

·临床研究·

儿童肝肿瘤国际协作组和中国儿童肿瘤组新危险度分层在肝母细胞瘤预后评估中的应用比较

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摘要:【目的】比较儿童肝肿瘤国际协作组(CHIC)和新中国抗癌协会小儿肿瘤专业委员会(CCCG)肝母细胞瘤(HB)危险度分层对中国HB患儿的预后预测效应和化疗指导价值,以期确定适合中国HB患儿的危险度分层。【方法】本研究回顾性分析2010年2月至2023年9月于中山大学附属第一医院初次诊断年龄 <18 岁的403例HB患儿的临床资料,比较CHIC和新CCCG危险度分层的预后预测效应和化疗指导价值。使用SPSS 27.0进行统计分析。【结果】①按照新CCCG危险度分层,并且采用和未采用CCCG-HB-2016化疗方案分层化疗的患儿5年无事件生存率(EFS%)分别为82.5%和67.7%($P=0.002$),5年总生存率(OS%)分别为91.5%和85.1%($P=0.038$)。按照CHIC危险度分层,并且采用和未采用CCCG-HB-2016化疗方案分层化疗的患儿5年EFS分别为80.3%和68.5%($P=0.030$),5年OS分别为90.9%和85.8%($P=0.151$)。②按照新CCCG危险度分层采用CCCG-HB-2016化疗方案分层化疗的患儿极低危(6例)、低危(20例)、中危(61例)、高危组(69例)5年EFS分别为100%、94.1%、94.7%、66.2%($P<0.001$),5年OS分别为100%、100%、96.5%、82.0%($P=0.017$);按照CHIC危险度分层采用CCCG-HB-2016化疗方案分层化疗的患儿极低危(32例)、低危(22例)、中危(37例)、高危组(54例)5年EFS分别为93.8%、95.2%、76.1%、66.8%($P=0.003$),5年OS分别为93.1%、100%、89.5%、85.6%($P=0.190$)。③按照CCCG-HB-2016化疗方案分层化疗者,CHIC和新CCCG危险度分层EFS对比极低危、低危、中危、高危组的 P 值分别为0.537、0.879、0.023、0.934。采用CCCG-HB-2016化疗方案分层化疗者,新CCCG危险度分层中危组相比于CHIC危险度分层中危组5年EFS具有显著优势(94.7% vs. 76.1%)。【结论】新CCCG相比于CHIC危险度分层,对中国HB患儿预后预测效应和化疗指导价值可能更优,中危组预后更优。

关键词: 儿童;肝母细胞瘤;危险度分层;化疗;预后

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Comparison of the Risk Stratification Systems of CHIC and New CCCG in the Prognostic Evaluation of Hepatoblastoma

