

17例IV期高危神经母细胞瘤肿瘤包绕大血管放疗介入诊治分析

蒋马伟^① 吴晔明^② 周仁华^① 陆冬青^① 吴国华^① 袁晓军^③

摘要 目的:探讨对IV期高危神经母细胞瘤肿瘤包绕大血管放疗介入时机。方法:2010年1月至2011年12月上海交通大学医学院附属新华医院肿瘤放化疗科收治17例IV期高危神经母细胞瘤肿瘤包绕大血管患儿,其中男性11例,女性6例,对12例行术前化疗、手术、术后化疗、造血干细胞移植后大剂量化疗,然后接受局部放疗;5例因术前化疗效果不明显而行术前放疗。结果:12例中有7例复发:2例脑转移及骨转移、2例局部复发、3例骨转移中2例为腹腔广泛转移,平均复发时间在放疗结束后2个月。5例行术前放疗的患儿中4例放疗后3~4周完成手术,1例出现全身广泛转移死亡。结论:IV期高危神经母细胞瘤肿瘤包绕大血管者预后较差,复发率高,治疗包括术前化疗、手术、术后化疗、造血干细胞移植的大剂量化疗治疗,对原发肿瘤部位的进一步放疗通常认为是必需的,在造血干细胞移植的巩固治疗前用放疗来提高局控率可减少转移。当术前化疗不敏感时可采用术前放疗,从而获得手术治疗机会。

关键词 IV期高危神经母细胞瘤 复发 放疗

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Stage IV High-risk Neuroblastoma Tumor around the Great Vessels Interventional Timing of Radiotherapy: Analysis of 17 Cases

Mawei JIANG¹, Yeming WU², Renhua ZHOU¹, Dongqing LU¹, Guohua WU¹, Xiaojun YUAN³

Correspondence to: Xiaojun YUAN; E-mail: xhxjyuan@hotmail.com

¹Department of Oncology, Xinhua Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200092, China

²Department of Pediatric Surgery, Xinhua Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200092, China

³Department of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology, Xinhua Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai 200092, China

Abstract Objective: To discuss the interventional timing of radiotherapy stage IV high-risk neuroblastoma tumor around the great vessels. **Methods:** The tumor around the great vessels of 17 (11 males and 6 females) pediatric patients with high-risk neuroblastoma were identified from 2010 to 2011. Twelve patients underwent routine preoperative chemotherapy, operation, postoperative chemotherapy, and post-operative consolidation chemotherapy. Post-operative consolidation chemotherapy, which aims to eradicate the remaining tumor cells using cytotoxic agents at myeloablative doses, was followed by hematopoietic autologous stem cell rescue and local radiotherapy. Preoperative chemotherapy effect was not obvious in five cases which underwent preoperative radiotherapy. **Results:** Recurrence was observed on seven cases. Cerebral metastasis and bone metastasis were observed in 2 cases, local recurrence in 2 cases, and bone metastasis in 3 cases, which included 2 cases of extensive abdominal metastasis. The average time of recurrence was 2 months after radiotherapy. In 5 patients with preoperative radiotherapy in 4 cases with 3-4 week after radiotherapy can finish the operation, 1 case systemic widely metastatic death. **Conclusion:** In the stages of preoperative chemotherapy, operation, postoperative chemotherapy, hematopoietic autologous stem cell transplantation, and strong chemotherapy involved in high risk neuroblastoma tumor around the great vessels, the site of primary tumor radiotherapy is necessary. This consideration is relevant despite poor prognosis and high recurrence because of the potential of radiotherapy to change the treatment path in hematopoietic stem cell transplantation of consolidation chemotherapy. Moreover, radiotherapy can improve local control rate and reduce transfer. Thus, radiotherapy is worthy of further clinical study. When preoperative chemotherapy is not sensitive to the use of preoperative radiotherapy, operation is an option.

