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特罗凯靶向治疗联合培美曲塞和顺铂对非小细胞肺癌患者血清肿瘤标志物、免疫球蛋白和 T 淋巴细胞亚群的影响 *

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摘要 目的:探讨特罗凯靶向治疗联合培美曲塞和顺铂对非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)患者血清肿瘤标志物、免疫球蛋白和 T 淋巴细胞亚群的影响。**方法:**选取 2018 年 2 月~2020 年 2 月期间我院接收的 NSCLC 患者 80 例,采用抽签法分为对照组、观察组两组,各 40 例。对照组给予培美曲塞和顺铂化疗方案治疗,观察组在对照组基础上联合特罗凯靶向治疗,对比两组总有效率、血清肿瘤标志物、免疫球蛋白、T 淋巴细胞亚群及不良反应发生率。**结果:**对比两组不良反应无差异($P>0.05$)。治疗 3 个疗程后,对照组的临床总有效率分别为 37.50%、60.00%,观察组的总有效率高于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。治疗 3 个疗程,观察组 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 高于对照组,CD8⁺ 低于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗 3 个疗程,观察组免疫球蛋白 G(IgG)、免疫球蛋白 A(IgA)、免疫球蛋白 M(IgM)高于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗 3 个疗程,观察组细胞角蛋白 19 片段(CYFRA21-1)、糖类抗原 50(CA50)、癌胚抗原(CEA)低于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**特罗凯靶向治疗联合培美曲塞和顺铂治疗 NSCLC 患者,疗效较好,可能与该方案可降低患者血清肿瘤标志物含量、调节免疫应答等因素有关。

关键词:特罗凯靶向治疗;培美曲塞;顺铂;非小细胞肺癌;肿瘤标志物;免疫球蛋白;T 淋巴细胞亚群

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Effects of Tarceva Targeted Therapy Combined with Pemetrexed and Cisplatin on Serum Tumor Markers, Immunoglobulin and T-lymphocyte Subsets in Patients with Non-small Cell Lung Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of tarceva targeted therapy combined with pemetrexed and cisplatin on serum tumor markers, immunoglobulin and T lymphocyte subsets in patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Methods:** 80 NSCLC patients who were admitted to our hospital from February 2018 to February 2020 were selected, they were divided into two groups as control group and observation group by drawing lots, 40 cases in each group. The control group was treated with pemetrexed and cisplatin chemotherapy, while the observation group was treated with tarceva targeted therapy on the basis of the control group. The total effective rate, serum tumor markers, immunoglobulin, T lymphocyte subsets and incidence of adverse reactions between two groups were compared. **Results:** There was no difference in adverse reactions between two groups ($P>0.05$). After 3 courses of treatment, the clinical total effective rates of the control group and the observation group were 37.50% and 60.00%, and the total effective rate of observation group was higher than that of control group ($P<0.05$). After 3 courses of treatment, CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD4⁺/CD8⁺ in the observation group were higher than those of control group, CD8⁺ in observation group was lower than that in control group ($P<0.05$). After 3 courses of treatment, the levels of immunoglobulin G (IgG), immunoglobulin A (IGA), immunoglobulin M (IgM) in the observation group were higher than those of control group ($P<0.05$). After 3 courses of treatment, Cytokeratin-19-fragment (CYFRA21-1), Carbohydrate antigen 50(CA50), Carcinoembryonic antigen(CEA) in observation group were lower than those in control group($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Tarceva targeted therapy combined with pemetrexed and cisplatin is effective in the treatment of NSCLC patients, the curative effect is good, which may be related to the reduction of serum tumor markers and the regulation of immune response.

Key words: Tarceva targeted therapy; Pemetrexed; Cisplatin; Non-small cell lung cancer; Tumor markers; Immunoglobulin; T lymphocyte subsets