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Abstract: **[Objective]** To compare the Children's Hepatic tumors International Collaboration (CHIC) and the new Chinese Children's Cancer Group (CCCCG) hepatoblastoma (HB) risk stratification systems in terms of their prognostic prediction efficacy and chemotherapy guidance value for Chinese children with HB, aiming to identify the risk stratification system more suitable for Chinese HB patients. **[Methods]** This retrospective study analyzed the clinical data of 403 pediatric patients with HB aged < 18 years who were initially diagnosed at The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University between February 2010 and September 2023. The prognostic predictive efficacy and chemotherapy-guided value of the CHIC and CCCC risk stratification systems was compared. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 27.0. **[Results]** ① Using the new CCCC risk stratification, the 5-year event-free survival (EFS) rates for children who received versus did not receive risk-stratified chemotherapy according to the CCCC-HB-2016 protocol were 82.5% and 67.7% ($P=0.002$), respectively, and the 5-year overall survival (OS) rates were 91.5% and 85.1% ($P=0.038$). Using CHIC risk stratification, the corresponding 5-year EFS rates for children who received versus did not receive risk-stratified chemotherapy according to the CCCC-HB-2016 protocol were 80.3% and 68.5% ($P=0.030$), and the 5-year OS rates were 90.9% and 85.8% ($P=0.151$). ② Among children treated with the CCCC-HB-2016 protocol stratified by the new CCCC system, the 5-year EFS rates for the very low-risk (6 cases), low-risk (20 cases), intermediate-risk (61 cases), and high-risk (69 cases) groups were 100%, 94.1%, 94.7%, and 66.2% ($P<0.001$), respectively, and the 5-year OS rates were 100%, 100%, 96.5%, and 82.0% ($P=0.017$). Among children treated with the CCCC-HB-2016 protocol stratified by the CHIC system, the 5-year EFS rates for the very low-risk (32 cases), low-risk (22 cases), intermediate-risk (37 cases), and high-risk (54 cases) groups were 93.8%, 95.2%, 76.1%, and 66.8% ($P=0.003$), respectively, and the 5-year OS rates were 93.1%, 100%, 89.5%, and 85.6% ($P=0.190$). ③ For patients receiving CCCC-HB-2016 risk-stratified chemotherapy, the P -values for EFS comparisons between the CHIC and new CCCC systems within the very low-risk, low-risk, intermediate-risk, and high-risk groups were 0.537, 0.879, 0.023, and 0.934, respectively. Among patients who received stratified chemotherapy according to the CCCC-HB-2016 regimen, the intermediate-risk group in the new CCCC risk stratification system exhibited a significant advantage in 5-year event-free survival (EFS) compared with the intermediate-risk group in the CHIC risk stratification system (94.7% vs. 76.1%). **[Conclusion]** Compared to the CHIC risk stratification, the new CCCC stratification may offer better prognostic prediction and guidance value for chemotherapy in Chinese HB patients, with the intermediate-risk group showing superior outcomes.

Key words: child; hepatoblastoma; risk stratification; chemotherapy; prognosis

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肝母细胞瘤 (hepatoblastoma, HB) 是儿童期最常见的肝脏肿瘤, 90% 初次诊断年龄 < 5 岁^[1], 其发病率约 (0.5~2)/100 万, 近年来发病率呈上升趋势^[2]。HB 目前主流治疗方案为根据危险度分层进行化疗联合手术, 因此合理地进行危险度分层有助于指导患儿获得合适强度的化疗, 提高化疗疗效并且减轻化疗副作用。研究表明初诊血清甲胎蛋白 (alpha-fetoprotein, AFP) 水平、初诊年龄、病理类型、PRETEXT 分期及其注释因子与肝母细胞瘤患者预后相关^[3-5]。为了合理地评估 HB 的危险度, 国

际上多个协作组制定了各自的危险度分层系统, 主要包括儿童肝肿瘤国际协作组 (Children's Hepatic tumors International Collaboration, CHIC)、北美儿童肿瘤协作组 (Children's Oncology Group, COG)、国际儿童肝肿瘤协作组 (International Childhood Liver Tumors Strategy Group, SIOPEL)、德国儿童肿瘤协作组 (Society of Pediatric Oncology and Hematology, Germany, GPOH)、日本儿童肝脏肿瘤协作组 (Japanese Study Group for Pediatric Liver Tumor, JPLT) 和中国抗癌协会小儿肿瘤专业委员会

(Chinese Children's Cancer Group, CCCG)危险度分层。CHIC危险度分层由来自COG、SIOPEL、GPOH和JPLT的8项研究的共1 605例HB患者的随机对照试验(randomized controlled trial, RCT)研究数据统计分析得出^[6],国际认可度较高,但其研究未包含中国患者数据。我们发表的一项纳入了86例中国HB患儿的研究表明,相较于COG分层,CHIC分层对中国HB患儿无病生存期(disease-free survival, DFS)的预测准确率提升13.6%^[7]。2017年CCCG提出了CCCG分层,2017年CCCG分层以PRETEXT分期、AFP水平、远处转移为核心指标^[8]。越来越多的证据表明HB的预后与初诊年龄相关^[6-7, 9-10],2022年CCCG在2017年CCCG分层基础上,将初诊年龄>8岁纳入高危组,形成新CCCG分层。一项纳入399例中国HB患儿的多中心前瞻性研究显示CCCG分层指导化疗的4年OS达93.5%,证明CCCG分层对中国HB具有较好的化疗指导价值^[11]。然而,何种危险度分层对中国儿童HB最具预后预测价值和化疗指导价值尚无定论。当前尚未见CHIC和新CCCG危险度分层对中国HB患儿预后预测效应和化疗指导价值对比的研究报告发表。目前认为HB可分为极低危组、低危组、中危组和高危组。CCCG采用CCCG-HB-2016方案,极低危组仅手术,不化疗;低危组、中危组和高危组均为手术联合化疗,低危组化疗方案为顺铂+5-氟尿嘧啶+长春新碱(C5V);中危组化疗方案为顺铂+5-氟尿嘧啶+长春新碱+阿霉素(C5VD);高危组化疗方案有:顺铂+阿霉素、卡铂+阿霉素、异环磷酰胺+卡铂+依托泊苷^[8]。目前HB患儿的5年OS可达80%-90%^[11-15]。近年来,随着肝母细胞瘤分子致病机制的研究进展,其靶向治疗和免疫治疗逐渐引起重视,未来靶向治疗和免疫治疗有望进一步改善其预后^[16-18]。本研究通过回顾分析10余年于中山大学附属第一医院诊断的HB的临床资料,比较CHIC和新CCCG危险度分层的预后预测效应和化疗指导价值,以期确定适合中国HB患儿的危险度分层。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象和资料

