



DOI:10.3872/j.issn.1007-385x.2023.07.009

· 临床研究 ·

79例食管恶性黑色素瘤的免疫治疗疗效及预后影响因素

谷俊杰^a, 李彩莉^{b△}, 代杰^b, 毛丽丽^b, 崔传亮^a, 迟志宏^b, 盛锡楠^a, 斯璐^b(北京大学肿瘤医院暨北京市肿瘤防治研究所 a. 泌尿肿瘤内科; b. 黑色素瘤暨肉瘤内科, 北京 100142)

[摘要] **目的:**探讨食管恶性黑色素瘤(MEM)患者的临床特征,分析以PD-1单抗为基础的免疫治疗疗效及预后的影响因素。**方法:**收集2011年5月至2022年6月在北京大学肿瘤医院黑色素瘤暨肉瘤内科收治的手术不可切除或者转移性MEM患者的临床资料,包括基本信息、病理资料、实验室指标、治疗方案和生存情况等。采用实体瘤疗效评价标准1.1进行疗效评估,用Kaplan-Meier曲线进行生存分析,用单因素和多因素COX回归进行预后分析。**结果:**共收集到有完整资料的MEM患者79例,中位年龄59.0岁。大部分患者发病时伴有进食哽噎和吞咽困难等症状,以食管下段发病最为常见,NRAS和KIT基因突变的比例较高,乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)水平升高占21.5%;其中,17例患者接受化疗为主的治疗方案,62例患者接受PD-1单抗为主的免疫治疗方案,客观有效率分别为5.9%和28.8%,疾病控制率分别为35.3%和72.9%,总生存期(OS)分别为7个月[95%CI(0,16.7)个月]和13.2个月[95%CI(9.5,16.9)个月](P<0.05)。多因素分析显示,就诊时LDH水平、ECOG评分、是否有临床症状、是否接受PD-1单抗治疗与OS显著相关(P<0.05)。**结论:**MEM患者对PD-1单抗为主的免疫治疗应答较好,LDH升高、ECOG评分≥2分、就诊时有临床症状可能是预后的不良因素。

[关键词] 食管恶性黑色素瘤;免疫治疗;PD-1单抗;化疗;预后

[中图分类号] R739.5; R730.51 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1007-385x(2023)07-0612-04

Immunotherapy efficacy in 79 patients with malignant esophageal melanoma and the prognostic factors

GU Junjie^a, LI Caili^{b△}, DAI Jie^b, MAO Lili^b, CUI Chuanliang^a, CHI Zhihong^b, SHENG Xinan^a, SI Lu^b (a. Department of Urological Oncology; b. Department of Melanoma and Sarcoma, Peking University Cancer Hospital & Institute, Beijing 100142, China)

[Abstract] **Objective:** To explore clinical characteristics of patients with malignant esophageal melanoma (MEM) and analyze the efficacy and prognostic factors of PD-1 monoclonal antibody-based immunotherapy. **Methods:** Clinical data of patients with unresectable or metastatic MEM in the Department of Melanoma and Sarcoma of Peking University Cancer Hospital from May 2011 to June 2022 were collected, including basic information, pathological data, laboratory indicators, treatment patterns and survival situation. The clinical efficacy was evaluated using the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors 1.1 (RECST 1.1). Kaplan-Meier curve was used for survival analysis, and univariate and multivariate COX regression analyses were used to screen prognostic factors. **Results:** A total of 79 MEM patients with complete data were enrolled, with a median age of 59.0. Most of the patients were accompanied by choking and dysphagia with the most common anatomic site of lower esophagus. There was a high mutant rate in NRAS and KIT, and the rate of LDH elevation accounted for 21.5%. Among them, 17 patients received chemotherapy, and 62 patients received PD-1 monoclonal antibody-based immunotherapy. The objective response rate (ORR) was 5.9% and 28.8%, and disease control rate (DCR) was 35.3% and 72.9%, respectively. Overall survival (OS) in immune therapy group was significantly longer (13.2 months, 95%CI [9.5,16.9] months vs 7.0 months, 95%CI [0,16.7] months, P=0.019) than that in the chemotherapy group. Multivariate analysis showed that OS was significantly correlated with serum LDH, ECOG score, clinical symptoms and PD-1 monoclonal antibody-based immunotherapy (all P<0.05). **Conclusion:** MEM patients respond better to immune therapy, and elevated serum LDH, ECOG≥2, clinical symptoms at visiting might be the poor prognosis factors.

