

# 西妥昔单抗或贝伐单抗联合 FOLFOX4 方案治疗晚期直肠癌患者的临床观察<sup>△</sup>

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**摘要** 目的:观察西妥昔单抗或贝伐单抗联合 FOLFOX4 方案治疗晚期直肠癌患者的临床疗效。方法:将 114 例晚期直肠癌患者按随机数字表法分为西妥昔单抗组和贝伐单抗组,各 57 例,其中贝伐单抗组脱落 1 例。两组患者均接受 FOLFOX4 方案治疗:奥沙利铂 85 mg/m<sup>2</sup>+亚叶酸钙 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, ivgtt, 2 h, 然后 5-氟尿嘧啶(5-FU)400 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, ivgtt, 再以 5-FU 600 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, ivgtt, 22 h。西妥昔单抗组患者在 FOLFOX4 方案基础上给予西妥昔单抗 500 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, 贝伐单抗组患者在 FOLFOX4 方案基础上给予贝伐单抗 5 mg/kg, ivgtt。2 周为 1 个疗程,两组患者均治疗 4 个疗程后评估其临床疗效、无进展生存期(PFS)及毒副反应。结果:西妥昔单抗组患者客观缓解率(RR)为 45.61%、疾病控制率(DCR)为 92.98%,中位 PFS 为 10.0 个月;贝伐单抗组患者 RR 为 48.21%、DCR 为 87.50%,中位 PFS 为 11.0 个月,两组比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。两组患者感觉神经毒性、白细胞减少、血小板减少、恶心呕吐、腹泻、皮疹等不良反应发生率比较,差异亦无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。结论:西妥昔单抗或贝伐单抗联合 FOLFOX4 方案治疗晚期直肠癌患者的疗效相当,毒副反应发生率均较低。

**关键词** 直肠癌;晚期;西妥昔单抗;贝伐单抗;FOLFOX4;化疗

## Efficacy Observation of Cetuximab or Bevacizumab Combined with FOLFOX4 Regimen in the Treatment of Advanced Rectal Cancer

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**ABSTRACT** OBJECTIVE: To observe clinical efficacy of bevacizumab or cetuximab combined with FOLFOX4 regimen in the treatment of advanced rectal cancer. METHODS: 114 patients with rectal cancer were randomly assigned to cetuximab group and bevacizumab group, with 57 cases in each group, among which one patient of bevacizumab group withdrew from therapy. Both groups received FOLFOX4 regimen: oxaliplatin 85 mg/m<sup>2</sup>+calcium folinate 200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, ivgtt, 2 h, and 5-FU 400 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, ivgtt, last, 5-FU 600 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, ivgtt, 22 h. Cetuximab group was additional given cetuximab 500 mg/m<sup>2</sup>; bevacizumab group was additionally given bevacizumab 5 mg/kg, ivgtt. A treatment course lasted for 2 weeks. Both groups received 4 courses of treatment, and then clinical efficacy, toxic reaction and progression-free survival (PFS) were evaluated. RESULTS: Objective remission rate (RR), disease control rate (DCR) and median PFS of cetuximab group was 45.61%, 92.98% and 10.0 months, those of bevacizumab group were 48.21%, 87.50% and 11.0 months; there was no statistical significance between 2 groups ( $P>0.05$ ). No significant differences were found in the incidence of ADR such as sensory neurotoxicity, aleucocytosis, thrombopenia, nausea and vomiting, diarrhea and erythra between 2 groups ( $P>0.05$ ). CONCLUSIONS: Both bevacizumab or cetuximab combined with FOLFOX4 regimen have a similar effect on patients with advanced cancer, with low incidence of toxic reaction.

**KEYWORDS** Rectal cancer; Advanced; Cetuximab; Bevacizumab; FOLFOX4; Chemotherapy

我国是世界上直肠癌发病率和死亡率最高的国家之一<sup>[1]</sup>。由于直肠癌起病隐匿,早期无明显特异症状,随病情发展会出现肠刺激症状、排便习惯改变、便血、肠梗阻等临床表现,多数直肠癌患者确诊时已是中晚期,并存在潜在转移,存活率较低,5 年生存率约为 10%~20%<sup>[2]</sup>。自 20 世纪末奥沙利铂、伊立替康等药物出现后,晚期直肠癌的疗效明显改善。目前,氟尿嘧啶+亚叶酸钙+奥沙利铂(FOLFOX4 方案)已被作为常规一线化疗方案广泛应用于直肠癌治疗。大量研究发现,单克隆抗体靶向药物可与结直肠癌肿瘤细胞上的表皮生长因子

