

吉西他滨不同给药方案联合奥沙利铂治疗复发转移性胆管癌的临床观察

吴燕丽*, 曾 晖, 王智勇(武汉大学中南医院, 武汉 430071)

中图分类号 R735.8 文献标志码 A 文章编号 1001-0408(2017)27-3794-04

DOI 10.6039/j.issn.1001-0408.2017.27.14

摘要 目的:观察吉西他滨不同给药方案联合奥沙利铂治疗复发转移性胆管癌的疗效和安全性。方法:100例复发转移性胆管癌患者随机分为A组(50例)和B组(50例)。A组患者给予注射用吉西他滨 $1\ 000\ \text{mg}/\text{m}^2, \text{d}_{1,8}$, 固定静脉滴注 $30\ \text{min}$ +注射用奥沙利铂 $130\ \text{mg}/\text{m}^2, \text{d}_1$, 静脉滴注。B组患者给予注射用吉西他滨 $1\ 000\ \text{mg}/\text{m}^2, \text{d}_{1,8}$, 固定输注速率 $10\ \text{mg}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{min})$ +注射用奥沙利铂(用法用量同A组)。两组均以3周为1个疗程,至少行2个疗程治疗。观察两组患者的临床疗效及不良反应发生情况;随访3年,观察两组患者总生存时间和无进展生存时间。结果:两组患者均至少完成2个疗程治疗。B组患者客观缓解率、疾病控制率均显著高于A组,总生存时间、无进展生存时间均显著长于A组,但B组患者Ⅲ~Ⅳ级血小板下降发生率、白细胞下降发生率均显著高于A组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。结论:吉西他滨固定输注速率给药方案联合奥沙利铂用于复发转移性胆管癌患者在控制病情进展、延长生存时间、改善远期预后方面均显著优于吉西他滨固定滴注时间给药方案,但用药后可能会增加血液相关不良反应的发生风险。

关键词 吉西他滨;固定滴注时间;固定输注速率;胆管癌;复发转移性;疗效;安全性

Clinical Observation of Different Gemcitabine Dosage Regimens Combined with Oxaliplatin in the Treatment of Recurrent Metastatic Cholangiocarcinoma

WU Yanli, ZENG Hui, WANG Zhiyong (Zhongnan Hospital, Wuhan University, Wuhan 430071, China)

ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe therapeutic efficacy and safety of different gemcitabine dosage regimens combined with oxaliplatin in the treatment of recurrent metastatic cholangiocarcinoma. METHODS: A total of 100 patients with recurrent metastatic cholangiocarcinoma were randomly divided into group A (50 cases) and B (50 cases). Group A was given Gemcitabine hydrochloride for injection $1\ 000\ \text{mg}/\text{m}^2, \text{d}_{1,8}$, for fixed drip time $30\ \text{min}$ +Oxaliplatin for injection $130\ \text{mg}/\text{m}^2, \text{d}_1$, intravenously. Group B was given gemcitabine $1\ 000\ \text{mg}/\text{m}^2, \text{d}_{1,8}$, with fixed infusion speed of $10\ \text{mg}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{min})$ + Oxaliplatin for injection (same usage and dosage as group A). A treatment course lasted for 3 weeks, and both groups received 2 courses. Clinical efficacies and toxic reaction of 2 groups were observed, and total survival time, progression-free survival time of 2 groups were followed up for 3 years. RESULTS: Both groups completed at least 2 courses of treatment. The objective remission rate and disease control rate of group B were significantly higher than those of group A; total survival time and progression-free survival time of group B were significantly longer than those of group A. The incidence of III-IV degree thrombocytopenia and leucopenia in group B were significantly higher than group A, with statistical significance ($P < 0.05$). CONCLUSIONS: Gemcitabine dosage regimen of fixed infusion speed combined with Oxaliplatin is better than Gemcitabine dosage regimen of fixed drip time for recurrent metastatic cholangiocarcinoma patients in controlling the disease progression, prolonging the survival time and improving the long-term prognosis, but may increase the risk of blood related ADR.

