

三阴性乳腺癌新辅助化疗药物研究进展

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摘要:三阴性乳腺癌是一种侵袭性强、复发率高、易发生远处转移、预后较差且具有高度异质性的乳腺癌亚型。新辅助化疗是三阴性乳腺癌系统治疗中的重要手段。蒽环联合紫杉一直是三阴性乳腺癌新辅助化疗的常用化疗方案。近年来多项研究发现,某些细胞毒药物在三阴性特定亚型乳腺癌中表现出较好的治疗敏感性,且具有不错的临床疗效。全文就三阴性乳腺癌新辅助化疗药物研究进展进行综述。

关键词:三阴性乳腺癌;新辅助化疗;病理完全缓解率

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Research Progress on Neo-adjuvant Chemotherapy Medicine for Triple Negative Breast Cancer

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Abstract: Triple negative breast cancer (TNBC) is a subtype of breast cancer with strong invasion, high rate of recurrence and distant metastases, poor prognosis and high heterogeneity. Neo-adjuvant chemotherapy is an important method of TNBC systemic treatment. The regimens of anthracycline combine with taxane are usually used in neo-adjuvant chemotherapy of TNBC. In recent years, several studies found that some of cytotoxic agents have high sensitivity and good prognosis in specific type of TNBC. A systematic review of neo-adjuvant chemotherapy medicine for TNBC was reviewed.

Subject words: triple negative breast cancer; neo-adjuvant chemotherapy; pathological complete remission rate

乳腺癌是女性最常见的癌症。根据基因组学乳腺癌可分为4种类型:管腔上皮A型和管腔上皮B型,人类表皮生长因子受体-2(human epidermal growth factor Receptor-2, HER-2)过表达型和基底样型^[1]。三阴性乳腺癌(triple negative breast cancer, TNBC)被定义为:免疫组化检测雌激素受体(estrogen receptor, ER)、孕激素受体(progesterone receptor, PR)及HER-2表达均阴性的一类乳腺癌,其约占所有乳腺癌患者的12%~20%,具有病理分级较高、预后较差、侵袭性更强、局部复发率及远处转移率高等

特点^[2]。TNBC、基底样型乳腺癌及乳腺癌易感基因(BRCA)之间存在紧密联系。大约有80% TNBC是基底样型^[3],约70% TNBC与BRCA突变相关,而这部分TNBC中大部分都是基底样型^[4]。TNBC本身存在较高的异质性,Lehmann^[5]根据基因表达微阵列将TNBC分为6种类型:基底样1型(basal-like 1, BL1),基底样2型(BL2),免疫调节型(immunomodulatory, IM),间充质型(mesenchymal, M),间充质样干细胞型(mesenchymal stem-like, MSL)和管样雄激素受体型(luminal androgen receptor, LAR)。Masuda H等^[6]利用相同方法对141例接受蒽环联合紫杉新辅助化疗的TNBC患者进行了分类,结果证实了Lehmann的观点,同时还发现该TNBC亚型分类与新辅助化疗的病理完全缓解(pathological complete response, pCR)

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显著性相关 ($P=0.04$), 其中 BL1 型 pCR 率最高 (52%), BL2 和 LAR 型 pCR 率最低 (0%; 10%)。因此, TNBC 亚型被认为是 pCR 状态的独立预测因素 ($P=0.02$)。

1 TNBC 新辅助化疗的特点

新辅助化疗被认为是 TNBC 非常重要的治疗方式。新辅助化疗可以检测肿瘤对化疗的敏感性, 降低微转移肿瘤的负荷, 降低肿瘤分期, 提高保乳手术率, 且达到 pCR 可能获得更好的预后^[7,8]。NSABP B-18 试验结果证实, 新辅助化疗能明显提高患者的保乳率 (67.8% vs 59.8%, $P>0.05$)^[9]。在新辅助化疗中, 达到 pCR 的患者有较好的预后, 且与非三阴性乳腺癌预后相似, 相反, 新辅助化疗后未达病理完全缓解的患者复发及死亡的风险可能更高^[10,11]; 同时, 相比于其他类型乳腺癌, TNBC 新辅助化疗的 pCR 率较高^[11]。pCR 率已经被作为多数临床试验的主要研究终点^[12,13]。