(EGFR)和内皮生长因子(VEGF)受体特异性结合,从而诱导有益的细胞反应,提高肿瘤对放疗的敏感性<sup>[3-4]</sup>,提高临床上晚期直肠癌的治疗效果<sup>[5-6]</sup>。目前,临床上主要应用的单克隆靶向药物有西妥昔单抗和贝伐单抗两种。鉴于此,本研究观察了西妥昔单抗或贝伐单抗联合 FOLFOX4 化疗方案治疗晚期直肠癌患者的疗效及安全性。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:(1)明确的病理学诊断为直肠癌者;(2)初诊时临床分期为Ⅲ或Ⅳ期者;(3)有复发和(或)转移,已被影像学证实病灶者;(4)卡氏评分(KPS)≥60 分,预计生存期≥5 个月者;(5)使用西妥昔单抗患者的 K-ras 基因检测结果为野生型。排除标准:(1)肝/肾功能、血常规和心肺功能异常者;(2)对化疗药物过敏者。

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## 1.2 研究对象

选取2009年3月—2014年9月我院收治的晚期直肠癌患者114例,按随机数字表法分为西妥昔单抗组和贝伐单抗组,各57例。两组患者一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),具有可比性,详见表1。本研究方案经医院医学伦理委员会审核通过,患者知情同意并签署知情同意书。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Tab 1 Comparison of general information between 2 groups( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

组别	n	性别,例		年龄,岁	临床分期,例	
		男	女		Ⅲ期	Ⅳ期
西妥昔单抗组	57	32	25	57.3±12.4	34	23
贝伐单抗组	57	36	21	62.7±11.6	30	27
$\chi^2/t$		0.58		1.89	0.57	
P		0.946		0.847	0.912	

## 1.3 治疗方法

两组患者均接受FOLFOX4方案治疗:奥沙利铂85 mg/m<sup>2</sup>+亚叶酸钙200 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, ivgtt, 2 h, 然后以5-氟尿嘧啶(5-FU)400 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, ivgtt, 随后以5-FU 600 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, ivgtt, 22 h。西妥昔单抗组患者在FOLFOX4方案基础上给予西妥昔单抗500 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, ivgtt; 贝伐单抗组患者在FOLFOX4方案基础上给予贝伐单抗5 mg/kg, ivgtt<sup>[7-9]</sup>。2周为1个疗程,两组患者均治疗4个疗程后评价疗效及相关指标。

## 1.4 疗效评价

依照世界卫生组织(WHO)实体瘤疗效评估标准<sup>[9]</sup>,完全缓解(CR):所有病灶消失,并维持4周以上;部分缓解(PR):病灶缩小50%,并维持4周以上;稳定(SD):病灶缩小未达到50%,或未维持4周;进展(PD):病灶增加25%,或出现新病灶。客观缓解率(RR)=(CR+PR)例数/总例数×100%,疾病控制率(DCR)=(RR+SD)例数/总例数×100%。

## 1.5 观察指标

以化疗开始至复查发现肿瘤进展或死亡为止,两组患者采用电话及门诊的方式随访至2015年5月1日,贝伐单抗组1例患者因为出现严重血小板减少反应,中途放弃治疗。计算两组患者无进展生存期(PFS),并观察胃肠道、骨髓抑制、过敏反应、肝/肾功能损害及神经毒性等毒副反应。

## 1.6 统计学方法

采用SPSS 17.0软件对数据进行统计学分析。计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,采用t检验;计数资料以%表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验;以Kaplan-Meier法分析并绘制生存曲线。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者临床疗效比较

两组患者RR、DCR比较,差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。两组患者临床疗效比较见表2。

表2 两组患者临床疗效比较

Tab 2 Comparison of clinical efficacy between 2 groups							
组别	n	CR,例	PR,例	SD,例	PD,例	RR,例(%)	DCR,例(%)
西妥昔单抗组	57	4	22	27	4	26(45.61)	53(92.98)
贝伐单抗组	56	5	22	22	7	27(48.21)	49(87.50)
$\chi^2$						0.03	3.84
P						0.92	0.75

### 2.2 两组患者PFS比较

西妥昔单抗组患者中位PFS为10.0个月,贝伐单抗组患

者中位PFS为11.0个月,两组比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。两组患者PFS比较见图1。

