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· 专题研究 ·

原发性甲状腺鳞状细胞瘤的临床特征与诊治：附7例报告

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摘要

目的: 探讨原发性甲状腺鳞状细胞瘤(SCCT)的临床、超声及病理特征以及治疗和预后。

方法: 回顾性分析2010年1月—2015年12月收治的7例原发性SCCT患者的临床表现、超声声像图特征、术后病理结果和综合治疗效果。

结果: 7例原发性SCCT占同期全部甲状腺癌的0.96%(7/728), 其中男3例, 女4例, 平均年龄62.7岁。所有患者均可触及颈部肿块, 4例伴呼吸困难, 2例伴声音嘶哑, 1例伴吞咽困难。病灶超声声像图均表现为形态不规则的实性混合性回声光团, 5例肿块侵透甲状腺被膜, 2例伴有微钙化, 4例有异常颈部淋巴结。手术治疗5例(甲状腺癌联合根治术2例, 局部广泛切除术2例, 姑息性切除术并同时行预防性气管切开1例), 2例仅行粗针穿刺活检。患者病理均证实为SCCT, 3例合并结节性甲状腺肿, 2例合并甲状腺乳头状癌, 7例肿瘤细胞P63免疫组化均阳性。5例手术患者术中, 4例术后行放疗或放疗+化疗, 1例未行综合治疗; 2例粗针穿刺活检患者行单纯放疗或放疗+化疗。仅1例行根治性切除术联合术后放疗的患者生存期超过1年, 其余均在半年内死亡。

结论: 原发性SCCT恶性程度高, 病情发展迅速, 预后差。其临床表现及超声声像图具有一定的特征性, 有助于术前诊断, 免疫组化对鉴别诊断非常重要, 积极的综合治疗可能改善患者预后。

关键词

甲状腺肿瘤 / 治疗; 肿瘤, 鳞状细胞; 预后

中图分类号: R736.1

Clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of primary squamous cell carcinoma of thyroid: a report of 7 cases

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Abstract

Objective: To investigate the clinical, ultrasonic and pathologic characteristic as well as treatment and outcomes of primary squamous cell carcinoma of thyroid (SCCT).

Methods: The clinical presentations, ultrasonic features, pathologic findings and results of comprehensive treatment of 7 primary SCCT patients admitted from January 2010 to December 2015 were retrospectively analyzed.

Results: The 7 primary SCCT patients accounted for 0.96% (7/728) of the total number of thyroid cancer

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patients admitted during the same period, of whom, 3 cases were male and 4 cases were female, with an average age of 62.7 years. All patients had palpable neck mass that was associated with dyspnea in 4 cases, hoarseness in 2 cases and dysphagia in one case. All lesions in ultrasonographic images presented as irregular mixed echogenic solid mass, with thyroid capsule penetration in 5 lesions, microcalcification in 2 lesions and suspicious cervical lymph nodes in 4 lesions. Five patients underwent surgical treatment (thyroidectomy with neck dissection in 2 cases, wide local excision in 2 cases, and palliative resection with prophylactic tracheostomy in one case), and 2 patients underwent coarse needle biopsy only. All cases were confirmed as SCCT by pathology, which was combined with nodular goiter in 3 cases and with papillary thyroid carcinoma in 2 cases, and the immunohistochemical staining for P63 was positive in all cases. Of the 5 patients undergoing surgical treatment, 4 cases had postoperative radiotherapy or radiotherapy plus chemotherapy, and one case did not receive comprehensive therapy; 2 patients undergoing coarse needle biopsy only received radiotherapy or radiotherapy plus chemotherapy. Only one patient who underwent thyroidectomy with neck dissection plus postoperative radiotherapy survived more than one year, and all the remaining patients died within half a year.

Conclusion: Primary SCCT is a highly malignant tumor with rapid progress and poor prognosis. Its clinical manifestations and ultrasound imaging have certain characteristics that may help the preoperative diagnosis. Immunohistochemical staining is important for its differential diagnosis, and aggressive comprehensive treatment may improve the prognosis of the patients.

