

胸腺肽联合化疗治疗老年胃癌患者的临床疗效及对免疫功能、血清 MMP-2、MMP-9 水平的影响

毛雨秋, 庞雯雯

(信阳市中心医院, 河南 信阳 464000)

摘要: [目的] 探讨胸腺肽联合化疗治疗老年胃癌患者的临床疗效及对免疫功能、血清 MMP-2、MMP-9 水平的影响。[方法] 选取收治的老年胃癌患者 98 例, 随机分为对照组 (n=49) 及观察组 (n=49), 对照组患者给予 FOLFOX4 常规化疗方案治疗, 观察组在对照组的基础上联合胸腺肽 $\alpha 1$ 治疗, 3 周为 1 个疗程, 2 组均连续治疗 3 个疗程。分析 2 组临床疗效, 检测并比较化疗前及化疗 3 个疗程后 2 组患者血清 T 淋巴细胞亚群及 NK 细胞比例及 Th1、Th2 细胞因子水平, 评价 2 组免疫功能; 另检测并比较治疗前后 2 组血清金属基质蛋白酶 (MMP-2 及 MMP-9) 水平的变化。[结果] 观察组缓解率为 79.59%, 显著高于对照组的 51.02% ($P<0.01$)。化疗 3 个疗程后 2 组 CD_4^+ 、 CD_8^+ 比例及 NK 细胞比例均较化疗前显著降低, 但观察组 CD_4^+ 比例及 NK 细胞比例均较对照组显著升高, CD_8^+ 比例较对照组显著降低 (P 均 <0.05); 化疗前后对照组 CD_4^+/CD_8^+ 比值无明显变化, 而观察组化疗后 CD_4^+/CD_8^+ 比值明显增加, 且显著高于对照组 ($P<0.01$); 与化疗前比较, 化疗 3 个疗程后观察组血清 IFN- γ 及 TNF- α 水平明显升高 ($P<0.01$), 2 组血清 IL-4、IL-10 水平及 MMP-2、MMP-9 水平均明显降低 (P 均 <0.05), 且 2 组间差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。观察组不良反应发生率为 20.41% (10/49), 低于对照组的 40.82% (20/49) ($P<0.05$)。[结论] 胸腺肽 $\alpha 1$ 可显著提高化疗对老年胃癌的临床疗效, 明显调节机体免疫细胞及细胞因子水平, 减轻化疗所致的免疫损伤, 并可显著降低血清 MMP-2 及 MMP-9 水平, 降低化疗毒副作用。

关键词: 胃肿瘤; 老年; 化疗; 胸腺肽; 免疫功能; 金属基质蛋白酶

中图分类号: R735.2 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1671-170X(2018)06-0587-05

doi: 10.11735/j.issn.1671-170X.2018.06.B011

Clinical Effect of Thymopeptides Combined with Chemotherapy and the Influence on Immunity and Serum MMP-2 and MMP-9 Levels in the Treatment of Elderly Gastric Cancer Patients

MAO Yu-qiu, PANG Wen-wen

(Xinyang Central Hospital, Xinyang 464000, China)

