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外周血 CTC、VEGF 的水平与晚期非小细胞肺癌临床特征 及化疗疗效关系的研究*

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摘要 目的:探讨外周血循环肿瘤细胞(CTC)、血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)的水平与晚期非小细胞肺癌临床特征及化疗疗效的关系。**方法:**选取我院 2017 年 1 月到 2020 年 1 月收治的 80 例晚期非小细胞肺癌患者作为研究对象,所有患者均采取一线方案化疗,分析外周血 CTC、VEGF 的水平与患者的年龄、性别等的关系,并对晚期非小细胞肺癌化疗疗效进行单因素与多因素 COX 分析。**结果:**CTC、VEGF 与不同性别、年龄患者和 TNM 分期无明显关系($P>0.05$),与淋巴结转移、肿瘤分化程度、肿瘤大小有关($P<0.05$);80 例患者中,客观缓解率(ORR)为 51.25 % (41/80),疾病控制率(DCR)为 71.25 % (57/80);淋巴结转移、肿瘤分化程度、CTC 和血清 VEGF 水平为晚期非小细胞肺癌患者 ORR、DCR 的影响因素($P<0.05$);COX 分析分析表明:肿瘤中、低分化、CTC 阴性、VEGF 降低为晚期非小细胞肺癌化疗 ORR 和 DCR 提升的独立影响因素($P<0.05$)。**结论:**外周血 CTC、VEGF 检测对于晚期非小细胞肺癌化疗近远期疗效评估具有重要价值,属于预后独立影响因素。因此,CTC、VEGF 可作为晚期非小细胞肺癌的预后及疗效判断的指标。

关键词:非小细胞肺癌;循环肿瘤细胞;血管内皮生长因子

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Study on the Relationship between CTC and VEGF Levels in Peripheral Blood and Clinical Features and Chemotherapy Efficacy of Advanced Non-small Cell Lung Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the relationship between the levels of CTC and VEGF in peripheral blood and the clinical characteristics and chemotherapy efficacy of advanced non-small NSCLC. **Methods:** A total of 80 patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer admitted to our hospital from January 2017 to January 2020 were selected as the research objects, and they were treated with first-line chemotherapy. The relationship between the levels of CTC and VEGF in peripheral blood and the age and gender of patients was analyzed. Univariate and multivariate COX analysis was performed on the efficacy of chemotherapy for advanced NSCLC. **Results:** CTC and VEGF had no significant relationship with patients of different genders and ages and TNM stage ($P>0.05$), but were related to lymph node metastasis, tumor differentiation degree and tumor size ($P<0.05$); The ORR was 51.25 % (41/80) and DCR was 71.25 % (57/80) in 80 patients; Lymph node metastasis, tumor differentiation, CTC and serum VEGF levels were the influencing factors of ORR and DCR in patients with advanced NSCLC ($P<0.05$); COX analysis showed that: The moderate and poorly differentiated tumors, negative CTC and decreased VEGF were independent factors affecting the increase of ORR and DCR in advanced non-small cell lung cancer ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** The detection of CTC and VEGF in peripheral blood is of great value for the evaluation of short-term and long-term efficacy of chemotherapy in advanced NON-small cell lung cancer, which are independent prognostic factors. Therefore, CTC and VEGF can be used as prognostic and therapeutic indicators of advanced NSCLC.

Key words: Non small cell lung cancer; Circulating tumor cells; Vascular endothelial growth factor

