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· 临床研究 ·

19例口腔黏膜恶性黑色素瘤临床分析

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【摘要】目的 研究口腔黏膜恶性黑色素瘤的临床病理特征、治疗方式及预后情况,为临床提供参考。**方法** 对19例原发性口腔黏膜恶性黑色素瘤患者的临床表现、治疗方式及随访结果进行回顾性分析。**结果** 口腔黏膜恶性黑色素瘤患者病损表现为口腔黏膜黑色肿块,19例患者中,病损发生于牙龈者11例(58%),发生于腭部者7例(37%),发生于舌部者1例(5%);不同部位发生率差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。8例患者有区域淋巴结转移,转移率为42%,其中4例为多个部位转移,区域淋巴结转移部位共计15个;19例患者,仅手术治疗者3例,仅冷冻治疗者4例,手术+冷冻+生物免疫联合治疗者12例。病理结果均为恶性黑色素瘤,免疫组化结果:S-100阳性率为95%;HMB-45阳性率为89%;Melan-A阳性率为84%。Kaplan-Meier生存分析表明,病损面积在5 cm²以下者,患者的生存率较高。**结论** 口腔恶性黑色素瘤临床表现为口腔黏膜黑色肿块,早期易发生转移,病损面积可能会影响疾病的预后,对于范围较大的黑色病损或肿块,要提高警惕;多采取手术治疗、冷冻治疗、生物免疫治疗等治疗手段相结合的综合治疗。**【关键词】** 口腔; 原发性恶性黑色素瘤; 临床病理特征; 淋巴结转移; 生物免疫治疗;

白细胞介素-2; 冷冻治疗; 手术治疗; 预后



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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinicopathological features, treatment and prognosis of oralmucosal malignant melanoma to provide a reference for clinical practice. **Methods** Data from 19 patients with oralmucosal malignant melanoma were collected, and their clinical manifestations, treatment methods and follow-up results were retrospectively analyzed. **Results** Among the 19 patients, 11 cases (58%) had lesions in the gingiva, 7 cases (37%) had lesions in the palate, and 1 case (5%) had lesions in the tongue, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Eight patients had regional lymph node metastasis with a metastasis rate of 42%, of which 4 cases had multiple site metastasis, and the total number of regional lymph node metastasis sites was 15. Among the 19 patients, 3 cases received only surgery, 4 cases received cryotherapy, and 12 cases received combined surgery, cryotherapy and biological immunotherapy. Pathological examination showed malignant melanoma. The positive rates of S-100, HMB-45 and Melan-A were 95%, 89% and 84%, respectively. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis showed that patients with lesions less than 5 cm² had a higher survival rate ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusions** Oral malignant melanomas usually present as black lesions in the oral mucosa, which are prone to metastasis in early stage. The area of lesions may affect the prognosis of the disease. There-**【收稿日期】** 2021-04-16; **【修回日期】** 2021-05-29**【基金项目】** 国家自然科学基金项目(81870767);江苏省临床医学专项(BL2014018);江苏省青年医学人才项目(QNRC2016118)**【作者简介】** 杨慧,医师,学士,Email:2351971968@qq.com**【通信作者】** 王翔,副教授,博士,Email:yuwx999@sina.com, Tel:86-25-83620220



fore, the large range of black lesions or masses should be the alert for the clinicians. Oral malignant melanoma patients are usually treated with combined treatment with surgery, cryotherapy and biological immunotherapy.

