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紫杉醇联合卡培他滨治疗Ⅳ期肺腺癌临床疗效及毒理研究*

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摘要 目的:探究紫杉醇联合卡培他滨方案治疗Ⅳ期肺腺癌的临床疗效及毒理研究。**方法:**选取我院肿瘤科收治的Ⅳ期肺腺癌患者62例,随机分为两组,其中对照组30例,给予卡培他滨口服常规治疗;实验组32例,在常规治疗的基础上加用紫杉醇治疗。对比两组有效率(RR)、疾病控制率(DCR)、中位进展时间(TTP)、中位生存期(MST)、血细胞分析情况、毒副作用发生率。**结果:**①实验组DCR高于对照组,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$);②实验组TTP、MST明显优于对照组,结果有统计学意义($P<0.05$);③两组患者血细胞各项指标无明显差异($P>0.05$);两组患者脱发、肝损害、恶心呕吐的发生率无明显差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**紫杉醇联合卡培他滨方案可明显改善Ⅳ期肺腺癌患者的临床症状,延长患者的生存期,且毒副作用与单药治疗相比无差异,对临床具有指导意义,值得临床推广。

关键词:肺腺癌;紫杉醇;卡培他滨;临床疗效;毒副作用

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Clinical Efficacy and Toxicology of Paclitaxel Plus Capecitabine in the Treatment of Stage IV Adenocarcinoma of Lung*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the clinical efficacy and toxicology of paclitaxel plus capecitabine in the treatment of stage IV adenocarcinoma of lung. **Methods:** 62 patients with stage IV adenocarcinoma of lung from the department of oncology of our hospital were selected and randomly divided into two groups, 30 patients in the control group treated with anti-emetic drugs symptomatic treatment, while another 30 patients in the experimental group treated by paclitaxel on the basis of conventional therapy. After the treatment, the efficiency rate (RR), disease control rate (DCR), the median time to progression (TTP), the median survival time (MST), blood cell analysis and the incidence of side effects was compared between two groups. **Results:** ① Compared with the control group, the DCR of experimental group was significantly higher ($P<0.05$); ② the TTP and MST in the experimental group were significantly higher than that of the control group with statistically significant differences ($P<0.05$); ③ there was no statistically significant difference in the blood cell analysis and the incidence of adverse reactions, such as the alopecia, liver damage, nausea and vomiting between two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusions:** Paclitaxel plus capecitabine can significantly improve the clinical symptoms of patients with stage IV lung adenocarcinoma, and prolong survival of patients, which might guide the treatment for clinic and be worthy of promotion.

Key words: Lung adenocarcinoma; Paclitaxel; Capecitabine; Clinical efficacy; Toxicity

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前言

肺腺癌(lung adenocarcinoma)是由于肺腺上皮细胞异常分化增生,浸润并压迫周围组织而引起的一种恶性肿瘤性疾病,属于肺癌的一种^[1]。肺腺癌早期临床症状不明显,极易被忽视而错过最佳治疗时间^[2]。据调查统计^[3],我国肺癌患者的发病率逐

年升高。因此,采取有效安全的治疗方法是改善肺腺癌患者生存质量的关键。分子靶向治疗、放射线治疗、免疫治疗等对于早期肺癌的临床疗效良好,但对于Ⅳ期肺腺癌的治疗效果并不理想。大量研究表明^[4,5],紫杉醇联合卡培他滨化疗能够减轻肺腺癌患者的临床症状,延长生存周期,提高生存质量。本研究采用紫杉醇联合卡培他滨联合化疗治疗Ⅳ期肺腺癌,并取得了一定

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疗效,现将相关数据报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2010 年 1 月至 2013 年 12 月于我院以Ⅳ期肺腺癌为诊断而收入院患者者 62 例,采用随机数字表分为实验组和对照组。实验组 32 例,其中男 14 例,女 18 例,平均年龄(49.3 ± 5.6)岁,平均病程(9.3 ± 3.4)月;对照组 30 例,其中男 13 例,女 17 例,平均年龄(48.5 ± 6.1)岁,平均病程(8.2 ± 2.9)月。两组患者均存在胸膜转移情况,一般资料相仿,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。患者自愿参与本实验,并签署知情同意书。