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前言

肺癌是世界恶性肿瘤发病率的首位肿瘤^[1],非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)是肺癌的一种,所占比例高达85%,且男性多于女性^[2]。手术是治疗NSCLC的最有效方案,但由于NSCLC早期症状极其隐匿,较多患者在早期没有被及时发现,确诊时已是中晚期或癌细胞已扩散,错过了最佳治疗时机^[3,4]。化疗是NSCLC临床常见的治疗手段,含铂两药化疗法是NSCLC治疗的首选方法,有效率达30%,但是化疗并无靶向作用,毒副作用大,治疗中会附带杀伤人体正常组织器官,部分患者甚至因无法耐受而停止化疗,疗效存在局限性^[5-7]。伴随生物分子科技的不断进步,靶向药物治疗方案逐渐变成NSCLC治疗的一线方案^[8]。特罗凯是一种较为常见的靶向治疗药物,该药物半衰期长,特异性强^[9]。我院目前应用特罗凯靶向治疗联合培美曲塞和顺铂治疗NSCLC取得较好疗效,现阐述如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选择我院于2018年2月~2020年2月期间接收的NSCLC患者80例,纳入标准:(1)诊断标准参考《新编常见恶性肿瘤诊治规范》^[10];(2)预计生存期>3个月;(3)均经细胞和组织病理学确诊为NSCLC;(4)1个月内未接受过放化疗;(5)患者及其家属签订同意书。排除标准:(1)对本次研究用药存在禁忌症者;(2)合并其他家族遗传病者;(3)伴有不同程度的肝肾功能不全者;(4)合并精神障碍者;(5)合并严重急慢性感染者;(6)妊娠或哺乳期女性;(7)血常规异常者。采用抽签法分为对照组、观察组两组,各40例。对照组男性23例,女性17例,平均年龄(53.68±7.25)岁;病理类型:鳞癌21例,腺癌19例;临床分期:III期24例,IV期16例。观察组男性25例,女性15例,平均年龄(54.09±6.82)岁;病理类型:鳞癌22例,腺癌18例;临床分期:III期26例,IV期14例。两组一般资料比较无差异($P>0.05$),均衡可比。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 治疗方法 两组都予以常规治疗:吸氧、抗病毒及平衡

水电解质等,对照组给予培美曲塞和顺铂治疗:培美曲塞(北京协和药厂,国药准字H20110170,规格:0.5g),静脉滴注,500mg/m²,d1、d8给药,溶于100mL 0.9%氯化钠溶液,静脉滴注30min;顺铂(南京制药厂有限公司,国药准字H20030675,规格:20mL:20mg),静脉滴注,60mg/m²,d1~3给药,溶于100mL 0.9%氯化钠溶液,静脉滴注30min。观察组在对照组基础上联合特罗凯(规格:0.15g,国药准字H20193262,上海创诺制药有限公司)靶向治疗,口服,150mg/次,1次/d。两组均以3周为1个疗程,均治疗3个疗程。

1.2.2 检测方法 于治疗前、治疗3个疗程后抽取患者8ml清晨空腹肘静脉血,分为两管,其中一管经美国库尔特公司(COULTER)生产的EPICSXL流式细胞仪及其配套试剂分析T淋巴细胞亚群:CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺,计算CD4⁺/CD8⁺。另一管经离心处理(3200r/min,离心半径14cm,离心10min),分离血清,保存待检,采用电化学测定法检测细胞角蛋白19片段(CYFRA21-1)含量,采用放射免疫测定法检测糖类抗原50(CA50)、癌胚抗原(CEA)。采用免疫比浊法测定免疫球蛋白G(IgG)、免疫球蛋白A(IgA)、免疫球蛋白M(IgM)水平,操作严格按照试剂盒(上海恒远生物科技有限公司)说明书执行。

1.3 疗效判定

完全缓解(CR):目标病灶消失,至少持续1个月;部分缓解(PR):肿瘤病灶最长径之和与基线状态比较,肿瘤病灶减少≥30%,至少持续1个月;疾病稳定(SD):肿瘤直径缩小范围处于疾病进展(PD)、PR之间;PD:肿瘤病灶增长程度超过≥30%。CR+PR+SD=总有效^[11]。

1.4 统计学方法

分析数据采用SPSS 24.0软件进行。以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示计量资料,行t检验;计数资料以[n(%)]表示,行卡方检验, $\alpha=0.05$ 为检验水准。

2 结果

2.1 疗效

治疗3个疗程后观察组总有效率(60.00%)高于对照组(37.50%)($P<0.05$),如表1所示。

表1 两组临床疗效比较[例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of clinical efficacy between the two groups [n(%)]

