



· 专家述评与论著 ·



王永胜，教授，博士研究生导师，山东省肿瘤医院乳腺病中心主任，山东省有突出贡献的中青年专家，中国抗癌协会乳腺癌专业委员会副主任委员，中华医学会肿瘤学分会乳腺癌学组委员，中国临床肿瘤学会乳腺癌专家委员会常委，中国医师协会乳腺外科医师委员会常委，国家卫健委乳腺癌诊疗规范专家组成员，全球乳腺癌大会国际指导专家委员会成员，山东省优秀创新团队核心成员，山东省医药卫生重点学科（乳腺肿瘤学）、临床重点专科（普外科）、医药卫生肿瘤外科重点实验室、乳腺病防治中心、乳腺病诊断治疗技术研究推广中心学科带头人。

新型荧光示踪剂在乳腺癌前哨淋巴结活检术中的应用研究

吴爽^{1,2,3}，孙晓^{2,3}，丛斌斌^{2,3}，毕钊^{1,2,3}，周鹏鹏^{1,2,3}，石志强^{2,3}，王永胜^{2,3}

1. 济南大学山东省医学科学院医学与生命科学学院，山东 济南 250200；
2. 山东省肿瘤防治研究院（山东省肿瘤医院）乳腺病中心，山东 济南 250117；
3. 山东第一医科大学（山东省医学科学院），山东 济南 250062

【摘要】 背景与目的：吲哚菁绿（indocyanine green, ICG）与利妥昔单抗（rituximab, Rit）偶联可使ICG在淋巴结显像中具有靶向性。探讨ICG-Rit用于乳腺癌前哨淋巴结活检（sentinel lymph node biopsy, SLNB）的可行性。**方法：**入组山东省肿瘤防治研究院（山东省肿瘤医院）乳腺病中心96例原发性乳腺癌患者（100例次SLNB）。ICG与Rit质量比为93.75 μg : 375.00 μg。术前行ICG-Rit、联合示踪剂（亚甲蓝及核素示踪剂）乳房注射，联合行SLNB，对检出淋巴结进行荧光显像检测，记录荧光显像淋巴结及灰度值，分析ICG-Rit淋巴结显像情况并评价对比联合法的一致性。观察患者过敏反应并检测术后嗜酸性粒细胞计数。**结果：**ICG-Rit病例显像率为97.0%（97/100）。ICG-Rit显像前哨淋巴结（sentinel lymph node, SLN）的均数为2.44，中位数为2；低于核素法检出SLN的均数（2.80）和中位数（3）。ICG-Rit对比联合法SLNB的准确率为97.0%（97/100），灵敏度为96.2%（25/26），假阴性率为3.8%（1/26），kappa值为0.973（ $P < 0.001$ ）。显像淋巴结灰度值最高254，显像淋巴结灰度值集中在220~254，<220者术中荧光不易察觉，缺乏连续性。入组患者术前未见过敏反应，术后嗜酸性粒细胞计数未增高。**结论：**ICG-Rit能够减少对非SLN（non-SLN, n-SLN）的显像。对比联合法，准确率和符合率高，安全性良好。

【关键词】 乳腺癌；前哨淋巴结活检术；吲哚菁绿-利妥昔单抗

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A novel fluorescent tracer for sentinel lymph node biopsy in breast cancer WU Shuang^{1,2,3}, SUN Xiao^{2,3}, CONG Binbin^{2,3}, BI Zhao^{1,2,3}, ZHOU Pengpeng^{1,2,3}, SHI Zhiqiang^{2,3}, WANG Yongsheng^{2,3} (1. School of Medicine and Life Sciences, University of Jinan and Shandong Academy of Medical Sciences, Jinan 250200, Shandong Province, China; 2. Breast Cancer Center, Shandong Cancer Hospital and Institute, Jinan 250117, Shandong Province, China; 3. Shandong First Medical University and Shandong Academy of Medical Sciences, Jinan 250062, Shandong Province, China)

Correspondence to: WANG Yongsheng E-mail: wangysh2008@aliyun.com

【Abstract】 Background and purpose: Indocyanine green (ICG) combined with rituximab (Rit) produces a new receptor-targeted

