



DOI:10.3872/j.issn.1007-385x.2021.11.009

· 临床研究 ·

PD-1抑制剂治疗晚期肺癌的疗效及对患者外周血T淋巴细胞亚群和细胞因子水平的影响

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨PD-1抑制剂治疗晚期肺癌患者的疗效及其对患者外周血T淋巴细胞亚群及细胞因子水平的影响。
方法: 选择2018年8月至2020年12月于海口医院就诊的肺癌患者50例,选取同期体检健康者50例作为对照,免疫组化法检测肺癌组织中PD-1的表达。肺癌患者均接受纳武利尤单抗(nivolumab)或帕博利珠单抗(pembrolizumab)治疗,于治疗前1天、治疗1周期结束、治疗4周期结束时进行静脉血采集,治疗4周期后进行CT或MRI检查评价肿瘤大小,将评价为完全缓解(complete response, CR)、部分缓解(partial response, PR)和疾病稳定(stable disease, SD)的患者归为免疫应答组,评价为疾病进展(progressive disease, PD)的患者归为免疫无反应组。评估PD-1抑制剂治疗对患者外周血中T淋巴细胞亚群(CD3⁺T细胞、CD4⁺T细胞、CD8⁺T细胞、CD4⁺/CD8⁺T细胞、Treg细胞及Th1/Th2细胞)、NK细胞和细胞因子(IFN-γ、IL-2、IL-4和IL-5)水平的影响。
结果: 与对照组相比,肺癌患者外周血中CD3⁺T细胞、CD4⁺T细胞、CD4⁺/CD8⁺T细胞、Th1/Th2细胞、IFN-γ和IL-2水平明显下降,而CD8⁺T细胞、Treg细胞、NK细胞、IL-4和IL-5水平明显升高(均P<0.05);与治疗前相比,治疗1周期和4周期后CD3⁺T细胞、CD4⁺T细胞和CD4⁺/CD8⁺T细胞水平明显升高,而CD8⁺T细胞、Treg细胞和NK细胞明显下降(均P<0.05);治疗4周期后,40例入免疫应答组,10例入免疫无反应组,治疗有效率为80%。与治疗无反应组比较,免疫应答组血清CD3⁺T细胞、CD4⁺T细胞、CD4⁺/CD8⁺T细胞水平和Th1/Th2比值明显升高,而CD8⁺T细胞、Treg细胞和NK细胞水平明显下降(均P<0.05);免疫应答组患者经4个周期治疗后,与PD-L1低表达(<50%)患者(8例)比较,PD-L1高表达(≥50%)患者(32例)血清CD3⁺T细胞、CD4⁺T细胞和CD4⁺/CD8⁺T细胞水平均明显升高(均P<0.05),而CD8⁺T细胞、Treg细胞和NK细胞均明显下降(均P<0.05)。
结论: 纳武利尤单抗或帕博利珠单抗治疗能够影响晚期肺癌患者T淋巴细胞亚群等免疫细胞分布,改善患者免疫状态。

[关键词] 肺癌;程序性死亡蛋白-1;T细胞亚群;免疫功能;纳武利尤单抗;帕博利珠单抗

[中图分类号] R734.2;R730.51 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1007-385X(2021)11-1113-06

Treatment efficacy of PD-1 inhibitor and its effect on the level of T lymphocyte subsets and cytokine in peripheral blood of patients with advanced lung cancer

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To explore the efficacy of PD-1 inhibitors in the treatment of patients with advanced lung cancer and its influence on the T lymphocyte subsets and cytokine levels in the peripheral blood of patients. **Methods:** A total of 50 patients with lung cancer admitted to Haikou Hospital from August 2018 to December 2020 were selected, and 50 healthy subjects were selected as control. The expression of PD-1 expression in lung cancer tissues was detected by immunohistochemistry. Lung cancer patients were treated with nivolumab or pembrolizumab, and venous blood was collected at one day before treatment, the end of treatment cycle 1, and the end of treatment cycle 4. After 4 cycles of treatment, CT or MRI was performed to evaluate the tumor size. Patients evaluated with complete response (CR), partial response (PR), and stable disease (SD) were classified as an immune responsive group, and patients evaluated with progressive disease (PD) were classified as an immune non-responsive group. The effect of PD-1 inhibitor treatment on T lymphocyte subsets (CD3⁺T, CD4⁺T, CD8⁺T, CD4⁺/CD8⁺T, Treg, and Th1/Th2 cells), NK cells, cytokines (IFN-γ, IL-2, IL-4, and IL-5) in peripheral blood of patients were evaluated. **Results:** Compared with healthy controls, the levels of CD3⁺T, CD4⁺T,

