



· 论 著 ·

## 慢性淋巴细胞性甲状腺炎对分化型 甲状腺癌放射性碘清甲治疗效果的影响

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**[摘要]** 背景与目的: 慢性淋巴细胞性甲状腺炎 (chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis, CLT) 是常见的甲状腺自身免疫性反应, 本研究探讨其对分化型甲状腺癌(differentiated thyroid cancer, DTC) 放射性碘-131 (<sup>131</sup>I) 治疗效果的影响。方法: 回顾性分析了2014—2016年就诊于北京协和医院的中低危DTC患者128例, 根据术后病理学检查是否伴CLT分为CLT1组与CLT0组。采用卡方检验、秩和检验等对比两组患者一般临床病理特征, 依据2015版美国甲状腺协会 (American Thyroid Association) 效果反应体系对两组患者<sup>131</sup>I治疗的治疗反应进行评价, 并对CLT与<sup>131</sup>I治疗效果进行相关性分析, 探讨CLT对<sup>131</sup>I治疗效果及预后的影响。结果: CLT1组原发灶较小 ( $P=0.028$ ) 且女性多见 ( $P=0.011$ ), 而在年龄、多灶性、淋巴结分期、被膜外侵犯及TNM分期方面, 差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ )。CLT1组与CLT0组患者<sup>131</sup>I治疗后疗效满意、疗效不确定、血清学疗效不满意、结构性疗效不满意率分别为72.7% (40/55) vs 68.5% (50/73)、14.5% (8/55) vs 13.7% (10/73)、3.6% (2/55) vs 6.8% (5/73) 和9.1% (5/55) vs 10.9% (8/73), 对比分析提示两组间治疗效果与短期预后未见明显差异。相关性分析显示CLT与治疗效果不相关 ( $P=0.519$ )。结论: CLT不是影响DTC患者<sup>131</sup>I治疗效果及预后的因素。

**[关键词]** 分化型甲状腺癌; 淋巴细胞性甲状腺炎; 疗效反应; <sup>131</sup>I治疗

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**[Abstract]** **Background and purpose:** Chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis (CLT) is a common autoimmune inflammation. The aim of this present study was to determine the relationship between CLT and the response of patients with differentiated thyroid carcinoma (DTC) who received surgery and radioactive iodine (<sup>131</sup>I) treatment for thyroid carcinoma. **Methods:** We retrospectively analyzed 128 patients who received initial treatment for thyroid disease at Peking Union Medical College Hospital from 2014 to 2016. Data of the participants with histologically confirmed DTC were analysed according to the presence (CLT1) or absence (CLT0) of concurrent CLT. One-way analysis, chi-square test and rank-sum test, Mann-Whitney test and multivariate analyses were used to evaluate the clinicopathological features. Correlation analysis was conducted between response to <sup>131</sup>I and the presence or absence of concurrent CLT. The response was evaluated between two groups according to 2015 American Thyroid Association (ATA) response system. **Results:** Of the 128 patients, smaller tumor size and a greater female preponderance were noted in the patients with CLT compared with those without CLT ( $P=0.028$ ,  $P=0.011$ , respectively). There was no significant difference in

age, multifocality, stages of lymph nodes, capsular invasion and TNM classification system between the groups for DTC during 24-month mean follow-up period. There was no significant difference in response between two groups. The excellent response (ER) was 72.7%(40/55) and 68.5%(50/73), respectively. Indeterminate response (IR) was 14.5%(8/55) and 13.7%(10/73), respectively. Biochemical incomplete response (BIR) was 3.6%(2/55) and 6.8%(5/73), respectively. Structural incomplete response (SIR) was 9.1%(5/55) and 10.9%(8/73), respectively. Meanwhile, there was no correlation between response and the presence or absence of CTL ( $P=0.519$ ). **Conclusion:** Our results do not support the hypothesis that CLT is associated with the response to  $^{131}\text{I}$  treatment for DTC patients.

