

· 临床研究与应用 ·

术后放疗对 T1~2 期伴 1~3 枚淋巴结转移乳腺癌患者预后的影响*

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摘要 目的:研究 T1~2 期伴 1~3 枚淋巴结转移乳腺癌患者的预后危险因素,并分析术后放疗对带有不同危险因素患者局部复发及生存的影响。方法:回顾性分析 2000 年 1 月至 2002 年 6 月 457 例于天津医科大学肿瘤医院诊治的 T1~2 期伴 1~3 枚淋巴结转移乳腺癌患者的生存预后。通过 Cox 比例风险模型分析明确患者的独立预后因素,并以这些因素进行分层,通过生存分析探究放疗对不同亚组患者预后的影响。结果:放疗对整体患者的生存(HR=0.949, 95%CI:0.435~2.074, $P=0.896$)与复发(HR=0.611, 95%CI:0.231~1.614, $P=0.320$)不是独立有益因素,结外浸润(ECE)和组织学Ⅲ级是预后的独立危险因素。以这两个危险因素分别进行分层分析后发现放疗对具危险因素患者的预后具有统计学意义(ECE+组 OS: $P=0.020$, LRRFS: $P=0.014$; Grade Ⅲ 组 OS: $P=0.002$, LRRFS: $P<0.001$;)对无危险因素组患者的预后无显著性差异(ECE-亚组 OS: $P=0.353$, LRRFS: $P=0.796$; Grade Ⅰ~Ⅱ 亚组 OS: $P=0.267$, LRRFS: $P=0.589$)。结论:结外浸润和组织学Ⅲ级是 T1~2 期伴 1~3 枚阳性淋巴结乳腺癌患者预后的危险因素,放疗可以明显改善这些带危险因素患者的无局部复发生存和总生存,而对于未发生结外浸润及组织学级Ⅰ~Ⅱ的患者,放疗对预后的影响无显著性差异。

关键词 乳腺癌 放疗 结外浸润 组织学分级 预后

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Effects of post-mastectomy radiation therapy on T1-2 stage and one to three positive lymph node breast cancer patients with different risk factors

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Abstract Objective: To retrospectively evaluate the prognostic risk factors of T1-2 stage breast cancer patients with one to three positive node(s) and their effects on the benefits of post-mastectomy radiation therapy (PMRT). **Methods:** We retrospectively analyzed 457 breast cancer patients with T1-2 stage and one to three positive axillary lymph nodes treated in our hospital between 2000 and 2002. The independent prognostic factors of the patients were calculated by the Cox proportional hazards model. The patients were further classified into high-risk and low-risk subgroups according to the risk factors to explore the benefit of PMRT on the prognosis of different subgroups using survival analysis. **Results:** PMRT was not an independent beneficial factor of overall survival (OS) (HR=0.949; CI: 0.435-2.074; $P=0.896$) or loco-regional recurrent free survival (LRRFS) (HR=0.611; CI: 0.231-1.614; $P=0.320$) in all patients. Extracapsular extension (ECE) and pathological grades were independent prognostic risk factors, and the benefits of PMRT were significantly different on the prognosis of high-risk subgroup patients (group ECE+OS: $P=0.020$, LRRFS: $P=0.014$; group Grade Ⅲ OS: $P=0.002$, LRRFS: $P<0.001$). Meanwhile, PMRT failed to prolong the OS and LRRFS of low-risk subgroup patients (group ECE+OS: $P=0.353$, LRRFS: $P=0.796$; group Grade Ⅰ to Ⅱ OS: $P=0.267$, LRRFS: $P=0.589$). **Conclusion:** ECE and grade Ⅲ were the independent

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risk factors of death and loco-regional recurrence in the T1-2 breast cancer patients with one to three positive lymph node(s). PMRT was an effective adjuvant therapy to improve the prognosis of patients with high-risk factors. However, the benefit of PMRT had no significance in patients with ECE- or grade I - II.

