

泌尿系小细胞瘤的诊断及治疗(附 11 例报告)

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[摘要] 目的:探讨泌尿系小细胞瘤的诊治方法、疗效及预后。方法:回顾性分析我院 2003 年 1 月~2012 年 12 月收治的 11 例泌尿系小细胞瘤的病理、临床特征、诊断方法、治疗方法等资料,并对患者治疗效果、生存期等进行分析。结果:11 例患者,男 9 例,女 2 例,平均年龄 66.9(57~83)岁,肿瘤位于膀胱 5 例(1 例为女性),右肾 3 例(1 例为女性),左肾 1 例,前列腺 2 例。按 TNM 分期,膀胱肿瘤:T_{2b}N₀M₀ 1 例,T_{2b}N₁M₀ 1 例,2 例均行根治性膀胱全切+肠代膀胱术,分别于术后 24 个月及 13 个月死亡;T_{2b}N₂M₁ 1 例,T_{3b}N₂M₁ 1 例,此 2 例行根治性膀胱全切+放疗+化疗,分别于术后 9 个月、12 个月死亡;T₁N₂M₁ 1 例,行放疗+化疗,3 个月后死亡。肾脏肿瘤:T_{1a}N₀M₀ 1 例,T_{1b}N₀M₀ 1 例,T_{2b}N₁M₀ 1 例,T_{3b}N₂M₁ 1 例,均行根治性肾切除术+放疗+化疗,3 例于术后 6 个月、13 个月、24 个月死亡,1 例至今 4 年尚存活。前列腺肿瘤:T_{1c}N₀M_{1b} 1 例,行前列腺电切+放疗+化疗;T_{3b}N₁M_{1c} 1 例,行放疗+化疗,随访时分别死于术后 25 个月及 15 个月。11 例患者生存期最短 3 个月,目前最长 48 个月,平均 17.5 个月;1 年生存率 63.6%(7/11),5 年生存率目前为 0。结论:泌尿系小细胞瘤恶性度高,预后差,手术联合放化疗可能会延长患者生存期、改善其生活质量。

[关键词] 膀胱;肾脏;前列腺;小细胞瘤

[中图分类号] R737 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1001-1420(2013)11-0822-04

Diagnosis and treatment of small cell carcinoma of the urinary tract
(Report of 11 cases)

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of small cell carcinoma of urinary tract. **Method:** The pathological and clinical data of 11 cases of small cell carcinoma in urinary tract from Jan 2003 to Dec 2012 were analyzed retrospectively. Moreover, the therapeutic effect and survival time were investigated. **Result:** Eleven cases included nine males and two females with an average age of 66.9 years. The tumor of five cases were found in bladder (one female), three cases in right kidney (one female), one case in left kidney, two cases in prostate. According to TNM staging, tumor of bladder T_{2b}N₀M₀ was found in one case, T_{2b}N₁M₀ was found in one case, both were treated with radical cystectomy and neobladder construction. The above two patients died 24 months and 13 months respectively after the operation. Tumor of bladder T_{2b}N₂M₁ was shown in one case and T_{3b}N₂M₁ was seen in one case, who were treated with radical cystectomy combined with radiotherapy and chemotherapy. They died nine months and 12 months respectively after the operation. One case of bladder tumor T₁N₂M₁ received radiotherapy and chemotherapy who died three months later. Tumor of kidney T_{1a}N₀M₀ was seen in one case, T_{1b}N₀M₀ in one case and T_{2b}N₁M₀ in one case, T_{3b}N₂M₁ in one case as well. These four cases were treated with radical nephrectomy combined with radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Three of them died 6, 13, 24 months after the operation respectively. One of them has been alive for four years. Tumor of prostate T_{1c}N₀M_{1b} was observed in one case who was treated with transurethral resection of prostate plus radiotherapy and chemotherapy. The patient died 25 months later. Tumor of prostate T_{3b}N₁M_{1c} was found in one case who was treated with radiotherapy and chemotherapy. This case died 15 months later. The survival time of 11 cases was from three months to 48 months (average of 17.5 months). The survival rate was 63.6% (7/11) at one year and 0 at five years at present. **Conclusion:** The urinary small cell carcinoma is highly malignant with poor prognosis. Operation combined with radiotherapy and chemotherapy may prolong the patients' survival time and improve their quality of life.

