

# 索凡替尼转化治疗胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤 肝转移一例并文献复习

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**【摘要】 目的** 探讨胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤 (pNEN) 转化治疗的临床指征、方法及预后。方法回顾性分析 2021 年 1 月浙江大学医学院附属第二医院收治的 1 例 pNEN 局部进展伴肝转移患者临床资料。患者男, 49 岁, 因“体检发现肝脏占位 20 余天”入院。体检: 皮肤、巩膜无黄染, 腹平软, 未及肿块。术前肿瘤标志物阴性。MRI 示胰头部巨大肿瘤, 大小约 91 mm × 49 mm × 95 mm, 病灶明显强化, 肝 IV 段 20 mm 长径异常信号结节。穿刺活检病理示 pNEN。诊断为 pNEN 局部进展伴肝转移。术前予索凡替尼 300 mg 每日口服治疗 2 个月。患者签署知情同意书, 完善术前准备后, 于 2021 年 4 月 27 日全身麻醉下行全胰切除联合脾脏切除 + 肝转移灶射频消融术。**结果** 术前转化治疗 2 个月评估部分缓解 (PR), 原发灶和肝转移灶均明显缩小。术后病理示 pNEN, G2 级; 免疫组化示 CK (AE1/AE3) (+), Syn (+), CgA (+), Ki-67 10% (+)。术后继续索凡替尼治疗, 随访至术后 10 个月, 肝脏增强 MRI 示肝内多发转移瘤。加用醋酸奥曲肽微球持续治疗 2 个月后评估为 PR, 随访至投稿前为无疾病状态。**结论** 术前索凡替尼转化治疗 pNENs 局部进展伴肝转移有助于降期, 提高手术切除完整率。对于术后肝转移复发的患者, 索凡替尼联用醋酸奥曲肽微球可有效控制疾病进展, 改善患者预后。

**【关键词】** 胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤; 肿瘤转移; 靶向治疗; 转化治疗; 索凡替尼; 酪氨酸激酶抑制剂 (TKI); 醋酸奥曲肽; 胰腺切除术

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the clinical indications, methods and prognosis of conversion therapy for pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm (pNEN). **Methods** Clinical data of 1 pNEN patient with local progression complicated with liver metastasis admitted to the Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University School of Medicine in January 2021 were retrospectively analyzed. The 49-year-old male patient was admitted to hospital due to "a space-occupying liver lesion during physical examination for more than 20 d". Physical examination showed no yellow coloration of the skin and sclera, the abdomen was flat and soft, and no mass was palpable. Preoperatively, tumor biomarkers were detected negative. MRI showed a huge tumor in the head of the pancreas, approximately 91 mm×49 mm×95 mm in size, the lesion was significantly enhanced, and a nodule with abnormal signal, with a maximal diameter of 20 mm, was detected in segment IV of the liver. Puncture biopsy prompted the diagnosis of pNEN. Finally, the diagnosis of pNEN with local progression complicated with liver metastasis was confirmed. Preoperatively, oral intake of sulfatinib at a dose of 300 mg was given daily for 2 months. After written informed consent was obtained from the patient

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and preoperative preparation was made, he underwent total pancreatectomy combined with splenectomy and radiofrequency ablation of liver metastasis under general anesthesia on April 27, 2021. **Results** At 2 months after preoperative conversion therapy, partial remission (PR) was evaluated, and primary lesion and liver metastasis were significantly mitigated. Postoperative pathological examination showed G2 pNEN. Immunohistochemistry showed CK(AE1/AE3)(+), Syn(+), CgA(+) and Ki-67 10%(+). Sulfatinib treatment was further delivered after operation. During postoperative 10-month follow-up, enhanced MRI of the liver showed multiple metastases in the liver. PR was evaluated after continuous treatment with octreotide acetate-loaded microspheres for 2 months. The patient was found to be in a disease-free status until the paper submission. **Conclusions** Preoperative sulfatinib conversion therapy contributes to down-grading pNENs with local progression complicated with liver metastasis and improving the complete resection rate. For patients with postoperative liver metastasis and recurrence, sulfatinib combined with octreotide acetate-loaded microspheres can effectively control disease progression and enhance clinical prognosis of patients.

