

志苓胶囊联合丝裂霉素腹腔灌注对直肠癌合并恶性胸腹腔积液患者治疗效果分析

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摘要: [目的] 探讨志苓胶囊联合丝裂霉素腹腔灌注对直肠癌合并恶性胸腹腔积液患者治疗效果。[方法] 选取收治的 82 例晚期直肠癌合并恶性胸腹腔积液患者, 随机分为观察组和对照组。对照组患者给予丝裂霉素腹腔灌注治疗, 观察组在对照组治疗基础上另口服给予志苓胶囊治疗。治疗结束后对腹水控制疗效进行评价; 分析治疗前、治疗后第 1 周、第 2 周、第 3 周及第 4 周卡氏评分; 治疗前后分别对患者恶心呕吐、腹痛、尿量减少、呼吸困难、腹胀等症状进行评价; 治疗前后分别检测患者 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺ 及 CD19⁺ 等 T 淋巴细胞亚群水平; 治疗前后分别检测患者胸腹腔积液中 CYFRA21, NSE, CEA 及 LDH 的含量。观察所有患者治疗期间不良反应发生情况。[结果] 观察组总有效率为 86.8%, 明显高于对照组的 71.8% ($P=0.043$); 治疗后观察组 KPS 评分均明显高于对照组 ($P<0.05$); 治疗后, 观察组患者恶心呕吐、腹痛、尿量减少、呼吸困难及腹胀等评分分别为 (1.11 ± 0.19) 分、 (0.97 ± 0.16) 分、 (0.87 ± 0.15) 分、 (0.92 ± 0.21) 分及 (1.13 ± 0.27) 分, 均明显低于对照组 (P 均 <0.05); 观察组 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺ 及 CD19⁺ 水平均明显高于对照组 (均 $P<0.05$); 观察组胸腹腔积液中 CYFRA21, NSE, CEA 及 LDH 的含量均明显低于对照组 (P 均 <0.05); 所有患者治疗期间均未发生严重不良反应, 两组不良反应发生率无显著性差异 ($P>0.05$)。[结论] 志苓胶囊联合丝裂霉素腹腔灌注治疗晚期直肠癌合并恶性胸腹腔积液疗效确切, 值得深入研究。

关键词: 志苓胶囊; 丝裂霉素; 腹腔灌注; 直肠癌; 恶性胸腹腔积液

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The Efficacy of Zhiling Capsule Combined with Mitomycin Intraperitoneal Perfusion in the Treatment of Rectal Cancer Patients with Malignant Peritoneal or Pleura Ascites

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Abstract: [Objective] To investigate the efficacy of Zhiling capsule combined with Mitomycin intraperitoneal perfusion in the treatment of rectal cancer patients with malignant peritoneal or pleura ascites. [Methods] eighty-two cases with rectal cancer with malignant peritoneal or pleura ascites were selected as the participants and divided into observation group and control group. Patients in control group were treated by oxaliplatinmitomycin intraperitoneal perfusion, while the observation group was given Zhiling capsule on the base of control group. After treatment, the effects were evaluated. KPS were performed before treatment and treatment after 1, 2, 3 and 4 week. The symptoms scores of nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain, urine reduced, difficulty breathing, abdominal distension were evaluated before and after the treatment. The levels of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺, CD19⁺ in the two groups were detected, while the levels of CYFRA21-1, NSE, CEA and LDH were detected either. The toxicity of the two groups was compared. [Results] The total effective rate was 86.8% in the observation group, it was higher than that in the control group (71.8%) ($P=0.043$). The KPS score were significantly higher in the observation group than that in the control group from the first week ($P<0.05$). The symptoms scores of nausea and vomiting, abdominal pain, urine reduced, difficulty breathing, abdominal distension were (1.11 ± 0.19) , (0.97 ± 0.16) , (0.87 ± 0.15) , (0.92 ± 0.21) and (1.13 ± 0.27) in the observation group, significantly higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). The levels of CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD8⁺ and CD19⁺ in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the levels of CYFRA21-1, NSE, CEA and LDH were significantly lower in the observation group than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). There were no serious toxicity was found, and the toxicity rate was similar between the two groups ($P>0.05$). [Conclusion] Zhiling capsule combined with mitomycin intraperitoneal perfusion for rectal cancer patients with malignant peritoneal or pleura ascites has a good effect and worth to the next study.

