

·病例报道·

肺肉瘤样癌术后迅速多发转移行免疫联合治疗 1 例

蒋振江¹, 张媛², 李东辉²

(1. 西安医学院, 西安 710021; 2. 陕西省人民医院肿瘤内科, 西安 710068)

[摘要] 肺肉瘤样癌(pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma, PSC)是一种少见、分化较差的非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC),手术根治切除是早期主要的有效治疗手段,中期能切除者以手术切除为主的综合治疗,不能切除者以根治性放化疗为主,对于晚期则根据肿瘤病理类型及基因检测的结果制定个体化的全身治疗方案。目前的大多数研究表明 PSC 患者的预后比其余的 NSCLC 患者更差。随着分子检测技术在临床的广泛应用,发现 69%~80% PSC 患者包含至少一个基因突变。本文为陕西省人民医院肿瘤内科收治的 PSC 术后迅速多发转移患者,通过基因检测指导治疗,患者获得较明显的缓解,报道其诊疗过程以期 PSC 治疗提供临床参考。

[关键词] 肺肉瘤样癌;免疫治疗;靶向治疗

[中图分类号] R734.2 **[文献标识码]** A **DOI:** 10.12019/j.issn.1671-5144.2022.03.009

Pulmonary Sarcomatoid Carcinoma With Rapid Multiple Metastases After Operation Treated With Combined Immunotherapy: A Case Report

JIANG Zhen-jiang¹, ZHANG Yuan², LI Dong-hui²

(1. Xi'an Medical University, Xi'an 710021, China; 2. Department of Medical Oncology, Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital, Xi'an 710068, China)

Abstract: Pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma (PSC) was a rare, poorly differentiated non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), for which radical surgical resection was the main effective treatment in the early stage. For those who can be resected in the middle stage, surgery was the main comprehensive treatment, however, those who cannot be resected are treated mainly with radical radiotherapy. For advanced stages, individualized systemic treatment protocols were developed based on tumor pathology and genetic testing results. Most of the current studies have shown that the prognosis of PSC patients was worse than the rest of NSCLC patients. With the widespread use of molecular testing techniques in clinical practice, 69% to 80% of PSC patients were found to contain at least one genetic mutation. In this paper, a patient with rapid multiple metastases after PSC surgery admitted to the Department of Medical Oncology of Shaanxi Provincial People's Hospital was treated with genetic testing to guide treatment, and the patient achieved more significant remission, and the treatment process was reported in order to provide clinical reference for PSC treatment.

Key words: sarcomatoid carcinoma of the lung; immunotherapy; targeted therapy

[作者简介] 蒋振江(1991-),男,河南驻马店人,在读硕士研究生,主要研究方向为心血管内科学专业。

[通讯作者] 张媛和李东辉为共同通讯作者。张媛, Tel: 029-85250331, E-mail: legend7262010@hotmail.com; 李东辉, Tel: 029-85250331, E-mail: 13709251030@163.com。

1 病史回顾

男性患者,55岁,以无明显诱因黑便20余天于2021年4月23日入陕西省人民医院普外科,无恶心、呕吐、腹痛、腹胀、腹泻等症状。既往吸烟30余年,平均20支/天,饮白酒20余年,平均50~100 mL/天;于冷库工作30多年,环境潮湿,且多接触氨气、氟剂。其父亲曾患肺癌。查体:T:36.2℃,P 77次/分,R 18次/分,BP 125/70 mmHg,H 162 cm,W 60.0 kg,BMI 22.9 kg/m²,神志清,精神可,贫血貌,结膜苍白,全身浅表淋巴结未触及肿大,心、肺、腹查体未见异常。入院化验提示:血红蛋白78 g/L,粪便隐血阳性。胃镜示,慢性萎缩性胃炎,结肠镜检查未见异常,胸部CT提示:左肺上叶舌段及下叶背段占位伴周围少许渗出(图1-A)。转入胸外科,行正电子发射计算机断层扫描(positron emission tomography/computed tomography, PET-CT)示,左肺跨叶生长软组织肿块伴高代谢,符合恶性(肺癌可能性大)。双侧肾上腺小结节伴高代谢,转移性病变待排。腹腔、肠系膜区轻度增大淋巴结,伴代谢增高。为明确肿物性质,2021年5月12日,患者行CT引导下穿刺活检,病理提示肉瘤样癌可能(图1-B)。完善术前准备后,并于2021年5月19日行胸腔镜下左胸探查+左肺上叶切除+左肺下叶楔形切除+肺门纵隔淋巴结清扫术。术后病理:肉眼见一叶肺,体积22×15×13 cm³,距支气管切缘1 cm处见一灰白色肿物,已剖开,体积4.5×3.7×3.2 cm³,肺门旁检见淋巴结1枚,径约0.3 cm。另送:第5组淋巴结:检见淋巴结1枚,直径1.1 cm;第7组淋巴结:检见淋巴结1

