

抗体偶联药物治疗乳腺癌后致肺炎和间质性肺病的网状Meta分析[△]

王晓函^{1,2*}, 陈威², 杨芳³, 曹可鸣¹, 王靖欣¹, 薛文鑫^{2#}(1. 华北理工大学药学院, 唐山 063210; 2. 应急总医院药学部, 北京 100028; 3. 应急总医院东院区综合门诊, 北京 100016)

中图分类号 R737.9; R969.3 文献标志码 A 文章编号 1001-0408(2026)10-1370-06

DOI 10.6039/j.issn.1001-0408.2026.10.23



摘要 **目的** 比较不同抗体偶联药物(ADC)治疗乳腺癌后致肺炎和间质性肺病(ILD)的发生风险。**方法** 检索中国知网、维普网、PubMed、Embase 等中英文数据库和 ClinicalTrials.gov, 收集 ADC[恩美曲妥珠单抗(T-DM1)、德曲妥珠单抗(T-DXd)、戈沙妥珠单抗(SG)、德达博妥珠单抗(Dato-DXd)、瑞康曲妥珠单抗(SHR-A1811)、ARX788、T-Duo]治疗乳腺癌后发生肺炎和ILD的随机对照试验(RCT), 检索时间为建库至2025年6月15日。筛选文献、提取数据、评价文献质量后, 采用 Stata 17.0 软件进行网状Meta分析, 并对各干预措施的累积排序曲线下面积(SUCRA)进行排序。**结果** 共纳入19项RCT, 共计10 556例患者。ARX788、T-DXd的总体肺炎发生率显著高于T-DM1、T-DM1 plus TPC(T-DM1联合帕妥珠单抗或阿替利珠单抗)、TPC(常规治疗)和SG($P<0.05$), ARX788、T-DXd的1~2级肺炎发生率显著高于T-DM1、T-DM1 plus TPC和TPC($P<0.05$), 上述2个指标SUCRA排序前2位的均为ARX788、T-Duo。T-DXd、T-DM1的 ≥ 3 级肺炎发生率显著高于SG($P<0.05$), SUCRA排序前2位的为T-Duo、Dato-DXd。ARX788的总体ILD发生率显著高于T-DM1、SHR-A1811、TPC和SG($P<0.05$), 1~2级ILD发生率显著高于T-DM1、SHR-A1811和TPC($P<0.05$), ≥ 3 级ILD发生率显著高于TPC($P<0.05$), 上述3个指标SUCRA排序前2位的均为ARX788、T-DXd联合帕妥珠单抗。**结论** 相比于其他ADC, ARX788和T-Duo治疗乳腺癌后患者的肺炎和ILD发生风险较高。

关键词 乳腺癌; 抗体偶联药物; 肺炎; 间质性肺病; 发生风险

Network meta-analysis of pneumonitis and interstitial lung disease associated with antibody-drug conjugates in the treatment of breast cancer

WANG Xiaohan^{1,2}, CHEN Wei², YANG Fang³, CAO Keming¹, WANG Jingxin¹, XUE Wenxin²(1. School of Pharmacy, North China University of Science and Technology, Tangshan 063210, China; 2. Dept. of Pharmacy, Emergency General Hospital, Beijing 100028, China; 3. Dept. of General Outpatient, East Campus, Emergency General Hospital, Beijing 100016, China)

ABSTRACT **OBJECTIVE** To compare the risk of pneumonitis and interstitial lung disease (ILD) associated with different antibody-drug conjugates (ADC) in the treatment of breast cancer. **METHODS** CNKI, VIP, PubMed, Embase and other Chinese and English databases, and ClinicalTrials.gov were searched from the inception to June 15, 2025. Randomized controlled trials (RCT) about pneumonitis and ILD associated with ADC (T-DM1, T-DXd, SG, Dato-DXd, SHR-A1811, ARX788, and T-Duo) in the treatment of breast cancer were included. After literature screening, data extraction, and quality assessment, a network meta-analysis was conducted using Stata 17.0 software, and the surface under the cumulative ranking curve (SUCRA) of all interventions were ranked. **RESULTS** A total of 19 RCTs involving 10 556 patients were included. The overall incidence of pneumonitis with ARX788 and T-DXd was significantly higher than that with T-DM1, T-DM1 plus TPC (T-DM1 combined with pertuzumab or atezolizumab), TPC (treatment of primary care), and SG ($P<0.05$), for grade 1-2 pneumonitis, ARX788 and T-DXd showed significantly higher incidence than T-DM1, T-DM1 plus TPC, and TPC ($P<0.05$). For both indicators, ARX788 and T-Duo were ranked as the top two by SUCRA. For the incidence of grade ≥ 3 pneumonitis, T-DXd and T-DM1 were significantly higher than SG ($P<0.05$), T-Duo and Dato-DXd were ranked as the top two by SUCRA. For overall incidence of ILD, ARX788 was significantly higher than T-DM1, SHR-A1811, TPC, and SG ($P<0.05$), for the incidence of grade 1-2 ILD, ARX788 was significantly higher than T-DM1, SHR-A1811, and TPC ($P<0.05$), for the incidence of grade ≥ 3 ILD, ARX788 was significantly higher than TPC ($P<0.05$). For three indicators above, ARX788 and T-DXd combined with pertuzumab were ranked

as the top two by SUCRA. **CONCLUSIONS** Compared with other ADCs, ARX788 and T-Duo are associated with a higher risk of pneumonitis and ILD in patients with breast cancer.

