

转移性激素敏感性前列腺癌系统性全身治疗的研究进展

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摘要:初诊转移性前列腺癌的治疗以雄激素剥夺治疗(ADT)为主,但随着疾病进展都不可避免地发展为预后不良的转移性去势抵抗性前列腺癌。近年来,早期联合治疗在转移性激素敏感性前列腺癌的治疗方面取得了突破性进展,多项研究提示ADT联合多西他赛或醋酸阿比特龙加泼尼松龙能显著改善患者的生存预后。同时,新药及新的治疗策略也在不断推陈出新,针对多种新型内分泌治疗及免疫治疗的探索性研究正在逐步开展。全文主要针对转移性激素敏感性前列腺癌系统性全身治疗的研究进展进行综述,探讨如何优化多种治疗选择达到患者的最大生存获益。

主题词:转移性去势敏感性前列腺癌;雄激素剥夺治疗;多西他赛;阿比特龙

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Research Progress of Systemic Treatment of Metastatic Hormone-Sensitive Prostate Cancer

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Abstract: The main treatment of newly diagnosed metastatic prostate cancer(mPC) is androgen deprivation therapy(ADT). As the disease progresses, it is inevitable to develop metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) with poor prognosis. Recently, breakthroughs have been made in the treatment of metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC), and several studies have suggested that ADT combined with docetaxel or abiraterone acetate plus prednisolone (AAP) can significantly improve the survival prognosis of patients. Meanwhile, new drugs and new treatment strategies are constantly being introduced, and clinical trials of other hormone therapy, immunotherapy and chemotherapy are being carried out gradually. This article reviews the advances in the systematic treatment of mHSPC and explores how to optimize multiple treatment options to achieve maximum survival benefit for patients.

Subject words: metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer; androgen deprivation therapy; docetaxel; abiraterone

前列腺癌(prostate cancer, PC)是泌尿生殖系统中常见的恶性肿瘤,发病率逐年提高。美国癌症中心SEER数据库提供的国家癌症状况年度报告指出,2019年预计新发前列腺癌病例数达174 650例,死亡人数预计达31 620例^[1]。绝大多数局限性疾病通

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过根治性前列腺切除术(radical prostatectomy, RP)或放疗(radiation therapy, RT)等原发灶治疗可达到治愈效果,但我国有近70%的初诊患者存在远处转移,多伴有排尿困难和骨痛等症状,5年生存率降至28.2%^[2-3]。转移性激素敏感性前列腺癌(metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer, mHSPC)定义为对激素有疗效应答的转移性前列腺癌,治疗以雄激素剥夺治疗(androgen deprivation therapy, ADT)为主^[4-6]。临

床上,绝大多数转移性未经激素治疗的前列腺癌(metastatic hormone-naive prostate cancer,mHNPC)属于mHSPC。

近5年来,初诊mHSPC治疗发生明显变化,积极合理的综合治疗可有效延长患者生命并改善生活质量。多项临床试验在内分泌治疗基础上早期联合多西他赛或阿比特龙可显著提高患者的总生存率,延长疾病无进展生存时间(progression free survival,PFS)约10个月,因此被指南推荐为新的一线治疗方法。其他新型内分泌治疗以及免疫治疗等相关的临床试验正在不断开展。根据肿瘤负荷的不同以及疾病进展风险的差异,我们需要制定更加个体化的治疗方案。本文总结了mHSPC全身系统性治疗相关的研究进展。

