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不同给药途径的新辅助化疗在晚期上皮性卵巢癌的疗效观察*

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摘要 目的:探讨新辅助化疗中不同给药方式在晚期上皮性卵巢癌的临床疗效及意义。方法:选取 132 例初治上皮性卵巢癌患者,临床分期为 IIIc—IV 期。随机平均分为 4 组(A 组:单纯紫杉醇静脉化疗 B 组:单纯卡铂腹腔灌注 C 组:紫杉醇静脉联合卡铂腹腔 D 组:直接手术)。A、B、C 三组给予 1 个疗程新辅助化疗后评估其疗效,行卵巢癌肿瘤细胞减灭术;D 组直接手术治疗,比较各组治疗情况。结果:4 组的满意肿瘤减灭率分别为 78.8%、75.7%、87.9%、63.6%;化疗 A、B 与 C 组间、化疗各组与 D 组间在减灭术成功率、手术时间、术中出血量、术后排气时间上比较均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);新辅助化疗各组不良反应可耐受,均顺利完成手术,其中骨髓抑制及神经毒性以 C 组发生率较高($P<0.01$)。结论:①新辅助化疗可降低手术风险,有效提高满意的减灭术的成功率,改善生存质量。②静脉联合腹腔灌注较单途径用药的临床疗效好,毒副作用略高但可耐受。

关键词:晚期卵巢癌;新辅助化疗;肿瘤细胞减灭术;副反应;疗效

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Curative Effects of Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy in Advanced Epithelial Ovarian Cancer Using Different Methods*

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ABSTRACT **Objective:** To discuss the efficacy and the significance of neoadjuvant chemotherapy in advanced epithelial ovarian cancer using different methods of administration. **Methods:** 132 cases of initially treated epithelial ovarian cancer patients staged at IIIc to IV were selected and randomly divided into four groups: Group A received paclitaxel intravenous chemotherapy alone, while Group B were given carboplatin intra-peritoneal perfusion only, Group C received paclitaxel vein combined with carboplatin intra-peritoneal, and Group D had operations. Groups A, B and C received one course of neoadjuvant chemotherapy, after which the efficacy was evaluated and then ovary tumor rebulking operations were performed, while Group D had operation without chemotherapy. The treatment efficacies were compared among the four groups. **Results:** The satisfactory tumor remove rates were, respectively, 78.8%, 72.7%, 87.9% and 63.6% in the four groups. There were significance differences in tumor remove rates, operation time, intra-operative blood loss, and post-operation evacuation time among the neoadjuvant chemotherapy groups (Groups a, b and C), as well as that between the chemotherapy groups and Group D ($P<0.05$). Adverse reactions in neoadjuvant chemotherapy groups were tolerable, operations were all performed successfully, while myelosuppression and neurotoxicity were higher in Group C ($P<0.01$). **Conclusions:** (1) The neoadjuvant chemotherapy can decrease the risk of operation, effectively improve the satisfactory tumor remove rate, as well as patients' life quality. (2) Intravenous combined intraperitoneal perfusion has better clinical efficacy than drug use in one single method, with slightly higher yet tolerable side effects. venous combining intraperitoneal perfusion is good way to clinical curative effect than channel alone, side effects slightly higher but can tolerate.

Key words: Advanced ovarianthods cancer; Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy; The tumor cells to destroy the loss; The adverse event; Efficacy

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前言

上皮性卵巢癌(epithelial ovarian cancer, EOC)具有隐匿性,约 70% 患者初诊时已晚期(III—IV 期),5 年生存率差^[1],在女性生殖系统中病死率最高^[2]。满意的肿瘤细胞减灭术是影响卵巢癌预后的最重要的因素,但并不是所有患者的减瘤术都能达到

满意的效果^[3],有研究指出最佳减灭率每增高 10%,患者中位生存时间增加 1.9 个月^[4]。新辅助化疗(neoadjuvant chemotherapy, NAC)是通过术前化疗降低肿瘤负荷、改善手术条件扩大了手术指征,有效的提高减瘤术成功率并减少并发症发生。尽管其在生存率改善方面仍存在争议,但为提高患者的病灶切除率和手术满意率,对晚期肿瘤患者进行术前化疗显得十分必要^[5]。