Abstract: [Objective] To explore the effect of thymopeptides combined with chemotherapy and the influence on immunity and serum MMP-2 and MMP-9 levels in the treatment of elderly gastric cancer patients. [Methods] A total of 98 cases elderly gastric cancer patients were elected and divided into control group (n=49) and observation group (n=49). Control group were treated with conventional chemotherapy FOLFOX4, while observation group were treated combined with thymopeptides $\alpha 1$ based on the control group, 3 weeks were 1 course, 2 groups were treated continuously for 3 courses. The clinical efficacy of 2 groups was analyzed, the proportion of T-lymphocyte subsets and NK cells and the cytokine levels of Th1 and Th2 were detected and compared, the immunity of 2 groups before and after 3 course of chemotherapy were evaluated. Besides, the changes of serum MMP-2 and MMP-9 levels were detected and compared. [Results] The RR of observation group was 79.59%, which was higher than that 51.02% of control group ($P<0.01$); The proportion of CD_4^+ 、 CD_8^+ and NK cells decreased significantly in 2 groups after chemotherapy compared with before chemotherapy, while the proportion of CD_4^+ and NK cells increased significantly and the proportion of CD_8^+ decreased significantly compared with control group after 3 course of chemotherapy (all $P<0.05$), the CD_4^+/CD_8^+ of control group had no significant changes, while the CD_4^+/CD_8^+ of observation group increased significantly and which were higher than that of control group after 3 course of chemotherapy ($P<0.01$). Compared with before chemotherapy, the levels of IFN- γ and TNF- α increased significantly after 3 course of chemotherapy ($P<0.01$), the levels of serum IL-4, IL-10 and MMP-2, MMP-9 decreased significantly (all $P<0.05$), and there were significant difference between 2 groups ($P<0.05$ or $P<0.01$); The incidence of adverse reactions of observation group was 20.41% (10/49), which was lower than that 40.82% (20/49) of control group ($P<0.05$). [Conclusion] Thymopeptides can raise the clinical efficacy of chemotherapy in the treatment of elderly gastric cancer significantly, and which can adjust the immune cells and cytokines levels, reduce the immune injury caused by chemotherapy and reduce the levels of serum MMP-2, MMP-9, reduce the side effects of chemotherapy.

Subject words: gastric cancer; elderly; chemotherapy; thymopeptides; immunity; metal matrix protease

通讯作者: 毛雨秋, 主治医师, 硕士; 信阳市中心医院肿瘤内一科, 河南省信阳市

四一路 1 号 (464000); E-mail: maoyuqiu@163.com

收稿日期: 2017-02-06; **修回日期:** 2017-12-10

胃癌为临床较为常见的消化系统肿瘤性疾病之一,随着人们生活方式的改变导致胃癌的发病率逐年递增,且多发于老年患者,其发病率和死亡率均位于肿瘤类疾病的前列^[1,2]。目前,胃癌临床治疗以化疗为主,化疗药物可显著抑制肿瘤细胞生长,但同时也会产生一系列毒副作用,使患者免疫功能进一步降低,影响整体疗效。因而在常规化疗的基础上联合免疫调节剂是目前治疗老年胃癌较为合理的方案^[3,4]。胸腺肽是一种免疫增强剂,可刺激周围血淋巴细胞丝裂原,进而诱导外周T淋巴细胞成熟分化,调节机体免疫状态,增强抵抗力,进而改善患者预后^[5]。基质金属蛋白酶(MMP)是一种高度保守的内切蛋白酶,具有促进肿瘤细胞侵袭及转移的作用,可作为老年胃癌患者疗效评价的重要指标^[6]。本研究旨在探讨胸腺肽 $\alpha 1$ 联合化疗对老年胃癌患者的临床疗效,分析其对患者免疫功能及血清MMP-2、MMP-9水平的影响。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2013年4月至2016年2月本院收治的98例胃癌患者,所有患者均经病理学检查确诊。纳入标准:年龄>60岁;TNM分期Ⅲ~Ⅳ期;未见肿瘤于腹腔广泛转移;无化疗禁忌证且不对胸腺肽过敏;近3个月内未使用糖皮质激素、免疫制剂等。排除标准:合并严重自身免疫性疾病;合并严重心、肝、肾功能不全;合并严重内分泌紊乱或代谢性疾病等。本研究经医院医学伦理委员会研究批准且所有纳入对象及家属均知情同意。98例患者分为2组,每组49例,2组患者主要一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),详见Table 1。