纳入标准:①2010年2月—2023年9月于中山大学附属第一医院诊断为HB的患者;②在中山大学附属第一医院有组织学检查依据;③初诊年龄<18岁。

排除标准:缺乏初诊甲胎蛋白(alpha-fetoprotein, AFP)、初诊年龄或初诊病灶相关CT/MRI报告等资料导致不能准确进行CHIC和新CCCG危险度分层者。PRETEXT分期依据增强CT/MRI报告,AFP检测值来自初诊24 h内静脉血样本,转移情况经胸部CT、骨扫描等多部位检查确认。

总共417例患儿符合纳入标准,14例患儿因CT/MRI影像学信息缺失导致不能准确进行CHIC和新CCCG危险度分层而被排除,最终403例患儿纳入本研究。本研究为回顾性研究,已申请豁免知情同意书并获得中山大学附属第一医院临床科研和实验动物伦理委员会批准,批件号为:伦审临[2024]242号。

影像学定义参照文献^[6],PRETEXT分期参照文献^[19]。病理组织类型分为单纯胎儿型、小细胞未分化型(small cell undifferentiated type, SCU)和其他病理类型。

化疗方案:本研究中156例(38.7%)患儿为根据新CCCG危险度分层采用CCCG-HB-2016方案分层化疗,其余247例(61.3%)患儿中,有188例(46.7%,其中25例联合了异环磷酰胺+伊立替康+长春新碱方案化疗)患儿采用了CCCG-HB-2016的化疗方案,16例(4.0%)患儿采用了奈达铂+吡柔比星化疗,12(3.0%)例患儿采用了奈达铂+吡柔比星+环磷酰胺化疗,7例(1.7%)患儿采用了伊立替康+替莫唑胺+长春新碱方案化疗,3例(0.7%)患儿未化疗,其余21例(5.2%)患儿采用了其他方案化疗。

1.2 治疗反应评价和统计分析

中位随访时间为38(0.03~159)月。无事件生存期(event-free survival, EFS)表示从首次诊断之日到疾病进展、复发或死亡的时间。疾病进展和复发定义参照文献^[11]。总生存期(overall survival, OS)表示从首次诊断之日到死亡的时间。

使用PowerPoint绘图,采用SPSS 27.0软件进行统计分析。连续变量通过Kolmogorov-Smirnov检验(K-S检验)判断正态性,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差表示,符合正态分布并且方差齐的计量资料两组间的对比采用独立样本t检验,不符合正态分布的计量资料用中位数(四分位数间距, Interquartile range, IQR)表示,其两组间的对比采用Wilcoxon符号秩检验。K-S检验表明初诊年龄不符合正态分布($Z=0.188, P<0.001$)。分类变

量以频数(百分比)表示。计数资料的对比使用卡方检验。生存分析采用Kaplan-Meier(KM)法,生存曲线组间比较采用Log-rank检验。采用COX回归模型进行单因素和多因素分析。以 $P < 0.05$ 为有显著统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床特征

