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· 鼻-鼻窦疾病专栏 ·

# 儿童鼻腔睾丸核蛋白1例

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鼻腔睾丸核蛋白(nuclear protein of testis, NUT)癌是一种罕见、未分化、高度侵袭和致命性肿瘤,主要发生于青少年和青年人,临床表现缺乏特异性,目前主要诊断方法是免疫组织化学检测 NUT 蛋白的核表达、荧光原位杂交检测 NUT-BRD4 融合蛋白或基因测序技术,对常规的放疗和化疗反应不佳,中位生存期仅 6~9 个月,预后极其不良。在本案例中,我院耳鼻咽喉头颈外科收治 1 例 14 岁男性术后确诊鼻腔 NUT 癌患者,目前患者正处于术后放疗阶段,状况良好。本文旨在报道鼻腔 NUT 癌这一罕见肿瘤,并文献回顾此肿瘤临床、治疗策略。

## 1 临床资料

患者,男,14岁,因“反复双侧鼻塞伴鼻出血2年余”就诊于我院。患者双侧鼻塞呈间歇不完全性,鼻出血量少、可自行停止,无鼻腔疼痛、流涕、回吸性血痰、耳鸣、听力下降,无四肢乏力、头痛、头晕。我院门诊检查后以鼻腔新生物(血管瘤?)收入院进一步治疗,患者发病以来,食欲、精神、大小便正常,体重无明显减轻。患者既往史无特殊,个人史无特殊,家族中无肿瘤患者。入院后体格检查发现右侧鼻腔一新生物,质地较脆、触之易出血,鼻中隔面可见其根蒂,鼻中隔向左偏曲,左侧下鼻甲肥大。常规实验室检查未见明显异常,鼻窦 CT 示:右侧鼻腔异常软组织团块,性质待定;右侧上颌窦及右侧筛窦炎症,鼻中隔偏曲,左侧下鼻甲肥大(图1)。术前诊断:鼻腔新生物(血管瘤?)。在全麻下行鼻腔新生物切除术,术中发现鼻腔新生物质地脆,触之易出血,可发现其完整根蒂位于右侧鼻中隔面,予以等离子完整切除肿块,术后送检,病检结果示:鼻腔新生

物,考虑恶性上皮性肿瘤(图2);免疫组化示:P40(+)、CK5/6(+)、CK7(+)、INI1(+)、BRG1(+)、MUC5AC(黏液细胞+)、P53(野生型)、Ki-67(+ 热点区约40%)、P16(+,斑驳状)、NUT(+)、S-100(+)、calponin(-)、syn(-)、CgA(-)、原位杂交 EBER(-)。结合 HE 切片,本例符合鼻腔 NUT 癌,建议必要时行 NUT 基因检测(图3)。根据免疫组化结果,诊断为右鼻腔 NUT 癌。

随后患者入我院肿瘤科进一步治疗,采用容积调强放射治疗(volumetric modulated arc therapy, VMAT)行根治性放疗,首次处方剂量及分割方式为:P-GTV 60.8 Gy/32Fx, P-CTV 51.2 Gy/32Fx,患者反应良好,正在治疗中。

## 2 讨论

NUT 癌在 1991 年首次被提出,并发现了其特征 t(15;19)易位,因此将这种易位产生的融合基因称之为 BRD4-NUT,后来发现了越来越多的其他融合基因(例如 BRD3、NSD3、ZNF532 等),有学者提出以 NUTM1 融合伴侣来分类及治疗的观点<sup>[1]</sup>。人们发现 NUT 癌多发生在中线结构(如头部、颈部、纵隔等),故称之为 NUT 中线癌。越来越多的研究发现, NUT 癌还出现在肾脏<sup>[2]</sup>、下颌下腺<sup>[3]</sup>、唾液腺<sup>[3]</sup>、舌下腺<sup>[4]</sup>、卵巢<sup>[5]</sup>、胰腺<sup>[6]</sup>、骨骼<sup>[7]</sup>等器官和组织中,故在 2015 年,WHO 在对肿瘤分类中将其名称中“中线”一词删除,重新定义为 NUT 癌。由于人们缺乏对 NUT 癌这一罕见病的认识,此病也无特异性临床表现,因此常存在漏诊和误诊情况,以下情况均应考虑到 NUT 癌这一诊断:①多发生在中线结构,但是在中线以外的多种脏器组织也有发现,因此

