

论著 · 临床研究 doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-8348.2018.17.013

## 角结膜原位癌伴微浸润 1 例并文献复习

伍立科<sup>1</sup>,赵勤悦<sup>2△</sup>,张冬花<sup>1</sup>,杨仁林<sup>1</sup>,吴明焱<sup>1</sup>,杨春满<sup>1</sup>

(1. 贵州医科大学第二附属医院眼科,贵州凯里 556000;2. 贵州医科大学附属乌当医院手术室,贵阳 550006)

**[摘要]** 目的 总结角结膜原位癌伴微浸润的临床特征,探讨其早期诊断、确切治疗方法。方法 对 1 例已收治的角结膜原位癌伴微浸润的住院病例的临床特征、诊断、手术方式及随访结果进行回顾性总结分析并查阅相关文献资料。结果 手术切除肿瘤及其边缘外 2 mm 范围组织,并以新鲜角膜板层覆盖移植治疗,经随访 2 年,手术疗效好,未见复发。结论 提高早期诊断率,对于改善角结膜原位癌伴微浸润的预后,预防复发起着重要作用。对于角结膜原位癌伴微浸润患者,首选扩大手术切除肿瘤( $\geq 2$  mm),并定期随访,必要时辅以化疗或抗代谢治疗。

**[关键词]** 角膜疾病;癌,原位;肿瘤侵润;角膜移植

**[中图法分类号]** R739.7

**[文献标识码]** A

**[文章编号]** 1671-8348(2018)17-2306-03

### One case of keratoconjunctival carcinoma in situ with microinvasion and literature review

WU Like<sup>1</sup>, ZHAO Qinyue<sup>2△</sup>, ZHANG Donghua<sup>1</sup>, YANG Renlin<sup>1</sup>, WU Mingyan<sup>1</sup>, YANG Chunman<sup>1</sup>

(1. Department of Ophthalmology, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Guizhou Medical University, Kaili, Guizhou 556000, China; 2. Department of Operation, the Affiliated Wudang Hospital of Guizhou Medical University, Guiyang, Guizhou 550006, China)

**[Abstract]** **Objective** To recapitulate the clinical traits of conjunctiva - corneal carcinoma in situ with microinvasion, and explore the early diagnosis and precise therapeutic methods. **Methods** The clinical features, diagnosis, surgical methods and follow-up results of a hospitalized patient with keratoconjunctival in situ carcinoma with microinvasion were retrospectively analyzed and related literature was consulted. **Results** Surgical resection of the tumor and 2 mm marginal tissue outside the edge of the tumor was performed. Fresh corneal lamellar grafts were used to treat the disease. After 2 years of follow-up, the operation was effective and no recurrence was found. **Conclusion** Early diagnosis plays an important role in improving the prognosis of keratoconjunctival carcinoma in situ with microinvasion and preventing recurrence. For patients with keratoconjunctival carcinoma in situ accompanied with microinvasion, we have to expand the surgical resection of the tumor ( $\geq 2$  mm at the edge of the tumor), and follow-up at regular intervals, if necessary, supplemented with chemotherapy or anti-metabolic treatment.

**[Key words]** corneal diseases; carcinoma in situ; neoplasm invasiveness; corneal transplantation

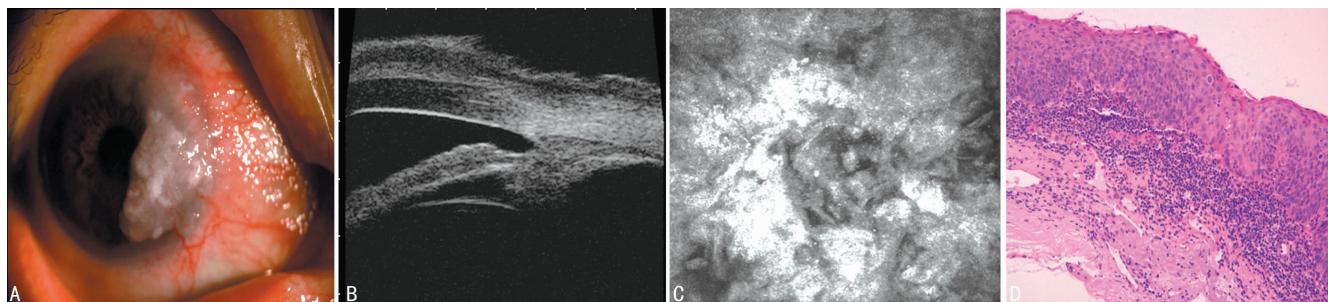
Bowen 病又被称为角结膜原位癌,病理学上指癌细胞局限在结膜上皮层或角膜上皮组织内,尚未突破基底膜,属于眼表鳞状细胞肿瘤(OSSN)的一种恶性肿瘤<sup>[1-2]</sup>。笔者于 2014 年收治角结膜原位癌伴微浸润 1 例,部分局限区域肿瘤突破基底膜向上皮下生长,查阅国内外相关文献资料,对此疾病的诊断、治疗及预后情况报道如下。

