

# 奈达铂+替吉奥化疗方案联合 3D-CRT 治疗局部晚期食管癌临床研究

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**摘要:**[目的]探讨奈达铂+替吉奥化疗方案联合 3D-CRT 对局部晚期食管癌患者近期疗效、生存时间及不良反应的影响。**[方法]**2012 年 8 月至 2014 年 8 月收治的局部晚期食管癌患者 130 例,随机数字表法分为对照组(65 例)和观察组(65 例),对照组在 3D-CRT 基础上给予奈达铂单用,观察组在对照组基础上加用替吉奥(S-1)辅助治疗;比较两组患者临床疗效,中位无进展生存时间,中位总生存时间,Karnofsky 评分改善情况及不良反应发生率。**[结果]**观察组患者临床疗效显著优于对照组( $P<0.05$ );观察组患者中位无进展生存时间和中位总生存时间均显著长于对照组( $P<0.05$ );观察组患者 Karnofsky 评分改善情况显著优于对照组( $P<0.05$ );观察组患者 1~2 度白细胞减少和厌食发生率均显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ );两组患者血小板减少、血红蛋白减少、恶心呕吐及放射性食管炎发生率比较差异无显著性( $P>0.05$ )。**[结论]**奈达铂+替吉奥化疗方案联合 3D-CRT 治疗局部晚期食管癌可提高疗效,延长生存时间,提高生活质量,且未导致严重不良反应发生。

**主题词:**铂类;S-1;局部晚期食管肿瘤;疗效;安全性

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## Clinical Study of Nedaplatin+S1 Regimen Combined with 3D-CRT for Patients with Locally Advanced Esophageal Cancer

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**Abstract:** [Objective] To investigate the role of Nedaplatin+S1 regimen combined with 3D-CRT in short-term, survival time and toxicity of patients with locally advanced esophageal cancer. [Methods] One hundred and thirty cases with locally advanced esophageal cancer were chosen in the period from August 2012 to August 2014 and randomly divided into two groups including control group (65 patients) with nedaplatin used alone and observation group (65 patients) with nedaplatin combined with S-1 on the basis of 3D-CRT. The clinical efficacy, the median progression free survival time, the median overall survival time, the improving effects of Karnofsky score and the toxicity rate of both groups were compared. [Results] The clinical efficacy of observation group were significant better than that in control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The median progression free survival time and the median overall survival time of observation group were significant longer than those in control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The improving effects of Karnofsky score of observation group were significant better than that in control group ( $P<0.05$ ). The incidences of 1~2 grade neutropenia and anorexia of observation group were significant higher than those in control group ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in the incidence of thrombocytopenia reduction, hemoglobin reduction, nausea and vomiting, and radiation esophagitis between the 2 groups ( $P>0.05$ ). [Conclusion] Nedaplatin+S1 regimen combined with 3D-CRT in the treatment of patients with locally advanced esophageal cancer can efficiently delay the disease progression, prolong the survival time, improve the quality life and not cause serious adverse reactions.

**Subject words:** platinum; S-1; locally advanced esophageal cancer; clinical efficacy; safety

流行病学报道显示,目前全球范围食管癌每年

新发例数接近 42 万,其中超过 25 万发生在我国<sup>[1]</sup>;

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早期食管癌患者症状隐匿,确诊率极低,绝大部分患者首次诊断已进入中晚期,仅 15%~25% 存在手术根

治切除机会<sup>[2]</sup>。以往报道显示<sup>[3,4]</sup>,针对中晚期食管癌患者行单纯放疗5年生存率不足10%,故近年来局部晚期食管癌给予同步放化疗方案已成为临床治疗首选,但在具体方案选择方面尚无明确定论。本研究以我院2012年8月~2014年8月收治局部晚期食管癌患者共130例作为研究对象,分别在3D-CRT基础上给予奈达铂单用和在此基础上加用S-1辅助治疗,探讨二联化疗方案联合3D-CRT对局部晚期食管癌患者近期疗效、生存时间及不良反应的影响,现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

选取我院2012年8月至2014年8月收治局部晚期食管癌患者共130例,以随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组,每组65例;两组患者一般资料比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),见Table 1。

Table 1 Comparison of general data between the 2 groups

Index	Control group	Observation group	$t/\chi^2$	P
Gender				
Male	49	46		
Female	16	19	1.14	0.56
Age (years)	62.34±5.80	62.50±5.84	0.78	0.75
Tumor location				
Top 1/3	18	20		
Middle 1/3	37	38	1.35	0.44
Low 1/3	10	7		
TNM stage				
Ⅱa	15	13		
Ⅱb	15	34	1.07	0.61
Ⅲ	17	18		

#### 1.1.1 纳入标准

①经胃镜病理活检确诊食管癌;②符合TNM分期Ⅱ~Ⅲ期<sup>[5]</sup>;③具有可测量肿瘤病灶;④Karnofsky评分>60分;⑤预计生存时间≥3个月;⑥研究方案经医院伦理委员会批准;⑦患者及家属签署知情同意书。

