

· 论 著 ·

基于 SEER 数据库研究原发灶手术对 HR 阳性 HER2 阴性晚期乳腺癌预后的影响

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摘要: **目的** 探讨原发灶手术对激素受体阳性人表皮生长因素受体阴性(HR+HER2-)晚期乳腺癌总生存的影响及影响因素。**方法** 回顾性分析 SEER 数据库中 2010 年至 2015 年 HR+HER2-晚期乳腺癌 3 385 例。倾向评分匹配(PSM)平衡混杂因素, Cox 回归分析评估临床因素对预后的影响, Kaplan-Meier 法描述总生存(OS)及乳腺癌特异性生存(BCSS), 比较行原发灶手术(PTS 组)和未行原发灶手术(NPTS 组)的生存差异, 比较单纯骨转移 HR+HER2-晚期乳腺癌保留乳房手术(BCT 组)与乳房全切术(ME 组)的生存差异, log-rank 进行检验。**结果** 多因素 Cox 分析显示年龄大、T 分期晚、病理分级差、脑转移、肝转移、雌激素受体(ER)阴性、孕激素受体(PR)阴性是影响 OS 及 BCSS 的独立不利预后影响因素($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$); 已婚、化疗、PTS 是影响 OS 及 BCSS 的独立有利预后影响因素($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$)。PSM 前后 HR+HER2-晚期乳腺癌 PTS 组较 NPTS 组均有生存获益(PSM 前: $\chi^2_{OS} = 127.70$, $P_{OS} < 0.01$, $\chi^2_{BCSS} = 127.30$, $P_{BCSS} < 0.01$; PSM 后: $\chi^2_{OS} = 72.81$, $P_{OS} < 0.01$, $\chi^2_{BCSS} = 73.03$, $P_{BCSS} < 0.01$)。PSM 前后单纯骨转移 HR+HER2-晚期乳腺癌 BCT 组较 ME 组生存获益更优($\chi^2_{OS} = 6.26$, $P_{OS} = 0.01$, $\chi^2_{BCSS} = 4.33$, $P_{BCSS} = 0.04$); PSM 后 BTC 组较 ME 组生存获益略高, 但差异无统计学意义($\chi^2_{OS} = 2.81$, $P_{OS} = 0.09$, $\chi^2_{BCSS} = 2.01$, $P_{BCSS} = 0.16$)。**结论** HR+HER2-晚期乳腺癌行原发灶肿瘤手术与改善生存相关, 且单纯骨转移行保留乳房手术有生存期获益趋势。

关键词: 激素受体; 人表皮生长因子受体-2; 晚期乳腺癌; 原发灶手术; 骨转移; 生存

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Effect of primary lesion surgery on progress of HR positive HER2 negative advanced breast cancer based on SEER database

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the effect of primary lesion surgery on the overall survival of hormone receptor-positive (HR+) and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative (HER2-) advanced breast cancer and its influencing factors. **Methods** The 3 385 cases of HR+HER2- advanced breast cancer from 2010 to 2015 in SEER database were analyzed retrospectively. Propensity scores were matched to balance confounding factors, and Cox regression analysis was used to evaluate the impact of clinical factors on prognosis. Kaplan-Meier method describe the overall survival (OS) and breast cancer specific survival (BCSS). The survival difference between primary lesion surgery (PTS group) and non PTS (NPTS group), and that between simple bone metastasis HR+HER2- breast conserving surgery (BCT group) and total mastectomy (ME group) for advanced breast cancer were compared. **Results** Multivariate Cox analysis showed that older age, late T stage, poor pathological grade, brain metastasis, liver metastasis, estrogen receptor (ER) negative, progesterone receptor (PR) negative were independent adverse prognostic

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factors affecting OS and BCSS ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). Married, chemotherapy and PTS were independent favorable prognostic factors affecting OS and BCSS ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). HR+HER2- advanced breast cancer before and after PSM, PTS group had survival benefits compared with NPTS group (before PSM, $\chi^2_{OS} = 127.70$, $P_{OS} < 0.01$, $\chi^2_{BCSS} = 127.30$, $P_{BCSS} < 0.01$; after PSM, $\chi^2_{OS} = 72.81$, $P_{OS} < 0.01$, $\chi^2_{BCSS} = 73.03$, $P_{BCSS} < 0.01$). Before PSM, the BCT group with simple bone metastases in HR+HER2- advanced breast cancer had better survival benefit than the ME group ($\chi^2_{OS} = 6.26$, $P_{OS} = 0.01$; $\chi^2_{BCSS} = 4.33$, $P_{BCSS} = 0.04$). After PSM, the survival benefits of BCT group were slightly higher than that of ME group without significant difference ($\chi^2_{OS} = 2.81$, $P_{OS} = 0.09$; $\chi^2_{BCSS} = 2.01$, $P_{BCSS} = 0.16$). **Conclusion** Primary tumor surgery for HR+HER2- advanced breast cancer is associated with improved survival, and breast conserving surgery for simple bone metastasis has a trend of survival benefit.

