

关于卵巢成年型颗粒细胞瘤合并子宫内膜病变的临床参数分析:一项单中心回顾性研究

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【摘要】 目的 筛选出卵巢成年型颗粒细胞瘤(adult granulosa cell tumor, AGCT)合并子宫内膜病变的术前有效预测因素,为后续临床诊疗提供参考。方法 收集2010年1月至2022年12月在复旦大学附属妇产科医院接受初始治疗的AGCT患者的临床资料,子宫内膜增生或子宫内膜癌患者归为子宫内膜病变组,将子宫内膜良性病变或正常子宫内膜患者归为子宫内膜正常组。通过回归分析,筛选AGCT患者并发子宫内膜病变的高危因素。结果 共纳入101例AGCT患者,其中34例(33.7%)归为子宫内膜病变组,具体包括单纯子宫内膜增生14例(13.9%)、复杂子宫内膜增生7例(6.9%)、复杂不典型子宫内膜增生5例(5.0%)、子宫内膜腺癌I级8例(7.9%),剩余67例(含正常内膜、内膜息肉及萎缩性子宫内膜)归为子宫内膜正常组。子宫内膜病变组的发病年龄、BMI、子宫内膜厚度、绝经年限、绝经患者占比、绝经后出血占比、CA125 \geq 35 U/mL占比均高于子宫内膜正常组(P 均 <0.05)。多因素Logistic回归分析表明,年龄($OR=1.3$, 95%CI: 1.1~1.6, $P=0.004$)、CA125 \geq 35 U/mL($OR=8.6$, 95%CI: 1.4~54.1, $P=0.022$)、子宫内膜厚度($OR=1.3$, 95%CI: 1.1~1.6, $P=0.014$)均与子宫内膜病变呈正相关。结论 高龄、子宫内膜增厚及CA125水平升高是术前AGCT患者并发子宫内膜病变的高危因素,对于存在上述情况的患者,需在术前对子宫内膜进行充分评估,以指导后续的诊疗工作。

【关键词】 卵巢; 成年型颗粒细胞瘤(AGCT); 子宫内膜病变; 风险评估; 回归分析

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Clinical parameter analysis of ovarian adult granulosa cell tumors complicated with endometrial neoplasms: a single-center retrospective study

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To identify effective preoperative predictors of concurrent endometrial pathology in patients with ovarian adult granulosa cell tumor (AGCT), to provide reference for subsequent clinical diagnosis and treatment. **Methods** This retrospective study included patients with newly diagnosed ovarian AGCT who underwent initial treatment at Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital, Fudan University from Jan 2010 to Dec 2022. Based on postoperative endometrial pathological results, patients with endometrial hyperplasia (of any subtypes) or endometrial carcinoma were assigned to the abnormal endometrium group; those with benign endometrial lesions or normal endometrium were categorized into

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the normal endometrium group. Screening high-risk factors for concurrent endometrial lesions in AGCT patients through regression analysis. **Results** Among the enrolled 101 patients with AGCT, 14 cases (13.9%) had simple endometrial hyperplasia, 7 cases (6.9%) had complex endometrial hyperplasia, 5 cases (5.0%) had complex atypical endometrial hyperplasia, and 8 cases (7.9%) had grade I endometrial adenocarcinoma. These 34 cases (33.7%) were classified into the abnormal endometrium group, while the remaining 67 cases (including normal endometrium, endometrial polyps, and atrophic endometrium) were assigned to the normal endometrium group. Comparison of clinical parameters between the two groups revealed that the age at onset, BMI, endometrial thickness, postmenopausal duration, the proportions of postmenopausal patients, postmenopausal bleeding, and CA125 \geq 35 U/mL in the abnormal endometrium group were significantly higher than those in the normal endometrium group ($P<0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that age (OR=1.3, 95%CI: 1.1-1.6, $P=0.004$), CA125 \geq 35 U/mL (OR=8.6, 95%CI: 1.4-54.1, $P=0.022$), and endometrial thickness (OR=1.3, 95%CI: 1.1-1.6, $P=0.014$) were positively correlated with the development of endometrial lesions. **Conclusion** For preoperative patients with AGCT, advanced age, increased endometrial thickness, and elevated CA125 levels may be associated with a higher risk of concurrent endometrial neoplasms. Therefore, comprehensive preoperative evaluation of the endometrium is recommended to guide subsequent treatment.

