

吉西他滨联合顺铂序贯吉非替尼治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌

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摘要 目的:观察吉西他滨联合顺铂序贯吉非替尼治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌的疗效与毒副反应。方法:71例经病理学诊断的晚期(b-期)非小细胞肺癌患者,随机分成两组,观察组给予吉西他滨加顺铂化疗,序贯吉非替尼。对照组给予吉西他滨加顺铂化疗。结果:两组有效率(RR)为36.1%VS14.3%($P=0.0362$);疾病控制率(DCR)比较 $\chi^2=14.782$ $P<0.001$;中位生存期(MST)为12.1月VS10.8月($P<0.05$);有统计学差异,观察组除了皮疹、腹泻毒副反应较大外,其他与对照组相仿。结论:吉西他滨联合顺铂序贯吉非替尼治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌有较好的疗效和安全性,可以扩大样本继续观察。

关键词 吉西他滨;顺铂;吉非替尼;序贯;非小细胞肺癌

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A Clinical Study on Gemcitabin Combined With cisplatin sequential to Gefitinib in the Treatment of Advanced Non- small Cell Lung Cancer

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study with the clinical efficacy and toxicity for advanced no-small cell lung cancer using Gemcitabin Combined With cisplatin sequential to Gefitinib regimen. **Methods:** 54 cases with pathological diagnosis of advanced no-small cell lung cancer (b-) were divided stochastically into gemcitabin combined with cisplatin followed by gefitinib treatment group and gemcitabin combined with cisplatin group. **Results:** In 71 cases, the overall response rates (RR) of two groups were 36.1%VS14.3% ($P=0.0362$); The DCR of two groups were 83.3%VS42.9% ($\chi^2=14.782$ $P<0.001$); The median survival time (MST) was 12.1months and 10.8months respectively ($P<0.05$); There's no statistics difference between two groups but rash and diarrhea. **Conclusion:** Good clinical efficacy and safety were achieved in the therapy of advanced no-small cell lung cancer using Gemcitabin Combined With cisplatin sequential to Gefitinib regimen. It is worthy of further enlarged sample research.

Key words: Gemcitabin; Cisplatin; Gefitinib; Sequential administration; Non-small cell lung cancer

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非小细胞肺癌(no-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)占肺癌的80%。65%的患者诊断时已为局部晚期或晚期,临床采用以铂类为基础的药物二线化疗仅能使b-期的患者死亡风险下降26-32%^[1]。自从分子靶向治疗进入临床应用,化疗联合生物靶向治疗已成为目前研究的热点,目的是两者联合以求提高疗效。但是它与化疗联合使用,却未取得预期的阳性结果。2008.8-2011.2我们观察了吉西他滨联合顺铂序贯吉非替尼治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌的疗效与不良反应,现报告如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

经病理学诊断的b-期非小细胞肺癌患者共54例。入组标准:既往未接受过细胞毒性、分子靶向或免疫药物治疗,CT扫描和X线片检查有可检测的病灶;治疗前血常规、肝肾功能、心功能基本正常,PS评分 ≤ 2 分,预计生存时间3个月以上;71例患者以随机数字表法随机分成2组,两组患者各项临床因素比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。具体资

料见表1。

1.2 治疗方法

观察组:吉西他滨1000mg/m²,静脉滴注,第1,8天;顺铂25mg/m²,静脉滴注,第1-4天;吉非替尼250mg,口服,第10-24天,每28天为一周期。对照组:吉西他滨1000mg/m²,静脉滴注,第1,8天;顺铂25mg/m²,静脉滴注,每28天为一周期。化疗前常规阿扎司琼预防恶心、呕吐,适当配合水化,°-°骨髓抑制者使用G-CSF。完成2-3个周期化疗后评价疗效,至少应用4个周期。每次治疗前检查血常规、肝肾功能、心电图均基本正常,无治疗禁忌证。

1.3 疗效评价

按照实体瘤疗效评价标准(RECIST)对肿瘤进行疗效评价,疗效分为完全缓解(CR),部分缓解(PR),稳定(SD)和进展(PD)。RR为CR+PR;以CR+PR+SD为疾病控制率(DCR),无疾病进展生存期(PFS)是指患者从开始用药到观察到疾病进展或因任何原因死亡的时间间隔(以发生在先的事件计算)。生存期为用药到因任何原因死亡的时间间隔,或用药止数据随访终止的时间间隔。按WHO抗癌药物急性与亚急性毒副反应分度(分为0-级)评价副反应发生情况。

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1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS11.0 软件统计。率的比较行 χ^2 检验 ,中位生存期用 Kaplan-Meier 方法计算。

2 结果

2.1 疗效评价

两组近期疗效见表 2。

表 1 患者一般情况比较(例数)
Table 1 Clinical characteristics of the patients(n)

Patients characteristics	Treatment group	Control groups
Gender		
Male	15	16
Female	21	19
Histology		
Squamous carcinoma	7	6
Adenocarcinoma	23	23
Others	6	6
Smoker		
No	23	22
Yes	13	13
PS		
≤ 1	24	25
2	12	10

注 :两组患者各项临床因素比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)
Note : Baseline clinical characteristics of two groups were similar.($P>0.05$)

表 2 二组近期疗效比较(例数)
Table 2 Comparison of short-term effect of two groups(n)

Group	n	CR	PR	SD	PD	RR(%)	DCR(%)
Treatment group	36	0	13	17	6	36.1	83.3
Control groups	35	0	5	10	20	14.3	42.9