共纳入403例患者,初诊年龄范围为0~163个月,中位初诊年龄22个月(表1)。

表1 患儿基本资料

Table 1 Basic data of the pediatric patients

[M (IQR), n (%)]

Variables	HB(N=403)	Variables	HB(N=403)
Age/year	1.3(3.4)	Stage III	46(11.4)
<3	289(71.7)	Stage IV	76(18.9)
3-7	86(21.3)	NA	7(1.7)
≥8	28(7.0)	Pathological subtypes	
Gender		Pure fetal	73(18.1)
Male	257(63.8)	SCU	6(1.5)
Female	146(36.2)	Others	324(80.4)
AFP at diagnosis/(ng/mL)		Stratified chemotherapy	
<100	4(1.0)	New CCCG ^a	156(38.7)
100-999	18(4.5)	Not new CCCG ^b	247(61.3)
≥1 000	381(94.5)	CHIC ^c	145(36.0)
PRETEXT staging		Not CHIC ^d	258(64.0)
Stage I	27(6.7)	Very low risk ^a	6(1.5)
Stage II	185(45.9)	Low risk ^a	20(5.0)
Stage III	146(36.2)	Intermediate risk ^a	61(15.1)
Stage IV	43(10.7)	High risk ^a	69(17.1)
NA	2(0.5)	Very low risk ^c	32(7.9)
COG staging		Low risk ^c	22(5.5)
Stage I	261(64.8)	Intermediate risk ^c	37(9.1)
Stage II	13(3.2)	High risk ^c	54(13.4)

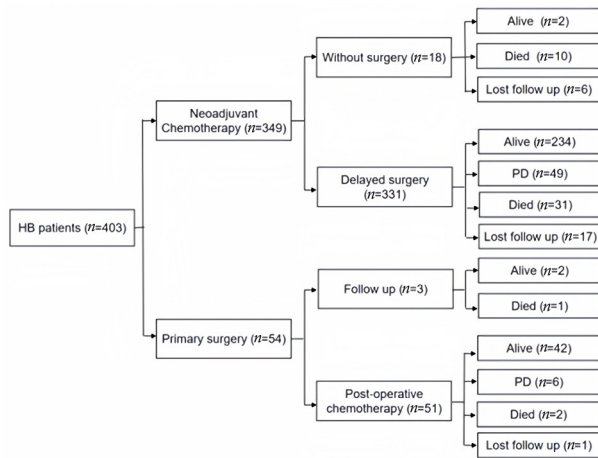
HB: hepatoblastoma; M: median; IQR: interquartile range; AFP: alpha-fetoprotein; PRETEXT Staging: pre-treatment tumor staging; COG: Children's Oncology Group; SCU: small cell undifferentiated type; CCCG: Chinese Children's Cancer Group; CHIC: Children's Hepatic tumors International Collaboration. ^a Chemotherapy was administered in accordance with the CCCG-HB-2016 regimen based on the new CCCG Risk Stratification; ^b Chemotherapy was not administered in accordance with the CCCG-HB-2016 regimen despite the new CCCG Risk Stratification; ^c Chemotherapy was administered in accordance with the CCCG-HB-2016 regimen based on the CHIC Risk Stratification; ^d Chemotherapy was not administered in accordance with the CCCG-HB-2016 regimen despite the CHIC Risk Stratification; Additional note: PRETEXT Staging is based on the anatomical extent of hepatic tumors, whereas COG Staging is determined by tumor invasion extent, metastatic status, pathological type and resectability, thus resulting in differences in the proportion of Stage IV cases.

2.2 治疗方式和结局

图1显示,403例患儿中54例初诊手术,349例采用新辅助化疗,其中331例化疗后接受手术。54例初次诊断时手术切除,其中3例术后未予化疗,最终2例存活,1例死亡,51例手术后衔接化疗,其

中42例存活,6例进展或复发,2例死亡,1例失访。349例采用新辅助化疗的方式治疗,其中18例未行手术:2例存活,截至随访结束日期仍处于手术前化疗阶段,10例手术前就已死亡,6例手术前失访;另外331例化疗后手术,其中234例存活,49例进

展或复发,31例死亡,11例死亡发生在手术后1个月内,17例手术后失访。



PD including progression and relapse.