Keywords: breast neoplasm, PMRT, ECE, histological grade, prognosis

放疗是乳腺癌患者术后的重要辅助治疗之一,可改善患者的局部控制率及总生存率。目前对于T1~2期乳腺癌改良根治术后腋窝淋巴结转移>3枚的患者或腋窝清扫不彻底的1~3枚淋巴结转移的患者,术后行胸壁及锁骨上淋巴引流区的预防性放疗;而对伴有1~3枚淋巴结转移的腋窝清扫相对彻底的乳腺癌患者改良根治术后是否放疗一直存有争议。最新的NCCN指南对T1~2期1~3枚淋巴结转移患者术后放疗的选择已由“考虑”改为“强烈推荐”。然而仍有临床学者不建议在低复发率的情况下选择放疗^[1],另有部分学者则认为应对此群组中带有高危因素的患者进行放疗^[2-4]。目前正在进行的前瞻性临床试验,MRC/EORTC/SUPREMO试验,其入组对象包括T1~2期1~3枚淋巴结转移患者,入组患者随机进入胸壁放疗组或未放疗组,但目前未有完善结果^[5]。本研究回顾性分析457例T1~2期1~3枚转移淋巴结乳腺癌患者的预后因素并初步探讨放疗在具不同危险因素患者中的应用价值。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集2000年1月至2002年6月在天津医科大学肿瘤医院诊治的552例术后病理证实腋窝淋巴结转移1~3枚乳腺癌病例,其中T1~2期457例纳入本研究,全组患者中位年龄51(26~79)岁,均行改良根治术,平均切检淋巴结17(4~53)枚,基本资料见表1。

1.2 术后治疗

术后行辅助化疗,采用CAF/CEF/CMF方案,4~6个周期。381例激素受体(ER/PR)阳性患者均接受内分泌治疗,采用他莫西芬或芳香化酶抑制剂治疗5年。346例患者接受术后放疗,放疗方案为患侧胸壁野+/-同侧淋巴引流区(锁上野、内乳野及腋窝野),胸壁采用6MEV电子线,DT(总剂量)45~50 Gy/25F,切口加量小野6MEV电子线加量,DT10~16 Gy。锁上野、内乳野采用6MEV电子线和6MV X线混合照射,DT50 Gy。

1.3 随访

患者在术后前2年门诊复查4次/年,以后2次/年,复查内容包括体格检查,血常规等,由门诊医生视情况决定是否行影像学检查。所有病例均有完整随访信息,由本院病案室进行电访或信访,随访问隔

半年,直至患者死亡,本研究中位随访时间123(15~155)个月。局部复发定义为同侧乳腺、胸壁复发或腋窝、锁骨上及内乳淋巴结复发。无局部复发生存期(LRRFS)为手术之日至局部复发之日;总生存期(OS)为手术之日至死亡之日。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行计算,用Kaplan-Meier法进行生存分析,Log-rank进行组间对比,用Cox比例风险模型进行预后的多因素分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计意义。

2 结果

随访过程中,19(4.16%)例患者发生局部复发,32(7.00%)例死亡。多因素分析结果显示,结外浸润(extracapsular extension, ECE)和组织学Ⅲ级分别为患者局部复发和死亡的独立危险因素,放疗不是改善局部复发和生存的独立因素(表2~3)。根据患者是否发生ECE和放疗分为ECE-PMRT-组、ECE-PMRT+组、ECE+PMRT-组及ECE+PMRT+组;根据病理组织学分级及是否放疗将患者分为Grade I~II PMRT-组、Grade I~II PMRT+组、Grade III PMRT-组及Grade III PMRT+组,各组局部复发及死亡情况见表4~5。分层分析发现,放疗对ECE-组患者生存及局部复发影响无统计学差异(OS: $P=0.353$, LRRFS: $P=0.796$),对ECE+组患者生存及局部复发皆有统计学差异(OS: $P=0.020$, LRRFS: $P=0.014$);放疗对Grade I~II组患者生存及复发影响无统计学意义(OS: $P=0.267$, LRRFS: $P=0.589$),对Grade III组患者生存及复发皆有统计学意义(OS: $P=0.002$, LRRFS: $P<0.001$)。

3 讨论

Rangan等^[6]曾报道,1~3个淋巴结转移乳腺癌患者术后在不接受放疗情况下,经化疗及(或)内分泌治疗后局部复发率可控制在10%左右,然而近几年的报道则倾向于放疗可改善这些患者的局部控制^[2-3,7]。Huang等^[2]对318例T1~2期1~3枚淋巴结转移乳腺癌患者预后分析发现,放疗可以改善局部复发($P=0.004$)和无病生存率($P=0.001$),但不能控制远处转移率($P=0.074$)和总生存率($P=0.239$),Cosar等^[7]的报道亦指出放疗对局部复发控制有统计学意义($P=0.038$),对总生存无显著影响($P=0.087$)。安德森肿