1 传统内分泌治疗在转移性前列腺癌中的应用

基于1941年Huggins和Hodges提出的前列腺癌雄激素依赖性特征,ADT仍然是晚期转移性前列腺癌的基本治疗。ADT能显著降低血清游离睾酮(free testosterone,fT)及前列腺特异性抗原(prostate specific antigen,PSA)水平,延缓疾病进展。临幊上主要通过手术切除双侧睾丸或口服促黄体激素释放激素(luteinizing hormone releasing hormone,LHRH)类似物/拮抗剂达到去势目的,联合或不联合一代抗雄药物如氟他胺、尼鲁米特或比卡鲁胺等。然而,mPC患者多为老年患者,身体机能减退且常合并老年性疾病,单独使用ADT会导致性功能障碍,乳房增大、潮热等类似女性更年期症状,进一步影响生活质量。SWOG研究^[4]通过比较间歇ADT(intermittent androgen deprivation,IAD)和持续ADT(continuous androgen deprivation,CAD)在患者生存预后及生活质量方面的优劣性探讨ADT的最佳给药方案。该研究共纳入3040例初诊mHSPC患者,在连续ADT治疗7个月后随机纳入CAD组和IAD组(PSA>20ng/ml或高于基线水平;PSA>10mg/ml且有症状时恢复ADT继续治疗7个月,并根据治疗后的PSA水平确定后续方案)。中位随访时间9.8年,两组患者的中位总体生存期(median overall survival,mOS)分别为5.8年和5.1年。IAD对患者的勃起功能及心理健康方

面有优势,但死亡风险较CAD增加20%(HR=1.10,90%CI:0.99~1.23)。这在其他临床试验中得到类似结果^[5]。因此mHSPC患者优先选择CAD治疗。同时有研究显示治疗过程中PSA和fT水平越低(PSA<0.2ng/ml)的患者预后越好^[6],最大限度雄激素阻断治疗可以改善mHSPC的临床结果^[7]。然而,绝大多数患者在有效治疗1年左右便出现PSA升高^[8~9],进而发展为去势抵抗状态,对内分泌治疗失效并出现疾病进展。尽管晚期mCRPC的治疗选择较多,如化疗、新型内分泌治疗、镭-223(Radium-223)和前列腺癌疫苗Sipuleucel-T等,但其预后仍不容乐观,mOS仅12个月左右,是PC死亡的主要原因。

2 内分泌治疗联合多西他赛化疗成为高瘤负荷患者的标准治疗

多西他赛作为一种抗微管类化疗药,在晚期mPC治疗及预后方面具有重要意义。mPC患者约3/4的生存时间处于去势抵抗状态,这可能与疾病初诊时便存在激素抵抗性癌细胞亚群相关。因此,早期化疗能尽量根除该类癌细胞亚群,延长雄激素依赖性,进而推迟进入CRPC状态的时间^[10],且部分患者由于疾病进展后体能状态下降及相关并发症的发生而错失化疗机会^[11~13]。因此,早期联合多西他赛治疗mHSPC的疗效被不断探索和研究。

迄今为止,三项临床试验CHAARTED、STAMPEDE-C和GETUG-AFU-15均研究了mHSPC早期联合多西他赛的疗效(Table 1),直接推动其诊疗模式的改变。各组研究中单纯ADT患者的OS约45个月,且在高瘤负荷(定义为骨转移灶≥4处,且至少有1处在脊柱骨和骨盆以外,或存在内脏转移)患者中预后更差。2015年发表的CHAARTEDⅢ期研究^[14]中790例mHSPC患者被随机分配至长期ADT组或联合治疗组,中位随访时间为28.9个月,研究结果提示化疗组患者mOS较单纯ADT组延长13.6个月(57.6m vs 44.0m;HR=0.61;95%CI:0.47~0.80,P<0.001),且在高瘤负荷患者中生存获益更显著(mOS,49.2m vs 32.2m,P<0.001),这在长期随访结局中得到验证^[15]。

GETUG-AFU-15是首个探索ADT联合多西他赛治疗mHSPC的Ⅲ期RCT研究^[16],纳入385例mCSPC

男性按 1:1 随机分配至单纯 ADT 组和联合治疗组(化疗周期最多为 9 个)。随访 50 个月的初步研究结果显示, 化疗组患者在 PFS 方面较 ADT 组延长 10 个月, HR 为 0.72, 但无 OS 获益 (54.2m vs 58.9m; HR=1.01, 95%CI:0.75~1.36), 且在后续延长随访时间及亚组分析(高瘤负荷患者)中, 两组在 OS 方面仍未达到统计学差异($P>0.05$)^[17]。多中心Ⅲ期临床试验 STAMPEDE-C 组研究结果与 CHAARTED 研究结果相一致, 提示联合化疗较单纯 ADT 治疗有生存获益 (mOS:81m vs 71m, HR=0.78, $P=0.005$), 且在 mPC 患者(61%)中 OS 相差 15 个月 (HR=0.76, 95% CI:0.62~0.92, $P=0.005$)^[18]。同时, 早期联合多西他赛化疗能有效延长患者的肿瘤特异性生存时间(cancer specific survival, CSS)和无失败生存时间(failure free survival, FFS), 减少骨相关事件的发生率。