【Key words】 ovarian; adult granulosa cell tumor (AGCT); endometrial lesion; risk assessment; regression analysis

卵巢颗粒细胞瘤是卵巢恶性肿瘤中的一种类型,来源于卵巢性索间质,属于罕见低度恶性肿瘤,占卵巢恶性肿瘤的2%~5%,根据病理分为成年型颗粒细胞瘤(adult granulosa cell tumor, AGCT)和幼年型颗粒细胞瘤(juvenile granulosa cell tumor, JGCT)。AGCT好发于30岁以上女性患者,主要集中于50~55岁^[1-2]。与大多数卵巢肿瘤类似,颗粒细胞瘤的临床表现可以是腹胀或者触及肿块等,但该肿瘤属于功能性肿瘤,可以分泌性激素,如雌激素、抑制素A,甚至雄激素。因此在性激素作用下,绝经前患者常伴有月经模式改变,可表现为闭经、不规则阴道流血,绝经后患者有绝经后阴道流血症状,上述症状的发生率高达32%~45%^[3-4]。长期雌激素作用下子宫内膜也出现不同类型的病理变化。子宫内膜增生(endometrial hyperplasia, EH)超出正常增生范畴,组织病理学可分为不存在不典型增生和存有不典型增生两类,系子宫内膜腺癌(endometrioid adenocarcinoma, EC)的前驱病变, EH发展的最重要危险因素是长期过度的雌激素刺激,内源性刺激常可发生于肥胖、慢性无排卵、初潮早、绝经晚以及存在分泌雌激素的肿瘤患者^[5]。据报道,25%~50%的卵巢颗粒细胞瘤女性患者合并EH;卵巢颗粒细胞瘤合并子宫内膜癌的发病率达1.3%~12.8%^[6-7]。

AGCT患者的主要治疗方式是全子宫及双附件切除为基础的全面分期手术或减瘤术(包括大网膜切除、腹膜细胞学检查、腹膜活检及任何可疑病变切除)。然而,对于未生育的年轻AGCT患者,若病灶局限于卵巢,可保留子宫及健侧卵巢。卵巢性索间质肿瘤多直接蔓延及血行转移,淋巴结转移概率低,仅为3.10%~3.48%。有研究提出淋巴结清扫并不能为患者的总生存带来益处,且术后可能存在出血、感染、淋巴囊肿、下肢水肿等并发症。因此目前国内外指南提出:除非怀疑淋巴结肿大可能,否则不推荐初次手术中行淋巴结清扫术^[8-10]。然而,对于子宫内膜癌患者,精准地评估淋巴结是否转移对指导辅助治疗、评估预后有重要意义。既往研究认为满足梅奥标准(子宫内膜癌G1级、G2级,肿瘤直径 \leq 2 cm,肌层浸润 $<1/2$)可以不需要淋巴结清扫,而国内外指南及专家共识主张早期低危子宫内膜癌患者进行前哨淋巴结(sentinel lymph node, SLN)活检,以避免系统性清扫,减少术后并发症^[11-12]。

因此,对于AGCT患者,如何术前更好地识别筛选出合并子宫内膜病变,从而指导下一步手术计划及后续临床决策十分重要。本研究回顾性分析复旦大学附属妇产科医院AGCT患者的临床参数,以期从中获取能识别合并子宫内膜病变患者的高危因素。

资料和方法

研究对象和分组 本研究以子宫内膜是否病变作为结局指标,为回顾性病例对照研究。收集复旦大学附属妇产科医院2010年1月至2022年12月收治的初治卵巢癌患者253例。纳入标准:病理诊断为AGCT,临床资料完整,无其他恶性肿瘤病史,内膜病理完整等。排除标准:临床资料严重缺失,合并其他恶性肿瘤,病理不符,既往全子宫/次全子宫切除,未接受子宫内膜病理检查。将符合纳排标准的患者分为子宫内膜正常组及子宫内膜病变组。本研究已获得复旦大学附属妇产科医院伦理委员会批准(批准号:2024-163),所有患者相关资料的使用均符合伦理规范。所有病例均经我院病理科高年资医师读片确认,临床资料来源于医院病案系统,病理数据从PathQC系统(无锡Logene有限公司)中提取。