KEYWORDS breast cancer; antibody-drug conjugates; pneumonitis; interstitial lung disease; risk

[△] 基金项目 应急总医院医学发展科研基金(No.KY202625)

* 第一作者 硕士研究生。研究方向: 临床药学。E-mail: wpcy1127@163.com

通信作者 主任药师, 硕士生导师, 博士。研究方向: 临床药学。E-mail: xuewx200866@163.com

乳腺癌是全球女性发病率最高的恶性肿瘤,2022年新发病例约230万,占全部新发癌症的11.6%^[1]。尽管现有化疗、放疗及靶向治疗措施显著改善了患者的总生存期,但由于上皮-间质转化及肿瘤干细胞等因素,部分患者出现复发、转移及多线治疗后耐药,使得治疗选择受限及预后不良。

抗体偶联药物(antibody-drug conjugates, ADC)通过连接子将单克隆抗体与高效细胞毒载荷结合,可实现对肿瘤细胞的精准递送,在提高疗效的同时减少对正常组织的损伤^[2]。以恩美曲妥珠单抗(trastuzumab emtansine, T-DM1)、德曲妥珠单抗(trastuzumab deruxtecan, T-DXd)和戈沙妥珠单抗(sacituzumab govitecan, SG)为代表的ADC,已在既往接受治疗的乳腺癌患者中显示出显著的生存获益,成为治疗乳腺癌的重要策略^[3-4]。然而,ADC特有的不良反应——肺炎和间质性肺病(interstitial lung disease, ILD)已成为关键的剂量限制性毒性。既往研究显示,T-DXd相关肺炎/ILD发生率约为9%~15%,且在亚洲人群中风险更高,部分患者进展迅速,甚至死亡^[5]。此外,不同ADC之间的肺毒性风险存在差异,提示其安全性具有异质性^[6]。

目前,虽然已有研究提示ADC相关肺毒性风险总体高于传统化疗^[7],然而现有研究多聚焦于单一药物,缺乏多种ADC之间的系统比较,且对不同严重程度(1~2级、≥3级)肺毒性的风险评估不足,限制了临床风险分层与管理;同时,部分新型ADC的肺毒性证据有限,使得其在整体风险谱中的位置尚不明确。基于此,本研究采用网状Meta分析的方法,比较了不同ADC治疗乳腺癌后致肺炎和ILD的发生风险,旨在为临床个体化用药决策、早期风险识别及毒性管理提供循证依据。本研究已在PROSPERO系统评价注册平台注册(注册号:CRD420251145893)。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入与排除标准

1.1.1 研究类型

本研究纳入的研究类型为随机对照试验(randomized controlled trial, RCT),语种限定为中文和英文。

1.1.2 研究对象

本研究纳入的对象均为经组织学或细胞学确诊的乳腺癌患者,其种族、年龄、性别、国籍、病程均不限。

1.1.3 干预措施

试验组患者接受ADC单药或联合其他抗肿瘤治疗方案(如免疫治疗或靶向治疗);对照组患者接受不同于试验组的ADC单药、ADC联合安慰剂、靶向治疗、常规治疗方案。其中,ADC包括T-DM1、T-DXd、SG、ARX788、德达博妥单抗(datopotamab deruxtecan, Dato-DXd)、T-Duo(trastuzumab duocarmazine)及瑞康曲妥珠单抗(trastuzumab rezetecan, SHR-A1811);免疫治疗药物包括阿替利珠单抗等;靶向治疗药物包括曲妥珠单抗、帕妥珠单抗及拉帕替尼等;常规治疗包括化疗、内分

泌治疗、免疫治疗等;化疗药物包括卡培他滨、艾立布林等。

1.1.4 结局指标

本研究的结局指标为总体肺炎、1~2级肺炎、≥3级肺炎的发生率以及总体ILD、1~2级ILD、≥3级ILD的发生率。

1.1.5 排除标准

本研究的排除标准为:(1)主题不相关的文献;(2)重复发表或数据重复的文献;(3)研究对象、干预措施不符的文献;(4)未报告相关结局指标的文献;(5)无法获取全文或数据不完整的文献。

1.2 文献检索策略

检索中国知网、维普网、万方数据、中国生物医学文献数据库、PubMed、Embase、Web of Science、Cochrane Library 和 ClinicalTrials.gov,中文检索词包括“乳腺癌”“乳腺肿瘤”“抗体偶联药物”“德曲妥珠单抗”“恩美曲妥珠单抗”“戈沙妥珠单抗”“德达博妥单抗”“不良事件”“肺炎”“间质性肺病”“随机对照试验”等;英文检索词包括“breast cancer”“breast carcinoma”“antibody-drug conjugate”“ADC”“trastuzumab emtansine”“trastuzumab deruxtecan”“sacituzumab govitecan”“ARX788”“datopotamab deruxtecan”“trastuzumab duocarmazine”“trastuzumab rezetecan”“SHR-A1811”“pneumonia”“interstitial lung disease”“adverse events”“randomized controlled trial”等。采用自由词和主题词相结合的方式检索。检索时限为建库至2025年6月15日。

