

24例与癌并发的胃肠间质瘤临床病理分析

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摘要 目的:研究与消化道癌并发的胃肠间质瘤(gastrointestinal stromal tumor, GIST)的临床病理特点。**方法:**对胜利石油管理局胜利医院、胜利油田中心医院、东营市人民医院2002年1月至2012年12月收治的157例胃肠间质瘤病例,观察CD117、CD34、SMA免疫组织化学标记的表达。观察并发胃肠道癌病例的临床病理特点,重点观察肿瘤异型性、核分裂活性、细胞增殖活性标记物Ki-67的表达特点,与未并发胃肠道癌的病例进行比较。**结果:**157例中并发胃肠道癌者24例,占15.3%。其中男14例,女10例,男女之比为1.4:1。年龄41岁~66岁,中位年龄55岁。24例中7例位于食管中段或下段,15例位于胃壁,2例位于空肠。肿瘤直径0.6~3.8 cm,平均 (1.50 ± 0.85) cm,4例有轻度异型性,其余无异型性。核有丝分裂0~5个/50HPF,平均 (0.79 ± 1.83) 个/50 HPF, Ki-67指数0~7.72,平均 2.16 ± 3.26 。并发癌瘤包括食管癌5例,胃食管交界处癌2例,胃癌15例,肠癌2例。作为对照,未并发消化道癌的胃肠道间质瘤患者133例,其中男74例,女59例,男女之比为1.25:1。年龄43~71岁,中位年龄54岁。114例发生于胃,13例位于肠,6例食管。肿瘤直径2.4~15.5 cm,平均 (6.11 ± 7.09) cm。82例显示不同程度的异型性,68例诊断为中危险度,14例为高危险度。核有丝分裂0~53个/50 HPF,平均 (3.81 ± 23.67) 个/50 HPF。Ki-67指数0~39.21,平均 6.22 ± 16.96 。并发癌的胃肠间质瘤较未并发癌者比较,男女病例比值较高,瘤体平均直径较小,核分裂指数和Ki-67阳性指数显著较低(分别为 $t=1.981, P<0.05$; $t=1.993, P<0.05$)。**结论:**15.3%胃肠间质瘤是并发癌。并发的胃肠间质瘤多数没有特殊临床症状,因癌手术后标本大体检查时发现。其增殖活性显著低于未并发癌的胃肠间质瘤,可能属于发生早期的肿瘤。

关键词 胃肠间质瘤 病理学 癌

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1000-8179.20141058

Clinicopathological characteristics of 24 gastrointestinal stromal tumor cases with concurrent carcinoma

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Abstract Objective: To observe the clinicopathological features of gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) cases with concurrent carcinoma. **Methods:** Patient data of 24 GIST cases with concurrent carcinoma were collected from the 157 GIST cases reported between 2002 and 2012. The clinicopathological features of the GIST cases with concomitant carcinoma were studied. The expression of CD117, CD34, and SMA by the tumors was assayed using the immunohistochemical EliVision method. In particular, the expression of the proliferation marker Ki-67 was studied. **Results:** GIST cases with concurrent carcinoma accounted for 15.3% of the total GIST cases studied. The GIST patients with concurrent carcinoma included 14 males and 10 females. The male-female ratio of these patients was 1.4:1. The age of the patients ranged from 41 years to 66 years, with a median age of 55 years. Lesions at the inferior segment of the esophagus were found in 7 of the 24 selected GIST cases; lesions at the gastric wall and in the intestines were observed in 15 and 2 cases, respectively. The diameter of the GIST cases with concurrent carcinoma ranged between 0.6 and 3.8 cm, with an average of 1.50 ± 0.85 cm. Slight dysplasia was observed in 4 of the 24 cases; no heteromorphism was present in the remaining 20 cases. The mitotic counts of GIST cases with concurrent carcinoma ranged from 0/50 HPF to 5/50 HPF, with an average of $(0.79\pm 1.83)/50$ HPF. The proliferative index of Ki-67 in the GIST cases with concurrent carcinoma ranged between 0 and 7.72, with an average of 2.16 ± 3.26 . The concurrent carcinoma cases included 5 cases with esophageal carcinoma, 2 with cardiac carcinoma, 15 with gastric cancer, and 2 with intestinal cancer. In contrast to the GIST cases with concurrent carcinoma, the GIST cases without carcinoma complications included 74 males and 59 females. The male-female ratio was 1.25:1. The age of the patients without concurrent carcinoma ranged from 43 years to 71 years, with a median age of 54 years. Among the 133 GIST cases without cancer complications, gastric, intestinal, and esophageal lesions were found in 114, 13, and 6 cases, respectively. The diameter of GISTs without cancerous complications ranged from 2.4 cm to 15.5 cm, with an average of 6.11 ± 7.09 cm. Different degrees of dysplasia were seen in 82 of the 133 cases. The mitotic counts in the GIST cases without cancer complications ranged from 0/50 HPF to 53/50 HPF, with an average of $(3.81\pm 23.67)/50$ HPF. The prolifera-

