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金复康口服液联合培美曲塞对非小细胞肺癌患者免疫功能、肿瘤标志物及血清 VEGF、MMP-9 水平的影响*

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摘要 目的: 观察金复康口服液联合培美曲塞对非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)患者免疫功能、肿瘤标志物及血清血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)、基质金属蛋白酶-9(MMP-9)水平的影响。**方法:** 研究所涉及的 60 例 NSCLC 患者均为 2017 年 8 月至 2020 年 8 月期间我院收治的患者。根据随机数字表法将患者分为对照组和观察组,分别为 30 例。其中对照组给予培美曲塞联合顺铂化疗,观察组在对照组的基础上联合金复康口服液治疗,均以 21 d 为 1 个疗程,治疗 4 个疗程。对比两组治疗 4 个疗程后的疗效,对比两组治疗前、治疗 4 个疗程后的免疫功能、肿瘤标志物[细胞角质素片段抗原 21-1 (CYFRA21-1)、糖类抗原 125(CA125)、癌胚抗原(CEA)]及血清 VEGF、MMP-9 水平,对比两组毒副反应。**结果:** 观察组的疾病控制率高于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗 4 个疗程后,两组 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 下降,但观察组高于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗 4 个疗程后,两组 CA125、CYFRA21-1、CEA 水平下降,且观察组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗 4 个疗程后,两组血清 MMP-9、VEGF 水平下降,且观察组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。两组的毒副反应总发生率对比无差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:** 金复康口服液联合培美曲塞治疗 NSCLC 患者,可控制病灶,降低血清 MMP-9、VEGF 水平,减轻免疫抑制,安全有效。

关键词: 金复康口服液;培美曲塞;非小细胞肺癌;免疫功能;肿瘤标志物;VEGF;MMP-9

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Effect of Jinfukang Oral Liquid Combined with Pemetrexed on Immune Function, Tumor Markers and Serum VEGF, MMP-9 Levels in Patients with Non-small Cell Lung Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the effect of Jinfukang oral liquid combined with pemetrexed on immune function, tumor markers and serum vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) levels in patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Methods:** The 60 patients with NSCLC involved in the study were all patients admitted to our hospital from August 2017 to August 2020. According to the random number table method, the patients were divided into control group and observation group, 30 cases in each group. The control group was treated with pemetrexed combined with cisplatin chemotherapy, and the observation group was treated with Jinfukang oral liquid on the basis of the control group, with 21 days as a course of treatment, and 4 courses of treatment. The efficacy of the two groups at 4 courses after treatment was compared. The immune function, tumor markers [cytokeratin fragment antigen 21-1 (CYFRA21-1), carbohydrate antigen 125(CA125), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)], serum VEGF, MMP-9 levels before and 4 courses after treatment were compared between the two groups, and the toxic and side effects were compared between the two groups. **Results:** The disease control rate of the observation group were higher than those of the control group ($P<0.05$). 4 courses after treatment, CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD4⁺/CD8⁺ in the two groups decreased, but the observation group was higher than the control group ($P<0.05$). 4 courses after treatment, CA125, CYFRA21-1 and CEA levels decreased in the two groups, and the observation group was lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). 4 courses after treatment, MMP-9 and VEGF levels decreased in the two groups, and the observation group was lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no difference in the total incidence rate of toxic and side reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Jinfukang oral liquid combined with pemetrexed in the treatment of patients with NSCLC can control the focus, reduce serum MMP-9 and VEGF levels, reduce immunosuppression, and is safe and reliable.

Key words: Jinfukang oral liquid; Pemetrexed; Non-small cell lung cancer; Immune function; Tumor markers; VEGF; MMP-9