[基金项目] 海南省卫生健康行业科研项目资助(No. 20A200355)。Project supported by the Health Industry Research Project of Hainan Province (No. 20A200355)

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CD4⁺/CD8⁺T, Th1/Th2 cells, IFN- γ , and IL-2 in peripheral blood of lung cancer patients were significantly decreased, while the levels of CD8⁺ T cells, Treg cells, NK cells, IL-4, and IL-5 were significantly increased (all $P<0.05$). Compared with pre-treatment, the levels of CD3⁺T, CD4⁺T, CD4⁺/CD8⁺T cells were significantly increased, while the levels of CD8⁺T cells, Treg cells, and NK cells were significantly decreased after 1 and 4 cycles of treatment (all $P<0.05$). After 4 cycles of treatment, there were 40 cases in the immune responsive group and 10 cases in the non-immune responsive group, with an effective rate of 80%. Compared with the immune non-responsive group, the levels of CD3⁺T, CD4⁺T, CD4⁺/CD8⁺T, and Th1/Th2 cells were significantly increased in the immune response group, while the levels of CD8⁺T cells, Treg cells, and NK cells were significantly decreased (all $P<0.05$); In the immune responsive group, there were 32 patients with high PD-L1 expression ($\geq 50\%$) and 8 patients with low PD-L1 expression ($< 50\%$). Compared with patients with low PD-L1 expression, the levels of CD3⁺T, CD4⁺T, CD4⁺/CD8⁺T cells were significantly increased in patients with high PD-L1 expression, while the levels of CD8⁺T cells, Treg cells, and NK cells were significantly decreased (all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Nivolumab or pembrolizumab treatment can affect the distribution of immune cells such as T lymphocyte subsets in patients with advanced lung cancer and improve the immune status of patients.

[Key words] 肺癌; programmed death-1 (PD-1); T 细胞亚群; 免疫功能; nivolumab; pembrolizumab

[Chin J Cancer Biother, 2021, 28(11): 1113-1118. DOI: 10.3872/j.issn.1007-385x.2021.11.009]

肺癌是全世界癌症相关死亡的主要原因,患者确诊时多已处于晚期且预后不良^[1-2]。以T淋巴细胞为主的细胞免疫在肺癌抗肿瘤免疫反应中发挥着关键作用^[3]。肿瘤微环境改变可引起免疫功能下降,促进免疫逃逸,而监测T淋巴细胞亚群变化可评估肺癌的病情程度及预后。目前,免疫治疗已成为晚期肺癌患者的主要治疗手段^[4]。PD-1是肿瘤免疫反应的主要免疫检查点,而PD-1抑制剂通过靶向PD-1来增强免疫功能,发挥抗肿瘤效应,可调节T细胞耗竭及Treg功能紊乱,在肿瘤治疗过程中有重要作用^[2-4]。靶向PD-1/PD-L1免疫检查点已成为治疗晚期肺癌患者主要治疗方案,能有效延长患者的无进展生存期和总生存期,改善患者的生存质量^[2-5-6]。纳武利尤单抗(nivolumab)和帕博利珠单抗(pembrolizumab)是已在中国上市的常用免疫治疗药物,其作用靶点均为PD-1。目前,PD-1抑制剂对晚期肺癌患者的临床疗效及T细胞亚群变化的循证医学证据尚不明确。因此,本研究拟探讨单药使用PD-1抑制剂(纳武利尤单抗或帕博利珠单抗)治疗晚期肺癌患者的疗效及外周血T细胞亚群变化,为晚期肺癌患者的个性化免疫治疗提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2018年8月至2020年12月于海口医院就诊的肺癌患者50例,选取同期体检健康者50例作为对照组。肺癌组患者纳入标准:经病理学检查确诊为原发性肺癌,且TNM分期为IIIB期或IV期晚期,年龄18~80岁,东部肿瘤协作组(Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group,ECOG)体力状态评分≤2,免疫治疗前可接受放化疗治疗,包括术后放疗或化疗,但第一次免疫治疗前14 d须停止放化疗治疗;排除标准:合并其他肿瘤或转移性肺癌者,存在EGFR