Keywords: Hormone receptor; Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; Advanced breast cancer; Primary lesion surgery; Bone metastasis; Survival

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2020年中国新发乳腺癌病例约42万余例,死亡约12万余例^[1]。每年晚期乳腺癌发病率约3.5%~10%,30%早期乳腺癌可发展成晚期乳腺癌,且晚期乳腺癌5年生存率低,其总体中位生存时间约2~3年^[2]。多数专家认为晚期乳腺癌原发灶手术治疗只限于姑息性治疗并发症,如有出血、溃疡等症状时才需行手术治疗^[3]。但有关晚期乳腺癌是否需行原发灶手术治疗、采取何种手术方式、如何选择获益的手术人群都是乳腺癌领域富有争议的问题。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例来源、纳入标准及分组 经监测、流行病学和最终结果(SEER)数据库授权,通过SEER * Stat软件(8.3.9)收集2010年1月1日至2015年12月31日登记的激素受体(hormone receptor,HR)阳性、人表皮生长因子受体-2(human epidermal growth factor receptor 2,HER2)阴性晚期乳腺癌患者信息,共计3385例纳入研究。纳入标准:(1)非特殊类型浸润性导管癌的女性;(2)根据第7版美国癌症联合委员会(American Joint Committee on Cancer,AJCC)TNM分期标准,符合临床分期IV期;(3)病理分子分型为雌激素受体(ER)和/或孕激素受体(PR)阳性且HER2阴性;(4)无其他恶性肿瘤病史;(5)有完整的临床资料。排除标准:(1)T、N分期、病理分级、ER状态、PR状态、是否行原发灶手术、转移情况未知;(2)合并其他肿瘤。

1.2 统计学方法 年龄连续变量经X-tile软件取得最佳截断值并分组,其最优分组为20~44岁、≥45岁且≤59岁、≥60岁。为限制混杂因素对结果的影响,运用R软件“matchIt”包对除原发灶手术方式之外的

所有临床病理因素进行倾向评分匹配(PSM)。利用R软件“survival”包和“plyr”包制作单因素及多因素Cox回归分析三线表。生存分析采用Kaplan-Meier法并进行log-rank检验,GraphPad Prism 8软件绘制生存曲线。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 HR+HER2-晚期乳腺癌原发灶手术组(PTS组)和未行原发灶手术组(NPTS组)临床病理基线特征 分析显示,PTS组较NPTS组年龄<60岁占比高,T分期更早,N分期晚,病理分级更差,接受放化疗人数占比高,但合并远处转移占比低。为控制混杂因素,PSM后除T分期、N分期,其余研究变量在两组之间的构成比无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 HR+HER2-晚期乳腺癌的生存预后及影响因素
2.2.1 单因素Cox回归分析 分析显示,年龄大、TN分期晚、病理分级差、ER阴性、PR阴性、肝转移、肺转移、脑转移是总生存(OS)及乳腺癌特异性生存(BCSS)的不利影响因素($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$);白种人、已婚、骨转移、放疗、化疗、原发灶手术是OS及BCSS的有利预后因素($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$)。见表2。

2.2.2 多因素Cox回归分析 分析显示,年龄大、T分期晚、病理分级差、脑转移、肝转移、ER阴性、PR阴性是影响OS及BCSS的独立不利预后影响因素($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$);已婚、化疗、原发灶手术是影响OS及BCSS的独立有利预后影响因素($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$)。见表3。

2.2.3 生存分析 分析显示,PSM前后PTS组较NPTS组生存获益更优(PTS组 vs NPTS组,PSM前: $\chi^2_{OS} = 127.70$, $P_{OS} < 0.01$, $\chi^2_{BCSS} = 127.30$, $P_{BCSS} < 0.01$; PSM后: $\chi^2_{OS} = 72.81$, $P_{OS} < 0.01$, $\chi^2_{BCSS} = 73.03$, $P_{BCSS} < 0.01$)。见图1。

