

乳腺癌新辅助化疗靶向淋巴结定位技术

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摘要: 新辅助化疗可使腋窝淋巴结转移的乳腺癌患者达到病理完全缓解,接受新辅助化疗后腋窝淋巴结由阳转阴的患者行前哨淋巴结活检术是目前乳腺癌的研究热点。面对新辅助化疗后前哨淋巴结活检手术假阴性率高的问题,进一步提出靶向淋巴结切除手术,即在开始新辅助化疗前用标记夹、碳悬浮液、放射性和磁性粒子、雷达反射器和射频识别定位设备标记活检证实的阳性淋巴结然后在治疗后进行切除。本文旨在对上述淋巴结定位技术进行综述。

关键词: 新辅助化疗; 前哨淋巴结; 腋窝转移淋巴结; 标记夹

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Targeted lymph node localization in neoadjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer

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Abstract: Neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NACT) can achieve pathological complete remission in breast cancer patients with positive axillary lymph node, and sentinel lymph node biopsy (SLNB) in patients is a research hotspot of breast cancer treatment at present. However, facing the problem of high false-negative rate of SLNB after NACT, targeted lymph nodes dissection was proposed, namely, the positive lymph nodes was confirmed and localized with tissue marker clips, carbon suspension, radioactive and magnetic seeds, radar reflectors and radiofrequency identification before NACT and then removed after treatment. This paper aims to review the above-mentioned lymph node localization techniques.

Keywords: Neoadjuvant chemotherapy; Sentinel lymph nodes; Axillary lymph nodes metastasis; Marker clips

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腋窝淋巴结状态决定乳腺癌分期和治疗方案^[1]。近年来,越来越多腋窝淋巴结转移的乳腺癌患者接受新辅助化疗(neoadjuvant chemotherapy, NACT),约40%~70%腋窝淋巴结转移的乳腺癌患者接受NACT后达到病理完全缓解^[2]。腋窝淋巴结清扫术(axillary lymph node dissection, ALND)是腋窝淋巴结转移的乳腺癌患者的标准治疗手段^[3]。但是对于NACT后腋窝淋巴结由阳转阴的患者,ALND并没有带来更好的治疗效果。多项临床试验对前哨淋巴结活检术(sentinel lymph node biopsy, SLNB)在该类患者的作用进行研究,使用SLNB代替ALND可以使患者免除ALND导致的上肢水肿、疼痛、功能障碍等并发症,且不对患者的预后产生影响^[4-7]。

三项多机构临床试验SENTINA^[8]、SNFNAC^[9]和ACOSOGZ1071^[10]显示,NACT后SLNB的假阴性率高达14%。

对于经NACT后淋巴结转阴的患者,使用双示踪剂(蓝染料和核素)、切除前哨淋巴结数目 ≥ 3 枚、阳性淋巴结标记,可保证NACT后SLNB的准确性及安全性,降低SLNB的假阴性率^[8-10]。但是,取三个以上淋巴结或使用双示踪技术会导致更多不必要的阴性淋巴结被切除。ACOSOGZ1071(联盟)的亚组分析中^[11],在开始NACT前用定位夹标记活检证实的阳性淋巴结,当被切除的标记淋巴结同时是前哨淋巴结时,SLNB的假阴性率从14%下降到6.8%。Caudle等^[12]进一步证明了选择性切除这些标记的腋窝淋巴结的附加价值,其中结合SLNB和标记淋巴结切除(靶向淋巴结切除)将SLNB假阴性率降低到1.4%。靶向淋巴结切除手术需要在患者接受NACT前进行影像学检查并对可疑淋巴结进行穿刺活检;与此同时或等待病理结果确认为转移淋巴结后在目标淋巴结放

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置标记物;患者完成 NACT 后,用特殊定位技术指导术中标记淋巴结切除。这一方法已被纳入美国国立综合癌症网络(NCCN)指南^[13]。目前对于哪一种靶向淋巴结定位的最佳方法尚无共识,本文对不同的靶向淋巴结定位方法进行综述。

