

· 脑胶质瘤分子病理研究专题 ·

弥漫性半球胶质瘤临床病理特征及分子病理特征分析

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DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-6574.2024.05.005

【摘要】目的 探讨弥漫性半球胶质瘤(DHG)的临床病理特征及分子病理特征。**方法** 选取2021年1月—2023年5月于首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院神经外科接受手术切除或立体定向活检的27例DHG患者为研究对象,收集患者临床资料并进行随访。采用苏木素-伊红染色及免疫组织化学染色检测肿瘤细胞特征性的蛋白表达;采用二代测序+焦磷酸测序的方法检测肿瘤分子病理学特征。**结果** 27例DHG患者的中位发病年龄为22.5岁;男性占59.3%(16/27);24例肿瘤主要位于单侧额、顶、颞叶,仅3例位于双侧大脑半球。组织病理学结果显示,27例肿瘤形态学上5例呈星形细胞瘤形态,17例呈胶质母细胞瘤形态,1例呈胶质母细胞瘤伴节细胞样分化,4例呈原始神经外胚层肿瘤形态。免疫组化染色结果显示,27例肿瘤胶质纤维酸性蛋白染色均为弥漫阳性,少突胶质细胞转录因子2蛋白阴性表达, α -地中海贫血/精神发育迟滞综合征X染色体相关基因表达缺失,p53蛋白呈错义突变或无义突变表达,异柠檬酸脱氢酶1 R132H、异柠檬酸脱氢酶2 R172K、H3K27M、BRAF V600E蛋白均呈阴性表达,24例肿瘤细胞核不同程度地表达H3.3G34R蛋白,3例肿瘤弥漫性表达H3.3G34V蛋白。Ki67增殖指数3%~80%不等。分子病理学检测结果显示,所有肿瘤均出现H3F3A基因H3.3 G34(35)突变,23例伴ATRX缺失,27例均伴TP53突变。随访2~24个月,其中5例在确诊10~24个月后死亡,中位无进展生存期为6.5个月,中位总生存时间为11个月,5例失访。**结论** DHG恶性程度高,尽管全切或近全切病变更加放疗或化疗,患者仍很快复发进展或死亡。因此,对于DHG进行免疫组化及分子病理检测是必要的,更有利于对DHG患者的积极治疗和预后评估。

【关键词】 神经胶质瘤; 胶质母细胞瘤; 星形细胞瘤; 病理学; 弥漫性半球胶质瘤; 原始神经外胚层肿瘤

Analysis of clinicopathological features and molecular pathological features of diffuse hemispheric glioma

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(收稿日期: 2023-09-28)

(本文编辑: 郑圣洁)

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinicopathological and molecular pathological features of diffuse hemispheric glioma (DHG). **Methods** A total of 27 DHG patients who underwent surgical resection or stereotactic biopsy at the Neurosurgery Department of Beijing Tiantan Hospital Affiliated to Capital Medical University from January 2021 to May 2023 were selected as the study subjects. Clinical data of the patients were collected and followed up. Hematoxylin eosin staining and immunohistochemical staining were used to detect the characteristic protein expression in tumor cells. The next generation sequencing and pyrosequencing methods were used to detect the molecular pathology characteristics of tumors. **Results** The median age of onset for 27 DHG patients was 22.5 years old; 59.3% (16/27) were males; 24 cases of tumors mainly located in unilateral frontal, parietal, and temporal lobes, with only 3 cases located in bilateral cerebral hemispheres. The histopathological results showed that 5 out of 27 tumors had the morphology of astrocytoma, 17 had the morphology of glioblastoma, 1 had glioblastoma with ganglion like differentiation, and 4 had the morphology of primitive neuroectodermal tumors. The immunohistochemical staining results showed that all 27 cases of tumor glial fibrillary acidic protein staining were diffuse positive, and transcription factor 2 protein expression in oligodendrocytes was negative, α -the expression of X-chromosome related genes in thalassemia/mental retardation syndrome was missing, and p53 protein was expressed with missense or nonsense mutations. Isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 R132H, isocitrate dehydrogenase 2 R172K, H3K27M, and BRAF V600E proteins were all negative. 24 cases of tumor cell nuclei expressed H3.3G34R protein to varying degrees, and 3 cases of tumors diffusely expressed H3.3G34V protein. The Ki67 proliferation index varied from 3%–80%. The molecular pathological results showed that all tumors had *H3F3A* gene *H3.3 G34 (35)* mutations, 23 cases with *ATRX* deletion, and 27 cases with *TP53* mutations. Follow up for 2–24 months, of which 5 cases died 10–24 months after diagnosis, with a median progression free survival of 6.5 months and a median total survival of 11 months. 5 cases were lost to follow-up. **Conclusions** DHG has a high degree of malignancy, and despite the addition of radiotherapy or chemotherapy for total or near total resection lesions, patients still quickly relapse, progress, or die. Therefore, immunohistochemical and molecular pathological testing of DHG is necessary, which is more conducive to active treatment and prognostic evaluation of DHG patients.