瘤中心(M.D. Anderson Cancer Center)^[1]报道近年 T1~2 期 1~3 枚淋巴结转移患者 10 年复发率为 4.3%,与本组总复发率(4.16%)相符。Olivotto 等^[8]及 Taylor 等^[9]建议,若总体复发率低于 10%,则不推荐放疗作为常规治疗。而本研究亦发现,放疗并不能改善整体生存率及局部控制,与国内一些报道不完全相符^[10-11]。吴冬梅等^[10]报道,放疗对 T1~2 期 1~3 枚淋巴结转移患者的 5 年生存率和复发率影响皆有统计学差异(OS: $P=0.047$, LRRS: $P=0.034$),郝建磊等^[11]则报道在 T2 期 1~3 枚淋巴结转移患者中放疗虽然可以控制整体的 10 年局部复发($P=0.035$),但对总体生存率无影响($P=0.094$)。本研究进一步分析发现放疗在局部高危亚组,即 ECE+或 grade III 的患者中可以影响局部复发及总生存率。本研究与其它报道发现的不符考虑可能是不同样本之间高风险患者组成比例差异所致。

表 1 全组患者基本资料

Table 1 Characteristics of patients and tumors				
Item		PMRT-	PMRT+	Total
N		111	346	457
age(years)	≤50	61	191	252
	>50	50	155	205
Hormone receptor	negative	23	45	68
	positive	88	301	389
Postmenopausal	no	47	189	236
	yes	64	157	221
ECE	negative	72	297	369
	positive	39	49	88
Histological grade	I	7	21	28
	II	93	301	394
	III	11	24	35
Endocrine therapy	no	23	53	76
	yes	88	293	381
ALN(+)		2.03±0.748	1.92±0.692	

表 2 全组患者 OS 影响因素的单多因分析

Table 2 Univariate and multivariate analyses of the prognostic factors by Cox's regression model for OS

Variable	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
	HR	95%CI	P	HR	95%CI	P
ALN	2.206	1.213 ~ 4.011	0.009	0.903	0.498 ~ 1.640	0.739
Histological grades	6.582	2.578 ~ 16.801	<0.001	2.594	1.127 ~ 5.971	0.025
ER/PR status	0.476	0.171 ~ 1.322	0.154	1.422	0.622 ~ 3.252	0.404
PMRT	0.416	0.168 ~ 1.036	0.059	0.949	0.435 ~ 2.074	0.896
ECE	2.629	1.035 ~ 6.680	0.042	1.471	1.121 ~ 3.475	0.009

表 3 全组患者 LRRFS 影响因素的单多因分析

Table 3 Univariate and multivariate analysis of the prognostic factors by Cox's regression model for LRRFS

Variable	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
	HR	95%CI	P	HR	95%CI	P
ALN	2.133	1.349 ~ 3.372	0.001	1.572	0.819 ~ 3.015	0.174
Histological grades	2.813	1.220 ~ 6.487	0.015	7.016	2.644 ~ 18.614	<0.001
ER/PR status	0.437	0.202 ~ 0.946	0.036	0.581	0.192 ~ 1.757	0.336
PMRT	0.403	0.201 ~ 0.811	0.011	0.611	0.231 ~ 1.614	0.320
ECE	3.922	1.958 ~ 7.854	<0.001	1.197	1.097 ~ 3.610	0.039

表 4 不同放疗与 ECE 组合的 OS 及 LRRFS(R-:PMRT-, R:PMRT+, E-:ECE-, E+:ECE+)

Table 4 Effects of PMRT on OS and LRRFS in sub-groups with or without ECE (R-: PMRT-, R: PMRT+, E-: ECE-; E+: ECE+)

Item	N	OS				LRRFS			
		n(%)	Media	95%CI	P	n(%)	Media	95%CI	P
E-	R-	72	2(2.8)	149.6	147.5~151.6	0.353	2(2.8)	148.8	145.9~151.8
	R+	297	15(5.1)	150.0	147.4~152.6		10(3.4)	152.1	150.3~153.9
E+	R-	39	12(30.8)	123.9	111.2~136.7	0.020	6(25.4)	133.8	121.9~145.8
	R+	49	3(6.1)	142.9	137.0~148.8		1(2.0)	147.0	144.9~149.0

表5 不同放疗与组织学分级组合的OS及LRRFS(G I ~ II :Grade I ~ II ;GIII:GradeIIIR-:PMRT-, R:PMRT+)

Table 5 Effects of PMRT on OS and LRRFS in sub-groups with different histological grades (R-: PMRT-, R: PMRT+, E-: ECE-; E+: ECE+). (GI - II: Grades I and II; GIII: GradeIIIR-: PMRT-, R: PMRT+)

Item		N	OS				LRRSF			
			<i>n</i> (%)	Media	95%CI	<i>P</i>	<i>n</i> (%)	Media	95%CI	<i>P</i>
G I ~ II	R-	100	8(8.0)	143.5	138.9~148.1	0.267	2(2.0)	148.4	146.2~150.6	0.589
	R+	322	16(5.0)	150.0	147.6~152.5		10(3.1)	152.3	150.7~154.0	
G III	R-	11	6(54.5)	107.8	83.3~132.4	0.002	6(54.5)	96.4	65.9~126.9	<0.001
	R+	24	2(8.3)	133.7	126.0~141.4		1(4.2)	137.3	133.9~140.6	

