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TKI 获得性耐药向鳞状细胞癌转化合并 EGFR T790M 突变 1 例及文献复习

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[摘要] 郑州大学第一附属医院收治了1例组织学向鳞状细胞癌转化合并表皮生长因子受体T790M突变(Thr790Met mutation of the epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR T790M)、间质-上皮细胞转化因子(mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor, MET)突变的肺腺癌病例。患者,女,56岁,无吸烟史,左下肺叶腺癌根治术后6年,自觉胸壁肿块增大3 d。正电子发射计算机断层显像(positron emission tomography-computed tomography, PET/CT)见胸骨左侧旁软组织,左侧第2,4,5后肋及左侧第7侧肋、右侧第4及5后肋、胸骨转移;左肺上叶舌段斑片影代谢较活跃。第2次胸壁活检证实鳞状细胞癌浸润或转移,免疫组织化学结果示:TTF-1(-),CK7(+),NapsinA(-),Ki-67(约30%+),CK5/6(+),P40(+)。基因检测提示EGFR基因19外显子缺失突变,可能对酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI)类药物敏感;EGFR基因20外显子T790M错义突变,可能对第1代TKI类药物耐药,对第3代TKI类药物敏感。化疗联合奥希替尼治疗具有较好的临床疗效。TKI获得性耐药向鳞状细胞癌转化的具体机制尚不完全清楚,需要在早期行基因检测,进展后多次完善病理及基因检测,并且尽早行TKI辅助治疗。

[关键词] 酪氨酸激酶抑制剂获得性耐药;组织学转化;表皮生长因子受体T790M突变;奥希替尼

EGFR mutation-positive lung adenocarcinoma that transformed to T790M-positive squamous cell carcinoma: A case report and literature review

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Abstract We report a case of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutation-positive lung adenocarcinoma that transformed to Thr790Met (T790M) and mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor (MET) mutation-positive squamous cell carcinoma. A 56-year-old woman, a never-smoker, was admitted to the hospital for radical surgery of left lower lobe after 6 years, and a chest wall mass increase for 3 days. Positron emission tomography-computed tomography (PET/CT) showed soft tissue on the left side of the sternum, left 2nd, 4th, and 5th posterior ribs and

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left 7th rib, right 4th and 5th posterior ribs, sternal metastases; the metabolism of the tongue segment of upper left lobe are less active in the plaque. Second chest wall biopsy confirmed squamous cell carcinoma invasion or metastasis, and the Immunohistochemistry showed TTF-1 (-), CK7 (+), NapsinA (-), Ki-67 (about 30%+), CK5/6 (+), P40 (+). Genetic testing suggested that the EGFR gene 19 exon deletion mutation may be sensitive to the tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI); EGFR gene 20 exon T790M missense mutation may be resistant to the first-generation TKI, and sensitive to the third-generation TKI. Chemotherapy combined with osimertinib had good clinical efficacy for the treatment of T790M-positive squamous cell carcinoma. The Specific mechanism of EGFR mutation-positive lung cancer transformed into squamous cell carcinoma after treatment with the TKI has been still not completely clear, and it is necessary to accept early genetic testing, improve pathology and genetic testing several times after progress and begin to adopt the TKI adjuvant therapy as soon as possible.

Keywords acquired drug-resistance of tyrosine kinase inhibitor; histological transformation; Thr790Met missense mutation of the epidermal growth factor receptor; osimertinib

非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)是临床上常见的恶性肿瘤之一, 约占全部肺癌的85%^[1], 且大部分NSCLC患者在疾病晚期才开始接受治疗。靶向治疗因具有较好的疗效, 在晚期NSCLC治疗中受到高度重视。以表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)为突破方向的分子靶向治疗受到了广泛认可, 代表药物为吉非替尼和厄洛替尼。但不管近期效果如何, 大部分患者最终都不可避免对酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI)产生耐药性。表皮生长因子受体T790M突变(Thr790Met mutation of the epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR T790M)是TKI获得性耐药的最常见机制, 因组织学转化产生耐药性的较为罕见, 包括向小细胞肺癌转化等。郑州大学第一附属医院(以下简称“我院”)收治的1例组织学向鳞状细胞癌转化合并EGFR T790M、间质-上皮细胞转化因子(mesenchymal-epithelial transition factor, MET)突变的女性患者, 给予化疗和奥希替尼治疗有效, 现报告如下。

1 临床资料

患者, 女, 56岁, 无吸烟史, 左下肺叶腺癌根治术后6年, 自觉胸壁肿块增大3天来我院就诊。2013年于外院全麻下行“左肺下叶癌根治术”, 术后病理为低分化腺癌, 临床病理分期

