



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.02.011
http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.02.011
Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2022, 31(2):225-235.

· 临床研究 ·

胆囊神经内分泌癌临床特征及诊治分析：附3例报告 并文献回顾

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摘要

背景与目的: 胆囊原发性神经内分泌癌 (GB-NEC) 极为罕见且预后差, 由于GB-NEC病例非常少见, 目前少有系统总结其临床特征的研究。因此, 本研究对扬州大学附属兴化市人民医院收治的GB-NEC病例及近20年中文文献报道的GB-NEC病例进行总结分析, 以期提高对该病的认识。

方法: 回顾收治的3例GB-NEC患者资料, 并收集2000年1月—2020年12月间文献报道的121例GB-NEC病例的相关资料, 分析患者的基本临床特征、预后因素及治疗结局。

结果: 收治的3例患者均因腹痛等非特异性症状就诊, 3例均行手术治疗, 术后病理与免疫组化证实均为GB-NEC (1例意外胆囊癌)。3例均行术后辅助化疗, 中短期随访期间2例死亡, 1例存活。124例GB-NEC患者的中位年龄为58岁, 其中女性占62.9% (78/124); 72.1% (44/61) 为小细胞癌, 32.5% (29/84) 为混合型神经内分泌癌。中位生存时间在全组患者中为11个月, 在不同临床分期患者中随着临床分期增加而缩短。将49例有完整资料的患者纳入分析, 结果显示, 年龄>80岁 ($HR=1.364$, $95\% CI=1.026\sim1.860$, $P=0.049$)、TNM分期 (II期 vs. I期: $HR=10.408$, $95\% CI=2.554\sim42.404$, $P=0.001$; III期 vs. I期: $HR=13.167$, $95\% CI=3.288\sim52.732$, $P<0.001$; IV期 vs. I期: $HR=38.022$, $95\% CI=9.738\sim148.459$, $P<0.001$)、手术 (非根治术 vs. 未手术: $HR=0.122$, $95\% CI=0.022\sim0.786$, $P=0.027$; 根治术 vs. 未手术: $HR=0.088$, $95\% CI=0.019\sim0.481$, $P=0.006$)、化疗与否 ($HR=0.517$, $95\% CI=0.305\sim0.983$, $P=0.042$) 是生存结局的独立影响因素。糖类抗原125 (CA125) 水平的升高与更晚的临床分期相关 ($r=0.727$, $P<0.05$)。亚组分析中, 术式 (胆囊切除术 vs. 根治术: $HR=2.889$, $95\% CI=0.908\sim9.168$, $P=0.072$)、化疗与否 ($HR=3.120$, $95\% CI=0.768\sim12.676$, $P=0.112$) 对于I、II期患者的结局影响差异无统计学意义。术式 (胆囊+转移灶切除术 vs. 根治术: $HR=0.675$, $95\% CI=0.113\sim4.023$, $P=0.667$) 和化疗与否 ($HR=2.109$, $95\% CI=0.808\sim5.994$, $P=0.127$) 对III期患者结局的影响无统计学意义。IV期患者行化疗有生存优势 ($HR=2.785$, $95\% CI=1.376\sim5.636$, $P=0.004$), 主要体现在小细胞癌患者 (中位值生存时间: 9个月 vs. 3个月, $P<0.001$), 而对大细胞癌患者效果不显著 (中位值生存时间: 5个月 vs. 2个月, $P=0.247$); 手术不能改善IV期患者预后 (根治术 vs. 未手术: $HR=0.533$, $95\% CI=0.232\sim1.233$, $P=0.138$; 非根治术 vs. 未手术: $HR=0.932$, $95\% CI=0.434\sim2.000$, $P=0.856$)。

结论: 提高早期诊断率是改善GB-NEC患者预后的关键。I~III期患者可行手术切除, 但胆囊癌根治术是不必要的; 晚期小细胞癌患者行化疗可以帮助提高生存率以及手术切除可能。CA125可能作为GB-NEC的预后指标, 但需要更多的研究证明。

关键词

胆囊肿瘤; 癌, 神经内分泌; 危险因素; 预后

中图分类号: R735.8

基金项目: 江苏大学临床医学科技发展基金研究资助项目 (JLY2021198; JLY2021196)。

收稿日期: 2021-01-29; **修订日期:** 2022-02-05。

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Analysis of clinical characteristics, diagnosis and treatment of neuroendocrine carcinoma of gallbladder: a report of 3 cases and literature review

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Primary neuroendocrine carcinoma of the gallbladder (GB-NEC) is extremely rare and its prognosis is generally poor. There are few studies systematically summarizing its clinical characteristics now due to the scarce cases of GB-NEC. Therefore, this study was performed to summarize and analyze the GB-NEC cases treated in the Xinghua People's Hospital, Yangzhou University and the reported cases of GB-NEC in literature in recent 20 years in order to increase the awareness of this disease.

Methods: The clinical data of 3 patients with GB-NEC treated in the authors' hospital were reviewed, and the relevant data of 121 reported cases of GB-NEC in literature from January 2000 to December 2020 were extracted. The general clinical feature, prognostic factors and treatment outcomes of patients were analyzed.

