



· 专家述评 ·



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2021年胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤诊治的新进展

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[摘要] 胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤(pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm, PanNEN)发病率低且异质性强,有关PanNEN分子机制的研究逐渐增多,同时PanNEN临床诊断、治疗和预后预测也有新的进展。指南除常规推荐手术、介入治疗等局部治疗,以及生长抑素类似物、靶向治疗等系统治疗外,还存在一些手术问题和药物应用的争议,这些问题和争议也体现了PanNEN诊治过程中的个体化原则和全程管理。本文对2021年PanNEN基础和临床方面的研究进展进行综述。

[关键词] 胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤;分子标志物;诊断;预后;治疗

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Updates on the research and management of pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm in 2021 GAO Heli, XU Jin, YU Xianjun (Department of Pancreatic Surgery, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center; Department of Oncology, Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University; Pancreatic Cancer Institute, Fudan University; Shanghai Pancreatic Cancer Institute, Shanghai 200032, China)

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[Abstract] Pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm (PanNEN) has a low incidence and strong heterogeneity. Research on molecular mechanism of PanNEN is gradually increasing. At the same time, the updates on clinical diagnosis, treatment and prognosis prediction of PanNEN patients are increasing. In addition to surgery and systemic treatment such as somatostatin analogs and tyrosine kinase inhibitors, there are unsolved problems and questions in the management of PanNEN patients, which emphasizes individualized treatment and multidisciplinary treatment. This article summarized the basic and clinical research progress of PanNEN in 2021.

[Keywords] Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor; Molecular marker; Diagnosis; Prognosis; Treatment

胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤 (pancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm, PanNEN) 为少见肿瘤, 但流行病学研究显示, PanNEN的发病率逐年升高^[1], 因此临床对PanNEN的诊治也愈加重视。在PubMed上检索2021年新发表的关于PanNEN的文献超过200篇, 同时2021年中国临床肿瘤学会 (Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology, CSCO) 发布了《神经内分泌肿瘤诊疗指南 (2021)》^[2], 2021年欧洲神经内分泌肿瘤学会 (European Neuroendocrine Tumor Society, ENETS)、欧洲肿瘤内科学会 (European Society for Medical Oncology, ESMO) 和美国临床肿瘤学会 (American Society of Clinical Oncology, ASCO) 年会中均有PanNEN相关的研究。本文综述2021年PanNEN诊治的新进展。

1 生物标志物研究进展

血清学检测神经元特异性烯醇化酶 (neuron specific enolase, NSE)、嗜铬粒蛋白A (chromogranin A, CgA) 是目前PanNEN临床常用的项目, 但其灵敏度和特异度均有限。液体活检如循环肿瘤细胞 (circulating tumor cell, CTC)、细胞游离DNA (cell-free DNA, cfDNA) 和NETest in NET监测中的价值也在探索。Mandair等^[3]将胰腺神经内分泌瘤 (pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor, PanNET) 患者的CTC阈值设为1, 用于预测转移性PanNET患者12个月的进展。cfDNA在PanNET患者中明显高于健康人群, 但cfDNA水平与患者预后及放射性核素肽受体介导治疗 (peptide receptor

radionuclide therapy, PRRT) 效果均无关^[4], 因此cfDNA在PanNET中的意义还需要更多研究。NETest通过检测分析NEN转录组的51个NET特异性基因, 在PanNET诊断、分期分级和预后预测中的准确率明显优于CgA^[5]。另外在疗效评价方面, NETest对PanNET复发预测的准确率为94%, 灵敏度为100%, 且可提示肿瘤残留^[6]。NETest对疾病稳定 (stable disease, SD) 和疾病进展 (progression disease, PD) 的预测优于CgA, 且NETest比影像学改变可提前1年预测PD^[7]。