枚,直径1.3 cm;第9组淋巴结:检见淋巴结3枚,直径0.4~0.6 cm;第10组淋巴结:检见淋巴结1枚,直径1.4 cm;第11组淋巴结:检见淋巴结2枚,直径0.7~1.1 cm;第12组淋巴结:检见淋巴结3枚,直径1.2~2.1 cm。免疫组化:CK少数(+),CK8/18部分(+),CK7部分(+),Vimentin(+),TTF-1(-),NapsinA(-),S-100(-),P63(-),P40(-),CK5/6(-),SMA(-),CR(-),INI-1(+),EMA部分(+),Desmin部分(+),MyoD1(-),LCA(-),MUM-1(-),CD38(-),CD138(-),SATB-2少数(+),Villin(-),NUT(-),Bcl2(-),CD99(-),CD68(-),Ki-67指数约为70%。病理诊断:(左肺)分化差的恶性肿瘤,结合免疫组化倾向肉瘤样癌,侵及脏层胸膜。支气管切缘、下叶切缘未见癌组织。送检淋巴结均未见癌转移。病理分期为:pT3N0M0,临床分期为II B期。西安交大一附院病理科会诊后示:左肺肉瘤样低分化腺癌伴广泛性坏死。术后3天患者上颌中切牙后出现肉芽样肿物,质韧,伴发声不能、左侧颌下、左腋窝、左滑车上淋巴结肿大,考虑患者术后体力较差,暂不能耐受进一步治疗,给予输血、补液、营养支持等治疗,病情好转后出院。

术后23天因胸、腹部痛、重度贫血再次入胸外科,查体:上颌中切牙后肿物增大至中切牙前,大小约5.0×3.5 cm²,质韧,色红似肉芽,伴出血、咀嚼困难(图1-C);双侧颌下淋巴结增大融合成团,质硬,边界不清,压痛明显,左侧腋窝、左侧滑车上淋巴结较前增多。颈部、腹部、盆腔增强CT提示多处转移(图2)(上颌,下颌区、锁骨上窝、左侧腋窝、纵膈及腹腔淋巴结,盆腔等部位均见新发病灶),

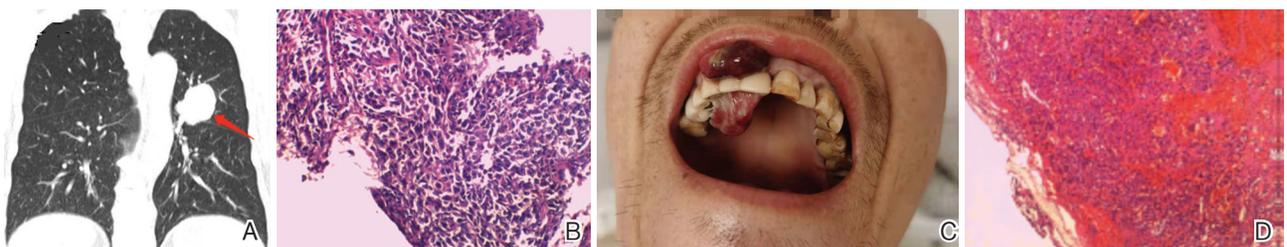


图1 术前CT表现及肿块穿刺病理和术后口腔转移灶及穿刺病理

Fig.1 Preoperative CT presentation and mass puncture pathology and postoperative oral metastases and puncture pathology