Results: The 3 GB-NEC patients were all hospitalized for non-specific symptoms including abdominal pain and underwent surgical treatment. Their specimens were confirmed as GB-NEC (including one case of accidental gallbladder cancer) by postoperative pathological and immunohistochemical examinations. All the 3 patients received postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy, and 2 cases died and one case was still alive during a short- or medium-term period of follow-up. Of the total 124 patients with GB-NEC, the median age was 58 years, female cases accounted for 62.9% (78/124), 72.1% (44/61) were small cell carcinoma and 32.5% (29/84) were mixed neuroendocrine carcinoma. The median survival time was 11 months in the whole group of patients, and was decreased as the clinical stage advanced in different clinical stage groups. Analysis of the variables of 49 patients with complete data showed that age >80 years ($HR=1.364$, 95% $CI=1.026-1.860$, $P=0.049$), TNM stage (stage II vs. stage I: $HR=10.408$, 95% $CI=2.554-42.404$, $P=0.001$; stage III vs. stage I: $HR=13.167$, 95% $CI=3.288-52.732$, $P<0.001$; stage IV vs. stage I: $HR=38.022$, 95% $CI=9.738-148.459$, $P<0.001$), surgery (non-radical surgery vs. non-surgery: $HR=0.122$, 95% $CI=0.022-0.786$, $P=0.027$; radical surgery vs. non-surgery: $HR=0.088$, 95% $CI=0.019-0.481$, $P=0.006$) and receiving chemotherapy or not ($HR=0.517$, 95% $CI=0.305-0.983$, $P=0.042$) were independent factors affecting survival outcomes. The increase of carbohydrate antigen 125 (CA125) level was associated with higher clinical stage ($r=0.727$, $P<0.05$). In subgroup analysis, the surgical procedure (cholecystectomy vs. radical surgery: $HR=2.889$, 95% $CI=0.908-9.168$, $P=0.072$) and receiving chemotherapy or not ($HR=3.120$, 95% $CI=0.768-12.676$, $P=0.112$) exerted no significant influence on the outcomes in stage I and II patients. The surgical procedure (cholecystectomy plus metastasis resection vs. radical surgery: $HR=0.675$, 95% $CI=0.113-4.023$, $P=0.667$) and receiving chemotherapy or not ($HR=2.109$, 95% $CI=0.808-5.994$, $P=0.127$) had no significant effect on the outcome in stage III patients. Chemotherapy offered a survival advantage in stage IV patients ($HR=2.785$, 95% $CI=1.376-5.636$, $P=0.004$), which was mainly reflected in patients with small cell carcinoma (median survival time: 9 months vs. 3 months, $P<0.001$), while was not significant in patients with large cell carcinoma (median survival time: 5 months vs. 2 months, $P=0.247$); Surgery did not improve the prognosis of stage IV patients (radical surgery vs. non-surgery: $HR=0.533$, 95% $CI=0.232-1.233$, $P=0.138$; non-radical surgery vs. non-surgery: $HR=0.932$, 95% $CI=0.434-2.000$, $P=0.856$).

Conclusion: Improving the early diagnosis efficiency is important for the prognosis of patients with GB-NEC. For staged III patients, surgical resection can be performed, but radical cholecystectomy is unnecessary; chemotherapy can help improve the survival rate and increase the chance of surgical resection in patients with advanced small cell carcinoma. CA125 may be used as a prognostic indicator for GB-NEC, but it still needs more studies to be proven.

Key words

Gallbladder Neoplasms; Carcinoma, Neuroendocrine; Risk Factors; Prognosis

CLC number: R735.8

神经内分泌癌 (neuroendocrine carcinoma, NEC) 起源于弥散的神经内分泌细胞, 占所有恶性肿瘤的不足1%。大多数神经内分泌癌存在于胃肠道 (66.0%) 和呼吸道 (31.0%) 系统中, 而胆囊神经内分泌癌 (gallbladder neuroendocrine carcinoma, GB-NEC) 罕见, 仅占有胃肠道神经内分泌癌的0.2% 和胆囊癌的2%左右^[1-2]。近年来由于影像技术等改善, 提高了GB-NEC早期检出率^[3]。

该病没有特异性临床表现, 以右上腹不适或疼痛为最常见症状, 多合并胆囊结石及胆囊炎, 而类癌综合征很少出现^[4]。由于缺乏有助于将其与其他类型胆囊癌区分开的典型影像学特征, MRI 和 CT 等手段只能发现胆囊壁的增厚及隆起样病变等, 因此很难对GB-NEC做出正确的术前诊断。同时神经内分泌癌缺乏特异性的肿瘤指标, 糖类抗原19-9 (CA19-9)、糖类抗原125 (CA125) 等肿瘤标志物指标常为阴性结果^[4]; 血清嗜铬粒蛋白A (chromogranin A, CgA) 水平可用于GB-NEC诊断及随访, 但低分化NEC的CgA分泌量相对较低, 且易出现假阳性。明确诊断需要病理学和免疫组化检查。CgA与突触素 (synaptophysin, Syn) 及Ki-67是神经内分泌肿瘤诊断的必测项目, 并根据细胞形态将神经内分泌癌分为大细胞癌, 小细胞癌和混合性腺神经内分泌癌^[5]。

