

# 索拉非尼治疗肝细胞癌肺转移 39 例 预后分析

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**摘要:**[目的]评估索拉非尼治疗晚期肝细胞癌肺转移的临床疗效,分析其预后影响的因素。**[方法]**回顾性分析39例肝细胞癌肺转移患者的临床资料。采用RECIST标准进行近期疗效评价,Kaplan-Meier法统计中位肿瘤进展时间(mTTP)及中位总生存期(mOS),并记录不良事件。选取性别、年龄、PS评分、肝功能Child-Pugh分级、甲胎蛋白(AFP)定量水平、肝脏肿瘤类型、肺外转移、肺部转移瘤负荷大小、肺转移控制、肝脏原发灶控制、索拉非尼相关3级以上不良反应事件等11个指标建立Cox回归模型,分析上述指标对患者OS的影响。**[结果]**39例患者均可作疗效评价,死亡32例(肿瘤进展28例,3例肝功能衰竭,1例脑出血),存活7例。肺转移瘤疾病控制率(DCR)为53.8%(21/39),其中CR 2例,PR 4例,SD 15例,PD 18例,mTTP为6.692个月(95%CI:3.864~9.521),mOS为12.359个月(95%CI:9.641~15.077)。单因素分析显示,Child-Pugh评分( $P=0.017$ )、肺部肿瘤负荷( $P=0.011$ )、肝脏原发灶控制( $P=0.001$ )、肺部转移瘤控制( $P=0.001$ )4项指标与预后相关。多因素分析显示,肝脏原发灶和肺部转移瘤控制为独立的预后影响因素( $P<0.05$ )。**[结论]**索拉非尼治疗晚期肝癌肺转移安全、有效,积极控制肝脏原发灶、肺部转移瘤可延长生存时间。

**主题词:**癌,肝细胞;肺转移瘤;索拉非尼

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## Related Factors to Survival of Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma Patients with Lung Metastasis Receiving Sorafenib Therapy

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**Abstract:**[Objective] To analyze the survival-related factors in advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) patients with lung metastasis receiving sorafenib therapy. [Methods] The clinical data of 39 HCC patients with lung metastasis confirmed by pathology or clinical diagnosis receiving sorafenib targeted therapy were analyzed retrospectively. The short-term response was assessed based on RECIST. The mean time to tumor progression (mTTP), mean overall survival (mOS), and adverse events were documented. Eleven factors including gender, age, PS score, Child-Pugh score, level of AFP, liver tumor type, ex-lung metastasis, burden of lung tumors, liver tumor control, lung tumor control, and severe adverse events (SAE) related with sorafenib were added to COX hazard model and analyzed. [Results] Among 39 patients 7 survived and 32 died or lost of follow-up. The disease control rate (DCR) were 53.8%, mTTP was 6.692 months (95%CI: 3.864~9.521), mOS was 12.359 months (95%CI: 9.641~15.077). Univariate analysis showed that low Child-Pugh(CP) score ( $P=0.017$ ), small burden of lung tumor ( $P=0.011$ ), controlled liver tumor and lung tumor were significantly associated with longer OS. Multivariate analysis showed that controlled liver primary tumor and lung metastatic tumor was independent prognostic factor of patients ( $P<0.05$ ). [Conclusion] Controlled liver primary tumor and lung metastatic tumor is the favorable factor associated with the survival of advanced hepatocellular carcinoma patients with lung metastasis receiving sorafenib treatment.

**Subject words:**carcinoma, hepatocellular; lung metastasis; sorafenib

## 肝细胞肝癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma,HCC)是

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全世界第5位常见的肿瘤,也是第3位癌症死亡原因<sup>[1]</sup>。HCC 极易发生肝外转移,其中以肺转移最常见,转移率高达 41.6%~43.6%,HCC 肺转移患者预后极差,中位总生存期(median overall survival, mOS)

