

分化型甲状腺癌被膜及被膜外微小侵犯 与复发风险

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【摘要】 背景与目的: 第八版TNM分期取消了分化型甲状腺癌(differentiated thyroid cancer, DTC)甲状腺外微小侵犯(minimal extra-thyroid invasion, MEI)对死亡风险的影响。该研究旨在采用美国甲状腺协会疗效反应评估系统探讨MEI与DTC颈部疾病复发/持续存在之间的关系。方法: 回顾性研究942例就诊于北京协和医院的非远处转移型DTC患者, 中位随访24个月, 根据¹³¹I治疗后的疗效反应将患者分为结构性改变组(structural incomplete response, SIR, $n=55$), 即疾病复发/持续存在, 与非SIR组(NSIR, $n=887$); 采用卡方检验、秩和检验等对比两组患者的临床病理特征, 多因素分析法分析影响颈部复发的主要因素, 同时对MEI与颈部复发进行相关性分析。对比低危组($n=39$)与微小侵犯组(无其他危险因素, $n=65$)患者一般临床病理特点及¹³¹I治疗疗效反应的差异。结果: SIR组与非SIR组患者在肿瘤大小($P=0.018$)、淋巴结分期($P=0.008$)、甲状腺外明显侵犯($P=0.008$)方面存在差异, 在MEI方面差异无统计学意义($P=0.444$)。多因素分析显示影响患者复发的主要因素为肿瘤大小($P=0.007$)与甲外明显侵犯($P=0.036$); 相关性分析提示MEI与DTC颈部复发无明显相关($r=-0.026$, $P=0.425$)。微小侵犯组在女性患者比率($P=0.018$)、确诊年龄($P=0.033$)方面略高于低危组, 在肿瘤大小($P=0.517$)、多灶性($P=1.000$)、¹³¹I剂量($P=1.000$)方面差异无统计学意义; 经外科手术及¹³¹I治疗后两组患者复发率差异无统计学意义(1.5% vs 2.6%, $P=0.244$)。结论: MEI不是影响非远处转移性DTC颈部复发的危险因素。

【关键词】 分化型甲状腺癌; ¹³¹I治疗; 甲状腺外微小侵犯; 复发; 疗效反应

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【Abstract】 **Background and purpose:** The effect of minimal extrathyroid invasion (MEI) on mortality in differentiated thyroid cancer (DTC) patients was eliminated from the 8th TNM staging system. This study aimed to analyze the correlation between MEI and recurrence risk in DTC patients. **Methods:** We retrospectively analyzed 942 DTC patients without distant metastasis who were treated in Peking Union Medical College Hospital with a median follow-up of 24 months. Patients were divided into two groups: disease recurrence/persistence patients as structural incomplete response group (SIR, $n=55$), and non-SIR as NSIR group ($n=887$) according to their response to therapy. Chi-square test and rank-sum test were used to evaluate the statistical differences in basic clinicopathologic features between two groups. Multivariate analysis was used to quantify the influence factors for SIR. Correlation analysis was conducted between MEI and recurrence. We compared the clinical-pathologic features and responses between low-risk

group (G1, $n=39$) and minimal extrathyroid invasion group (G2, no other risk factors, $n=65$). **Result:** There were statistical differences in tumor size ($P=0.018$), lymph node stage ($P=0.008$) and macroscopic extrathyroid invasion ($P=0.008$) between SIR group and NSIR group, and no significant difference in MEI ($P=0.444$) between the groups. Tumor size ($P=0.007$) and macroscopic extrathyroid invasion ($P=0.036$) were two independent influence factors for SIR in multivariate analysis. It showed no correlation between MEI and SIR ($r=-0.026$, $P=0.425$). G2 showed a high rate of female ($P=0.018$) and age at diagnosis ($P=0.033$) compared with G1. There was no significant difference in tumor size ($P=0.517$), tumor multifocality ($P=1.000$) and dose of ^{131}I ($P=1.000$), as well as the recurrence between G1 and G2 (1.5% vs 2.6%, $P=0.244$). **Conclusion:** MEI should not be an independent risk factor for recurrence in DTC patients.