NEC是高度恶性肿瘤, 通常进展迅速, 可引起早期肝浸润和淋巴结转移^[4]; 根据美国SEER (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, SEER) 数据库统计, 2004—2015诊断的88例GB-NEC患者, 有45.4%诊断时已经转移, 总体1年生存率约为50%, 5年生存率约为10%^[3]。GB-NEC的诊疗尚无标准, 目前在临床实践中常采用美国肿瘤联合委员会 (AJCC) 第七版中的胆囊癌TNM分期方法对胆囊神经内分泌癌进行分期。治疗上强调手术、化疗和放疗等多学科综合疗法, 但最佳治疗策略

尚存在争议。手术是目前最重要也是首选的治疗方法, 方式包括单纯胆囊切除术和各种扩大的手术方法 (局部淋巴结清扫, 转移灶切除)^[4]。

由于GB-NEC病例非常少见, 因此只有很少的研究总结了其特征。本文回顾收治的3例GB-NEC患者以及过去20年中报道的GB-NEC病例, 总结GB-NEC的临床病理表现、治疗和预后。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

从2008年1月—2020年12月, 扬州大学附属兴化市人民医院肝胆外科对176例胆囊癌患者进行了手术治疗, 其中3例根据术后病理和免疫组织化学检查诊断为GB-NEC, 占1.7%。统计并分析患者一般情况、临床表现、手术方式、实验室检查、影像学检查、病理检查结果及随访资料, 随访截止至2021年8月。肿瘤的定义基于HE染色切片上的典型形态特征, 并使用神经内分泌分化的免疫组化标志物 (CgA, CD56和Syn) 染色。放射成像方式包括MRI和CT以检查疾病的位置和范围。研究已由医院伦理委员会审查和批准。

1.2 文献检索

使用Medline, Google Scholar和中国知网数据库对2000年1月—2020年12月发表的文章进行了系统的搜索。用于检索的关键词包括: “胆囊”, “神经内分泌癌”, “小细胞癌”, “混合腺嘌呤内分泌癌”, “大细胞癌”和“类癌”的中英文。剔除了分期不明确、治疗及随访时间缺失和随访时间少于3个月的数据后, 共保留121例GB-NEC患者^[1, 4, 6-49]。

1.3 统计学处理

将我院收治的3例和文献检索的121例共124例患者纳入分析。采用SPSS 25.0软件进行统计学分

析。Kaplan-Meier 方法和对数秩检验用于单变量生存分析；Cox 风险回归模型用于多变量生存分析，并计算危害比 (hazard ratio, *HR*) 和 95% 置信区间 (confidence interval, *CI*)。χ² 检验用于组之间构成比差异比较，Spearman 分析法用于等级变量的相关性分析^[50]。P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 病例报道

病例 1 男，70 岁。因“发作性右上腹痛”于 2013 年 12 月入院。腹部查体见右上腹轻度压痛，无明显反跳痛及肌紧张；既往 20 年前行食道癌根治术，未见食管癌复发。行 CT 提示：厚壁型胆囊癌 (图 1A)。肿瘤标志物：CA125 90.3 U/mL (正常范围 0~35 U/mL)，癌胚抗原 (carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA)、CA19-9 处于正常范围。行胆囊切除术，术中见胆囊癌侵犯结肠肝曲，遂行胆囊癌

根治+右半结肠切除术。术后病理 (胆囊+右半结肠)：(1) 胆囊颈部浸润型神经内分泌癌，小细胞形态，癌已侵及全层至升结肠浆膜近肌层，切缘未见癌残留，胆囊内见混合性结石；胆囊周围找见癌结节 2 枚；送检 (XII 组) 淋巴结 2 枚示慢性炎。(2) 结肠壁示轻度慢性浅表性炎伴管状腺瘤样增生及上皮轻度不典型增生，肠壁周围找见淋巴结 4 枚，均示慢性炎。CK19 阳性、CK20 阴性；CgA 阴性、Syn 局灶阳性、CD56 阳性 (图 1B-E)。病理分期 IIIA 期。术后 1 年因纳差、消瘦、下肢水肿复查 CT (2014 年 12 月) 示：胆囊窝旁软组织密度团块，与肝左叶、胰头及邻近肠管分界不清 (图 1F)。考虑肿瘤复发，行放疗及依托泊苷+卡铂 (EC) 方案化疗。辅助治疗后症状未缓解；2015 年 3 月患者症状进一步加重，复查肿瘤标志物示：CA125 51.4 U/mL，CEA、CA19-9 处于正常范围。患者因恶病质于 2015 年 6 月死亡。