Key words bladder; kidney; prostate; small cell carcinoma

肺外小细胞瘤是一种罕见的恶性肿瘤,泌尿系小细胞瘤更为少见。这种肿瘤分化低,恶性度高,

预后差。我科于 2003 年 1 月~2012 年 12 月共诊治 11 例,并复习相关文献,对泌尿系小细胞瘤的临床病理特征、诊断、治疗等情况进行分析总结,以提高对本病的临床诊治水平,改善患者预后,提高患者生活质量,延长患者生存时间。

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1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

本组 11 例,男 9 例,女 2 例,年龄 57~83 岁,平均 66.9 岁。发生于膀胱 5 例,均以间断无痛性全程肉眼血尿入院,病程 3 天~2 个月。B 超、KUB+IVU 提示膀胱占位病变,形态不规整,B 超下呈不均匀低回声,尿脱落细胞学检查均为阴性。CT 提示膀胱肿物侵及肌层 2 例,侵及肌层并盆腔淋巴结肿大、肺转移 2 例,侵及肌层及子宫并盆腔淋巴结肿大、肺转移 1 例。膀胱镜检示膀胱肿瘤,取材行病理学检查,均提示为膀胱移行细胞癌。发生于肾脏 4 例,2 例因右侧腰部不适检查发现右肾占位病变,1 例因肉眼血尿就诊,1 例为体检发现。患者入院后 B 超、KUB+IVU、CT 检查提示 2 例有肾门淋巴结肿大,1 例同时有肺转移灶。发生于前列腺 2 例,以会阴疼痛不适就诊 1 例,血清 PSA 3.2 $\mu\text{g/L}$,直肠指诊前列腺左侧叶硬结、经直肠前列腺超声及前列腺核磁共振提示前列腺左侧叶可疑结节,经直肠穿刺活检为前列腺小细胞癌;另 1 例因排尿困难入院,血清 PSA 12.6 $\mu\text{g/L}$,直肠指诊前列腺弥漫性肿大硬结与精囊界限不清,经直肠前列腺超声及前列腺核磁共振提示前列腺体积明显增大、回声不均,经直肠穿刺活检为前列腺小细胞癌。

1.2 治疗方法

5 例膀胱肿瘤(其中 1 例为女性),2 例行根治性膀胱全切+肠代膀胱术,术后患者恢复尚可,辅以放疗+化疗;另 2 例行根治性膀胱全切+双侧输尿管皮肤造口+放疗+化疗;1 例因病情属晚期,行经尿道取材病检,行放疗+化疗。右肾 3 例(其中 1 例为女性),左肾 1 例;均行根治性肾切除术+放疗+化疗。前列腺 2 例,均行内分泌治疗;1 例行前列腺电切+放疗+化疗,1 例行放疗+化疗。11 例患者随访 3~48 个月,平均 17.5 个月(死亡时终止)。

2 结果

2.1 治疗结果

膀胱肿瘤 5 例,2 例行根治性膀胱全切+肠代膀胱术,术后病检为膀胱小细胞癌,TNM 分期: $T_{2b}N_0M_0$ 1 例、 $T_{2b}N_1M_0$ 1 例,分别于术后 24 个月及 13 个月死亡;另 2 例行根治性膀胱全切+双侧输尿管皮肤造口+放疗+化疗,术后病检为膀胱小细胞癌,TNM 分期: $T_{2b}N_2M_1$ 1 例、 $T_{3b}N_2M_1$ 1 例,分别于术后 9 个月、12 个月死亡;1 例经尿道取材病检为膀胱小细胞癌,TNM 分期: $T_4N_2M_1$,行放疗+化疗,3 个月后死亡。右肾 3 例(其中 1 例为女性),左肾 1 例;均行根治性肾切除术+放疗+化疗,TNM 分期分别为: $T_{1a}N_0M_0$ 1 例、 $T_{1b}N_0M_0$ 1 例、 $T_{2b}N_1M_0$ 1 例、 $T_{3b}N_2M_1$ 1 例,3 例死于术后 6

个月、13 个月、24 个月,1 例至今 4 年尚存活。前列腺 2 例,1 例行内分泌治疗及前列腺电切+放疗+化疗,TNM 分期: $T_{1c}N_0M_{1b}$,死于术后 25 个月;另 1 例行内分泌治疗及放疗+化疗,TNM 分期: $T_{3b}N_1M_{1c}$,死于术后 15 个月。