仅为 5.9~8.8 个月<sup>[2~4]</sup>。对于 HCC 肺转移,可采用外科手术、肺动脉灌注化疗 (pulmonary arterial infusion,PAI)、支气管动脉灌注化疗 (bronchial arterial infusion,BAI) 或肺动脉泵 (pulmonary arterial-port catheter system,PA-PCS) 化疗,以及放射治疗、索拉非尼等综合治疗,临床可获益<sup>[2,5]</sup>,Oriental<sup>[7]</sup>和 Sharp<sup>[8]</sup>两大临床研究确立了索拉非尼治疗晚期 HCC 的临床地位。但迄今为止,尚缺乏独立评估索拉非尼治疗 HCC 肺转移的临床研究,我们的研究旨在分析索拉非尼单药治疗 HCC 肺转移的安全性和临床疗效及其影响预后的因子。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 入选标准

①年龄 18~75 岁;②按照卫生部原发性肝癌诊疗规范的诊断标准<sup>[8]</sup>,组织学或临床确诊为 HCC;CT 扫描明确肺部转移;肺外没有转移,如有局部控制良好;③PS 评分 0~1 分;④BCLC 分期 C 期;⑤肝功能 Child-Pugh(CP)分级 A~B 级;⑥针对肺转移瘤未接受其他局部和系统化治疗;⑦预计生存期 ≥12 周;⑧实验室检查,白细胞计数 ≥3×10<sup>9</sup>/L,血小板计数 ≥60×10<sup>9</sup>/L,血红蛋白 ≥85g/L;总胆红素 ≤1.5 倍正常上限,谷丙转氨酶(ALT)和谷草转氨酶(AST) ≤5 倍正常上限;血清肌酐水平 ≤1.5 倍正常上限;凝血酶原时间较正常延长 ≤6s。⑨口服索拉非尼时间 ≥60d<sup>[9]</sup>。

### 1.2 排除标准

①中枢神经系统转移;②严重的基础疾病,包括心脏病、感染及肾功能不全等;③难以控制的高血压;④30d 内有大手术或消化道出血史;⑤索拉非尼过敏者;⑥口服索拉非尼时间 ≤2 个月。

### 1.3 患者资料及用药方法

2008 年 6 月至 2015 年 7 月,共有 39 例 HCC 肺转移患者入组,年龄 26~71 岁,平均 48.5 岁,其中男性 33 例,女性 6 例。对于肝脏原发灶采用以 TACE(n=39)为主的综合治疗,根据病情需要联合射频消融术(RFA,n=8)和碘 125 粒子近距离放射治疗(n=5)(Table 1)。

索拉非尼(商品名多吉美,德国拜耳公司生产)的初始剂量为 400mg/次,2 次/d。出现不良反应时,

根据药品说明书进行剂量调整。停药指征为患者出现不能耐受的不良反应或死亡,或患者要求停止治疗。在治疗期间,患者每 4~6 周回访,记录用药剂量及索拉非尼相关不良反应。

生存时间定义为从首次服用索拉非尼至患者死亡或失访时间。

**Table 1 Clinical baseline data of HCC patients with lung metastasis**

Factors	n	Percentage (%)
Age(years)		
<60	31	79.5
≥60	8	20.5
Gender		
Male	33	84.6
Female	6	15.4
PS grade		
0	31	79.5
1	8	20.5
Child-Pugh grading		
A	31	79.5
B	8	20.5
AFP(ng/ml)		
≥400	24	61.5
<400	15	38.5
Lung metastatic tumor load		
Light	9	23.1
Moderately	30	76.9
Extrahepatic metastasis		
Yes	13	33.3
No	26	66.7
Tumor classification		
Multiple nodular type	23	59.0
Nodular type	16	41.0
Primary lesion of liver		
Yes	31	79.5
No	8	20.5
Primary lesion of lung		
Yes	22	56.4
No	17	43.6
Drug related adverse events(≥grade 3)		
Have	9	23.1
Not have	30	76.9

Note:lung tumor load classification method<sup>[11]</sup>;low tumor load group:refers to the metastatic number is less than or equal to 3 and a single metastatic tumor maximum diameter is less than or equal to 2cm;the tumor load in transfer tumor number is less than or equal to 3 and a single metastatic tumor maximum diameter > 2cm or metastases number > 3 and a single metastatic tumor maximum diameter is less than or equal to 2cm;high tumor burden group:transfer tumor number > 3 and a single metastatic tumor maximum diameter >2cm.

