

胆道系统恶性肿瘤的内科治疗新进展

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摘要 胆道系统恶性肿瘤是一种发病率低、预后差的肿瘤,包括胆管癌、胆囊癌及壶腹部癌。在西方国家胆道系统恶性肿瘤大约占胃肠道肿瘤的4%,东南亚发病率相对较高。在我国,胆道系统恶性肿瘤的发病率并没有明确数字,约占消化道肿瘤的第6位。胆系肿瘤生存率低,预后差,至今尚无有效的化疗方案。目前,关于进展期胆系肿瘤化疗的II、III期临床试验研究以逐渐开展,化疗方案以吉西他滨为主,单药或联合铂类药物,得到了明显提高的有效率及生存期。本文就目前胆系肿瘤化疗方面新的进展及成果做综述。

关键词 胆道系统 恶性肿瘤 化疗 进展

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New Progress in Medical Treatment of Biliary Tract Carcinoma

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ABSTRACT: Biliary tract carcinoma is a low incidence and poor prognosis tumor. It includes cholangiocarcinoma, gallbladder and ampullary carcinoma. In Western countries, biliary system cancer accounts for about 4% of gastrointestinal cancer, this incidence is relatively high in Southeast Asia. In China, the incidence of biliary malignancies has no clear figures and Accounting for 6 of the digestive tract tumors. Biliary tract cancer low survival rate and poor prognosis, so far there is no effective chemotherapy. At present, about advanced biliary tract cancer chemotherapy, II, III clinical trials research to gradually carry out, has been significantly improved efficiency and lifetime. Chemotherapy with gemcitabine-based, single agent or in combination with platinum drugs. This article review on biliary tract cancer chemotherapy, new progress and achievements.

Key words: Biliary system; Cancer; Chemotherapy; Progress

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胆道系统恶性肿瘤是一种预后较差的肿瘤,同时是一种发病率较低的肿瘤。其在西方国家大约占胃肠道肿瘤的4%,东南亚发病率相对较高。在我国,胆道系统恶性肿瘤的发病率并没有明确数字,约占消化道肿瘤的第6位。胆道系统肿瘤的危险因素包括扩张型的胆总管合流异常和原发性硬化性胆管炎等^[1]。胆系肿瘤恶性程度高,患者生存率低,至目前,切缘阴性的手术治疗仍是唯一有治愈可能的治疗方法。根据最新资料显示II A, II B 及III, IV期患者的3年生存率分别为11%,13%,4%,2%;4年生存率分别为8%,10%,3%和2%。由于胆系肿瘤早期症状不明显,只有10%-30%的患者能够手术切除病灶,大部分患者诊断时即为晚期,而接受放疗联合化疗的综合治疗。目前尚无公认的有效控制胆系肿瘤的化疗方案,小型的II期临床研究较多,提出以吉西他滨(GEM)、奥沙利铂(L-OHP)、氟尿嘧啶(5-FU)等药物为基础的化疗方案,这些化疗方案在疾病控制、提高生存方面取得一定进步。2010年发布的ABC-02实验是目前可以使用的唯一一个III期临床研究^[13],其得出了吉西他滨(GEM)联合顺铂(DDP)方案在生存期方面优于吉西他滨单药

