou KX, Fu Y, Wu HY, et al. Metastatic gastrointestinal hepatoid adenocarcinoma of the liver: a high-grade carcinoma that is easily confused with primary hepatocellular carcinoma[J]. Chinese Journal of Pathology, 2020, 49(7): 710-714. doi: 10.3760/cma. j. cn112151-20191123-00753.
- [22] 孙妍,周平,张奕杰. 胰腺肝样癌1例[J]. 中国肿瘤临床, 2008, 35(3):179-180. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1000-8179.2008.03.020.
- Sun Y, Zhou P, Zhang YJ. Hepatoid carcinoma of pancreas: a case report[J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2008, 35(3): 179-180. doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1000-8179.2008.03.020.
- [23] Simmet V, Noblecourt M, Lizée T, et al. Chemotherapy of metastatic hepatoid adenocarcinoma: Literature review and two case reports with cisplatin etoposide[J]. Oncol Lett, 2018, 15(1):48-54. doi: 10.3892/ol.2017.7263.
- [24] Zhu MX, Chen EB, Yu S, et al. Genomic profiling and the impact of MUC19 mutation in hepatoid adenocarcinoma of the stomach[J].

- Cancer Commun, 2022, 42(10): 1032-1035. doi: 10.1002/cac2.12336.
- [25] Liu M, Luo C, Xie ZZ, et al. Treatment of gastric hepatoid adenocarcinoma with pembrolizumab and bevacizumab combination chemotherapy: a case report[J]. World J Clin Cases, 2022, 10(16): 5420-5427. doi: 10.12998/wjcc.v10.i16.5420.
- [26] Sun YS, Chang WH, Yao J, et al. Effect of immune checkpoint inhibitors in patients with gastric hepatoid adenocarcinoma: a case report and literature review[J]. J Int Med Res, 2022, 50(4): 3000605221091095. doi: 10.1177/03000605221091095.
- [27] Li W, Li Q, Yu YY, et al. Effect of immune checkpoint inhibitors plus chemotherapy on advanced gastric cancer patients with elevated serum AFP or hepatoid adenocarcinoma[J]. Cancer Manag Res, 2020, 12:11113-11119. doi: 10.2147/cmar.s276969.
- [28] 秦叔逵. 中国原发性肝癌临床登记调查(CLCS)的中期报告[R]. 厦门: 第22届全国临床肿瘤学大会暨2019年CSCO学术会议, 2019.
- Qin SK. Mid-term Report of Clinical Liver Cancer Registry in China (CLCS)[R]. Xiamen: The 22nd National Clinical Oncology Conference and the 2019 CSCO Academic Meeting, 2019.
- [29] 华永永, 李志, 吴红芬, 等. 原发性肝癌胰腺转移伴胰腺黏液性囊腺瘤一例[J]. 中华肝胆外科杂志, 2019, 25(5): 380-382. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-8118.2019.05.016.
- Hua YY, Li Z, Wu HF, et al. Primary hepatic carcinoma patients with pancreatic metastasis combined with mucinous cystadenoma: a case report[J]. Chinese Journal of Hepatobiliary Surgery, 2019, 25(5): 380-382. doi: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-8118.2019.05.016.

(本文编辑 姜晖)

本文引用格式: 李春梅, 李春满, 唐继红, 等. 胰腺肝样腺癌腹腔多发转移1例报告并文献复习[J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2023, 32(9): 1324-1332. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.09.005

Cite this article as: Li CM, Li CM, Tang JH, et al. Multiple intraperitoneal metastases of pancreatic hepatoid adenocarcinoma: a case report and literature review[J]. Chin J Gen Surg, 2023, 32(9): 1324-1332. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2023.09.005

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 $M(IQR)$ 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。

中国普通外科杂志编辑部