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吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌的近期疗效、毒副反应及疗效的影响因素分析*

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摘要 目的:探讨吉非替尼治疗表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)突变型晚期肺腺癌的近期疗效、毒副反应及疗效的影响因素。**方法:**选取 2018 年 4 月~2019 年 6 月期间我院收治的 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌患者 97 例。所有患者均给予吉非替尼治疗,观察其近期疗效及毒副反应情况。采用单因素和多因素 Logistic 回归分析疗效的影响因素。**结果:**97 例患者全部如期完成治疗,近期疗效评价:完全缓解(CR)、部分缓解(PR)、病情稳定(SD)、病情进展(PD)率分别为 9.28%(9/97)、24.74%(24/97)、31.96%(31/97)、34.02%(33/97)。根据近期疗效结果将患者分为有效组(CR+PR, n=33)和无效组(SD+PD, n=64)。本研究中患者的毒副反应多为 I、II 度非血液学毒性,最常见的是皮肤毒性,如皮疹等;其他毒副反应如胃部不适、腹泻等,经对症治疗均能缓解。单因素分析结果显示,吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌的疗效与性别、肿瘤临床分期、骨转移、肿瘤直径有关($P<0.05$),而与年龄、肾上腺转移、脑转移、吸烟史无关($P>0.05$)。多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示,性别为男性、肿瘤分期 IV 期是影响吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌疗效的危险因素($OR=1.473, 2.042, P<0.05$)。**结论:**吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌具有不错的近期疗效,不良反应较少,性别为男性、肿瘤分期 IV 期是影响吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌疗效的危险因素。

关键词:吉非替尼;表皮生长因子受体;突变型;晚期;肺腺癌;毒副反应;疗效;影响因素

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The Short-term Efficacy, Toxic and Side Effects and Influencing Factors of Gefitinib in the Treatment of EGFR Mutant Advanced Lung Adenocarcinoma*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the short-term efficacy, toxic and side effects and influencing factors of gefitinib in the treatment of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutant advanced lung adenocarcinoma. **Methods:** From April 2018 to June 2019, 97 patients with EGFR mutant advanced lung adenocarcinoma who were admitted to our hospital from April 2018 to June 2019 were selected. All patients were treated with gefitinib, and the short-term efficacy and toxic and side effects were observed. Univariate and Multivariate logistic regression was used to analyze the influencing factors of the efficacy. **Results:** All 97 patients were completed the treatment as scheduled. The short-term efficacy evaluation: the complete remission (CR) rate, the partial remission (PR) rate, stable disease (SD) rate, progression disease (PD) rate were 9.28% (9/97), 24.74% (24/97), 31.96% (31/97), 34.02% (33/97) respectively. The patients were divided into the effective group (CR+PR, n=33) and the ineffective group (SD+PD, n=64) according to the short-term results. The toxic and side effects in this group were mostly grade I and II non hematologic toxicity, the most common was skin toxicity, such as rash, etc; other toxic and side effects, such as stomach discomfort, diarrhea, etc, which could be relieved after symptomatic treatment. The results of univariate analysis showed that gefitinib in the treatment of EGFR mutant advanced lung adenocarcinoma were related to gender, clinical stage, bone metastasis and tumor diameter ($P<0.05$), but not related to age, adrenal metastasis, brain metastasis and smoking history ($P>0.05$). The results of multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that gender for male, tumor stage IV treatment were independent risk factors for the efficacy of EGFR mutant advanced lung adenocarcinoma ($OR=1.473, 2.042, P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Gefitinib has a good short-term effect in the treatment of EGFR mutant advanced lung adenocarcinoma, which has less toxic and side effects, gen-

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der for male, tumor stage IV are risk factors affecting the effect of EGFR mutant advanced lung adenocarcinoma.

Key words: Gefitinib; Epidermal growth factor receptor; Mutant; Advanced; Lung adenocarcinoma; Toxic and side effects; Efficacy; Influencing factors