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tive index of Ki-67 for these cases ranged from 0 to 39.21 and averaged at 6.22 ± 16.96 . The male-female ratio of the GIST cases with cancer complications was higher compared with the GIST cases without. The average diameter of GISTs with complications was smaller compared with that of GISTs without complications. The mitotic counts and the proliferative index of Ki-67 were significantly lower in the GIST cases with cancer complications than in those without ($t=1.981$, $P<0.05$ vs. $t=1.993$, $P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Concurrent carcinomas were found in 15.3% of the total GIST cases. No special clinical symptoms were observed in most GIST cases with cancer complications, as revealed when the carcinomas were examined. The proliferative index of Ki-67 in the GIST cases with concurrent carcinoma is significantly lower compared with that of the GIST cases without complications.

Keywords: gastrointestinal stromal tumor, pathology, carcinoma

胃肠间质瘤是一组与 Kit 基因突变有关的肿瘤,并非罕见,可以发生在胃、小肠、食管、直肠以及肠系膜、肝等胃肠道外。文献报道,其中 12%~33%是在胆囊切除手术及胃癌、食管癌、肠癌根治手术中被发现,但国内有关报道较少。本文报道 24 例并发消化道癌的胃肠间质瘤,重点观察其临床病理特点。

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料

全部胃肠间质瘤病例均为胜利石油管理局胜利医院、胜利油田中心医院、东营市人民医院 2002 年 1 月至 2012 年 12 月住院患者。由至少两名有经验的病理医生复查切片,观察免疫组织化学切片,并复习有关临床资料。所有分析病例均根据肿瘤的组织学形态及免疫组织化学表达 CD117 确定诊断。本研究重点观察与消化道癌并发的胃肠间质瘤病例。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 临床资料分析 均采集自患者就诊的原始病历。分析患者年龄、性别、肿瘤发生器官及大小、发生部位,以及并发的癌瘤大小和位置。

1.2.2 病理组织学 观察所有切片,组织学类型,浸润深度,以及与间质瘤的关系。记录胃肠道间质瘤的组织学类型、细胞异型性、肿瘤性坏死、核分裂数量、浸润生长情况。

1.2.3 免疫组织化学 使用柠檬酸缓冲液高温高压抗原修复,Elis Vision 法免疫组织化学标记。抗体 CD117/C-kit (克隆号 RY145)、CD34 (QBEnd/10)、S-100 蛋白 (4C4.9)、SMA (1A4)、Ki-67 (SP6) 及 Elis Vision 试剂盒均购自福州迈新公司。高倍镜下选择 Ki-67 表达热点区并计数,计算阳性指数(阳性细胞百分数)。

1.2.4 随访 对全部并发消化道癌的胃肠道间质瘤病例及确诊已满 3 年的未并发消化道癌的胃肠道间质瘤患者进行随访。随访由临床医师、病理医师、医院的患者随访机构完成,方式包括复诊时了解、电话询问等。本文终末随访时间为 2012 年 12 月 25 日。

1.3 统计学分析

全部数据均使用 SPSS 13.0 统计软件进行统计学处理,计量数据采用 t 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

