

射频热疗技术在脑胶质瘤治疗中的应用进展

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摘要 近几年,射频(radio frequency, RF)热疗技术以其靶向、微创、效果好、副作用少等特点,在临床治疗中,尤其是恶性肿瘤的治疗方面,取得了巨大的发展。随着研究的逐步深入,射频热疗技术越来越受到人们的重视,其应用范围也逐渐宽泛。脑胶质瘤呈广泛侵袭性生长,尤其是III~IV级胶质瘤,具有高度间变的生长特点,术后复发快,手术加放化疗的平均生存期仅为8~11个月,严重威胁人类健康,是神经外科治疗领域中最难治疗的肿瘤。因而有关恶性脑胶质细胞瘤发生、发展及治疗的研究一直是神经外科领域的热点之一。本文就射频热疗技术的基本原理、脑胶质瘤治疗现状、射频热疗技术在脑胶质瘤治疗方面的应用,最新研究方向及进展做一综述。

关键词 射频热疗 脑胶质瘤 热敏脂质体 临床应用

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Application of Brain Glioma Treatment with RF Hyperthermia

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ABSTRACT Objective: In recent years, radio frequency (RF) hyperthermia technology with its targeted, minimally invasive, effective, almost having no side-effect and other characteristics, in the clinical treatment, especially in the treatment of malignant tumors, achieved great development. With the development of radio frequency technology, people pay more and more attention to it, and its scope of application is more and more wide. Glioma grows widely and invasively, especially III ~ IV glioma, with a highly variable growth characteristics, recurrence fast operation plus radiotherapy and chemotherapy. The mean survival time was only 8 to 11 months, was a serious threat to human health, was in the field of neurosurgery in the treatment of refractory tumors. Some malignant glioma occurrence, development and treatment research is always the hot topic in the field of neurosurgery. Here, we review its basic principle of the technology of radio frequency hyperthermia, brain glioma treatment, radio frequency hyperthermia technique in the human glioma therapy application and advances.

Key words: RF hyperthermia; Malignant brain tumors; Thermo-sensitive liposome; Clinical application

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射频(RF)热疗技术的出现已经有一百多年历史。目前,虽然已应用临床治疗的多个方面,如实体肿瘤、心血管系统、妇科疾病、骨骼系统、疼痛医学、以及医学美容等,但在神经外科肿瘤方面,尤其是发病率最高、预后差的脑胶质瘤治疗方面还处于试验摸索阶段。本文就热疗技术的原理,脑胶质瘤的治疗现状,射频热疗技术在脑胶质瘤治疗方面的应用现状及进展做一综述。

1 射频(RF)热疗技术基本原理

射频热疗技术是指在影像学定位下将射频电极针插入人体组织内,通过发射一定频率的射频电流,使电极针周围组织中的离子发生激发、振荡,并摩擦产生热效应而毁损病灶。射频电极针的频率可根据反馈信息进行调整,因而所产生的温度具有可控性。毁损的范围由产生的总热量、血液流动造成的对流

损失的热量多少,以及组织本身的热传导性所决定。组织对热效应的敏感性是射频治疗的生物学基础。

肿瘤热疗^[1]就是通过加热方式治疗肿瘤的方法,即利用物理能量在肿瘤组织中聚集产生热效应,并维持一段时间,使肿瘤组织温度达到有效治疗温度(43℃以上)^[2]而杀伤肿瘤细胞。实验证明^[3],当组织局部加热至39℃~40℃时,肿瘤细胞将停止分裂;41℃~42℃时将诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡或者引起肿瘤细胞的DNA损失;45℃~50℃时肿瘤活体细胞蛋白质发生变性;70℃时肿瘤组织将凝固坏死。

2 脑胶质瘤的治疗现状

国内文献报道脑胶质瘤约占颅内肿瘤的50%~60%;美国最新资料^[4]显示,在所有胶质细胞瘤中占半数的胶质母细胞瘤患者1年生存率为30%,5年生存率不足5%。尽管脑胶质瘤的综合治疗不断取得进步,如采用神经导航^[5]、荧光引导下手术技术^[6],辅以术中中间质内放、化疗^[7]以及术后放、化疗等协同作用,以期达到最佳的治疗效果。但脑胶质瘤的治疗仍呈高发病率、高复发率、高死亡率和低治愈率等“三高一低”的特点,其难以根除的主要原因是肿瘤细胞对脑组织的高度浸润性及手术对肿瘤血管重建的刺激作用。随着对脑胶质瘤研究的深入,许

