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◇临床医学◇

膀胱肉瘤样癌 1 例报告及文献复习

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摘要:目的 结合文献报告 1 例膀胱肉瘤样癌病例。方法 对 1 例老年男性膀胱肉瘤样癌病例进行报道并对文献复习。结果 病人男,83 岁,以无痛性全程肉眼血尿收入院。CT 影像学检查示膀胱内混合密度肿物。膀胱镜检查示膀胱内多发肿物。予以膀胱部分切除术治疗。术后病理组织镜检示,癌及肉瘤成分共存,两者间分界明显。术后组织免疫组化检查示 CK(-),CK7(-),CK20(-),EMA(+),Vimentin(2+),Desmin(-),CD34(-),Myogenin(-),GATA3(+/-),S-100(-),Melanoma(-),Ki-67(+60%)。据此诊断为膀胱肉瘤样癌。术后第 3 个月复查全腹 CT 示膀胱内肿瘤复发及膀胱外转移。术后 1 年后病人死于肿瘤全身转移。结论 膀胱肉瘤样癌病例多数同时表达上皮及间质肿瘤标志物。病例病情进展迅速,预后差。需要加强此类病例资料收集。

关键词:膀胱肿瘤; 癌肉瘤; 病例报告; 文献复习

The case report about bladder sarcomatoid carcinoma with literature review

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Abstract: **Objective** The clinical observation about a case of bladder sarcomatoid carcinoma is reported by literatures review. **Methods** A case about an elderly male patient with bladder sarcomatoid carcinoma is represented while reviewing associated literatures. **Results** A 83-year-old male was admitted into our hospital in complaint of gross hematuria. CT Image examination showed the bladder mass with mixed density. Therefore, we performed a cystoscopy to identify those lesion and found multiple tumor widely spreading in bladder. In view of that, the partial bladder resection was performed. The postoperation immunohistochemical examination showed, CK(-), CK7(-), CK20(-), EMA(+), Vimentin(2+), Desmin(-), CD34(-), Myogenin(-), GATA3(+/-), S-100(-), Melanoma(-), Ki-67(+60%) and the diagnosis of sarcomatoid carcinoma in bladder was established. 3 month after operation, CT examination revealed recurrence in bladder with extra-vesical metastasis. The patient died one year after operation because of multiple metastasis. **Conclusion** The bladder sarcomatoid carcinoma is a rare biphasic tumor that contains epithelial and mesenchymal components. Such disease develop rapidly with poor prognosis. More attention should be paid on the collection of associated clinical data. **Key words:** Urinary bladder neoplasms; Sarcomatoid carcinoma; Case report; Literatures review

肉瘤样癌是具有上皮及间质双向分化特征的罕见恶性肿瘤^[1-2]。常见于消化道、呼吸道及乳腺^[2]。发生于泌尿系统的肉瘤样癌病例极为稀少。具相关统计显示,膀胱肉瘤样癌病例仅占全部膀胱恶性肿瘤病例数的 0.1% 至 0.3%^[1]。由于此类病例罕见,因此对本例病例进行报道并进行文献复习。

1 病例资料

病人,男,83 岁。既往体健。入院前 1 月无明显诱因出现无痛性全程肉眼血尿,呈洗肉水样,内有破碎状血块,伴尿频尿急尿痛,偶有低热,测体温最高达到 37.8℃。至外院就诊,行泌尿系彩超检查提示膀胱内实性占位性病变。2016 年 4 月病人遂至中国医科大学附属第四医院并收入泌尿外科治

疗。入院查体:T 36.5℃,P 75 次/分,R 16 次/分,BP 150/90 mmHg,双肾区无叩痛,双侧输尿管走行区无压痛,膀胱区无充盈叩痛。尿常规检查示尿红细胞 303.00/HP,白细胞 120.10/HP,尿蛋白 ++;血肌酐检查示 153.2 μmol/L;余检查未见异常。行泌尿系 CT 检查示膀胱壁增厚,内部可见高低混杂密度影,双侧输尿管及肾盂扩张积液,膀胱肿瘤可能性大(见图 1,2)。进一步行膀胱镜检查示膀胱内壁多发肿物,多数分布于膀胱顶壁,表面渗血明显并明显血凝块形成。改为开放手术治疗,术中见膀胱内血凝块填,予以清除。鉴于病人高龄,仅行膀胱部分切除术治疗。术后病理组织镜检示,癌及肉瘤成分共存,两者间分界明显。癌组织细胞层次明

