

DOI: 10.16781/j.CN31-2187/R.20240418

• 专题报道 •

## 肝细胞癌合并门静脉癌栓的转化治疗现状与进展

田 溟<sup>1</sup>, 刘俊杰<sup>2</sup>, 沈 皓<sup>2</sup>, 夏 勇<sup>2</sup>, 沈 锋<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>

1. 广东药科大学第一临床医学院, 广州 510006
2. 海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第三附属医院肝外四科, 上海 200438
3. 海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第三附属医院临床研究院, 上海 200438

**[摘要]** 肝细胞癌(HCC)的生物学特性导致门静脉癌栓高发,其病情发展迅速,短期内可丧失根治性手术切除的机会,致使患者预后极差。通过对不可切除的HCC合并门静脉癌栓患者进行合理的降期治疗,达到可切除的范畴是目前研究的热点。本文综述了HCC合并门静脉癌栓转化治疗的潜在目标人群,并分析肝动脉灌注化疗、肝动脉插管化疗栓塞术、放射治疗、区域性及系统药物治疗在HCC转化治疗中的应用,指出联合多学科的综合治疗手段是提升HCC合并门静脉癌栓患者预后的关键。

**[关键词]** 肝肿瘤;肝细胞癌;转化治疗;门静脉癌栓

**[引用本文]** 田溟,刘俊杰,沈皓,等.肝细胞癌合并门静脉癌栓的转化治疗现状与进展[J].海军军医大学学报,2025,46(2):182-188. DOI:10.16781/j.CN31-2187/R.20240418.

### Conversion therapy for hepatocellular carcinoma complicated with portal vein tumor thrombus: current status and progress

TIAN Hao<sup>1</sup>, LIU Junjie<sup>2</sup>, SHEN Hao<sup>2</sup>, XIA Yong<sup>2</sup>, SHEN Feng<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>

1. The First Clinical Medical College, Guangdong Pharmaceutical University, Guangzhou 510006, Guangdong, China
2. Department of Hepatic Surgery (IV), The Third Affiliated Hospital of Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University), Shanghai 200438, China
3. Clinical Research Institute, The Third Affiliated Hospital of Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University), Shanghai 200438, China

**[Abstract]** The biological characteristics of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) lead to a high incidence of portal vein tumor thrombus. It progresses rapidly, and the opportunity for radical surgical resection can be lost in a short term, resulting in poor prognosis. Reasonable down-staging treatment is a research focus for patients with unresectable HCC complicated with portal vein tumor thrombus to achieve a resectable range. This article reviews the potential population of HCC complicated with portal vein tumor thrombus with conversion therapy for HCC, analyzes the application of hepatic artery infusion chemotherapy, transcatheter arterial chemoembolization, radiotherapy, regional and systemic drug therapy in conversion therapy, and points out that the combination of multidisciplinary comprehensive treatments is the key to improve the prognosis of HCC patients with portal vein tumor thrombus.

**[Key words]** liver neoplasms; hepatocellular carcinoma; conversion therapy; portal vein tumor thrombus

**[Citation]** TIAN H, LIU J, SHEN H, et al. Conversion therapy for hepatocellular carcinoma complicated with portal vein tumor thrombus: current status and progress[J]. Acad J Naval Med Univ, 2025, 46(2): 182-188. DOI: 10.16781/j.CN31-2187/R.20240418.

肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)是全球高发的恶性肿瘤,WHO国际癌症研究中心数据显示,2022年全球新发肝癌约87万例,其中我国患者约占42.5%<sup>[1]</sup>。据2022年国家癌症

中心数据显示,我国肝癌死亡率位居第2,目前肝癌总体预后仍不理想<sup>[2]</sup>。因肝脉管的解剖学特点和HCC的生物学特性,导致脉管系统极易受侵犯形成癌栓,特别是门静脉癌栓(portal vein tumor

[收稿日期] 2024-06-12 [接受日期] 2024-12-17

[基金项目] 国家资助博士后人员项目(GZC20231943),上海市申康医院发展中心示范性研究型病房建设项目(SHDC2023CRW002)。Supported by National Funded Postdoctoral Project (GZC20231943) and Demonstration Research Ward Construction Project of Shanghai Hospital Development Center (SHDC2023CRW002).