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目前紫杉醇、卡铂均是治疗卵巢癌的一线化疗药物,静脉给药是化疗最常用的给药途径,而根据卵巢癌的病灶部位多在盆、腹腔,播散和转移相当广泛这个生物学特点,腹腔内给药是一个重要的途径。本研究在国内首次以新辅助化疗中不同给药途径的应用为切入点,通过 132 例患者不同治疗手段的观察,判定其在化疗效果及反应、手术满意率、围手术期一般状况等方面的初步临床疗效,探讨晚期上皮性卵巢癌新辅助化疗的有效临床模式。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取我院 2008 年 3 月~2012 年 12 月间 132 例初治上皮性卵巢癌患者。临床分期按 FIGO(2000)标准:Ⅲ期 104 例、Ⅳ

28 例。年龄 38~71 岁,平均 54.2 岁。临床表现:腹胀、纳差、消瘦,生活质量评分 0-2 分。B 超或核磁提示大网膜呈饼状、盆腔包块伴大量腹水,入组病例术前腹水细胞学见腺癌细胞或肿瘤穿刺病理为腺癌,Ⅳ期患者转移处有病理支持,术后病理均为上皮性卵巢癌,CA125 为 500-4000 U/ml。白细胞计数 $3.6 \times 10^9/L$ 以上,血小板计数 $100 \times 10^9/L$ 以上,肝、肾及心功能正常,无严重内科合并症,无手术及化疗的禁忌症。132 例患者各期按随机原则分为 4 组,每组 33 例。A 组:单纯紫杉醇静脉化疗加手术治疗;B 组:单纯卡铂腹腔化疗联合手术治疗;C 组:紫杉醇静脉联合卡铂腹腔加手术治疗;D 组:直接手术治疗。各组临床资料(年龄、分期、病理类型、CA125 值、平均瘤灶直径、平均腹水深度等)通过组间方差分析及 χ^2 检验比较无统计学差异(均 $P>0.05$),结果具有可比性(见表 1)。

表 1 各组患者的临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical data in every group

Factor	GroupA	GroupB	GroupC	GroupD	P
Age	53.9± 8.7	54.5± 8.9	53.8± 8.6	54.7± 8.9	0.10
Ascites depth(cm)	9.0 ± 1.5	9.1 ± 1.4	9.1 ± 1.5	9.0 ± 1.4	0.97
Cancer diameter(cm)	11.4± 1.4	11.3± 1.7	10.8± 1.5	11.2± 1.6	0.65
CA125(U/ml)	1671.7 ± 585.1	1662.1± 582.5	1650.1± 570.1	1686.6± 573.3	0.95
Preoperative staging					
period IIIc	28	27	27	28	
period IV	5	6	6	5	
Pathological pattern					
Pulp	30	28	29	30	
Else	3	5	4	3	
WHO PS					>0.05
0-1	29	28	29	27	
2	4	5	4	6	
Medical complications					
Hypertension	5	4	5	4	
Diabetes	4	3	3	2	
CHD	2	3	3	4	

1.2 治疗方法

A 组采用紫杉醇 135-175 mg/m² 静脉化疗(化疗前口服地塞米松、苯海拉明片等预处理),B 组采用卡铂 AUC 4-6 mg/mL·min 腹腔灌注(Ip),C 组采用紫杉醇 135-175 mg/m² ivgttd1(有效预处理)联合卡铂 AUC 4-6 mg/mL·min Ipd2,完成 1 周期化疗后 2-3 周评估化疗效果,无手术禁忌证且具备术后化疗条件时,予最大限度的肿瘤细胞减灭术,包括全子宫切除加双附件、大网膜、阑尾切除及盆腹腔转移灶切除术,必要时行肠管或膀胱切除、吻合、造瘘术。D 组直接施行肿瘤细胞减灭术,手术范围同先期化疗组。术后各组均使用同一化疗方案化疗 6-8 周期。