KEYWORDS Gemcitabine; Fixed drip time; Fixed infusion speed; Cholangiocarcinoma; Recurrent metastatic; Therapeutic efficacy; Safety

流行病学研究显示,我国胆管癌发病人数约占消化系统癌症总人数的3%~4%;患者早期症状隐匿,难以明确诊断,超过80%的患者初次诊断时已进入晚期,丧失手术切除机会^[1]。目前,对于晚期胆管癌患者多推荐化疗方案以延长生存时间。吉西他滨联合铂类药物是

临床一线化疗方案,但患者客观缓解率不足30%,且总生存时间仅为7~9个月,无法满足临床治疗需要^[2-3]。国外学者报道证实,固定速率输注吉西他滨可提高肿瘤细胞内药物活性物质水平,增强抗肿瘤作用^[4];但该方案在复发转移性胆管癌患者中应用较少,亦缺乏与常规方案间的随机对照研究。为此,在本研究中笔者观察了吉西他滨不同给药方案联合奥沙利铂治疗复发转移性胆

* 主管药师。研究方向:医院药学。电话:027-67812605。
E-mail: cophone@sina.com

管癌的疗效和安全性,旨在为临床提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

选择2011年3月—2013年3月我院收治的100例复发转移性胆管癌患者,按随机数字表法将所有患者分为A组(50例)和B组(50例)。A组男性21例,女性29例;年龄46~75岁,平均年龄(64.34±5.89)岁;合并胆道梗阻12例;体力活动状态(PS)评分0分10例,1分28例,2分12例。B组男性18例,女性32例;年龄48~75岁,平均年龄(64.50±5.93)岁;合并胆道梗阻14例;PS评分0分12例,1分25例,2分13例。两组患者性别、年龄等基本资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究方案经医院医学伦理委员会审核通过,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:①经病理活检确诊为复发转移性胆管癌;②PS评分0~2分;③预计生存时间 ≥ 3 个月;④年龄18~75岁。排除标准:①入组前接受过放疗;②存在化疗禁忌证;③合并其他系统恶性肿瘤;④严重肝肾功能障碍;⑤心律失常;⑥凝血功能障碍;⑦白细胞 $< 4.0 \times 10^9 L^{-1}$;⑧血小板计数 $< 100 \times 10^9 L^{-1}$;⑨妊娠期或哺乳期妇女;⑩临床资料不全。

1.3 治疗方法

A组患者给予注射用吉西他滨(北京协和药厂,规格:1 g,批准文号:国药准字H20103522)1 000 mg/m²,d_{1,8},固定静脉滴注30 min+注射用奥沙利铂(江苏奥赛康药业股份有限公司,规格:0.1 g,批准文号:国药准字H20064297)130 mg/m²,d_{1,8},静脉滴注。B组患者给予注射用吉西他滨1 000 mg/m²,d_{1,8},固定输注速率10 mg/(m²·min)+注射用奥沙利铂(用法用量同A组)。两组患者化疗前30 min均给予盐酸帕洛诺司琼注射液[齐鲁制药(海南)有限公司,规格:5 mL:0.25 mg,批准文号:国药准字H20080227]0.25 mg,静脉滴注,预防呕吐。出现Ⅲ~Ⅴ级骨髓抑制者给予重组人粒细胞刺激因子注射液(齐鲁制药有限公司,规格:150 μg,批准文号:国药准字S20123003)2~4 g/(kg·次),静脉滴注,每日1次。两组均以3周为1个疗程,至少行2个疗程治疗。

1.4 观察指标

随访3年,观察两组患者总生存时间和无进展生存时间。总生存时间:化疗开始至死亡或最后1次随访。无进展生存时间:化疗开始至疾病进展或最后1次随访^[5]。

1.5 疗效判定标准

完全缓解(CR):靶病灶完全消失,无新病灶出现,至少维持4周;部分缓解(PR):靶病灶最大径之和减少 $\geq 30\%$,至少维持4周;疾病稳定(SD):靶病灶最大径之和减少未达PR,或增加未达疾病进展(PD);PD:靶病灶最大径之和至少增加 $\geq 20\%$,或出现新病灶^[5]。

客观缓解率=(CR例数+PR例数)/总例数 $\times 100\%$ 。疾病控制率=(CR例数+PR例数+SD例数)/总例数 $\times 100\%$ 。

1.6 不良反应

参照世界卫生组织(WHO)抗癌药物不良反应评估标准(CTCAE)^[6]分为0~Ⅳ级。

1.7 统计学方法

采用SPSS 20.0统计软件对数据进行分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,采用 t 检验;计数资料以率表示,采用 χ^2 检验;生存时间采用Kaplan-Meier法。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者近期疗效比较

两组患者均至少完成2个疗程治疗。B组患者客观缓解率、疾病控制率均显著高于A组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),详见表1。

表1 两组患者近期疗效比较(例)