[作者简介] 田 溟,硕士生。E-mail: 1550915231@qq.com

\*通信作者(Corresponding author)。Tel: 021-81875514, E-mail: shenfenghbh@sina.com

thrombus, PVTT), 其发生率高达44%~62.2%<sup>[3]</sup>。根据巴塞罗那临床肝癌(Barcelona clinic liver cancer, BCLC)分期<sup>[4]</sup>, 将合并PVTT的HCC患者归入BCLC分期C期, 不能行根治性手术。而根据中国肝癌分期(China liver cancer staging, CNLC)方案, 合并有PVTT的HCC处于CNLC IIIa期, 多数情况下不宜首选手术切除, 尤其合并门静脉主干癌栓的患者, 建议行肝动脉插管化疗栓塞术(transcatheter arterial chemoembolization, TACE)或TACE联合系统治疗为主的非手术治疗<sup>[2]</sup>。

转化治疗旨在使不适合手术切除的HCC患者, 经干预后获得手术切除的机会, 从而实现患者的长期生存<sup>[2]</sup>。HCC合并PVTT的患者是转化治疗的重要目标人群。而目前针对潜在的目标治疗人群和有前景的治疗方案仍存有争议, 本文综述了近年的相关研究, 期望改善患者预后。

## 1 HCC合并PVTT转化治疗的潜在目标人群

HCC合并PVTT不可切除的原因主要包括2个方面: (1) 外科手术层面上的不可切除, 包括肝脏肿瘤本身手术切除困难、肝功能储备不足和患者全身情况欠佳等; (2) 肿瘤学层面上的不可切除, 即手术技术可切除, 但患者生存无明显获益。外科手术层面上的不可切除和晚期HCC的转化治疗相似, 故不赘述; 而合并PVTT的晚期HCC多数情况下不宜首选手术切除属于肿瘤学层面, 其与PVTT的分型密切相关, 预后也因癌栓部位而异。

目前国际上普遍采用的PVTT分型包括日本的Vp分型与中国的程氏分型, 与Vp分型相比, 程氏分型能准确区分门静脉Ⅲ级分支癌栓, 同时将肠系膜上静脉癌栓纳入分型考虑之内。在欧美国家以BCLC分期为标准, 将HCC合并PVTT归入进展期(BCLC分期C期), 推荐分子靶向药物索拉非尼作为主要治疗药物<sup>[5]</sup>。程氏分型更适合我国患者, 其将PVTT根据癌栓侵犯范围分为I~IV型及I0型: I型癌栓, 侵犯肝叶或肝段的门静脉分支; II型癌栓, 侵犯至门静脉左支或右支; III型癌栓, 侵犯至门静脉主干; IV型癌栓, 侵犯至肠系膜上静脉; I0型癌栓: 术后病理诊断微血管癌栓<sup>[6-7]</sup>。

目前研究认为癌栓未侵犯至门静脉主干, 选择手术切除较非手术治疗患者的预后更佳, 即当肿瘤和PVTT位于肝脏同侧或半肝, 原发肿瘤可切除,

且PVTT分型为程氏分型I/II型, 可行手术同时切除原发肿瘤和癌栓, 术后辅以积极抗肿瘤治疗, 效果较好, 总生存期(overall survival, OS)为18~50个月<sup>[8-10]</sup>, 因此其不是转化治疗的潜在目标人群。而PVTT延伸至门静脉主干的患者, 肝切除术后的OS仅有6~10个月<sup>[11-12]</sup>, 因此, 合并程氏分型III/IV型PVTT的HCC患者, 尤其是肝内肿瘤手术可切除的患者, 是转化治疗主要的潜在目标人群。

