

临床研究论著

前哨淋巴结活检阳性乳腺癌患者避免腋窝淋巴结清扫的探讨

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摘要:目的 探讨前哨淋巴结活检(sentinel lymph node biopsy, SLNB)阳性乳腺癌患者避免进一步腋窝淋巴结清扫的预测因子。方法 收集解放军总医院2007年1月–2016年11月行SLNB的乳腺癌患者临床资料并进行回顾性分析, 探讨SLNB阳性患者避免进一步腋窝淋巴结清扫的预测因子。结果 196例SLNB阳性患者中, 121例(61.7%)腋窝淋巴结清扫(axillary lymph node dissection, ALND)结果阴性, 75例结果阳性。单因素分析筛选出 $P < 0.1$ 的因素4个: 年龄($P=0.062$)、组织学分级($P=0.009$)、阳性前哨淋巴结数目($P=0.002$)和病理T分期($P=0.078$)。多因素分析显示, 阳性前哨淋巴结数目(≥ 3 vs 1, $OR=4.159$, $P=0.003$)和组织学分级(Ⅲ vs Ⅰ, $OR=2.287$, $P=0.011$)对进一步行ALND的病理结果有指示意义。结论 对前哨淋巴结活检1枚阳性、组织学分级Ⅰ级的早期乳腺癌患者建议免行ALND, 术后积极接受辅助治疗。

关键词: 乳腺癌; 前哨淋巴结活检; 腋窝淋巴结清扫

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Predictive factors of avoiding axillary lymph node dissection in breast cancer patients with positive result of sentinel lymph node

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the predictive factors of further axillary lymph node dissection in patients with sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNB)-positive breast cancer. **Methods** Clinical data about patients with breast cancer received SLNB in Chinese PLA General Hospital from January 2007 to November 2016 were retrospectively collected to investigate the predictive factors of avoiding further axillary lymph node dissection in SLNB-positive breast cancer patients. **Results** Of the 196 SLNB-positive patients, 121 (61.7%) patients had negative axillary lymph nodes' results and 75 had positive. In univariate analysis, there were significantly statistical differences between two categories in age ($P=0.062$), histological grade ($P=0.009$), number of positive sentinel lymph nodes ($P=0.002$) and pathological T staging ($P=0.078$). Multivariate analysis revealed that the number of positive sentinel lymph nodes (≥ 3 vs 1, $OR=4.159$, $P=0.003$) and histological grade of breast cancer (Ⅲ vs Ⅰ, $OR=2.287$, $P=0.011$) provided further indications for ALND. **Conclusion** Patients with one positive SLN or SBR grade Ⅰ are recommended to be exempt from ALND and receive adjuvant therapy after surgery.

Keywords: breast carcinoma; sentinel lymph node biopsy; axillary lymph node dissection

腋窝淋巴结转移状态是判断乳腺癌患者预后和指导治疗的最重要指标, 而腋窝淋巴结清扫(axillary lymph node dissection, ALND)是评价腋窝淋巴结转移状态最准确的方法, 同时也是造成上肢水肿、感觉异常和功能障碍等乳腺癌术后并发症的主要原因。前哨淋巴结活检(sentinel lymph node biopsy, SLNB)不仅可以将腋窝淋巴结手术不良反应最小化, 还可以提供与ALND同等价值的信息^[1-2]。2009年版St.Gallen国际乳腺癌治疗专家共识支持除炎性乳腺癌以外的所有临床腋窝淋巴结阴性乳腺癌作为SLNB的适应证^[3]。随后Giuliano等^[4]报道的美国外科医师学会肿瘤学组(American College of Surgeons Oncology Group, ACOSOG)Z0011试验结果显示, SLNB组和ALND组患者局部复发率和总生存率上没有差异, 但SLNB组患者术后上肢并发症的发生率显著低于ALND组。很多欧美国家

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和学术组织也相继报道了类似结果并对Z0011试验结果进行临床验证^[5-8]。国内尚无按照Z0011标准的多中心随机对照临床试验报道。考虑到种族和乳腺癌发病特征的差异，本研究拟通过分析解放军总医院2007年1月–2016年11月行前哨淋巴结活检的乳腺癌患者的临床病理特征，找出能初步预测SLNB后腋窝淋巴结状态的相关因素，为避免进一步腋窝淋巴结清扫提供参考。