注:A为术前CT发现左肺上叶舌段及下叶背段占位伴周围少许渗出;B为术前穿刺细胞学检查,病理提示肉瘤样癌,术后病理及免疫组化予以证实;C为术后快速进展并口腔出现转移灶;D为口腔转移灶穿刺病理及免疫组化,性质同肉瘤样癌

Note: A was a preoperative CT finding of left upper lobe lingual segment and lower lobe dorsal segment with a little peripheral exudate; B was a preoperative puncture cytology with pathology suggesting sarcomatoid carcinoma, which was confirmed by postoperative pathology and immunohistochemistry; C was a rapid postoperative progression and metastasis in the oral cavity; D was a puncture pathology and immunohistochemistry of oral metastasis with the same nature as sarcomatoid carcinoma

化验提示:白细胞 $20.91 \times 10^9/L$ 、血红蛋白 59 g/L, 给予输血、抗感染等治疗。

后转入肿瘤内科,完善骨髓穿刺提示粒系感染中毒表现,未见肿瘤转移。行上颌肿物穿刺细胞学检查,病理提示肿瘤转移(图 1-D)。经过科室讨论,评估病情后考虑患者术后肿瘤快速多发转移,现无化疗禁忌,于2021年6月22日行姑息化疗,根据美国国立综合肿瘤网络(National Comprehensive Cancer Network, NCCN)、中国临床肿瘤学会(Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology, CSCO)指南推荐,结合患者肿瘤组织学特点为非鳞状非小细胞肺癌(低分化腺癌)(non-small cell

lung cancer, NSCLC),故给予培美曲塞 700 mg d1+奈达铂 60 mg d1, 70 mg d2, q3w 方案,行一个周期化疗,输注过程顺利,未见明显不适,建议患者行肿瘤基因检测。结果为:PD-L1 扩增(-),PBRM1 失活突变(-),微卫星稳定性为:微卫星稳定(MSS),肿瘤突变负荷(TMB)为:肿瘤突变负荷-高(TMB-H, 14.4 Muts/Mb, 89%)该患者的 TMB 值高于吉因加 89%的 NSCLC 患者(见表 1)。

以上结果提示可能对免疫检查点抑制剂敏感,根据该患者基因检测结果,在以铂为基础的化疗上加用 PD-1 免疫抑制剂替雷利珠单抗、抗血管生成药安罗替尼;于2021年7月16日、2021年8月6日分

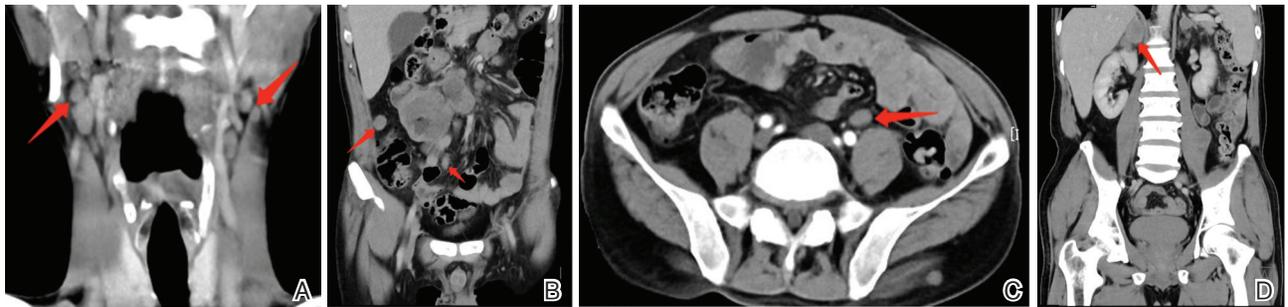


图 2 术后增强 CT 发现颈部、腹部、盆腔淋巴结转移

Fig.2 Postoperative enhanced CT revealed metastases in the neck, abdomen, and pelvic lymph nodes