### 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** 患者,男,85岁。发现右眼角膜肿物 6 个月。患者 6 个月前无明显诱因发现右眼角膜缘处片状肿物,无眼红、眼胀、眼疼痛等不适,未予重视,未经诊治。发病过程中肿物逐渐增大呈灰白色半透明状向角膜及邻近结膜生长,故来本院诊治。患者

既往有 10 年“冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病”史,2 年前曾行“胃贲门癌手术”史。否认高血压、糖尿病,否认外伤史,否认家族中患同类疾病。

**1.2 体检方法** 患者一般情况好,生命征平稳,全身浅表淋巴结未触及肿大。眼部检查:视力,右眼 0.2,左眼 0.3。眼压,右眼 Tn, 左眼 15 mm Hg。右眼球 12-6 点见一灰白色半透明状肿物,宽约 10 mm,隆起角结膜面约 1 mm, 覆盖于角膜面及球结膜上,表面粗糙,边界清,表面血管充盈如“松针”样(图 1A)。前房中深,瞳孔圆,直径 2.5 mm,对光反射存在,晶体皮质、核混浊,眼底不能窥及。超声生物显微镜(ultrasound biomicroscopy, UBM)检查:右眼角结膜病变性质?(图 1B);海德堡共焦显微镜(Heidelberg retina



A:肿瘤覆盖于角膜面及球结膜上,表面粗糙,边界清,周围血管充盈;B:UBM 检查,病变侵及角结膜;C:HRT 检查,右眼角结膜缘病灶区可见大量异形细胞巢状聚集,位于上皮及浅基质层,与周围角膜分界不清;D:病理检查,角结膜原位癌,部分局限区域肿瘤突破基底膜向上皮下生长(HE×40)

图 1 角结膜原位癌白光、UBM、HRT 及病理切片图

tomography, HRT) 检查:右眼角结膜缘病灶区可见大量异性细胞巢状聚集,位于上皮及浅基质层,与周围角结膜分界不清(图 1C)。临床诊断:右眼角结膜原位癌(图 1D)。

**1.3 治疗方法** 完善术前常规检查,在手术室局部麻醉下行右眼肿物切除+板层角膜移植术,术中见肿瘤边界清,浸及角膜前弹力层,巩膜面血管粗,排列如网状,做角膜浅层板层切除,切除范围扩大至肿瘤边缘 2.0 mm 外,角膜直线切口深达 0.3 mm,使移植床透明无肿瘤组织残留,取新鲜板层角膜植片,对角间断缝合固定,缝线张力均匀适中,并缝合球结膜,肿瘤标本送病理检查。术后典必舒及贝复舒眼液点眼。

## 2 结 果

术后 3 d 患者顺利出院,角膜植片透明,对合好,结膜无明显充血。病理报告:角结膜原位癌,部分局限区域肿瘤突破基底膜向上皮下生长(图 1D)。最后诊断:右眼角结膜原位癌伴微浸润。术后 1 个月、3 个月、6 个月、1 年、2 年随访,视力无下降,角膜植片透明,未发现排斥反应,未发现复发迹象。

## 3 讨 论

角结膜原位癌伴微浸润是指角结膜癌细胞突破基底膜进入邻近组织,同时最大直径不超过 0.1 cm,如多灶微浸润时,应以直径最大的微浸润灶作为分期的依据,同时应标明多灶微浸润索引。角结膜原位癌在临幊上又被称作 Bowen 病,借鉴妇产科病理中的术语,于 1978 年 JAKOBIEC 和 PIZZARENO 首次提出了结膜上皮内癌,即原位癌的说法<sup>[3-4]</sup>。与此同时,“眼表鳞状细胞肿瘤(OSSN)”这一概念也由 HIRST 和 LEE 首次提出,包括了眼表不典型增生和癌变倾向,广大同行对此均表示认可与接受<sup>[5-7]</sup>。角结膜原位癌伴微浸润也涵盖其中,它是向角结膜癌转变的一个中间过程,在临幊上极少发现,或许与此过程较短有关,往往仅在术后病理检查结果中会有提示。角结膜原位癌伴微浸润的临床特征:本病于老年人多见,同角结膜原位癌类似,是一种单眼发病的上皮样恶性肿瘤。患者症状不典型,以前多由眼科医生发现原位癌临床病变<sup>[8-9]</sup>,需术后病理进一步证实。