显增加,排列结构混乱,核分裂象多见。肉瘤组织细胞呈间变性改变,细胞形态多样,部分呈类圆形,胞质明显嗜酸性改变,核大且多形,核仁明显,核分裂及瘤巨细胞多见(见图3,4)。组织免疫组化检查示CK(-),CK7(-),CK20(-),EMA(+),Vimentin(2+),Desmin(-),CD34(-),Myogenin(-),GATA3(+/-),S-100(-),Melanoma(-),Ki-67(+60%)(见图5)。诊断为膀胱肉瘤样癌。术后3月病人至我院复查。行全腹CT检查示,膀胱前壁软组织阴影,右侧输尿管第二狭窄水平见一软组织肿物影,范围约3.8 cm×2.6 cm,CT值约为27 Hu,周围呈现高密度影改变,考虑转移瘤可能性大(图6)。术后1年病人死于肿瘤多处转移。

2 讨论

肉瘤样癌是一种同时具有上皮及间质分化特征的高度恶性肿瘤^[1-2]。据最新组织病理学指南,肉瘤样癌包含了所有具有上皮及间质双向分化特征的恶性肿瘤,如癌肉瘤、梭形细胞瘤、巨细胞瘤等^[3]。该肿瘤主要发生于人体呼吸道、消化道及乳腺^[2]。累及泌尿系统的肉瘤样癌病例极为罕见。据悉,发生于输尿管及肾上腺的肉瘤样癌病例均不足50例^[2,4]。膀胱肉瘤样癌发病率略高,但亦仅占膀胱癌病例总数的0.1%至0.3%^[1]。国内目前约有87例病例报道^[5]。在膀胱肉瘤样癌病人中,男性明显多于女性,男女性别比达3:1^[6]。年龄是膀胱肉瘤样癌发生的独立危险因素。多数病例发生于老年病人,平均发病年龄约为66岁^[6]。极少数病例可发生于年轻病人,目前已知最年轻病人发病年龄仅2岁^[6]。而国内最年轻病人年龄为10岁^[7]。如对年龄因素校正后,膀胱肉瘤样癌在全人群中发病率更进一步低至0.02%^[6]。吸烟、反复发生的膀胱炎、膀胱病变,如糖尿病、神经源性膀胱、膀胱憩室等外界因素可显著提高肉瘤样癌在膀胱的发生率^[1,8]。

肉瘤样癌的发生同多种基因缺陷存在相关联系。TP53基因突变在肉瘤样癌病例中最为常见,可占病例总数的72%^[9]。此外,22%肉瘤样癌病例病人存在MET基因改变^[10]。同时部分研究指出MET与ALK之间通过协同作用而促进肉瘤样癌发生^[11]。据悉,MET基因突变可能通过促进肿瘤细胞发生上皮-间质转换而与肉瘤样癌有关。而KRAS、AKT、JAK、BRAF、NRAS、PIK3CA基因突变亦被证实参与该肿瘤发生过程^[9]。

对于肉瘤样癌的组织来源,目前存在多种观点。部分学者认为肉瘤样癌属多克隆起源肿瘤,即肉瘤样癌是由两种相邻的不同来源肿瘤生长并发

生碰撞形成^[6]。该学说基于该肿瘤肉瘤与癌成分间存在明显界限的形态学特点^[6]。但是现有基因研究认为此类肿瘤为单克隆来源。据悉肉瘤样癌上皮及肉瘤成分均有相同的TP53及ERG基因改变^[4,12]。显示肿瘤应为单克隆来源。