1.3 疗效、不良反应及手术评价标准

化疗前及结束 2 周后分别予心电图、胸部平片或 CT、彩超及核磁、CA125、妇科检查。化疗期间每 3-5 天复查血常规 1 次;5-7 天复查生化系列 1 次。采取超声、MRI 判断测定目标病灶长径大小和可重复测量基线深度。通过 RECIST 方法判断缓解程度,完全缓解(CR):所有目标病灶消失;部分缓解(PR):基

线病灶长径总和缩小 >30%;病灶进展(PD):基线病灶长径总和增加 >20% 或出现新病灶;病灶稳定(SD):基线病灶长径总和和缩小但未达 PR 或有增加但未达 PD。毒副性评价根据 NCICTCAE3.0 标准,分为 5 级,I:轻度不良反应;II:中度不良反应;III:严重不良反应;IV:威胁生命的或丧失能力的不良反应;V:与不良反应相关的死亡。手术评价标准:①理想手术:手术切除干净,基本无肉眼残留;②基本切除:手术切除肿瘤 >90%,残留灶直径 <1 cm;③大部分切除:手术切除肿瘤 >75%,残留灶 >1 cm 但 <2 cm;④不满意手术:手术切除肿瘤 <75%,残留灶 >2 cm。以①②为满意手术,③④为不满意手术。

1.4 观察指标

①缓解情况以(CR+PR)计算有效率(RR),以肿瘤减灭术满意率作为治疗有效的指标;②生活质量评定按 Karnofsky 评分为指标(以 KPS≥80 分占比作为有效指标);③化疗副反应以 II 级及以上骨髓抑制占比作为有效指标,以 II 级及以上消化道反应占比作为有效指标;④手术参数以平均手术时间、术中出血量、手术满意率及围手术期情况等为有效指标。

1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 17.0 软件进行统计学分析。计量以均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,计数资料以%表示。率的分析采用 χ^2 检验或 Fisher 确切概率法。单因素组间差异采用方差分析,组间计量资料比较采用 LSD 方法。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 先期化疗组临床疗效及不良反应情况

化疗前各组临床资料无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。化疗各组计量以均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,计数资料以%表示,组间 LSD

分析 G/G/Q 中字母相同的 A、B 组在肿瘤直径、腹腔积液量、CA-125 值上两组间无有效差异($P > 0.05$);字母不同的 C 组与 A、B 组间比较有统计学差别,化疗有效性高(Q 表示效果好)。率的分析采用 χ^2 检验或 Fisher 确切概率法,单因素组间差异采用方差分析,新辅助化疗各组不良反应可耐受,经对症处理后均能恢复正常且耐受手术。C 组通过药物不同途径的联合使用,抗肿瘤作用得到明显加强和补充,但在骨髓抑制及神经毒性发生率较高($P < 0.01$)。具体各组新辅助化疗前后肿瘤直径、腹水深度、CA-125 值、生活状态、化疗副反应情况如表 2 所示。

表 2 新辅助化疗临床疗效及不良反应

Table 2 The curative effect and adverse effect of neoadjuvant chemotherapy

Observation (ahead/after)	Chem Group A	Chem GroupB	Chem GroupC	interblock analysis
Ascites depth(cm)	9.0 $\pm$ 1.5 / 3.6 $\pm$ 0.5	9.1 $\pm$ 1.4 / 3.3 $\pm$ 0.6	9.1 $\pm$ 1.5 / 1.8 $\pm$ 0.5	G/G/Q*
Cancer diameter(cm)	11.4 $\pm$ 1.4 / 5.1 $\pm$ 0.6	11.4 $\pm$ 1.7 / 5.4 $\pm$ 0.6	10.8 $\pm$ 1.5 / 2.4 $\pm$ 0.5	G/G/Q*
CA125(U/ml)	1672 $\pm$ 585/778 $\pm$ 121	1662 $\pm$ 582/ 794 $\pm$ 106	1650 $\pm$ 570/ 323 $\pm$ 45	G/G/Q*
Effective power(RR=CR+PR)	84.86%	73.22%	92.53%	$P > 0.05$
Living quality(KPS $\geq$ 80)	37.8% /86.4%	36.9% /81.3%	37.2 % /93.1%	$P > 0.05$
Chem adverse reaction				value P
Myelosuppression(n, %)	15, 45.5%	5, 15.2%	25, 75.8%	< 0.01
Stomach intestine react(n, %)	12, 39.3%	7, 21.2%	24, 72.7%	< 0.05
Alopecia(n, %)	25, 75.8%	2, 6.1%	30, 90.1%	< 0.05
Hypersusceptibility(n, %)	5, 15.2 %	0	6, 18.2%	> 0.05
Liver and kidney abnormalities(n, %)	2, 6.1%	2, 6.1%	7, 21.2 %	< 0.05
Neurotoxicity(n, %)	17, 51.5%	3, 9.1%	26, 78.8%	< 0.01
Joint muscle pain(n, %)	15, 45.5%	5, 15.2%	25, 75.8%	< 0.01
Abnormal cardiac function(n, %)	2 6.1%	0	2, 6.1%	> 0.05