Keywords Stage IV high-risk neuroblastoma; Recurrence; Radiotherapy

神经母细胞瘤(neuroblastoma, NB)是儿童颅外最常见的来自交感神经系统一种恶性实体瘤,60%的儿童神经母细胞瘤在诊断时已发生转移。神经母细胞瘤通常位于腹腔,腹膜后占75%,胸部占12%,盆腔占5%,颈部占2%,1%肿瘤发源于脊柱,但5%

的病例未找到病因。神经母细胞瘤在临床表现多样,反映了其生物的异质性^[1]。

由国际神经母细胞瘤NB分期系统(INSS)制订的肿瘤分期和诊断时患者的年龄是与生存密切相关的最主要预后因素,而肿瘤异常基因对肿瘤表型和预

后起决定性的作用,尤其是MYCN癌基因的扩增。根据肿瘤复发低、中、高风险来制定治疗计划。虽然大多数NB低风险的儿童可以通过单纯手术治愈,但是对于IV期高危NB尽管积极治疗结合了化疗、手术、自体造血干细胞移植的高剂量化疗、放疗和诱导分化药物(维甲酸)等治疗方法,在高风险NB患儿中生存大于5年者不到40%^[2]。

根据治疗方案对IV期高危NB肿瘤包绕大血管患儿,先行术前化疗,2~4个疗程后如肿瘤缩小能手术则行手术切除,术后继续化疗,接着行自体造血干细胞移植的大剂量化疗,然后原发肿瘤部位局部放疗,因为局部放疗在预后差的神经母细胞瘤可以提高局控率。新华医院肿瘤放化疗科在2010年12月至2011年12月收治17例IV期高危NB肿瘤包绕大血管患儿。现对诊治情况进行报道。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

2010年1月至2011年12月本院收治17例IV期高危NB肿瘤包绕大血管患儿,其中男性11例,女性6例,平均年龄5岁。肿瘤位于后腹膜11例,胸腔纵隔6例。

1.2 治疗方案

12例行术前化疗、手术、术后化疗及造血干细胞移植的大剂量化疗,然后接受局部放疗,其中8例位于后腹膜,4例位于胸腔纵隔,局部瘤床放疗预防剂量为21.6 Gy/12次,如有残留局部可加量至36 Gy,分割剂量为1.8 Gy/次;5例因术前化疗效果不明显而行术前放疗,4例位于后腹膜,1例位于胸腔纵隔,根据肿瘤的退缩情况,局部瘤床放疗剂量为21.6 Gy/12次至36 Gy/20次,分割剂量为1.8 Gy/次。

1.3 放疗方法

放疗前行16排螺旋CT扫描定位,患儿仰卧位,胸腹部用真空垫固定,双手置于头两侧。CT扫描用3 mm层厚,3 mm间距,螺距为1。在CT模拟工作站上(Precise或CMS)勾画肿瘤靶区及亚临床靶区、计划靶区和重要器官,通过三维治疗计划系统(TPS)Eclipse、Precise或CMS计算剂量,用多叶光栅(multi-leaf collimator, MLC)行适形放疗。放疗靶区应包括手术前、化疗前影像学显示的原发病灶,若有可疑或已证实的淋巴结转移,则照射野还应包括局部淋巴结引流区。如果照射野必须包括一部分椎体,则应将整个椎体包全以尽量避免发生脊柱侧弯。残留病灶可根据术中钛夹标记范围以便判断局部加量放疗野。

2 结果

2.1 治疗情况

12例行术前化疗、手术、术后化疗及造血干细胞移植的大剂量化疗,然后接受局部放疗。IV期高危NB肿瘤包绕大血管患儿中有7例复发,平均复发的时间在放疗结束后2个月,复发率高达58.33%。其中2例既有脑转移又有骨转移,2例为局部复发,3例骨转移,其中2例有腹腔内广泛转移。