生存期最短 3 个月,最长的随访至今 4 年仍存活,平均生存期 17.5 个月;1 年生存率 63.6%(7/11),5 年生存率为 0(存活的 1 例还不到 5 年)。

2.2 病理结果

11 例患者组织切片在光镜下的基本表现为:癌细胞体积较小,形态较一致,癌细胞胞质少呈弱嗜碱性,核大,核/浆失调;癌细胞分布常常是弥漫性的,可见到实性片块状、带壮、条索状、小梁状,偶有坏死。2 例前列腺癌患者病理分级(Gleason 评分)分别为 5+3 分、5+5 分,平均 8 分。免疫组织化学检查:NSE+,CgA+,Syn+,EMA+,CK7+8 例,NSE+,CgA+,Syn-,CK7-2 例,NSE+,CgA-,Syn-,CK7+1 例,符合小细胞神经内分泌癌诊断。

3 讨论

3.1 流行病学特点

小细胞癌(small cell carcinoma, SCC)是一种少见的、分化低、预后差、与移行上皮有关的恶性肿瘤^[1]。最常见部位为肺部,发生于泌尿生殖系者较少,可见于肾盂、输尿管、膀胱、前列腺等^[2],泌尿系小细胞癌的发病年龄平均为 67.8 岁,男性占多数,男:女为 5:1^[3]。本组 11 例患者,发病平均年龄 66.9 岁,男女比例为 9:2。在泌尿系统,膀胱小细胞癌占原发膀胱肿瘤不到 1%^[4],平均 0.7%,人群发病率少于 1~9/100 万^[1]。膀胱小细胞癌自 1981 年 Cramer 等报告第 1 例后,至今国内外文献报道不到 1 000 例^[1]。前列腺小细胞癌(SCPCa)约占人前列腺恶性肿瘤的 0.5%~2.0%,首见于 1977 年 Wenk 报道^[5]。SCC 是一种致死率很高、预后很差的少见恶性肿瘤,在诊断明确时多数患者已发生局部浸润、远处转移,预后极差,病死率极高,患者中位生存时间均以月计算,能获得长期生存的病例罕见,5 年生存率在 16%~25%^[6,7]。本组 11 例患者确诊时,局部淋巴转移 7 例,远处转移 5 例,局部浸润(局部晚期)4 例。

3.2 发病机制

小细胞癌具有神经内分泌功能,而神经内分泌细胞广泛分布于全身器官,因此现在认为小细胞癌是全身性疾病,为周围神经内分泌系统之一。周围神经内分泌系统指具有神经内分泌功能的细胞,主要有消化系统、呼吸系统及泌尿生殖系统等神经内分泌细胞^[8,9]。在泌尿生殖系统,小细胞癌是泌尿系神经内分泌癌(NEC)的一种。泌尿系神经内分泌癌分 3 型:I 型为低度恶性,也叫类癌(carci-

noid); II 型为中等分化,称为不典型类癌(atypical carcinoid, AC); III 型为高度恶性,有小细胞癌(small cell carcinoma, SCC)、大细胞神经内分泌癌(large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma, LC-NEC)、巨细胞神经内分泌癌(giant cell neuroendocrine carcinoma, GCNEC)等类型^[8,10]。

基于上述认识,对于膀胱小细胞癌的发生,目前有三种重要的假说^[1]:①膀胱内分泌细胞恶性转化为 SCC;②SCC 源于尿路上皮的组织化生;③源于膀胱多潜能干细胞分化。第三种假说受到大家重视,可以解释膀胱小细胞癌的发生机制,认为膀胱黏膜上皮的多潜能干细胞在某种刺激诱导下恶性分化成小细胞癌。至于 SCPCa,将其归为前列腺上皮性恶性肿瘤,它不同于前列腺腺癌,既可以是单纯的小细胞癌,也可能与前列腺腺癌混合存在。最近研究发现,SCPCa 发生的分子机制与 P53 基因的突变^[11]、染色体 10q, 4q, 5q 和 13q 的缺失及 8p, 5p, 6p 和 13q 的增加等有关^[3]。通过前列腺癌细胞株 LNCaP 及 PC-3 的研究,发现 LNCaP 具有一般内分泌细胞的特性,PC-3 具有小细胞癌的特性,PC-3 不表达 AR 和 PSA 且其生长不依赖于雄激素^[12],而 AR 的上调可降低 c-jun/p-c-jun 的转录活性^[13],因此,SCPCa 还可能与 c-jun/p-c-jun 的转录活性有关。有研究发现,SCPCa 较多发生在前列腺腺癌给予抗雄激素治疗后,由于前列腺中的神经内分泌细胞缺乏雄激素受体,抗雄激素治疗后引起神经内分泌细胞的明显增殖,从而恶变为小细胞癌^[14,15]。总而言之,目前有三个理论解释 SCPCa 的发生^[11,12,14,15]:①源于神经内分泌细胞;②源于未分化的前列腺腺癌;③源于前列腺内多能干细胞,这一理论可以解释肿瘤内免疫组化成分异质性的存在。