表 1 3 385 例 HR+HER2-晚期乳腺癌临床病理特征 [例(%)]
Tab. 1 Clinicopathological features of 3 385 cases of HR+HER2- advanced breast cancer [case(%)]

项目	PSM 前		χ^2 值	P 值	PSM 后		χ^2 值	P 值
	PTS (n=1 194)	NPTS (n=2 191)			PTS (n=992)	NPTS (n=992)		
年龄								
20~44 岁	212(17.8)	266(12.1)			155(15.6)	149(15.0)		
45~59 岁	445(37.3)	700(31.9)	41.478	<0.001	359(36.2)	360(36.3)	0.146	0.930
≥60 岁	537(45.0)	1 225(55.9)			478(48.2)	483(48.7)		
种族								
黑人	182(15.2)	361(16.5)			150(15.1)	153(15.4)		
白人	903(75.6)	1 628(74.3)	0.921	0.631	755(76.1)	752(75.8)	0.036	0.982
其他	109(9.1)	202(9.2)			87(8.8)	87(8.8)		
婚姻								
已婚	873(73.1)	1 556(71.0)			717(72.3)	725(73.1)		
未婚	262(21.9)	521(23.8)	1.704	0.427	220(22.2)	220(22.2)	0.672	0.715
其他	59(4.9)	114(5.2)			55(5.5)	47(4.7)		
肿瘤 T 分期								
T1	144(12.1)	250(11.4)			121(12.2)	133(13.4)		
T2	521(43.6)	739(33.7)	37.726	<0.001	414(41.7)	343(34.6)	11.234	0.011
T3	179(15.0)	392(17.9)			148(14.9)	157(15.8)		
T4	350(29.3)	810(37.0)			309(31.1)	359(36.2)		
淋巴结分期								
N0	212(17.8)	574(26.2)			212(21.4)	188(19.0)		
N1	464(38.9)	1 175(53.6)	208.026	<0.001	416(41.9)	495(49.9)	26.603	<0.001
N2	276(23.1)	213(9.7)			208(21.0)	132(13.3)		
N3	242(20.3)	229(10.5)			156(15.7)	177(17.8)		
病理分级								
I	82(6.9)	196(8.9)			80(8.1)	61(6.1)		
II	515(43.1)	1 191(54.4)	56.442	<0.001	449(45.3)	470(47.4)	3.044	0.218
III/IV	597(50.0)	804(36.7)			463(46.7)	461(46.5)		
骨转移	882(73.9)	1735(79.2)	12.462	<0.001	752(75.8)	749(75.5)	0.025	0.875
脑转移	42(3.5)	146(6.7)	14.583	<0.001	41(4.1)	43(4.3)	0.050	0.824
肝转移	206(17.3)	521(23.8)	19.518	<0.001	183(18.4)	185(18.6)	0.013	0.908
肺转移	282(23.6)	805(36.7)	61.052	<0.001	263(26.5)	268(27.0)	0.064	0.800
雌激素阳性	1 172(98.2)	2 153(98.3)	0.052	0.820	972(98.0)	977(98.5)	0.727	0.394
孕激素阳性	972(81.4)	1 842(84.1)	3.912	0.048	816(82.3)	819(82.6)	0.031	0.860
放疗	589(49.3)	702(32.0)	97.923	<0.001	416(41.9)	424(42.7)	0.132	0.716
化疗	708(59.3)	958(43.7)	74.981	<0.001	527(53.1)	532(53.6)	0.051	0.822

2.3 单纯骨转移 HR+HER2-晚期乳腺癌保留乳房手术组与乳房全切术组生存分析 1 194 例 HR+HER2-晚期乳腺癌接受手术治疗,其中有 656 例单纯骨转移。行保留乳房手术(breast-conserving therapy, BCT)218 例,乳房全切术(mastectomy, ME)438 例。ME 组较 BCT 组 T 分期晚、N 分期晚。经 PSM 后, BCT 组、ME 组临床病理特征构成比差异无统计学意

