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· 临床研究 ·

阿昔替尼与索拉非尼一线治疗晚期肾癌的临床疗效

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[摘要] 目的:比较阿昔替尼与索拉非尼一线治疗晚期肾癌的临床疗效,探讨分子靶向药物阿昔替尼能否作为一线治疗晚期肾癌的优选药物。**方法:**选取海口市人民医院肿瘤科60例晚期肾癌患者,以数字表法随机分为实验组和对照组,每组30例。实验组给予阿昔替尼,对照组给予索拉非尼治疗,比较两组患者的DCR、ORR、PFS、OS及不良反应等差异。**结果:**两组患者均能完成试验并进行结果评价。试验组和对照组的DCR分别为83.33%和80.00%、ORR分别为20.00%和20.00%,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);试验组和对照组的中位PFS分别为12.8个月和10.1个月,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);中位OS分别为22.2个月和22.8个月,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。两组患者不良反应发生率相近,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),主要表现在高血压、全身反应、手足皮肤综合征、消化道反应、肝功能损害,未见严重不良反应。**结论:**分子靶向药物阿昔替尼较索拉非尼一线治疗晚期肾癌更能延长患者中位PFS,两药的DCR、ORR、OS及不良反应相似,阿昔替尼可以作为一线治疗晚期肾癌的优选。

[关键词] 晚期肾癌; 阿昔替尼; 索拉非尼; 一线治疗; 疗效

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Clinical efficacy of axitinib and sorafenib as first-line treatment for advanced renal cell carcinoma

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To compare the clinical efficacy of axitinib and sorafenib as first-line treatment for advanced renal cell carcinoma, and to explore whether Axitinib could be used as a preferred first-line drug for advanced renal cell carcinoma. **Methods:** Sixty patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma from Haikou Municipal Hospital were enrolled in this study and divided into experimental group ($n=30$) and control group ($n=30$) according to a random number table. The experimental group received axitinib treatment and the control group received sorafenib treatment. Disease control rate (DCR), objective response rate (ORR), progression free survival (PFS), overall survival (OS), and adverse effects were evaluated and compared between two groups. **Results:** All patients in the two groups completed the experiment. There was no difference between the experimental group and the control group in DCR (83.33% vs 80.00%, $P>0.05$) and ORR (20.00% vs 20.00%, $P>0.05$). Significant difference in median PFS was found between the two groups (12.8 months of experimental group vs 10.1 months of control group, $P<0.05$); however, there was no significant difference in the median OS between two groups (22.2 months vs 22.8 months, $P>0.05$). The incidence of adverse reactions in the two groups was similar, mainly including hypertension, systemic reactions, hand foot skin syndrome, digestive system reaction and liver function damage ($P>0.05$). No serious adverse effects were observed in both groups. **Conclusion:** Compared with sorafenib, axitinib significantly prolonged the median PFS in patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma, although the diseasecontrol rate, objective efficiency, overall survival, and adverse effects of two treatment regimen were comparable. Axitinib, the molecular targeted agent, can be used as a preferred first-line therapy for advanced renal cell carcinoma.

[Key words] advanced renal cell carcinoma; axitinib; sorafenib; first-line treatment; efficacy

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肾癌在泌尿系肿瘤中发病率排第二位,仅低于膀胱癌,发病率有不断上升的趋势。肾癌早期首选手术切除,肾癌出现症状时很多已到晚期或远处转移导致无法手术,部分肾癌因手术未能切除干净而出现术后复发或转移。肾癌对放化疗效果差,干扰素- α 与低剂量白细胞介素-2(interleukin-2, IL-2)治疗转移性肾癌有效率较低,分子靶向药物治疗晚期肾癌有效率相对较高。本研究比较两种靶向药物阿昔替尼与索拉非尼一线治疗晚期肾癌的疗效。现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究选取海口市人民医院肿瘤科2012年4月至2016年3月收治的均为肾癌术后复发和无法手术切除的IV期肾癌患者60例,组织学或细胞学确诊为晚期肾癌。通过数字表法随机将患者分成试验组和对照组,试验组30例,年龄33~73岁,中位年龄64岁;对照组30例,年龄34~76岁,中位年龄65岁,两组一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$,表1),具有可比性。

表1 两组患者临床资料比较($n=30$)

Tab.1 The clinical data of two groups were compared ($n=30$)

Parameters	Experimental	Control	<i>P</i>
Gender			0.794
Male	20	19	
Female	10	11	
Age(t/a)			0.756
≤70	24	25	
>70	6	5	
ECOG score			0.740
≥1	4	5	
0	26	25	
The organ of metastatic			0.800
≥2	17	16	
<2	13	14	
Pathologica type			0.468
Clear cell carcinoma	26	25	
Palillary cell carcinoma	4	4	
Granule cell carcinoma	0	1	