[Key words] malignant esophageal melanoma (MEM); immunotherapy; PD-1 monoclonal antibody; chemotherapy; prognosis

[Chin J Cancer Biother, 2023, 30(7): 612-615. DOI: 10.3872/j.issn.1007-385x.2023.07.009]

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金(No. 82272676, No. 81972566); 北京市医管局登峰人才计划(No. DFL20220901); 希思科-罗氏肿瘤研究基金(No. Y-Roche2019/2-0076)

[作者简介] 谷俊杰(1989—),女,博士,住院医师,主要从事黑色素瘤、泌尿生殖肿瘤的临床诊治及转化研究,E-mail: gujunjie_ella@126.com; 李彩莉(1980—)女,硕士,主治医师,主要从事黑色素瘤、泌尿生殖肿瘤的临床诊治及转化研究,E-mail: licailixy@163.com。[△]为共同第一作者

[通信作者] 斯璐,E-mail: silu15_silu@126.com



食管恶性黑色素瘤(malignant esophageal melanoma, MEM)是一种来源于食管黏膜基底层的恶性肿瘤,病种罕见,在食管恶性肿瘤中占0.1%~0.2%,在恶性黑色素瘤中占0.05%^[1-2]。与其他亚型黑色素瘤相比,MEM患者初诊时分期晚、恶性程度更高、预后更差^[3],5年生存率为4%~37.5%^[4]。目前有关MEM的流行病学、治疗方式及预后因素的报道较少,本研究拟回顾性探讨79例MEM患者的临床特征、以免疫检查点抑制剂PD-1单抗为主的治疗方案的疗效及相关的预后因素,旨在为MEM的治疗选择及预后判断提供更多依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集2011年5月至2022年6月在北京大学肿瘤医院黑色素瘤暨肉瘤内科收治的79例(男性55、女性24例)MEM患者的临床资料,包括性别、年龄、ECOG评分、是否吸烟、是否饮酒、就诊时有无临床症状、原发部位、血清乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)、转移状态、是否接受原发灶手术、基因突变状态、治疗方案及生存情况。病例纳入标准:(1)病理明确诊断为MEM;(2)有明确的远处转移或者手术不可切除病灶;(3)至少有一个可测量病灶。病例排除标准:(1)无确切的远处转移或无可测量病灶;(2)失访或者无法随访。

1.2 治疗方法

依据临床采取的治疗方案不同,将79例患者分成两组:一组为化疗组,包括替莫唑胺、顺铂、紫杉醇/白蛋白结合型和卡铂等,共17例患者;另一组为PD-1单抗为主的免疫治疗组(PD-1单抗治疗组),包括PD-1单抗单药、PD-1单抗联合阿昔替尼、PD-1单抗联合CTLA4单抗,共62例患者。

1.3 疗效评估

疗效评估采用实体瘤疗效评价标准1.1(Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, RECIST 1.1),客观有效率(ORR)为完全缓解(CR)+部分缓解(PR)病例占可评价病例的百分数,疾病控制率(DCR)为CR+PR+疾病稳定(SD)病例占可评价病例的百分数。无进展生存期(PFS)定义为治疗开始到出现进展的时间。总生存期(OS)为接受治疗开始到死亡的时间。生存期以月计。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 27.0统计软件对数据进行分析。用频数来描述分类变量,用中位数来描述连续变量,用Kaplan-Meier曲线进行生存分析,用COX回归进行预后分析。以P<0.05或P<0.01表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 MEM患者的临床特征

79例MEM患者按照不同治疗方案分为两组,两组的一般临床资料见表1。临床表现:以进食哽噎感、吞咽困难最多(72.2%);原发部位:食管下段居多(68.4%);初诊时约39.2%的患者存在区域淋巴结转移,40.5%存在远处转移;血清LDH升高占21.5%。常见基因突变为KIT、RAS、BRAF、POLE、PIK3CA,其中RAS和KIT突变率较高(16.5%和7.6%)。治疗方面:49.4%的患者曾接受过手术治疗,78.5%的患者接受了以PD-1单抗为基础的免疫治疗。

表1 79例MEM患者的临床特征

临床特征	化疗组 (n=17)	PD-1单抗治疗组 (n=62)	χ^2	P
性别			0.25	0.77
女	6	18		
男	11	44		
年龄/岁			1.60	0.25
≤55	8	19		
>55	9	43		
临床症状			2.27	0.15
有	12	45		
无	5	7		
原发部位			1.69	0.43
食管上段	2	3		
食管中段	2	10		
食管下段	9	45		
ECOG评分			0.56	1.00
0~1分	17	60		
≥2分	0	2		
LDH水平			1.22	0.34
正常	15	47		
升高	2	15		
基因突变			0.03	1.00
有	5	17		
无	12	45		
淋巴结转移			0.97	0.41
无	12	35		
有	5	26		
远处转移			0.30	0.78
无	11	35		
有	6	26		
既往手术			0.78	0.42
有	10	29		
无	7	33		