2 新辅助化疗药物

TNBC 新辅助化疗主要以细胞毒药物为主, 其中蒽环和紫杉类药物为基础的化疗方案在 TNBC 治疗中具有较高的有效性。因 TNBC 本身的异质性, 其他一些药物在部分 TNBC 患者中表现出较高的敏感性, 如铂类对 BRCA 突变相关的 TNBC 乳腺癌较敏感。

2.1 蒽环类和紫杉类

蒽环类和紫杉类两药联合化疗是 TNBC 新辅助标准治疗方案^[14]。在蒽环的基础上加入紫杉类能明显提高 TNBC 患者 pCR 率^[15,16]。(NSABP) B-27 试验^[17]将患者分为三组, 一组采用阿霉素(A)联合环磷酰胺(C)4 周期序贯多西他赛(T)4 周期再手术; 另外两组为 AC4 周期结束行手术, 之后加或不加 Tx4 周期辅助治疗。结果显示: 术前完成 AC 序贯 T 方案组相比于其他两组具有更高的 pCR 率 (26% vs 13%, $P<0.05$)。此外, 相比于其他类型乳腺癌, 蒽环联合紫杉方案化疗在 TNBC 中表现出较高的有效性^[18]。Liedtke^[10]在一项回顾性研究中报道, 三阴性乳腺癌患者接受 FAC 序贯紫杉醇 (P) 方案新辅助化疗, pCR 率为 22%, 而非三阴性乳腺癌患者的 pCR 率为

11%。GeparDuo 试验评估了 913 例乳腺癌患者, 分别接受 4 周期 AT 及 4 周期 AC 序贯 4 周期 T 方案新辅助化疗, 后者将 pCR 率从 7.0% 提高到 14.3%^[19], 且 TNBC 组 pCR 率明显高于激素受体阳性组^[20]。同样在 I-SPY 试验中, 190 例 (包含 28% TNBC) 乳腺癌患者接受蒽环联合紫杉为基础的新辅助化疗, 最终 TNBC 组比激素受体阳性/HER-2 阴性组具有更高的 pCR 率 (33% vs 10%, $P<0.05$)^[21]。一项纳入了 249 例可手术乳腺癌患者的研究显示^[22], 接受 4 周期蒽环联合紫杉化疗后, TNBC (54 例) 组的 pCR 率为 25.9%, 明显高于其他类型乳腺癌。GeparTrio 试验结果以及 Carey 的研究也同样支持上述结论^[11,23]。此外, Le Tourneau C 还发现增强蒽环类药物方案的剂量强度及密度 (A: 70mg/m² d₁, C: 700mg/m² d₁/d₈ 及 5-Fu: 700mg/m² d₁₋₅, q3wk) 后 TNBC 患者 pCR 率可达 47%^[24]。

白蛋白紫杉醇 (nab-P) 是一种将紫杉醇嵌入白蛋白中的纳米颗粒, 因其独特的运输机制能够在肿瘤内部产生较高的药物浓度。2015 年圣安东尼会议公布了一项针对白蛋白紫杉醇用于乳腺癌新辅助化疗的研究: 试验共纳入 1200 例乳腺癌患者 (包含 275 例 TNBC)。试验最初 400 例患者接受白蛋白紫杉醇的剂量为 150mg/m², 出现了较多 3/4 级神经系统不良事件 (10.2% vs 2.7%), 故试验者将剂量降低为 125mg/m², 最终 TNBC 亚组的结果显示, 使用白蛋白紫杉醇 pCR 率明显高于普通紫杉醇 (48.2% vs 25.7%, $P<0.05$), 而两组的不良反应事件发生率无明显差异 (5.3% vs 5.7%, $P>0.05$)^[25]。

