

## · 论 著 ·

## 颞叶孤立性胶质母细胞瘤的手术治疗分析

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨颞叶孤立性胶质母细胞瘤的手术方法及疗效。**方法** 回顾性分析2016年7月至2020年5月手术治疗的38例颞叶孤立性胶质母细胞瘤的临床资料。接受肿瘤全切除+前颞叶切除术(ALT)治疗14例(ALT组),行常规颞叶肿瘤全切除术治疗24例(常规组)。术后随访6~28个月,中位数15个月;术后3、12个月采用KPS评分评估神经功能状态,其中KPS评分 $\geq 70$ 分为预后良好;根据RANO标准评估肿瘤进展,国际抗癫痫联盟分级1级定义为癫痫完全控制;记录总生存期(OS)和无进展生存期(PFS)。**结果** ALT组术后脑室开放率(100%, 14/14)明显高于常规组(33.3%, 8/24;  $P < 0.001$ )。ALT组与常规组术后1年癫痫完全控制率(64.3% vs. 66.7%)、术后肿瘤进展率(78.5% vs. 70.8%)、术后3个月预后良好率(92.9% vs. 66.7%)均无统计学差异( $P > 0.05$ )。ALT组术后1年预后良好率(78.6%, 11/14)明显高于常规组(41.7%, 10/24;  $P < 0.05$ )。ALT组中位PFS和中位OS较常规组均明显延长( $P < 0.05$ )。多因素Cox比例回归风险模型分析显示,ALT是延长PFS(OR=7.3; 95% CI 1.105~47.422;  $P = 0.037$ )和OS(OR=7.8; 95% CI 1.117~55.183;  $P = 0.041$ )的独立预测因子。**结论** 对于颞叶孤立性胶质母细胞瘤,在全切除肿瘤基础上,进行ALT,可明显改善病人预后。

**【关键词】** 胶质母细胞瘤;颞叶孤立性肿瘤;显微手术;前颞叶切除术;疗效

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**Surgical outcomes of patients with isolated temporal glioblastoma**

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the methods and outcomes of microsurgery for the patients with isolated temporal glioblastoma. **Methods** The clinical of 38 patients with isolated temporal glioblastoma who underwent microsurgery from July 2016 to May 2020 were analyzed retrospectively. Fourteen patients were treated with total tumor resection and anterior temporal lobectomy (ALT group) and 24 patients were treated with conventional total resection of temporal lobe tumors (conventional group). Postoperative follow-up ranged from 6 months to 28 months, with a median of 15 months. The KPS score was used to assess the neurological status 3 and 12 months after surgery, and the KPS score  $\geq 70$  points was classified as good prognosis. Tumor progression was assessed according to the RANO criteria, and the International League Against Epilepsy Classification Level 1 was defined as complete control of epilepsy. Overall survival (OS) and progression-free survival (PFS) were recorded. **Results** The postoperative ventricle opening rate of ALT group (100%, 14/14) was significantly higher than conventional group (33.3%, 8/24;  $P < 0.001$ ). There was no significant differences in the complete control rate of epilepsy 1 year after surgery (64.3% vs. 66.7%, 16/24), the postoperative tumor progression rate (78.5% vs. 70.8%) and the good prognosis rate 3 months after operation (92.9% vs. 66.7%) between ALT and conventional groups ( $P > 0.05$ ). The good prognosis rate of ALT group (78.6%, 11/14) was significantly higher than that (41.7%, 10/24) of the conventional group 1 year after operation ( $P < 0.05$ ). The median PFS and median OS of ALT group were significantly longer than those of conventional group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Multivariate Cox proportional regression hazard model analysis showed that ALT was an independent predictor for longer PFS (OR=7.3; 95% CI 1.105~47.422;  $P = 0.037$ ) and OS (OR=7.8; 95% CI 1.117~55.183;  $P = 0.041$ ). **Conclusions** ALT can significantly improve the prognosis of patients with isolated temporal glioblastoma on the basis of total tumor resection.