## 1.4 疗效评价

完成2个周期治疗后采用RECIST<sup>[10]</sup>对疗效进行评估,分为完全缓解(CR)、部分缓解(PR)、疾病稳定(SD)和进展(PD)。以CR+PR计算有效(RR)率,以CR+PR+SD计算疾病控制(DCR)率。TTT定义为索拉非尼口服开始至疾病进展的时间。不良反应按CTCAE 3.0标准判定<sup>[14]</sup>。

## 1.5 统计学处理

采用SPSS 16.0软件进行统计学分析。生存率分析采用Kaplan-Meier法。患者的基线资料采用二分类法;行Chi-Square单因素分析筛选出对患者生存影响的潜在因子,采用Cox风险回归模型多因素分析影响OS独立的因素。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 肿瘤近期疗效和生存情况

截止2015年7月,39例患者均可行疗效评价,肺转移瘤临床疗效:CR 2例(Figure 1),PR 4例,SD 15例,PD 18例,RR为15.4%(6/39),DCR为53.8%(21/39)。mTTT为6.692个月(95%CI:3.864~9.521)(Figure 2)。肝脏原发灶临床疗效:PR 10例,SD 21例,

PD 8例,RR为25.6%(10/39),DCR为79.5%(31/39)。

生存情况:随访6~45个月,mOS为12.359个月(95%CI:9.641~15.077)(Figure 3)。32例患者死亡,其中死于3例肝功能衰竭,1例死于脑转移瘤出血,另28例死于肿瘤进展;7例患者存活。

## 2.2 预后影响因素分析

将可能影响OS的11个因素纳入行单因素分析,

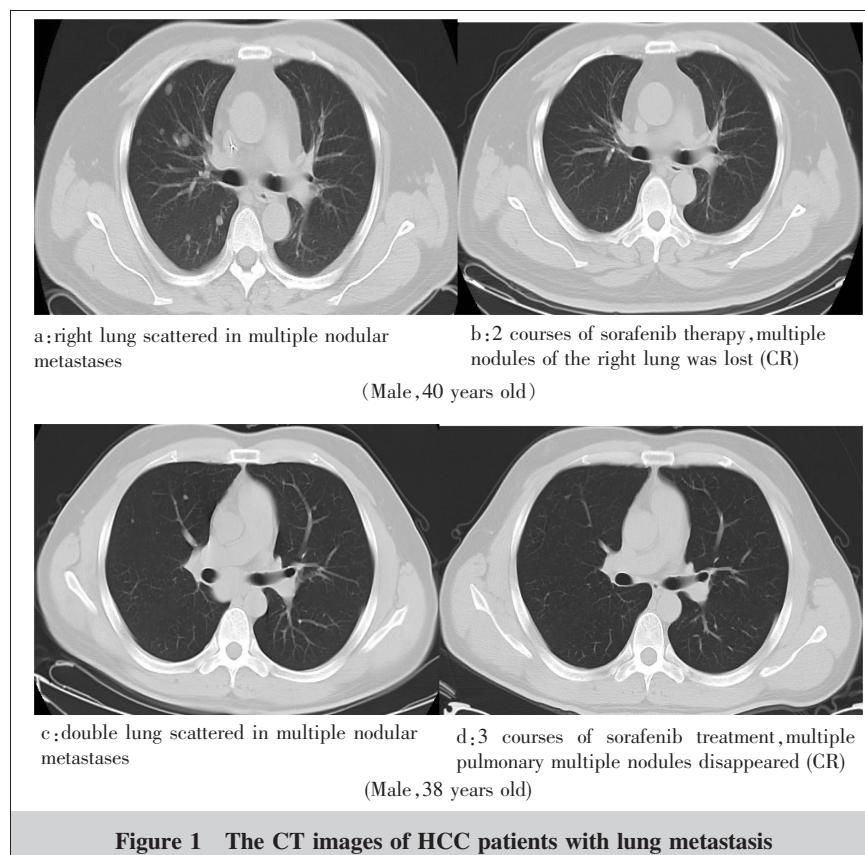
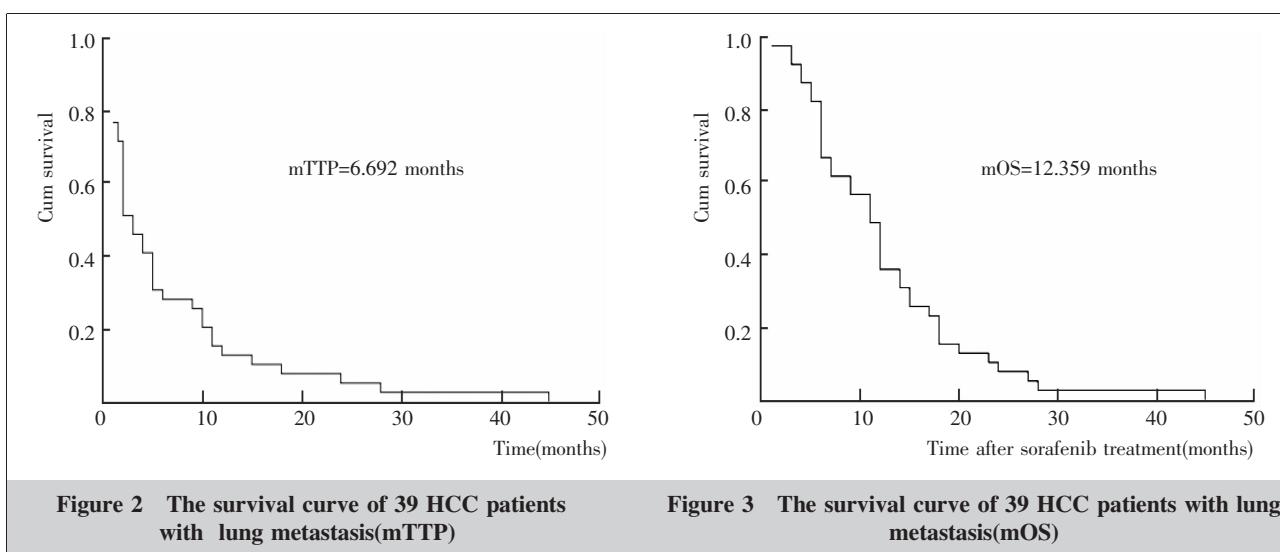


