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非小细胞肺癌患者中HER2基因突变的临床特征及预后

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨非小细胞肺癌HER2基因突变的临床特征和预后。方法: 回顾性分析15例HER2基因突变的非小细胞肺癌临床特征, Kaplan-Meier法计算生存率, log-rank法进行生存率显著性检验。结果: 非小细胞肺癌中HER2基因突变率1.92%(15/781), 女性患者突变率高于男性患者(3.76% vs 1.23%, $P=0.022$), 吸烟患者突变率高于未吸烟患者(3.17% vs 0.74%, $P=0.027$), 中位生存时间42.6个月, 其中复合突变12例, 中位生存时间42.6个月, 单纯突变3例, 中位生存时间40.3个月, 两者差异无统计学意义($P=0.43$); 伴随EGFR基因突变8例, 中位生存时间50.6个月, 不伴随EGFR基因突变7例, 中位生存时间42.6个月($P=0.19$), 伴随TP53基因突变9例, 中位生存时间40.4个月, 不伴随TP53基因突变6例, 中位生存时间46.7个月($P=0.39$), 伴随SMARCA4基因突变2例, 中位生存时间50.6个月, 不伴随SMARCA4基因突变13例, 中位生存时间42.6个月($P=0.33$), 伴随MTOR基因突变2例, 中位生存时间44.3个月, 不伴随MTOR基因突变13例, 中位生存时间42.6个月($P=0.71$), 伴随APC基因突变2例, 中位生存时间39.0个月, 不伴随APC基因突变13例, 中位生存时间42.6个月($P=0.92$)。结论: 非小细胞肺癌HER2基因突变在女性未吸烟患者中多见, 伴随基因状态对HER2基因突变预后可能影响不大。

[关键词] 非小细胞肺癌; HER2; 临床特征; 预后

Clinical features and prognosis of non-small cell lung cancer harboring HER2 mutations

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Abstract **Objective:** To investigate clinical features and prognosis of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) harboring *HER2* mutations. **Methods:** We retrospectively reviewed clinical features from 15 patients with NSCLC harboring *HER2* mutations, and the survival rate was calculated by Kaplan-Meier method and log-rank test was used to compare the survival rates. **Results:** *HER2* gene mutation rate was 1.92% (15/781) in non-small cell lung cancer, mutation rate of female was much higher than male (3.76% vs 1.23%, $P=0.022$), and current-smoker was much higher than no-smoker (3.17% vs 0.74%, $P=0.027$), the median overall survival time was 42.6 months, including 12 cases compound mutation, the median overall survival time for 42.6 months, 3 cases simple mutation, the median overall survival time for 40.3 months, but both no statistical difference ($P=0.43$), with *EGFR* mutations in 8 cases, the median overall survival time for 50.6 months, and without *EGFR* mutations in 7 cases, the median overall survival time for 42.6 months ($P=0.19$), with *TP53* mutations in 9 cases, the median overall survival time for 40.4 months, and without *TP53* mutations in 6 cases, the median overall survival time for 46.7 months ($P=0.39$), with *SMARCA4* mutations in 2 cases, the median overall survival time for 50.6 months, and without *SMARCA4* mutations in 13 cases, the median overall survival time for 42.6 months ($P=0.33$), with *MTOR* mutations in 2 cases, the median overall survival time for 44.3 months, and without *MTOR* mutations in 13 cases, the median overall survival time for 42.6 months ($P=0.71$), with *APC* mutations in 2 cases, the median overall survival time for 39.0 months, and without *APC* mutations in 13 cases, the median overall survival time for 42.6 months ($P=0.92$). **Conclusion:** There is some significant difference of clinical features in *HER2* gene mutations with non-smoking women in non-small cell lung cancer, along with the state of *HER2* gene mutations little influence on prognosis.