膀胱肉瘤样癌好发于膀胱侧壁,其次为膀胱三角及顶壁^[5]。极少数病例发生于膀胱前后壁^[5]。肿瘤的恶性程度明显高于尿路上皮癌,多数膀胱肉瘤样癌于确诊时即处于肿瘤进展期^[15]。超过75%膀胱肉瘤样癌于确诊时已累及膀胱肌层^[15]。绝大多数(75%)病例术后组织病理分级处于G3期^[15]。组织学方面,肉瘤样是一种兼具上皮与间质形态特征的肿瘤^[6]。肿瘤各成分存在明显异质性。据相关研究显示,膀胱肉瘤样癌的上皮成分以移行细胞癌最为常见(占87.4%),其次为鳞癌(8.0%)与腺癌(4.6%)^[5]。但肿瘤间质成分构成更为复杂。其可包括组织细胞瘤、平滑肌肉瘤、软骨肉瘤、骨肉瘤、横纹肌肉瘤等^[6,17]。同时由于大多数肉瘤样癌以肉瘤样成分为主(超过50%)。且部分约20%的病例仅表现出间质肿瘤的形态学特征^[6]。因此难以通过传统的形态学方法确诊肉瘤样癌。肉瘤样癌免疫组化检查呈现上皮及间质标志物均呈阳性改变^[6]。一项针对膀胱肉瘤样癌研究显示肿瘤肉瘤成分多数表达vimentin(阳性率达89%),少量病例MyoD1(1.3%)及actin(5.3%)呈阳性改变^[5]。而肿瘤上皮成分则主要表达细胞角蛋白(Cytokeratin,CK)^[5]。其阳性率约为96%^[5]。另有少数病例可阳性表达上皮细胞膜抗原(Epithelial membrane antigen,EMA)(1.3%)^[5]。

本案例肿瘤组织学检查显示肿瘤组织上皮成分EMA呈阳性表达,间质成分vimentin阳性改变。同时病理检查中采用GATA3抗体进行检测,但仅呈弱阳性改变。GATA3转录因子属于锌指结合转录因子,参与乳腺、淋巴组织及尿路上皮等组织的分化过程^[18-19]。由于GATA3免疫组化检查对诊断困难的膀胱小细胞肿瘤的诊断敏感度及特异度分别高达32%及100%^[19]。因此应将GATA3抗体应用于此类疾病的诊断过程,以提高诊断的阳性率。

肉瘤样癌是一种高度恶性肿瘤,病人预后多数不佳。据悉,膀胱肉瘤样癌病人的中位生存时间仅为14个月^[6]。其中,局限性膀胱肉瘤样癌病人中位生存期可稍长,达21个月^[6]。而转移性肉瘤样癌病人的生存期仅有10个月^[6]。国外一项针对221例膀胱肉瘤样癌病例的研究发现病人1年、5年和10年的生存率分布仅为53.9%、28.4%和25.8%^[16]。

国内相关研究显示此类病人的1年和5年生存率分别仅有42.7%和28.0%^[5]。单纯采用手术治疗效果不佳。Wang等^[16]发现仅有20.3%的病人于膀胱癌根治手术后5年存活。Farooq等^[20]的研究则显示,接受膀胱根治手术治疗的肉瘤样癌半数病人于术后第9个月死于肿瘤复发或转移。Barbaro等的研究则发现早期诊断并吉西他滨与顺铂联合化疗方案可显著改善此类病人的预后^[21]。Black等^[22]则发现约半数处于进展期的膀胱肉瘤样癌病人在接受化疗治疗后可达到无瘤状态。由此可见,化疗可改善此类病人预后。对于膀胱肉瘤样的预后影响因素,目前存在诸多争议。国外Wang等^[16]对膀胱肉瘤样癌病例进行多因素生存分析后指出,肿瘤组织分期与病人的预后密切相关。而Guo等的生存分析研究结果则与Wang不同,即肿瘤的组织学分期与此类病人预后无明显关联^[5]。但是Guo则指出由于病例样本量小、肿瘤病理资料残缺及临床治疗方式的差异,可导致生存分析结果的差异^[5]。需加强对于此类疾病的临床及随访资料收集工作,以明确此类疾病的预后。部分文献指出肿瘤间变程度在一定程度上可影响病人的预后^[23]。据悉肿瘤组织间变程度与预后呈负性相关^[6]。

由于膀胱肉瘤样癌病例稀少,目前缺乏疾病多中心、大样本研究。并导致对于此类疾病认识不足。需加强相关病例收集及报道工作。

(本文图1~6见插图7-3)

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