观察指标 搜集患者基线资料,包括人口学特征变量:年龄、BMI、绝经状态(未绝经、已绝经,绝经定义为自然停经12个月以上)、绝经年限(仅限已绝经者);子宫内膜病理检查的实施时机明确为:针对确诊AGCT且接受保守性手术的患者,于宫腔镜或内膜活检手术进行的同时开展检查。临床病理特征变量包括:肿瘤直径(由术前超声/MRI测量最大径确定)、依据国际妇产科联盟(FIGO)2021年卵巢癌分期标准确定的肿瘤分期、依据WHO卵巢肿瘤病理分级标准确定的病理分级。淋巴结转移情况(由术后病理检查结果确定)、术后残余病灶(由术后影像学检查确认,残余病灶直径 ≥ 1 cm定义为“有”)、术前血清CA125水平;血清雌二醇(estradiol, E2),血清促卵泡生成素(follicle stimulating hormone, FSH),血清促黄体生成素(luteinizing hormone, LH)。

统计学方法 采用SPSS19.0统计软件进行分析,使用R(R 4.4.1)绘制森林图(forestplot)。对年龄、BMI、肿瘤大小、术前血清CA125水平、血清E2、FSH及LH水平、绝经年限等连续变量进行Shapiro-Wilk正态分布检验。符合正态分布的连续变量(如年龄、肿瘤直径)采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 描述,组间比较采用 t 检验或方差分析;不符合正态分布的连续变量(如BMI、术前血清CA125水平)采用中位数描述,组间

比较采用Mann-Whitney U检验或Kruskal-Wallis H检验;分类变量(如肿瘤分期、手术方式)采用 $n(\%)$ 描述,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法。多因素Logistic回归分析(或Cox比例风险回归模型)中纳入的变量,依据单因素分析结果($P < 0.05$ 的变量)及临床意义(如肿瘤分期、手术方式等已明确与卵巢癌预后相关的因素)确定。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结果

一般情况 本研究共纳入101例具有子宫内膜病理结果的AGCT患者,筛选流程见图1。其基线临床特征为:平均年龄(50.8 ± 9.6)岁,平均BMI(24.4 ± 3.0) kg/m^2 ;卵巢肿瘤平均大小(6.8 ± 4.2) cm;中位子宫内膜厚度为6.0(1.0~22.0)mm;中位血清E2浓度为187.2(22.0~1152.0)pmol/L。

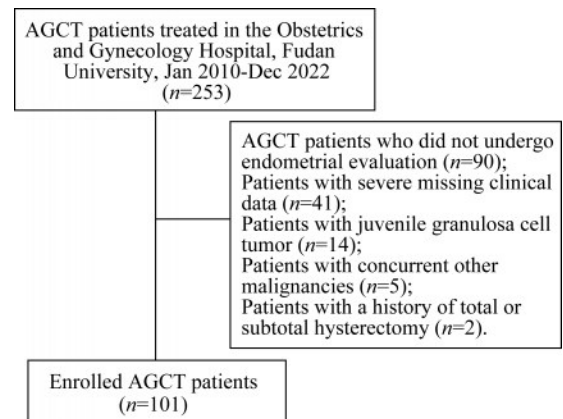


图1 病例筛选流程图

Fig 1 Flow chart for case selection

临床状态方面,48例(47.5%)患者处于绝经后状态,绝经患者中位绝经年限为6.0(1.0~20.0)年;其中24例患者(占总患者数的23.8%、占绝经患者数的50.0%)存在绝经后出血症状;27例患者(占总患者数的26.7%、占非绝经患者数的50.9%)存在月经异常。参照2021年国际妇产科联合会(FIGO)卵巢肿瘤分期标准,患者分期分布为:I A期67例(66.3%)、I B期1例(1.0%)、I C期27例(26.7%)、II B期4例(4.0%)、III A期2例(2.0%)。子宫内膜病理结果显示:正常子宫内膜49例(48.5%)、萎缩性子宫内膜7例(6.9%)、子宫内膜息肉11例(10.9%)、单纯子宫内膜增生14例(13.9%)、复杂子宫内膜增生7例(6.9%)、复杂不典型子宫内膜增生