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多新治疗方法逐渐建立并不断完善,如基因治疗^[8]、光动力学治疗^[9]、神经干细胞治疗^[10]、免疫治疗^[11]等。其中利用射频热疗技术治疗脑胶质瘤由于其靶向、微创、效果好,副作用少等特点,且能联合放、化疗等治疗手段,而越发受到广泛关注。

3 脑胶质瘤射频热疗技术的内容

3.1 射频热疗的治疗机理

动物实验和细胞学研究^[12-13]都证实 肿瘤部位的血管与正常血管相比,结构粗糙而且无神经支配,更易受温度影响。加热可以使肿瘤周围血脑屏障破坏^[14],从而促进化学药物靶向地进入脑肿瘤内部,增加化疗药物的治疗效果,降低化疗药物的浓度,降低化疗药物的毒副作用。肿瘤细胞比正常细胞对热有更高的感受性,特别是肿瘤中心部处于低氧、低营养状态,因肿瘤细胞活跃的糖酵解作用致 pH 值降低,而酸性环境下肿瘤细胞更易受温度影响。高热可使肿瘤细胞呼吸障碍,氧耗降低,使细胞外 pH 值降低,使细胞增殖受到抑制。高热可以增强细胞溶酶体活性,促进溶酶体消化,使线粒体、高尔基体等细胞器受损导致肿瘤细胞破坏;高热抑制肿瘤细胞 DNA、RNA 的合成^[15],使细胞增殖时所必需的蛋白质变性,从而阻止肿瘤细胞的分裂周期进行。

3.2 脑肿瘤射频热疗的操作步骤

在 MRI 辅助的立体定向仪下,将电极针插入肿瘤中心部(根据肿瘤实际大小可同时放两根电极)。肿瘤周边部插入软管式温度计,根据术前电脑模拟温度分布模型调整电极针位置,连续监测温度,根据反馈的温度信息,调整射频热疗仪的频率,将肿瘤周边部温度控制到 43℃^[16]以内,以保证不损伤周围正常脑组织。加温时间 1 小时结束。

4 射频热疗技术在脑胶质瘤治疗中应用现状

目前温热疗法作为一种崭新的治疗方法,在西方发达国家已经取得了良好的成绩:日本新潟大学脑研究所神经外科同新潟大学工学部及名古屋大学工学部共同开发的温热射频低出力加温装置;日本新潟大学脑研究所神经外科对脑胶质瘤治疗进行了大量的基础及临床研究。高桥英明等用该仪器治疗脑胶质瘤 71 例,取得了令人十分满意的效果^[17-20]。我国在胶质瘤热疗方面也有少量报道^[21]。

4.1 热疗与化疗的协同作用

应用热疗联合化疗药物技术可增强灭活肿瘤细胞效果^[22]。Schem 等^[23]分别通过静脉、动脉内进行药物化疗或同时联合局部热疗,对小鼠胶质细胞瘤进行治疗,结果显示:单独通过静脉内化疗无效,单独通过动脉内用药可延长生存期。联合热疗可增强静脉内或动脉内化疗的作用,其中热疗加动脉内化疗组的生存时间是对照组的 2 倍以上。

4.2 热疗与放疗的协同作用

热疗联合放疗可增强对肿瘤细胞的杀伤效应,起协同增敏的作用^[24-25]。Seegenschmiedt 等^[26]在对恶性胶质瘤病人施行放疗前后进行热疗,临床效果显著。其机制可能为:①由肿瘤的血供特点所决定。目前所用放疗射线 X(γ)对富氧细胞敏感性高于乏氧细胞。热疗则对乏氧细胞的敏感性高于富氧细胞。②由细胞周期不同时相的放、热疗敏感性所决定。M 期细胞对放射的

