

前列腺癌肾脏转移 1 例

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[摘要] 本文报道了 1 例临床上罕见的前列腺癌肾脏转移病例。67 岁男性患者,体检发现总前列腺特异性抗原(total prostate specific antigen, tPSA)升高,为 19.7 ng/mL,游离前列腺特异性抗原(free prostate specific antigen, fPSA)/tPSA 为 0.06,外院前列腺穿刺活检确诊前列腺癌后于 2023 年 7 月至我院就诊, Gleason 评分 4+4=8 分,前列腺 MRI 检查示周围带左后份 DWI 信号增高,邻近结构未见浸润,盆腔未见肿大淋巴结,全身骨显像检查未见明确肿瘤骨转移病灶,门诊诊断前列腺癌(T2cN0M0,高危),肾脏增强 CT 示右肾下份包膜下肾皮质区囊实性占位伴周围渗出,大小约 6.3 cm×3.5 cm。多学科讨论后行超声引导下肾穿刺,病理结果显示符合前列腺癌转移,后予药物去势联合阿比特龙和泼尼松治疗。治疗 1 个月后复查 PSA 为 7.2 ng/mL,睾酮为 0.49 μg/L。患者确诊 2 个月后,因个人原因拒绝进一步治疗,绝食后死亡。

[关键词] 前列腺癌;肾脏转移;新型内分泌治疗

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Renal metastasis from prostate cancer: a case report

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Abstract A rare case of renal metastasis from prostate cancer was reported. A 67-year-old male patient was diagnosed with prostate cancer by prostate biopsy. His tPSA was 19.7 ng/mL (fPSA/tPSA 0.06), Gleason score was 4+4=8, and prostate MRI showed increased DWI signal in the peripheral zone without infiltration of adjacent structures or enlarged pelvic lymph nodes. Whole-body bone scan showed no clear bone metastases. Prostate cancer was diagnosed in the outpatient department (T2cN0M0, high-risk). Contrast-enhanced CT showed a cystic solid space-occupying lesion with peripheral exudation in the subcapsular renal cortex of the lower right kidney, about 6.3 cm×3.5 cm in size. After multi-disciplinary treatment discussion, ultrasound-guided renal puncture was performed, and pathological report showed that prostate cancer had metastasized. Then drug castration combined with abiraterone and prednisone were treated. After 1 month of treatment, PSA and testosterone were 7.2 ng/mL and 0.49 μg/L. Two months after the diagnosis, the patient refused further treatment for personal reasons and died of hunger strike.

Key words prostate cancer; renal metastasis; novel hormone therapy

1 病例资料

患者,男,72 岁,1 个月前因体检发现总前列腺特异性抗原(total prostate specific antigen, tPSA)升高,为 19.7 ng/mL,游离前列腺特异性抗原(free prostate specific antigen, fPSA)/tPSA 为 0.06,于外院行经会阴前列腺穿刺活检术(12 针)。病理结果显示:前列腺腺泡细胞癌,左侧 5 针(+),右侧 2 针(+), Gleason 评分 4+4=8 分。直肠指诊(DRE):前列腺左侧质硬。前列腺 MRI 示周围带左后份 DWI 信号增高,邻近结构未见浸润;盆腔未

见肿大淋巴结(图 1a)。全身骨显像检查示:未见明确肿瘤骨转移病灶。门诊诊断前列腺癌(T2cN0M0,高危)入院。追问病史,患者半年前因肉眼血尿 1 周于外院行泌尿系 B 超检查,示右肾包膜下异常回声团,范围约 6.5 cm×2.3 cm,内部未见明显血流信号,未予重视及处理。入院后血肌酐 203.30 μmol/L,尿素 11.11 mmol/L。肾脏增强 CT 示右肾下份包膜下皮质区囊实性占位伴周围渗出(6.3 cm×3.5 cm),增强后不规则环状强化(图 1b)。肾动态显像:左肾肾小球滤过率(eGFR) 9.79 mL/(min·1.73 m²),右肾 eGFR 31.62 mL/(min·1.73 m²)。¹⁸F-PSMA PET/CT 检查:前列腺不规则增大,¹⁸F-PSMA 不均匀增高,最大标准摄取值(SUVmax)约为 85.0;右肾中下段混杂密度

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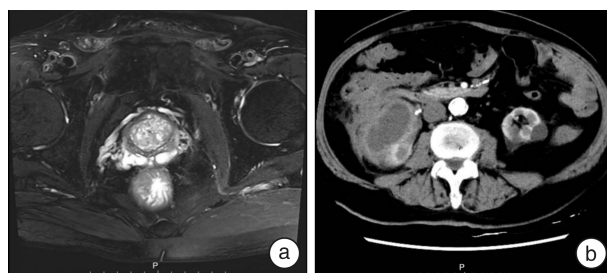
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肿块,大小约 5.8 cm×4.2 cm,¹⁸F-PSMA 摄取轻度升高 SUV_{max} 约为 7.4。