收检的 157 例胃肠间质瘤,并发消化道癌者 24 例(15.3%)。全部 24 例中,7 例为食管癌手术、15 例为胃癌手术、2 例为肠癌手术,胃肠道间质瘤均在癌瘤切除术中或术后发现并确诊。胃肠道间质瘤 6 例位于黏膜下,8 例位于肌层间,10 例位于浆膜下。栅栏-空泡型 19 例,黏液样型 4 例,上皮样型 1 例。24 例肿瘤细胞均表达 CD117,16 例 CD34 阳性表达,8 例 SMA 灶性阳性表达,S-100 蛋白均阴性。24 例并发消化道癌的胃肠道间质瘤患者中,男 14 例,女 10 例,男女之比为 1.4:1。年龄范围 41~66 岁,中位年龄 55 岁。7 例位于食管中段或下段,15 例位于胃壁,2 例位于空肠。肿瘤直径 0.6~3.8 cm,平均 (1.50 ± 0.85) cm,4 例有轻度异型性,20 例未显示异型性。核有丝分裂 0~5 个/50 HPF,平均 (0.79 ± 1.83) 个/50 HPF, Ki-67 指数 0~7.72,平均 2.16 ± 3.26 。并发癌瘤包括食管鳞状细胞癌 5 例,胃食管交界处黏液腺癌、管状腺癌各 1 例,胃管状腺癌 9 例、黏液腺癌及印戒细胞癌各 3 例,回肠管状腺癌 1 例、回盲部黏液腺癌 1 例。胃肠道间质瘤部位、大小、并发癌的类型及主要临床表现(表 1)。

作为对照,未并发消化道癌的胃肠道间质瘤患者 133 例,其中男 74 例,女 59 例,男女之比为 1.25:1。年龄 43~71 岁,中位年龄 54 岁。114 例发生于胃,13 例位于肠,6 例食管。肿瘤直径 2.4~15.5 cm,平均 (6.11 ± 7.09) cm。82 例显示不同程度的异型性,68 例诊断为中危险度,14 例为高危险度。核有丝分裂 0~53 个/50HPF,平均 (3.81 ± 23.67) 个/50 HPF。Ki-67 指数 0~39.21,平均 6.22 ± 16.96 。133 例中 129 例表达 CD117,79 例表达 CD34;CD117 阴性的 4 例均表达 DOG1。并发消化道癌病例主要临床病理资料与未并发消化道癌病例的比较见表 2。

并发癌的胃肠间质瘤与未并发癌者比较,男女病例比值稍高,瘤体平均直径明显较小,核分裂指数和 Ki-67 阳性指数显著较低(分别为 $t=1.981$, $P<0.05$; $t=1.993$, $P<0.05$)。

133 例未并发消化道癌的 GIST 均行手术切除治疗,其中 2 例腹腔内播散的病例同时对部分转移病灶

进行了切除。病理诊断为中度恶性潜能的68例,仅1例术后使用甲磺酸伊马替尼治疗;诊断高度恶性潜能的14例,6例手术后使用甲磺酸伊马替尼治疗,7例放弃治疗。133例中119例获得随访,随访率89.47%,随访时间1~9年(图1)。低度恶性潜能病例51例,全部获得随访,均无瘤生存;中度恶性潜能病

例68例,获得随访57例,5例有复发,2例因其他疾病死亡,11例失访,其余生存;高度恶性潜能患者11例获得随访,3例失访,获得随访的11例中7例无瘤生存(5例曾使用甲磺酸伊马替尼治疗),1例术后2年复发,3例死亡(分别死于手术后2、3、4年,1例曾用甲磺酸伊马替尼治疗)。

表1 24例并发消化道癌的胃肠道间质瘤患者主要临床表现

Table 1 Condition and main clinical manifestations of 24 GIST cases with concurrent digestive tract carcinomas and cancerous lesions

