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## 保肺膏维持治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌临床观察 \*

高 宏<sup>1</sup> 李 康<sup>2△</sup> 邢向荣<sup>1</sup> 周立江<sup>1</sup> 朱 颖<sup>1</sup>

(1 辽宁中医药大学附属医院肿瘤科 辽宁 沈阳 110032;2 辽宁省肿瘤医院中西医结合科 辽宁 沈阳 110042)

**摘要 目的:**观察保肺膏维持治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌的临床疗效。**方法:**选自 2017 年 10 月至 2018 年 10 月在辽宁省肿瘤医院、辽宁中医药大学附属医院、辽宁中医药大学附属二院、沈阳市第二中医院四家医院住院的 48 例 III-IV 期非小细胞肺癌(Non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)带瘤患者为研究对象,根据随机数字表法,将患者分治疗组和对照组,各 24 例,观察和记录两组患者肿瘤无进展生存期 (Progression-free survival, PFS)、评估治疗前后的生活质量、治疗后中医症状和卡氏评分 (Karnofsky performance status, KPS)改善情况。**结果:**治疗后,治疗组的中位 PFS 为 (6.00± 0.76) 个月,对照组的中位 PFS 为 (4.00± 0.81) 个月。治疗前,两组的生活质量情况各领域对比后均无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。治疗后,两组的生活质量情况均优于治疗前( $P<0.05$ ),功能领域中的躯体功能、角色功能、情绪功能评分均显著高于治疗前( $P<0.05$ ),在症状领域中疲劳、疼痛、恶心呕吐评分均显著低于治疗前( $P<0.05$ ),在单一症状领域中,失眠、便秘、纳差、呼吸困难评分均低于治疗前( $P<0.05$ ),腹泻评分、经济困难评分无显著性差异( $P>0.05$ ),患者的整体健康状况评分显著高于治疗前( $P<0.05$ )。治疗后,治疗组在躯体功能、角色功能和情绪功能、症状领域和失眠、便秘、纳差和呼吸困难和总体健康状况的评分情况均明显优于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。治疗后,治疗组中医症状疗效总有效率为 20 (83.33%),显著高于对照组的 12(50.00%)( $P<0.05$ )。治疗后,治疗组 KPS 评分总改善率为 22(91.67%),显著高于对照组的 15 (62.50%)( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**"保肺膏"能够起到延长生存期,提高生活质量的作用,改善中医症状和 KPS 评分,可以作为晚期 NSCLC"带瘤生存"维持治疗的选择用药,值得临床推广应用。

**关键词:**晚期非小细胞肺癌;维持治疗;保肺膏;临床观察

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## Clinical Observation of Baofei Ointment Maintenance Therapy for Advanced Non-small Cell Lung Cancer\*

GAO Hong<sup>1</sup>, LI Kang<sup>2△</sup>, XING Xiang-rong<sup>1</sup>, ZHOU Li-jiang<sup>1</sup>, ZHU Ying<sup>1</sup>

(1 Department of Oncology, the Affiliated Hospital of Liaoning Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shenyang, Liaoning, 110032, China;

2 Department of Integrated TCM & Western Medicine, Liaoning cancer hospital & institute, Shenyang, Liaoning, 110042, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To observe the clinical efficacy of Baofei Ointment in the maintenance of treatment advanced non-small cell lung cancer. **Methods:** 48 patients with stage III-IV Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) tumors were selected as subjects in Liaoning cancer hospital & institute, the Affiliated Hospital of Liaoning Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), the second affiliated hospital of Liaoning Hospital of TCM and the second Hospital of Shenyang TCM From October 2017 to October 2018. According to random number table method, the patients were divided into treatment group and control group, 24 cases in each group. Progression-free survival (PFS), quality of life before and after treatment, post-treatment TCM symptoms and Karnofsky performance status (KPS) improvement were observed and calculated. **Results:** After treatment, the median PFS of the treatment group was (6.00± 0.76) months, and that of the control group was (4.00± 0.81) months. Before treatment, there was no significant difference in the quality of life between the two groups ( $P>0.05$ ). After treatment, the quality of life of the two groups was better than that before treatment ( $P<0.05$ ). The scores of physical function, role function and emotional function in the functional area were higher than those before treatment ( $P<0.05$ ). The scores of fatigue, pain, nausea and vomiting in the symptom area were lower than those before treatment ( $P<0.05$ ). The scores of insomnia, constipation, anorexia and dyspnea were lower than those before treatment in the area of single symptom ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in diarrhea score and financial difficulties score ( $P>0.05$ ). The general health score of patients was significantly higher than that before treatment ( $P<0.05$ ). After treatment, the scores of physical function, role function and emotional function, symptoms areas, insomnia, constipation, anorexia, dyspnea and general health status in the treatment group were significantly better than those in the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). After treatment, the total effective rate of TCM symptoms in the treatment group was 20 (83.33%),