1 标记夹定位

可视化经皮乳腺病灶定位标记夹(简称乳腺 Marker)自20世纪90年代末开始用于活检部位的标记定位,后被人用于NACT腋窝淋巴结的标记。目前 Marker 大致可以分为两类:金属标记夹和超声可视标记夹。金属标记夹由不锈钢或者钛制成,因存在缺陷逐步被取代^[14];超声可视标记夹通常由胶原蛋白、聚乳酸或聚乙醇酸组成的生物可吸收材料和金属制成^[15-16]。乳腺 Marker 的整个放置过程仅需几分钟,常规消毒麻醉后,在影像学检查技术辅助下,用9G~18G空芯针将 Marker 置于目标组织内,确认放置无误后对 Marker 方位、数量等进行记录。国外较常用的 Marker 是超声可视水凝胶聚合物标记夹,Siso等^[16]将 Marker 放置于46位患者的可疑淋巴结中,NACT后在术中超声辅助下移除44个 Marker,移除率约95%。

超声可视定位夹用于腋窝定位的优势在于:(1) Marker 可以在第一次活检时放置,避免了二次术前侵入性定位。(2) Marker 可长时间留置在人体内^[17],对接受 NACT 的患者进行全程定位。(3) Marker 的体积小,操作简单。缺点是:(1)部分超声可视标记夹超声可见度会随着时间增加而下降^[15]。(2)水凝胶聚合物吸收周围水分膨胀^[18]和化疗期间淋巴结收缩^[19]会导致 Marker 移位。

2 放射性¹²⁵I标记腋窝淋巴结定位(marking the axillary lymph nodes with radioactive iodine-125 seeds, MARI)

MARI 是用放射性¹²⁵I标记腋窝淋巴结,术中使用伽马探针进行定位。美国核管理委员会(NRC)认为¹²⁵I粒子在具有放射性物使用资质的医疗单位指导下在人体使用是安全的,并发布了使用指南将放射性粒子在人体的留置时间限制在5~7 d^[20]。¹²⁵I粒子由铝铜涂层外壳和放射性¹²⁵I内芯组成,大小约4 mm×0.8 mm,放射性水平为0.1~0.3 mCi,半衰期为60 d,伽马射线发射峰值27 keV^[21]。Straver等^[22]用18G空芯针将¹²⁵I粒子置入淋巴结内,NACT后标记淋巴结识别率为97%,假阴性率为7%。

MARI 在腋窝中应用的优势有:(1)操作简单,允许在手术前5~7 d放置¹²⁵I,增加了手术安排的灵活性^[23]。(2)¹²⁵I的伽马射线发射峰值为27 keV,用于前哨淋巴结定位的^{99m}Tc的伽马射线发射峰值为140 keV,因此淋巴结中的¹²⁵I对术前淋巴结闪烁扫描没有影响^[24]。MARI最大的缺点是¹²⁵I本身具有放射性。但是 MARI 中¹²⁵I的剂量很小,在NRC的规定的留置时间内对人体是安全的^[25]。且该方法需要专业设备才能进行操作,放射性物质需要专人专地管理,限制了 MARI 在临床上的应用。并且 MARI 需要对目标淋巴结进行二次穿刺。

3 碳悬浮液纹身定位(carbon suspension-based localization)

基于碳悬浮液的定位技术与结肠镜下纹身定位活检病灶方法类似,操作者将碳悬浮液注射到目标组织中,这种黑色的“墨水”会染色目标组织,形成类似于纹身的标记,纹身在放置多年后可见,几乎没有副作用^[26]。碳悬浮液可用25G针头在超声引导下注射,形成一条通向皮肤表面的碳颗粒轨迹,以便手术医生术中寻找定位点。多项研究评估了碳悬浮液对腋窝淋巴结的定位作用,他们将0.1~1 ml的液体注射到淋巴结皮质中,注射量取决于目标淋巴结的位置、深度和大小;在进行纹身定位后197~257 d,这些接受了NACT的乳腺癌患者经纹身定位的淋巴结检出率可达98.3%^[27-29]。

碳悬浮液定位技术在腋窝中定位的优点是:(1)可在第一次活检时注射,避免二次术前侵入性定位。(2)碳悬浮液在淋巴结中持续存在时间长,甚至在NACT后仍然存在,可全程定位目标淋巴结。(3)操作简单易学。缺点是:(1)既往有报道腋窝淋巴结会吸收皮肤上纹身的墨水,与用于前哨淋巴结追踪的蓝色染料的外观相似,可能会造成混淆^[30]。(2)当碳悬浮液外渗污染腋窝或碳悬浮液注射量不足时,需要扩大切除范围以防遗漏阳性淋巴结。因此,需要进一步的研究来确定碳悬浮液的最适注射量,并评估不同注射量的准确性和安全性。

4 磁性粒子定位(magnetic seed localization, MSL)

