

术前卡铂不同途径单次给药对肿瘤组织药物聚集浓度与化疗效果的影响

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摘要 目的:探讨术前卡铂不同途径单次给药对肿瘤组织药物聚集浓度与化疗效果的影响。方法:60例可切除进展期胃癌患者随机分为腹腔给药组(30例)和静脉给药组(30例)。两组患者均给予卡铂注射液 50 mg/m^2 ,静脉滴注,连用5 d后休息4周,重复3次。最后一次给药时,腹腔给药组患者给予卡铂注射液 30 mg/m^2 ,加入0.9%氯化钠注射液750 ml中,放置在 $37\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 水浴锅中预热,采取腹腔穿刺的方式一次性快速注射。静脉给药组患者给予卡铂注射液 30 mg/m^2 ,加入0.9%氯化钠注射液750 ml中,静脉滴注,并在30 min内滴完。两组均给药1次并于至少1周后进行手术。于两组患者给药160~180 min、250~260 min后测定患者各组织中卡铂聚集浓度,并记录最后一次给药5 d后疗效和不良反应发生情况。结果:腹腔给药组患者5 d后总有效率,给药160~180 min后腹腔液、门静脉血和外周血,给药250~260 min后癌组织、癌旁正常组织、腹膜、大网膜和阴性淋巴结中卡铂聚集浓度均显著高于静脉给药组,不良反应发生率显著低于静脉给药组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论:术前单次腹腔注射较静脉滴注卡铂能提高肿瘤局部药物聚集浓度,提高化疗效果,降低不良反应发生率。

关键词 卡铂;腹腔注射;静脉滴注;肿瘤组织;药物聚集浓度

Effects of Single Administration by Different Ways on Drug Accumulation Concentration and Treatment of Tumor Tissue before Surgery

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ABSTRACT **OBJECTIVE:** To observe the effects of single administration of carboplatin by different ways on drug accumulation concentration and treatment of tumor tissue before surgery. **METHODS:** 60 patients with resectable advanced gastric cancer were randomly divided into intraperitoneal administration group (30 cases) and intravenous administration group (30 cases). All patients received 50 mg/m^2 Carboplatin injection, intravenous administration, it stopped 4 weeks after continuous 5 d, repeated 3 times, when the last chemotherapy, intraperitoneal administration group was given 30 mg/m^2 Carboplatin injection, adding into 750 ml 0.9% Sodium chloride injection, and placed in $37\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ water bath for preheating, taking paracentesis for disposable rapid injection. Intravenous administration group was 30 mg/m^2 Carboplatin injection, adding into 750 ml 0.9% Sodium chloride injection, by intravenous infusion within 30 min. Both groups were administered once for at least 1 week, then surgery was taken after 5 d. The carboplatin accumulation concentration in 2 groups was determined after 160-180 min and 250-260 min, respectively, and the efficacy in the 5th day and incidence of adverse reactions during treatment were recorded. **RESULTS:** The total effective rate after 5 d, peritoneal fluid, portal vein and peripheral blood after 160-180 min, and carboplatin accumulation concentration in cancer tissues, adjacent normal tissues, peritoneum, omentum and negative lymph node after 250-260 min in intraperitoneal administration group were significantly higher than intravenous administration group, the incidence of adverse reactions was significantly lower than intravenous administration group, the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). **CONCLUSIONS:** Compared with intravenous infusion, intraperitoneal injection of carboplatin before surgery can improve the local accumulation concentration and chemotherapeutic effect and reduce incidence of adverse reactions.

KEYWORDS Carboplatin; Intraperitoneal injection; Intravenous infusion; Tumor tissue; Drug accumulation concentration

进展期胃癌根治术后约50%的患者在5年内会发生腹腔复发和转移,最终导致患者死亡^[1]。总结临床实践经验发现,手术失败的原因在于腹腔内存在微小转移灶^[2]。近年来,胃癌治疗研究热点集中在术前化疗,大致分为腹腔化疗和静脉化疗两种方式^[3]。因此,在本研究中,笔者探讨了术前卡铂通过上述两种途径单次给药对肿瘤组织药物聚集浓度与化疗效果的影响,旨在为临床提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

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选择2013年8月—2015年8月我院收治的可切除进展期胃癌患者60例,按随机数字表法分为静脉给药组(30例)和腹腔给药组(30例)。两组患者性别、年龄、病理类型等基本资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性,详见表1。本研究方案经医院医学伦理委员会批准,所有患者或其家属均签署了知情同意书。

1.2 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准^[4-5]:(1)经病理证实为进展期胃癌患者;(2)无化疗史;(3)肝、肾等脏器功能正常。排除标准^[6]:(1)有药物过敏史患者;(2)肝、肾功能障碍患者;(3)进行过化疗患者;(4)不配合本研究者;(5)预计生存期不足3个月者。