注 :两组有总效率(RR)比较 $\chi^2=4.633$ $P=0.0362$,疾病控制率(DCR)比较 $\chi^2=14.782$ $P<0.001$,均有统计学差异
Note: The RR of two groups were 36.1%VS14.3%($\chi^2=4.633$ $P=0.0362$); The DCRof two groups were 83.3%VS42.9%($\chi^2=14.782$ $P<0.001$)

观察组和对照组 PFS7.3 个月和 5.8 个月 $P<0.05$;中位生存期(MST)12.5 个月和 10.8 个月 $P<0.05$;两组比较有统计学差异。治疗组女性患者 MST18.5 个月 ,显著长于男性(11.2 个月)($P=0.011$);不吸烟者 MST(15.3 个月)长于吸烟者(10.3 个月)($P=0.007$);腺癌患者 MST16.0 个月亦长于鳞癌患者(10.2

个月)($P=0.001$)。
2.2 毒副反应
观察组除了皮疹、腹泻毒副作用较大 ,其余不良反应与对照组相仿 ,且两组 - 度的毒副反应均较少 ,详见见表 3。

表 3 二组患者主要毒副反应比较(例数)
Table 3 Adverse reaction of two groups(n)

Group	Rash	Diarrhea	Nausea or vomit	Anorexia	Myelosuppression	Increase of aminopherase
Treatment group	18	7	4	5	5	2
Control group	1	1	2	2	3	1
χ^2 值	14.458	4.900	0.598	1.232	0.443	0.284
P 值	0.001	0.030	0.442	0.271	0.513	0.596

注 :观察组皮疹、腹泻毒副反应较大外 ,其他与对照组相仿
Note:There's statistics difference between two groups in rash and diarrhea($p=0.001$; $p=0.030$),the others are the same.

3 讨论

吉非替尼为小分子的酪氨酸酶抑制剂,它与表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)酪氨酸酶竞争性结合,可阻止肿瘤细胞信号的转导,从而抑制肿瘤的增殖与转移,促进凋亡^[2,3]。基础研究显示了它与某些化疗药物联合有增效作用,国际多中心一期临床研究将传统化疗与靶向治疗相结合,以期获得两者是否具有相加或协同作用。INTACT1、INTACT2、TALENT及TRIBUTE研究先后比较了吉非替尼和厄勒替尼与泰素+顺铂与健择+顺铂与单用化疗的随机研究。结果显示联合治疗在生存期或其他方面均未提高疗效^[4-7]。化疗联合EGFR靶向治疗药物效果未能获得叠加的可能原因有以下几种:EGFR-TKI将癌细胞同步化于G0-G1期,此阶段的癌细胞对化疗不敏感;EGFR-TKI和化疗均作用于同一类细胞,化疗作用掩盖了EGFR-TKI的作用;化疗直接或间接地影响了EGFR的表达和/或功能,使EGFR-TKI的相似靶点表达下降或消失,影响其疗效结果。以前的研究证实,在化疗起效后序贯给予吉非替尼能抑制化疗诱导的DNA的损伤修复,能在相当的时间段内维持化疗药物在细胞内的浓度。给予鉴于上述分析,考虑两者序贯使用可能发挥叠加作用。FAST-ACT试验,选择吉西他滨+顺铂联合厄罗替尼一线治疗晚期NSCLC,厄罗替尼在吉西他滨+顺铂化疗后的第15-28天及化疗后维持治疗阶段使用,有效率分别为:35.5%VS24.4%;中位生存期分别为7.2月VS5.3月,HR=0.57,P>0.005。两组患者安全性相似,但总生存未获得统计学差异^[8]。

在我们的研究中采用了显示吉西他滨+顺铂序贯吉非替尼治疗晚期NSCLC,本结果显示不论在RR、DCR上较单纯化疗组均有显著性差异,具有明显的生存优势,与上述文献报道相似。本试验中位生存期治疗组较对照组延长了1.9个月,并有统计学差异。观察组女性、不吸烟者、腺癌患者MST长于男性、吸烟、鳞癌患者。亦与文献相仿近^[9]。年来发现吉非替尼疗效与EGFR基因突变等分子生物学因素有关,Hsieh RK^[10]等提出EGFR杂合子的突变易见于女性、不吸烟的人群,且在中国人群中的EGFR基因突变率约在30%左右^[11],日本人的突变率26%左右,远高于美国人(2%)^[12,13]。Dudek^[14]也报道过皮疹预示吉非替尼治疗临床收益,皮疹出现,某种程度上反映了机体对表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸酶抑制剂的应答。我们研究入组的患者女性、不吸烟的、腺癌的比例较高,观察组中出现皮疹的患者达76.9%,比例相对较高。但因经济原因,本实验患者未能行EGFR突变检测,若能进行EGFR突变检测,选择出高优势人群实施个体化治疗,疗效可能更佳。在毒副反应方面,观察组不良反应以皮疹、腹泻为主,症状较轻,患者可以耐受,对症处理后可缓解。有文献报道,吉非替尼口服治疗,安全、有效,并有较好的耐受性,尤其对亚裔女性、腺癌、未吸烟患者,毒性反应轻微,多为可逆^[15]。故它与吉西他滨加顺铂化疗序贯使用具有较好的安全性。

综上所述,我们认为吉西他滨联合顺铂序贯吉非替尼治疗晚期NSCLC取得了较好的疗效,且具有良好的安全性,但需要扩大样本量进一步进行研究。

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