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前言

肺癌是指原发于气管、支气管和肺部的恶性肿瘤,而在所有的肺癌患者中,非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)患者占比较高^[1]。由于NSCLC发病原因复杂,且早期症状不典型,加上患者自身体检意识的缺乏,使得不少患者确诊时已处于晚期,已经错失了手术切除的最佳治疗时机^[2,3]。铂类药物与其他药物联用是治疗NSCLC的首选方案,培美曲塞是一种结构上含有吡咯嘧啶基团的抗叶酸制剂^[4],其与顺铂联用已应用于肺癌治疗中且疗效较好^[5]。但化疗后易造成患者免疫力下降,肿瘤转移和复发的风险增加^[6]。金复康口服液是一种纯中药制剂,由国医大师刘嘉湘经验方开发研制而成,常用于治疗肺癌气阴两虚证且不适合手术者^[7]。本研究对我院收治的NSCLC患者予以金复康口服液联合培美曲塞治疗,取得了较好的疗效,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本次研究为前瞻性研究,选取2017年8月至2020年8月期间我院收治的60例NSCLC患者。纳入标准:(1)NSCLC的诊断标准参考肺癌诊疗指南^[8],经实验室检查、组织病理学确诊;(2)临床病理分期为IIIB-IV期;(3)患者预期生存期大于6个月;(4)相关检查指标符合化疗适应症;(5)签署了同意书;(6)中医辨证为气阴两虚证者^[9]。排除标准:(1)患有心脑血管疾病者;(2)患者对本研究所用药物过敏;(3)合并精神疾患,无法配合治疗者;(4)正参与靶向等其他会干扰指标检测结果药物的试验者;(5)未严格执行本方案治疗者,不能进行治疗效果评估者;(6)合并其他恶性肿瘤者。根据随机数字表法将患者分为对照组和观察组,分别为30例。对照组男女例数分别为18例、12例,年龄42~78(57.82±5.36)岁;病程1~6(3.05±0.68)年;病理类型:腺癌27例,其他3例。观察组男女例数分别为20例、10例,年龄41~75(57.56±6.28)岁;病程1~7(3.12±0.71)年;病理类型:腺癌29例,其他1例。两组一般资料组间均衡可比($P>0.05$)。研究方案已获得我院伦理学委员会批准进行。

1.2 方法

对照组给予顺铂联合培美曲塞治疗,在治疗开始前7天至整个化疗过程中均服用叶酸片(常州制药厂有限公司,国药准字H32023302,规格:5mg),口服,400μg/d。治疗开始前7天同时肌注维生素B12注射液(山东方明药业集团股份有限公司,国药准字H37021054,规格:2mL:0.5mg),注射剂量1000μg/次,21d/次。并于化疗前1天、当天及次日口服醋酸地塞米松片(吉林菲诺制药有限公司,国药准字H22022981,规格:每片

含0.75mg),4mg/次,2次/d。化疗第1天给予注射用培美曲塞二钠(普来乐)[江苏豪森药业集团有限公司,国药准字H20051288,规格:0.2g(以培美曲塞计)],静脉滴注,500mg/m²溶于100mL的生理盐水中,30min~40min内滴完。化疗第1~3天给予注射用顺铂(冻干型)(齐鲁制药有限公司,国药准字H20023461,规格:20mg),静脉滴注,25mg/m²溶于500mL的生理盐水中,130min~140min内滴完。顺铂注射液于培美曲塞用药后30min后开始用药。观察组在顺铂、培美曲塞的基础上联合金复康口服液(吉林金复康药业有限公司,规格:每支装30mL,国药准字Z19991043)治疗,30mL/次,3次/d。两组均以21d为1个疗效,治疗4个疗程。

1.3 疗效判定依据^[10]

根据实体肿瘤疗效评价标准,评价两组治疗4个疗程后的疗效。具体为:肿瘤病灶消失,且持续1个月以上为完全缓解(CR)。所有可测量肿瘤病灶长径总和缩小≥30%为部分缓解(PR)。所有可测量病灶长径总和增加≥30%或者出现新病灶为疾病进展(PD)。病灶长径总和增加但未达到PD或有缩小但未达到PR为疾病稳定(SD)。客观缓解率=CR率+PR率。疾病控制率=CR率+PR率+SD率。

1.4 观察指标

(1)采集两组治疗前、治疗4个疗程后的晨起空腹肘静脉血8mL,分为A、B两管,A管血液标本采用流式细胞仪(美国BD公司FACSClibur)检测免疫功能指标:CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺,并计算CD4⁺/CD8⁺。B管血液标本经离心处理待测。采用电化学发光法测定血清细胞角素片段抗原21-1(CYFRA21-1)、糖类抗原125(CA125)、癌胚抗原(CEA)水平,采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测基质金属蛋白酶-9(MMP-9)、血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)水平,严格遵守试剂盒(郑州安图生物工程股份有限公司)说明书步骤进行操作。(2)记录所有患者在治疗过程中出现的毒副反应。

1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS21.0进行所得数据的统计分析。所有计量资料先行正态性检验,符合正态分布,用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,比较用t检验。计数资料以率表示,比较采用卡方检验。 $P<0.05$ 表明差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组疗效对比

两组客观缓解率对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),观察组的疾病控制率高于对照组($P<0.05$)。具体表1。

