

肿瘤流行病学专题

• 调查研究 •

软组织肉瘤临床特征分布的多中心研究*

曹毛毛, 郑荣寿, 王宁, 贺宇彤, 孙喜斌, 杜灵彬, 刘曙正, 度吉妤, 魏矿荣, 曾红梅, 张思维, 李贺, 杨之洵, 陈万青[△]

100021 北京, 国家癌症中心/国家肿瘤临床医学研究中心/中国医学科学院北京协和医学院肿瘤医院 癌症早诊早治办公室(曹毛毛、李贺、杨之洵、陈万青), 肿瘤登记办公室(郑荣寿、曾红梅、张思维); 100142 北京, 北京大学肿瘤医院暨北京市肿瘤防治研究所 北京市肿瘤防治研究办公室, 恶性肿瘤发病机制及转化研究教育部重点实验室(王宁); 050011 石家庄, 河北医科大学第四医院/河北省肿瘤医院 肿瘤研究所(贺宇彤); 450008 郑州, 河南省肿瘤医院/郑州大学附属肿瘤医院 河南省肿瘤防治研究办公室(孙喜斌、刘曙正); 310004 杭州, 中国科学院肿瘤与基础医学研究所/中国科学院大学附属肿瘤医院/浙江省肿瘤医院(浙江省癌症中心) 肿瘤防治科(杜灵彬); 430079 武汉, 湖北省肿瘤医院 肿瘤防治办公室(度吉妤); 528400 广东 中山, 中山市人民医院 肿瘤研究所(魏矿荣)

[摘要] 目的: 分析 2011~2015 年间不同地区医院诊治的软组织肉瘤患者的临床特征分布, 为进一步规范化诊疗提供循证医学证据。方法: 研究参与单位为北京市、河南省、河北省、湖北省、浙江省、广东省 6 省市 15 家二级以上医院, 其中三级医院 14 家, 二级甲等综合性医院 1 家。收集 2011 年至 2015 年所在这些医院收治的全部首诊为软组织肉瘤患者的临床信息。设计统一调查表, 使用 Epidata 3.0 软件进行平行双录入。肿瘤部位、病理组织类型编码规则以国际疾病分类肿瘤学专辑第三版编码(ICD-O-3)为准。年龄为首诊时实足年龄, 划分为 18 个年龄组和 4 个年龄段。并统计治疗方式信息。结果: 2011 年至 2015 年间, 15 家医院共收集 3 712 名病例(1 895 例男性, 1 817 例女性)。胃肠道间质瘤是最常见的病理组织类型(534 例), 占有所有病例的 14.39%, 其次是未特指的软组织肉瘤(521 例), 占有所有病例的 14.04%。软组织肉瘤可发生于身体任何部位, 其中以结缔组织和软组织, 如头部、四肢和盆腔等部位的结缔组织和软组织发病最多, 共 1 130 例, 占有所有病例的 30.44%。女性 55~59 岁病例占比最高, 占 13.54%, 男性 60~64 岁最多, 占 12.98%。0~14、15~44 岁年龄组最常见的病理类型依次是恶性横纹肌肉瘤、软组织肉瘤(未特指), 45 岁以及 ≥60 岁年龄组最常见的病理类型均是胃肠道间质性肉瘤。手术是最常见的治疗方式, 其次是化疗和放疗。结论: 胃肠道间质瘤是软组织肉瘤最常见的病理类型, 好发于高年龄组人群。男性发病高峰年龄高于女性。软组织肉瘤的治疗方式以手术为主, 各医院治疗方式不同, 应进一步制定软组织肉瘤治疗规范。

[关键词] 软组织肉瘤; 临床特征; 年龄分布; 治疗方式

[中图分类号] R738.6; R73-31 **[文献标志码]** A doi:10.3969/j.issn.1674-0904.2019.11.010

引文格式: Cao MM, Zheng RS, Wang N, et al. Clinical characteristics of soft tissue sarcomas: A multicenter study [J]. J Cancer Control Treat, 2019, 32(11):1004-1012. [曹毛毛, 郑荣寿, 王宁, 等. 软组织肉瘤临床特征分布的多中心研究[J]. 肿瘤预防与治疗, 2019, 32(11):1004-1012.]

Clinical Characteristics of Soft Tissue Sarcomas: A Multicenter Study

Cao Maomao, Zheng Rongshou, Wang Ning, He Yutong, Sun Xibing, Du Lingbin, Liu Shuzheng, Tuo Jiyu, Wei Kuangrong, Zeng Hongmei, Zhang Siwei, Li He, Yang Zhixun, Chen Wanqing

Office of Early Detection and Treatment of Cancer in China, National Cancer Center & National Clinical Research Center for Cancer & Cancer Hospital Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing 100021, China

[收稿日期] 2019-05-20 **[修回日期]** 2019-11-14

[基金项目] * 科技部基础工作专项(编号:2014FY121100); 中国医学科学院医学与健康科技创新工程(编号:2016-12M-2-004)

[通讯作者] [△]陈万青, E-mail: chenwq@ cicams. ac. cn

(Cao Maomao, Li He, Yang Zhixun, Chen Wanqing); Cancer Registry Office, National Cancer Center & National Clinical Research Center for Cancer & Cancer Hospital Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences,

