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· 临床研究 ·

乳腺浸润性导管癌分子亚型与腋窝淋巴结转移的关系

王红鲜¹, 李呈英¹, 王开昕², 齐柯¹, 张好云¹, 冯锋¹, 卫文俊¹, 陈天文¹, 林秋生¹

(广东医科大学附属深圳南山医院 1. 甲乳外科 2. 病理科, 广东 深圳 518052)

摘要

目的: 探讨乳腺浸润性导管癌不同分子亚型与其腋窝淋巴结转移的关系。

方法: 根据乳腺癌分子分型标准, 将243例原发乳腺浸润性导管癌的手术患者分为Luminal A型、Luminal B型[又分为HER-2(-)和HER-2(+)]、HER-2过表达型和三阴型。结合临床病理资料, 分析各分子亚型的分布特点, 以及与腋窝淋巴结转移的关系。

结果: 243例患者中, Luminal B [HER-2(-)]型最多(78例, 32.1%), 其次是Luminal A型(58例, 23.87%), 随后为三阴型(41例, 16.87%)、HER-2过表达型(34例, 13.99%)、Luminal B [HER-2(+)]型(32例, 13.17%); 94例(38.68%)发生腋窝淋巴结转移, 各分子亚型患者腋窝淋巴结转移发生率差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 其中Luminal B [HER-2(-)]型(42例, 53.85%)和Luminal B [HER-2(+)]型(15例, 46.88%)中发生率最高, 且两者间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$), 其后依次为Luminal A型(19例, 32.76%), 三阴型(12例, 29.27%), HER-2过表达型(6例, 17.65%); 各分子亚型分布在累及1~3枚及 ≥ 4 枚淋巴结转移的分组中, 差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$), 但前者Luminal B [HER-2(+)]型最多, HER-2过表达型最少, 而后者HER-2过表达型最多, Luminal B [HER-2(+)]型最少。

结论: 乳腺浸润性导管癌分子分型对评估腋窝淋巴结转移状况、判断疾病状态有一定参考价值, 可成为制定个体化诊治策略的依据。

关键词

乳腺肿瘤; 淋巴转移; 分子亚型
中图分类号: R737.9

Relationship between molecular subtypes of breast invasive ductal carcinoma and axillary lymph node metastasis

WANG Hongxian¹, LI Chengying¹, WANG Kaixin², QI Ke¹, ZHANG Haoyun¹, FENG Duo¹, WEI Wenjun¹, CHEN Tianwen¹, LIN Qiusheng¹

(1. Department of Thyroid and Breast Surgery 2. Department of Pathology, Affiliated Nanshan Hospital, Guangdong Medical University, Shenzhen, Guangdong 518052, China)

Abstract

Objective: To investigate the relationship between different molecular subtypes of breast invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC) and axillary lymph node metastasis.

Methods: According to the molecular classification criteria of breast cancer, the 243 patients with primary breast

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作者简介: 王红鲜, 广东医科大学附属深圳南山医院副主任医师, 主要从事乳腺、甲状腺肿瘤基础与临床方面的研究。

通信作者: 王红鲜, Email: hnsxm001@yeah.net

IDC undergoing surgical treatment were divided into luminal A, luminal B [further subdivided into HER-2 (-) and HER-2 (+)], HER-2 over expression and triple-negative type. Combining with the clinical pathological data, the distribution characteristics of various molecular subtypes, and the relations of different molecular subtypes with axillary lymph node metastasis were analyzed.

Results: Among the 243 patients, cases with Luminal B [HER-2 (-)] type accounted for the majority (78 cases, 32.1%), and Luminal A type was the next (58 cases, 23.87%), followed by triple-negative (41 cases, 16.87%), HER-2 over expression (34 cases, 13.99%) and Luminal B [HER-2(+)] type (32 cases, 13.17%), successively. Axillary lymph node metastasis occurred in 94 cases (38.68%), and the incidence of axillary lymph node metastasis was statistically different among patients with different molecular subtypes ($P < 0.05$). It was highest in those with luminal B [HER-2 (-)] (42 cases, 53.85%) or Luminal B [HER-2 (+)] type (15 cases, 46.88%), with no statistical difference between them ($P > 0.05$), followed by Luminal A (19 cases, 32.76%), triple-negative (12 cases, 29.27%) and HER-2 over expression type (6 cases, 17.65%), successively; no significant difference was found in distribution of the molecular subtypes either in group of patients with involvement of 1 lymph node to 3 lymph nodes or ≥ 4 lymph nodes (both $P > 0.05$), although the number of cases with Luminal B [HER-2 (+)] type was highest and HER-2 over-expression type was lowest in the former, while the number of cases with HER-2 over-expression type was highest and Luminal B [HER-2(+)] type was lowest in the latter.