ECE是一种在腋窝淋巴结转移乳腺癌患者中常见的病理特征,是局部复发危险因素之一,在国外已受到不少学者关注^[12-13]。Ilknur等^[12]发现,ECE显著降低I~III期乳腺癌患者的无病生存率($P=0.040$)和无远处转移率($P=0.002$),Neri^[13]等通过对376名T1~3期患者的分析后发现,ECE对无病生存率、局部无复发率、无远处转移率和总生存率的影响皆有统计学差异(DFS: $P<0.001$,LRRFS: $P=0.037$,DMFS: $P<0.001$,OS: $P<0.001$)。然而国内对ECE研究极少,宋艳群等^[14]发现,ECE对4~9枚淋巴结转移患者的局部复发及生存率影响显著;Geng等^[15]报道ECE是1~3枚淋巴结转移患者局部复发的危险因素($P=0.006$),却未分析其在T1~2期1~3枚淋巴结转移患者对放疗反应的影响。本研究发现ECE是T1~2期1~3枚淋巴结转移患者局部复发(HR=1.197,95%CI:1.097~3.6101, $P=0.039$)和死亡(HR=1.471,95%CI:1.121~3.475, $P=0.009$)的危险因素,虽然本文中ECE+患者的局部复发率小于10%(ECE+:8.0% vs. ECE-:3.3%),但分层分析发现放疗在ECE+患者中确实可以影响局部复发及总生存率,值得注意的是,若单独考虑未接受放疗ECE+患者,其复发率可高达25.4%,而另一方面,放疗对于ECE-患者的预后的影响并无统计学差异。Hamamoto等^[16]分析248例未行放疗的T1~2期1~3枚淋巴结阳性患者局部复发率后发现,合并淋巴血管浸润阳性的激素受体阴性患者10年复发率由总体激素受体阴性患者的10%升至17%。基于Olivotto等^[8]及Taylor等^[9]的建议,Hamamoto认为应对激素受体阴性伴淋巴血管浸润阳性T1~2期1~3枚淋巴结转移患者进行放疗。本研究数据显示ECE+患者未经放疗干预的复发率为25.4%,亦符合放疗的指征。此外,放疗同样能逆转组织学III级对预后的影响,而对grade I~II患者预后无影响,而grade III组的总体局部复发率为20.0%,未经放疗干预的grade III患者的局部复发率高达54.5%。

随着对T1~2期1~3枚淋巴结转移患者高危因

素的深入认识,对该类患者是否选择放疗的争论演变为应对何种患者放疗。目前各学者对高危因素的看法并不统一,淋巴血管浸润、阳性淋巴结比率,受体能状态等因素亦在各家讨论范围^[2-4,6],但因缺乏大样本的报道,故尚无定论。本研究亦存在一定的局限性,由于样本量限制,患者死亡及复发率很低,且属于回顾性研究,对各组患者的放疗选择不能控制,因此本文结果有待大样本前瞻性试验证实。

本研究显示,放疗仅对部分T1~2期1~3枚淋巴结转移乳腺癌患者的预后有影响,ECE+和(或)组织学III级的患者强烈建议接受放疗以获得更好的局部控制及生存率。

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第八届中国肿瘤学术大会暨第十三届海峡两岸肿瘤学术会议会议通知

由中国抗癌协会、中华医学会肿瘤分会主办,国际抗癌联盟(UICC)协办,山东省抗癌协会、山东省肿瘤医院承办的第八届中国肿瘤学术大会暨第十三届海峡两岸肿瘤学术会议,将于2014年9月11-14日在济南隆重召开。

中国肿瘤学术大会是我国肿瘤学界最高水平的学术论坛之一,代表着中国肿瘤学最新发展前沿和最新进展。近些年来,在主办和承办单位的共同努力下,先后在北京、杭州、广州、天津、河北、上海等地成功举办,均取得了丰硕成果。

第八届中国肿瘤学术大会主题为“科学抗癌、防治并重,共赢健康中国梦”。会议将设立若干分会,均由相关专业委员会组织。届时,会议将邀请来自国内外多名医学界两院院士和众多著名肿瘤学专家、学术精英做精彩的学术报告,介绍当前国内外肿瘤诊治的最前沿、最有价值的学术研究,肿瘤防治的新观念、新进展和新资讯。世界和我国包括台湾在内的抗癌战线的医务工作者、科研工作者将围绕肿瘤的基础研究、预防、诊断、治疗等主题进行广泛深入的学术交流。