敏感突变或间变性淋巴瘤激酶(anaplastic lymphoma kinase, ALK)基因重排者,存在急性感染或免疫缺陷者,合并心肺肾功能障碍者,既往接受过免疫治疗者,对免疫治疗禁忌者。50例免疫治疗入选患者中,男性38例、女性12例,年龄40~75岁(中位年龄56岁),小细胞肺癌患者3例、鳞状细胞癌11例、肺腺癌36例,IIIB患者10例、IV期患者40例,均有至少1个可测量的病灶。研究方案通过医院伦理委员会审查和批准,所有研究对象均签署知情同意书。

1.2 治疗方案

所有患者均进行纳武利尤单抗或帕博利珠单抗静脉输液免疫治疗。用药方法:纳武利尤单抗,3 mg/kg,每2周一次(一个治疗周期);帕博利珠单抗,200 mg/次,每3周一次(一个治疗周期),所有患者接受治疗前均无明显异常,于治疗前1 d、治疗1周期结束、治疗4周期结束时进行静脉血采集并检测T细胞亚群水平,治疗4周期后进行病灶评估。

1.3 观察指标

治疗前及治疗4周期后进行CT或MRI检查评价肿瘤大小,采用实体肿瘤疗效评价标准1.1(Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors version 1.1, RECIST v1.1),分为完全缓解(complete response, CR)、部分缓解(partial response, PR)、疾病稳定(stable disease, SD)和疾病进展(progressive disease, PD)。将评价为CR、PR和SD的患者归为免疫应答组,评价为PD的患者归为免疫无反应组。

检测患者治疗前、治疗1周期和4周期后外周血T淋巴细胞亚群(CD3⁺T细胞、CD4⁺T细胞、CD8⁺T细胞、CD4⁺/CD8⁺T细胞、CD3⁺CD4⁺CD25⁺CD127⁺Treg细胞和Th1/Th2细胞)、CD16⁺CD56⁺NK细胞和细胞因子(IFN- γ 、IL-2、IL-4和IL-5)水平,以及肿瘤组织中PD-L1水平。



1.4 流式细胞术检测血清淋巴细胞亚群及细胞因子水平

应用BD FACSCalibur流式细胞仪及流式抗体(均购自美国BD公司)检测外周血中T细胞亚群(CD3⁺T细胞、CD4⁺T细胞、CD8⁺T细胞、CD4⁺/CD8⁺T细胞、CD3⁺CD4⁺CD25⁺CD127⁺Treg细胞、Th1/Th2细胞)及CD16⁺CD56⁺NK细胞水平。具体方法为清晨抽取空腹患者外周静脉全血5 ml,用EDTA抗凝,将5 μl CD4FITC/CD8PE/CD3PerCP等抗体加入流式管中,同时加入20 μl EDTA抗凝血,涡旋振荡混合均匀,室温避光孵育15 min,加入经10倍稀释的免洗溶血素(购自美国BD公司)450 μl,室温避光孵育15 min,样本溶血充分后用流式细胞仪检测细胞亚群比例,采用MULTISET软件进行数据分析。