Beijing 100021, China (Zheng Rongshou, Zeng Hongmei, Zhang Siwei); Cancer Prevention and Control Research Office in Beijing, Peking University Cancer Hospital & Beijing Cancer Hospital & Beijing Institute for Cancer Research, Key Laboratory of Carcinogenesis and Translational Research (Ministry of Education/Beijing), Beijing 100142, China (Wang Ning); Cancer Institute, The Fourth Hospital of Hebei Medical University & Hebei Provincial Tumor Hospital, Shijiazhuang 050011, Hebei, China (He Yutong); Henan Cancer Prevention and Treatment Office, Henan Cancer Hospital & Cancer Hospital Affiliated to Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450008, Henan, China (Sun Xibing, Liu Shuzheng); Zhejiang Provincial Office for Cancer Prevention and Control, Institute of Cancer and Basic Medicine, Chinese Academy of Sciences & Cancer Hospital of the University of Chinese Academy of Sciences & Zhejiang Cancer Hospital, Hangzhou 310004, Zhejiang, China (Du Lingbin); Office of Cancer Prevention and Treatment, Hubei Cancer Hospital, Wuhan 430079, Hubei, China (Tuo Jiyu); Oncology Institute, Zhongshan People's Hospital & Zhongshan Hospital Affiliated to Sun Yat-sen University, Zhongshan 528400, Guangdong, China (Wei Kuangrong)

Corresponding author: Chen Wanqing, E-mail: chenwq@cicams.ac.cn

This study was supported by grants from Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China (NO. 2014FY121100) and by CAMS Innovation Fund for Medical Sciences (NO. 2016-12M-2-004).

[Abstract] To analyze the clinical characteristics of soft tissue sarcomas (STS) diagnosed from different hospitals between 2011 and 2015 to provide evidence-based information for further standardized diagnosis and treatment of STS. **Methods:** Data were from 15 hospitals, including 14 tertiary hospitals and 1 level A secondary general hospital, from Beijing, Henan, Hebei, Hubei, Zhejiang, Guangdong provinces. Clinical information of patients who were newly diagnosed was collected from 2011 to 2015. The questionnaire was self-made and data were entered using Epidata 3.0. Tumor sites, histological types were coded according to International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (third version). Chronological ages at first diagnosis were further classified into 18 age groups and 4 age brackets. Main therapeutics were analyzed. **Results:** A total of 3,712 patients (1,895 males and 1,817 females) were enrolled from 15 hospitals. The most common histological subtype of STS was gastrointestinal stromal tumor (543 cases, 14.39%), followed by sarcomas (not otherwise specified) (521 cases, 14.04%). STS could occur anywhere in the body. It could be found in connective and soft tissue (1,130 cases, 30.44%) in head, limbs, and pelvic and so on. New cases of STS peaked in females aged 55–59 (13.54%) and in males aged 60–64 (12.98%), respectively. The most common histological subtype of STS in 0-to-14-year-olds and 15-to-44-year-olds were rhabdomyoma and sarcoma (not otherwise specified), respectively. Gastrointestinal stromal tumor was the most common histologic subtype of STS in people aged 45–59 and over 60. The most common therapeutic was surgery, followed by chemotherapy and radiotherapy. **Conclusion:** Gastrointestinal stromal tumor is the most common histological subtype of STS, especially in the elderly. Males have a later peak in age of onset. The most common therapeutic of STS was surgery. Standard should be further developed for the selection of therapeutics.

[Key words] Soft tissue sarcomas; Clinical characteristic; Age distributions; Therapeutics

软组织肉瘤是一组来源于间叶组织、罕见的实体恶性肿瘤^[1-3]。可发生于全身各个部位,通常发生于骨外的支持组织,包括肌肉、筋膜、神经、结缔组织、纤维组织和脂肪组织^[4]。病理组织类型复杂多样,目前至少有 70 种组织学类型^[5],各亚型具有不同的分子遗传特征。软组织肉瘤的发病约占全部恶性肿瘤的 2%^[6]。目前,导致其发生的病因和发病机制尚不明确,有研究表明,电离辐射可能会增加患该病的风险,此外环境暴露如聚氯乙烯以及某些病毒感染(如 human herpesvirus)也可能是该病的危险

因素^[7]。现今,国内关于软组织肉瘤的研究资料有限,无法全面反映软组织肉瘤的临床特征,难以准确对其诊断和治疗。因而,本研究基于不同医院收治的新发病例从不同角度描述软组织肉瘤的临床特征,为科学地制定有效防治决策提供参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取 2011 年 1 月 1 日至 2015 年 12 月 31 日于北京市、河南省、河北省、湖北省、浙江省、广东省 6

