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参附注射液联合 TEC 新辅助化疗治疗乳腺癌的临床疗效及安全性分析 *

申兴勇¹ 徐昕² 袁平³ 喻召才^{1△} 李新涛¹

(空军军医大学西京医院 1 肿瘤科 2 血管甲状腺乳腺外科 3 中医科 陕西 西安 710032)

摘要 目的:研究参附注射液联合 TEC 方案新辅助化疗治疗乳腺癌的临床疗效及安全性。**方法:**选取我院肿瘤科及乳腺外科 2016 年 7 月 -2018 年 1 月收治的 120 例乳腺癌患者,将其随机分为对照组和观察组。对照组 50 例给予 TEC 方案新辅助化疗;观察组 70 例给予 TEC 方案新辅助化疗联合参附注射液静脉滴注治疗。观察并比较两组患者治疗后的临床治疗效果,治疗前后白细胞、中性粒细胞、红细胞以及血小板计数、CD4⁺、CD8⁺ 和 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 的变化。**结果:**治疗后,对照组的总有效率为 70%,观察组的总有效率为 84.3%,观察组显著高于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。两组治疗后白细胞、中性粒细胞、红细胞、血小板计数、CD4⁺、CD8⁺ 和 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 均较治疗前有不同程度减少,对照组以上指标均明显低于观察组($P<0.05$)。两组患者均发生口腔黏膜炎、呕吐、腹泻、便秘等不良反应,观察组不良反应发生率显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),且两组均未发生毒性反应致死事件。**结论:**TEC 方案新辅助化疗联合参附注射液静脉滴注治疗乳腺癌患者能有效改善患者的细胞免疫功能,提高临床疗效,并且能有效抑制骨髓抑制和消化道反应,提高患者依从性。

关键词:参附注射液;TEC 方案;乳腺癌;骨髓抑制

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Clinical Effect and Safety of Shenfu Injection Combined with TEC Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy on Breast Cancer*

SHEN Xing-yong¹, XU Xin², YUAN Ping³, YU Zhao-cai^{1△}, LI Xin-tao¹

(1 Department of Oncology, 2 Department of Vascular, Thyroid, and Breast Surgery, 3 Department of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Xijing Hospital, Air Force Military Medical University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710032, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To study the clinical efficacy and safety of Shenfu injection combined with TEC neoadjuvant chemotherapy in the treatment of breast cancer. **Methods:** 120 cases of breast cancer patients admitted in our hospital from July 2016 to January 2018 were randomly divided into the control group and the observation group. Among them, 50 patients in the control group were treated with TEC protocol neoadjuvant chemotherapy; 70 patients in the observation group were treated with TEC protocol neoadjuvant chemotherapy combined with Shenfu injection. The clinical treatment effects after treatment, changes of white blood cells, neutrophils, red blood cells and platelets, CD4⁺, CD8⁺ and CD4⁺/CD8⁺ before and after treatment were observed and compared between two groups. **Results:** After treatment, the total effective rate of control group was 70%, which was higher in the observation group (84.3%) ($P<0.05$), the white blood cells, neutrophils, erythrocytes, platelet counts, CD4⁺, CD8⁺, and CD4⁺/CD8⁺ levels of both groups were significantly decreased than those before treatment. The above indicators in the control group were significantly lower than those in the observation group ($P<0.05$). Both groups of patients suffered from stomatitis, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation and other adverse reactions, but the incidence of adverse reactions in the observation group was significantly lower than that of the control group ($P<0.05$), and no toxic reaction death occurred in both groups. **Conclusion:** TEC neoadjuvant chemotherapy combined with Shenfu Injection can effectively improve the cellular immune function, enhance the clinical efficacy, and reduce the myelosuppression and gastrointestinal reactions in the treatment of patients with breast cancer.

Key words: Shenfu injection; TEC solution; Breast cancer; Bone marrow suppression

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前言

乳腺癌是女性第一大恶性肿瘤,其好发于 40-60 岁的中年女性,没有生育史或者没有哺乳史、月经过早来潮或绝经愈晚

的女性以及有乳腺癌家族史的妇女^[3],临床表现为乳房无痛性包块,质地坚硬,推之不移动,表面不光滑,凹凸不平,乳头溢液或溢血,皮肤呈“橘皮样改变”或皮肤溃烂^[1,2]。目前,化疗是治疗乳腺癌的主要手段之一,能达到杀灭亚临床转移灶的目的,可

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作者简介:申兴勇(1980-),男,硕士,主治医师,主要从事中西医结合防治肿瘤的临床研究

