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CIK 细胞联合化疗治疗晚期胰腺癌临床疗效的回顾性分析

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[摘要] **目的:** 回顾性分析细胞因子诱导的杀伤(CIK)细胞联合化疗治疗晚期胰腺癌患者的疗效及安全性。**方法:** 搜集2010年9月至2016年2月就诊于郑州大学附属肿瘤医院生物免疫治疗科的28例晚期胰腺癌患者, 这些患者接受吉西他滨和/或替吉奥化学药物治疗, 在化疗结束1~3 d内回输体外培养的CIK细胞。观察指标为疾病进展(PD)率, 疾病稳定(SD)率, 部分缓解(PR)率, 完全缓解(CR)率, 中位生存期(mOS), 6个月、12个月、18个月和24个月的生存率, 疾病控制率(disease control rate, DCR)和不良反应。DCR包括CR、PR和SD。**结果:** 28例患者中5例PR(17.86%), 15例SD(53.57%), 8例PD(28.57%), DCR为71.43%, mOS 15.41, 6、12、18和24个月的生存率分别为85.71%、50.00%、39.28%和10.71%; 主要不良反应为骨髓抑制、恶心、呕吐, 给予对症处理后好转。**结论:** CIK细胞联合化疗是晚期胰腺癌患者安全、有效的治疗方法, 患者不良反应小, 耐受性良好, 可显著延长患者生存时间。

[关键词] 细胞因子诱导的杀伤细胞; 胰腺癌; 临床疗效

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Retrospective analysis of clinical efficacy of CIK cells combined with chemotherapy for the patients with advanced pancreatic cancer

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To analyze retrospectively the clinical efficacy and safety of the cytokine induced killer (CIK) cells combined with chemotherapy for the patients with advanced pancreatic carcinoma. **Methods:** Twenty eight patients with advanced pancreatic carcinoma who were hospitalized in Department of biotherapy, Tumor Hospital Affiliated to Zhengzhou University during September 2010 to February 2016 were collected. All of the patients received chemical treatment with gemcitabine and/or S-1. CIK cells cultured in vitro were transfused into the patients within 1 to 3 days after the chemotherapy. Rates of progressive disease (PD), stable disease (SD), partial regression (PR) and complete regression (CR), median overall survival (mOS), rates of survival for 6 months, 12 months, 18 months and 24 months, disease control rate (DCR) and adverse effects were observed. DCR included CR, PR and SD. **Results:** Among the 28 patients, PR rate 17.86% (5 cases), SD rate 53.57% (15 cases) and PD rate 28.57% (8 cases) respectively. DCR was 71.43%. mOS was 15.41 months. Rates of survival for 6 months, 12 months, 18 months and 24 months respectively were 85.71%, 50.00%, 39.28% and 10.71%. The major adverse effects were myelo suppression, nausea and emeses, which were improved after symptomatic treatments. **Conclusion:** The CIK cells combined with chemotherapy could be an effective and safety treatment approach for the patients with advanced pancreatic carcinoma. The patients might have little adverse reactions and well toleration. The treatment approach could markedly prolong survival of the patients.

[Key words] cytokine-induced killer (CIK) cell; pancreatic carcinoma; clinical efficacy

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胰腺癌预后极差,近年来发病率呈上升趋势,死亡率接近发病率^[1],在美国5年生存率不足6%^[2],而占我国肿瘤死亡原因的第6位^[3]。因大多数患者确诊时已进入中晚期,化疗成为其主要治疗手段,然而晚期胰腺癌患者从化疗中获益十分有限,单药吉西他滨中位生存期(mOS)只有5.65个月^[4],近期两项荟萃分析^[5-6]表明吉西他滨的联合化疗并不能很好改善患者的mOS,治疗相关不良反应却明显增加。临床观察^[7-8]发现,单纯应用细胞因子诱导的杀伤(CIK)细胞或CIK细胞联合化疗可使肾癌、乳腺癌患者获益。本文回顾性分析郑州大学附属肿瘤医院生物免疫治疗科2010年9月至2016年2月收治的应用CIK细胞联合化疗治疗晚期胰腺癌患者临床资料,分析其临床疗效及安全性。