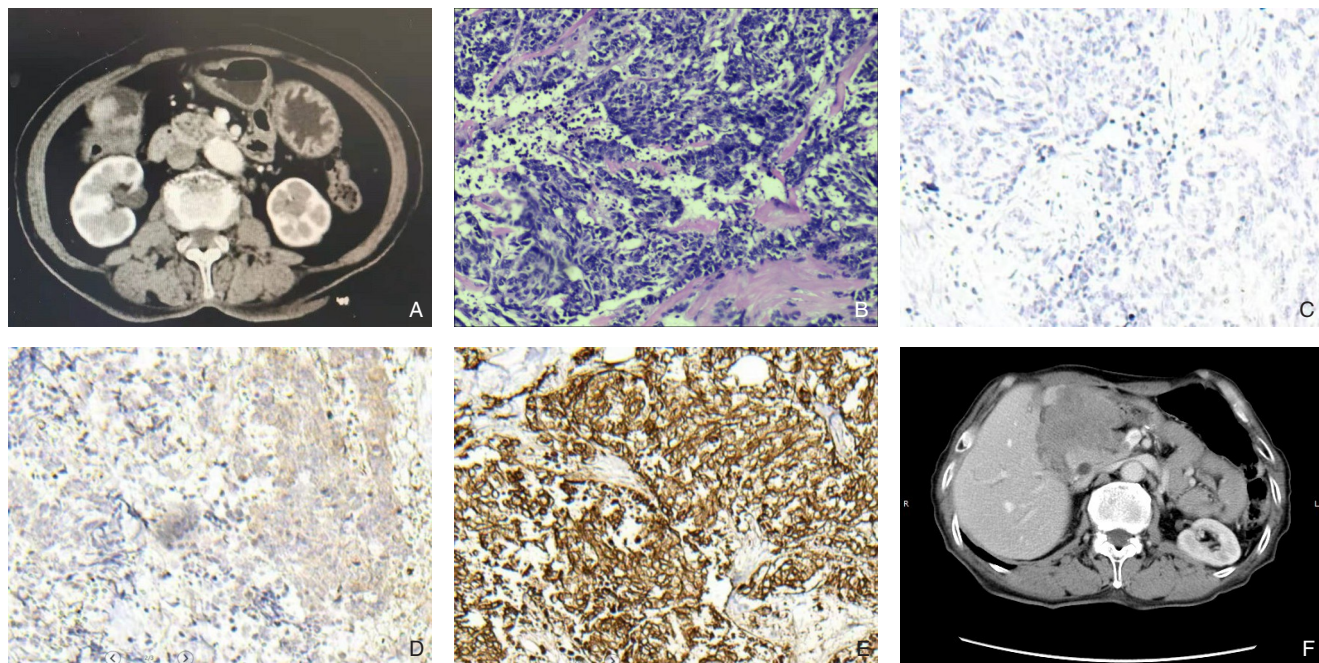


图 1 病例 1 影像学及病理学资料 A: 术前 CT (胆囊增大, 局部壁不规则增厚, 与邻近肠管分界不清, 增强后强化不均); B: HE 染色 (×40); C-E: 免疫组化染色 (×400) (CgA 阴性、Syn 局灶阳性、CD56 阳性); F: 术后 1 年复查 CT (胆囊窝旁软组织团块, 内见条状高密度影, 大小约 65 mm×59 mm, 增强后不均匀强化, 与肝左叶、胰头及邻近肠管分界不清)

Figure 1 Imaging and pathological data of case 1 A: Preoperative CT image (enlargement of the gallbladder, with irregular thickening in local region of the gallbladder wall, and the indistinct boundary with the surrounding bowel with uneven enhancement); B: HE staining (×40); C-E: Immunohistochemical staining (×400) (negative for CgA, locally positive for Syn, positive for CD56); F: CT image on one year after surgery (soft tissue mass in the gallbladder bed, containing a high density of stripe-like inside shadows, with a size approximately of 65 mm×59 mm, uneven strengthening after enhancement, and unclear boundary with the left lobe of the liver, the head of the pancreas and the adjacent intestine)

病例2(意外胆囊癌) 女,67岁。因“右上腹胀痛伴眼黄、尿黄3 d”于2018年1月急诊入院。腹部查体见右上腹轻度压痛,无明显反跳痛及肌紧张;既往史无特殊。行CT提示:胆总管结石伴急性胆管炎;胆囊结石伴急性胆囊炎(图2A)。肿瘤标志物:CEA 5.26 ng/mL(正常范围0~5 ng/mL)、CA19-9 188 U/mL(正常范围0~35 U/mL);CA125处于正常范围。因入院时存在急性重症胆管炎倾向,急诊行“内镜下逆行胰胆管造影术(endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography, ERCP)+十二指肠乳头括约肌切开术(endoscopic sphincterotomy, EST)+胆管取石术+经内镜鼻胆管引流术

(endoscopic nasobiliary drainage, ENBD)”,当日同时急诊行腹腔镜下胆囊切除术,术中及术后胆囊标本未见呈肿瘤样病变。术后病理:(1)胆囊浸润型低分化神经内分泌癌,小细胞形态,癌已累及深肌层。(2)胆囊混合性结石;送检组织破碎,无法明确切缘情况。免疫组化标记示:CK8/18阳性;CK20阴性;CK5/6阴性;P40阴性;CK19阳性;Ki-67约70%;CgA阳性、Syn阳性、CD56阳性(图2B-E);P53示错义突变。病理分期I期。患者术后曾在上海长海医院行胆囊癌根治术,并于外院行EC方案化疗,于2020年7月死亡。