1.3 文献筛选与数据提取

由2名研究者独立筛选文献并交叉核对,如遇分歧由第3位研究者判断。提取资料包括第一作者、发表年份、样本量、干预措施、结局指标等。

1.4 文献质量评价

使用Cochrane系统评价员手册2.0工具评价纳入RCT的质量,包括:随机化过程中的偏倚、偏离既定干预措施的偏倚、结局数据缺失的偏倚、结局测量的偏倚和选择性报告结果的偏倚。每项分为“低风险”“高风险”“不清楚”^[8]。

1.5 证据可信度评价

使用CINeMA在线工具(<https://cinema.ispm.unibe.ch>)评价证据的可信度,包括研究内偏倚、发表偏倚、间接性、不精确性、异质性及不一致性。评定结果分为“高”“中”“低”“极低”^[9]。

1.6 统计学方法

采用Stata 17.0软件进行网状Meta分析,并绘制证据网络关系图。当各干预措施间形成闭环时,进行不一致性检验以评估直接比较与间接比较结果的一致性。若全局不一致性检验结果一致($P>0.05$),或环路不一致性因子(inconsistency factor, IF)的95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI)包含0,采用一致性模型;否则采用不一致性模型。采用随机效应模型进行合并分析。二

分类变量以比值比(odds ratio, OR)及其95%CI表示。通过累积排序曲线下面积(surface under the cumulative ranking curve, SUCRA)对各干预措施进行排序, SUCRA值越大, 表示不良反应发生率越高^[10]。采用比较-校正漏斗图评估发表偏倚。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 文献筛选结果与纳入研究的基本信息

初检得到相关文献3 575篇, 经阅读文题、摘要及全文后, 最终纳入19篇研究^[4, 11-28], 共计10 556例患者, 涉及10种干预措施, 分别为T-DM1、T-DXd、SG、ARX788、Dato-DXd、T-Duo、SHR-A1811、TPC(常规治疗)、T-DM1 plus TPC(T-DM1联合帕妥珠单抗或阿替利珠单抗等)、T-DXd plus TPC(T-DXd联合帕妥珠单抗)。结果见图1(限于篇幅, 纳入研究的基本信息可扫描本文首页二维码进入“增强出版”板块查看附表1)。

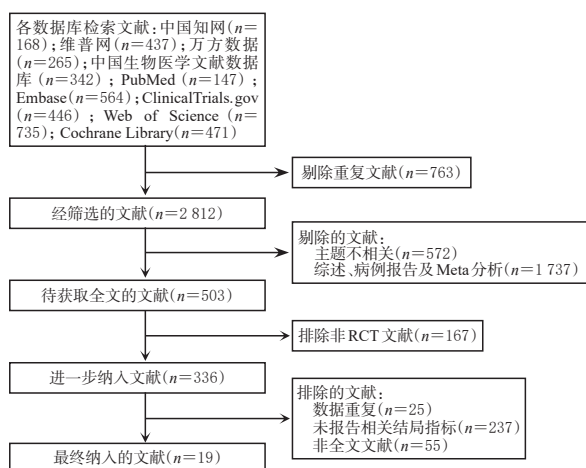


图1 文献筛选流程图

2.2 纳入文献质量评价结果

19项研究中, 2项研究未提及结局评估是否采用盲法^[12, 22]; 所有研究的结局指标报告均完整, 均无报告偏倚及其他偏倚来源(限于篇幅, 结果可扫描本文首页二维码进入“增强出版”板块查看附图1、附图2)。

2.3 证据可信度评价结果

结果显示, 肺炎相关结局的质量偏低, 主要为不精确性, 部分比较存在异质性、报告偏倚和研究内偏倚的影响。ILD相关结局的质量偏低, 主要为不精确性, 部分比较存在异质性、不一致性、报告偏倚及研究内偏倚(限

于篇幅, 结果可扫描本文首页二维码进入“增强出版”板块查看附图3)。

2.4 网状Meta分析结果

2.4.1 各结局指标的证据关系和一致性

19项研究均为双臂RCT。结果显示, 总体肺炎、1~2级肺炎、 ≥ 3 级肺炎发生率均存在闭合环, 不一致性检验的 P 值均大于0.05。采用节点分裂法进行局部一致性检验, 结果显示, 各节点 P 值均大于0.05。环不一致性检验结果显示, 总体肺炎及1~2级肺炎发生率的各闭环的IF均接近0, 尽管 ≥ 3 级肺炎发生率中1个闭环的IF值为1.153, 但95%CI包含0且 $P>0.05$, 表明不一致性不显著, 模型结果稳健, 一致性假设成立。总体ILD、1~2级ILD及 ≥ 3 级ILD发生率均无闭合环, 直接采用一致性模型进行分析。以总体肺炎和总体ILD发生率为例的证据网络见图2(图中节点大小代表该干预方式的总样本量, 连线粗细代表两两干预间研究的数量)。