【Key words】 oral; primary malignant melanoma; clinicopathological features; lymph node metastasis; biological immunotherapy; interleukin-2; cryotherapy; surgery; prognosis

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恶性黑色素瘤是来源于黑色素细胞或黑色素前体细胞的恶性肿瘤。口腔恶性黑色素瘤是一种较为罕见的肿瘤,仅占所有口腔恶性肿瘤的0.5%^[1-2],占所有恶性黑色素瘤的0.2%~8.0%^[2]。好发年龄为22~83岁,其中以男性多见^[1]。目前,口腔恶性黑色素瘤的病因尚不清楚,吸烟、佩戴不合适的义齿所造成的长期慢性刺激^[2-3]、饮酒^[2]被认为是可能的危险因素。本研究对19例口腔黏膜恶性黑色

素瘤患者的临床病理、治疗方式及预后资料进行分析,以期为临床治疗提供参考。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

收集2015年1月至2021年1月就诊于南京市口腔医院并确诊为口腔原发性恶性黑色素瘤的19例患者,基本病例资料如表1所示。

表1 19例口腔黏膜恶性黑色素患者的临床、病理及免疫组化资料

Table 1 Clinical, pathological and immunohistochemical information of 19 patients with oral mucosal malignant melanoma

Serial number	Gender	Age (year)	Location	Size (cm × cm)	Regional lymph node metastasis	Stage	S-100	HMB-45	Melan-A	Treatments
1	Male	69	Mandibular gingiva	2.5×1.5	None	I	+	+	+	Cryosurgery+Surgery+IL-2
2	Female	49	Dorsum of tongue	2.5×2.0	None	I	-	+	+	Cryosurgery+Surgery+BCG+IL-2
3	Male	65	Palate	1.5×1.5	None	I	+	+	+	Cryosurgery+Surgery+BCG+IL-2
4	Female	54	Maxillary gingiva	3.5×2.5	Left zone I, Left zone II, Left zone III	II	+	+	+	Surgery
5	Male	79	Maxillary gingiva	3.0×2.5	None	I	+	+	+	Cryosurgery
6	Male	65	Maxillary gingiva	4.0×3.0	None	I	+	+	+	Cryosurgery
7	Male	36	Palate	3.0×5.0	Right zone II	II	+	+	+	Cryosurgery+Surgery+BCG+IL-2
8	Female	71	Palate	4.0×5.0	None	I	+	+	+	Cryosurgery+BCG+IL-2
9	Male	59	Maxillary gingiva	2.0×2.0	Zone I, Right zone II, Zone III, Right zone IV	II	+	+	+	Surgery
10	Male	54	Mandibular gingiva	4.0×2.5	Right zone I	II	+	+	+	Cryosurgery+Surgery
11	Female	42	Maxillary gingiva	3.0×1.5	Zone I	II	+	+	+	Cryosurgery+Surgery+BCG
12	Female	46	Palate	5.0×3.5	Left zone II B, Left zone IV	II	+	+	+	Cryosurgery+Surgery+BCG+IL-2
13	Female	57	Palate	1.5×1.0	None	I	+	-	-	Cryosurgery+BCG+IL-2
14	Female	64	Mandibular gingiva	3.0×2.0	None	I	+	+	+	Cryosurgery+BCG+IL-2
15	Female	67	Mandibular gingiva	2.8×2.6	Left zone I, Zone II A	II	+	+	+	Cryosurgery+Surgery
16	Male	60	Maxillary gingiva	4.0×1.5	Zone II	II	+	+	+	Surgery
17	Male	63	Palate	3.5×1.0	None	I	+	-	-	Cryosurgery
18	Male	69	Maxillary gingiva	4.0×4.0	None	I	+	+	+	Cryosurgery
19	Female	25	Palate	1.5×1.0	None	I	+	+	-	Cryosurgery+BCG+IL-2