目前, 蒽环联合紫杉方案仍然是 TNBC 新辅助化疗的标准方案。但 TNBC 本身存在高度的异质性, 这也是各研究中采用标准新辅助方案治疗下 pCR 率有所差异的原因所在。在蒽环联合紫杉的基础上联合其他药物来增加患者的疗效成为当前最主要的研究方向。

2.2 铂类

铂类药物是作用于细胞周期的一类非特异性化疗药, 其进入肿瘤细胞后与 DNA 发生联结, 干扰了乳腺癌细胞 DNA 复制, 并最终引起细胞凋亡。基础研究发现 BRCA1 缺陷的乳腺癌细胞株对顺铂更敏感^[26]。之后的一些小样本试验证实了 BRCA 突变相关的 TNBC 患者对铂类药物具有较高的敏感性^[27,28]。

Silver 等^[29]的一项研究显示:采用4周期的顺铂(DDP)单药 75mg/m², pCR 率为 21%(6/28), 其中两个 BRCA1 突变基因携带者均达到 pCR。Byrski 等^[30]的一项回顾性研究共纳入 102 例携带有 BRCA1 基因突变的 TNBC 患者, 24 例达到 pCR, 接受 CMF 方案化疗的 pCR 率为 1/14 (7%); 接受 AT 方案化疗的 pCR 率为 2/25 (8%); 接受 AC/FAC 方案化疗的 pCR 率为 11/51 (22%); 而接受 DDP 单药的 pCR 率为 10/12 (83%)。这些试验证明了铂类在 TNBC 新辅助化疗中的有效性, 尤其是在 BRCA 突变的乳腺癌患者中。

之后的一些大型临床随机试验开始探究在新辅助标准治疗的方案中加入铂类药物的疗效及安全性。GEICAM 2006-03 研究^[31]结果提示: 94 例原发灶 ≥ 2cm 的 TNBC 患者随机接受 4 周期 AC 后序贯 4 周期 T 或 T 加卡铂, 比较发现, 加入卡铂后患者 pCR 并无统计学差异 (30% vs 35%, $P=0.61$)。Santoni 等^[32]对该 94 例患者进一步分析发现, BL1 型更能从新辅助化疗及增加卡铂的治疗中收益。GeparSixto 试验^[33]: 315 例 TNBC 患者随机给予紫杉醇+脂质体多柔比星+贝伐珠单抗+/-卡铂每周方案 (AUC: 1.5~2)。结果显示, 加入卡铂比不加卡铂 pCR 率更高 (53% vs 37%, $P<0.01$)。然而, 卡铂组出现 3 至 4 级的血液毒性及腹泻的比例较高, 且由于副反应导致治疗方案更改的患者在卡铂组更常见 (49% vs 36%, $P=0.05$)。该研究的 III 期试验会将 TNBC 的基线信息如 BRCA1 突变情况加入讨论。在 GAL-GB40603 试验中: 患者被随机分为四组, 分别接受标准化疗 (AC-T) 方案 (108 例)、AC-T 联合卡铂 (113 例)、AC-T 联合贝伐珠单抗 (110 例) 和 AC-T 联合卡铂和贝伐珠单抗 (112 例), 结果提示加入卡铂后 pCR 率明显提高 (54% vs 41%, $P<0.05$), 但 3/4 级中性粒细胞减少 (65% vs 79%) 及 3/4 级腹泻 (17% vs 11%) 发生率增加^[34]。

也有一些研究尝试将铂类替代蒽环类作为 TNBC 新辅助化疗药物。一项小样本试验将紫杉醇联合卡铂与紫杉醇联合表柔比星比较, 结果显示卡铂组 pCR 率较高 (38.6% vs 14.0%, $P=0.01$), 3/4 级的中性粒细胞减少发生率无明显差异 (72.3% vs 63.6%, $P>0.50$)^[35]。Zhu 等^[36]对 110 例乳腺癌行紫杉醇联合卡铂方案新辅助化疗, 最终 TNBC 亚组 pCR 率为 8/14 (57.14%), 主要的不良事件为中性粒细胞