注:* 中字母一样表明组间没有差别,即 $P > 0.05$; 字母不同表示有统计学差别,即 $P < 0.05$ 。

Note: The same letter of *indicate there is no different between the group, that $P > 0.05$, the differdnt letter of *indicate there has different statistics between the groups, that $P < 0.05$.

2.2 新辅助化疗组和传统治疗组患者手术参数比较

表 3 通过 LSD 分析方法具体的比较各组间情况,结果提示单独用药的化疗 A、B 组与联合用药的 C 组间、化疗各组与直接手术的 D 组间在手术时间、术中出血量、残留癌灶总直径、术后排气时间的比较上均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。各组的满意肿瘤细胞减灭率分别为 78.8 %、75.7 %、87.9 %、63.6 %,有

统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。组间 LSD 比较结果“G/G/Q/E”直观的表明:字母一样的单独用药 A、B 组间手术差异不明显($P > 0.05$);字母为“Q”的联合化疗 C 组治疗效果最好,较各组有统计学优势,而以“E”表示的直接手术 D 组各项指标与化疗各组差异大,治疗效果差($P < 0.05$)。

表 3 新辅助组与直接手术组的手术相关参数比较

Table 3 Comparison of the relative parameters

Observation	Group A /	Group B /	Group C /	Group D/	interblock analysis
Blood loss in operation(ml)	381 $\pm$ 23	399 $\pm$ 29	306 $\pm$ 32	563 $\pm$ 31	G/G/Q/E*
The operation time(min)	131 $\pm$ 8	135 $\pm$ 9	116 $\pm$ 8	154 $\pm$ 7	G/G/Q/E*
Residual cancer overall Diameter(cm)	1.8 $\pm$ 0.2	2.0 $\pm$ 0.3	1.0 $\pm$ 0.3	3.8 $\pm$ 0.5	G/G/Q/E*
The best ratio of out(%)	78.8%	75.7%	87.9%	63.6%	G/G/Q/E*
Postoperative exhaust Time(h)	56.8 $\pm$ 5.3	57.2 $\pm$ 6.5	50.9 $\pm$ 3.5	66.9 $\pm$ 4.3	G/G/Q/E*
The CA125 after Two Weeks of operation(U/ml)	137.2 $\pm$ 28.1	145.2 $\pm$ 22.3	96.4 $\pm$ 23.8	471.3 $\pm$ 68.3	G/G/G/E*
Stage I incision healing Rate(%)	87.9%	84.9%	93.9%	72.7%	G/G/G/E*

注:* 中字母一样表明组间没有差别,即 $P > 0.05$; 字母不同表示有统计学差别,即 $P < 0.05$ 。

Note: The same letter of *indicate there is no different between the group, that $P > 0.05$, the differdnt letter of * indicate there has different statistics between the groups, that $P < 0.05$.