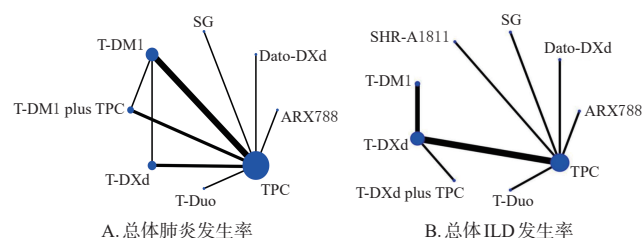


图2 总体肺炎和总体ILD发生率的证据关系图

2.4.2 总体肺炎发生率

15项研究报道了总体肺炎发生率^[4, 11-24]。结果(图3)显示, ARX788、T-DXd的总体肺炎发生率显著高于T-DM1、T-DM1 plus TPC、TPC和SG($P<0.05$); T-Duo、T-DM1的总体肺炎发生率均显著高于SG和TPC($P<0.05$); Dato-DXd的总体肺炎发生率显著高于SG($P<0.05$)。总体肺炎发生率的SUCRA排序从大到小依次为ARX788(80.5%)>T-Duo(80.4%)>T-DXd(74.2%)>Dato-DXd(74.1%)>T-DM1(42.1%)>T-DM1 plus TPC(32.3%)>TPC(14.6%)>SG(1.7%)。

2.4.3 1~2级肺炎发生率

13项研究报道了1~2级肺炎发生率^[4, 11-13, 15, 17-24]。结果(图4)显示, ARX788、T-DXd的1~2级肺炎发生率均显著高于T-DM1、T-DM1 plus TPC和TPC($P<0.05$)。1~2级肺炎发生率的SUCRA排序从大到小依次为

SG	7.10(0.37, 138.19)	11.05(0.14, 875.77)	15.08(0.55, 416.43)	25.25(0.38, 1681.86)	77.27(1.22, 4 895.30) ^a	82.22(3.23, 2 090.19) ^a	105.06(3.28, 3 365.56) ^a	738.85(20.80, 26 245.71) ^a
	TPC	1.56(0.06, 38.58)	2.12(0.48, 9.37)	3.55(0.18, 69.28)	10.88(0.60, 197.44)	11.57(3.19, 41.98) ^a	14.79(2.47, 88.72) ^a	104.00(14.30, 756.46) ^a
ARX788		SHR-A1811	1.36(0.04, 46.88)	2.28(0.03, 181.23)	6.99(0.09, 528.57)	7.44(0.23, 236.55)	9.50(0.24, 375.57)	66.84(1.53, 2 912.02) ^a
0.84(0.04, 17.86)		T-Duo		T-DM1	1.68(0.06, 46.34)	5.13(0.20, 133.09)	5.45(2.61, 11.40) ^a	6.97(1.64, 29.61) ^a
1.32(0.31, 5.58)	1.57(0.08, 29.37)	T-DXd		T-Duo	3.06(0.05, 194.10)	3.26(0.13, 82.91)	4.16(0.13, 133.48)	29.26(0.82, 1 040.84)
1.18(0.05, 26.35)	1.41(0.03, 78.07)	0.90(0.05, 17.69)		Dato-DXd		Dato-DXd	1.06(0.04, 25.39)	1.36(0.05, 41.06)
7.57(1.96, 29.25) ^a	8.98(0.50, 161.29)	5.73(2.87, 11.44) ^a	6.39(0.34, 120.74)	T-DM1		T-DXd	1.28(0.37, 4.44)	8.99(0.84, 95.71)
10.29(2.75, 38.55) ^a	12.22(0.69, 216.23)	7.80(3.11, 19.57) ^a	8.69(0.47, 161.91)	1.36(0.65, 2.83)		T-DM1 plus TPC		T-DXd plus TPC
17.66(5.39, 57.85) ^a	20.97(1.26, 349.72) ^a	13.38(5.90, 30.39) ^a	14.92(0.85, 262.14)	2.33(1.22, 4.47) ^a	1.72(0.96, 3.06)		TPC	7.03(0.49, 101.87)
89.97(7.70, 1 051.88) ^a	106.81(3.09, 3695.01) ^a	68.18(6.81, 683.14) ^a	75.98(2.11, 2 740.37) ^a	11.89(1.25, 112.77) ^a	8.74(0.94, 81.32)	5.09(0.59, 43.89)	SG	
								ARX788

