



· 综述 ·

卵巢黏液性癌的诊治进展

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[摘要] 卵巢黏液性癌 (mucinous ovarian cancer, MOC) 是卵巢上皮性癌的一种罕见病理学类型, 临床上治疗多参考卵巢浆液性癌 (serous ovarian cancer, SOC) 的相关指南, 但由于MOC的临床病理学特征和分子生物学特征与SOC显著不同, 因此诊断和治疗均需仔细鉴别。手术联合辅助化疗为目前治疗MOC的标准方案, 但由于其患病率低, 临床试验难以开展, 循证医学证据缺乏, 术中阑尾切除指征、术后辅助化疗方案的选择等均缺乏共识。此外, 还需进一步转化靶向治疗和免疫治疗的临床前研究, 以利于MOC的精准诊断及个体化治疗。

[关键词] 卵巢癌; 卵巢黏液性癌; 诊治进展

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[Abstract] Mucinous ovarian cancer (MOC) is a rare pathological type different from epithelial ovarian cancer, and the clinical treatment should refer to serous ovarian cancer (SOC) guidelines. However, since the clinicopathological features of MOC are significantly different from SOC, careful differentiation is needed in diagnosis and treatment. Surgery combined with adjuvant chemotherapy is the standard treatment for MOC. However, due to the low prevalence rate, it is difficult to carry out clinical trials, hence lacking evidence-based medicine and consensus on the indications of intraoperative appendectomy and the choice of postoperative adjuvant chemotherapy. In addition, further translational preclinical studies of targeted therapy and immunotherapy are needed to facilitate the diagnosis and individualized treatment of MOC.

[Key words] Ovarian cancer; Mucinous ovarian cancer; Progress in diagnosis and treatment

卵巢黏液性癌 (mucinous ovarian cancer, MOC) 是卵巢上皮性癌 (epithelial ovarian carcinoma, EOC) 中一种相对罕见的病理学亚型, 约占所有EOC的3%, 具有独特的发生、发展过程、病理组织学特征及临床特点^[1]。MOC的病因尚不明确, 吸烟为目前所知唯一可能与

MOC发病相关的临床危险因素^[2]。MOC在组织病理学特征上不易与良性、交界性及转移性黏液性癌相鉴别, 其诊断通常较困难。由于MOC患病率低, 临床试验难以开展, 指导诊断和治疗的循证医学证据匮乏, 近年来MOC的诊治常参考卵巢浆液性癌 (serous ovarian cancer, SOC) 的

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相关指南。然而MOC与SOC在基因表达谱、生物学行为、化疗敏感性及预后等方面均存在显著差异，本质上是不同的疾病，因此参照SOC的相关方案指导MOC的诊断和治疗并不适宜。本文通过对MOC的诊断和治疗进展进行综述，旨在加强对MOC的认识和重视，以提高MOC的诊断和治疗水平。

1 临床特征

MOC多见于20~50岁女性，平均发病年龄低于SOC^[3]。根据流行病学和美国监测、流行病学及最终结果(The Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, SEER)数据库登记的数据，26%的MOC患者在44岁以下^[4]，且MOC为保留生育功能手术(fertility-sparing surgery, FSS)中最常见的组织学亚型(51%)^[5-6]。按国际妇产科联盟(International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics, FIGO)分期，65%~80%的MOC在诊断时为FIGO I期(病变仅局限于单侧卵巢)^[7]。与之相比，SOC患者常处于疾病晚期，80%以上患者出现腹膜内播散^[8]。可能原因是MOC通常为体积较大的肿瘤，中位直径为18 cm(5~48 cm)，因此当仅局限于卵巢时，患者即可因出现尿频、尿急、尿潴留、排尿困难或排便困难等压迫症状而就诊。与其他亚型的EOC相比，MOC患者的总体预后较好^[7]，局限性MOC的5年总体生存率超过90%，FIGO III/IV期MOC(肿瘤扩散至腹膜或超过腹腔)的中位总生存期(overall survival, OS)为12~33个月^[9-10]。