Subject words: Zhiling capsule; Mitomycin; intraperitoneal perfusion; rectal cancer; malignant peritoneal or pleura ascites

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直肠癌是临床常见的消化道恶性肿瘤之一,手术治疗是最主要的治疗方案,但由于肿瘤位置多深入盆腔,解剖关系极为复杂,手术难度较大,复发率极高^[1,2]。另由于早期直肠癌多无明显症状,相当部分患者确诊时已处于晚期阶段,无法手术^[3]。恶性胸腹腔积液是晚期直肠癌的常见并发症之一,可造成患者呼吸困难、干咳及胸痛,对生存质量造成严重影响,故尽快对腹水进行控制极为重要^[4,5]。有研究表明,中西医结合治疗各类型肿瘤及恶性胸腹腔积液疗效较好^[6]。志苓胶囊是一类现代化中药制剂,具有消肿、解毒及止痛之功效,对于直肠癌等各类肿瘤及肿瘤所致并发症具有较好的疗效^[7]。丝裂霉素提取自链霉菌代谢产物,主要用于治疗多种肿瘤及恶性腔内积液^[8]。本课题组采用志苓胶囊联合丝裂霉素腹腔灌注治疗晚期直肠癌合并恶性胸腹腔积液,取得较好的疗效,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2014年1月至2016年1月我院肿瘤科收治的82例晚期直肠癌合并恶性胸腹腔积液患者作为研究对象,诊断均结合影像学及病理学检查,并符合《实用内科学》^[9]及《恶性胸腔积液的临床诊断及治疗进展》^[10]相关标准,患者均无手术指征,预计生存期3个月以上,KPS评分大于70分。排除严重心

血管疾病、其他类型肿瘤、精神病、严重肝肾损伤、其他严重消化道疾病及对药物过敏的患者。本研究通过我院伦理委员会批准,且患者同意参与并签署知情同意书。采用随机数字表法将患者分为观察组和对照组,每组41例。两组患者性别、年龄、病理类型、治疗情况、KPS评分及积液位置等一般情况比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见Table 1。

1.2 治疗方法

通过B超对两组患者进行胸腹水定位,在定位处进行常规消毒铺巾后逐层麻醉,将中心静脉导管引流管置入体内,固定患者中心静脉导管,连接一次性引流袋后引流腹水。灌注前准备:腹腔灌注治疗前尽量缓慢引流尽腹水;对于重度腹水、无法一次引流尽者在治疗前引流1500~2000ml,为了防止由于1次引流过快过多而造成的内脏血管扩张及腹压骤降而引起的休克、蛋白等营养物质流失过多过快等副作用,故常分2次完成。上述操作完成后向患者胸腹腔中灌注丝裂霉素(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司;国药准字H20023846;批号:2013121145;规格:10mg/支),将药物8mg与地塞米松10mg溶解于20ml生理盐水,并由导管注入胸腹腔,患者手术结束后均关闭引流管,嘱患者每15min变换体位将药物于胸腹腔中均匀分布,治疗周期均为每周1次,连续治疗4周后评价治疗效果。治疗期间给予支持治疗及对症处理,严密观测不良反应和并发症。观察组在对照组的治疗基础上另口服给予志苓胶囊(福州世纪星制药有限公司;批号:2013121315;国药准字Z20050297;规格:0.43g/粒),2粒/次,3次/d,均于饭后服用。

1.3 疗效评价标准

根据世界卫生组织统一标准^[11]对腹水控制疗效进行评价:完全缓解(CR),即胸腹腔积液完全消失,且持续时间达4周以上;部分缓解(PR),即胸腹腔积液减少 $\geq 50\%$,且持续时间达4周以上;稳定(SD),即胸腹腔积液减少 $<50\%$,1个月以内还须再次抽液;进展(PD),即胸腹腔积液继续产生,无改善。总有

Table 1 The clinical characteristics of 82 cases with rectal cancer

Clinical characteristics	Observe group	Control group	χ^2/t	P
Gender				
Male	24	21	1.323	0.168
Female	17	20		
Average age(years)	55.9±5.2	52.3±6.7	0.913	0.221
Pathological pattern				
High differentiated adenocarcinoma	17	18		
Middle differentiated adenocarcinoma	22	20	1.002	0.219
Others	2	3		
Average KPS score	76.24±12.42	77.15±12.27	1.431	0.157
Treatment condition				
Initial treatment	9	10	1.203	0.202
Retreatment	32	31		
Fluid position				
Pure Seroperitoneum fluid	34	33	0.972	0.213
Seroperitoneum with Hydrothorax fluid	7	8		