MSL 是一种非放射性定位方法,2016年被FDA批准用于乳腺病灶定位。磁性粒子由低镍不锈钢制成,大小约5 mm×1 mm,可用18G的引导针插入淋巴结,与部署常规标记物的方法相似。手术医生手持磁力计可产生交变磁场,将磁性粒子磁化后在屏幕显示数字计数和音频音调以显示磁性粒子的位置^[31]。MagSeed®是国外研究应用较多的MSL设备,可以定位的最大深度为4 cm,Price等^[32]手术时对磁力计施加向下压力,可增加探测的最大深度。有研究用磁性粒子对40名患者进行腋窝淋巴结定位,NACT完成后标记淋巴结识别率100%^[33]。

MSL 在腋窝定位有以下优势:(1)可在第一次活检时放置,避免二次侵入性定位手术。(2)操作简单易学。(3)电磁信号不随时间变化衰减^[34],可以作为NACT全程淋巴结定位的工具。MSL技术的主要缺点是深度的限制。(1)对于肥胖患者,4 cm的深度限制不足以定位深部淋巴结,但可以通过加压磁力计得到部分缓解。(2)MSL设备容易受到其他磁信号的影响,需要在手术前和手术期间进行校准,并要求术中不使用非磁性聚合物工具。(3)如果在放置磁性粒子后进行核磁共振检查,粒子形成的伪影可能会掩盖后方结构。

5 雷达和红外光技术定位(radar and infrared light technology localization)

雷达和红外光定位技术是一个非放射性定位方法。NACT前使用16G的空芯针将反射器插入淋巴结,与部署常规标记物方法类似;术中操作者手持探头发出红外光激活雷

达反射器,反射信号被探头检测和接收,在控制台屏幕上实时反映雷达反射器的方位和距离^[35]。SAVI SCOUT®是唯一商用的雷达和红外线技术系统,有研究对SAVI应用于腋窝进行评估,25例乳腺癌患者腋窝转移淋巴结在SAVI插入平均141 d后全部切除,成功率100%^[36]。

在腋窝中使用雷达和红外光技术定位优势为:(1)可在第一次活检时放置,避免二次侵入性定位手术。(2)SAVI的反射器不产生显著的核磁共振伪影,这一点对使用核磁共振来监测肿瘤对治疗反应的研究尤为重要^[37]。(3)该设备没有放射性,操作简单易学。(4)FDA批准反射器放置在人体内的时间无限制,可以作为NACT全程淋巴结定位的工具^[38]。缺点包括:(1)反射器是由镍钛合金构成,不能放置在镍过敏的患者身上。(2)反射器长12 mm,部分淋巴结置入困难。

6 射频识别定位(radiofrequency identification, RFID)

2008年, Dauphine等^[39]首次将RFID用于定位乳腺病灶。他们将一个小线圈和微芯片封装在一个尺寸约为2 mm×12 mm的玻璃外壳组成反射器,使用12G的空芯针植入人体内;手术医生使用手持式探头进行术中探测,当探头处于反射器上方时会产生声音信号^[40]。Malter等^[41]用RFID定位10位患者的腋窝淋巴结,所有芯片处于目标淋巴结5 mm内,定位成功率100%,并发症发生率为0。

RFID用于腋窝淋巴结定位的优势在于:(1)可在第一次活检时放置,避免二次侵入性定位手术。(2)该设备没有放射性,信号不随时间衰减,探测器可实时向外科医生反馈标记物的深度^[42]。(3)目前美国允许RFID在体内的留置时间延至长期,使RFID可在NACT前进行部署并在NACT全程对目标淋巴结进行定位^[43]。缺点是RFID长度为12 mm,置入部分淋巴结具有难度。目前关于RFID的报道较少,需要进一步的研究去证实其实用性和安全性。

7 结 语

对于在NACT后腋窝淋巴结由阳转阴的乳腺癌患者,人们对腋窝手术的降级越来越感兴趣。已有研究证实SLNB能替代ALND来准确评估残余腋窝淋巴结状态,国外研究进一步应用靶向淋巴结切除的方法来提高NACT后阳性淋巴结的检出率及降低SLNB的假阴性率。靶向腋窝淋巴结切除术是一种简单的技术,主要难点在于淋巴结的选取及定位。现存的淋巴结的定位方法各有利弊,缺乏相应指南和规范,需要更多的临床研究予以补充。

利益冲突 无

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