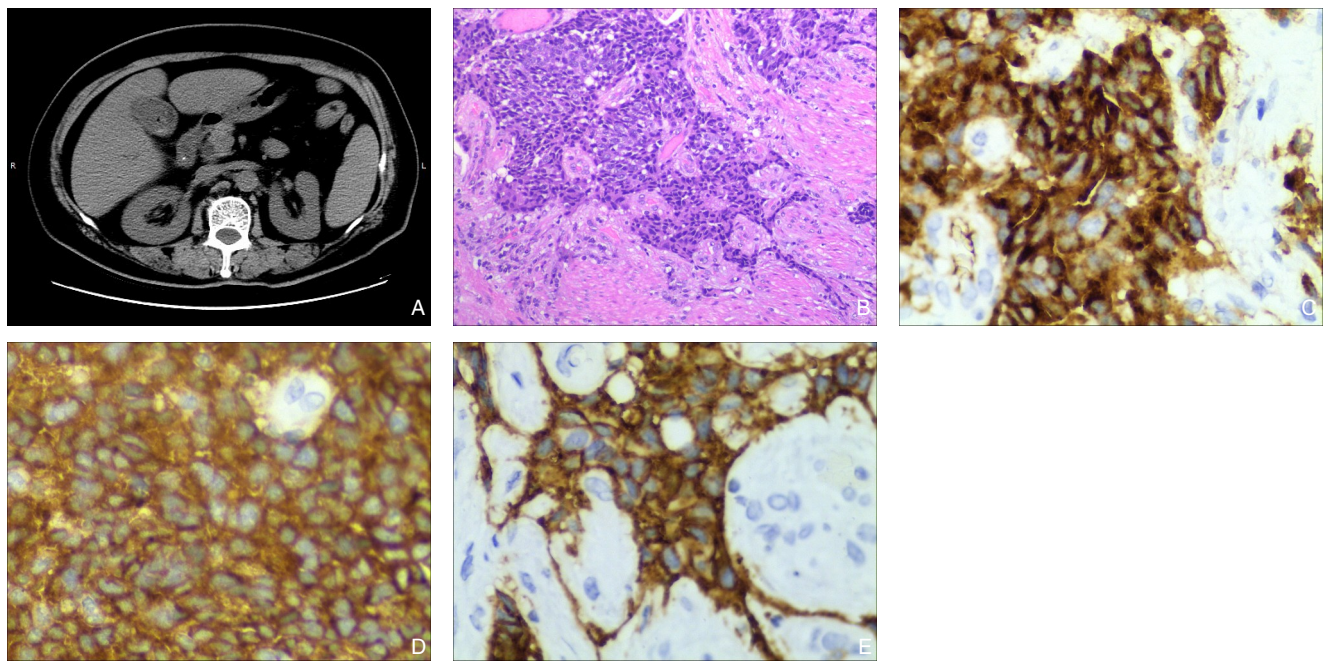


图2 病例2影像学及病理学资料 A: 术前CT(胆囊壁稍均匀增厚,强化不明显,胆总管扩张);B: HE染色($\times 40$);C-E: 免疫组化染色($\times 400$)(CgA阳性、Syn阳性、CD56阳性)

Figure 2 Imaging and pathological data of case 2 A: Preoperative CT image (slight and homogeneous thickening of the gall bladder wall, unobvious enhancement and dilation of the common bile duct); B: HE staining ($\times 40$); C-E: Immunohistochemical staining ($\times 400$) (positive for CgA, positive for Syn, positive for CD56)

病例3 女,55岁。因“中上腹胀痛伴眼黄、尿黄半月”于2020年9月入院。腹部查体未见明显异常体征;既往史无特殊。行CT提示:肝内胆管明显扩张,肝门胆管占位(图3A)。肿瘤标志物:癌胚抗原CEA 20.44 ng/mL(正常范围0~5 ng/mL)、CA19-9 120.8 U/mL(正常范围0~35 U/mL);CA125处于正常范围。拟诊断肝门部胆管占位性病变,排除手术禁忌后行“高位胆管癌根治术”,术中见:腹腔少量淡黄色腹水,肝脏淤胆伴硬化,胆

囊慢性炎症改变,胆囊颈及肝门处胆管质地硬,肿块向上侵犯至左右肝管汇合处,向下侵犯至胆总管中下段,周围淋巴结肿大。术中诊断:胆囊癌伴胆管侵犯,遂行胆囊癌根治术,术后病理:胆囊神经内分泌癌,小细胞形态,见神经及脉管侵犯;慢性胆囊炎;送检淋巴结均未见转移,其中第8组、第12组反应性增生,免疫组化:CgA阴性、Syn阳性、CD56阳性(图3B-E);NSE阴性、S-100阴性、CKpan阳性、Ki-67 80%、CK20阳性、