效率=(CR+PR)/总例数×100%。

1.4 观察指标

1.4.1 KPS 评分

治疗前、治疗第 1 周、第 2 周、第 3 周及第 4 周分别分析两组患者 KPS 评分。

1.4.2 症状评分评定标准

根据文献方法^[12],恶性腹水最常见的症状包括恶心呕吐、腹痛、尿量减少、呼吸困难、腹胀,按照无=0 分,轻=1 分,中=2 分,重=3 分的临床症状量化标准进行症状评价。

1.4.3 免疫指标检测

治疗前后,分别抽取两组患者肘静脉血,并采用 HJ-87 型流式细胞仪对其中 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺及 CD19⁺等 T 淋巴细胞亚群水平进行检测。

1.4.4 患者胸腹腔积液中 NSE、CEA、CYFRA21-1 及 LDH 含量检测

治疗前后,分别取两组患者胸腹腔积液 5ml,采用酶联免疫法检测其中 NSE、CEA、CYFRA21-1 及 LDH 含量。

1.5 不良反应评价

采用世界卫生组织统一标准评价各组患者治疗期间的不良反应。

1.6 统计学处理

利用 SPSS 19.0 软件进行数据处理,用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示计量资料,采用 *t* 检验;用率表示计数资料,采用 χ^2 检验;*P*<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

率为 85.3%,明显高于对照组的 71.8%,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=3.521, P=0.043$)(Table 2)。

2.2 KPS 评分结果

治疗前,两组 KPS 评分基本一致,差异无统计学意义(*P*>0.05);观察组治疗第 1 周后 KPS 评分均明显高于本组治疗前,亦明显高于对照组,差异均具有统计学意义(*P*<0.05)(Table 3)。

2.3 症状评分比较结果

治疗前,两组患者恶心呕吐、腹痛、尿量减少、呼吸困难及腹胀等评分相比较,差异均无统计学意义(*P*>0.05);治疗后,与治疗前相比较,两组上述症状评分均出现明显降低,差异均具有统计学意义(*P*<0.05),且观察组明显低于对照组(*P*<0.05)(Table 4)。

2.4 免疫指标比较结果

治疗前,两组患者 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺及 CD19⁺含量均基本一致,差异无统计学意义(*P*>0.05)。治疗后,观察组上述指标均明显增高,而对照组则明显降低,差异均具有统计学意义(*P*<0.05),且观察组治疗后上述指标均明显高于对照组(*P*<0.05)(Table 5)。

2.5 胸腹腔积液中 NSE、CEA、CYFRA21-1 及 LDH 含量比较

治疗前,两组患者胸腹腔积液中 NSE、CEA、CYFRA21-1 及 LDH 含量差异无统计学意义(*P*>0.05)。治疗后,两组患者上述指标均明显降低,且观察组明显低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(*P*<0.05)(Table 6)。

2 结 果

2.1 疗效比较

观察组中出现 3 例病例脱落,其中 2 例患者自愿退出,1 例患者自行停止口服志苓胶囊;对照组中出现 2 例病例脱落,均为自愿退出,上述患者均不纳入疗效评价及指标检测,其余患者均在 4 周内完成每周 1 次的丝裂霉素腹腔灌注治疗及相关药物治疗。观察组患者总有效

Table 2 The efficacy of two groups

Group	n	CR	PR	SD	PD	Total effective rate(%)
Observe group	38	14	19	2	3	33(86.8)
Control group	39	10	18	5	6	28(71.8)

Table 3 Comparison of KPS scores in the 2 groups

Group	n	Before treatment	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
Observe group	38	76.24±12.42	83.01±13.01	84.62±13.93	86.95±14.81	89.32±15.73
Control group	39	77.15±12.27	78.12±12.52	79.78±12.96	81.01±13.82	83.82±14.21
<i>t</i>		1.431 ^①	3.298 ^①	3.502 ^①	3.405 ^①	3.331 ^①
		—	3.781 ^②	4.102 ^②	4.310 ^②	4.910 ^②
		—	1.332 ^③	1.893 ^③	4.020 ^③	4.732 ^③
<i>P</i>		0.157 ^①	0.047	0.045	0.046	0.046
		—	0.042	0.038	0.035	0.024
		—	0.169	0.124	0.038	0.026

Note: ①Before and after treatment,observe group compared with control group,*P*<0.05; ②After treatment,the observe group compared with the before group in this group,*P*<0.05;③After treatment,the control group compared with the before group in this group,*P*<0.05.