**【Key words】** Isolated temporal glioblastoma; Anterior temporal lobectomy; Survival prognosis

胶质母细胞瘤是成年人最常见的原发性恶性脑肿瘤,即使采用手术联合术后放化疗、免疫治疗等综

合治疗,效果仍不理想<sup>[1]</sup>。全切除肿瘤是有效治疗胶质母细胞瘤的基础。然而,过于强调肿瘤全切除,会增加手术损伤神经功能的风险,尤其是功能区胶质母细胞瘤。目前,功能区的界定和肿瘤全切除程度标准仍存在较大争议<sup>[2-5]</sup>。本文探讨在肿瘤全切除基础上进行前颞叶切除术(anterior temporal lobectomy, ALT)对颞叶孤立性胶质母细胞瘤预后的影响。

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## 1 资料与方法

1.1 病例选择标准 纳入标准:新发胶质母细胞瘤,肿瘤位于颞叶。排除标准:只进行活检术;影像学证实肿瘤超出颞叶。本文符合《赫尔辛基宣言》,并得到医院伦理委员会的批准。

1.2 研究对象 回顾性分析2016年7月至2020年5月显微手术治疗的38例颞叶孤立性胶质母细胞瘤的临床资料,所有病人均以癫痫发作为首发症状,其中全身僵直性痉挛(大发作)17例,复杂部分性发作6例,小发作8例,简单部分性发作4例,其他发作类型3例;发作频率1次/月有13例,1次/周有10例,1次/d有15。术前KPS评分60~100分,平均90分。术前MRI显示肿瘤直径0.8~8.4 cm。

接受肿瘤全切除+ALT治疗14例(ALT组),其中男10例,女4例;平均年龄(63.5±9.2)岁。行常规颞叶肿瘤全切除术治疗24例(常规组),其中男13例,女11例;平均年龄(67.8±10.2)岁。

1.3 手术治疗 常规组是在5-ALA荧光引导下手术切除MRI增强显示的肿瘤组织;肿瘤切除完毕,减少麻醉药物剂量,脑电持续监测15 min以上,确定异常放电区域。ALT组在常规组基础上进行ALT(图1)。若术前MRI有内侧颞叶增强的证据,需要进行额外的杏仁核-海马切除术(杏仁核、海马、海马旁回和/或内嗅皮质)。切缘距非优势侧颞尖5~6 cm,距优势半球4~5 cm。所有手术均采用术中神经导航、5-ALA荧光引导以及术中运动诱发电位和体感诱发电位的神经生理学监测。使用超声吸引系统(CUSA)切除杏仁核等,直至邻近脚池和周围池的软脑膜和蛛网膜。使用Penfeld打开颞角,进入脑室并切除海马前部,再整体切除海马体,后缘位于顶盖水平。术后根据具体情况辅助放疗、化疗或放化疗联合治疗。

1.4 术后随访及评估指标 术后72 h内复查MRI确定肿瘤切除范围。术后3、12个月采用Karnofsky功能状态量表(Karnofsky performance status scale, KPS)评分评估神经功能状态,其中KPS评分≥70分为预后良好。根据神经肿瘤反应评价(response assessment in neuro-oncology, RANO)标准评估肿瘤进展<sup>[6]</sup>。根据国际抗癫痫联盟(International League Against Epilepsy, ILAE)定义肿瘤相关癫痫<sup>[7]</sup>, ILAE分级1级定义为癫痫完全控制。总生存期(overall survival, OS)为胶质母细胞瘤手术当日至死亡或最后一次随访的时间。无进展生存期(progression-

free survival, PFS)定义为胶质母细胞瘤手术到临床或放射学进展的时间。

1.5 统计学分析 使用SPSS 25.0软件分析;计数资料用 $\chi^2$ 检验或Fisher精确概率法检验;非正态分布计量资料,采用中位数描述,选择Mann-Whitney U检验;采用多因素Cox比例回归风险模型分析PFS和OS的独立预测因素;采用Kaplan-Meier法和Log rank检验分析OS和PFS; $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 术后癫痫控制效果 25例术后ILAE分级1级,其中ALT组9例(64.3%),常规组16例(66.7%),两组无统计学差异( $P > 0.05$ )。