个省市的 15 家二级以上医院收治且明确诊断为软组织肉瘤的患者为研究对象,其中三级医院 14 家,二级甲等综合性医院 1 家。入选标准:以病理为金

标准,选取首次诊断且在此时间范围内就医的病例为研究对象。剔除标准:1)未在此时间段内就医且人口学资料不明确者;2)病历资料有误者(表 1)。

表 1 入选医院分布概况

Table 1. Information of Selected Hospitals

Province	Name of hospital	Classification	Number of subjects
Beijing	Beijing Cancer Hospital	Level A Tertiary Cancer Hospital	285
	Beijing Oriental Hospital	Level A Tertiary Hospital	10
	Cancer Hospital Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences	Level A Tertiary Cancer Hospital	218
Hebei	Fourth Hospital of Hebei Medical University	Level A Tertiary General Hospital	873
Henan	The Third Hospital Affiliated to Henan University of Science and Technology	Tertiary General Hospital	10
	Henan Cancer Hospital	Level A Tertiary Cancer Hospital	782
	Luoyang Third People's Hospital	Tertiary Hospital	10
	Jiyuan People's Hospital	Tertiary Hospital	15
Hubei	Hubei Cancer Hospital	Level A Tertiary Cancer Hospital	194
	Wuhan Union Hospital	Level A Tertiary Hospital	50
	Puai Hospital	Level A Tertiary Hospital	5
Zhejiang	Zhejiang Cancer Hospital	Level A Tertiary Cancer Hospital	969
Guangdong	Zhongshan People's Hospital	Level A Tertiary General Hospital	273
	Zhongshan Shalang Hospital	Level A Secondary General Hospital	1
	Zhongshan Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital	Level A Tertiary General Hospital (TCM Hospital)	17

1.2 研究方法

设计统一调查表以标准化收集患者的基本信息和临床信息,并由专业人员使用 Epidata 3.0 软件平行双录入,确保信息的准确性。

1.2.1 一般资料 收集并记录患者的人口统计学资

料(性别、年龄等)、治疗方法、临床特征等一般资料。

1.2.2 恶性肿瘤资料 纳入患者的肿瘤信息,包含病理分期、软组织肉瘤发病部位以及组织病理学分型等情况,所有病例均按照《国际疾病分类》肿瘤学专辑第三版编码^[8](表 2)。

表 2 软组织肉瘤病理类型 ICD-O-3 编码

Table 2. Histological Subtypes of Soft Tissue Sarcomas by ICD-O-3 Codes

Histological subtype	ICD-O-3 codes
Sarcoma NOS	M8800 - 8806, M8000 - 8004 located in C48.0 - 49.9
Gastrointestinal stromal tumor	M8936
Leiomyosarcoma	M8890 - 8896
Endometrial stromal sarcoma	M8930 - 8935
Liposarcoma	M8850 - 8858
Malignant fibrous histiocytoma	M8830
Angiosarcoma	M9120 - 9133, M9150 and M9170
Rhabdomyoma	M8900 - 8920 and M8991
Fibrosarcoma	M8810 - 8815
Nerve sheath tumor and malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor	M9540 - 9571

(Table 2 continues on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

Histological subtype	ICD-O-3 codes
Dermatofibrosarcoma	M8832 – 8833
Other specified soft tissue sarcoma	
Carcinosarcoma NOS	M8980
Synovial sarcoma	M9040 – 9043
Mixed tumor, malignant NOS	M8940
Primitive neuroectodermal tumor NOS	M9364 and M9473
Granular cell tumors and alveolar soft part sarcoma	M9580 – 9581
Parangangliomas and glomus tumors	M8680 – 8711
Malignant mesenchymoma	M8990
Malignant myoepithelioma	M8982
Clear cell sarcoma	M9044
Kaposi sarcoma	M9140
Rhabdoid tumor	M8963
Extraskelatal osteosarcoma and chondrosarcoma	M9180 – 9243
Myxosarcoma	M8840
Malignant giant cell tumors	M9251

NOS: Not otherwise specified.

1.3 统计学方法

本研究采用 R 软件^[9]进行描述性统计分析,计数资料以频数和相应百分比(%)表示。年龄为首诊时实足年龄,划分为 18 个年龄组(小于等于 4 岁组,5 ~ 84 岁间以 5 岁为间隔共分成 16 个年龄组,以及大于等于 85 岁组)以描述患者的年龄分布。此外,年龄又划分为 0 ~ 14 岁、15 ~ 44 岁、45 ~ 59 岁、≥ 60 岁四个年龄段以区分不同年龄段常见的病理类型。

表 3 2011 ~ 2015 年不同地区软组织肉瘤新发病例概况

Table 3. Number of New Cases of Soft Tissue Sarcomas in Different Provinces from 2011 to 2015

Sex	Year	Province						Total
		Beijing	Hebei	Henan	Hubei	Zhejiang	Guangdong	
Male	2011	54	45	89	6	59	23	276
	2012	43	55	61	10	87	29	285
	2013	62	100	138	38	116	43	497
	2014	55	104	100	38	119	40	456
	2015	56	109	32	49	115	20	381
	Total	270	413	420	141	496	155	1,895
Female	2011	36	50	90	5	70	21	272
	2012	50	38	56	8	87	30	269
	2013	54	100	127	20	81	24	406
	2014	60	160	94	43	109	37	503
	2015	43	112	30	32	126	24	367
	Total	243	460	397	108	473	136	1,817

2 结果

2.1 一般资料

2011 ~ 2015 年间共确诊软组织肉瘤患者 3 712 例,其中男性 1 895 例,女性 1 817 例,男女比接近 1:1。男性患者在 2013 年发病数量最多,为 497 例,女性患者在 2014 年发病数量最多,为 503 例(图 1)。不同地区、年份收治的病例数如表 3 所示。