以上研究以及相关 meta 分析提示, 与单纯内分泌治疗相比, ADT 早期联合多西他赛使疾病死亡风险降低近 20%~40%。化疗常见的 3~4 级不良反应为中性粒细胞减少(约 12%~35%)为主的血液学毒性, 感觉神经病变发生率低(0.5%~3%)。基于以上研究

结果, NCCN 指南推荐 ADT 联合多西他赛作为 mHSPC 的一线治疗选择, 尤其是高瘤负荷患者^[19~20]。此外, 鉴于卡巴他赛(cabazitaxel)在晚期 PC 治疗中的有效性, 目前一项评价 ADT 早期联合卡巴他赛治疗高危 mHSPC 患者疗效的Ⅲ期临床试验 SensiCab (NCT01978873)正在招募中(Table 2)。

3 内分泌治疗联合阿比特龙改善患者的生存预后

阿比特龙是一种选择性 CYP17A1 抑制剂, 可有效抑制睾丸、肾上腺和原发灶中雄激素合成, 在晚期 mPC 治疗中具有重要意义。早期联合醋酸阿比特龙治疗 mHSPC 的依据主要基于 LATITUDE 和 STAMPEDE-G 临床研究(Table 1), 且 2018 年 NCCN 指南推荐了 ADT 联合阿比特龙作为 mHSPC 的首选方案之一, 表明在发展至 mCRPC 之前抑制性腺外雄激素合使雄激素阻断更完全对 PC 具有潜在的生存获益。

Table 1 Clinical trial of ADT combined with docetaxel or abiraterone for mHSPC

Therapy	Clinical trial	Govment identifier	Phase	M ₁ (n)	Age (y)	Follow up (m)	mOS(m)		P
							Treatment	Control	
ADT+Doc	CHAARTED	NCT00309985	Ⅲ	790	63	28.9	57.6	44	<0.001
						53.7	57.6	47.2	0.002
	GETUG-AFU-15	NCT00104715	Ⅲ	385	64	50	58.9	54.2	0.955
ADT+AAP	STAMPEDE-Doc	NCT00268476	Ⅲ	1817	65	43	81	71	0.006
						83.9	62.1	48.6	0.300
						43	81	71	0.006
	LATITUDE	NCT01715285	Ⅲ	1199	67.3	30.9	Not reached	34.7	<0.05
	STAMPEDE-AAP	NCT00268476	Ⅲ	1002	67	40	51.8	53.3	<0.001
							3y Survival Rate(%)	36.5	
							83	76	

Note: ADT:androgen deprivation therapy;mHSPC:metastatic hormone-sensitive prostate cancer;Doc:docetaxel;AAP:abiraterone acetate plus prednisone;mOS:median overall survival.

Table 2 Ongoing clinical trials of mHSPC systemic therapy

Clinical trial	therapy	Govment identifier	Phase	Comparator	Experimental	Endpoints	Completion date
SensiCab	Cabazitaxel	NCT01978873	Ⅲ	ADT	ADT+Cabazitaxel	OS/PFS/PSA response rate	2019.11
ENZAMET	Enzalutamide	NCT02446405	Ⅲ	ADT	ADT+Enzalutamide	OS/PFS/AE	2020.12
ARCHES	Enzalutamide	NCT02677896	Ⅲ	ADT	ADT+Enzalutamide	OS/SSE/CRPC-FS/QOL	2023.12
TITAN	Apalutamide	NCT02489318	Ⅲ	ADT	ADT+Apalutamide	PFS/OS	2022.07
S1216	TAK-700	NCT01809691	Ⅲ	ADT	ADT + TAK-700	OS	2027.11
ARASENS	ODM-201	NCT02799602	Ⅲ	ADT+Doc	ADT+Doc+ODM-201	OS/CRPC-FS	2022.08
PEACE1	RT	NCT01957436	Ⅲ	A:ADT+Doc B: group A+AAP; C: group A+RT; D: group B+RT		OS/PSA response rate	2030.12