1.2 诊断与治疗

19例患者病损表现多为口腔黏膜黑色肿块(图1)。

患者手术治疗切除后的组织标本均交由病理科行术后常规病理HE染色检查(图2a、2b)。所有

病例均进行免疫组织化学染色检测(包括S-100、HMB-45、Melan-A等)以用于鉴别诊断(图2c~2e)。

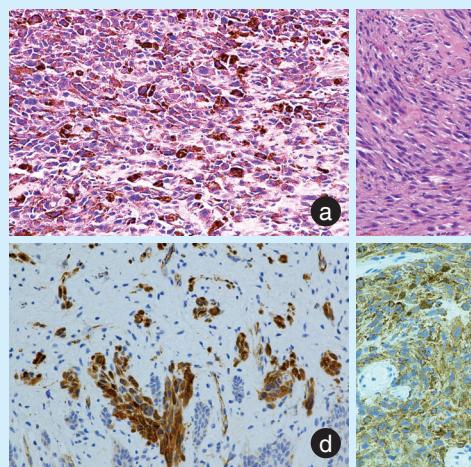
生物免疫治疗包括卡介苗(Bacillus of Calmette-Guerin vaccine, BCG)(60 mg/瓶, 成都蓉生, 中国)和



The tumor was nodular, brownish black, and covered with white reticulation with satellite lesions seen around. The tumor was asymmetric in shape, unclear in boundary, uneven in color, and more than 10 mm in diameter

Figure 1 Malignant melanoma of the left palate

图1 左腭部的恶性黑色素瘤



a: tumor cells were disorderly arranged and mainly nested or cord shaped with obvious atypia, different sizes, deep staining of the nucleus, mitotic figures, and melanin deposition between and in cells (HE staining, $\times 200$); b: tumor cells were mainly fusiform (HE staining, $\times 200$); c: HMB-45 (+), $\times 200$; d: S-100 (+), $\times 200$; e: Melan-A(+), $\times 200$

Figure 2 Pathological and immunohistochemical features of oral mucosal malignant melanoma

图2 口腔黏膜恶性黑色素瘤的病理及免疫组化表现

白细胞介素-2(interleukin 2, IL-2)。BCG用法为腋下划痕,具体用量为500 mg/次,每周1次,4次为1个疗程,持续2~3个疗程。IL-2用法用量为1 000 000 U皮下注射,隔日1次,连续5周。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 26.0软件对数据进行分析,计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差表示,2组计量资料的比较采用t检验,2组计数资料的比较采用卡方检验或Fisher's精确概率法检验,两组变量的相关性研究采用Spearman相关性分析。生存分析采用Kaplan-Meier方法。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 性别及年龄

19例患者,男性10例,占53%,女性9例,占47%,性别比例约为1.1:1,性别差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.053, P = 0.819$)(表2);发病年龄25~79岁,平均年龄约为(57.58 ± 13.29)岁,其中,男性平均年龄为(61.90 ± 11.35)岁,女性平均年龄为(52.78 ± 14.26)岁。

2.2 发生部位

19例患者,病损发生于牙龈者11例,占58%,

表2 不同性别和部位病损发生率的比较

Table 2 Comparison of the incidence of lesions by gender and location

Item		n (%)	χ^2	P
Gender	Male	10(53)	0.053	0.819
	Female	9(47)		
Location	Gingiva	11(58)	8.000	0.018
	Palate	7(37)		
	Tongue	1(5)		

其中上颌牙龈7例,下颌牙龈4例;发生于腭部者7例,占37%;发生于舌部者1例,占5%;不同部位病损的发生率差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 8.000, P = 0.018$)(表2)。

19例患者,根据上下颌部位,发生于上颌者有14例,占74%,发生于下颌者5例,占26%;上下颌发生率差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 4.363, P = 0.039$)。

2.3 病理及免疫组化

19例患者均明确诊断为恶性黑色素瘤,其中3例为梭形细胞恶性黑色素瘤。

19例患者中,8例患者有区域淋巴结转移,占42%,其中6例病损位于牙龈,2例位于腭部;4例为多个部位转移。区域淋巴结转移部位共计15个,

其中Ⅰ区5个,Ⅱ区6个,Ⅲ区2个,Ⅳ区2个。Spearman相关性分析结果表明,淋巴结转移与患者年龄之间显著负相关($r_s = -0.468, P = 0.043$)。