2 病理学及分子分型进展

PanNEN的病理学诊断标准沿用2019年世界卫生组织 (World Health Organization, WHO) 消化系统病理学分类系统^[8]。2021年美国国立综合癌症网络 (National Comprehensive Cancer Network, NCCN) 指南将NET G3进一步分为生物学行为好 [Ki-67增殖指数 < 55%/生长抑素受体 (somatostatin receptor, SSR) 阳性/惰性生长] 和生物学行为差 (Ki-67增殖指数 ≥ 55%/SSR阴性/生长迅速), 同时将胰腺神经内分泌癌 (pancreatic neuroendocrine carcinoma, PanNEC) 分为Ki-67增殖指数 < 60%和Ki-67增殖指数 ≥ 60%^[9]。PanNET临床病理学报告中建议加入SSTR2/5、MEN1、ATRX、DAXX、PTEN等免疫组织化学项目^[2, 9], 这些项目为预测预后提供了更多信息。ATRX、TSC2和PTEN蛋白缺失与较差的临床病理学特征、较短的总生存期 (overall survival, OS) 和无复发生存期

(recurrence free survival, RFS) 有关, 病理学免疫组织化学ATRX、TSC2和PTEN蛋白表达缺失可能有助于判断PanNET G1/G2的生物学行为及预测复发^[10]。全基因组测序已明确PanNET的常见基因突变^[11-12], 在此基础上对PanNET从不同角度开展分子分型的研究。在表观遗传DNA甲基化水平上将PanNET分为类 α 细胞(ARX)、类 β 细胞(PDX1⁺)及中间型, 3种类型均有不同的预后和分子特征^[13]。Young等^[14]在免疫相关分子水平上将PanNET分为4种亚型, 其中MLP-1型富集免疫相关基因, 以及T细胞介导和M1巨噬细胞介导的免疫逃逸, 与不良病理学因素和预后较差有关, 这为PanNET免疫微环境和免疫相关基因激活提供了新思路。

3 影像学检查进展

计算机断层成像(computed tomography, CT)和磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)是PanNET定性定位的重要检查项目。在不使用对比剂的MRI监测PanNET大小时, 弥散加权成像(diffusion-weighted imaging, DWI)和T2加权成像(T2-weighted imaging, T2WI)FS序列更准确, 可用于MRI平扫时监测PanNET大小^[15]。⁶⁸Ga-DOTA-TOC-正电子发射CT(positron emission tomography and CT, PET/CT)比传统CT和MRI能提供更多的信息, 在疑似PanNET时⁶⁸Ga-DOTA-TOC-PET/CT联合CT或MRI的诊断一致性得到改善^[16]。除⁶⁸Ga-DOTA-PET/CT外, 对于PanNET G3或快速进展的PanNET要加做¹⁸F-FDG-PET/CT^[2, 9]。在 > 2 cm或G2的PanNET中, ¹⁸F-FDG-PET/CT的阳性率更高^[17]。¹⁸F-FDG-PET/CT与⁶⁸Ga-DOTA-PET/CT联合在PanNET诊断中具有互补作用, 对评估PanNET的异质性有重要意义。此外, 新的核素诊断试剂在NET中也不断涌现, 如⁶⁴Cu-SAR-TATE、SSTR拮抗剂⁶⁸Ga-DOTA-JR11、¹⁸F-DOPA PET/CT^[18]等。

4 外科治疗进展

在局限性PanNET中, < 2 cm的PanNET是否需要手术干预目前尚无定论。直径在1~2 cm的肿瘤有11%的淋巴结转移风险^[19]。利用分子标

志物或功能性影像学检查可更充分地评估手术必要性。双核素PET/CT能够判断分级, 但不能预测淋巴结转移, 可以部分判断小PanNET的手术必要性^[17]。另外免疫组织化学DAXX/ATRX阴性或谷丙转氨酶(alanine transaminase, ALT)阳性的 < 2 cm的PanNET患者5年RFS率明显低于野生型患者, 因此存在DAXX/ATRX或ALT缺失的小PanNET建议手术^[20]。另1个热点即哪些患者适合接受保留功能的胰腺手术, 局部切除或剝除可以保留更多胰腺组织, 但可能增加手术并发症和术后住院时间, 也可能增加复发风险。胰岛素瘤在保证切缘阴性的前提下可行局部切除或肿瘤剝除^[2], 无功能PanNET建议综合评估大小、分级及淋巴管血管侵犯^[21]。淋巴结阳性不是肿瘤剝除的禁忌, 回顾性研究^[20]提示无论淋巴结状态如何, < 2 cm的PanNET行规则性切除和剝除后生存情况差异无统计学意义。局限性PanNET既往均主张行手术切除, 但Asano等^[22]研究显示, 在Ki-67增殖指数 $\geq 52\%$ 的PanNET患者中, R0/R1组和化疗组的生存情况差异并无统计学意义, 因此对于PanNET患者的手术指征还需进一步分层。

