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## TP 化疗后奥拉帕利维持治疗对晚期卵巢癌患者近远期疗效、安全性和血清肿瘤标志物的影响\*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨紫杉醇+顺铂方案(TP)化疗后应用奥拉帕利维持治疗对晚期卵巢癌患者近远期疗效、安全性和血清肿瘤标志物水平的影响。**方法:**选择2019年6月至2020年12月期间我院收治的78例晚期卵巢癌患者作为研究对象,分为对照组和观察组,41例和37例。所有患者均行TP化疗,观察组在化疗后接受奥拉帕利维持治疗。比较两组化疗后6个月时的临床疗效和癌症患者生活质量核心问卷(EORTCQLQ-C30)评分、化疗后2年内的无进展生存期和总生存期以及治疗过程中的不良反应发生情况。比较两组患者化疗前和化疗后6个月时血清癌抗原125(CA125)、特异性组织多肽抗原(TPS)、癌抗原199(CA199)、人附睾蛋白4(HE4)水平。**结果:**(1)观察组患者ORR(64.86% vs. 41.46%)和DCR(83.78% vs. 60.98%)均显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ );(2)观察组化疗后6个月时的自EORTCQLQ-C30评分明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ );(3)观察组化疗后6个月时血清CA125、TPS、CA199和HE水平均显著低于对照组( $P<0.05$ );(4)观察组中位PFS和OS分别为8.000(95%CI: 7.151~8.849)和15.000(95%CI: 13.505~16.495),均显著大于对照组( $P<0.05$ );(5)两组骨髓抑制、胃肠道反应、肝功能损伤、肾功能损伤和心脏毒性等毒副反应发生率比较均无显著差异( $P>0.05$ )。**结论:**TP化疗后应用奥拉帕利能够提高晚期卵巢癌患者近期疗效,延长生存时间,改善生存质量,安全性高。

**关键词:**奥拉帕利;晚期卵巢癌;TP化疗;近远期疗效;肿瘤标志物

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## Effects of Olaparide Maintenance Therapy after TP Chemotherapy on Short Term and Long Term Efficacy, Safety and Serum Tumor Markers in Patients with Advanced Ovarian Cancer\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the short-term and long-term efficacy, safety and serum tumor marker levels of patients with advanced ovarian cancer treated with olaparide after chemotherapy with paclitaxel plus cisplatin (TP). **Methods:** 78 patients with advanced ovarian cancer admitted to our hospital from January 2019 to December 2020 were selected as the research subjects. They were divided into a matched group and an observation group based on different treatment plans, with 41 patients and 37 patients in each group. All patients received TP chemotherapy, and the observation group received olaparide maintenance treatment after chemotherapy. Compare the clinical efficacy and EORTCQLQ-C30 scores of cancer patients at 6 months after chemotherapy between two groups, as well as the progression free survival and overall survival within 2 years after chemotherapy, and the incidence of adverse reactions during the treatment process. Compare the serum levels of cancer antigen 125 (CA125), specific tissue peptide antigen (TPS), cancer antigen 199 (CA199), and human epididymal protein 4 (HE4) between two groups of patients before and 6 months after chemotherapy. **Results:** (1) The ORR (64.86% vs. 41.46%) and DCR (83.78% vs. 60.98%) of the observation group were higher than those of the matched group ( $P<0.05$ ); (2) The self EORTCQLQ-C30 score of the observation group at 6 months after chemotherapy was higher than that of the matched group ( $P<0.05$ ); (3) At 6 months after chemotherapy, the serum levels of CA125, TPS, CA199, and HE in the observation group were lower than those in the matched group ( $P<0.05$ ); (4) The median PFS and OS in the observation group were 8.000 (95%CI: 7.151~8.849) and 15.000 (95%CI: 13.505~16.495), respectively, which were higher than those in the matched group ( $P<0.05$ ); (5) There was no difference between the two groups in the incidence of Bone marrow suppression, gastrointestinal reaction, liver function injury, renal function injury and cardiac toxicity ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The application of olaparide after TP chemotherapy can improve the short-term efficacy of

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patients with advanced ovarian cancer, prolong the survival time, improve the quality of life, and have high safety.