2.2 MEM患者的OS及其影响因素

将年龄、性别、LDH水平、ECOG评分、淋巴结转移



状态、远处转移状态、是否接受原发灶手术、有无基因突变、就诊时有无临床症状、原发部位、是否接受PD-1单抗治疗等因素纳入OS单因素及多因素COX回归分析,结果显示血清LDH水平升高[$HR=5.51, 95\%CI(1.32, 22.96), P=0.02$]、ECOG评分 ≥ 2 分[$HR=70.21, 95\%CI$

(5.08, 970.52), $P=0.00$]、有进食哽噎感或吞咽困难等临床症状[$HR=4.29, 95\%CI(1.00, 18.40), P=0.05$]、接受过PD-1单抗治疗[$HR=0.04, 95\%CI(0.00, 0.43), P=0.01$]是OS的独立预后因素(表2)。

表2 MEM患者OS的单因素及多因素COX回归分析

临床特征	单因素COX回归分析		多因素COX回归分析	
	P	HR	P	HR
年龄	0.66	0.88(0.50, 1.56)	0.14	0.35(0.09, 1.42)
性别	0.08	1.69(0.94, 3.03)	0.36	1.72(0.53, 5.58)
LDH水平	0.02	2.24(1.15, 4.36)	0.02	5.51(1.32, 22.96)
淋巴结转移	0.94	1.02(0.60, 1.76)	0.49	0.67(0.22, 2.07)
远处转移	0.13	1.53(0.88, 2.64)	0.20	2.22(0.65, 7.57)
症状	0.15	2.03(0.78, 5.29)	0.05	4.29(1.00, 18.40)
ECOG评分(≥ 2 分 vs 0, 1分)	0.00	30.49(5.01, 185.41)	0.00	70.21(5.08, 970.52)
手术	0.23	0.72(0.42, 1.24)	0.13	0.43(0.14, 1.28)
基因突变	0.02	2.04(1.11, 3.74)	0.92	1.05(0.41, 2.65)
原发部位	0.24	1.31(0.84, 2.04)	0.86	0.91(0.33, 2.55)
PD-1单抗	0.05	0.21(0.10, 0.87)	0.01	0.04(0.00, 0.43)

2.3 MEM患者接受不同治疗方案的疗效比较

化疗组患者中12例接受替莫唑胺联合顺铂方案,5例接受紫杉醇/白蛋白紫杉醇方案,ORR为5.9%,DCR为35.5%,PFS为4.1个月,95%CI(0,7.2)个月,OS为7.0个月,95%CI(0,16.7)个月;PD-1单抗治疗组中44例接受PD-1单抗联合阿昔替尼,11例接受了PD-1单抗单药,其余接受了PD-1单抗联合CTLA-4单抗。ORR为28.8%,DCR为72.9%,PFS为7.4月,95%CI(5.4,9.3)个月,OS为13.2个月,95%CI(9.5,16.9)个月。两组在PFS曲线比较无统计学意义($P=0.388$),在OS曲线比较差异有统计学意义($P=0.019$,图1)。

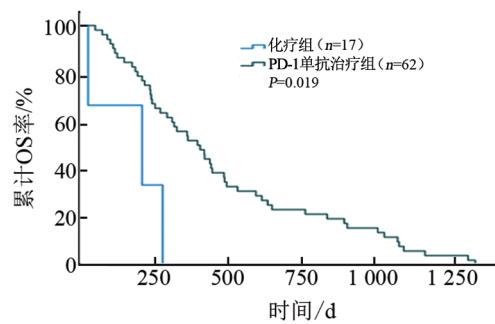


图1 PD-1单抗治疗组与化疗组MEM患者的OS曲线比较

3 讨论

黑色素瘤多发生于皮肤,MEM非常罕见,自1906

年BAUER首次报道此病以来,个案病例报道逐渐增多。2021年,孟辉等^[5]报道了1973—2016年间河南省的180例MEM,主要探讨MEM患者的临床病理特征及流行病学特征,MEM的发病率为0.036%(180/50万),多发于男性,常见发病部位为食管下段,中国人群MEM术前漏诊率较高,TNM分期和放疗是影响患者OS的独立预后因素。与国内外既往报道^[6-13]一致,本研究发现MEM的发病年龄一般 >50 岁,男性患者多于女性,原发部位多位于食管下段,临床表现以吞咽困难为主要症状,血清LDH升高者约21.5%,基因检测以RAS、KIT突变较多(分别为16.5%、7.6%)。