Keywords non-small cell lung cancer; *HER2*; clinical features; prognosis

在全球范围内,肺癌是肿瘤相关死亡中最多的恶性肿瘤,其中非小细胞肺癌占肺癌的80%~85%^[1-3]。目前非小细胞肺癌的治疗模式已经被肿瘤驱动基因改变,并通过临床实践来评价靶向抑制剂疗效^[4-5]。*ERBB2* (*HER2*)蛋白在乳腺癌、胃癌、肺癌和胰腺癌等实体瘤中过表达^[6]。临床前和临床研究^[7-10]已经证实*HER2*基因是非小细胞肺癌的驱动基因之一。目前*HER2*基因改变包括3种机制:蛋白过表达、基因扩增和基因突变^[11]。根据已发表的研究,在非小细胞肺癌中*HER2*基因突变与其他常见驱动基因*EGFR*基因突变, *KRAS*基因突变和*ALK*融合基因相似,代表一类特殊亚型^[12-14]。本研究旨在分析*HER2*基因突变患者频率、临床特征及预后等信息,从而丰富对*HER2*基因作为非小细胞肺癌驱动基因的认识。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

回顾性分析福建省肿瘤医院、浙江省肿瘤医

院和武警浙江总队医院2012年1月至2014年12月间非小细胞肺癌I~IV期石蜡标本。病理分型根据WHO(2015版)肺肿瘤组织学分型,临床分期根据第七版TNM肿瘤学分类^[15-16]。纳入标准为经组织学或细胞学检查诊断确诊为非小细胞肺癌,经ARMS方法或者二代测序方法检测为*HER2*基因突变患者。本研究经成员单位医院伦理学委员会批准,所有标本的患者均知情同意。

1.2 方法

15例患者获取血或肿瘤组织标本经ARMS方法或二代测序方法确诊为*HER2*基因突变的非小细胞肺癌后给予相应治疗(手术治疗、靶向治疗、免疫治疗、放疗等)。治疗期间定期检测患者血常规、肝肾功能、肿瘤标志物、心电图及影像学。

1.3 研究因素与评价标准

研究因素包含年龄、性别、吸烟史、组织学类型、TNM分期等。不吸烟定义是一生吸

烟<100支。疗效评价标准使用WHO实体瘤疗效评价标准(RECIST)。

1.4 统计学处理

总生存期(overall survival, OS)用Kaplan-Meier法进行分析,结果运用 χ^2 及Fisher确切概率法,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。OS指诊断非小细胞肺癌开始至因任何原因引起死亡的时间。生存曲线采用Graphpad Prism软件分析。

2 结果

2.1 临床病理特征

781例非小细胞肺癌患者行HER2基因检测,突变率1.92%(15/781),其中男7例,女8例;中位年龄59岁;吸烟与未吸烟患者分别为3和12例;腺癌13例,鳞癌1例,其他类型1例;I~IIIA9例,IIIB~IV期患者有6例;HER2基因突变和未突变患者的临床信息见表1。

2.2 基因分析

基因表达谱分析EGFR基因突变与HER2基因突变共存型占53.33%(8/15),TP53基因突变与HER2基因突变共存型占69.23%(9/13),SMARCA4基因突变与HER2基因突变共存型占15.38%(2/13),MTOR基因突变与HER2基因突变共存型占15.38%(2/13),APC基因突变与HER2基因突变共存型占15.38%(2/13),AR,CDK4,CDKN2A,TSC1,RB1,HRAS,MET,FGFR3,BRCA1,ATR基因突变与HER2基因突变共存型均占7.69%(1/13)。HER2基因亚型中S310F占13.33%(2/15,图1),A775_G776insYVMA占13.33%(2/15,图2),S280F占13.33%(2/15),P780_Y781insGSP占6.67%(1/15),C630Y占6.67%(1/15),L755P占6.67%(1/15),T327S占6.67%(1/15),K907R占6.67%(1/15),R70W占6.67%(1/15),E117D占6.67%(1/15),L970V占6.67%(1/15)和C965S占6.67%(1/15,表2)。

表1 HER2基因突变和未突变患者的临床特征比较分析

Table 1 Comparison of clinical characteristics between patients with and without HER2 mutation

类别	HER2突变型(n=15)	HER2野生型(n=766)	P
性别			0.022
男	7	561	
女	8	205	
年龄/岁			0.059
<60	7	532	
≥60	8	234	
吸烟状态			0.027
否	12	366	
是	3	400	
组织学类型			1.000
腺癌	13	599	
鳞癌	1	136	
其他	1	31	
分期			0.866
I~IIIA	9	443	
IIIB~IV	6	323	