**Key words:** Olapali; Advanced ovarian cancer; TP chemotherapy; Short term and long-term efficacy; Tumor markers

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## 前言

卵巢癌是妇科常见的一类恶性肿瘤,在我国每年有超过5.5万例新发患者和3.7万例死亡患者,死亡率居居各类妇科恶性肿瘤之首<sup>[1,2]</sup>。据调查我国卵巢癌患者5年生存率仅约40%。目前临床治疗晚期卵巢癌主要通过化疗、初始卵巢癌肿瘤细胞减灭术,两种方案都能够获得较满意的减瘤率<sup>[3-5]</sup>。紫杉醇+顺铂方案(TP)化疗是晚期卵巢癌最常使用的一种化疗方案,患者化疗初治反应比例很好,但随着治疗进行有近80%的患者出现紫杉醇和铂类药物耐药,造成卵巢癌治疗失败<sup>[6-8]</sup>。因此对于晚期卵巢癌的治疗仍需不断寻找新的安全、有效的方法。奥拉帕利能够通过抑制腺苷二磷酸核糖聚合酶(PARP)活性抑制受损伤的肿瘤细胞DNA的修复,进而实现抑制肿瘤生长和治疗癌症的目的<sup>[9,10]</sup>。本研究以本院收治的78例晚期卵巢癌患者作为研究对象,探讨了TP化疗后联合应用奥拉帕利治疗晚期卵巢癌的疗效和安全性。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选择2019年6月至2020年12月期间西北妇女儿童医院收治的78例晚期卵巢癌患者,分为对照组(41例)和观察组(37例)。经本院伦理委员会批准。

纳入标准:(1)经病理学检查确诊为原发性卵巢癌;(2)病理TNM分期III~IV期;(3)卡氏评分(KPS)>60分;(4)预计生存期>6个月;(5)知情同意。

排除标准:(1)无法耐受化疗和靶向治疗者;(2)纳入本研究前1个月接受手术、化疗和放疗者;(3)合并心、肝、肾等重要脏器功能异常者;(4)正在进行其他未结题临床调研者。

### 1.2 治疗方法

患者入院后行常规检查,包括血常规、肝功能、肾功能、心电图等。给予对照组患者TP化疗方案治疗,紫杉醇150 mg/m<sup>2</sup>,d1;顺铂50 mg/m<sup>2</sup>,d1,21 d为一个治疗周期,共治疗6个周期。在开始前1 d给予患者静脉滴注2000~3000 mL生理盐水进行水化处理,并与地塞米松、奥美拉唑等药物预防不良反应。

观察组患者在TP化疗方案后联合奥拉帕利治疗,TP化疗方案同对照组。每周期化疗结束后给予观察组患者口服奥拉帕利300 mg/次,2次/d,第1~10 d用药,若出现不良反应则将用药剂量减少至150 mg,若发生无法耐受的不良反应则终止用药。

比较两组化疗后6个月时的临床疗效和癌症患者生活质量核心问卷(EORTCQLQ-C30)评分、化疗后2年内的无进展生存期和总生存期以及治疗过程中的不良反应发生情况。比较两组患者化疗前和化疗后6个月时血清癌抗原125(CA125)、特异性组织多肽抗原(TPS)、癌抗原199(CA199)、人附睾蛋白4(HE4)水平。

### 1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 近期疗效<sup>[11]</sup> 治疗完成后6个月时按照评价疗效:(1)完全缓解(CR):病灶完全消失,且维持≥4周;(2)部分缓解(PR):目标病灶最长总和缩小30%以上;(3)稳定(SD):目标病灶有缩小但未达PR或有增加但未达PD;(4)进展(PD):目标病灶最长总和增加20%以上或出现新病灶。以(CR+PR)计算客观有效率(ORR),以(CR+PR+SD)计算疾病控制率(DCR)。

1.3.2 生存质量 分别于化疗前和化疗后6个月时采用癌症患者生活质量核心问卷(EORTCQLQ-C30)<sup>[12]</sup>评价患者生活质量,包括5个领域,每个领域分值均为0~100分,得分越高表示患者生活质量越高。