【Key words】 Glioma; Glioblastoma; Astrocytoma; Pathology; Diffuse hemispheric glioma; Primitive neuroectodermal tumor

H3 G34 突变型弥漫性半球胶质瘤(diffuse hemispheric glioma, DHG) 是 2021 年 WHO CNS 肿瘤分类第 5 版新增的发生于大脑半球的高级别胶质瘤^[1-2], 其特征性表现为 *H3F3A* 基因错义突变, 导致组蛋白 H3 的第 34 位氨基酸从甘氨酸(G)变为精氨酸(R)或缬氨酸(V) (*H3 G34R/V*)^[3-4], 归属于 CNS WHO 4 级肿瘤。DHG 好发于儿童和青少年, 也可见于成人, 主要发生于非中线部位, 以颞叶和顶叶多见, 可累及中线结构并沿软脑膜播散^[5-6]。DHG 发病机制复杂, 影像学表现不典型, 形态学表现多样, 临床早期容易误诊、漏诊^[7-8]。DHG 确诊依赖于免疫组化和分子病理, 治疗以手术为主, 辅以术后放化疗, 但预后往往较差。DHG 较为罕见, 在所有胶质瘤中占比 < 1%, 但在青少年和年轻成人的高级别胶质瘤中约占 15%^[5-6]。本文总结分析 27 例 DHG 患者的临床病理及分子病理特征, 并复习相关文献, 以期进一步提高对该类肿瘤的认识。

一、对象与方法

1. 研究对象: 选取 2021 年 1 月—2023 年 5 月于

首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院神经外科接受手术切除或立体定向活检的 27 例 DHG 患者为研究对象。纳入标准: 形态学符合弥漫性高级别胶质瘤, 术后分子病理学检测到 *H3F3A* p.G35(34)R/V 突变, 结合病理学诊断为 DHG^[9]。排除标准: (1) 合并其他种类神经系统肿瘤; (2) 患者的标本量不足以进行分子病理学检测; (3) 分子病理学检测为非 *H3 G34* 突变。本研究获得首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院伦理委员会审批(伦理批号: KY2020-131-02), 患者或其家属自愿参与本研究并签署知情同意书。

2. 研究方法: (1) 收集患者临床资料。包括年龄、性别、病史、影像学资料等。(2) 苏木素-伊红染色及免疫组织化学染色。所有手术切除或立体定向活检标本经 10% 中性福尔马林固定, 常规取材、脱水、石蜡包埋后, 获得 4 μ m 厚切片, 进行苏木素-伊红染色及免疫组织化学染色。由 2 名以上主治医师及以上医师阅片、诊断。采用免疫组织化学 EnVision 二步法染色, 所用抗体包括胶质纤维酸性蛋白(glial fibrillary acidic protein, GFAP)、少突胶质细胞转录