#### 1.1.2 排除标准

①发生远处转移;②放化疗禁忌;③合并其他系统恶性肿瘤;④重要脏器功能障碍;⑤凝血功能障碍;⑥精神系统疾病;⑦免疫系统疾病;⑧临床资料不全。

### 1.2 治疗方法

两组患者均采用3D-CRT治疗,治疗仪器采用德国西门子Primus V7医用直线加速器行6MV照射,总照射剂量为60~70Gy,总照射次数30~35次,每周5次;CT模拟增强扫描确定病灶位置,扫描层厚设定为5mm,扫描范围为下颌至肝下缘;勾画肿瘤体积(原发灶及转移淋巴结区域),肿瘤体积外放1cm作为临床靶体积,含可疑转移淋巴引流区,临床靶体积外放1cm作为计划靶体积<sup>[6]</sup>;对照组患者给予奈达铂(江苏奥赛康药业股份有限公司生产,国药准字H20064295,规格:50mg)单用治疗,90mg/m<sup>2</sup>静脉滴注,d<sub>1</sub>,d<sub>31</sub>,120min内滴注完毕;观察组患者则在对照组基础上加用替吉奥(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司生产,国药准字H20113281,规格:替加氟25mg,吉美嘧啶7.25mg,奥替拉西钾24.5mg)辅助治疗,80mg/m<sup>2</sup>口服,d<sub>1-14</sub>,4周为1个周期,共行2个周期治疗。

### 1.3 观察指标

入选患者均随访24个月,截止时间为2016年8月:①记录患者无进展生存时间和总生存时间,计算中位值;②术后随访2年,记录患者1年和2年生存例数;③生活质量评价采用Karnofsky量表进行<sup>[5]</sup>,记录评分增加、不变及减少例数,计算百分比;④不良反应判定参照WHO抗癌药物毒副反应分度标准(CTCAE)<sup>[5]</sup>进行,包括白细胞减少、血小板减少、血红蛋白减少、恶心呕吐、厌食及放射性食管炎,计算百分比。

### 1.4 疗效判定标准

根据WHO实体瘤疗效评价标准进行判定,包括完全缓解(CR)、部分缓解(PR)、稳定(SD)及进展(PD),RR%=[(CR例数+PR例数)/总例数]×100%。

### 1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS18.0软件进行数据处理;计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验,以百分比(%)表示,生存分析采用Kaplan-Meier法,差异性检验采用Log-rank法;检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者临床疗效比较

观察组、对照组有效率分别为86.15%和

63.08%，观察组患者临床疗效显著优于对照组( $\chi^2=12.56, P<0.001$ )，见Table 2。

**Table 2 Comparison of clinical effects between the 2 groups**

Groups	n	CR	PR	SD	PD	RR(%)
Control group	65	19	22	20	4	63.08
Observation group	65	24	32	9	0	86.15

## 2.2 生存情况分析

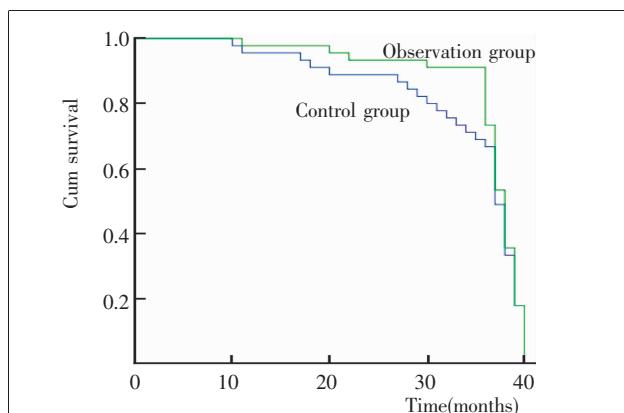
对照组患者中位无进展生存时间和中位总生存时间分别为7.4个月、11.8个月；观察组患者中位无进展生存时间和中位总生存时间分别为10.6个月、16.0个月；观察组患者中位无进展生存时间和中位总生存时间均显著长于对照组( $P=0.03, 0.02$ )；见Figure 1、2。

## 2.3 两组患者 Karnofsky 评分改善情况比较

观察组患者Karnofsky评分改善情况显著优于对照组( $P<0.05$ )；见Table 3。

**Table 3 Comparison of Karnofsky scores improve situation between the 2 groups**

Group	n	Increased	Stable	Decreased
Control group	65	36(55.38)	24(36.92)	5(7.70)
Observation group	65	54(83.08)	11(16.92)	0(0.00)
$\chi^2$	-	13.07	17.35	8.62
P	-	<0.001	0.001	0.02



