

诱导化疗加放疗与同期放化疗治疗局部晚期鼻咽癌的疗效比较

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摘要: [目的] 比较诱导化疗加放疗与同期放化疗治疗局部晚期鼻咽癌的疗效。[方法] 收集 2007 年 1 月至 2009 年 12 月中山大学附属肿瘤医院收治的经病理证实的局部晚期鼻咽癌 258 例, 其中采用顺铂+5-Fu 诱导化疗加调强放疗(诱导组)128 例, 采用顺铂同期放化疗(同期组)130 例。应用 Kaplan-Meier 和 Log-rank 方法计算和比较两组患者的生存率, 应用 COX 风险回归模型进行预后多因素分析。[结果] 诱导组和同期组 5 年总生存率(83.1% vs 83.0%)、无瘤生存率(80.9% vs 79.1%)、无转移生存率(84.9% vs 83.6%)、无复发生存率(95.0% vs 92.8%)比较差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。同期组 3、4 级恶心呕吐的发生率明显高于诱导组 (10% vs 1.6%, $P=0.004$), 体重下降的平均数也明显大于诱导组 ($P<0.001$)。多因素分析结果显示 N 分期是影响局部晚期鼻咽癌总生存的独立因素。[结论] 诱导化疗加调强放疗治疗局部晚期鼻咽癌的疗效与同期放化疗相近, 但同期放化疗的消化道反应较重。远处转移是局部晚期鼻咽癌治疗失败的主要原因。

关键词: 鼻咽癌; 调强放疗; 诱导化疗; 同时期放化疗

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Efficacy of Induction Chemotherapy plus Radiotherapy versus Concurrent Chemoradiotherapy for Locally Advanced Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma

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Abstract: [Purpose] To compare the efficacy of induction chemotherapy plus intensity modulated radiotherapy(IMRT) with concurrent chemoradiotherapy for locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma(NPC). [Methods] Clinical data of 258 patients with locally advanced NPC treated in Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center from January 2007 to December 2009 were retrospectively reviewed. Among 258 patients, 128 received induction chemotherapy followed by IMRT (ICRT group), 130 were treated with concurrent chemoradiotherapy(CCRT group). The chemotherapy regimen for ICRT group included cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil(5-Fu), and for CCRT group was cisplatin. The survival were calculated by Kaplan-Meier method and compared with Log-rank test. The multivariate analyses were conducted by Cox proportional hazard regression model. [Results] The 5-year overall survival(OS), disease-free survival(DFS), distant metastasis-free survival(DMFS) and recurrence-free survival (RFS) of the ICRT and CCRT groups were 83.1% and 83.0%, 80.9% and 79.1%, 84.9% and 83.6%, 95.0% and 92.8%, respectively, there were no significant differences in survival between the two groups ($P>0.05$). The rate of grade 3,4 nausea-vomiting in CCRT group was significantly higher than that in ICRT group(10% vs 1.6%, $P=0.004$). The average reduction of body weight during the treatment was higher in CCRT group than that in ICRT group ($P<0.001$). Multivariate analysis showed that N stage was independent prognostic factors for OS of patients with locally advanced NPC. [Conclusion] The treatment outcomes of induction chemotherapy plus IMRT and concurrent chemoradiotherapy are similar, but the digestive tract reaction is heavier in CCRT group. Distant metastasis remained the main cause of treatment failure.

Key words: nasopharyngeal carcinoma; intensity modulated radiotherapy; induction chemotherapy; concurrent chemoradiotherapy

世界新发鼻咽癌患者中 71%位于东亚、东南

亚, 尤其是中国华南地区^[1]。其中 60%~70%患者初诊时即被确诊为局部晚期鼻咽癌^[2], 治疗失败模式主要是局部复发和远处转移。目前中晚期鼻咽癌的

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标准治疗为同期放化疗加辅助化疗,研究^[3,4]显示,同期放化疗可提高患者总生存率和无转移生存率。但同期放化疗的毒副反应较大,约有40%的患者无法按计划完成化疗,甚至有个别患者因毒副反应大而临时中断放疗,影响治疗效果^[5,6]。本研究应用诱导化疗加调强放疗或同期放化疗治疗局部晚期鼻咽癌,比较这两种治疗方法的疗效和毒副反应,探讨诱导化疗加调强放疗在治疗中晚期鼻咽癌中的价值。