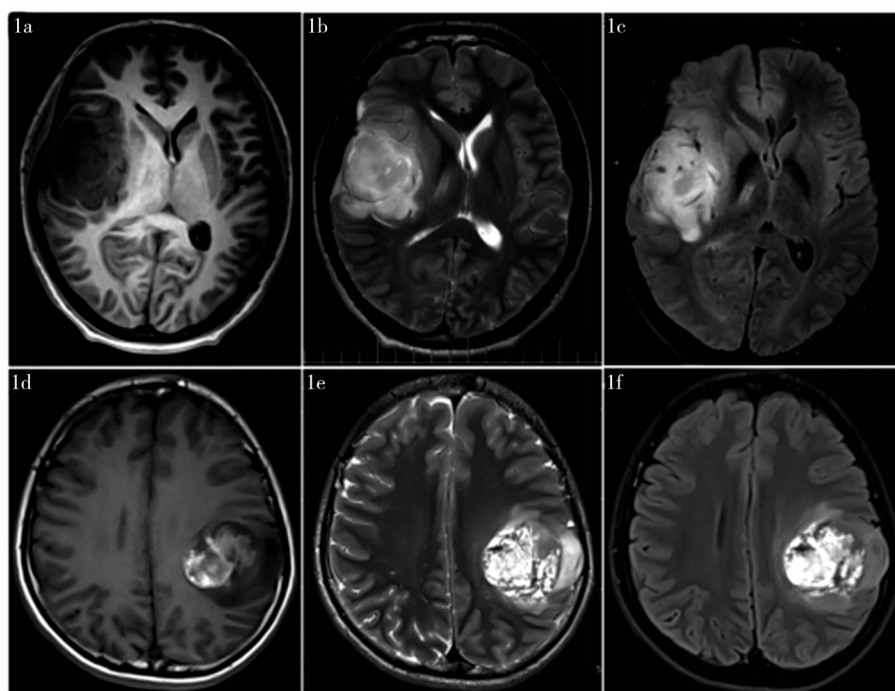
因子2(oligodendrocyte transcription factor 2, Oligo-2)、异柠檬酸脱氢酶1(isocitrate dehydrogenase 1, IDH1) R132H、IDH2 R172K、 α -地中海贫血/精神发育迟滞综合征X染色体相关基因(alpha thalassemia/mental retardation syndrome X-linked gene, ATRX)、H3K27M、p53、Ki-67(以上抗体购自北京中杉金桥生物技术有限公司), BRAF V600E(购自Roche公司), H3.3G34R、H3.3G34V(购自RevMAb公司), 均按产品说明书操作。(3)肿瘤组织靶向测序。使用核酸提取试剂盒(Qiagen All Prep DNA/RNA FFPE Kit, 德国Qiagen公司)提取石蜡固定肿瘤标本的DNA, 使用Nanodrop微量分光光度计(ThermoFisher Scientific, 美国)测定核酸浓度和纯度, 采用二代测序法检测包含H3 G34在内的一系列基因的突变、拷贝数变化情况, 采用焦磷酸测序法检测O6-甲基鸟嘌呤-DNA甲基转移酶(O6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase, MGMT)启动子区甲基化状态。比对二代测序结果与人类参考基因组hg38, 使用CNVkit分析拷贝数变异。(4)治疗和随访方法。通过住院病历手术记录查找患者术式。部分患者术后接受了放疗和(或)化疗。通过医院门诊、住院系统或电话对患者进行随访, 询问患者的治疗情况、无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)及总生存

时间(overall survival, OS)。PFS指患者从治疗开始至疾病进展或死亡的这段时间, OS指患者从治疗开始至因疾病死亡或末次随访时间。

二、结果

1. 患者的临床资料: 27例DHG中26例为首发病例, 1例为术后9个月复发病例; 15例为儿童或青少年, 12例为成人; 男性16例(59.3%), 女性11例; 年龄为7~61岁, 中位发病年龄22.5岁。27例DHG主要发生于额、颞、顶叶, 其中5例合并胼胝体或基底节区、4例合并丘脑、3例合并侧脑室区发病; 24例发生于单侧, 3例发生在双侧大脑半球。患者临床起病症状中, 伴头痛14例、恶心呕吐6例、癫痫发作11例、一侧肢体无力8例、面部或肢体感觉障碍7例、语言障碍4例、视力障碍2例、记忆力减退2例、饮水呛咳1例等。MRI结果显示, T_1 加权像低信号、 T_2 加权像/液体衰减反转恢复序列高信号24例, 弥散加权成像弥散受限22例, 出血3例, 坏死/囊性变3例, 瘤周水肿27例(轻度水肿22例, 中度水肿2例, 重度水肿3例), 占位效应(侧脑室受压和/或中线结构移位)17例。见图1。