△ 通讯作者:喻召才,男,博士,主治医师,电话:15829365909, E-mail:yzhaochai@fmmu.edu.cn

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以大大提高生存率^[4]。但是,化疗会带来较多不良反应,导致患者产生恐惧心理而影响治疗的依从性^[5]。因此,在保障治疗效果的同时,如何有效减少不良反应逐渐受到关注和重视。

参附注射液的主要成分为乌头类生物碱和人参皂苷,近年来主要应用于治疗休克^[6]。有研究结果显示在恶性肿瘤化疗患者中应用参附注射液可有效纠正化疗药物造成的血小板减少,提高患者生活质量^[7,8]。TEC治疗方案能有效缩小肿瘤、消灭微小转移灶、降低临床分期,同时可根据化疗后临床及病理结果判断预后。故本研究应用参附注射液联合TEC方案对符合入组条件的乳腺癌患者进行新辅助化疗,探究其临床治疗效果及安全性,现将结果报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取我院肿瘤科及乳腺外科2016年7月~2018年1月收治的120例符合入组条件的乳腺癌患者进行研究,所有患者随机分为对照组(n=50)和观察组(n=70)。对照组患者年龄27~42岁,平均(33.1±1.5)岁;观察组患者年龄29~43岁,平均(34.5±

2.1)岁。纳入标准:^① 经活检病理证实的乳腺癌,且满足以下条件之一者:肿块较大(>5 cm);腋窝淋巴结转移;HER-2 阳性但不愿或不能接受抗 HER-2 治疗;三阴性乳腺癌;有保乳意愿,但肿瘤大小与乳房体积比例大难以保乳者;^② 血液学检查:白细胞(White blood cell, WBC)≥3.5×10⁹/L, 粒细胞绝对计数(Absolute neutrophil count, ANC)≥1.5×10⁹/L、血红蛋白(Hemoglobin, Hb)≥100 g/L, 血小板、肌酐(Creatinine, Cr)正常, 血清胆红素≤1.5倍正常值高限, 谷丙转氨酶(Alanine aminotransferase, ALT)和谷草转氨酶(Aspartate aminotransferase, AST)≤1.5倍正常值高限者;^③ 心电图正常者;^④ 无放疗史者;^⑤ 无其他全身疾病及恶性肿瘤史者;^⑥ 完全知晓该研究,自愿入选本研究并签署知情同意书者。排除标准:^⑦ 晚期难治性乳腺癌者;^⑧ 对本研究所用药物过敏者;^⑨ 肝肾功能不全者;^⑩ 发生病灶远处转移者;^⑪ 合并其他严重感染性疾病者;^⑫ 不能遵守本研究规定或不愿参加本临床研究者。本研究经我院伦理委员会批准后实施。两组患者在年龄、血细胞计数、临床分型及分期等一般资料的比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),具有可比性,见表1。

表1 两组患者的一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of the general data between the two groups of patients

Group	n	Age (years)	WBC(× 10 ⁹ /L)	N(%)	RBC(× 10 ¹² /L)	PC(× 10 ⁹ /L)
Control group	50	33.5±2.1	7.8±1.1	55.1±2.2	4.3±1.2	150.6±10.7
Observation group	70	34.1±2.5	8.2±1.3	53.6±1.7	4.5±1.3	152.7±11.5
Group	n	Tumor stage II	Tumor stage IIIA/IIIB	Tumor stage IVA/IVB	Lymph node metastasis	
Control group	50	11(22.0)	28(56.0)	19(38.0)	10(20.0)	
Observation group	70	10(14.3)	31(44.3)	21(30.0)	13(18.6)	

1.2 治疗方法

两组患者均采用TEC方案化疗2~4周期:给予多西他赛注射液(生产厂商:江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司;生产批号:20150911;规格:0.5 mL: 20 mg/支)(T)75 mg/m²加入250 mL 0.9%氯化钠注射液中充分混合后静脉滴注,每3周1次,给药之前1天给予口服地塞米松(生产厂商:广东华南集团制药有限公司;生产批号:20140721;规格:0.75 mg×100片),每天早、晚8:00各7.5 mg,持续3天以预防过敏反应和体液潴留;给予注射用盐酸表柔比星(生产厂商:辉瑞制药(无锡)有限公司;生产批号:20150126;规格:10 mg×1瓶/盒)(E)50 mg/m²加入100 mL 0.9%氯化钠注射液中静脉滴注,每3周1次,环磷酰胺(生产厂商:山西普德药业有限公司;生产批号:20151123;规格:0.2 g×1瓶/盒)(C)500 mg/m²加入40 mL 0.9%氯化钠注射液中静脉注射,每3周1次。