1 材料与方法

1.1 入组标准

2007年1月至2009年12月病理证实为WHO II~III型鼻咽癌初治患者;年龄18~65岁;2002UICC分期标准为III~IVb期;无远处转移;卡氏评分 ≥ 70 分;血常规和肝肾功能正常;采用调强放疗(IMRT)。

1.2 放射治疗

全部病例采用IMRT。采取仰卧位,面膜固定头颈部,CT增强扫描,层距3 mm。扫描范围从头到胸锁关节下2 cm。IMRT的计划和实施由Nomos公司的Corvus系统和MIMiC多叶准直器完成。鼻咽大体肿瘤体积(GTV_{nx})和颈部转移淋巴结体积(GTV_{nd})根据MR或CT显示的鼻咽肿瘤和颈部淋巴结勾画。临床靶区1(CTV1)为GTV_{nx}外扩5~10 mm,并包括全部鼻咽黏膜以及黏膜下5 mm;临床靶区2(CTV2)包括颅底、后组筛窦、蝶窦底部、翼突、翼腭窝、卵圆孔、鼻腔后1/3、咽旁间隙、咽后间隙等鼻咽肿瘤可能侵犯的区域,以及需要预防照射的颈部淋巴引流区。计划靶区(PTV)在CTV基础上三维方向各外扩3~5 mm。GTV_{nx}、GTV_{nd}、CTV1、CTV2各自对应的PTV的处方剂量分别为68~70 Gy、64~68 Gy、60 Gy和54 Gy,每周5次,共30次。

1.3 化疗方法

诱导化疗加IMRT组(诱导组)诱导化疗采用DDP+5-Fu(DDP 80 mg/m²,静滴,d₁;5-Fu 4 g/m²,120 h持续静脉灌注),每3周为1个疗程,共2~3个疗程。同期放化疗组(同期组)在放射治疗的同时单用DDP(30 mg/m²,静滴),每周1次,共4~6次。

1.4 疗效评价

临床疗效评价采用实体瘤治疗疗效评价标准(RECIST1.1),治疗相关毒性反应评价采用国际常见

不良反应标准第3版(CTCAE v3.0)。

1.5 随访

放射治疗后前3年每3个月、第4~5年每6个月、5年后每年随访1次。随访内容包括体格检查、MR或CT、腹部彩超、胸部X线片、EBV-DNA和VCA-IgA等,必要时做鼻咽电子镜、同位素骨扫描和PET-CT等检查。

1.6 统计学处理

统计分析采用SPSS13.0软件包。患者的临床资料和毒副反应采用 χ^2 或 t 检验,生存率采用Kaplan-Meier方法计算,组间比较采用Log-Rank法。应用COX风险回归模型进行多因素分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 病例资料

符合条件者共258例,其中男性199例,女性59例,中位年龄44岁。其中诱导组128例,同期组130例,两组患者的年龄、性别、临床分期、病理类型等临床资料比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见Table 1。

两组患者均按计划完成化疗,其中诱导组完成2程化疗123例,3程化疗5例;同期组完成6次化疗81例,5次38例,4次11例。

2.2 随访情况

随访至2015年6月,所有病例随访时间均超过5年。死亡病例共44例,其中诱导组21例,同期组23例。

2.3 生存分析

诱导组和同期组5年总生存率、无瘤生存率、无转移生存率、无复发生存率分别为83.1%和83.0%、80.9%和79.1%、84.9%和83.6%、95.0%和92.8%,两组比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见Figure 1。

无论III期或IV期患者,诱导组和同期组患者的5年总生存率、无瘤生存率、无转移生存率、无复发生存率比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),见Table 2。

