

文章编号 1006-8147(2015)03-0233-03

论著

# 前列腺穿刺标本中神经周围侵犯对根治术后患者预后的影响

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**摘要** 目的:探讨前列腺穿刺活检标本中神经周围侵犯(PNI)对根治性前列腺切除术患者预后的影响。方法:回顾性分析经耻骨后根治性前列腺切除术或腹腔镜根治性前列腺切除术的160例局限性前列腺癌患者的临床资料,所有患者术前均进行前列腺穿刺活检并进行常规石蜡切片后行苏木精-伊红染色,以肿瘤细胞浸润神经束或神经束膜判定为PNI阳性。分析标本中PNI与前列腺癌临床病理特征以及根治性前列腺切除术预后的关系。结果:160例前列腺癌患者中PNI阳性27例(16.9%)。PNI与前列腺穿刺活检Gleason评分、前列腺癌临床分期、手术切缘阳性有关( $P<0.05$ )。PNI阳性组患者在根治性前列腺切除术后无生化复发生存期为 $(75.79\pm6.38)$ 个月,明显短于PNI阴性组的 $(88.46\pm2.41)$ 个月( $P<0.05$ )。PNI阳性组患者的总生存期为 $(84.32\pm2.96)$ 月,而非PNI组总生存期为 $(94.50\pm2.38)$ 个月( $P<0.05$ )。结论:前列腺穿刺标本中PNI可作为判断前列腺癌患者根治性前列腺切除术后不良预后的指标。

**关键词** 前列腺癌;前列腺穿刺活检;神经周围侵犯;根治性前列腺切除术;预后

中图分类号 R737.25

文献标志码 A

## Perineural invasion in prostate biopsy specimen affecting the prognosis of patients with radical prostatectomy

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**Abstract Objective:** To investigate the relationship between perineural invasion (PNI) in prostate biopsy and radical prostatectomy outcomes. **Methods:** One hundred and sixty patients undergoing radical prostatectomy were analyzed retrospectively. Paraffin sections of the specimens from all patients who underwent prostate biopsy were stained with HE. PNI-positive was defined as infiltration of carcinoma cell into the perineurium or neural fascia. The association of PNI with clinicopathologic features of prostate cancer and radical prostatectomy outcomes were analyzed. **Results:** PNI was positive in 16.9% (27/160) of the patients. The prostate biopsy Gleason score, clinical staging of prostate cancer, surgical margin were significantly associated with PNI ( $P<0.05$ ). The biochemical-recurrence-free survival time of PNI-positive patients after radical prostatectomy was shorter than that of the PNI-negative patients [ $(75.79\pm6.38)$  months vs  $(88.46\pm2.41)$  months,  $P<0.05$ ]. Furthermore, the overall survival time of PNI-positive patients was shorter than that of the PNI-negative [ $(84.32\pm2.96)$  months vs  $(94.50\pm2.38)$  months,  $P<0.05$ ]. **Conclusion:** PNI in prostate biopsy can be used as one of the indicators to predict adverse prostatectomy outcomes.

**Key words** prostate cancer; prostate biopsy; perineural invasion; radical prostatectomy ; prognosis

随着前列腺癌的发病率逐年攀升,前列腺癌的诊断与治疗技术也得到了长足的发展。前列腺穿刺活检和根治性前列腺切除术是目前公认的前列腺癌诊断与治疗的金标准,然而治愈性治疗后复发的诊治始终是人们关注与研究的热点。目前,为大家熟知的根治性前列腺切除术后生化复发与疾病进展的预后指标包括前列腺穿刺活检组织Gleason评分、术前血清PSA水平及临床分期。研究表明,神经周围侵犯(perineural invasion, PNI)在多种肿瘤的发