注: 黄色表示总体肺炎发生率的OR(95%CI), 绿色表示总体ILD发生率的OR(95%CI); a: $P<0.05$ 。

图3 总体肺炎和总体ILD发生率的网状Meta分析结果

TPC	1.56(0.06,38.58)	2.53(0.12,53.05)	4.33(0.71,26.18)	10.88(0.60,197.44)	24.31(4.79,123.31) ^a	31.07(4.02,240.35) ^a	78.38(10.75,571.50) ^a
	SHR-A1811	1.63(0.02,135.60)	2.78(0.07,110.34)	6.99(0.09,528.57)	15.63(0.43,570.67)	19.97(0.44,898.93)	50.37(1.15,2197.46) ^a
ARX788		T-Duo	1.71(0.05,58.67)	4.30(0.06,287.40)	9.61(0.31,302.37)	12.28(0.31,480.36)	30.98(0.82,1172.83)
1.77(0.07,42.17)		T-Duo		T-DM1	2.51(0.08,76.29)	5.62(2.58,12.24) ^a	7.18(1.65,31.18) ^a
2.19(0.38,12.72)	1.24(0.06,25.08)		T-DXd		Dato-DXd	2.24(0.08,61.99)	2.86(0.08,99.25)
2.83(0.11,73.54)	1.60(0.03,93.73)	1.29(0.06,28.68)		Dato-DXd		T-DXd	1.28(0.37,4.44)
13.80(2.45,77.58) ^a	7.80(0.39,155.09)	6.30(2.96,13.44) ^a	4.88(0.22,106.10)		T-DM1		T-DXd plus TPC
14.73(3.06,70.89) ^a	8.33(0.46,151.74)	6.73(2.31,19.58) ^a	5.20(0.26,104.09)	1.07(0.41,2.78)		T-DM1 plus TPC	
25.21(0.39,1642.80)	14.26(0.11,1798.36)	11.52(0.20,664.17)	8.91(0.07,1189.02)	1.83(0.03,103.85)	1.71(0.03,91.27)		SG
25.12(6.00,105.21) ^a	14.20(0.84,240.61)	11.48(4.13,31.91) ^a	8.87(0.48,165.43)	1.82(0.69,4.77)	1.71(0.89,3.25)	1.00(0.02,50.39)	TPC

注:黄色表示1~2级肺炎发生率的OR(95%CI),绿色表示1~2级ILD发生率的OR(95%CI);a:P<0.05。

图4 1~2级肺炎和1~2级ILD发生率的网状Meta分析结果

ARX788 (87.2%) > T-Duo (74.5%) > T-DXd (72.4%) > Dato-DXd (64.7%) > T-DM1 (32.8%) > T-DM1 plus TPC (31.5%) > SG (25.9%) > TPC (10.9%)。

2.4.4 ≥3级肺炎发生率

13项研究报道了≥3级肺炎发生率^[4,11-13,15,17-24]。结果(图5)显示,T-DXd、T-DM1的≥3级肺炎发生率显著高于SG(P<0.05)。≥3级肺炎发生率的SUCRA排序从大到小依次为T-Duo(76.7%)>Dato-DXd(75.7%)>T-DXd(65.6%)>T-DM1(60.5%)>ARX788(50.2%)>T-DM1 plus TPC(39.9%)>TPC(26.9%)>SG(4.4%)。

2.4.5 总体ILD发生率

11项研究报道了总体ILD发生率^[4,18-20,22-28]。结果(图3)显示,ARX788的总体ILD发生率显著高于T-DM1、SHR-A1811、TPC和SG(P<0.05);T-DXd plus TPC、T-DXd的总体ILD发生率均显著高于T-DM1、TPC和SG(P<0.05);Dato-DXd的总体ILD发生率显著高于SG(P<0.05)。总体ILD发生率的SUCRA排序从大到小依次为ARX788(96.6%)>T-DXd plus TPC(74.5%)>T-DXd(69.1%)>Dato-DXd(66.4%)>T-Duo(47.3%)>T-DM1(36.6%)>SHR-A1811(33.1%)>TPC(21.7%)>SG(4.8%)。

2.4.6 1~2级ILD发生率

9项研究报道了1~2级ILD发生率^[4,19-20,22-25,27-28]。结果(图4)显示,ARX788的1~2级ILD发生率显著高于T-DM1、SHR-A1811和TPC(P<0.05);T-DXd plus TPC、T-DXd的1~2级ILD发生率显著高于T-DM1、TPC(P<0.05)。1~2级ILD发生率的SUCRA排序从大到小依次为ARX788(90.7%)>T-DXd plus TPC(78.3%)>T-DXd(72.0%)>Dato-DXd(56.0%)>T-DM1

(36.7%) > T-Duo (31.5%) > SHR-A1811 (23.7%) > TPC (11.0%)。

2.4.7 ≥3级ILD发生率

9项研究报道了≥3级ILD发生率^[4,19-20,22-25,27-28]。结果(图5)显示,ARX788的≥3级ILD发生率显著高于TPC(P<0.05)。≥3级ILD发生率的SUCRA排序从大到小依次为ARX788(89.9%)>T-DXd plus TPC(65.1%)>T-DXd(64.2%)>T-Duo(44.2%)>T-DM1(42.7%)>Dato-DXd(36.2%)>TPC(30.8%)>SHR-A1811(26.9%)。

2.5 发表偏倚分析

结果显示,各研究散点均基本对称地分布在中线两侧,且大部分在漏斗内,虽然≥3级不良反应发生率较低导致部分小样本研究分布略有离散,但整体拟合线与垂直中线夹角较小,表明本研究不存在明显的发表偏倚。结果见图6(以总体肺炎和总体ILD发生率为例)。

