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康艾注射液在子宫颈癌术后同步放化疗中的应用及对患者血清 IGF-2、SCC、IFN- γ 水平的影响 *

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摘要 目的: 分析康艾注射液用于子宫颈癌术后同步放化疗中的临床效果及对患者血清胰岛素样生长因子-2(IGF-2)、鳞状细胞癌抗原(SCC)、干扰素- γ (IFN- γ)水平的影响。方法: 选择我院 2014 年 8 月~2016 年 8 月收治的 102 例子宫颈癌患者, 依据抽签法分为对照组与研究组, 每组各 51 例。两组均行腹腔镜宫颈癌切除术, 对照组于术后采用同步放化疗, 研究组基于对照组加以康艾注射液治疗。比较两组的临床疗效, 治疗前后血清 IGF-2、SCC、IFN- γ 水平, NK 细胞、CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 以及不良反应的发生情况。结果: 治疗后, 研究组总有效率显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗后, 两组血清 IGF-2、SCC、IFN- γ 水平、CD8⁺ 均较治疗前显著降低, 且研究组以上指标显著低于对照组; 两组 NK 细胞、CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 均较治疗前明显上升, 且研究组以上指标显著高于对照组, 差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。研究组不良反应的发生率明显低于对照组($P<0.05$)。结论: 康艾注射液用于子宫颈癌术后同步放化疗的临床效果确切, 且能够显著降低患者血清 IGF-2、SCC、IFN- γ 水平并改善患者的免疫功能。

关键词: 子宫颈癌; 康艾注射液; 同步放化疗; 胰岛素样生长因子-2; 鳞状细胞癌抗原; 干扰素- γ

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Application of Kang'ai Injection in Concurrent Radiochemotherapy of Cervical Cancer Postoperation and Serum IGF-2, SCC and IFN- γ Levels*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To analyze the clinical effects of Kang'ai injection on cervical cancer postoperative chemoradiation and the serum levels of insulin-like growth factor 2 (IGF-2), squamous cell carcinoma antigen (SCC) and interferon- γ (IFN- γ). **Methods:** 102 cases with cervical cancer who were treated in our hospital from August 2014 to August 2016 were selected and randomly divided into the control group and the research group with 51 cases in each group. The patients in the control group were treated with concurrent chemoradiation and chemotherapy, while the patients in the research group were treated with Kang'ai injection on the basis of control group. Then the clinical curative effect, serum levels of IGF-2, SCC, IFN- γ , NK cells, CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺ and CD4⁺/CD8⁺ and the incidence of adverse reactions were observed and compared between two groups before and after the treatment. **Results:** The total effective rate of research group was higher than that of the control group($P<0.05$). After treatment, the serum levels of IGF-2, SCC, IFN- γ and CD8⁺ in both groups were decreased, which were lower in the research group than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the levels of NK cells, CD3⁺ and CD4⁺ in both groups were increased, which were higher in the research group than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). The incidence of adverse reactions in the research group was lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Kang'ai injection could effectively reduce the serum levels of IGF-2, SCC and IFN- γ , and improve the immune functions of patients with cervical cancer postoperative chemoradiation.

Key words: Cervical cancer; Kang'ai injection; Concurrent chemoradiotherapy; Insulin-like growth factor 2; Squamous cell carcinoma antigen; Interferon- γ

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前言

子宫颈癌是女性生殖系统常见的恶性肿瘤, 多于 30~60 岁妇女中发生, 其发病与性生活紊乱、早婚、早孕、人乳头状瘤病

毒感染等密切相关, 临床主要表现为阴道流血、排液等^[1]。研究表明胰岛素样生长因子-2(IGF-2)、鳞状细胞癌抗原(SCC)、干扰素- γ (IFN- γ)也可参与了子宫颈癌的发病, 通过测定血清中以上指标的浓度可反映疾病的进展程度^[2]。手术是早期子宫颈癌的