表1 两组疗效组间对比例(%)

Table 1 Comparison of efficacy between the two groups n(%)

Groups	CR	PR	SD	PD	Objective remission rate	Disease control rate
Control group(n=30)	0(0.00)	1(3.33)	15(50.00)	14(46.67)	1(3.33)	16(53.33)
Observation group(n=30)	1(3.33)	2(6.67)	22(73.33)	5(16.67)	3(10.00)	25(83.33)
χ^2					1.071	6.239
P					0.301	0.000

2.2 两组免疫功能指标对比

(P>0.05), 治疗 4 个疗程后, 两组 CD3⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺、CD4⁺ 下治疗前, 两组 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 组间对比无差异 降, 但观察组高于对照组 (P<0.05), 详见表 2。表 2 两组免疫功能指标对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of immune function indexes between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	CD3 ⁺ (%)		CD4 ⁺ (%)		CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺	
	Before treatment	4 courses after treatment	Before treatment	4 courses after treatment	Before treatment	4 courses after treatment
Control group(n=30)	79.15± 4.59	61.36± 4.33*	42.91± 4.24	35.73± 4.31*	1.28± 0.29	0.93± 0.21*
Observation group(n=30)	79.09± 5.43	65.14± 4.25*	42.95± 5.37	39.08± 3.24*	1.26± 0.27	1.09± 0.28*
t	0.046	3.412	0.032	3.403	0.276	2.504
P	0.963	0.001	0.975	0.001	0.783	0.015

Note: Compared with before treatment, *P<0.05.

2.3 两组血清肿瘤标志物对比

差异 (P>0.05), 治疗 4 个疗程后, 两组 CA125、CYFRA21-1、

治疗前, 两组 CA125、CYFRA21-1、CEA 水平组间对比无 CEA 水平下降, 且观察组低于对照组 (P<0.05), 详见表 3。

表 3 两组血清肿瘤标志物对比($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of serum tumor markers between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	CA125(U/mL)		CYFRA21-1(μg/L)		CEA(μg/L)	
	Before treatment	4 courses after treatment	Before treatment	4 courses after treatment	Before treatment	4 courses after treatment
Control group(n=30)	43.29± 6.25	35.73± 5.33*	3.13± 0.26	0.99± 0.02*	5.19± 1.35	2.75± 0.41*
Observation group(n=30)	43.35± 5.32	29.64± 5.49*	3.18± 0.31	0.68± 0.03*	5.16± 1.24	1.94± 0.37*
t	0.040	10.086	0.059	5.035	0.071	5.948
P	0.968	0.000	0.953	0.000	0.944	0.000

Note: Compared with before treatment, *P<0.05.

2.4 两组血清 MMP-9、VEGF 水平比较

降, 且观察组低于对照组 (P<0.05), 详见表 4。

治疗前, 两组血清 MMP-9、VEGF 水平组间对比无差异

2.5 两组毒副反应发生情况

(P>0.05), 治疗 4 个疗程后, 两组血清 MMP-9、VEGF 水平下

两组毒副反应总发生率对比无差异 (P>0.05), 详见表 5。

表 4 两组血清 MMP-9、VEGF 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of serum MMP-9 and VEGF levels between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	MMP-9(ng/mL)		VEGF(pg/mL)	
	Before treatment	4 courses after treatment	Before treatment	4 courses after treatment
Control group(n=30)	251.16± 44.28	192.18± 45.33*	107.86± 2.13	91.42± 1.18*
Observation group(n=30)	246.09± 52.39	137.20± 36.41*	107.81± 2.11	84.91± 1.27*
t	0.405	5.179	0.531	3.761
P	0.687	0.000	0.598	0.000

Note: Compared with before treatment, *P<0.05.

表 5 两组毒副反应发生情况对比例(%)

Table 5 Comparison of the occurrence of toxic and side reactions between the two groups n(%)

Groups	Bone marrow suppression	Nausea and vomiting	Anemia	Liver function injury	Renal function injury	Total incidence rate
Control group(n=30)	2(6.67)	3(10.00)	1(3.33)	1(3.33)	1(3.33)	8(26.67)
Observation group(n=30)	3(10.00)	2(6.67)	0(0.00)	1(3.33)	1(3.33)	7(23.33)
χ^2						0.089
P						0.766