3 讨论

本研究结果显示,ARX788在总体肺炎、1~2级肺炎、总体ILD、1~2级ILD及≥3级ILD的发生风险中均列首位;T-Duo在≥3级肺炎发生风险中排名最高。

ARX788引起的肺炎和ILD发生风险较高,可能与其结构特性有关。其采用非天然氨基酸偶联技术,虽然提高了药物的稳定性,但可能增加高效细胞毒性载荷的毒性暴露风险^[29],载药分子可能通过脱靶效应进入肺实质细胞^[2],并通过旁观者效应扩散至正常细胞,造成细胞毒性损伤及免疫炎症反应^[6]。因此,临床可采取动态监测、早期影像学识别、剂量调整、暂停给药或糖皮质激素介入等措施,保障患者的用药安全^[30]。

ADC的细胞毒性载荷是其发生毒性反应的核心,如

SHR-A1811	1.94(0.04,98.53)	1.89(0.01,487.04)	3.12(0.03,343.59)	2.93(0.02,467.39)	7.27(0.10,529.75)	10.87(0.03,3667.06)	54.36(0.43,6879.83)
	TPC	0.98(0.02,49.27)	1.61(0.12,21.30)	1.51(0.06,37.37)	3.75(0.67,20.95)	5.61(0.08,411.41)	28.03(1.66,474.50) ^a
T-Duo		Dato-DXd	1.65(0.02,180.89)	1.55(0.01,246.15)	3.85(0.05,278.78)	5.75(0.02,1932.34)	28.75(0.23,3622.63)
0.97(0.02,60.69)		Dato-DXd		T-DM1	0.94(0.02,57.74)	2.33(0.34,16.01)	3.48(0.04,278.88)
2.09(0.09,51.26)	2.15(0.08,57.03)		T-DXd		T-Duo	2.48(0.07,94.33)	3.71(0.02,788.80)
2.48(0.10,62.78)	2.56(0.09,69.81)	1.19(0.22,6.29)		T-DM1		T-DXd	1.50(0.03,76.57)
3.40(0.08,145.38)	3.51(0.08,160.00)	1.63(0.10,26.21)	1.37(0.08,22.80)		ARX788		T-DXd plus TPC
4.67(0.18,120.34)	4.82(0.17,133.75)	2.24(0.34,14.87)	1.88(0.40,8.92)	1.38(0.08,23.42)		T-DM1 plus TPC	
6.67(0.37,119.22)	6.88(0.35,133.73)	3.19(0.80,12.81)	2.69(0.63,11.51)	1.96(0.18,21.81)	1.43(0.32,6.37)		TPC
33.98(0.93,1242.17)	35.06(0.90,1370.81)	16.27(1.25,211.03) ^a	13.68(1.02,184.09) ^a	10.00(0.40,252.90)	7.27(0.53,100.07)	5.09(0.59,43.89)	SG

注:黄色代表≥3级肺炎发生率的OR(95%CI),绿色代表≥3级ILD发生率的OR(95%CI);a:P<0.05。

图5 ≥3级肺炎和≥3级ILD发生率的网状Meta分析结果

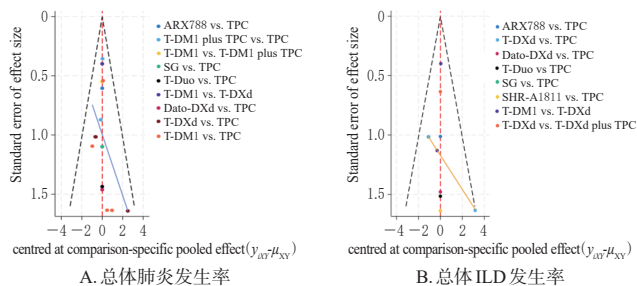


图6 总体肺炎和总体ILD发生率的发表偏倚分析

美坦新和单甲基溴瑞他汀E等强效细胞毒性药物,即使微量释放也能损伤正常细胞。以拓扑异构酶I抑制剂deruxtecan(T-DXd的载药)为例,其可通过旁观者效应扩散至邻近非靶细胞,导致肺、骨髓等器官损伤^[31]。连接子的化学稳定性也影响其全身毒性:可裂解连接子(如T-DXd的肽连接子)在血液中性pH环境下一旦发生水解,可释放细胞毒性载荷并引发全身毒性反应(如骨髓抑制、肝损伤)^[32];而不可裂解连接子(如T-DM1的硫醚键连接子)虽具有更高的血浆稳定性,可减少循环中过早释放的细胞毒性载荷,但其降解片段仍可能被正常细胞摄取从而引起毒性反应^[33]。此外,过高的药物-抗体比(如T-DXd的药物-抗体比约为8)会使每个抗体携带更多毒素,从而增加脱靶组织的暴露风险^[34]。同时,靶抗原在正常组织的表达也可能导致器官特异性毒性,如人滋养层细胞表面抗原2在支气管上皮的表达与肺炎相关^[35],连接蛋白4在皮肤基底层表达与皮疹相关^[36]。即使靶点在正常组织中呈低表达,ADC的高亲和力抗体也可能捕获微量抗原^[2]。此外,患者个体因素,如遗传多态性、基础疾病(如肺纤维化)、器官功能(如肝功能不全影响毒素代谢)均可能加重这一效应,导致严重毒性反应的发生风险增加^[6]。