展进程中,特别是在淋巴结阴性的患者具有重要作用<sup>[1-2]</sup>。肿瘤神经周围侵犯是指肿瘤侵犯局部邻近的神经;肿瘤细胞包绕神经纤维或进入神经束膜内沿其扩展的局部浸润转移的现象。本文通过回顾性研究,旨在分析前列腺穿刺活检标本中PNI与前列腺癌临床病理特征的关系及其对根治性前列腺切除术后患者预后的影响。

### 1 对象和方法

1.1 研究对象 病例入选标准:(1)术前均进行标准的B超引导下的经直肠前列腺穿刺活检(扩展穿刺策略,10~14针)<sup>[3]</sup>;(2)耻骨后根治性前列腺切除术或腹腔镜根治性前列腺切除术确诊为前列腺癌;(3)术前均未进行内分泌治疗、新辅助化疗、放疗;

基金项目 天津市应用基础及前沿技术研究计划资金资助(12JCYB-JC31400)

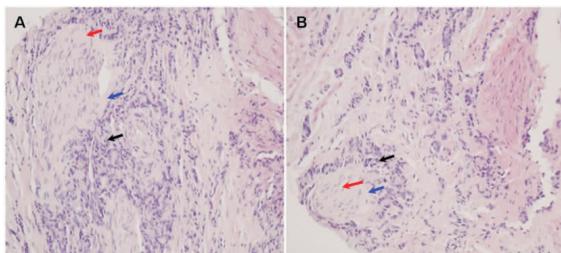
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(4)排除伴有神经系统病变者;(5)有完整随访资料者。按上述标准收集 2005 年 1 月~2013 年 6 月天津医科大学第二医院泌尿外科收治的 160 例前列腺癌患者。

**1.2 随访** 本研究采用门诊复诊、病历查询及电话随访等方式。主要随访内容包括患者在根治性手术后,第 1 年内每 3 个月复查 PSA 情况,第 2 年每 6 个月复查 PSA 情况及 2 年之后每年 1 次复查 PSA 的情况。了解术后肿瘤是否生化复发、复发时间及生存状况,随访截止时间为 2014 年 3 月。PNI 组 27 例患者中获得随访 26 例,失访 1 例;非 PNI 组 133 例患者中获得随访 129 例,失访 4 例。

**生化复发定义:** 根治性前列腺切除术后连续 2 次血清 PSA>0.2 ng/mL。肿瘤无生化复发生存期定义:自根治性前列腺切除术的日期到生化复发的日期。总生存期:自根治性前列腺切除术的日期到由于任何原因死亡日期或最后一次随访的日期,幸存者的随访时间则截止到最后一次随访的日期。

**1.3 病理诊断** 前列腺穿刺活检标本常规石蜡切片后,HE 染色,光镜下观察染色情况,如发现前列腺癌细胞进入神经鞘膜或神经束膜,则诊断为 PNI 阳性(图 1)。虽然部分患者在其他单位行前列腺穿刺活检诊断为前列腺癌,但是所有前列腺穿刺标本均在手术前,由我院泌尿外科病理学专家独立进行评估。前列腺癌的临床分期采用美国癌症联合委员会(American Joint Committee on Cancer, AJCC)2002 TNM 分期系统,肿瘤分级采用 Gleason 评分系统。



红箭示神经束,黑箭示肿瘤细胞,蓝箭示神经束膜

图 1 前列腺穿刺活检标本中神经周围侵犯(HE ×200)

Fig 1 Perineural invasion in the specimens of prostate biopsy (HE ×200)

**1.4 统计学方法** 应用 SPSS16.0 统计软件进行数据分析。计数资料的比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验;生存曲线的绘制采用 Kaplan-Meier 法;并用 Log-rank 检验比较生存曲线的差别;以  $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 PNI 与前列腺癌临床病理特征的关系** 160 例前列腺癌患者中术前前列腺穿刺标本存在 PNI 者