注:A、B、C为术后复查发现颈部、腹腔、盆腔多发淋巴结肿大;D为肾上腺新发结节,考虑肿瘤转移

Note: A, B and C were postoperative review findings of multiple lymph node enlargement in the neck, abdomen and pelvis; D was a new nodule in the adrenal gland, considering tumor metastasis

表 1 点突变,小片段的插入缺失检测结果

Tab.1 Point mutations, insertion deletion detection results of small fragments

Gene	Transcripts	Altered bases	Amino acid changes	Functional areas	Mutation frequency
<i>TP53</i>	NM_000546.5	c.839G>T	p.R280I	EX8	52.2%
<i>EPHB6</i>	NM_004445.3	c.1414G>C	p.D472H	EX9	41.1%
<i>NF2</i>	NM_000268.3	c.517-1G>A	.	IVS5	41.0%
<i>SMARCA4</i>	NM_003072.3	c.3497A>T	p.Q1166L	EX25	39.6%
<i>BRAF</i>	NM_004333.4	c.1799T>A	p.V600E	EX15	37.1%
<i>ALK</i>	NM_004304.4	c.2970T>A	p.C990*	EX18	30.1%
<i>ACVR1B</i>	NM_020328.3	c.977A>G	p.H326R	EX6	27.4%
<i>MLL2</i>	NM_003482.3	c.12094G>T	p.A4032S	EX39	26.8%
<i>GLI1</i>	NM_005269.2	c.287A>T	p.Q96L	EX4	26.4%
<i>PIK3C2G</i>	NM_004570.4	c.4118C>A	p.P1373H	EX31	25.6%
<i>ALK</i>	NM_004304.4	c.2342A>G	p.D781G	EX13	23.7%
<i>PDGFRA</i>	NM_006206.4	c.95_96delCAinsG	p.P32Rfs*10	EX3	20.9%
<i>MAPK1</i>	NM_002745.4	c.698A>G	p.Y233C	EX5	19.9%
<i>NTRK1</i>	NM_002529.3	c.1888G>A	p.V630M	EX15	18.9%
<i>PIK3C2B</i>	NM_002646.3	c.1375C>G	p.L459V	EX7	18.0%
<i>DUSP22</i>	NM_020185.3	c.285C>A	p.S95R	EX6	13.0%

别予以“培美曲塞 500 mg d1+奈达铂 70 mg d1-2, q3w”化疗,联合“替雷利珠单抗 200 mg d1, q3w”免疫治疗和“安罗替尼 12 mg, d1-14, q3w”靶向治疗,治疗后口腔转移灶较前明显减小、左侧腋窝及左侧滑车上淋巴结未触及,下颌淋巴结明显缩小,发音

功能明显改善,未出现相关的不良反应,未诉特殊不适。2021年8月31日入院全面检查,口腔转移灶较前基本消失(图3-A),肾上腺结节较前稍减小(图3-B),部分腹腔淋巴结较前消失(图3-C),评估疗效为部分缓解后再次行第三周期上述方案治疗。



图3 免疫联合化疗联合抗血管治疗2个周期后,口腔转移灶及复查腹部增强CT表现

Fig.3 Oral metastases and review of abdominal enhancement CT performance after 2 cycles of immune combination chemotherapy combined with anti-vascular therapy

注:治疗两个周期后。A. 可见口腔病灶基本消失; B. 肾上腺转移灶较前稍有缩小; C. 较图2-B相比腹腔淋巴结消失

Note: After two cycles of treatment. A. the oral lesions were basically disappeared; B. the adrenal metastases were slightly smaller than before; C. the abdominal lymph nodes disappeared compared with Figure 2-B

