

贝伐珠单抗联合化疗在左右半结肠癌中疗效对比及安全性分析

宋芳芳, 唐 勇*

新疆医科大学附属肿瘤医院消化内科, 新疆 乌鲁木齐

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摘 要

目的: 对比左右半结肠癌中, 贝伐珠单抗联合化疗的疗效及安全性的差异。方法: 收集2018年1月至2022年12月新疆医科大学附属肿瘤医院消化内科139例接受贝伐珠单抗联合化疗治疗的晚期结肠癌患者临床资料, 根据原发肿瘤部位不同分为左半结肠癌组(LSCC, $n = 62$ 例)与右半结肠癌组(RSCC, $n = 77$ 例), 对比两组患者的临床基线资料、客观缓解率(ORR)、疾病控制率(DCR)、不良反应率、无进展生存期(PFS)及总生存期(OS)。结果: LSCC组达到PR患者21例, SD 32例, PD 9例, RSCC组达到PR患者19例, SD 49例, PD 9例, 两组患者均无达到CR病例。LSCC组及RSCC组患者ORR分别为33.9%和24.7% ($P > 0.05$), DCR分别85.5%和88.3% ($P > 0.05$)。在不良反应方面, 两组患者治疗过程中的主要不良反应包括骨髓抑制、肝肾功能损害、蛋白尿、手足综合征、高血压、胃肠道反应, LSCC组与RSCC组不良反应总发生率比较, 差异无统计学意义(32.2% vs 48.1%, $\chi^2 = 5.290$, $P = 0.525$)。LSCC组中位PFS优于RSCC组患者(10.8个月 vs 8.6个月, $P = 0.041$), LSCC组中位OS优于RSCC组患者(21.5个月 vs 19.7个月, $P = 0.038$)。结论: 左、右半结肠癌患者接受贝伐珠单抗联合化疗治疗的远期疗效存在差异, 两组安全性相当。

关键词

晚期结直肠癌, 疗效, 贝伐珠单抗, 安全性

Efficacy Comparison and Safety Analysis of Bevacizumab Combined with Chemotherapy in Left and Right Colon Cancer

Fangfang Song, Yong Tang*

Department of Gastroenterology, Affiliated Cancer Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University, Urumqi Xinjiang

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*通讯作者。

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Abstract

Objective: To compare the efficacy and safety of bevacizumab combined with chemotherapy in left and right colon cancer. **Method:** Clinical data of 139 patients with advanced colon cancer who received bevacizumab combined with chemotherapy in the Department of Gastroenterology, Xinjiang Medical University Affiliated Cancer Hospital from January 2018 to December 2022 were collected, divided into left colon cancer group (LSCC, $n = 62$ cases) and right colon cancer group (RSCC, $n = 77$ cases) based on different locations of the primary tumor, compare the clinical baseline data, objective response rate (ORR), disease control rate (DCR), adverse reaction rate, progression free survival (PFS), and overall survival (OS) between two groups of patients. **Result:** There were 21 PR patients, 32 SD patients, and 9 PD patients in the LSCC group, and 19 PR patients, 49 SD patients, and 9 PD patients in the RSCC group. There were no cases of CR patients in either group. The ORR of patients in the LSCC group and RSCC group were 33.9% and 24.7%, respectively ($P > 0.05$), while the DCR was 85.5% and 88.3%, respectively ($P > 0.05$). In terms of adverse reactions, the main adverse reactions during the treatment of the two groups of patients included bone marrow suppression, liver and kidney dysfunction, proteinuria, hand foot syndrome, hypertension, and gastrointestinal reactions. The total incidence of adverse reactions in the LSCC group and RSCC group was not statistically significant (32.2% vs 48.1%, $\chi^2 = 5.290$, $P = 0.525$). The median PFS in the LSCC group was better than that in the RSCC group (10.8 months vs 8.6 months, $P = 0.041$), and the median OS in the LSCC group was better than that in the RSCC group (21.5 months vs 19.7 months, $P = 0.038$). **Conclusion:** There is a difference in the long-term efficacy of bevacizumab combined with chemotherapy in left and right colon cancer patients, and the safety of the two groups is equivalent.

