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· 论 著 ·

羟基乙酸乙基纤维素微球经肝动脉栓塞治疗兔肝肿瘤

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[摘要] **目的** 评价羟基乙酸乙基纤维素微球对兔 VX2 肝肿瘤的介入治疗作用。**方法** 将 30 只新西兰大白兔制作成 VX2 兔肝肿瘤模型,造模后 13 d 行 CT 检查,计算荷瘤兔肿瘤体积,按肿瘤体积大小进行编号,采用随机数字表法分为 A、B、C 3 组,每组 10 只。所有动物经右侧股动脉插管至肝动脉,行造影后向肿瘤供血动脉给药;A 组注入羟基乙酸乙基纤维素微球 1 ml(0.023 g),B 组注入碘油 1 ml,C 组注入生理盐水 1 ml。记录实验动物介入治疗前后肝功能、肝脏肿瘤体积变化,观察各组治疗后肝肿瘤病理变化,从每组中随机选择 5 只观察生存期。**结果** 介入治疗前各组肝功能、肿瘤体积无统计学差异;介入治疗 1 周后,A、B 组丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)水平均高于 C 组($P<0.05$);CT 测量显示 A、B 组肿瘤生长率低于 C 组($P<0.01$),且 A 组较 B 组更低($P<0.01$)。H-E 染色显示 A 组及 B 组肿瘤纤维组织包膜增厚,癌巢中央大片坏死,癌细胞排列松散,细胞核明显固缩,病理性核分裂减少;免疫组化染色显示 A 组的 VEGF 表达和 PCNA 增殖活性弱于 B 组。A 组生存时间较 B、C 组延长($P<0.05$, $P<0.01$)。**结论** 羟基乙酸乙基纤维素微球肝动脉栓塞对 VX2 兔肝肿瘤有良好的治疗效果,使用安全。

[关键词] 肝肿瘤;羟基乙酸;乙基纤维素;微球体;治疗性化学栓塞**[中图分类号]** R 735.7 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 0258-879X(2012)09-0954-05

Hepatic arterial embolization with glycolic acid-ethylcellulose microspheres in treatment of hepatic tumor in rabbits

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[Abstract] **Objective** To evaluate the therapeutic effects of glycolic acid-ethylcellulose microspheres infused via hepatic artery on hepatocarcinoma in rabbits. **Methods** Thirty New Zealand white rabbits were implanted with VX2 liver tumor and received CT examination after 13 days. The tumor volumes were calculated; the tumors were numbered according to volume and were divided into 3 groups by random number table. 3 F catheters were inserted via right femoral artery to hepatic artery in all animals; the nutrition arteries of the tumor were observed by injecting contrast media; and then therapeutic agents were given through the catheter. Group A ($n=10$) was given glycolic acid-ethylcellulose microspheres (0.023 g/1 ml), Group B ($n=10$) was given lipiodol (1 ml), and Group C ($n=10$) was given normal saline (1 ml). The liver function and tumor growth were observed before and after treatment; the pathological changes of tumor tissues and the survival of rabbits were observed with 5 randomly selected animals in each group. **Results** The liver function and the tumor volumes were not significantly different among groups. One week after treatment, AST and ALT levels were significantly higher in Group A and B compared with those in Group C ($P<0.05$). CT results showed that the tumor growth rates in group A and B were significantly smaller than that in Group C ($P<0.01$), and that in group A was significantly smaller than that in Group B ($P<0.01$). Pathological examination showed greatly thickened tumor fibrous capsule and large necrotic area in tumors in Group A and B, with loosely arranged tumor cells, pyknosis and greatly decreased pathologic mitosis. VEGF expression and proliferation activity in Group A were weaker than those in Group B. Compared with Group B and C, animals in Group A had a significantly longer survival time compared with group B and C ($P<0.05$, $P<0.01$). **Conclusion** Transcatheter infusion of glycolic acid-ethylcellulose microspheres is a

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safe and effective chemoembolization agent for treatment of rabbit hepatic tumors.