局部进展期PanNET的定义仍参考胰腺癌的标准, 如肠系膜上动脉或腹腔干受侵犯超过180度, 门静脉无法切除重建^[23]。但PanNET与胰腺癌的发病机制和生物学行为截然不同, 因此不能将胰腺癌的标准套用在PanNET上。动脉受侵或包绕在PanNET中并不常见, 同时PanNET联合门静脉切除不增加复发风险^[24]。因此对于局部进展期PanNET的定义和手术选择还需个体化评估。对于原发肿瘤如因血管受累而无法切除时, 可通过新辅助治疗将原发肿瘤由不可切除转化为可切除。26.3%的胃肠胰NET(gastroenteropancreatic NET, GEP-NET)在接受PRRT新辅助治疗后能够获得手术切除, 2年OS率可达92.1%^[25]。

根治术后复发转移的预测一直是PanNET研究的热点。复旦大学附属肿瘤医院胰腺外科在2018年构建了以分期、分级和功能性为分层因素的复发模型^[26], 在2021年又构建了以分级、淋

巴结转移和神经侵犯为危险因素的列线图^[27]。2021年还有很多关于PanNET术后复发风险分层的研究,纳入的危险因素涉及分级、Ki-67增殖指数、淋巴结转移、肿瘤大小及血管/神经侵犯等^[28-29]。

转移性肿瘤的手术指征和减瘤负荷比例在逐步放宽,以前只建议I型和部分II型肝转移行手术切除,目前发现伴肝外转移PanNET行R0/R1切除后的OS仍有明显延长,且肝转移减瘤负荷 $\geq 90\%$ 和 $\geq 70\%$ 对预后无影响^[30]。单独原发灶切除对转移性PanNET的OS改善同样有意义^[31]。原发灶切除联合PRRT有显著生存获益,中位OS为134个月,中位PFS为18个月^[32]。高级别转移性PanNET的手术价值也在探索中,一项纳入15例转移性PanNET G3或PanNEC患者的多中心研究^[33]显示,切除术后的中位OS为59个月,中位RFS为8个月。

5 系统治疗进展

高级别NEN的病理学分层改变了治疗选择,局部进展或转移性的PanNET G3一线选择卡培他滨联合替莫唑胺(CAPTEM)化疗,对于其中生物学行为不良者,也可考虑EP/IP等方案。对于PanNEC Ki-67增殖指数 $< 60\%$ 的患者,根据肿瘤生长、肿瘤负荷一线可考虑EP、CAPTEM、FOLFOX等。而对于PanNEC Ki-67增殖指数 $\geq 60\%$ 的患者,一线建议EP,二线考虑FOLFOX/FOLFIRI等^[9, 34]。一线CAPTEM进展后应用二线FOLFOX化疗,45.2%达到部分缓解(partial response, PR),48.4%达到SD,中位PFS为6个月^[35]。FOLFOX联合贝伐珠单抗治疗转移性NET的中位至治疗失败时间(time to failure, TTF)为15.5个月^[36]。CAPTEM是PanNET最常用的化疗方案,对于既往CAPTEM治疗有效的患者,CAPTEM再挑战可以控制肿瘤生长、延长PFS(中位PFS:9.2~23.7个月),超过12个月的停药间期与CAPTEM再挑战的较长PFS有关^[37]。

SSA是转移性PanNET的基础用药,SSA治疗的适应人群和用法也在不断更新。2021版NCCN指南提出进展缓慢且SSTR阳性的GEP-NET G3

患者可考虑SSA治疗。回顾性研究^[38]显示,对18例GEP-NET G3患者(平均Ki-67增殖指数为26%)应用SSA单药治疗的中位PFS为4.4个月,11%达到PR,44%达到SD。胰腺和十二指肠NET一线靶向/化疗治疗达到PR/SD后用兰瑞肽维持治疗,兰瑞肽维持组较对照组PFS和OS均显著延长(中位PFS:19.4个月 vs 7.6个月;中位OS:未达到 vs 41.9个月)^[39]。对于SSA标准剂量治疗进展的PanNET患者,可考虑SSA加量(缩短给药间期或增加单次剂量)^[40]。对PanNET患者应用兰瑞肽4周1次进展后改为兰瑞肽2周1次,中位PFS为5.6个月,其中Ki-67增殖指数 $< 10\%$ 的患者中位PFS为8.0个月,同时没有影响患者生活质量或增加不良反应的发生率^[41]。