2 讨论

肺肉瘤样癌(pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma, PSC)是一种少见、分化较差的NSCLC, 占有肺恶性肿瘤的0.1%~0.4%^[1-2], 具有快速生长、高侵袭性、易转移、预后差的临床特点。常好发于长期大量吸烟的老年男性, 平均年龄65~75岁^[3-4]。根据2004年, 世界卫生组织(World Health Organization, WHO)的肺肿瘤分类中, PSC是含有肉瘤或肉瘤样成分的一类NSCLC的统称, 有多形性癌、梭形细胞癌、巨细胞癌、癌肉瘤和肺母细胞瘤5种亚型^[5]。组织学上, 梭形细胞癌和巨细胞癌被定义为纯PSC, 因为它们都是纯肉瘤样成分。其他亚型被定义为双相PSC, 因为NSCLC的常规成分与肉瘤样成分混合^[6]。PSC本质是一种上皮源性的恶性肿瘤, 肉瘤样成分起源于上皮癌组织, 经稳定的上皮-间充质转化^[7-8], 上皮细胞失去了细胞极性, 失去与基底膜的连接等上皮表型, 获得了较高的迁移与侵袭、抗凋亡和降解细胞外基质的能力等间质表型。PSC的免疫组织化学特点: 上皮标志物和间质标志物均可呈阳性表达。常用的上皮生物学标志物是细胞角蛋白(cytokeratin, CK)、上皮细胞膜抗原(epithelial membrane antigen, EMA)、抗细胞角蛋白单克隆抗体(anti-pancytokeratin antibody, AE1/AE3)、甲状腺转录因子-1(thyroid transcription

factor - 1, TTF - 1)、癌胚抗原(carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA)等, 间质成分标志物包括波形蛋白(vimentin)、结蛋白(desmin)等^[9]。手术根治切除是早期主要的有效治疗手段, 对于中期能切除者以手术切除为主的综合治疗, 不能切除者以根治性放疗为主, 对于晚期则根据肿瘤病理类型及基因检测的结果制定个体化的全身治疗方案^[10]。但国内报道表明化疗疗效差, 不能提高患者生存期及减少复发。目前的研究大多数认为PSC患者的预后比其他类型的NSCLC患者更差^[1-2], 中位生存期仅6.4个月, PSC的1年、3年和5年生存率分别为33.7%、18.4%和14.4%^[11]; 其原因主要是PSC对传统治疗方法响应较差, 对常规化疗的耐药性和对放疗的低反应性, 并且手术切除后复发较快^[12, 12]。

随着分子检测技术如ARMS-PCR, 二代测序技术在临床的广泛应用, 发现PSC是一种基因突变频率较高的NSCLC, 69%~80% PSC患者包含至少一个基因突变^[12], 目前有文献报告的PSC相关基因有TP53、EGFR、KRAS、MET和ALK等, 这些基因改变可单独存在, 也可同时发生, 并且在不同的人群中有不同结果的突变谱^[13-14]。这有望从相应的靶向药物治疗中获益。另外, 免疫系统在肿瘤发生中起着非常重要的作用, 逃避免疫监视是癌症公认的特征之一^[15]。特异性免疫检查点抑制剂主要作用于阻断抑制性T淋巴细胞所介导的免疫反应, 如程序性

细胞死亡蛋白1(programmed death 1,PD-1)和程序性死亡配体1(programmed death ligand 1,PD-L1)的抗体,正在成为许多NSCLC患者标准治疗的一部分^[16]。PD-1是近年发现的一种负性共刺激分子。PD-L1是PD-1的配体,PD-1与PD-L1结合后可提供抑制性信号,诱导T细胞凋亡,抑制T细胞的活化和增殖。PD-L1/PD-1抗体属于免疫检查点抑制剂(immune checkpoint inhibitor,ICIs),帮助T细胞恢复对肿瘤细胞的识别和杀伤能力^[17]。替雷利珠单抗(tislelizumab)是一种对PD-1具有高度亲和力和特异性的人源化单克隆抗体,国家药品监督管理局在2020年4月21日正式受理了替雷利珠单抗联合紫杉醇或紫杉醇(白蛋白结合型)和铂类,用于一线治疗晚期鳞状NSCLC这一新适应证的上市申请^[18]。NCCN临床实践指南(2019年,V7),针对PD-L1高表达(PD-L1 \geq 50%)且EGFR、ALK阴性的晚期NSCLC,组织类型为非鳞癌者,推荐化疗联合ICIs(1类)。CSCO指南(2019)也是相似的推荐^[19]。