Conclusion: In breast IDC, molecular subtype has certain reference value for assessing axillary lymph node metastasis and judging disease status, and it can probably be used as a basis for making individualized diagnosis and treatment strategy.

Key words Breast Neoplasms; Lymphatic Metastasis; Molecular Subtypes

CLC number: R737.9

乳腺癌的诊断和治疗已经进入分子时代。以基因表达差异为基础的分子分型，是目前乳腺癌个体化治疗、判断预后的理论基础^[1]。淋巴系统的转移是上皮源性恶性肿瘤传统病理分型、体内广泛转移的关键，决定了乳腺癌的总体预后^[2]。本文旨在分析乳腺癌浸润性导管癌（infiltrating ductal carcinoma, IDC）的不同分子亚型在腋窝淋巴结转移状况，为开展系统的个体化治疗提供一定的参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象及入组标准

选取我院2012年1月—2015年12月收治的经病理学证实为原发乳腺浸润性导管癌的手术病例243例，年龄24~81岁，中位年龄（51.26 ± 7.59）岁。入组病例均符合以下标准：病理诊断为乳腺浸润性导管癌，所有组织标本均有石蜡病理档案，术前未接受任何新辅助抗肿瘤治疗，非炎性乳腺癌，无合并除乳腺癌外其他类型恶性肿瘤，无家族恶性肿瘤遗传病，非哺乳期及男性乳腺癌病例，各项病历资料完整、准确。

1.2 乳腺癌分子分型及病理判读标准

根据2011年St. Gallen国际乳腺癌会议专家共识^[3]，将243例患者的肿瘤组织标本按雌激素受体（estrogen receptor, ER）、孕激素受体（progesterone receptor, PR）、人表皮生长因子受体2（human epidermal growth factor receptor-2, HER-2）、肿瘤细胞增殖相关核抗原（Ki-67）这4种肿瘤分子标记物的免疫组化（SP）表型分为4种分子亚型：Luminal A型[HER-2 (-)、ER和（或）PR (+)、Ki-67 < 14%]、Luminal B型[HER-2 (-)，ER和（或）PR (+)、Ki-67 $\geq 14\%$]或[HER-2 (+)，ER和（或）PR (+)]、HER-2过表达型[HER-2 (+)、ER (-)、PR (-)]及三阴性[HER-2 (-)、ER (-)、PR (-)]。

ER和PR均定位于细胞核，以细胞核内出现棕黄色颗粒为有效阳性细胞，评分标准参照美国临床肿瘤学会/美国病理学家协会（American Society of Clinical Oncology/College of American Pathologists, ASCO/CAP）检测指南^[4]，有效阳性细胞 $\geq 1\%$ 记为阳性（图1A-B）， $< 1\%$ 为阴性。HER-2蛋白定位于细胞膜，判读标准参照《乳腺癌

HER-2检测指南(2014版)》^[5]: (1) >10%的浸润癌细胞呈现强而完整的细胞膜染色, 记为阳性病例(图1C); (2) >10%的浸润癌细胞呈现不完整和/或弱至中等强度的细胞膜染色, 或≤10%的浸润癌细胞呈现强而完整的细胞膜染色, 记为无法判读病例, 进一步行荧光原位杂交法(fluorescence

in situ hybridization, FISH)检测, 证实HER-2基因拷贝数扩增记为阳性病例; (3) 无染色或≤10%的浸润癌细胞呈现不完整的、微弱的细胞膜染色, 或>10%的浸润癌细胞呈现不完整的、微弱的细胞膜染色记为阴性病例。Ki-67定位于细胞核, 棕黄色着色的阳性细胞比例≥14%为高表达(图1D)。