1.2 方法

对照组采用FOLFOX4常规化疗方案治疗;第1d

以奥沙利铂 85mg/m² 静脉滴注 3h;第1~2d,以亚叶酸钙 200mg/m² 静脉滴注 2h,同时以5-氟尿嘧啶 400mg/m² 静脉推注;第3~6d以持续微量化疗泵滴注5-氟尿嘧啶 600mg/m²,滴注22h,每2周重复1次。观察组在对照组的基础上静脉滴注注射用胸腺肽 $\alpha 1$,20~80mg/次,溶于生理盐水500ml,1次/d。3周为1个疗程,2组均连续治疗3个疗程。

1.3 观察指标及疗效判定标准

(1)化疗3个疗程后统计2组临床疗效:按实体肿瘤疗效评价标准^[7]进行疗效评价:疾病进展(PD):肿瘤最大直径及最大垂直直径乘积增大50%以上;稳定(SD):肿瘤最大直径及最大垂直直径乘积缩小50%以下或增加25%以下;部分缓解(PR):肿瘤最大直径及最大垂直直径乘积至少缩小50%,且其它病灶未见明显增大;完全缓解(CR):肿瘤完全消失持续1个月以上。缓解率(RR)=(CR+PR)/总例数 $\times$ 100%。(2)分别于化疗前及化疗3个疗程后采集患者空腹静脉血,以流式细胞仪检测2组全血中NK细胞比例及T淋巴细胞比例(CD₄⁺及CD₈⁺),计算CD₄⁺/CD₈⁺;采用ELISA法检测2组血清Th1细胞因子(IFN- γ 及TNF- α)及Th2细胞因子(IL-4、IL-10)水平的变化。(3)采用ELISA法检测化疗前后2组血清金属基质蛋白酶(MMP-2、MMP-9)水平的变化。(4)观察并记录2组患者在治疗期间的不良反应。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0软件对数据进行统计学分析,计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,多组间计量资料比较采用重复测量方差分析;计数资料以百分比(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床疗效比较

化疗3个疗程后对照组PD 8例,SD 16例,PR

Table 1 The clinical features of 98 cases with gastric cancer

Group	Male/ Female	Age (years)	TNM stage		Pathological pattern			
			III	IV	Poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	Gastric papillary adenocarcinoma	Mucinous adenocarcinoma	Undifferentiated adenocarcinoma
Control group	29/20	70.2 $\pm$ 9.3	23	26	19	7	9	14
Observation group	27/22	71.5 $\pm$ 8.9	25	24	23	8	8	10
t/χ^2	0.167	0.707	0.163			1.173		
P	0.683	0.481	0.686			0.759		

10 例,CR 15 例,RR 为 51.02%(25/49); 观察组 PD 4 例,SD 6 例,PR 21 例,CR 18 例,RR 为 79.59%(39/49); 观察组 RR 显著高于对照组($\chi^2=8.827, P=0.003$)。

2.2 免疫功能比较

2.2.1 化疗前后 2 组 T 淋巴细胞及 NK 细胞比例比较

化疗前 2 组 T 淋巴细胞亚群比例、NK 细胞比例无显著性差异($P>0.05$);与化疗前比较,化疗 3 个疗程后 2 组 CD_4^+ 、 CD_8^+ 比例及 NK 细胞比例显著降低,但观察组 CD_4^+ 比例及 NK 细胞比例均较对照组显著升高,而 CD_8^+ 比例较对照组显著降低($P<0.05$);化疗前后对照组 CD_4^+/CD_8^+ 比值无显著性变化,而观察组化疗 3 个疗程后 CD_4^+/CD_8^+ 比值明显增加,且显著高于对照组($P<0.01$)。见 Table 2。

2.2.2 化疗前后 2 组血清 Th1 及 Th2 细胞因子水平比较

化疗前 2 组 Th1 及 Th2 细胞因子水平均无显著性差异($P>0.05$);与化疗前比较,化疗 3 个疗程后对照组血清 TNF- α 水平明显升高,而观察组血清 IFN- γ 及 TNF- α 水平均明显升高,且显著高于对照组($P<0.01$);化疗 3 个疗程后 2 组血清 IL-4 及 IL-10 水平均明显降低,且观察组显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。见 Table 3。