1 资料及方法

预计生存时间超过3个月;年龄大于18岁;无严重感染及其他器质性疾病;无生物制品过敏史;具有详细的治疗方案、疗效评价结果及不良反应结果记录。排除标准:ECOG评分 ≥ 3 ;凝血功能障碍者;接受大手术伤口尚未完全愈合的患者;妊娠及哺乳期女性患者;同时患有自身免疫性疾病;感染活动状态;病例资料不完整或失访患者。

1.1 临床资料

2010年9月至2016年2月就诊于郑州大学附属肿瘤医院经病理学诊断或CT、MRI及肿瘤标志物CA199临床诊断的28例晚期胰腺癌患者;入选28例患者均为晚期胰腺癌患者,年龄25~79岁,平均年龄61岁,其中女性9例,男性19例,17例经病理学确诊,11例依据临床影像学诊断;其中胰头癌15例,胰体癌5例,胰尾癌4例,多部位癌4例;20例肝脏转移,8例其他部位转移(包括肺转移5例、腹腔转移1例、盆腔转移1例、胃十二指肠转移1例);纳入标准:所有患者一般状况良好,无明显器质性疾病。治疗方案通过医院伦理委员会批准,并征得患者及其法定代理人同意并签知情同意书(见表1)。

1.2 治疗方法

1.2.1 化疗 化疗用药:7例用吉西他滨,11例用吉西他滨联合替吉奥,9例用替吉奥,1例用依托泊苷。药物剂量:吉西他滨 $1\ 000\ \text{mg}/\text{m}^2$,第1、8天静脉滴注30 min;替吉奥胶囊 $60\ \text{mg} \cdot 2\ \text{次}/\text{d}$ (体表面积大于 $1.5\ \text{m}^2$)或 $50\ \text{mg} \cdot 2\ \text{次}/\text{d}$ (体表面积小于 $1.5\ \text{m}^2$ 但大于等于 $1.25\ \text{m}^2$),连用14 d;依托泊苷 $60\ \text{mg}/\text{m}^2$;化疗21 d为一个周期。所有患者化疗结束后1~3 d回输CIK细胞。

1.2.2 CIK细胞培养 抽取患者50 ml外周静脉血,分离外周血单个核细胞,加入IL-2、IFN- γ 、抗CD3单抗和重组人纤维连接蛋白(retronectin, RN),置细胞培养箱内培养约10 d,收获成熟细胞,检测其细胞毒作用和细胞亚型,并检测细菌、内毒素、真菌等,明确无上述污染后将培养成熟的CIK细胞回输给患者,回输后连续3 d静脉输注IL-2(200万U/d)以增加CIK细胞体内活性、延长CIK细胞作用时间。

1.2.3 疗效及不良反应评价

每2个周期进行CT或MRI检查评价疗效。按实体瘤RESIST 1.1^[9]标准进行近期疗效评价,包括疾病进展(PD),疾病稳定(SD),部分缓解(PR),完全缓解(CR)。疾病控制率(DCR)包括CR、PR和SD。根据第3版美国国立癌症研究院通用的毒性标准(NCI-CTC3.0)^[10]评价不良反应,具体分为0-IV度。

1.3 统计学处理

应用SPSS 21统计学软件,Kaplan-Meier法计算OS并绘制生存曲线,Log-Rank法分析可能影响mOS的因素。以 $P < 0.05$ 或 $P < 0.01$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 近期疗效

28例患者中,5例PR(17.86%),15例SD(53.57%),8例PD(28.57%),DCR为71.43%。

2.2 生存情况

截止至2016.07.17随访,27例死亡,1例存活,mOS为15.41 m(95% CI 11.81-19.00 m;图1);其中6个月生存率为85.71%,12个月生存率50.00%,18个月生存率39.28%,2年生存率10.71%。