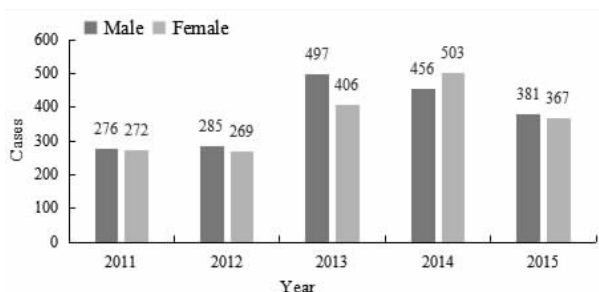


图 1 2011 -2015 年不同性别、不同年份软组织肉瘤发病数
Figure 1. New Cases of Soft Tissue Sarcoma in Different Genders from 2011 to 2015

表 4 不同地区软组织肉瘤的病理类型分布

Table 4. Histological Subtypes of Soft Tissue Sarcomas in Different Provinces

Histological subtype	Province						Total (%)
	Beijing	Hebei	Henan	Hubei	Zhejiang	Guangdong	
Sarcoma NOS	36(7.02)	106(12.14)	135(16.52)	47(18.88)	173(17.85)	24(8.25)	521(14.04)
Gastrointestinal stromal tumor	36(7.02)	38(4.35)	273(33.41)	0(0.00)	124(12.8)	63(21.65)	534(14.39)
Leiomyosarcoma	34(6.63)	43(4.93)	44(5.39)	12(4.82)	70(7.22)	16(5.50)	219(5.90)
Endometrial stromal sarcoma	16(3.12)	61(6.99)	23(2.82)	0(0.00)	65(6.71)	11(3.78)	176(4.74)
Liposarcoma	101(19.69)	69(7.90)	62(7.59)	40(16.06)	74(7.64)	18(6.19)	364(9.81)
Malignant fibrous histiocytoma	50(9.75)	58(6.64)	27(3.30)	9(3.61)	47(4.85)	8(2.75)	199(5.36)
Angiosarcoma	19(3.70)	6(0.69)	12(1.47)	0(0.00)	14(1.44)	5(1.72)	56(1.51)
Rhabdomyoma	14(2.73)	23(2.63)	15(1.84)	14(5.62)	24(2.48)	5(1.72)	95(2.56)
Fibrosarcoma	51(9.94)	78(8.93)	24(2.94)	42(16.87)	88(9.08)	11(3.78)	294(7.92)
Nerve sheath tumor and malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor	21(4.09)	7(0.80)	21(2.57)	11(4.42)	17(1.75)	8(2.75)	85(2.29)
Dermatofibrosarcoma	62(12.09)	7(0.80)	11(1.35)	6(2.41)	70(7.22)	16(5.50)	172(4.63)
Other specified soft tissue sarcoma							
Carcinosarcoma NOS	11(2.14)	35(4.01)	24(2.94)	0(0.00)	58(5.99)	15(5.15)	143(3.85)
Synovial sarcoma	18(3.51)	68(7.79)	40(4.90)	52(20.88)	36(3.72)	14(4.81)	228(6.14)
Mixed tumor, malignant NOS	0(0.00)	67(7.67)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	7(0.72)	0(0.00)	74(1.99)
Primitive neuroectodermal tumor NOS	12(2.34)	12(1.37)	5(0.61)	0(0.00)	14(1.44)	3(1.03)	46(1.24)
Granular cell tumors and alveolar soft part sarcoma	2(0.39)	14(1.60)	8(0.98)	0(0.00)	2(0.21)	2(0.69)	28(0.75)
Paragangliomas and glomus tumors	1(0.19)	9(1.03)	2(0.24)	0(0.00)	2(0.21)	0(0.00)	14(0.38)
Malignant mesenchynoma	2(0.39)	19(2.18)	1(0.12)	0(0.00)	12(1.24)	1(0.34)	35(0.94)
Malignant myoepithelioma	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.12)	2(0.8)	5(0.52)	0(0.00)	8(0.22)
Clear cell sarcoma	6(1.17)	0(0.00)	6(0.73)	4(1.61)	6(0.62)	1(0.34)	23(0.62)
Kaposi sarcoma	1(0.19)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.10)	0(0.00)	2(0.05)
Rhabdoid tumor	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Extraskeletal osteosarcoma and chondrosarcoma	20(3.9)	36(4.12)	35(4.28)	2(0.80)	46(4.75)	29(9.97)	168(4.53)
Myxosarcoma	0(0.00)	2(0.23)	1(0.12)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(0.08)
Malignant giant cell tumors	0(0.00)	1(0.11)	1(0.12)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(0.05)
Unknown	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	19(2.33)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	19(0.51)
Others	0(0.00)	114(13.06)	27(3.30)	8(3.21)	14(1.44)	41(14.09)	204(5.50)
All subtypes	513(100)	873(100)	817(100)	249(100)	969(100)	291(100)	3,712(100)

NOS: Not otherwise specified.