[Key words] liver neoplasms; glycolic acid; ethylcellulose; microspheres; therapeutic chemoembolization

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原发性肝癌是人类最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,其病死率在肿瘤相关死亡疾病中高居第3位^[1-2],目前手术切除仍是其治疗的最佳方法。由于原发性肝癌发病隐匿,发展快速,确诊时能手术切除者仅为10%左右^[3],即使施行手术,仍有许多患者无法完全切除或术后复发。肝癌的介入治疗被认为是目前应用最广、效果最好的非手术治疗,被推荐为无手术指征且具有良好肝脏功能的原发性肝癌患者的第一线治疗方法^[4],它在抑制肿瘤生长、提高患者生存率等方面取得了明显效果^[5-10],为中晚期肝癌患者带来了希望。

化学腐蚀性药物如乙醇、醋酸等因其可致使肿瘤细胞脱水及蛋白质变性,造成肿瘤组织凝固性坏死,而被用于瘤内注射治疗,但仅对直径小于5 cm的小肝癌有效,对于多发、大肝癌疗效欠佳^[11]。若将腐蚀性药物与肝动脉化疗栓塞(TACE)结合将大大扩大治疗范围,但是如何将腐蚀性药物与TACE结合应用于介入治疗尚未见报道。本课题组前期研制了一种新型的化疗栓塞药物——羟基乙酸乙基纤维素微球^[12],本研究将该微球与TACE相结合应用于实验兔肝肿瘤的治疗,并比较其与传统碘油栓塞治疗肿瘤的效果。

1 材料和方法

1.1 主要试剂与仪器 VX2肿瘤株由苏州大学附属第一医院介入放射科惠赠。影像设备:CT机(GE Lightspeed QX/i);DSA(GE INNOVA 4100)。介入用设备和器械:3 F PG微导管(Progreat, Turromu, 日本),微导管直径2.7 F(0.9 mm),微导丝外径0.53 mm,造影剂为碘普罗胺注射液。免疫组化采用EnVision Plus染色系统,鼠单克隆血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)抗体(VG1, 1:50)和增殖细胞核抗原(PCNA)抗体(PC10, 1:100)均购自基因科技(上海)有限公司。

1.2 微球的制备 羟基乙酸乙基纤维素微球由本课题组自行制备^[12],在TACE治疗前10 min,将其0.2 g混悬于10 ml碘普罗胺注射液中(0.023 g/ml)待用。

1.3 VX2兔肝肿瘤模型制作 新西兰大白兔由第二军医大学实验动物中心提供,体质量2.5~

3.5 kg,雌雄不限。VX2肿瘤经新西兰大白兔肝脏内种植传代,取肿瘤(直径)已长到3~4 cm的种兔,以1.5%戊巴比妥1.5 ml/kg经耳缘静脉麻醉后固定,消毒铺巾,将肿块整体剥离取出,生理盐水漂洗,切取鱼肉样肿瘤组织数块放入小烧杯中,加入少量生理盐水,眼科剪将肿瘤组织块剪成1 mm³备用。将种植兔经耳缘静脉麻醉后,仰卧位固定,常规腹部脱毛、消毒,取腹正中切口,进腹后轻轻拉出肝脏,将含有VX2瘤块注入肝实质内,轻压创面止血后将肝脏送回腹腔,关腹。术后连续3 d肌内注射青霉素。

1.4 实验分组 兔VX2肝肿瘤模型30只,因介入治疗的效果受肿瘤体积、部位等因素的影响,造模后13 d(即行TACE前1 d)行CT检查,测量瘤灶大小,按公式计算肿瘤体积 $[V=ab^2/2(V为估计体积, a为肿瘤最大径, b为肿瘤最小径)]^{[13-15]}$,按肿瘤体积大小进行编号,采用随机数字表法分为A、B、C3组,每组10只。所有动物均经右侧股动脉插管至肝动脉,行造影后向肿瘤供血动脉给药:A组注入羟基乙酸乙基纤维素微球溶液1 ml(0.023 g),B组注入碘油1 ml,C组注入生理盐水1 ml。