化疗。本文就近年来胆道系统肿瘤的化疗进展综述如下。

1 辅助性治疗

胆道系统恶性肿瘤是一种发病率较低的肿瘤,因此,几乎没有一个试验能使用大量病例对其最佳治疗方法做出研究。目前公认R0手术切除是最有效的治疗,是获得较长生存期的唯一希望,辅助性治疗有无作用及作用究竟多大仍没有一个定论。2002年Takada报告了一项III期多中心前瞻性随机对照研究^[2],对1986-1992年间手术的508例患者(胆管癌139例,胆囊癌140例,壶腹癌56例,胰腺癌173例)进随机分为实验组及对照组,实验组术后给予丝裂霉素(MMC)+氟尿嘧啶方案化疗,方案:MMC 6mg/m²静推(iv),手术当日;5-FU 310mg/m²静推(iv)第2-6天后第一及第三周;5-FU 100mg/m²口服(po)术后第五周始至疾病发展,对照组单纯手术。全部患者随访5年,报告胆管癌MMC+5-FU(MF)组的5年生存率为26.0%,明显高于对照组14.4%, $P=0.0367$,同样5年的无进展生存率(DFS)MF组为20.3%,明显优于对照组的11.6%, $P=0.0210$ 。而在胆管癌、壶腹癌及胰腺癌患者两组间的5年生存率及DFS均无显著性差异。此项研究提示对于手术未完全切除的胆管癌患者有可能从系统化疗中受益,但胆囊癌例数太少,所选药物及用药方法过于陈旧,同时此方案对胆管癌患者无效,因此还需进一步观察。2010年法国学者公布的一项实验^[3],

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22 例根治性术后的胆系肿瘤患者,术后给予 GEM 联合 L-OHP 方案化疗 6 个周期 (GEM 1000mg/m² 静脉点滴 第 1 天 1-L-OHP 85mg/m² 静脉点滴 第 2 天,q3w), 结果 5 年生存率为 56%,2 年无病生存率为 28%,中位疾病进展时间 (TTP) 为 15 个月,术后的复发率为 63%。从而证明了术后辅助化疗对延长胆系肿瘤患者的生存率及无疾病生存时间是有益的。但目前此类研究病例数都较少,仍需要更多具有针对性的研究来证实这一方面。

2 晚期胆系肿瘤姑息性化疗

胆道系统恶性肿瘤唯一根治性的治疗方法是手术切除,但能够行 R0 手术切除的患者数量是有限的。在一项 225 例肝门部胆管癌的报道中^[4],只有 28% 的患者接受了 R0 切除,中位总生存期 (OS) 为 42 个月,在肝外胆管癌手术治疗的中位生存期 (MST) 为 5 至 32 个月,局部失败率超过 50%。目前胆系肿瘤的现状仍为超过 75% 的患者不能手术,同时诊断时即为晚期患

者。而这些患者的治疗大多考虑姑息性化疗。姑息化疗具有一定改善整体生存和生活质量作用,但胆道系统肿瘤姑息性化疗尚无标准化方案。氟尿嘧啶和吉西他滨两类药物目前公认对胆系肿瘤姑息化疗是有效的,氟尿嘧啶的单药或与其他药物联合使用有效率为 0-30%,有报道显示吉西他滨的单药或联合有效率 (RR) 为 10-30%。此外,新的氟尿嘧啶衍生物卡培他滨和 S-1,有报道显示有效率 (RR) 为 20-40%。

2.1 以 5-FU 为基础的化疗方案

20 世纪对于胆系肿瘤化疗药物的研究主要集中在 5-FU 的单药和联合应用上。Kazuma Kobayashi 等报告的 5-FU 持续静脉点滴联合应用低剂量 DDP^[52]整体有效率 (ORR) 为 42.9%,是治疗有效率最高的一片报道,该实验中位生存时间 (MST) 为 225 天,中位治疗失败时间 (TTF) 为 107 天,胆囊癌和胆管癌患者的有效率及生存期没有得到统计学差异。以 5-FU 为基础的临床实验详见表 1。

表 1 进展期胆道系统肿瘤化疗 (5-FU 为基础)

Table 1 The progress of the biliary system cancer chemotherapy(5-FU-based)

Researcher	Year	Drugs	n	RR(%)	PFS(M)	OS(M)
Falkson 等 ^[6]	1984	5-FU± Me-CCNU	53	9	-	-
Rougier 等 ^[7]	1995	5-FU+DDP	15	32	-	-
Gebbia 等 ^[8]	1996	5-FU+LV+Hudura	30	30	-	8
Patt 等 ^[5]	1996	5-FU+IFNα -2b	35	34	9.5	12
Patt 等 ^[9]	1999	5-FU+DDP+Furtulon+IFNα	31	-	-	-
Ishii 等 ^[10]	2004	5-FU+ADM/DDP	21	33	-	-
		5-FU+ADM/MMC	25	8	-	-
Kazuma 等 ^[58]	2006	5-FU+DDP	42	42.9	-	7.5