3.3 诊断及病理特点

无痛性肉眼血尿是主要的首发症状,其次有包块、尿路梗阻等^[1]。本组有 6 例患者(膀胱 5 例、肾脏 1 例)以间断无痛性全程肉眼血尿入院,占 54.5%。Abbas 等^[16]统计,临床上 87% 的患者出现无痛性肉眼血尿,18% 有膀胱刺激症状,9% 有下腹部疼痛,另有 3% 出现尿路梗阻症状,副癌综合征少见。本组没有膀胱刺激症状、也没有副癌综合征,但患区不适 3 例(27.3%),排尿困难 1 例(9.1%)。

泌尿系小细胞癌的临床症状及影像学表现都没有特异性,其诊断主要依靠组织病理学检查,包括光镜、电镜和免疫组织化学检查,尤其是免疫组织化学检查。光镜下表现为一致的小细胞,胞质稀少,细胞分界不清楚,核圆形、梭形或多形性,染色质丰富,核仁不明显,核分裂像多见。电镜下主要特征为胞质内有为数不多的神经内分泌颗粒,直径

80~300 nm。免疫组织化学显示 Syn、NSE、CgA 等神经内分泌标记物有一种或多种阳性,以 NSE 最敏感,多为强阳性。统计本组 11 例免疫组织化学检查结果:NSE+ 11 例,CgA+ 10 例,Syn+ 8 例,CK7+ 9 例。结合本组,下述结果可作为诊断参考:①光镜下特点:癌细胞较一致且较小、胞质少,核大而不规则,呈片状、巢状生长,可有坏死区域;②免疫组化特点:Syn、NSE、CgA 至少有一种阳性,该特点对诊断的意义重大,但需注意,即使上述阳性标记物出现阴性,也不能排外小细胞癌^[17]。

3.4 治疗及预后

泌尿系小细胞癌在手术可切除的时候,应以手术治疗为主辅以化疗和/或放疗;没有手术机会者应以化疗为基础的综合治疗^[1]。因泌尿系小细胞癌就诊时肿瘤体积往往较大,且有转移的可能,尽早行根治性手术切除效果会更好。本组 11 例,1 例肾脏小细胞癌至今存活,根本原因在于发现早,及时进行了根治术;其余 10 例,就诊时均较晚,虽然积极进行包括上述治疗方法在内的综合治疗,疗效十分不理想。由于小细胞癌恶性度高、进展快,易浸润和转移,而且泌尿系小细胞癌与肺小细胞癌性质类似,强调手术结合化疗、放疗会取得更好的疗效。目前常用的化疗药物有顺铂、阿霉素、环磷酰胺和 VP-16,联合化疗的疗效优于单一药物化疗。由于本组临床资料少,对于放化疗在泌尿系小细胞癌治疗中的地位,还需要更多的资料证实。对于前列腺小细胞癌有人认为以局部放疗为主辅以化疗的治疗方案对患者会有益,可以加或不加激素治疗^[18],本组尚缺乏相关经验。总之,该病是一种全身性疾病且对新的化疗方案(以顺铂和依托泊苷为基础)有反应,加上手术,其疗效较过去有所增强^[3]。

本病预后极差,94% 的 SCC 患者表现为肌肉层受浸润,67% 在疾病过程中出现转移,包括淋巴结、肝脏、骨、肺和脑。患者中位生存时间均以月计算为 6~34.9 个月^[3],能获得长期生存的病例罕见,1 年生存率约 17%^[19],5 年生存率为 8%~40%^[3,6,7]。本组 11 例,平均生存期 17.5 个月,1 年生存率 63.6%(7/11),5 年生存率为 0。

综上所述,我们认为泌尿系小细胞癌恶性度高,预后差,手术联合放化疗可能会延长患者生存期、改善其生活质量。

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(收稿日期: 2013-05-30)

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(收稿日期: 2013-03-23)