CK19 阳性、P53 阴性（示无义突变）、CK7 阳性。病理分期 IIIA。术后复查肿瘤标志物均处于正常范围。患者于外院行善龙（生长抑素微球，每月1次

至今）治疗及吉西他滨+奥沙利铂方案（每月3次，共6个月）化疗，于2021年8月随访复查无复发及不适。

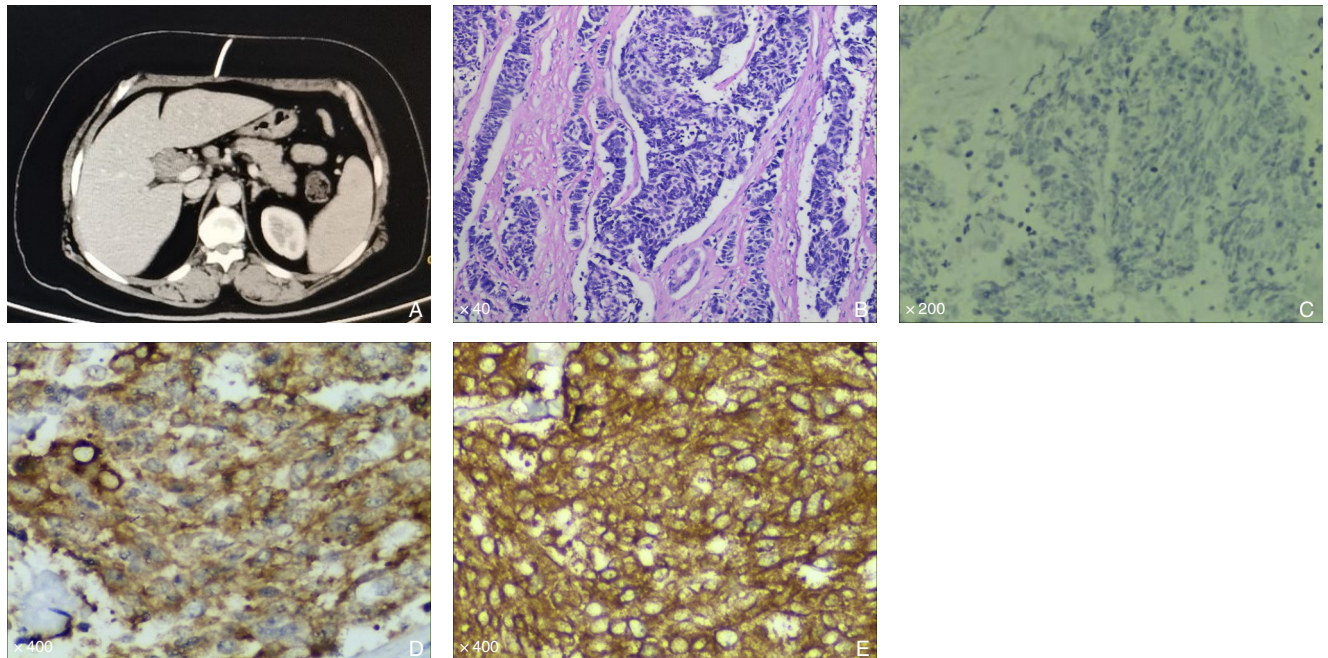


图3 病例3影像学及病理学资料 A: 术前CT（肝左叶及其边缘可见高密度管状影；肝门部胆管似稍增厚伴轻度强化；肝门部可见轻度强化软组织团块，大小约30 mm×41 mm）；B: HE染色；C-E: 免疫组化染色（CgA阴性、Syn阳性、CD56阳性）

Figure 3 Imaging and pathological data of case 3 A: Preoperative CT image (high-density tubular shadows in the left lobe of the liver and its edges; seemingly slight thickening of hilar bile duct with mild enhancement; mild enhanced soft tissues in the hilar region with a size about of 30 mm×41 mm); B: HE staining; C-E: Immunohistochemical staining (negative for CgA, positive for Syn, positive for CD56)

2.2 GB-NEC 患者一般特征

共124例患者纳入分析，中位年龄58岁；女性占62.9%（78/124）；72.1%（44/61）为小细胞癌，32.5%（29/84）为混合型神经内分泌癌。绝大部分以腹痛、纳差等症状就诊，仅4例患者为体检时发现胆囊占位性病变（胆囊肿块和/或胆囊壁增厚），2例表现为类癌综合征，1例表现为副肿瘤综合征^[47]。采用美国肿瘤联合委员会（AJCC）第七版中的胆囊癌TNM分期方法对GB-NEC进行分期。I、II期患者分别占13.7%（17/124）和9.7%（12/124）；31.5%为III期（39/124），45.2%为IV期（56/124）。有5例为意外胆囊（5/49），即术前影像学检查未发现胆囊占位性病变，其中4例为I期，1例为II期；其余患者均术前由腹部平扫及强化CT、MRI明确肿瘤。

血清肿瘤标志物检测：CEA升高者占23.5%（8/34），CA19-9升高者占33.3%（19/57），CA125升

高46.7%（7/15），未见甲胎蛋白升高（0/9）。相关性分析发现，CA125水平的升高与更晚的临床分期相关（ $r=0.727$, $P<0.05$ ）；小细胞癌比大细胞癌更常见于进展期（III期：39.5% vs. 27.8%）及晚期（IV期：48.8% vs. 33.3%）（ $r=0.319$, $P<0.05$ ）。免疫组化结果中阳性率较高的分别是：Syn 96.3%（52/54），CgA 83.6%（46/55），CD56 92.0%（23/25），CK 81.8%（18/22），CK19 87.5%（7/8），P53 错译62.5%（5/8），NSE 44.4%（4/9）。

总体手术率为81.5%（101/124），其中IV期患者手术率为66.0%（37/56），分期较晚患者手术率更低（ $P<0.05$ ）。61例患者接受化疗，其中39例为顺铂和依托泊苷（EP）方案；III期患者化疗率为64.1%（25/39），而IV期为49.2%（29/56）。