图1 HB患儿治疗方式及结局

Fig. 1 Treatment methods and outcomes of the pediatric patients

2.3 各个因素对预后的影响

单因素COX回归分析结果显示,初次诊断时年龄 ≥ 3 岁(风险比, Hazard ratio, HR=2.078, 95%CI 1.368–3.156, $P < 0.001$)、PRETEXT IV期(IV期 vs. I期, HR=5.985, 95%CI 1.376–26.038, $P = 0.017$)、门静脉、肝静脉或下腔静脉受累(VP+, HR=2.907, 95%CI 1.849–4.568, $P < 0.001$)、多灶性肿瘤(HR=2.982, 95%CI 1.950–4.559, $P < 0.001$)、远处转移(HR=2.604, 95%CI 1.682–4.033, $P < 0.001$)、COG II期及以上(HR=2.812, 95%CI 1.838–4.303, $P < 0.001$)和非单纯胎儿组织学(HR=3.317, 95%CI 1.534–7.172, $P = 0.002$)是不良EFS的重要危险因素。单因素COX回归分析结果显示,诊断时年龄 ≥ 3 岁(HR=2.268, 95%CI 1.241–4.145, $P = 0.008$)、VP+(HR=4.754, 95%CI 2.572–8.787, $P < 0.001$)、F+(HR=3.394, 95%CI 1.837–6.273, $P < 0.001$)、远处转移(HR=2.431, 95%CI 1.282–4.608, $P = 0.006$)、COG IV期(IV期 vs. I期, HR=3.370, 95%CI 1.658–6.850, $P < 0.001$)、非单纯胎儿组织学(HR=5.416, 95%CI 1.308–22.425, $P = 0.020$)是OS不良的危险因素。

将以上 $P < 0.05$ 的单因素纳入多因素COX回归分析,结果显示初次诊断时年龄 ≥ 3 岁(HR=2.038, 95%CI 1.278–3.250, $P = 0.003$)、VP+(HR=2.230, 95%CI 1.356–3.667, $P = 0.002$)、F+(HR=

1.881, 95%CI 1.106–3.200, $P = 0.020$)、非单纯胎儿组织学(HR=3.138, 95%CI 1.437–6.855, $P = 0.004$)是EFS不良的独立危险因素。多因素COX回归分析表明VP+(HR=3.897, 95%CI 1.944–7.816, $P < 0.001$)和非单纯胎儿组织学(HR=4.487, 95%CI 1.073–18.773, $P = 0.040$)是OS不良的独立危险因素。

2.4 危险度分层和分层化疗对预后的影响

根据新CCCG分层,采用与未采用CCCG-HB-2016方案分层化疗者相比下腔静脉、肝静脉或门静脉受累(16.8% vs. 16.3%, $\chi^2 = 0.018$, df=1, $P = 0.892$)和非单纯胎儿型(79.4% vs. 83.5%, $\chi^2 = 1.088$, df=1, $P = 0.297$)比例差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),采用与未采用CCCG-HB-2016方案分层化疗者相比PRETEXT IV期(16.2% vs. 7.3%, $\chi^2 = 7.930$, df=1, $P = 0.005$)、肿瘤多灶(29.2% vs. 16.2%, $\chi^2 = 9.636$, df=1, $P = 0.002$)、远处转移(26.5% vs. 13.7%, $\chi^2 = 10.224$, df=1, $P = 0.001$)、镜下切缘阳性(12.2% vs. 2.9%, $\chi^2 = 12.895$, df=1, $P < 0.001$)、COG IV期(27.0% vs. 14.3%, $\chi^2 = 9.632$, df=1, $P = 0.002$)和高危组(49.7% vs. 34.3%, $\chi^2 = 9.414$, df=1, $P = 0.002$)比例更高。Wilcoxon符号秩检验表明根据新CCCG分层采用与未采用CCCG-HB-2016化疗方案分层化疗者相比初诊年龄的差异无统计学意义($Z = -1.015$, $P = 0.310$)。根据新CCCG分层,采用相比于未采用CCCG-HB-2016方案分层化疗者预后更优(EFS对比 $P = 0.002$, OS对比 $P = 0.038$,图2)。