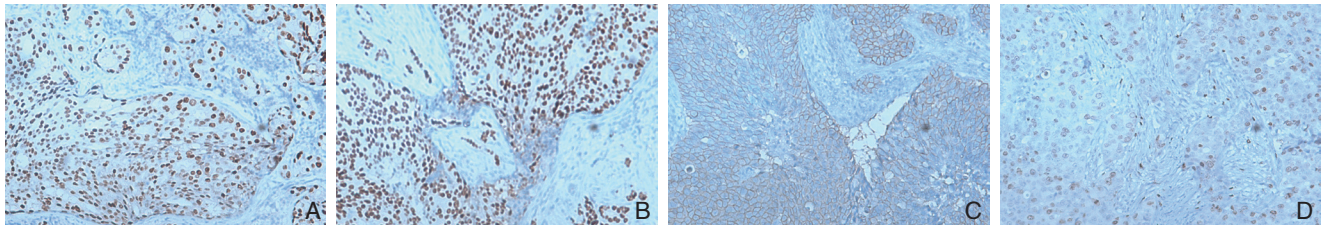


图1 免疫组化检测 ER、PR、HER-2、Ki-67 表达(×100) A: ER 阳性表达; B: PR 阳性表达; C: HER-2 阳性表达; D: Ki-67 高表达

Figure 1 Immunohistochemical staining for ER, PR, HER-2 and Ki-67 expressions (×100) A: ER positive expression; B: PR positive expression; C: HER-2 positive expression; D: High Ki-67 expression

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0统计软件, 用确切概率法(Fisher法)进行数据分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 各分子亚型的分布特点

依据ER、PR、HER-2、Ki-67的免疫组化表型, 本研究243例乳腺浸润性导管癌中Luminal A型58例、Luminal B [HER-2 (-)]型78例, Luminal B [HER-2 (+)]型32例, HER-2过表达型34例, 三阴型41例, 分别占23.87%、32.10%、13.17%、13.99%和16.87%。结果提示Luminal B [HER-2 (-)]型病例最多, 其次是Luminal A型, 而Luminal B [HER-2 (+)]型病例最少, 仅占13.17% (图2)。

2.2 不同分子亚型的腋窝淋巴结转移状态

本组243例患者中有94例(38.68%)出现腋窝淋巴结转移, 其中Luminal A型19例(32.76%)、Luminal B [HER-2 (-)]型42例(53.85%)、Luminal B [HER-2 (+)]型15例(46.88%)、HER-2过表达型6例(17.65%)、三阴型12例(29.27%), 结果显示不同分子亚型的乳腺浸润性导管癌, 发生腋窝淋巴结转移的差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 17.252, P = 0.002$), 其中Luminal B [HER-2 (-)]型和Luminal B

[HER-2 (+)]型发生腋窝淋巴结转移者最多($\chi^2 = 16.749, P = 0.001$), 其次是Luminal A型, 而HER-2过表达型最少($P = 0.007$); 进一步比较, Luminal B [HER-2 (-)]型的转移病例明显高于Luminal B [HER-2 (+)]型, 但差异无统计学意义($P = 0.535$) (表1)。

在累及1~3枚淋巴结转移的分子亚型中, Luminal B [HER-2 (+)]型的转移病例最多, HER-2过表达型最少; 而在累及4枚以上淋巴结转移的分子亚型中, HER-2过表达型的转移病例最多, Luminal B [HER-2 (+)]型的例数最少, 但统计结果显示, 差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 2.939, P = 0.574$) (表2)。

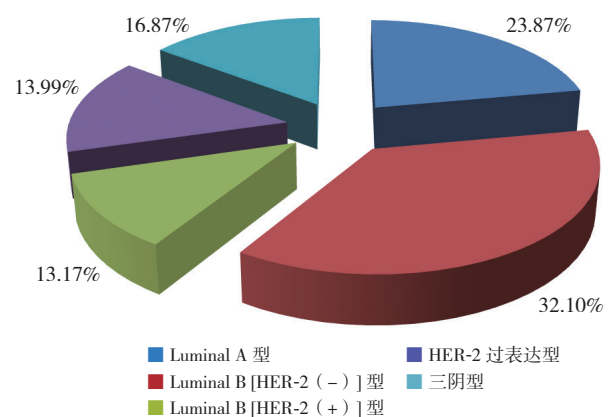


图2 乳腺浸润性导管癌各分子亚型的分布
Figure 2 Distribution characteristics of different molecular subtypes of breast IDC

表1 乳腺浸润性导管癌各分子亚型与腋窝淋巴结转移的关系 [n (%)]

Table 1 Relations of different molecular subtypes of breast IDC with axillary lymph node metastasis [n (%)]

类型	n	淋巴结转移
Luminal A 型	58	19 (32.76)
Luminal B 型 ¹⁾		
HER-2 (-)	78	42 (53.85)
HER-2 (+)	32	15 (46.88)
HER-2 过表达型 ¹⁾	34	6 (17.65)
三阴型	41	12 (29.27)
χ^2		17.252
P		0.002