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作者简介:高宏(1973-),女,博士,主任医师,研究方向:中西医结合治疗肿瘤,电话:18102456323,E-mail:GH13386892796@163.com

△ 通讯简介:李康(1966-),男,硕士,主任医师,研究方向:中西医结合治疗肿瘤,电话:13304012205,E-mail:lkwst@163.com

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which was significantly higher than that in the control group 12 (50.00%)( $P<0.05$ ). After treatment, the total improvement rate of KPS score in the treatment group was 22 (91.67%), which was significantly higher than that in the control group 15 (62.50%) ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** Baofei Ointment can prolong the survival time, improve the quality of life, improve the symptoms of TCM and KPS score. It can be used as an alternative drug for the maintenance treatment of advanced NSCLC with tumor, and is worthy of clinical application.

**Key words:** Advanced NSCLC; Maintenance therapy; Baofei ointment; Clinical observation

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## 前言

肺癌是一种发病率和死亡率高的恶性肿瘤<sup>[1]</sup>,非小细胞肺癌(Non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)是最常见的组织学类型,约占85%,治疗难度较大,而且多数患者临床确诊为NSCLC时已处于晚期,失去了最佳治疗时机,严重影响了患者的健康和生活质量<sup>[2,3]</sup>。临幊上对于NSCLC的治疗常采用手术、放疗、靶向药物、免疫抑制点抑制剂或化疔等治疗方法,目前4周期-6周期的含铂双药化疗是公认的晚期NSCLC的一线标准治疗方案,其中吉西他滨+顺铂(Gemcitabine+Cisplatin, GP)化疗方案目前是临幊治疗NSCLC的常用化疗方案之一,可明显降低NSCLC的复发率<sup>[4]</sup>。随着靶向药物和免疫抑制点抑制剂的不断发展,一线治疗后的维持治疗主要有化疗、靶向和免疫维持,但难以耐受的副作用、整体治疗效果不佳和高昂的治疗费用限制了其应用<sup>[5]</sup>。中医药治疗肿瘤病灶稳定率明显增加,症状改善率高,毒副作用小,且能达到“带瘤存活”,适合晚期NSCLC的维持治疗<sup>[6,7]</sup>。研究显示,中医药疗法治疗NSCLC疗效显著,不仅能够在很大程度上改善患者的生活质量和不良

反应,而且具有价格低廉等特点<sup>[8]</sup>,因此也广泛应用于各类慢性病的长期治疗中<sup>[9]</sup>。“保肺膏”是根据祖国医药学中扶正祛邪的原理加工制作而成,具有益气滋阴、扶正祛邪、软坚散结的作用。应用于肺炎,具有肺膏扶正祛邪、调理肺脾气机的功效显著,还可减轻肺癌化疗中的不良反应<sup>[10]</sup>。本研究中,通过“保肺膏”用于维持治疗48例III-IV期非小细胞肺癌带瘤患者治疗效果较好,现报告如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选择2017年10月至2018年10月在辽宁省肿瘤医院、辽宁中医药大学附属医院、辽宁中医药大学附属二院、沈阳市第二中医院四家医院住院的48例III-IV期NSCLC带瘤患者为研究对象,根据随机数字表法,将患者分治疗组和对照组,各24例。两组性别、年龄、卡氏评分(Karnofsky performance status, KPS)、病理类型和既往化疗方案等一般资料经比较无统计学差异( $P>0.05$ )。见表1。

表1 两组一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between the two groups