Figure 1 The CT images of HCC patients with lung metastasis



结果显示,结果显示与OS相关的4个因素:CP分级( $P=0.017$ )、肺转移瘤负荷大小( $P=0.011$ )、肝脏原发灶控制( $P=0.001$ )、肺部转移瘤控制( $P=0.001$ )。

Cox多因素回归模型分析结果显示,OS相关的2个因素为肝脏原发灶控制(HR=4.004,  $P=0.001$ )、肺部转移瘤控制(HR=3.756,  $P=0.001$ )(Table 2)。进一步采用Kaplan-Meier法和Log-rank检验分析肝脏原发肿瘤和肺部转移瘤控制对生存的影响。肝脏原发肿瘤控制与否组患者mOS分别为14.065个月和5.750个月(Figure 4);肺部转移瘤控制与否组患者mOS分别为15.909个月和7.765个月(Figure 5)。

### 2.3 不良反应

服用索拉非尼主要不良反应为手足皮肤反应(hand-foot skin reaction, HFSR)、消化道不良反应(消化出血、腹泻、腹痛)、肝功能异常、骨髓抑制等(Table 3)。

## 3 讨 论

由于出肝血液均流经肺循环,肝癌细胞很容易停滞在肺部,因此肺部是HCC发生肝外转移最常的器官。HCC肺转移患者预后极差,中位总生存期(OS)仅5.9~8.8个月<sup>[2-4]</sup>。索拉非尼是晚期HCC的标准治疗<sup>[12]</sup>。Duan等<sup>[13]</sup>研究中纳入52例HCC肺转移患者,采用索拉非尼联合BAI治疗肺转移瘤,取