1.5 兔VX2肝肿瘤模型的介入治疗 于接种后2周行介入治疗,模拟人肝动脉插管介入治疗方法进行。以1.5%戊巴比妥1.5 ml/kg经耳缘静脉将动物麻醉后固定,切开皮肤,暴露分离右股动脉,穿刺置入3 F微导丝和微导管。用导丝在T₁₂和L₁椎体水平腹主动脉前壁寻找腹腔干动脉开口,确定导管和导丝进入腹腔动脉后,注入造影剂(总量2 ml,速率0.5 ml/s),明确肿瘤血管及染色后超选肝动脉给药。由于兔肝动脉细小,在插管肿瘤供血动脉过程中,部分实验兔容易诱发痉挛,这时需稍稍撤出导管,注入利多卡因0.5~1 ml后再进行介入操作。

1.6 观察指标 (1)介入治疗前及介入治疗后1周行心脏取血化验,观察各组肿瘤兔肝功能变化;(2)介入治疗前(V1)及治疗后1周(V7)分别行肝脏螺旋CT扫描,计算荷瘤兔肿瘤体积^[12-14],按公式 $(V7/V1-1)$ 计算介入治疗前后的各组肿瘤体积比,计算肿瘤生长率(growth rate, GR)^[16];(3)介入治疗后2周,各组随机挑选5只用以观察生存时间,从治疗后次日起观察生存天数,并以生理盐水组为对照计算生命延长率(%)。生命延长率(%)=(治疗组平均

存活天数/生理盐水组平均存活天数-1)×100%。其余动物均予处死,切取肿瘤组织最大面,避开坏死组织过多的部分,厚约2~3 mm,移植瘤组织以10%中性缓冲甲醛液固定,石蜡包埋切片4 μm,行H-E染色观察组织病理学改变,免疫组化染色观察VEGF和PCNA的表达情况。

1.7 统计学处理 采用SPSS 11.0软件进行统计学分析,数据采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,多组间资料的比较采用方差分析,方差齐性时以LSD检验进行两两比较,方差不齐时以Game-Howell检验进行两两比较;各组生存时间的比较采用Log-Rank检验完成。

检验水平(α)为0.05。

2 结果

2.1 介入治疗前后各组肝功能指标比较 由表1可见,介入术前各项指标在3组之间差异均无统计学意义。介入术后,A、B组丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、天冬氨酸转氨酶(AST)较C组升高,差异有统计学意义($P=0.005, P=0.009$)。而作为肝脏合成功能标志的白蛋白(ALB)在术后3组间及治疗前后差异均无统计学意义。A、B两组间ALT、AST、ALB差异均无统计学意义。

表1 各组肝功能指标变化

Tab 1 Changes of liver function parameters in each treatment group

$n=10, \bar{x} \pm s$

Group	ALB $\rho_B/(g \cdot L^{-1})$		ALT $z_B/(U \cdot L^{-1})$		AST $z_B/(U \cdot L^{-1})$	
	Before treatment	7 d after treatment	Before treatment	7 d after treatment	Before treatment	7 d after treatment
A	48.16±2.06	46.54±3.93	51.03±9.95	134.62±81.68*	20.18±2.49	43.53±19.09*
B	46.61±6.12	45.75±4.74	53.50±13.78	198.51±117.24*	23.87±4.85	53.32±34.74*
C	48.31±3.83	44.11±4.04	46.78±7.73	49.11±13.04	22.38±1.43	20.79±3.19

ALB: Albumin; ALT: Glutamic-pyruvic transaminase; AST: Glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase. A: Treated with glycolic acid-ethylcellulose microspheres; B: Treated with lipiodol; C: Treated with normal saline. * $P<0.05$ vs group C

2.2 介入治疗后各组肿瘤生长率比较 由表2可见,治疗后1周,A组和B组肿瘤生长率较C组降低,差异有统计学意义($P=0.001, P=0.002$);与B组比较,A组肿瘤生长率更低($P=0.022$)。

64.24%,两组间差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

表2 各组肿瘤体积变化

Tab 2 Tumor volume changes in different treatment groups

$n=10, \bar{x} \pm s$

Group	Tumor volume V/cm^3		Tumor growth rate
	Before treatment	7 d after treatment	
A	2.00±0.87	1.37±0.63	-0.26±0.29* $\Delta\Delta$
B	2.28±1.15	3.83±2.13	0.93±1.13**
C	1.95±0.70	9.47±4.17	4.09±2.36

