

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2015.08.047

胃癌淋巴结微转移的临床研究进展

王海磊¹ 冯美燕² 刘春晓¹ 薛英威¹ 王宽^{1△}

(1 哈尔滨医科大学附属肿瘤医院 胃肠外科 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150081;

2 哈尔滨医科大学附属肿瘤医院 病理科 黑龙江 哈尔滨 150081)

摘要:胃癌是我国目前最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,微转移是恶性肿瘤在发展过程中所形成的尚处于临床不可探测阶段的微小转移灶,播散并存活于淋巴系统、血液循环、骨髓、肝、肺等组织器官中,是恶性肿瘤复发和转移的根源。目前对胃癌淋巴结微转移的深入研究主要集中在通过寻找不同的检测方法、途径和特异性肿瘤标志物,对常规检查淋巴结为阴性的胃癌,微转移检测可能对准确地确定临床分期、指导治疗、判断预后有积极临床意义。现就胃癌微转移检测研究的现状和存在的问题予以综述。

关键词:胃癌;淋巴结;微转移;预后

中图分类号:R735.2 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2015)08-1592-03

Advance in Research on the Clinical Significance of Lymph Node Micrometastasis of Gastric Cancer

WANG Hai-lei¹, FENG Mei-yan², LIU Chun-xiao¹, XUE Ying-wei¹, WANG Kuan^{1△}

(1 Cancer Hospital Affiliated to Harbin Medical University, Gastrointestinal Surgery, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150081, China;

2 Cancer Hospital Affiliated to Harbin Medical University, Pathology Department, Harbin, Heilongjiang, 150081, China)

ABSTRACT: Gastric cancer is one of the most common malignant tumors. Micrometastases are clinically undetectable occult metastases disseminated to and survived in the lymphatic system, circulation system, bone marrow, liver, lung, and other organs and tissues in the progression of malignancies from which overt metastases and recurrences may eventually generate. Currently, the further investigation of lymph nodes micrometastases on gastric cancer focuses on finding by different detection methods, approaches and specific tumor markers, micrometastasis detection in negative lymph nodes of gastric cancer is recommended to precisely determine the tumor stage, in order to direct cancer therapy and predict prognosis. Here is to give a brief review on the advances and existing problems in detecting micrometastases of gastric carcinoma.

Key words: Gastric carcinoma; lymph nodes; Micrometastases; Prognosis

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R735.2 Document code: A

Article ID:1673-6273(2015)08-1592-03

淋巴结转移状况是影响胃癌预后主要因素之一^[1],临幊上胃癌根治手术和淋巴结转移为阴性的患者仍有部分死于复发转移,复发率约20%^[2]。目前临幊上对淋巴结转移的判定是通过术后常规病理学一个切面的HE染色,在大部分未检查的淋巴结中就可能灶存在微小的转移灶甚至转移灶。随着免疫组化和分子生物学等检测技术的发展和应用,使常规HE染色不能发现的微小转移灶和癌细胞成为可能,更关键在于这些微转移有可能发展或形成致命显性淋巴结转移,因此微小转移的检测及其临床意义日益得到重视。据报道,乳腺癌淋巴结的微转移率为13%^[3],结肠癌淋巴结的微转移率约30%^[4]。乳腺癌或结肠癌淋巴结中存在微转移的患者,其术后复发风险明显增高,生存率也相应的降低^[3,4]。

1 淋巴结微转移的概念和临床转移的关系

作者简介:王海磊,男,硕士研究生,

E-mail:wanghailei6688@163.com,电话:13294767516

△通讯作者:王宽,E-mail:88008008@sina.com,

电话:13936243918

(收稿日期:2014-08-14 接受日期:2014-09-11)