Tab 1 Comparison of short-term efficacies between 2 groups(case)

组别	n	CR	PR	SD	PD	客观缓解率,%	疾病控制率,%
A组	50	4	7	14	25	22.00	50.00
B组	50	10	13	16	11	46.00*	78.00*

注:与A组比较,* $P<0.05$

Note: vs. group A, * $P<0.05$

2.2 两组患者总生存时间和无进展生存时间比较

B组患者总生存时间、无进展生存时间均显著长于A组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),详见表2。

表2 两组患者总生存时间和无进展生存时间比较(月)

Tab 2 Comparison of total survival time and progression-free survival time between 2 groups(month)

组别	n	总生存时间	无进展生存时间
A组	50	8.64±1.31	5.04±1.10
B组	50	12.87±1.73*	7.30±1.49*

注:与A组比较,* $P<0.05$

Note: vs. group A, * $P<0.05$

2.3 两组患者Ⅲ~Ⅳ级不良反应发生率比较

B组患者Ⅲ~Ⅳ级血小板下降发生率、白细胞下降发生率均显著高于A组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),详见表3。

3 讨论

已有研究显示,对于胆管癌患者即使具有手术指征,但远期复发转移率亦接近75%,且随访5年生存率仅为1%~4%^[6]。目前,临床治疗复发转移性胆管癌多采用氟尿嘧啶联合铂类化疗方案,但疾病控制率低于15%^[7]。近年来,随着吉西他滨在胆管癌治疗中的广泛应用,已被证实以其为基础的姑息治疗方案具有良好临床疗效^[8];同时,吉西他滨可提高铂类药物与肿瘤细胞DNA结合的稳定性,干扰损伤后修复进程,而两者亦无明显交叉耐药性,合用具有协同作用^[9]。

表3 两组患者Ⅲ~Ⅳ级不良反应发生率比较[例(%)]

Tab 3 Comparison of the incidence of Ⅲ-Ⅳ degree ADR between 2 groups[case(%)]

组别	n	血红蛋白下降	血小板下降	白细胞下降	恶心呕吐	便秘	乏力	脱发	皮疹	头痛	周围神经损伤	类感冒症候群	肝功能损伤	肾功能损伤	心电图异常
A组	50	5(10.00)	3(6.000)	2(4.00)	9(18.00)	4(8.00)	2(4.00)	1(2.00)	3(6.00)	2(4.00)	4(8.00)	1(2.00)	2(4.00)	1(2.00)	1(2.00)
B组	50	6(12.00)	8(16.00)*	7(14.00)*	8(16.00)	6(12.00)	3(6.00)	2(4.00)	2(4.00)	4(8.00)	5(10.00)	2(4.00)	3(6.00)	1(2.00)	1(2.00)

注:与A组比较,* $P < 0.05$

Note: vs. group A, * $P < 0.05$

目前,多个临床诊疗指南推荐吉西他滨联合铂类药物方案为胆管癌的一线化疗方案,其中奥沙利铂因其不良反应程度轻、治疗耐受性好等优势,已逐步取代顺铂成为临床治疗首选^[10]。药动学研究表明,脱氧嘧啶激酶在吉西他滨活性成分吉西他滨三磷酸酯代谢过程中发挥关键作用;该酶在体内可与药物充分结合而使其活性处于饱和状态,故单纯增加吉西他滨剂量并不能明显改善疗效,但可通过延长输注时间来增加病灶部位药物浓度,延长有效血药浓度维持时间,这对于提高肿瘤细胞抑杀效果具有重要意义^[11]。有研究显示,吉西他滨以10 mg/(m²·min)匀速输注时可维持有效血药浓度20 mmol/L左右,而采用常规30 min内静脉滴注完毕方案时,其有效血药浓度受脱氧嘧啶激酶饱和度影响,血药浓度明显降低,肿瘤细胞内活性成分累积量亦随之减少,而影响局部抑杀效应^[12]。因此,调整吉西他滨给药方案可能在一定程度上会提高疗效。近年来,多项Ⅱ期临床研究证实,吉西他滨固定输注速率在胰腺癌、复发或难治性非霍奇金淋巴瘤及晚期卵巢癌方面可获得更明显疗效^[13],但对于复发转移性胆管癌患者采用固定输注速率能否增加临床收益尚无明确定论。