2.2 病理组织学分型

软组织肉瘤病理组织学分型复杂多样,其中最常见 的 5 种类型分别为胃肠道间质瘤(534 例, 14.39%)、软组织肉瘤(未特指)(521 例, 14.04%)、脂肪肉瘤(364 例,9.81%)、纤维肉瘤(294 例,7.92%)、滑膜肉瘤(228 例,6.14%),而最罕见的 4 种类型为粘液肉瘤(3 例,0.08%)、卡波西肉瘤(2 例,0.05%)、恶性巨细胞瘤(2 例,0.05%)和恶性横纹肌样瘤(0 例,0%),其他类型详见表 4。

2.3 软组织肉瘤发病部位分布

软组织肉瘤可发生于全身各个部位,最常见的发病部位为结缔组织和软组织,如头部、四肢和盆腔等,共 1 130 例(30.44%),其次为消化器官,共 626 例(16.86%),364 例(9.81%)发生于女性生殖系统,296 例(7.97%)发生于腹膜。在女性生殖系统的发病数(364 例)大于在男性生殖系统的发病数(19 例)。在外周神经和自主神经系统以及甲状腺和其他内分泌腺的发病数相对较少(表 5)。

2.4 软组织肉瘤发病年龄特征分布

软组织肉瘤可发生于各个年龄段。14 岁以下和 70 岁以上人群发病数较少,中老年(老年人口为

≥60 岁^[10])发病数较多(图 2)。总体而言,软组织肉瘤在 0~50 岁前发病数较少,50 岁后开始明显增加,55~59 岁年龄组发病数最高,随后开始下降(图 2)。男女性发病趋势与总体变化基本相同,但女性(55~59 岁,13.54%)高发年龄略低于男性(60~64 岁,12.98%,图 3)。将病理类型按照不同年龄段人群分组后发现,不同年龄段最常见的病理类型不同。0~14 岁和 15~44 岁年龄组最常见的病理类型依次是恶性横纹肌肉瘤(20 例)和软组织肉瘤未特指(133 例),45~59 岁和 ≥60 岁年龄组最常见的病理类型均为胃肠道间质性肉瘤(分别为 216 例和 269 例),见表 6。

Table 5. Primary Sites of Soft Tissue Sarcomas

Primary site	ICD-O-3 code	Province						Total (%)
		Beijing	Hebei	Henan	Hubei	Zhejiang	Guangdong	
Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	C00 - C14	2(0.39)	74(8.48)	9(1.03)	0(0.00)	7(0.72)	1(0.34)	93(2.51)
Digestive organs	C15 - C26	42(8.19)	94(10.77)	265(30.42)	0(0.00)	163(16.82)	62(21.31)	626(16.86)
Respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	C30 - C39	12(2.34)	102(11.68)	23(2.64)	4(1.59)	60(6.19)	29(9.97)	230(6.20)
Skin	C44	54(10.53)	14(1.60)	17(1.95)	0(0.00)	45(4.64)	17(5.84)	147(3.96)
Peripheral nerve and autonomic nerve system	C47	2(0.39)	0(0.00)	4(0.46)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(1.03)	9(0.24)
Retroperitoneum and peritoneum	C48	33(6.43)	68(7.79)	72(8.27)	3(1.19)	69(7.12)	51(17.53)	296(7.97)
Connective, subcutaneous and other soft tissues	C49	266(51.85)	157(17.98)	126(14.47)	242(96.03)	274(28.28)	65(22.34)	1,130(30.44)
Breast	C50	5(0.97)	9(1.03)	8(0.92)	0(0.00)	4(0.41)	1(0.34)	27(0.73)
Female genital organs	C51 - 58	44(8.58)	113(12.94)	62(7.12)	0(0.00)	126(13.00)	19(6.53)	364(9.81)
Male genital organs	C60 - 63	5(0.97)	5(0.57)	6(0.69)	0(0.00)	3(0.31)	0(0.00)	19(0.51)
Urinary tract	C64 - 68	6(1.17)	13(1.49)	13(1.49)	0(0.00)	1(0.10)	0(0.00)	33(0.89)
Eye, brain and other parts of the central nervous system	C69 - 72	9(1.75)	8(0.92)	14(1.61)	0(0.00)	5(0.52)	2(0.69)	38(1.02)
Thyroid and other endocrine glands	C73 - 75	0(0.00)	6(0.69)	2(0.23)	0(0.00)	2(0.21)	0(0.00)	10(0.27)
Unknown		0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(0.23)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(0.69)	4(0.11)
Others		33(6.43)	210(24.05)	194(22.27)	0(0.00)	210(21.67)	39(13.4)	686(18.48)
Total		513(100)	873(100)	817(93.8)	252(100)	969(100)	291(100)	3,712(100)

表 6 不同年龄段软组织肉瘤病理类型分布

Table 6. Histological Subtypes of Soft Tissue Sarcomas in Different Age Groups

Histological subtype	0 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 59	≥60	Total
Sarcoma NOS	13(14.13)	133(12.69)	152(11.60)	223(17.67)	521(14.04)
Gastrointestinal stromal tumor	0(0.00)	49(4.68)	216(16.49)	269(21.32)	534(14.39)
Leiomyosarcoma	0(0.00)	51(4.87)	102(7.79)	66(5.23)	219(5.90)

