

伊立替康在直肠癌新辅助放化疗中的应用

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摘要:以氟尿嘧啶为基础的同步放化疗后手术为局部进展期直肠癌的标准治疗模式。虽然与单纯手术相比,其局部复发率有所降低,但约1/3的患者会发生远处转移,这成为该治疗模式最主要的失败原因。为了减少远处转移,提高患者的生存率,伊立替康因其能与放疗产生协同效应的作用机制越来越受到研究者的关注。近年有关伊立替康在局部晚期直肠癌新辅助治疗中的探索也越来越多。全文旨在回顾与展望伊立替康在局部进展期直肠癌新辅助放化疗中的应用。

关键词:伊立替康;局部进展期直肠癌;新辅助放化疗

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Application of Irinotecan in Neoadjuvant Chemoradiotherapy in Patients with Rectal Cancer

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Abstract: Preoperative 5-FU based chemoradiotherapy(CRT) followed by surgery is the standard treatment for local advanced rectal cancer(LARC). Although this pattern has a lower local recurrence(LR) rate compared with surgery alone, about 1/3 patients will suffer from distant metastases, which is the main reason of treatment failure. In order to eliminate the distant metastases and prolong survival times, irinotecan has been paid more and more attention due to its potential synergistic effect with irradiation. Therefore, there are an increasing number of clinical and exploratory trials about irinotecan in neoadjuvant CRT in LARC recently. Here we aim to review the application of irinotecan in nCRT in patients with LARC.

Subject words: irinotecan; local advanced rectal cancer; neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy

目前,局部晚期直肠癌的标准治疗模式为新辅助放化疗后根治性直肠全系膜切除术(total mesorectal excision,TME)。与单纯的手术相比,这种联合模式的治疗方法可以降低局部复发率,提高生存率。与术后放化疗或术前单纯放疗相比,基于氟尿嘧啶的术前放化疗(chemoradiotherapy,CRT)有更好的肿瘤退缩和更低的局部复发风险,也增加了肛门括约肌保留的机会。然而,随着多学科综合治疗

理念的发展,这一治疗模式的不足也逐渐显现,主要表现在:①病理完全缓解率(pathologic complete response,pCR)不高,约10%~15%^[1];②TME年代局部复发不再是主要的失败原因(<10%),而约1/3的患者会发生远处转移^[2];③放疗本身带来的不良反应,如手术并发症增加、吻合口狭窄及性功能下降等。

为了提高肿瘤退缩,以及降低远处转移的风险,患者早期暴露在高强度系统治疗是理论上可行的一种方式。前期的探索主要聚焦于奥沙利铂联合同步放化疗,但结果令人失望,奥沙利铂的加入,增毒而不增效。伊立替康(Irinotecan)作为另一个肠癌的有效化疗药物,进入了研究者的视野。近年来有关伊

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立替康在直肠癌新辅助治疗方面的研究也越来越多。本文就伊立替康近年来在直肠癌新辅助放化疗方面的应用作一综述。

1 伊立替康联合放疗的优势与阻碍

1.1 伊立替康与放疗的协同效应

伊立替康为半合成水溶性喜树碱类衍生物,其进入肝脏后代谢成为化学活性为其1 000倍的SN-38,后者发挥了主要抗肿瘤作用^[3]。伊立替康及其代谢产物SN-38均为DNA拓扑异构酶I抑制剂,特异性抑制S期的细胞从而抑制DNA复制;其通过结合DNA单链断裂位点上的DNA拓扑异构酶I聚合物来增强电离辐射的致死效应,随后,稳定的伊立替康—拓扑异构酶I-DNA复合物在细胞周期的S期与复制叉相互作用,将单链断裂转化为不可逆转的DNA双链断裂^[4-5],这导致了DNA检查点信号受损、复制叉停止和细胞死亡^[6]。而放射线主要杀灭的是G₂期和M期的肿瘤细胞,当肿瘤受到照射后,选择性地杀伤处于较敏感时相的细胞,使最初非同步化的细胞群转变成相对同步化的对射线比较抗拒的S期细胞,导致S期阻滞^[7-8]。因此,伊立替康与放疗理论上有时空上的协同效应。

