

## 浅谈分化型甲状腺癌的治疗进展

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## Advances in treatment of differentiated thyroid cancer

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## [摘要]

近年来甲状腺癌发病率快速增长。随着对甲状腺癌了解的加深以及诊疗技术的发展,目前对甲状腺癌的治疗手段已经有了日新月异的提高和发展,同时更加强调个体化、多学科和多模式治疗的理念。本文从腔镜手术、密切随访、新辅助治疗和靶向治疗4个方面,阐述近年来分化型甲状腺癌治疗的现状与发展。

[关键词] 甲状腺癌;腔镜手术;密切监测;新辅助治疗;靶向治疗

## [ABSTRACT]

The incidence rate of thyroid cancer has increased rapidly in recent years. With the deepening understanding of thyroid cancer and the development of medical technology, the treatment of thyroid cancer has been improved. At the same time, the concept of individualized, multi-disciplinary and coordinated therapy is emphasized. This article briefly describes the status and development of differentiated thyroid cancer treatment in recent years from four aspects: endoscopic operation, active surveillance, neoadjuvant therapy and targeted therapy.

[KEY WORDS] Thyroid carcinoma; Endoscopic surgery; Active surveillance; Neoadjuvant therapy; Targeted therapy

甲状腺癌作为最常见的内分泌恶性肿瘤,近年来其发病率呈逐渐上升趋势。2020年全球新发甲状腺癌病例数接近60万例,其发病率在所有恶性肿瘤中位列第11位<sup>[1]</sup>。2015年中国甲状腺癌发病人数约为20万,其中女性发病率高达19.59/10万<sup>[2]</sup>。不同类型的甲状腺癌的预后差异巨大。以甲状腺乳头状癌(papillary thyroid

carcinoma, PTC)为主要类型的分化型甲状腺癌(differentiated thyroid carcinoma, DTC)的总体预后较好;而甲状腺未分化癌(anaplastic thyroid carcinoma, ATC)虽然发病率较低,但预后极差,中位生存期不足1年。对于占有所有甲状腺癌病例数90%以上的PTC患者,即便其病理类型相同,但不同患者往往仍表现出不同的肿瘤生物学行为

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和预后。

随着前期研究的积累和分子生物学技术的发展, 研究者对不同亚型和不同危险度的甲状腺癌的临床特点及分子病理学特征有了更加深刻的认识。因而, 目前针对甲状腺癌的治疗, 在经典治疗模式即手术、内分泌抑制疗法和放射性碘治疗的基础之上, 更加强调精准诊断以及个体化、多学科和多模式的综合治疗。另一方面, 新型技术和新型药物的出现也为临床工作提供了更为有效的治疗手段, 例如腔镜手术<sup>[3]</sup>、淋巴结示踪剂<sup>[4]</sup>和神经监测技术<sup>[5]</sup>的应用更加强调了患者的美观需求及功能保护, 酪氨酸激酶抑制剂的出现为晚期甲状腺癌患者的治疗带来了希望。本文从腔镜及机器人甲状腺手术、低危甲状腺癌患者的密切随访、局部晚期甲状腺癌的新辅助治疗和晚期甲状腺癌的靶向治疗 4 个方面, 阐述近年来甲状腺癌治疗的现状与发展。

## 1 腔镜及机器人甲状腺手术

自 1996 年第 1 例全腔镜甲状腺手术实施以来, 腔镜手术的美容效果得以充分展示。随着相关技术的进步, 如三维影像系统的建立和机器人系统的应用等, 腔镜手术在甲状腺外科治疗中发挥了日益重要的作用。PTC 的预后较好, 早期以及低危病灶的淋巴结转移率相对较低<sup>[6]</sup>, 也是目前推荐的腔镜手术应用最多、最为广泛的甲状腺恶性肿瘤病理类型。对于 PTC 患者而言, 在外科医师严格遵循腔镜手术适应证以及拥有丰富的临床经验和熟练的操作技巧的前提下, 腔镜下甲状腺癌手术的安全性和肿瘤根治效果并不劣于传统开放手术<sup>[7-8]</sup>。《中国临床肿瘤学会 (CSCO) 分化型甲状腺癌诊疗指南 (2021)》<sup>[9]</sup>中指出, PTC 腔镜手术的原发灶适应证包括: (1) 患者有较强的美容需求; (2) 肿瘤最大径 $\leq 2 \sim 3$  cm; (3) 腺叶最大径 $< 5 \sim 6$  cm; (4) 无明显的腺外侵犯。