1.2 纳入标准

参照《原发性肺癌诊断标准》所有患者均满足^[6]:经病理组织学证实为Ⅳ期肺腺癌;未经手术且手术不耐受的患者;年龄在 40-65 岁之间;生活能够自理,可自由起床活动,ECOG 评分 < 2 分;影像学检查见可评价的病灶;预计生存期 ≥ 3 个月。

1.3 排除标准

存在脏器功能衰竭的患者;血象以及肝功、肾功有异常的患者;年老体弱不能耐受化疗的患者;存在脑、骨、肾上腺等部位转移的患者。

1.4 治疗方法

对照组参照临床用药指南^[7],给予常规治疗:根据病情常规给予抗炎、止吐药物对症处理,予卡培他滨 1000 mg/m^2 日二次口服;实验组在常规治疗的基础上加用紫杉醇,静滴前予非那根、地塞米松防过敏预处理,予紫杉醇 150 mg/m^2 ,配合 0.9% NaCl 注射液,日一次静脉滴注。两组均连续用药 2 周,后间断用药,3 周为 1 个周期,4 个周期为 1 疗程,一共 4 个疗程。治疗后分别观察临床症状改善情况、预后、毒副反应等相关指标。注意事项:用药期间,禁食生冷辛辣等刺激性食物,戒烟酒,保持患者情绪稳定。

1.5 观察指标

(1)患者临床症状的改善情况主要通过比较两组间有效率(RR)、疾病控制率(DCR)的差异性来体现。评价以 RECIST 为标准^[8,9],即:RR=(CR+PR)/可评价病例数 $\times 100\%$,DCR=(CR+PR+SD)/可评价病例数 $\times 100\%$ 。其中 CR 指完全缓解:影像学所示病灶均消失,同时肿瘤标志物检测属正常范围;PR 指部分缓解:主要病灶明显缩小,缩小范围在 30%以上;SD 指疾病稳定:主要病灶缩小范围未达到 30%或范围扩大在 20%以下,同时存在次要病灶和肿瘤标志物的异常;PD 指疾病进展:主要病灶范围扩大在 20%以上或观察到新病灶,或次要病灶进展。(2)患者预后采用中位进展时间(TTP)、中位生存期(MST)来评价。TTP 是指从实验入组开始到首次出现病情恶化或者患者死亡的时间,而 MST 是指从实验入组开始到患者去世的时间。从患者入组开始,连续进行 4 次 RECIST 评价,每次间隔 4 周,直至患者病情恶化,记录 TTP,之后定期电话随访至患者死亡,记录 MST。(3)化疗药物常见的毒副反应有骨髓抑制、肝损害、恶心呕吐、脱发等,分级参照化疗药物毒副反应分级标准^[10],本实验通过统计发生各种副反应的患者例数来评价实验组药物的毒副反应。

1.6 统计学方法

采用统计学软件 SPSS19.0 进行统计学分析,计量资料采用 t 检验,计数资料采用卡方检验处理,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异显著,有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者治疗后临床症状改善情况

实验组患者 CR6 例,PR8 例,SD12 例,PD6 例,治疗总有效率为 43.75%,临床症状改善率为 81.25%;对照组患者 CR5 例,PR8 例,SD10 例,PD7 例,治疗总有效率为 43.33%,临床症状改善率为 76.67%。两组 RR 率和 DCR 率无统计学差异($P > 0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 治疗后两组患者 RR 和 DCR 比较

Table 1 Comparison of RR and DCR after treatment between two groups

Group	Case	CR	PR	SD	PD	RR(%)	DCR(%)	χ^2	P
Experimental group	32	6	8	12	6	43.75	81.25	59.432	>0.05
Control group	30	5	8	10	7	43.33	76.67		