19例患者中,S-100阳性18例,占95%;HMB-45阳性17例,占89%;Melan-A阳性16例,占84%。每例患者至少有1~2个指标呈阳性,三者均为阳性的患者有15例,占79%。

2.4 治疗及预后

19例患者中,仅手术治疗者3例;仅冷冻治疗

者4例;冷冻治疗+生物免疫治疗者4例;冷冻治疗+手术治疗+生物免疫治疗者6例;冷冻治疗+手术治疗者2例。随访时间为自确诊至治疗后1个月至5年,截止至2021年4月,有4例患者失访。Kaplan-Meier生存分析表明,病损面积 $< 5 \text{ cm}^2$ 者,患者生存率较高($\chi^2 = 5.431, P = 0.020$)(图3);病变部位、是否有区域淋巴结转移对生存的影响无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。

3 讨论

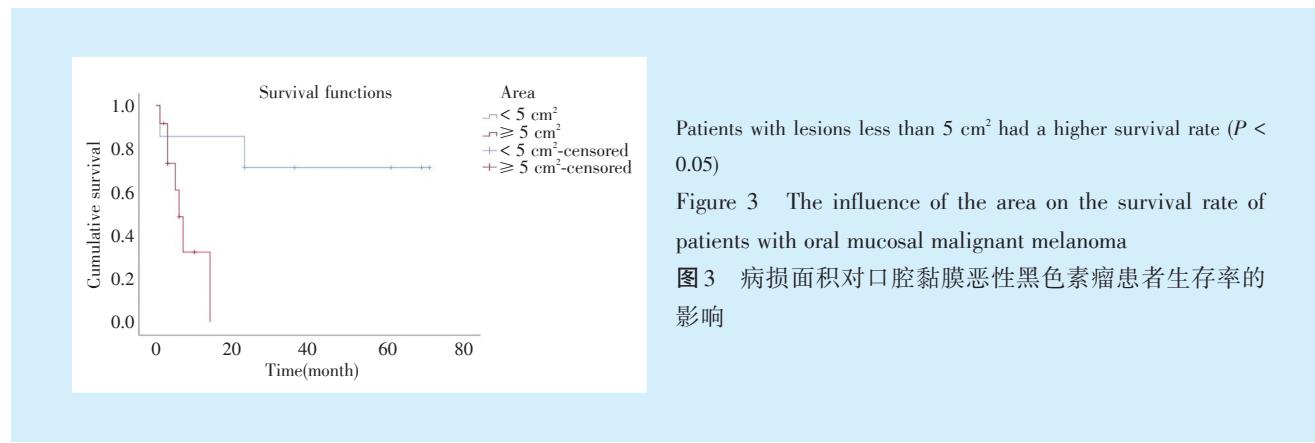
口腔黏膜恶性黑色素瘤的临床症状常不典型,早期较难发现,腭部和牙龈的角化黏膜是口腔恶性黑色素瘤的好发部位^[1,4]。本研究中58%的患者病损发生于牙龈,其次为腭部,发生于牙龈的病例中以上颌牙龈居多。虽然口腔恶性黑色素瘤好发于牙龈和腭部黏膜,但是也有报道发生于唇^[5]、舌^[6]黏膜,本研究也包括1例舌原发性恶性黑色素瘤。因此,临幊上对于唇、舌、颊黏膜色素性肿瘤需要警惕恶性黑色素瘤的可能。本研究结果还显示,病损面积在 5 cm^2 以上者预后相对较差。口腔恶性黑色素瘤作为一种高侵袭性且易早期发生转移的恶性肿瘤,在临幊上应引起医生的高度重视,对于范围较大的黑色病损或肿块,要提高警惕,早期诊断,并及时采取合适的治疗措施以有效控制病情。