注: 1) 与其他各型比较, $P < 0.05$

Note: 1) $P < 0.05$ vs. any other types

表2 各分子亚型的腋窝淋巴结转移比较 [n (%)]

Table 2 Comparison of the incidence of axillary lymph node metastasis among different molecular subtypes [n (%)]

类型	转移例数 (n)	1~3 枚	≥ 4 枚
Luminal A 型	19	11 (57.89)	8 (42.11)
Luminal B 型			
HER-2 (-)	42	24 (57.14)	18 (42.86)
HER-2 (+)	15	11 (73.33)	4 (26.67)
HER-2 过表达型	6	2 (33.33)	4 (66.67)
三阴型	12	7 (58.33)	5 (41.67)
χ^2		2.939	
P		0.57	

3 讨论

3.1 乳腺癌分子亚型的临床特征及意义

2000年Perou等^[6]在对乳腺癌细胞的基因组学研究中,发现了乳腺癌分子表达的异质性,由此提出具有里程碑意义的乳腺癌分子分型理论。2011年St. Gallen国际乳腺癌会议予以充分肯定并达成专家共识,将基于免疫组化表型的乳腺癌分子分型定义为4种不同的亚型:Luminal A型、Luminal B型、HER-2过表达型及三阴型^[3]。

Luminal型在乳腺癌分子亚型中最为多见(70%~80%),是雌激素依赖性肿瘤,具有雌激素诱导的增殖效应。根据Ki-67和HER-2表达状态分为A、B两型:Luminal A型(Ki-67<14%)内分泌治疗效果良好,但化疗较其他亚型差;预后方面Luminal A型最好,复发及远处转移风险也较低^[7-8]。Luminal B型又分为两种,一种为Ki-67指数增高亚型,这型患者由于较高的肿瘤增殖指数,应结合其它危险因素(淋巴结转移、脉管癌栓、组织学

分级、21基因风险评估等)制定个体化的治疗策略^[9-10];另一种为HER-2过表达但不限制Ki-67水平,此型患者中HER-2的过表达可提高乳腺癌细胞的侵袭、转移潜能^[11],在内分泌治疗、化疗的同时,需考虑分子靶向治疗。

HER-2过表达型约占原发性乳腺癌的30%,此型肿瘤表现出较高的侵袭性临床病理特征,复发风险高,预后较差^[12-13],多数为晚期病例,内分泌治疗几乎无效。多中心临床研究NSABP B-31^[14]和HERA^[15]结果提示,靶向HER-2蛋白的人源曲妥珠单抗Herceptin(赫赛汀)能降低此类患者术后52%的复发风险,死亡风险降低33%。联合小分子表皮生长因子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂拉帕替尼具有协同效应,而且拉帕替尼分子量较小,可通过血脑屏障,对乳腺癌脑转移患者有效^[16]。

三阴型是乳腺癌的一种特殊亚型,起源于乳腺导管上皮的肌上皮细胞(即基底细胞),大部分有TP53基因及BRCA1基因突变^[17]。年轻患者居多,内分泌治疗及抗HER-2治疗均不敏感,化疗是其全身治疗的主要手段^[18]。Tutt等^[19]的一项三期临床试验结果提示携带BRCA基因突变的患者,化疗药物卡铂较多西紫杉醇更使患者获益。这类肿瘤远处转移率明显高于其他分子亚型,无论淋巴结转移与否,患者无病生存间期及总生存期均明显缩短,预后不良^[20]。

浸润性导管癌是乳腺癌中最常见的组织学类型,约占乳腺癌的70%^[21],文献^[22]报道其各分子亚型分布中,Luminal A型所占比例最高,达58.1%,其次为HER-2过表达型占22.3%,Luminal B型所占比例最少,为8.1%,三阴型占18.7%。本研究数据显示Luminal A型、Luminal B [HER-2 (-)]型、Luminal B [HER (+)]、HER-2过表达型和三阴型所占比例依次为23.87%、32.10%、13.17%、13.99%和16.87%,Luminal B [HER-2 (-)]型所占比例最高,其次是Luminal A型,而Luminal B [HER-2 (+)]型病例最少,仅32例(13.17%),与文献报道差异较大。分析原因,考虑可能由于本研究将HER-2 (+)、ER和(或)PR (+)病例归类于Luminal B [HER-2 (+)]型,而这部分患者占13.17%,并且本研究的入组患者限定为未接受任何新辅助抗肿瘤治疗的手术病例,即排除了一些局部晚期或出现全身转移、失去首次手术时机