1.2 治疗方法

1.2.1 对照组方案 本组30例患者均一线给予索拉非尼(拜耳医药保健股份有限公司生产,200 mg×60片/盒,批号:20130137)治疗^[1],400 mg/次,2次/d,口服。肝功能每2个月查1次,中度肝功能损害患者停药4周后复查肝功能,索拉非尼治疗有效且不良反应可耐受者停药休息2周继续下1个疗程;出现不可耐受d的

不良反应需降低索拉非尼用药剂量或停药,并采取相应治疗(外涂抗过敏药物复方醋酸地塞米松乳膏、抑制胃酸保护胃黏膜药、降压、止痛、护肝),直到不良反应减轻可耐受后,根据不良反应情况调整用药剂量,直至恢复到索拉非尼正常用量,至少完成2个月以上索拉非尼治疗后再评价疗效。

1.2.2 试验组方案 本组30例患者均一线给予阿昔替尼治疗^[2](辉瑞公司生产,5 mg×28片/盒,批号:H20130221),5 mg/次,2次/d,口服。辅助用药及注意事项同对照组一样。至少完成2个月以上阿昔替尼治疗评价疗效。

1.3 随访与疗效判定

随访截止时间是2017年3月。受试者开始治疗前,CT检查原发灶、远处转移部位及大小,SPECT了解骨转移情况,行2个月阿昔替尼与索拉非尼治疗后复查CT,对治疗前后的检查结果进行比较,评价临床疗效。本研究参照RESIST1.1版实体瘤客观疗效评定标准^[3]:CR:全部病灶消失,无新病灶出现,肿瘤标志物降至正常,并至少维持4周。PR:肿瘤病灶最长径之和缩小≥30%以上,并至少维持4周;稳定SD:肿瘤病灶最小径之和缩小未达PR,或增大未达PD;PD:肿瘤病灶最大径之和增大≥20%或出现新病灶。计算ORR=CR+PR,DCR=CR+PR+SD,主要研究终点PFS,近期疗效评价采用PFS评价。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS17.0统计学软件,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,计数资料率以百分率表示且采用Pearson卡方检验,生存分析采用Kaplan-Meier方法,用Log-Rank检验方法对生存率比较,以 $P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 两组治疗效果比较

入组60例晚期肾癌患者,两组患者随访时间3~42个月。试验组25例患者死亡,5例仍在随访中;对照组有26例患者死亡,4例仍在随访中。试验组共完成384个月阿昔替尼治疗,平均每例12.8个月,对照组共完成303个月索拉非尼治疗,平均每例10.1个月,均能完成试验并进行结果评价。两组DCR和ORR比较无明显差异($P>0.05$)。见表2。

2.2 两组患者DFS及OS比较

试验组25例患者死亡,5例仍在随访中,中位PFS为12.8个月(95%置信区间:11.35~12.98);对照组有26例患者死亡,4例仍在随访中,其中位PFS为10.1个月(95%的置信区间:8.59~11.89),两组中位PFS经log-rank检验,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.332$,



$P=0.038$ (图1)。实验组中位OS为22.2个月(95%的置信区间:16.64~27.35),对照组中位OS为22.8个月(95%的置信区间:16.68~27.98),两组中位OS经

Log-Rank检验,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.047$, $P=0.828$)(图2)。

表2 实验组和对照组ORR与DCR比较[n(%)]

Tab.2 ORR and DCR of the experimental group and the control group were compared [n(%)]

Group	N	CR	PR	SD	PD	ORR	DCR
Experimental group	30	1	5	19	5	6(20.00)	25(83.33)
Control group	30	0	6	18	6	6(20.00)	24(80.00)

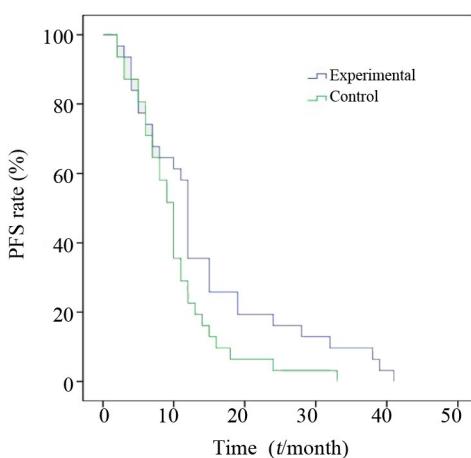


图1 两组患者PFS生存曲线比较
Fig.1 compare patient DFS curve in two groups

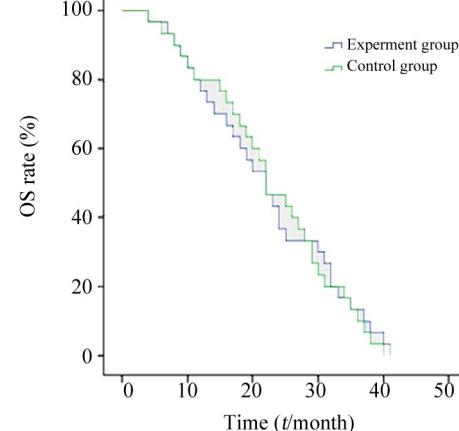


图2 两组患者OS生存曲线比较
Fig.2 compare patient OS curve in two groups

2.3 两组患者不良反应发生率比较

两组患者治疗后总不良反应率比较差异无统计

表3 实验组与对照组治疗后不良反应分率比较(N=30,n)