General data		Treatment group(n=24)	Control group(n=24)
Gender	Male	14	16
	Female	10	8
Average age(year)		64.48± 5.91	63.89± 5.84
KPS score	70 - < 80	11	10
	80 - < 90	8	10
	90 - 100	5	4
Pathologic types	Adenocarcinoma	14	13
	Squamous cell carcinoma	6	8
	Adenosquamous carcinoma	3	2
	Large cell carcinoma	1	1
Previous chemotherapy regimens	PEM/DDP regimens	13	10
	PG or GC regimens	7	6
	PD regimens	3	5
	NP regimens	1	3

### 1.2 诊断标准

(1)NSCLC的诊断标准:参考国家卫健委《原发性肺癌诊疗规范(2018年版)》<sup>[7]</sup>,且通过影像学、细胞学或病理检查确诊。肺

癌TNM分期参见美国癌症联合委员会(American joint committee on cancer, AJCC) 8th edition 标准<sup>[11]</sup>。

(2)中医诊断标准:参考《中药新药临床研究指导原则》

(试行)<sup>[12]</sup>。

### 1.3 纳入标准

(1) 病理学或细胞学确诊为III期-IV期NSCLC带瘤患者;(2)一线化疗4~6个周期,以评估进入SD以上维持期的患者,并在化疗结束后2个月内入组;(3)KPS≥70分;(4)预计生存时间≥6个月;(5)年龄18岁~75岁;(6)血常规、肝肾功能和心电图无明显异常;(7)均未发生远处转移;(8)知情同意本研究风险及获益,依从性良好。

### 1.4 排除标准

(1)妊娠期妇女、哺乳期妇女;(2)患有精神疾病或不能正常进行交流;(3)患有心、肺、肾功能衰竭等疾病导致不能耐受化疗的患者;(4)接受靶向治疗、免疫抑制点抑制剂治疗或放疗的患者;(5)NSCLC发生脑转移;(6)同时接受其它临床试验的患者;(7)服用其他抗肿瘤中药的患者。

### 1.5 治疗方法

对照组:给予常规治疗,包括水化利尿,保肝,止吐,营养支持和对症治疗,给予GP进行治疗,即注射用盐酸吉西他滨(商品名称:泽菲,江苏豪森药业股份有限公司,国药准字H20030104,规格:0.2g/瓶),在治疗周期的第1天和第8天以1250mg/m<sup>2</sup>静脉滴注30min;顺铂注射液(商品名:诺欣,江苏豪森药业股份有限公司,国药准字H20040813,规格6mL:30mg),在治疗周期的第2天、第3天和第4天以75mg/m<sup>2</sup>静脉滴注2h,治疗组以21天为一个治疗周期,治疗组患者均接受3个治疗周期的治疗。

治疗组:在对照组的基础上服用"保肺膏"。"保肺膏"药方组成:沙参、生黄芪、皂刺各300g、天冬、麦冬、生薏苡仁、山慈姑、泽漆、漏芦、龙葵、金荞麦、半枝莲、白花蛇舌草、桑椹、太子参、补骨脂、夏枯草、瓜蒌、云苓、浙贝、刺五加、生龙骨、生牡蛎、炒白术、猫爪草、旱莲草、百部、黄精、生地、百合、绞股蓝、仙鹤草各200g、丹参150g、五味子、桔梗、甘草、制半夏各100g、一剂水煎收膏。莪术、蜂房各100g、壁虎、制僵蚕各60g、一剂研末。灵芝孢子粉30瓶。由辽宁省肿瘤医院制剂中心制备。并根据患者症状随症加减。咳嗽痰多:加鱼腥草、贝母、天花粉、黄芩。咳血:加仙鹤草、白茅根、侧柏叶、白芨。胸痛:加元胡、郁金、威灵仙、白芍、徐长卿。胸水:加葶苈子、猪苓、车前草等。发热:加银柴胡、丹皮、地骨皮、青蒿、知母。用法:2次/天,早晨空腹与晚上睡前1小时服用。一料膏方可服用1个月。疗程:2个月为一疗程。

### 1.6 观察指标

观察两组治疗前、治疗2个月后的PFS、生活质量、中医症状和KPS评分。

(1) PFS:按照实体瘤的疗效评价标准(Response evaluation criteria of curative effect of solid tumors, RECIST)<sup>[13]</sup>计算肿瘤无进展生存期(Progression-free survival, PFS)。