Groups	Complete remission	Partial remission	Stable disease	Disease progression	Total effective rate
Control group(n=40)	2(5.00)	8(20.00)	5(12.50)	25(62.50)	15(37.50)
Observation group(n=40)	4(10.00)	11(27.50)	9(22.50)	16(40.00)	24(60.00)
χ^2					4.053
P					0.044

2.2 T淋巴细胞亚群

两组治疗前T淋巴细胞亚群比较无差异($P>0.05$)。两组治疗3个疗程后CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺比本组治疗前更低,CD8⁺比本组治疗前更高($P<0.05$);治疗3个疗程,观察组CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺高于对照组,CD8⁺低于对照组($P<0.05$)。如表2所示。

2.3 免疫球蛋白

两组治疗前免疫球蛋白比较无差异($P>0.05$)。治疗3个疗程后,两组免疫球蛋白较本组治疗前下降($P<0.05$);治疗3个疗程,观察组IgG、IgA、IgM高于对照组($P<0.05$)。如表3所示。

2.4 血清肿瘤标志物

两组治疗前CYFRA21-1、CA50、CEA比较无差异($P>0.05$)。

05)。两组治疗 3 个疗程后 CYFRA21-1、CA50、CEA 均较本组治疗前下降 ($P<0.05$)；治疗 3 个疗程，观察组 CYFRA21-1、CA50、CEA 低于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。见表 4。

表 2 两组 T 淋巴细胞亚群比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of T lymphocyte subsets between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time	CD3 ⁺ (%)	CD4 ⁺ (%)	CD8 ⁺ (%)	CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺
Control group(n=40)	Before treatment	43.24± 4.19	39.72± 4.11	28.71± 3.52	1.38± 0.29
	After 3 courses of treatment	37.25± 5.23 ^a	30.99± 5.14 ^a	36.68± 3.40 ^a	0.84± 0.21 ^a
Observation group(n=40)	Before treatment	43.87± 5.48	39.48± 4.49	28.42± 3.67	1.39± 0.23
	After 3 courses of treatment	39.54± 4.57 ^{ab}	35.65± 5.38 ^{ab}	32.09± 3.53 ^{ab}	1.11± 0.27 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$, compared with the control group, ^b $P<0.05$.

表 3 两组免疫球蛋白比较($\bar{x} \pm s, g/L$)

Table 3 Comparison of immunoglobulins between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s, g/L$)

Groups	Time	IgG	IgA	IgM
Control group(n=40)	Before treatment	11.90± 1.72	2.62± 0.58	1.76± 0.39
	After 3 courses of treatment	6.96± 1.81 ^a	1.43± 0.44 ^a	0.82± 0.23 ^a
Observation group(n=40)	Before treatment	11.71± 1.42	2.69± 0.43	1.71± 0.31
	After 3 courses of treatment	9.19± 1.47 ^{ab}	1.98± 0.39 ^{ab}	1.23± 0.27 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$, compared with the control group, ^b $P<0.05$.

表 4 两组血清肿瘤标志物比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 4 Comparison of serum tumor markers between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time	CYFRA21-1(ng/mL)	CA50(U/mL)	CEA(ng/mL)
Control group(n=40)	Before treatment	5.79± 0.36	26.73± 2.69	22.36± 3.28
	After 3 courses of treatment	3.83± 0.42 ^a	13.64± 2.17 ^a	16.48± 2.42 ^a
Observation group(n=40)	Before treatment	5.63± 0.37	26.21± 2.37	22.75± 4.39
	After 3 courses of treatment	1.39± 0.23 ^{ab}	8.39± 1.28 ^{ab}	11.46± 2.12 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with before treatment, ^a $P<0.05$, compared with the control group, ^b $P<0.05$.

表 5 两组不良反应发生率比较[例(%)]

Table 5 Comparison of the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Leukopenia	Nausea and vomiting	Myelosuppression	Abnormal liver function	Total incidence
Control group(n=40)	2(5.00)	3(7.50)	2(5.00)	2(5.00)	9(22.50)
Observation group(n=40)	1(2.50)	3(7.50)	3(7.50)	3(7.50)	10(25.00)
χ^2					0.069
P					0.793

3 讨论

经济的飞速增长，使人们的生活质量得到改善的同时，也加快了生活节奏，加大了工作压力，工业排放、汽车尾气等导致大气污染严重，以上均成为肺癌高发的关键因素^[12,13]。在我国，约有 80% 的 NSCLC 患者就医确诊时已到达疾病中晚期，错过了最佳治疗时机，目前含铂类两药化疗方法是 NSCLC 治疗的