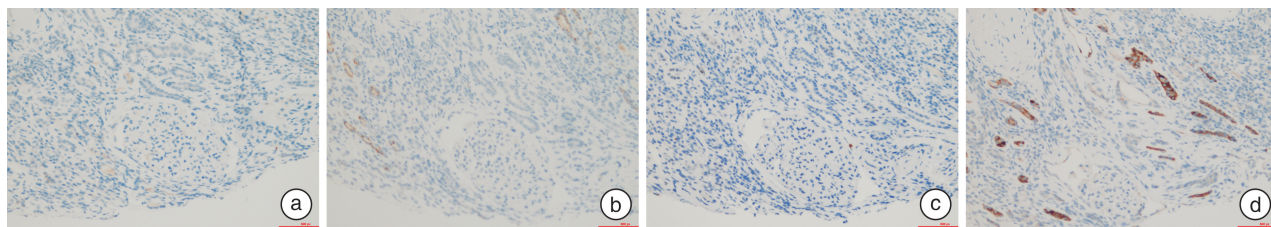
经泌尿外科、肿瘤科、放疗科、病理科、超声影像科 MDT 讨论后,建议患者先行超声引导下经皮肾穿刺活检术明确右肾肿瘤病理,免疫组化结果(图 2):PSA(弱+),PAP(+),雄激素受体(AR)(少数+),P504S(弱+),Ki67(1%+),S-100(-)。穿刺病理结果显示前列腺癌转移。再次 MDT 讨论建议为:结合患者肾功能,给予亮丙瑞林(3.75 mg,1 次/月)联合阿比特龙(1 000 mg,1 次/d)和醋酸泼尼松片(5 mg,2 次/d)治疗,同时建议行癌灶基因检测。密切监测患者肾功能。患者用药后 1 个月随访 PSA 7.2 ng/mL,睾酮 0.49 μg/L,继续维持原有方案治疗。患者确诊 2

个月后,因精神打击过大,绝食后死亡。



a:前列腺增强 MRI 检查,周围带左后份 T2WI 信号异常,双侧精囊腺 T2WI 抑脂序列见分层;b:肾脏增强 CT 检查,右肾下份包膜下肾皮质区囊实性占位伴周围渗出,增强可见不规则环状强化。

图 1 患者影像学资料



a:前列腺癌肾转移灶免疫组化胞质 PSA 弱阳性;b:前列腺癌肾转移灶免疫组化胞内 PAP 阳性;c:前列腺癌肾转移灶免疫组化胞内 AR 少数阳性;d:前列腺癌肾转移灶免疫组化胞内 P504S 弱阳性。

图 2 前列腺癌肾转移灶穿刺活检病理检查结果(×500)

2 讨论

前列腺癌已成为西方国家最为常见的男性恶性肿瘤,亦是男性癌症相关死亡的第二大原因^[1]。骨转移是前列腺癌最常见的转移部位,也是前列腺癌相关死亡的最主要原因,其他转移类型包括淋巴结转移、肝转移及肺转移^[2-3],仅有少量文献报道存在前列腺癌肾转移^[4-8]。Chen 等^[4]报道了 1 例前列腺癌肾脏及腹膜后转移的患者,同样未见明显骨转移与淋巴结转移病灶。杨涛等^[5]报道了 1 例因腰背疼痛就诊的前列腺癌骨转移及肾转移患者,行右肾部分切除术后在肾透明细胞癌组织中发现前列腺腺癌转移灶,术后 ADT 联合阿比特龙治疗 6 个月后发现 PSA 进展。Munshi 等^[6]还报道了 1 例接受 ADT+比卡鲁胺联合放疗 5 年后发现右肾占位的前列腺癌患者,随后的穿刺病理结果提示为转移性低分化前列腺癌。Alshaiikh 等^[7]与 Moussa 等^[8]分别于 2017 年与 2019 年报道了 2 例因下肢水肿就诊后影像学提示后腹膜肿块的患者,病理结果提示前列腺腺癌转移。

在本病例中,未见骨与淋巴结转移而仅观察到肾脏转移,肾穿刺标本的免疫组化检查提示转移灶肿瘤细胞 PSA 与 AR 表达较弱,提示其可能为特殊的病理类型、但因为穿刺病理标本量有限未能进一步明确,其对内分泌治疗的敏感性可能较差。

Gallon 等^[9]描述了罕见的前列腺癌脑转移 DNA 甲基化图谱,提示了来自原发肿瘤的细胞可能需要特定的表观遗传学修饰才可形成罕见部位转移。Bakht 等^[10]观察到在 AR 阳性去势抵抗性前列腺癌的肝转移灶中前列腺特异性膜抗原(prostate-specific membrane antigen,PSMA)表达降低,证明了 PSMA 在内脏转移过程中受到了差异性调节。提示了前列腺癌肾转移机制的研究方向。

在前文所述病例中,新型内分泌治疗及多西他赛均未取得可期待的疗效。在转移性去势抵抗性前列腺癌的患者中,奥拉帕利等多聚 ADP 核糖聚合酶(poly ADP-ribose polymerase,PARP)抑制剂可使具有同源重组修复(homologous recombination repair,HRR)基因突变的患者生存受益^[11],通过基因检测或外周血循环肿瘤 DNA(circulating tumor DNA,ctDNA)检测可以筛选出携带 HRR 突变并可从奥拉帕利治疗中获益的患者^[12]。在对于 Gleason 评分 9~10 分的患者群体中,相较于前列腺根治性切除术及单纯的外放射治疗,外放射治疗+近距离放射治疗与较低的前列腺癌特异性死亡率和远处转移事件发生率相关,并显著降低了患者的全因死亡率^[13],提示放射治疗可能对无放射治疗禁忌的前列腺癌非典型转移患者有一定的治疗效果。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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