Tab.3 Adverse reactions of the experimental group and the control group were compared with after therapy

Reaction	Experimental group					Incidence rate (%)	Control group					Incidence rate (%)
	0	I	II	III	IV		0	I	II	III	IV	
Digestive reaction	11	9	10	0	0	63.3	10	10	10	0	0	66.7
Hypertension	24	4	2	0	0	20.0	26	2	2	0	0	13.3
Hand-foot syndrome	16	12	2	0	0	46.7	13	10	5	2	0	56.7
General reaction	26	3	1	0	0	13.3	25	3	2	0	0	16.7
Liver function lesion	27	2	1	0	0	10.0	26	2	2	0	0	13.3

3 讨论

肾癌是一种来源于泌尿小管上皮的恶性肿瘤,晚期肾癌预后极差,中位OS<12个月,5年生存率<10%,病死率非常高^[3]。但是随着靶向药物的不断研发应用,晚期肾癌的预后有所改善,临床效果及生活质量得到很大提高^[4]。阿昔替尼由辉瑞公司研发,是第二代VEGFR抑制剂,2012年1月美国食品药品监

督管理局批准上市,用于其他全身药物治疗无效的晚期肾癌^[5],它选择性作用于VEGFR1、VEGFR2和VEGFR3,阿昔替尼通过抑制VEGF介导的内皮细胞增殖和存活,从而达到抑制肿瘤生长^[6]。索拉非尼由拜耳医药保健股份有限公司生产,它是一种多靶点小分子信号转导抑制剂,通过抑制RAF活性阻断MEK/ERK磷酸化,抑制肿瘤生长;VEGF和PDGF- α 受体酪氨酸激酶是重要的促进血管生成的调节因子,索

拉非尼对这两种激酶活性有抑制作用,从而阻断肿瘤新生血管形成。本研究比较阿昔替尼与索拉非尼一线治疗晚期肾癌疗效,结果显示,实验组和对照组的DCR分别为83.33%和80.00%,ORR分别为20.00%和20.00%,差异均无统计学意义;实验组和对照组的中位PFS分别为12.8个月和10.1个月,差异具有统计学意义;实验组和对照组的中位OS分别为22.2个月和22.8个月,无明显差异。Koie等^[7]研究报道,阿昔替尼一线治疗转移性肾癌患者,PR为27.8%,SD为50%,1年PFS为84.4%,中位PFS为20.4个月,PR、中位PFS高于本研究。Hutson等^[8]研究288例晚期肾癌患者按2:1随机分组,一线给予阿昔替尼与索拉非尼治疗,中位OS为21.7个月vs为23.3个月,无明显差异;但在这些患者中,ECOG PS评分0分者,中位OS为41.2个月vs31.9个月,在ECOG PS评分1分者,中位OS为14.2个月vs19.8个月。其中位OS与本研究相似,ECOG PS评分越低,肿瘤负荷越低,阿昔替尼治疗中位OS更长,临床获益更大。Oya等^[9]研究阿昔替尼一线治疗进展期肾癌,ORR为66%,中位PFS为27.6个月,1、2、3年生存率达到86.4%、75.0%、68.2%,考虑该研究对象多为肾透明细胞癌初治患者,ECOG PS评分低,肿瘤负荷小,故有效率较高。周昌东等^[10]研究索拉非尼治疗晚期肾癌63例,ORR为15.9%,DCR为63.5%,均低于本研究,考虑其中36例患者治疗前给予细胞因子治疗出现进展,为难治性肾癌患者,故有效率低。Rini等^[11]研究62例晚期肾癌索拉非尼治疗失败后,二线予阿昔替尼治疗ORR为22.6%,中位PFS为7.4个月,中位OS为13.6个月,提示索拉非尼耐药后给予阿昔替尼治疗仍能获益。阿昔替尼与索拉非尼一线治疗肾癌患者主要的不良反应为消化道反应、手足综合征、高血压、乏力等^[12-14]。本研究显示,该两药与上述研究相似,不良反应是可耐受的,提示用药是相对安全的。

本研究采用分子靶向药物阿昔替尼与索拉非尼分别一线治疗晚期肾癌,阿昔替尼比较索拉非尼可延长中位PFS、DCR、ORR和OS,两者不良反应相似,阿昔替尼可以作为一线治疗晚期肾癌的优选。但本研究病例数相对较少,需进行大样本研究观察疗效。

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