

乳腺癌术后内分泌药物治疗对子宫内膜影响及监测的研究进展

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摘要:乳腺癌术后内分泌治疗现已广泛应用于临床,如抗雌激素药物、芳香化酶抑制剂等类药物。他莫昔芬是常用的抗雌激素药物,长期服用可能引发子宫内膜癌、子宫内膜增生等并发症。新型抗雌激素药物托瑞米芬对子宫内膜的影响仍有待进一步研究,芳香化酶抑制剂与他莫昔芬相比,可以明显减少子宫内膜病变。B超对子宫内膜病变的监测有重大意义。全文对抗雌激素药物和芳香化酶抑制剂这两大类药物对子宫内膜的影响及子宫内膜病变的监测作一综述。

主题词:乳腺癌;内分泌治疗;子宫内膜病变;B超

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Progress on Relationship Between Endocrine Therapy and Endometrial Disease in Postoperative Breast Cancer Patients and Its Monitoring

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Abstract:The endocrine therapy with antiestrogen agents and aromatase inhibitors is widely used for breast cancer patients. The therapeutic effect has also been confirmed in clinical applications. Tamoxifen is a kind of antiestrogen agent, which is frequently used in breast cancer. Long terms of using of tamoxifen will lead to serious consequence, such as uterine hyperplasia and endometrial cancer. As a new type of antiestrogen agent, the effect of toremifene need to be further studied. Compared to tamoxifen, aromatase inhibitors can significantly decrease endometrial disease. Ultrasonography is of great value in monitoring of endometrium. This article summarizes the impact of antiestrogen and aromatase inhibitors on endometrium and the monitoring of endometrial disease in breast cancer patients receiving endocrine therapy.

Subject words:breast cancer;endocrine therapy;endometrial disease;B ultrasound

目前,乳腺癌治疗方式主要采取以手术为主,化疗、放疗、内分泌治疗和分子靶向治疗等为辅的综合治疗模式。乳腺癌的内分泌治疗占有非常重要的地位,约有80%乳腺癌为雌激素受体阳性(ER+),65%乳腺癌孕激素受体阳性(PR+),内分泌治疗几乎适用于所有患有ER和/或PR阳性的乳腺癌患者,已经广泛应用于临床^[1]。乳腺癌术后内分泌治疗的常用药物有抗雌激素药物、芳香化酶抑制剂、黄体生成素释放激素类似物(LH-RH类似物)、孕激

素。抗雌激素药物如他莫昔芬具有雌激素和抗雌激素双重作用,长期服用可能引发不同程度子宫内膜病变。

1 抗雌激素药物

1.1 三苯氧胺

三苯氧胺(tamoxifen,TAM,他莫昔芬)是一种含三苯乙烯的非甾体药物,属于选择性雌激素受体调节剂(selective estrogen receptor modulators, SERM)的一种,用于绝经前雌激素敏感性乳腺癌患者术后的辅助治疗,60%~70%乳腺癌患者术后需连续服用TAM 5 年。TAM 具有抗雌激素及弱雌激素双重作

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用,能在靶细胞内争夺雌激素受体(ER),使细胞浆内能与雌激素结合的ER含量下降,从而阻断雌激素与ER结合后导致受体的激活引起的转录激活作用(TAF2),达到抗雌激素作用,抑制雌激素对肿瘤细胞DNA和生长代谢,从而减缓肿瘤生长,改善乳腺癌患者生存期。当体内雌激素水平较高时,TAM表现出抗雌激素作用,导致绝经前妇女停经,甚至内膜萎缩。绝经后妇女雌激素水平较低,TAM与雌激素受体结合能激活TAFl,引起弱雌激素作用,长期服用可引起一系列子宫内膜病变,甚至癌变^[2]。Chan等^[3]报道口服TAM致子宫内膜息肉的发病率为5%~35%;子宫内膜增生的发病率为4.7%~16%,包括子宫内膜单纯增生、复杂增生和不典型增生。Semiglazov等^[4]在947例口服TAM的乳腺癌患者及1022例未服用TAM乳腺癌患者的临床研究显示,接受激素治疗的子宫内膜癌风险增加了2倍。Mamic等^[5]报道乳腺癌患者服用TAM时间超过3年,子宫内膜易发生病变。有研究报道服用TAM5年后子宫内膜异常发病率由1.2%上升至6.3%^[6]。

1.2 托瑞米芬

托瑞米芬(toremifene,TF)或称法乐通,是目前新型抗雌激素药物,是三苯氧胺衍生物,比TAM多一个氯原子侧链,对雌激素受体有更高的亲合力,能降低细胞膜上ER的数量,有较强的抗雌激素作用,而类雌激素作用轻微。适用于绝经前绝经后雌激素受体阳性的乳腺癌患者。托瑞米芬能够减少白细胞介素-1α、细胞原癌基因c-fos以及雌激素受体-α信使核糖核苷酸的蛋白表达,从而避免雌激素诱导子宫内膜癌的发生^[7]。Harvey等^[8]回顾性分析1978~2004年的乳腺癌术后内分泌治疗患者的数据,发现托瑞米芬导致子宫内膜癌的发生率低于TAM。但是目前临床用药过程中发现,服用托瑞米芬患者仍有子宫内膜增厚或阴道出血等。因此,我们仍需进一步研究其对子宫内膜的影响。