Huvos首先提出微转移的概念,当时用来描述乳腺癌淋巴结直径小于2 mm的转移灶,目前微转移一般指非血液系统恶性肿瘤在发生发展中播散并存活于淋巴系统、血循环、腹膜、骨髓、肝、肺等组织器官中的微小肿瘤细胞灶,常无任何临床表现,常规检查、CT、超声多普勒、MRI、HE常规染色病理难发现^[5]。微转移的肿瘤细胞常以单个细胞或微小细胞团形式经淋巴系统、血循环系统转移至淋巴结、肝、肺、骨骼和其他组织,也可以直接侵袭周围组织或种植于体腔^[6]。当然,微转移并不等于临幊显性转移,刘连杰等^[7]报道微转移发展成临幊显性转移至少经过4个阶段:①微量肿瘤细胞自原发灶脱离;②适应新代谢环境,逃避机体免疫;③侵袭远处组织;④在新组织中新血管生成,肿瘤生长。在发展过程中,微转移可能有以下几种转归:(1)增生形成大的转移瘤;(2)被机体免疫系统清除;(3)暂时进入G0期处于休眠状态,待环境适宜时,在增生形成大的转移瘤。(4)其他机制如化疗药物的应用、生物治疗等对肿瘤细胞的破坏。所以有微转移的患者预后并非一定不良,但对预后形成潜在复发风险,所以,研究微转移肿瘤细胞的周期和凋亡机制,对临幊肿瘤微转移的治疗有非常重要的意义。

2 胃癌淋巴结微转移的主要检测方法

通常淋巴结无转移的早期胃癌患者预后要明显优于淋巴结转移的患者,但仍有部分淋巴结无转移的患者术后出现肝脏转移或腹膜播散等癌肿复发,导致生存期缩短。目前,检测淋巴结微转移的方法常用有三种:①常规病理检查法;传统的HE染色很难发现单个癌细胞及多个癌细胞形成微转移灶,连续切片可以提高淋巴结微转移的检出率,Isozaki^[8]等用连续切片HE染色检查111例胃癌患者的3449枚淋巴结,微转移的发现率为10.5%,但敏感性相对较低,且工作量大,不适用检测血液、骨髓中的微转移,临床难以普及。②免疫组化染色法;Kim等^[9]应用细胞角蛋白单抗法复查90例早期胃癌且常规病理学检查为阴性的淋巴结,其中有9例(10%)存在胃周淋巴结的微转移,Wang等^[10]对191例胃癌患者(pT1-T3N0M0)常规病理学检查为阴性的淋巴结复查,发现54例(28.3%)淋巴结微转移,且发现浸润胃壁深度越深,淋巴结微转移率越高,对于肿瘤的分化程度、淋巴管侵润、血管浸润等因素对淋巴结微转移发现率提高,学者还存在争议。免疫组化染色法有较高的敏感性、简便、直观等优点,但也有假阳性情况发生。③分子生物学分析法(RT-PCR)。Arigami等^[11]用RT-PCR方法发现微转移31.3%,有学者报道的敏感性更高^[12],但其假阳性率也高,此方法检测出的可能是癌变的基因,而非真正的转移肿瘤细胞,此外检测费用较高、要求设备条件高等因素,临幊上难以推广。