A: Treated with glycolic acid-ethylcellulose microspheres; B: Treated with lipiodol; C: Treated with normal saline. ** $P<0.01$ vs group C, $\Delta\Delta P<0.01$ vs group B

2.3 各组生存时间比较 由表3可见,治疗后各组间荷瘤兔生存时间有统计学差异($\chi^2=19.74, P=0.000$),A、B两组的生存时间长于C组($P=0.000, P=0.002$),A组的生存时间较B组长($P=0.027$)。至实验结束时,A组仍有2只存活且生存状态良好。A、B两组的生命延长率分别为103.97%和

表3 各组生存时间比较

Tab 3 Survival time of different treatment groups

$n=5$

Group	Mean survival time t/d	Median survival time t/d	Life prolonging rate (%)
A	61.60±4.74** Δ	66	103.97
B	49.60±1.86**	52	64.24
C	30.20±1.53	31	-

A: Treated with glycolic acid-ethylcellulose microspheres; B: Treated with lipiodol; C: Treated with normal saline. ** $P<0.01$ vs group C, $\Delta P<0.05$ vs group B

2.4 病理学检查结果 H-E染色结果显示,在B组及A组中均可见肿瘤纤维组织包膜明显增厚,癌巢中央大片坏死(图1中的A1、B1),癌细胞排列松散,细胞核明显固缩(图1中的A2、B2),病理性核分裂明显减少。以胞质或胞膜染为棕黄色为阳性表达,免疫组化结果显示,VEGF免疫染色阳性物质定位于肿瘤细胞质及胞膜,呈弥漫或散在的颗粒状;PCNA免疫染色阳性物质定位于异常增殖的肝细胞核内,癌组织呈弥散性强阳性表达,癌旁肝组织呈散在表达。A组和B组均可见VEGF和PCNA阳性

表达,且 A 组 VEGF 和 PCNA 增殖活性(图 1 中的

A3、A4)弱于 B 组(图 1 中的 B3、B4)。

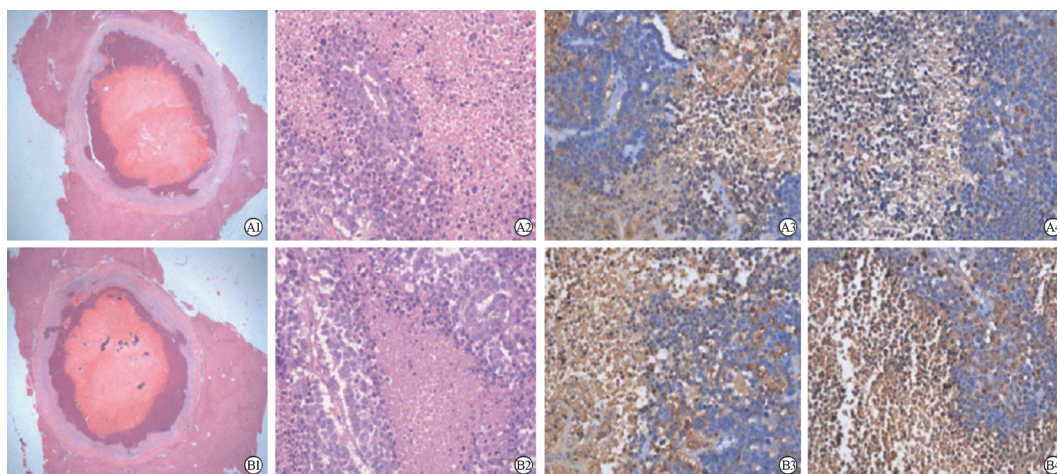


图 1 A 组和 B 组组织病理学观察结果

Fig 1 Pathological characteristics of group A and group B

A: Treated with glycolic acid-ethylcellulose microspheres; B: Treated with lipiodol. A1, B1: Photomicroscopic slide of tumor specimen (H-E staining, $\times 200$), the necrotic areas of the tumor in group A and B were large. A2, B2: Nuclear and cytoplasm staining in tumor specimen. (H-E staining, $\times 400$), the apoptosis cells of the tumor in group A were more than that in group B. A3, B3: Tissue slices were immunohistochemically stained with VEGF staining kit ($\times 400$), VEGF expression level in the group A was weaker than that in group B. A4, B4: Tissue slices were immunohistochemically stained with PCNA staining kit ($\times 400$), PCNA expression level in group A was significantly weaker than that in group B.