义($P>0.05$)。

PSM 前, BCT 组较 ME 组生存获益更优($\chi^2_{OS} = 6.261, P_{OS} = 0.012; \chi^2_{BCSS} = 4.331, P_{BCSS} = 0.037$)。PSM 后, BCT 组较 ME 组生存获益略高,但差异无统计学意义($\chi^2_{OS} = 2.807, P_{OS} = 0.094; \chi^2_{BCSS} = 2.006, P_{BCSS} = 0.157$)。见图 2。

表 2 PSM 后影响 HR+HER2-晚期
乳腺癌 OS 和 BCSS 单因素分析

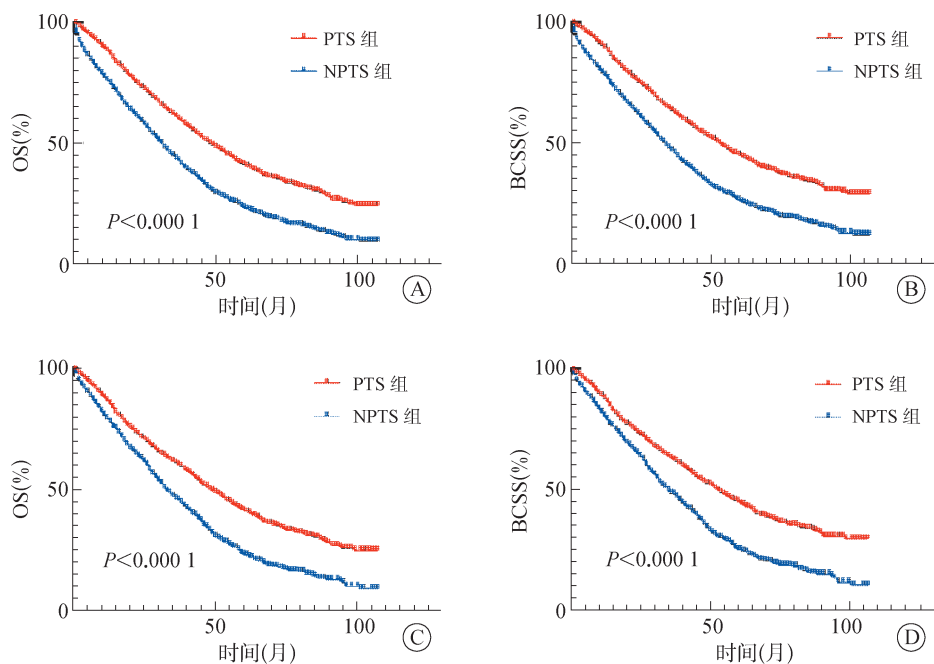
Tab. 2 Univariate analysis of OS and BCSS in HR+HER2-advanced breast cancer after PSM

项目	OS		BCSS	
	HR(95%CI)	P 值	HR(95%CI)	P 值
年龄(岁)				
20~44	1			
45~59	1.062(0.901~1.252)	0.475	1.022(0.864~1.209)	0.800
≥60	1.355(1.158~1.585)	1.355	1.218(1.037~1.430)	0.016
种族				
黑人	1			
白人	0.731(0.634~0.843)	<0.001	0.742(0.639~0.862)	<0.001
其他	0.690(0.552~0.864)	0.001	0.683(0.539~0.866)	0.002
婚姻				
未婚	1			
已婚	0.854(0.753~0.968)	0.014	0.842(0.739~0.960)	0.010
其他	1.008(0.780~1.301)	0.953	0.951(0.725~1.248)	0.718
肿瘤 T 分期				
T1	1			
T2	1.085(0.904~1.302)	0.383	1.105(0.913~1.338)	0.305
T3	1.543(1.254~1.898)	<0.001	1.532(1.233~1.904)	<0.001
T4	1.806(1.508~2.164)	<0.001	1.799(1.489~2.175)	<0.001
淋巴结分期				
N0	1			
N1	1.028(0.891~1.187)	0.700	1.094(0.939~1.273)	0.248
N2	1.090(0.915~1.298)	0.333	1.152(0.958~1.385)	0.132
N3	1.264(1.064~1.503)	0.008	1.340(1.117~1.608)	0.002
病理分级				
I	1			
II	1.545(1.201~1.987)	0.001	1.863(1.397~2.485)	<0.001
III/IV	2.661(2.074~3.414)	<0.001	3.314(2.492~4.407)	<0.001
骨转移				
无	1			
有	0.804(0.713~0.906)	<0.001	0.855(0.753~0.971)	0.016
脑转移				
无	1			
有	2.065(1.633~2.611)	<0.001	2.143(1.683~2.729)	<0.001
肝转移				
无	1			
有	1.707(1.501~1.941)	<0.001	1.788(1.566~2.041)	<0.001
肺转移				
无	1			
有	1.366(1.216~1.533)	<0.001	1.345(1.191~1.519)	<0.001
ER				
阳性	1			
阴性	2.338(1.627~3.360)	<0.001	2.396(1.646~3.488)	<0.001
PR				
阳性	1			
阴性	1.818(1.597~2.07)	<0.001	1.945(1.703~2.223)	<0.001
放疗				
未做	1			
做	0.940(0.845~1.046)	0.256	0.952(0.852~1.065)	0.390
化疗				
未做	1			
做	0.858(0.772~0.953)	0.004	0.895(0.801~0.999)	0.049
原发灶手术				
未做	1			
做	0.627(0.564~0.698)	<0.001	0.612(0.547~0.685)	<0.001