Key words Thyroid Neoplasms/therapy; Neoplasms, Squamous Cell; Prognosis

CLC number: R736.1

原发性甲状腺鳞状细胞癌 (squamous cell carcinoma of thyroid, SCCT) 是一种高度侵袭性、预后很差的甲状腺恶性肿瘤, 临床表现与甲状腺未分化癌相似^[1]。Von Karst在1858年首次报道并加以论述, 原发性SCCT恶性程度高, 对放疗、化疗不敏感^[2], 确诊后生存期不足1年^[3]。往往患者就诊时已属晚期, 手术根治难度大, 缺乏有效的治疗手段^[4]。本文通过回顾性分析甘肃省肿瘤医院2010年1月—2015年12月收治的7例原发性SCCT患者的病历资料, 对其临床表现、超声声像图特征及术后病理特点和综合治疗效果进行探讨。

1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料

收集甘肃省肿瘤医院2010年1月—2015年12月收治的728例甲状腺癌患者资料, 其中7例诊断为原发性SCCT, 男3例, 女4例; 年龄47~78岁, 平均年龄62.7岁。7例患者均可触及颈部无痛性肿块, 质硬, 活动度差, 4例伴有不同程度的呼吸困难, 2例伴声音嘶哑, 1例伴吞咽困难。病变主要位于单侧者3例, 超过中线者4例。5例患者甲状腺功能正常, 2例甲状腺功能减退。所有患者的尿碘

及降钙素水平均在正常参考范围。

1.2 纳入排除标准

纳入标准: (1) 粗针穿刺活检或术后病理学检查证实为SCCT; (2) 初次治疗且在本院接受手术; (3) 具有完整的术前超声及影像学资料。排除标准: (1) 病理学检查为转移性鳞状细胞癌患者; (2) 有甲状腺手术病史的患者; (3) 内镜及影像学检查显示上消化呼吸道异常的患者; (4) 术前超声及影像学资料不完整的患者。

1.3 治疗方法

(1) 手术治疗: 根据切除范围分为联合根治术、广泛切除术和姑息性切除术3种。联合根治术包括原发灶完整切除和颈淋巴清扫, 广泛切除术指原发灶及其周围软组织切除, 姑息性切除指仅切除部分原发病灶或转移淋巴结, 肉眼可见癌组织残存。(2) 放射治疗: 选择根治性局部放疗, 剂量为65~70 Gy。(3) 化疗: 铂类+蒽环类, 铂类+紫杉类。

2 结果

2.1 临床特点

本组原发性SCCT占同期全部甲状腺癌的

0.96% (7/728), 肿瘤原发灶最大径为 3.5~8.0 cm, 平均 5.6 cm。颈部 CT 显示 4 例气管受压偏移 (图 1), 单侧病变者 3 例, 双侧病变者 4 例。初诊时 4 例有淋巴结转移, 远处转移 2 例, 肺、骨转移各 1 例。肿瘤 TNM 分期 (参考甲状腺未分化癌): IV_B 期 5 例, IV_C 期 2 例。



图 1 原发性 SCCT 的 CT 表现
Figure 1 CT image of primary SCCT

2.2 超声图像特征

7 例原发性 SCCT 患者的癌结节体积较大 (3.48 cm × 3.01 cm~5.76 cm × 7.95 cm), 结节形态不规则, 边界不清, 有毛刺, 呈不均匀实质性混合性回声光团, 内部可见片状极低回声区 (图 2)。2 例患者结节存在微钙化, 结节内部可见点状强回声光点。5 例患者癌结节侵透甲状腺被膜, 局部被膜连续性中断, 其余 2 例癌结节靠近甲状腺被膜但未侵犯。4 例患者伴有颈部异常淋巴结, 3 例为淋巴结门结构消失, 1 例为纵横比 > 1。