首选方法^[14]。培美曲塞是一种叶酸拮抗剂，主要通过抑制叶酸的依赖性代谢从而阻止肿瘤细胞的增殖^[15]。以往研究显示^[16]，培美曲塞与顺铂联合使用可发挥协同作用，且不会出现交叉耐药现象。顺铂属于细胞毒类抗肿瘤药物，可与细胞核内 DNA 的碱基结合，造成 DNA 损伤，破坏 DNA 复制和转录，抑制 RNA 及蛋白质的合成，已普遍用于治疗膀胱癌、卵巢癌、睾丸癌、子宫癌、颈部癌等，疗效显著^[17-19]。但近年来的临床实践证实^[20]，应用

培美曲塞和顺铂化疗方案后患者总体生存率未见明显增加。

分子靶向治疗是指通过将靶向药物作用于肿瘤的增殖入侵等病理过程从而达到消灭肿瘤的目的^[21]。NSCLC 的发生和发展是多因素作用、多基因参与的多阶段持续性病理过程,其主要致病基因是微小 RNA 分子,该分子源于内生性原始 RNA 的表达,微小 RNA 核糖酶将原始 RNA 处理后,使其成为微小 RNA 前体,与核糖体 RNA 共同诱导复杂基因蛋白的结合,形成目标致病因子中的微小 RNA 分子,此微小 RNA 分子可诱导肿瘤标志物加速表达^[22,23]。特罗凯对微小 RNA 的遗传代谢发挥靶向抑制作用,肿瘤细胞间的信号转导被阻断,从而达到抗肿瘤效果^[24]。此外,特罗凯还可以通过烷基化作用,将肿瘤细胞聚集成团^[25]。本次研究结果显示,观察组的总有效率高于对照组,可见特罗凯靶向治疗联合培美曲塞和顺铂化疗方案治疗可发挥协同抗肿瘤作用,有效阻止疾病进展。

健康人的内环境处于一个稳定的状态,出现肿瘤时会改变内分泌和免疫系统的稳定状态。NSCLC 患者免疫功能低下,常规化疗与放疗均会严重损伤免疫功能,免疫球蛋白和 T 淋巴细胞亚群是人体免疫系统的重要组成部分,CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 细胞在机体抗癌中发挥着重要作用,CD8⁺ 细胞为细胞毒性 T 细胞,可引发细胞毒作用^[26]。免疫球蛋白中的 IgG、IgA、IgM 在抗肿瘤感染浸润防御中起重要作用^[27]。此外,随着肺癌病理研究的不断发展,越来越多的肿瘤标志物在 NSCLC 的诊疗和预后的评估中发挥重要作用。NSCLC 患者淋巴结转移程度越重,肿瘤分期越晚,CYFRA21-1 水平越高。肿瘤可分泌 CEA,肺癌程度不断加深可使 CEA 在血清中含量上升;CA50 是肺癌中产生的糖类抗原,病情越深,其水平越高。本研究中两种治疗方案均可降低血清肿瘤标志物含量,并都伴有一定的免疫损伤,但培美曲塞和顺铂化疗方案联合特罗凯靶向治疗者的免疫损伤程度更轻,抗肿瘤效果更好。这可能是因为特罗凯在与化疗药物联合使用时,可发挥靶向作用,识别肺癌细胞并杀灭,并且因其靶向功能,不会损伤机体正常组织^[28]。单核细胞是机体获得先天性免疫应答、获得性免疫应答的重要成员,特罗凯可使单核细胞的迁移和凋亡得到抑制,进而减轻机体免疫抑制^[29]。两组在不良反应发生率对比未见统计学差异,表明培美曲塞和顺铂化疗方案联合特罗凯治疗 NSCLC 后短期内未见不良反应明显增加,笔者认为主要是因为特罗凯进入人体后,大部分与蛋白结合后可通过粪便排出,在人体内不会产生蓄积效果,故未见明显不良反应发生率增加^[30]。

综上所述,特罗凯靶向治疗联合培美曲塞和顺铂化疗方案治疗 NSCLC 患者,疗效较好,可能与降低血清肿瘤标志物含量、调节免疫应答等因素有关。

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