Number	Organs of GIST	Diameter of GIST (cm)	Position of GIST	Organ of concurrent carcinoma	Histological type of synchronous carcinoma	Clinical symptom
1	Mid oesophagus	0.8	Subserosa	Mid oesophagus	Squamous carcinoma	Eating obstruction
2	Mid oesophagus	1.0	Subserosa	Mid oesophagus	Squamous carcinoma	Eating obstruction
3	Lower oesophagus	1.7	Muscularis	Cardia	Tubular adenocarcinoma	Eating obstruction
4	Mid oesophagus	0.9	Subserosa	Mid oesophagus	Squamous carcinoma	Dull pain fo forebreast
5	Lower oesophagus	0.6	Muscularis	Lower oesophagus	Squamous carcinoma	Eating obstruction
6	Lower oesophagus	2.1	Muscularis	Esophagogastric junction	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	Stomach discomfort
7	Mid oesophagus	1.5	Subserosa	Lower oesophagus	Squamous carcinoma	Eating obstruction
8	Antetheca of corpora ventriculi	2.0	Muscularis	Lesser curvature of corpora ventriculi	Tubular adenocarcinoma	Stomachache and ructus
9	Lesser curvature of sinuses ventriculi	1.8	Subserosa	Lesser curvature of corpora ventriculi	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	Ructus and sour regurgitation
10	Paries posterior of fundus ventriculi	0.9	Subserosa	Esophagogastric junction	Tubular adenocarcinoma	Stomach discomfort
11	Antetheca of corpora ventriculi	2.5	Muscularis	Lesser curvature of corpora ventriculi	Tubular adenocarcinoma	Stomach discomfort
12	Greater curvature of sinuses ventriculi	0.8	Subserosa	Lesser curvature of corpora ventriculi	Signet ring cell cancer	Stomach discomfort
13	Antetheca of sinuses ventriculi	1.8	Muscularis	Lesser curvature of corpora ventriculi	Signet ring cell cancer	Ructus
14	Lesser curvature of sinuses ventriculi	3.5	Subserosa	Lesser curvature of corpora ventriculi	Tubular adenocarcinoma	Stomach discomfort
15	Antetheca of sinuses ventriculi	2.0	Subserosa	Lesser curvature of corpora ventriculi	Tubular adenocarcinoma	Ructus and sour regurgitation
16	Lesser curvature of sinuses ventriculi	3.8	Muscularis	Greater curvature of sinuses ventriculi	Tubular adenocarcinoma	Stomachache
17	Greater curvature of sinuses ventriculi	0.9	Subserosa	Lesser curvature of corpora ventriculi	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	Stomachache and ructus
18	Antetheca of sinuses ventriculi	1.0	Subserosa	Lesser curvature of corpora ventriculi	Tubular adenocarcinoma	Ructus and sour regurgitation
19	Paries posterior of sinuses ventriculi	0.6	Subserosa	Lesser curvature of corpora ventriculi	Signet ring cell cancer	Ructus and sour regurgitation
20	Greater curvature of corpora ventriculi	1.5	Subserosa	Lesser curvature of corpora ventriculi	Tubular adenocarcinoma	Stomachache and ructus
21	Paries posterior of corpora ventriculi	0.8	Subserosa	Greater curvature of corpora ventriculi	Tubular adenocarcinoma	Symptomless
22	Antetheca of sinuses ventriculi	0.8	Subserosa	Lesser curvature of corpora ventriculi	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	Ructus and sour regurgitation
23	Ileum	1.2	Subserosa	Ileum	Tubular adenocarcinoma	Dull pain fo abdomen
24	Ileum	1.5	Muscularis	Ileocecus	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	Lump of right lower quadrant

表2 并发与未并发消化道癌的胃肠间质瘤患者临床病理特征对比

Table 2 Comparison of the clinicopathological features of GIST cases with and without concurrent carcinoma

Clinicopathological data	GIST with concurrent carcinoma (n=24)	GIST non-with concurrent carcinoma (n=133)
Gender		
Male	14	74
Female	10	59
Male vs. Female	1.4:1	1.25:1
Age (years)		
Age range	41-66	43-71
Median age	55	54
Position		
Oesophagus	7	6
Stomach	15	114
Duodenum	0	2
Small intestine	2	7
Colon	0	4
Tumor size		
Diameter range	0.6-3.8 cm	2.4-15.5 cm
Diameter mean	1.50±0.85 cm	6.11±7.09 cm
Atypia	Absence or slight	Slight to severe
Necrosis	Absence	Absence or existence
Nuclear division		
Number range	0-5/50 HPF	0-53/50 HPF
Mean value	(0.79±1.83)/50 HPF	(3.81±23.67)/50 HPF
Ki-67		
Number range	0-7.72	0-39.21
Mean value	2.16±3.26	6.22±16.96

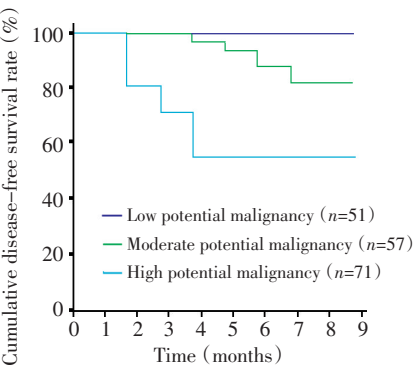


图1 未伴发癌的GIST无瘤生存率Kaplan-Meier曲线图
Table 1 Kaplan-Meier disease-free survival curves for the GIST cases without concurrent carcinoma

