

奥沙利铂和伊立替康治疗失败后转移性结直肠癌的化疗选择

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摘要 目的:通过回顾性分析奥沙利铂及伊立替康化疗失败的转移性结直肠癌化疗疗效,探索结直肠癌的解救化疗方案。**方法:**回顾2005年1月~2013年3月本院经奥沙利铂及伊立替康化疗失败的转移性结直肠癌患者37例,分析化疗的有效率(RR)及无进展生存(PFS)。**结果:**化疗总有效率13.51%(5/37),5例PR,12例SD,20例PD;以培美曲塞为基础化疗方案总有效率略高于其他方案(17.64% vs. 10.00%, $P=0.64$),未延长PFS(2.00个月 vs. 1.63个月,HR=0.79,95%CI:0.35~1.78, $P=0.58$);以雷替曲塞为基础的化疗方案有效率略高于其他方案(16.67% vs. 12.00%, $P=0.34$),未延长PFS(1.58个月 vs. 1.90个月,HR=2.24,95%CI:0.98~5.12, $P=0.06$)。**结论:**以培美曲塞或雷替曲塞为基础的联合化疗方案对奥沙利铂及伊立替康化疗失败的转移性结直肠癌患者有一定疗效,值得进一步开展临床研究。

关键词 结直肠癌 解救化疗方案 奥沙利铂 培美曲塞

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1000-8179.2013.1736

Chemotherapy for metastatic colorectal cancer after failure of treatment with irinotecan and oxaliplatin

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Abstract Objective: This retrospective study aims to determine the efficacy of chemotherapy and improve a salvage chemotherapy agent for metastatic colorectal cancer (MCRC) after failure of treatment with irinotecan and oxaliplatin. **Methods:** Between January 2002 and March 2013, 37 patients with metastatic MCRC who had progressed after treatment with irinotecan and oxaliplatin were analyzed for their response rate (RR) and progression-free survival (PFS). **Results:** The overall RR of the 37 patients was 13.51%, with 5 cases of partial response (PR), 12 cases of disease stabilization (SD), and 20 cases of progression (PD). Compared with other chemotherapy regimens, treatment with a pemetrexed-based chemotherapy agent had a higher RR (17.64% vs. 10.00%, $P=0.64$) without a longer PFS (2.00 months vs. 1.63 months, HR=0.79, 95%, CI: 0.35 to 1.78, $P=0.58$). Compared with other chemotherapy regimens, treatment with a raltirexed-based chemotherapy agent had a higher RR (16.67% vs. 12.00%, $P=0.34$) without a longer PFS (1.58 months vs. 1.90 months, HR=2.24, 95%, CI: 0.98 to 5.12, $P=0.06$). **Conclusion:** In patients with MCRC after failure of treatment with irinotecan and oxaliplatin, a pemetrexed-based or raltirexed-based chemotherapy agent may be beneficial during salvage treatment and is therefore worthy of further study.

Keywords: colorectal cancer, salvage chemotherapy agent, oxaliplatin pemetrexed

在西方国家结直肠癌在癌症的死因中居第二位,大约30%的患者诊断时已发生转移^[1],50%的早期患者发生进展^[2]。我国结直肠癌发病率29.07/10万,居第三位,城市地区的发病率32.95/10万,居第二

位^[3]。转移性结直肠癌(metastatic colorectal cancer, MCRC)的化疗作用日趋重要,以奥沙利铂及伊立替康为基础的一、二线化疗提高了患者的生存期,但耐药后的治疗研究较少。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2005年1月~2013年3月本院收治转移性结肠癌患者37例,所有患者均经病理证实,接受过两线含奥沙利铂和/或伊立替康方案化疗,有影像学进展的证据,有可评价的靶病灶,且完成2疗程以上治疗。收集的内容包括患者的一般特征、肿瘤特征、肿瘤对治疗的反应、不良反应及进展时间。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 纳入标准 所有患者化疗前进行行为状态评分、心电图、生化、血常规及CT检查,治疗两个疗程后行CT检查评价疗效,有效及稳定的病例4个疗程后确认疗效。药物的剂量强度:每2周奥沙利铂85 mg/m²,每3周130 mg/m²;每2周伊立替康180 mg/m²;每3周顺铂75 mg/m²;每3周紫杉醇150 mg/m²;每3周丝裂霉素10 mg/m²;每3周表柔比星60 mg/m²;每3周紫杉醇白蛋白结合型200 mg d1,8;每3周卡培他滨1 000 mg/m²每日2次,d1-14;每3周替吉奥80 mg/m²,d1-14;每3周培美曲塞500 mg/m²;每3周雷替曲塞2.5 mg/m²,每2周贝伐单抗5 mg/kg,每3周7.5 mg/kg;西妥昔单抗首剂400 mg/m²,以后每周250 mg/m²。