采用酶联免疫吸附法检测外周血中Th1细胞分泌的IFN-γ、IL-2以及Th2细胞分泌的IL-4、IL-10的水平,严格按照说明书进行操作。

1.5 免疫组化法检测PD-L1在肺癌组织中的表达

肺癌组织经福尔马林固定后,经石蜡包埋、连续切片(厚度5 μm)、烤片、二甲苯脱蜡、乙醇梯度脱水、抗原修复后,加入PD-L1抗体进行免疫组化染色,由

两个高年资的副主任医师在显微镜下阅片共同判断,取5个视野进行统计,细胞膜染色为黄棕色为阳性染色,计算阳性染色细胞占总活细胞百分比,<50%为低表达,≥50%为高表达。

1.6 统计学处理

采用SPSS21.0软件进行数据分析,符合正态分布的计量资料采用 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用t检验,多组间比较采用方差分析;计数资料采用例数(百分比)表示,组间比较采用卡方(χ^2)检验。以 $P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 治疗前肺癌患者和健康人血清T淋巴细胞亚群和细胞因子水平

肺癌组与健康对照组在年龄、性别、吸烟患者等一般资料上的差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$);与健康对照组比较,肺癌组患者CD3⁺T细胞、CD4⁺T细胞、CD4⁺/CD8⁺T细胞、Th1/Th2细胞和IFN-γ、IL-2水平明显下降,而CD8⁺T细胞、Treg细胞、NK细胞和IL-4、IL-10水平明显升高($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组一般临床资料及T淋巴细胞亚群比较

Tab.1 Comparison of general clinical data and T lymphocyte subsets between the two groups

	Lung cancer	Control	t/χ^2	P
Age/a				
≥60	16 (32.00%)	11 (22.00%)	1.268	0.260
<60	34 (68.00%)	39 (78.00%)		
Gender				
Male	38 (76.00%)	37 (74.00%)	0.053	0.817
Female	12 (24.00%)	13 (26.00%)		
Smoking history				
Yes	39 (78.00%)	32 (64.00%)	2.380	0.123
No	11 (22.00%)	18 (36.00%)		
CD3 ⁺ T/%	53.02±10.23	70.21±12.23	-7.623	<0.001
CD4 ⁺ T/%	32.24±9.68	50.20±9.89	-9.177	<0.001
CD8 ⁺ T/%	37.32±9.01	23.15±9.26	7.755	<0.001
CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺ T	0.58±0.26	0.87±0.42	-3.292	0.001
NK/%	20.87±8.26	14.82±6.40	4.094	<0.001
Treg/%	3.54±1.06	2.15±1.02	6.681	<0.001
Th1/Th2	1.12±0.41	4.59±1.16	-19.943	<0.001
IFN-γ/pg·ml ⁻¹	46.31±12.21	62.23±9.41	-7.303	<0.001
IL-2/pg·ml ⁻¹	32.14±10.10	52.14±10.53	-9.693	<0.001
IL-4/pg·ml ⁻¹	46.38±11.45	23.41±8.47	11.404	<0.001
IL-5/pg·ml ⁻¹	26.45±9.41	13.54±4.29	8.827	<0.001

2.2 免疫治疗对晚期肺癌患者外周血T淋巴亚群及相应细胞因子水平的影响

与治疗前相比,治疗1周期后CD3⁺T细胞、CD4⁺T细胞、CD4⁺/CD8⁺T细胞、Th1/Th2细胞和

IFN-γ、IL-2水平明显升高,而CD8⁺T细胞、Treg细胞、NK细胞和IL-4、IL-10水平明显下降(均 $P<0.05$);与治疗前和治疗1周期相比,治疗4周期后,CD3⁺T细胞、CD4⁺T细胞、CD4⁺/CD8⁺T细胞水平明显升





高,而CD8⁺T细胞、NK细胞和Treg细胞水平明显下降(均P<0.05),与治疗1周期比较,治疗4周期后

Th1/Th2细胞和IFN-γ、IL-2、IL-4、IL-5水平变化无统计学意义(均P>0.05,见表2)。

表2 晚期肺癌患者治疗前后T淋巴细胞亚群及相应细胞因子水平的变化

Tab.2 Changes in T lymphocyte subsets and corresponding cytokines in patients with advanced lung cancer before and after treatment