Table 4 Comparison of symptom score in the 2 groups

Group		n	Nausea and vomiting	Stomachache	Hypouricemia	Dyspnea	Ventosity
Observe group	Before treatment	38	2.34±0.42	2.13±0.39	2.24±0.41	2.51±0.45	2.43±0.44
	After treatment	38	1.11±0.19	0.97±0.16	0.87±0.15	0.92±0.21	1.13±0.27
Control group	Before treatment	39	2.37±0.43	2.21±0.40	2.27±0.44	2.57±0.46	2.49±0.46
	After treatment	39	1.45±0.27	1.37±0.25	1.18±0.21	1.24±0.22	1.56±0.28
<i>t</i>	—	—	3.798 ^①	4.023 ^①	4.390 ^①	3.982 ^①	4.302 ^①
	—	—	3.562 ^②	3.892 ^②	4.051 ^②	3.652 ^②	3.813 ^②
	—	—	3.334 ^③	3.539 ^③	3.703 ^③	3.311 ^③	3.653 ^③
<i>P</i>	—	—	0.039	0.033	0.031	0.033	0.032
	—	—	0.041	0.039	0.033	0.040	0.039
	—	—	0.045	0.042	0.043	0.045	0.042

Note: ①After the treatment, observe group compared with before treatment in this group, $P<0.05$; ②After the treatment, control group compared with before treatment in this group, $P<0.05$; ③After the treatment, the observe group compared with control group, $P<0.05$

Table 5 Comparison of immune function in the 2 groups (%)

Group		n	CD3 ⁺	CD4 ⁺	CD8 ⁺	CD19 ⁺
Observe group	Before treatment	38	51.45±6.45	29.67±3.67	22.31±3.78	8.34±1.45
	After treatment	38	63.67±6.90	36.89±4.45	29.34±3.56	11.56±1.56
Control group	Before treatment	39	52.12±6.78	28.04±3.56	22.56±3.34	8.34±1.45
	After treatment	39	41.34±5.56	21.23±2.78	16.78±3.45	6.56±1.78
<i>t</i>	—	—	3.831 ^①	3.652 ^①	3.925 ^①	4.021 ^①
	—	—	3.716 ^②	3.412 ^②	3.741 ^②	3.933 ^②
	—	—	5.215 ^③	6.114 ^③	5.432 ^③	5.554 ^③
<i>P</i>	—	—	0.041	0.042	0.040	0.039
	—	—	0.042	0.045	0.042	0.040
	—	—	0.018	0.012	0.016	0.015

Note: ①After the treatment, observe group compared with before treatment in this group, $P<0.05$; ②After the treatment, control group compared with before treatment in this group, $P<0.05$; ③After the treatment, the observe group compared with control group, $P<0.05$

Table 6 Comparison of levels of NSE, CEA, CYFRA21-1 and LDH in the 2 groups (%)

Group		n	NSE (ng/ml)	CEA (μg/L)	CYFRA21-1 (ng/ml)	LDH (ng/ml)
Observe group	Before treatment	38	17.14±1.95	10.31±1.02	7.26±0.81	8.23±1.34
	After treatment	38	5.72±0.46	5.64±0.56	3.16±0.23	1.34±0.24
Control group	Before treatment	39	17.23±1.94	10.65±1.04	7.24±0.80	8.29±1.36
	After treatment	39	9.91±1.13	8.44±0.83	5.32±0.31	3.16±0.78
<i>t</i>	—	—	4.991 ^②	5.096 ^②	4.562 ^②	5.291 ^②
	—	—	4.173 ^③	4.462 ^③	3.842 ^③	4.423 ^③
	—	—	3.491 ^①	3.692 ^①	3.367 ^①	3.572 ^①
<i>P</i>	—	—	0.031	0.030	0.034	0.029
	—	—	0.036	0.033	0.039	0.033
	—	—	0.043	0.042	0.044	0.042

Note: ①After the treatment, observe group compared with before treatment in this group, $P<0.05$; ②After the treatment, control group compared with before treatment in this group, $P<0.05$; ③After the treatment, the observe group compared with control group, $P<0.05$

2.6 患者不良反应比较

所有患者治疗期间均未出现消化道与黏膜出

血、蛋白尿等严重不良反应,患者拔除引流管后伤口均愈合良好,无愈合延迟现象。观察组患者出现2例白细胞降低、3例血小板降低及2例皮疹反应,不良反应发生率为17.1%;对照组患者出现2例白细胞降低、2例血小板降低及2例皮疹反应,不良反应发生率为14.6%;两组不良反应发生率差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。上述不良反应发生后均未进行停药处理,自行恢复。

3 讨论

近年来多项研究表明,肿瘤对淋巴管及静脉的直接阻塞作用,肿瘤细胞分泌的某些炎性介质造成腹膜血管通透性的增强均是形成直肠癌恶性胸腹腔积液的主要原因^[13]。尽管单纯抽液可暂