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前言

肺癌是临床最常见的恶性肿瘤之一,其病死率超过结肠癌、乳腺癌和前列腺癌的总和^[1]。据世界卫生组织统计^[2],全球每年新增恶性肿瘤患者约 900 万例,其中肺癌约占其中的 11.6%,其严重威胁着人类的生命健康。肺腺癌属于肺癌的一种,是最常见的病理类型之一^[3]。由于肺腺癌早期症状隐匿,多数患者确诊时已到达癌症晚期,已错过手术治疗的最佳时机,此时多以放化疗等方案为主^[4]。有研究表明^[5],以吉非替尼为代表的小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂分子靶向药,在治疗晚期肺腺癌中疗效显著。但有关其应用于表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)突变型晚期肺腺癌中的疗效尚有待进一步的实验以证实。鉴于此,本研究通过探讨吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌的近期疗效、毒副作用,并分析其疗效的影响因素,以期为临床 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌的治疗提供数据参考,整理报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2018 年 4 月~2019 年 6 月期间我院收治的 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌患者 97 例。纳入标准:(1)经组织学或细胞学检查确诊,均为肺腺癌;(2)均为既往经过放、化疗后出现病情进展的 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌患者,并已停止治疗 1 个月以上;(3)临床分期为 III B~IV 期者;(4)卡氏(Karnofsky, KPS)评分^[6]>70 分。排除标准:(1)预计生存期限小于 3 个月的患者;(2)合并其它恶性肿瘤者;(3)临床资料不完整者;(4)因各种原因无法完成治疗过程者。97 例患者中男 49 例、女 48 例,年龄 45~71 岁,肿瘤临床分期:III B 期 42 例、IV 期 55 例;有吸烟史 54 例、无吸烟史 43 例;有肾上腺转移 16 例、无肾上腺转移 81 例;有骨转移 55 例、无骨转移 42 例;有脑转移 12 例、无脑转移 85 例;肿瘤直径:≤ 3 cm 51 例,>3 cm 46 例。本次研究已获取我院伦理学委员会批准进行,所有患者知情且签署同意书。

1.2 方法

(1)治疗方法:两组患者均在放化疗无效或失败后停止 1 个月以上应用吉非替尼(齐鲁制药(海南)有限公司,国药准字 H20163465,规格:0.25 g),剂量为 250 mg/次,口服,30 d 为 1 个治疗周期,治疗持续 2 个周期。在治疗的过程中不能使用胃酸抑制药物,以免影响药物的正常吸收。服药期间行营养、镇痛等对症支持治疗。(2)资料收集 收集所有患者的临床资料。包括年龄、性别、肿瘤临床分期、有无吸烟史、有无肾上腺转移、有无骨转移、有无脑转移、肿瘤直径。

1.3 疗效判定标准

参考实体瘤疗效判定标准^[7]:完全缓解(CR):肿瘤完全消失,且超过 28d 未复发;部分缓解(PR):肿瘤缩小≥ 50%,超过

28 d 未复发;病情稳定(SD):肿瘤缩小<50%,28 d 内增大≤ 25%;病情进展(PD):肿瘤增大>25%或出现新病变。

毒副作用按照 2006 年世界卫生组织标准评价,分为 0~IV 度^[8]。记录患者治疗期间的呕吐、恶心、皮疹、骨髓抑制、胃部不适、腹泻等毒副作用。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 20.0 统计软件进行统计分析,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,用[n(%)]表示。采用单因素和多因素 Logistic 回归分析吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌疗效的影响因素。 $P<0.05$ 认为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌的近期疗效及疗效分组

97 例患者全部如期完成治疗,近期疗效评价:CR 率 9.28%(9/97),PR 率 24.74%(24/97),SD 率 31.96%(31/97),PD 率 34.02%(33/97)。根据近期疗效结果将患者分为有效组(CR+PR, n=33)和无效组(SD+PD, n=64)。

2.2 吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌的毒副作用发生情况

本研究中患者的毒副作用多为 I、II 度非血液学毒性,最常见的是皮肤毒性,如皮疹等,其他毒副作用如胃部不适、腹泻等,经对症治疗后均能缓解。

2.3 吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌疗效的单因素分析

单因素分析结果显示,吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌的疗效与性别、肿瘤临床分期、骨转移、肿瘤直径有关($P<0.05$),而与年龄、肾上腺转移、脑转移、吸烟史无关($P>0.05$)。详见表 1。

2.4 吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌疗效的多因素分析

以吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌的疗效作为因变量(赋值:有效=0、无效=1)将单因素分析结果中有统计学意义的指标:性别、肿瘤临床分期、骨转移、肿瘤直径作为自变量(赋值:女性=0、男性=1,肿瘤分期 III B 期=0、肿瘤分期 IV 期=1,无骨转移=0、有骨转移=1,肿瘤直径≤ 3 cm=0、肿瘤直径> 3 cm=1)纳入多因素 Logistic 回归分析,结果显示,性别为男性、肿瘤分期 IV 期是影响吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌疗效的危险因素($P<0.05$)。详见表 2。

3 讨论

近年来,随着工业和经济的不断发展,工厂废气、汽车尾气导致的空气污染加重,肺癌的发病率和死亡率有了明显的升高趋势^[9,10]。肺腺癌是肺癌的一种,约占肺癌的 50%,由于肺腺癌患者早期症状隐匿,多数患者确诊时已到达癌症晚期,手术难以达到根治效果,放化疗已成为临床晚期肺腺癌的常用治疗方