的晚期乳腺癌患者,另外也与不同地域人群的基因背景差异有关。

3.2 乳腺癌淋巴结转移的临床分析

多数恶性肿瘤细胞出现全身广泛转移的前提是进入淋巴系统,进而侵及肺、骨、脑、肝等,与预后和生存质量密切相关,也决定肿瘤的分期。研究证实,乳腺癌一旦出现淋巴结转移,5年生存率将从90%下降到20%^[23],是学术界公认的预后不佳的独立危险因素。淋巴结转移的现象取决于分子生物学行为引起的组织学变化,从乳腺癌的分子分型间接了解腋窝淋巴结的转移状况,对判断疾病状态和预后,制定手术和辅助性放疗、化疗及靶向治疗策略具有重要价值。

资料显示,乳腺浸润性导管癌不同分子亚型间的腋窝淋巴结转移率存在明显差异,研究结果不尽相同,但多数研究认为是Luminal B型和HER-2过表达型较其他分子分型有较高的淋巴结转移风险^[24]。Gangi等^[24]报道HER-2过表达型的淋巴结转移率最高,而三阴型的淋巴结转移率较低,分析可能是三阴型通过血液循环转移至远处脏器。在累及4枚及以上淋巴结转移的患者中,HER-2过表达型和Luminal B型较三阴型和Luminal A型更易发生淋巴结转移^[24]。淋巴结转移与肿瘤的复发、转移及预后密切相关,理论上淋巴结转移率越高,肿瘤复发、转移的风险也越高,预后越差。早年的研究^[25]认为HER-2过表达型和三阴型预后最差,分析可能与HER-2过表达型有较多的淋巴结转移和三阴型经血液循环转移有关。随着靶向HER-2蛋白的药物应用,HER-2过表达型的术后复发风险降低了52%^[14],明显改善此型患者的预后。

本研究243例患者中有94(38.68%)例出现腋窝淋巴结转移,不同分子亚型乳腺浸润性导管癌的淋巴结转移阳性比例有统计学差异($P<0.05$),其中Luminal B [HER-2(-)]型和Luminal B [HER-2(+)]型最易发生淋巴结转移(42例,53.85%;15例,46.88%),并且在累及1~3枚淋巴结转移的分子亚型中,Luminal B [HER-2(+)]型的转移病例最多,提示上述两型具有较高的淋巴结转移风险。其次是Luminal A型(19例,32.76%),而HER-2过表达型最少发生淋巴结转移(6例,17.65%),但在累及4枚以上

淋巴结转移的分子亚型中,HER-2过表达型的转移病例最多,提示此型多数为晚期病例。与Gangi等^[24]的报道不完全一致,分析与本研究入组标准限定为无任何新辅助抗肿瘤治疗的病例,基本上排除了失去手术时机的晚期病例有关,另外本文按照St. Gallen国际乳腺癌会议专家共识,将高表达HER-2的ER和(或)PR(+)病例归类于Luminal B [HER-2(+)]型,从而HER-2过表达型病例相对减少。本研究中三阴型较少发生淋巴结转移(12例,29.27%),可能与其并非主要由淋巴道发生转移有关。

在累及1~3枚及4枚以上淋巴结转移的分子亚型中,前者Luminal B [HER-2(+)]型的转移病例最多,HER-2过表达型最少,而后者HER-2过表达型的转移病例最多,Luminal B [HER-2(+)]型的病例最少,但差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),考虑也与本组资料的入组限制及样本量有限有关,乳腺浸润性导管癌不同分子亚型的淋巴结转移特点及个体化治疗需要进一步扩大样本的临床研究。

乳腺浸润性导管癌的发生、发展和淋巴结转移过程是多因素、多步骤的复杂过程,受多基因的调控。由于遗传的不稳定性,基因的检测结果与相应蛋白的表达并不完全一致^[26],在蛋白水平上对乳腺浸润性导管癌进行分子分型,较传统的形态学分类更能反映肿瘤的生物行为,不仅为合理评估腋窝淋巴结转移状况及预后提供依据,更有助于指导个体化治疗。乳腺浸润性导管癌的分子分型将会成为制定个体化诊治方案的理论基础,其临床意义越来越受到重视。

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