



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.04.016  
http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.04.016  
Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2022, 31(4):537-543.

· 文献综述 ·

## Lynch 综合征相关结直肠癌临床研究进展

陈佳<sup>1</sup>, 史艳龙<sup>2</sup>, 魏倩<sup>3</sup>, 张聪<sup>4</sup>, 李力<sup>2</sup>, 曹立宇<sup>4</sup>, 余宏铸<sup>2</sup>

(1. 安徽医科大学第一附属医院 急诊外科, 安徽 合肥 230022; 安徽医科大学附属阜阳医院 2. 普通外科 4. 病理科, 安徽 阜阳 236000; 3. 安徽医科大学 护理学院, 安徽 合肥 230000)

### 摘要

Lynch 综合征 (LS) 是由于错配修复 (MMR) 基因突变, 继而引发肿瘤的一种常染色体显性遗传性疾病, 在临床上主要表现为微卫星不稳定性 (MSI)。遗传性结直肠癌最常见的病因就是 LS。随着分子诊断技术地不断提高, 通过对 LS 分子检测实现 LS 相关结直肠癌的精准诊疗, 逐渐成为临床关注的焦点。在我国, LS 相关结直肠癌虽有较好的预后, 但进一步提高 LS 家族史患者的筛查和随访策略仍是重要任务。此外, 利用 LS 的免疫学特性来指导其治疗和预防是许多学者面临的一项新挑战。笔者就 LS 相关结直肠癌的流行病学、临床病理特征、筛查诊断和治疗及预防等新进展进行综述。

### 关键词

结直肠肿瘤; Lynch 综合征; DNA 错配修复; 综述

中图分类号: R735.3

## Clinical research progress in Lynch syndrome associated colorectal cancer

CHEN Jia<sup>1</sup>, SHI Yanlong<sup>2</sup>, WEI Qian<sup>3</sup>, ZHANG Cong<sup>4</sup>, LI Li<sup>2</sup>, CAO Liyu<sup>4</sup>, YU Hongzhu<sup>2</sup>

(1. Department of Emergency Surgery, the First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Hefei 230022, China; 2. Department of General Surgery 4. Department of Pathology, Fuyang Hospital Affiliated to Anhui Medical University, Fuyang, Anhui 236000, China; 3. School of Nursing, Anhui Medical University, Hefei 230000, China)

### Abstract

Lynch syndrome (LS) is an autosomal dominant disease caused by pathogenic mutation of mismatch repair (MMR) genes that confers a predisposition to cancer development, and microsatellite instability (MSI) is its main feature in clinical assay. LS is responsible for most hereditary colorectal cancer. With the continuous improvement of molecular diagnostic technology, the accurate diagnosis and treatment of LS-related colorectal cancer through LS molecular detection has gradually become the focus of clinical attention. Despite the favorable prognosis of LS-related colorectal cancer, it is still an important task to further improve the screening and follow-up strategies for patients with family history of LS in our country. In addition, using the immunological characteristics of LS to guide its treatment and prevention is a new challenge for many scholars. Herein, the authors review the recent advances concerning LS-related colorectal cancer in the aspects such as the epidemiology, clinicopathologic features, screening

基金项目: 安徽省卫健委科研基金资助项目 (AHWJ2021b138)。

收稿日期: 2021-09-06; 修订日期: 2022-02-25。

作者简介: 陈佳, 安徽医科大学第一附属医院主治医师, 主要从事临床胃肠相关疾病方面的研究 (史艳龙为共同第一作者)。

通信作者: 余宏铸, Email: hongzhu.620929@aliyun.com

diagnosis and treatment as well as prevention.

**Key words**

Colorectal Neoplasms; Lynch Syndrome; DNA Mismatch Repair; Review

**CLC number:** R735.3

结直肠癌是消化道最常见的恶性肿瘤之一，2015年我国有38.7万例新确诊的结直肠癌患者，其中2%~5%可归因于Lynch综合征（Lynch syndrome, LS）<sup>[1]</sup>。目前，约35%的结直肠癌患者与遗传易感性有关，LS是结直肠癌中最常见的遗传综合征<sup>[2-3]</sup>，为常染色体显性遗传病，曾被称为遗传性非息肉病性结直肠癌（hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer, HNPCC），其主要特征是DNA错配修复（mismatch repair, MMR）基因MLH1、MSH2、MSH6、PMS2种系突变或EpCAM基因3'区的缺失<sup>[4]</sup>。MMR的缺失常导致表型突变和微卫星不稳定性（microsatellite instability, MSI），从而促进癌症的发生<sup>[5]</sup>。近年来，LS相关结直肠癌的筛查和监测体系取得了显著的进步，尤其是人工智能辅助结肠镜的应用<sup>[6]</sup>。随着种系突变和体细胞测序的突破性进展、免疫肿瘤学和癌症的精确预测，LS相关结直肠癌逐渐成为许多学者研究的热点<sup>[7-8]</sup>。因此，本文就LS相关结直肠癌的流行病学、临床病理特征、筛查诊断、治疗等展开论述，系统评估其最新进展，为发现、预防和长期治疗LS相关结直肠癌提供临床参考。