资料和方法

1 一般资料 收集2007年1月–2016年11月于解放军总医院行前哨淋巴结活检的乳腺癌患者1162例，筛选出前哨淋巴结活检结果阳性(均为冷冻结果回报)患者215例。这些患者符合以下条件：1)经病理证实为乳腺癌；2)未接受过新辅助化疗；3)冷冻或石蜡苏木精–伊红(hematoxylin and eosin, HE)染色证实前哨淋巴结阳性(除外免疫组织化学诊断的前哨淋巴结阳性患者)；4)已行ALND。最终纳入196例患者，年龄21~76岁，中位年龄46岁。其中ALN阳性组75例，ALN阴性组121例。

2 研究方法 收集并整理入组患者的临床资料，包括患者年龄、术前影像检查结果(钼靶、B超、磁共振)、肿瘤部位、肿瘤大小、病理类型、组织学分级、肿瘤激素受体状态、肿瘤分子分型(依据2011年St.Gallen国际乳腺癌会议专家共识)、阳性SLN个数、总SLN个数、阳性腋窝淋巴结个数、总ALN个数、手术方式、辅助治疗方案。ALND后按腋窝淋巴结状态分为ALN阴性(ALN-)组和ALN阳性(ALN+)组，分析两组上述临床资料的差异以确定SLNB阳性患者避免进一步腋窝淋巴结清扫的预测因子。

3 统计学分析 所有数据采用SPSS22.0统计学软件进行分析。计量资料采用t检验，计数资料采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher's精确检验，Logistics回归筛选预测腋窝淋巴结状态的临床病理学因素； $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1 ALN+组和ALN-组病理特征比较 两组组织学分级、阳性前哨淋巴结数目和病理T分期差异有统计学意义($P < 0.01$)；年龄分布、肿瘤位置、组织学分类、激素受体状态、分子分型、SLNB淋巴结数目、ALND淋巴结数目无统计学差异。见表1。

2 SLNB阳性可避免ALND的因素分析 对表1中 $P < 0.1$ 的因素进行Logistic回归分析，对多分类变量进行哑变量处理。单因素分析结果显示：SLNB 3枚及3枚以上阳性结果的患者相对于1枚的患者ALND出现阳性结果的风险增加4倍($P < 0.05$)，组织学分级为SBRⅢ级的患者ALND为阳性的风险相对于SBRⅠ级的患者增加3.1倍($P < 0.05$)。多因素Logistic回归分析发现，SLNB前哨淋巴结数目和组织学分级是ALND阳性结果的影响因素。见表2。

表1 ALN- 和 ALN+ 组临床病理特征比较

Tab. 1 Comparison of clinicopathological characteristics between group ALN- and ALN+ (n,%)

Clinicopathological characteristics	ALN- (n=121)	ALN+ (n=75)	P
Age (yrs)	47.34 ± 10.29	44.07 ± 8.27	0.072
Location of tumor			0.074
Left	55(45.5)	46(61.3)	
Right	61(50.4)	28(37.4)	
Bilateral	5(4.1)	1(1.3)	
Histological grade			0.007
SBR I	3(2.5)	1(1.3)	
SBR II	81(66.9)	35(46.7)	
SBR III	17(14.1)	23(30.7)	
Pathological type			0.516
Invasive carcinoma	105(86.8)	69(92.0)	
Non-infiltrative carcinoma	2(1.7)	1(1.3)	
Mixed carcinoma	14(11.5)	5(6.7)	
Hormone receptor status			0.904
Positive	104(86.0)	64(85.3)	
Negative	17(14.0)	11(14.7)	
Molecular subtypes			0.064
Luminal A	24(19.8)	15(20.0)	
Luminal B1	61(50.4)	35(46.7)	
Luminal B2	19(15.7)	14(18.7)	
HER-2 amplification	6(5.0)	10(13.3)	
BLBC	11(9.1)	1(1.3)	
Harvested SLN number			0.764
≤ 2	46(38.0)	31(41.3)	
3~5	49(40.5)	31(41.3)	
> 6	26(21.5)	13(17.4)	
SLN + number			0.001
1	94(77.7)	42(56.0)	
2	19(15.7)	15(20.0)	
≥ 3	8(6.6)	18(24.0)	
Pathological T staging			0.001
Tis	8(6.7)	1(1.3)	
1	73(60.3)	35(46.7)	
2	36(29.7)	30(40.0)	
3	0(0)	7(9.3)	
Total number of ALN	13.64 ± 5.48	16.01 ± 5.00	0.599

表 2 预测腋窝淋巴结结果因素的 Logistic 回归分析

Tab. 2 Logistic regression analysis of predictive factors for positive result of axillary lymph nodes

