

## ·胶质瘤专题·

# 原发性胶质母细胞瘤预后危险因素分析

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**【摘要】**目的 探讨原发性胶质母细胞瘤预后的危险因素。**方法** 收集1994~2014年收治的69例原发性胶质母细胞瘤的临床资料及肿瘤标本,以死亡作为随访终点,采用Cox比例风险模型筛选生存期危险因素。**结果** 本组随访时间为3.0~25.5个月,中位随访时间为11.0个月。单因素分析结果显示,年龄≥50岁、肿瘤未全切、染色体1p/19q未缺失、异柠檬酸脱氢酶1(IDH1)未突变为生存期危险因素( $P<0.05$ );Cox多因素分析结果显示,年龄≥50岁及染色体1p/19q未缺失为独立危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。将危险因素进行量化并分为高、中、低危组,中位无进展生存期分别为3.5、6.5、9.0个月,中位总体生存期为6.5、11.0、15.0个月;3组中位无进展生存期和中位总体生存期均有显著差异( $P<0.05$ )。**结论** 年龄≥50岁、肿瘤未全切、1p/19q未缺失和IDH1未突变,是影响原发性GBM生存期的危险因素;将GBM生存期危险因素量化后进行分组,可为GBM个体化治疗提供一定帮助。

**【关键词】** 原发性胶质母细胞瘤;危险因素;生存期

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### Analysis of risk factors related to prognoses in patients with primary glioblastomas

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To propose a prognostic evaluation scale for the patients with primary glioblastomas based on the risk factors related to the prognosis in order to provide theoretical reference for the individual treatment of patients with primary glioblastomas. **Methods** All the tumor samples and clinical data of 69 patients with primary glioblastomas treated in the First People's Hospital of Tianmen City from 1994 to 2014 were collected in this study. Cox regression analysis was used to identify the risk factors related to prognoses in the patients with primary glioblastomas. Based on these risk factors, a prognostic evaluation scale was proposed. **Results** The univariate analysis showed that age ≥50 years, residual tumor after the surgery, 1p/19q maintenance and wild-type IDH1 which was not mutated were risk factors related to the prognoses in the patients with primary glioblastomas ( $P<0.05$ ). The prognostic evaluation scale was proposed for the patients with primary glioblastomas on the basis of the above-mentioned risk factors related to the prognosis. Multivariate analysis revealed that age≥50 years and 1p/19q maintenance were independent risk factors related to the prognoses in the patients with primary glioblastomas ( $P<0.05$ ). The prognostic evaluation scale could divided the patients with primary glioblastomas into 3 levels with remarkably different survival time ( $P<0.01$ ). **Conclusions** The more the risk factors is, the higher the prognostic evaluation scale score is and poorer the prognosis is. This prognostic evaluation scale may provide the reference for the individual treatment of Chinese patients with primary glioblastomas.

**【Key words】** Primary glioblastoma; Risk factor; Prognosis; Prognostic evaluation scale

胶质瘤是颅内最常见的原发性恶性肿瘤,其中胶质母细胞瘤(glioblastoma, GBM)约占胶质瘤总数的50%<sup>[1]</sup>。GBM预后极差,中位生存期为14.6个月,5年生存率仅为9.8%<sup>[2]</sup>。目前,GBM标准治疗方案为手术+放疗+化疗。由于肿瘤的异质性,最合适的治疗方案应是有针对性的个体化治疗。本研究探讨GBM预后危险因素,为其个体化治疗提供帮助。

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### 1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 1994~2014年共收治GBM 81例,其中具有完整病历记录及可靠随访资料的原发性GBM共69例,纳入本研究。本组男42例,女27例;年龄17~67岁,平均(43.0±12.2)岁;术前KPS评分为50~100分,平均73.5分。肿瘤位于额叶21例、颞叶34例、其他部位14例;全切除18例,近全切除30例,部分切除21例;69例术后均行放疗,59例术后行化疗。

1.2 随访方法 以门诊就诊或电话形式随访,每2个月一次,死亡作为随访终点。本组随访时间为3.0~25.5个月,中位随访时间为11.0个月。随访时依据

MRI增强+FLAIR判定肿瘤是否复发。

### 1.3 标本检测方法

1.3.1 荧光原位杂交 新鲜肿瘤组织用甲醛固定,制作石蜡切片并行HE染色,进行形态学观察,选取无出血、无坏死的肿瘤区域进行荧光原位杂交,并在蜡块的相应位置定位。选用1p/19q荧光探针试剂盒(美国Vysis公司),包含1p36/1q25和19q13/19p13两管探针,1p36/1q25包含红色的靶位点探针1p36和绿色的参照探针1q25,用于检测1p36;19q13/19p13包含红色的靶位点探针19q13和绿色的参照探针19p13,用于检测19q13。按说明书进行操作。DAPI复染肿瘤细胞核,荧光显微镜观察。选取核大小一致、边界完整、孤立无重叠并且DAPI染色均一的细胞。随机计数100个细胞核中的双色信号,红色信号=绿色信号的细胞评判为非缺失细胞,红色信号<绿色信号的细胞则评判为缺失细胞。缺失细胞比率>30%判定1p36缺失或19q13缺失阳性,见图1。