3 讨论

胃肠间质瘤是胃肠道最常见的间叶性肿瘤,过去曾长期被诊断为平滑肌肿瘤。1983年 Mazur 和

Clark 研究发现,胃的一些所谓平滑肌肿瘤实际上缺乏平滑肌分化和施万细胞分化的证据,提出了胃间质瘤这个描述性名称^[1]。其后一段时间,胃肠间质瘤的概念曾有不同的含义,广义的概念包括所有起源于胃肠道空腔脏器肌壁的间叶源性肿瘤,狭义的概念仅指除平滑肌肿瘤、自主神经肿瘤外的胃肠道非特异性间质肿瘤。这样,胃肠道的间质瘤概念一度显得相当混乱。1998年,Hirota等^[2]研究发现,在胃肠间质瘤中,位于4q11-12的c-kit基因存在功能获得性突变,c-kit基因发生突变,但c-kit基因编码的KIT蛋白仍保持自身的酪氨酸激酶活性,从而激活下游的信号传导通路,影响正常的增生-凋亡过程,导致肿瘤发生。Kindblom和Sarlomo-Rikala等各自独立的研究证明,c-kit基因产物CD117是较以前研究使用的CD34对胃肠间质瘤更特异和敏感的标记物。这些研究深化了对胃肠间质瘤的认识。现在认为,胃肠间质瘤可能来源于Cajal间质细胞。胃肠道Cajal间质细胞能调节肠的蠕动,是胃肠道起搏细胞,表达CD117。

胃肠间质瘤发生部位按顺序为胃、小肠、直肠、食管、结肠。除胃肠道外,也可发生于腹腔内、盆腔、腹膜后,称为胃肠道外间质瘤(extra-gastrointestinal stromal tumor),其中80%位于肠系膜和大网膜,20%位于腹膜后^[3]。胃肠间质瘤较少发生于儿童和青年,而多见于中老年,发病年龄多为40~70岁,平均55岁。男女性均可发生,男性略多。胃肠道发生者可有消化道出血、腹痛、上腹不适、腹胀、腹部包块等症状,而胃肠道外发生者主要症状为腹部包块。胃的间质瘤偶尔可伴有Carney三联征(胃肠间质瘤、肺软骨瘤和肾上腺外副节瘤),小肠的间质瘤偶尔可伴I型神经纤维瘤病,少数胃肠间质瘤病例有家族史。胃肿瘤结节状,质地细腻,可有出血、坏死和囊性变。可有纤维性假包膜。组织学形态可以分为梭形细胞为主型、上皮样细胞为主型和混合型。梭形细胞为主型最多见,瘤细胞呈梭形或短梭形,束状、漩涡状、鱼骨样排列,有时见类似神经鞘瘤的栅栏状结构。核一端可见小的胞质空泡。上皮样型瘤细胞肥胖,上皮样,巢状或片状分布,胞质透亮或嗜酸性,也可呈印戒样。少数病例具有瘤巨细胞和多核瘤细胞。部分病例可见嗜伊红染色的丝团样纤维小结。

胃肠间质瘤的细胞遗传学异常包括-14、14q11-q13、14q22-q24结构异常,-1p、-22、-13或-15、+8q、+17q等结构改变。多数具有编码和转录激活的KIT蛋白激酶的KIT原癌基因突变,少数具有产生激活的血小板衍生生长因子的PDGFRA突变^[4]。

5%~10%的病例无KIT基因和PDGFRA基因突变,被称为野生型。儿童患者和伴有I型神经纤维瘤病、Catney三联征的病例常无以上特异性突变,可能存在不同的发生机制。

免疫组织化学多数显示CD117阳性,为胞膜和胞质弥漫强阳性,并可同时显示高尔基区点状着色。CD34也有多数病例表达。另外,也有部分病例表达MSA、Calponin、S-100蛋白。