## 1 流行病学特征

LS相关结直肠癌的发病率居所有LS相关癌症之首，中国等亚洲国家与美国、英国等西方国家LS相关结直肠癌的发生风险相当<sup>[9]</sup>。LS相关结直肠癌患者男性和女性的发病率分别为68.7%和52.2%，确诊时的中位年龄为61.2岁<sup>[10]</sup>。在我国，大多数LS患者在40~50岁时发生结直肠癌。对于65岁以上的结直肠癌患者，即使合并MMR基因突变，LS的患病率也很低<sup>[11]</sup>。可见，LS相关结直肠癌的预后和患者的性别和发病年龄相关。

LS相关结直肠癌的发病风险和MMR基因的类型相关。MMR基因MLH1、MSH2、MSH6和PMS2致病变异的外显率和表达存在差异，并且在每一组MMR基因的携带者中，LS相关结直肠癌的发病率与年龄有关<sup>[12]</sup>。Win等<sup>[9]</sup>报道MLH1、MSH2、

MSH6和PMS2在人群中携带致病种系突变的比例分别为0.05%、0.04%、0.13%、0.14%。一项前瞻性研究<sup>[13]</sup>表明，与MSH6突变携带者相比，MLH1和MSH2突变携带者的结直肠癌终生发病率分别为46%、43%，而PMS2突变携带者中未发现结直肠癌患者；此外，Baglietto等<sup>[14]</sup>报道MSH6突变携带者比MLH1或MSH2突变的携带者更晚出现结直肠癌。可见，MSH6突变携带者罹患结直肠癌的风险相对较低。在40~75岁LS相关结直肠癌患者中，MLH1突变的男性发病率明显高于女性，但MSH2和MSH6突变携带者中的性别差异无统计学意义<sup>[13]</sup>。从生存时间上看，LS相关结肠癌和直肠癌的5年生存率分别为96%和75%，10年生存率分别为88%和70%。

## 2 临床病理特征

腺瘤是LS相关结直肠癌患者的主要癌前病变。研究<sup>[15]</sup>表明，LS相关结直肠癌和散发性结直肠癌患者由腺瘤进展到癌的周期分别为（35±23）个月和10年。同时，LS患者在组织学上常发生高级别上皮内瘤变和伴有绒毛状成分。Argillander等<sup>[16]</sup>报道LS患者发生结肠病变可能存在腺瘤向癌的快速转化，同时扁平腺瘤具有高度恶性的潜能。在LS患者中，结直肠癌主要发生于近端结肠，其组织病理学特征为低分化腺癌、黏液腺癌、印戒细胞癌、肿瘤周围淋巴细胞浸润、髓样生长模式和克罗恩样淋巴细胞反应<sup>[15]</sup>。此外，MLH1和MSH2突变携带者比MSH6突变携带者更容易发生结直肠癌<sup>[13]</sup>。

## 3 筛查诊断

### 3.1 临床诊断

由于部分临床医生对LS认识不足，临床上很难获得1份LS患者完整的家族史资料，如一级亲属和二级亲属的癌症类型和诊断年龄等。当1例患者和家族的病史符合阿姆斯特丹I/II标准<sup>[17]</sup>时，就可

进行临床诊断。然而,该标准对LS相关患者漏诊率高达68%<sup>[18]</sup>。Bethesda指南<sup>[19]</sup>使得LS患者的初步筛查敏感度大为提高,但缺乏对诊断的特异度。目前,主要有4种检测方式对可能患有LS的患者进行分子鉴别:(1)免疫组织化学;(2)MSI检测;(3)MLH1启动子甲基化和BRAF V600E突变分析;(4)胚系检测<sup>[20]</sup>。

### 3.2 免疫组织化学

MMR蛋白表达的免疫组织化学检测是一种快速、简便和廉价的方式<sup>[21]</sup>。MLH1、MSH2、MSH6及PMS2蛋白中任何一种蛋白缺失,则认为其MMR机制存在潜在的功能紊乱<sup>[22]</sup>。MMR蛋白的缺失可指导该基因进行种系检测。MLH1和PMS2共同表达的缺失主要是MLH1启动子的体细胞甲基化或MLH1种系突变导致,而MSH2、MSH6或PMS2的表达缺失通常是由种系突变引起<sup>[2]</sup>。值得注意的是,部分MMR蛋白表达缺失的结直肠癌患者可能不存在上述基因的突变,这有可能是EpCAM基因缺失后甲基化引起<sup>[23]</sup>。此外,Harrigan等<sup>[24]</sup>报道术前对结直肠癌患者进行LS的筛查与术后筛查具有同样的准确性。