2.4 治疗失败模式

诱导组复发或/和转移25例(19.5%),同期组28例(21.5%),两组比较差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.159$, $P = 0.690$)。两组病例治疗失败模式见Table 3。

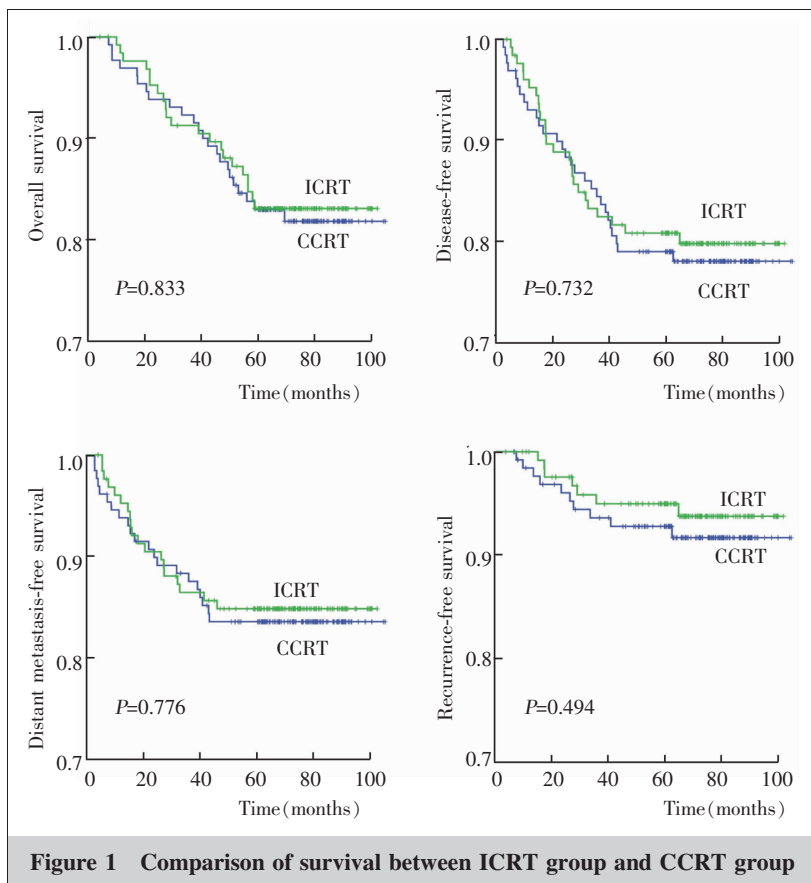


Figure 1 Comparison of survival between ICRT group and CCRT group

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data of patients in two groups

Characteristics	ICRT (%) (n=128)	CCRT (%) (n=130)	χ^2	P
Age (years)			0.246	0.620
<45	63 (49.22)	68 (52.31)		
≥45	65 (50.78)	62 (47.69)		
Gender			0.332	0.206
Male	102 (79.69)	97 (74.62)		
Female	26 (20.31)	33 (25.38)		
T stage			6.888	0.076
T ₁	1 (0.78)	4 (3.08)		
T ₂	8 (6.25)	3 (2.31)		
T ₃	69 (53.91)	84 (64.61)		
T ₄	50 (39.06)	39 (30.00)		
N stage			3.578	0.311
N ₀	45 (35.16)	39 (30.00)		
N ₁	43 (33.59)	47 (36.15)		
N ₂	30 (23.44)	29 (22.31)		
N ₃	10 (7.81)	15 (11.54)		
Clinical stage			0.130	0.719
Ⅲ	71 (55.47)	75 (57.69)		
Ⅳ	57 (44.53)	55 (42.31)		
Histopathological type			0.235	0.628
Ⅱ	7 (5.47)	9 (6.92)		
Ⅲ	121 (94.53)	121 (93.18)		