注 1Hudura- 羟基脲 2Furtulon- 去氧氟尿苷 3Me-CCNU- 司莫司汀。

2.2 以吉西他滨为主的化疗方案

吉西他滨是目前唯一通过 FDA 批准用于治疗晚期胰腺癌的药物。由于胆道和胰腺都有一个共同的胚胎起源,吉西他滨可能对胆道系统肿瘤也有积极的治疗作用。从 20 世纪 90 年代期,关于吉西他滨治疗胆道系统肿瘤的临床实验逐渐增多,其中大多数都是小型的 II 期临床实验,结果一般都支持吉西他滨在胆道系统肿瘤治疗中的积极作用。2007 年德国学者 F Eckel 等汇总了进展期胆道系统肿瘤化疗的 112 个实验,2810 例患者^[11],包括氟尿嘧啶及其衍生物,吉西他滨,铂类药物,紫杉醇,伊立替康等的单药或联合方案,得到总有效率 (ORR) 为 22.6%,肿瘤控制率 (CR+PR+SD) 为 57.3%,中位总生存期 (MOS) 为 8.2 个月,其中胆囊癌的效果优于胆管癌 (RR 35.5% vs17.7%,P=0.008;总生存 9.3 个月 vs7.2 个月,P=0.48),两药联合方案要优于单药方案 (RR 25.8%vs11.8%,P=0.000;OS 9.3 个月 vs7.5 个月,P=0.061),三药或多药联合方案较两药联合有效率低且毒副反应大,以吉西他滨为基础的联合方案较之以 5-FU 为基础的化疗方案,中位 TTP 有所延长 (5.5vs3.7 个月,P=0.072)。这个分析最终得出吉西他滨与铂类的联合治疗方案

为进展期胆道系统肿瘤目前标准治疗方案。2009 年英国一项多中心随机 II 期临床实验 (ABC-01)^[12]比较了吉西他滨单药与吉西他滨联合顺铂治疗晚期胆系肿瘤的疗效,86 例患者随机分为两组,GEM 1000mg/m² ivgtt d1、8、15,q4w (44 例) 与 GEM 1000mg/m² ivgttd1、8+DDP 25mg/m² ivgtt d1、8 q3w (42 例),结果两组部分缓解 (PR) 率 22.6%vs27.8%,稳定 (SD) 率 35.5%vs58.0%,肿瘤控制率 (CR+PR+SD) 为 47.1%vs75.0%,中位 TTP 为 4.0 个月 vs8.0 个月,6 个月 PFS 为 45.5%vs57.1%,显示吉西他滨联合顺铂的效果要优于吉西他滨单药。2010 年英国学者 Juan Valle MD 等在 ASCO 会议上公布了在 ABC-01 实验基础上的 III 期随机对照多中心临床实验 (ABC-02)^[13],该实验共纳入 410 例局部晚期或转移性胆管癌,胆囊癌,壶腹癌,接受长达 24 周的吉西他滨联合顺铂 (GEM 1000mg/m² ivgtt d1、8+DDP 25mg/m² ivgt d1、8,q3w) 或吉西他滨单药 (GEM 1000mg/m² ivgtt d1.8.15,q4w) 治疗,主要终点为中位总生存期 (MOS),次要终点是中位无进展生存期 (MFS)。结果两组 MOS 分别为 11.7 个月及 8.1 个月,MFS 为 8.0 个月和 5.0 个月 (P<0.001),两组不良事件无明显差异,联合化疗没有毒性增加。最终