3 讨论

碘油是目前肝癌介入治疗中最常用的栓塞剂,是一种黏滞性液体,有其使用上的优点,但也有缺点。普通碘油黏度较高,使用不方便;超液化碘油常不能充分、全部积聚于肝癌病灶内,且容易被清除,影响栓塞效果^[17]。Marelli 等^[18]通过 meta 分析得出:尽管目前碘油被广泛应用于 TACE 中,但其有效性尚未被证实,也没有数据显示碘油能够延缓化疗药物进入肿瘤组织,而且在肿瘤的后续治疗中,碘油还会干扰 CT 对肿瘤血液供应的评估。在实验中我们发现,由于肿瘤的供血血管的丰富,有时通过碘油进行血管栓塞,并不能全面地阻断这些供血血管,这就是碘油栓塞的不彻底性,也是碘油栓塞后肿瘤复发的根本原因。

近年来,随着天然或人工合成的高分子化合物在医学领域应用研究的深入,人们的思路逐渐转向了将颗粒性栓塞剂微粒化,制成微球制剂来栓塞微血管。杨建东等^[19]利用 $100\sim 300\ \mu\text{m}$ 剂型的海藻酸钠微球联合碘油经导管栓塞治疗肝癌取得良好的效果。刘太锋等^[20]使用粒径在 $100\sim 400\ \mu\text{m}$ 海藻酸钠微球作为血管栓塞剂栓塞治疗原发性肝癌,提高了原发性肝癌的 TACE 治疗效果,延长了患者的

生存时间,提高了患者的生存质量。本研究应用粒径为 $100\sim 300\ \mu\text{m}$ 的羟基乙酸乙基纤维素微球在经肝动脉栓塞治疗兔肝肿瘤模型中也显示出良好的治疗作用。

羟基乙酸是一种在蔗糖中发现的 α -羟基酸 ($\text{pH}=3.83$)^[21],在化妆品行业上作为美容护肤品,以及在医药工业上作为医用可生物降解高分子材料的原料,对人体较为安全。李莹等^[22]利用 20% 的羟基乙酸局部注射治疗裸鼠移植性肝癌,发现其对肝肿瘤具有强大的破坏作用。本课题组前期将羟基乙酸通过制剂技术包裹于微球中,制备了羟基乙酸乙基纤维素微球^[12],以期通过血管外的化学腐蚀性药物包裹于肝动脉栓塞微球中用于血管内介入治疗,使栓塞和靶向治疗两种肝癌局部介入治疗方法有机地结合起来,从而使肿瘤的供养血管栓塞并进而彻底腐蚀,起到阻断肿瘤血供的作用。本实验以新西兰大白兔 VX2 肝肿瘤模型为研究对象,给予羟基乙酸乙基纤维素微球 $0.023\ \text{g}$ (相当于羟基乙酸浓度为 20%) 行肝动脉栓塞治疗,并与碘油肝动脉栓塞治疗进行比较,结果发现羟基乙酸乙基纤维素微球治疗组与碘油组相比肿瘤体积明显缩小,动物生存期延长,说明羟基乙酸乙基纤维素微球组疗效更好;病理学结果表明羟基乙酸乙基纤维素微球组 VEGF 表

达和 PCNA 增殖活性明显减弱,提示羟基乙酸乙基纤维素微球对肿瘤新生血管的生成有一定的抑制作用,且杀伤肿瘤的作用更强;两组对肝功能的损伤程度无统计学差异,说明羟基乙酸乙基纤维素微球与碘油相比并不增加肝损伤,较为安全。

综上所述,羟基乙酸乙基纤维素微球(直径 100~300 μm)通过介入能够较好地栓塞肝动脉,在动物肝肿瘤模型上表现出较传统的碘油栓塞更好的疗效,值得进一步研究。

4 利益冲突

所有作者声明本文不涉及任何利益冲突。

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