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前言

肺癌居全球恶性肿瘤发病率首位,据数据统计,大约 80%~85% 的肺癌患者为非小细胞肺癌^[1,2]。非小细胞肺癌(Non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)是临床上肺癌类型中最常见的一种,其中约 70% 的患者在确诊时已达到晚期^[3,4]。当前临床上非小细胞肺癌的主要治疗方式为手术、化疗、放疗、分子靶向治疗及生物免疫治疗,但大多预后不良。因此,大量学者针对非小细胞肺癌的预后影响指标展开研究。研究发现^[5,6],血管形成在肿瘤发生、发展、侵袭与转移中具有重要作用,其在机体由血管抑制因子与刺激因子进行平衡调控,此过程中会涉及其他多种因子,例如生长素、凋亡相关因子等。血管内皮生长因子(Vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)多被认为与恶性肿瘤的发生发展具有明显相关性。国外研究发现^[7],循环肿瘤细胞(Circulating tumor cells, CTC)是由肿瘤原发病灶脱落进而进入外周血的肿瘤细胞,CTC 数量的变化能够反映肿瘤的发生与发展^[8]。以往研究中,多将 VEGF 与 CTC 分别用于评价晚期非小细胞发展情况,对于化疗近远期疗效的评价效果尚无明确论^[9]。因此,为了寻找更多晚期非小细胞肺癌化疗疗效的评价指标,本研究探讨了外周血 CTC、VEGF 检测与晚期非小细胞肺癌化疗疗效的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取我院 2017 年 1 月到 2020 年 1 月收治的 80 例晚期非小细胞肺癌患者作为研究对象,给予白蛋白结合型紫杉醇联合铂类化疗治疗。80 例患者中,男性 48 例,女性 32 例;年龄为 45-73 岁,平均(62.58±5.38)岁。

纳入标准:确诊为非小细胞肺癌^[10];预计存活期于 3 个月以上;患者对本研究知情并签署同意书;本研究经我院伦理委员会批准。

排除标准:已接受相关化疗药物治疗的患者;合并其他恶性肿瘤患者;心电图检查异常患者;不配合研究或中途退出者。

1.2 方法

入组患者均采取一线方案化疗,化疗药物选择多西他赛或者吉西他滨或者培美曲塞或白蛋白结合型紫杉醇联合铂类,通过计算机断层扫描技术和影像学技术评价靶病灶变化情况

发现新病灶,依据实体肿瘤疗效判定标准来评估患者近期肿瘤缓解情况。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 临床资料收集 所有患者的相关临床资料,包括性别、肿瘤部位、年龄、淋巴结转移、化疗方案、肿瘤分化程度、每周治疗前外周血 CTC、VEGF 检测结果。

1.3.2 CTC 检测 应用免疫磁珠试剂盒(生产企业:德国 Miltenyi Biotec 公司),首先利用试剂盒行免疫磁性标记和分离。随后应用免疫细胞 SAP 试剂盒(生产企业:中山公司)对标本进行免疫细胞化学染色,并于显微镜下观察标本的染色、染色质变化等情况,当观察到 CTC 后可认定为阳性,相反则为阴性。

1.3.3 VEGF 检测 抽取患者空腹静脉血后,以 3000 r/min 离心,取上层清液后使用 Multiskan Sky 全自动酶标仪(赛默飞公司)测 A450 nm 值,根据标准品的 A450 nm 值,通过双对数得直线回归方程,并求出 VEGF 浓度。步骤严格依照试剂盒(美国 R&D 公司)说明书进行。

1.4 评价标准^[11]

依据实体肿瘤疗效评价标准(RECIST):完全缓解为(Complete remittance, CR),部分缓解为(Part remittance, PR),缓解(PR+CR):化疗后循环肿瘤细胞数较化疗前减少 1 个以上,病情稳定为(Stable disease, SD):化疗后循环肿瘤细胞与化疗前相同、病情进展为(Progression disease, PD):化疗后循环肿瘤细胞数较化疗前增加 1 个以上。客观缓解率(Objective mitigation interest rate, ORR)=PR+CR,疾病控制率(Disease control rate, DCR)=PR+SD+CR。

1.5 统计学方法

本研究采取 SPSS 23.0 进行分析,计数资料以(n/%)表示,进行 χ^2 检验;计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用 t 检验;采用 COX 分析外周血 CTC、VEGF 检测与晚期非小细胞肺癌化疗疗效关系;以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床特征与外周血 CTC、VEGF 的关系

CTC、VEGF 与不同性别、年龄患者和 TNM 分期无明显关系($P > 0.05$),与肿瘤大小、肿瘤分化程度、淋巴结转移有关($P < 0.05$),如表 1 所示。

表 1 临床特征与外周血 CTC、VEGF 与的关系

Table 1 The relationship between clinical features and CTC and VEGF in peripheral blood