他们得出吉西他滨与顺铂联合治疗有更显著的生存优势。ABC-02 实验是第一个也是目前唯一一个胆系肿瘤化疗的III期临床实验。关于吉西他滨联合顺铂与吉西他滨单药方案的对比,日本也进行了一项多中心临床试验^[14],83 例进展期胆道系统肿瘤患者,随机分为 2 组,GC 组 (GEM 1000mg/m²+DDP 25mg/m² ivgtt d1.8,q3w) 与 GEM 组 (GEM 1000mg/m² ivgtt d1.8.15,q4w),结果两组 1 年生存率为 39.0%vs31.0%,中位 OS 为 11.2 个月 vs7.7 个月,PFS 为 5.8 个月 vs3.7 个月,ORR 为

19.5%vs11.9%。该试验也支持了吉西他滨联合顺铂有效率更高,患者生存期更长这一结论。基于近几年针对吉西他滨为基础的临床研究,目前专家公认吉西他滨联合顺铂为进展期胆道系统肿瘤的首选姑息治疗方案,同时最近有学者根据 ABC-02 试验评估了吉西他滨 + 顺铂与吉西他滨单药治疗的成本效益,得出吉西他滨 + 顺铂治疗对于患者成本效益更高一些^[16]。下表列举了近年来部分以吉西他滨为基础的 II 期临床试验。

表 2 进展期胆道系统肿瘤化疗 (吉西他滨为基础)
Table 2 The progress of the biliary system cancer chemotherapy(Gemcitabine-based)

Reasercher	Year	Drugs	n	RR(%)	PFS(M)	OS(M)
Tsavaris N 等 ^[17]	2004	GEM	30	BDC27.3	3.6	11.4
1				GBC35.7	6.4	17.1
Von Delius S 等 ^[18]	2005	GEM	18		3.6	7.5
Kuriyama H 等 ^[19]	2011	GEM	13		-	9.1
		BSC	15		-	2.9
D C Doval 等 ^[20]	2004	GEM+DDP	30	36.6	6.8	11
C Hsu 等 ^[21]	2004	GEM+5-FU	30	21.4	-	8.3
J Harder 等 ^[22]	2006	GEM+L-OHP	31	29	-	4.7
Riechelmann 等 ^[23]	2007	GEM+Xeloda	75	20.5	6.2	12.7
André T 等 ^[24]	2008	GEM+L-OHP	67	25	3.4	8.8
Koeberle D ^[25]	2008	GEM+Xeloda	44	19	7.2	13.2
AD Wangner 等 ^[26]	2009	GEM+L-OHP+5-FU	BDC37	23	10	11.2
			GBC35	15.0	9.9	7.7
Kim HJ 等 ^[27]	2009	GEM+L-OHP	40	33.3	4.2	8.5
Yamashita Y 等 ^[28]	2010	GEM+DDP+5-FU	21		13.4	18.8
T Okusaka 等 ^[29]	2010	GEM+DDP	GC41	GC19.5	5.8	12
		GEM	G 42	G 11.9	3.7	10.6
Kazuhito Mita 等 ^[30]	2010	GEM+S-1	15	26.7	8.0	12
Sasaki T 等 ^[31]	2010	GEM+S-1	35	34.3	5.9	11.6
Kanai K 等 ^[32]	2010	GEM+S-1	25	30.4		12.7
KerryJ Williams 等 ^[33]	2010	GEM+CBP	BDC35	23.3	7.9	10.6
			GBC12	54.5	6.8	11.5
Hollebecque A 等 ^[34]	2010	GEM+L-OHP	44	16.3	5.0	11.0
Jang JS 等 ^[35]	2010	GEM+L-OHP	57	18.9	4.8	8.3
Chung MJ 等 ^[36]	2011	GEM+CPT-11	39	20.5	3.7	7
Halim A 等 ^[37]	2011	GEM+L-OHP	40	27.5	4	12
Iqbal S 等 ^[38]	2011	GEM+Xeloda	52	25		7
Sasaki T 等 ^{[39]*}	2011	GEM+DDP	20		3.6	5.9
Goldstein D 等 ^[40]	2011	GEM+DDP	50		4	6.8
Oh SY 等 ^{[41]*}	2011	GEM	32	6.9		4.1