时缓解相关症状,但患者多迅速复发,且反复抽液可大量损耗机体蛋白质等营养物质,造成患者出现营

养匮乏,加剧其病情恶化^[14]。因此,如何更好更安全的对该疾病展开治疗、改善患者生存质量是临床亟需攻克的重要课题。由于胸腹膜对抗肿瘤药物有弥漫屏障作用,故全身化疗常无法达到腹腔内的有效浓度,因此患者需采用胸腹腔灌注进行治疗。在胸腹腔灌注治疗中,药物进入胸腹腔后,由淋巴管与腹膜吸收,吸收效果较好,且血浆药物浓度低于静脉给药,故不良反应一般较小^[15]。尽管胸腹腔灌注具有种种优点,但目前临床常用铂类等药物进行灌注,效果并不理想,仍需要进行优化治疗。

中西医结合治疗多种癌症所致恶性胸腹水常较单一西药治疗具有更好的疗效,恶性胸腹水属于中医“水证”、“鼓胀”及“痰饮”等范畴,主要由于癌症使机体热毒内据、气血凝滞、蕴久化毒^[16];癌症迁延日久可进一步造成肝脾肾三脏受累,水、瘀、湿、气、血及毒相互结积于胸腹中而导致胸腹水,其主要表现为胸腹胀大如鼓,胸腹水浑浊质重且颜色黄赤,同时局部皮肤温热,故综上所述,恶性胸腹水辨证多属湿热毒证^[17]。志苓胶囊是由制黄精、黄芪、北沙参、女贞子、党参等 16 种中药,辅以地塞米松及吡哆美辛及等西药所组成的复方制剂,其中吡哆美辛具有消炎、退热、镇痛等作用;而黄芪及党参等具有扶正培本、健脾和胃之功效。与此同时,女贞子等还可有效利水消肿、清热解毒^[18]。丝裂霉素则是一种 DNA 破坏性广谱抗生素类药物,该药物可与肿瘤细胞 DNA 双链产生交叉联接作用,并通过双重链 DNA 架桥阻碍 DNA 的复制作用而发挥其抗肿瘤疗效^[19];此外,其还可缓解由于胸腹水所致化学性胸膜炎所造成的胸膜增厚与黏连症状,并抑制胸腹水的渗出^[20]。为此,我院采用志苓胶囊联合丝裂霉素腹腔灌注治疗晚期直肠癌合并恶性胸腹腔积液,期望为临床优化治疗提供一定的理论依据。

CEA 及 NSE 均是临床常用的广谱性肿瘤标志物,可反映出多种肿瘤的存在及其病情发展趋势^[21]。CYFRA21-1 是机体广泛存在的细胞角蛋白 19 片段,主要分布于单层上皮细胞,当这些细胞发生癌变并伴有胸腹腔积液时,则大量进入血液及胸腹腔积液中^[22]。LDH 是一种常见的糖酵解酶,主要存在于细胞质内,由于恶性胸腹腔积液中大量肿瘤细胞,故造成 LDH 的大量渗出,最终导致胸腹腔积液中 LDH 含量较高^[23]。总之,CEA、NSE、CYFRA21-1 及 LDH 均是反映直肠癌合并恶性胸腹腔积液病程

发展情况的重要指标。

本组研究结果显示,观察组总有效率为 85.3%,明显高于对照组,提示志苓胶囊的加用可有效提高治疗效果。此外,观察组患者治疗第 1 周后 KPS 评分即明显高于对照组,且恶心呕吐、腹痛、尿量减少、呼吸困难及腹胀等评分均明显低于对照组,提示志苓胶囊不仅能够有效迅速的提高患者生活质量,还可有效改善患者症状,对于疾病的恢复具有重要作用。而观察组患者外周血 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺及 CD19⁺含量均明显增高,对照组上述指标明显降低,主要是由于丝裂霉素具有一定的毒性作用,造成患者免疫功能受损,而志苓胶囊可提高患者免疫力,改善由于药物所致免疫功能降低。此外,治疗后观察组 CEA、NSE、CYFRA21-1 及 LDH 含量明显低于对照组,进一步证实上述结果。

综上所述,志苓胶囊联合丝裂霉素腹腔灌注治疗晚期直肠癌合并恶性胸腹腔积液疗效较好,不良反应轻,但本研究存在样本量不够充足等缺陷,后期还需要通过设置多中心实验,增大样本量等措施进行深入研究。

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