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培美曲塞联合顺铂对老年Ⅲ~Ⅳ期非小细胞肺癌患者血清 CEA, CYFRA21-1, p-ERK, VEGF 及 Annexin II 水平的影响 *

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摘要 目的: 探讨培美曲塞联合顺铂对老年Ⅲ~Ⅳ期非小细胞肺癌患者血清癌胚抗原(CEA), 细胞角质素片段抗原21-1(CYFRA21-1), 磷酸化细胞外信号调节激酶(p-ERK), 血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)及膜联蛋白II(Annexin II)水平的影响。**方法:** 120例老年Ⅲ~Ⅳ期非小细胞肺癌患者按抽签法分为对照组(n=60)与观察组(n=60), 对照组予以多西紫杉醇联合顺铂治疗, 观察组予以培美曲塞联合顺铂治疗, 比较两组CEA, CYFRA21-1, p-ERK, VEGF, Annexin II, 基质金属蛋白酶-2(MMP-2)及转化生长因子β1(TGF-β1), NK细胞, CD3⁺, CD4⁺, 临床疗效和不良反应。**结果:** 治疗后, 观察组CEA, CYFRA21-1, p-ERK, VEGF, Annexin II, MMP-2及TGF-β1低于对照组, 差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。观察组NK细胞, CD3⁺及CD4⁺高于对照组(P<0.05)。观察组临床疗效、不良反应均优于对照组(P<0.05)。**结论:** 培美曲塞联合顺铂化疗可降低老年Ⅲ~Ⅳ期非小细胞肺癌患者血清CEA, CYFRA21-1, p-ERK, VEGF及Annexin II水平, 控制肿瘤进展, 值得推广。

关键词: Ⅲ~Ⅳ期非小细胞肺癌; 培美曲塞; 顺铂

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Influence of Pemetrexed Combined Cisplatin on Serum Levels of CEA, CYFRA21-1, p-ERK, VEGF and Annexin II in Elderly Patients with III~IV Stage Non-small Cell Lung Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To research the influence of pemetrexed combined cisplatin on the serum levels of carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), cell keratin fragments antigen 21-1 (CYFRA21-1), phosphorylated extracellular signal regulating kinase (p-ERK), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and annexin II in elderly patients with III-IV stage non-small cell lung cancer. **Methods:** 120 cases with III-IV stage non-small cell lung cancer were divided into control group (n=60) and observation group (n=60). The patients in the control group were treated with docetaxel combined cisplatin, while the patients in the observation group were treated with pemetrexed and cisplatin. Then the serum levels of CEA, CYFRA21-1, p-ERK, VEGF, annexin II, matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2), transforming growth factor-β1 (TGF-β1), NK cells, CD3⁺ and CD4⁺, the clinical efficacy and adverse reactions between the two groups were observed and compared. **Results:** After treatment, the serum levels of CEA, CYFRA21-1, p-ERK, VEGF, annexin II, MMP-2 and TGF-β1 in the observation group were lower than those of the control group, and the differences were statistically significant (P<0.05). The NK cells, CD3⁺ and CD4⁺ in the observation group were higher than those of the control group (P<0.05). The clinical efficacy and adverse reactions in the observation group were better than those of the control group (P<0.05). **Conclusion:** Pemetrexed combined cisplatin in treatment patients with stage III~IV non-small cell lung cancer, which can reduce the serum levels of CEA, CYFRA21-1, p-ERK, VEGF and annexin II, and control the tumor progression.

Key words: Ⅲ~Ⅳ期非小细胞肺癌; Pemetrexed; Cisplatin

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前言

非小细胞肺癌是肺癌最常见类型, 其早期无明显特异症

状, 多表现为咳嗽、气闷、胸痛、低热等呼吸系统疾病的共有症状, 临床就诊时多已进展至晚期^[1]。老年患者由于身体机能出现不同程度的退化, 预后相对较差, 临床多选用铂类药物为主的