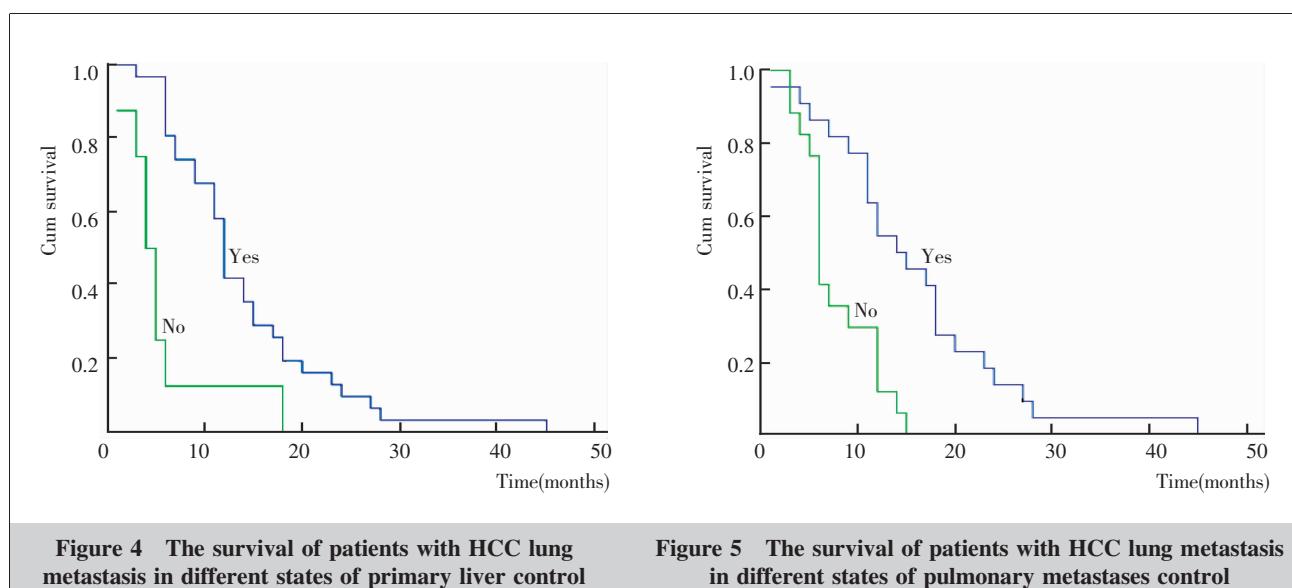
**Table 2 Cox analysis of the survival in patients with HCC lung metastasis**

Clinical parameters	HR(95%CI)	P
Liver tumor control(Yes vs No)	4.004(1.714~9.352)	0.001
Pulmonary metastasis control(Yes vs No)	3.756(1.704~8.278)	0.001

**Table 3 Side effects of sorafenib treatment in 39 patients with HCC lung metastasis**

Side effects	n	Percentage(%)
HFSR	4	10.3
Alimentary tract hemorrhage	2	5.1
Diarrhea	1	2.6
Abdominal pain	2	5.1
Abnormal liver function	4	10.3
Myelosuppression	1	2.6

得了12个月OS和10个月PFS的疗效。我们的研究旨在独立评估索拉非尼治疗肝癌肺转移的安全性和疗效。研究期间肺部转移瘤未接受局部和其他全身治疗,避免其他治疗对索拉非尼安全性和疗效的干扰。本研究首次独立评估索拉非尼治疗HCC肺转移的安全性及相关预后影响因素。研究结果显示,肝脏原发灶和肺转移瘤是否有效控制是影响晚期肝癌患者生存的独立因子,积极控制肝脏原发灶和肺部转移瘤患者mOS获得延长。对于晚期肝癌而言,多数患者最终死于肝内肿瘤进展,因此积极有效控制肝脏原发灶具有重要的临床价值。我们的研究显示肝脏肿瘤有效控制患者mOS达14.065个月,而未控者mOS只有5.750个月,因此临幊上尽最大可能采用综合微创的方法治疗肝脏原发灶,本组综合运



用TACE、RFA和碘125粒子植入等手段。另外,我们的研究还显示肺部转移瘤的控制对生存也有显著影响(mOS:15.909个月 vs 7.765个月)。Zhang等<sup>[4]</sup>研究认为,HCC发生肺转移,通过积极针对肺部转移瘤的干预治疗,如:PAI、BAI+BAE或PA-PCS等可使患者的生存获益( $P=0.001$ )。本组肺部转移瘤接受索拉非尼靶向治疗后,DCR为53.8%,mTTP达6.692个月,从而使患者mOS得到延长。

本研究亦有不足之处:①作为回顾性单臂临床随访研究,与前瞻性随机对照研究相比可信度降低。②本研究样本为单中心,总体变量较多,病例数仍偏少,期待更多样本的前瞻性研究。

综上所述,索拉非尼治疗晚期HCC伴肺转移是安全、有效的,积极控制肝脏原发灶和肺部转移瘤可延长患者生存时间。

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