该例肺肉瘤样癌患者术后迅速多发转移,且病理提示为低分化腺癌,故给予铂类联合培美曲塞治疗,此为晚期非小细胞非鳞状细胞肺癌患者的一线化疗方案。根据基因检测结果提示:BRAF V600E,突变频率37.1%,由于肺癌分子发病机制中致癌驱动突变的特征研究取得显著进展^[20]。ALK重排、ROSI重排和EGFR+激活的突变已被确定为肺癌分子发病机制的致癌驱动因素,这已导致针对NSCLC患者的靶向治疗和更个性化的治疗策略的快速发展^[21-23]。而激活BRAF突变被认为是NSCLC中的另一种致癌驱动因素,在含有EGFR突变、ALK重排或ROSI重排的肿瘤中几乎从未观察到这种情况^[20]。在晚期NSCLC患者中,大约2%的病例中观察到BRAF突变^[24]。BRAF V600E突变的NSCLC患者临床上受益于BRAF靶向药物^[25]。研究结果显示,达布非尼联合曲美替尼治疗未经治疗的BRAF V600E突变转移性NSCLC患者具有显著的抗肿瘤活性^[20]。根据NCCN指南(2020)以及CSCO指南,对于BRAF V600E突变的NSCLC患者推荐使用达拉非尼联合曲美替尼。该患者基因检测结果符合BRAF靶向药物,建议其行达拉非尼联合曲美替尼治疗,并告知其风险、适应证及相关费用后,患者因经济原因拒绝上述方案治疗。针对NTRK突变的靶向药物最早于NCCN指南得到获批,我国对该类药物的可及性差,虽然该患者NTRK1突变频率18.9%,

有使用恩曲替尼或劳拉替尼等靶向药物的指征,考虑到药物可及性对患者病情的影响,故而未予以选择。另外,患者虽PD-L1扩增(-),但是肿瘤突变负荷高(high tumor mutation burden, TMB-H),研究^[26]显示TMB-H的肿瘤(包括NSCLC)对PD-1抗体(帕博利珠单抗/纳武利尤单抗)治疗敏感,具有更好的获益。2017年美国临床肿瘤学会(American Society of Clinical Oncology, ASCO)^[27]一项研究报道了不同肿瘤类型的患者TMB与预后以及抗PD-1/PD-L1免疫治疗的疗效的相关性,包括NSCLC、黑色素瘤以及其它19个肿瘤类型,结果显示,高TMB与更好的预后相关,且是独立的预测因子;在抗PD-1/PD-L1免疫治疗的患者中也有同样的结果,接受抗PD-1/PD-L1单药治疗的响应者与非响应者的中位TMB分别为18.0和5.0 mut/Mb($P<0.0001$)。该患者可能对免疫检查点抑制剂敏感,故联合替雷利珠单抗行免疫治疗。考虑患者身体状况可耐受化疗,且肿瘤含有肉瘤样成分,血管丰富,故加用安罗替尼抗血管治疗。两个周期后评估疾病进展情况,为部分缓解(partial response, PR),口腔肿物明显缩小,颈部淋巴结未触及,治疗效果满意。

综上所述,肺肉瘤样癌比较少见,恶性程度高,早期不易发现,发现时多有全身转移。通过对科收治的该例患者的病史回顾、诊治过程、效果评估等内容的梳理总结,我们不难看出对于PSC这种手术切除后复发较快、对常规放、化疗响应较差的NSCLC类型,通过以基因检测结果为指导的免疫联合治疗效果更佳,通过对该病例的分析,以期为临床诊治提供参考。另外,随着基因检测技术的进展及肿瘤免疫相关领域的深入研究,未来将会有更多有效的免疫药物问世,通过以基因检测结果为指导的个体化治疗,将会更好改善晚期肿瘤患者的生存质量,延长患者生命。