Keywords

Advanced Colorectal Cancer, Curative Effect, Bevacizumab, Safety

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1. 引言

结直肠癌(colorectal cancer, CRC)是全球癌症相关死亡的最常见原因之一,也是中国面临的重大公共卫生挑战之一[1]。CRC 发病隐匿,很多患者在确诊时已发展至中晚期,姑息性全身化疗是其最常用的治疗方式。2004 年,针对转移性结直肠癌的 3 期临床试验 AVF2107g 首次评估了贝伐珠单抗作为一线治疗的效果,结果显示,在标准化疗方案(伊立替康联合氟尿嘧啶与亚叶酸)中加用贝伐珠单抗,相比单独化疗,显著延长了患者的生存期(10.6 vs 6.2 个月, $P < 0.001$) [2] [3]。贝伐珠单抗可抑制血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)与其受体的结合和活化,发挥抗血管生成和抗肿瘤活性的作用[4]。2010 年, FDA 批准贝伐单抗用于晚期结肠癌患者的一线治疗。结肠以脾曲为界可分为左右两侧,将盲肠、升结肠、结肠肝区以及横结肠的近 2/3 定义为右半结肠,横结肠远端的 1/3、降结肠、乙状结肠和直肠的肿瘤定义为左半结肠。但右侧结肠癌(right-side colon cancer, RSCC)和左侧结肠癌(left-side colon cancer, LSCC)因其不同的胚胎学、流行病学、病理学和预后而被视为不同的癌症[5]。使用贝伐珠单抗治疗左右半结肠癌的疗效差异,结果尚无定论。本研究通过回顾分析贝伐珠单抗联合化疗治疗晚期 CRC 患者时,近期疗效、不良反应及远期疗效的区别,探讨此方案在左半结和右半结肠癌患者中的疗效及安全性差异。

2. 资料与方法

2.1. 一般资料

回顾性收集 2018 年 1 月至 2022 年 12 月在本医院收治的 139 例 CRC 患者的临床资料, 根据原发肿瘤部位不同分为 LSCC 组与 RSCC 组。**纳入标准:** ① 经组织病理学确诊为 CRC。② TNM 分期为 III~IV 期。③ 姑息一线治疗方案应用贝伐珠单抗联合化疗。④ ECOG 评分 ≤ 2 分。⑤ 至少有一个可通过影像学评价疗效的病灶(可测量)。⑥ 病历资料完整, 可通过门诊及电话随访。**排除标准:** ① 有治疗禁忌者。② 合并其他种类恶性肿瘤者。③ 精神疾病患者及依从性差者。

2.2. 方法

按照患者病情制定化疗(奥沙利铂、卡培他滨、伊立替康、亚叶酸钙、5-氟尿嘧啶等)联合贝伐珠单抗的治疗方案, 根据病情确定用药剂量与治疗疗程。

2.3. 疗效评估及不良反应评价

用药 3 个周期评估一次治疗疗效, 将治疗过程中最优的疗效作为评估结果。按照实体瘤疗效评价标准(RECIST1.1 标准)把治疗效果分为病情进展(progressive disease, PD)、病情稳定(stable disease, SD)、部分缓解(partial response, PR)和完全缓解(complete response, CR), 不良反应分级以 CTCAE 标准(5.0 版)为准。

$$\text{客观缓解率 (objective response rate, ORR)} = \frac{\text{CR} + \text{PR}}{\text{总例数}}$$

$$\text{疾病控制率 (disease control rate, DCR)} = \frac{\text{CR} + \text{PR} + \text{SD}}{\text{总例数}}$$

2.4. 随访

借助电子病历系统、电话对患者进行随访, 截止 2023 年 10 月 31 日随访结束。记录无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)和总生存期(overall survival, OS)。PFS 是指患者从接受治疗方案开始至疾病进展或任何原因死亡的时间, OS 是指患者从接受治疗方案开始至任何原因死亡的时间, 末次随访时间为 2023 年 10 月。

2.5. 统计学方法

统计学分析采用 SPSS27.0 统计软件进行分析。计量资料符合正态分布的数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 采用 t 检验。计数资料以例数(%)描述, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验和校正 χ^2 检验。生存分析采用 Kaplan-Meier 法, PFS 和 OS 之间比较采用 Log-rank 检验, $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

3. 结果

3.1. 两组患者基线资料比较(表 1)

回顾性分析了两组人群的性别、年龄、民族、ECOG 评分、分化程度、初始转移情况、分期、肿瘤最大直径的差异。其中, RSCC 组初始远处器官转移数目 ≥ 2 个、分期为 IV 期、肿瘤最大直径 ≥ 5 cm 患者较 LSCC 组多, 但结果无统计学意义($P > 0.05$), 见表 1。LSCC 组中+高分化占比更多, 差异有统计学意义($P = 0.008$)。

3.2. 两组近期疗效比较

所有患者均可进行疗效评估, LSCC 组的 ORR 和 DCR 分别为 33.9%和 85.5%, RSCC 组的 ORR 和 DCR

分为 24.7%和 88.3%。LSCC 的 ORR 高于 RSCC 组, 2 组间 ORR 和 DCR 差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$), 见表 2。

Table 1. Comparison of general data between the LSCC group and the RSCC group
表 1. LSCC 组与 RSCC 组一般资料比较