2. 肿瘤的组织病理学特征: 苏木素-伊红染色结果显示, 27例DHG中5例呈CNS WHO 2~3级星形细胞瘤形态; 其他17例呈胶质母细胞瘤形态,



注: dark-fluid 西门子磁共振“黑水序列”; 1a~1c为病例20磁共振成像示右额颞岛、右额顶交界处 T_1 加权像低信号(1a)、 T_2 加权像稍高信号影(1b)、 T_2 加权像液体衰减反转恢复序列显示病灶呈不均匀稍高信号影(1c); 1d~1f为病例15磁共振成像示左颞顶占位, T_1 加权像液体衰减反转恢复序列不均匀低中、局灶线状稍高信号(1d)、 T_2 加权像高信号(1e)、 T_2 加权像液体衰减反转恢复序列显示病灶呈高信号影(1f)

图1 2例弥漫性半球胶质瘤患者(病例20、病例15)磁共振成像检查结果

1例呈胶质母细胞瘤伴神经节细胞样分化,4例呈原始神经外胚层肿瘤(primitive neuroectodermal tumors, PNET)形态,均呈CNS WHO 4级。见图2a~2c。

免疫组织化学染色结果显示,27例肿瘤GFAP染色均为弥漫阳性,Oligo-2蛋白表达阴性,ATRX表达缺失,p53蛋白表达呈错义突变或无义突变,IDH1 R132H、IDH2 R172K、H3K27M、BRAF V600E蛋白表达均呈阴性,24例肿瘤不同程度地表达H3.3G34R蛋白,仅有3例肿瘤弥漫性表达H3.3G34V蛋白。Ki67增殖指数3%~80%不等。见图2d~2l及表1。

3. 肿瘤的分子病理学特征:二代测序+焦磷酸测序结果显示,27例患者均检测到H3F3A基因H3.3G34(35)突变,23例ATRX基因缺失及27例TP53基因突变,8例伴MGMT启动子甲基化。见图3及表1。

4. 治疗与随访:27例患者中11例行肿瘤全切切除术治疗,10例行肿瘤近全切切除术治疗,6例行神经导航立体定向活检术。14例患者术后进行了放疗,4例进行了放疗+化疗,9例术后治疗方式不详。随访时间2~24个月,17例存活,其中8例1~11个月复发进展,9例随访2~13个月无复发进展,基本状态尚可;5例在确诊10~24个月后死亡(其中3例为发生H3.3 p.G34V突变的患者,分别在术后19~23个月死亡),5例失访。中位PFS为6.5个月,中位OS为11个月。

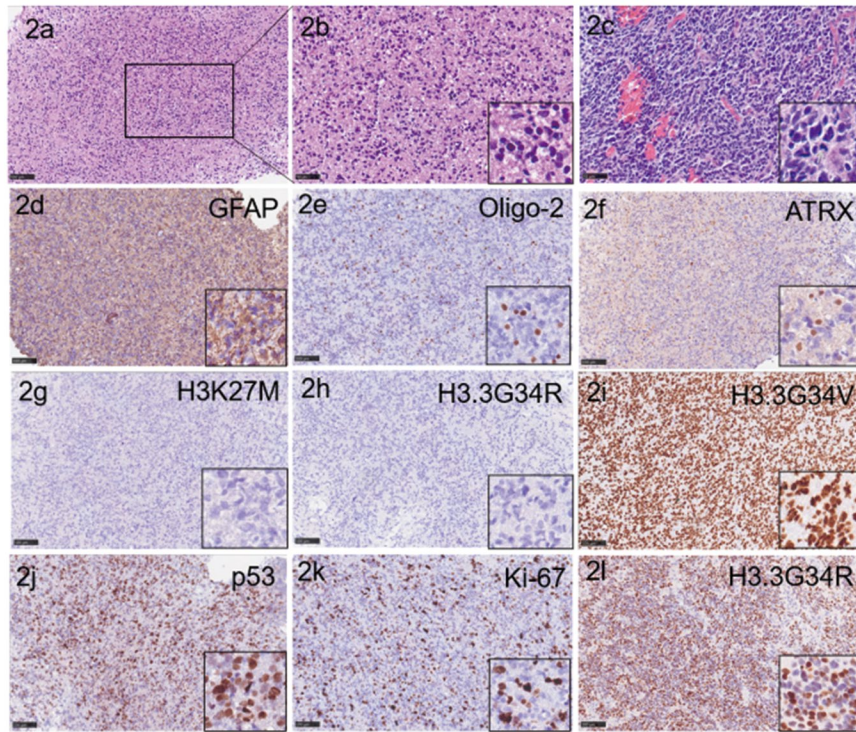
讨论 神经胶质瘤是一种起源于神经胶质干细胞或祖细胞的CNS肿瘤,是儿童和青少年死亡的重要病因之一^[10]。在2021年发布的CNS WHO第5版肿瘤分类中,常见的儿童型胶质瘤被分为儿童型弥漫性低级别胶质瘤及高级别胶质瘤^[1]。依据分子病理学改变和全基因组DNA甲基化谱聚类分析,儿童型高级别胶质瘤可进一步划分为4种类型:弥漫性中线胶质瘤,H3K27变异型;DHG,H3 G34突变型;弥漫性儿童型高级别胶质瘤,H3和IDH野生型;婴儿型半球胶质瘤^[1]。

