

## 病例报道



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# 腹壁切口子宫内膜异位症恶变1例: 病例报道并文献复习

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**摘要:**目的 探究腹壁子宫内膜异位症(AWE)恶变的临床特征及治疗,以期为AWE恶变的诊治提供一定参考。**方法** 报道1例在我院诊治的AWE恶变为透明细胞癌的病例,并进行文献复习,总结关于该病的病因、病理特征及治疗方案。**结论** 腹壁子宫内膜异位症恶变的机制仍待进一步阐明,其主要病理类型为透明细胞癌和子宫内膜样癌,目前主要治疗方案仍是手术和辅助化疗,预后较差。

**关键词:** 腹壁子宫内膜异位症; 恶变; 透明细胞癌; 文献复习

**中图分类号:** R711.71;R737.3 **文献标识码:** A

## Malignant transformation of abdominal wall endometriosis: a case report and literature review

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the clinical characteristics and treatment of malignant transformation of abdominal wall endometriosis (AWE), and to provide a reference for clinical diagnosis and treatment. **Methods** We reported one case of malignant transformation of AWE treated at our hospital, and reviewed the literature, summarized the etiology, pathological features, and therapeutic regimen of the disease. **Conclusion** The mechanism of malignant transformation of AWE still needs to be further elucidated. The main pathological types include clear cell carcinoma and endometrioid carcinoma. Surgery and adjuvant chemotherapy remain the mainstay of treatment at present, and the prognosis of malignant transformation of AWE is poor.

**Keywords:** Abdominal wall endometriosis; Malignant transformation; Clear cell carcinoma; Literature review

## 前言

腹壁子宫内膜异位症(abdominal wall endometriosis, AWE)是指子宫内膜异位病灶出现在腹壁,多见于腹部手术切口,尤以剖宫产术后多见。其属于子宫内膜异位症(endometriosis, EMs),是一种良性疾病,却具有增生、浸润、种植、复发、恶变等恶性生物学潜能。AWE的恶性转化较罕见,发生率为0.5%~1.0%<sup>[1]</sup>。本文报道1例剖宫产后手术切口部

位子宫内膜异位症恶变为透明细胞癌的病例,以期为AWE恶变的诊治提供一定参考。

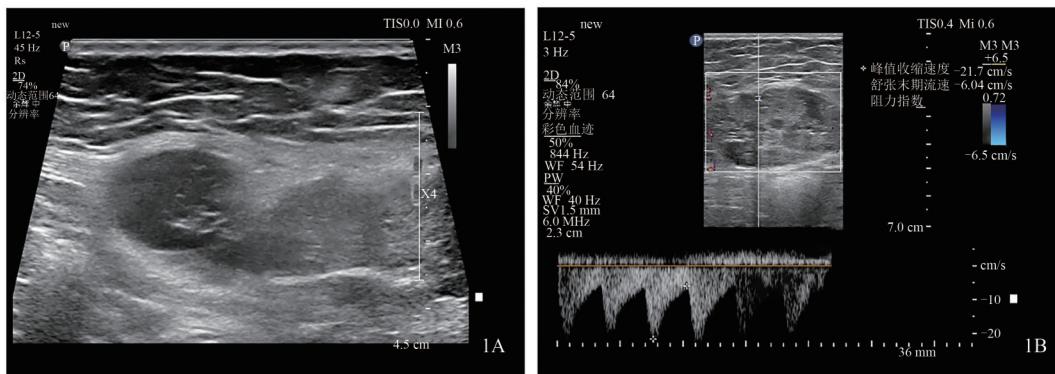
## 1 病例报告

患者,女,47岁,因“腹壁肿物切除术后13年,发现腹壁包块4个月”于2021年5月5日收入武汉大学中南医院。患者平素月经规律,4月前患者自行扪及左侧腹壁一包块,无压痛,呈进行性增大,考虑腹壁子宫内膜异位症复发。患者既往于2003年行

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剖宫产手术,2008年因腹壁子宫内膜异位症行手术治疗,否认家族遗传肿瘤病史。体格检查:剖宫产瘢痕上方脐左侧可触及一 $8\text{ cm} \times 7\text{ cm}$ 大小肿块,质硬,与周围组织分界不明显,无压痛及波动感。妇科检查:外阴已婚型,阴道通畅,宫颈光滑,子宫前位正常大小,无压痛,双侧附件未及明显异常。辅助检查:CA125:136.1 U·mL<sup>-1</sup>;HE4:76.88 pmol·L<sup>-1</sup>。彩超提示:左侧脐旁腹壁肌层内囊实性包块(图1)。