Chen等^[9]和Lamond等^[10]分别评估了使用喜树碱类衍生物与放疗联合治疗乳腺癌和黑色素瘤的放疗反应。实验结果均证明,只有当喜树碱类衍生物与放疗同时或近乎同时使用时,该药物与放疗才会有协同效应;且后者还证实了喜树碱类衍生物与放疗的协同效应与药物浓度有关。此外,Amorino等^[11]和Omura等^[12]进一步证实了喜树碱类衍生物放射致敏的机制是抑制了潜在亚致死性损伤的修复。Tamura等^[13]对比了单独使用伊立替康、单独放疗,以及两者同时使用治疗人小细胞肺癌与非小细胞肺癌异种移植植物的疗效。结果显示,两者同时使用使肿瘤有更明显的退缩。流式细胞分析显示,在使用伊立替康1小时后(此时SN-38使用剂量最低0.5 ng/mL),G₂/M相的细胞比例明显增加。这表明伊立替康的放疗增敏性是通过细胞周期介导的。

1.2 与氟尿嘧啶类药物联合新辅助放化疗

早期的一些临床试验评估了在氟尿嘧啶为基础的放化疗中加入伊立替康的疗效与安全性。患者的

pCR率从13.7%到26.0%不等^[14-18],但是急性毒性反应却较常发生。在Mehta等^[19]开展的一项临床二期研究中,56%的患者由于急性毒性反应而降低剂量或推迟治疗。其中1例患者由于严重的腹泻和腹部痉挛退出了治疗。纳入的32例患者均接受术前伊立替康联合5-FU为基础的同步放化疗(伊立替康的剂量为每周50 mg/m²,4周),手术安排在完成化疗后6~10周进行。虽然加入伊立替康后急性毒性反应较常发生,但38%的患者达到了pCR,71%的患者实现了肿瘤降期。虽然这些实验样本量较小,缺乏较强的循证医学的证据,但这些实验结果以及临床前研究的理论基础均提示将伊立替康与氟尿嘧啶类药物联合同步放化疗是一个很有前景的方案。

在另一项Klautke等^[20]开展的研究中发现,在放化疗期间接受伊立替康总剂量达到240 mg/m²的患者中,pCR率可达16%~35%,而在伊立替康总剂量为200 mg/m²的患者中,pCR率为0。该研究提示了伊立替康的疗效可能与其剂量强度相关。此外,Mohiuddin等^[21]对比了以5-FU为基础的同步放化疗和伊立替康联合5-FU同步放化疗治疗局部进展期直肠癌(local advanced rectal cancer,LARC)的疗效(伊立替康的剂量为每周50 mg/m²,4周)。结果显示,添加伊立替康后,pCR、局部复发、远处转移等均无明显差异,但5年总体生存率(overall survival,OS)增加了14%(61% vs 75%),伊立替康组中报告了急性毒性发生率的增加(3~4级毒性42% vs 51%)。RTOG0247研究^[22]则对比了伊立替康和奥沙利铂联合以卡培他滨为基础的同步放化疗的疗效。结果显示,伊立替康组的pCR率仅为10%(每周50 mg/m²,4周),奥沙利铂组的pCR率为21%。这进一步验证了伊立替康剂量不足似乎难以带来理想的肿瘤退缩。然而长期生存结果却显示伊立替康组较奥沙利铂组有更高的OS和DFS。基于以上的一系列研究可以看出,联合伊立替康与氟尿嘧啶同步放化疗时,当伊立替康达到足够剂量,患者可以达到一个较高的pCR率,但与此同时药物相关毒性反应也明显增加。

1.3 伊立替康导致迟发型腹泻的机制以及其与放疗的联系

迟发型腹泻是伊立替康常见的毒性反应之一。伊立替康导致迟发型腹泻的机制是复杂多样的。主要可以概括为以下几个方面:①药物对肠上皮的直

接损伤；②炎症细胞的浸润以及炎症介质的释放；③肠道菌群的失调。药物引起保护肠黏膜的黏液层发生改变，细胞间紧密连接遭到破坏，使肠上皮细胞通透性增加，肠道菌群更容易移位，从而进一步激活炎症细胞，导致炎症介质的释放和肠上皮细胞死亡^[23]。此外，肠道微环境的改变让肠道共生菌（如乳酸杆菌）减少，而产生β-葡萄糖醛酸酶的细菌增加^[24]。β-葡萄糖醛酸酶可以使SN-38-G分子水解，在肠道内再次转变为具有活性的SN-38，导致肠道上皮进一步被破坏，这就是伊立替康引起迟发型腹泻的主要原因。其还会对肠道神经系统造成损害，导致肠道功能的紊乱，进而导致腹泻的发生^[25~26]。有研究显示，放疗所致的放射性肠炎同样与肠道微生物紊乱有关。放射性肠炎患者肠道微生物α多样性明显减少，β多样性明显增加^[27~28]。这也解释了为什么伊立替康联合放疗所致的恶性腹泻发生率高的原因。