表 3 PSM 后影响 HR+HER2-晚期乳腺癌 OS 和
BCSS 多因素分析

Tab. 3 Multivariate analysis of OS and BCSS in HR+HER2-advanced breast cancer after PSM

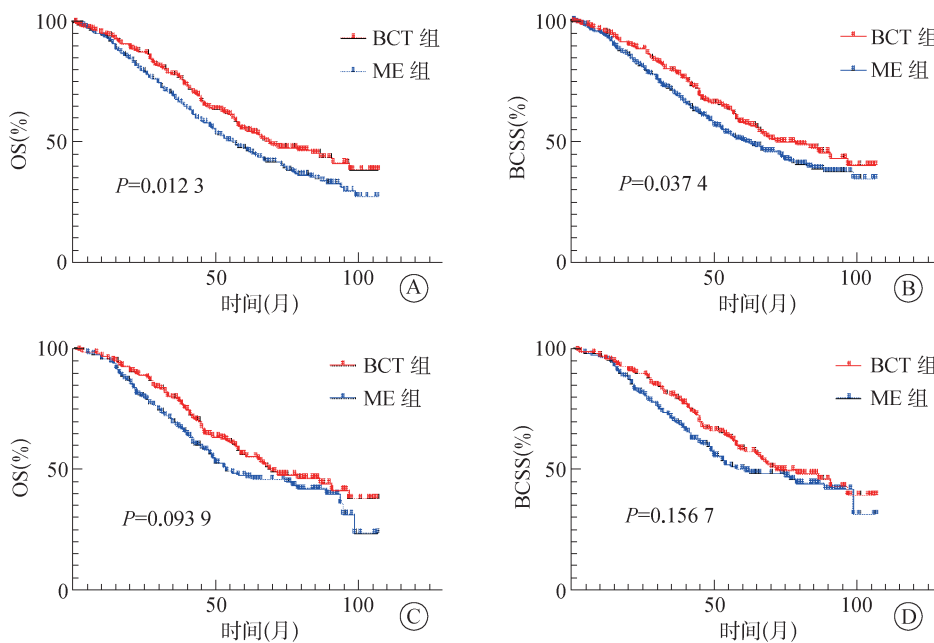
项目	OS		BCSS	
	HR(95%CI)	P 值	HR(95%CI)	P 值
年龄(岁)				
20~44	1			
45~59	1.001(0.847~1.182)	0.995	0.968(0.816~1.147)	0.703
≥60	1.368(1.159~1.616)	<0.001	1.250(1.054~1.483)	0.011
种族				
黑人	1			
白人	0.857(0.739~0.994)	0.041	0.881(0.754~1.029)	0.110
其他	0.751(0.598~0.943)	0.014	0.748(0.588~0.951)	0.018
婚姻				
未婚	1			
已婚	0.843(0.739~0.961)	0.011	0.844(0.736~0.968)	0.015
其他	0.977(0.755~1.265)	0.860	0.925(0.703~1.218)	0.580
肿瘤 T 分期				
T1	1			
T2	1.157(0.962~1.391)	0.122	1.155(0.952~1.401)	0.144
T3	1.537(1.241~1.902)	<0.001	1.464(1.170~1.831)	0.001
T4	1.727(1.427~2.09)	<0.001	1.661(1.360~2.029)	<0.001
淋巴结分期				
N0	1			
N1	0.910(0.785~1.055)	0.212	0.963(0.823~1.126)	0.636
N2	0.930(0.774~1.116)	0.433	0.985(0.812~1.194)	0.875
N3	0.940(0.784~1.128)	0.508	0.986(0.814~1.195)	0.885
病理分级				
I	1			
II	1.355(1.052~1.746)	0.019	1.608(1.204~2.148)	0.001
III/IV	2.122(1.647~2.734)	<0.001	2.599(1.946~3.471)	<0.001
骨转移				
无	1			
有	1.078(0.943~1.233)	0.273	1.170(1.015~1.348)	0.030
脑转移				
无	1			
有	1.782(1.397~2.274)	<0.001	1.840(1.432~2.365)	<0.001
肝转移				
无	1			
有	1.834(1.601~2.102)	<0.001	1.910(1.659~2.198)	<0.001
肺转移				
无	1			
有	1.127(0.993~1.277)	0.063	1.142(1.001~1.302)	0.048
ER				
阳性	1			
阴性	2.637(1.816~3.828)	<0.001	2.776(1.886~4.086)	<0.001
PR				
阳性	1			
阴性	1.664(1.457~1.901)	<0.001	1.791(1.563~2.054)	<0.001
放疗				
未做	1			
做	1.017(0.909~1.138)	0.767	1.027(0.913~1.156)	0.654
化疗				
未做	1			
做	0.779(0.697~0.872)	<0.001	0.795(0.707~0.893)	<0.001
原发灶手术				
未做	1			
做	0.616(0.552~0.686)	<0.001	0.601(0.536~0.673)	<0.001