2.2 术后并发症 ALT组术后脑室开放率(100%, 14/14)明显高于常规组(33.3%, 8/24;  $P < 0.001$ )。常规组术后发生脑内出血2例,脑膜炎1例。ALT组术后发生伤口裂开1例。两组术后无新发语言障碍。

2.3 随访结果 术后随访6~28个月,中位数15个月。术后28例肿瘤进展,其中ALT组11例(78.5%),常规组17例(70.8%),两组肿瘤进展率无统计学差异( $P > 0.05$ )。5例新发癫痫发作, MRI证实肿瘤复发。术后3个月,ALT组预后良好率(92.9%, 13/14)与常规组(66.7%, 16/24)无统计学差异( $P > 0.05$ )。术后1年,ALT组预后良好率(78.6%, 11/14)明显高于常规组(41.7%, 10/24;  $P < 0.05$ )。

2.4 生存预后 本文38例病人中位PFS为12个月(95% CI 6.3~13.2),中位OS为15个月(95% CI 12.1~20.3)。ALT组中位PFS[15个月(95% CI 9.7~22.1)]较常规组[7个月(95% CI 3.3~8.3)]明显延长( $P < 0.05$ ,图3A)。而且,ALT组中位OS[23个月(95% CI 14.8~34.5)]较常规组[11个月(95% CI 9.2~17.9)]也明显延长( $P < 0.05$ ,图3B)。考虑入院时基线KPS评分、颞叶切除的范围、肿瘤体积以及术中脑室开放情况,多因素Cox比例回归风险模型分析显示,ALT是延长PFS(OR=7.3; 95% CI 1.105~47.422;  $P = 0.037$ )和OS(OR=7.8; 95% CI 1.117~55.183;  $P = 0.041$ )的独立预测因子。

## 3 讨论

胶质母细胞瘤,是恶性程度最高的脑胶质瘤,预后差。目前认为,胶质母细胞瘤浸润广泛,为减少术后复发,建议广泛、较彻底地切除肿瘤(包括周围正常边缘和瘤旁组织),即使这种扩大的手术治疗会导致医源性损伤,引起严重的神经功能障碍<sup>[8]</sup>,因为,较