对于角结膜的肿物,临幊上主张不接触切除的原则,也就不主张活检而选择直接切除<sup>[10-12]</sup>。本病例行手术切除后病理结果显示角结膜原位癌伴微浸润,如按照翼状胬肉的原则手术,必然难以做到完整切除肿瘤,这样就增加了引起肿瘤扩散的风险。但有的原位癌和翼状胬肉很难分辨。文献报告可以用活体激光共焦显微镜作为辅助诊断的方法<sup>[13-15]</sup>,因此本例术前用 UBM、HRT 检查作为辅助诊断方法,在 HRT 下,原位癌的病例可以看到上皮细胞的增生(如图 1C),而翼状胬肉则是基质纤维组织的增生,易于术前鉴别及诊断。

根据病情,角结膜原位癌伴微浸润的相对安全的治疗方式可以有多种。手术切除肿瘤是传统的有效的治疗方法,本例患者发现病史较长,故选择手术切除肿瘤,范围距肿瘤边缘大于或等于 2 mm 即为安全的界限,术后病理结果回示切缘阴性,肿瘤局限性突破基底膜。对于早发现的原位癌一般未突破基底膜,不发生转移,可考虑采用非手术方法,近年来研究的热点集中在化疗药物中的抗代谢药物,包括丝裂霉素和 5-氟尿嘧啶,已经证实其对于原位癌的治疗是确定有效的<sup>[16-20]</sup>。也为我们提供了一种除了手术切除以外的治疗选择,或者作为辅助的治疗方法。本病例单纯扩大切除治疗,随访 2 年视力无下降,角膜植片透明,未发现排斥反应,未发现复发迹象,未发现淋巴结转移。

综上所述,根据病史及用 UBM、HRT 等检查作为辅助诊断一般不难诊断角结膜原位癌,但对于术前疑似伴有微浸润的患者可以按照角结膜原位癌的治疗原则,适当扩大切除范围(距肿瘤边缘大于或等于 2 mm),术后病理确诊的患者,需要延长密切随访时间( $\geq 1$  年),必要时辅以化疗或抗代谢治疗,其预后是比较理想的。

## 参 考 文 献

- [1] SÁNCHEZ-PÉREZ J L, FUENTES-SÁNCHEZ C, ACOSTA-ACOSTA B. Conjunctival-corneal intraepithelial neoplasia (bowen disease) treated with orthovoltage[J]. Cornea,

