

· 文献综述 ·

眼附属器黏膜相关淋巴组织淋巴瘤的病因学研究进展

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Progress in etiology of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma in ocular adnexa

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Abstract

• A growing body of evidence shows infectious factors are related to the occurrence and development of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma in ocular adnexa. But there is controversy on its pathogenesis. Now the research concentrates upon helicobacter pylori, chlamydia, HCV and so on, of which we will give a review.

• KEYWORDS: mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma; ocular adnexa; etiology; helicobacter pylori; chlamydia; HCV

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摘要

越来越多的证据表明感染因素与眼附属器黏膜相关淋巴组织(mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue, MALT)淋巴瘤的发生发展有关,但对于具体的病因还存在争议,目前的研究主要集中在幽门螺杆菌、衣原体、丙肝等方面,现就对该问题作一综述。

关键词:黏膜相关淋巴组织淋巴瘤;眼附属器;病因;幽门螺杆菌;衣原体;丙肝

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0 引言

黏膜相关淋巴组织(mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue, MALT)淋巴瘤是一种原发于结外的小B细胞淋巴瘤,属于非霍奇金淋巴瘤,在B细胞淋巴瘤中占7%~8%^[1]。

在眼附属器淋巴瘤中,眼附属器MALT淋巴瘤(ocular adnexal MALT lymphoma, OAML)是最常见类型,国外报道其占50%~70%^[2-5],亚洲地区偏高,国内报道高达90%^[6]。现代医学的发展已经认识到感染因素在肿瘤的发生发展中起到重要的作用,例如乙肝病毒与肝癌,人类乳头状病毒与宫颈癌,胃幽门螺杆菌与胃MALT淋巴瘤^[7]。眼作为一个与外界接触的器官,在正常情况下,结膜囊都可检出许多微生物^[8],眼部也是感染的高发部位。眼附属器MALT淋巴瘤跟感染有关,已得到大多数学者的认可,但具体到那一种微生物感染,还存在争议。

1 幽门螺杆菌与眼附属器MALT淋巴瘤

幽门螺杆菌已被证实与胃十二指肠和胃腺癌有关,并且在胃MALT淋巴瘤患者,有大于90%的检出率^[9]。胃幽门螺杆菌的感染率,在发展中国家是70%~90%,在发达国家是25%~50%^[10]。虽然幽门螺杆菌患病率高,但大多数患者不发生淋巴瘤,可能与其它肿瘤形成的因素有关,例如宿主反应或者基因易感性。针对胃MALT淋巴瘤与幽门螺杆菌的研究很多,但有关眼附属器与幽门螺杆菌的研究却很少。Chan等^[11]报道在5例结膜MALT淋巴瘤中,4例淋巴瘤病灶显示有幽门螺杆菌DNA存在,而周围正常的结膜为阴性。但Sjo等^[12]报道了13例丹麦患者,未检测出幽门螺杆菌DNA存在。类似的报道来自德国^[13],47例OAML患者,无证据显示其与幽门螺杆菌有关。根治幽门螺杆菌治疗OAML的报道就更少。31例OAML患者中,10例合并胃MALT淋巴瘤,4例采用根治幽门螺杆菌的方法,但这些患者的OAML对此无反应^[14]。这些有争议的研究结果提示眼附属器淋巴瘤可能与幽门螺杆菌有关,在得出肯定的结论前,还需要做一些更进一步的研究,例如幽门螺杆菌与眼MALT淋巴瘤病灶之间是否存在某种细胞因子的联系,使来自胃幽门螺杆菌的抗原能不断刺激病灶,导致OAML的产生;另外,大宗人群调查在正常结膜组织检测幽门螺杆菌存在率也是必需的。

2 衣原体感染与眼附属器MALT淋巴瘤

衣原体包括沙眼衣原体、肺炎衣原体、鹦鹉热衣原体,在眼部引起感染的多是沙眼衣原体,但鹦鹉热衣原体引起眼结膜炎的报道也有一定报道^[15,16]。肺炎衣原体通常造成肺部感染,在普通人群,其血清阳性率超过50%^[17]。它是一种潜在的炎症因子前体的诱导物,能诱导人单核细胞产生TNF-α,IL-1β和IL-6,将感染传递到人体其它相关的部位^[18]。研究显示肺炎衣原体与肺癌^[19,20]及皮肤T细胞淋巴瘤^[21]有关。Shen等^[22]首先报道了一例双眼眶MALT淋巴瘤的香港患者,病灶的分子学标记显示其与肺炎衣原体有关。另一项研究显示127例眼附属器淋巴瘤患者中,肺炎衣原体检出17例,且这些病例来自英国、德国和中国南方,而荷兰、美国及意大利病例均为阴性,并且只有中国南方的病例肺炎衣原体患病率明显高于非MALT淋巴瘤病例,但无显著性差异^[23],其它的检出率为0^[24-26]。鹦鹉热衣原体与眼附属器淋巴瘤的关系最早由Ferreri等^[24]报道,他们在32例(32/40)OAML病灶中采用TETR-PCR法