[**Key words**] Differentiated thyroid cancer; ^{131}I therapy; Minimal extrathyroid invasion; Recurrence; Response

近年来,分化型甲状腺癌(differentiated thyroid cancer, DTC)的发病率逐年上升^[1]。外科手术、 ^{131}I 治疗、促甲状腺激素(thyrotropin, TSH)抑制治疗是目前常规的治疗方法^[2]。外科手术是DTC综合治疗的基础,术后需对患者进行全面的风险评估,其主要依据为术后病理结果,目的是预测患者的预后及指导后续的 ^{131}I 治疗及TSH抑制治疗^[3]。目前最常用的术后评估系统是美国肿瘤协会(American Joint Committee on Cancer, AJCC)提出的TNM分期系统及美国甲状腺协会(American Thyroid Association, ATA)提出的复发危险分层系统。TNM分期被用来预测患者的死亡风险,复发危险分层则用来预测复发风险以及指导 ^{131}I 治疗(低危不常规推荐,中危考虑,高危常规推荐)^[3-4]。最新研究显示,甲状腺外微小侵犯(minimal extrathyroid invasion, MEI)对患者的死亡风险没有影响^[5-7],第8版TNM分期也完全取消了MEI作为Ⅲ期独立因素对死亡风险的影响^[8]。根据希尔(SEER)数据库最新数据显示,DTC患者的5年生存率可达98%,因此,相对于死亡风险,DTC患者的疾病复发/持续存在是临床关注的重点。2015年版ATA指南将DTC的疗效反应分为:满意(excellent response, ER)、不确切(incomplete response, IR)、血清学改变(biochemical incomplete response, BIR)、结构性改变(structural incomplete response, SIR),其中SIR预示着肿瘤的复发/持续存在。本研究采用治疗后的疗效评估系统来分析MEI对疾病复发/持续存在的影响,以期对复发危险分层提供更

多临床依据,为后续 ^{131}I 治疗及TSH抑制治疗策略的制定提供最佳的理论基础。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

2013年1月—2016年1月就诊于北京协和医院核医学科的非远处转移型DTC患者942例,纳入标准:① 甲状腺全切或次全切;② 接受至少1次 ^{131}I 清甲治疗;③ 无影像学及病理证明的远处转移;④ 随访时间大于等于1年。

本研究中943例DTC患者均行甲状腺全切或次全切,根据术前评估行中央区淋巴结清扫及选择性颈侧区清扫。术后于北京协和医院核医学科行 ^{131}I 治疗,首次 ^{131}I 治疗前均进行全面的术后评估,并停用甲状腺激素至TSH大于 $30\ \mu\text{IU/mL}$ 。中低危患者 ^{131}I 治疗剂量为 $30\ \text{mCi}$,伴甲状腺外组织(喉、气管、食管、喉返神经、横纹肌等)侵犯的高危患者依据病情给予适当的 ^{131}I 治疗剂量($30\sim 150\ \text{mCi}$),治疗后1周内行全身显像^[9]。治疗后3个月行首次治疗后评估,随后每6~12个月进行连续动态评估,并根据血清学指标及复发危险分层对甲状腺激素剂量进行调整^[10]。

1.2 疗效反应标准及分组

疗效反应标准依据为2015年ATA指南(表1)。根据外科手术及 ^{131}I 治疗后是否达成SIR进行分组:

① SIR组:所有患者均在 ^{131}I 治疗后再次手术,病理证实为颈部疾病复发或持续存在。

② NSIR: 经外科手术及¹³¹I治疗后疗效反应为非SIR的患者。

为进一步对比低危与微小侵犯的疗效反应, 将患者分为低危组与微小侵犯组两组:

① 低危组: 无局部或远处转移(符合全部条件); 所有肉眼所见的肿瘤均被手术切除; 肿瘤

没有侵犯周围组织; 肿瘤不是侵袭型亚型, 没有血管侵犯; 无淋巴结转移; 清甲成功后的全身¹³¹I显像显示甲状腺床以外没有碘摄取。

② 微小侵犯组: 仅有术后病理提示的被膜及被膜外微小侵犯, 其他同低危。

表 1 DTC患者¹³¹I治疗后的疗效反应评价标准

Tab. 1 Criterion of response to ¹³¹I therapy stratification system in DTC patients