(Table 6 continues on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

Histological subtype	0 ~ 14	15 ~ 44	45 ~ 59	≥60	Total
Endometrial stromal sarcoma	0(0.00)	49(4.68)	86(6.56)	41(3.25)	176(4.74)
Liposarcoma	0(0.00)	97(9.26)	139(10.61)	128(10.14)	364(9.81)
Malignant fibrous histiocytoma	3(3.26)	40(3.82)	66(5.04)	90(7.13)	199(5.36)
Angiosarcoma	1(1.09)	13(1.24)	18(1.37)	24(1.90)	56(1.51)
Rhabdomyoma	20(21.74)	38(3.63)	19(1.45)	18(1.43)	95(2.56)
Fibrosarcoma	2(2.17)	95(9.06)	106(8.09)	91(7.21)	294(7.92)
Nerve sheath tumor and malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor	3(3.26)	20(1.91)	34(2.60)	28(2.22)	85(2.29)
Dermatofibrosarcoma	2(2.17)	102(9.73)	54(4.12)	14(1.11)	172(4.63)
Other specified soft tissue sarcoma					
Carcinosarcoma NOS	1(1.09)	6(0.57)	67(5.11)	69(5.47)	143(3.85)
Synovial sarcoma	11(11.96)	120(11.45)	74(5.65)	23(1.82)	228(6.14)
Mixed tumor, malignant NOS	1(1.09)	32(3.05)	25(1.91)	16(1.27)	74(1.99)
Primitive neuroectodermal tumor NOS	7(7.61)	24(2.29)	9(0.69)	6(0.48)	46(1.24)
Granular cell tumors and alveolar soft part sarcoma	1(1.09)	12(1.15)	8(0.61)	7(0.55)	28(0.75)
Paragangliomas and glomus tumors	0(0.00)	6(0.57)	2(0.15)	6(0.48)	14(0.38)
Malignant mesenchynoma	2(2.17)	8(0.76)	13(0.99)	12(0.95)	35(0.94)
Malignant myoepithelioma	0(0.00)	1(0.10)	5(0.38)	2(0.16)	8(0.22)
Clear cell sarcoma	0(0.00)	13(1.24)	6(0.46)	4(0.32)	23(0.62)
Kaposi sarcoma	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(0.16)	2(0.05)
Rhabdoid tumor	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
Extraskelatal osteosarcoma and chondrosarcoma	17(18.48)	85(8.11)	37(2.82)	29(2.30)	168(4.53)
Myxosarcoma	0(0.00)	1(0.10)	0(0.00)	2(0.16)	3(0.08)
Malignant giant cell tumors	0(0.00)	1(0.10)	0(0.00)	1(0.08)	2(0.05)
Unkonwn	1(1.09)	4(0.38)	7(0.53)	7(0.55)	19(0.51)
Others	7(7.61)	48(4.58)	65(4.96)	84(6.66)	204(5.50)
Total	92(100)	1,048(100)	1310(100)	1262(100)	3,712(100)

NOS: Not otherwise specified

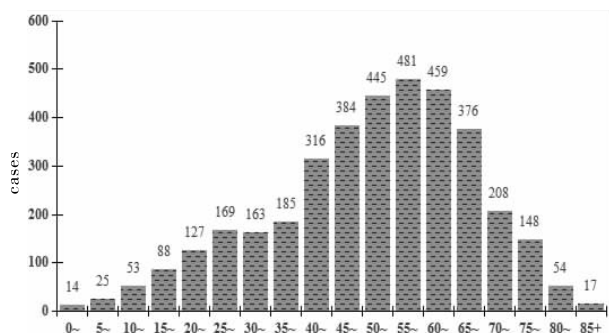


图 2 不同年龄组软组织肉瘤发病分布

Figure 2. New Cases of Soft Tissue Sarcomas in Different Age Groups

2.5 治疗方式分布

纳入分析的 3 712 例病例中剔除治疗方式不明确的病例后,共 2 929 例。最常见的治疗方式为手

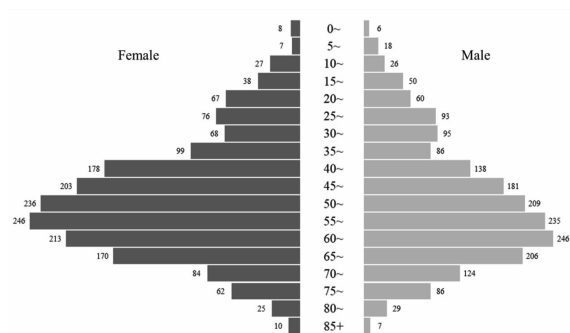


图 3 男女性软组织肉瘤发病年龄分布

Figure 3. New Cases of Soft Tissue Sarcomas in 18 Age Groups by Sex

术治疗,共 2 511 例。其次是化疗和放疗,分别有 806 例和 375 例。选择靶向治疗和生物治疗的患者数量较少,依次有 107 例和 12 例(表 7)。

表 7 不同地区不同治疗方式分布

Table 7. Therapeutics of Soft Tissue Sarcomas in Different Provinces

Therapy		Province					Total	
		Beijing	Hebei	Henan	Hubei	Zhejiang		Guangdong
Surgery	No	53	27	158	25	90	65	418
	Yes	450	140	633	221	871	196	2,511
Chemotherapy	No	416	117	547	216	653	174	2,123
	Yes	87	50	244	30	308	87	806
Radiotherapy	No	490	122	733	230	743	236	2,554
	Yes	13	45	58	16	218	25	375
Targeted therapy	No	489	167	769	246	917	234	2,822
	Yes	14	0	22	0	44	27	107
Biotherapy	No	501	165	789	246	958	258	2,917
	Yes	2	2	2	0	3	3	12