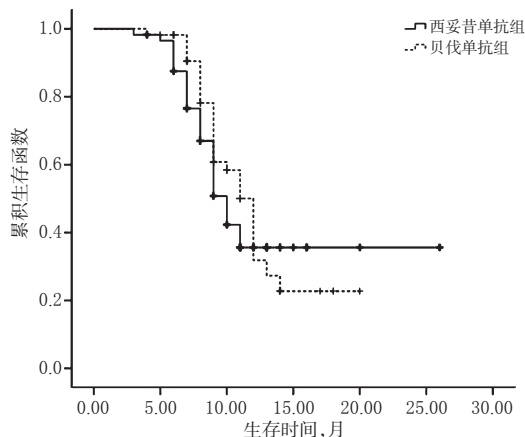


图1 两组患者PFS比较

Fig 1 Comparison of PFS between 2 groups

### 2.3 毒副反应

两组患者均未出现肝/肾功能损害及过敏反应,且无治疗相关性死亡。主要毒副反应为感觉神经毒性,其他毒副反应包括骨髓抑制(白细胞减少、血小板减少)和胃肠道反应(恶心呕吐、腹泻、肠炎)。两组患者感觉神经毒性、白细胞减少、血小板减少、恶心呕吐、腹泻、皮疹等毒副反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。两组患者毒副反应发生率见表3。

表3 两组患者毒副反应发生率比较[例(%)]

Tab 3 Comparison of the incidence of toxic reaction between 2 groups[case(%)]

组别	n	感觉神经毒性	白细胞减少	血小板减少	恶心呕吐	腹泻	皮疹
西妥昔单抗组	57	3(56.1)	6(10.52)	2(3.5)	12(21.0)	2(3.5)	3(5.26)
贝伐单抗组	56	3(60.7)	5(8.92)	3(5.35)	11(19.64)	2(3.57)	1(1.78)
$\chi^2$		0.00	0.07	0.21	0.02	0.00	0.93
P		0.783	0.816	0.342	0.917	0.417	0.216

## 3 讨论

直肠癌是最常见的一种恶性肿瘤,在全世界恶性肿瘤的发病率中居第三位<sup>[10]</sup>。腹腔镜直肠癌手术已经广泛应用于直肠癌外科临床实践中,但是主要应用于早中期直肠癌治疗,针对晚期直肠癌的治疗仍以放/化疗为主要治疗手段。FOLF-FOX4方案是临床治疗晚期直肠癌的标准化疗方案之一,常作为一线化疗方案应用于晚期直肠癌的治疗<sup>[11]</sup>。此外,有研究发现,直肠癌的生长和转移依赖丰富的血管实现,其主要病理机制之一为直肠癌肿瘤细胞过度表达EGFR受体,诱导肿瘤的生长、侵袭和转移,增加肿瘤恶化程度<sup>[12]</sup>。西妥昔单抗能够有效地阻滞血管VEGF与EGFR的结合,从而抑制血管的生成,进而抑制肿瘤的生长<sup>[13-14]</sup>。贝伐单抗是血管VEGF抑制剂,可特异性结合VEGF,从而抑制血管内皮细胞增殖及肿瘤内血管新生,从而抑制肿瘤生长。多项研究证明,西妥昔单抗和贝伐单抗均可使中晚期直肠癌患者获益<sup>[15-16]</sup>,但只有K-ras基因野生型的患者才能从西妥昔单抗中获益<sup>[17-18]</sup>。K-ras基因编码EGFR信号转导通路Ras蛋白,K-ras基因为野生型时Ras蛋白受到严格调控,其信号传导被西妥昔单抗有效阻断,从而抑制肿瘤生长。在K-ras基因突变肿瘤中,Ras蛋白持续活化,不依赖EGFR信号,从而对西妥昔单抗不敏感。K-ras基因突变患者不能从西妥昔单抗治疗中获益,反而增加不良反应和治

疗费用<sup>[19]</sup>。

目前,我国临床上主要采用西妥昔单抗或贝伐单抗联合基础化疗方案 FOLFOX4、XELOX 治疗晚期结肠癌。有研究提示,FOLFOX4、XELOX 方案联合西妥昔单抗或贝伐单抗治疗晚期直肠癌的效果较单一治疗方案有显著提升<sup>[20-21]</sup>,且联合化疗的临床耐受好,并不会增加相关毒副反应<sup>[22]</sup>。本研究显示,西妥昔单抗或贝伐单抗联合 FOLFOX4 化疗方案治疗晚期直肠癌患者 RR 及 DCR 比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。此外,本研究结果还显示,晚期直肠癌患者的化疗毒副反应以感觉神经毒性为主,其次为骨髓抑制和胃肠道毒副反应,未见肝/肾功能损害,两组患者毒副反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。痤疮样皮疹是西妥昔单抗应用常见的毒副反应,多发生于用药后的前 3~4 周,常表现为患者面部、上胸部及后背多发滤泡或脓疱样皮肤损害<sup>[23]</sup>。本研究中西妥昔单抗组患者皮疹的发病率高于贝伐单抗组,但对对症治疗并未影响临床用药,皮疹得到有效控制。Carsten B 等<sup>[24]</sup>的研究显示,西妥昔单抗联合 FOLFOX 化疗的中位 PFS 为 7.7 个月,贝伐单抗联合 FOLFOX 化疗的中位 PFS 为 9.9 个月;本研究分别为 10.0 个月和 11.0 个月。两组患者的中位 PFS 均略高于 Carsten B 等的研究报道结果。