1.3.2 DNA测序 切取石蜡标本10片(10 μm厚),置于无菌EP管中,二甲苯溶解,55℃旋涡振荡10 min,12 000转/min离心,弃上清,重复3次;100%乙醇重悬,静置5 min,12 000转/min离心2 min,70%乙醇重复上述步骤1次,弃上清,酚氯仿法抽提;-20℃保存。根据NCBI已报道异柠檬酸脱氢酶1(isocitrate dehydrogenase 1, IDH1)序列设计引物:上游引物序列为5'-ACCAAATGGCACCATACG-3',下游为5'-TTCATACCTTGCTTAATGGGG-3'。PCR体系:总体积25 μl,包含10×PCR缓冲液2.5 μl(含MgCl<sub>2</sub>),0.2 mmol/L dNTP,上下游引物各60 pmol/L,Taq酶2.5 U,DNA模板约100 ng,剩余体积用纯水补充。反应条件:94℃预变性5 min,94℃变性30 s,46℃退火30 s,72℃延伸30 s,37个循环,72℃再延伸5 min。取5 μl PCR产物进行琼脂糖凝胶电泳。再对确定的样本进行DNA测序,与野生型IDH1进行序列比对,判断突变点。IDH1测序结果显示,132号位点密码子中间碱基由G变为A,致使精氨酸(R)转变为组氨酸(H),则认为存在IDH1突变,见图2。

1.4 统计学方法 采用SPSS 13.0软件分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,应用t检验;计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验,采用

Cox比例风险模型分析危险因素, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

2.1 分子标记物检测结果 69例中,染色体1p/19q缺失率为27.5%,IDH1突变率为21.7%。

### 2.2 生存期影响因素

2.2.1 单因素分析 年龄≥50岁、肿瘤未全切、染色体1p/19q未缺失、IDH1未突变提示患者预后较差,为预后危险因素( $P<0.05$ );而术前KPS评分、性别、肿瘤部位、术后放疗和化疗未发现与预后显著相关( $P>0.05$ )。

2.2.2 Cox多因素分析 年龄≥50岁及染色体1p/19q未缺失为独立危险因素,详见表1;而肿瘤未全切、IDH1未突变为非独立危险因素( $P>0.05$ )。

2.2.3 生存期分析 GBM预后独立危险因素为2分,非独立危险因素为1分,并据此为69例GM进行个体化评分,其中0~2分为低危组,3~4分为中危组,5~6分为高危组。高危组中位无进展生存期为3.5个月,中位总体生存期为6.5个月;中危组中位无进展生存期为6.5个月,中位总体生存期为11.0个月;低危组中位无进展生存期为9.0个月,中位总体生存期为15.0个月。3组总体生存期和中位生存期均存在显著差异( $P<0.01$ ;图3)。

## 3 讨 论

本研究显示年龄≥50岁、1p/19q未缺失为原发性GBM预后的独立危险因素。这与既往报道相一致<sup>[3~8]</sup>。关于胶质瘤预后分级系统,国外学者进行过一些类似研究。Lamborn等<sup>[9]</sup>在2004年曾报道过一项研究,他们将年龄<40、肿瘤部位、肿瘤切除程度、KPS评分>70及化疗与否这些独立预后因素制定了一份胶质瘤预后评分量表,为神经外科医师开展临床个体化治疗提供一定参考依据。2008年,Chang等<sup>[10]</sup>以大脑半球低级别胶质瘤为样本,选取年龄>50、KPS评分≤80、肿瘤部位、肿瘤直径>4 cm作为预后影响因素,绘制出一份针对低级别胶质瘤术前预后评分量表。2年后,Chaichana等<sup>[11]</sup>发现年龄>60、

表1 GBM生存期影响因素Cox多因素分析结果

影响因素	无进展生存期			总体生存期		
	HR	95% CI	P值	HR	95% CI	P值
年龄≥50岁	2.045	1.077~3.883	0.029	3.547	1.600~7.863	0.002
染色体1p/19q未缺失	1.968	1.019~3.875	0.050	2.250	1.350~5.330	0.025

