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## · 临床研究 ·

# 重组人血管内皮抑制素联合顺铂化疗治疗老年晚期非小细胞肺癌的临床疗效\*

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**摘要 目的:**分析重组人血管内皮抑制素联合顺铂化疗方案治疗老年晚期非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)的疗效和安全性。**方法:**选取 82 例老年晚期 NSCLC 患者作为研究对象,应用随机数字表将患者分为观察组和对照组,每组各 41 例。对照组患者给予含顺铂的两药化疗方案进行治疗,观察组患者在对照组疗法的基础上加用重组人血管内皮抑制素治疗。对两组患者的临床疗效、临床有效率(CRR)、临床受益率(CBR)进行评价。对两组患者治疗前后的 Karnofsky 评分、血清癌胚抗原(CEA)水平变化进行观察和比较。对两组患者进行随访,对患者的总生存期(OS)和疾病进展时间(TTP)进行观察和比较。对两组患者治疗期间不良反应发生率进行观察和比较。**结果:**观察组患者 CRR 和 CBR 均显著高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。两组患者治疗前、后 Karnofsky 评分的上升幅度和血清 CEA 水平的下降幅度的差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。观察组患者和对照组患者的 OS 中位数估计值分别为 16.720 月和 14.590 月,TTP 中位数估计值分别为 6.260 月和 4.770 月,两组患者 OS 和 TTP 中位数估计值的差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。两组患者不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。**结论:**在老年晚期 NSCLC 患者的治疗中,在含顺铂治疗方案基础上加用重组人血管内皮抑制素进行治疗,能够提高患者的临床受益和治疗有效率,延长患者的生存期,改善患者的预后,且未增加不良反应的发生率。

**关键词:**晚期非小细胞肺癌;重组人血管内皮抑制素;疗效;生存分析

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## Clinical Study on Recombinant Human Endostatin Combined with Cisplatin in the Treatment of Elderly Patients with Advanced Non-small Cell Lung Cancer\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To analyze the efficacy and safety of recombinant human endostatin combined with cisplatin in the treatment of elderly patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Methods:** 82 elderly patients with advanced NSCLC were selected and randomly divided into the observation group and the control group, with 41 cases in each group. The patients in the control group were treated with chemotherapy, while the patients in the observation group were treated with combined recombinant human endostatin on the basis of the control group. Then the clinical therapeutic effects, the clinical remission rate (CRR) and the clinical benefit rate (CBR) in the two groups were observed and compared. The changes of Karnofsky scores, serum carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) levels before and after the treatment of the two groups were observed and compared. The patients in the two groups were followed up, and the overall survival (OS) and the time to progression (TTP) of the patients in the two groups were observed and compared. The incidences of the adverse events during the treatment were observed and compared. **Results:** CRR and CBR of the patients in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group, and the differences between the two groups were statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ). There were no significant differences in increases of Karnofsky scores and decreases of serum CEA levels between the patients in the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). The estimated median of OS in observation group and the control group were 16.720 and 14.590 months. The estimated median of TTP was 6.260 and 4.770 months. There were statistically significant differences in estimated median of OS and TTP between the patients in the two groups ( $P<0.05$ ). There were no statistically significant differences in incidences of adverse events between the patients in the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** In the treatment of elderly patients with advanced NSCLC, the application of recombinant human endostatin on the basis of chemotherapy including cisplatin can improve the treatment efficiency.

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and benefit of the patients, prolong the survival time and improve the prognosis of the patients, and no increases of the incidences of adverse reactions are observed.