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化疗方案进行治疗^[2]。培美曲塞可破坏细胞内叶酸代谢反应,从而使肿瘤细胞的复制受到抑制^[3]。肺癌进展期间可有多种细胞因子参与,通过测定其血清浓度可客观反映病情进展程度^[4]。本研究旨在分析培美曲塞联合顺铂对老年Ⅲ~Ⅳ期非小细胞肺癌患者血清癌胚抗原(CEA)、细胞角质素片段抗原21-1(CYFRA21-1)、磷酸化细胞外信号调节激酶(p-ERK)、血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)及膜联蛋白Ⅱ(AnnexinⅡ)水平的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2014年3月~2016年3月于我院就诊的120例老年Ⅲ~Ⅳ期非小细胞肺癌患者,纳入标准:^①与非小细胞肺癌诊断标准相符^[5],并经细胞学、组织病理等检查首次明确诊断;^②TNM分期在Ⅲa~Ⅳ期;^③年龄在60岁以上;^④预计生存时间在3个月以上;^⑤可测量病灶在1个以上。排除标准:^⑥心肝肾等器官严重病变;^⑦伴其他肿瘤;^⑧伴化疗相关禁忌症;^⑨近期接受免疫治疗;^⑩体能状态评分在2分以上。对照组有36例男,有24例女;年龄60~70岁,平均(65.47±1.29)岁;病灶直径2~5cm,平均(3.42±0.47)cm;TNM分期:有16例Ⅲa期,有20例Ⅲb期,有24例Ⅳ期;病理类型:有34例鳞癌,有18例腺癌,有8例大细胞癌。观察组有33例男,有27例女;年龄60~72岁,平均(66.28±1.35)岁;病灶直径2~5cm,平均(3.47±0.52)cm;TNM分期:有14例Ⅲa期,有26例Ⅲb期,有20例Ⅳ期;病理类型:有31例鳞癌,有19例腺癌,有10例大细胞癌。本研究家属及患者已签署知情同意书,并得到医院伦理委员会许可。比较两组一般资料无统计学差异(P>0.05),有可比性。

1.2 方法

对照组予以多西紫衫醇联合顺铂治疗,于化疗前1天服用4mg地塞米松,每天2次,连用3天,于每周期第1、8天静脉

注射75mg/m²多西紫衫醇(广东利泰制药股份有限公司,20mg,140225),于每周期第1~3天静脉注射75mg/m²顺铂(河北龙海药业有限公司,0.1mL,140220)。观察组予以培美曲塞联合顺铂治疗,于化疗前2周服用400μg/d叶酸及1000μg/次维生素B12,用药前1天服用地塞米松(方法同对照组),于每周期第1~3天静脉注射75mg/m²顺铂,于每周期第1天静脉注射500mg/m²培美曲塞(湖北一半天制药有限公司,0.2g,140219)。两组1个周期均为21天,连续治疗4个周期。

1.3 观察指标

^①于用药前及用药结束时抽取患者4mL空腹静脉血,常规离心后低温保存待检,CEA、CYFRA21-1按电化学发光法检测,p-ERK、VEGF及AnnexinⅡ按酶联免疫吸附法检测。基质金属蛋白酶-2(MMP-2)及转化生长因子β1(TGF-β1)按免疫放射法检测。NK细胞、CD3⁺、CD4⁺按流式细胞术检测。^②病灶最长直径减小超过30%,同时维持时间在1个月以上即部分缓解(PR);于部分缓解与疾病进展之间即疾病稳定(SD);病灶最长直径增大在20%以上即疾病进展(PD),CR+PR+SD=疾病控制。^③用药期间对血尿常规、肝肾功能等进行定期检查,并按世界卫生组织拟定的不良反应评价标准评估毒副反应。

1.4 统计学分析

选择SPSS18.0行数据统计,计量资料用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,用t检验比较,计数资料用[(例)%]表示,用χ²检验比较,等级资料用秩和检验,P<0.05有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组CEA、CYFRA21-1、p-ERK、VEGF及AnnexinⅡ水平比较

治疗后,两组患者血清CEA、CYFRA21-1、p-ERK、VEGF及AnnexinⅡ水平均降低,且观察组低于对照组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表1。