1.3.3 肿瘤标志物 分别在化疗前和化疗后6个月时采集5 mL空腹静脉血,采用化学发光法检测血清癌抗原125(CA125)、特异性组织多肽抗原(TPS)、癌抗原199(CA199)、人附睾蛋白4(HE4)水平。

1.3.4 远期疗效 化疗后随访2年,记录两组患者总生存期(OS)、无进展生存期(PFS)。OS定义为从确诊卵巢癌至患者因任何原因死亡的时间。PFS定义为从确诊卵巢癌至病灶发生进展的时间。

1.3.5 化疗毒副作用 根据NCI-CTC标准对毒副作用进行评价和分级。

### 1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS 26.0分析,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。计量资料表示为"平均数±标准差",采用t检验;计数资料表示为n%,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。生存分析采用Kaplan-Meier进行,组间差异采用Log-Rank检验。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 一般临床资料比较

两组资料一般资料对比无差异( $P>0.05$ ),见表1。

### 2.2 两组近期疗效比较

将两组近期疗效指标纳入研究并实施组间差异性比较,结果显示观察组患者ORR和DCR均显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),见表2。

### 2.3 两组EORTCQLQ-C30评分比较

分别在化疗前和化疗后6个月时使用EORTCQLQ-C30量表对两组患者的生存质量进行评估,结果显示观察组化疗后6个月时的EORTCQLQ-C30评分明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),见表3。

### 2.4 两组血清肿瘤标志物水平比较

观察组化疗后6个月时血清CA125、TPS、CA199和HE4水平均显著低于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),见表4。

### 2.5 两组远期疗效比较

观察组中位PFS和OS均显著大于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。见表5。

表 1 一般临床资料对比

Table 1 Comparison of general clinical data

Index	Observation group(n=37)	Matched group(n=41)
Age (years)	48.38± 8.29	48.81± 8.93
TMN stage	Stage III	23
	Stage IV	14
	Clear cell adenocarcinoma	4
Pathological type	Mucinous ovarian cancer	8
	Serous cystadenocarcinoma	23
	Endometrioid carcinoma	2
Body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	23.81± 3.20	24.01± 2.91

表 2 近期疗效比较

Table 2 Comparison of short-term effects

Groups	CR	PR	SD	PD	ORR(%)	DCR(%)
Observation group(n=37)	10	14	7	6	64.86*	83.78*
Matched group(n=41)	5	12	8	16	41.46	60.98

Note: Compared with matched group, \*P<0.05.

表 3 EORTCQLQ-C30 评分比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 3 Comparison of EORTCQLQ-C30 scores ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Dimension	Time	Observation group(n=37)	Matched group(n=41)
Social function	Before chemotherapy	39.26± 9.37	39.64± 9.87
	6 months after chemotherapy	74.29± 11.02 <sup>#*</sup>	64.18± 10.64 <sup>#</sup>
Emotional function	Before chemotherapy	40.18± 8.72	39.59± 7.94
	6 months after chemotherapy	68.65± 7.63 <sup>#*</sup>	57.64± 8.23 <sup>#</sup>
Physical function	Before chemotherapy	39.74± 10.83	39.18± 10.26
	6 months after chemotherapy	75.82± 11.74 <sup>#*</sup>	67.37± 10.85 <sup>#</sup>
Cognitive function	Before chemotherapy	42.39± 6.54	42.61± 7.02
	6 months after chemotherapy	67.19± 7.55 <sup>#*</sup>	58.37± 8.28 <sup>#</sup>
Role function	Before chemotherapy	41.73± 7.49	42.37± 7.03
	6 months after chemotherapy	67.93± 8.53 <sup>#*</sup>	60.04± 7.63 <sup>#</sup>

Note: Compared with matched group, \*P<0.05; Compared with before treatment in this group, <sup>#</sup>P<0.05.