恶性黑色素瘤细胞的免疫组化研究表明,恶性黑色素瘤细胞对S-100、HMB-45和Melan-A有很强的反应性,有利于将恶性黑色素瘤与其他恶性肿瘤区分开来^[1,4,7]。S-100对恶性黑色素瘤具有高度敏感性,但其特异性相对较差;HMB-45比S-100具有更高的特异性,但敏感性相对较低;Melan-A对黑色素细胞肿瘤的特异性高于HMB-45,但敏感

性略低于S-100。在本研究中,S-100的阳性表达最高,占比95%,其次为HMB-45和Melan-A,分别为89%和84%,在所有的病例中,均至少有1项呈阳性,79%的患者三者均为阳性。

Figure 3 The influence of the area on the survival rate of patients with oral mucosal malignant melanoma

图3 病损面积对口腔黏膜恶性黑色素瘤患者生存率的影响



目前,口腔黏膜恶性黑色素瘤的治疗方案仍有争议,尚无最佳治疗方法,通常以综合治疗为主。为了获得较好的治疗效果,一般需将手术治疗、冷冻治疗、生物免疫治疗及放化疗等治疗手段相结合。研究指出,以手术、放疗和生物免疫治疗为主的综合治疗能有效降低口腔黏膜恶性黑色素瘤的复发率^[8],另一项研究则指出原发灶冷冻或手术治疗结合颈淋巴结清扫术和化疗对治疗口腔黏膜恶性黑色素瘤有较好的疗效^[9],联合生物免疫治疗可提高治疗效果,与单纯的化疗相比,联合IL-2、干扰素- α 等的生物免疫治疗可提高疗效^[10]。IL-2是一种T细胞生长因子,对T细胞亚群(尤其是CD8⁺T细胞)的生长和扩增具有良好的特征性影响,其主要通过增强细胞毒性T淋巴细胞和自然杀伤细胞溶解而发挥抗肿瘤作用,在晚期肾癌和黑色素瘤中具有抗肿瘤功效;IL-2能够诱导肿瘤的完全、部分消退或维持疾病的稳定,这对晚期转移性黑色素瘤患者具有重要的意义^[11]。目前,美国国立综合癌症网络(NCCN)指南推荐将高剂量IL-2



用于转移性或不可切除的黑色素瘤，或结合靶向治疗、免疫检查点抑制剂疗法、化疗等以获得最佳预后^[12]。

随着精准医疗的开展，基于分子基因水平的靶向治疗逐渐受到重视，并取得了重大进展。研究发现，约50%的黑色素瘤患者存在BRAF^{V600}突变，它可以激活MAPK/ERK通路从而促进黑色素瘤的发展^[13]。目前，BRAF和MEK抑制剂的联合应用是对伴有BRAF^{V600}突变的转移性黑色素瘤患者的标准治疗方法^[14]。达拉菲尼(Dabrafenib)(BRAF抑制剂)联合曲美替尼(Trematinib)(MEK抑制剂)于2019年12月18日在国内被批准上市。在2020版中国临床肿瘤协会(CSCO)的黑色素瘤指南中，对于伴有BRAF^{V600}突变的Ⅲ期术后辅助治疗，将BRAF抑制剂+MEK抑制剂由Ⅱ级专家推荐调整为Ⅰ级专家推荐^[15]。

冷冻、手术治疗是恶性黑色素瘤基本的治疗方法，为了提高疗效，一般需辅助药物治疗，但不管是化疗药物还是免疫治疗药物亦或是靶向药物，均可带来不同程度的副作用，而且增加了患者的经济负担，临幊上需要根据患者的具体情况，采取个体化的、适合不同个体的精准治疗方案。对于最佳治疗方案，还需要进一步的探索、验证。

[Author contributions] Yang H processed the research and wrote the article; Wang X, Wang WM, Duan N assisted in the article drafting; Zhang L collected the pathological and immunohistochemical information; Li RW collected the clinical information; Zhang MM analysed the statistical data. All authors read and approved the final manuscript as submitted.

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