与皮肤黑色素瘤相比,黏膜黑色素瘤更易出现血管受侵,术后易复发,预后差,患者5年OS率仅26.8%^[14]。MEM属于黏膜黑色素瘤的一种亚型,但极为罕见,缺乏专门研究及完备的治疗指南,预后更差,既往以替莫唑胺、紫杉醇/白蛋白紫杉醇和长春花碱等化疗药物治疗为主,有效率不足10%,总体疗效欠佳^[15-16]。PD-1单抗为代表的免疫检查点抑制剂显著改善了晚期皮肤黑色素瘤患者的预后,但对黏膜黑色素瘤患者获益有限。KEYNOTE151研究结果^[17]显示,帕博利珠单抗对中国黏膜黑色素瘤患者的ORR仅为13.3%。POLARIS-01研究结果^[18]显示,特瑞普利单抗对黏膜黑色素瘤的有效率也远低于皮肤型黑色素瘤(0% vs 35.3%)。与近期个案报道^[19-20]类似,本研究结果显示,MEM患者的免疫治疗的ORR为28.8%,高于非MEM患者的既往数据。这可能与



MEM特有的基因组学改变有关,有研究结果^[21]显示, MEM组织中存在大量CD8⁺T细胞浸润,抗原提呈能力较强,免疫共抑制分子表达较低。

研究结果^[22]显示,皮肤黑色素瘤患者的OS与肿瘤大小、溃疡深度、血清LDH水平、淋巴结转移、远处转移等因素有关,但既往MEM患者OS预后分析未见大样本数据报道。本研究结果显示,血清LDH水平升高、ECOG评分≥2分、初诊时有临床症状为MEM患者的预后不良因素,与既往报道略有不同。

综上所述,本研究通过分析MEM患者的临床特征、治疗方式及预后因素,为MEM的治疗选择和预后判断提供了更多依据。但作为回顾性研究,该研究存在一定局限性,期待未来开展针对MEM免疫检查点抑制剂治疗的大型随机对照研究。

[参考文献]