肿瘤明显存在腺外侵犯以及侵犯周围结构器官是腔镜手术的禁忌证。

目前, 不同的腔镜术式已经能够保障病灶得到安全而有效的切除, 尤其是甲状腺部分切除。经口腔前庭、胸前、腋乳和腋入路是较为主流的术式, 经耳后发际入路术式的开展则相对较少<sup>[10-11]</sup>。手术安全性同样也是考量治疗效果的一个重要标准。目前, 文献报道腔镜下甲状腺切除的长期并发症 (永久性喉返神经麻痹和甲状旁腺功能低下) 与传统开放手术并无差异, 但腔镜手术患者发生暂时性喉返神经麻痹的概率更高, 尤其是甲状腺全切患者<sup>[12]</sup>。腔镜下进行双侧甲状腺癌根治术时甲状旁腺的保护更具挑战性。既往文献报道, 双侧甲状腺癌根治术后第 1 天, 腔镜手术相较于开放手术, 前者的甲状旁腺激素水平下降幅度更大, 并且甲状旁腺激素水平低于参考值下限的比例更高<sup>[13]</sup>。

## 2 低危甲状腺癌患者的密切随访

积极监测理论是指选择理想的低危 PTC 患者进行严密的随访观察而非立即进行手术治疗<sup>[14]</sup>。来自日本的 2 项前瞻性研究提示, 对经严格筛查的低危甲状腺微小乳头状癌 (papillary thyroid microcarcinoma, PTMC) 患者积极监测数年后, 发现绝大多数患者的病程进展缓慢或无进展<sup>[15-16]</sup>。ITO 等<sup>[15]</sup>的研究显示, 接受主动监测的 PTMC 患者 10 年后出现肿瘤增大的比例为 8%, 出现临床证实的淋巴结转移者也仅占 3.8%, 并且延迟手术的患者也取得了较好的预后。基于这 2 项研究的结果, 2015 年美国甲状腺协会 (American Thyroid Association, ATA) 成人甲状腺结节与 DTC 指南<sup>[17]</sup>指出, 对于临床上缺乏明确的转移或局部侵犯证据以及没有侵袭性特征的细胞学或分子学证据的极低危甲状腺肿瘤患者, 可以选择积极监测管理而非立即进行手术治疗。《中国临床肿瘤学会 (CSCO) 分化型甲状腺癌诊

疗指南(2021)》<sup>[9]</sup>推荐,对于满足以下条件的低危PTMC患者可进行主动监测:(1)肿瘤不靠近气管或喉返神经;(2)无临床发现的转移病灶;(3)若行穿刺,结果应排除恶性程度高的乳头状癌亚型。为了验证甲状腺癌主动监测的可靠性和安全性,在不同国家开展了多项前瞻性临床试验<sup>[18-20]</sup>。虽然选择合适患者和评估患者病情的标准并不完全相同,但大多数都得出了较为积极的结论,即在随访期间,低危PTC患者的疾病进展率较低,出现远处转移或死亡更为罕见<sup>[21]</sup>。TUTTLE等<sup>[22]</sup>将密切随访标准放宽至肿瘤最大径为1.5 cm,同样获得了类似的结果。随着研究的深入,主动监测已被认为是低风险甲状腺癌的一种有效治疗方法。一项基于甲状腺癌历年数据、ATA指南推荐内容和既往随访标准的研究推测:未来5年内,美国约有50 000~60 000例新发PTMC患者适合接受密切随访<sup>[23]</sup>。