5例(5.0%)、子宫内膜腺癌8例(7.9%)。详见表1。

AGCT患者中子宫内膜正常组和子宫内膜病变

表1 AGCT患者临床病理特征

Tab 1 The clinical and pathology characteristic s of

AGCT patients [n=101, $\bar{x} \pm s$ or n(%)]

Parameters	Results
Age (y)	50.8 ± 9.6
Size of ovarian tumor (cm)	6.8 ± 4.2
FSH (IU/L)	4.8 (0.0-93.9)
LH (IU/L)	18.8 (1.2-109.4)
E2 (pmol/L)	187.2 (22.0-1 152.0)
BMI (kg/m ²)	24.4 ± 3.0
Endometrial thickness (mm)	6.0 (1.0-22.0)
CA125 (U/mL)	16.2 (5.0-446.0)
*Duration of menopause (y)	6.0 (1.0-20.0)
Menopausal status	
Menopause	48 (47.5)
Non-menopause	53 (52.5)
Postmenopausal bleeding	
Bleeding	24 (23.8)
Non-bleeding	77 (76.2)
Menstrual disorder	
Yes	27 (26.7)
No	74 (73.3)
CA125 (U/mL)	
≥35	17 (18.1)
<35	77 (81.9)
Preoperative endometrial examination	
Yes	15 (14.9)
No	86 (85.1)
Staging of ovarian granulosa cell tumor	
I A	67 (66.3)
I B	1 (1.0)
I C	27 (26.7)
II B	4 (4.0)
III A	2 (2.0)
Endometrial pathology	
Atrophic endometrium	7 (6.9)
Normal endometrium	49 (48.5)
Endometrial polyp	11 (10.9)
Simple endometrial hyperplasia	14 (13.9)
Complex endometrial hyperplasia	7 (6.9)
Endometrial atypical hyperplasia	5 (5.0)
Endometrial cancer	8 (7.9)

*Menopausal duration was only applicable to postmenopausal patients and postmenopausal bleeding was only recorded in postmenopausal patients.

组对比 根据AGCT患者的子宫内膜病理结果,将其分为子宫内膜正常组与子宫内膜病变组。对比两组临床参数发现:子宫内膜病变组的发病年龄、BMI、子宫内膜厚度均显著高于子宫内膜正常组($P < 0.001$);其中绝经患者占比(70.6%)明显高于子宫内膜正常组(35.8%),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$),且病变组中绝经患者的平均绝经年限也显著长于正常组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.001$),子宫内膜病变组中CA125水平升高的患者占比同样明显高于正常组($P = 0.039$)。此外,两组患者在卵巢肿瘤大小、E2、FSH、LH水平、卵巢成年型颗粒细胞瘤分期,以及是否存在淋巴结病灶、大网膜病灶等方面,差异均无统计学意义,详见表2。

AGCT合并子宫内膜癌的临床特征 101例初诊AGCT患者中,8例同时合并子宫内膜癌,其中3例患者系绝经前,5例绝经后;7例患者有不规则阴道流血,其中3例是围绝经异常子宫出血,4例是绝经后阴道流血;术前有5例经历宫腔镜内膜检查或诊刮术,1例为不典型增生,4例为子宫内膜癌;术前8例患者影像学均未提示淋巴结肿大,术中有5例对淋巴结进行以下处理:2例盆腔淋巴结清扫,2例盆腔淋巴结及腹主动脉旁淋巴结清扫,1例前哨淋巴结清扫;术后病理证实淋巴结均无转移,7例为低级别子宫内膜癌,其中6例病灶浸润浅表肌层,1例病灶浸润深肌层伴微囊性、伸长及碎片状(microcystic, elongated and fragmented, MELF)浸润。