3 研究胃癌淋巴结微转移的临床意义

3.1 准确分期:胃癌淋巴结微转移的研究将会更客观分析淋巴结转移规律,从而将临床分期更为准确

国际抗癌联盟第7版TNM分期中胃癌淋巴结分级标准为:pN0(无区域淋巴结转移),pN1(1-2个区域淋巴结转移),pN2(3-6个区域淋巴结转移),pN3(7个以上区域淋巴结有转移),pN3a(有7~15区域淋巴结转移),pN3b(大于15区域淋巴结转移),但常规组织病理学阴性的淋巴结可能漏检肿瘤细胞转移病灶。进而对常规分期N0的患者事实上已经是N1或N2,导致pN的分期移动,肿瘤病理分期以美国癌症联合委员会(American Joint Commission on Cancer, AJCC)分期为标准,并区分了MCM和ITCs的概念,ITCs直径<0.2 mm,记为pN0(i+);直径在0.2~2 mm之MCM,记为pN1(Mi)。迄今为止淋巴结微转移虽然尚未归入胃癌淋巴结转移数N分期中,但胃癌淋巴结微转移的研究将为淋巴结转移方面提供更为准确的信息。吴泽宇^[13]等对30例胃癌患者采用分子生物学技术检测出7例淋巴结微转移,如果将检测出的淋巴结微转移按淋巴结转移纳入分期,原有分期一定有所提高。Wu等^[14]对胃癌淋巴结微转移检测采用免疫组化法,使常规HE法的重新分期率达25.9%。另一方面,存在对胃癌淋巴结微转移并不等于淋巴结的显性转移的情况。如果将原定为淋巴结微转移的淋巴结经进行连续切片,可能使微转移灶扩大,从而不属于微转移。这意味着在切片数不够的情况下,有可能将部分淋巴结转移误诊为微转移^[15],Isozaki^[8]等的研究发现,当切片数量不够时(1~3张切片)会导致胃癌淋巴结转移的漏诊,特别是微转移。一些学者对淋巴结连续4~6张(切片厚度4 μm)切片,对其HE染色同时在

1~2张切片做单克隆抗体免疫组化染色,根据免疫组化及HE染色结果来判定淋巴结微转移^[16]。即使如此,仍将部分显性淋巴结转移误认是微转移,同时对检测淋巴结微转移的个数多少对于病人的生存率影响及淋巴结微转移发展成为显性淋巴结转移的概率,仍有待于进一步研究。

3.2 判断预后:胃癌淋巴结微转移存在对于预后仍有争议

Kim等^[17]报道,184例胃癌伴淋巴结微转移者较不伴淋巴结微转移者预后差,两者5年生存率分别为58.5%和91.8%,但Fukagawa等^[18]研究了107例(pT2-3N0M0)胃癌患者,发现淋巴结无微转移与有微转移患者的5年生存率分别为94%和89%,10年生存率分别为79%和74%,认为免疫组化检测淋巴结微转移对判断pT2-3N0M0期胃癌患者的生存率无意义。临幊上胃癌根治术患者仍有50%~60%患者死于复发腹膜转移,约占总复发的33%~50%,腹腔内游离的癌细胞是导致腹腔肿瘤复发甚至死亡的重要因素^[19]。相对于早期(I期,II期)胃癌患者进行淋巴结扩大淋巴结清扫的范围,以减少微转移灶的残留,可以提高患者远期生存率,而对于相对较晚期(III期,IV期)胃癌患者应加强术后辅助综合治疗,有望消灭淋巴结中微转移灶甚至淋巴管和血液中的游离癌细胞,以提高生存率。

3.3 指导治疗:胃癌淋巴结内存在癌细胞是发展淋巴结转移的第一步

研究表明淋巴结内存在癌细胞预示着发展微转移甚至转移的危险性增加,对于淋巴结内存在微转移灶更支持广泛淋巴结清扫的必要,从而使早期胃癌和淋巴结转移阴性的胃癌患者受益,这可能与清除微转移灶有关^[20]。胃癌术后治疗方案的选择取决于其术后病理分期,术后阴性淋巴结微转移的检出,提示肿瘤不在局限于原发病灶,有可能远处转移,加强术后辅助治疗,定期复查,尽早发现复发和转移并及时治疗。此外,微转移的检出在胃癌根治术前、后辅助治疗中进行淋巴化疗的重要意义,尽可能消灭淋巴管、淋巴结微小转移灶以及血液中游离的癌细胞,从而降低患者复发率,但我们不能一味对所有术后监测出有淋巴结阳性(免疫组化或RT-PCR检测)的患者进行放化疗。鉴于目前监测技术,对淋巴结中找到MCM的胃癌患者和对于淋巴结阴性或表达ITCs的患者术后,是否应该有区别对待,盲目对患者采取放疗、化疗、生物治疗等等,这可能影响患者生存率和生活质量。