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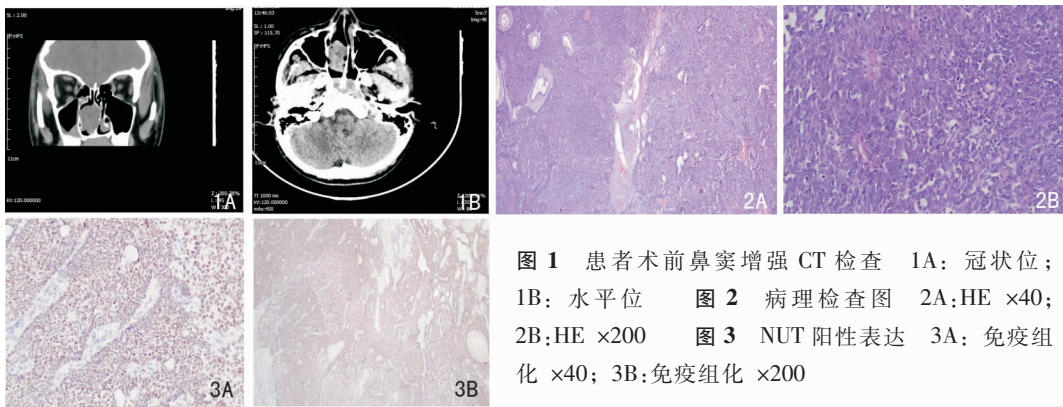


图1 患者术前鼻窦增强CT检查 1A: 冠状位; 1B: 水平位 图2 病理检查图 2A: HE  $\times 40$ ; 2B: HE  $\times 200$  图3 NUT阳性表达 3A: 免疫组化  $\times 40$ ; 3B: 免疫组化  $\times 200$

在中线结构以外的组织器官也应考虑到这一罕见特殊肿瘤的可能。②尽管原发性肿瘤尚不清楚,但存在转移,应考虑NUT癌的可能性,对于所有低分化、外观单一、伴有或不伴有局部鳞状分化的非皮肤癌,应考虑NUT癌。③年龄、性别、吸烟、病毒相关的病因都不应作为排除NUT癌的诊断<sup>[8]</sup>。NUT癌的诊断目前临床上常用免疫组织化学法染色和识别NUTM1蛋白的特异性单克隆抗体来实现,使用该抗体的IHC染色对NUT癌的诊断具有87%的敏感性和100%的特异性,另常结合基因检测来明确诊断<sup>[9]</sup>。目前NUT癌治疗方案无标准共识,据文献报道,手术切除以及放疗范围可独立预测无进展生存率和总生存率<sup>[10]</sup>,在一项48例头颈部NUT癌患者的研究中,有1例长期生存的患者在早期行手术切除获得了完全缓解<sup>[11]</sup>。放疗对于患者的总生存率、对头颈部和胸部原发的NUT癌有明显的积极作用<sup>[12]</sup>。在用于化疗的多种药物中,对肿瘤的生长有明显的抑制作用,但是并不能成功阻止其复发,然而1例10岁的男孩在髌骨中出现BRD4/NUT阳性的未分化肿瘤的病例中,使用肉瘤方案(scandinavian sarcoma group IX protocol, SSG IX)联合治疗,近13年达完全缓解状态<sup>[8]</sup>。靶向治疗BRD4-NUT的BET抑制剂(BET inhibitor, BETi)、组蛋白去乙酰化酶类抑制剂在开发中,标准化疗方法和第一代BET溴结构域抑制剂仅在少数情况下有效<sup>[13]</sup>。故在临床诊疗中SSG IX联合治疗方案、新兴的第二代靶向抑制剂、新型合理的协同组合以及免疫肿瘤学方法有望改善该疾病的预后<sup>[14]</sup>。

在已经报道的文献中,绝大多数最初的诊断都不是NUT癌。可能的原因是其形态特征与许多其他肿瘤类型相同;缺乏辅助诊断技术,如免疫组织化学和基因检测,尤其是在很多资源匮乏的医院;疾病的罕见性;病理科医生和临床医生缺乏对该疾病的

认识。总之,我们要关注到这一特殊罕见肿瘤,尤其在鼻腔和鼻窦疾病中。

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