(2) 生活质量:采用欧洲癌症研究和治疗组织生命核心量表(Quality of life instrument for cancer patients core module of European research and treatment organization of Cancer Research and Treatment, EORTC-QLQ-C30)<sup>[14]</sup>评价治疗前后患者生活质量。该量表包括躯体功能、角色功能、情绪功能、社会功能和认知功能以上5个功能领域;恶心呕吐、疲劳和疼痛以上3个症

状领域;便秘、纳差、失眠、腹泻、呼吸困难和经济困难以上6个单一症状领域;1个总体健康状况。用线性公式将各项得分转换成0分-100分,其中功能领域和总体健康状况的得分越高,症状领域得分越低,表示生活质量越好。

(3) 中医症状<sup>[12]</sup>:参照《中药新药临床指导原则》中肺癌中医临床证候积分评价标准拟定。观察治疗前后积分值的变化评定疗效。所有中医临床症状分为4级:无、轻、中和重,分别计为0分、1分、2分和3分。显效:中医临床证候积分下降率≥70%;有效:30%≤中医临床证候积分下降率<70%;稳定:中医临床证候积分下降率<30%;无效:中医临床证候积分增加。总有效率=显效率+有效率+稳定率。

(4) KPS评分:通过KPS评分变化评价治疗前后对患者身体状态的影响。显效:KPS评分提高≥20分;有效:10分≤KPS评分提高<20分;稳定:KPS评分提高<10分;无效:KPS评分提高下降。总改善率=显效率+有效率+稳定率。

### 1.7 统计学方法

采用SPSS20.0软件对本研究中的获得的数据进行分析,以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示计量资料数据,组间对比采用独立样本t检验;以频数(n)和率(%)表示计数资料数据,组间对比采用卡方( $\chi^2$ )检验,以P<0.05为有统计学差异。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 治疗后两组PFS情况比较

治疗2个月后,治疗组的中位PFS为(6.00±0.76)个月,对照组的中位PFS为(4.00±0.81)个月。

### 2.2 两组治疗前后生活质量情况比较

治疗前,两组的生活质量情况对比后无统计学差异(P>0.05)。治疗后,两组的生活质量情况均优于治疗前(P<0.05),功能领域中的躯体功能、角色功能、情绪功能评分均显著高于治疗前(P<0.05),在症状领域中的疲劳、疼痛、恶心呕吐评分均低于治疗前(P<0.05),在单一症状领域中,失眠、便秘、纳差、呼吸困难评分均低于治疗前,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05);腹泻评分、经济困难评分无统计学差异(P>0.05),整体健康状况评分高于治疗前(P<0.05)。治疗后,治疗组在躯体功能、角色功能和情绪功能、症状领域和失眠、便秘、纳差和呼吸困难和总体健康状况的评分情况均明显优于对照组(P<0.05)。见表2和表3(续表)。

### 2.3 治疗后两组中医症状缓解情况对比

治疗后,治疗组患者中医症状疗效总有效率为20(83.33%),其中显效为2例,有效为8例,稳定为10例,无效为4例,显著高于对照组的12(50.00%)(P<0.05)。见表4。

### 2.4 治疗后两组KPS评分改善情况对比

治疗后KPS评分总改善率为22(91.67%),其中显效为6例,有效为14例,稳定为2例,无效为2例,显著高于对照组的15(62.50%)(P<0.05)。见表5。

## 3 讨论

NSCLC是肺癌主要组织学类型,大多数患者发现时已处于中晚期,5年生存率很低。含铂双药的化疗4-6个疗程是目前晚期NSCLC的一线治疗方案<sup>[15,16]</sup>,当肿瘤评价达到稳定以上,疾病得到暂时的控制后,为了患者能得到最大的生存获益,为

了最大限度地提高疗效,而采取的积极的干预治疗方案被称为维持治疗<sup>[17,18]</sup>。维持治疗模式包括继续维持治疗(使用一线方案中的一种药物)和转换维持治疗(使用一种不同于一线方案的药物,包含靶向药物、免疫检查点抑制剂和中药制剂)<sup>[19]</sup>。目前分子靶向药物和免疫点抑制剂进展飞速,药物层出不穷,得到临床