**【Key words】** Pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm; Neoplasm metastasis; Targeted therapy; Transformation therapy; Sofatinib; Tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKI); Octreotide; Pancreatectomy

胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤 (pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm, pNEN) 是最常见的神经内分泌肿瘤之一,也是排名第二位的胰腺恶性肿瘤,有报道显示其约占所有胰腺恶性肿瘤的 7%<sup>[1]</sup>。目前,手术根治性切除仍是治愈 pNEN 的唯一方式,接受手术切除的患者预后明显优于非手术治疗的患者<sup>[2]</sup>。除少部分功能性 pNEN,多数 pNEN 在早期并无明显症状,发现时往往已经局部进展或远处转移(肝脏多见)。随着近年来手术技术及小分子靶向药物的进展,目前的研究认为经过系统的转化治疗,手术切除原位病灶联合肝转移瘤的切除或射频消融,也能达到较好的预后<sup>[3]</sup>。本文报道浙江大学医学院附属第二医院收治的 1 例局部进展伴肝转移的 pNEN 患者,回顾国内外文献,探讨此类 pNEN 的诊疗手段及预后情况。

## 资料与方法

### 一、一般情况

患者男,49 岁,因“体检发现肝脏占位 20 余天”于 2021 年 1 月 24 日入院。查体:神清,精神可,皮肤巩膜无黄染,全身浅表淋巴结未触及明显肿大,腹平软,全腹无压痛、反跳痛及肌紧张,肝脾肋下未触及,肝区无叩击痛, Murphy 征阴性,移动性浊音阴性,肠鸣音 4 次/分。实验室检测结果:肿瘤标志物阴性。2021 年 1 月 25 日 MRI 示:胰头部巨大肿瘤,包绕门静脉超过 180°,大小约 91 mm × 49 mm × 95 mm,平扫 T1 低信号,弥散加权成像 (DWI) 高

信号,增强后病灶明显强化,考虑神经内分泌肿瘤,肝 IV 段 20 mm 长径异常信号结节,增强后不均匀明显强化,考虑转移(图 1)。

### 二、术前诊疗

2021 年 1 月 29 日,排除禁忌后于超声引导下经腹行胰周肿块及肝脏肿块穿刺活检术,病理学检查示胰周肿块考虑神经内分泌瘤, G1;肝脏肿块为肝组织伴肝细胞增生。肿瘤内科会诊后,予索凡替尼 300 mg,每日一次口服治疗。2021 年 4 月 12 日复查增强 MRI 示:胰头部神经内分泌肿瘤伴肝 IV 段 1 枚转移,较 2021 年 1 月 25 日前均有缩小,疗效评估为部分缓解 (partial response, PR)(图 1)。

### 三、手术治疗

完善术前准备,签署患者知情同意书,符合医学伦理学规定,排除手术禁忌后于 2021 年 4 月 27 日全身麻醉下行全胰腺切除联合脾脏切除+肝转移灶射频消融术,术中采用自体脾静脉行门静脉重建,自体脾动脉行下腔静脉修补。术中探查腹腔内未见明显腹腔积液,腹腔内未发现明显转移灶,胰头部质硬肿块突出胰腺表面,肿块侵犯门静脉及下腔静脉,术中超声探及肝 IV 段肿块,遂行上述手术。

## 结 果

### 一、术后病理学检查

大体标本:胰头部肿块大小 65 mm × 50 mm × 30 mm。组织病理学检查示:神经内分泌肿瘤, G2,高倍镜核分裂像 5/10;切缘:胃、十二指肠、胰腺、后