2.5 相关毒性反应

两组病例治疗相关的急性毒性反应见 Table 4, 同期组 3、4 级恶性呕吐发生率明显高于诱导组 ($P=0.004$)。两组患者的晚期毒性反应均无明显差异, 见 Table 5。

2.6 体重下降

诱导组放疗结束时的体重比治疗前平均下降 $3.57 \pm 1.07 \text{ kg}$, 同期组下降 $4.99 \pm 1.19 \text{ kg}$, 两组比较差异有统计学意义 ($t=-1.0160, P<0.001$)。

2.7 预后相关因素分析

将性别、年龄、分组、临床分期、T 分期、N 分期和病理类型等因素纳入 COX 风险回归模型对总生存率进行多因素分析 (Table 6), 结果显示, N 分期是局部晚期鼻咽癌总生存的独立预后因素 ($P=0.020$)。

3 讨论

同期放化疗是局部晚期鼻咽癌的标准治疗方案, 但近年来的研究结果显示, 诱导化疗加放疗在局部晚期鼻咽癌的治疗方面也取得较好的疗效。Huang 等^[6]比较诱导化疗加放疗和诱导化疗加同期放化疗治疗局部晚期鼻咽癌的疗效, 两组 5 年生存率分别为 70.3% 和 71.7% ($P=0.734$)。Zheng 等^[7]、Qiu 等^[8]的研究也得出同样的结果。本研究应用诱导化疗加调强放疗或同期放化疗治疗 258 例Ⅲ~Ⅳb 期鼻咽癌患者, 结果显示, 诱导组 5 年总生存率、无瘤生存率、无转移生存率及无复发生存率与同期组比较无明显差异 ($P>0.05$)。在分层分析中, 无论是Ⅲ期还是Ⅳ期患者, 两组患者的 5 年总生存率、无瘤生存率、无转移生存率及无复发生存率也无显著性差异 ($P>0.05$)。可见, 对于局部晚期鼻咽癌, 诱导化疗加调强放

Table 2 Comparison of survival of different clinical stage

Stage	ICRT(%)	CCRT(%)	χ^2	P
Stage III				
Five years overall survival	84.4	85.3	0.052	0.819
Five years disease-free survival	81.7	83.8	0.159	0.690
Five years distant metastasis-free survival	84.5	86.5	0.129	0.720
Five years recurrence-free survival	97.0	95.9	0.124	0.725
Stage IV				
Five years overall survival	81.3	79.7	0.372	0.542
Five years disease-free survival	79.9	72.7	0.918	0.338
Five years distant metastasis-free survival	85.4	79.8	0.668	0.414
Five years recurrence-free survival	92.5	88.4	0.539	0.463

Table 3 Comparison of failure patterns of the patients in two groups

Failure patterns	ICRT(%)	CCRT(%)	Total (%)
Local	1(0.8)	1(0.8)	2(0.8)
Nodal	2(1.6)	4(3.1)	6(2.3)
Local + Nodal	2(1.6)	3(2.3)	5(1.9)
Distant	19(14.8)	17(13.1)	36(14.0)
Distant + Local	0	2(1.6)	2(0.8)
Distant + Nodal	1(0.8)	1(0.8)	2(0.8)
Distant + Local + Nodal	0	0	0
Overall	25(19.5)	28(21.5)	53(20.5)

Table 4 Comparison of severe(grade 3 or 4)acute toxic reactions of the patients in two groups

Acute toxicity	ICRT		CCRT		χ^2	P
	Grade 3(%)	Grade 4(%)	Grade 3(%)	Grade 4(%)		
Leukopenia	2(1.6)	0	3(2.3)	1(0.8)	7.155	0.694
Anemia	0	0	0	0	—	—
Thrombocytopenia	2(1.6)	0	2(1.5)	0	0.000	1.000
Hepatotoxicity	0	0	0	0	—	—
Nephrotoxicity	0	0	0	0	—	—
Nausea-vomiting	2(1.6)	0	13(10.0)	0	8.385	0.004
Mucositis	6(4.7)	0	7(5.4)	0	0.066	0.790
Dermatitis	0	0	0	0	—	—