3 讨论

本研究通过汇集多家医院、不同年份的软组织肉瘤新发病例,并针对不同性别、不同年龄别人群发病特征、不同治疗方式等多个角度对比分析软组织肉瘤的临床特征,为软组织肉瘤的防控策略提供重要基础信息。

本研究结果显示,软组织肉瘤最常见的五种病理组织学类型依次是胃肠道间质瘤、软组织肉瘤(未特指)、脂肪肉瘤、纤维肉瘤和滑膜肉瘤。日本大阪以人群为基础的肿瘤登记数据显示,未特指、平滑肌肉瘤(包含消化器官)、平滑肌肉瘤(不包含消化器官)、脂肪肉瘤、恶性横纹肌肉瘤在软组织肉瘤的病理类型中较为常见^[8]。Dugandzija 等^[11]通过对比多项研究发现,软组织肉瘤(未特指)、平滑肌肉瘤、脂肪肉瘤、恶性横纹肌肉瘤、纤维肉瘤是软组织肉瘤最常见的五种类型。而我国台湾地区研究结果表明,多形性未分化肉瘤、脂肪肉瘤、软组织肉瘤(未特指)、平滑肌肉瘤、血管肉瘤居多^[12]。可见不同地区软组织肉瘤的病理类型分布并不相同,但原因尚未明确。而确定不同病理分型也是有效治疗软组织肉瘤的关键,未来应加强软组织肉瘤临床研究的投入和发展。此外,我们对不同年龄段常见的病理类型分布进行了进一步分析,发现胃肠道间质瘤(胃肠道最常见的间叶源性肿瘤^[13])是高年龄组(45~59岁和≥60岁)人群最常见的病理类型,这与国际研究一致^[14-15]。基于人群数据显示,其平均发病年龄为66~69岁^[16-17],多数患者为女性^[18]。而横纹肌肉瘤、滑膜肉瘤、尤文肉瘤和骨肉瘤好发于青少年人群^[19],这与本研究结果相同。

年龄在软组织肉瘤的发生发展中扮演着重要的角色,不仅影响软组织肉瘤的病理类型分布,而且还是软组织肉瘤的重要预后因素^[20-21]。本研究数据虽然仅来源于医院,但仍然是目前国内可获得的关于软组织肉瘤最好的数据。结果显示,软组织肉瘤的发病高峰年龄为55~59岁。与澳大利亚一项基于人群的研究结果相同,该研究表明软组织肉瘤的发病高峰在55~60岁(不包含60岁)年龄组,同时指出0~5岁是儿童组的发病高峰^[22],且总体发病趋势与本研究基本相同,均是从50岁开始发病率明显增加,至55~59岁达到发病高峰。而相比于Bhatt 等^[23]的研究,本研究人群的发病高峰年龄提早了20岁。不同人群、种族,其高发年龄组不同可能与接触的危险因素不相同有关。不同性别相比,男女性软组织肉瘤发病高峰年龄并不相同,男性发病高峰为60~64岁年龄组,女性发病高峰为55~59岁年龄组,男性发病高峰年龄比女性平均延迟5~10岁。与1993~2013年北京市软组织肉瘤发病状况相比(男性发病高峰年龄为80~84岁组,女性为70~74岁组)^[4],本研究男女性发病高峰年龄明显偏低。这种差异主要与收集的人群来源不同有关。其次,本研究只提供了不同地区软组织肉瘤的发病数,而缺乏发病率数据,对比时也可能造成偏移。

本研究基于多家三级甲等医院,长期动态收集软组织肉瘤新发病例,样本量较大,具有一定的说服力。因相关临床信息收集及时,做到了尽量减少偏倚。但本研究尚有不足。其一,本研究是以医院为基础的罕见病研究,不能计算软组织肉瘤的发病率,难以比较2011~2015年间不同年份软组织肉瘤的

发病趋势。其二,本研究没有纳入患者的 TNM 分期、肉瘤大小和患者的结局信息等数据,不能为研究软组织肉瘤的预后提供相关信息。

综上所述,胃肠道间质瘤、纤维肉瘤、平滑肌肉瘤、滑膜肉瘤等均是软组织肉瘤常见的病理类型,好发于不同年龄层。男性软组织肉瘤的发病数稍高于女性,且发病高峰年龄较女性高。软组织肉瘤的治疗方式复杂多样,未来应将重点着落于软组织肉瘤治疗规范的制定。