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常用疗法,术后多加以放化疗等辅助疗法。同步放化疗是指以小剂量的化疗增加放疗疗效的新型治疗方式,虽可起到一定的临床效果,但毒副反应仍比较明显,显著降低患者的生活质量^[3,4]。临床研究显示子宫颈癌术后辅助中医药治疗能够缓解放化疗的毒副反应,且可抑制癌细胞进展^[5]。康艾注射液是一种复方抗癌中医药,具有扶正益气、提高免疫功能等多种功效^[6]。因此,本研究主要探讨了康艾注射液在子宫颈癌术后同步放化疗中的应用及对患者血清 IGF-2、SCC、IFN- γ 水平的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择我院 2014 年 8 月~2016 年 8 月收治的 102 例子宫颈癌患者,纳入标准^[7]:高危型人乳头瘤病毒(HR-HPV)阳性且经病理组织学检查证实为子宫颈癌;手术指征明确,且均行腹腔镜子宫颈癌切除术;肿瘤分期 I~II 期;均已婚,且生育;非妊娠期或者哺乳期;心、肝肾等重要器官未见病变;近期未使用过抗生素。排除标准:术前伴放化疗史;手术相关禁忌症;子宫颈癌再复发者;近期伴急性创伤或者炎症等;子宫内严重异位;盆腔粘连严重或者盆腔手术史。依据抽签法分组,对照组年龄 30~65 岁,平均(51.24 $\pm$ 3.96)岁;孕次 1~3 次,平均(1.58 $\pm$ 0.39)次;肿瘤分期:8 例 I A 期,13 例 I B 期,14 例 II A 期,16 例 II B 期;病理类型:12 例腺癌,16 例腺鳞癌,23 例鳞状细胞癌。研究组年龄 32~63 岁,平均(50.87 $\pm$ 4.23)岁;孕次 1~3 次,平均(1.55 $\pm$ 0.36)次;肿瘤分期:7 例 I A 期,12 例 I B 期,16 例 II A 期,16 例 II B 期;病理类型:13 例腺癌,18 例腺鳞癌,20 例鳞状细胞癌。两组一般临床资料比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),有比较性。本研究家属及患者均签署知情同意书,并通过医院伦理委员会的许可。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组采用术后同步放化疗治疗,即于术后 2 周左右进行,于每周第 1、2 天、3 天予以静脉滴注 75 mg/m² 多西他赛,每天 1 次;于每周第 1 天静脉滴注 70 mg/m² 顺铂,每天 1 次,1 个周期为 21 天,连续用药 4 个周期。化疗前 30 分钟依次予以患者静脉注射 20 mg 的苯海拉明,200 mg 的西米替丁防止出现过敏反应,静脉注射奈西雅防止胃肠道反应,期间予以患者心电图检测,密切观察患者的呼吸、心率与血压的变化。并于 CT 引导下三维适形放疗,总共 3 至 5 个野。予以肿瘤靶区、临床靶区(包含肿瘤靶区的残留病灶及水肿带)、计划靶区(肿瘤靶区外放 0.5 至 1.0 cm 左右)规范勾画,确保等剂量线达到 90%。常规分割,1 次为 2 Gy,每周 5 次,肿瘤靶区的放疗剂量达到 50 Gy 后,使照射视野缩小至计划靶区,并增加放疗剂量至 60 至 75 Gy,于 6 周内完成。研究组基于对照组加以康艾注射液治疗,将 40 mL 康艾注射液加入 250 mL 9%生理盐水中并予以患者静脉滴注,每周用药 5 天,总共治疗 6 周。于放化疗结束时评估临床疗效。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 临床疗效观察 病灶全部消失,同时维持时间在 1 个月以上即完全缓解;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;于部分缓解与疾病进展之间即疾病稳定;病灶最长直径增大在 20%以上即疾病进展,完全缓解及

部分缓解即为总有效^[8]。

1.3.2 指标检测 于放化疗前 1 天及放化疗结束时抽取患者 2 mL 晨起静脉血,分离血清并保存待检。IGF-2、SCC、IFN- γ 按放射免疫法进行。NK 细胞、CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺ 按流式细胞术进行。

1.3.3 安全性观察 用药期间对血常规、肝肾功能等进行定期检查,并依据世界卫生组织拟定的不良反应评价标准评估毒副反应^[9]。

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 χ^2 检验比较,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组临床疗效的比较

治疗后,研究组总有效率为 92.2%,显著高于对照组(74.5%),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 1。