注:A、B分别为PSM前的OS及BCSS生存曲线;C、D分别为PSM后的OS及BCSS生存曲线。

图1 是否行原发灶手术影响HR+HER2-晚期乳腺癌OS及BCSS的生存分析曲线

Fig. 1 Survival analysis curve of OS and BCSS in HR+HER2- advanced breast cancer with or without primary surgery



注:A、B分别为PSM前的OS及BCSS生存曲线;C、D分别为PSM后的OS及BCSS生存曲线。

图2 单纯骨转移HR+HER2-晚期乳腺癌行保留乳房手术组与乳房全切术的生存分析曲线

Fig. 2 Survival analysis curve of breast conserving surgery group and total mastectomy for HR+HER2- advanced breast cancer with simple bone metastasis

3 讨论

目前对于晚期乳腺癌治疗的主要目的是缓解症状、提高生活质量和延长生存期^[3]。印度 Badwe 等^[4]、美国 TBCRC 013 研究发现晚期乳腺癌原发灶手术并不能改善预后^[5]。ECOG E2108、ABC SG 28 POSY TIVE 临床试验发现晚期乳腺癌手术组具有更

差的预后趋势,且手术组术后报告的失眠、乳腺和手臂症状高于未手术组^[6-7]。

多项研究表明原发灶手术可以改善晚期乳腺癌的预后,且是改善预后的独立影响因素^[8-12];中国的研究同样得出一致结论^[13-15]。Lane 等^[16]揭示,相对单纯系统治疗,系统治疗联合外科手术治疗,无论两者顺序如何,总生存期都可以得到明显改善。其他研

究同样发现晚期乳腺癌在多种治疗模式下,无论全身治疗效果如何,原发灶手术组可获得更好的生存,手术治疗加放疗和化疗是改善预后的影响因素^[17]。土耳其的MF07-01研究发现手术联合全身治疗组总生存更好,亚组分析显示HR+、HER2-、<55岁及单发骨转移行全身治疗联合原发灶手术者总生存显著改善^[18]。一项回顾性队列研究结果显示,HER2阳性晚期乳腺癌原发灶手术与总生存改善有一定的相关性^[19]。Stahl等^[20]发现,对于HR+或HER2+晚期乳腺癌,原发灶手术与提高5年生存率相关。

作为一项基于SEER数据库的回顾性研究,有一定局限性,原发灶手术及手术方式的选择受治疗疗效、肿瘤大小、淋巴结情况等的影响,笔者已试图通过PSM减少其他临床病理因素对结果的影响,但不能完全消除。本研究或可为HR+HER2-单纯骨转移乳腺癌手术、选择保留乳房手术提供有利佐证。为达精准个体化治疗,探索晚期乳腺癌局部手术获益人群、最佳手术方式、手术时机的前瞻性研究已刻不容缓。

利益冲突 无

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