5例术前化疗效果不明显而行术前放疗,其中4例放疗后3~4周均能完成手术,1例在等待手术期间出现全身广泛转移死亡。

从造血干细胞移植的高强度化疗结束至局部瘤床放疗开始平均时间为65天。

2.2 生存情况

目前有7例患儿死亡,在NB复发后平均生存4个月。

3 讨论

神经母细胞瘤有4个主要预后因素:MYCN基因扩增、肿瘤期别和浸润、就诊年龄、治疗方法,也存在着其他因素,将在难以分类的情况下使用。

在神经母细胞瘤的初始治疗策略中化疗是必不可少的。事实上,在诊断时60%的患儿已有转移,且NB是化疗敏感的肿瘤。

对于不能手术的肿瘤(L2期),化疗能缩小肿瘤的体积,使之符合手术指征。最经常使用的药物有长春新碱、环磷酰胺、阿霉素、依托泊苷、铂盐等,高剂量密集的化疗周期往往有好的完全缓解率。

为了改善预后不好的NB以得到完全或接近完全的缓解率,在欧洲常用马利兰和马法兰,而在美国则用卡铂、依托泊苷和马法兰的高剂量化疗,同时与骨髓来源或来自血液的干细胞移植相结合,已经清楚地表明药物剂量、肿瘤的反应、生存三者之间存在着关联,显示了大剂量化疗与造血干细胞移植所带来的好处^[3],目前欧洲将对这些联合疗法的相对有效性进行评判^[4]。最后,高危NB患儿完成6个月维甲酸衍生物的口服,从而促进在干细胞移植后仍存在的非恶性细胞的成熟。

根据神经母细胞瘤INRG分类(international neuroblastoma risk group staging system),肿瘤扩展程度是一个重要的预后因素^[5]。在MYCN基因无扩增的情况下,神经母细胞瘤转移的预后(M分期)比局限期更严重,若无肿瘤压迫相关的一些并发症,MS预后通常较好。

神经母细胞瘤是放射敏感性肿瘤,由于近年来随放疗设备的不断进步,影像引导(image guide radiation therapy, IGRT)下的调强放射治疗(intensity modulated radiation therapy, IMRT)针对靶区三维形状和要害器官与靶区的具体解剖关系对束流强度进行调

节,在患儿进行治疗前、治疗中利用各种先进的影像设备对肿瘤及正常器官进行实时的监控,并能根据器官位置的变化调整治疗条件使照射野紧紧“追随”靶区,使之能做到真正意义上的精确治疗,从而减少放疗并发症。

对于Ⅳ期高危NB肿瘤包绕大血管的患儿,尽管结合了术前化疗、手术、术后化疗及自体造血干细胞移植的高剂量化疗、放疗和诱导分化药物(维甲酸)治疗方法,患儿预后仍然较差^[6]。本组12例高危NB肿瘤包绕大血管患儿行术前化疗、手术、术后化疗及造血干细胞移植的强化疗,然后接受局部放疗,在放疗结束后2个月复发高达7例,分析原因有可能是自体造血干细胞移植的高剂量化疗后有并发症的存在而无法在造血干细胞移植化疗后的42天内进行局部瘤床的放疗,导致局部未控或转移。本组12例患儿造血干细胞移植的强化疗结束至放疗开始平均时间间隔为65天。

无论是立即手术或术前化疗后手术,目的是尽可能切除肿瘤。尽管术前化疗缩小了肿瘤,创造了手术条件,然而Ⅳ期高危NB就诊时肿瘤往往包绕主动脉和(或)腔静脉,手术很难切除干净,且手术破坏了血供有可能导致化疗药物不能到达肿瘤,而导致了大血管周围成为肿瘤的庇护所,使肿瘤复发转移成为可能。

因此认为对于包绕大血管的术后高危NB患儿在自体造血干细胞移植的高剂量化疗前就应该行放射治疗,以增加肿瘤的局控率,杀灭隐匿的肿瘤细胞,从而减少转移概率,增加自体造血干细胞移植的高剂量化疗的疗效,同时在做自体造血干细胞移植的高剂量化疗前应行全身PET-CT检查以发现是否有遗漏的转移灶^[7]。

当术前化疗不敏感时应该采用术前放疗,以获得手术机会,本组5例中有4例获得了手术的成功。

对于Ⅳ期高危NB应该进行抗肿瘤血管与化疗相结合的临床研究^[8],以改善目前化疗的抗肿瘤活性^[9-10],使肿瘤血管“正常化”,改善血液灌流,有利于化疗药物全身分布。

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