减少 (24.55%)。

在新辅助化疗中, 铂类的加入能使 TNBC 患者受益, 尤其是 BRCA 突变的患者, 但同时也伴随着更多不良事件的发生及剂量调整。在标准新辅助化疗方案中是否应加入铂类, 甚至用铂类来替代标准药物仍然没有确切的答案。目前仍然需要更多的前瞻性研究来探究如何使铂类能够在提高疗效的同时尽可能减少不良事件发生率。

2.3 卡培他滨/吉西他滨

卡培他滨 (X) 和吉西他滨 (G) 是晚期 TNBC 一线治疗中常用的化疗药物, 但在新辅助化疗中的疗效不明确。NSABP B-40 试验: 为了验证在 AC 序贯 T 方案中加入 X/G 后是否能提高 HER-2 阴性乳腺癌 pCR 率, 研究共纳入 1206 例 (TNBC 占 41%) 患者, 结果显示: 加入 X 组及加入 G 组与对照组的 pCR 率分别为 25.8%, 23.2% 和 26.9% ($P=0.51$), 但加入 X 和 G 组 3~4 级毒性之间发生率明显升高^[37]。2015 年 ASCO 会议上公布的一项 II 期随机试验比较了吉西他滨与卡铂在 TNBC 新辅助化疗中的疗效与安全性。336 例 TNBC 患者随机分配到 nab-P+G 组和 nab-P+Cab 组, 结果提示吉西他滨组 pCR 率低于 Cab 组 (25.8% vs 45.9%, $P<0.001$), 且不良反应事件发生率更高^[38]。

尽管 G/X 在转移性乳腺癌辅助治疗中有不错的疗效, 但是在 TNBC 新辅助化疗的尝试中, 并没有表现出显著的疗效, 反而增加了 3/4 级的不良事件发生率。

2.4 抗微管药物

伊沙匹隆是新型的半合成抗肿瘤药物, 来源于天然的埃坡霉素及其类似物, 能够通过稳定微管及诱导细胞周期停滞, 最终引起细胞凋亡。基础研究显示对紫杉醇耐药的细胞使用伊沙匹隆仍然有效^[39]。一项 III 期试验证明在卡培他滨治疗的晚期乳腺癌中加入伊沙匹隆可提高 PFS^[40]。为了探究其在新辅助化疗中的有效性及安全性, 一项纳入了 161 例乳腺癌患者的 II 期研究 (包括 42 例 TNBC 的患者): 采用了 4 周期伊沙匹隆单药治疗, 总 pCR 率为 18%; TNBC 组为 26%; ER 阴性/HER2 阳性组为 46.1%; ER 阳性/HER2 阳性组为 10.6%; ER 阳性/HER2 阴性组为 20%。该研究也证实了 ER 表达水平与伊沙匹隆药物敏感性相关, 而试验的 3~4 级不良反应事