根据CHIC分层,采用与未采用CCCG-HB-2016方案分层化疗者相比PRETEXT IV期(9.7% vs. 11.3%, $\chi^2 = 0.271$, df=1, $P = 0.603$)、下腔静脉或门静脉受累(13.8% vs. 18.0%, $\chi^2 = 1.174$, df=1, $P = 0.279$)、肿瘤多灶(26.4% vs. 18.3%, $\chi^2 = 3.626$, df=1, $P = 0.057$)、非单纯胎儿型(80.0% vs. 82.9%, $\chi^2 = 0.543$, df=1, $P = 0.461$)、镜下切缘阳性(5.0% vs. 7.3%, $\chi^2 = 0.821$, df=1, $P = 0.365$)比例差异无统计学意义。采用CCCG-HB-2016方案分层化疗者远处转移(30.3% vs. 12.0%, $\chi^2 = 20.590$, df=1, $P < 0.001$)、COG IV期(30.1% vs. 13.0%, $\chi^2 = 17.078$, df=1, $P < 0.001$)和高危组(37.2% vs. 20.2%, $\chi^2 = 13.981$, df=1, $P < 0.001$)比例相对于未采用该方案者更高。根据CHIC分层采用与未采用CCCG-HB-2016化疗方案分层化疗者相比初诊年龄的分布有统计学差异($Z = -2.313$,

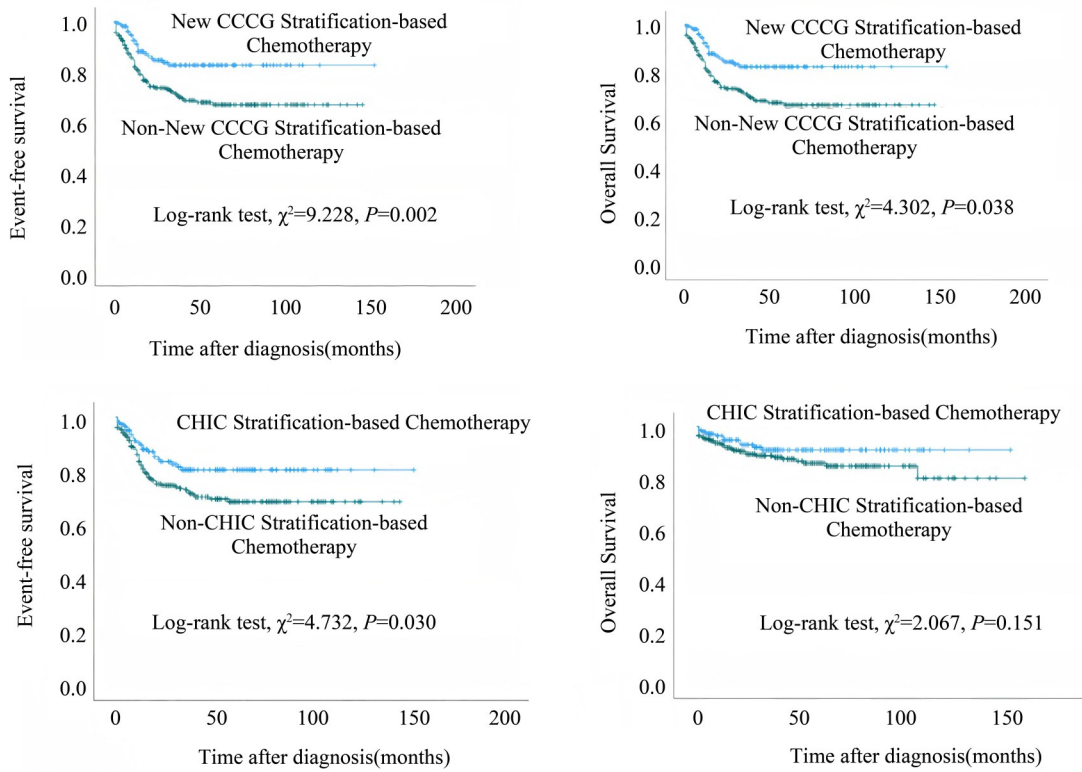


图2 新CCCG和CHIC分层化疗生存分析统计图

Fig. 2 Survival analysis statistics chart of stratified chemotherapy for new CCCG and CHIC