胃肠间质瘤2.95%~33.3%并发其他癌瘤。对GIST研究早期即发现,患者偶尔可伴有Carney三联征(GIST、肺软骨瘤和肾上腺外副节瘤),另外,小肠的间质瘤偶尔可伴I型神经纤维瘤病。近年来,关于GIST并发其他肿瘤的个案报道逐渐增加^[5-13]。GIST常与消化道癌并发,根据文献报道和本文资料,与癌并发的GIST最常见的部位为食管和胃(分别为1.13%和0.53%),较少见的是结直肠(0.03%)。Agaimy等^[5]分析4 777例胃肠间质瘤文献,444例者伴发其他恶性实体瘤,占9.3%。根据文献报道,与GIST伴发的癌除胃肠道癌以外,还可以是女性生殖系统癌、乳腺癌、肾癌、前列腺癌、肺癌等。文献显示,GIST除与癌伴发外,还有一些与非上皮性肿瘤,如骨肉瘤、伯基特淋巴瘤、浆细胞瘤、神经母细胞瘤、慢性淋巴细胞白血病、脂肪瘤、生长抑素瘤等并发的病例报告,还可与异位胰腺并发。伴发肿瘤可以是同时发现,也可能是先后发生。据报道资料,GIST并发其他肿瘤最常见的为结直肠癌、胃癌和前列腺癌。国内相关资料较少,报道并发其他消化道恶性肿瘤的比例在5%~7%^[6-7]。本组157例胃肠间质瘤中24例并发消化道癌,占15.3%。胃肠间质瘤与消化道癌分别属于两种不同的实体瘤,二者并发的原因尚不清楚,有少数文献试图回答这些问题,有作者提出这两种肿瘤对患者具有相同的易感因素,也有作者认为这两种肿瘤的发生机制类似,但都缺乏有力证据^[14-15]。本组病例的临床病理情况未能显示胃肠道间质瘤与消化道癌发生之间的规律性关系,考虑二者并发更可能是一种偶然的巧合。

目前,临床医生对与癌并发的胃肠间质瘤了解相对较少,本组所有病例术前均未考虑并发间质瘤的可能,尽管有部分病例胃肠道间质瘤的体积已经较大,最大者甚至达到3.8cm,在术前仍未引起并发间质瘤的考虑,与癌灶较近的胃肠道间质瘤被认为是与癌一体的瘤结,较远者则被认为是转移灶。而较小的胃肠道间质瘤少数在术中被发现,多数为后在消化道癌切除标本大体检查中发现,部分位于浆膜下者曾被误认为局部淋巴结或癌的转移灶。

与未并发消化道癌的胃肠间质瘤比较,并发癌患者男女病例比值较高,瘤体平均直径较小,核分裂指数和Ki-67阳性指数显著较低(分别为 $t=1.981$, $P<0.05$; $t=1.993$, $P<0.05$),多可归为极低危险度肿瘤,可能属于发生早期的间质瘤。

临床医生应提高对并发癌的胃肠间质瘤的认识,手术前及手术中对于可疑的病灶,不能简单的判定为癌转移灶,必要时可以完整切除可疑病灶,行快速冰冻病理检查,以明确肿瘤性质。在消化道癌手术时注意检查发现隐匿的小胃肠间质瘤,可以在肿瘤早期将其切除,将大大减少胃肠间质瘤发展后带来的恶性后果。

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- (2014-06-23 收稿)
(2014-08-20 修回)
(本文编辑:贾树明)



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血清标志物 ProGRP 有效改善肺癌管理

“血清标志物如何改善肺癌管理”专家会议于4月27日在中华医学会第八次全国中青年检验医学学术会议期间,在济南舜耕山庄成功举办。来自全国检验和肺癌学科权威专家近90位参会,共同呼吁提高对肺癌诊治的关注,重视血清标志物在肺癌管理中的医学价值,尤其是胃泌素释放肽前体(ProGRP)对小细胞肺癌管理的重要临床意义。

其中,由四家欧洲医学中心联合开展的 Elecsys® ProGRP 多中心临床研究证实,在不同类型的良、恶性疾病中,ProGRP 在 SCLC 中呈现高表达、且浓度上升明显,而在其他恶性肿瘤中表达不明显,证明 ProGRP 在鉴别 SCLC 时有良好的特异性。研究表明,ProGRP 水平大于 150 pg/mL 患者中,患 SCLC 或神经内分泌瘤的可能性为 98%。因此,ProGRP 可用于肺癌、良性疾病、健康人的鉴别诊断。

中国医学科学院肿瘤医院、复旦大学附属肿瘤医院、北京大学肿瘤医院也联合完成了一项 Elecsys® ProGRP 检测试剂盒(电化学发光法)的临床研究。来自前两家医院的教授表示,该检测灵敏度、特异性以及批内/批间的精密度均符合国家食品药品监督管理局的要求, Elecsys® ProGRP 显示出优秀的精密度,低值 CV 可稳定在 1.1%,高值 CV 为 0.9%,即在不同浓度检测下均非常小,检测稳定可靠,同时通过对抗体的优秀设计, Elecsys® ProGRP 检测试剂盒可同时用于血清和血浆样本,结果有良好的相关性,省却了检验科采血的复杂程度,一管血在一个平台上就可以完成多个肺癌血清指标检测,应用前景广阔。

——引自“中国医学论坛报”