表1 两组患者治疗前后血清CEA、CYFRA21-1、p-ERK、VEGF及AnnexinⅡ水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time	CEA(μg/L)	CYFRA21-1(μg/L)	p-ERK(mg/L)	VEGF(μg/L)	AnnexinⅡ(ng/L)
Control group (n=60)	Before treatment	143.75±20.41	121.53±15.10	2.25±0.28	33.18±4.11	73.59±9.15
	After treatment	122.70±17.43 [△]	106.58±13.20 [△]	1.36±0.17 [△]	15.43±1.93 [△]	52.60±6.50 [△]
Observation group (n=60)	Before treatment	145.80±18.11	123.80±15.39	2.19±0.27	32.60±4.11	74.65±9.20
	After treatment	97.64±12.14 ^{#a}	91.41±13.06 ^{#a}	0.97±0.12 ^{#a}	5.77±0.73 ^{#a}	33.68±4.16 ^{#a}

Note: compared with control group after treatment, [#]P<0.05; compared with before treatment, [△]P<0.05.

2.2 两组患者治疗前后MMP-2及TGF-β1比较

治疗前,比较两组MMP-2及TGF-β1无差异(P>0.05);治

疗后,两组MMP-2及TGF-β1均降低,观察组低于对照组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),见表2。

表2 两组患者治疗前后MMP-2及TGF-β1比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of serum levels of MMP-2 and TGF-β1 between two groups before and after the treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	Time	MMP-2(μg/L)	TGF-β1(μg/L)
Control group(n=60)	Before treatment	101.56±12.60	41.44±5.11
	After treatment	85.73±12.19 [△]	32.60±4.05 [△]
Observation group(n=60)	Before treatment	100.41±12.50	42.50±5.22
	After treatment	70.44±8.72 ^{#a}	24.79±3.41 ^{#a}

Note: compared with control group after treatment, [#]P<0.05; compared with before treatment, [△]P<0.05.

2.3 两组患者治疗前后 NK 细胞、CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 比较

治疗前,比较两组 NK 细胞、CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 无差异($P>0.05$);

治疗后,两组 NK 细胞、CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 均上升,观察组上升更明显,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 两组患者治疗前后 NK 细胞、CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of levels of NK cells, CD3⁺ and CD4⁺ between two groups before and after the treatment ($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Time	NK cells(%)	CD3 ⁺ (%)	CD4 ⁺ (%)
Control group(n=60)	Before treatment	10.53± 1.26	61.40± 7.60	38.65± 5.42
	After treatment	11.96± 1.38 ^a	63.74± 9.14 ^a	36.72± 4.50 ^a
Observation group(n=60)	Before treatment	10.14± 1.25	60.59± 7.51	38.60± 5.38
	After treatment	13.78± 1.62 ^{#a}	66.78± 8.25 ^{#a}	34.21± 4.85 ^{#a}

Note: compared with control group after treatment, ^a $P<0.05$; compared with before treatment, ^{#a} $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组患者临床疗效比较

观察组疾病控制率高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.$

05),见表 4。

表 4 两组患者临床疗效比较[(例)%]

Table 4 Comparison of clinical curative effect between two groups[(n)%]

Groups	CR	PR	SD	PD	Disease control rate
Control group(n=60)	0(0.00)	10(16.67)	33(55.00)	17(28.33)	43(71.67)
Observation group(n=60)	4(6.67)	20(33.33)	28(46.67)	8(13.33)	52(86.67) [#]

Note: compared with control group, ^{#a} $P<0.05$.

2.5 两组患者安全性比较

两组均有血液学、胃肠道、肝肾功能损伤、其他不良反应出

现,但观察组不良反应率(48/240)20.00%低于对照组(114/240)47.50%,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 5。

表 5 两组患者安全性比较[(例)%]

Table 5 Comparison of safety between the two groups[(n)%]

Groups	Hematology	Gastrointestinal tract	Liver and kidney dysfunction	Others	Adverse reaction rate
Control group(n=60)	36(60.00)	42(70.00)	18(30.00)	18(30.00)	114(47.50)
Observation group(n=60)	14(23.33) [#]	17(28.33) [#]	9(15.00) [#]	8(13.33) [#]	48(20.00)

Note: compared with control group, ^{#a} $P<0.05$.