2.3 治疗和生存情况

2 例患者行粗针穿刺活检明确诊断, 其中 1 例

因年龄较大 (78 岁) 行单纯放疗, 1 例因拒绝手术行放疗联合化疗。5 例患者接受手术治疗, 其中甲状腺癌联合根治术 2 例, 原发灶广泛切除术 2 例, 姑息性切除术 1 例并同时行预防性气管切开; 术后 1 例未继续治疗, 3 例行放疗, 1 例行同步放化疗。行姑息性手术的患者在术后 3 个月内死亡, 2 例未手术患者及 1 例原发灶广泛切除术联合术后放化疗的患者在半年内死亡。仅 1 例行根治性切除术联合术后放疗的患者生存期超过 1 年。

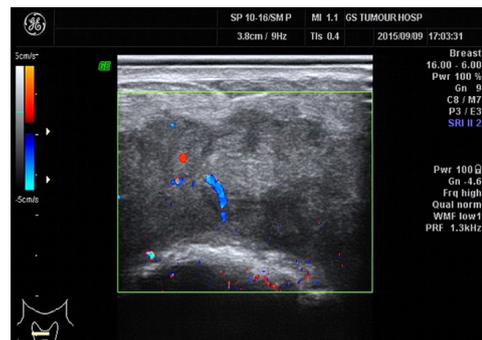


图 2 原发性 SCCT 的超声声像图
Figure 2 Ultrasonographic image of primary SCCT

2.4 术后病理

所有患者病理均证实为 SCCT, 癌细胞呈典型的巢团样排列, 其中 3 例合并结节性甲状腺肿, 2 例合并甲状腺乳头状癌。高分化鳞癌 4 例, 中分化鳞癌 2 例, 低分化鳞癌 1 例。7 例患者肿瘤细胞 P63 均阳性表达, 5 例弥漫性表达细胞角蛋白 (cytokeratin, CK) 19 和 CK5/6 以及 TG、TTF-1、CK20、CD117、CD5 均呈阴性, Ki-67 的阳性表达率为 20%~50% (图 3)。

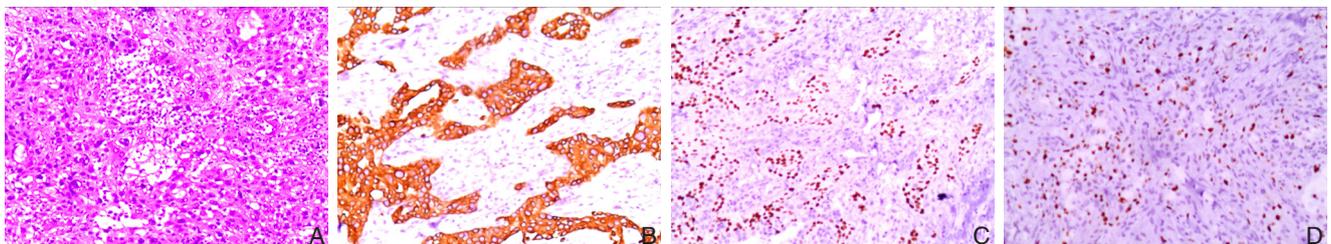


图 3 术后病理 A: HE 染色 (×100); B: CK19 免疫组化染色 (×100); C: P63 免疫组化染色 (×100); D: Ki-67 免疫组化染色 (×200)

Figure 3 Postoperative findings A: HE staining (×100); B: Immunohistochemical staining for CK19 (×100); C: Immunohistochemical staining for P63 (×100); D: Immunohistochemical staining for Ki-67 (×200)

3 讨论

原发性SCCT临床罕见,文献^[5]报道发病率不足甲状腺恶性肿瘤的1%,此病好发于中老年人,尤以老年女性多见^[6]。本组患者中原发性SCCT占同期全部甲状腺癌的0.96%(7/728),男女比例为3:4,年龄47~78岁,平均年龄62.7岁,与文献^[1]报道相似。

目前关于原发性SCCT的组织来源尚有争议,其中滤泡上皮发生鳞状化生进而恶变的“化生学说”被大多数研究者认同,也有学者^[7]认为是甲状腺内残留的甲状舌管上皮恶变或甲状腺直接角化癌变。结节性甲状腺肿、甲状腺炎、乳头状癌等甲状腺疾病的病理环境可能为滤泡上皮细胞发生鳞状上皮化提供有利条件。本组中5例患者符合上述特点,3例合并结节性甲状腺肿,2例合并甲状腺乳头状癌,这与“化生学说”理论的病理发生背景相符合。