## 2 HCC合并PVTT转化治疗方案的制订

合并PVTT不可切除HCC的转化治疗, 在以肝功能为基础的前提下, 注重多学科的联合治疗, 改善患者的客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR), 提高转化切除率, 延长生存期。

2.1 肝动脉灌注化疗(hepatic artery infusion chemotherapy, HAIC) HAIC对合并PVTT的HCC患者有良好的转化治疗潜力, 已被日本肝病学会指南推荐为一线治疗方法<sup>[13-14]</sup>。一项多中心的随机对照试验结果显示, HAIC组的OS(14.9个月 vs 7.2个月)和ORR(27.6% vs 3.4%)优于索拉非尼单药治疗组<sup>[15]</sup>。

以HAIC为主的联合治疗方案在临床应用更加广泛, 在转化治疗方面也有较大潜力。一项纳入52例不可切除的晚期HCC患者的回顾性研究表明, 三维适形放射治疗联合HAIC治疗合并PVTT的HCC后, 28.12%的患者可转化治疗成功, 术后有更好的生存获益<sup>[16]</sup>; 另一项纳入247例病例的随机对照试验发现, 与索拉非尼单药相比, 索拉非尼联合HAIC(FOLFOX灌注方案)显著提高了HCC合并PVTT患者的中位OS(13.37个月 vs 7.13个月)<sup>[17]</sup>。虽然目前仍缺乏大样本的转化治疗临床研究, 但以HAIC为主的联合治疗方案体现出了良好的应用前景。

2.2 TACE TACE已成为治疗不可切除HCC合并PVTT的主要方法之一<sup>[18]</sup>, 有研究报道TACE治疗HCC合并III型PVTT患者的效果明显好于索拉非尼和手术切除<sup>[19]</sup>。一项纳入125例患者的回顾性研究结果显示, TACE治疗HCC合并PVTT患者安全有效, 并可显著提高中位OS(7.4个月)<sup>[20]</sup>; 一项纳入8项研究的meta分析显示, 与保守治疗相比, TACE可延长HCC合并PVTT患者的OS<sup>[21]</sup>。

以 TACE 为主的联合治疗方案同样也显示出较大优势。一项随机对照试验结果显示,与 TACE+索拉非尼联合方案相比,射频消融+TACE+索拉非尼三联方案治疗 HCC 合并 I/II 型 PVTT 的中位 OS 更长 (468 d vs 219 d),且并发症发生率无差异<sup>[22]</sup>。一项倾向性评分研究表明,与 TACE 治疗相比,TACE 联合射频消融治疗 HCC 合并 PVTT 患者(尤其是 III 型 PVTT),可获得更好的生存<sup>[23]</sup>。另一项研究表明,与 TACE 单独治疗相比,TACE 联合索拉非尼可改善乙肝相关性 HCC 合并 PVTT 患者的 OS (13 个月 vs 6 个月,  $P < 0.001$ )<sup>[24]</sup>。以上研究结果均提示,以 TACE 为主的联合治疗有一定的优势。而治疗方案的顺序不同也会表现出疗效差异,与 TACE 后序贯放射治疗(以下简称放疗)相比,放疗后序贯 TACE 可使合并 III/IV 型 PVTT 的 HCC 获得更好的中位生存期(13.2 个月 vs 7.4 个月)<sup>[25]</sup>。另外,Min 等<sup>[26]</sup>研究表明,HCC 合并 III 型 PVTT 的患者是 TACE 术后发生肝功能衰竭的独立危险因素之一。综上所述,在行 TACE 时需要对患者进行全面的评估,以选择合适的治疗方案,从而提高转化治疗的成功率。