$P=0.021$),前者初诊年龄 ≥ 3 岁者比例更高(33.8% vs. 25.2%, $\chi^2=14.510$, $df=1$, $P<0.001$)。采用与未采用CCCG-HB-2016化疗方案分层化疗者相比预后更优(EFS对比 $P=0.030$, OS对比 $P=0.151$,图2)。

按照新CCCG危险度分层采用CCCG-HB-2016化疗方案分层化疗的患儿极低危(6例)、低危(20例)、中危(61例)、高危组(69例)5年EFS分别为100%、94.1% \pm 5.7%、94.7% \pm 3.0%、66.2% \pm 6.5% ($P<0.001$),5年OS分别为100%、100%、96.5% \pm 2.4%、82.0% \pm 6.6% ($P=0.017$);按照CHIC危险度分层采用CCCG-HB-2016化疗方案分层化疗的患儿极低危(32例)、低危(22例)、中危(37例)、高危组(54例)5年EFS分别为93.8% \pm 4.3%、95.2% \pm 4.6%、76.1% \pm 8.3%、66.8% \pm 7.5% ($P=0.003$),5年OS分别为93.1% \pm 4.7%、100%、89.5% \pm 5.8%、85.6% \pm 5.6% ($P=0.190$)。按照CCCG-HB-2016化疗方案分层化疗者,CHIC和新CCCG危险度分层EFS对比极低危、低危、中危、高危组的 P 值分别为0.537、0.879、0.023和0.934。图3生存曲线显示,新CCCG分层中危组无事件生存率显著高于CHIC分层中危组

(Log-rank $\chi^2=5.156$, $P=0.023$),两者其余危险度组相比预后差异无统计学意义。

初始按照新CCCG危险度分层采用CCCG-HB-2016化疗方案分层化疗的患儿,极低危组(6例)均诊断后未先化疗,直接手术切除病灶,随访期间均存活;低危组(20例)中95.0%(19例)持续采用C5V方案;中危组(61例)中95.1%(58例)持续采用C5VD方案;高危组(69例)中92.8%(64例)持续采用CCCG-HB-2016高危方案。

3 讨论

本研究首次比较了新CCCG和CHIC分层对中国HB患儿的预后预测价值和化疗指导价值。根据新CCCG分层或者CHIC危险度分层,采用与未采用CCCG-HB-2016方案分层化疗者相比高危组比例均更高,但根据新CCCG分层或者CHIC危险度分层,采用CCCG-HB-2016方案分层化疗者均表现出更优的预后,表明新CCCG分层和CHIC分层系统均有良好的化疗指导价值。采用CCCG-HB-