本研究结果显示,B组患者客观缓解率、疾病控制率均显著高于A组,总生存时间、无进展生存时间均显著长于A组,差异均有统计学意义。这说明,吉西他滨固定输注速率给药方案用于复发转移性胆管癌在缩小靶病灶,控制病情进展及延长生存时间方面均显著优于固定滴注时间给药方案。B组患者Ⅲ~Ⅳ级血小板下降发生率、白细胞下降发生率均显著高于A组,差异均有统计学意义。这说明,吉西他滨固定输注速率用于复发转移性胆管癌患者后可能会诱发血小板和白细胞下降。经积极对症干预后,各项指标均恢复正常,无患者退出治疗。

综上所述,吉西他滨固定输注速率给药方案联合奥沙利铂用于复发转移性胆管癌患者在控制病情进展、延长生存时间、改善远期预后方面均显著优于吉西他滨固定滴注时间给药方案,但用药后可能会增加血液相关不良反应的发生风险。由于本研究纳入的样本量较小,随访时间较短,故此结论有待大样本、多中心研究进一步证实。

参考文献

[1] Eckmann KR, Patel DK, Landgraf A, et al. Chemotherapy outcomes for the treatment of unresectable intrahepatic and hilar cholangiocarcinoma: a retrospective analysis

[J]. *Gastrointest Cancer Res*, 2011, 4(5/6):155-160.

- [2] Lee J, Park SH, Chang HM, et al. Gemcitabine and oxaliplatin with or without erlotinib in advanced biliary tract cancer: a multicenter, open-label, randomized, phase 3 study [J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2012, 13(2):181-188.
- [3] El Deen DA, Toson EA, El Morsy SM. Gemcitabine-based induction chemotherapy and concurrent with radiation in advanced head and neck cancer[J]. *Med Oncol*, 2012, 29(5):3367-3373.
- [4] Ko AH, Espinoza AM, Jones KA, et al. Optimizing the administration of fixed-dose rate gemcitabine plus capecitabine using an alternating-week schedule: a dose finding and early efficacy study in advanced pancreatic and biliary carcinomas[J]. *Am J Clin Oncol*, 2012, 35(5):411-417.
- [5] 万德森. 临床肿瘤学[M]. 2版. 北京: 科技出版社, 2005: 348-349.
- [6] Soares KC, Kamel I, Cosgrove DP, et al. Hilar cholangiocarcinoma: diagnosis, treatment options, and management [J]. *Hepatobil Surg Nutr*, 2014, 3(1):18-34.
- [7] Halim A, Ebrahim MA, Saleh Y. A phase II study of outpatient bi-weekly gemcitabine-oxaliplatin in advanced biliary tract carcinomas[J]. *Jpn J Clin Oncol*, 2011, 41(2):217-224.
- [8] Leijen S, Veltkamp SA, Huitema AD, et al. Phase I dose-escalation study and population pharmacokinetic analysis of fixed dose rate gemcitabine plus carboplatin as second-line therapy in patients with ovarian cancer[J]. *Gynecol Oncol*, 2013, 130(3):511-517.
- [9] Elsamany S, Farooq MU, Elsirafy M, et al. Phase II study of low-dose fixed-rate infusion of gemcitabine combined with cisplatin and dexamethasone in resistant non-Hodgkin lymphoma and correlation with Bcl-2 and MDR expression [J]. *Med Oncol*, 2014, 31(3):872-872.
- [10] Malka D, Cervera P, Foulon S, et al. Gemcitabine and oxaliplatin with or without cetuximab in advanced biliary-tract cancer (BINGO): a randomized, open-label, non-comparative phase 2 trial[J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2014, 15(8):819-828.
- [11] Santini D, Virzi V, Vasile E, et al. A phase II trial of fixed-dose rate gemcitabine plus capecitabine in metastatic/advanced biliary tract cancer patients[J]. *Oncology*, 2012, 82(2):75-82.
- [12] Qiu MT, Ding XX, Hu JW, et al. Fixed-dose rate infusion and standard rate infusion of gemcitabine in patients

进展期胃癌患者腹腔镜微创切除术前应用新辅助化疗的效果分析

杨立平*, 李晓峰, 耿兴隆, 秦伟, 戴勇, 党宝宝#, 杨生虎, 韩云, 董晋(青海大学附属医院腹部腔镜外科, 西宁 810001)