Items	n=80	CTC(n)		χ^2	P	VEGF(pg/mL)	t	P
		Positive (n=52)	Negative (n=28)					
Gender								
Male	48	31	17	0.009	0.924	168.38±23.56	0.177	0.860
Female	32	21	11			169.49±32.57		
Age								
≥ 60 years	44	26	18	1.501	0.221	167.28±45.74	0.250	0.803
<60 years	36	26	10			169.92±47.09		

Lymphatic nodular metastasis									
Yes	56	44	12	15.113	0.001	186.39± 32.56	3.278	<0.001	
No	24	8	16			152.63± 45.73			
TNM									
IIIb	32	19	14	1.062	0.303	167.39± 35.57	0.102	0.919	
IV	48	33	15			168.39± 46.92			
Degree of tumor differentiation									
High differentiation	42	36	6	16.677	<0.001	198.38± 53.62	6.755	<0.001	
Medium to low differentiation	38	16	22			134.21± 31.29			
Tumor size									
>3 cm	36	15	21	5.331	0.021	152.16± 20.35	2.488	0.015	
≤ 3 cm	44	8	36			165.27± 25.69			

2.2 80 例患者治疗效果

80 例患者中,ORR 为 51.25 % (41/80),DCR 为 71.25 % (57/80)。

淋巴结转移、肿瘤分化程度、CTC 和血清 VEGF 水平为晚期非小细胞肺癌患者 ORR、DCR 的影响因素 ($P<0.05$),如表 2 所示。

2.3 预后单因素分析

表 2 预后单因素分析
Table 2 Univariate analysis of prognosis

Factors	n=80	ORR(n=41)	χ^2	<i>P</i>	DCR(n=57)	χ^2	<i>P</i>
Gender							
Male	48	23	0.534	0.465	32	1.231	0.267
Female	32	18			25		
Age							
≥ 60 years	44	14	3.589	0.058	27	2.483	0.115
<60 years	36	19			28		
Tumor site							
Center type	37	21	0.836	0.361	23	0.184	0.668
Peripheral	43	20			24		
Lymphatic nodular metastasis							
Yes	56	19	22.416	<0.001	37	5.612	0.018
No	24	22			20		
Degree of tumor differentiation							
High differentiation	42	10	26.648	<0.001	15	19.361	<0.001
Medium to low differentiation	38	31			32		
Tumor size							
> 3 cm	35	17	0.179	0.673	27	1.055	0.304
≤ 3 cm	45	24			30		
Type of chemotherapy							

Pemetrexed combined with platinum	33	18	0.244	0.621	22	0.576	0.448
Albumin junction and paclitaxel combined with platinum	47	23			35		
CTC							
Positive	52	16	24.944	<0.001	30	13.332	<0.001
Negative	28	25			27		
VEGF							
<141 pg/mL	21	17	23.280	<0.001	19	11.620	0.003
142-254 pg/mL	36	21			28		
>254 pg/mL	23	3			10		

2.4 多因素 COX 分析

多因素 COX 分析结果表明:肿瘤中、低分化、CTC 阴性、

VEGF 降低为晚期非小细胞肺癌化疗 ORR 和 DCR 提升的独立影响因素($P<0.05$),如表 3 所示。

表 3 多因素 COX 分析
Table 3 Multivariate COX analysis

Factors	β	SE	Wald	P	Df	Exp(β)
Age<60	0.679	0.346	3.096	0.093	1	1.364
No lymphatic nodular metastasis	0.847	0.304	13.274	0.124	1	1.249
Intratumor /hypodifferentiation differentiation	0.635	0.108	10.484	0.008	1	1.347
CTC negative	0.464	0.105	8.484	0.016	1	4.010
VEGF reduce	1.457	0.089	8.145	0.030	1	3.257