腹膜、门静脉沟均阴性,胆管切缘见肿瘤累及;淋巴结 0/5 阳性。术中二次冰冻胆管切缘阴性。免疫组化:CK(AE1/AE3)(+),CK7(-),Syn(+),CgA(+),CD56(+),CD117(+),SSTR2(+),CD45(LCA)(-),Vimentin(-),Beta-catenin 肿瘤细胞膜(+),Ki-67 10%(+),P53(-),PHH3 示散在核分裂像(图 2)。

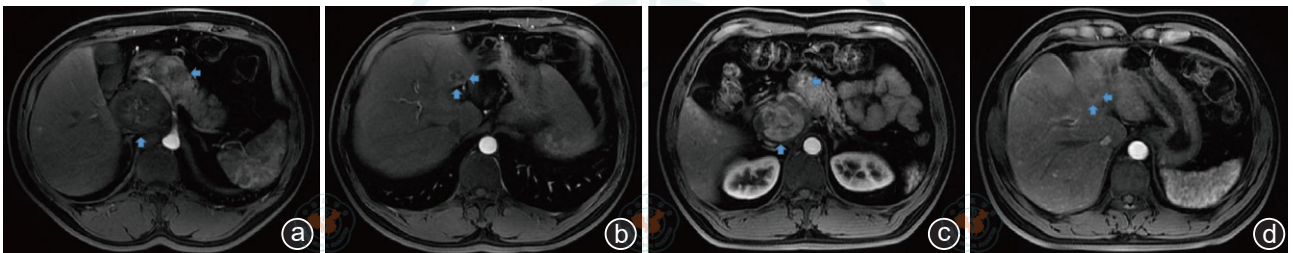
二、术后随访及治疗

术后继续索凡替尼(300 mg,每日一次,口服)辅助治疗,定期随访至术后 10 个月,2022 年 2 月 11 日复查增强 MRI 示:全胰腺切除+脾脏切除+肝病损射频消融术后改变,新发肝内多发转移瘤(肝 V、VI、VII、VIII 段均有)(图 3)。遂予索凡替尼基础上联合注射用醋酸奥曲肽微球治疗(30 mg,

4 周一次,皮下注射),2 月后复查,肝内病灶明显缩小,疗效评估 PR,定期随访至术后 24 个月,2023 年 4 月 12 日复查增强 MRI 示肝内未见明显转移瘤(图 4),目前患者完全缓解,处于无疾病状态(no evidence of disease, NED)。

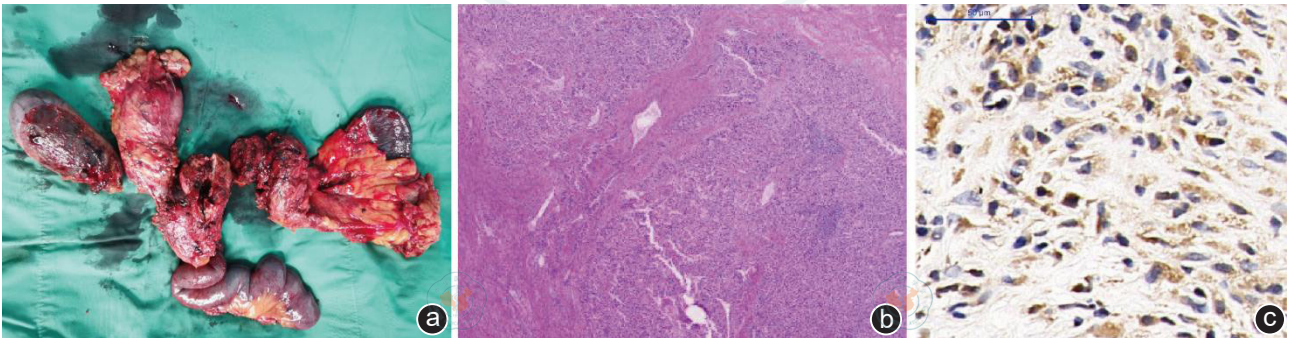
讨 论

神经内分泌肿瘤(neuroendocrine neoplasm, NEN)是一组起源于神经内分泌细胞的肿瘤,见于所有器官,尤其是肺、消化道和胰腺<sup>[4]</sup>。pNEN 于 1869 年首次被描述,是与胰腺癌相比具有相对不同的生物学行为的低度恶性肿瘤。尽管 pNEN 的发病率小于 1/10 万每年,且仅占胰腺肿瘤的 1%~2%,但其发病率正在增加<sup>[5]</sup>。pNEN 在临床