注:GBM:胶质母细胞瘤;HR:危险比值;CI:置信区间

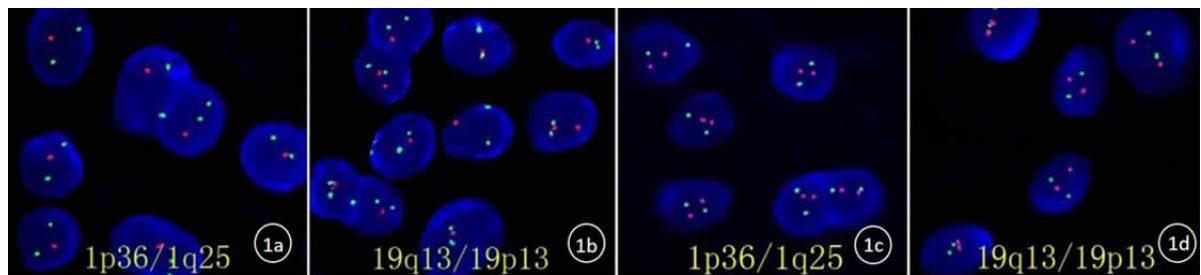


图1 胶质母细胞瘤染色体1p/19缺失时荧光原位杂交染色结果

1a. 显示1p36缺失;1b. 显示19q13缺失;1c. 显示1p36完整;1d. 显示19q13完整

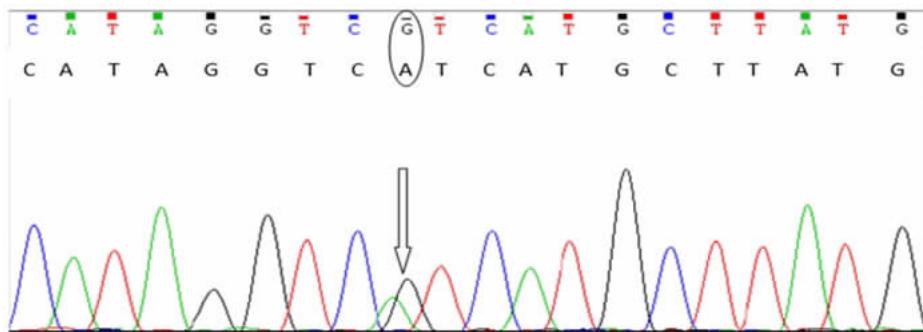


图2 胶质母细胞瘤异柠檬酸脱氢酶1突变是DNA测序结果

132号位点密码子中间碱基由G变为A,致使精氨酸(R)转变为组氨酸(H)

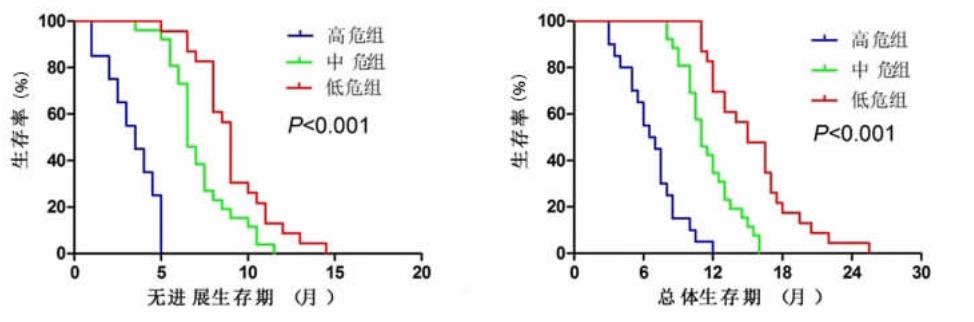


图3 3组患者生存曲线比较

KPS评分≤80、运动功能障碍、语言功能障碍及肿瘤位于脑室周围都是影响胶质瘤患者预后的重要因素,因此他们依据此影响因素对患者进行预后分组。我们将GBM生存期危险因素进行量化,根据评分分为低危组、中危组和高危组,结果显示危险级别越低,生存期越长。我们生存期影响因素分析更加遵循个体化差异,因为每个危险因素在影响患者预后的作用是不可能等价的。本研究高危组中位无进展生存期为3.5个月,中位总体生存期为6.5个月。这与国外报道的GBM保守治疗(活检+放疗)后的生存期相近<sup>[12]</sup>,故此类GBM手术切除获益不大,建议行活检术后再辅助放化疗。低危组中位无进展生存期为9.0个月,中位总体生存期为15.0个月,也与目前国际上报道结果一致<sup>[2,13,14]</sup>,故此类GBM应推荐手术切除+放疗+化疗的治疗方案。

总之,年龄≥50岁、肿瘤未全切、1p/19q未缺失和IDH1未突变,是影响原发性GBM生存期的危险因素。我们将GBM生存期危险因素进行量化后进行分组,可为GBM个体化治疗提供一定帮助。

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(下转第349页)

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(上接第343页)

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