尽管ADC能显著改善乳腺癌患者的生存期,但由于药物类型和患者差异,其引起的肺炎和ILD风险存在差异,二者的诊断标准、严重程度分级及管理策略亦存在差异。发病早期和症状轻微的患者可能被漏诊,且其临床表现隐匿、机制复杂,诊断需结合临床、影像与时间相关性,排除其他病因;管理的关键在于高度警惕和早期识别,若怀疑ILD,应中断治疗,直至症状缓解后结合影像学检查再考虑恢复治疗^[30]。

本研究存在的局限性:(1)各研究的基线资料、剂量、周期及随访情况等存在差异,可能引入异质性;(2)肺炎/ILD的诊断、分级及报告标准不一,可能导致漏报或误分类,影响结果可靠性;(3)缺乏个体患者数据,限制了亚组分析和风险因素探索的深度;(4)部分研究数量有限,评估可能不全面;(5)未纳入观察性研究等真实世界数据,而RCT虽严谨,但对对象和环境特殊,未必能完全反映真实世界的不良反应发生情况。

综上所述,相比于其他ADC,ARX788和T-Duo治疗乳腺癌后患者的肺炎和ILD发生风险较高。

参考文献

- [1] BRAY F, LAVERSANNE M, SUNG H, et al. Global cancer statistics 2022: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries [J]. *CA Cancer J Clin*, 2024, 74(3): 229-263.
- [2] CHAU C H, STEEG P S, FIGG W D. Antibody-drug conjugates for cancer [J]. *Lancet*, 2019, 394(10200): 793-804.
- [3] MODI S N, SAURA C, YAMASHITA T, et al. Trastuzumab deruxtecan in previously treated HER2-positive breast cancer [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2020, 382(7): 610-621.
- [4] MODI S, JACOT W, YAMASHITA T, et al. Trastuzumab deruxtecan in previously treated HER2-low advanced breast cancer [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2022, 387(1): 9-20.
- [5] CORTÉS J, KIM S B, CHUNG W P, et al. Trastuzumab deruxtecan versus trastuzumab emtansine for breast cancer [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2022, 386(12): 1143-1154.
- [6] POWELL C A, MODI S, IWATA H, et al. Pooled analysis of drug-related interstitial lung disease and/or pneumonitis in nine trastuzumab deruxtecan monotherapy studies [J]. *ESMO Open*, 2022, 7(4): 100554.
- [7] QURESHI Z, ALTAF F, JAMIL A, et al. Safety and efficacy of trastuzumab deruxtecan for metastatic HER2+ and HER2-low breast cancer: an updated systematic review and meta-analysis of clinical trials [J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2024, 47(11): 535-541.
- [8] 刘津池, 刘畅, 华成舸. 随机对照试验偏倚风险评价工具RoB2: 2019修订版解读 [J]. *中国循证医学杂志*, 2021, 21(6): 737-744.
- [9] NIKOLAKOPOULOU A, HIGGINS J P T, PAPAKONSTANTINOOU T, et al. CINeMA: an approach for assessing confidence in the results of a network meta-analysis [J]. *PLoS Med*, 2020, 17(4): e1003082.
- [10] MBUAGBAW L, ROCHWERG B, JAESCHKE R, et al. Approaches to interpreting and choosing the best treatments in network meta-analyses [J]. *Syst Rev*, 2017, 6(1): 79.
- [11] HURVITZ S A, DIRIX L, KOCSIS J, et al. Phase II randomized study of trastuzumab emtansine versus trastuzumab plus docetaxel in patients with human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive metastatic breast cancer [J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2013, 31(9): 1157-1163.
- [12] KROP I E, KIM S B, MARTIN A G, et al. Trastuzumab emtansine versus treatment of physician's choice in patients with previously treated HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer (TH3RESA): final overall survival results from a randomised open-label phase 3 trial [J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2017, 18(6): 743-754.
- [13] HURVITZ S A, MARTIN M, SYMMANS W F, et al. Neoadjuvant trastuzumab, pertuzumab, and chemotherapy versus trastuzumab emtansine plus pertuzumab in patients with HER2-positive breast cancer (KRISTINE): a randomised, open-label, multicentre, phase 3 trial [J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2018, 19(1): 115-126.
- [14] VON MINCKWITZ G, HUANG C S, MANO M S, et al. Trastuzumab emtansine for residual invasive HER2-posi-