Note:SSE:time to first symptomatic skeletal event;RT:radical radiotherapy;CRPC-FS:castration resistant prostate cancer free survival.

LATITUDE 研究(NCT01715285)共纳入1199例高危mCSPC患者[高风险疾病($\geq 2/3$ 个高危因素):Gleason评分 ≥ 8 ;骨转移灶 ≥ 3 处;存在内脏转移]按1:1随机接受ADT加醋酸阿比特龙(1000mg/d)和泼尼松(5mg/d)或单独使用ADT,比较两组患者的OS及放射学PFS(radiological progression-free survival,rPFS),中期结果^[21]与最终分析^[22]均提示联合治疗较单纯ADT显著性改善mOS(53.3m vs 36.5m;HR=0.66;95%CI:0.56~0.78,P<0.0001)。两组患者死亡率分别为46%和57%。AAP常见不良反应为盐皮质激素分泌过多导致的代谢不良事件,如高血压和低血钾等^[23]。STAMPEDE-AAP临床试验主要纳入N₁M₀高危局部晚期和M1期患者,研究结果与LATITUDE研究相一致^[24],即ADT联合醋酸阿比特龙加泼尼松在改善患者生存方面具有明显优势(3年生存率83% vs 76%;HR=0.63),且M1患者获益更显著。通过纳入人群的生活质量评估,考虑骨痛明显及体能状况较差的高危晚期mPC患者更加适合早期行联合阿比特龙治疗。

在mHSPC治疗中,无证据证明早期联合多西他赛和阿比特龙哪种方案更优。鉴于两者不同的作用机制,多中心Ⅲ期研究PEACE1(NCT01957436)进一步探讨了多西他赛与阿比特龙联合治疗是否有协同作用。该研究将两者联用作为标准治疗,纳入研究的mHSPC患者随机分配至4个治疗组(A组:ADT+Doc;B组:A组+AAP;C组:组A+RT;D组:组B+RT)进行长期随访,主要研究终点是OS和PFS,期待该研究的最新结果。

4 其他新型内分泌治疗相关研究进展

恩杂鲁胺(enzoalutamide,商品名Xtandi)通过竞争性抑制雄激素与受体以及降低雄激素受体(Androgen receptor,AR)核转位与DNA结合活性达到抗雄作用,能显著性改善高危非转移性去势抵抗性前列腺癌(non-metastatic castration resistant prostate cancer,nmCRPC)患者的无转移生存期(metastasis-free survival,MFS)^[25]。该药于2012年和2014年先后获FDA批准用于多西他赛治疗后及治疗前的nmCRPC患者。2014年发表的Ⅱ期单臂研究显示恩杂鲁胺单药治疗mHSPC的PSA有效率与GnRH-α