T2N0M0(IIA期)。术后行“多西他赛+顺铂”方案辅助治疗4个周期。2016年5月外院复查CT提示左侧胸壁转移性结节及第3, 6肋骨转移。首次胸壁活检提示低分化腺癌并鳞样分化。基因检测提示EGFR 19外显子突变。行“培美曲塞+奈达铂”方案治疗6个周期, 据基因检测结果口服靶向药物“吉非替尼(易瑞沙)”至2017年11月20日, 2 d后入我院治疗。查正电子发射计算机断层显像(positron emission tomography-computed tomography, PET/CT)见胸骨左侧旁软组织, 左侧第2, 4, 5后肋及左侧第7侧肋、右侧第4及5后肋、胸骨转移; 左肺上叶舌段斑片影代谢较活跃(图1)。再次行胸壁活检, 结合免疫组织化学符合鳞状细胞癌浸润或转移, 免疫组织化学结果(图2)示: TTF-1(-), CK7(+), NapsinA(-), Ki-67(约30%+), CK5/6(+), P40(+). 基因检测提示EGFR基因19外显子缺失突变, 可能对TKI类药物敏感; EGFR基因20外显子T790M错义突变, 可能对第1代TKI类药物耐药, 对第3代TKI类药物敏感。调整治疗方向, 行“吉西他滨+顺铂”方案治疗2个周期后复查胸加全腹增强CT, 评估病情稳定(图3)。加大用药力度, 行“吉西他滨+顺铂+恩度”治疗4周期后复查增强CT提示病情较前好转(图4)。期间查头颅增强MRI未见转移灶。据基因检测结果口服奥希替尼(泰瑞沙)维持治疗至2019年4月2日, 复查增强CT提示病情较前好转(图5)。除本例外, 近年共有7个类似的病例报告^[2-6](表1)。

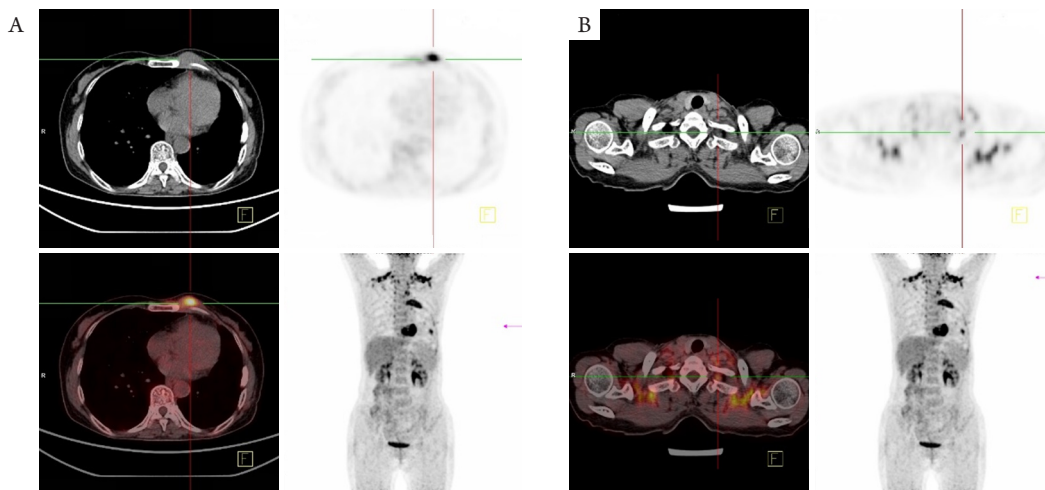


图1 PET/CT显示胸骨左侧旁结节状软组织影放射性分布浓聚, 最大标准摄取值(SUVmax)约为15.1, 与周围肋骨组织关系密切; 左肺上叶舌段见斑片状高密度影放射性分布较浓聚, SUVmax约5.3

Figure 1 PET/CT showed that the radiation distribution of nodular soft tissue shadow near the left side of sternum, which was closely related to the surrounding rib tissue, was concentrated and the SUVmax was about 15.1; the radiation distribution of patchy high density shadow in tongue segment of upper lobe of left lung is relatively concentrated and the SUVmax is about 5.3

(A) 胸骨左侧旁结节状软组织影; (B) 左肺上叶舌段斑片状高密度影。

(A) The nodular soft tissue shadow near the left side of sternum; (B) The patchy high density shadow in tongue segment of upper lobe of left lung.