表1 两组患者基本资料比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Tab 1 Comparison of general information between 2 groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	年龄,岁	男性/女性,例	身高,cm	体质量,kg	病理类型,例			
						低分化腺癌	中分化腺癌	高分化腺癌	印戒细胞癌
静脉给药组	30	39.12±13.39	14/16	169.12±12.13	61.98±1.68	9	8	7	6
腹腔给药组	30	38.19±15.29	15/15	168.03±13.00	62.18±1.26	8	5	7	10

1.3 治疗方法

两组患者均给予卡铂注射液(齐鲁制药有限公司;批准文号:国药准字H20020180;规格:10 ml:100 mg)30 mg/m²,静脉滴注,连用5 d后休息4周,计为1个疗程,共治疗3个疗程。最后一次给药时,腹腔给药组患者给予卡铂注射液30 mg/m²,加入0.9%氯化钠注射液750 ml中,放置在37℃水浴锅中预热,采取腹腔穿刺的方式一次性快速注射。静脉给药组患者给予卡铂注射液30 mg/m²,加入0.9%氯化钠注射液750 ml中,静脉滴注,并在30 min内滴完。两组均给药1次,并于至少1周后进行手术。

1.4 观察指标

于两组患者给药160~180 min、250~260 min后测定患者各组织中卡铂聚集浓度,并记录最后一次给药5 d后疗效和不良反应发生情况。卡铂聚集浓度具体测定方法参见文献[1]。

1.5 疗效判定标准^[4]

按照实体瘤疗效评价标准(RECIST)标准分为以下4个等级。完全缓解(CR):肿瘤完全消失;部分缓解(PR):肿瘤缩小程度≥50%;稳定(SD):25%≤肿瘤缩小程度<50%;进展(PD):肿瘤缩小程度<25%。总有效率=(CR例数+PR例数)/总例数×100%。

1.6 统计学方法

采用SPSS 18.0统计软件对所得数据进行分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用t检验;计数资料以%表示,采用 χ^2 检验;等级资料的比较采用秩和检验(Wilcoxon两样本比较法)。P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者给药160~180 min后各组织中卡铂聚集浓度比较

腹腔给药组患者给药160~180 min后腹腔液、门静脉血和外周血中卡铂聚集浓度显著高于静脉给药组,差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05),详见表2。

表2 两组患者给药160~180 min后各组织中卡铂聚集浓度比较($\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{g/g}$)Tab 2 Comparison of the carboplatin accumulation concentration in each tissue between 2 groups after 160-180 min($\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{g/g}$)

组别	n	腹腔液	门静脉血	外周血
静脉给药组	30	0.46±0.49	0.62±0.17	0.48±0.38
腹腔给药组	30	1.02±0.63*	1.32±0.19*	1.08±0.79*

注:与静脉给药组比较,*P<0.05

Note: vs. intravenous administration group,*P<0.05

2.2 两组患者给药250~260 min后各组织中卡铂聚集浓度比较

腹腔给药组患者给药250~260 min后癌组织、癌旁正常组织、腹膜、大网膜和阴性淋巴结中卡铂聚集浓度显著高于静脉给药组,差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05),详见表3。

2.3 两组患者临床疗效比较

最后一次给药5 d后,腹腔给药组患者总有效率显著高于静脉给药组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),详见表4。

表3 两组患者给药250~260 min后各组织中卡铂聚集浓度比较($\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{g/g}$)Tab 3 Comparison of the average value of the total carboplatin concentration in each tissue between 2 groups after 250-260 min($\bar{x} \pm s, \mu\text{g/g}$)

组别	n	癌组织	癌旁正常组织	腹膜	大网膜	阴性淋巴结
静脉给药组	30	0.36±0.25	0.27±0.10	0.39±0.26	0.28±0.13	0.42±0.14
腹腔给药组	30	1.06±0.61*	0.69±0.34*	1.48±0.78*	1.07±0.41*	0.69±0.34*

注:与静脉给药组比较,*P<0.05

Note: vs. intravenous administration group,*P<0.05

表4 两组患者临床疗效比较[例(%)]

Tab 4 Comparison of clinical efficacy between 2 groups [case(%)]

组别	n	CR	PR	SD	PD	总有效率,%
静脉给药组	30	8(26.67)	9(30.00)	6(20.00)	7(23.33)	56.67
腹腔给药组	30	19(63.33)	6(20.00)	4(13.33)	1(3.33)	83.33

2.4 不良反应

静脉给药组患者出现3例白细胞下降、2例贫血、4例脱发、2例神经毒性,不良反应发生率为36.67%;腹腔给药组患者出现1例白细胞下降、2例脱发,不良反应发生率为10.00%。腹腔给药组患者不良反应发生率显著低于静脉给药组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。