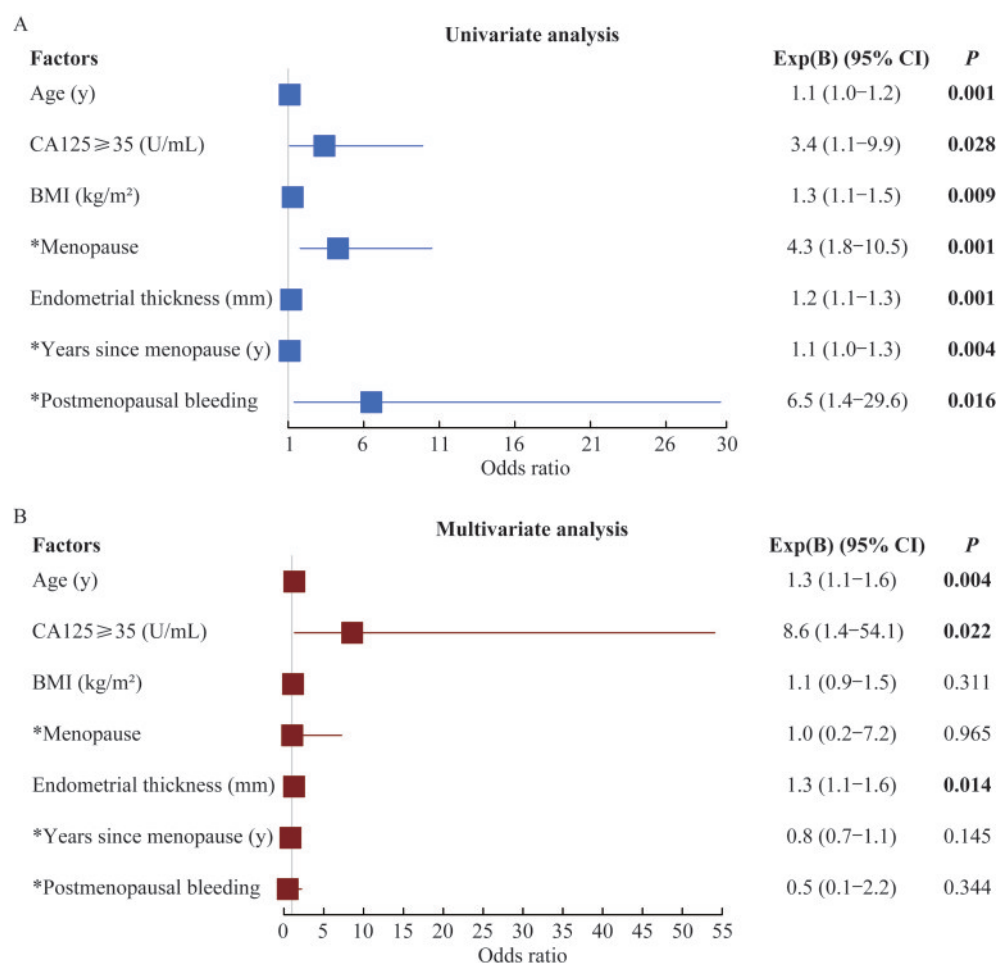
AGCT患者合并子宫内膜病变的高危因素 单因素分析显示:在AGCT患者中,子宫内膜病变的发生风险与年龄、CA125 ≥ 35 U/mL、BMI、子宫内膜厚度、是否绝经、绝经后出血及绝经年限相关。进一步将年龄、BMI、是否绝经、绝经后出血、绝经年限、子宫内膜厚度、CA125 ≥ 35 U/mL纳入多因素Logistic回归模型进行分析,结果表明:年龄、CA125 ≥ 35 U/mL、子宫内膜厚度是AGCT患者发生子宫内膜病变的独立影响因素,且差异均具有统计学意义(年龄:OR=1.3, 95%CI: 1.1~1.6, $P = 0.004$; CA125 ≥ 35 U/mL: OR=8.6, 95%CI: 1.4~54.1, $P = 0.022$; 子宫内膜厚度: OR=1.3, 95%CI: 1.1~1.5, $P = 0.014$),详见图2。

表2 AGCT患者中子宫内膜正常组和子宫内膜病变组临床参数比较

Tab 2 Comparison of clinical parameters between the normal endometrium group and the abnormal endometrium group in AGCT