Index	Before therapy	After 1 cycle	After 4 cycles	F	P
CD3 ⁺ T/%	53.02±10.23	60.21±9.97 [*]	65.16±10.21 ^{*△}	18.130	<0.001
CD4 ⁺ T/%	32.24±9.68	40.21±10.23 [*]	45.15±11.64 ^{*△}	19.065	<0.001
CD8 ⁺ T/%	37.32±9.01	31.25±9.45 [*]	27.02±8.20 ^{*△}	16.913	<0.001
CD4 ^{+/} CD8 ⁺	0.58±0.26	0.71±0.30 [*]	0.76±0.34 ^{*△}	4.740	0.010
Treg/%	3.54±1.06	3.01±0.89 [*]	2.54±0.82 ^{*△}	14.507	<0.001
Th1/Th2	1.12±0.41	2.01±0.56 [*]	2.12±0.74 [*]	43.821	<0.001
NK/%	20.87±8.26	17.26±7.14 [*]	15.01±6.54 ^{*△}	8.093	<0.001
IFN-γ/pg·ml ⁻¹	46.31±12.21	52.12±13.26 [*]	54.16±15.14 [*]	4.491	0.013
IL-2/pg·ml ⁻¹	32.14±10.10	40.23±11.47 [*]	42.10±12.03 [*]	11.112	<0.001
IL-4/pg·ml ⁻¹	46.38±11.45	38.26±11.55 [*]	36.21±12.06 [*]	10.585	<0.001
IL-5/pg·ml ⁻¹	26.45±9.41	20.14±9.87 [*]	19.42±8.26 [*]	8.827	<0.001

*P<0.05 vs before treatment; △P<0.05 vs After 1 cycle treatment

2.3 不同疗效晚期肺癌患者的T淋巴细胞亚群水平

经4周期治疗后,有40例患者入免疫应答组,10例患者入免疫无反应组,治疗有效率为80%。与免疫无反应组比较,免疫应答组患者血清CD3⁺T细胞、

CD4⁺T细胞、CD4^{+/}CD8⁺T细胞和Th1/Th2细胞水平明显升高,而CD8⁺T细胞、Treg细胞、NK细胞水平明显下降(均P<0.01),见表3和图1。

表3 不同治疗疗效晚期肺癌患者的T淋巴细胞亚群变化

Tab.3 Changes of T lymphocyte subsets in advanced lung cancer patients with different therapeutic effects

	Responders (n=40)	Non-responders (n=10)	T	P
CD3 ⁺ /%	67.89±10.51	54.23±8.24	3.814	<0.001
CD4 ⁺ /%	47.88±12.32	34.20±7.26	3.353	0.002
CD8 ⁺ /%	25.46±7.45	33.26±6.10	-3.057	0.004
CD4 ^{+/} CD8 ⁺	0.81±0.36	0.54±0.30	2.185	0.034
Treg/%	2.18±0.85	3.15±0.75	-3.297	0.002
Th1/Th2	2.45±0.76	1.56±0.68	3.376	0.001
NK/%	12.40±6.79	19.45±5.89	-3.007	0.004

2.4 PD-L1表达不同的免疫应答晚期肺癌患者T淋巴细胞亚群水平

免疫应答组中,PD-L1高表达(≥50%)者32例,PD-L1低表达(<50%)者8例。与PD-L1低表达患者比较,PD-L1高表达的患者血清中CD3⁺T细胞、CD4⁺T细胞、CD4^{+/}CD8⁺T细胞水平明显升高,而CD8⁺T细胞、Treg细胞和NK细胞水平明显下降(均P<0.05),见表4。