在靶向治疗方面的进展主要体现在几个新药的研究结果,索凡替尼是国产小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI),靶向血管内皮生长因子受体(vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 1/2, VEGFR1/2)和集落刺激因子-1受体(colony stimulating factor-1 receptor, CSF-1R)。SANET-p研究^[42]中索凡替尼治疗晚期进展性PanNET的中位PFS为10.9个月。基于此批准了索凡替尼晚期PanNET的适应证并写入指南。另1个靶向药物即仑伐替尼,2021年发表的II期TALENT研究^[43]显示,仑伐替尼治疗PanNET的总缓解率(overall response rate, ORR)为44.2%,中位PFS为15.7个月。这是PanNET治疗ORR最高的靶向药物,但不良反应较严重,高达93.7%的患者需要减量或中断。核素治疗也是NET治疗的重要手段。2021年ASCO会议报道的多中心回顾性研究^[44]显示,¹⁷⁷Lu-DOTATATE治疗进展期PanNET的ORR为40.3%,中位PFS为24.8个月,中位OS为41.4个月。在高级别NET中也可应用核素治疗,19例高级别NET患者应用¹⁷⁷Lu-DOTATATE治疗的ORR为63%,中位PFS为11.1个月^[45]。

以上是单药治疗的效果,在药物联合方面,除功能性NET将SSA与其他治疗联合以控制激素分泌和抗肿瘤增殖外,回顾性及前瞻性研究^[46-47]显示,靶向治疗药物联合靶向治疗药物

或靶向治疗药物联合化疗的不良反更严重, 且对PFS和OS并无延长。兰瑞肽联合卡博替尼, 依维莫司联合化疗等前瞻性临床试验正在进行中^[48]。免疫治疗如火如荼, 但免疫治疗单药在PanNEN中的疗效并不显著^[49]。双免疫治疗的前瞻性DUNE研究^[50]显示, tremelimumab [抗细胞毒性T淋巴细胞相关抗原4 (cytotoxic T lymphocyte associated antigen-4, CTLA-4) 单抗] 联合度伐利尤单抗在PanNET患者中9个月的临床获益率 (clinical benefit rate, CBR) 为25%, 免疫相关的ORR为6.3%, 免疫相关的ORR与程序性死亡 [蛋白] 配体-1 (programmed death ligand-1, PD-L1) 表达相关, 患者中位PFS为5.5个月。细胞免疫治疗 [嵌合抗原受体T细胞 (chimeric antigen receptor T-cell, CAR-T)] 也在开发中, 抗SSTR的CAR-T对SSTR阳性NET细胞株具有溶细胞活性^[51]。后续将开展早期临床试验明确CAR-T的临床价值。

PanNEC的治疗也有新的研究结果。多中心回顾性研究^[52]显示, GEP-NEC应用FOLFIRINOX方案, 一线的中位OS为12.9个月, 二线的中位OS为6.7个月。改良FOLFIRINOX与铂类药物/依托泊苷的随机Ⅲ期试验正在进行中。免疫治疗联合化疗在高分级GEP-NEN中也有很多探索, nivolumab联合铂类药物一线治疗晚期NEN G3, ORR为53%, 中位PFS为5.7个月^[53]。索凡替尼联合特瑞普利单抗用于≥2线NEC的治疗, ORR为20%, 中位PFS为3.94个月^[54]。此外, 基于特定基因异常的靶向治疗, 如MSI-H、NTRK等, 也是PanNEC个体化用药的选择。

大多数肿瘤的治疗决策都是基于多个指南中的意见和建议, 这是规范化治疗的基础。但前瞻性研究不能回答临床中每例患者的治疗问题。由于PanNEN患者个体间的差异较大, 很难集合相同特征的患者, PanNEN的诊治应避免“一刀切”的模式, 而是根据PanNEN独特的基因谱、临床病理学因素和生物标志物, 进行个性化诊治和管理。

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