tracer (ICG-Rit). This study aimed to investigate the feasibility of ICG-Rit as a fluorescent tracer for sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNB) of breast cancer. **Methods:** A total of 96 patients with primary breast cancer were included in the Breast Cancer Center, Shandong Cancer Hospital and Institute. The mass ratio of the preparation reagent was 93.75 μg of ICG : 375.00 μg of Rit. ICG-Rit and combined tracer (methylene blue and isotope) were injected into the breast before operation. SLNB was performed by the combined method, lymph nodes were detected by fluorescence imaging, and gray-scale values were recorded. We analyzed the lymph node imaging of ICG-Rit and evaluated the consistency of the combined ICG-Rit method. We observed patient's allergic reaction and detected postoperative eosinophil count. **Results:** The imaging rate of ICG-Rit was 97.0% (97/100). The mean and median of sentinel lymph node (SLN) in ICG-Rit imaging were 2.44 and 2, which were lower than those detected by isotope (2.80 and 3), respectively. Compared with the combined method, the accuracy of ICG-Rit SLNB was 97.0% (97/100), the sensitivity was 96.2% (25/26), the false negative rate was 3.8% (1/26), and the kappa value was 0.973 ($P < 0.001$). The highest gray value of lymph nodes was 254, which was concentrated in 220-254. It was difficult to detect fluorescence in patients with gray value < 220 and lacked continuity. The patients who were enrolled did not have an allergic reaction before operation, and the postoperative eosinophil count did not increase. **Conclusion:** ICG-Rit, as a fluorescent tracer, can reduce the imaging of non-SLN (n-SLN). Compared with the combined method, the accuracy and coincidence rate are high, and the safety is good.

[Key words] Breast cancer; Sentinel lymph node biopsy; Indocyanine green-rituximab

前哨淋巴结活检 (sentinel lymph node biopsy, SLNB) 已替代腋窝淋巴结清扫术 (axillary lymph node dissection, ALND) 成为早期乳腺癌腋窝淋巴结处理的常规术式, 并能降低上肢淋巴水肿、感觉异常及运动障碍的发生率^[1-4]。指南推荐联合使用核素和蓝染料进行乳腺癌的SLNB^[3, 5], 但蓝染料及核素示踪剂均存在一定缺陷。荧光示踪剂吲哚菁绿 (indocyanine green, ICG), 对比联合法 ($^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -硫胶体和亚甲蓝) 具有经济、安全、可视等优势^[6-7], 但ICG属于小分子示踪剂, 存在示踪时间不易控、非前哨淋巴结 (non-sentinel lymph node, n-SLN) 显像率高的缺点。通过将ICG标记在利妥昔单抗 (rituximab, Rit) 表面制备出ICG-Rit, 能与前哨淋巴结 (sentinel lymph node, SLN) 内B淋巴细胞表面的CD20分子特异性结合^[8-9], 具有SLNB靶向性。本研究将应用ICG-Rit对乳腺癌患者进行SLN显像, 并采用对比联合法检验ICG-Rit作为乳腺癌SLNB示踪剂的可行性。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般材料

纳入山东省肿瘤防治研究院 (山东省肿瘤医院) 乳腺病中心96例原发性乳腺癌患者。入组标准: ① 病理学检查结果为原发性乳腺癌; ② 临床体格检查和超声检查腋窝淋巴结阴性; ③ 影像学检查未发现远处转移。排除标准: ① 既往接受过新辅助治疗; ② 既往有乳腺癌病史 (复发); ③ 既往有腋窝手术史; ④ 炎性乳腺癌。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 ICG-Rit的制备

1 mL注射器取Rit溶液 (10 mg/mL) 和ICG溶液 (2.5 mg/mL) 各0.1 mL混合, 用灭菌注射用水稀释至0.8 mL, 取0.3 mL作为注射剂量, 质量比为93.75 μg : 375 μg , 浓度为0.156 25%。

1.2.2 仪器及试剂

试验应用仪器与试剂见表1。

表 1 仪器与试剂

Tab. 1 Instruments and reagents

Item	Specifications/model	Provider
Radioisotope	$^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ -labeled sulfur colloid	Beijing New Kostar Company, prepared by Nuclear Medicine Department of Shandong Cancer Hospital
Dye	Methylene blue 20 mg 2 mL	Jichuan Pharmaceutical Group Co., Ltd
Indocyanine green	25 mg	Dandong Yichuang Pharma, Ltd
Rit	100 mg	Shanghai Roche Pharmaceuticals
NIR fluorescence imaging system	MI-1 fluorescence imaging system	Mingde Biotech, Ltd
Gamma probe detection	Neoprobe, Neo2000 gamma detection system	Johnson & Johnson