1.2.2 疗效评价 疗效按RECIST实体瘤评价标准,分为完全缓解(complete remission, CR)、部分缓解(partial remission, PR)、稳定(stable disease, SD)及进展(progression disease, PD)。不良反应按WHO抗癌药物急性、亚急性标准分为0~IV级。

1.3 统计学方法

所有数据录入建立数据库,描述患者临床病理学特征,对年龄、性别、组织学分级、原发部位、分期、转移部位、培美曲塞、雷替曲塞为基础的化疗等因素进行分析,用Kaplan-Meier法进行生存评估及用Log-rank法比较生存曲线;用Fisher确切概率比较化疗方案有效率间的差异,用SAS(statistic analysis system)软件进行分析。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$, $P<0.05$ 为有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者特征

入选的患者37例,中位年龄55岁,范围34~73岁。男性23例,占62.16%,女性14例,占37.84%。有8例患者进行了K-RAS检测,其中野生型3例,占37.50%;突变型5例,占62.50%(表1)。

所入选的患者结肠癌19例,占51.35%;乙状结肠癌10例,占27.03%;升结肠癌7例,占18.92%;横结肠癌1例,占2.70%。转移部位主要为肝转移29例,占78.37%;其次为淋巴结转移20例,占54.05%;肺转移

19例,占51.35%;腹膜9例,占24.32%;骨转移5例,占13.51%;2例卵巢转移,占5.41%。

2.2 化疗方案及有效率

37例患者中,有17例接受了以培美曲塞为基础的化疗,其中联合替吉奥15例,联合顺铂1例,联合卡培他滨1例。以雷替曲塞为基础的化疗12例,联合奥沙利铂3例,联合贝伐单抗3例,联合紫杉醇白蛋白结合型+西妥昔单抗+顺铂+替吉奥+洛铂各1例,雷替曲塞单药1例。非培美曲塞、非雷替曲塞方案8例,伊立替康联合西妥昔单抗2例,紫杉醇联合丝裂霉素、伊立替康联合替吉奥及西妥昔单抗、表柔比星联合氟尿嘧啶、替吉奥联合西妥昔单抗、奥沙利铂联合替吉奥及奥沙利铂联合氟尿嘧啶各1例表2。

37例化疗病例总有效率13.51%(5/37),无CR病例,其中5例PR,12例SD,20例PD。以培美曲塞为基础的化疗有效率17.64%(7/37),略高于其他方案的10.00%,但无统计学意义($P=0.39$)。其中培美曲塞联合替吉奥有效率为20.00%,略高于其他方案的9.09%,但无统计学差异($P=0.38$)。以雷替曲塞为基础的化疗方案有效率16.67%,略高于其他方案的12.00%,但无显著性差异 $P=0.34$ 。5例有效的为培美曲塞联合替吉奥3例,培美曲塞联合替吉奥及贝伐单抗1例、雷替曲塞联合奥沙利铂及贝伐单抗1例,雷替曲塞联合紫杉醇白蛋白结合型1例。

表1 临床及病理特征 例(%)

Table 1 Clinical and pathologic of characteristics (n%)

Characteristics	No. (%) of patients
Sex	
Male	23(62.16)
Female	14(37.84)
KRAS	
Mutant	5(62.60)
Wild type	3(37.40)
Initial sites of distant metastasis	
Liver	29(78.37)
Node	20(54.05)
Lung	19(51.35)
Peritoneum	9(24.32)
Bone	5(13.51)
Ovary	2(5.41)
Tumor location	
Rectum	19(51.35)
Sigmoid	10(27.03)
Ascending colon	7(18.92)
Transverse colon	1(2.70)

表2 转移性结、直肠癌的治疗方案 例(%)

Table 2 Chemotherapy regimens for metastatic colorectal cancer (n%)