2.3 GB-NEC 患者生存分析及危险因素

中位随访时间21个月，总中位生存时间为11个月，其中II期患者中位生存时间23个月，III期

患者19个月,IV期患者4个月;I期患者存活率高于50%无法评估中位生存时间。共49例数据完整患者纳入多因素生存分析,发现细胞形态(大细胞 vs. 小细胞)、合并腺癌(是 vs. 否)均不是影响预后的危险因素;年龄>80岁($HR=1.36$, $95\% CI=1.026\sim 1.860$, $P=0.049$)、TNM分期(II期 vs. I期: $HR=10.408$, $95\% CI=2.554\sim 42.404$, $P=0.001$; III期 vs. I期: $HR=13.167$, $95\% CI=3.288\sim 52.732$, $P<0.001$; IV期 vs. I期: $HR=38.022$, $95\% CI=9.738\sim 148.459$, $P<0.001$)、手术(非根治术 vs. 未手术: $HR=0.122$, $95\% CI=0.022\sim 0.786$; $P=0.027$; 根治术 vs. 未手术: $HR=0.088$, $95\% CI=0.019\sim 0.481$, $P=0.006$)、化疗($HR=0.517$, $95\% CI=0.305\sim 0.983$, $P=0.042$)可以独立影响生存结局(表1)。

表1 GB-NEC患者多因素Cox生存分析($n=49$)

Table 1 Multivariate Cox survival analysis of GB-NEC patients ($n=49$)

变量	HR(95% CI)	P
分期		<0.001
II	10.408(2.554~42.404)	0.001
III	13.167(3.288~52.732)	<0.001
IV	38.022(9.738~148.459)	<0.001
手术		0.024
非根治术	0.122(0.022~0.786)	0.027
胆囊癌根治术	0.088(0.019~0.481)	0.006
化疗	0.517(0.305~0.983)	0.042
年龄>80岁	1.364(1.026~1.860)	0.049
细胞形态(大细胞 vs. 小细胞)	0.465(0.041~5.558)	0.556
合并腺癌(是 vs. 否)	0.136(0.013~1.733)	0.125

2.4 不同疾病阶段GB-NEC患者的手术及化疗结局

17例I期患者中,4例行单纯胆囊切除术+术后化疗;10例行单纯胆囊切除术未化疗;1例行胆囊癌根治术+术后化疗;2例行胆囊癌根治术未化疗。12例II期患者中,2例行单纯胆囊切除术,其中1例术后化疗;10例行胆囊癌根治术(其中1例为R₁切除),其中3例术后化疗。将I、II期患者共同纳入多因素分析,术式(胆囊切除术 vs. 根治术: $HR=2.889$, $95\% CI=0.908\sim 9.168$, $P=0.072$)和是否化疗($HR=3.120$, $95\% CI=0.768\sim 12.676$, $P=0.112$)的结局差异没有统计学意义。

39例III期患者中,8例行胆囊切除术+转移灶切除术,其中4例术后行化疗;27例行胆囊癌根治术或扩大根治术,其中18例术后行化疗;3例

只行化疗;1例未行任何治疗。单因素生存分析,手术+化疗组与单纯手术组生存时间差异无统计学意义(中位值生存时间:21个月 vs. 9个月, $P=0.119$),与4例未手术患者生存时间差异明显(中位值生存时间:21个月 vs. 3个月, $P<0.001$)。多因素分析,术式(胆囊+转移灶切除术 vs. 根治术: $HR=0.675$, $95\% CI=0.113\sim 4.023$, $P=0.667$)和是否化疗($HR=2.109$, $95\% CI=0.808\sim 5.994$, $P=0.127$)对结局的影响差异无统计学意义。

56例IV期患者中,15例行根治术(1例R₁切除),其中5例术后行化疗;21例行非根治术(胆囊切除术±转移灶切除术),其中8例术后行化疗;14例只行化疗,6例未治疗。单因素生存分析发现单纯化疗组与手术+化疗组差异无统计学意义(中位时间:7个月 vs. 5个月, $P=0.895$),与未化疗(只行手术或未治疗)组(中位时间:7个月 vs. 2个月, $P<0.001$)有明显差异。多因素分析证明了化疗的生存优势($HR=2.785$, $95\% CI=1.376\sim 5.636$, $P=0.004$),而手术不能改善预后(根治术 vs. 未手术: $HR=0.533$, $95\% CI=0.232\sim 1.233$, $P=0.138$; 非根治术 vs. 未手术: $HR=0.932$, $95\% CI=0.434\sim 2.000$, $P=0.856$)。

2.5 化疗对不同细胞形态IV期GB-NEC的疗效

对不同细胞形态患者行单因素生存分析,发现小细胞癌患者行化疗能明显获益(中位值生存时间:9个月 vs. 3个月, $P<0.001$),而大细胞癌患者的化疗效果不明显(中位值生存时间:5个月 vs. 2个月, $P=0.247$)。但差异不明显可能与IV期大细胞癌患者总体数少($n=6$)有关。