27 例(16.9%)。PNI 阳性与前列腺穿刺活检 Gleason 评分、前列腺癌临床分期、手术切缘阳性有关( $P<0.05$ ),而与术前血清 PSA、精囊侵犯、淋巴结转移无关(表 1)。

表 1 160 例前列腺癌患者的临床病理特征与 PNI 之间的关系(例)

Tab 1 The relationship of PNI and clinicopathological features of 160 patients with prostate cancer(cases)

临床病理资料	例数	PNI 阳性 (27 例)	PNI 阴性 (133 例)	$\chi^2$	P
术前血清 PSA/(ng/mL)				4.61	0.100
<4	5	1	4		
4~10	66	16	50		
>10	89	10	79		
Gleason 评分				13.43	0.001
<7	75	4	71		
7	36	10	26		
>7	49	13	36		
淋巴结转移	22			1.97	0.161
无		21	117		
有		6	16		
精囊侵犯	28			3.31	0.069
无		19	113		
有		8	20		
手术切缘	17			4.60	0.032
阴性		21	122		
阳性		6	11		
病理分期				18.96	<0.001
T1	84	4	80		
T2	40	11	29		
T3	36	12	24		
生化复发	30			4.53	0.033
无		18	112		
有		9	21		

**2.2 PNI 与前列腺癌患者预后的关系** 前列腺穿刺标本中 PNI 的存在对于根治性前列腺切除术后的生化复发的影响具有统计学意义( $\chi^2=4.53, P=0.033$ )。PNI 阳性组无复发生存期为( $75.79\pm6.38$ )个月(95%CI:63.29~88.28),而 PNI 阴性组无复发生存期为( $88.46\pm2.41$ )个月(95%CI:83.72~93.19),Log-rank 时序检验显示两组间差异有统计学意义, $\chi^2=3.898, P=0.048$ (图 2)。PNI 阳性组总生存期为( $84.32\pm2.96$ )个月(95%CI:78.52~90.12),而 PNI 阴性组生存期为( $94.50\pm2.38$ )个月(95%CI:89.84~99.15),Log-rank 时序检验显示两组间差异有统计学意义, $\chi^2=4.67, P=0.031$ (图 3),提示 PNI 与根治性前列腺切除术后患者的总生存率相关。

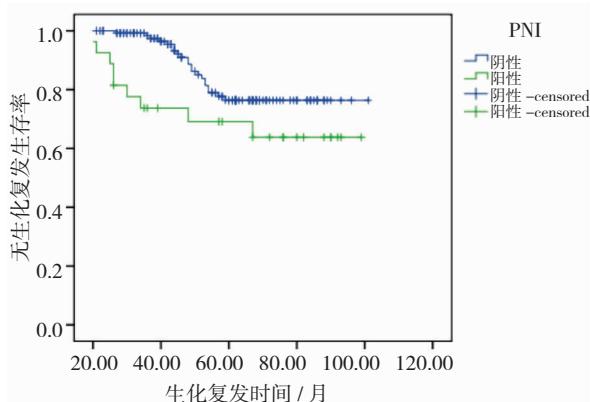


图2 PNI阳性与阴性患者无生化复发生存曲线的比较

Fig 2 Compare biochemical-recurrence-free survival curve of PNI positive patients to PNI negative patients

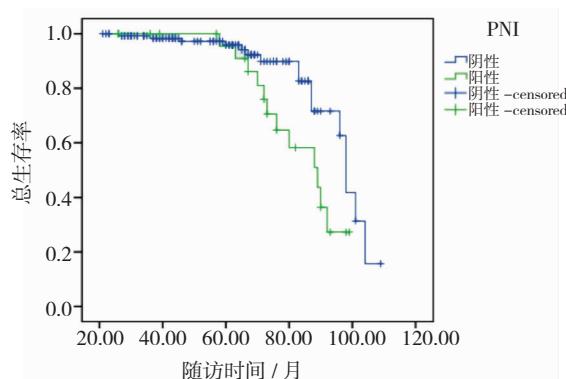


图3 PNI阳性与阴性患者生存曲线的比较

Fig 3 Compare overall survival curve of PNI positive patients to PNI negative patients