[参 考 文 献]

- [1] YENDAMURI S, CATY L, PINE M, et al. Outcomes of sarcomatoid carcinoma of the lung: a Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Database analysis[J]. Surgery, 2012, 152(3):397-402.
- [2] UNG M, ROUQUETTE I, FILLERON T, et al. Characteristics and Clinical Outcomes of Sarcomatoid Carcinoma of the Lung [J]. Clin Lung Cancer, 2016, 17(5):391-397.
- [3] RAHOUMA M, KAMEL M, NARULA N, et al. Pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma: an analysis of a rare cancer from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results database[J]. Eur J Cardiothorac Surg, 2018, 53(4):828-834.

- [4] SIM J K, CHUNG S M, CHOI J H, et al. Clinical and molecular characteristics of pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma [J]. *Korean J Intern Med*, 2018, 33(4):737-744.
- [5] BEASLEY M B, BRAMBILLA E, TRAVIS W D. The 2004 World Health Organization classification of lung tumors [J]. *Semin Roentgenol*, 2005, 40(2):90-97.
- [6] ZHOU F, HUANG Y, CAI W, et al. The genomic and immunologic profiles of pure pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma in Chinese patients [J]. *Lung Cancer*, 2021, 153:66-72.
- [7] PELOSI G, MELOTTI F, CAVAZZA A, et al. A modified vimentin histological score helps recognize pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma in small biopsy samples [J]. *Anticancer Res*, 2012, 32(4):1463-1473.
- [8] ZUOSHENG L, XIN L, JUN C. Advances in clinical and molecular biology of pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma [J]. *Journal of Armed Police Logistics College (Medical Edition)*, 2020, 29(4):76-80. [李作生, 李昕, 陈军. 肺肉瘤样癌的临床和分子生物学研究进展 [J]. 武警后勤学院学报(医学版). 2020, 29(4):76-80.]
- [9] LIYUN M, CHUNLIANG Y, QIUHONG Z, et al. Advances in the diagnosis and treatment of sarcomatoid carcinoma of the lung [J]. *Cancer Progress*, 2021, 19(6):556-559+595. [马丽云, 闫春良, 赵秋红, 任喜艳, 郑清月. 肺肉瘤样癌的诊断和治疗进展 [J]. 癌症进展, 2021, 19(6):556-559+595.]
- [10] BRANCH C M A O, SOCIETY C M A J. Clinical guidelines for the treatment of lung cancer of the Chinese Medical Association Oncology Branch (2021 edition) [J]. *Chinese Journal of Oncology*, 2021, 43(6):591-621. [中华医学会肿瘤学分会, 中华医学会杂志社. 中华医学会肿瘤学分会肺癌临床诊疗指南(2021版) [J]. 中华肿瘤杂志, 2021, 43(6):591-621.]
- [11] STEUER C E, BEHERA M, LIU Y, et al. Pulmonary Sarcomatoid Carcinoma: An Analysis of the National Cancer Data Base [J]. *Clin Lung Cancer*, 2017, 18(3):286-292.
- [12] LOCOGO F, GANDOLFI G, ROSSI G, et al. Deep Sequencing Analysis Reveals That KRAS Mutation Is a Marker of Poor Prognosis in Patients with Pulmonary Sarcomatoid Carcinoma [J]. *J Thorac Oncol*, 2016, 11(8):1282-1292.
- [13] WANG S, CHEN R, TANG Y, et al. Comprehensive Genomic Profiling of Rare Tumors: Routes to Targeted Therapies [J]. *Front Oncol*, 2020, 10:536.
- [14] LILI W, JING Z, XIAOLONG L, et al. Bruce Liang Progress in the study of clinicopathological features and molecular characteristics of pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma [J]. *Chinese Journal of Lung Diseases (electronic version)*, 2017, 10(1):83-86. [王丽丽, 张静, 梁小龙, 梁智勇. 肺肉瘤样癌的临床病理特征及分子特点研究进展 [J]. 中华肺部疾病杂志(电子版), 2017, 10(1):83-86.]