检测出鹦鹉热衣原体DNA,而肺炎衣原体及沙眼衣原体均为阴性,而对照的淋巴组织增生病例均为阴性;并且同时从21例患者采集血液标本,在外周血单核细胞中,检测出9例鹦鹉热衣原体DNA,而未检测出肺炎衣原体及沙眼衣原体DNA,而对照的正常人血液标本检测为阴性。外周血单核细胞中鹦鹉热衣原体DNA提示感染的持续状态或慢性抗原刺激。他们认为鹦鹉热衣原体感染与OAML有关。类似的研究有韩国^[27]78% (26/33),澳大利亚^[25]54% (7/13),但更多的研究显示检出率低,甚至为零^[26,28-32]。Chanudet等^[23]对来自6个地区142例眼附属器淋巴瘤采用TETR-PCR检测,22% (31/142) 鹦鹉热衣原体DNA阳性,但各个地区之间有差异;德国47% (9/19),美国东部35% (6/17),荷兰29% (6/21),意大利13% (2/15),英国12% (4/33),中国南方11% (4/37),显示出很强的地域差别。Ferreri等^[33]针对鹦鹉热衣原体阳性的9例OAML患者,采用根治鹦鹉热衣原体(脱氧土霉素,100mg bid使用3wk)的方法,7例患者淋巴瘤消退。在随后的多中心研究中^[34],11例鹦鹉热衣原体阳性及16例鹦鹉热衣原体阴性的OAML患者均接受了根治鹦鹉热衣原体的治疗,11例鹦鹉热衣原体阳性的患者有7例淋巴瘤出现了消退,有趣的是,16例鹦鹉热衣原体阴性的患者中也有6例淋巴瘤出现了消退;这可能有对脱氧土霉素敏感的微生物也与眼附属器MALT发病有关,或者检测鹦鹉热衣原体的方法还不是很敏感。尽管上述研究支持鹦鹉热衣原体与OAML的关系,但也有与此相反的结果。Grunberger等^[35]对澳大利亚的11例OAML患者,未检测鹦鹉热衣原体就采用脱氧土霉素治疗,随访9mo,无1例患者淋巴瘤消退。但来自美国^[36]的报道显示3例结膜MALT淋巴瘤患者,在未检测鹦鹉热衣原体的情况下,采用根治鹦鹉热衣原体的治疗,2例患者完全消退,1例部分消退。这些不同的治疗结果,可能跟在不同的地域,与眼附属器淋巴瘤有关的感染因素不相同有关,或者不同地域的人群基因易感性有关。沙眼衣原体虽然是眼部的常见感染,但目前还未有相关的证据表明其与OAML有关。

3丙肝与眼附属器MALT淋巴瘤

丙型肝炎是由丙肝病毒感染所致的一种血源性传染病,它很容易导致肝硬化、肝癌。丙肝患者在结外区域(肝、脾、唾液腺)发生B细胞非霍奇金淋巴瘤的机率明显高于正常人群^[37]。Ferreri等^[38]分析了55例OAML患者,7例患者丙肝阳性,并且这7例患者MALT淋巴瘤病灶均呈弥漫分布或生物学上易侵犯周围组织。但Arnaud等^[39]对40例法国OAML患者检测,发现只有1例患者HCV血清阳性,这同血清阳性的眼附属器MALT患者,接受相应的抗病毒治疗无效的结果是一致的。但这两份研究均未作淋巴瘤病灶的HCV RNA检测。结果显示^[40],HCV血清阳性在B细胞淋巴瘤的检出率高达15%,而正常人群为1.5%,其它血液方面的恶性肿瘤为2.9%。以上研究的差异可能与不同地区HCV的感染流行率有关,或者是样本量太少。在确定HCV是否是OAML的病因之前,大宗的人群调查HCV的流行率及在OAML病灶找到分子学证据是必需的。

4自身抗原与眼附属器MALT淋巴瘤

MALT淋巴瘤的发生部位多与慢性抗原刺激有关,这种抗原刺激可以是自身免疫疾病,如干燥综合征^[41],桥本甲状腺炎^[42],也可以是慢性感染,如幽门螺杆菌所致的慢性胃炎。来自感染因子的抗原对MALT淋巴瘤的发生、发

展有重要的作用,根除感染因子可作为MALT淋巴瘤的一种治疗手段。慢性炎症刺激假说认为某些特殊的感染因子作为抗原触发了眼附属器反应性淋巴浸润,随后导致了B细胞克隆及增殖,最终产生了恶性克隆(基因异常),肿瘤的生长不再依赖抗原的刺激^[43]。其次,感染因子本身也可选择性激活B细胞的NF-κB途径,可能促使B细胞获得恶性潜能^[44]。

综上,感染因素与人类肿瘤在一些疾病已得到证实,如幽门螺杆菌与胃MALT淋巴瘤。与OAML有关的微生物感染还不是很明确,上述的研究结果表明,多种感染因素可能与OAML的发生有关,OAML也可能是多种感染共同的结果,在最终确定相关的感染因素还需要做很多的工作,同时还要考虑环境及基因的个体差异对此的影响。

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