2.2 两组患者的临床预后比较

实验组 TTP 为(7.31 ± 3.45)个月,MST 为(10.11 ± 2.74)个月;对照组中 TTP 为(4.05 ± 2.76)个月,MST 为(7.93 ± 3.81)个月;

实验组 TTP、MST 明显比对照组长,结果均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表 2。

表 2 治疗后两组患者 TTP 和 MST 比较情况($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of the TTP and MST after treatment between two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	Case	TTP(Month)	MST(Month)
Experimental group	32	$7.31 \pm 3.45^{\Delta}$	$10.11 \pm 2.74^{\Delta}$
Control group	30	4.05 ± 2.76	7.93 ± 3.81

Note: $\Delta P < 0.05$, compared with control group.

2.3 毒副反应比较

实验组血细胞分析各项指标、肝功能损害、恶心、呕吐以及

脱发等并发症的发生率与对照组比较无明显差别,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表 3。

表 3 治疗后两组患者毒副作用比较情况(%)

Table 3 Comparison of the toxic and side reactions after the treatment between two groups(%)

Toxic and side reaction	Experience group(n=32)			control group(n=30)			P
	I - II	III-IV	Rate(%)	I - II	III-IV	Rate(%)	
Aleucocytosis	13	7	62.50	11	5	53.33	>0.05
Thrombocytopenia	10	4	43.75	5	6	36.67	>0.05
Neutropenia	11	4	46.87	8	5	43.33	>0.05
Liver damage	15	0	46.88	11	0	36.67	>0.05
Nausea and vomiting	8	0	25.00	7	0	23.33	>0.05
Alopecia	12	0	37.50	9	0	30.00	>0.05

3 讨论

随着我国工业化社会进程的飞速发展, 大气污染日益严重, 而且吸烟人群不断增加, 肺癌的发病率与死亡率也逐渐升高, 严重威胁人类的健康^[11,12]。手术是根治早期肺癌的公认手段^[13,14], 但对于晚期肺腺癌患者来说, 已经失去了最佳手术时机, 不适宜采取手术治疗。研究表明^[15,16], 紫杉醇是一种二萜类化合物, 原本存在于红豆杉属植物中, 其具有细胞毒性, 能够特异性的抑制微管解聚, 从而达到抗肿瘤的目的^[17,18]。卡培他滨是一种新型的氟尿嘧啶前体药物, 通过口服给药, 在靶向浓聚于肿瘤细胞的同时, 最大可能的不对正常组织造成损伤^[19]。本实验即采用紫杉醇联合卡培他滨方案治疗Ⅳ期肺腺癌, 研究其临床疗效和毒副反应, 以期找出用联合化疗方案治疗Ⅳ期肺腺癌的新思路。

本实验研究显示, 两组 RR 率和 DCR 率无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。两组患者预后比较显示, 实验组 TTP、MST 明显比对照组长($P<0.05$)。结果说明, 联合化疗方案虽然不能改善近期疗效, 但对于远期疗效及延长患者生存期方面有益。我们还发现, 实验组患者治疗后血细胞分析各项指标、肝功能损害、恶心、呕吐以及脱发等毒副反应的发生率与对照组比较无明显差别($P>0.05$)。结果表明, 紫杉醇联合卡培他滨方案同样具有副反应, 主要是骨髓抑制、肝损害、恶心呕吐、脱发, 其中脱发较单药治疗严重, 但是临床观察发现, 所有入组的Ⅳ期肺腺癌患者在治疗结束 3 个月后可再生新发, 脱发呈可逆性。紫杉醇联合卡培他滨引起的副反应与单药治疗无明显加重现象。提示在应用联合治疗方案时应预先考虑患者治疗后毒副反应的发生情况, 并采取有效措施积极预防, 提高患者的耐受能力, 从而获得更好的治疗效果^[20]。

综上所述, 紫杉醇联合卡培他滨方案可明显改善Ⅳ期肺腺癌患者的临床症状, 延长患者的生存期, 且毒副作用与单药治疗相比无差异, 值得深入研究。

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