**Key words:** Advanced non small cell lung cancer; Recombinant human endostatin; Therapeutic effects; Survival analysis

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## 前言

肺癌是全球死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤之一,全球每年新发肺癌病例约180万,死亡病例约160万,占全部恶性肿瘤的20%。根据分化程度及形态学特征不同,肺癌主要分为非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)和小细胞肺癌(SCLC)两大类,其中,NSCLC的发病率占全部肺癌病例的80%以上。目前,临床针对NSCLC的治疗方法主要为手术治疗、化疗、放疗、靶向治疗等,早期NSCLC可通过手术切除治疗获得较好的临床预后,但由于NSCLC早期缺乏特异性症状,早期诊断难度较大,大多数患者在确诊时已进展至晚期,丧失手术治疗机会,有报道称晚期NSCLC患者的5年生存率不足15%,中位生存期仅为8个月左右<sup>[1,2]</sup>。化疗、放疗是针对晚期NSCLC的主要治疗方法,虽然对于局部晚期NSCLC患者联合应用放疗能够改善患者的预后<sup>[3,4]</sup>,但对于耐受力较低的老年晚期NSCLC患者,化疗仍是首选治疗方案。其中,以铂类药物为基础的两药联用在提高临床有效率方面发挥着重要作用<sup>[5,6]</sup>。近年来,针对表皮生长因子受体、间变性淋巴瘤激酶、血管生成等的新型靶向药物也正在逐步应用于临床。但国内外研究中未见评价含有重组人血管内皮抑制素的联合用药方案治疗老年晚期NSCLC疗效的研究。因此,本研究通过观察重组人血管内皮抑制素联合顺铂化疗方案治疗老年晚期NSCLC安全性及预后的影响,探讨其临床疗效,现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取2012年2月~2014年9月医院肿瘤科收治的82例老年性晚期NSCLC患者作为研究对象,纳入患者均经细胞学或病理学检查诊断为NSCLC,均经胸部CT或MRI等影像学及病理检查证实。排除合并重要器官功能严重损害、其它部位原发性恶性肿瘤、血液系统疾病的患者,排除入组前3个月内接受过化疗、放疗、靶向治疗等抗肿瘤治疗的患者。患者的年龄≥60岁,Karnofsky评分≥60,预计生存期>3个月,至少具有1个可进行疗效评价的病灶。应用随机数字表将纳入患者分为观察组和对照组,每组各41例。两组患者均对本研究知情并签署知情同意书,本研究方案经我院医院伦理委员会审核批准。

### 1.2 治疗方法

两组患者入组后均给予含顺铂的化疗方案进行治疗,主要方案为①TP方案:紫杉醇150 mg/m<sup>2</sup>,d1;顺铂75 mg/m<sup>2</sup>,d1。②DP方案:多西他赛75 mg/m<sup>2</sup>,d1;顺铂75 mg/m<sup>2</sup>,d1。③NP方案:长春瑞滨25 mg/m<sup>2</sup>,1 d,8 d;顺铂75 mg/m<sup>2</sup>,d1。④GP方案:吉西他滨1000 mg/m<sup>2</sup>,d1,8;顺铂75 mg/m<sup>2</sup>,d1。观察组患者在上述化疗方案的基础上加用重组人血管内皮抑制素(山东先声麦得津制药有限公司产品,产品批号:国药准字S20050088,规格15 mg/3 mL)静脉滴注治疗,每日用量为15 mg,于每个化疗

周期的第1~14 d应用,两组患者均以21 d为一个化疗周期,共治疗2~6个化疗周期,在化疗期间对患者的血常规、肝肾功能指标、心电图(ECG)进行监测,根据不良反应情况给予阿扎司琼、粒细胞集落刺激因子等进行常规对症治疗。

### 1.3 观察指标

根据世界卫生组织(WHO)制订的实体瘤疗效评价标准1.1(RECIST 1.1)对两组患者的近期疗效进行评价,评价标准为①完全缓解(CR):经治疗,可评价目标病灶完全消失。②部分缓解(PR):经治疗,可评价目标病灶的直径总和降低幅度达到或超过基线水平的30%。③疾病稳定(SD):未达到CR、PR、PD标准。④疾病进展(PD),可评价目标病灶的直径总和增大幅度超过基线水平的20%或最小绝对值升高5 mm以上。以疗效为CR或PR的病例数计算临床有效率(CRR),以疗效为CR、PR或SD的病例数计算临床受益率(CBR)。对两组患者治疗前、后的Karnofsky评分、血清癌胚抗原(CEA)水平进行观察和比较,并计算Karnofsky评分的增加值和血清CEA水平的降低值;对两组患者进行随访,随访方式为电话随访与登门随访相结合,对两组患者的总生存期(OS)和疾病进展时间(TTP)进行观察和分析,其中OS为自治疗开始至患者死亡或末次随访的时间,TTP为自治疗开始至PD或末次随访的时间;根据WHO制订的不良反应评价标准对两组患者的治疗副反应进行评价和比较。