中图分类号 R453.9 文献标志码 A 文章编号 1001-0408(2017)27-3797-04

DOI 10.6039/j.issn.1001-0408.2017.27.15

摘要 目的:观察进展期胃癌患者腹腔镜微创切除术前应用新辅助化疗的疗效和安全性。方法:回顾性分析93例进展期胃癌患者资料,按治疗方案的不同分为单纯组(55例)和联合组(38例)。单纯组患者均行腹腔镜微创切除术治疗。联合组患者于腹腔镜微创切除术前给予亚叶酸钙注射液400 mg/m²+奥沙利铂注射液85 mg/m²,静脉滴注2 h, d₁+氟尿嘧啶注射液2 400 mg/m²,静脉滴注46 h, d₂,2周为1个疗程,共2~4个疗程,后隔4周行腹腔镜微创切除术。两组患者术后均给予肠外营养、预防性抗炎等常规治疗,并于术后行6个疗程奥沙利铂+卡培他滨方案或替吉奥+奥沙利铂方案化疗。观察联合组患者的临床疗效及不良反应发生情况,两组患者的手术时间、术中失血量、术中输血、切除范围、中转开腹情况、淋巴结清扫数目、完整切除情况、术后首次排气时间、恢复流质进食时间、术后住院天数及并发症发生情况。结果:联合组患者客观缓解率为44.8%,疾病控制率为92.2%,发生I级不良反应23例次、II级13例次、III级3例次。联合组患者完整切除率显著高于单纯组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组患者手术时间、术中失血量、术中输血率、切除范围、中转开腹率、淋巴结清扫数目、术后首次排气时间、恢复流质进食时间、术后住院天数、并发症发生率比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论:腹腔镜微创切除术前采用亚叶酸钙、奥沙利铂、氟尿嘧啶新辅助化疗方案用于进展期胃癌的疗效显著,可提高术中完整切除率,且未增加不良反应的发生。

关键词 进展期胃癌;新辅助化疗;亚叶酸钙;奥沙利铂;氟尿嘧啶;疗效;安全性

Analysis of the Efficacy of Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy in Advanced Gastric Carcinoma Patients before Laparoscopic Minimally Invasive Resection

YANG Liping, LI Xiaofeng, GENG Xinglong, QIN Wei, DAI Yong, DANG Baobao, YANG Shenghu, HAN Yun, DONG Jin (Dept. of Endoscopic Surgery of Abdomen, the Affiliated Hospital of Qinghai University, Xining 810001, China)

ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To observe the efficacy and safety of neoadjuvant chemotherapy in advanced gastric carcinoma patients before laparoscopic minimally invasive resection. METHODS: In retrospective analysis, 93 patients with advanced gastric carcinoma were divided into single group (55 cases) and combined group (38 cases). Single group received laparoscopic minimally invasive operation. Combination group was given Tetrahydrofolate injection 400 mg/m²+Oxaliplatin injection 85 mg/m², i.v., 2 h, d₁. Fluorouracil injection 2 400 mg/m², i.v., 46 h, d₂. A treatment course lasted for 2 weeks, both received 2-4 courses of treatment and 4 weeks later received laparoscopic minimally invasive resection. Both groups received routine treatment as parenteral nutrition and preventive anti-inflammation. They were given oxaliplatin+capecitabine or gimeracil oteracil potassium capsule+oxaliplatin chemotherapy for 6 courses. Clinical efficacies and ADR of combination group were observed. Operation time, intraoperative blood loss, intraoperative blood transfusion, resection range, conversions to laparotomy, the number of lymph node dissection, complete resection and postoperative first exhaust time, the time of fluid feeding recovery, the length of hospital stay and complications were observed in 2 groups. RESULTS: The objective remission rate and disease control rate of combination group were 44.8% and 92.2%; there were 23 case time of grade I ADR, 13 case time of grade II ADR and 3 case time of grade III ADR. Complete resection rate of combination group was significantly higher than that of single group, with statistical significance ($P<0.05$). There

with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a meta-analysis of six trials[J]. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol*, 2012, 70(6):861-873.

* 主治医师, 硕士研究生。研究方向:普通外科。电话:0971-6230831。E-mail:66236986@qq.com

通信作者:副主任医师。研究方向:普通外科。电话:0971-6230829。E-mail:664763852@qq.com

[13] Morizane C, Okusaka T, Ueno H, *et al.* Phase I/II study of gemcitabine as a fixed dose rate infusion and S-1 combination therapy (FGS) in gemcitabine-refractory pancreatic cancer patients [J]. *Cancer Chemother Pharmacol*, 2011, 69(4):957-964.

(收稿日期:2016-12-08 修回日期:2017-07-18)

(编辑:陈宏)