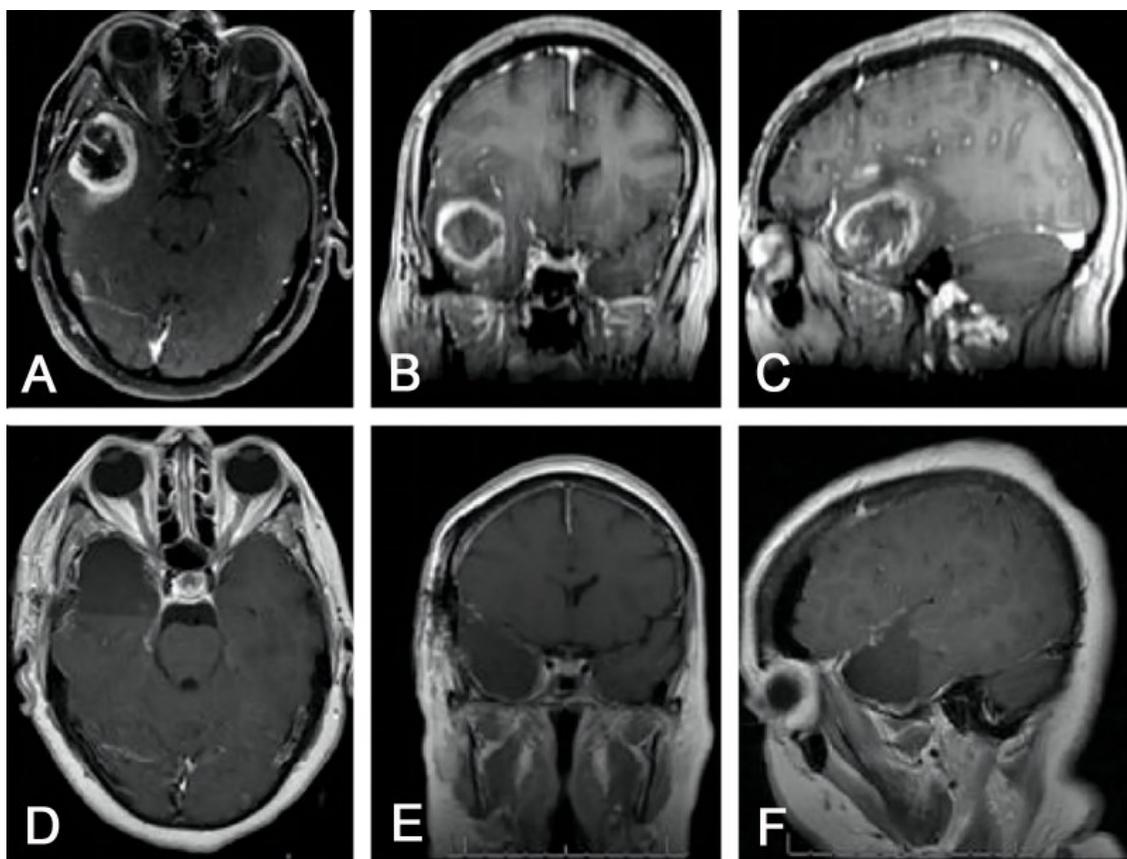


图1 颞叶孤立性胶质母细胞瘤全切除+前颞叶切除术前MRI表现

A~C. 术前MRI矢状位、冠状位、轴位T<sub>1</sub>增强像;D~F. 术后MRI矢状位、冠状位、轴位T<sub>1</sub>增强像

大范围的肿瘤切除是中枢神经系统恶性肿瘤长期预后的主要影响因素,肿瘤位置不明确的患者可显著获益<sup>[3,5,8,9]</sup>。本文结果显示,与常规组相比,ALT组术后12个月KPS评分显著增高,OS和PFS显著延长。这提示ALT作为一种较彻底的全切除方案治疗颞叶孤立性胶质母细胞瘤,可明显提高病人生活质量,延长病人生存期。

术后无癫痫发作是胶质母细胞瘤手术治疗重要的预后指标。本文结果显示,与常规组相比,ATL组术后癫痫完全控制率并没有明显差异( $P>0.05$ )。Borger等<sup>[7]</sup>报道33例颞叶胶质母细胞瘤,13例采用肿瘤全切除+ALT治疗,20例采用常规肿瘤全切除术,术后结果显示ALT组癫痫控制率明显高于常规组( $P<0.05$ )。我们推测,这可能与纳入的病例标准不同有关,Borger等纳入病例既有局限于颞叶的病例,也有肿瘤侵犯颞叶的病例;另外,术后癫痫治疗方法也有差异。研究显示,脑肿瘤继发性癫痫的治疗效果既与肿瘤本身有关,还与治疗方法有关,包括手术、术后癫痫治疗方案密切相关<sup>[10,11]</sup>。另外,本文结果显示,两组术后肿瘤进展率无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。这与胶质母细胞瘤本身性质有关,即使手术

切除再彻底,术后复发几乎是不可避免的<sup>[12]</sup>。

在肿瘤全切除基础上进行ALT,必然损害正常脑组织,术后存在语言、记忆和执行功能下降的风险,尤其是优势侧的胶质母细胞瘤<sup>[7,9]</sup>。本文两组术后均未发生言语障碍,可能与随访病例较少有感。但是,本文ALT组术后脑室开放率明显高于常规组( $P>0.05$ )。

本文为单中心回顾性研究,不可避免存在病例选择偏倚;另外,本文纳入的病例只包括颞叶孤立性胶质母细胞瘤,病例数较少。

总之,对于颞叶孤立性胶质母细胞瘤,与传统的颞叶肿瘤全切除术相比,在全切除肿瘤基础上进行ALT,可以显著改善病人术后生活质量,延长生存期,但是应注意术后并发症风险。

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(上接第 661 页)

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