1.2.3 腋窝SLNB

术前3~18 h于6点、12点位腺体内注射^{99m}Tc-硫胶体(各0.6 mL 0.5 mCi),患乳外上象限乳晕旁单点皮内注射ICG-Rit 0.3 mL(ICG 93.75 μg:Rit 375.00 μg)。麻醉成功后,应用荧光成像仪经皮标记发光淋巴管及淋巴结,应用γ探测仪标记淋巴结“热点”。在原发肿瘤表面皮下或活检后的残腔壁周围皮下注射1%亚甲蓝4 mL,10~15 min进行SLNB。乳房切除术:切开皮肤游离皮瓣,沿蓝染淋巴管,解剖蓝染淋巴结,按识别顺序切除并记录为染料法检出SLN,γ探测仪检测其放射性强度并记录。应用γ探测仪继续检测放射性淋巴结(放射性强度大于最高SLN放射性强度的10%)并记录。对腋窝进行触诊,将触诊肿大质硬淋巴结切除,记为触诊SLN。应用荧光成像仪检测淋巴结,记录ICG-Rit显像淋巴结的灰度值。保留乳房者:沿腋窝皮肤皱襞单独切口行SLNB。

1.2.4 病理学检查

所有SLN接受病理组织学检查。宏转移、微转移及孤立肿瘤细胞均定义为SLN阳性。

1.2.5 药物安全性

乳房注射ICG-Rit后观察注射点皮肤红肿、丘疹、心悸及呼吸道过敏等过敏反应症状。检测术后第1天血液嗜酸性粒细胞值。

1.3 统计学处理

应用SPSS 22.0统计分析,对比ICG-Rit与联合法SLNB检出淋巴结的一致性,连续变量间均数差异使用 t 检验, χ^2 检验或Fisher精确概率法分析率之间差异及kappa值评价。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

本研究96例患者中4例为双侧乳腺癌,行100例次SLNB,注射ICG-Rit后未见过敏反应,术后检测嗜酸性粒细胞计数未增高。患者一般资料[肿瘤大小分类、肿瘤位置、病理学类型、手术方式、体质指数(body mass index, BMI)]见表2。

表2 病例一般特征(N=100)

Tab. 2 Characteristics of patients and tumor (N=100)

Characteristic	n (%)
Pathology	
Noninvasive carcinoma	13 (13)
Ductal	79 (79)
Lobular	1 (1)
Others	7 (7)
Tumor site	
UOQ	62 (62)
LOQ	11 (11)
UIQ	19 (19)
LIQ	4 (4)
Central	4 (4)
BMI/(kg·m ⁻²)	
<18.5	2 (2)
≥18.5, <25.0	62 (62)
≥25.0, <30.0	29 (29)
≥30.0	7 (7)
Type of surgery	
Mastectomy	63 (63)
Breast-conserving surgery	37 (37)
T stage	
DCIS	13 (13)
T ₁	60 (60)
T ₂	26 (26)
T ₃	1 (1)

UOQ: Upper outer quadrant; LOQ: Lower outer quadrant; UIQ: Upper inner quadrant; LIQ: Lower inner quadrant; DCIS: Ductal carcinoma *in situ*

同时应用荧光法、核素法及染料法进行SLNB, ICG-Rit显像97例次、核素法显像98例次、染料法显像92例次、联合法显像100例次。ICG-Rit显像失败的3例次中2例次SLN转移。SLN总检出305枚,触诊检出14枚,其他示踪方法显像SLN例次、个数及均数见表3。ICG-Rit显像淋巴结244枚,灰度值最高254,集中在254~220, <220者荧光不易识别,数值缺乏连续性。不同灰度值淋巴结见图1。

在28例次SLNB中发现转移,核素法检出27例次,染料法检出24例次,联合法检出28例次,ICG-Rit显像25例次。据表4计算ICG-Rit显像淋巴结的准确率为97.0%(97/100),灵敏度为96.2%(25/26),特异度为100.0%,假阴性率为3.8%(1/26),阴性预测值为98.6%(71/72),阳性预测值为100.0%(25/25)。荧光法对比联合法的一致性评价,kappa值为0.973($P<0.001$),表明有极好的一致性。

表3 各示踪方法SLN数目 (N=100)

No. of SLN	ICG	Dye	Isotope	Combined tracer
0	3	8	2	0
1	21	41	18	15
2	36	34	25	28
3	20	15	26	28
4	10	2	15	14
5	9	0	11	11
6	1	0	2	3
7	0	0	1	1
Mean	2.44	1.62	2.80	2.91
Median	2	2	3	3
Total	244	162	280	291

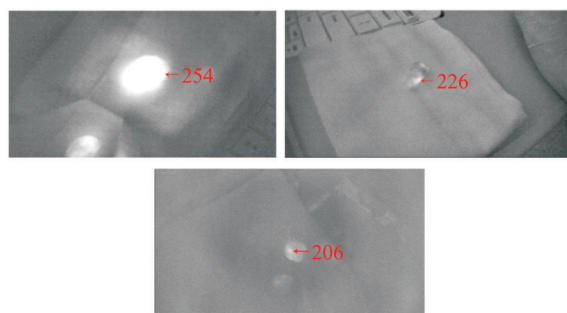
Combined tracer: Methylene blue and ^{99m}Tc-SC