4 小结与展望

随着免疫组织化学和RT-PCR等技术的应用,胃癌淋巴结微转移诊断的敏感性和特异性大大提高,更好的为患者制定个体化治疗提供依据。虽然对胃癌淋巴结微转移发展成淋巴结转移机制并不明确,但随着胃癌淋巴结微转移研究深入,将有助于掌握淋巴结转移的规律,从而更科学地进行临床病理分期,并有助于制定合理的治疗方案,合理的外科治疗结合术后化疗等综合治疗进一步降低复发率,提高生存率。因此,建议对常规HE染色阴性的淋巴结进行淋巴结微转移的检测。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Nitti D, Marchet A, Olivieri M, et al. Ratio between metastatic and examined lymph nodes is an independent prognostic factor D2 resection for gastric cancer: analysis of a large European

- monoinstitutional experience[J]. Ann Surg Oncol, 2003, 10: 1077-1085
- [2] Tsushima K, Sakata Y, et al. Treatment of recurrent gastric cancer[J]. Gan To Kagaku Ryoho, 1998, 25: 321-326
- [3] Grabau D, Ryden L, Ferno M & Ingvar C. Analysis of sentinel node biopsy - a single-institution Experience supporting the use of serial sectioning and immunohistochemistry for detection of micrometastases by comparing four different histopathological laboratory protocols[J]. Histopathology, 2011, 59: 129-138
- [4] Leiden University Medical Center, Jeroen Bosch Hospital, et al. Can micrometastases be used to predict colon cancer prognosis Hopes for the En Route+ study [J]. Expert Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2011, 5(5): 559-561
- [5] Hayashi N, Ito I, Yanagisawa A, et al. Genetic diagnostic of lymph node metastases in colorectal cancer[J]. Lancet, 1995, 345(8960): 125-129
- [6] Hao Jian-bo, Zhang Jin-feng, Luo Bo, et al. The detection and its significance of node-negative micrometastasis in gastric cancer [J]. Acta Academiae Medicinae Qingdao Universitatis, 2012, 48 (6): 495-499
- [7] 刘连杰,王灏,景在平,等.大肠癌微转移的基因检测[J].中华普通外科杂志, 2000, 15(7): 339-342
Liu Lian-jie, Wang Hao, Jing Zai-ping, et al. The gene detection of colorectal cancer micrometastasis [J]. Chinese Journal of surgery, 2000, 15(7): 339-342
- [8] Isozaki H, Okajima K, Fujii K, et al. Histological evaluation of lymph node metastasis on serial sectioning in gastric cancer with radical lymphadenectomy[J]. Hepato Gastroenterology, 1997, 44(16): 1133-1136
- [9] Kim JJ, Song KY, Hur H, et al. Lymph node micrometastasis in node negative early gastric cancer [J]. European Journal of Surgical Oncology, 2009, 35: 409-414
- [10] Wang J, Yu JC, Kang WM, et al. The predictive effect of cadherin-17 on lymph node micrometastasis in pN0 gastric cancer [J]. Ann Surg Oncol, 2012, 19(5): 1529-1534
- [11] Arigami T, Natsugoe S, Uenosono Y, et al. Lymphatic invasion using D2-40 monoclonal antibody and its relationship to lymph node micrometastasis in pN0 gastric cancer [J]. Br J Cancer, 2005, 93: 688-693
- [12] T J, A I, M H, et al. Evaluation of a focused Sentinel Lymph Node Protocol in Node-Negative Gastric cancer [J]. Hepatogastroenterology, 2013, 60(127)[Epub ahead of print]
- [13] 吴泽宇,詹文华,李靖华,等.淋巴结微转移检测对胃癌病理分期的影响[J].中华胃肠外科杂志, 2006, 9(3): 217-220
Wu Ze-yu, Zhan Wen-hua, Li Jing-hua, et al. Value of lymph node micrometastasis detected by RT-PCR assay in determining the stage of gastric carcinoma [J]. Chinese Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery, 2006, 9(3): 217-220
- [14] Wu ZY, Li JH, Zhan WH, et al. Effect of lymph node micrometastases on prognosis of gastric carcinoma [J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2007, 13(30): 4122-4125
- [15] 刘丽江,张应天,等.胃癌淋巴结微转移的组织学诊断及其间质反应的研究[J].中华病理学杂志, 2000, 29(5): 339-342
Liu Li-jiang, Zhang Ying-tian, et al. Histological diagnosis of regional lymph node micrometastasis with or without stromal reaction in gastric carcinoma[J]. Chinese Journal of Pathology, 2000, 29(5): 339-342
- [16] Jiang Bo-jian, Wu Ju-gang, Yu Ji-wei, et al. Clinical significance of lymphangiogenesis, lymph vessel invasion and lymph node micrometastasis in gastric cancer [J]. Chinese Journal of Bases Clinics General Surgery, 2008, 15(12): 903-909
- [17] Kim JH, Park JM, Jung CW, et al. The significances of lymph node micrometastasis and its correlation with E-cadherin expression in pT1-T3N0 gastric adenocarcinoma[J]. J Surg Oncol, 2008, 97: 125-130
- [18] Fukagawa T, Sasako M, Mann GB, et al. Immunohistochemically detected micrometastases of the lymph nodes in patients with gastric carcinoma [J]. Cancer, 2001, 92: 753-760
- [19] Lee CC, Lo SS, Wu CW, et al. Peritoneal recurrence of gastric adenocarcinoma after curative resection [J]. Hepatogastroenterology, 2003, 50(53): 1720-1722
- [20] Roderich E, David D, et al. Clinical impact of lymphadenectomy extent in resectable gastric cancer of advanced stage [J]. Annals of Surgical Oncology, 2006, 14(2): 317-328