3 讨论

临床调查显示,许多肿瘤化疗的有效率较低主要是由于肿瘤局部有效药物浓度低,肿瘤组织中存在大量耐药细胞繁殖,对某些抗癌药物表现出耐药性^[7]。因此,治疗肿瘤的关键是提高肿瘤局部药物聚集浓度,延长药物对肿瘤细胞的作用时间,控制其药物毒性至最低限度。卡铂属于第二代铂类化合物,1986年于英国上市,其生化特征与顺铂相似,同属细胞周期非特异性药物。但肾毒性、耳毒性、神经毒性尤其是胃肠道反应均显著低于顺铂^[8],近年来逐渐受到重视。卡铂主要作用于DNA鸟嘌呤的N₇和O₆上,引起DNA链间及链内交联,破坏DNA分子,阻止其螺旋解链,干扰其合成而产生细胞毒作用^[9]。

本研究结果显示,腹腔给药组患者总有效率,给药160~180 min后腹腔液、门静脉血和外周血,给药250~260 min后癌组织、癌旁正常组织、腹膜、大网膜和阴性淋巴结中卡铂聚集浓度均显著高于静脉给药组,不良反应发生率显著低于静脉给药组,差异均有统计学意义。

综上所述,术前单次腹腔注射较静脉滴注卡铂能提高肿瘤局部药物聚集浓度,提高化疗效果,降低不良反应发生率。由于本研究纳入观察的样本量较小,此结论有待更多大样本研究进一步证实。

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坦索罗辛、硝苯地平、消旋山莨菪碱治疗输尿管下段结石的疗效和安全性比较

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摘要 目的:比较坦索罗辛、硝苯地平、消旋山莨菪碱治疗输尿管下段结石的疗效和安全性。方法:160例输尿管下段结石患者随机分为A组(40例)、B组(40例)、C组(40例)和D组(40例)。所有患者均需大量饮水,每日尿量达到 $>2\ 000\ \text{ml}$ 。在此基础上,A组患者给予盐酸坦索罗辛缓释胶囊 $0.4\ \text{mg}$,口服,每日1次;B组患者给予硝苯地平片 $10\ \text{mg}$,口服,每日3次;C组患者给予消旋山莨菪碱片 $10\ \text{mg}$,口服,每日3次;D组患者除适度增加饮水外不应用任何辅助排石药。各组疗程均为2周。观察各组患者的临床疗效,排石时间、排石大小、残留结石大小及不良反应发生情况。结果:总有效率 $A\text{组}>C\text{组}>B\text{组}>D\text{组}$,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);排石时间 $A\text{组}<B、C\text{组}<D\text{组}$,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),B、C组比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);排石大小 $A\text{组}>C\text{组}>B、D\text{组}$,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),B、D组比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);残留结石大小 $A\text{组}<B\text{组}<C\text{组}<D\text{组}$,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。各组患者治疗期间均未见明显不良反应发生。结论:坦索罗辛治疗输尿管下段结石的疗效显著优于硝苯地平和消旋山莨菪碱,硝苯地平与消旋山莨菪碱疗效相当,三者安全性均较好。

关键词 输尿管下段结石;坦索罗辛;硝苯地平;消旋山莨菪碱;疗效;安全性

Comparison of Efficacy and Safety of Tamsulosin versus Nifedipine and Racanisodamine in the Treatment of Lower Ureteral Calculi

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ABSTRACT **OBJECTIVE:** To compare the efficacy and safety of tamsulosin or nifedipine or racanisodamine in the treatment of lower ureteral calculi. **METHODS:** 160 patients with lower ureteral calculi were randomly divided into group A (40 cases), group B (40 cases), group C (40 cases) and group D (40 cases). All patients drank plenty of water to make daily urine output more than $2\ 000\ \text{ml}$. Based on it, group A orally received $0.4\ \text{mg}$ Tamsulosin hydrochloride sustained release capsule, once a day. Group B orally received $10\ \text{mg}$ Nifedipine tablet, 3 times a day. Group C orally received $10\ \text{mg}$ racanisodamine tablet, 3 times a day. Group D received no other drugs except for increasing drinking. The treatment course for all groups was 2 weeks. Clinical efficacy, lithagogue time, lithagogue size, residual calculi size and the incidence of adverse reactions in all groups were observed. **RESULTS:** The total effective rate in group A was higher than group C, which was higher than group B and group D, the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Lithagogue time in group A was shorter than group B and group C, which was shorter than group D, the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$), while there was no significant difference between group B and group C ($P>0.05$). Lithagogue size in group A was more than group C, which was more than group B and group D, the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$), while there was no significant difference between group B and group D ($P>0.05$). Residual calculi size in group A was less than group B, which was less than group C and group D, the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). And there were no severe adverse reactions in all groups. **CONCLUSIONS:** The efficacy of tamsulosin is superior to nifedipine and racanisodamine in the treatment of lower ureteral calculi, while nifedipine and racanisodamine show similar efficacy, with better safety.

KEYWORDS Lower ureter calculi; Tamsulosin; Nifedipine; Racanisodamine; Efficacy; Safety

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