Category	Definitions
Excellent response	Negative imaging and either suppressed Tg<0.2 ng/mL or TSH stimulated Tg<1 ng/mL
Indeterminate response	Non-specific findings on imaging studies; Faint uptake in thyroid bed on RAI scanning; Non-stimulated Tg detectable, but less than 1 ng/mL; Stimulated Tg detectable, but less than 10 ng/mL; Tg antibodies stable or declining in the absence of structural or functional disease
Biochemical incomplete response	Negative imaging and suppressed Tg>1 ng/mL or stimulated Tg>10 ng/mL, or rising TgAb levels
Structural incomplete response	Structural or functional evidence of disease with any Tg level +/- TgAb

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS软件MacBook版, 两组正态分布的资料采用 t 检验, 二分类资料采用卡方检验, 两组有序多分类变量及非正态分布资料采用秩和检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 SIR的相关因素

本研究纳入942例非远处转移的DTC患者中, 经手术及¹³¹I治疗后提示SIR者55例(S1组, 5.8%), 非SIR者887例(S0组, 94.2%)。SIR组在肿瘤大小($P=0.018$)、淋巴结分期($P=0.008$)及甲状腺外明显侵犯($P=0.008$)方面高于NSIR组。两组患者在年龄, 性别、多灶性、MEI等方面未见明显差异(表2)。

2.2 影响DTC发展为SIR的多因素分析

纳入因素: 性别、肿瘤大小、单双侧、多灶性、淋巴结分期、MEI、甲状腺外明显侵犯。

采用逐步回归法得出进行多因素分析得出结论: 肿瘤大小($P=0.007$)与甲状腺外明显侵犯($P=0.036$)是影响DTC复发/持续存在的主要因素, 性别($P=0.972$)、单双侧($P=0.916$)、多灶性

($P=0.344$)、淋巴结分期($P=0.151$)、MEI($P=0.673$)尚不能认为与颈部复发明显相关(表3)。

相关性分析结果显示, MEI与DTC复发/持续存在未见明显相关性($r=-0.026$, $P=0.425$)。

2.3 低危组与微小侵犯组患者一般临床特点及¹³¹I治疗后疗效反应差异

本研究中低危组患者39例, 微小侵犯组65例, 微小侵犯组在女性患者比率($P=0.018$)、确诊年龄($P=0.033$)方面略高于低危组, 在肿瘤大小($P=0.517$)、多灶性($P=1.000$)、¹³¹I剂量($P=1.000$)方面差异无统计学意义(表4); 低危组患者治疗后SIR率、NSIR率分别为2.6%、97.4%, 微小侵犯组患者治疗后SIR率、NSIR率分别为1.5%、98.5%。两组患者的复发率差异无统计学意义($P=0.244$, 图1)。

为进一步探讨能否将微小侵犯组患者纳入低危组, 本研究对比了纳入前后的疗效反应。取消甲状腺被膜及被膜外微小侵犯对复发危险的影响, 低危组患者的数量由39增加至104, 复发率由2.5%下降为1.9%, 最佳治疗反应达成率由79.5%提升为87.5%; 相反, 中危组患者数量下降, 疗效满意率下降(70.4% vs 68.1%), 复发率升高(4.7% vs 5.0%, 图2)。