综上所述,西妥昔单抗或贝伐单抗联合 FOLFOX4 基础化疗对于晚期直肠癌的治疗效果相当,毒副反应发生率均较低。但本研究病例较少,随访时间较短,未获得大部分患者的总生存时间等相关数据,有待多中心、大样本研究验证。

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# 依达拉奉联合胞磷胆碱钠治疗急性脑梗死的临床观察<sup>Δ</sup>

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**摘 要** 目的:探讨依达拉奉联合胞磷胆碱钠治疗急性脑梗死的疗效及其对氧化应激和炎症因子指标的影响。方法:108例急性脑梗死患者依据随机数字表法分为依达拉奉组(单独组)和依达拉奉+胞磷胆碱钠组(联合组),各54例。在常规治疗基础上,单独组患者给予依达拉奉注射液30 mg加入100 ml 0.9%氯化钠注射液中静脉滴注,每次在30 min之内滴完,bid;联合组患者在单独组治疗基础上加用胞磷胆碱钠注射液0.5 g加入250 ml 0.9%氯化钠注射液中静脉滴注,qd。两组患者疗程均为2周。比较两组患者治疗前后美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表(NIHSS),并据此评定的疗效、长谷川智能量表(HDS)评分、日常生活能力评定量表(Barthel指数)、氧化应激指标、炎症因子指标水平。结果:治疗后,联合组患者的有效率为81.48%,显著高于单独组(53.70%),差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=9.511, P=0.002$ )。两组患者的HDS评分和Barthel指数均较治疗前显著增加,且联合组更优,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。与治疗前比较,两组患者的丙二醛、内皮素-1含量显著降低,超氧化物歧化酶、一氧化氮含量显著升高,炎症因子白细胞介素(IL)-6、IL-8、IL-12、IL-16和肿瘤坏死因子 $\alpha$ 水平显著降低,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );且联合组患者各指标的改善程度均明显优于单独组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。结论:依达拉奉联合胞磷胆碱钠治疗急性脑梗死的疗效良好,且能降低氧化应激和炎症水平,更有利于患者神经功能和日常生活能力的恢复。

**关键词** 依达拉奉;胞磷胆碱钠;联合用药;急性脑梗死;疗效;氧化应激;炎症因子

## Clinical Observation of Edaravone Combined with Citicoline Sodium in the Treatment of Acute Cerebral Infarction

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**ABSTRACT** OBJECTIVE: To investigate the therapeutic efficacy of edaravone combined with citicoline sodium on acute cerebral infarction and its effects on the levels of oxidative stress and inflammatory factors. METHODS: 108 patients with acute cerebral infarction were randomly divided into edaravone group (single group) and edaravone+citicoline sodium group (drug combination group), with 54 cases in each group. Based on routine treatment, single group was given Edaravone injection 30 mg added into 100 ml 0.9% Sodium chloride injection intravenously, bid, used up within 30 min each time; drug combination group was additionally given Citicoline sodium injection 0.5 g added into 250 ml 0.9% Sodium chloride injection intravenously, qd, on the basis of single group. Treatment course of 2 groups lasted for 2 weeks. NIHSS, HDS, Barthel index, oxidant stress indicator and inflammatory factors were compared between 2 groups before and after treatment. RESULTS: After treatment, the effective rate of NIHSS in drug combination group was 81.48%, which was significantly higher than single group (53.70%), with statistical significance ( $\chi^2=9.511, P=0.002$ ). HDS score and Barthel index of 2 groups were significantly increased after treatment, especially in drug combination group, with statistical significance ( $P<0.05$ ). Compared with before treatment, contents of MDA and ET-1 in 2 groups were decreased significantly, while SOD activity and NO content were increased significantly; the inflammatory cytokines IL-6, IL-8, IL-12 and IL-16, TNF- $\alpha$  were all decreased gradually, with statistical significance ( $P<0.05$ ); the improvement of each indicator in drug combination group was more significant than single group, with statistical significance ( $P<0.05$ ). CONCLUSIONS: Edaravone combined with citicoline sodium show good therapeutic efficacy in the treatment of acute cerebral infarction, can decrease the levels of oxidative stress and inflammation and promote the recovery of the neurological function and the daily living ability.

**KEYWORDS** Edaravone; Citicoline sodium; Drug combination; Acute cerebral infarction; Therapeutic efficacy; Oxidative stress; Inflammatory factors

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