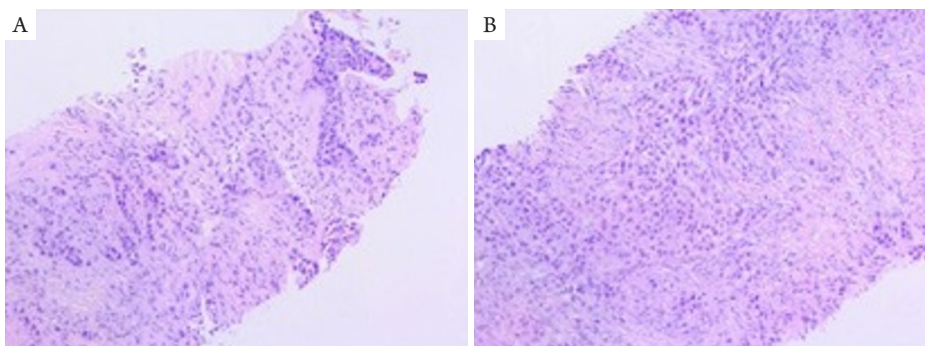


图2 第2次胸壁活检, 低倍镜下见癌细胞片状、松散排列, 呈弥漫分布, 浸润性生长(HE, ×40)

Figure 2 In the second chest wall biopsy, the cancer cells were seen as pathcy and loose arrangement, diffuse distribution and infiltrating growth under low magnification (HE, ×40)

(A) 胸壁活检组织顶部视野; (B) 胸壁活检组织中部视野。

(A) The top visual field of chest wall biopsy tissue; (B) The middle visual field of chest wall biopsy tissue.

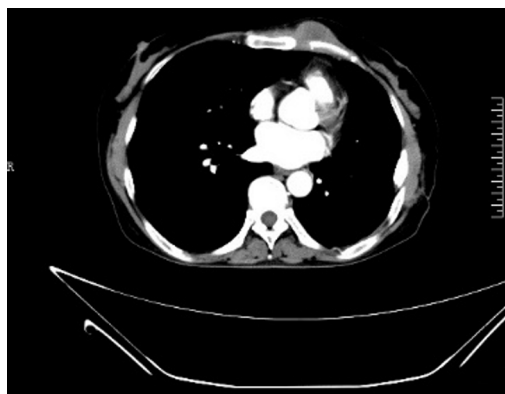


图3 2018年2月2号, 吉西他滨+顺铂治疗2个周期后复查

Figure 3 On February 2, 2018, gemcitabine + cisplatin treatment after 2 cycles



图4 2018年5月14号, 吉西他滨+顺铂+重组人血管内皮抑制素治疗4个周期后复查

Figure 4 On May 14, 2018, gemcitabine + cisplatin + recombinant human endostatin treatment after 4 cycles



图5 2019年4月2号, 患者从2018年8月开始口服奥希替尼后复查

Figure 5 On April 2, 2019, the patient was re-examined after oral administration of osimertinib starting from August 2018

表1 EGFR突变的腺癌向鳞状细胞癌转化的主要临床病理和分子特征

Table 1 Main clinicopathologic and molecular characteristics of transformation of EGFR-mutated adenocarcinoma into squamous cell carcinoma

性别/年龄	吸烟史	临床分期	EGFR突变类型	一线TKI/TKI无进展生存时间	获得基因突变类型	二线/三线治疗药物	来源
女/63岁	无	IV	L858R	厄洛替尼/5个月	PIK3CA ex20 (H1047R)	培美曲塞、顺铂、吉非替尼、卡铂、吉西他滨	Kuiper等 ^[2]
女/66岁	无	IV	ex19	厄洛替尼/8个月	无	无	Levin等 ^[3]
女/79岁	无	IV	delE746-A750	吉非替尼/15个月	T790M	放疗、吉非替尼	Jukna等 ^[4]
女/74岁	有	IV	L858R	吉非替尼/10个月	T790M	放疗	Jukna等 ^[4]
男/69岁	有	IV	ex19	厄洛替尼/12个月	T790M	奥希替尼	Okabe等 ^[5]
女/51岁	无	IV	delE746-A750	吉非替尼/4个月	无	手术、吉西他滨、顺铂	Hsieh等 ^[6]
女/61岁	无	IV	L858R	吉非替尼/12个月	无	厄洛替尼	Hsieh等 ^[6]
女/56岁	无	IV	ex19	吉非替尼/15个月	T790M, MET	吉西他滨、顺铂、恩度、奥希替尼	本文

PIK3CA: 磷脂酰肌醇-4,5-二磷酸 3-激酶催化亚基 α 基因; ex20: 外显子 20; ex19: 外显子 19; delE746: E746 删失。
PIK3CA: phosphatidylinositol-4,5-bisphosphate 3-kinase catalytic subunit alpha gene; ex20: exon 20; ex19: exon 19; delE746: deletion E746.