H3 G34突变型DHG的分类主要基于其分子生物学特征,该肿瘤因位于1号染色体q42.12位置上的H3 F3A基因在第35个密码子上发生杂合突变而产生,这一变化导致组蛋白H3.3第34位氨基酸从甘氨酸(G)转变成精氨酸(R)或者缬氨酸(V),即H3 G34R/V。这种变异包含以下几种亚型:(1)c. 103G > A p.G35R,即G34R;(2)c. 103G > C p.G35R,亦为G34R;(3)c. 104G > T p.G35V,即G34V^[7]。

根据CNS WHO分级,H3 G34突变型DHG属于4级,多见于大脑半球的非中线区域,如颞叶和顶

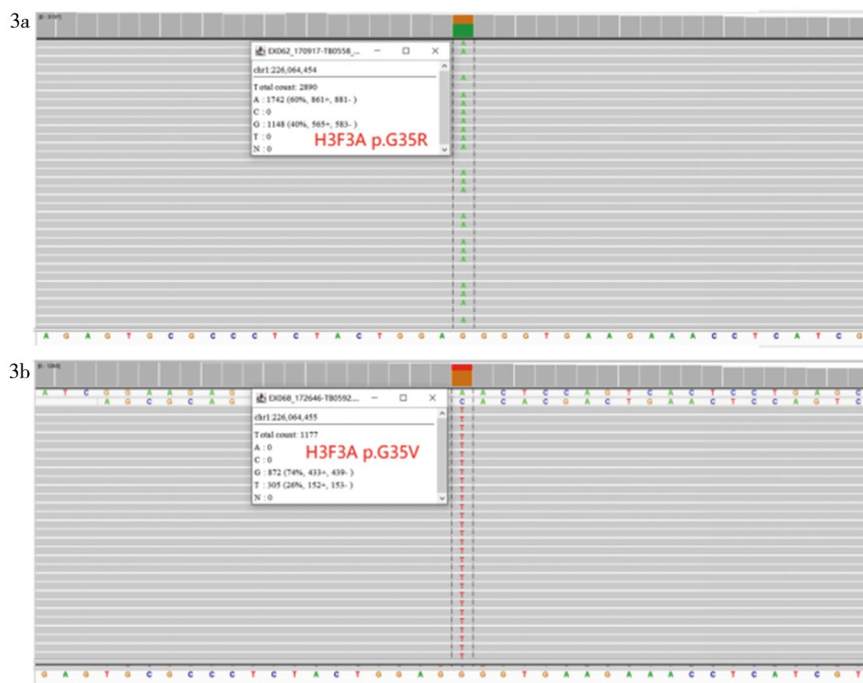
叶,也可能累及中线结构并沿软脑膜扩散。目前,国内外文献报道了近300例DHG,多发生在儿童和年轻人中,约占所有儿童半球高级别胶质瘤的16%,成年人也有发病的情况^[5-6,8],发病中位年龄为19~33岁,男女患者的比例约为1.4:1,所有肿瘤均位于一侧半球^[9-12]。本研究中的27例DHG,有15例发生在儿童或青少年,12例发生在成人,男性16例,女性11例。DHG主要发生在额叶、颞叶和顶叶,少数情况下也会发生于丘脑、侧脑室、胼胝体或基底节区。