2.2 两组治疗前后血清 IGF-2、SCC、IFN- γ 水平的比较

治疗前,两组血清 IGF-2、SCC、IFN- γ 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组血清 IGF-2、SCC、IFN- γ 水平均较治疗前显著降低,且研究组血清 IGF-2、SCC、IFN- γ 水平明显低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 1 两组临床疗效的比较[例]

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical efficacy between two groups [n]

Items	Control group(n=51)	Research group (n=51)
Complete remission	20	36
Partial remission	18	11
Disease stability	10	2
Advances in Diseases	3	2
Total effective rate	74.5%	92.2% ^a

Note: Compared with control group, ^a $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组治疗前后免疫功能的比较

治疗前,比较两组 NK 细胞、CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 水平比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组 NK 细胞、CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 均较治疗前上升,且研究组高于对照组,两组 CD8⁺ 均较治疗前降低,且研究组低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 3。

2.4 两组不良反应发生情况的比较

治疗过程中,两组均有腹痛、恶心呕吐、白细胞降低发生,研究组以上不良反应的发生率均显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 4。

3 讨论

早期子宫颈癌采用手术治疗能够有效清除病灶,但术后仍需辅助放化疗,目前临床上较为常用的为同步放化疗^[10]。三维适形放疗已广泛开展于临床,能够明显提高放疗效果。由于其采用 CT 的模拟定位,因此对于肿瘤区域的确定能够达到一个高精度标准,同时经多方向的程度不一的照射,能够确保高剂量

表 2 两组治疗前后血清 IGF-2、SCC、IFN- γ 水平的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the serum IGF-2, SCC and IFN- γ levels between two groups before and after the treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Items	Time	Control group(n=51)	Research group(n=51)
IGF-2($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Before treatment	2.44 $\pm$ 0.31	2.41 $\pm$ 0.33
	After treatment	1.63 $\pm$ 0.21 ^b	0.98 $\pm$ 0.12 ^{ab}
SCC($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Before treatment	2.85 $\pm$ 0.35	2.82 $\pm$ 0.36
	After treatment	1.76 $\pm$ 0.22 ^b	1.03 $\pm$ 0.14 ^{ab}
IFN- γ ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Before treatment	19.38 $\pm$ 2.41	19.75 $\pm$ 2.46
	After treatment	11.23 $\pm$ 1.40 ^b	8.74 $\pm$ 1.09 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with control group, ^aP<0.05; Compared with before treatment, ^bP<0.05.

表 3 两组治疗前后免疫功能指标的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of the immune function between two groups before and after the treatment ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Items	Time	Control group(n=51)	Research group(n=51)
NK(%)	Before treatment	25.66 $\pm$ 3.20	25.89 $\pm$ 3.26
	After treatment	29.20 $\pm$ 3.65 ^b	38.74 $\pm$ 4.89 ^{ab}
CD3 ⁺ (%)	Before treatment	52.77 $\pm$ 6.59	51.96 $\pm$ 6.63
	After treatment	55.30 $\pm$ 6.91 ^b	58.73 $\pm$ 7.32 ^{ab}
CD4 ⁺ (%)	Before treatment	36.32 $\pm$ 4.51	36.88 $\pm$ 4.64
	After treatment	40.58 $\pm$ 5.06 ^b	43.75 $\pm$ 5.49 ^{ab}
CD8 ⁺ (%)	Before treatment	33.56 $\pm$ 4.19	32.88 $\pm$ 4.26
	After treatment	29.60 $\pm$ 3.74 ^b	26.51 $\pm$ 3.25 ^{ab}
CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺	Before treatment	1.08 $\pm$ 0.13	1.09 $\pm$ 0.14
	After treatment	1.47 $\pm$ 0.19 ^b	1.68 $\pm$ 0.25 ^{ab}

Note: Compared with control group, ^aP<0.05; Compared with before treatment, ^bP<0.05.

表 4 比较两组安全性[例]

Table 4 Comparison of the safety between two groups [n]

Items	Control group(n=51)	Research group(n=51)
Stomach ache	28	17
Nausea and vomiting	21	10
Leukopenia	32	19

Note: Compared with control group, ^aP<0.05.