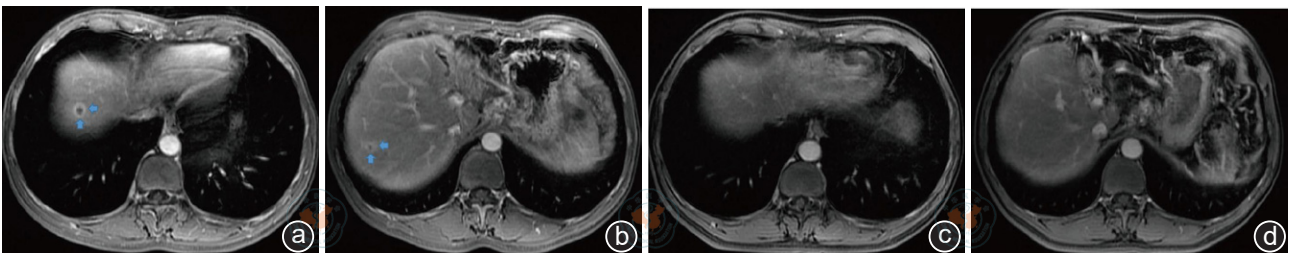
注:a 为转化治疗前 pNEN 原发灶,b 为转化治疗前 pNEN 肝转移瘤,c 为转化治疗后 pNEN 原发灶,d 为转化治疗后 pNEN 肝转移瘤,转化治疗后原发灶和肝转移灶均明显缩小;pNEN 为胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤

图 1 一例 pNEN 肝转移患者术前转化治疗前后 MRI 检查



注:a 为切除后大体标本,b 为组织学切片(HE x 100),c 为免疫组化法染色 Syn(+)(x 400);pNEN 为胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤, Syn 为突触素

图 2 一例 pNEN 肝转移患者术后病理学检查



注:a, b 为术后 10 个月复查新发肝多发转移瘤,c, d 为索凡替尼联合醋酸奥曲肽微球治疗 2 年后复查示肝转移瘤完全缓解;pNEN 为胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤

图 3 一例 pNEN 肝转移患者术后 MRI 复查

上被分为功能性或非功能性,这取决于它们是否释放产生相应症状的激素,60%~90%的pNEN是无功能的,基本上无症状<sup>[6]</sup>。相比之下,功能性pNEN更为罕见,常见的激素包括胰岛素、胃泌素、血管活性肠肽(vasoactive intestinal polypeptide, VIP)、胰高血糖素、生长抑素和血清素。

手术是pNEN的主要治疗方法,对于可完全切除的肿瘤,建议首选手术切除,包括局部晚期和远处转移的pNEN。65%~95%的患者最初被诊断为远处转移,尤其是肝转移,3~5年生存率为13%~54%,相比之下,无肝转移的患者为75%~99%<sup>[7-8]</sup>。欧洲神经内分泌肿瘤学会(European Neuroendocrine Tumor Society, ENETS)将pNEN肝转移分为3型:I型,简单肝转移,转移灶局限于1个肝叶或相邻2个肝段,占20%~25%,能够安全切除;II型,复杂肝转移,一侧肝叶的较大转移灶,伴随有对侧肝叶的多发小转移灶,占10%~15%,仅存在手术切除可能;III型,弥漫肝转移,多发弥漫性转移灶,占60%~70%,无法手术切除<sup>[9]</sup>。最近的一篇系统综述分析了1542例pNEN肝转移患者,发现肝切除术患者术后1、3、5年生存率明显高于未行肝切除术的患者<sup>[10]</sup>。在先前的研究中,肝转移瘤的完全切除与更好的长期生存率相关,切除组术后5年生存率可达60%~80%,当肝转移瘤未被切除时这一比例降至约30%;根治性切除术建议用于I型和部分II型肝转移患者(预期肝脏残留至少30%),对于部分较小的转移灶,射频消融有相似的效果<sup>[9]</sup>。