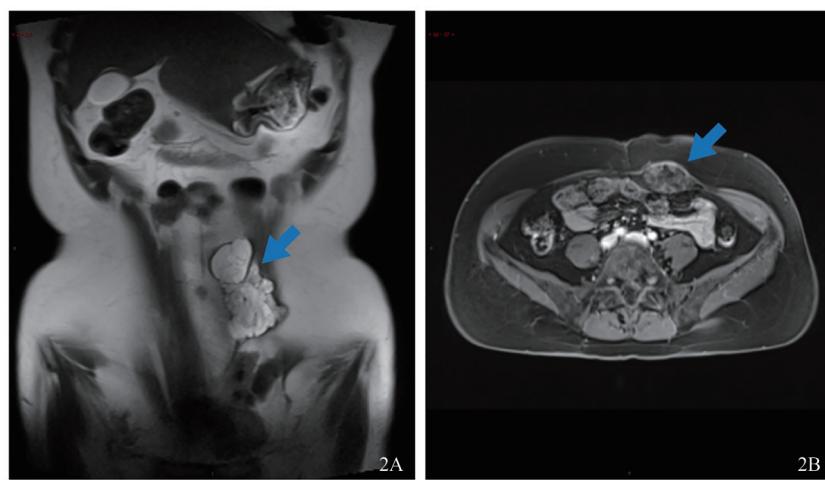


注:(A)距体表约 1.9 cm 的肌层内可见大小约  $8.2\text{ cm} \times 5.2\text{ cm} \times 2.8\text{ cm}$  的稍低回声,轮廓欠清晰,内部回声不均;(B)稍低回声内可见少量彩色血流信号显示,测得血流阻力指数(resistance index, RI)为 0.72。

Note: (A) A slightly hypoechoic area of  $8.2\text{ cm} \times 5.2\text{ cm} \times 2.8\text{ cm}$  was found in the muscular layer about 1.9 cm from the body surface. The contour was not clear and the internal echo was uneven. (B) A small amount of color blood flow signal could be seen in slightly low echo, and the measured resistance index (RI) was 0.72.

图 1 患者术前腹壁超声图像

Fig. 1 Ultrasound images of the patient's abdominal wall before operation

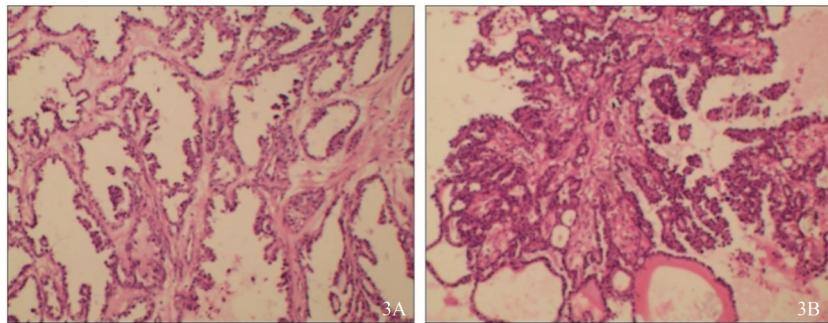


注:(A)T2WI 左侧腹直肌内见多房囊性结构,大部分呈水样信号;(B)T1WI 增强见左侧腹直肌囊性结构无变化,囊壁明显均匀强化。箭头指示腹部肿块。

Note: (A) Multilocular cystic structures were found in the left rectus abdominis muscle, most of which showed watery signal on T2WI. (B) The cystic structure of the left rectus abdominis muscle showed no changes on contrast-enhancement T1WI, and the cystic wall was significantly enhanced. Arrows indicated the abdominal mass.

图 2 患者术前腹部和盆腔磁共振图像

Fig. 2 Abdominal and pelvic magnetic resonance images of the patient before operation



注:(A)肿瘤细胞呈腺囊状结构,腺囊内可见乳头状结构,纤维间质致密伴玻璃样变,鞋钉状细胞核大而深染;(B)肿瘤呈管囊状排列,可见核大深染细胞。

Note: (A) The tumor cells showed adenocyst-like structure, with papillary structure within the adenocystic structure, dense fibrous stroma with hyalinization, and large and dark-stained hobnail nuclei. (B) The tumors were arranged in a tubule-cystic pattern with large, dark-stained nuclear cells.

图3 透明细胞癌HE染色图像

Fig. 3 HE staining images of clear cell carcinoma

肿瘤细胞呈腺囊状结构,腺囊内可见乳头状结构,纤维间质致密伴玻璃样变,细胞核大而深染。免疫组化检测肿瘤细胞呈:CK(-),vimentin(-),ER(-),PR(-),Ki-67(LI约30%),PTEN(+),P16(+),p53(+,野生型),WT-1(-),P504S(+),NapsinA(部分+),HNF1 $\beta$ (+),CD10(-),CK7(+).自2021年6月2日起予以4个疗程紫杉醇脂质体(270 mg d1)+卡铂(500 mg d1)静脉化疗,7月26日起同步体外放疗,总处方剂量为46 Gy/23 F,每周5次,行15次放射治疗后复位,根据肿瘤体积变化重新勾画靶区。末次随访时间为2022年11月22日,患者门诊随访未复发。