2.3 不良反应

患者主要表现为骨髓抑制、恶心、呕吐、乏力厌食、发热,经对症治疗后均缓解(表2)。

2.4 脏器转移对生存期的影响

对16例单个脏器转移患者进行亚组分析,应用Log-Rank法分析肝转移与其他部位转移对OS的影响。其中11例肝转移患者及5例其他部位转移患者(其中肺转移4例,腹腔转移1例)。结果提示:肝转移患者的mOS长于其他部位转移的患者(15.01个月 vs 13.63个月);但差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.096, P > 0.05$)。

表 1 28 例晚期胰腺癌患者临床特征及疗效评价

Tab. 1 Clinical features and evaluation of curative effect in the 28 patients with advanced pancreatic carcinoma

Case number	Age/Gender	Pathologic type	Tumor location	Metastatic location	Treatment	Short-term effects
1	61/Female	AC	Body-tail	Liver	CIK + Chemotherapy	PD
2	58/Man	AC	Head	Liver	CIK + Chemotherapy	PD
3	49/Man	/	Head	Liver	CIK + Chemotherapy	SD
4	49/Female	MUA	Head	Liver, LN	CIK + Chemotherapy	SD
5	70/Man	AC	Head	Lung	CIK + Chemotherapy	SD
6	71/Man	/	Body	Liver, Adrenal gland	CIK + Chemotherapy	SD
7	52/Man	AC	Head	Stomach, Duodenum	CIK + Chemotherapy	SD
8	79/Female	/	Head	Liver, Bone	CIK + Chemotherapy	SD
9	72/Man	AC	Body-tail	Liver	CIK + Chemotherapy	PR
10	74/Female	/	Head	Lung	CIK + Chemotherapy	PR
11	25/Female	AC	Tail	Liver	CIK + Chemotherapy	SD
12	71/Man	AC	Body	AC	CIK + Chemotherapy	SD
13	66/Man	/	Tail	Lung	CIK + Chemotherapy	PD
14	49/Man	AC	Head	Liver	CIK + Chemotherapy	SD
15	46/Man	/	Head	PC, Bone, LN	CIK + Chemotherapy	SD
16	64/Female	AC	Body	Liver, AC	CIK + Chemotherapy	PD
17	58/Man	AC	Head	Liver, AC	CIK + Chemotherapy	PR
18	51/Man	/	Head	Liver	CIK + Chemotherapy	PR
19	54/Man	AC	Head	Lung, Brain, GO	CIK + Chemotherapy	PR
20	67/Man	/	Head	Lung	CIK + Chemotherapy	PD
21	54/Female	AC	Tail	Liver, Abdominal LN	CIK + Chemotherapy	SD
22	70/Man	/	Tail	Liver, Abdominal LN	CIK + Chemotherapy	PD
23	72/Female	AC	Body-tail	Liver	CIK + Chemotherapy	SD
24	60/Man	/	Body-tail	Liver, Abdominal LN	CIK + Chemotherapy	PD
25	69/Man	AC	Head	Liver	CIK + Chemotherapy	PD
26	70/Man	AC	Head	Liver	CIK + Chemotherapy	SD
27	59/Man	/	Body	Liver	CIK + Chemotherapy	SD
28	63/Female	AC	body	Liver, Lung	CIK + Chemotherapy	SD

AC: Adenocarcinoma; MUA: Mucinous adenocarcinoma; LN: Lymph nodes; AC: Abdominal cavity; PC: Pelvic cavity; GO: Greater omentum

2.5 有无病理学诊断对生存期的影响

28 例患者中,17 例患者病理学诊断,11 例患者仅影像学临床诊断,应用 Log-Rank 法分析有无病理学诊断对 mOS 的影响,结果提示:无病理学诊断患者的 mOS 略长于有病理学诊断的患者,但差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.02, P > 0.05$)。

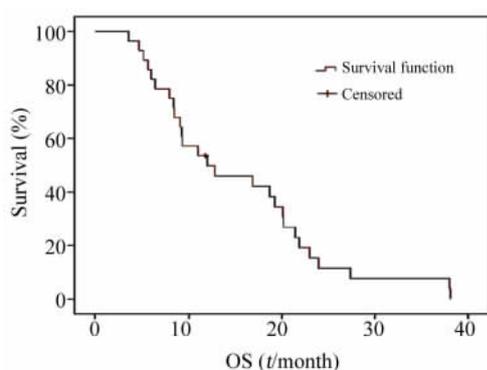


图 1 28 例患者的 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线

Fig. 1 Overall survival curves of the 28 patients with advanced pancreatic carcinoma