Variables	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
	OR	95% CI	P	OR	95% CI	P
Age	0.931	0.931–1.002	0.066	0.974	0.942–1.008	0.133
Location of tumor			0.185			
Left	–	–	–			
Right	0.565	0.285–1.120	0.102			
Bilateral	0.296	0.031–2.850	0.292			
Histological grade			0.009			0.011
I	–	–	–	–	–	–
II	1.296	0.130–12.899	0.242	1.436	0.087–23.666	0.059
III	4.059	0.388–42.491	0.003	2.287	0.157–50.931	0.005
Molecular subtypes			0.118			
Luminal A	–	–	–			
Luminal B1	0.645	0.271–1.533	0.321			
Luminal B2	0.797	0.269–2.362	0.682			
HER-2 amplification	1.602	0.394–6.519	0.511			
BLBC	0.052	0.004–0.645	0.021			
No. of SLN+			0.002			0.014
1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	1.767	0.819–3.810	0.147	1.260	0.541–2.930	0.592
≥ 3	5.036	2.029–12.495	0.000	4.159	1.600–10.809	0.003
Pathological T staging			0.078			
Tis	–	–	–			
1	0.410	0.107–1.567	0.192			
2	0.697	0.176–2.753	0.607			
3	9.462	0.425–210.887	0.156			

讨 论

过去的 20 多年里, 早期乳腺癌患者的腋窝手术方法发生了巨大的变革^[9]。对于腋窝淋巴结临床阴性的乳腺癌患者, 前哨淋巴结活检阴性时仅行 SLNB 是安全有效的方案, 而且 SLNB 结果可作为腋窝分期的参考。SLNB 具有高准确率和低假阴性率。国内外许多前瞻性研究证实了对于前哨淋巴结阴性患者 SLNB 可以安全替代 ALND^[4,10–14], 上肢并发症降低、生活质量提高^[2,8]。对前哨淋巴结阴性患者不再行 ALND 也早已是国内早期乳腺癌治疗标准。然而在实际临工作中, 发现有很多前哨淋巴结阳性的早期乳腺癌患者腋窝淋巴清扫结果为阴性, 这部分患者行 ALND 可能增加术后上肢并发症发生率。因此, 如何鉴别出前哨淋巴结阳性却可以免行 ALND 的患者显得尤为重要。2010 年 ACOSOG Z0011 随机试验结果显示原发肿瘤处于临床 T1 或者 T2 期、1~2 个阳性 SLN、准备接受保乳手术和术后全乳放疗、辅助化疗的早期乳腺癌患者可以仅行 SLNB^[15]。2012 年版 NCCN 推荐某些特定的前哨淋巴结阳性患者可以免行

ALND。但由于我国乳腺癌的早期筛查制度并不完善以及国人的医疗观念问题, 保乳率仍低于国外。前哨淋巴结一旦发现转移选择进一步腋窝淋巴结清扫仍是常规做法。

本研究中, 196 例患者中腋窝淋巴清扫结果回报为阳性的有 75 例, 这与美国乳腺和肠道外科辅助治疗研究组 B-32 试验报道的数据(腋窝非前哨淋巴结转移阳性率为 38.6%)相似^[8]。国际上就 SLNB 结果阳性进一步是否 ALND 也有很多预测模型, 如 MSKCC、Stanford、Turkish、MDAnderson、MOU 和 DEU 模型等, 其 ROC 曲线下面积都在 80% 以上^[16]。2015 年乳腺外科学会发布了乳腺癌腋窝转移处理方式的共识: 1~2 个前哨淋巴结转移的保乳手术后并做全乳放疗的 T1、组织学 1 或 2 级、雌激素受体 (estrogenreceptor, ER) 阳性和人类表皮生长因子受体 2(human epidermal growth factor receptor-2, HER2) 阴性的绝经后患者, 不要求做腋窝淋巴结清扫。那些做了乳房切除术或者肿瘤特征满足以下至少 1 项 (T3、3 级、ER-、HER2+) 的患者应行淋巴结清扫。这个共识在国内还未被认可, 尽管国内也有相关研究尝试预测腋

窝淋巴结转移情况^[17],但目前仍缺乏大的随机对照试验结果支持。

本研究存在一些局限和不足,如入组患者较少。由于未能查询到近一半患者的术前肿瘤大小记录且早期失访率极高,因此无法分析肿瘤大小的影响和患者术后生存状态,而国内有文献报道肿瘤大小是预测腋窝淋巴结阳性的预测因子^[18-19]。在国内多中心大样本量随机对照研究结果面试之前,建议对前哨淋巴结活检阳性结果1枚、SBR I或者II级的早期乳腺癌患者免行ALND,并积极接受辅助治疗。

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