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吡柔比星膀胱灌注化疗对浅表性膀胱癌术后患者血清恶性肿瘤相关因子和增殖侵袭基因表达的影响*

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摘要 目的:探讨浅表性膀胱癌术后患者采用吡柔比星膀胱灌注化疗后,血清增殖侵袭基因表达和恶性肿瘤相关因子的影响。**方法:**选取中国人民解放军海军第九零五医院 2018 年 3 月~2019 年 4 月期间收治的浅表性膀胱癌患者 98 例,按照随机数字表法分为对照组(经尿道膀胱肿瘤切除术(TURBT)治疗)和研究组(对照组的基础上接受吡柔比星膀胱灌注化疗),各为 49 例。对比两组疗效、血清恶性肿瘤相关因子、增殖侵袭基因表达、不良反应发生率和复发率。**结果:**研究组的临床总有效率高于对照组($P<0.05$)。化疗后,两组血清血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)、成纤维细胞生长因子(FGF)及基质金属蛋白酶-9(MMP-9)水平均下降,且研究组均低于对照组同期($P<0.05$)。化疗后,两组增殖基因三磷酸腺苷结合盒转运子 E1(ABCE1)、核转运蛋白 $\alpha 2$ (KPNA2)、线粒体核糖体蛋白 S5(MRPS5),侵袭基因整合素相关激酶(ILK)、核因子- κ Bp65(NF- κ Bp65)下降,且研究组低于对照组同期;侵袭基因过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ (PPAR γ)升高,且研究组高于对照组同期($P<0.05$)。两组不良反应发生率组间对比无差异($P>0.05$)。研究组术后 1 年、2 年、3 年复发率均低于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**吡柔比星膀胱灌注化疗用于浅表性膀胱癌术后患者,可有效调节血清恶性肿瘤相关因子水平和增殖侵袭基因表达的影响,降低肿瘤复发率。

关键词:吡柔比星;膀胱灌注化疗;浅表性膀胱癌;恶性肿瘤相关因子;增殖侵袭基因

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Effect of Intravesical Chemotherapy with Pirarubicin on the Expression of Serum Tumor Related Factors and Proliferation Invasion Genes in Patients with Superficial Bladder Cancer after Operation*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the effect of pirarubicin intravesical infusion chemotherapy on the expression of serum proliferative invasion genes and tumor related factors in postoperative patients with superficial bladder cancer. **Methods:** 98 patients with superficial bladder cancer who were admitted to 905 Hospital of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Navy from March 2018 to April 2019 were randomly selected, they were divided into control group [treated with transurethral resection of bladder tumor (TURBT)] and study group (treated with intravesical chemotherapy of pirarubicin on the basis of the control group), with 49 cases in each group. The curative effect, serum tumor related factors, expression of proliferation and invasion genes, adverse reaction rate and recurrence rate were compared between the two groups. **Results:** The total clinical effective rate of the study group was higher than that of the control group ($P<0.05$). After chemotherapy, the levels of serum vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), fibroblast growth factor (FGF) and matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) in the two groups decreased, and the levels in the study group were lower than those in the control group at the same period ($P<0.05$). After chemotherapy, adenosine triphosphate binding cassette transporter E1 (ABCE1) and nuclear transporter of two groups of proliferating genes $\alpha 2$ (KPNA2), mitochondrial ribosomal protein S5 (MRPS5), invasion gene integrin related kinase (ILK), nuclear factor- κ Bp65 (NF- κ Bp65) decreased, and the study group was lower than the control group in the same period; Invasive gene peroxisome proliferator activated receptor (γ PPAR γ). It was higher in the study group than in the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). The recurrence rate in the study group at 1, 2 and 3 years after operation was lower than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Pirarubicin intravesical infusion chemotherapy for postoperative patients with superficial bladder cancer can effectively regulate the level of serum tumor related factors and the

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expression of proliferation and invasion genes, and reduce the recurrence rate of tumor.