表 4 血清肿瘤标志物水平比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 4 Comparison of serum tumor markers levels ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Dimension	Time	Observation group(n=37)	Matched group(n=41)
CA125(IU/mL)	Before chemotherapy	491.37± 107.85	469.01± 112.48
	6 months after chemotherapy	147.84± 38.94 <sup>#*</sup>	239.19± 43.67 <sup>#</sup>
TPS(ng/mL)	Before chemotherapy	198.28± 12.92	201.63± 13.83
	6 months after chemotherapy	76.19± 10.36 <sup>#*</sup>	132.91± 11.95 <sup>#</sup>
CA199(kIU/L)	Before chemotherapy	109.37± 23.82	116.82± 25.95
	6 months after chemotherapy	18.29± 4.97 <sup>#*</sup>	28.18± 4.62 <sup>#</sup>
HE4(pmol/L)	Before chemotherapy	276.19± 68.91	263.29± 63.75
	6 months after chemotherapy	58.93± 20.63 <sup>#*</sup>	91.29± 18.37 <sup>#</sup>

Note: Compared with matched group, \*P<0.05; Compared with before treatment in this group, <sup>#</sup>P<0.05.

表 5 PFS 和 OS 比较(月,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )  
Table 5 Comparison of PFS and OS (Month,  $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Groups	PFS		OS	
	Median	95%CI	Median	95%CI
Observation group(n=37)	8.000	7.151~8.849	15.000	13.505~16.495
Matched group(n=41)	7.000	5.656~8.344	11.000	8.909~13.091

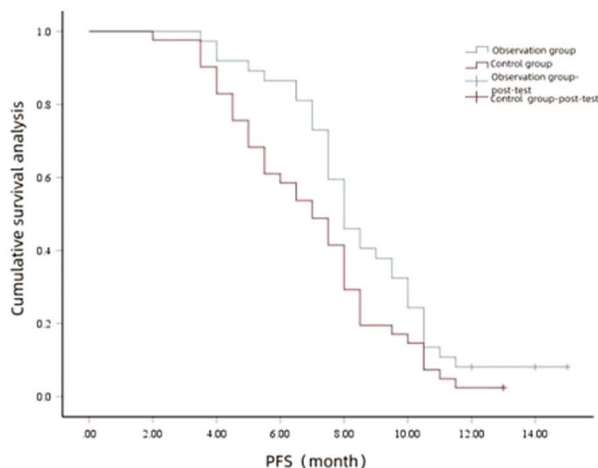


图 1 两组患者 PFS 曲线

Fig.1 PFS curves of two groups of patients

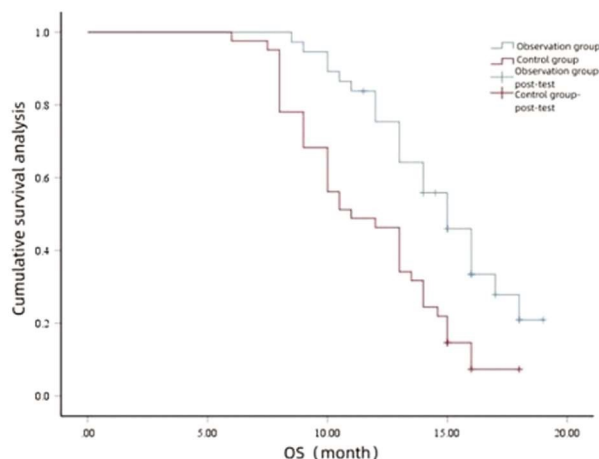


图 2 两组患者 OS 曲线

Fig.2 OS curves of two groups of patients

### 2.6 两组毒副反应发生率比较

对两组化疗期间毒副反应如骨髓抑制、胃肠道反应、肝功

能损伤、肾功能损伤和心脏毒性等发生率进行组间比较,两组各种毒副反应发生率比较均无显著差异( $P>0.05$ ),见表 6。

表 6 并发症发生率比较[例(%)]

Table 6 Comparison of the incidence of complications[n( % )]

Groups	n	Bone marrow suppression	Gastrointestinal reactions	Liver function damage	Renal function damage	cardiotoxicity
Observation group	37	12	17	5	9	6
Matched group	41	14	15	6	9	4

## 3 讨论

卵巢癌已经成为严重威胁我国女性生命健康的恶性肿瘤之一,我国每年新发和死亡病例数量众多,且患者在确诊时有 70%已经处于临床晚期,尽管大多数患者经过初始治疗后可获得临床缓解,但仍有 70%的患者在 2~3 年内复发,5 年生存率一直徘徊在 40%左右<sup>[13,14]</sup>。化疗是目前治疗晚期卵巢癌治疗的首选,其中紫杉醇 + 顺铂(TP 方案)和紫杉醇 + 卡铂(TC 方案)是一线化疗方案,能够对多数初治晚期卵巢癌患者有反应性,但长期应用容易出现耐药,造成治疗失败<sup>[15,16]</sup>。