观察组在对照组的基础上同时给予参附注射液(生产厂商:华润三九(雅安)药业有限公司;生产批号:20141209;规格:10 mL×5支)30 mL稀释于250 mL 5%葡萄糖注射液后静脉滴注,滴速30 gtt/min,每日1次,连用14日,休息7日。

两组患者治疗过程中均给予对症支持治疗,常规给予5-HT3受体拮抗剂进行止呕,化疗前及化疗后每周化验血常规和肝肾功能,每周期化疗前化验免疫指标,对骨髓抑制采用WHO制定关于抗癌药物不良反应分级,对III-IV级血液学毒性

反应,给予重组人粒细胞刺激因子(Granulocyte stimulating factor, G-CSF)、重组人白介素11(Interleukin 11, IL-11)或重组人血小板生成素(Thrombopoietin, TPO)、促红细胞生成素(Erythropoietin, EPO)或输注红细胞等相应治疗。

1.3 观察指标

观察患者化疗后中性粒细胞、白细胞、血小板、血红蛋白的变化情况;呕吐、口腔黏膜炎、腹泻、便秘、骨髓抑制等不良反应的发生情况。临床分期标准:采用美国癌症联合会(AJCC)进行乳腺癌分期。药物不良反应评价标准:采用WHO制定关于抗癌药物不良反应^[9]对患者药物不良反应进行评估。

1.4 疗效评定标准

采用螺旋CT或磁共振(MRI)和RECIST^[10,11]实体瘤疗效评价标准评估疗效:完全缓解(Complete relief, CR):患者肿瘤病灶完全消失,肿瘤标志物正常并至少维持4周,且无新病灶出现;部分缓解(Partial relief, PR):患者肿瘤病灶最大径之和减少30%以上并至少维持4周;病情稳定(Stable disease, SD):患者肿瘤病灶缩小不足30%或病灶增加不超过20%;疾病进展(Progressive disease, PD):患者肿瘤病灶增大20%及以上或者出现新病灶。分数:(CR+PR+SD)/观察组或对照组总人数为总有效率。

1.5 统计学分析

本次实验数据应用spss19.0软件进行统计学处理,计量资

料采取($\bar{x} \pm s$)来表示,两样本均数比较采用t检验,计数资料以[例(%)]表示,采用 χ^2 检验进行比较,以 $P<0.05$ 表明差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

表2 两组患者临床疗效的比较[例(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of the clinical efficacy between two groups [n(%)]

Group	n	CR	PR	SD	PD	Total efficiency
Control group	50	6(12.0)	22(44.0)	7(14.0)	15(30.0)	35(70.0)
Observation group	70	15(21.4)	34(48.6)	10(14.3)	11(15.7)	59(84.3) ^a

注:与对照组比较,^a $P<0.05$ 。

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

2.2 两组患者治疗前后血细胞计数的变化比较

治疗前,两组患者白细胞、中性粒细胞、红细胞以及血小板计数比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组白细胞、中

2.1 两组患者临床疗效的比较

治疗后,对照组的总有效率为70%,观察组的总有效率为84.3%,观察组显著高于对照组($P=0.0241$),见表2。

性粒细胞、红细胞以及血小板均较治疗前有不同程度减少,对照组以上指标均明显明显低于观察组($P<0.05$),见表3。

表3 两组患者治疗前后各血细胞计数的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of the blood cell counts between two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	n	Time	WBC($\times 10^9/L$)	N(%)	RBC($\times 10^{12}/L$)	PC($\times 10^9/L$)
Control group	50	Before treatment	7.8± 1.1	55.1± 2.2	4.3± 1.2	150.6± 10.7
		After treatment	4.1± 1.1*	34.1± 2.2*	3.1± 1.0*	131.6± 9.5*
Observation group	70	Before treatment	8.2± 1.3	53.6± 1.7	4.5± 1.3	152.7± 11.5
		After treatment	5.2± 1.4 ^a	41.5± 1.2 ^a	3.8± 0.9 ^a	147.7± 10.3 ^a

注:与对照组比较,^a $P<0.05$;与治疗前比较,* $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with the control group, ^a $P<0.05$, Compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组患者治疗前后T细胞亚群的变化比较

治疗前,两组患者T细胞亚群比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组患者CD4⁺、CD8⁺和CD4⁺/CD8⁺均较治

疗前明显下降,且对照组以上指标均显著低于观察组($P<0.05$),见表4。

表4 两组患者治疗前后T细胞亚群变化的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of the changes of T cell subsets before and after treatment between two groups of patients($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	n	Time	CD4 ⁺	CD8 ⁺	CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺
Control group	50	Before treatment	35.33± 0.55	28.08± 0.51	1.26± 0.02
		After treatment	31.76± 0.85*	23.65± 0.64*	1.02± 0.02*
Observation group	70	Before treatment	35.14± 2.2	28.68± 0.62	1.30± 0.02
		After treatment	34.37± 0.85 ^a	27.89± 0.52 ^a	1.15± 0.02 ^a

注:与对照组比较,^a $P<0.05$;与治疗前比较,* $P<0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with the control group, ^a $P<0.05$, Compared with before treatment, * $P<0.05$.