Parameters	Normal endometrium (n=67)	Abnormal endometrium (n=34)	P
Age (y)	48.31 ± 9.34	55.74 ± 8.20	<0.001
30 ≤ Age < 40	12 (17.9)	1 (2.9)	
40 ≤ Age < 50	28 (41.8)	4 (11.8)	<0.001
Age ≥ 50	27 (40.3)	29 (85.3)	
Tumor size (cm)	7.0 ± 4.1	6.6 ± 4.3	0.651
E2 (pmol/L)	84.5 ± 84.1	70.6 ± 76.3	0.592
FSH (IU/L)	10.3 ± 19.3	25.3 ± 31.2	0.087
LH (IU/L)	20.0 ± 18.4	25.5 ± 31.2	0.502
BMI (kg/m ²)	23.6 ± 2.8	25.6 ± 2.9	0.005
Endometrial thickness (mm)	6.9 ± 4.1	10.2 ± 4.9	0.005
Menopausal status			0.001
Menopause	24 (35.8)	24 (70.6)	
Non-menopause	43 (64.2)	10 (29.4)	
Years since menopause*	2.3 ± 4.0	5.5 ± 5.8	0.001
Postmenopausal bleeding			0.003
Bleeding	10 (14.9)	14 (41.2)	
Non-bleeding	57 (85.1)	20 (58.8)	
Menstrual disorder			0.320
Yes	20 (29.9)	7 (20.6)	
No	47 (70.1)	27 (79.4)	
CA125(U/mL)	27.8 ± 64.1	51.0 ± 68.3	0.148
CA125 ≥ 35	7 (10.4)	10 (29.4)	0.039
CA125 < 35	54 (80.6)	23 (67.6)	
NA	6 (9)	1 (2.9)	
FIGO stage of AGCT			0.597
I A	46 (68.7)	21 (61.8)	
I B	1 (1.5)	0 (0)	
I C	16 (23.9)	11 (32.4)	
II B	2 (3.0)	2 (5.9)	
III A	2 (3.0)	0 (0)	
Lymph node metastasis			0.586
NA	37 (55.2)	20 (58.8)	
Negative	28 (41.8)	14 (41.2)	
Positive	2 (3.0)	0 (0)	
Omental metastasis			0.956
NA	26 (38.8)	13 (38.2)	
Negative	41 (61.2)	21 (61.8)	

*Menopausal duration was only applicable to postmenopausal patients and postmenopausal bleeding was only recorded in postmenopausal patients. Statistical comparisons are defined as follows: CA125, comparison between the ≥35 U/mL and <35 U/mL groups; FIGO stage of AGCT, intergroup comparison across the five stages; lymph node metastasis, comparison between the negative and positive groups; omental metastasis, comparison between the negative group and others, given that no definite evidence of omental metastasis was identified in the cohort. NA: Not available.



OR $>$ 1 indicates a risk factor; OR $<$ 1 indicates a protective factor. *Menopausal duration was only applicable to postmenopausal patients and postmenopausal bleeding was only recorded in postmenopausal patients.

图2 卵巢成年型颗粒细胞瘤患者中子宫内膜病变的发生风险的单因素和多因素回归分析

Fig 2 Univariate and multivariate regression analyses of the risk of endometrial lesions in patients with ovarian adult granulosa cell tumor

讨 论

本回顾性研究发现,AGCT患者合并子宫内膜病变(包括EH与EC)的比例达33.7%,其中子宫内膜不典型增生与EC共占合并内膜病变患者的38.2%,提示AGCT患者中内膜恶性及癌前病变风险需重点关注。在一项纳入1 031例颗粒细胞瘤患者的研究中,5.9%合并子宫内膜癌、25.5%存在子宫内膜增生^[13];另有对285例接受子宫切除的颗粒细胞瘤患者的分析显示,6.7%患有不典型复杂增生、2.8%患有I级子宫内膜样腺癌^[14]。尽管不同研究中具体比例存在细微差异(可能与样本量、纳入标准及随访策略相关),但均证实AGCT与子宫内

膜病变相关,进一步证明临床AGCT患者术前开展内膜病变评估的必要性。

本研究结果表明,年龄是AGCT合并子宫内膜病变的关键因素:AGCT患者整体平均发病年龄为50.81岁,而子宫内膜病变组平均年龄显著高于内膜正常组,且内膜异常组中50岁以上患者占比达85.3%,8例子宫内膜癌患者中7例超过50岁。单因素与多因素分析进一步验证,年龄与AGCT合并子宫内膜病变呈正相关(OR=1.3),即年龄每增加1个单位,病变风险升高1.3倍。这一发现与子宫内膜病变的整体流行病学特征相符:既往研究指出,子宫内膜增生(合并或不合并不典型增生)的发病高峰分别位于绝经后早期与60岁早期^[15];一项关于EH的Meta分析亦提示,年龄增长与EH风险显著