- tive breast cancer[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2019, 380 (7) : 617-628.
- [15] EMENS L A, ESTEVA F J, BERESFORD M, et al. Trastuzumab emtansine plus atezolizumab versus trastuzumab emtansine plus placebo in previously treated, HER2-positive advanced breast cancer(KATE2) : a phase 2, multicentre, randomised, double-blind trial[J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2020, 21(10) : 1283-1295.
- [16] TOLANEY S M, TAYOB N, DANG C, et al. Adjuvant trastuzumab emtansine versus paclitaxel in combination with trastuzumab for stage I HER2-positive breast cancer (ATEMPT) : a randomized clinical trial[J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2021, 39(21) : 2375-2385
- [17] KROP I E, IM S A, BARRIOS C, et al. Trastuzumab emtansine plus pertuzumab versus taxane plus trastuzumab plus pertuzumab after anthracycline for high-risk human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive early breast cancer: the phase III KAITLIN study[J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2022, 40(5) : 438-448.
- [18] RUGO H S, BARDIA A, MARMÉ F, et al. Sacituzumab govitecan in hormone receptor-positive/human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative metastatic breast cancer [J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2022, 40(29) : 3365-3376.
- [19] ANDRÉ F, HEE PARK Y, KIM S B, et al. Trastuzumab deruxtecan versus treatment of physician's choice in patients with HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer (DESTINY-Breast02) : a randomised, open-label, multicentre, phase 3 trial[J]. *Lancet*, 2023, 401(10390) : 1773-1785.
- [20] HURVITZ S A, HEGG R, CHUNG W P, et al. Trastuzumab deruxtecan versus trastuzumab emtansine in patients with HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer: updated results from DESTINY-Breast03, a randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial[J]. *Lancet*, 2023, 401(10371) : 105-117.
- [21] WANG X J, LI W, YIN Y M, et al. Primary results of ELAINA : a randomized, multicenter, open-label, phase III study of the efficacy and safety of trastuzumab emtansine vs. lapatinib plus capecitabine in Chinese patients with HER2-positive locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer who have received prior trastuzumab-based therapy[J]. *Transl Breast Cancer Res*, 2023, 4 : 3.
- [22] BARDIA A, JHAVERI K, IM S A, et al. Datopotamab deruxtecan versus chemotherapy in previously treated inoperable/metastatic hormone receptor-positive human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative breast cancer: primary results from TROPION-breast01[J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2025, 43(3) : 285-296.
- [23] HU X C, ZHANG Q Y, WANG L P, et al. ACE-Breast-02: a randomized phase III trial of ARX788 versus lapatinib plus capecitabine for HER2-positive advanced breast cancer[J]. *Signal Transduct Target Ther*, 2025, 10(1) : 56.
- [24] TURNER N, SAURA C, AFTIMOS P, et al. Trastuzumab duocarmazine in pretreated human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive advanced or metastatic breast cancer: an open-label, randomized, phase III trial(TULIP)[J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2025, 43(5) : 513-523.
- [25] ANDRE F, HAMILTON E P, LOI S, et al. DESTINY-Breast07: dose-expansion interim analysis of T-DXd monotherapy and T-DXd+pertuzumab in patients with previously untreated HER2+mBC[J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2024, 42 (Suppl. 16) : 1009.
- [26] BARDIA A, HU X C, DENT R, et al. Trastuzumab deruxtecan after endocrine therapy in metastatic breast cancer [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2024, 391(22) : 2110-2122.
- [27] LI J J, WANG Z H, CHEN L, et al. Efficacy and safety of neoadjuvant SHR-A1811 with or without pyrotinib in women with locally advanced or early HER2-positive breast cancer: a randomized, open-label, phase II trial[J]. *Ann Oncol*, 2025, 36(6) : 651-659.
- [28] JI C C, LI F, YUAN Y, et al. Novel anti-HER2 antibody-drug conjugates versus T-DM1 for HER2-positive metastatic breast cancer after tyrosine kinase inhibitors treatment[J]. *Oncologist*, 2023, 28(10) : e859-e866.
- [29] GOULD B J, BOROWITZ M J, GROVES E S, et al. Phase I study of an anti-breast cancer immunotoxin by continuous infusion: report of a targeted toxic effect not predicted by animal studies[J]. *JNCI J Natl Cancer Inst*, 1989, 81(10) : 775-781.
- [30] TARANTINO P, TOLANEY S M. Detecting and managing T-DXd-related interstitial lung disease: the five "S" rules[J]. *JCO Oncol Pract*, 2023, 19(8) : 526-527.
- [31] NAKADA T, SUGIHARA K, JIKOH T, et al. The latest research and development into the antibody-drug conjugate, [fam-] trastuzumab deruxtecan (DS-8201a), for HER2 cancer therapy[J]. *Chem Pharm Bull*, 2019, 67(3) : 173-185.
- [32] GUPTA A, DRAGO J Z, CHANDARLAPATY S. ADCs or: how I learned to stop worrying and love chemotherapy [J]. *Cancer Discov*, 2023, 13(4) : 817-818.
- [33] BAROK M, JOENSUU H, ISOLA J. Trastuzumab emtansine: mechanisms of action and drug resistance[J]. *Breast Cancer Res*, 2014, 16(2) : 209.
- [34] JUNUTULA J R, RAAB H, CLARK S, et al. Site-specific conjugation of a cytotoxic drug to an antibody improves the therapeutic index[J]. *Nat Biotechnol*, 2008, 26(8) : 925-932.
- [35] GOLDENBERG D M, SHARKEY R M. Sacituzumab govitecan, a novel, third-generation, antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) for cancer therapy[J]. *Expert Opin Biol Ther*, 2020, 20(8) : 871-885.
- [36] ROSENBERG J E, O' DONNELL P H, BALAR A V, et al. Pivotal trial of enfortumab vedotin in urothelial carcinoma after platinum and anti-programmed death 1/programmed death ligand 1 therapy[J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2019, 37 (29) : 2592-2600.

(收稿日期:2026-01-12 修回日期:2026-05-09)

(编辑:陈宏)