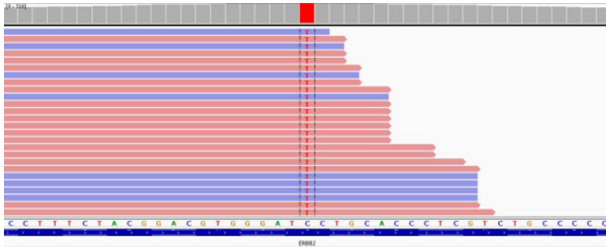


图1 HER2 S310F IGV图

Figure 1 IGV of HER2 S310F

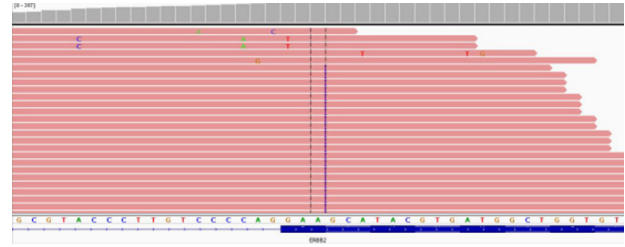


图2 HER2 A775_G776insYVMA IGV图

Figure 2 IGV of HER2 A775_G776insYVMA

表2 HER2基因突变患者的临床特征(n=15)

Table 2 Clinical characteristics of patients with HER2 mutation (n=15)

序号	年龄/岁	性别	吸烟史	分期	检测方法	HER2突变位点	伴随基因	总生存时间/月
1	63	女	否	IB	NGS	S310F	EGFR	58.7+
2	44	女	否	IIA	NGS	S310F	EGFR	44.2+
3	59	男	否	IV	ARMS	A775_G776insYVMA	—	12.3
4	42	男	否	IV	ARMS	P780_Y781insGSP	—	42.6
5	51	男	是	IIIA	NGS	C630Y	EGFR, TP53, AR, CDK4, CDKN2A, TSC1	23.4
6	44	男	否	IIB	NGS	L755P	TP53, MTOR, RB1, SMARCA4	39.8+
7	64	男	是	IV	NGS	T327S	HRAS, MET, TP53, FGFR3	26.4
8	53	女	否	IIIA	NGS	S280F	TP53, APC, EGFR	44.9+
9	59	男	是	IV	NGS	K907R	TP53, EGFR, SMARCA4	50.6
10	78	女	否	IIA	NGS	R70W	EGFR	36.4
11	63	女	否	IV	NGS	E117D	TP53, EGFR	6.9
12	64	女	否	IIB	NGS	L970V	TP53, BRCA1, MTOR, ATR	44.3
13	87	男	否	IB	NGS	S280F	TP53, EGFR	11.2+
14	63	女	否	IIB	NGS	A775_G776insYVMA	—	46.7
15	42	女	否	IIIB	NGS	C965S	TP53, APC, AKT1, CCND1, CTNNB1, RET, ATM, BRAF, NTRK1, ALK	19.2

2.3 预后生存时间

本组15例患者,中位生存时间42.6个月(图3),其中复合突变12例,中位生存时间42.6个月,单纯突变3例,中位生存时间40.3个月,两者差异无统计学意义($P=0.43$,图4);手术患者9例,中位生存时间46.7个月,非手术患者6例,中位生存时间22.8个月,两者差异无统计学意义($P=0.06$,图5);伴随EGFR基因突变8例,中位生存时间50.6个月,不伴随EGFR基因突变7例,中位生存

时间42.6个月,差异无统计学意义($P=0.19$);伴随TP53基因突变9例,中位生存时间40.4个月,不伴随TP53基因突变6例,中位生存时间46.7个月,差异无统计学意义($P=0.39$);伴随SMARCA4基因突变2例,中位生存时间50.6个月,不伴随SMARCA4基因突变13例,中位生存时间42.6个月,差异无统计学意义($P=0.33$);伴随MTOR基因突变2例,中位生存时间44.3个月,不伴随MTOR基因突变13例,中位生存时间42.6个月,差异无统计学意义

($P=0.71$); 伴随APC基因突变2例, 中位生存时间39.0个月, 不伴随APC基因突变13例, 中位生存时间42.6个月, 差异无统计学意义($P=0.92$)。