注 BDC- 胆管癌 GBC- 胆囊癌 BSC- 最佳支持治疗 * 实验主要针对二线、三线治疗。

2.3 其他药物的化疗方案

晚期胆道系统恶性肿瘤姑息化疗的Ⅱ期临床试验中,还有一部分以其他药物为基础的试验研究,包括5-FU的衍生物S-1及卡培他滨,铂类药物,紫杉醇类,伊立替康,培美曲塞等的单药或联合方案,这类研究得出的有效率高低差距较大,且病例数一般偏少。2002年德国学者报道的一项Ⅱ期临床试验^[42]16例进展期胆道系统肿瘤患者给予FOLFOX3方案化疗(O-LHP 85mg/m² ivgtt d1,5-FU 1.5-2.0g civ d1.2),结果得到疾病控制率(CR+PR+SD)为56%,中位TTP及中位OS分别为4.1个月和9.5个月。

S-1是一种新型的口服化疗药物,是替加氟,吉莫斯特及奥替拉西钾的结合物,S-1在多种实体瘤(如晚期胃癌,大肠癌,非小细胞肺癌,头颈部肿瘤等)上已被证实抗肿瘤效果,2004年日本学者H Ueno等报道的一项Ⅱ期临床场研究^[43]中19例晚期胆道癌患者,S-1口服,40mg/m²,每日两次,持续给药28天,休息14天,疗程反复直至病情进展,得到结果ORR为21.2%,中位TTP为3.7个月,整体中位OS为8.3个月,1年生存率为21.1%。2010年日本学者报道使用S-1作为一线吉西他滨治疗难治性胆道癌失败后的二线单药化疗^[44],22例复发转移的胆道

系统肿瘤患者,口服S-1单药化疗,得到ORR为22.7%,总体疾病控制率为50.0%,中位OS为13.5个月(95%CI,7.1-23.1个月)和中位TTP为5.4个月,从而得出S-1单药用于胆道系统肿瘤的二线治疗是可行的。

此外,还有一些临床试验研究了培美曲塞,多西紫杉醇等药物在胆系肿瘤中的作用。2008年美国学者对培美曲塞联合GEM对胆系肿瘤的作用^[45],63例初治的胆系肿瘤患者给予培美曲塞500mg/m²+GEM 800mg/m² d1.15治疗,6个月生存率为55%,中位OS为6.6个月,PFS为3.8个月,48%的患者出现Ⅳ级不良反应(大部分为中性粒细胞减少)。关于多西紫杉醇在胆系肿瘤的治疗作用是2001年雅典学者报道的一项多中心Ⅱ期临床研究^[46],24例晚期胆道癌患者,接受了多西他赛100mg/m² d1 q3w的治疗至疾病进展,得到ORR为20%,TTP为6个月,OS为8个月,1年生存率为26%,20%的患者发生Ⅳ级中性粒细胞减少。这些实验几乎全部为Ⅰ期或Ⅱ期的临床试验研究,得到的反应率差异性也比较大,且紫杉类、培美曲塞、伊立替康等药物的毒副作用也较大。表3详列了近年这些药物的试验情况。

表3 进展期胆道系统肿瘤化疗(铂类、紫杉类、伊立替康等药物为基础)

Table 3 The progress of the biliary system cancer chemotherapy(Platinum, paclitaxel, irinotecan and other drugs-based)

Reasercher	Year	Drugs	n	RR(%)	PFS(M)	TTP(M)	OS(M)
Papakostas P 等 ^[46]	2001	Docetaxel	24	20%		6M	8M
Nehls O 等 ^[42]	2002	L-OHP+5-FU	16			4.1M	9.5M
Alberts SR 等 ^[48]	2002	CPT-11	39	8%		-	-
Kim TW 等 ^[49]	2003	Xeloda+DDP	42	21.4%	3.7M		9.1M
H Ueno 等 ^[43]	2004	S-1	19	21.2%		3.7M	8.3M
Mambrini A 等 ^[50]	2007	DDP+EPI+XELODA	20		11.6M		18.0M
Hong YS 等 ^[51]	2007	DDP+XELODA	32	40.6%	3.5M		12.4M
Alberts SR 等 ^[45]	2008	Pemetrexed+GEM	63		3.8M		6.6M
Nehls O 等 ^[54]	2008	L-OHP+Xeloda	GBC27	GBC/ECC27		4.7M	8.0M
			ECC20			11.3M	16.6M
			ICC18			2.2M	5.2M
Pacetti P 等 ^[53]	2009	EPI+DDP+Xeloda	33		4.8M		18.9M
Karachaliou N 等 ^[47]	2010	CPT-11+L-OHP	28	17.9%	2.7M		9.2M