作者声明:本文全部作者对于研究和撰写的论文出现的不端行为承担相应责任;并承诺论文中涉及的原始图片、数据资料等已按照有关规定保存,可接受核查。

学术不端:本文在初审、返修及出版前均通过中国知网(CNKI)科技期刊学术不端文献检测系统的学术不端检测。

同行评议:经同行专家双盲外审,达到刊发要求。

利益冲突:所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

文章版权:本文出版前已与全体作者签署了论文授权书等协议。

[参考文献]

- [1] Stiller CA, Trama A, Serraino D, et al. Descriptive epidemiology of sarcomas in Europe: report from the RARECARE project[J]. *Eur J Cancer*, 2013, 49(3):684-695.
- [2] Ngan R, Wang E, Porter D, et al. Soft-tissue sarcomas in the Asia-Pacific region: a systematic review[J]. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*, 2013, 14(11):6821-6832.
- [3] Trautmann F, Schuler M, Schmitt J. Burden of soft-tissue and bone sarcoma in routine care: Estimation of incidence, prevalence and survival for health services research[J]. *Cancer Epidemiol*, 2015, 39(3):440-446.
- [4] 杨雷, 方志伟, 樊征夫, 等. 1999~2013年北京市软组织肉瘤发病特征及趋势分析[J]. *中华肿瘤杂志*, 2017, 39(6):471-476.
- [5] Honoré C, Mécus P, Stoeckle E, et al. Soft tissue sarcoma in France in 2015: Epidemiology, classification and organization of clinical care[J]. *J Visc Surg*, 2015, 152(4):223-230.
- [6] Blay JY, Derbel O, Ray-Coquard I. The clinician's perspective on sarcoma pathology reporting: impact on treatment decisions? [J]. *Pathology*, 2014, 46(2):121-125.
- [7] Hui JY. Epidemiology and etiology of sarcomas[J]. *Surg Clin North Am*, 2016, 96(5):901-914.
- [8] Nomura E, Ioka A, Tsukuma H. Incidence of soft tissue sarcoma focusing on gastrointestinal stromal sarcoma in Osaka, Japan, during 1978-2007[J]. *Jpn J Clin Oncol*, 2013, 43(8):841-845.
- [9] R Core Team. R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria [EB/OL]. <https://www.R-project.org/>. (2019-07-17).
- [10] 陈万青, 郑荣寿, 张思维, 等. 2013年中国老年人群恶性肿瘤发病和死亡分析[J]. *中华肿瘤杂志*, 2017, 39(1):60-66.
- [11] Dugandzija T, Mikov MM, Solajic N, et al. Increasing frequency of soft tissue sarcomas in vojvodina-comparison with the literature [J]. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*, 2014, 15(2):1011-1014.
- [12] Hung GY, Yen CC, Horng JL, et al. Incidences of primary soft tissue sarcoma diagnosed on extremities and trunk wall: A population-based study in Taiwan[J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2015, 94(41):e1696.
- [13] 孙娜, 李桂香. 阴道后壁胃肠道外间质瘤误诊为阴道平滑肌瘤 1例[J]. *肿瘤预防与治疗*, 2018, 31(3):232-235.
- [14] Tran T, Davila JA, El-Serag HB. The epidemiology of malignant gastrointestinal stromal tumors: an analysis of 1,458 cases from 1992 to 2000[J]. *Am J Gastroenterol*, 2005, 100(1):162-168.
- [15] Bano S, Puri SK, Upreti L, et al. Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs): An imaging perspective[J]. *Jpn J Radiol*, 2012, 30(2):105-115.
- [16] Kramer K, Knippschild U, Mayer B, et al. Impact of age and gender on tumor related prognosis in gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST)[J]. *BMC Cancer*, 2015, 15:57.
- [17] Ogura K, Higashi T, Kawai A. Statistics of soft-tissue sarcoma in Japan: Report from the Bone and Soft Tissue Tumor Registry in Japan[J]. *J Orthop Sci*, 2017, 22(4):755-764.
- [18] Cassier PA, Ducimetière F, Lurkin A, et al. A prospective epidemiological study of new incident GISTs during two consecutive years in Rhone Alpes region: incidence and molecular distribution of GIST in a European region[J]. *Br J Cancer*, 2010, 103(2):165-170.
- [19] Ferrari A, Dirksen U, Bielack S. Sarcomas of soft tissue and bone [J]. *Prog Tumor Res*, 2016, 43:128-141.
- [20] Ferrari A, Sultan I, Huang TT, et al. Soft tissue sarcoma across the age spectrum: a population-based study from the Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results database[J]. *Pediatr Blood Cancer*, 2011, 57(6):943-949.
- [21] Derbel O, Heudel PE, Cropet C, et al. Survival impact of centralization and clinical guidelines for soft tissue sarcoma (A prospective and exhaustive population-based cohort) [J]. *PLoS One*, 2017, 12(2):e0158406.
- [22] Wibmer C, Leithner A, Zielonke N, et al. Increasing incidence rates of soft tissue sarcomas? A population-based epidemiologic study and literature review[J]. *Ann Oncol*, 2010, 21(5):1106-1111.
- [23] Bhatt N, Deady S, Gillis A, et al. Epidemiological study of soft-tissue sarcomas in Ireland[J]. *Cancer Med*, 2015, 5(1):129-135.