2 病理学特征

精准的病理学诊断是MOC规范化治疗的前提。早期的病理学报告显示，MOC患病率接近EOC的15%，然而近年来病理学回顾性研究发现，其中50%~70%是来自其他部位的转移，为转移性黏液性癌(metastatic mucinous cancer, MMC)^[11]。因此，MOC占EOC的比例实际为接近3%^[1]。将组织病理学特征与临床特征相结合有助于MOC与转移性卵巢癌的鉴别，尤其当肿瘤直径小于10 cm、发生于双侧卵巢、侵袭腹膜或有晚期征象时，全面的实验室检查及影像学检查有助于排除原发于胃肠道、宫颈或乳腺等部位的隐匿肿瘤^[12]。

在疾病发生、发展过程中，目前普遍认为MOC是从卵巢良性上皮逐步演变为交界性再到恶性的阶梯型进展模式^[13]。MOC大体多为单侧性的单房或多房巨大囊肿(平均直径为18 cm)，囊腔内充满黏液，并在室温下呈凝胶状^[8]；镜下则常为良性上皮、交界性及黏液性癌共存的异质性肿瘤，这也是其阶梯型进展模式的理论依据，基于此，MOC的诊断更需广泛、充分的组织取材。同时，MOC中常见KRAS突变(40%~65%)，且在癌周良恶交界区域也可检测到该突变，提示KRAS突变可能为MOC发病的关键^[14]。而人表皮生长因子受体2(human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, HER2)基因扩增或TP53基因突变几乎只在肿瘤成分中观察到，提示其可能与MOC的发展及恶性转化相关^[15]。

2014年世界卫生组织(World Health Organization, WHO)根据MOC的生长和侵袭模式，将其分为膨胀型和浸润型，两种类型的预后不同^[1]。膨胀型镜下特点表现为密集分布、腺体相互融合的生长模式，腺体间几乎无正常卵巢间质分隔；而浸润型则以恶性腺体、细胞巢或单细胞形式侵犯间质为特征，较膨胀型具有更强的侵袭性，患者预后更差^[1]。

3 免疫组织化学特征和分子遗传学特征

MOC的特征性免疫组织化学表现为CDX2^{+/+}、CK7⁺、CK20^{+/+}、雌激素受体(estrogen receptor, ER)⁻、孕激素受体(progesterone receptor, PR)⁻、PAX8^{-/+}、SATB2⁻及WT1⁻^[16]。MOC和MMC中均可见糖类抗原19-9(carbohydrate antigen 19-9, CA19-9)、CDX2、癌胚抗原(carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA)及CK20的阳性表达。CK7仅在MOC中阳性表达，CDX2和CK20常在结直肠MMC中弥漫强阳性表达，均可用于MOC与结直肠MMC的鉴别诊断。

目前，MOC的分子遗传学特征尚未完全阐明。MOC具有典型的基因组改变特征^[17]，KRAS突变是MOC中较为常见的分子突变，约占43.6%。且MOC肿瘤组织、良恶性交界区域及癌旁正常组织均可检测到KRAS突变，说明MOC

在恶性转化早期即可发生*KRAS*突变。另外,分别约25%和18.8%的MOC可检测到*TP53*突变和*HER2*扩增,但两者均只可在肿瘤组织中被检测到,说明*TP53*和*HER2*扩增可能发生于MOC恶性转化的后期^[18]。对于34%不伴有*KRAS*突变或*HER2*扩增的MOC患者,其复发及死亡风险较具有任意一种突变者更高^[6]。

4 MOC的诊断

MOC主要临床表现是盆腔包块,多发生于单侧卵巢,表现为一个体积较大、充满黏液的多房囊性盆腔肿块,并常伴有对周围组织和器官的压迫症状。经腹/阴道超声通常作为附件包块的首选检查手段^[13],当超声难以全面、精确地评估或肿块巨大时,建议进一步行磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)检查,其可更清晰地显示肿块内部结构。而计算机体层成像(computed tomography, CT)则在评估晚期MOC腹膜肿瘤负荷、发现回盲部占位性病变以排除阑尾肿瘤来源方面作用较大^[13]。晚期和复发黏液性癌建议行正电子发射计算机体层成像(positron emission tomography and computed tomography, PET/CT)检查,明确病变范围、治疗基线以及评估是否可以手术切除。同时,MOC的诊断最重要的是排除来源于胃肠道、胰腺、子宫等部位的MMC^[19],因此胃镜、肠镜及超声内镜对MOC的鉴别诊断不可或缺,尤其对于其他检查已提示盆腔肿块非卵巢来源、CA12-5(U/mL)/CEA(ng/mL)≤25或术后病理学检查不可排除胃肠道原发肿瘤时^[1, 7]。