(上接第 1517 页)

- [13] Ioccà HA, Plant SR, Wang Y, et al. TNF superfamily member TWEAK exacerbates inflammation and demyelination in the cuprizone-induced model [J]. Journal of Neuroimmunology, 2008, 194(1-2): 97-106
- [14] Sanz AB, Sanchez-Niño MD, Ortiz A. TWEAK, a multifunctional cytokine in kidney injury[J]. Kidney Int, 2011, 80(7): 708-718
- [15] Moreno JA, Munoz-Garcia B, Martin-Ventura JL, et al. The CD163-expressing macrophages recognize and internalize TWEAK: potential consequences in atherosclerosis [J]. Atherosclerosis, 2009, 207(1): 103-110
- [16] Valdivielso JM, Coll B, Martí n-Ventura JL, et al. Soluble TWEAK is associated with atherosclerotic burden in patients with chronic kidney disease[J]. J Nephrol, 2013, 26(6): 1105-1113
- [17] Izquierdo MC, Perez-Gomez MV, Sanchez-Niño MD, et al. Klotho, phosphate and inflammation/ageing in chronic kidney disease [J]. Nephrol Dial Transplant, 2012, 27 Suppl 4: iv6-iv10
- [18] Moreno JA, Izquierdo MC, Sanchez-Niño MD, et al. The inflammatory cytokines TWEAK and TNF α reduce renal klotho expression through NF κ B [J]. J Am Soc Nephrol, 2011, 22 (7): 1315-1325
- [19] Ando T, Ichikawa J, Wako M, et al. TWEAK/Fn14 interaction regulates RANTES production, BMP-2-induced differentiation, and RANKL expression in mouse osteoblastic MC3T3-E1 cells [J]. Arthritis Res Ther, 2006, 8(5): R146
- [20] Osako MK, Nakagami H, Koibuchi N, et al. Estrogen inhibits vascular calcification via vascular RANKL system: common mechanism of osteoporosis and vascular calcification [J]. Circ Res, 2010, 107(4): 466-475