2.3 放疗 放疗包括外放疗和内放疗,适用于晚期 HCC 合并 PVTT 的转化治疗。

2.3.1 外放疗 外放疗利用放疗设备产生的射线(光子或粒子)从体外进入体内对肿瘤进行照射,HCC 和 PVTT 均对放疗敏感。一项随机对照研究报告,术前放疗可使 20.7% 的 HCC 合并 PVTT 患者出现部分缓解,且显著降低死亡率和复发率<sup>[27]</sup>。另一项研究显示,在肝切除术前行放疗可显著降低 HCC 复发率和 HCC 相关死亡率,并且在 45 例 HCC 合并 III 型 PVTT 的患者中有 12 例患者在放疗后 PVTT 的侵犯范围显著缩小,其中 6 例患者 PVTT 的侵犯范围缩小至门静脉同侧,实现了降期<sup>[28]</sup>。

伽玛刀是立体定向放射外科的主要治疗手段,其钴 -60 产生的伽玛射线一次性大剂量精确地聚焦照射病灶,使其产生局灶性坏死而达到治疗癌栓的目的。一项回顾性研究报告,HCC 合并 PVTT 患者接受伽马刀治疗的 OS 优于姑息性治疗(6.1 个月 vs 3.0 个月,  $P = 0.003$ )<sup>[29]</sup>。而针对 II~IV 期 PVTT 患者,伽马刀治疗患者的 OS 优于 TACE;且伽马刀联合 TACE 治疗患者的 OS 优于仅行 TACE 治疗的患者<sup>[30]</sup>。以上研究体现了伽马刀治疗在

HCC 合并 PVTT 患者转化治疗上的应用前景。

放疗的范围应取决于原发灶大小和与 PVTT 的距离。Wu 等<sup>[31]</sup>认为,原发性肝病的范围较小( $< 5$  cm)且与 PVTT 相邻时可把原发灶与 PVTT 都计算在肿瘤大体体积之内,放疗范围则以肿瘤大体体积为主。而 Im 等<sup>[32]</sup>建议,当原发灶体积小且与 PVTT 紧邻时则同时行放疗,而当原发灶体积大且距 PVTT 较远时则单独行 PVTT 放疗。这提示,对于放疗靶区的确定应当结合 CT、MR 图像融合等技术确定原发灶体积大小及与 PVTT 的毗邻关系。相关指南也建议原发灶小且紧邻 PVTT 的患者建议行原发灶和 PVTT 的放疗,而原发灶大并远离 PVTT 的患者建议考虑单独 PVTT 区域的放疗<sup>[7]</sup>。

2.3.2 内放疗 选择性内放疗又称为经导管动脉放疗栓塞术(transcatheter arterial radioembolization, TARE),是通过将放射性微球灌注到肿瘤供血血管,利用其产生的电离辐射,达到对肿瘤的杀伤效果。目前以钇 -90 为代表的 TARE 安全有效,并且已确定为 HCC 的治疗选择之一<sup>[33]</sup>。一项纳入 17 项研究的 meta 分析表明,钇 -90 放射栓塞治疗 HCC 合并 PVTT 安全有效<sup>[34]</sup>。另有研究发现,行钇 -90 放射栓塞治疗后有 29.4% 的患者成功降期并接受供肝移植<sup>[35]</sup>。碘 -125 粒子植入是另一种研究较多的内放疗。Yang 等<sup>[36]</sup>研究表明,HCC 合并 PVTT 的患者行 TACE 联合碘 -125 粒子植入较单独行 TACE 治疗具有更好的可行性、安全性和有效性。

2.4 区域性治疗 HCC 合并 PVTT 患者的区域性治疗包括射频消融、门静脉支架植入术等方法。

Habib VesOpen 射频消融导管是一种新型腔内双极导管,可经皮经门静脉引入、置入电极后局部消融 PVTT,可使患者术后 8 周肿瘤癌栓减少或消失,且安全可靠,有望成为 HCC 合并 PVTT 的有效治疗方式之一<sup>[37]</sup>。门静脉支架植入术能够降低门静脉压力,恢复门静脉血流灌注,改善 HCC 合并 PVTT 患者的肝功能,还能为患者接受其他转化治疗争取机会<sup>[7]</sup>。Lu 等<sup>[38]</sup>研究结果表明,通过对 25 例 HCC 合并 PVTT 患者行门静脉支架植入术,60% 的患者肝功能归为 Child-Pugh A 级。提示门静脉支架植入术可能为后续的转化治疗争取机会。