2 芳香化酶抑制剂及灭活剂

芳香化酶是一种细胞色素p450酶复合体,广泛存在于卵巢、肝脏、肌肉、脂肪和肿瘤组织中,能够将雄激素的A环芳香化,催化雄烯二酮和睾酮等雄激素转化为雌酮和雌二醇。围绝经期及绝经后妇女的

卵巢功能减退,体内雌激素主要由通过芳香化酶转化雄激素而产生,芳香化酶抑制剂主要抑制雄激素向雌激素转化过程中芳香化酶,降低体内雌激素水平,达到治疗乳腺癌,多用于绝经后及复发转移性乳腺癌内分泌治疗,如第三代芳香化酶抑制剂,如阿那曲唑、来曲唑。甾体类芳香化酶灭活剂,如依美沙坦,能不可逆地结合到芳香化酶与雄激素底物的结合位点上,引起酶永久失活,对第三代非甾体类芳香化酶抑制剂治疗失败的患者仍能取得较好的疗效。第三代芳香化酶抑制剂药物活性较高、选择性强,阿那曲唑对芳香化酶的抑制率是96.9%,而来曲唑的抑制率是99.1%^[9]。芳香化酶抑制剂的主要副作用为骨质丢失,引起骨密度下降或骨质疏松^[10],而对子宫内膜副作用明显降低。多项研究表明,阿那曲唑导致子宫内膜病变发生率明显低于TAM,阿那曲唑可逆转TAM导致的不良反应。来曲唑治疗绝经后乳腺癌患者,疗效明显优于TAM。近年来越来越多的研究发现芳香化酶抑制剂在绝经后妇女中使用,相比较于TAM,可以使子宫内膜厚度变薄,阴道出血减少,内膜病变明显减少^[11]。阿那曲唑治疗期间,子宫内膜厚度平均减少4.5mm^[12]。一项对17 064例雌激素受体阳性的乳腺癌内分泌治疗患者的研究中表明,与TAM组相比,芳香酶抑制剂组的子宫内膜癌发生率低48%^[13]。

3 子宫内膜病变的监测方法

乳腺癌术后服用内分泌药物,常用的监测子宫内膜的方法为经阴道B超检查、CT、MRI、宫腔镜检查及诊刮术。宫腔镜及诊断性刮宫术对诊断子宫内膜癌可以起到确诊的作用,但诊刮对妇女有一定的并发症及风险,故不适于大范围应用。CT的软组织成像差,对子宫内膜显示不够清晰,且有辐射;MRI虽对软组织成像较好,无辐射,但检查费用昂贵,均不适用于监测子宫内膜情况。阴道超声(transvaginal ultrasonography,TVS)检查子宫内膜的优点是既简便,又无创,还可以反复进行。TVS检测子宫内膜厚度薄且规则者惟患子宫内膜癌的几率很小,而增厚的子宫内膜更倾向于发生子宫内膜癌^[14]。目前公认绝经后的子宫内膜厚度小于5mm。子宫内膜病变的超声诊断以绝经后子宫内膜厚度≥5mm为异常标准^[15];绝经前女性以增殖期子宫内膜厚度≥12mm为

异常标准^[16]作为目前公认的标准应用于临床。对于乳腺癌口服 TAM 治疗后的患者,由于 TAM 的抗雌激素作用,子宫内膜萎缩;但由于 TAM 有类雌激素作用,子宫内膜常常水肿,B 超下见子宫内膜增厚、回声增强,增厚的内膜回声均匀或见斑、点状低回声或无回声^[17]。这一特性提高了 TVS 较高的假阳性率。对于乳腺癌术后内分泌治疗患者,子宫内膜厚度≥5mm 时,子宫内膜息肉诊断率只有 17%,该界值会漏诊 14% 息肉^[18]。Kahraman 等^[19]研究报道,无症状的绝经后患者子宫内膜厚度界值为 8mm 时,子宫内膜病变阴道超声阳性预测值为 59%。Markovitch 等^[20]研究发现,随着子宫内膜厚度的增加,超声检查的特异性逐渐增加,灵敏度逐渐降低。界值为 15mm 时,灵敏度为 37.9%,特异性为 87.2%,阳性预测值为 63.0%,阴性预测值为 70.2%。目前临幊上对于乳腺癌口服 TAM 治疗后子宫内膜异常增厚诊断界值尚无统一规范标准,仍以绝经后子宫内膜厚度≥5mm,绝经前增殖期子宫内膜厚度≥12mm 进行分流,其诊断的灵敏度为 63.2%,特异性为 70.8%,超过该界值则行宫腔镜检查明确内膜病变^[21]。

综上所述,乳腺癌术后内分泌治疗药物可引起不同程度子宫内膜病变,临幊用药过程中,尤其要关注子宫内膜增厚,需要明确诊断的临幊界值,有利于临幊处理。

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