- [15] SMIDA T, BRUNO T C, STABILE L P. Influence of Estrogen on the NSCLC Microenvironment: A Comprehensive Picture and Clinical Implications [J]. *Front Oncol*, 2020, 10:137.
- [16] LIU S Y, WU Y L. Tislelizumab: an investigational anti-PD-1 antibody for the treatment of advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) [J]. *Expert Opin Investig Drugs*, 2020, 29(12):1355-1364.
- [17] YUWEI D, XIUJUN T, YI C, et al. Progress in molecular pathology and targeted therapy of pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma [J]. *New Medicine*, 2021, 31(2):138-144. [丁雨薇, 唐秀珺, 程怡, 朱柠, 翁姗姗, 袁瑛. 肺肉瘤样癌分子病理学与靶向治疗的研究进展 [J]. 医学新知, 2021, 31(2):138-144.]
- [18] Chinese guidelines for the treatment of stage IV primary lung cancer (2021 edition) [J]. *Chinese Journal of Oncology*, 2021, 43(1):39-59. [IV期原发性肺癌中国治疗指南(2021年版) [J]. 中华肿瘤杂志, 2021, 43(1):39-59.]
- [19] JIANGUO S, MENGMAN L, ZHENZHOU Y. Exploration of first-line immunotherapy strategy for advanced non-small cell lung cancer with high PD-L1 expression [J]. *Journal of the Third Military Medical University*, 2020, 42(3):314-319. [孙建国, 李梦侠, 杨镇洲. PD-L1高表达晚期非小细胞肺癌一线免疫治疗策略的探讨 [J]. 第三军医大学学报, 2020, 42(3):314-319.]
- [20] PLANCHARD D, SMIT E F, GROEN H, et al. Dabrafenib plus trametinib in patients with previously untreated BRAFV600E-mutant metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer: an open-label, phase 2 trial [J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2017, 18(10):1307-1316.
- [21] SHAW A T, KIM D W, NAKAGAWA K, et al. Crizotinib versus chemotherapy in advanced ALK-positive lung cancer [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2013, 368(25):2385-2394.
- [22] SHAW A T, OU S H, BANG Y J, et al. Crizotinib in ROS1-rearranged non-small-cell lung cancer [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2014, 371(21):1963-1971.
- [23] ROSELL R, CARCERENY E, GERVAIS R, et al. Erlotinib versus standard chemotherapy as first-line treatment for European patients with advanced EGFR mutation-positive non-small-cell lung cancer (EURTAC): a multicentre, open-label, randomised phase 3 trial [J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2012, 13(3):239-246.
- [24] LEONETTI A, FACCHINETTI F, ROSSI G, et al. BRAF in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): Pickaxing another brick in the wall [J]. *Cancer Treat Rev*, 2018, 66:82-94.
- [25] WIESWEG M, PREUB C, ROEPER J, et al. BRAF mutations and BRAF mutation functional class have no negative impact on the clinical outcome of advanced NSCLC and associate with susceptibility to immunotherapy [J]. *Eur J Cancer*, 2021, 149:211-221.
- [26] RIZVI N A, HELLMANN M D, SNYDER A, et al. Cancer immunology. Mutational landscape determines sensitivity to PD-1 blockade in non-small cell lung cancer [J]. *Science*, 2015, 348(6230):124-128.
- [27] GOODMAN A, KATO S, BAZHENOVA L, et al. Comprehensive genomic profiling to identify tumor mutational burden (TMB) as an independent predictor of response to immunotherapy in diverse cancers [J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2017, 35(15S):Abstr e14508.

[收稿日期] 2021-11-15