相关,美国大样本数据显示50~54岁人群EH发病率更高,该年龄段人群多处于围绝经或绝经后阶段^[16]。虽目前缺乏针对AGCT人群的年龄分层专项研究,但本研究结果结合通用流行病学规律可推测,AGCT患者的年龄增长可能通过激素代谢变化(如绝经后激素失衡)等机制,进一步叠加内膜病变风险,因此对50岁以上AGCT患者的内膜评估应更加谨慎。Ottolina等^[17]研究认为,40岁以上有临床症状的AGCT患者术前行内膜取样,而本研究中50岁以上患者病变占比更高的特点,或可为临床评估年龄阈值的细化提供参考。

本研究结果还表明,CA125 \geq 35 U/mL是预测AGCT患者合并子宫内膜病变的独立危险因素,这一结果为AGCT患者的内膜风险评估提供了新的标志物参考。从CA125的临床定位来看,其作为源自体腔上皮的糖蛋白,传统上多用于卵巢上皮癌的监测,也可见于盆腔炎、子宫内膜异位症等良性疾病,但在AGCT患者中,CA125水平多处于正常范围,仅少数升高,有报道AGCT人群中CA125升高比例约为25%^[18],但该研究未进一步探究升高者是否合并子宫内膜病变。本研究显示,AGCT患者中CA125 \geq 35 U/mL与内膜病变风险相关,提示该指标或可作为AGCT患者内膜风险分层的辅助工具。

从机制层面推测,这一关联可能与激素介导的“AGCT-内膜病变-CA125”通路相关:一方面,既往研究证实子宫内膜肿瘤细胞可直接促进CA125合成,且肿瘤细胞中芳香族雄激素向雌激素的转化增加,也会间接导致CA125水平升高^[19];另一方面,AGCT本身具有分泌类固醇激素的特性,而雌激素过度刺激是子宫内膜增生乃至癌变的关键诱因,由此推测,AGCT分泌的雌激素先驱动子宫内膜病变发生,病变的内膜组织再进一步分泌CA125,导致CA125升高,这一机制需后续研究进一步验证。本中心此前针对“术前子宫内膜非典型增生、术后病理升级为子宫内膜癌”人群的分析发现,CA125升高与绝经后状态均是并发子宫内膜癌的显著相关因素^[20]。因此,本研究认为在AGCT患者(尤其绝经后患者)中,若出现CA125 \geq 35 U/mL,更需警惕内膜病变可能,建议进一步加强内膜评估,以明确诊断。

本研究34例AGCT合并内膜病变患者中,

70.6%为绝经状态,且14例存在绝经后出血症状,与“绝经相关人群内膜病变风险更高”的普遍认知一致。同样,子宫内膜增厚与内膜病变存在明确相关性^[22],尤其绝经后出血导致内膜增厚,内膜癌风险显著升高^[21]更是得到充分体现。但是,本研究虽然发现AGCT患者内膜异常组的绝经占比、绝经年限及BMI均值高于正常组,但经校正后均无统计学意义;这与部分既往研究结论存在差异,可能与研究样本量有关,后续需扩大样本量进一步探索。此外,本研究为单中心回顾性设计,纳入数据主要集中在高龄全子宫切除患者,40岁以下有保育需求人群较少,且未兼顾引起内膜病变的相关混杂因素,使得研究存在局限性,后续需要进一步对生育年龄AGCT人群以及更全面纳入相关影响因素进行深入研究。

本研究聚焦临床需求,针对性分析AGCT合并子宫内膜病变的风险因素,明确CA125 \geq 35 U/mL、高龄及子宫内膜增厚为独立危险因素,为AGCT患者术前内膜评估提供了实用参考。研究结果表明,在临床实践中,怀疑AGCT的患者,尤其高龄,或伴子宫内膜增厚、CA125异常,需在术前充分评估子宫内膜以指导诊疗。

作者贡献声明 黄媛 论文构思、撰写和修订,数据采集及分析。王博 数据分析,制图,论文修订。钟芳芳 数据采集。孙焯 论文撰写和修订。张海燕 论文构思和修订,数据质控监督。

利益冲突声明 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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