Key words: Pirarubicin; Intravesical chemotherapy; Superficial bladder cancer; Malignant tumor related factors; Proliferation invasion gene

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前言

浅表性膀胱癌是泌尿系统最常见的恶性肿瘤,现临床有关其发病原因还不清楚,一般认为与经常接触致癌物有关^[1]。手术是治疗膀胱癌的主要方法,经尿道膀胱肿瘤切除术(TURBT)是此类患者常用的手术治疗方案,它既是诊断程序,也是治疗程序,其质量已被证明对膀胱癌患者的预后有一定改善作用^[2]。但也有些报道表明^[3,4],膀胱癌术后3年的复发率较高。吡柔比星是新型细胞毒性抗癌药物,具有对癌细胞敏感、上皮细胞内血药浓度高、不良反应小等优点^[5]。增殖侵袭基因表达、恶性肿瘤相关因子在膀胱癌的疾病发生、发展也起重要作用。鉴于此,本研究通过观察吡柔比星膀胱灌注化疗在浅表性膀胱癌术后患者中的临床应用价值,并观察增殖侵袭基因表达、恶性肿瘤相关因子的变化情况,旨在为临床治疗提供价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取中国人民解放军海军第九零五医院2018年3月~2019年4月期间接收的98例浅表性膀胱癌患者,均符合手术指征,签署相关同意书,成功实施经TURBT。纳入标准:(1)年龄 ≥ 18 岁;(2)经病理学组织检查及临床诊断确诊为浅表性膀胱癌;(3)无化疗禁忌。排除标准:(1)合并严重泌尿系感染者;(2)严重器质性心脏病者;(3)合并其他恶性肿瘤者;(4)有过敏症者。(5)妊娠期、育龄期以及哺乳期妇女(5)肝肾功能不全者。按照随机数字表法分为对照组(经尿道膀胱肿瘤切除术(TURBT)治疗)和研究组(对照组的基础上接受吡柔比星膀胱灌注化疗),各为49例。对照组男29例,女20例,肿瘤直径1~3 cm,平均 (1.84 ± 0.27) cm;临床TNM分期:Ta期28例,T1期21例;膀胱癌病理分级:G1 21例,G2 18例,G3 10例;年龄26~67岁,平均 (41.59 ± 4.38) 岁。研究组男31例,女18例,肿瘤直径1~3 cm,平均 (1.87 ± 0.31) cm;Ta期31例,T1期18例;膀胱癌病理分级:G1 23例,G2 19例,G3 7例;年龄28~65岁,平均 (42.06 ± 5.19) 岁。两组一般资料对比无差异($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。

1.2 研究方法

所有患者进行TURBT,取膀胱截石位,采用硬膜外麻醉,经尿道置入电切镜切除全部病灶组织及周围2 cm内正常平滑肌及黏膜组织。研究组在此基础上结合注射用盐酸吡柔比星[深圳万乐药业有限公司,国药准字H10930105,规格:10 mg(按 $C_{32}H_{37}NO_{12}$ 计)],一般按体表面积一次25~40 mg/m²,溶入40 mL 5%葡萄糖注射液中,经导尿管注入膀胱,依次经仰/俯/右/左侧卧位各6 min,随后排出药液,每周1次,共4次。两组化疗当日配合水化、护肝、利尿干预。

1.3 疗效判定依据

部分缓解(PR):所有基线目标病灶最长径总和减少 $\geq 30\%$,维持4周以上。完全缓解(CR):肿瘤标记下降至正常,目标病灶消失,无新病灶,维持4周以上^[6]。

疾病稳定(SD):病灶最长径总和增大但未达到疾病进展(PD),或缩小但未达到PR。PD:出现新病灶,或最小目标病灶最长径总和增大 $\geq 20\%$ 。总有效率=CR率+PR率+SD率。

1.4 观察指标

(1)化疗前后抽取患者清晨空腹肘静脉血5 mL,离心处理获取血清,保存于-50℃低温冰箱中待检测。选取山西瑞豪生物科技有限公司试剂盒,采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清恶性肿瘤相关因子水平,包括血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)、成纤维细胞生长因子(FGF)及基质金属蛋白酶-9(MMP-9)。(2)化疗前后,所有患者在膀胱镜下剪取约1 mm³的病变组织标本,保存于-90℃冰箱中。采用荧光定量聚合酶链式反应(PCR,PCR试剂盒均购自广东华银医药科技有限公司)法检测侵袭/增殖基因信使核糖核酸(mRNA)的相对表达水平。侵袭基因包括过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体 γ (PPAR γ)、整合素相关激酶(ILK)、核因子- κ Bp65(NF- κ Bp65)。增殖基因包括核转运蛋白 α 2(KPNA2)、三磷酸腺苷结合盒转运子E1(ABCE1)、线粒体核糖体蛋白S5(MRPS5)。根据公式 $2^{-\Delta\Delta C_T}$ 计算基因mRNA表达量。所有操作严格按照试剂盒说明书进行。

1.5 随访

以门诊复查的形式进行随访,术后1年每3个月复查一次,术后2年每6个月复查一次。观察两组患者的1年、2年、3年复发情况。同时记录两组治疗期间膀胱刺激、伤口不愈合、膀胱穿孔、切口感染等不良反应发生状况。随访截止时间为随访到期或者患者死亡。