MOC患者常见升高的血清肿瘤标志物包括CA19-9、CA12-5及CEA,其中CA19-9是诊断MOC的敏感指标,但CA12-5常不高于同期SOC,CEA及CA19-9常不超过结肠直肠癌^[20]。其他较常用的肿瘤标志物还包括CA72-4、CD40L、胰岛素样生长因子I(insulin-like growth factor I, IGF I)、基质金属蛋白酶9(matrix metalloproteinase 9, MMP9)、髓过氧化物酶(myeloperoxidase, MPO)及组织型纤溶酶原激活物1(tissue-type plasminogen activator 1, tPA1)等^[21]。目前,MOC的临床分期仍参照美国癌症联合委员会(American Joint Committee on

Cancer, AJCC)第8版卵巢、输卵管肿瘤和原发性腹膜癌分期系统^[22]。

5 手术治疗

手术为MOC患者的主要治疗手段,治疗原则为:早期MOC(FIGO I/II期)行全面分期手术;晚期MOC(FIGO III/IV期)行肿瘤细胞减灭术。

5.1 早期行全面分期手术

标准的手术范畴包括腹腔冲洗液细胞学检查、子宫+双附件+盆腔及腹主动脉旁淋巴结+大网膜切除、腹膜多点活检。由于20%~30%局限于卵巢的非黏液性癌可出现淋巴结转移,因此通常针对早期卵巢癌,术中盆腔及腹主动脉旁淋巴结切除是全面分期手术的重要一环^[23]。Matsuo等^[24]回顾性研究显示,术中淋巴结充分切除可降低非黏液性卵巢癌患者15%~25%的死亡率,但由于MOC的淋巴结转移率较低(0.0%~6.7%)^[23],对MOC的生存率无显著影响。Hoogendam等^[25]的meta分析结果提示,在278例术前或术中疑为I/II期的MOC,仅0.8%术后病理学检查证实有淋巴结转移,I、II期淋巴结转移风险分别为0.7%、1.2%,淋巴结切除对患者预后无显著影响。实际上,I期MOC患者中膨胀亚型的淋巴结转移率极低(<2%),而浸润亚型则较高(17%~30%),因此对于I期生长模式为膨胀亚型的MOC可较安全地省略淋巴结清扫,而同期的浸润亚型仍需行盆腔及腹主动脉旁淋巴结的切除^[25-27]。

5.2 晚期行肿瘤细胞减灭术

肿瘤细胞减灭术是晚期MOC的标准术式,原则是力求切除所有肉眼可见的原发灶及转移灶,使残存病灶达到最小,甚至达到R0切除(无残存病灶),但由于晚期卵巢癌完整切除难度较大,因此亦被保守地称为减瘤术^[28]。Firat Cuyulan等^[29]及Melamed等^[30]的研究显示,满意的减瘤术可使MOC死亡风险降低54%,且是影响III期MOC无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)及OS的唯一独立因素。由于晚期MOC对化疗不敏感,因此尽可能R0切除的减瘤术为其治疗的根本。有关术中淋巴结切除指征目前尚无可借鉴的研究结论,若参照SOC的处

理原则，则若术前/术中均未发现可疑/肿大淋巴结，则不推荐行系统性淋巴结切除；对于疑有异常/肿大淋巴结，可取样或系统性切除。美国国立综合癌症网络（National Comprehensive Cancer Network, NCCN）指南^[27]亦推荐在减瘤术中尽可能切除盆腹腔和腹膜后病灶，并可切除可疑/肿大淋巴结。

5.3 FSS

如前所述，MOC发病年龄相对较早，且患者常处于疾病早期，因此常有保留生育功能的愿望。FSS的手术范畴包括全面分期手术及患侧附件切除，可保留子宫及对侧附件，较标准手术侵袭性小，并降低子宫切除术后不良反应的风险。Yoshihara等^[31]在1986—2017年进行的区域性多中心回顾性研究显示，平均年龄为47.6岁（12~87岁）的185例I期MOC患者中，30.3%（56例）接受FSS，FSS组与非FSS组生存差异无统计学意义（ $P>0.05$ ）。Bentivegna等^[32]在280例接受FSS患者的术后长期随访研究（中位随访时间为186个月）中发现，随访截止时复发率仅6.8%。其他分析I A/C期MOC行FSS和全面分期手术的回顾性研究^[33-34]亦提示两者预后及复发率无显著差异。因此对于有生育要求的I期MOC患者，FSS可作为一种较为稳妥有效的治疗选择。但是，MOC的FSS建议术前进行详细影像学评估和多学科讨论，尤其是要考虑到不同病理学亚型、分子遗传特征、肿瘤家族史及术后复发风险。