图1 不同灰度值的ICG-Rit显像淋巴结

Fig. 1 Different gray values of lymph nodes in ICG-Rit imaging

The gray values were 254, 226 and 206

表4 ICG-Rit与联合法的SLN检出率

Number	Combined ⁺	Combined ⁻	Total ICG
ICG ⁺	25	0	25
ICG ⁻	1	71	72
Total combined	26	71	97

Combined tracer: Methylene blue and ^{99m}Tc-SC

3 讨论

ICG利用成像仪可观察到皮下淋巴管引流途径和SLN位置^[6-7], 具有经济、可视和高检出率(93.1%~100.0%)的优点^[10]。但ICG显像时间短(5~15 min), n-SLN显像多, 淋巴结检出数多于核素法或蓝染料法^[11], 可能会增加术后上肢并发症发生风险, 同时缺乏规范化操作流程,

如最佳浓度、剂量及注射时间不明确。

Rit可结合于淋巴结中B淋巴细胞膜上的CD20分子, 并可与ICG形成偶联反应^[12]。将ICG与Rit以质量比为1:4偶联, 标记率达到100.0%, 可保持抗体分子的完整性和免疫活性, 且无菌、无致热原, 也无急性毒性^[8-9]。ICG-Rit具有相对分子质量均一、与淋巴结结合紧密、n-SLN显像可控的优势。本研究尝试将具有靶向性的新型荧光示踪剂应用于SLNB, 效果甚佳。

ICG具有良好的安全性^[13], 并被美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)批准应用。Rit不良反应以中性粒细胞减少症和皮疹为主(≥10%)。本研究中ICG-Rit剂量为ICG标准剂量的0.5%, Rit标准剂量的0.79‰。试验中ICG-Rit应用96例次, 未见过敏反应, 术后嗜酸性粒细胞计数未增高, 验证了其安全性。

本研究中, ICG-Rit显像SLN均数为2.44, 中位数为2, 低于核素法均数(2.80)和中位数(3)。12项研究纳入1736例患者对比ICG与核素法的SLNB诊断效能, ICG的SLN检出均数在1.5~3.4, 核素法检出均数在1.35~2.30, ICG的检出淋巴结数目多于核素法, 但差异无统计学意义^[14]。通过上述结果推断ICG-Rit淋巴结显像数目低于ICG显像数目, 减少了n-SLN显像。

既往ICG研究资料表明, ICG失败的因素包括患者肥胖(BMI≥30)及SLN宏转移。近期一项对比核素示踪剂的研究显示, ICG显像率为81.9%, 假阴性率为34.7%, 其中超重(BMI>25)或SLN宏转移(>2 mm)的患者与ICG的低检出率相关(P=0.02)^[15]。本研究中ICG-Rit出现3例失败, 失败病例为超重患者, 且其中1例核素法检出的3枚SLN中, 计数最小的一枚SLN病理学检查结果为宏转移淋巴结, 这与既往研究相似。但本研究入组病例中BMI对荧光法检出SLN个数的影响差异无统计学意义(P=0.292)。Mazouni等^[15]的研究中, 超重(BMI>25)病例达46%; 本研究入组患者中, 超重病例为29例(29%), 肥胖病例为7例(7%)。

本研究28例次SLNB存在SLN转移, 核素

法、染料法、联合法和ICG-Rit各检出27、24、28和25例次。ICG-Rit显像失败的3例次中2例次SLN转移,假阴性率为3.8%(1/26)、对比联合法一致性评价,kappa值为0.973($P<0.001$),荧光法对比联合法有极好的一致性。后续研究将开展ICG-Rit作为主示踪剂进行SLNB,提高其在超重及新辅助治疗患者SLNB中的诊断效能。

具有高对比度及穿透深度特性的光声成像技术可能扩大荧光示踪剂的穿透范围^[16]。结合ICG-Rit可直接探测腋窝显像淋巴结并检出即可完成SLNB。由于荧光示踪剂显像淋巴结较多,是否为SLN缺乏判定阈值,本研究试图应用显像淋巴结的灰度值量化ICG-Rit标记强度,但检出淋巴结灰度值不具有连续性,集中在254~220,无法制定灰度阈值区分SLN和n-SLN。

本研究中,ICG-Rit相对于ICG能减少对n-SLN显像;对比联合法,具有较高的准确率、特异度、符合率及较低的假阴性率。ICG-Rit作为SLNB示踪剂,使用安全,具有良好的临床应用前景。

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