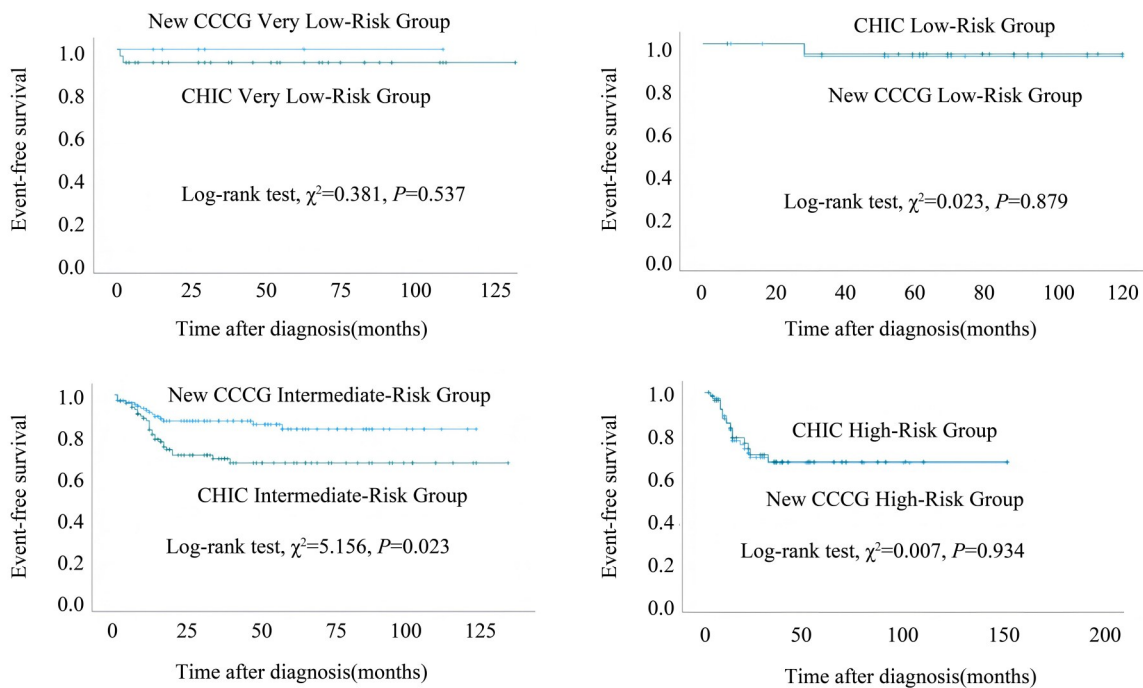


图3 按新CCCG和CHIC分层化疗者各危险度组无事件生存率对比图

Fig. 3 Comparison chart of event-free survival rates for each risk group treated with stratified chemotherapy based on the new CCCG and CHIC protocols

2016方案分层化疗者,新CCCG分层中危组预后优于CHIC分层中危组,两者其余危险度组相比预后差异无统计学意义,表明新CCCG分层化疗指导价值更大,更适合用于指导中国HB患儿分层化疗。新CCCG中危组预后更优,可能因该分层将“术后COG分期Ⅲ期、术后COG分期I或II期并且病理类型为小细胞未分化型”纳入中危,中国此类患儿的肿瘤生物学特征可能更匹配该化疗强度,既避免过度治疗导致的副作用,又保证了疗效。而CHIC分层未纳入术后COG分期和病理类型。本研究为中国HB患儿选择危险度分层系统指导化疗提供了良好的循证依据。

本研究中按新CCCG分层采用CCCG-HB-2016方案分层化疗的患儿5年EFS和OS分别为82.5%和91.5%。与国内外研究中HB患儿预后相仿。日本的JPLT2研究5年EFS和OS分别为71.6%和82.9%^[14]。国内有一项多中心研究纳入2006—2013年的153例HB患者,6年EFS和OS分别为71.0%和83.3%^[13];国内另有一项多中心前瞻性研究纳入2015—2020年的399例HB患者,4年EFS和OS分别为76.9%和93.5%^[11]。

本研究表明初次诊断时年龄 ≥ 3 岁、肝静脉、门静脉或下腔静脉受累、肿瘤多灶、非纯胎儿组织学是EFS不良的独立危险因素。肝静脉、门静脉或下腔静脉受累和非纯胎儿组织学是OS不良的独立危险因素。目前CHIC危险度分层未纳入病理类型,将病理类型纳入该分层系统可能提高其预后预测效应和化疗指导价值,还有待于进一步的研究。本研究中肿瘤破裂相对于无肿瘤破裂的HB患儿,预后没有表现出统计学差异,然而,3名临床诊断为肝母细胞瘤的患儿还未来得及行病理检查,就出现急性肿瘤破裂死亡。由于缺乏病理证实,这些病例未纳入本研究。这表明急性肿瘤破裂对于患有HB的儿童可能非常危险,如果患儿在急性期存活下来,与无肿瘤破裂的患儿预后接近。

我们的研究也有一定的局限性。这是一项回顾性分析,可能涉及潜在的偏倚,研究结果需要通过大样本、前瞻性、多中心研究进一步验证。另外,本研究为单中心研究,样本主要来自华南地区,可能无法完全代表全国HB患儿特征。同时,本研究未纳入AFP动态变化这一潜在预后指标,需后续研究验证。

综上所述,新CCCG分层可能更适合用于指导中国HB患儿分层化疗。我们建议基层医院推广新CCCG分层时,重点培训PRETEXT分期

影像学判读标准,未来或许可以结合基因突变等分子标志物,进一步细化分层,提升个体化治疗水平。

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