### 3.3 MSI检测

MSI是指肿瘤中重复DNA序列的长度与正常组织中相同微卫星位点长度的变化,这种变化是MMR缺陷的结果,是LS的特征。通过聚合酶链式反应进行MSI检测,若在微卫星标记中发现超过30%的MSI,则肿瘤被定义为微卫星不稳定的高频率,表明MMR缺陷<sup>[25]</sup>。在MSI检测中,若发现MLH1和PMS2表达缺失或发现高频率微卫星不稳定,则应进行BRAF V600E突变检测或MLH1甲基化状态分析;此外,对于MSH2、MSH6和PMS2中任何一个基因缺失的患者,应建议进行遗传咨询服务和胚系突变检测<sup>[26]</sup>。

### 3.4 MLH1启动子甲基化与BRAF V600E检测

在LS筛查中,MLH1启动子甲基化和BRAF突变的检测被广泛用于区分散发dMMR患者和MLH1缺失的结直肠癌患者<sup>[27]</sup>。对于MLH1缺失的LS患者,一部分散发性疾病可以通过MLH1启动子甲基化和/或BRAF突变检测进行初步诊断。Yurgelun等<sup>[28]</sup>报道BRAF V600E突变分析不能用于确定MMR-D/MSI-H相关结直肠癌是否与LS相关。既往报道表明,不同种族的患者BRAF突变频率存在显

著差异。亚洲和东欧国家BRAF突变频率仅为3%~6%,远低于大多数欧美国家<sup>[29]</sup>。同时,美国国家综合癌症网络(NCCN)指南<sup>[30]</sup>建议,对于BRAF突变的MLH1缺失的患者,不需要进一步的检测,除非患者发病年龄较早或有显著家族史。此外,免疫组织化学已被提出可以作为检测BRAF V600E突变状态的替代方法,逐渐在临床实践中有效利用<sup>[31]</sup>。最新研究<sup>[32]</sup>表明,结直肠癌家族史和MLH1启动子甲基化的结合对分析我国LS患者生殖系基因的价值优于BRAF突变检测。

### 3.5 胚系检测

现阶段二代测序(next-generation sequencing, NGS)技术是胚系检测的主要手段,它的优势不仅在于揭示了MMR基因的缺陷,而且还揭示了致病性突变体的特异度,这有助于对MMR基因进行定向鉴定。研究<sup>[33]</sup>表明,NGS筛查LS的敏感度为96%,特异度可达97%~100%。Sinicrope等<sup>[34]</sup>报道NGS技术能够识别可操作的治疗靶点,如RAS通路相关的基因突变。笔者认为未来NGS技术将会在LS诊断和治疗等领域拥有广阔的应用前景。而现阶段我国常规的遗传性癌症生殖系基因检测机构很少,且价格昂贵,未来如何提高筛查效率和减少不必要的患者转诊到生殖系基因检测是关键。

### 3.6 人工智能辅助结肠镜

随着深度学习算法的出现和计算机性能的显著提高,人工智能检测正逐步在结肠镜检查中实现。通过人工智能结肠镜不仅可实时显示息肉的存在和位置,并可对息肉的表征进行模拟分析。Urban等<sup>[35]</sup>报道一种人工智能结肠镜模型在实验环境下具有良好的诊断能力,其用于识别息肉的受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线下面积为0.991,准确率为96%。Wang等<sup>[36]</sup>基于大量图像、患者和视频数据开发并验证了结肠镜检查中息肉检测的深度学习算法模型,息肉检测的敏感度和特异度高达90%以上。此外,有研究<sup>[37]</sup>表明,人工智能辅助结肠镜模型识别肿瘤或增生性息肉的敏感度为96.3%,PPV和NPV均超过90%。人工智能辅助结肠镜检查是一种潜在的内镜操作标准化选择,当前虽尚未在LS相关疾病中开展,但未来人工智能在LS中的评估模式很可能被认为是提高LS筛查质量的主要线索。