### 3 讨论

根治性前列腺切除术是局限性前列腺癌治疗的金标准。然而,仍有19%~40%的该类患者在根治术后会出现复发<sup>[4]</sup>。因此,对于确定能够预测根治性前列腺切除术后前列腺癌复发风险的指标具有重要意义。肿瘤的主要转移途径是血液转移、淋巴转移及直接侵犯,而PNI是除此之外的另一种扩散方式<sup>[2]</sup>。Hassan等<sup>[5]</sup>认为,PNI与肿瘤的不良预后有关可能是因为神经周围间隙提供了一个转移扩散的空间。此外,Gustavo等<sup>[6]</sup>发现肿瘤细胞可通过与邻近的神经或神经节相互作用从而促进肿瘤的进展与转移过程。Ayala和Fromont等<sup>[7-8]</sup>的研究也进一步证实了邻近的神经组织通过给肿瘤细胞提供生长的优势环境,从而促进肿瘤细胞在神经周围间隙中大量扩增。

研究表明,50%前列腺癌包膜浸润完全是因为癌细胞通过周围神经扩散<sup>[9]</sup>。Bastacky等<sup>[10]</sup>也证实了前列腺穿刺活检标本中存在PNI是前列腺包膜浸润的标志,其特异性高达96%。此外,PNI与前列腺

癌的临床病理特征显著相关<sup>[11]</sup>。本组研究同样发现PNI与前列腺穿刺活检Gleason评分、前列腺癌临床分期、手术切缘情况密切相关。然而,对于前列腺穿刺活检中PNI是否能提示前列腺癌根治术的预后则众说纷纭,O'Malley等<sup>[12]</sup>的研究发现穿刺标本中PNI与长期无瘤生存无相关,Nelson等<sup>[13]</sup>的研究也显示前列腺穿刺活检中PNI与临床无复发生存率及肿瘤相关死亡无关,而更多的研究则提示PNI是前列腺癌预后的独立预测指标<sup>[14-16]</sup>。笔者的研究同样证实了前列腺穿刺活检标本中存在PNI与根治性前列腺切除术后的肿瘤无生化复发生存及总生存率显著相关,提示预后不良。

目前研究发现,PNI可作为前列腺根治性切除术是否保留神经的一项重要的预测因素。Holmes等<sup>[17]</sup>发现前列腺穿刺活检中PNI阳性时,切除一侧或双侧神经血管束能够显著提高术后无疾病生存期。此外,D'Amico等<sup>[14]</sup>研究也证实了PNI阳性患者切除同侧的神经血管束,能够降低切缘阳性率并且显著改善预后。然而,PNI阳性的患者接受外放射治疗并不能改善预后<sup>[18]</sup>。因此,建议在今后的研究及临床工作中对前列腺穿刺标本中PNI情况进行常规的监测及报告;此外,多中心大规模的、高质量的前瞻性研究应进一步评价前列腺穿刺标本PNI的临床病理意义。

总之,本研究显示:前列腺穿刺标本PNI情况与肿瘤的Gleason评分、临床分期、手术切缘阳性密切相关,而且PNI的存在能够预测疾病的进展和肿瘤的不良预后。因此,对于前列腺穿刺标本中PNI的诊断应该广泛应用于临床病理诊断。

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步研究。

综上所述,在T2DM患者中,MS组分与血清 $\gamma$ -GGT水平密切相关,BMI、TG、FIns、SUA是血清 $\gamma$ -GGT升高的独立危险因素。因此在临床工作中,对于T2DM患者,除了积极控制血糖,需要关注血清 $\gamma$ -GGT水平的变化,以早期发现患者的代谢异常,防止多种代谢紊乱加重糖尿病慢性并发症的发生发展。

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