区分布形状和靶区呈一致性,对于肿瘤组织既可达到最大程度的照射^[11,12]。化疗能够让癌细胞对放疗的敏感度增加,且可以缓解放疗所杀的癌细胞再生,同时放疗与化疗的结合具有协同作用,能够杀灭潜在的转移病灶^[13]。但临床报道子宫癌术后单用同步放化疗的总有效率相对较低,本研究也证实此观点^[14]。

中医学认为子宫癌为外感邪气、肝气不疏、七情内伤、淤血不行等因素所致,其中正气虚弱是其主要病机,加之手术可使气血损伤,影响脏腑功能,加剧正气亏虚,余毒不清而致正不压邪,临床治疗应予以扶正祛邪之药物,以增强机体抵抗力,起到"正气足、积自消"之功^[16]。中医药由于存在减少复发转移、减毒增效等特点,是目前临床上治疗子宫癌的热点^[15]。康艾注射液是由苦参素、黄芪、人参所组成的复合制剂,苦参素的抗癌活性较强,可使肿瘤细胞的增殖受到抑制,导致其癌细胞的周期产生凋亡;也可降低管道内皮细胞通透性与肿瘤细胞黏附性,避免肿瘤发生转移,可起到散结止痛、清热花湿之功^[17]。黄芪能够促进骨髓造血环境的改变,可促进红细胞及白细胞上

升、提高机体免疫力,起到益气固表、补气升阳、利水消肿之功^[18]。人参可促进神经系统的兴奋,增强机体的反应及免疫能力,且可促进红细胞及白细胞的合成与分泌,能够起到安神增智、补液生津等功效^[19]。本研究结果显示康艾注射液组总有效率显著高于单用同步放化疗组,说明子宫癌术后同步放化疗基础上联合康艾注射液治疗能够显著提高临床效果,抑制疾病的进展,可能与康艾注射液能够提高肿瘤对于放化疗的敏感性,诱导肿瘤细胞的凋亡,避免其增殖及转移有关。

IGF-2 能够诱导细胞的有丝分裂,引起其分裂与增殖,抑制癌细胞凋亡,且可促进肿瘤血管新生,加强基质金属蛋白酶活性,利于肿瘤血管的转移^[20]。SCC 作为一种丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂是肿瘤相关蛋白,能够反映鳞状细胞癌的生物特性。正常状态下,机体血清 SCC 浓度比较稳定,能够于皮肤和肺部等活动性病变中呈低表达,于头颈部、子宫颈、食管、肺等恶性肿瘤组织中呈高表达,其浓度升高与患者肿瘤的恶性程度、转移等有着密切的联系^[21]。IFN- γ 由 Th1 细胞分泌,可对肿瘤细胞起到识别作用,诱导机体分泌多种炎症因子,对其他固有免疫细胞起到趋化作用,对肿瘤细胞增殖与肿瘤血管新生产生抑制^[22]。本研究显示两组治疗后血清 IGF-2、SCC、IFN- γ 浓度均较治疗前降低,但康艾注射液续住治疗的患者以上指标的下降低程度更明显,说明同步放化疗能够利于肿瘤内环境的改善,减轻瘤负荷,且康艾注射液更能降低肿瘤相关性抗原的活性,发挥抑制肿瘤进展的作用。

手术创伤等可引起免疫功能降低及抑制,而肿瘤发生发展

与免疫功能有直接关系。免疫复合物可刺激 CD8⁺ 形成,使 CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 成熟受到抑制,并引起 NK 细胞活性降低^[23]。本研究显示康艾注射液治疗后 NK 细胞、CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 均显著上升,CD8⁺ 降低,说明康艾注射液更能纠正免疫功能抑制状态,增强免疫能力,预防肿瘤复发。有研究小鼠放疗对机体造血系统骨髓、肠黏膜均可形成明显的影响,干扰营养物质的吸收,抑制骨髓,引起腹痛、恶心呕吐、白细胞降低等副反应^[24]。本研究显示康艾注射液组不良反应率均显著低于同步放疗组,证实康艾注射液能够缓解放疗毒性,且安全性高。

综上所述,康艾注射液用于子宫颈癌术后同步放疗的临床效果确切,且能够显著降低患者血清 IGF-2、SCC、IFN- γ 水平并改善患者的免疫功能。

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