临床特征	LSCC 组	RSCC 组	χ^2 值	P
性别			0.648	0.421
男	32 (51.6%)	45 (58.4%)		
女	30 (48.4%)	32 (41.6%)		
年龄			0.920	0.337
<60 岁	37 (59.7%)	52 (67.5%)		
≥60 岁	25 (40.3%)	25 (32.5%)		
民族			0.475	0.490
汉族	49 (79.0%)	57 (74.0%)		
其它族	13 (21.0%)	20 (26.0%)		
ECOG 评分			1.663	0.197
0 分	48 (77.4%)	52 (67.5%)		
1 分	14 (22.6%)	25 (32.5%)		
分化程度			7.072	0.008
中+高分化	48 (77.4%)	43 (55.8%)		
低分化	14 (22.6%)	34 (44.2%)		
远处转移			0.524	0.769
无器官转移	13 (21.0%)	14 (18.2%)		
≥1 且<2 个器官转移	33 (53.2%)	39 (50.6%)		
≥2 个器官转移	16 (25.8%)	24 (31.2%)		
分期			0.170	0.68
III 期	13 (21.0%)	14 (18.2%)		
IV 期	49 (79.0%)	63 (81.8%)		
肿瘤最大直径			3.277	0.194
<5 cm	20 (32.3%)	15 (19.5%)		
≥5 cm	18 (29.0%)	30 (39.0%)		
不详	24 (38.7%)	32 (41.6%)		

Table 2. Comparison of short-term efficacy between LSCC group and RSCC group
表 2. LSCC 组与 RSCC 组近期疗效比较

	CR	PR	SD	PD	ORR	DCR
LSCC 组(n = 62)	0	21 (33.9%)	32 (51.6%)	9 (14.5%)	21 (33.9%)	53 (85.5%)
RSCC 组(n = 77)	0	19 (24.7%)	49 (63.6%)	9 (11.7%)	19 (24.7%)	68 (88.3%)
χ^2 值					0.417	0.244
P 值					0.234	0.622

3.3. 两组不良反应发生率比较

两组最常见的不良反应均为胃肠道反应及骨髓抑制, LSCC 组蛋白尿发生率高于 RSCC 组。余不良反应发生率 RSCC 组高于 LSCC 组, 结果无统计学差异($P > 0.05$), 所有不良反应均在对症处理后缓解, 见表 3。

Table 3. Comparison of adverse reactions between the LSCC group and the RSCC group
表 3. LSCC 组与 RSCC 组不良反应比较

	骨髓抑制	肝肾功能损害	蛋白尿	手足综合征	高血压	胃肠道反应	总发生率(%)
LSCC 组(n = 62)	6 (9.7%)	2 (3.2%)	2 (3.2%)	1 (1.6%)	1 (1.6%)	8 (12.9%)	20 (32.2%)
RSCC 组(n = 77)	12 (15.6%)	4 (5.2%)	1 (1.3%)	4 (5.2%)	3 (3.9%)	13 (16.9%)	37 (48.1%)
χ^2 值	1.063	0.692	0.586	0.381	0.628	0.424	5.290
P 值	0.303	0.448	0.419	0.258	0.395	0.515	0.525

3.4. 两组远期疗效比较

LSCC 组中位 PFS 为 10.8 个月(95% CI: 9.8~11.8 个月)高于 RSCC 组的 8.6 个月(95% CI: 7.7~9.5 个月), Log-rank 法检验显示 LSCC 组与 RSCC 组患者 PFS 之间的差异有统计学意义($P = 0.041$), PFS 曲线见图 1(a)。LSCC 组中位 OS 为 21.5 个月(95% CI: 18.9~24.1 个月)高于 RSCC 组的 19.7 个月(95% CI: 18.1~21.3 个月), 两组患者的 OS 差异有统计学意义($P = 0.038$), OS 曲线见图 1(b)。