[Key words] Differentiated thyroid carcinoma; Lymphocytic thyroiditis; Response;  $^{131}\text{I}$  therapy

慢性淋巴细胞性甲状腺炎 (chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis, CLT) 又称桥本甲状腺炎 (Hashimoto's thyroiditis, HT), 是一种临床十分常见的内分泌疾病。近年来, CLT的发病率也呈现明显上升的趋势, 从1988年的1.3%上升至2007年的8.8%<sup>[1]</sup>。分化型甲状腺癌 (differentiated thyroid cancer, DTC) 作为常见的内分泌恶性肿瘤, 其发病率也呈逐年上升的趋势, 且全球发病率以每年4%的增幅上涨<sup>[2-3]</sup>。随着DTC和CLT的发病率明显增加, DTC合并CLT的患者也愈来愈多, 根据文献报道, DTC合并CLT患者占全部DTC的比例差别较大, 为12.0%~43.8%<sup>[4-5]</sup>。自1955年Dailey等<sup>[6]</sup>首次提出DTC与CLT之间存在关联之后, 各国学者开始关注两者之间的关系, 但结果仍存在争议<sup>[7-12]</sup>。中国2014版《 $^{131}\text{I}$ 治疗分化型甲状腺癌指南》及2015版《美国甲状腺学会 (American Thyroid Association, ATA) 指南》中并未提及CLT对DTC的影响, 但本课题组前期研究<sup>[13]</sup>显示, CLT能影响DTC患者原发灶的生长方式, 如肿瘤大小、多灶性等, 甚至与局部及远处侵袭性相关。为探究CLT对DTC患者疗效的影响, 本研究从CLT对DTC患者术后病理特征及 $^{131}\text{I}$ 治疗的疗效反应的影响等方面进行分析。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 一般资料

回顾性收集了2014年1月—2016年1月就诊于北京协和医院核医学科的DTC患者1 070例, 经筛查纳入满足以下全部标准者122例: ① 经过甲状腺全切或次全切术, 并根据术前评估行中央区淋

巴结清扫和 (或) 选择性颈侧区淋巴结清扫; ② 接受 $^{131}\text{I}$ 清甲治疗并进行 $^{131}\text{I}$ 治疗后疗效评估; ③ 具备详细病理描述资料, 如病理提示DTC周围组织为淋巴细胞性甲状腺炎或正常甲状腺组织; ④ 具备治疗前、后的血清学及影像学详尽随访数据。

上述患者术后评估为中、低危患者, 均在北京协和医院核医学科行 $^{131}\text{I}$ 治疗。治疗前采取停用甲状腺激素方式升高促甲状腺激素 (thyroid stimulating hormone, TSH) 至30 U/L,  $^{131}\text{I}$ 清甲治疗剂量为30 GBq, 治疗后5~7 d行全身显像<sup>[9]</sup>。治疗后3个月行首次治疗后随访, 6个月停用甲状腺激素, 全面进行血清学 (甲状腺球蛋白及相应甲状腺球蛋白抗体水平) 及影像学动态评估, 并根据动态评估后的实时动态复发危险分层对甲状腺激素剂量及后续治疗进行调整<sup>[10]</sup>。以门诊复查的方式对患者进行随访, 随访时间为24个月。本研究内容已经协和医院科研伦理委员审核批注并备案。

### 1.2 分组及碘清甲治疗、疗效评估标准

CLT1组: DTC病灶周围组织经病理证实为淋巴细胞性甲状腺炎。CLT0组: DTC病灶周围组织经病理证实为正常甲状腺组织。依据2015年ATA指南评估患者对 $^{131}\text{I}$ 治疗的疗效反应见表1。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0统计软件, 计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示, 计数资料以率表示, 采用两样本 $t$ 检验、单因素方差分析及 $\chi^2$ 检验分析数据, CLT与疗效反应的关系采用相关性分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 CLT1组与CLT0组一般病理特征对比

本研究纳入的128例非远处转移DTC患者中, 伴随CLT者55例 (CLT1组, 43%), 伴随正常甲状腺组织者73例 (CLT0组, 57%)。CLT1组在男性患者比率 ( $P=0.011$ )、原发灶大小 ( $P=0.028$ ) 方面明显低于CLT0组。两组患者在年龄、多灶性、淋巴结分期、被膜及被膜外侵犯、TNM分期