### 1.4 统计处理

应用SPSS 22.0 for Windows统计软件包进行统计学分析,计量资料采用( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )的形式表示,两组之间应用独立样本t检验进行处理,计数资料采用百分比的形式表示,疗效分布的比较频数表的秩和检验(Mann-Whitney U法)进行处理,CRR、CBR、不良反应发生率的比较应用 $\chi^2$ 检验进行处理,两组患者OS和TTP的比较采用Kaplan-Meier生存分析进行处理,应用Log-rank检验对两组患者OS和TTP的差异是否具有统计学意义进行检测,均以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者临床特征的比较

两组患者各项临床特征分布的差异均无统计学意义( $\chi^2=0.051\sim0.480$ ,P>0.05),见表1。

### 2.2 两组患者近期疗效比较

观察组患者中1例疗效为CR,15例疗效为PR,19例疗效为SD,6例疗效为PD,对照组患者中7例疗效为PR,17例疗效为SD,17例疗效为PD,观察组和对照组CRR分别为39%和17.1%,CBR分别为85.4%和58.5%,两组疗效分布的差异无统计学意义(Z=0.432,P>0.05),观察组患者的CRR和CBR均显著高于对照组,两组之间的差异均有统计学意义( $\chi^2=4.895$ 、7.312,P<0.05),见表3。

表 1 两组患者临床特征的比较

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical characteristics between the two groups

Clinical characteristics	Observation group(n=41)	Control group(n=41)	$\chi^2$	P
Gender				
Male	28	30	0.236	0.627
Female	13	11		
Age(years)				
>65	25	24	0.051	0.822
60~65	16	17		
Clinical stage				
IIIB	15	18	0.456	0.499
IV	26	23		
Pathology				
Squamous cell carcinoma	19	18		
Adenocarcinoma	20	22	0.456	0.796
Others	2	1		
Metastasis				
Lung	13	16	0.480	0.488
Lymph node	14	13	0.055	0.814
Liver	4	3	0.156	0.693
Brain	5	4	0.125	0.724
Bone	11	12	0.060	0.806
Previous therapy				
Operation	6	8	0.345	0.557
Chemotherapy	10	8	0.285	0.594
Radiation	5	6	0.105	0.746
Karnofsky PS score				
80~90	21	23	0.196	0.658
60~70	20	18		

表 2 两组患者近期疗效的比较

Table 2 Comparison of the short-term effects between the two groups

Groups	n	Therapeutic effects (n)				CRR (n,%)	CBR (n,%)
		CR	PR	SD	PD		
Observation group	41	1	15	19	6	16(39.0)	35(85.4)
Control group	41	0	7	17	17	7(17.1)	24(58.5)
x <sup>2</sup> /Z		0.432				4.895	7.312
P		0.672				0.027	0.007

### 2.3 两组患者治疗前后 Karnofsky 评分、血清 CEA 水平比较

两组患者治疗前、后 Karnofsky 评分的上升幅度和血清 CEA 水平的下降幅度的差异无统计学意义( $t=0.244, 0.210, P>0.05$ ), 见表 3。

### 2.4 两组患者生存期比较

随访期至 2016 年 10 月,纳入患者的 OS 和 TTP 中位数估计值分别为 15.970 月和 5.600 月,95%置信区间(CI) 分别为(14.840~17.100)月和(5.274~5.926)月,见表 4,患者 OS 和 TTP 的 Kaplan-Meier 生存分析曲线见图 1。观察组患者和对照组患

者的 OS 中位数估计值分别为 16.720 月和 14.590 月, TTP 中位数估计值分别为 6.260 月和 4.770 月, 两组患者 OS 和 TTP 中位数估计值的差异均有统计学意义( $x^2=7.541, 27.335, P<0.05$ ), 见表 5,两组患者 OS 和 TTP 的 Kaplan-Meier 生存分析曲线见图 2。

### 2.5 两组患者治疗不良反应比较

两组患者发生的不良反应以中性粒细胞减少、贫血、恶心 / 呕吐较为多见,两组患者的各项不良反应发生率的差异均无统计学意义( $x^2=0.000\sim1.406, P>0.05$ ),见表 6。

表3 两组患者治疗前后Karnofsky评分、血清CEA水平比较

Table 3 Comparison of the changes of Karnofsky scores and serum CEA levels between the two groups

Groups	n	Increase of Karnofsky score	Decrease of serum CEA level(ng/mL)
Observation group	41	2.54± 8.69	29.18± 19.55
Control group	41	2.06± 9.13	28.24± 21.02
t		0.244	0.210
P		0.772	0.796