5.4 术中阑尾切除

MOC术中是否常规切除阑尾一直存在争议。Rosendahl等^[35]在纳入269例MOC患者的回顾性研究中分析阑尾切除对MOC手术分期的影响，63.9%（172例）接受阑尾切除的MOC患者中，4%（10例）术后病理学检查证实阑尾受累，且均合并其他转移，但受累与否并不影响分期；其中，2例阑尾外观正常，因此该研究建议不论阑尾外观正常与否，所有MOC均应常规切除阑尾。Lin等^[36]在纳入309例卵巢黏液性肿瘤的回溯性研究中发现，在44例阑尾切除的MOC中，未见转移发生在外观正常的阑尾上，仅1例外观明显异常的阑尾术后病理学检查证实受累，

因此该研究建议对于外观正常的阑尾无需常规切除，而对外观异常的阑尾才应行阑尾切除术，NCCN指南亦支持该观点^[27]。

6 化疗

虽然化疗是大部分EOC治疗中不可或缺的一部分，但MOC对常规以铂类药物为基础的化疗（紫杉醇+卡铂等）耐药，疗效较差^[37]，目前有关MOC术后辅助化疗的明确获益证据不足。ICON-1研究^[38-39]纳入180例MOC患者，但结果显示，化疗组与观察组复发率无显著差异。Nasioudis等^[40]的生存分析研究纳入美国国家癌症数据库（National Cancer Database, NCDB）中4 811例接受术后辅助化疗的I期MOC患者，发现接受化疗组（1 322例）与未接受化疗组（2 920例）患者的5年OS率无显著差异（86.8% vs 89.7%），提示术后辅助化疗不能显著改善I期MOC的预后。

然而，不仅上述研究中部分病例可能存在分期不全、手术质量不同质及化疗数据缺失等缺陷，而且本身常规卵巢癌辅助化疗方案用于MOC的效果较差，或许存在更有效的MOC辅助化疗方案。鉴于MOC的组织学特征与胃肠道肿瘤较相似，已有研究使用胃肠道肿瘤化疗方案替代标准卵巢癌化疗方案进行探索。Kurnit等^[41]的回顾性队列研究纳入52例MOC患者，并1:1分别采用胃肠道肿瘤化疗方案（含5-氟尿嘧啶、卡培他滨、奥沙利铂或伊立替康）和标准卵巢癌化疗方案（含卡铂或顺铂），结果显示，相比标准卵巢癌化疗方案，胃肠道肿瘤化疗方案可显著改善MOC的PFS和OS，因此研究建议I C期及所有II/III/IV期MOC患者接受胃肠道肿瘤化疗方案。NCCN指南^[27]推荐I A/B期MOC患者术后可省略辅助化疗，I C期及所有II/III/IV期患者的术后辅助化疗可使用卵巢癌化疗方案（紫杉醇+卡铂）或胃肠道肿瘤化疗方案（奥沙利铂+5-氟尿嘧啶）。

近年来，有研究^[28]提示腹腔热灌注化疗（hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy, HIPEC）可改善EOC患者预后，但在MOC中的临床证据仍不充足。Van Driel等^[42]的III期多中心随机对照临床试验结果显示，在对III期EOC

行中间型减瘤术中应用HIPEC可显著地改善患者的PFS及OS, 且不增加围手术期并发症的风险, 但该研究仅包括3例MOC患者。另一项纳入84例MOC的大型多中心回顾性研究^[43]显示, 减瘤术后行HIPEC可显著提高患者的中位PFS及OS。因此《黏液性卵巢癌诊断与治疗中国专家共识(2021年版)》^[44]推荐对晚期、术前/术中肿瘤破裂、大量黏液溢出污染腹腔者, 行HIPEC。