## 4 治疗及预防

### 4.1 手术治疗

手术治疗是LS相关结直肠癌的主要治疗方式，切除方式主要为局部切除和全结肠切除。对于疑似LS相关结直肠癌患者可在术前行结肠镜检查并取肿瘤组织，分析其MMR蛋白的表达。LS结直肠癌患者行节段性切除和全结肠切除术后异位性结直肠癌发生率分别为25%和8%，且节段性切除术后10年、20年和30年异位结直肠癌发生率分别为16%、41%和62%<sup>[38]</sup>。Haanstra等<sup>[39]</sup>报道称LS相关结直肠癌行全结肠切除术后患者的生存率并无明显提高，同时终生造瘘和并发症等因素也会给患者生理和心理负面影响。此外，对于年轻患者，美国结直肠癌指南<sup>[40]</sup>推荐使用全结肠切除联合回肠直结肠吻合术。总的来说，全或次全结肠切除术治疗LS相关结直肠癌不仅给患者提供良好的生存期，且避免了异时结直肠癌的风险。笔者认为，在行手术治疗前，外科医生应充分考虑患者的年龄、LS分型、身体状况和意愿等因素。

### 4.2 化学治疗

LS相关结直肠癌的化学治疗与一般人群的结直肠癌基本一致。Ribic等<sup>[41]</sup>对5项临床试验结果分析发现，dMMR结直肠癌患者行单纯手术切除治疗有更好的生存期，而以5-FU为基础的化疗缺乏益处。Zaanan等<sup>[42]</sup>对III期结肠癌患者行FOLFOX辅助化学治疗发现，dMMR组和pMMR组的3年无疾病进展率分别为75.6%和74.4%，经多因素分析，dMMR表型患者的DFS明显比pMMR患者长。André等<sup>[43]</sup>报道以奥沙利铂为基础的辅助化疗可显著提高II~III期结肠癌患者的总生存期。同时，一项对涉及多个中心433例II期或III期dMMR结肠癌患者的回顾性研究<sup>[44]</sup>表明，单纯手术组、氟嘧啶组和氟嘧啶联合奥沙利铂组患者术后3年无疾病进展率分别为75.2%、66.4%和84.2%。可见，对于符合条件的III期结直肠癌患者，氟嘧啶和奥沙利铂联合应用是现阶段治疗的首选方案，如FOLFOX（5-FU，叶酸和奥沙利铂）或CAPOX（卡培他滨和奥沙利铂）。

### 4.3 免疫治疗

免疫抑制剂的应用可进一步提高晚期LS相关结直肠癌患者的生存期。目前，PD-L1抑制剂（派姆单抗和纳武单抗）已广泛应用于晚期LS相关结

直肠癌患者<sup>[45]</sup>。Le等<sup>[46]</sup>对MSI结直肠癌患者和MSI非结直肠癌患者使用PD-L1进行免疫治疗，使完全缓解的患者比例达到21%。另有研究<sup>[47]</sup>指出，纳武单抗可使晚期dMMR/MSI结直肠癌的总体疾病控制率达到69%，且与患者肿瘤阳性PD-L1状态、免疫细胞PD-L1表达和BRAF/KRAS突变状态均不存在明显的关联。最近，美国国立综合癌症网络批准了基于III期KEYNOTE-177研究<sup>[48]</sup>的一线免疫疗法正用于dMMR/MSI-H转移性结直肠癌患者，拟对派姆单抗与靶向治疗联合化疗的疗效进行比较。笔者认为，以新抗原为基础的免疫治疗可使晚期患者看到希望，但达到个性化的免疫治疗，仍需对患者进行严格评估。对于常规治疗失败的dMMR/MSI-H转移性LS患者，应积极参加免疫检查点抑制剂相关的临床研究。

### 4.4 预防

我国遗传性结直肠癌专家共识<sup>[17]</sup>建议携带MMR突变的个体加强肿瘤的个性化检测，尤其是MLH1或MSH2的基因携带者，需从20~25岁开始，每年进行结肠镜检查。年轻的MLH1或MSH2突变患者建议早期行全结肠切除，而MSH6或PMS2突变患者行预防性手术尚存争议<sup>[49-50]</sup>。因此，LS突变携带者是否进行预防性手术，胃肠外科医生需考虑患者的家族史、发病年龄和突变基因类型等情况后再决定。对于LS相关结直肠癌患者，服用常规剂量阿司匹林可能预防肿瘤的复发，一般需要持续10年以上，但直到第5年左右药物作用才会变得明显<sup>[51]</sup>。LS携带者长期服用预防性药物可显著降低结直肠癌发病率，但癌症预防和不良事件的最佳剂量仍需CAPP3试验进一步临床研究。

## 5 预后与展望

综上所述，相比于其它癌症（胃癌、子宫内膜癌和卵巢癌），我国LS相关结直肠癌患者的预后较好，5年和10年生存率分别为85%和79%。为了进一步提高LS相关结直肠癌的监测率，医务人员应该特别重视LS家族史患者、年轻患者和女性患者，并向他们及其家庭成员宣传筛查和随访的重要性。并且，人工智能辅助结肠镜在LS中的发展可能会极大的提高LS筛查质量。对于所有结直肠癌患者，无论分期，都应该进行MSI测试，这不仅具有诊断意义，还可指导治疗以获得良好的预后。