2.3 化疗前后 2 组血清 MMP-2 及 MMP-9 水平变化

化疗前 2 组血清 MMP-2 及 MMP-9 水平均无显著性差异($P>0.05$);与化疗前比较,化疗 3 个疗程后 2 组血清 MMP-2 及 MMP-9 水平均显著降低,且观察组显著低于对照组($P<0.01$)。见 Table 4。

Table 2 Comparison of the proportion of T-lymphocyte subpopulation and NK cells between the 2 groups before and after 3 course of chemotherapy

Index	Time	Control group	Observation group	t	P
$CD_4^+(\%)$	Before chemotherapy	36.7 $\pm$ 5.4	36.9 $\pm$ 5.7	0.178	0.859
	After 3 course of chemotherapy	32.1 $\pm$ 5.9*	34.3 $\pm$ 4.1*	2.143	0.035
$CD_8^+(\%)$	Before chemotherapy	37.3 $\pm$ 3.7	37.2 $\pm$ 3.5	0.137	0.891
	After 3 course of chemotherapy	32.4 $\pm$ 3.9*	28.2 $\pm$ 3.8*	5.399	0.000
CD_4^+/CD_8^+	Before chemotherapy	0.9 $\pm$ 0.3	0.9 $\pm$ 0.4	0	1.000
	After 3 course of chemotherapy	1.0 $\pm$ 0.5	1.5 $\pm$ 0.2*	6.499	<0.001
NK cell(%)	Before chemotherapy	9.2 $\pm$ 1.1	9.6 $\pm$ 1.0	1.884	0.063
	After 3 course of chemotherapy	6.2 $\pm$ 0.8*	8.1 $\pm$ 0.9*	11.045	<0.001

Note: Compared with before chemotherapy, * $P<0.05$.

Table 3 Comparison of the serum cytokines levels of Th1 and Th2 between the 2 groups before and after 3 course of chemotherapy (pg/ml)

Index	Time	Control group	Observation group	t	P
IFN- γ	Before chemotherapy	16.5 $\pm$ 2.2	16.4 $\pm$ 2.4	0.215	0.830
	After 3 course of chemotherapy	17.2 $\pm$ 2.3	19.9 $\pm$ 2.1*	6.068	<0.001
TNF- α	Before chemotherapy	3.4 $\pm$ 0.6	3.3 $\pm$ 0.5	0.896	0.372
	After 3 course of chemotherapy	3.7 $\pm$ 0.5*	4.9 $\pm$ 0.6*	10.755	<0.001
IL-4	Before chemotherapy	8.3 $\pm$ 1.2	8.4 $\pm$ 1.1	0.430	0.668
	After 3 course of chemotherapy	7.8 $\pm$ 1.0*	5.7 $\pm$ 0.9*	10.926	<0.001
IL-10	Before chemotherapy	5.1 $\pm$ 0.8	5.0 $\pm$ 0.7	0.659	0.512
	After 3 course of chemotherapy	4.7 $\pm$ 0.9*	4.0 $\pm$ 0.6*	4.530	<0.001

Note: Compared with before chemotherapy, * $P<0.05$.

Table 4 The changes of serum MMP-2 and MMP-9 levels in the 2 groups before and after 3 course of chemotherapy (ng/ml)

Index	Time	Control group	Observation group	t	P
MMP-2	Before chemotherapy	124.7 $\pm$ 10.9	125.3 $\pm$ 11.2	0.269	0.789
	After 3 course of chemotherapy	72.6 $\pm$ 9.5*	34.7 $\pm$ 8.1*	21.251	<0.001
MMP-9	Before chemotherapy	126.6 $\pm$ 12.5	125.8 $\pm$ 11.9	0.325	0.746
	After 3 course of chemotherapy	91.2 $\pm$ 11.7*	50.4 $\pm$ 10.3*	18.322	<0.001

Note: Compared with before chemotherapy, * $P<0.01$.