在神经影像学方面,H3 G34突变型DHG成像特征与其他高级别非中线胶质瘤具有相似性,表现出复杂多变的模式,这可能导致在疾病早期诊断阶段出现误诊。MRI可显影皮质区域内的强化肿块,这些肿块在T₁加权像中呈现低信号,在T₂加权像/液体衰减反转恢复序列中呈现高信号,并在弥散加权成像中显示受限的扩散特性,对比增强程度不一,肿瘤的边界往往不清晰,周围水肿也不明显^[13]。MRI无或微弱的造影剂增强结果最初可能会提示高级别胶质瘤以外的其他诊断,并且弥散加权成像比核磁共振光谱和灌注MRI更有助于怀疑为侵袭性肿瘤^[9]。研究表明,H3 G34突变型DHG多侵犯额叶、顶叶和颞叶,且几乎都局限于一侧大脑半球,74%的病例中MRI没有或仅表现出微弱的对比增强,这与IDH野生型高级别胶质瘤不同,后者主要出现在额叶,且在83%的病例中表现出明显的对比增强^[10]。DHG还可能伴出血、坏死、囊性变、钙化和占位效应,偶尔可见到多发性病灶和软脑膜播散情况,其临床症状主要与肿瘤位置相关,包括各种类型的癫痫发作、肢体感觉运动功能障碍、言语障碍、视力障碍、认知记忆障碍,以及头痛、呕吐等颅内压增高的症状^[8,14],这些症状与一般胶质瘤的临床表现类似。在本研究中,对27例患者进行了MRI评估,结果显示24例肿瘤发生在单侧大脑半球,仅有3例在双侧。这些病变在T₁加权象上通常呈现低信号强度,在T₂加权像/液体衰减反转恢复序列上呈现高信号强度。21例患者表现出不同程度的对比增强,3例伴出血,3例出现了坏死或囊性变。17例患者有占位效应,导致侧脑室受压和(或)中线结构发生位移。大多数病例肿瘤周围水肿不明显或仅为轻度,仅有5例出现了中到重度的瘤周水肿,这与文献中的报道相一致^[10]。临床症状有头痛、恶心呕吐、癫痫发作、偏瘫、面部或肢体感觉障碍、语言障碍、视力障碍、记忆力下降、饮水呛咳等,这些症状也与先前的文献报道相符^[8,14]。



注: GFAP 胶质纤维酸性蛋白; Oligo-2 少突胶质细胞转录因子2; ATRX α -地中海贫血/精神发育迟滞综合征X染色体相关基因; 2a、2b为肿瘤细胞的苏木素-伊红染色图, 2a示肿瘤细胞弥漫散在分布, 浸润性生长, 细胞中等密度, 细胞质稀少, 比例尺100 μ m; 2b为2a局部放大, 2b示肿瘤细胞核分裂象少见, 呈星形细胞瘤形态, 比例尺50 μ m; 2c为肿瘤细胞的苏木素-伊红染色图, 显示肿瘤细胞排列密集, 细胞质稀少, 异型性明显, 核分裂象易见(白色箭头所示), 可见微血管增生, 呈胶质母细胞瘤形态, 比例尺50 μ m; 2d~2l为肿瘤细胞的免疫组织化学染色图, 2d示肿瘤细胞胶质纤维酸性蛋白阳性表达; 2e示肿瘤细胞染色少突胶质细胞转录因子2阴性表达; 2f示肿瘤细胞 α -地中海贫血/精神发育迟滞综合征X染色体相关基因蛋白表达缺失; 2g示肿瘤细胞H3K27M蛋白阴性表达; 2h示肿瘤细胞H3.3G34R蛋白阴性表达; 2i示肿瘤细胞H3.3G34V蛋白弥漫阳性表达; 2j示肿瘤细胞p53蛋白阳性表达; 2k示肿瘤细胞Ki-67增殖指数约30%; 2l示肿瘤细胞H3.3G34R蛋白阳性表达; 2a、2b、2d~2k来自病例9; 2c、2l来自病例15; 2d~2l右下角框出部分代表局部放大, 比例尺均为100 μ m

图2 2例弥漫性半球胶质瘤患者(病例9、病例15)组织形态学及免疫组织化学染色结果



注: 3a为病例15二代测序示H3F3A第1号外显子存在p.G35(34)R突变, total count表示该位点检测到2890个有效测序数据总条数, 其中编码蛋白的核苷酸A为1742个(占比60%)、G为1148个(占比40%); 3b为病例9二代测序示H3F3A第1号外显子存在p.G35(34)V突变, total count表示该位点检测到1177个有效测序数据总条数, 其中编码蛋白的核苷酸G为872个(占比74%)、T为305个(占比26%)