虽然分子生物学和NGS技术在LS相关疾病中取得了快速发展,但考虑到技术水平和费用,近年LS相关结直肠癌的筛查和诊断的主要方式仍将局限于免疫组化和MSI检测。与此同时,MLH1启动子甲基化水平对LS相关结直肠癌基因突变的临床指导意义值得进一步探索和应用。在临床和分子水平研究的指导下,根据LS相关结直肠癌基因突变的类型建立不同的监测方案,这可能会进一步改善患者预后。在治疗上,对于年轻的LS相关结直肠癌患者,应首选全结肠切除回肠直结肠吻合术;对于II期或III期LS相关结直肠癌患者,在化疗失败的情况下免疫靶点抑制剂的选择可能会起到作用。现阶段,如何利用LS的免疫学特性来指导其治疗和预防是许多学者面临的一项新挑战。当前,我国虽已建立完善的LS患者筛查标准,但未来仍需进一步加强筛查策略的实施,深入探究LS相关结直肠癌基因亚型在临床诊断、治疗等,以提高LS相关结直肠癌的诊断、治疗和预防水平。

利益冲突:所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

#### 参考文献

- [1] 国家癌症中心中国结直肠癌筛查与早诊早治指南制定专家组. 中国结直肠癌筛查与早诊早治指南(2020,北京)[J]. 中国肿瘤, 2021, 30(1):1-28. doi: 10.11735/j.issn.1004-0242.2021.01.A001. National Cancer Center, China, Expert Group of the Development of China Guideline for the Screening, Early Detection and Early Treatment of Colorectal Cancer. China guideline for the screening, early detection and early treatment of colorectal cancer(2020, Beijing) [J]. China Cancer, 2021, 30(1): 1-28. doi: 10.11735/j.issn.1004-0242.2021.01.A001.
- [2] Jia SM, Wu XD, Zhang YH, et al. Chinese Lynch syndrome-associated colorectal cancer patients' self-concept and adherence to surveillance[J]. Eur J Cancer Care (Engl), 2021, 30(2):e13379. doi: 10.1111/ecc.13379.
- [3] Abu-Ghazaleh N, Kaushik V, Gorelik A, et al. Worldwide prevalence of Lynch syndrome in patients with colorectal cancer: systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Genet Med, 2022:S1098-S3600(22)00030-2. doi: 10.1016/j.gim.2022.01.014.[Online ahead of print]
- [4] Bohaumilitzky L, Kluck K, Hüneburg R, et al. The different immune profiles of normal colonic mucosa in cancer-free lynch syndrome carriers and lynch syndrome colorectal cancer patients[J]. Gastroenterology, 2022, 162(3):907-919. doi: 10.1053/j.gastro.2021.11.029.
- [5] 唐伟森,廖明媚,屈展,等. 结直肠癌肿瘤组织PMS2蛋白表达状态与其临床病理特征的关系[J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2019, 28(10):1297-1301. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.10.019. Tang WS, Liao MM, Qu Z, et al. Expression status of PMS2 protein in colorectal cancer tumor tissue and the relationship with its clinicopathological characteristics[J]. Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2019, 28(10): 1297-1301. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.10.019.
- [6] Tanabe H, Moriichi K, Mizukami Y, et al. Artificial intelligence-assisted detection of colorectal polyps in Lynch syndrome[J]. Gastrointest Endosc, 2022: S0016-S5107(22)00114-6. doi: 10.1016/j.gie.2022.02.009. [Online ahead of print]
- [7] Holter S, Hall MJ, Hampel H, et al. Risk assessment and genetic counseling for Lynch syndrome-Practice resource of the National Society of Genetic Counselors and the Collaborative Group of the Americas on Inherited Gastrointestinal Cancer[J]. J Genet Couns, 2022:2022Jan9. doi: 10.1002/jgc4.1546. [Online ahead of print]
- [8] Kasper E, Coutant S, Manase S, et al. Detecting inversions in routine molecular diagnosis in MMR genes[J]. Fam Cancer, 2022. doi: 10.1007/s10689-021-00287-5. [Online ahead of print]
- [9] Win AK, Jenkins MA, Dowty JG, et al. Prevalence and penetrance of major genes and polygenes for colorectal cancer[J]. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev, 2017, 26(3):404-412. doi: 10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-16-0693.
- [10] Gelsomino F, Barbolini M, Spallanzani A, et al. The evolving role of microsatellite instability in colorectal cancer: a review[J]. Cancer Treat Rev, 2016, 51:19-26. doi: 10.1016/j.ctrv.2016.10.005.
- [11] Jiang W, Cai MY, Li SY, et al. Universal screening for Lynch syndrome in a large consecutive cohort of Chinese colorectal cancer patients: high prevalence and unique molecular features[J]. Int J Cancer, 2019, 144(9):2161-2168. doi: 10.1002/ijc.32044.
- [12] Møller P, Seppälä T, Bernstein I, et al. Incidence of and survival after subsequent cancers in carriers of pathogenic MMR variants with previous cancer: a report from the prospective Lynch syndrome database[J]. Gut, 2017, 66(9):1657-1664. doi: 10.1136/gutjnl-2016-311403.
- [13] Møller P, Seppälä TT, Bernstein I, et al. Cancer risk and survival in path\_MMR carriers by gene and gender up to 75 years of age: a report from the Prospective Lynch Syndrome Database[J]. Gut, 2018, 67(7):1306-1316. doi: 10.1136/gutjnl-2017-314057.
- [14] Baglietto L, Lindor NM, Dowty JG, et al. Risks of Lynch syndrome cancers for MSH6 mutation carriers[J]. J Natl Cancer Inst, 2010, 102(3):193-201. doi: 10.1093/jnci/djp473.
- [15] Edelstein DL, Axilbund J, Baxter M, et al. Rapid development of colorectal neoplasia in patients with Lynch syndrome[J]. Clin

- Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2011, 9(4): 340-343. doi: [10.1016/j.cgh.2010.10.033](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cgh.2010.10.033).
- [16] Argillander TE, Koornstra JJ, van Kouwen M, et al. Features of incident colorectal cancer in Lynch syndrome[J]. United European Gastroenterol J, 2018, 6(8): 1215-1222. doi: [10.1177/2050640618783554](https://doi.org/10.1177/2050640618783554).
- [17] 中国抗癌协会大肠癌专业委员会遗传学组. 遗传性结直肠癌临床诊治和家系管理中国专家共识[J]. 中华肿瘤杂志, 2018, 40(1): 64-77. doi:[10.3760/cma.j.issn.025373766.2018.01.013](https://doi.org/10.3760/cma.j.issn.025373766.2018.01.013).  
Genetics Group of the Committee of Colorectal Cancer, China Anticancer Association. The Chinese expert consensus on clinical diagnosis, treatment and pedigree management of hereditary colorectal cancer[J]. Chinese Journal of Oncology, 2018, 40(1):64-77. doi:[10.3760/cma.j.issn.025373766.2018.01.013](https://doi.org/10.3760/cma.j.issn.025373766.2018.01.013).
- [18] Barnetson RA, Tenesa A, Farrington SM, et al. Identification and survival of carriers of mutations in DNA mismatch-repair genes in colon cancer[J]. N Engl J Med, 2006, 354(26): 2751-2763. doi: [10.1056/NEJMoa053493](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa053493).
- [19] Provenzale D, Gupta S, Ahnen DJ, et al. Genetic/familial high-risk assessment: colorectal version 1.2016, NCCN clinical practice guidelines in oncology[J]. J Natl Compr Canc Netw, 2016, 14(8): 1010-1030. doi: [10.6004/jnccn.2016.0108](https://doi.org/10.6004/jnccn.2016.0108).
- [20] Cohen SA, Pritchard CC, Jarvik GP. Lynch syndrome: from screening to diagnosis to treatment in the era of modern molecular oncology[J]. Annu Rev Genomics Hum Genet, 2019, 20:293-307. doi: [10.1146/annurev-genom-083118-015406](https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-genom-083118-015406).
- [21] 王玲玲, 刘正, 王锡山. Lynch综合征相关胃癌研究进展[J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2020, 29(10):1243-1250. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2020.10.011](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2020.10.011).  
Wang LL, Liu Z, Wang XS. Progress in Lynch syndrome associated gastric cancer[J]. Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2020, 29(10): 1243-1250. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2020.10.011](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2020.10.011).
- [22] Dietmaier W, Wallinger S, Bocker T, et al. Diagnostic microsatellite instability: definition and correlation with mismatch repair protein expression[J]. Cancer Res, 1997, 57(21):4749-4756.
- [23] Tuttlewska K, Lubinski J, Kurzawski G. Germline deletions in the EPCAM gene as a cause of Lynch syndrome-literature review[J]. Hered Cancer Clin Pract, 2013, 11(1):9. doi: [10.1186/1897-4287-11-9](https://doi.org/10.1186/1897-4287-11-9).
- [24] Harrigan J, Davis C, Chauhan M, et al. Preoperative screening of colorectal cancers is as accurate as postoperative screening for detection of lynch syndrome[J]. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2020, 18(10):2372-2374. doi: [10.1016/j.cgh.2020.05.016](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cgh.2020.05.016).
- [25] Murphy KM, Zhang SL, Geiger T, et al. Comparison of the microsatellite instability analysis system and the Bethesda panel for the determination of microsatellite instability in colorectal cancers[J]. J Mol Diagn, 2006, 8(3): 305-311. doi: [10.2353/jmoldx.2006.050092](https://doi.org/10.2353/jmoldx.2006.050092).