注 :GBC- 胆囊癌 ;ECC- 肝外胆管癌 ;ICC- 肝内胆管癌。

2.4 靶向治疗药物

2.4.1 索拉非尼 索拉非尼是一种多靶点酪氨酸抑制剂的口服剂型,后因TAR GET和SHARP临床试验中显著疗效被美国FDA批准用于晚期肾癌和肝细胞癌的治疗。意大利学者C Bengala等^[55]在2010年发表的一项Ⅱ期临床试验上报了口服索拉非尼治疗进展期胆道系统肿瘤,46例晚期胆道系统肿瘤患者,其中包括胆囊癌14例,胆管癌32例,索拉非尼400mg,bid.得到客观反应率2%,PFS为2.3个月,OS为4.4个月,最常见的毒副反应为皮疹(35%)及乏力(33%)。

2.4.2 西妥昔单抗 西妥昔单抗是一种重组的人鼠嵌合型IgG1单克隆抗体,作用靶点为表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)。西妥昔单抗与EGFR结合后,除导致竞争性抑制以外,还可触发受体的内吞和降解,这两种作用均可阻断EGFR通路的信号转导,从而抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖和侵袭以及肿瘤血管的形成。西妥昔单抗与化疗药物联合治疗结直肠癌,头颈部肿瘤等实体瘤的效果已经得到确认。2010年奥地利学者公布的一项Ⅱ期临床试验^[56],30例晚期胆道癌患者,接受西妥昔单抗+吉西他滨+奥沙利铂化疗12个周期,结果CR3例(10%),PR16例(53%),9例得

到二次手术机会,Ⅲ级不良反应为皮疹、周围神经病变、血小板、中性粒细胞减少,恶心及腹泻。得出了西妥昔单抗加 GEMOX 的耐受性良好,并取得了积极的抗肿瘤活性,给患者创造了二期手术机会。同时 2010 年柳叶刀杂志上报道了一项哈佛医学院的Ⅱ期临床试验^[57],35 例晚期胆道癌患者,给予 GEMOX+ 西妥昔单抗治疗,中位 PFS 为 7.0 个月,6 个月的 PFS 为 63%,低于试验 70% 的目标。这两项试验提示了西妥昔单抗联合化疗可能对胆系肿瘤治疗有一定积极效果,但仍需进一步研究明确。

3 小结

胆道系统肿瘤是一种恶性程度较高、预后较差的肿瘤,R0 手术仍是唯一根治的希望。75% 的患者诊断时已失去手术机会,即为进展期或转移性肿瘤。胆系肿瘤的非手术治疗已经发生了重大的变化,姑息化疗是有效的,吉西他滨与顺铂的组合已被认为是晚期患者的标准治疗,分子靶向治疗逐渐被重视,术后辅助化疗是否对患者的生存期有效仍具有争议。目前姑息化疗已有Ⅲ期及大量Ⅱ期临床研究试验为依据,其对延长患者生存期有一定疗效,特别是吉西他滨联合顺铂,总的有效率为 10-40%,改变了胆系肿瘤化疗敏感性差,疗效不佳的状况,至于辅助化疗和靶向治疗的试验仍较少。分子靶向药物对化疗的协同作用,如 IgG1 单克隆抗体西妥昔单抗逐渐被重视,仍需进一步的研究试验提供明确的证据,因此,对于晚期胆系肿瘤患者姑息性全身化疗,联合 / 不联合靶向治疗为一线治疗选择,希望胆系肿瘤的治疗能有更进一步的发展。

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