- 2011,30(4):474-476.
- [2] TAKAYAMA R, ISHIWATA T, ANSAI S, et al. Luminican as a novel marker for differential diagnosis of Bowen disease and actinic keratosis [J]. Am J Dermatopathol, 2013, 35(8):827-832.
- [3] VONOR K, BANLA M, DARRE T, et al. Ocular tumors in Togo: epidemiological, clinical, and histopathological features observed at the Lomé Teaching Hospital of Sylvanus Olympio [J]. Med Sante Trop, 2015, 25 (1): 105-106.
- [4] MUDHAR HS. Biopsies of cicatricial conjunctivitis cases reveal highly variable sampling practice among ophthalmologists: time for national and international standardization [J]. Br J Ophthalmol, 2016, 100(6):736-744.
- [5] DANDALA P P, MALLADI P, KAVITHA. Ocular Surface Squamous Neoplasia (OSSN): a retrospective study [J]. J Clin Diagn Res, 2015, 9(11):NC10-3.
- [6] SHAH K J, MOGILISHETTY G, HOLLAND E J. Ocular surface squamous neoplasia in a living-related conjunctival limbal allograft [J]. Cornea, 2016, 35(2):274-276.
- [7] MURTHY R, GUPTA H, KRISHNATRY R, et al. Electron beam radiotherapy for the management of recurrent extensive ocular surface squamous neoplasia with orbital extension [J]. Indian J Ophthalmol, 2015, 63(8):672-674.
- [8] AREPALLI S, KALIKI S, SHIELDS C L, et al. Plaque radiotherapy in the management of scleral-invasive conjunctival squamous cell carcinoma: an analysis of 15 eyes [J]. JAMA Ophthalmol, 2014, 132(6):691-696.
- [9] 张艳青, 钱江, 姚亦群. 角结膜原位癌 14 例临床病例分析 [J]. 中国实用眼科杂志, 2009, 27(10), 1148.
- [10] 李凤鸣, 中华眼科学(中册) [M]. 2 版. 北京: 人民卫生出版社, 2005; 1280.
- [11] HAYASHI A, KOMOTO M, MATSUMURA T, et al. Conjunctival squamous cell carcinoma due to long-term placement of ocular prosthesis [J]. Plast Reconstr Surg Glob Open, 2015, 3(3):e325.
- [12] YAN J, LIU L, QIAN J. Reconstruction of upper eyelid and medial canthus following basal cell carcinoma resection: a successful one-stage repair with three local flaps [J]. Int J Dermatol, 2013, 52(5):611-613.
- [13] COLORADO L H, PRITCHARD N, CRONIN B G, et al. Characterization of goblet cells in a pterygium biopsy using laser scanning confocal microscopy and immunohistochemistry [J]. Cornea, 2016, 35(8):1127-1131.
- [14] CINOTTI E, PERROT J L, LABEILLE B, et al. Hand-held reflectance confocal microscopy for the diagnosis of conjunctival tumors [J]. Am J Ophthalmol, 2015, 159(2):324-333.
- [15] TAHIRI JOUTEI HASSANI R, LIANG H, EL SAN-HARAWI M, et al. En-face optical coherence tomography as a novel tool for exploring the ocular surface: a pilot comparative study to conventional B-scans and in vivo confocal microscopy [J]. Ocul Surf, 2014, 12 (4): 285-306.
- [16] 吴若曦, 杨燕宁, 袁静, 等. 角膜原位癌复发伴人乳头瘤病毒感染 1 例 [J]. 中华眼科杂志, 2012, 48(3):70.
- [17] YAMAMOTO N. Successful treatment with 5-fluorouracil of conjunctival intraepithelial neoplasia refractive to mitomycin-C [J]. Ophthalmology, 2002, 109(2):249-252.
- [18] LONG T, LI Z. Bare sclera resection followed by mitomycin C and/or autograft limbus conjunctiva in the surgery for pterygium: a Meta-analysis [J]. Int J Ophthalmol, 2015, 8(5):1067-1073.
- [19] Heindl L M, Koch K R, SCHLAAK M, et al. Adjuvant therapy and interdisciplinary follow-up care of conjunctival melanoma [J]. Ophthalmologe, 2015, 112 (11): 907-911.
- [20] DORBANDT D M, DRISKELL E A, HAMOR R E. Treatment of corneal squamous cell carcinoma using topical 1% 5-fluorouracil as monotherapy [J]. Vet Ophthalmol, 2016, 19(3):256-261.

(收稿日期:2017-12-16 修回日期:2018-03-12)

(上接第 2305 页)

- 鼠脑组织载脂蛋白 A1、B、脑源性神经营养因子的表达和神经功能的变化 [J]. 中国老年学杂志, 2015, 35 (23): 6675-6677.
- [18] 赵鹏, 施正生, 陈新生, 等. 中重度颅脑损伤后脑梗死分型的初步探讨 [J]. 中华神经外科杂志, 2015, 31(10):1037-1041.
- [19] NAGASHIMA H, HARAKAWA T. Computer-Aided diagnostic(CAD) scheme by use of contralateral subtraction technique, application to detection of acute cerebral infarctions in brain computed tomography(CT) [J]. Electronics and Communications in Japan, 2011, 94(2):32-41.

- [20] SHEPPARD J P, MELLOR R M, BAILEY S M, et al. Protocol for an observation and implementation study investigating optimisation of the management of stroke and transient ischaemic attack(TIA) [J]. BMJ Open, 2012, 2 (3):25-30.
- [21] JÄKEL A, PLESTED M, CHAPMAN A M, et al. Management of patients with transient ischemic attack: insight from real-life clinical practice in Europe and the United States [J]. Curr Med Res Opin, 2012, 28(3):429-437.

(收稿日期:2017-12-27 修回日期:2018-02-26)