表 2 两组患者临床病理特征与SIR率的关系

Tab. 2 Association between clinicopathologic features and SIR rate in two groups

Item	SIR	Non-SIR	Test statistic	P value
Number of patients	55	887		
Gender <i>n</i> (%)			0.169	0.681
Male	18(32.7)	267(30.1)		
Female	37(67.3)	620(69.9)		
Age at diagnosis/year ($\bar{x}\pm s$)	37.2 \pm 11.6	39.8 \pm 11.1	0.065	0.087
Tumor size <i>l</i> /cm(range)	1.94 (0.40-10.00)	1.33 (0.05-8.00)	-2.36	0.018
Minimal extra-thyroid invasion <i>n</i> (%)			0.586	0.444
Yes	18(32.7)	336(37.9)		
No	37(67.3)	551(62.1)		
Macro extra-thyroid invasion <i>n</i> (%)			7.009	0.008
Yes	37(67.3)	725(81.7)		
No	18(32.7)	162(18.3)		
Tumor multifocality <i>n</i> (%)			2.361	0.124
Yes	35(63.6)	470(53.0)		
No	20(36.4)	417(47.0)		
Lymph nodes stage <i>n</i> (%)			9.615	0.008
N ₀	4(7.3)	147(16.6)		
N _{1a}	17(31.0)	375(42.3)		
N _{1b}	34(61.8)	365(41.1)		
8 th TNM stage <i>n</i> (%)			5.093	0.078
I	51(92.7)	816(91.9)		
II	1(1.8)	55(6.2)		
III	3(5.5)	16(1.8)		
IV	0	0		
¹³¹ I dose <i>D</i> /mCi	96.5(30-150)	70.9(30-150)	-3.536	0.000

表 3 DTC患者疾病复发/持续存在的多因素分析

Tab. 3 Multivariate analysis of SIR according to clinical pathologic factors in DTC patients

SIR factors	Multivariate analysis	
	OR(95%CI)	P value
Gender	1.010(0.557-1.833)	0.972
Unilateral/bilateral	0.962(0.468-1.978)	0.916
Tumor size	0.738(0.590-0.923)	0.007
Multifocality (>1/1 lesion)	0.690(0.320-1.488)	0.344
N stage	0.742(0.494-1.115)	0.151
Minimal extra-thyroid invasion	1.148(0.605-2.179)	0.673
Macro extra-thyroid invasion	0.524(0.286-0.959)	0.036

表 4 低危组与微小侵犯组一般临床病理特征比较

Tab. 4 Comparison of clinical pathologic features between low-risk group and minimal extra-thyroid invasion group

Item	Low-risk group	Minimal extra-thyroid invasion group	P value
Number of patient <i>n</i>	39	65	
Gender <i>n</i> (%)			
Male	13(33.3)	9(13.8)	0.018
Female	26(66.6)	56(86.2)	
Age at diagnosis/year ($\bar{x}\pm s$)	42.4 \pm 10.4	47.1 \pm 10.3	0.033
Tumor size <i>l</i> /cm (range)	0.95(0.1-20.0)	1.06(0.3-4.0)	0.517
Tumor multifocality <i>n</i> (%)			
Yes	21(53.8)	35(53.8)	1.000
No	18(46.2)	30(46.2)	
¹³¹ I dose <i>D</i> /mCi	30	30	1.000

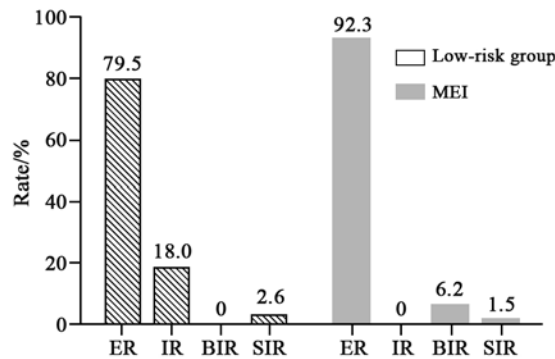


图 1 低危组与微小侵犯组患者的¹³¹I治疗疗效

Fig. 1 Comparison of response between low-risk group and MEI group

ER: Excellent response; IR: Incomplete response; BIR: Biochemical incomplete response; SIR: Structural incomplete response (recurrent/persistence); *P*=0.056, as ER compared with each other; *P*=0.244, as SIR compared with each other

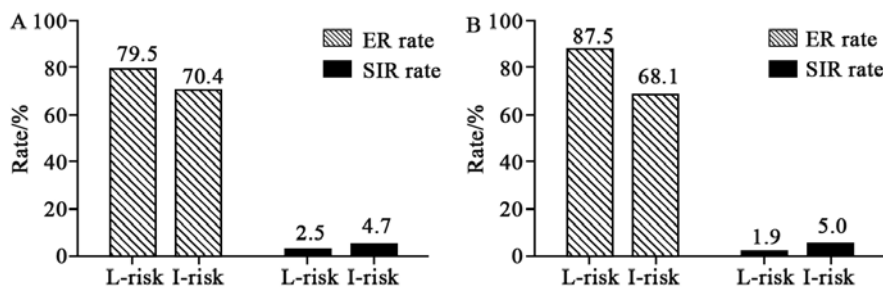


图 2 MEI调整为低危因素前后疗效对比

Fig. 2 Comparison of the response before (A) and after (B) classifying MEI into low-risk factors and after