Chemotherapy	No. of patients	No. (Response Rate)
Pemetrexed-based agent	17	3(17.64)
Pemetrexed and S-1*	15	3(20.00)
Pemetrexed and cisplatin	1	0
Pemetrexed and capecitabine	1	0
Raltirexed-based agent	12	2(16.67)
Raltirexed and oxaliplatin**	3	1
Raltirexed and bevacizumab	3	0
Raltirexed and Paclitaxel (Albumin Bound)	1	1
Raltirexed and cetuximab	1	0
Raltirexed and cisplatin	1	0
Raltirexed and S-1	1	0
Raltirexed and lobaplatin	1	0
Raltirexed alone	1	0
No pemetrexed and no raltirexed	8	0
Paclitaxel and mitomycin	1	0
Irinotecan, S-1 and cetuximab	1	0
Irinotecan and cetuximab	2	0
Epirubicin and fluorouracil	1	0
S-1 and cetuximab	1	0
Oxaliplatin and S-1	1	0
Oxaliplatin and fluorouracil	1	0

*: Pemetrexed, S-1 and bevacizumab (4 patients); pemetrexed, S-1 and endostar (2 patients); **: Raltirexed, oxaliplatin and bevacizumab (1 patient)

2.3 化疗对PFS的影响

全组 PFS 1.77 个月,以培美曲塞为基础的 PFS 2.0 个月,高于其他方案的 1.63 个月,但 HR=0.79, 95%CI: 0.35 ~ 1.78, P=0.58。以雷替曲塞为基础的 PFS 1.53 个月,略低于其他方案的 1.90 个月, HR=2.24, 95%CI: 0.98 ~ 5.12, P=0.06。二者均无统计学意义(图 1, 2)。

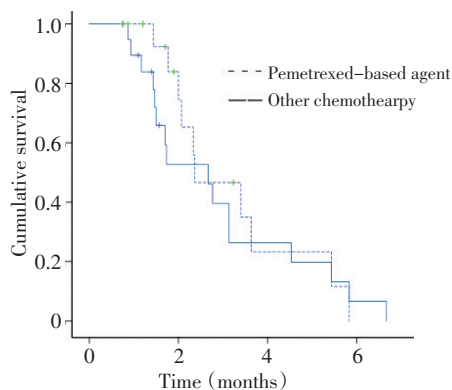


图1 以培美曲塞为基础化疗方案的无进展生存曲线
Figure 1 PFS of patients treated with pemetrexed-based chemotherapy and other agent

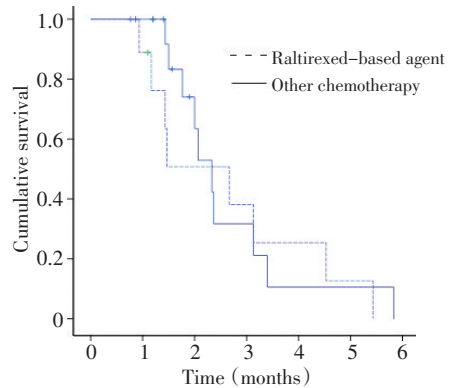


图2 以雷替曲塞为基础化疗方案的无进展生存曲线
Figure 2 PFS of patients treated with raltirexed-based chemotherapy and other agent

2.4 不良反应

本研究发生消化道反应 27 例,其中 I 度 12 例, II 度 15 例。骨髓抑制 9 例, I 度 5 例, II 度 2 例, III 度 1 例, IV 度 1 例。II 度脱发 2 例。II 度腹泻 1 例。II 度肝损害 2 例,无化疗相关死亡(表 3)。

表3 不良反应分级

Table 3 Toxicity profile by grade

Toxicity type	I	II	III	IV
Vomiting	12	15	0	0
Myelosuppression	5	2	1	1
Diarrhea	0	1	0	0
Baldness	0	2	0	0
Hepatic damage	0	2	0	0

3 讨论

近年来,转移性结直肠癌的姑息化疗取得长足进步,特别是伊立替康及奥沙利铂的应用,使中位生存时间从 12 个月提高到 20 个月,分子靶向药物的应用进一步提高了生存期^[4]。而奥沙利铂、伊立替康化疗失败后的部分患者一般状况良好,目前没有标准化疗方案,国外学者就此领域做了积极探索。Bitossi 等^[5]用吉西他滨联合氟尿嘧啶方案治疗奥沙利铂及伊立替康失败的转移性结直肠癌患者,有效率 10.8%; Bendell 等^[6]应用哌立福辛联合卡培他滨有效率为 20%; Scartozzi 等^[7]应用卡培他滨联合丝裂霉素疗效 8%。