1.6 统计学分析

研究数据采用SPSS23.0分析。计量资料用均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)描述,采用t检验。计数资料以(n)%表示,用 χ^2 检验。 $\alpha=0.05$ 被设置为检验标准。

2 结果

2.1 疗效比较

研究组的临床总有效率(89.79%)高于对照组(73.47%),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),见表1。

2.2 恶性肿瘤相关因子对比

化疗后,两组血清FGF、VEGF、MMP-9水平均下降,且研究组均低于对照组同期($P < 0.05$),见表2。

2.3 增殖侵袭基因表达情况

化疗后,两组增殖基因ABCE1、KPNA2、MRPS5,侵袭基因ILK、NF- κ Bp65下降,且研究组低于对照组同期;侵袭基因PPAR γ 升高,且研究组高于对照组同期($P < 0.05$),见表3。

2.4 复发率和不良反应发生率对比

随访期间,对照组失访 1 例,研究组失访 2 例,且对照组出现 1 例膀胱穿孔,研究组出现 1 例膀胱穿孔、1 例切口感染,两组肝肾功能未出现受损,血常规、尿常规检测基本正常。两组不

良反应发生率组间对比无统计学差异 ($P>0.05$)。研究组的 1 年、2 年、3 年复发率均低于对照组 ($P<0.05$),见表 4。

表 1 疗效比较【例(%)】

Table 1 Comparison of efficacy[n(%)]

Groups	CR	PR	SD	PD	Total efficiency
Control group(n=49)	7(14.29)	14(28.57)	15(30.61)	13(26.53)	36(73.47)
Study group(n=49)	11(22.45)	18(36.73)	15(30.61)	5(10.20)	44(89.79)
χ^2					4.356
P					0.037

表 2 恶性肿瘤相关因子对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of malignant tumor related factors($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	VEGF($\mu\text{g/L}$)		FGF(pg/L)		MMP-9(ng/L)	
	Before chemotherapy	After chemotherapy	Before chemotherapy	After chemotherapy	Before chemotherapy	After chemotherapy
Control group (n=49)	134.77 $\pm$ 24.75	99.88 $\pm$ 18.97 ^a	16.99 $\pm$ 3.43	11.92 $\pm$ 2.23 ^a	442.04 $\pm$ 34.28	321.17 $\pm$ 26.27 ^a
Study group(n=49)	133.49 $\pm$ 25.64	71.25 $\pm$ 14.83 ^a	16.26 $\pm$ 4.38	7.54 $\pm$ 2.18 ^a	441.45 $\pm$ 25.22	258.49 $\pm$ 25.19 ^a
t	0.251	8.319	0.919	9.832	0.097	12.055
P	0.802	0.000	0.361	0.000	0.923	0.000

Note: compared with that before chemotherapy, ^a $P<0.05$.

表 3 增殖侵袭基因表达情况($\bar{x}\pm s$)Table 3 Expression of proliferation and invasion genes($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	Time	ABCE1	KPNA2	MRPS5	ILK	PPAR γ	NF- κ Bp65
Control group (n=49)	Before chemotherapy	91.58 $\pm$ 6.84	121.59 $\pm$ 13.41	105.72 $\pm$ 9.73	133.49 $\pm$ 15.82	58.62 $\pm$ 7.34	114.82 $\pm$ 11.39
	After chemotherapy	79.04 $\pm$ 7.27 ^a	99.81 $\pm$ 10.81 ^a	88.17 $\pm$ 9.54 ^a	91.86 $\pm$ 12.46 ^a	76.84 $\pm$ 8.34 ^a	92.15 $\pm$ 8.31 ^a
Study group (n=49)	Before chemotherapy	90.91 $\pm$ 8.25	122.06 $\pm$ 14.82	104.86 $\pm$ 10.26	134.08 $\pm$ 14.32	59.17 $\pm$ 6.84	113.96 $\pm$ 10.75
	After chemotherapy	65.82 $\pm$ 8.36 ^{ab}	73.98 $\pm$ 6.92 ^{ab}	74.23 $\pm$ 7.67 ^{ab}	76.52 $\pm$ 10.41 ^{ab}	92.93 $\pm$ 9.52 ^{ab}	74.23 $\pm$ 9.18 ^{ab}

Note: compared with that before chemotherapy, ^a $P<0.05$; Compared with the control group after chemotherapy, ^b $P<0.05$.