3 讨论

GB-NEC罕见,迄今为止,仅有很少的相关病例报告。根据美国SEER数据库的统计,GB-NEC占有NEC的0.5%,占有胆囊肿瘤的2.1%^[51-52]。目前样本量最大的研究为来自印度的25例报道^[8],国内最大的报道为10例^[1],且IV期患者占比均超过50%。本研究统计的IV期患者占45.2%。过去的研究证明尽早发现和尽早手术能显著降低胆囊癌患者病死率^[8]。本研究多因素分析的结果与既往的经验一致,因此提高早期诊断率是改善预后的关键。

手术可明显改善GB-NEC预后^[53],但目前尚无

术式选择的指南标准。来自SEER数据库的研究发现：接受胆囊手术的患者生存结局明显更好，但同时接受了胆囊手术和淋巴结清扫的患者与仅接受胆囊手术的患者相比，并没有获得更好的生存期^[3]。我们通过分组的多因素分析得出与既往研究一致的结论：I期及II期患者可行单纯胆囊切除术、III期患者可行胆囊切除+转移灶切除术，胆囊癌根治术不会为I~III期患者带来更好的获益；IV期患者行手术治疗无明显获益。

由于大多数GB-NEC患者被诊断为晚期，从而降低了手术率及生存时间，化疗成为晚期患者的主要治疗方案^[5]。目前一线化疗方案为EP或EC方案^[54]。本研究结果显示，尽管有超过一半的III期患者采取积极的化学疗法，但对I~III期患者行化疗无明显获益，而化疗能改善IV期患者的预后，同时单因素分析发现化疗对于小细胞癌亚型似乎更有效。与本研究结果一致，中山大学附属第一人民医院报道了1例多脏器远处转移的小细胞GB-NEC新辅助化疗成功案例^[44]，来自印度的研究^[8]也认为小细胞NEC患者行EC方案新辅助化疗可增加R₀切除率。但目前尚无大细胞癌成功新辅助化疗达到可切除效果的报道。

尽管手术和化疗对GB-NEC患者有一定疗效，目前进展期和晚期GB-NEC的生存时间仍不理想。生长抑素类似物即长效生长抑素已在胃肠胰神经内分泌癌的治疗获得成功^[54]，本研究中，4例行生长抑素类似物+手术治疗+化疗^[20, 25, 42]的GB-NEC III期患者的中位生存时间比18例未行生长抑素治疗、但行手术+化疗的GB-NEC III期患者的中位生存时间长（21个月 *vs.* 19个月），但差异不具有统计学意义（ $P=0.479$ ），目前仍缺乏大样本、多中心及前瞻性研究结果数据，因此，生长抑素类似物对GB-NEC的作用仍然不确定。靶向治疗已在胃肠胰晚期NEC患者取得部分疗效^[54]，酪氨酸激酶抑制剂舒尼替尼，已被证实可延长晚期胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤患者的无进展生存期；但对GB-NEC治疗价值不明确^[55]。目前仅有伊朗报道的1例广泛转移的GB-NEC患者接受胆囊切除术+吉西他滨联合顺铂化疗+多西他赛联合舒尼替尼化疗+射频消融，在诊断后的46个月情况良好无复发迹象^[49]。国外一项研究通过对10例GB-NEC患者进行了组织测序，发现几乎所有病例都有多种致病性或可能的致病性突变，其中以TP53、CTNNB1、RB1和ATM

最为常见，这对GB-NEC的治疗提供了新的线索^[56]。程序性死亡1（programmed cell death protein 1, PD-L1）抑制剂对于突变负荷高的神经内分泌癌应答率较高，且已广泛使用于肺小细胞癌，但在GB-NEC中使用却少有报道^[57]，仅发现1例TP53和RB1突变的GB-NEC术后肝转移的患者行EC方案+PD-L1抑制剂+PD-L1配体抑制剂治疗3个月后CT观察到肝转移灶缩小^[48]。

一项浙江省人民医院的研究^[6]偶然发现血清CA125升高与GB-NEC肝转移可能正相关，但并无其他类似报道。这一结论在本研究中得到了验证：CA125水平的升高与更晚的临床分期相关。此外已有文献^[58-60]报道证明了CA125在不同肿瘤分期诊断及治疗效果评估中的作用。然而统计相关不等于因果，CA125是否可作为NEC的预后预测指标，需要更多研究证明。

总之，GB-NEC是一种特殊的胆囊癌，发病率低，恶性率普遍较高且预后差，没有特殊的临床表现，发现时常伴有肝脏和远处转移，需要病理学和免疫组化检查才能明确诊断。I~III期患者可行单纯手术切除病灶，但胆囊癌根治术并不能延长患者生存期；晚期小细胞癌患者行化疗可以帮助增加患者生存率以及提高切除率可能。靶向治疗和免疫疗法的效果尚未完全验证，最佳治疗策略仍然未定；提高早期诊断率是改善预后的关键。

利益冲突：所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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(本文编辑 姜晖)

本文引用格式:章正威,张秀梅,王翔,等.胆囊神经内分泌癌临床特征及诊治分析:附3例报告并文献回顾[J].中国普通外科杂志,2022,31(2):225-235. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.02.011
Cite this article as: Zhang ZW, Zhang XM, Wang X, et al. Analysis of clinical characteristics, diagnosis and treatment of neuroendocrine carcinoma of gallbladder: a report of 3 cases and literature review[J]. Chin J Gen Surg, 2022, 31(2): 225-235. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.02.011