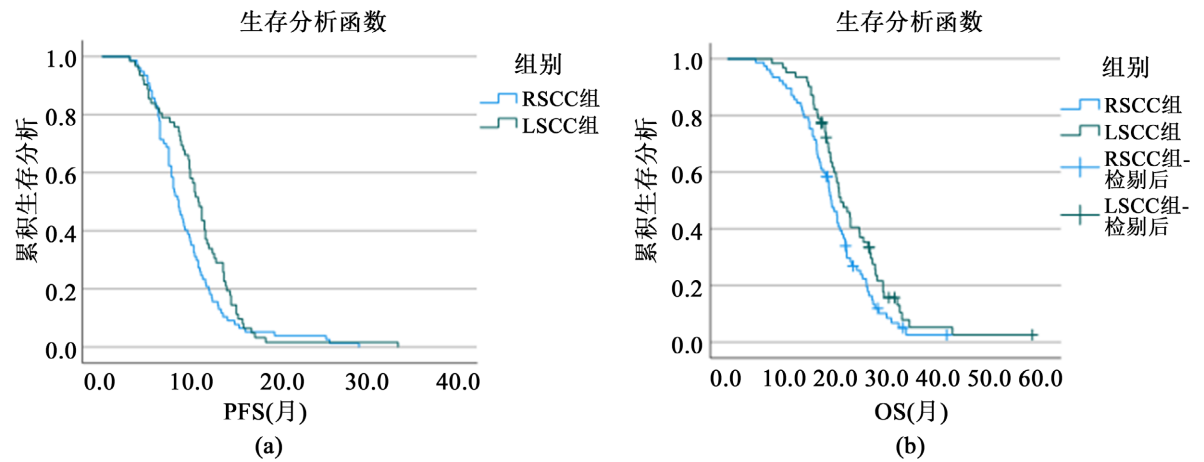


Figure 1. Comparison of PFS in left and right colon cancers (a) and Comparison of OS in left and right colon cancers (b)
图 1. 左右半结肠癌 PFS 比较(a)与左右半结肠癌 OS 比较(b)

4. 讨论

本研究结果显示, 相对于 LSCC 组患者, RSCC 组表现出分期更晚、分化程度更低、肿瘤直径更大的特点, 这与既往的研究一致。这一差异的生理学基础可能在于左右结肠具有不同的胚胎起源、血液供应、微生物学和不同的基因组学。右侧结肠起源于胚胎中肠并由肠系膜上动脉灌注, 而左半结肠起源于后肠并由肠系膜下动脉灌注[6]。一些研究表明, 左右半结肠癌的遗传基因不同。De Nunzio 等[7]发现 RSCC 患者中促进肿瘤生成和转移的因子如转化生长因子 β (TGF- β)和肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)过表达, 而对抑制肿瘤细胞生长的过氧化物酶体激活受体- γ (PPAR- γ)水平, RSCC 患者则低于 LSCC 患者。Tesolato 等[8]

发现左右结肠癌之间细菌种群存在显著差异, 这与 Dejea 等[9]的研究结果相似, 他们提出多数右侧 CRC 有致密的细菌生物膜, 这种生物膜已被证明具有促炎和促癌特性。

有研究报道了原发肿瘤的位置与接受含贝伐单抗化疗的 mCRC 患者的临床疗效和预后有关[10], 但它们之间的关联尚未达成共识。Bazarbashi 等[11]的研究发现, 贝伐珠单抗的疗效与 mCRC 患者的原发肿瘤部位无关。一些研究证实了原发肿瘤位于右侧结肠的 mCRC 预后明显差于左侧[12]-[14]。在一项研究 FOLFIRI 联合贝伐珠单抗一线治疗老年 RAS 野生型 mCRC 患者的报告中, 与左侧原发性肿瘤位置相比, 右侧原发性肿瘤位置与 OS 显著缩短相关(30.8 个月 vs 21.2 个月, $P < 0.01$), 考虑与右侧肿瘤患者中老年患者占比过高相关[12]。这与一项 Meta 分析得出的结论相似, 该研究指出基于贝伐珠单抗的治疗在左侧 mCRC 患者中的疗效优于右侧肿瘤患者[13]。此外, 一项对 110 例不可切除的 mCRC 患者的病历进行的回顾性分析指出, 一线化疗联合西妥昔单抗或贝伐单抗治疗转移性结直肠癌时, 任何一线治疗方案中, 左侧 mCRC 患者的 OS 均优于右侧 mCRC 患者(33.3 vs 16.3 月, $P < 0.001$) [14]。

本研究中 LSCC 患者的 PFS 及 OS 均优于 RSCC 患者, 贝伐珠单抗在左右半结肠癌中的疗效存在差异, 可能是因为血管上皮生长因子 A(vascular endothelial growth factorA, VEGF-A)在左侧结肠表达高于右侧结肠[15] [16]。贝伐珠单抗是一种人源化的抗 VEGF 单克隆抗体, 可与 VEGF-A 结合, 阻止 VEGF-A 与 VEGFR 的相互作用, 从而抑制促进新生血管的 VEGF 信号通路的激活, 抑制肿瘤新生血管的形成, 导致肿瘤血管化的消退[17]。研究表明[18], 贝伐珠单抗治疗可能伴随的不良反应有蛋白尿、高血压、动静脉血栓形成、出血倾向、胃肠道穿孔风险及伤口愈合迟缓。本研究中, LSCC 组与 RSCC 组不良反应总发生率比较差异无统计学意义, 多数患者的不良反应症状轻微, 并在对症治疗后得到改善。综上, 贝伐珠单抗联合化疗在结肠癌的治疗中, 左半结肠癌组的 OS 及 PFS 优于右半结肠癌组, 两组安全性均较高, 不易引发不良反应。

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