图3 2例弥漫性半球胶质瘤患者(病例15、病例9)二代测序结果

表1 27例弥漫性半球胶质瘤患者的免疫组化染色及分子病理结果

病例序号	免疫组化染色结果											分子病理结果			
	GFAP	Oligo-2	IDH1 R132H	IDH2 R172K	ATRX	p53	Ki67 增殖指数	BRAF V600E	H3K27M	H3.3G34R	H3.3G34V	H3.3G34 突变	MGMT 启动子 甲基化	TP53 突变	ATRX 缺失
1	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	30%~60%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	√
2	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	30%~60%	×	×	√	×	√	√	√	√
3	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	缺失表达	40%~60%	×	×	√	×	√	√	√	√
4	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	10%~30%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	√
5	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	40%~50%	×	×	×	√	√	√	√	√
6	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	30%~60%	×	×	×	√	√	×	√	√
7	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	3%~15%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	√
8	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	50%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	√
9	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	30%	×	×	×	√	√	×	√	√
10	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	40%	×	×	√	×	√	√	√	√
11	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	40%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	×
12	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	30%~60%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	×
13	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	30%~50%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	×
14	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	60%~70%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	√
15	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	30%~60%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	√
16	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	40%~70%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	√
17	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	10%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	√
18	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	5%~20%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	√
19	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	40%~50%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	√
20	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	50%	×	×	√	×	√	√	√	√
21	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	30%	×	×	√	×	√	√	√	√
22	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	30%~40%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	×
23	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	20%~40%	×	×	√	×	√	√	√	√
24	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	40%~60%	×	×	√	×	√	√	√	√
25	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	70%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	√
26	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	60%~70%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	√
27	√	×	×	×	缺失表达	√	80%	×	×	√	×	√	×	√	√

注: √为阳性或突变; ×为阴性或未突变; GFAP胶质纤维酸性蛋白; Oligo-2 少突胶质细胞转录因子2; IDH 异柠檬酸脱氢酶; ATRX α-地中海贫血/精神发育迟滞综合征 X 染色体相关基因; BRAF B-Raf 原癌基因; MGMT O6-甲基鸟嘌呤-DNA 甲基转移酶; TP53 肿瘤蛋白 53

DHG 在形态学上呈现多样性和复杂性,其可以表现为星形胶质细胞分化特征和间变特性、细胞密度增加、有丝分裂活跃、微血管增生和(或)肿瘤性坏死等高级别胶质瘤样改变,或者表现为具有 CNS-PNET 特征的小型一致性肿瘤细胞、深染核、稀少胞浆的形态^[9],偶尔可见 Homer-Wright 菊形团和神经节细胞分化。因此, H3 G34 突变型 DHG 的确诊需要依赖组织病理学与分子病理学的整合分析^[9]。在本研究的 27 例 DHG 病例中, 5 例呈现 CNS WHO 2~3 级的星形细胞瘤形态; 18 例呈现胶质母细胞瘤形态, 其中 1 例伴神经节细胞样分化; 4 例呈现 PNET 形态, 相当于 CNS WHO 4 级。免疫组织化学检测结果显示, 24 例 DHG 病例检测出 H3 F3A p.G35(34)R 蛋白突变, 3 例检测出 H3 F3A p.G35(34)V 蛋白突变,

最终诊断为 H3 G34 突变型 DHG。

H3 G34 突变型 DHG 在免疫组化和分子病理方面表现出一系列共性特征。免疫组化特征包括 IDH 阴性、GFAP 通常呈强阳性反应、ATRX 表达缺失、Oligo-2 阴性、Ki67 增殖指数较高, 以及 H3.3 G34R 或 H3.3 G34V 不同程度的阳性表达。分子病理特征包括 TP53 突变、ATRX 缺失、MGMT 启动子甲基化、IDH1 野生型、H3.3 K27M 野生型等^[9, 15-16], 其中 TP53 突变是最常见的基因改变(94.9%), 其次是 ATRX 改变(87.5%)、MGMT 甲基化(79.5%)和血小板源性生长因子受体 α (platelet-derived growth factor receptor alpha, PDGFRA) 改变(33.2%)^[17]。目前, 研究观察到在 H3F3A 基因中发生的 G34R/V 替换^[18], 而这种替换仅在 H3F3A 基因突变中被观察到^[19], 且