获益的却仅仅是存在基因突变且具有一定经济能力的患者,另外化疗药物的副作用限制其应用,因此使得患者更愿意选择价格低、副反应小的中药制剂作为维持治疗药物。有研究显示,在NSCLC 维持治疗阶段中应用中医药,具有延长生存期,改善生活质量的作用<sup>[20]</sup>。

表 2 两组治疗前后生活质量情况比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,分)Table 2 Comparison of quality of life before and after treatment between the two groups( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , score)

Group(n)	Functional areas					Symptomatic areas		
	physical function	Role function	Cognition function	Emotional function	social function	Fatigue	Pain	nausea and vomiting
Treatment group(n=24)	Before treatment	47.17± 6.47	51.35± 8.15	55.19± 5.96	60.25± 9.07	57.13± 8.72	45.50± 8.28	38.81± 7.43
	After treatment	55.83± 7.26*	58.56± 9.16*	56.23± 7.02	68.77± 9.23*	57.56± 8.90	36.63± 6.18*	34.79± 5.94*
	T value	4.363	2.881	0.553	3.225	0.169	4.206	2.070
Control group(n=24)	P value	<0.001	0.006	0.583	0.002	0.867	<0.001	0.044
	Before treatment	45.32± 6.52	50.49± 7.98	56.37± 6.11	59.70± 9.12	57.26± 8.60	46.21± 8.16	41.98± 5.89
	After treatment	50.41± 4.13	54.44± 3.28	57.44± 7.03	63.99± 3.70	58.06± 8.71	40.56± 7.01	38.99± 2.44
	T value	3.231	2.243	0.563	2.135	0.320	2.573	2.298
	P value	0.003	0.032	0.576	0.041	0.750	0.013	0.029
								0.047

表 3 两组治疗前后生活质量情况比较( $\bar{x} \pm s$ ,分)Table 3 Comparison of quality of life before and after treatment between the two groups( $\bar{x} \pm s$ , score)

Group(n)	Single symptomatic area						General health
	Insomnia	constipation	Poor appetite	Diarrhea	Dyspnea	Financial difficulties	
Treatment group(n=24)	Before treatment	25.85± 6.28	26.35± 7.12	25.71± 6.39	22.27± 4.39	37.15± 6.18	26.27± 6.44
	After treatment	19.83± 4.37*	21.02± 4.67*	19.73± 4.57*	21.44± 4.38	32.33± 5.17*	27.06± 7.08
	T value	3.855	8.820	3.729	0.884	2.931	0.404
Control group (n=24)	P value	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	0.384	0.005	0.688
	Before treatment	27.32± 6.31	28.45± 7.23	27.66± 6.20	24.01± 4.38	39.51± 6.40	25.64± 6.35
	After treatment	22.74± 3.20	23.98± 2.44	23.01± 6.42	22.17± 4.25	34.96± 3.06	26.74± 7.11
	T value	3.171	2.870	2.158	1.477	3.142	0.565
	P value	0.003	0.008	0.036	0.146	0.004	0.575

Note: Compared with the control group after treatment, \*P<0.05.

肺癌属于中医学“息贲”、“肺积”、“咳嗽”等范畴。中医学认为,其发病与正气虚损之内因和邪毒入侵之外因关系密切,其病机为正气亏虚,邪毒乘虚入肺,留滞于肺,肺气郁滞,宣降失常,气机不利,血行瘀滞,津液失于输布,津聚为痰,痰凝气滞,瘀阻络脉,瘀毒胶结,日久形成肺部积块<sup>[21]</sup>。肺癌是一种因虚得病,因虚致实的本为正虚,标为邪实的疾病。在疾病的不同的阶段邪正虚实的消长随疾病所处的不同阶段而变化<sup>[22]</sup>。维持治

疗阶段表现为正邪俱虚,疾病正处于一个稳定和进一步恶化的交点。治疗上以补肺健脾益肾之扶正为主,辅以祛邪的解毒软坚散结之品。“保肺膏”的组成正是基于扶正祛邪兼顾之法,方中百合固金汤合生脉饮、四君子汤及灵芝加减为君药以补肺健脾益肾,皂刺、莪术、夏枯草、僵蚕、壁虎、山慈姑、浙贝母、蜂房、猫爪草、牡蛎、龙葵、金荞麦、漏芦、绞股蓝为臣药以清热解毒、软坚散结,佐以生龙骨潜阳安神,丹参、仙鹤草以活血止血,甘