2.4 不良反应

化疗过程中,对照组出现恶心呕吐 13 例,肝损害 7 例;观察组出现恶心呕吐 7 例,肝损害 3 例;观察组不良反应发生率为 20.41%(10/49),较对照组的 40.82%(20/49)显著降低($\chi^2=4.804, P=0.028$)。

3 讨论

化疗在老年胃癌患者的治疗中具有重要作用,是老年胃癌的常规治疗方式,但化疗药物副作用明显,会严重损害机体正常细胞,造成一系列化疗不良反应,进一步损害机体自身免疫功能;加之老年患者身体器官衰老,免疫功能较年轻患者低下,因此单纯化疗并不能起到预期的效果,甚至反而会因免疫功能进一步降低而威胁生命安全^[8,9]。注射用胸腺肽 $\alpha 1$ 属于免疫增强剂的一种,是由 28 个氨基酸组成的多肽,具有明显的免疫调节及增强作用,其可通过诱导外周 T 淋巴细胞成熟、分化,增强 T 淋巴细胞的免疫应答功能,可有效减轻化疗药物所致的免疫损伤,在一定程度上损伤患者免疫力,进而明显改善老年胃癌患者的治疗效果。本研究结果显示,观察组 RR 为 79.59%,显著高于对照组的 51.02%,与相关研究报道^[10]相似。提示常规化疗的基础上联合胸腺肽 $\alpha 1$ 可显著提高老年胃癌患者的临床疗效,且显著优于单纯化疗的老年胃癌患者。

细胞免疫与胃癌的发生、发展密切相关。据报道^[11,12],老年胃癌患者的免疫功能明显降低,因此其对癌症的免疫监视作用也明显下降;此外,老年胃癌患者 Th1 及 Th2 细胞严重失衡,表现为 Th1 细胞减少, Th2 增多,且随着病情恶化,失衡状态逐渐加重。胸腺肽 $\alpha 1$ 可明显调节 T 淋巴细胞亚群比例,同时可刺激造血干细胞增殖, NK 细胞增多、调节 CD4⁺和 CD8⁺ T 淋巴细胞细胞比例,恢复机体免疫平衡状态,提升免疫功能,加强其对肿瘤细胞的免疫监视。细胞免疫中 T 淋巴细胞亚群水平可作为胃癌患者免疫功能的重要评价指标。本研究中化疗 3 个疗程后 2 组 CD4⁺、CD8⁺比例及 NK 细胞比例均较化疗前显著降低,但观察组 CD4⁺比例及 NK 细胞比例均较对照组显著升高,而 CD8⁺比例较对照组显著降低;化疗前后对照组 CD4⁺/CD8⁺比值无明显变化,而观察组化疗 3 个疗程后 CD4⁺/CD8⁺比值明显增加,且

显著高于对照组,与郑建臣^[13]的研究结果相似。提示胸腺肽 $\alpha 1$ 可显著减轻化疗所致的免疫损伤,进一步提升机体细胞免疫功能,增强机体抵抗力。IFN- γ 、TNF- α 是典型的 Th1 型细胞因子,可间接杀伤肿瘤细胞;肿瘤患者体内 Th2 细胞因子 IL-4、IL-10 水平较高, Th1/Th2 偏移越严重,机体的免疫抑制反应也越严重。本研究结果显示,化疗 3 个疗程后观察组血清 IFN- γ 、TNF- α 水平均较化疗前显著升高,且观察组明显高于对照组;化疗 3 个疗程后 2 组血清 IL-4 及 IL-10 水平均较化疗前明显降低,且观察组显著低于对照组,与叶国超等^[14]研究结果相似。提示胸腺肽 $\alpha 1$ 联合化疗可明显提升老年胃癌患者 Th1 细胞因子水平,降低 Th2 细胞因子水平,调节 Th1/Th2 平衡,增强患者免疫抵抗能力。