然而,pNEN的局部进展和远处转移通常会导致手术困难或手术范围扩大,甚至无法实现根治性切除,因为肿瘤侵袭邻近器官或肿瘤负担高。因此,术前转化治疗能否提高转移性pNEN的手术疗效是目前临床讨论的热点。研究表明,卡培他滨联合替莫唑胺可明显改善局部晚期或转移性pNEN患者的总体生存期(OS)和无进展生存期(PFS)<sup>[11]</sup>。此外,与单独手术相比,术前基于链脲佐菌素的化疗可明显改善OS和无复发生存期(RFS)<sup>[12]</sup>。国内也有研究表明,术前予以生长抑素类似物、卡培他滨联合替莫唑胺或靶向药物(依维莫司、舒尼替尼、索凡替尼)的转化治疗组,与直接手术组相比,其中位PFS分别为22、12个月,具有明显改善<sup>[13]</sup>。此外,一项国内开展的应用索凡

替尼治疗晚期G1/G2级pNEN的III期随机双盲对照研究(SANET-p)的中期分析结果显示,相比较安慰剂,索凡替尼组能明显延长患者的中位无进展生存期(mPFS)(索凡替尼组13.9个月,对照组4.6个月),客观缓解率(overall response rate, ORR)高达19.2%,不仅明显优于安慰剂的2%,也是既往pNEN治疗药物中最高的(依维莫司ORR为4.8%,舒尼替尼ORR为9.3%,奥曲肽ORR为2.4%),数倍于其他药物<sup>[14-16]</sup>。后续,其基于Ki-67指数和基线CgA水平分层的亚组分析结果显示,其mPFS(16.6个月)及ORR(23.1%)指标再创新高,并在所有亚组中均有显著的肿瘤退缩效果,且副反应无明显差异,患者耐受性好<sup>[17]</sup>。

术后肝转移在pNEN并不少见,根治性手术后复发率可达50%~95%,有超过70%的患者在术后3年内出现肝内复发,术前即有肝转移的患者复发率更高<sup>[18-19]</sup>。有研究认为与肿瘤的分级、术前淋巴结转移、肝外转移有密切关系,对于可切除的术后肝转移,手术切除组的预后明显优于非手术切除组<sup>[20]</sup>。对于肝内多发转移的患者,手术切除难以实施时,生长抑素类似物是术后长期遏制肿瘤进展的有效手段,尤其对于生长抑素受体阳性的患者。

本例患者在发现pNEN时已有局部进展并伴有单发肝转移,处于临界可切除状态。予术前索凡替尼靶向治疗后原发灶和肝转移灶均有所缩小,达到PR,随即进行了原发灶的根治性切除合并肝转移灶的射频消融,术中探查可见门静脉及下腔静脉侵犯,约5cm长的门静脉被切除后使用自体脾静脉重建,下腔静脉部分切除后自体脾动脉补片修补。术后在继续索凡替尼口服的情况下,无瘤生存时间10个月,术后10个月复查发现肝内多发转移,无手术切除可能,遂予注射用醋酸奥曲肽微球治疗,随访至术后24个月,目前处于NED。

总之,术前索凡替尼转化治疗pNEN局部进展伴肝转移有助于降期,提高手术切除完整率。对于术后肝转移复发的患者,索凡替尼联用醋酸奥曲肽微球可有效控制疾病进展,改善患者预后。对于局部进展伴有肝转移的pNEN,由于其相对惰性的生物学特点,术前转化治疗后积极手术仍能使患者受益。对于术后肝内复发无法切除的患者,生长抑素类似物的应用也可能遏制肿瘤的进展,使患者获得更长的生存时间和更好的生活质量。



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