3 讨论

非小细胞肺癌主要包含腺癌、鳞癌及大细胞未分化癌,研究发现吸烟、环境、肺部慢性疾病等是其主要诱因。目前化疗是治疗Ⅲ~Ⅳ期肺癌的主要方式^[8]。多西紫杉醇可特异性作用于细胞周期,使微管解聚受到抑制,从而阻止细胞生长^[9]。顺铂抗癌谱广泛,是多种实体瘤的一线化疗药物,作用于癌细胞后可使氯分离,并于 DNA 结合,阻止 DNA 复制,并对细胞膜结构构成破坏,起效快速,经过滤后大部分可由肾脏排出^[10]。但国外研究发现,晚期非小细胞肺癌患者接受多西紫杉醇联合顺铂化疗后虽可起到一定疗效,但副反应比较明显,从而降低临床效果,本研究也证实此结论^[11]。

培美曲塞可导致 DNA 复制及分裂所需酶产生阻断,抑制其合成路径,从而抑制肿瘤细胞的生长^[12]。目前分子生物学研究指出肺癌起病是系列基因共同作用所致,CEA 作为一种糖蛋白多于胚胎组织及癌组织中分布,尽管其对肿瘤特异性较低,但肺癌、肠癌等癌症患者血清中含量明显上升^[13]。CYFRA21-1 特异性及敏感性显著高于 CEA,机体正常状态下其浓度很低,恶性肿瘤细胞可导致细胞角蛋白 19 的降解加快,从而使浓度上升^[14]。ERK 是一类蛋白激酶,是传递丝裂原信号

的一种传导信号蛋白,其活化后可形成 p-ERK,生成细胞效应,参与转录因子活性调节,介导细胞生长发育等系列生理反应,若 p-ERK 信号传导通路出现障碍,可诱导正常细胞异常分化、过度增殖等,从而形成癌变^[15]。同时 p-ERK 信号通路还可介导肿瘤血管新生,下调凝血酶敏感蛋白 1 表达从而促进 VEGF 生成,VEGF 作为一种促血管生成因子,可引起血管通透性增加,诱导内皮细胞迁移、血管分化等^[16]。Annexin II 是一种磷脂结合蛋白,可于多种肿瘤中呈高表达,其可促进纤溶酶合成,诱导肿瘤产生侵袭和转移^[17]。本结果显示,培美曲塞联合顺铂化疗后 CEA、CYFRA21-1、p-ERK、VEGF 及 Annexin II 水平均显著降低,说明两者联合化疗可从多方面调节并控制肿瘤进展。

研究发现基质金属蛋白酶可导致血管基底膜及细胞外基质产生降解,MMP-2 可破坏细胞组织成分,诱导新生血管形成,利于肿瘤发生转移^[18,19]。TGF-β1 是一种多肽,可使大部分正常细胞生长受到抑制,能够参与细胞生长分化、凋亡等多种反应,且可调节细胞外基质重建,增加 MMP-2 分泌和活性,促进肿瘤的转移^[20]。本研究结果显示,培美曲塞联合顺铂化疗后 MMP-2 及 TGF-β1 显著降低,表明两者联合化疗可抑制肿瘤侵袭、转移。国外研究发现非小细胞肺癌发生中机体免疫状态可起到主要作用,体液及细胞免疫一起作用于恶性肿瘤防御过

程,其中T淋巴细胞是对抗恶性肿瘤的重要细胞,CD3⁺可客观反映机体细胞免疫总状态,CD4⁺可辅助机体的免疫反应,非特异性NK细胞对靶细胞有识别作用,可杀伤肿瘤细胞^[21,22]。本结果显示,培美曲塞联合顺铂化疗后CD3⁺、CD4⁺、NK细胞均显著上升,表明两者联合化疗能够改善免疫微环境,促进肿瘤细胞出现坏死凋亡,利于免疫应答的激活,避免免疫逃逸,增强免疫细胞的杀伤能力。同时本结果显示培美曲塞联合顺铂化疗后疾病控制率明显优于多西紫杉醇化疗者,进一步证实其疗效及可行性,与国外研究报道一致^[23]。此外培美曲塞联合顺铂化疗组不良反应率明显较低,表明其安全性高,并未明显增加患者痛苦,易于其耐受。

综上所述,培美曲塞联合顺铂化疗可降低老年Ⅲ~Ⅳ期非小细胞肺癌患者血清CEA、CYFRA21-1、p-ERK、VEGF及AnnexinⅡ水平,控制肿瘤进展,值得推广。

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