MMP-2、MMP-9 是 MMP 家族中的 2 种重要亚型,其激活后主要降解细胞外基质成分,如 IV 型胶原、弹性蛋白或纤维黏连蛋白等。MMP-2、MMP-9 可降解包绕肿瘤的基质及基底膜,穿透基质屏障,促进肿瘤的侵袭及转移。据报道^[15],注射用胸腺五肽联合常规化疗可降低胃癌患者血清 MMP 水平。本研究中化疗 3 个疗程后 2 组血清 MMP-2、MMP-9 水平均较化疗前明显降低,且观察组变化幅度更为显著。提示胸腺肽 $\alpha 1$ 在有效提升患者免疫功能的同时,可降低肿瘤的侵袭能力,对于延长患者生存期具有积极意义。此外,本研究中观察组恶心呕吐及肝损害等不良反应发生率较对照组显著降低,提示胸腺肽 $\alpha 1$ 在调节老年胃癌患者免疫功能的同时,可明显减少其毒副作用,降低不良发应发生率,具有一定的安全性。

综上,胸腺肽 $\alpha 1$ 可明显提高化疗对老年胃癌的临床疗效,通过调节机体免疫细胞比例及细胞因子水平,明显减轻化疗所致的免疫损伤,并可显著降低血清 MMP-2 及 MMP-9 水平,减少肿瘤细胞转移风险,降低化疗毒副作用,具有一定安全性,疗效显著优于化疗单用;但本研究样本量少,且缺乏对患者远期疗效的观察,因此还有待于临床上进一步深入研究。

参考文献:

- [1] Piao Y, Zheng ZD, Tang L, et al. Efficacy and safety of S-1 combined with compound kushen injection as first-line