G34R的发生频率高于G34V,原因尚不清楚^[20]。有研究发现,H3 G34突变型DHG在细胞周期通路基因中具有更高的靶向改变率(包括CDK4和CDK6扩增,CDKN2A/B缺失)^[21],也有儿童半球弥漫性胶质瘤H3 G34突变伴有罕见的BRAF基因位点获得的个案报道^[22]。本研究的27例DHG均显示GFAP弥漫强阳性表达,Oligo-2阴性,其中26例p53蛋白呈弥漫强阳性表达,仅1例p53蛋白阴性,呈无义突变表达模式,ATRX均表达缺失,Ki67增殖指数均较高,个别病例Ki67增殖指数≤10%,主要原因可能是立体定向活检样本中肿瘤组织较少,不足以代表肿瘤的整体特征。免疫组织化学染色结果显示,24例肿瘤检测到H3.3 G34R蛋白阳性表达,3例检测到H3.3 G34V蛋白阳性,所有肿瘤IDH1/2、H3 K27M、BRAF V600E均阴性。二代测序检测结果显示H3F3A基因H3.3 p.G35(34)RV突变,23例ATRX基因缺失,27例TP53基因突变,与免疫组化结果一致,与文献报道的结果也一致^[17]。然而,仅有8例患者检测到伴有MGMT启动子甲基化,其突变率较低可能与检测方法和肿瘤细胞含量等因素有关。

H3 G34突变型DHG是一种相对罕见的疾病,其临床进展迅速,目前仍以手术为主。DHG中位PFS为9个月,中位OS为12.0~36.2个月^[9,23],2年生存率仅为27.3%^[12]。有研究表明,与H3K27突变的弥漫性中线胶质瘤相比,DHG的预后略有改善^[24],也有报道显示其中位OS更短^[9],但都是小宗病例报道。MGMT甲基化和癌基因(如PDGFRA、EGFR、CDK4、MDM2、CDK6、CCND2、MYC、MYCN、MUC)扩增缺乏可能与其OS延长相关,PDGFRA扩增或EGFR扩增的存在会导致生存率降低^[17],而MUC16突变可能是一个有利的预后因素,并提示某些患者具有较高的免疫浸润,这些发现可能为H3G34突变型DHG患者的靶向治疗和免疫治疗提供新的方向^[25]。其中,MGMT启动子甲基化可提高肿瘤对替莫唑胺的敏感性,也可能增强其他用于治疗PNET的烷化剂敏感性^[24,26-28]。H3.3 p.G35(34)V突变型较H3.3 p.G35(34)R突变型预后更差^[17]。

在本研究中,患者在病变全切、次全切或立体定向活检术后,部分进行了放疗或化疗。对患者定期进行门诊、住院病历查询及电话随访,其中有5例失访,5例在确诊10~24个月后死亡,其余17例存活至今,随访时间2~24个月,中位PFS为6.5个月,中位OS为11个月,而发生H3.3 p.G35(34)V突变的

3例患者分别在术后19~23个月死亡,这些结果表明该疾病临床进展迅速,预后较差,H3.3p.G35(34)V突变型DHG可能预后更差。鉴于部分病例随访时间较短,将继续密切随访。综上所述,临床医师应提高对该疾病的认识,对于形态学表现为高级别胶质瘤样和(或)CNS-PNET样的胶质瘤,可先进行GFAP、Oligo-2、Ki67、P53以及分子标志物如IDH1、ATRX、H3K27M、H3.3 G34R、H3.3 G34V等免疫组化抗体的检测,将组织形态学和免疫组化染色结果相结合,有助于进一步缩小诊断实体的范围,为患者提供更好的预后和确定性治疗,避免误诊、漏诊^[29]。对于有条件的患者建议尽快进行分子病理检测,以尽早明确诊断,并指导后续治疗方案的制订,以期改善患者的预后。

利益冲突 文章所有作者共同认可文章无相关利益冲突

作者贡献声明 研究设计、研究实施、资料收集、论文撰写为张立英,论文修订为常青、杜江,杜江审校

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(收稿日期: 2023-08-04)

(本文编辑: 郑圣洁)