敏感性最高,S 期细胞则对热敏感性最高。③热疗还可以减轻放射副损伤,提高放疗剂量。

5 最新研究方向及进展—热感受性脂质体联合应用

5.1 热感受性脂质体概述及临床应用

脂质体是一种人工合成的生物膜^[27],作为抗癌药物载体,能降低药物毒性,保护被封装药物,具有良好的天然靶向性和通透性,在临床上已逐渐开展应用。自从 Yatvin^[28]1978 年在 Science 上首次发表有关 DPPC 脂质体的温度敏感作用和将其作为热靶向药物载体的可能性以来,热敏感脂质体一直是脂质体靶向研究领域的一个热点。并且从一开始它就和肿瘤热疗结合起来。应用温度敏感脂质体载药结合病变部位升温来实现药物的靶向投递成为一种全新的脂质体靶向策略。热感受性脂质体的膜是磷脂,各种磷脂有各自固有的相变温度,各种磷脂按不同比例组合就可以制成设定温度(如 42℃)的热感受性脂质体。封入抗癌药的热感受性脂质体在加热到设定温度以上时,脂质体打开、放出抗癌药。恶性脑胶质瘤热疗过程中,在加热杀死肿瘤的同时,热感受性脂质体打开,靶向性地在加热肿瘤部位高浓度释放抗癌药,使恶性脑胶质瘤的热疗与化疗得到相乘的治疗效果。

5.2 热感受性脂质体的治疗策略

5.2.1 恶性脑胶质瘤的温度分布及肿瘤浸润带的治疗策略 针对性地设计制造 42℃热感受性脂质体包裹抗癌药,在 37℃正常体温下,特制的 42℃热感受性脂质体包裹的抗癌药不释放,只有在恶性脑胶质瘤加热(42℃以上)时热感受性脂质体包裹的抗癌药才释放,而且是在指定的肿瘤周围浸润带释放(肿瘤实体加热 43℃以上,肿瘤周围浸润带在 42℃左右),在特定时刻、特定部位靶向性释放抗癌药,使抗癌药集中时间、集中部位高浓度释放,达到抗癌药治疗效果最大、毒副作用最小的效果。

5.2.2 抗癌药穿过血脑屏障治疗策略 由于生理状态下存在的血脑屏障对抗癌药起屏蔽作用,使其很难在肿瘤部位达到有效作用浓度,而一味的通过增加抗癌药的用量来提高化疗效果,又势必会对病人造成很大的毒副作用。热感受性脂质体包裹抗癌药,由于脂质体与生物膜有极佳的融合性,作为血脑屏障主要构成的内皮细胞,内皮细胞膜与脂质体的亲和性非常高,脂质体可以轻松透过血脑屏障。

5.2.3 抗癌药的选择策略 脂质体不但能包裹脂溶性抗癌药,还能包裹水溶性抗癌药。现在恶性脑胶质瘤临床治疗主要是脂溶性的顺铂(CDDP)、卡氮介等,阿霉素^[29]抗肿瘤效果要远远超过顺铂及卡氮介,细胞学研究表明抗恶性脑胶质瘤细胞效果相差十倍以上。阿霉素在其它脏器肿瘤治疗中被广泛应用,但阿霉素是水溶性抗癌药,不透过血脑屏障。用热感受性脂质体包裹阿霉素,能透过血脑屏障,使恶性脑胶质瘤化疗效果增加,同时降低其毒性。

6 问题和展望

目前的研究待解决的主要问题:热耐受是加温治疗过程中普遍存在的、一过性的生物现象,会降低治疗效果;局部热疗精度的问题,即由于肿瘤生长形状的不规则性及生长部位的复杂性,如何解决肿瘤中心定位及电极针埋置位置的关系,达到最

佳热效应的同时,最大程度地减少副损伤;再次是热敏脂质的制作材料及工艺水平的提高、释放化疗药物的精度及化疗药物的选择问题;最后是射频热疗和其他治疗措施的联合应用问题等,如与化疗^[30]的应用间隔时间目前尚未形成统一标准。

综上所述,全面推广射频热疗技术治疗脑胶质瘤,必须建立在可靠的实验、临床数据之上,不可操之过急。尽管困难重重,但随着射频消融技术的改进、脑胶质瘤发病机理的阐明和对热敏脂质体研究的深入,射频热疗技术联合热敏脂质体的靶向热化疗技术有望成为治疗脑胶质瘤的一种有效方法。

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