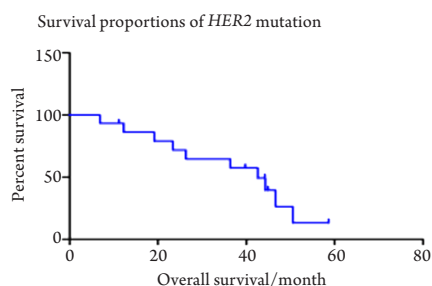


图3 15例HER2基因突变非小细胞肺癌患者的总生存期
Figure 3 Overall survival of 15 cases of HER2 gene mutation NSCLC patients

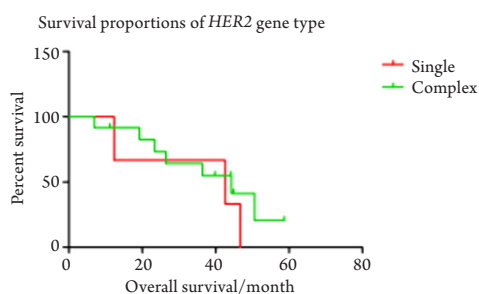


图4 HER2基因单纯突变和复合突变非小细胞肺癌患者总生存时间的比较 ($P=0.43$)
Figure 4 Comparison of overall survival between HER2 gene single mutations and complex mutations in non-small cell lung cancer patients ($P=0.43$)

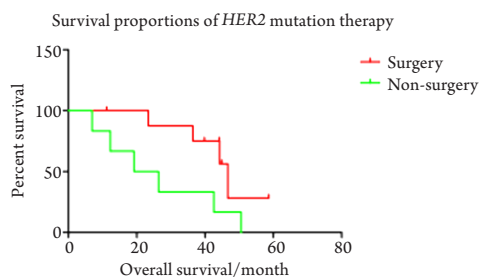


图5 HER2基因突变型手术患者和非手术非小细胞肺癌患者总生存时间的比较 ($P=0.06$)
Figure 5 Comparison of overall survival between HER2 gene surgery and non-surgery in non-small cell lung cancer patients ($P=0.06$)

3 讨论

既往研究^[14,17-23]报道非小细胞肺癌中HER2基因突变发生率在1%~6%, 主要集中在女性非吸烟的肺腺癌患者中。本研究评估非小细胞肺癌HER2基因突变的流行病学、临床特征、基因亚型、伴随基因和预后情况, 结果显示非小细胞肺癌HER2基因突变在女性未吸烟患者中多见。

非小细胞肺癌中HER2基因突变少见, HER2基因突变亚型及伴随基因方面的报道仅有1篇。Song等^[20]研究发现HER2基因亚型方面A775_G776insYVMA占90.48%(19/21), P780_Y781insGSP占4.76%(1/21), G776>VC占4.76%(1/21), 表明RT-PCR方法检出HER2基因突变亚型方面以A775_G776insYVMA为主, 而本研究亚型S310F, S280F, C630Y等均未包括在RT-PCR试剂盒内, 所以二代测序在此方面有很大优势, 可以检出此部分突变, 便于阿法替尼靶向治疗此类患者。Song等^[20]运用二代测序技术检测19例HER2基因突变发现伴随基因TP53基因突变占31.58%(6/19), EGFR基因突变占15.79%(3/19), NF1基因突变占15.79%(3/19), KRAS基因突变占10.53%(2/19), ROS1基因突变占5.26%(1/19), BRCA1基因突变占5.26%(1/19), CDKN2A基因突变占5.26%(1/19), ARID1A基因突变占5.26%(1/19), DDR2基因突变占5.26%(1/19), NF1基因突变占5.26%(1/19), EXT1基因突变占5.26%(1/19)和SMARCA4基因突变占5.26%(1/19), 表明伴随基因方面TP53基因为主导, 与本研究结果类似。

HER2基因突变伴随基因与预后关系方面, 目前国内外未见报道。本研究发现非小细胞肺癌HER2基因突变伴随基因状态对HER2基因突变预后可能影响不大。但本研究HER2基因突变例数较小, 期待国内多中心能够在非小细胞肺癌HER2基因突变伴随基因状态对HER2基因突变预后方面做更深入的研究, 为非小细胞肺癌中HER2基因突变提供更多的循证学依据。

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