## 2 讨论

EMs最常见于卵巢,而随着近年来剖宫产率的增加,AWE的发生也逐渐上升,EMs在接受盆腔手术的女性腹部手术疤痕的发生率为0.03%~1.08%,其中以剖宫产后发生最多见<sup>[2-3]</sup>。EMs虽为良性疾病但仍有恶变的风险<sup>[4]</sup>。1925年,Sampson首次描述了异位子宫内膜组织的恶性转化,并提出了该疾病的三项诊断标准:1)子宫内膜异位症与肿瘤密切相关;2)组织学与子宫内膜起源一致;3)未发现其他原发肿瘤部位<sup>[5]</sup>。

从首次手术到确诊AWE恶性的平均时间间隔为17年<sup>[3]</sup>,目前该恶变机理仍不清楚。在一项关于切口内异症与内源性子宫内膜异位症的比较研究中,前者与后者体细胞癌症驱动事件的总发生率分别为27.5%和36.1%,其中前者的基因突变通常影响MAPK/RAS或PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路,与后者相比无显著差异<sup>[6]</sup>。同样,透明细胞癌通常显

示高频率(33%~51%)的PIK3CA突变,导致更高的PI3K/AKT/mTOR通路活性<sup>[7]</sup>。也有研究提出K-ras突变可能是子宫内膜异位症恶变的触发因素之一<sup>[8]</sup>。总的来说,MAPK/RAS或PI3K/AKT/mTOR信号通路可能在子宫内膜异位症恶变为透明细胞癌的过程中发挥了重要作用。上述关于EMs恶性的研究主要集中在子宫内膜异位症相关卵巢癌中,AWE恶性的机制尚未有系统研究。

子宫内膜异位症相关卵巢癌最常见的病理类型是子宫内膜样癌(33.8%)和透明细胞癌(25.5%)<sup>[9]</sup>。目前关于AWE恶变的病例报道中,大部分是透明细胞癌(33/46),其次是子宫内膜样腺癌(4/46),浆液性癌与其他混合性癌极少<sup>[3]</sup>。NapsinA和HNF1 $\beta$ 是目前诊断透明细胞癌的两个较为可靠的免疫抗体,CK7和PAX8通常呈阳性,CK20、ER、PR、WT-1、p53均阴性。该例患者免疫组化结果显示NapsinA部分阳性,HNF1 $\beta$ 、CK7阳性,ER、PR、WT-1均呈阴性,p53野生型阳性,未提示p53突变型阳性,该结果与文献报道相符。

AWE恶变的病例较罕见,至今国内外文献共报道约40例,目前对于AWE恶变的主要治疗方式是根治性切除病灶+辅助放化疗。因AWE恶变常见腹股沟淋巴结转移,故有研究提出切除腹壁肿瘤的同时行子宫切除和双侧腹股沟淋巴结清扫<sup>[10]</sup>。Ferrandina等<sup>[11]</sup>报道接受子宫切除术和双侧输卵管卵巢切除术的患者分别占比71.4%和82.6%,但术后病理检查结果阴性,提示腹壁子宫内膜异位病灶恶变与卵巢子宫内膜异位症及子宫内膜的变化并不同步,关于是否需要预防性切除子宫及双侧附件

仍需进一步研究。在接受淋巴结切除术或取样的 9 例患者中,8 例显示腹股沟和/或盆腔和/或腹主动脉淋巴结转移<sup>[11]</sup>,这提示淋巴结转移可能是腹壁内异症透明细胞癌的主要转移途径<sup>[10]</sup>。

现阶段对于 AWE 恶变的首次术后治疗的方式仍然没有统一共识,因透明细胞癌对放化疗的敏感性均欠佳,故术后仍沿用卵巢透明细胞癌的一线化疗(紫杉醇+卡铂)<sup>[12-13]</sup>。也有病例报道在手术治疗前进行局部放疗或新辅助化疗<sup>[14-15]</sup>。Liu 等<sup>[3]</sup>研究结果显示,在获得随访资料的 33 例 AWE 恶变患者中,20 例(20/33)复发或进展,其中 17 例(17/20)在 2 年内复发或进展。而另一项研究<sup>[5]</sup>报道,腹壁内异症恶变为透明细胞癌的患者中,9 例(9/28)患者在 2 年内死亡。这些结果表明,AWE 恶变 2 年内复发率相当高,且预后差。

综上所述,AWE 恶变目前在国内外均罕见,且治疗经验少,预后不佳。故应做好预防措施,包括降低剖宫产率,在剖宫产术、子宫切除术及其他需要穿透子宫内膜的手术过程中规范操作,做好切口保护,减少子宫内膜的医源性种植。同时做好健康知识的宣传,关爱女性身体健康,对疾病早发现早治疗。关于 AWE 恶变的发病原因和治疗措施仍需更多样本和更长时间的探究。

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