在临床实践中,甄选积极监测的具体标准和随访流程尚未完全明确,这表明如何筛选合适的患者仍然是未来研究的关键点和紧迫问题。2016年,BRITO等<sup>[14]</sup>提出在选择主动监测时应基于肿瘤及颈部超声特征、患者特征和医疗团队特征等多方面因素。此外,生物标志物在密切随访的决策中被寄予厚望<sup>[24-25]</sup>。例如,KIM等<sup>[26]</sup>提出*BRAF*突变状态可能有助于低风险PTMC管理决策的制定,并且多种生物标志物联合检测对于预后判断的意义更加明确。因此,是否将分子病理学纳入决策框架中,仍值得进一步探讨。

### 3 局部晚期甲状腺癌的新辅助治疗

文献报道,DTC原发灶侵犯喉、气管和食管等周围重要脏器的比例约为7%~16%。淋巴结转移患者颈部淋巴结侵犯周围结构的比例约为15%~30%<sup>[27-29]</sup>。髓样癌以及未分化癌往往更易出现局部侵犯<sup>[30-32]</sup>。侵袭性病灶严重影响患者的

预后和生活质量。肿瘤无法根治性切除是DTC患者预后不良的重要危险因素<sup>[33-34]</sup>,未分化癌伴肿瘤残留的患者的预后也较差。另一方面,肿瘤广泛侵犯周围结构往往需要进行损伤性手术,如喉切除术、气管切除术和食管咽切除术等,甚至失去手术机会。因此,近年来新辅助治疗被认为是为局部晚期甲状腺癌患者创造根治性手术机会的重要手段<sup>[35]</sup>。新辅助治疗的目的是希望通过术前治疗达到降低肿瘤分期、提高根治性切除可能性和改善患者生活质量的目的,变“不可切除”为“可切除”。自20世纪90年代开始,已有研究中心开始尝试对肿瘤局部晚期患者在术前使用化疗和放疗等方法以提高手术切除率<sup>[36-38]</sup>,但受限于药物和技术等因素,此类疗法在当时并未取得广泛的关注。当前,随着靶向治疗以及免疫治疗的发展,甲状腺癌新辅助治疗已取得一定的突破。已发表一些以激酶抑制剂为主的靶向药物用于治疗不可切除的甲状腺癌从而达到新辅助治疗目的的病例报道<sup>[39-41]</sup>,而相关的前瞻性临床试验也正在如火如荼地开展之中。

### 4 晚期甲状腺癌的靶向治疗

随着对甲状腺癌分子机制研究的不断深入,靶向药物在晚期甲状腺癌的治疗中得到较为广泛的应用,为传统治疗效果不佳的患者带来了新的希望。目前应用于甲状腺癌的靶向药物主要包括酪氨酸激酶抑制剂、*BRAF*抑制剂和*RET*抑制剂等,其作用包括控制肿瘤生长、减缓疾病进展和逆转相关治疗耐受或抵抗等。2013年,索拉非尼<sup>[42]</sup>首先被美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)批准用于治疗转移性DTC,随后基于乐伐替尼在随机双盲III期临床试验SELECT中显示出的显著效果, FDA批准乐伐替尼用于局部晚期及转移性放射性碘难治性DTC<sup>[43]</sup>。除此之外,根据多项高质量的II和III期

临床试验的结果<sup>[44-46]</sup>, 凡德他尼、卡博替尼、达拉非尼、曲美替尼和塞帕替尼等先后被美国 FDA 批准用于甲状腺癌的治疗。近期, 中国的一项 III 期临床试验的结果提示了阿帕替尼治疗局部进展及转移性放射性碘难治性 DTC 的有效性<sup>[47]</sup>, 该研究显示阿帕替尼可以显著延长无进展生存期, 降低疾病进展或死亡风险。当然, 新型药物在带来巨大益处的同时, 仍面临许多亟待解决的问题, 尤其是偏低的有效率、耐药性的出现、不良反应以及高昂的治疗费用等问题。

## 5 展 望

本文从腔镜及机器人甲状腺手术、低危甲状腺癌患者的密切随访、局部晚期甲状腺癌的新辅助治疗和晚期甲状腺癌的靶向治疗 4 个方面, 阐述了近年来甲状腺癌治疗的发展与变化。在临床实践中, 甲状腺癌治疗技术的发展体现在诊疗过程的各个方面。此外, 在应用新技术的同时, 应当更加重视个体化和规范化治疗, 以使患者得到最大获益。

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