表 2 28 例患者治疗中出现的不良反应 [n(%)]

Tab. 2 Adverse events in the 28 patients with advanced pancreatic carcinoma during the treatment [n(%)]

Adverse events	Number
Myelosuppression	11(39.28%)
1-2	8(28.57%)
3-4	3(10.71%)
Digestive tract symptom	4(14.28%)
1-2	3(10.71%)
3-4	1(3.57%)
Fatigue	2(7.14%)
Fever	2(7.14%)

3 讨论

胰腺癌是一种预后极差的消化道肿瘤,具有进展迅速、病程短、恶性程度高、病死率高等特点,因早期缺乏典型临床表现,大部分患者确诊时已经进入中晚期,只有大约 20% 的患者有根治性手术的机会^[2]。即使根治性手术切除后,复发率仍较高,一项尸检报道显示大约 90% 的胰腺癌病例存在复杂的远处转移^[11],因此,加强对晚期胰腺癌患者的管理对改善胰腺癌预后极为重要。一直以来,化疗是

转移性胰腺癌患者主要的治疗手段。1997 年一项临床试验^[4]显示单药吉西他滨(mOS 5.65 个月)优于氟尿嘧啶(mOS 4.41 个月),使之成为晚期胰腺癌患者标准一线化疗药物。在随后一些临床试验^[12-13]中,吉西他滨与其他药物联用并没有显著提高晚期胰腺癌患者的 mOS。接受氟尿嘧啶联合奥沙利铂、伊立替康或白蛋白结合型紫杉醇联合吉西他滨治疗的胰腺癌患者的 mOS 有一定提高,分别为 11.1 和 8.5 个月^[14-15],但治疗不良反应明显增加,严重影响患者生活质量。

多年以来,手术、化疗、放疗一直是癌症治疗的主要手段,自 1985 年成功地应用 IL-2 治疗恶性黑色素瘤,免疫治疗成为了恶性肿瘤的第四种治疗方式^[16]。CIK 细胞是一类 CD3⁺ CD56⁺ 细胞群,表达 CD4、CD8 分子,且具有自然杀伤(NK)细胞的能力,主要通过 NK 细胞及 T 细胞发挥抗肿瘤活性^[17-18],因其培养扩增技术较为成熟,在我国、日本及韩国等应用较为广泛。临床观察发现,单纯应用 CIK 细胞或联合化疗可使肝癌、肾癌、恶性黑色素瘤、胃癌、乳腺癌等^[7, 8, 19-21]患者获益,在胰腺癌的治疗中也初显成效。在本研究回顾分析接受吉西他滨和/或替吉奥联合 CIK 细胞治疗的患者中,DCR 达到 71.43%, mOS 达到 15.41 m,其中 6、12、18 个月和 2 年生存率分别为 85.71%、50.00%、39.28% 和 10.71%;表明吉西他滨和/或替吉奥联合 CIK 细胞免疫治疗可明显延长晚期胰腺癌患者 mOS,提高患者 1~2 年生存率,在不可手术切除的晚期胰腺癌患者治疗中具有较好的应用前景。本文对可能影响晚期胰腺癌患者预后的相关因素进行亚组分析显示,有无病理学诊断对患者的中位 OS 无明显影响,远处转移的部位对其预后亦无明显影响。

根据以往报道,CIK 细胞免疫治疗最主要不良反应为发热,本研究中发热患者 2 例(7.14%),不需特殊处理,给予物理降温后体温可恢复正常;余不良反应主要为骨髓抑制、恶心、呕吐、乏力和纳差,可能与吉西他滨和/或替吉奥化疗药物有关。

综上所述,化疗联合 CIK 细胞免疫治疗晚期胰腺癌患者疗效显著,疾病控制率及 mOS 得到明显提高,且不增加治疗的毒副作用,值得临床推广。由于本研究病例数有限,这一结论仍需扩大规模,进行多中心临床试验进一步验证。

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