Table 1 Anthracycline/taxane-based regimens

Author	Subtype	N	Regimen	pCR rate
Liedtke C ^[10]	BC	1118	P/T→E/A+5FU+C	TNBC: 57/198 (22.4%) Non-TNBC: 98/765 (11.40%)
S Karen ^[15]	ER negative	1079	FAC*4~6cyc→P*4~6cyc	T: 29% Without T: 15%
NSABP-27 ^[17]	TNBC	2344	Group1: AC*4cyc→Operation(60mg/m ² +600mg/m ²) Group2: AC*4cyc→Operation→T*4cyc(60mg/m ² +600mg/m ²) (100mg/m ²) Group3: AC*4cyc→T*4cyc→Operation(60mg/m ² +600mg/m ²) (100mg/m ²)	Group1+2: 13% Group3: 26%
Rouzier R ^[18]	BC	82	P*12cyc or P*4cyc→FEC*4cyc P: (80mg/m ² , qw)/(225mg/m ² , qw)	TNBC: 10/12 (45.5%) Non-TNBC: 11/49 (18.3%)
Wu ^[22]	BC	249	P/T+A/E*4cyc(175mg/m ² or 75mg/m ² +60mg/m ² or 90mg/m ² , q3w)	TNBC: 14/54 (25.9%) Non-TNBC: 24/195 (12.3%)
GeparTrio ^[23]	BC	2072	PAC*6~8cyc(75mg/m ² +50mg/m ² +500mg/m ² , q3w)	TNBC: 77/198 (38.9%) Non-TNBC: 22/147 (15.2%)
SABCS2015 ^[25]	BC	1200	Group1: nab-P*12cyc→EC*4cyc(125mg/m ² , qw)(90mg/m ² +600mg/m ² , q3w) Group2: P*12cyc→EC*4cyc(80mg/m ² , qw)(90mg/m ² +600mg/m ² , q3w)	Group1 (TNBC): 48.2% Group2 (TNBC): 25.7%
Bidard FC ^[43]	BC	295	ECF*4~6cyc(100mg/m ² +500mg/m ² +500mg/m ²)	TNBC: 21/99 (17.5%) Non-TNBC: 7/166 (4%)
Wang S ^[44]	BC	151	A/T based	TNBC: 38% Non-TNBC: 12%
Sakuma K ^[45]	TNBC	44	AC*4cyc→T*4cyc(60mg/m ² +600mg/m ²)(70mg/m ²)	36%

Table 2 Latinum-based regimens

Author	Subtype	N	Regimen	pCR rate
Byrski ^[27]	TNBC	10	DDP(75mg/m ² , q3w)*4cyc	9/10 (90%)
Sikover ^[29]	TNBC	28	DDP(75mg/m ² , q3w)*4cyc	6/28 (21%)
Byrski ^[30]	TNBC	102	Different regimens	DDP group: 10/12 (83%)
GEICAM2006-03 ^[31]	TNBC	94	Group1: EC*4cyc→T*4cyc(90mg/m ² +600mg/m ² , q3w) (100mg/m ² , q3w) Group2: EC*4cyc→T+Cab*4cyc(90mg/m ² +600mg/m ² , q3w) (100mg/m ² +AUC=6, q3w)	No significant difference
GeparSixto GBG-66 ^[33]	BC	315	Group1: P+(liposomal)A*18cyc(80mg/m ² , qw)(20mg/m ² , qw) Group2: P+(liposomal)A+Cab*18cyc(80mg/m ² , qw)(20mg/m ² , qw)(AUC=1.5, qw) All group combine with Bev(15mg/kg, q3w)*6cyc	Group1: 36.90% Group2: 53.20%
CALGB 40603 ^[34]	TNBC	333	Group1: P*18cyc→AC*4cyc+/-Bev*9cyc(80mg/m ² , qw) (60mg/m ² +600mg/m ² , q2w)(10mg/kg, q2w) Group2: P*18cyc→AC*4cyc+/-Bev*9cyc+Cab*4cyc (80mg/m ² , qw)(60mg/m ² +600mg/m ² , q2w)(10mg/kg, q2w) (AUC=6, q3w)	Group1: 41% Group2: 54%
Zhang ^[35]	TNBC	91	Group1: P+Cab*4~6cyc(175mg/m ² , d ₁ +AUC=5, d ₂ , q3w) Group2: EP*4~6cyc (75mg/m ² , d ₁ +175mg/m ² , d ₂ , q3w)	Group1: 38.6% Group2: 14.0%