2.3 追踪随访结果

截至目前,在132例患者中,失访者5例,随访率96.2%,其中A组8例死亡,B组9例死亡,C组6例死亡,D组13例死亡,各组的术后随访时间尚不足以完整的比较生存率、中位生存时间等差异,目前无统计学意义。

3 讨论

卵巢癌是妇科常见的恶性肿瘤之一,极易转移,一经发现,往往已是晚期^[6],超过了宫颈癌和子宫内膜癌所导致的女性死亡数之和^[7]。尽管手术的进步和新化疗药物的应用使EOC的总体预后有了一定程度的改善,但其5年生存率仍处于较低水平^[8],I、II、III、IV期分别为90%、50-80%、30-50%及13%^[9]。晚期卵巢癌盆腔内种植转移灶容易融合形成较大病灶,且常伴有大量腹水,致使肿瘤与周围组织的粘连甚为紧密,施行理想的肿瘤细胞减灭术较为困难,彻底切除难度大,残余癌灶大小影响患者预后,手术效果差^[10,11]。一般认为,新辅助化疗可显著降低手术风险,提高满意减瘤术的比率,降低术中术后并发症的发生率^[12]。但新辅助化疗给药方式的选择上目前尚无定论。

本研究在国内首次评价了不同给药途径的新辅助化疗在晚期上皮性卵巢癌的疗效。各组手术的满意肿瘤减灭率分别为78.8%、75.7%、87.9%、63.6%,LSD分析表明多种方式的新辅助化疗在减灭术成功率、手术时间、术中出血量、术后排气时间、术口愈合率上与直接手术比较均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。在手术参数方面,单独用药A、B组间手术差异不明显($P>0.05$);联合化疗C组治疗效果最好,较各组有明显统计学优势($P<0.05$),而直接手术D组各项指标与化疗组差异大,治疗效果最差($P<0.05$)。提示新辅助化疗较直接手术可有效降低手术风险,明显提高晚期上皮性卵巢癌患者的手术切除率和术后综合状况。

不同用药方式的治疗结果显示C组通过药物不同途径的联合使用,抗肿瘤作用强,化疗有效性高,在化疗后的肿瘤直径、腹腔积液量、CA-125值上与A、B组比较有统计学差异并且在手术疗效方面优势明显($P<0.05$),提示紫杉醇与卡铂静脉联合腹腔的新辅助化疗方式较单途径化疗临床疗效好。但患者在胃肠道反应、脱发方面表现较明显($P<0.05$),在骨髓抑制及神经毒性发生率上较A、B组高($P<0.01$)。表明恰当的单药或联合化疗可以作为老年、临床症状严重、体质差患者的首选治疗,能改善其生存质量^[13],可以不同程度地减低肿瘤负荷,减少组织反应性水肿,减轻肿瘤与周围组织的粘连,为满意的肿瘤细胞减灭术提供成功的机会^[14]。

本文结果表明新辅助化疗可有效地改善患者的一般状况,使肿瘤松动、缩小,从而有效降低了手术风险^[15]。通过有效的术前化疗,降低了肿瘤负荷,减轻了肿瘤与周围组织的粘连,为手术实施提供支持^[16],为成功实现满意肿瘤细胞减灭术创造有利条件,提高了肿瘤减灭术的满意率^[17]。化疗期间,患者的营养和身体状况得到改善和提高,减少监护时间、住院天数,术后可以较快开始连贯性治疗,从而提高患者的近期生存率和生存质量。还可通过了解术前肿瘤细胞对化疗药物的敏感性^[18],为术后及复发时选择化疗方案提供依据^[19]。

综上所述,新辅助化疗可以提高肿瘤细胞减灭术的质量,

明显减少手术中失血量,缩短手术时间及住院时间,增强术后化疗效果,为改善患者的预后奠定基础^[20]。其中静脉联合腹腔灌注较单途径用药的临床疗效好,毒副作用略高但可耐受。多项研究显示,间歇性肿瘤细胞减灭术可延长患者的无进展生存时间及总生存时间^[21],本实验的病例数相对较少,随访时间较短,尚待进一步统计分析其在生存率方面的影响。就目前来看,应进一步进行新辅助化疗在给药方式、疗程及用药选择等领域的应用与研究,探讨其在生存时间、耐药性、费效等方面的影响,明确不同途径的新辅助化疗在晚期卵巢癌初次治疗中的作用和意义。

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