2.5 系统药物治疗

2.5.1 化学药物治疗、靶向治疗与免疫治疗 化学药物治疗、靶向治疗与免疫治疗是系统药物治疗的

主力軍。Goyal等<sup>[39]</sup>研究表明,奧沙利鉑聯合索拉非尼治療HCC合併PVTT患者在腫瘤控制率與生存時間上都取得較好的效果。而近年來靶向治療聯合免疫治療的研究不斷湧現,為不可切除的HCC合併PVTT的患者帶來了新的治療機會。Huang等<sup>[40]</sup>研究結果顯示,仑伐替尼聯合程序性死亡受體1(programmed death-1, PD-1)治療HCC合併PVTT患者的ORR為54.5%,高於HCC未合併PVTT的患者(ORR為32.8%)。Tsai等<sup>[41]</sup>的一項真實世界研究表明,應用PD-1抑制劑後大血管癌栓的ORR為52.9%,且其生存期明顯長於無应答者(11.1個月vs 3.9個月)。由於腫瘤血栓的高反應率和良好的生存結果,PD-1抑制劑的免疫治療可能是HCC合併PVTT的可行治療選擇。He等<sup>[17]</sup>研究結果顯示,HAIC聯合索拉非尼治療HCC合併PVTT患者的總有效率顯著優於索拉非尼單藥治療,且聯合治療組有12.8%的患者成功轉化。而另一項回顧性研究<sup>[42]</sup>結果也顯示,仑伐替尼、特瑞普利單抗和HAIC三聯治療較仑伐替尼單藥可獲得更高的ORR(59.2%vs 9.3%,實體腫瘤療效評價標準)和轉化切除率(12.7%vs 0),同樣證明了靶向治療聯合免疫治療能夠提高轉化效果。同時多納非尼在臨床上也是晚期HCC患者治療的一線靶向藥物,且在改善OS方面優於索拉非尼,在中國晚期HCC患者中具有較好的安全性和耐受性<sup>[43]</sup>。He等<sup>[44]</sup>的回顧性研究表明,多納非尼治療晚期HCC患者較仑伐替尼顯示出更高的ORR和更好的腫瘤局部控制率。聯合方案的制訂至關重要,其在HCC合併PVTT患者的轉化治療中顯示出一定的潛力。

**2.5.2 抗病毒治療** HBV是其相關HCC發生、發展、復發、死亡的重要危險因素。抗病毒治療有助於減少術後復發及改善HCC患者生存。治療HBV相關HCC藥物主要包括核苷(酸)類似物(nucleotide analogue, NUC)、干擾素。一項納入27項研究的meta分析系統性回顧了拉米夫定、阿德福韋酯、恩替卡韋等不同種類NUC對HCC的預防作用,結果顯示抗病毒藥物的使用可以顯著減少HCC的發生<sup>[45]</sup>。另有一項回顧性队列研究對330例接受肝活檢的HBV攜帶者的HCC發生率進行分析,結果顯示接受聚乙二醇干擾素治療者比接受NUC治療者HCC發生率低( $P=0.011$ )<sup>[46]</sup>。