- [26] Jin M, Hampel H, Zhou XP, et al. BRAF V600E mutation analysis simplifies the testing algorithm for Lynch syndrome[J]. Am J Clin Pathol, 2013, 140(2): 177-183. doi: [10.1309/AJCPB9FOVH1HGKFR](https://doi.org/10.1309/AJCPB9FOVH1HGKFR).
- [27] Gibson J, Lacy J, Matloff E, et al. Microsatellite instability testing in colorectal carcinoma: a practical guide[J]. Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2014, 12(2):171-176. doi: [10.1016/j.cgh.2013.11.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cgh.2013.11.001).
- [28] Yurgelun MB, Hampel H. Recent advances in lynch syndrome: diagnosis, treatment, and cancer prevention[J]. Am Soc Clin Oncol Educ Book, 2018, 38:101-109. doi: [10.1200/EDBK\\_208341](https://doi.org/10.1200/EDBK_208341).
- [29] Seppälä TT, Böhm JP, Friman M, et al. Combination of microsatellite instability and BRAF mutation status for subtyping colorectal cancer[J]. Br J Cancer, 2015, 112(12):1966-1975. doi: [10.1038/bjc.2015.160](https://doi.org/10.1038/bjc.2015.160).
- [30] Gupta S, Provenzale D, Llor X, et al. NCCN guidelines insights: genetic/familial high-risk assessment: colorectal, version 2.2019[J]. J Natl Compr Canc Netw, 2019, 17(9):1032-1041. doi: [10.6004/jnccn.2019.0044](https://doi.org/10.6004/jnccn.2019.0044).
- [31] Vakiani E, Yaeger R, Brooke S, et al. Immunohistochemical detection of the BRAF V600E mutant protein in colorectal neoplasms[J]. Appl Immunohistochem Mol Morphol, 2015, 23(6): 438-443. doi: [10.1097/PAI.0000000000000116](https://doi.org/10.1097/PAI.0000000000000116).
- [32] Wang WM, Ying JM, Shi SS, et al. A modified screening strategy for Lynch syndrome among MLH1-deficient CRCs: analysis from consecutive Chinese patients in a single center[J]. Transl Oncol, 2021, 14(5):101049. doi: [10.1016/j.tranon.2021.101049](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tranon.2021.101049).
- [33] Pang JH, Gindin T, Mansukhani M, et al. Microsatellite instability detection using a large next-generation sequencing cancer panel across diverse tumour types[J]. J Clin Pathol, 2020, 73(2):83-89. doi: [10.1136/jclinpath-2019-206136](https://doi.org/10.1136/jclinpath-2019-206136).
- [34] Sinicrope FA. Lynch syndrome-associated colorectal cancer[J]. N Engl J Med, 2018, 379(8):764-773. doi: [10.1056/NEJMcp1714533](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMcp1714533).
- [35] Urban G, Tripathi P, Alkayali T, et al. Deep learning localizes and identifies polyps in real time with 96% accuracy in screening colonoscopy[J]. Gastroenterology, 2018, 155(4): 1069-1078. doi: [10.1053/j.gastro.2018.06.037](https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2018.06.037). [PubMed]
- [36] Wang P, Xiao X, Glissen Brown JR, et al. Development and validation of a deep-learning algorithm for the detection of polyps during colonoscopy[J]. Nat Biomed Eng, 2018, 2(10): 741-748. doi: [10.1038/s41551-018-0301-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41551-018-0301-3).
- [37] Chen PJ, Lin MC, Lai MJ, et al. Accurate classification of diminutive colorectal polyps using computer-aided analysis[J]. Gastroenterology, 2018, 154(3): 568-575. doi: [10.1053/j.gastro.2017.10.010](https://doi.org/10.1053/j.gastro.2017.10.010).