3 讨论

CTC 多指自发脱离肿瘤转移病灶或原发病灶进入血液微循环,具有高转移、高活力潜力的肿瘤细胞类型^[12]。研究发现^[13], CTC 属于临床上恶性肿瘤的可靠个体化生物标志物。虽然外周血检测肿瘤细胞并不代表恶性肿瘤出现转移现象,但多项研究发现^[14,15], CTC 的表达与肿瘤患者的病理分期、预后具有相关性。VEGF 是当前作用最强的一种肿瘤血管生成诱导因子。研究发现^[16,17], VEGF 的表达参与肿瘤的侵袭、生长等过程,经放射治疗后,多种不同肿瘤组织内的 VEGF 表达水平呈现上调。分析其原因为放射线辐射会导致缺氧坏死进而导致 VEGF 上调,且当肿瘤细胞膜上生长因子受体被辐射激活后,会引发 MAPK 通路出现活化现象,最终造成 VEGF 水平上调。此外 VEGF 水平也与肿瘤组织的自我修复相关,该因子能参与调控肿瘤放疗后以及放疗拮抗的复发与转移。有研究发现^[18], VEGF 表达过高可能提示患者对于放化疗的敏感度较低,因此可利用拮抗 VEGF 表达进一步提高放化疗的临床疗效。Ning-Bin D U 研究发现^[19], 非小细胞肺癌经紫杉醇与卡铂联合化疗,会对 VEGF 表达水平产生明显的拮抗作用。因此,本研究对 CTC、VEGF 与晚期非小细胞肺癌化疗疗效的关系展开研究,旨在为临床治疗提供参考意见。

本研究结果表明,CTC、VEGF 与不同性别、年龄患者和

TNM 分期无明显关系,与肿瘤大小、肿瘤分化程度、淋巴结转移有关。且淋巴结转移、肿瘤分化程度、CTC 和血清 VEGF 水平为晚期非小细胞肺癌患者 ORR、DCR 的影响因素。本研究结果与 Sedaghat A^[20]研究相似,Sedaghat A 研究发现肿瘤分化程度越低,VEGF 水平越低的患者化疗疗效越好。还有研究发现^[21,22], 对非小细胞肺癌患者应用安罗替尼治疗能够提升近期疗效,提升 VEGF、CTC 水平,进而提升患者生存质量。由此,推测 VEGF、CTC 可用于评价非小细胞治疗。这是因为,对非小细胞肺癌患者通过有效治疗后,能降低 CTC、VEGF 水平,抑制肺癌细胞转移,提升化疗敏感性^[23];COX 分析表明:仅有肿瘤中、低分化、CTC 阴性、VEGF 降低为晚期非小细胞肺癌化疗 ORR 和 DCR 提升的独立影响因素。由此证明,非小细胞肺癌 CTC 阴性与 VEGF 降低患者可能会出现 ORR 和 DCR 升高现象,提升患者短期预后。Papadaki MA^[24]和 Wei T^[25]研究发现,CTC 检测和治疗前临床分期、治疗后的 MPR 状态、RESICT 评价具有密切相关性,可作为个体化生物标志物,应用到新辅助免疫治疗过程疗效评估中,与本研究结果一致。这是因为,CTC 能反映是否存在远处转移及肿瘤的负荷大小,有助于非小细胞肺癌患者的癌症治疗管理与手术时机的选择。此外,Eguchi R^[26]和 Chen Y^[27]研究发现,非小细胞肺癌患者通过化疗干预后,外周血 VEGF 含量明显降低,患者的总有效率明显提高,说明通过化疗能抑制外周血 VEGF 表达,同时也证明了 VEGF 含量对于非

小细胞肺癌患者化疗的重要判定价值, 与本研究结果相符; 在以往研究中, 并无发现 CTC 表达水平与非小细胞肺癌远期生存率的相关性^[28,29]。但有研究针对非小细胞肺癌化疗影响因素分析发现, 淋巴结转移为患者死亡独立危险因素, 与本研究有所差异, 这可能是因为, 以往研究与本研究所应用的化疗方法不同, 产生治疗结果差异, 又或是本研究数据样本量过低导致^[30]。本研究具有一定局限性, 例如样本量有限, 可能会导致结果出现偏倚, 因此将在后续研究中进行持续研究。

综上, 外周血 CTC、VEGF 检测对于晚期非小细胞肺癌化疗近远期疗效评估具有重要价值, 属于预后独立影响因素。因此, CTC、VEGF 可作为晚期非小细胞肺癌的预后及疗效判断的指标。

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