本研究发现,主要以培美曲塞及雷替曲塞为基础的化疗方案治疗伊立替康及奥沙利铂治疗失败的结直肠癌患者,有效率 13.51%。以培美曲塞为基础的化疗 17 例,3 例有效,有效率 17.64%。其中培美曲塞联合替吉奥方案 15 例,有效率高达 20%,但同其他方案相比,未延长 PFS(HR=0.75, 95%CI: 0.33 ~ 1.70, P=0.49),但有效率高于 Wu 等^[8]以培美曲塞为基础

二、三线治疗晚期结直肠癌3.45%的结果。Yasui等^[9]应用替吉奥单药治疗伊立替康及奥沙利铂治疗失败的结直肠癌患者,有效率7%,提示替吉奥有一定的疗效。Kim等^[10]应用丝裂霉素联合替吉奥治疗伊立替康及奥沙利铂治疗耐药的10例结直肠癌患者,未见有效病例;本研究结果提示培美曲塞联合替吉奥有效率达20%,疾病控制率46.67%,近一半患者临床获益,为较优组合,有一定应用前景,宜扩大样本量进行随机对照研究。转移性结直肠癌三线及后线治疗可供选择的效药物少。Gravalos等^[11]的随机对照研究表明:雷替曲塞联合奥沙利铂一线治疗结直肠癌的有效率高于FOLFOX4方案,提示雷替曲塞为治疗结直肠癌有效药物之一。本研究显示雷替曲塞为基础分化疗方案有效率16.67%,略于其他方案,但无统计学意义($P=0.34$),其PFS 1.58个月,低于其他方案的1.90个月,HR=2.24,95%CI: 0.98~5.12, $P=0.06$ 。而Rosati等^[12]应用雷替曲塞联合丝裂霉素三线治疗结直肠癌患者,未见有效病例。本研究结果显示雷替曲塞联合奥沙利铂及紫杉醇白蛋白结合型各1例有效,但奥沙利铂有剂量限制性毒性,应用于三线治疗的空间有限,紫杉醇白蛋白结合型价格昂贵,其化疗组合及疗效需进一步研究。

分子靶向药物的应用提高了结直肠癌的生存期,本研究应用西妥昔单抗5例,2例SD,3例PD,无有效病例,同不含西妥昔单抗相比,未能延长PFS(1.50个月 vs. 1.83个月,HR=0.73,95%CI:0.21~2.48, $P=0.62$)。而Pfeiffer等^[13]应用西妥昔单抗联合伊立替康双周方案PFS 5.4个月,长于本研究结果,可能和KRAS、BRAF及PI3KCA基因突变率高有关^[14]。本研究应用贝伐珠单抗8例,有2例PR,但未能延长PFS(1.76个月 vs. 1.64个月,HR=1.02,95%CI:0.38~2.76, $P=0.96$)。而Park等^[15]研究贝伐珠单抗联合化疗的PFS 7.30个月,高于本研究结果,可能为患者依从性差,病情稳定后放弃治疗有关,宜进一步研究。Kaneko等^[16]应用帕尼单抗三线治疗1例结肠癌患者,取得PR的疗效,其在结直肠癌三线治疗疗效值得期待。

本研究患者耐受性较好,仅有2例出现Ⅲ/Ⅳ度骨髓抑制,15例患者Ⅱ度消化道反应。2例用伊立替康患者出现Ⅱ度腹泻,2例用雷替曲塞患者出现Ⅱ度肝损害,经对症均缓解,无治疗相关死亡。

本研究为回顾性研究,患者的选择为单中心,病例的选择及相关结果可能存在一定的偏倚,需进一步深入探索。以培美曲塞或雷替曲塞为基础的联合化疗方案对奥沙利铂及伊立替康化疗失败的转移性结直肠癌患者有一定疗效,其中以培美曲塞联合替吉奥较优,联合贝伐珠单抗可能提高疗效,且耐受性较好,值得进一步临床研究。

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(2013-10-18收稿)(2013-11-12修回)

(本文编辑:杨红欣)