原发性SCCT侵袭性较强,进展迅速。患者多数表现为单侧甲状腺无痛性肿块,质硬、边界不清,生长迅速。肿瘤侵犯喉返神经时可出现声音嘶哑,伴有呼吸困难表明喉咽、气管可能受侵,出现吞咽困难时食管受累可能,亦可侵犯大血管和其他器官。本组患者中2例最早出现间断性声音嘶哑,患者误以为吸烟过多或咽炎所致,未予重视和及早治疗,直至发现颈部肿块才就诊从而耽误治疗。另有4例伴有不同程度的呼吸困难,1例伴吞咽困难。因此,如果患者有原因不明的声嘶、吞咽困难及呼吸困难等症状,应高度警惕并及时行甲状腺超声、喉镜及食管镜检查,必要时行CT或MRI明确病灶范围、毗邻血管、神经等组织器官是否受侵。虽然超声在判断甲状腺癌病理类型上存在局限性,但当结节较大,形态不规则、边界不清、内部可见片状极低回声区时应考虑到SCCT的可能。进一步根据影像学检查排除气管、食管、喉、下咽等邻近器官的鳞状细胞癌直接侵犯或远处器官转移性SCCT^[8],还应与肺部、头颈部鳞状细胞癌的淋巴结转移相鉴别。

细针穿刺细胞学抽吸活检对原发性SCCT诊断帮助不大,超过50%的患者被诊断为甲状腺乳头状癌,约15%的患者无法诊断,可能是因为肿瘤纤维化和结缔组织增生性反应使肿块变硬导致穿刺不到肿瘤细胞^[9]。SCCT光镜下可见癌细胞呈巢状排列,细胞间桥和角化珠形成,癌组织向周围

甲状腺组织浸润性生长,间质纤维组织增生,单核细胞和淋巴细胞浸润。病理确诊SCCT尚需排除甲状腺未分化癌、胸腺样分化性甲状腺癌和继发性甲状腺癌。免疫组织化学染色对于鉴别原发性SCCT与甲状腺未分化癌以及胸腺样分化性甲状腺癌是必须的,而且还可预测转移性SCCT的来源器官^[10]。P63在原发性SCCT中阳性表达^[11],TG则不表达。CK在原发性SCCT中弥漫性表达,尤其是CK7和CK19^[12],而CK20在原发性SCCT中不表达,一些来源于胃、肠道、泌尿道上皮的转移性SCCT中可见阳性表达^[13]。TTF-1作为甲状腺和肺的特异性标记物,在原发性SCCT中很少表达,阳性提示原发于肺的鳞状细胞癌^[14]。Ki-67在原发性SCCT中高表达,这与肿瘤预后不良及未分化癌具有相关性^[15]。本文中免疫组化检测指标的表达情况均支持原发性SCCT的诊断。另外,文献^[16-17]报道PAX-8在原发性SCCT中阳性表达,继发性SCCT中呈阴性,可用于两者鉴别。

由于缺乏足够的研究证据,目前原发性SCCT的治疗尚未达成共识。研究^[18]表明手术可减少肿瘤负荷及局部侵犯,延长生存期。对于原发肿瘤可切除的患者首选手术治疗,推荐行甲状腺全切联合颈淋巴清扫术,术后辅助放疗。文献^[19]报道约77%的原发性SCCT出现周围组织侵犯,一般很难达到完全切除,故应辅以术后放疗提高局部控制率,化疗可用于治疗远处转移。本组患者1例行单纯手术治疗,1例行单纯放疗,1例行同步放化疗,此3例患者生存期均小于半年。4例患者行手术为主的综合治疗,仅1例生存期均小于半年,2例生存期超过半年,1例生存期超过1年,预后明显优于单纯治疗者。对于原发性SCCT的治疗,大多数学者还是推荐积极的外科手术加术后放疗^[20],这与本文的研究结果相符。因此,临床医师应加强对原发性SCCT的认识,早期诊断并尽可能行根治性手术,术后积极放疗以期达到改善患者预后的目的。

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