7 靶向治疗

由于辅助化疗在MOC中疗效不佳, 近年来研究者对靶向治疗相关研究寄予厚望。多腺苷二磷酸核糖聚合酶抑制剂 [poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase inhibitor, PARPi] 为首个被批准用于治疗卵巢癌的靶向药物, 可显著延长携带乳腺癌易感基因 (breast cancer susceptibility gene, *BRCA*) 及同源重组修复缺陷 (homologous recombination deficiency, HRD) 的乳腺癌患者的PFS, 但MOC中*BRCA*突变率极低, HDR亦仅占0.5%^[45], 因此PARPi在MOC中难以发挥作用。Ricci等^[46]在小鼠异种移植瘤模型中发现, MOC对贝伐单抗 (血管生成抑制剂) 表现出中度抗肿瘤活性。针对卵巢癌的大型临床试验^[47]发现, 贝伐单抗可显著地改善卵巢癌患者的PFS, 但这些试验中MOC所占比例极低, 且并未行MOC的亚组分析。GOG-241是一项旨在评估贝伐单抗在MOC中疗效的多中心随机对照临床试验, 但因入组缓慢已提前终止, 因此贝伐单抗对MOC的疗效尚待进一步评估。

鉴于MOC的分子生物学特征, McAlpine等^[48]在3例HER2阳性MOC患者中发现, 其中1例对化疗联合曲妥珠单抗反应较佳。此外, 借鉴西妥昔单抗对表皮生长因子受体 (epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR) 高表达且*KRAS*野生型的转移性结直肠癌客观缓解率的提高, 其在*KRAS*野生型的MOC中的疗效令人期待^[49-50]。其他如磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶 (phosphoinositide 3-kinase, PI3K)-哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白 (mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR) 信号转导通路抑制剂、丝裂原活化细胞外信号调节激酶 (mitogen-activated extracellular signal-regulated kinase, MEK) 抑制剂等均在

MOC的动物异种移植瘤模型中呈现抗肿瘤作用^[50-51], 亟待大规模临床试验的验证。

8 免疫治疗

在15%~20%的MOC患者中, 发现存在错配修复缺陷 (mismatch repair deficiency, dMMR), 导致肿瘤具有微卫星不稳定性 (microsatellite instability, MSI)^[52-54]。由于具有MSI的肿瘤有高突变负荷及密集的免疫细胞浸润的特征, 可能对免疫检查点抑制剂有反应, 因此, 程序性死亡蛋白-1 (programmed death-1, PD-1) 或程序性死亡蛋白配体-1 (programmed death ligand-1, PD-L1) 抑制剂有望在具有MSI的MOC中发挥治疗作用^[55], 并通过阻断PD-1与其配体的结合, 促进T淋巴细胞有效地杀伤肿瘤细胞。Meagher等^[56]在对126例MOC患者组织芯片进行多色免疫组织化学和免疫荧光检查中发现, 与上皮细胞相比, 基质中的PD-1⁺细胞、PD-L1⁺巨噬细胞、CD4⁺和CD8⁺T淋巴细胞及FOXP3⁺调节性T细胞的平均密度更高。与早期MOC相比, 晚期MOC肿瘤上皮浸润的PD-L1⁺巨噬细胞更多, 而PD-L1⁺巨噬细胞更少。而上皮FOXP3⁺细胞、CD8⁺/FOXP3⁺细胞或PD-L1⁺巨噬细胞密度高的患者生存率较低, 上皮CD79a⁺浆细胞密度高的患者生存率较高。且86%的MOC具有免疫耗竭的“冷”表型, 而只有一小部分 (14%) 根据T淋巴细胞的浸润及PD-L1的浸润可被认为是免疫“热”表型。免疫治疗在MOC中仍需进一步探索。

9 总结与展望

MOC作为一种较少见且发生、发展过程、病理组织学特征及临床特点均不同于SOC的上皮性卵巢癌类型, 因治疗手段截然不同, 因此需要仔细鉴别。MOC发病率低, 临床研究入组困难, 使得指导诊断和治疗的循证医学证据匮乏, 在术中是否切除阑尾对MOC分期及预后的影响、术后辅助化疗方案的选择等方面还需进一步明确。此外, 还可利用分子病理学等方法, 将患者进行相应分层, 以利于早期诊断及个体化治疗方式的选择。

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