3 讨论

肺癌晚期阶段,癌细胞对机体免疫功能产生广泛抑制作用,导致T细胞免疫亚群的比例失调。因此,有效的免疫治疗对改善患者症状具有重要意义,

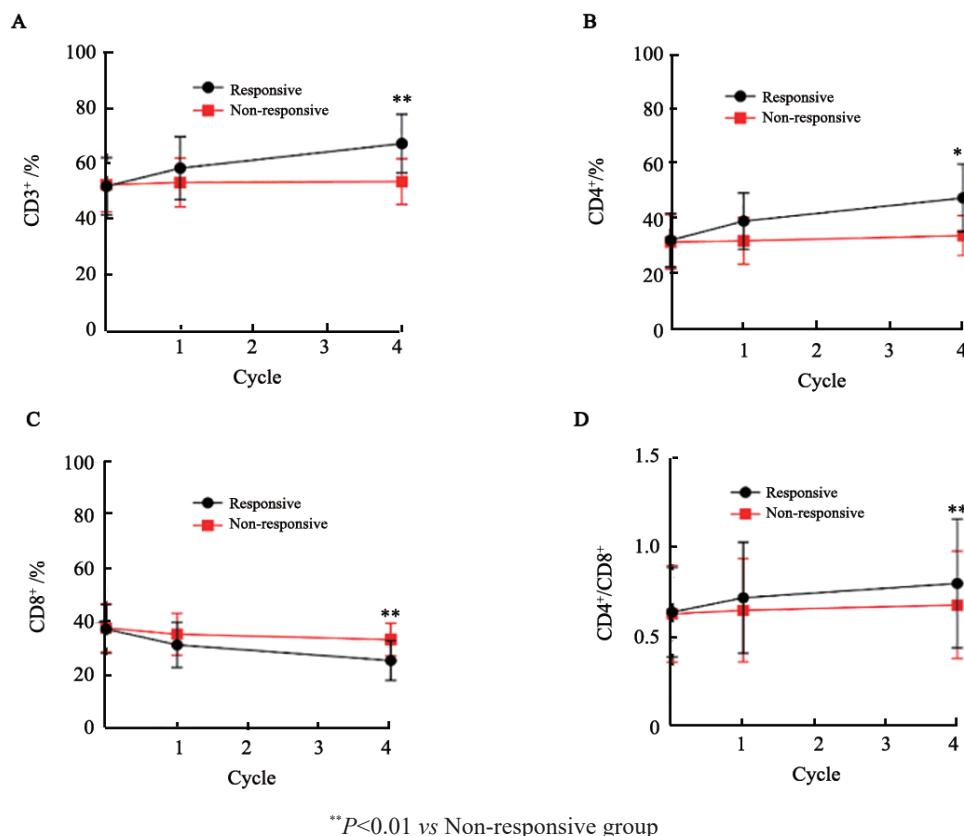
而免疫治疗前后对机体T淋巴细胞亚群的免疫功能影响对个性化免疫治疗具有重要价值^[4-7]。本研究通过分析PD-1抑制剂治疗晚期肺癌患者前后T淋巴细胞亚群变化,为晚期肺癌的个性化治疗提供依据。

CD3和CD4主要表达于辅助T细胞(Th细胞),可调节机体的免疫应答。CD8主要表达于抑制性T细胞(Ts细胞)和效应性T细胞(Tc细胞)表面,可抑制机体的免疫应答。CD4^{+/}CD8⁺的比值是反映免疫功能的有效指标,CD4和CD8分别是代表Th和Ts细胞功能的标志,CD4^{+/}CD8⁺比值升高,表明Th细胞功能高于Ts细胞,免疫功能有所改善。Th细胞分为Th1和Th2亚群,Th1细胞主要分泌IL-2、TNF-β和IFN-γ,介导细胞免疫;Th2细胞分泌IL-4、IL-5、IL-6、IL-10和IL-13等细胞因子,介



导体液免疫^[7-10]。在晚期肺癌患者中Th2占据优势地位,提示肺癌患者Th1细胞抑制,抗肿瘤免疫反应下降,促

进肿瘤的增殖和生长,而经PD-1抗体治疗后Th1/Th2比值失常有所改善^[11]。



$^{**}P<0.01$ vs Non-responsive group

图1 PD-1抑制剂治疗晚期肺癌患者CD3⁺T(A)、CD4⁺T(B)、CD8⁺T(C)淋巴细胞和CD4⁺/CD8⁺T(D)变化趋势
Fig.1 Change trends of CD3⁺T (A), CD4⁺T(B), CD8⁺T(C) lymphocytes and CD4⁺/CD8⁺T(D) cells in patients with advanced lung cancer treated with PD-1 inhibitors