- [38] Heneghan HM, Martin ST, Winter DC. Segmental vs extended colectomy in the management of hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. *Colorectal Dis*, 2015, 17(5):382–389. doi: [10.1111/codi.12868](https://doi.org/10.1111/codi.12868).
- [39] Haanstra JF, de Vos Tot Nederveen Cappel WH, Gopie JP, et al. Quality of life after surgery for colon cancer in patients with Lynch syndrome: partial versus subtotal colectomy[J]. *Dis Colon Rectum*, 2012, 55(6):653–659. doi: [10.1097/DCR.0b013e31824f5392](https://doi.org/10.1097/DCR.0b013e31824f5392).
- [40] Giardiello FM, Allen JI, Axilbund JE, et al. Guidelines on genetic evaluation and management of Lynch syndrome: a consensus statement by the U. S. Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer[J]. *Gastrointest Endosc*. 2014 Aug; 80(2): 197–220. doi: [10.1016/j.gie.2014.06.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gie.2014.06.006).
- [41] Ribic CM, Sargent DJ, Moore MJ, et al. Tumor microsatellite-instability status as a predictor of benefit from fluorouracil-based adjuvant chemotherapy for colon cancer[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2003, 349(3):247–257. doi: [10.1056/NEJMoa022289](https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa022289).
- [42] Zaanen A, Shi Q, Taieb J, et al. Role of deficient DNA mismatch repair status in patients with stage III colon cancer treated with FOLFOX adjuvant chemotherapy: a pooled analysis from 2 randomized clinical trials[J]. *JAMA Oncol*, 2018, 4(3): 379–383. doi: [10.1001/jamaoncol.2017.2899](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaoncol.2017.2899).
- [43] André T, de Gramont A, Vernerey D, et al. Adjuvant fluorouracil, leucovorin, and oxaliplatin in stage II to III colon cancer: updated 10-year survival and outcomes according to BRAF mutation and mismatch repair status of the MOSAIC study[J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2015, 33(35):4176–4187. doi: [10.1200/JCO.2015.63.4238](https://doi.org/10.1200/JCO.2015.63.4238).
- [44] Tougeron D, Mouillet G, Trouilloud I, et al. Efficacy of adjuvant chemotherapy in colon cancer with microsatellite instability: a large multicenter AGEO study[J]. *J Natl Cancer Inst*, 2016, 108(7). doi: [10.1093/jnci/djv438](https://doi.org/10.1093/jnci/djv438).
- [45] Benson AB, Venook AP, Al-Hawary MM, et al. Rectal cancer, version 2.2018, NCCN clinical practice guidelines in oncology[J]. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw*, 2018, 16(7): 874–901. doi: [10.6004/jnccn.2018.0061](https://doi.org/10.6004/jnccn.2018.0061).
- [46] Le DT, Durham JN, Smith KN, et al. Mismatch repair deficiency predicts response of solid tumors to PD-1 blockade[J]. *Science*, 2017, 357(6349):409–413. doi: [10.1126/science.aan6733](https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aan6733).
- [47] Overman MJ, McDermott R, Leach JL, et al. Nivolumab in patients with metastatic DNA mismatch repair-deficient or microsatellite instability-high colorectal cancer (CheckMate 142): an open-label, multicentre, phase 2 study[J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2017, 18(9): 1182–1191. doi: [10.1016/S1470-2045\(17\)30422-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(17)30422-9).
- [48] Andre T, Amonkar M, Norquist J M, et al. Health-related quality of life in patients with microsatellite instability-high or mismatch repair deficient metastatic colorectal cancer treated with first-line pembrolizumab versus chemotherapy (KEYNOTE-177): an open-label, randomised, phase 3 trial[J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2021,22(5):665–677. doi: [10.1016/S1470-2045\(21\)00064-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(21)00064-4).
- [49] Vogelsang HE. Prophylactic surgery and extended oncologic radicality in gastric and colorectal hereditary cancer syndromes[J]. *Visc Med*, 2019, 35(4):231–239. doi: [10.1159/000501919](https://doi.org/10.1159/000501919).
- [50] 张琪, 李健, 沈琳, 等. 结直肠癌与微卫星不稳定的十个临床问题[J]. *肿瘤综合治疗电子杂志*, 2020, 6(3):75–84. doi: [10.12151/JMCM.2020.03-12](https://doi.org/10.12151/JMCM.2020.03-12).
- Zhang Q, Li J, Shen L, et al. Ten clinical questions of colorectal cancer with microsatellite instability[J]. *Journal of Multidisciplinary Cancer Management: Electronic Version*, 2020, 6(3):75–84. doi: [10.12151/JMCM.2020.03-12](https://doi.org/10.12151/JMCM.2020.03-12).
- [51] Burn J, Sheth H, Elliott F, et al. Cancer prevention with aspirin in hereditary colorectal cancer (Lynch syndrome), 10-year follow-up and registry-based 20-year data in the CAPP2 study: a double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled trial[J]. *Lancet*, 2020, 395(10240):1855–1863. doi: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30366-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30366-4).

( 本文编辑 宋涛 )

本文引用格式:陈佳,史艳龙,魏倩,等. Lynch综合征相关结直肠癌临床研究进展[J]. *中国普通外科杂志*, 2022, 31(4):537–543. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.04.016](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.04.016)

Cite this article as: Chen J, Shi YL, Wei Q, et al. Clinical research progress in Lynch syndrome associated colorectal cancer[J]. *Chin J Gen Surg*, 2022, 31(4): 537–543. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.04.016](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.04.016)