草调和诸药<sup>[10]</sup>。同时膏方不同于中药汤剂及中成药,擅长于调补且味道甘甜、服用方便,患者乐于接受全方共奏补肺健脾益

肾、解毒软坚散结之功。

表 4 治疗后两组中医症状缓解情况对比(n/%)

Table 4 Comparison of relief of Traditional Chinese Medicine symptoms between the two groups after treatment (n/%)

Group(n)	significant efficiency	Effective	Stable curative effect	Ineffective	Total effective rate
Treatment group(n=24)	2(8.33)	8(33.33)	10(41.67)	4(16.67)	20(83.33)
Control group(n=24)	1(4.17)	5(20.83)	6(25.00)	12(50.00)	12(50.00)
$\chi^2$ value	-				6.000
P value	-				0.014

表 5 治疗后两组 KPS 评分改善情况对比(n/%)

Table 5 Comparison of KPS score improvement between the two groups after treatment (n/%)

Group(n)	significant efficiency	Effective	Stable curative effect	Ineffective	Total improvement rate
Treatment group(n=24)	6(25.00)	14(58.33)	2(8.33)	2(8.33)	22(91.67)
Control group(n=24)	2(8.33)	3(12.50)	10(41.67)	9(37.50)	15(62.50)
$\chi^2$ value	-				5.779
P value	-				0.016

PFS 被认为是肿瘤相关临床试验中最常见的终点指标,能够在一定程度上反应肿瘤的增长情况,受非研究药物和治疗方式的影响较小<sup>[23-25]</sup>。本研究结果显示:治疗后,治疗组的中位 PFS 为(6.00± 0.76)个月,对照组的中位 PFS 为(4.00± 0.81)个月。这与目前中药制剂维持治疗晚期 NSCLC 的多项临床观察显示中位 PFS 可达到 5 个月 -6 个月的结果相吻合<sup>[26,27]</sup>。

恶性肿瘤患者的生活质量评价在肿瘤临床医学方面的应用广泛,关于在改善患者临床症状的基础上如何有效地提高患者的生存质量现已成为肿瘤领域的研究热点<sup>[28]</sup>,同时可作为评估肿瘤患者的终点指标。本研究治疗后,两组的生活质量情况均优于治疗前,且研究组显著优于对照组,说明 "保肺膏" 能够有效地提高患者的生活质量,化疗后产生的不良反应虽然有所改善,但是 "保肺膏" 对于改善患者症状领域方面更为有效,主要体现为患者功能领域中的情绪功能、躯体功能和角色功能也同样明显缓解,从而生活质量得到了显著改善,临床疗效更优。研究显示,中医辨证疗法联合艾克替尼治疗 NSCLC,治疗组患者的躯体功能、经济困难评分和总体健康评分均显著降低,症状领域和单一症状领域中各项目评分均明显降低,说明中医辨证疗法能够有效改善 NSCLC 患者的生活质量<sup>[29]</sup>。应用养阴益肺汤对气阴两虚型 NSCLC 进行治疗,发现常规化疗+养阴益肺汤组中各指标评分均明显优于常规化疗组<sup>[30]</sup>。本研究结果显示,治疗后,治疗组患者中医症状疗效总有效率为 20 (83.33%),其中显效为 2 例,有效为 8 例,稳定为 10 例,无效为 4 例,显著高于对照组的 12(50.00%)。KPS 评分总改善率为 22 (91.67%),其中显效为 6 例,有效为 14 例,稳定为 2 例,无效为 2 例,显著高于对照组的 15(62.50%)。这说明 "保肺膏" 方中的共同发挥扶正祛邪、补肾滋阴、益气健脾,软坚散结作用,能够改善晚期 NSCLC 的中医症状和 KPS 评分,从而提高临床治疗效果。

综上所述,"保肺膏"能够起到延长生存期,提高生活质量的作用,改善中医症状和 KPS 评分,可以作为晚期 NSCLC"带瘤生存"维持治疗的选择用药,值得临床推广应用。

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