乙肝相關HCC合併PVTT患者,放疗有較好的轉化治療效果,但同時可能出現HBV再激活,預防性抗病毒治療可有效降低再激活風險<sup>[47]</sup>。

### 3 小結與展望

迄今為止,使不可切除HCC合併PVTT的患者達到可切除范疇仍是患者獲得遠期生存甚至臨床治癒的關鍵步驟。因此,轉化治療給該類患者帶來了新的希望。至2024年7月,美國臨床試驗註冊庫(<https://clinicaltrials.gov>)中關於不可切除HCC合併PVTT的在研研究有16項(表1),其中TACE+放疗+靶向治療+免疫治療有3項、TACE+HAIC+靶向/免疫治療2項、TACE+射頻消融1項、TACE+門靜脈支架置入1項、TACE+靶向治療1項、HAIC+靶向治療+免疫治療4項、放疗+靶向治療+免疫治療4項。可見區域性治療聯合靶向治療與免疫治療仍是目前研究的重點,然而不可切除HCC合併PVTT患者的轉化治療尚沒有明確的高級別的循證醫學證據,對其治療效果仍處於探索階段。因此,目前仍需強調聯合多學科的综合治療手段,以更好地實現轉化效果,從而改善不可切除HCC合併PVTT患者的生活質量。

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表 1 美国临床试验注册库中关于 HCC 合并 PVTT 的在研研究

Tab 1 Ongoing research studies on HCC with PVTT in ClinicalTrials.gov

| Treatment  | Program  | Prerequisite   | Case, n | Date |
|--|--|--|---------|------|
| TACE+radiotherapy+targeted therapy+immunotherapy | TACE+atilizumab/bevacizumab+ <sup>125</sup> I seeded brachytherapy | HCC combined with PVTT   | 234     | 2023 |
|  | SBRT+TACE+sorafenib  | HCC (BCLC stage C/CNLC stage III a-b) combined with type III-IV PVTT | 54      | 2020 |
|  | TACE+lenvatinib+ <sup>125</sup> I seeded brachytherapy             | HCC combined with PVTT   | 171     | 2021 |
| TACE+HAIC+targeted therapy/immunotherapy         | Levatinib+DEB-TACE with/without HAIC                               | HCC combined with type III-IV PVTT                                   | 205     | 2019 |
|  | TACE+HAIC+immunotherapy vs TACE alone                              | HCC combined with type I-IV PVTT                                     | 743     | 2014 |
| TACE+RFA   | TACE+RFA   | HCC combined with type III-IV PVTT                                   | 240     | 2018 |
| TACE+portal stenting                             | Irradiated stent placement+TACE                                    | HCC combined with type III-IV PVTT                                   | 308     | 2024 |
| TACE+targeted therapy                            | Lenvatinib+TACE vs sorafenib+TACE                                  | HCC combined with PVTT   | 72      | 2024 |
| HAIC+targeted therapy+immunotherapy              | HAIC+levatinib+PD-1 inhibitors                                     | HCC (BCLC stage C) combined with type I-IV PVTT                      | 66      | 2021 |
|  | HAIC+lenvatinib+sindilizumab                                       | HCC combined with type I-III PVTT                                    | 30      | 2020 |
|  | HAIC+teraplizumab vs HAIC+sorafenib                                | HCC combined with PVTT   | 60      | 2019 |
|  | HAIC+tirilizumab+lenvatinib  | HCC combined with type IV PVTT                                       | 54      | 2019 |
| Radiotherapy+targeted therapy+immunotherapy      | PD-1 monoclonal antibody+apatinib+SBRT                             | HCC (BCLC stage C) combined with PVTT                                | 20      | 2022 |
|  | Radiotherapy+cindilizumab+bevacizumab biosimilar                   | HCC (BCLC stage C) combined with PVTT                                | 35      | 2022 |
|  | Radiotherapy+teraplizumab vs sorafenib                             | HCC (BCLC stage C) combined with type III-IV PVTT                    | 85      | 2021 |
|  | Teraplizumab+stereotactic radiotherapy                             | HCC combined with PVTT   | 60      | 2019 |

HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma; PVTT: Portal vein tumor thrombus; TACE: Transcatheter arterial chemoembolization; <sup>125</sup>I: Iodine-125; SBRT: Stereotactic body radiation therapy; BCLC: Barcelona clinic liver cancer; CNLC: China liver cancer staging; HAIC: Hepatic artery infusion chemotherapy; DEB: Drug-eluting bead; RFA: Radio frequency ablation; PD-1: Programmed death-1.

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