- treatment in older patients with advanced gastric cancer [J]. Chinese Clinical Oncology, 2016, 21(6): 535–539. [朴瑛, 郑振东, 唐玲, 等. 替吉奥联合复方苦参注射液治疗老年晚期胃癌的疗效和安全性分析 [J]. 临床肿瘤学杂志, 2016, 21(6): 535–539.]
- [2] Avital I, Stojadinovic A, Pisters PWT, et al. Cancer of the stomach [J]. Am J Surgery, 2015, 81(2): 221–226.
- [3] Han QL, Li J, Yang CM, et al. Thymosin α 1 combination chemotherapy for patients with advanced gastric cancer life quality and immune function of influence [J]. Journal of TCM University of Hunan, 2011, 31(4): 45–46. [韩全利, 李静, 杨春敏, 等. 胸腺肽 α 1 联合化疗对晚期胃癌生活质量及免疫功能的影响 [J]. 湖南中医药大学学报, 2011, 31(4): 45–46.]
- [4] Zhao XQ. Evaluation of the curative effect about injection with thymopolypeptides combined with chemotherapy on elderly patients with gastric cancer [J]. China Continuing Medical Education, 2016, 8(9): 137–138. [赵秀芹. 评价注射用胸腺肽联合化疗治疗老年胃癌患者的近期疗效 [J]. 中国继续医学教育, 2016, 8(9): 137–138.]
- [5] Cheng RL. Clinical observation of thymopolypeptides injection in the chemotherapy after gastric cancer radical surgery [J]. Hebei Medical Journal, 2009, 31(4): 434–435. [成瑞玲. 胸腺肽注射液用于胃癌根治术后化疗的疗效观察 [J]. 河北医药, 2009, 31(4): 434–435.]
- [6] Chang J, Xue X, Liu AZ, et al. Expression of MMP-2 and MMP-9 in tissue and serum in human with gastric carcinoma and their clinical significance [J]. Chinese Journal of Laboratory Diagnosis, 2010, 14(3): 394–397. [常静, 薛敬, 刘爱中, 等. MMP-2 和 MMP-9 在胃癌患者组织和血清中的表达及临床意义 [J]. 中国实验诊断学, 2010, 14(3): 394–397.]
- [7] Feng FY. New curative effect evaluation criteria in solid tumors (interpretation of 1.1 vision RECIST Standard) [C]. Beijing: Peking Union Medical College Press, 2009. [冯奉仪. 实体瘤新的疗效评价标准 (解读 1.1 版 RECIST 标准) [C]. 北京: 中国协和医科大学出版社, 2009.]
- [8] Yue CD, Peng DW. Effects of combination of paclitaxel and oxaliplatin of advanced gastric cancer: clinical observation of 27 cases [J]. Journal of Hainan Medical College, 2009, 15(11): 1413–1415. [岳春迪, 彭大为. 紫杉醇联合奥沙利铂治疗晚期胃癌 27 例疗效观察 [J]. 海南医学院学报, 2009, 15(11): 1413–1415.]
- [9] Huo AP, Li SY, Hang ZK. Influence study of thymopolypeptide combined with chemotherapy on the clinical efficacy and the body's immune function in the treatment of elderly gastric cancer patients [J]. Practical Geriatrics, 2016, 30(6): 479–482. [郭爱平, 李苏宜, 杭兆康. 胸腺肽联合化疗治疗老年胃癌患者疗效及对机体免疫功能的影响研究 [J]. 实用老年医学, 2016, 30(6): 479–482.]
- [10] Matejic M, Vogelsang M, Wang Y, et al. NAT1 and NAT2 genetic polymorphisms and environmental exposure as risk factors for esophageal squamous cell carcinoma: a case-control study [J]. BMC Cancer, 2015, 8(1): 14–19.
- [11] Kang JS, Bae SY, Kim HR, et al. Interleukin-18 increases metastasis and immune escape of stomach cancer via the downregulation of CD70 and maintenance of CD44 [J]. Carcinogenesis, 2009, 30(12): 1987–1996.
- [12] Zhu XP. The influence of thymosin combined with chemotherapy for patients with gastric cancer on serum Th1 and Th2 cytokines [J]. Chin J Gastroenterol Hepato, 2013, 22(2): 135–136. [朱小鹏. 胸腺肽联合化疗对胃癌患者血清 Th1 和 Th2 类细胞因子的影响 [J]. 胃肠病学和肝病学杂志, 2013, 22(2): 135–136.]
- [13] Jia JC. Effect of thymopeptides combined chemotherapy on immune function and Th1, Th2 cytokines content of elderly gastric cancer patients [J]. China Journal of Modern Medicine, 2014, 24(36): 51–54. [郑建臣. 胸腺肽联合化疗对老年胃癌患者免疫功能及 Th1、Th2 细胞因子含量的影响 [J]. 中国现代医学杂志, 2014, 24(36): 51–54.]
- [14] Ye GC, Chen JX. Effects of thymopeptides combined chemotherapy on the Th1, Th2 cytokines content in the treatment of elderly gastric cancer patients [J]. Chinese Journal of Gerontology, 2014, 34(1): 16–17. [叶国超, 陈军贤. 胸腺肽联合化疗对老年胃癌患者血清 Th1、Th2 细胞因子的影响 [J]. 中国老年学, 2014, 34(1): 16–17.]
- [15] Yuan LP, Li SX, Wnag C, et al. Clinical trial of thymopentin for injection in elderly patients with gastric cancer chemotherapy and its influence on levels of serum matrix metalloproteinase [J]. Chin J Clin Pharmacol, 2016, 12(229): 2132–2134. [袁丽萍, 李胜学, 王成, 等. 注射用胸腺五肽治疗老年胃癌患者的临床疗效及对血清金属基质蛋白酶水平的影响 [J]. 中国临床药理学杂志, 2016, 12(229): 2132–2134.]