**Figure 1 The OS curve of the patients in different group**

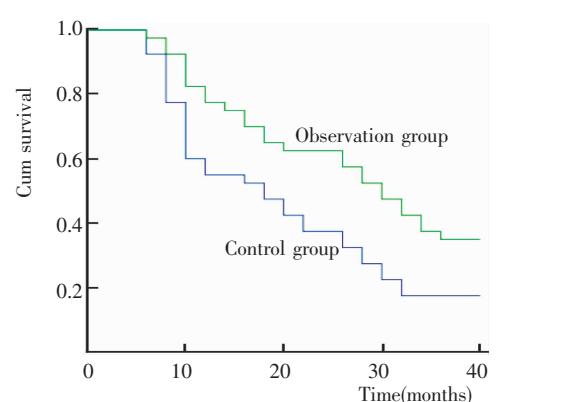
## 2.4 两组患者不良反应比较

观察组患者1~2度白细胞减少和厌食发生率均显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )；两组患者血小板减少、血红蛋白减少、恶心呕吐及放射性食管炎发生率比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )，见Table 4。

## 3 讨 论

早期食管癌临床治疗推荐行手术根治切除，但约50%~65%患者就诊时已为局部晚期；NCCN食管癌诊疗指南对于此类患者尚缺乏足够循证医学依据，难以提供最佳治疗模式<sup>[7]</sup>。目前对于局部晚期食管癌患者同步放化疗仍为临床治疗首选方案；已有研究显示<sup>[8,9]</sup>，在常规放疗基础上给予同期化疗药物应用可有效清除微病灶，提高放疗耐受肿瘤细胞抑制效果；同时两者结合具有明显协同增敏作用，在提高局部控制效果和避免远处转移方面优势明显。部分学者报道显示，铂类与放疗同步治疗中晚期食管癌临床受益率接近50%<sup>[10]</sup>。

奈达铂属于二代铂类抗肿瘤药物，已被证实可有效控制晚期食管癌患者病情进展；其对肿瘤细胞杀伤机制与顺铂基本一致，与核苷反应形成复合物



**Figure 2 The PFS curve of the patients in different group**

**Table 4 Comparison of the toxicities between the 2 groups**

Groups	n	Leukocyte reduction		PLT reduction		Hb reduction		Nausea and vomiting		Anorexia		Radiation esophagitis	
		1~2 degree	3~4 degree	1~2 degree	3~4 degree	1~2 degree	3~4 degree	1~2 degree	3~4 degree	1~2 degree	3~4 degree	1~2 degree	3~4 degree
Control group	65	20	8	3	1	10	7	28	12	20	13	33	10
Observation group	65	28	9	5	2	14	6	30	15	38	12	34	12
$\chi^2$		7.10	1.27	0.78	0.56	0.72	0.61	0.34	0.50	8.56	0.59	0.21	0.44
P		0.03	0.56	0.91	1.10	0.94	1.03	1.45	1.27	0.01	1.23	1.78	1.30

效率更高，在胃肠道和肾毒性方面较顺铂显著降低，且输注过程中无需水化<sup>[11,12]</sup>。近年氟尿嘧啶已被证实可通过提高肿瘤细胞处于S期比例发挥放疗增敏作用，但因氟尿嘧啶半衰期过短，而连续静脉给药可能导致静脉炎发生，故以替吉奥为代表口服类氟尿嘧啶前体药物越来越受到医学界的关注和认可<sup>[13,14]</sup>。替吉奥主要成分包括替加氟、吉美嘧啶及奥替拉西钾，其中替加氟作为氟尿嘧啶前体物质，可在肝内转化为氟尿嘧啶；吉美嘧啶能够有效抑制氟尿嘧啶分解代谢，延长有效血药浓度维持时间，提高抗肿瘤效应；而奥替拉西钾则具有乳清酸磷酸核糖基转移酶选择性清除作用，有助于降低相关胃肠不适症状，提高治疗依从性和耐受性<sup>[15]</sup>。

本次研究结果中，观察组患者临床疗效显著优于对照组( $P<0.05$ )；观察组患者中位无进展生存时间和中位总生存时间均显著长于对照组( $P<0.05$ )；观察组患者Karnofsky评分改善情况显著优于对照组( $P<0.05$ )，证实二联化疗方案辅助用于局部晚期食管癌患者在促进肿瘤病灶体积缩小，提高远期生存率及改善生存质量方面优势明显，与以往报道基本一致<sup>[16]</sup>。而观察组患者1~2度白细胞减少和厌食发生率均显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )；两组患者血小板减少、血红蛋白减少、恶心呕吐及放射性食管炎发生率比较差异无显著性( $P>0.05$ )，说明局部晚期食管癌同步放化疗方案中加用替吉奥并未引起严重不良反应发生，其中白细胞减少和厌食发生风险较铂类单用增加，但均为Ⅰ~Ⅱ级，无因此类不良反应退出病例。

综上所述，二联化疗方案联合3D-CRT治疗局部晚期食管癌可有效延缓病情进展，延长生存时间，提高生活质量，且未导致严重不良反应发生。鉴于随访时间短、入选样本量少及单一中心等因素制约，所得结论还有待更大规模多中心随机对照研究进一步证实。

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