- [1] LIMONGELLI L, CASCARDI E, CAPODIFERRO S, et al. Multifocal amelanotic melanoma of the hard palate: a challenging case[J/OL]. *Diagnostics* (Basel), 2020, 10(6): 424[2023-04-18]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7344725/>. DOI: 10.3390/diagnostics10060424.
- [2] NG Y Y R, TAN G H C, QUEK R H H, et al. Clinical patterns and management of primary mucosal melanoma: a single centre experience [J]. *ANZ J Surg*, 2018, 88(11): 1145-1150. DOI: 10.1111/ans.14373.
- [3] WANG X, KONG Y, CHI Z H, et al. Primary malignant melanoma of the esophagus: a retrospective analysis of clinical features, management, and survival of 76 patients[J/OL]. *Thorac Cancer*, 2019, 10(4): 950-956[2023-04-18]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6449256/>. DOI: 10.1111/1759-7714.13034.
- [4] BURNETT J M, ST JOHN E. Primary melanoma of the esophagus [J]. *Radiology*, 1951, 57(6): 868-870. DOI: 10.1148/57.6.868.
- [5] 孟辉, 赵学科, 宋昕, 等. 180例原发性食管恶性黑色素瘤的临床病理特征[J]. 中华肿瘤杂志, 2021, 43(9): 949-954. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn112152-20191028-00692.
- [6] SUN H Y, ZHU N N, GONG L, et al. Clinicopathological features, staging classification, and clinical outcomes of esophageal melanoma: evaluation of a pooled case series[J]. *Front Oncol*, 2022, 12: 858145. DOI: 10.3389/fonc.2022.858145.
- [7] OH H H, JUNG Y W, HAN B, et al. Primary esophageal malignant melanoma in Korea: clinical features, management and prognosis[J]. *Korean J Gastroenterol*, 2022, 79(5): 222-227. DOI: 10.4166/kjg.2022.031.
- [8] KIM T S, MIN B H, MIN Y W, et al. Clinical characteristics and treatment outcomes of primary malignant melanoma of esophagus: a single center experience[J/OL]. *BMC Gastroenterol*, 2022, 22(1): 157[2023-04-18]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8966180/>. DOI: 10.1186/s12876-022-02235-8.
- [9] CAZZATO G, CASCARDI E, COLAGRANDE A, et al. The thousand faces of malignant melanoma: a systematic review of the primary malignant melanoma of the esophagus[J/OL]. *Cancers* (Basel), 2022, 14(15): 3725[2023-04-18]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9367585/>. DOI: 10.3390/cancers14153725.
- [10] HASHIMOTO T, MAKINO T, YAMASAKI M, et al. Clinicopathological characteristics and survival of primary malignant melanoma of the esophagus[J/OL]. *Oncol Lett*, 2019, 18(2): 1872-1880[2023-04-18]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6614672/>. DOI: 10.3892/ol.2019.10519.
- [11] HARADA K, MINE S, YAMADA K, et al. Long-term outcome of esophagectomy for primary malignant melanoma of the esophagus: a single-institute retrospective analysis[J]. *Dis Esophagus*, 2016, 29(4): 314-319. DOI: 10.1111/date.12331.
- [12] GUPTA V, KOCHHAR R, SINHA S K, et al. Primary malignant melanoma of the esophagus: long-term survival after radical resection[J]. *J Thorac Oncol*, 2009, 4(9): 1180-1182. DOI: 10.1097/JTO.0b013e3181a8ca9f.
- [13] DAI L, WANG Z M, XUE Z Q, et al. Results of surgical treatment for primary malignant melanoma of the esophagus: a multicenter retrospective study[J]. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*, 2020, 150(2): S5223(20)30571-7. DOI: 10.1016/j.jtcvs.2020.03.006.
- [14] RAJKUMAR S, WATSON I R. Molecular characterisation of cutaneous melanoma: creating a framework for targeted and immune therapies[J]. *Br J Cancer*, 2016, 115(2): 145-155. DOI: 10.1038/bjc.2016.195.
- [15] LIAN B, CUI C, ZHOU L, et al. The natural history and patterns of metastases from mucosal melanoma: an analysis of 706 prospectively-followed patients[J]. *Ann Oncol*, 2017, 28(4): 868-873. DOI: 10.1093/annonc/mdw694.
- [16] YI J H, YI S Y, LEE H R, et al. Dacarbazine-based chemotherapy as first-line treatment in noncutaneous metastatic melanoma: multicenter, retrospective analysis in Asia[J]. *Melanoma Res*, 2011, 21(3): 223-227. DOI: 10.1097/CMR.0b013e3283457743.
- [17] SI L, ZHANG X S, SHU Y Q, et al. A phase ib study of pembrolizumab as second-line therapy for Chinese patients with advanced or metastatic melanoma (KEYNOTE-151)[J/OL]. *Transl Oncol*, 2019, 12(6): 828-835[2023-04-18]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6458446/>. DOI: 10.1016/j.tranon.2019.02.007.
- [18] TANG B X, CHI Z H, CHEN Y B, et al. Safety, efficacy, and biomarker analysis of toripalimab in previously treated advanced melanoma: results of the POLARIS-01 multicenter phase II trial[J]. *Clin Cancer Res*, 2020, 26(16): 4250-4259. DOI: 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-19-3922.
- [19] WILLIAMS E, BOLGER J C, DARLING G. Radical resection in an era of immune therapy for primary esophageal melanoma[J]. *Ann Thorac Surg*, 2022, 114(6): e423-e425. DOI: 10.1016/j.athoracsur.2022.01.063.
- [20] ITO S, TACHIMORI Y, TERADO Y, et al. Primary malignant melanoma of the esophagus successfully treated with nivolumab: a case report[J/OL]. *J Med Case Rep*, 2021, 15(1): 237[2023-04-18]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8097988/>. DOI: 10.1186/s13256-021-02821-6.
- [21] DAI J, BAI X, GAO X, et al. Molecular underpinnings of exceptional response in primary malignant melanoma of the esophagus to anti-PD-1 monotherapy[J/OL]. *J Immunother Cancer*, 2023, 11(1): e005937[2023-04-18]. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9809322/>. DOI: 10.1136/jitc-2022-005937.
- [22] COIT D G, THOMPSON J A, ALGAZI A, et al. Melanoma, version 2.2016, NCCN clinical practice guidelines in oncology[J]. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw*, 2016, 14(4): 450-473. DOI: 10.6004/jnccn.2016.0051.

[收稿日期] 2023-04-19

[修回日期] 2023-06-02

[本文编辑] 党瑞山