等方面差异无统计学意义 (表2)。

### 2.2 CLT1与CLT0组患者甲状腺球蛋白抗体水平的变化

CLT1组患者经治疗后, 其甲状腺球蛋白抗体 (thyroglobulin antibody, TgAb) 水平较治疗前显著下降 [ (134.33±58.39) IU/mL vs (328.99±128.18 IU/mL) ], 降幅达59.17%; CLT0组患者治疗后甲状腺球蛋白抗体水平也呈下降趋势 [ (51.88±234.34) IU/mL vs (68.95±168.48) IU/mL ], 降幅达24.76%。

表 1 DTC患者<sup>131</sup>I治疗后的疗效反应评价标准

Tab. 1 Criteria of response to <sup>131</sup>I therapy stratification system in DTC patients

Response category	Definitions
Excellent	Negative imaging and either suppressed Tg<0.2 ng/mL or TSH stimulated Tg<1 ng/mL
Indeterminate	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	Negative imaging and suppressed Tg>1 ng/mL or stimulated Tg>10 ng/mL, or rising TgAb levels
Structural incomplete	Structural or functional evidence of disease with any Tg level +/- TgAb

表 2 两组患者临床病理特征

Tab. 2 Clinicopathologic features of the patients in two groups

Item	CLT1	CLT0	Test statistics	P value
Number of patients <i>n</i>	55	73		
Age( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )/year	40.85±11.57	37.66±10.94	-1.799	0.072
Gender <i>n</i> (%)				
Male	11(20.0)	30(41.1)	6.412	0.011
Female	44(80.0)	43(58.9)		
Tumor multifocality <i>n</i> (%)				
No	30(54.5)	28(38.4)	3.846	0.146
Yes	25(45.5)	45(61.6)		
Tumor size <i>d</i> /cm	1.175±0.753	1.495±1.089	-2.194	0.028
Lymph node stage <i>n</i> (%)				
N <sub>0</sub>	14(25.5)	9(12.3)	2.698	0.260
N <sub>1a</sub>	21(38.2)	35(47.9)		
N <sub>1b</sub>	19(34.5)	27(37.0)		
Extra-thyroid invasion <i>n</i> (%)				
Yes	37(67.3)	49(67.1)	0.000	0.986
No	18(32.7)	24(32.9)		
8 <sup>th</sup> TNM stage <i>n</i> (%)				
I	48(87.3)	66(90.4)	2.698	0.260
II	5(9.1)	7(9.6)		
III	2(3.6)	0		

### 2.3 CLT1与CLT0组患者疗效反应对比

CLT1组患者治疗后ER、IR、BIR、SIR率分别为72.7% (40/55)、14.5% (8/55)、3.6% (2/55)和9.1% (5/55), CLT0组患者治疗后ER、IR、BIR、SIR (L)率分别为68.5% (50/73)、13.7% (10/73)、6.8% (5/73)和10.9% (8/73), 两组患者疗效对比差异无统计学意义 ( $P=0.500$ , 图1)。

### 2.4 CLT与疗效反应的相关性分析

进一步相关性分析显示, CLT与疗效反应并无相关性 ( $r=-0.058$ ,  $P=0.519$ )。提示CLT对DTC的后期发展并未起到一定保护作用 (表3)。

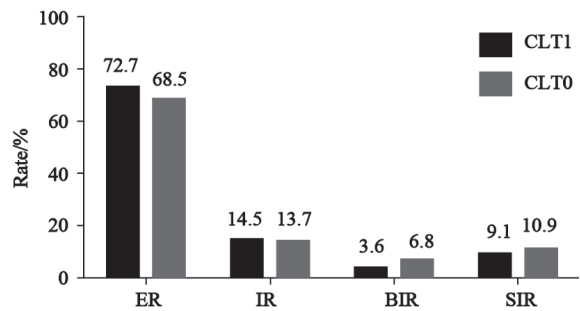


图1 CLT1组与CLT0组患者<sup>131</sup>I治疗的疗效反应

Fig 1 Comparison of the response after <sup>131</sup>I therapy in two groups

ER: Excellent response; IR: Indeterminate response; BIR: Biochemical incomplete response (SIR): Structural incomplete response ( $P=0.500$ ); CLT1: DTC patients with chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis ( $n=55$ ); CLT0: DTC patients without chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis ( $n=73$ )