表4 纳入患者OS和TTP的估计值及95%置信区间

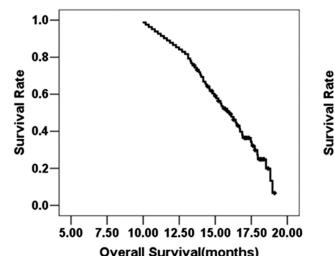
Table 4 Estimates and 95% Confidence Intervals of OS and TTP of the included patients

Items	Estimate (months)	Std. Error (months)	95% Confidence Interval(months)		$\chi^2$	P
			Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
OS	15.970	0.576	14.840	17.100		
TTP0	5.600	0.166	5.274	5.926		

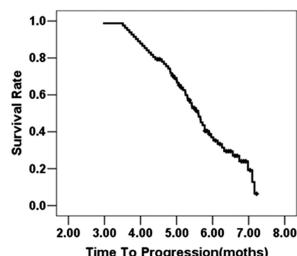
表5 两组患者OS和TTP的估计值及95%置信区间的比较

Table 5 Estimates and 95% Confidence Intervals of OS and TTP of the included patients

Items	Groups	Estimate (months)	Std. Error (months)	95% Confidence Interval(months)		$\chi^2$	P
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
OS	Observation group	16.720	0.792	15.167	18.273	7.541	0.006
	Control group	14.590	0.853	12.918	16.262		
TTP	Observation group	6.260	0.317	5.639	6.881	27.335	0.000
	Control group	4.770	0.244	4.292	5.248		



(A)

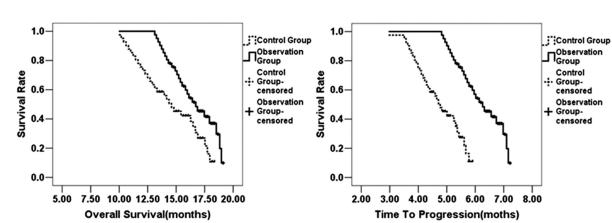


(B)

图1 纳入患者OS和TTP的Kaplan-Meier生存分析曲线

Fig.1 Kaplan-Meier survival analysis curve on OS and TTP of the included patients

Note: (A) Kaplan-Meier survival analysis curve on OS of the included patients; (B) Kaplan-Meier survival analysis curve on TTP of the included patients.



(A)

(B)

图2 两组患者OS和TTP的Kaplan-Meier生存分析曲线

Fig.2 Kaplan-Meier survival analysis curve on OS and TTP of the patients in the two groups

Note: (A) Kaplan-Meier survival analysis curve on OS of the patients in the two groups; (B) Kaplan-Meier survival analysis curve on TTP of the patients in the two groups.

### 3 讨论

顺铂是一种以二价铂与氯原子、氨分子络合的重金属络合物,已被用于治疗多种实体恶性肿瘤。目前针对晚期NSCLC的常用治疗方案多为上述新药联合铂类的联合方案,含铂类的联合方案对于肺癌的治疗有效率可达到30%~47%。重组人血管内皮抑制素是我国自主研发的抗肿瘤分子靶向药物,能对肿瘤组织的血管内皮细胞增殖和血管生成发挥抑制作用,从而抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖,在肺癌的化疗治疗中可发挥提高治疗有效率、改善患者预后的作用<sup>[7]</sup>。本研究结果显示,含顺铂治疗方案基础上加用重组人血管内皮抑制素进行治疗,能够提高患者的临床受益率和治疗有效率,同时并未增加患者的不良反应发生

率,这体现了这种联合治疗方案的有效性和安全性均较好。

Bao等<sup>[9]</sup>研究对Ⅲ期NSCLC患者给予重组人血管内皮抑制素联合顺铂化疗,结果显示患者总有效率达到77%,中位无进展生存期(PFS)达9.9月,1年、2年和3年的局部控制率分别为75%、67%和51%,而治疗过程中不良反应均可耐受。Zhu等<sup>[10]</sup>研究显示重组人血管内皮抑制素治疗的患者PFS中位数估计值达到42.5月,OS达到50.1个月,且并发症的发生率未见显著上升。Biaoxue R等<sup>[13]</sup>研究显示与单纯化疗药物相比较,联合应用重组人血管内皮抑制素方案总体反应率的OR值为3.58,疾病控制率的OR值为2.97,提高生活质量的OR值为3.04。Rong等<sup>[14]</sup>研究发现联合应用重组人血管内皮抑制素能够使患者的总体反应率、疾病控制率分别上升14.7%和13.5%,肿