2 讨论

当下根据产生TKI耐药性的时间先后, 可将其耐药类型分为原发性耐药和获得性耐药2种^[7]。原发性耐药是指在治疗初期对TKI敏感性差, 疗效不佳; 获得性耐药是指患者在治疗初期疗效明显, 经过6~12个月后出现药物敏感性下降, 不可避免出现疾病进展。本例患者首次胸壁活检提示低分化腺癌并鳞样分化, 基因检测提示EGFR 19外显

子突变, 口服易瑞沙有效, 属于TKI获得性耐药。据文献[8]报道: 已知的几种TKI获得性耐药, 包括T790M突变(49%)、MET扩增或HGF过表达(5%), AxI激酶上调(20%~25%)、PIK3CA介导的PI3K通路活化或PTEN丢失(5%)、上皮间质转化(40%)和组织学转化成小细胞肺癌(5%~14%)。Yu等^[9]报道的出现TKI获得性耐药的155例EGFR突变型肺癌患者中, 仅有4个出现向小细胞肺癌转化(3%)。同时出现向肺鳞癌转化合并T790M, MET

突变的病例更是鲜有报道。加上查阅到的7个病例报告, 可发现如下3个特征: 1) 以不吸烟女性患者居多; 2) 原突变类型延续, 但组织学发生转化, 可伴或不伴有2次突变, 如T790M突变; 3) 按照2次突变靶点及肺鳞癌常用化疗方案治疗往往有效。当前关于该耐药特征可参考的文献数量较少, 需要更多的临床数据进行探究与验证。

目前对于TKI获得性耐药的可能机制的探讨集中在肿瘤异质性、肿瘤干细胞及分子机制三个方面。肿瘤异质性为肿瘤的进展和耐药性提供了不竭动力, 很可能在TKI获得性耐药机制中起主要作用。Jamal-Hanjani等^[10]在超过75%的处于进化后期的肿瘤中发现了异质性驱动改变, 该实验得出了基因组扩增、载脂蛋白B mRNA编辑催化多肽样(apolipoprotein B mRNA editing catalytic polypeptide-like, APOBEC)突变和染色体不稳定与肿瘤异质性相关的结论。Petljak等^[11]通过对1 001个癌细胞株和577个异种移植物的外显子组序列进行分析, 揭示了APOBEC突变是主要致癌突变特征, 表明抑制APOBEC的酶活性可以限制肿瘤细胞亚克隆的多样化, 即肿瘤异质性, 则在一定程度上会抑制肺腺癌细胞的组织学转化。因为在原始标本和新发标本的重复检查中都检测到相同的EGFR突变, 且在肺鳞癌中的EGFR突变非常罕见, 则可假设存在肿瘤干细胞在TKI药物的选择压力下分化成更具增殖潜能及耐药性的鳞癌细胞。研究^[12-13]表明: 当前越来越有人在乳腺癌、肺癌等恶性肿瘤中成功分离出肿瘤干细胞。本例患者由于病史迁延, 暂不能明确患者术前是否行增强CT和/或纤维支气管镜检查, 故也不排除双源癌的可能。也有可能是在TKI治疗开始时已经存在少量的具有EGFR突变的肺鳞癌细胞。在分子机制方面的研究报道相对较少。Lee等^[14]研究发现: 视网膜母细胞瘤基因和肿瘤蛋白53基因失活的EGFR突变肺腺癌更易向小细胞肺癌转化。除TKI获得耐药性包括组织学转化外, Hsu等^[15]还发现了1例因化疗和派姆单抗也可导致肺腺癌患者的临床病理特征转化为鳞癌。

FLAURA研究^[16]显示: 奥希替尼一线治疗EGFR突变的晚期NSCLC疗效显著优于第1代TKI。在本例中, 针对EGFR T790M突变的肺鳞癌使用奥希替尼联合化疗同样取得了不错的疗效。如果能在辅助治疗中直接使用TKI治疗可能会有更长的生存获益, 2018年刚完成的ADJUVANT研究^[17]结果表明吉非替尼治疗组对比标准化疗组能够延长无进展生存期10.7个月(28.7个月 vs 18.0个月), 肿瘤

复发风险下降40%。因此, 早期行基因检测、进展后多次完善病理及基因检测对于TKI获得性耐药后治疗策略的建立起到关键的指导作用。

综上所述, 目前对于TKI获得性耐药产生向肺鳞癌转化的研究为数不多, 病例特点主要以女性患者居多, 原突变类型延续, 可伴或不伴有EGFR二次突变, 针对二次突变靶点及鳞癌传统治疗方案一般有效。TKI获得性耐药向肺鳞癌转化的原因可能主要是肿瘤异质性, 其次是肿瘤干细胞和分子机制。对于TKI获得性耐药后组织学转化的研究缺乏大样本临床实践, 在分子机制方面仍有许多问题需要回答。早期、重复活检及基因测序和尽早TKI辅助治疗, 对此类患者的生存获益会更大。

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