表4 治疗有效的晚期肺癌患者中不同PD-L1表达量T淋巴细胞亚群分析

Tab.4 Analysis of T lymphocyte subsets in the treatment-responsive patients with different PD-L1 expression levels

Subpopulation	Expression of PD-1		<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
	High (<i>n</i> =32)	Low (<i>n</i> =8)		
CD3 ⁺ T/%	68.01±10.93	60.08±8.47	2.134	0.034
CD4 ⁺ T/%	48.23±12.28	39.67±10.06	2.035	0.047
CD8 ⁺ T/%	24.89±8.43	31.18±7.68	-2.145	0.037
CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺ T	0.86±0.37	0.58±0.27	2.241	0.030
Treg/%	2.28±0.84	3.01±0.76	-2.501	0.016
Th1/Th2	2.16±0.77	2.06±0.67	0.376	0.709
NK/%	12.26±7.03	19.91±5.32	-3.238	0.002

本研究中,主要通过流式细胞术分析检测PD-1抑制剂治疗前后T淋巴细胞不同表面标志物表达情况,有助于评估患者的免疫功能。治疗前,与健康对照组比较,肺癌组CD3⁺T细胞、CD4⁺T细胞、CD4⁺/CD8⁺T细胞水平和Th1/Th2比值明显下降,CD8⁺T细胞明显升高,表明晚期肺癌患者处于免疫抑制状态,存在免疫细胞活性降低和功能紊乱。而经PD-1抑制剂治疗后(1周期和4周期)上述T淋巴细胞紊乱获得改善,提示免疫治疗有效,能改善机体的免疫状态。

这与既往研究结果相似,证明PD-1抑制剂免疫治疗能发挥免疫调节作用^[12-15];而随着治疗周期延长(4周期 vs 1周期),T淋巴细胞亚群紊乱改善更为明显,主要表现在CD3⁺T细胞、CD4⁺T细胞和CD8⁺T细胞亚群水平上,而对Th细胞及其分泌的细胞因子(IFN-γ、IL-2、IL-4和IL-5)改善不明显。Treg细胞和NK细胞是监测免疫功能的有效指标,既往研究^[8,16-17]提示,降低机体的Treg细胞和NK细胞水平能够有效刺激机体的抗肿瘤免疫应答反应。本研究发现,治疗前,肺

癌患者血清中Treg细胞和NK细胞水平明显升高,经治疗后下降,说明抗肿瘤免疫功能增强。本研究还发现,经PD-1抑制剂治疗后,与免疫无反应组比较,免疫应答组T淋巴亚群、Treg细胞、Th1/Th2细胞和NK细胞等免疫细胞水平失常的改善更为明显,提示治疗有效的患者免疫功能有一定的恢复。本研究还比较了不同PD-L1表达量的晚期肺癌患者接受PD-1抑制剂治疗后T淋巴细胞亚群变化,提示PD-L1高表达患者中的免疫治疗效果更好。

PD-1抑制剂与肿瘤表面PD-L1结合后,抑制肿瘤的免疫逃逸作用,发挥着重要的免疫治疗作用^[4,18-19]。既往研究^[20-21]表明,PD-L1高表达的患者中,单药免疫治疗与免疫治疗联合化疗疗效相当,也支持了本研究结果。后续本课题组将探讨联合用药对晚期肺癌治疗作用疗效。另外,本研究中PD-1抑制剂治疗周期尚短,未来将扩大样本量和治疗周期进一步研究评价其对T淋巴细胞亚群及细胞因子的免疫调节作用。

综上,PD-1抑制剂可调节晚期肺癌患者T淋巴亚群及细胞因子水平,改善机体免疫功能状态,发挥抗肿瘤作用。因此,定期检测晚期肺癌患者体内T淋巴细胞亚群及细胞因子的变化趋势,可为治疗方案的选择、预后判断提供依据。

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[收稿日期] 2021-07-20

[修回日期] 2021-11-02

[本文编辑] 黄静怡