表 6 两组患者治疗不良反应发生率的比较

Table 6 Comparison of the incidences of the adverse events between the two groups

Adverse events	Observation group(n=41)	Control group(n=41)	$\chi^2$	P
Neutropenia	14(34.1)	16(39.0)	0.210	0.647
Anemia	15(36.6)	13(31.7)	0.217	0.641
Reduced albumin level	6(14.6)	5(12.2)	0.105	0.746
Renal dysfunction	2(4.9)	2(4.9)	0.000	1.000
Elevated ALT/AST ratio	6(14.6)	8(19.5)	0.345	0.557
Nausea/vomiting	17(41.5)	15(36.6)	0.205	0.651
Stomachache/diarrhea	5(12.2)	7(17.1)	0.390	0.532
Fatigue	3(7.3)	5(12.2)	0.554	0.457
Neuropathy	8(19.5)	7(17.1)	0.082	0.775
Muscle soreness	6(14.6)	6(14.6)	0.000	1.000
Palpitation/chest distress	5(12.2)	2(4.9)	1.406	0.236
Arrhythmia	9(22.0)	6(14.6)	0.734	0.391
ECG ST-T change	6(14.6)	4(9.8)	0.456	0.500
Fever	6(14.6)	8(19.5)	0.345	0.557

瘤进展时间和生活质量等指标也得到显著改善,且治疗安全性不会降低。本研究结果显示,在含顺铂治疗方案基础上加用重组人血管内皮抑制素进行治疗,能够在一定程度上延长患者的生存期,改善患者预后,提示重组人血管内皮抑制素可对NSCLC肿瘤细胞的增殖和侵袭发挥一定的抑制作用。Yu等<sup>[15]</sup>对皮下移植大鼠Lewis肺癌细胞的小鼠给予腹腔注射顺铂和重组人血管内皮抑素,能够降低血管内皮生长因子和微血管密度,阻碍肿瘤细胞的营养供应并有效杀死肿瘤细胞,对肿瘤细胞的增殖和转移发挥抑制作用。Liu等<sup>[16]</sup>在应用重组人血管内皮抑制素的治疗中,患者循环内皮细胞计数会出现自基线水平的显著波动,其水平与患者TTP具有一定的相关性,提示重组人血管内皮抑制素可能与通过影响循环内皮细胞的表达来发挥抑制肿瘤扩散和迁移的作用。Gong等<sup>[17]</sup>研究证实,重组人血管内皮抑素能够通过抑制滑膜成纤维细胞增殖使其凋亡增强,其机制主要是影响细胞G<sub>0</sub>/G<sub>1</sub>期和部分G<sub>2</sub>/M期细胞周期阻滞的转录因子,可使p53、p27、CDK4、CyclinD1、PCNA等的表达水平降低。Gao等<sup>[18]</sup>和Chen等<sup>[19]</sup>研究发现重组人血管内皮抑素能够抑制RANKL mRNA的表达,阻断TNF-α诱导的MAPK和αAP-1信号通路,通过抑制κBα抑制剂的磷酸化水平和核易位NF-κB p65的表达来发挥抗纤维化作用。Wang等<sup>[20]</sup>研究显示,重组人血管内皮抑素能够下调增生性瘢痕中VEGF和TIMP-1的表达。可见,重组人血管内皮抑素是通过多通路、多方面发挥抗肿瘤作用的。Liu等<sup>[21]</sup>通过对Lewis肺癌细胞的研究发现单核细胞与淋巴细胞的比例会对重组人血管内皮抑制素在肺癌治疗中的临床受益产生影响,而肿瘤微环境中的巨噬细胞积累会影响重组人血管内皮抑制素在肺癌治疗中的疗效。

综上所述,在老年性晚期NSCLC患者的治疗中,在含顺铂治疗方案基础上加用重组人血管内皮抑制素进行治疗,能够提高患者的临床受益和治疗有效率,延长患者的生存期,改善患者的预后,且未增加不良反应的发生率。

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(上接第 2421 页)

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