表 4 复发率对比【例(%)】

Table 4 Comparison of relapse rate[n(%)]

Groups	1-year recurrence rate	2-year recurrence rate	3-year recurrence rate
Control group(n=48)	12(25.00)	17(35.42)	23(47.92)
Study group(n=47)	4(8.51)	7(14.89)	12(25.53)
χ^2	4.780	5.518	4.845
P	0.029	0.019	0.027

3 讨论

浅表性膀胱癌是一种高发性恶性肿瘤,其发病机制受到多种因素的影响,包括吸烟、环境等,膀胱黏膜持续受这些因素刺激,出现尿急、尿频、排尿困难等症状,随着症状的加重,可诱发

恶性膀胱肿瘤病变,若未能予以及时的治疗,则会引起病灶转移^[7,8]。手术是治疗浅表性膀胱癌的重要措施,包括电灼或电切法、肿瘤及膀胱部分切除术等手术方式,但也有研究发现,浅表性膀胱癌术后具有较高的复发率,其复发率达 60%以上^[9]。有学者指出^[10,11],术后膀胱灌注化疗可明显减少术后复发,可在一定

程度上阻止肿瘤侵犯。吡柔比星作为新型抗肿瘤药物,是较常见的灌注药物,适用于治疗乳腺癌、膀胱癌、宫颈癌等相关癌病^[12-14]。

本次研究结果显示,吡柔比星膀胱灌注化疗可有效提高浅表性膀胱癌术后患者的临床总有效率,降低术后1年、2年、3年复发率。吡柔比星进入肿瘤细胞后会嵌入细胞DNA双螺旋结构,抑制DNA聚合酶,使肿瘤细胞分裂中止在G2期,从而抑制肿瘤细胞生长^[15]。同时吡柔比星通过膀胱灌注的方式进行化疗,可使得膀胱部位药物浓度维持较高水平,保证药物杀灭膀胱癌术后残余的肿瘤细胞,降低术后复发率^[16,17]。国外报道表明^[18],吡柔比星膀胱灌注化疗能够延缓局部复发和浸润的发生,改善患者预后。

浅表性膀胱癌最为明显的生物学特征是肿瘤细胞无限增殖与远处转移,而在这一生物学过程中新生血管起着重要作用^[19]。FGF是一种成纤维细胞生长因子,可以加快机体血管内皮细胞的增殖、迁移,促进新生血管形成^[20]。VEGF是一种促血管内皮细胞生长因子,可以反映肿瘤细胞的活力和增殖能力^[21]。MMP-9为肿瘤组织中起降解细胞外基质中蛋白的主要物质,具有促进肿瘤新生血管形成的作用^[22]。本文的结果显示,吡柔比星膀胱灌注化疗可有效降低FGF、VEGF、MMP-9水平。可见吡柔比星膀胱灌注可有效遏制肿瘤血管新生能力。浅表性膀胱癌患者的癌细胞增殖旺盛,多种增殖侵袭相关基因参与其中。ABCE1在多种恶性肿瘤组织中均呈高表达,可抑制肿瘤细胞凋亡并促进其增殖^[23,24]。KPNA2可调节细胞核内多条信号通路的下游分子表达,细胞学研究发现核糖核酸干扰技术(RNAi)沉默KPNA2表达可显著抑制膀胱癌细胞的增殖能力^[25]。MRPS5则与机体衰老、肿瘤发生易感性相关^[26]。ILK属于丝氨酸/苏氨酸蛋白激酶,可经多种途径抑制癌细胞凋亡并增强肿瘤细胞侵袭能力^[27]。PPAR γ 是一种细胞内转录因子,在恶性肿瘤组织中异常低表达,其激动剂具有明显抗肿瘤作用^[27]。NF- κ Bp65是重要的核转录因子,在许多恶性肿瘤细胞中存在持续激活的NF- κ Bp65,其高表达可促进肿瘤细胞不断侵袭^[28]。本研究结果显示,吡柔比星膀胱灌注化疗可有效调节增殖基因ABCE1、KPNA2、MRPS5以及侵袭基因ILK、PPAR γ 、NF- κ Bp65的相对表达量。说明吡柔比星膀胱灌注可促进癌细胞的凋亡进程,降低癌细胞的侵袭、增殖能力。本次研究结果显示,两组不良反应发生率无统计学差异,这主要是因为吡柔比星的分子量较大,不易被膀胱黏膜吸收,安全性较高^[29,30]。

综上所述,浅表性膀胱癌术后患者经吡柔比星膀胱灌注化疗后,增殖侵袭基因表达、血清恶性肿瘤相关因子水平可得到明显控制,且无明显不良反应,临床安全可靠。

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