Table 5 Comparison of late toxic reactions of the patients in two groups

Late toxicity	ICRT		CCRT		χ^2	P
	Grade 1~2(%)	Grade 3~4(%)	Grade 1~2(%)	Grade 3~4(%)		
Skin dystrophy	48(37.5)	0	52(40.0)	0	0.170	0.680
Subcutaneous fibrosis	34(26.6)	1(0.8)	37(28.5)	0	0.040	0.841
Xerostomia	84(65.6)	0	83(63.8)	0	0.089	0.765
Hearingloss	62(48.4)	0	67(51.5)	0	0.248	0.618
Radiationencephalopathy	5(3.9)	0	7(5.4)	0	0.318	0.573

Table 6 Multivariate analysis of prognostic factors for OS of patients with loco-regionally advanced NPC

Factor	B	SE	Wald	P	HR
Gender	-0.479	0.413	1.347	0.264	0.619
Age	0.005	0.015	0.109	0.742	1.005
Group	-0.042	0.303	0.019	0.889	0.959
Clinical stage	-0.011	0.430	0.001	0.979	0.989
T stage	0.258	0.351	0.539	0.463	1.294
N stage	0.434	0.187	5.374	0.020	1.544
WHO type	0.481	0.527	0.834	0.361	1.463

疗的疗效达到了同期放化疗的水平。

采用同期放化疗治疗中晚期鼻咽癌，在提高患者生存率的同时，毒副反应也较大。有研究^[5,6]显示，约有 40% 的患者因毒副反应大而无法按计划完成化疗，以至于影响治疗效果。本研究结果显示，同期组 3、4 级恶心、呕吐反应的发生率明显高于诱导组（10% vs 1.6%， $P=0.004$ ），这与相关研究结果^[9-11]一致。另一个综合反映毒副反应严重程度的指标是治疗过程中的体重变化。同期组放疗结束时的体重比治疗前平均下降 $4.99 \pm 1.19\text{kg}$ ，而诱导组为 $3.57 \pm 1.07\text{kg}$ ，两组比较有明显差异（ $P<0.001$ ）。在同期组中，有 4 例患者因胃肠道反应大而几乎需全程肠道外营养支持才能坚持至治疗结束。可见，诱导化疗加调强放疗治疗中晚期鼻咽癌的疗效与同期放化疗相似，但毒副反应明显减轻。

自从开展 IMRT 技术后，鼻咽癌的 5 年生存率明显提高^[7,12,13]，晚期放射反应也比二维放疗年代明显减轻^[7,14]。在本研究中，诱导组与同期组的晚期毒副反应主要是口干、听力下降及皮肤反应，但两组皮肤、皮下组织、口干、听力下降及放射性脑病发生率无显著性差异（ $P>0.05$ ）。因此，应用诱导化疗加调强放疗治疗中晚期鼻咽癌，未能明显减少鼻咽癌的晚期放射反应。

在二维放疗年代，鼻咽癌治疗失败的主要原因是局部复发和远处转移。随着影像学水平的提高、IMRT 的开展，鼻咽癌的局部控制率明显改善，但远处转移

的发生率下降不明显,致使远处转移成为鼻咽癌治疗失败的首位原因^[15-17]。本研究中,诱导组和同期组单纯远处转移率、单纯局部区域复发率分别为14.8%和13.1%、4.0%和6.2%,远处转移为治疗失败的首要原因。Zhang等^[17]的研究也证实这一点。因此,如何减少鼻咽癌的远处转移是今后鼻咽癌研究的主要课题之一。

综上所述,诱导化疗加调强放疗治疗局部晚期鼻咽癌的疗效与同期放化疗相近,但同期放化疗的消化道反应较重。远处转移是局部晚期鼻咽癌治疗失败的主要原因。本研究为回顾性研究,尚需进一步开展前瞻性随机临床试验加以验证。

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