表3 CLT与疗效反应的相关性分析

Tab. 3 Correlation between response and CLT

Group	Item				Test statistics	P value
	ER	IR	BIR	SIR		
CLT0 ( $n=73$ )	50(68.5)	10(13.7)	5(6.8)	8(10.9)	-0.580	0.260
CLT1 ( $n=55$ )	40(72.7)	8(14.5)	2(3.6)	5(9.1)		

ER: Excellent response; IR: Indeterminate response; BIR: Biochemical incomplete response; SIR: Structural incomplete response; CLT1: DTC patients with chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis ( $n=55$ ); CLT0: DTC patients without chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis ( $n=73$ )

## 3 讨 论

近年来, DTC合并CLT的发病率呈逐年上升的趋势<sup>[14]</sup>。DTC合并CLT患者发病率为12.0%~43.8%<sup>[4-5]</sup>。本研究结果提示, CLT合并DTC组TgAb水平较单纯DTC组高, 约为单纯DTC组5倍, 但治疗后TgAb水平均下降趋势更为显著, 降幅接近60%。这提示合并CLT的DTC患者给予合适剂量的<sup>131</sup>I治疗对降低TgAb滴度作用明显, 针对这类TgAb滴度较高的患者更应积极进行选择<sup>131</sup>I治疗以便于治疗后的长期随访。另外, CLT合并DTC组患者男性患者比率 ( $P=0.011$ )及原发灶大小 ( $P=0.028$ )均低于单纯DTC组患者。有文献报道, 在病理特征方面, CLT伴发DTC患者, 以女性多见, 病灶较小, 常单发<sup>[15-17]</sup>。在CLT合并DTC患者中, 女性患者所占比

例较高可能与高雌激素水平及高雌激素受体表达有关<sup>[18-19]</sup>, 这是女性DTC多见的主要原因。另外, 也有研究提示<sup>[15, 20]</sup>, 合并CLT的DTC的患者肿瘤直径较小可能是由于淋巴细胞分泌细胞因子抑制了肿瘤的增长, 病灶旁炎细胞浸润, 血浆中淋巴细胞渗出, 抑制或限制了肿瘤的增长。但在年龄、多灶性、淋巴结分期、被膜及被膜外侵犯、TNM分期等方面未见明显差异, 这与梁军等<sup>[13]</sup>研究结果较一致, 但也有相关研究与本研究结果相反<sup>[21]</sup>。因此, 对CLT与侵袭性的关系目前尚难定论。

DTC合并CLT的患者预后要好于单纯DTC组患者, 其术后效果、远处转移率、复发率及死亡率均较低<sup>[20]</sup>。其原因可能为, CLT合并DTC的患者中, 其炎性微环境中的免疫细胞及其驱动分子, 可对甲状腺癌的进展起到抑制作用, 从而成为甲状腺癌的保护因素<sup>[22]</sup>。但合并CLT的DTC患者经外科手术和治疗后的确切疗效仍不得而知。因

此,本研究从经外科手术及<sup>131</sup>I治疗后疗效反应评价体系方面对该部分患者进行了分析,结果显示,合并CLT组患者治疗后疗效满意率与单纯DTC组患者并无明显差异(72.7% vs 68.5%)。另外,进一步分析CLT与疗效反应的相关性,提示两者并无相关性( $P=0.519$ )。因此,通过本研究结果可推测,伴发CLT的DTC患者并无更好的<sup>131</sup>I治疗反应。

最新提出的第8版TNM分期完全取消了Ⅲ期患者中甲状腺外微小侵犯对死亡风险的影响<sup>[23]</sup>。因此本研究首次以第8版TNM分期的标准对其进行分析。本研究结果表明,两组患者在TNM分期方面并未见明显差异( $P=0.260$ )。这提示,甲状腺癌微小侵犯并不会对合并CLT的DTC患者的死亡率产生影响,因此在治疗决策方面也不需要做出调整。

综上,CLT似乎并未对DTC的发展起到保护作用,伴发CLT的DTC患者的<sup>131</sup>I疗效与单纯DTC患者的疗效大致相同。

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