2.4 两组患者治疗后不良反应发生情况的比较

治疗后,两组患者均发生口腔黏膜炎、呕吐、腹泻、便秘等

不良反应,观察组不良反应的发生率显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),

且两组均未发生毒性反应致死事件,见表5。

表5 两组患者治疗后不良反应发生情况的比较[例(%)]

Table 5 Comparison of the incidence of adverse reactions after treatment between two groups of patients[n(%)]

Group	n	Vomiting	Diarrhea	Constipation	Stomatitis
Control group	50	38(76.0)	16(32.0)	3(6.0)	3(6.0)
Observation group	70	33(47.1) ^a	9(12.9) ^a	2(2.9)	2(2.9)

注:与对照组比较,^a $P<0.05$ 。

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

3 讨论

乳腺癌发展到晚期以后,侵袭胸壁皮肤及腋窝淋巴结,包块表面局部皮肤及皮内、皮下淋巴管阻塞引起淋巴结性水肿,

毛囊凹陷,形成“橘皮样改变”,造成乳头内陷,乳头溢液、溢血,甚则通过淋巴转移、血性转移等转移方式转移至淋巴结、肺、肝、骨、脑等重要脏器以及组织,危及患者生命,手术难度大,即使手术也难以完全切除^[12,13]。化疗是乳腺癌重要的新辅助和辅

助治疗手段,可以达到杀灭微小转移灶、缩小原发病灶、降低乳腺癌临床分期的目的。但多数化疗药物常常伴随着骨髓抑制和消化道症状的副作用,通常见于化疗后7-14日,约持续2-4周逐渐恢复,一般以白细胞和中性粒细胞下降为主,可伴有血小板下降。临床一般应用各种细胞集落刺激因子刺激骨髓的造血功能达到改善骨髓抑制的作用^[14],对于消化道反应则应用5-H3受体拮抗剂控制,从而提高患者在治疗中的依从性和耐受性^[15]。但长期运用可能造成骨髓枯竭,最终导致患者对各种细胞刺激因子无效,因此临床治疗中发现一种疗效确切且能有效减少不良反应并价格便宜的药物具有重要意义。

参附注射液方源我国传统中医药经典方剂参附汤,主要由红参、黑附片两味中药提取制成,具有回阳救逆,益气固脱的作用,主治手足逆冷、阳气暴脱、汗出脉微、头晕气短^[16]。现代研究显示该药主要具有强心、抗休克的作用,对于患者化疗后出现的脾肾亏虚、正气受损等疗效显著,同时还能提高人体免疫力,减少化疗后出现的消化道和骨髓抑制反应,利于改善患者预后^[17,18]。另外,有学者认为参附注射液在减少化疗产生的不良反应的同时,一定程度上还可改善患者生活质量^[19,20]。本研究结果显示联合参附注射液治疗的观察组患者在治疗后其呕吐、腹泻等消化道不良反应发生率较单纯用TEC方案的患者显著降低,表明参附注射液具有减少化疗产生的相关不良反应的作用,其原因可能与其具有促进运化、益气健脾的功效相关。此外,观察组患者的临床治疗总有效率(84.3%)显著高于对照组患者(70%),白细胞、中性粒细胞、红细胞以及血小板计数的降幅明显小于对照组,表明参附注射液联合化疗治疗的临床疗效更优,且较能有效改善化疗所致骨髓抑制,这可能与参附注射液具有补气生血、健脾补肾功效有关。同时,观察组T细胞亚群的变化也较对照组更小,提示参附注射液联合化疗治疗能有效改善患者细胞免疫功能。由此可见参附注射液联合TEC方案新辅助化疗治疗乳腺癌的疗效优于单一采用TEC方案新辅助化疗治疗,可有效减少患者消化道不良反应,并且参附注射液对骨髓抑制有一定的保护作用。

综上所述,TEC方案新辅助化疗联合参附注射液静脉滴注治疗乳腺癌患者能有效改善患者的细胞免疫功能,提高临床疗效,并且能有效抑制骨髓抑制和消化道反应,提高患者依从性。

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