表 1 吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌疗效的单因素分析[n(%)]

Table 1 Univariate analysis of the efficacy of gefitinib in the treatment of EGFR mutant advanced lung adenocarcinoma[n(%)]

Factors	Effective group(n=33)	Ineffective group(n=64)	χ^2	P
Gender				
Male	8(24.24%)	41(64.06%)	13.811	0.000
Female	25(75.76%)	23(35.94%)		
Age(years)				
≥ 60 years	21(63.64%)	39(60.94%)	0.067	0.795
<60 years	12(36.36%)	25(39.06%)		
Clinical stage of tumor				
III B stage	22(66.67%)	20(31.25%)	11.124	0.001
IV stage	11(33.33%)	44(68.75%)		
Smoking history				
Yes	15(45.45%)	39(60.94%)	2.115	0.146
No	18(54.55%)	25(39.06%)		
Adrenal metastasis				
With	4(12.12%)	12(18.75%)	0.695	0.545
Without	29(87.88%)	52(81.25%)		
Bone metastasis				
With	8(24.24%)	47(73.44%)	21.463	0.000
Without	25(75.76%)	17(26.56%)		
Brain metastasis				
With	3(9.09%)	9(14.06%)	0.496	0.481
Without	30(90.91%)	55(85.94%)		
Tumor diameter(cm)				
≤ 3	25(75.76%)	21(32.81%)	16.105	0.000
>3	8(24.24%)	43(67.19%)		

表 2 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌的疗效的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 2 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of the efficacy of EGFR mutant advanced lung adenocarcinoma

Factors	β	SE	Wald χ^2	P	OR	95%CI
Gender for male	1.349	2.653	3.646	0.029	1.473	1.052-1.891
Tumor stage IV	2.450	2.025	4.014	0.013	2.042	1.363-3.608

案,但效果甚微,已达到治疗瓶颈^[11-13]。随着医学技术的发展,癌症的治疗观念正在发生根本性的改变,开始由细胞攻击模式向靶向性治疗模式转变,由此人们发现具有基因型驱动突变的晚期肺腺癌患者的预后可得到进一步的改善^[14-16]。EGFR 是一种跨膜蛋白,属于 HER 家族的一员,干预着肿瘤的生长和血管生成的多种信号传导途径,可刺激细胞生长和有丝分裂,促进疾病进展^[17-19]。吉非替尼是应用于临床的第一代 EGFR 酪氨酸酶抑制剂,既往其用于非小细胞肺癌的治疗中,可延长患者生存时间,提高其生活质量^[20-22]。但现临床有关吉非替尼对 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌的疗效尚不十分明确,本文就此展开探讨。

本次研究结果显示,患者全部如期完成治疗,且 CR 率为 9.28%,PR 率为 24.74%,且本研究中患者的毒副反应多为 I、II 度非血液学毒性,经对症治疗后均能缓解。可见吉非替尼治疗较为敏感,患者耐受性良好,具有一定的治疗效果。吉非替尼为

低分子量苯胺喹唑啉的衍生物,可与 EGFR 酪氨酸激酶功能区竞争性结合,进而抑制 EGFR 的激活,最终抑制血管生成、细胞增生、肿瘤扩散和远处转移^[23-25],同时吉非替尼具有非细胞毒性和靶向性,对免疫系统无抑制作用^[26]。但近年来不少研究表明^[27,28],吉非替尼的临床疗效存在明显的个体差异。本研究结果显示性别、肿瘤临床分期、骨转移、肿瘤直径均可影响吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌的临床疗效,进一步的多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示,性别为男性、肿瘤分期 IV 期是影响吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌疗效的危险因素,间接表明吉非替尼可能在女性、临床分期为 III B 期的 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌患者治疗中效果较好。分析其原因,以往有研究指出^[29,30],吉非替尼对女性的作用不同于男性,可能是女性体内存在着一种能够调节吉非替尼的激素,而在男性体内此类激素不具备活性,故吉非替尼在女性体内的药效要高于男性,而临床

分期是根据个体内原发肿瘤以及播散程度来描述恶性肿瘤的严重程度和受累范围的病理特征,临床分期Ⅳ期者肿瘤进展程度高,一定程度上影响吉非替尼的治疗效果。此外,本研究尚存在一定的局限,如单中心研究、样本量偏少,此外,本研究因时间限制,未能统计患者的总生存时间,今后将扩大研究样本量,增设远期疗效和生存预后的考察,以期获取更加全面准确的参考数据。

综上所述,吉非替尼治疗 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌的近期疗效较好,毒副反应较少,性别为男性、肿瘤分期Ⅳ期是影响 EGFR 突变型晚期肺腺癌疗效的危险因素。

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