L-risk: Low risk; I-risk: Intermediate risk

3 讨 论

DTC患者即使经过规范化治疗,包括外科手术、 ^{131}I 治疗和TSH抑制治疗,复发率仍可达20%~30%,因此,对其复发的监测是临床工作的重点^[11-12]。在第7版TNM分期中,MEI被作为T₃分期的独立影响因素,年龄大于45岁伴MEI患者亦因此被分至更高的分期(Ⅲ期)。有研究报道对仅伴有MEI的DTC患者进行了大样本长期随访,证实了其对患者生存率基本无影响^[7, 13];其他研究亦显示,MEI不是影响患者死亡的主要因素^[14-15],因此,第八版TNM分期完全取消了MEI对死亡风险的影响(归为T₁或I期)。目前,针对DTC患者进行 ^{131}I 治疗的主要依据为ATA复发风险分层,而MEI在复发危险分层中仍然被作为中危的独立影响因素。因此,有关MEI对疾病复发的影响仍存在争议^[16],本研究重点探讨了MEI与非远处转移DTC颈部疾病复发或持续存在的关系。

疗效评估体系是2015年版ATA指南中的亮点,它有助于实时动态评估患者对治疗的反应。研究显示,获得ER患者的10年疾病相关死亡率小于1%,可认为达到“无病生存状态”,SIR代表外科手术及 ^{131}I 治疗后疾病复发或持续存在,其中局部转移者10年死亡率约为10%,远处转移者升至50%^[17]。本研究中采用ATA疗效反应对影响DTC复发的危险因素进行评价,发现SIR组与非SIR组的MEI发生率无明显差异,有关SIR的多因素分析亦显示MEI不是影响DTC颈部复发的独立因素,并被进一步MEI与SIR的相关性分析结果($r = -0.026$, $P = 0.425$)所证实。这提示,MEI这一特征未对DTC的局部复发产生影响,尚不足以成为DTC患者复发的独立危险因素。

本研究又追踪了不伴有其他中、高危因素仅伴有MEI患者的疗效反应,并与低危组患者进行了一般临床病理特点及疗效反应的对比。微小侵犯组女性比率更高,年龄稍大,女性患者在临床疗效及预后中略优于男性患者,年龄

在非远处转移患者中的影响并不显著;两组患者在肿瘤大小、多灶性、 ^{131}I 剂量方面差异并无统计学意义。 ^{131}I 治疗后两年的动态评估中,仅伴微小侵犯组患者ER率高达92.3%,复发率低至1.5%;该组复发率与低危组差异无统计学意义(1.5% vs 2.6%, $P = 0.244$),这再次提示,MEI不足以成为复发的独立影响因素。基于上述的研究结果,我们进一步尝试取消MEI这一特征对复发的影响,重新对患者按复发风险进行分组,发现虽然6.9%的患者因取消MEI这一特征的影响从中危组重新纳入至低危组,低危组患者整体ER率并未因人数的增加而出现明显差异(87.5% vs 79.5%, $P = 0.056$),其复发率稍有下降(1.9% vs 2.5%, $P = 0.244$)。这说明若取消MEI的独立中危因素而将其纳入低危组,低危组患者同样会取得良好的预后,这使得复发危险分层更趋合理,也避免了因MEI对DTC患者过于积极的治疗与随访,本研究亦有望为复发危险分层的修正提供依据。

此外,本研究的多因素分析显示肿瘤直径是影响SIR的独立因素($P = 0.007$),其他相关研究亦显示,肿瘤直径越大,DTC患者的复发/死亡率越高^[18-19]。这提示,在复发风险中,肿瘤直径有可能是比MEI更值得关注的因素。目前,肿瘤直径在复发危险分层中并未提及,有关肿瘤直径与复发风险的关系尚有待进一步研究。

综上,甲状腺被膜及被膜外微小侵犯尚不足以作为DTC颈部复发的影响因素。

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