效果相似^[26]。ARCHES(NCT02677896)研究提示早期应用恩杂鲁胺能延长mHSPC患者的PFS,这一结果在2019年ASCO会议上Christopher Sweeney教授报道的ENZAMET(NCT02446405)Ⅲ期临床研究中期结果中得到了验证。ENZAMET研究结果提示恩杂鲁胺早期联合睾酮抑制治疗在不同肿瘤负荷mHSPC患者中均有OS获益(HR=0.67;95%CI:0.52~0.86,P=0.002),但对既往接受过多西他赛治疗的患者疗效较差^[27]。阿帕鲁胺(apalutamide)是FDA批准的第一种用于治疗nmCRPC的药物,其结构和药理学作用与恩杂鲁胺相似,且耐受性良好^[28~29]。TITAN(NCT02489318)Ⅲ期临床试验主要评估ADT联合阿帕鲁胺一线治疗mHSPC的疗效,中期分析结果^[30]提示试验组2年rPFS(68.2% vs 47.5%,HR=0.48,95%CI:0.39~0.60,P<0.001)和OS(82.4% vs 73.5%;HR=0.67,95%CI:0.51~0.89,P=0.005)均优于对照组。Orteronel(TAK-700)是CYP17A1酶中高选择性的人17,20-裂解酶,在功能上类似于阿比特龙,能有效降低nmCRPC患者的PSA水平,减少促肾上腺激素驱动的盐皮质激素过量导致的不良反应。目前S1216(NCT01809691)Ⅲ期研究正在招募志愿者,主要评价ADT联合TAK-700或比卡鲁胺对mHSPC患者的生存预后。Darolutamide(ODM-201)是一种新型AR拮抗剂,主要通过阻断核转位来抑制AR功能,目前尚未被批准用于PC的治疗。但在一项纳入134例mCRPC患者的I/II期临床试验ARADES中发现,ODM-201疗效及安全性方面具有良好的前景。研究ODM-201联合ADT和多西他赛治疗mCSPC的Ⅲ期临床试验ARASENS(NCT02799602)正常开展(Table 2)。

5 展望

近年来免疫治疗在黑色素瘤、非小细胞肺癌和肾癌等实体瘤的治疗中展示出强大的抗肿瘤活性,在前列腺癌方面的相关临床试验如NCT02489357、NCT02020070等正在开展。Ⅲ期CA184-043研究结果未能证实伊匹单抗(ipilimumab)在OS方面的获益,但能改善低瘤负荷患者的PFS和DFS。因此,免疫疗法在寡转移状态下可能有效。同时,随着PS-MRI-PET等成像技术^[31]的应用,寡转移性前列腺癌(定义尚未达成共识,建议≤3或5个骨转移灶)作

为 PC 局部疾病和广泛转移之间的中间阶段逐渐进入泌尿外科专家的视野并且在治疗方面采取更积极的态度^[32],越来越多的探索性研究针对初诊 mPCa 转移灶^[33]及原发灶的治疗。针对原发灶治疗(前列腺根治性切除术^[34]和局部放疗^[35-37])潜在生存获益的证据大多基于回顾性研究数据^[38-39],有待进一步前瞻性研究。

针对 mHSPC 的系统性治疗,早期联合多西他赛或新型内分泌治疗能显著改善患者的生存预后。作为一种高度异质性疾病,多种危险因素如转移部位和数量及 Gleason 评分、PSA 反应率和患者的一般体能状态等均会影响疾病的预后。尽管 CHARTED 中“高肿瘤负荷疾病(high-volume disease,HVD)”和 LATITUDE 中“高风险疾病(high-risk disease,HRD)”的定义略有不同,但两项研究中的人群非常类似。LATITUDE 研究事后分析^[22]中按照 CHARTED 研究标准将患者进行高/低负荷分层,分析结果提示高瘤负荷患者中实验组与对照组的生存数据有统计学差异,分别为 49.7 个月和 33.3 个月(HR=0.62, $P<0.001$);且 STAMPEDE 研究中根据以上两种研究中的 HVD 和 HRD 定义标准进行亚组分析,结果提示不论疾病风险及肿瘤负荷如何,ADT 联合阿比特龙对 mHSPC 患者均有生存获益^[40]。针对联合治疗的相关临床试验正在大量开展,需要进一步研究来探索相关预测性生物标志物并优化不同治疗选择和用药顺序。已知雄激素受体剪接变体 7 (androgen receptor splice variant-7, AR-V7) 阳性患者接受多西他赛治疗较接受新型内分泌治疗的 PFS 更长,因此循环肿瘤细胞 (circulating tumor cells, CTC) 中 AR-V7 有望成帮助选择合适治疗的分子生物标志物^[41]。但目前在 mHSPC 早期管理中的作用仍然是探索性的,需要进一步前瞻性研究进行证实。

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