Table 3 Capecitabine/gemcitabine-based regimens and Ixabepilone-based regimens

Author	Subtype	N	Regimen	pCR rate
NSABP B-40 ^[37]	HER-2 negative	1206 (TNBC; 41%)	Group1: T*4cyc(100mg/m ² , d ₁) Group2: TX*4cyc(75mg/m ² , d ₁ +825mg/m ² , d ₁₋₁₄) Group3: TG*4cyc(75mg/m ² , d ₁ +1000mg/m ² , d _{1,8}) (All group followed by EC(60mg/m ² +1000mg/m ²)*4cyc; combine with Bev(15mg/kg)*6cyc, randomly)	Group1: 32.7% Group2: 29.7% Group3: 31.8%
Baselga ^[41]	BC	161	Ixabepilone*4cyc(40mg/m ² , q3w)	All: 29/161(18%) TNBC: 11/42(26%)
Yardley ^[42]	BC	168	Ixabepilone+C*6cyc(40mg/m ² +600mg/m ² , q3w)	All: 27/161 (17%) TNBC: 19/73 (26%)
Medioni ^[46]	BC	74 (TNBC; 30%)	GT(1000mg/m ² +75mg/m ² , d _{1,15})→VE(25mg/m ² +100mg/m ² , d _{29,43}) evaluation→DG d57→EV d71	All: 22% TNBC: 40.9% Non-TNBC: 14.0%
Zelnak ^[47]	HER-2 negative	51 (TNBC; 39%)	Group1: T*4cyc→X*4cyc Group2: T+X*8cyc	Group1: 8% Group2: 12% TNBC: 19%
Neo-tAnGo ^[48]	BC	80 (TNBC; 26%)	G+ Cab+I*6cyc(1000mg/m ² +AUC2+5.6mg/kg, q3w)	All: 36% TNBC: 56%
PrECOG 0105 ^[49]	TNBC	336	Group1: nab-P+G*12cyc(125mg/m ² +1000mg/m ² , d _{1,8} , q3w) Group2: nab-P+Cab*12cyc(125mg/m ² +AUC2, d _{1,8} , q3w)	Group1: 25.8% Group2: 45.9%

Note: A; doxorubicin; C; cyclophosphamide; 5-FU; 5-fluorouracil; P; Paclitaxel; T; docetaxel; nab-P; Albumin paclitaxel; DDP; cis-platinum; Cab; carboplatin; G; gemcitabine; X; capecitabine; Bev; Bevacizumab; V; navelbine; I; iniparib; qw; quaque week; q2w; quaque 2 weeks; q3w; quaque 3 weeks; cyc; cycle.

件率为 32%^[41]。之后的一项 II 期试验^[42]也得出了相似的结论: 168 例 HER-2 阴性乳腺癌患者, 其中 75 (45%) 例 TNBC 患者。接受伊沙匹隆联合环磷酰胺 6 个周期新辅助化疗, 总 pCR 率为 17% (27/161); TNBC 组为 26% (19/73); ER 阳性组为 9% (8/88), 出现 3/4 级中毒反应的主要是中性粒细胞减少。

3 小结与展望

TNBC 是乳腺癌中比较特殊的类型, 缺少有效的激素治疗及靶向治疗位点。目前临床上的治疗仍然以细胞毒药物的联合治疗为主。蒽环联合紫杉的化疗方案因其较好的疗效及相对较低的不良反应, 一直是 TNBC 治疗中的标准治疗方案, 但不同的给药模式及剂量所带来的临床获益有所差异。铂类药物在治疗 BRCA 突变的乳腺癌中表现出较好的疗效, 但因其细胞毒反应较重, 有时不得不在治疗中更改其剂量甚至是终止治疗。仍然需要更多的研究来探究如何在治疗前选择对铂类敏感的人群及治疗中选择合适的给药模式和剂量。卡培他滨、吉西他滨等药物在晚期转移性 TNBC 辅助治疗中有不错的疗效。虽然其在 TNBC 新辅助治疗的研究中也有不错的表现, 但同时也增加了不良事件的风险。单纯的新

辅助化疗虽然有较高的 pCR 率, 但部分患者仍面临治疗失败的可能, 未达到 pCR 的患者普遍预后较差。一些研究显示, TNBC 复杂的生物特性与多条信号通路相关。虽然目前临床上仍然没有一种有效的靶向药物能够用于治疗 TNBC。但有研究显示部分患者在化疗基础上添加靶向药物能获得不错的疗效, 这可能是 TNBC 新辅助治疗未来的发展方向。

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