近年来,随着分子检测技术进步、新品药物的不断问世,卵巢癌治疗已经进入到精准治疗时代<sup>[17,18]</sup>。对于肿瘤细胞而言 BRCA 基因能够修复 DNA 双链,PARP 能够修复 DNA 单链,当 BRCA 突变时只依赖 PARP 修复 DNA,在 BRCA 突变的癌细胞中奥拉帕利抑制 PARP 可造成 DNA 无法被修复,最终导致癌细胞死亡<sup>[19,21]</sup>。奥拉帕利是一种新型的 PARP 抑制剂类靶向药物,能够通过抑制 DNA 但连损伤的修复,从而使其在 DNA 复制过程中转换为双链损伤<sup>[22,23]</sup>。尤其对于存在 BRCA1/2

突变的个体,肿瘤细胞 DNA 损伤修复功能受到极大限制,导致双链 DNA 损伤无法修复,肿瘤细胞对于奥拉帕利的敏感性增加<sup>[24]</sup>。

奥拉帕利在晚期卵巢癌治疗中有效性和安全性已经得到多个对中心随机对照双盲临床研究的证实。PAOLA-1 研究探究了奥拉帕利在含铂化疗和贝伐珠单抗一线治疗新诊断晚期卵巢癌患者的疗效,结果表明,有 BRCA 突变和同源重组修复缺陷阳性的晚期卵巢癌患者应用奥拉帕利后能够获得更久的 PFS,较单用贝伐珠单抗,奥拉帕利联合贝伐珠单抗能够将 BRCA 突变患者 PFS 延长 15.5 个月,将同源重组修复缺陷阳性患者 PFS 延长 20 个月,同时降低了 40%的死亡风险,且在 5 年的长期随访中未发现不良反应发生率增加<sup>[25,26]</sup>。SOLO-1 研究纳入了 260 例 BRCA1 突变、BRCA2 突变或同时突变且经铂类药物化疗后完全或部分缓解的晚期卵巢癌患者,与化疗后口服安慰剂的患者比较,口服奥拉帕利的患者 PFS 由 13.8 个月延长至 56 个月<sup>[27]</sup>。

本研究结果表明,观察组患者治疗后 6 个月时 ORR 和 DCR 分别为 64.86%和 83.78%,均显著高于对照组,EORTC-

QLQ-C30 各维度评分也显著高于对照组,随访 2 年,发现观察组患者中位 PFS 和中位 OS 分别为 8.000 (95% CI: 7.151~8.849)个月、15.000(95%CI:13.505~16.495)个月,分别显著长于对照组的 7.000(95%CI:5.656~8.344)个月和 8.000(95% CI:8.909~13.091)个月,说明在 TP 化疗后联合使用奥拉帕利维持治疗能够显著改善晚期卵巢癌患者的近期疗效,延长生存期,改善生存质量。

CA125、TPS、CA199 和 HE 是临床上常用的卵巢癌筛查、疗效监测和预后评估的相关肿瘤标志物指标,在晚期卵巢癌患者血清中上述标志物水平均显著增加<sup>[28]</sup>。本研究结果发现,经过治疗后观察组患者血清中 CA125、TPS、CA199 和 HE 水平均较对照组低( $P<0.05$ ),也提示奥拉帕利能够提高 TP 化疗方案治疗晚期卵巢癌的有效性,进而降低了肿瘤标志物水平。本研究中两组患者主要不良反应包括骨髓抑制、胃肠道反应、肝功能损伤、肾功能损伤和心脏毒性,结果表明两组患者各类型毒副反应发生率并无显著区别,提示 TP 化疗后应用奥拉帕利并不增加毒副反应发生率,该药在晚期卵巢癌患者中应用安全性较高。

综上所述,在 TP 方案化疗后应用奥拉帕利能够提高晚期卵巢癌患者近期疗效,延长生存时间,改善生存质量,安全性高,具有较高的联合应用价值。

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