3 讨论

肺癌是危害人类健康的主要恶性肿瘤之一^[11]。据统计^[12],全世界每年新增 120 万例肺癌患者,且世界上平均每 30 秒就有 1 人死于肺癌。而在中国,肺癌的发病率也在所有恶性肿瘤中占据首位,其具有生长速度快、危害高及治愈率低等特点。NSCLC 作为肺癌的常见类型之一,早期手术是治疗该病的根本方法,然而针对无法手术或错过手术最佳治疗时机的 NSCLC 患者而言,放化疗是此类患者的最佳选择^[13-15]。国内外不少研究证实^[16,17],以铂类为主的化疗方案应用于 NSCLC,可有效阻止疾病进展。顺铂抗癌谱广、作用强,为当前联合化疗中最常用的药物之一。顺铂进入人体后通过与 DNA 产生链内式链间交联抑制 DNA 合成,从而阻止肿瘤细胞复制,阻止病灶持续增大^[18]。培美曲塞通过破坏细胞内叶酸依赖性的正常代谢过程抑制肿瘤的生长^[19]。体外研究也证实^[20],培美曲塞能够抑制胸苷酸合成酶、二氢叶酸还原酶的活性,而胸苷酸合成酶、二氢叶酸还原酶均是合成叶酸必需的酶。杨常建等人^[21]的临床实践也证实培美曲塞与顺铂联合作用于肿瘤细胞具有协同作用。但仍有部分 NSCLC 患者化疗不彻底,达不到理想预期效果。

中医药作为我国的传统医学,其对于治疗肿瘤已有几千年的记载,类似肺癌的症候,早在《黄帝内经》中已有记载。随着时间的推移,中医药作为治疗肺癌的一支重要力量,已初步显示其独特的疗效。中医药在提高生存质量,改善症状及对化疗药物的减毒增效以及提高临床疗效等方面均有着不可忽视的作用。金复康口服液是由上海中医药大学附属龙华医院刘嘉湘教授的经验方研制而成,具有清热解毒、益气养阴、补肾培本的功效,是由黄芪、麦冬、北沙参、女贞子、山茱萸等药物组成的一种纯中药制剂^[22]。本研究表明,观察组的疾病控制率高于对照组,提示金复康口服液可增强化疗的治疗效果,进一步控制病情。这可能是因为化疗药物对肿瘤细胞不具备高度选择性,可导致正常细胞也受到攻击,但金复康口服液可一定程度上化解化疗药物的毒性,发挥增效减毒的作用^[23]。机体免疫功能与肿瘤的发生、发展有着密切的联系,CD4⁺ 为辅助免疫细胞,CD3⁺ 是成熟 T 淋巴细胞表面状态,两者水平降低,表免疫功能抑制^[24]。本研究中两组的治疗方案均可导致患者免疫功能下降,但联合金复康口服液治疗的患者其免疫抑制程度更轻。分析原因可能是金复康口服液可增强化疗药物的多靶点性,增强广谱抗肿瘤活性,可调节免疫微环境,减少对免疫系统的损害^[25]。CYFRA21-1 是一种细胞角质蛋白,细胞坏死后被大量释放,在 NSCLC 患者的血清中表达度较高^[26]。CEA^[27]、CA125^[28]也是临床常见的血清肿瘤标志物,CEA 可反映肺癌的转移情况,CA125 可反映肺癌的预后情况。VEGF 是能够特异性作用于内皮血管的细胞因子,其通过促使血管内皮细胞迁移而促使病理性血管生成,而病理性血管的大量生成有利于肿瘤细胞浸润淋巴管^[29]。近年来的研究发现,VEGF 在促进肿瘤细胞生长的同时也激活了基质金属蛋白酶家族,MMP-9 作为家族成员之一,不仅能降解细胞外基质,同时也能促进肿瘤细胞生长^[30,31]。本次研究结果显示,两组上述血清指标水平均有所下降,且金复康口服液联合培美曲塞治疗者的下降更为显著。可能归功于金复康口服液具有直接抑制肿瘤细胞增殖、浸润和转移的功能,并可增加化疗药物

的疗效,共同诱导肿瘤细胞的凋亡^[32,33]。同时还有研究显示金复康口服液可通过降低耐药肿瘤细胞膜转运蛋白的表达而逆转肿瘤耐药情况,从而有效阻止肿瘤细胞扩散。另两组的毒副反应总发生率对比无差异,证实金复康口服液联合培美曲塞是一种安全可靠的治疗方案。

综上所述,金复康口服液联合培美曲塞治疗 NSCLC 患者,可阻止肿瘤细胞扩散,降低血清 MMP-9、VEGF 水平,减轻免疫抑制,安全可靠。

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