2 UGT1A1基因对伊立替康的价值

2.1 UGT1A1基因预测伊立替康的毒性或疗效

UGT1A1基因位于2号染色体上，它编码一种修饰肝胆红素以使其排泄的蛋白质——UGT1A1葡萄糖醛酸脱氢酶。*UGT1A1*1*[rs8175347,(TA)6TAA]是野生型等位基因，与正常的酶活性相关，该基因启动子区域的一个特殊变异被称为*UGT1A1*28*变体[rs8175347,(TA)7TAA]。伊立替康进入人体后，转化成为抗肿瘤能力是其1 000倍的活性代谢产物SN-38^[3]。SN-38进入肝脏后，在UGT1A1葡萄糖醛酸脱氢酶的作用下灭活成SN-38G，通过胆汁经肠道排泄。如果UGT1A1的一个基因位点发生突变，会导致SN-38灭活的速率下降，从而导致SN-38在体内蓄积，造成骨髓抑制和严重腹泻等严重不良反应^[29~31]。除了*UGT1A1*28*基因型外，*UGT1A1*6*、*UGT1A9*22*、*UGT1A1*93*、*UGT1A1*60*、*UGT1A7*2*、*UGT1A7*4*等基因型也与SN-38代谢以及伊立替康毒性相关^[32~34]。

UGT1A1多态性在一些研究中被证实是对伊立替康毒性的预测因子^[35~36]。有大量研究表明*UGT1A1*28*纯合突变型发生严重腹泻的风险显著增加^[36~38]。此外，Toffoli等^[30]在一项前瞻性研究中发现，在携带TA7等位基因的患者中发生严重血液毒性（主要是3~4级中性粒细胞减少症）的风险显著

增加。与TA6/TA6比，TA7/TA7患者反应率更高（OR=0.32, 95%CI:0.12~0.86），两者生存率无显著性差异。另有研究显示，*UGT1A1*6*对于亚洲人群中伊立替康毒性的预测同样重要。多项研究显示，*UGT1A1*6*基因多态性与伊立替康所致严重中性粒细胞减少有关^[39~40]。并且有多因素Logistic回归分析显示，*UGT1A1*6*基因多态性是3~4级迟发型腹泻发生的独立影响因素，*UGT1A1*6*纯合突变型AA携带者发生3~4级迟发性腹泻的风险是野生型GG携带者的3.79倍（95%CI:1.35~10.67）^[41]。

然而，*UGT1A1*多态性在预测伊立替康疗效方面目前并没有确切的证据。有一项针对亚洲人的研究^[42]指出*UGT1A1*多态性可以预测伊立替康新辅助治疗的毒性，但能否预测疗效与种族有关，其研究结果显示，*UGT1A1*28*多态性与维吾尔族患者的客观缓解率（objective response rate, ORR）和疾病控制率（disease control rate, DCR）有关（P<0.05），而与汉族患者无明显联系。目前国际上没有公认的伊立替康疗效预测指标，仍处于不断探索中。

2.2 基于UGT1A1基因的伊立替康用药指导

伊立替康联合5-FU同步放化疗时，由于患者不能耐受，其最大耐受剂量（maximum tolerated dose, MTD）每周仅为40~60 mg/m²^[43~44]。在单纯化疗领域，Innocenti等^[45]开展了一项确定不同基因型的最大耐受剂量和剂量限制性毒性（dose limiting toxicity, DLT）的研究。结果显示随着*UGT1A1*28*突变位点的增加，毒性反应依次递增，耐受性依次递减，根据*UGT1A1*28*基因型可使伊立替康剂量个体化。与此同时，一些剂量爬坡实验也同样证实伊立替康的剂量可以由*UGT1A1*基因型引导^[46~48]。Toffoli和Mancuello等的研究均证实*UGT1A1*1/*1*和**1/*28*基因型病例的可耐受剂量显著高于FOLFIRI方案中伊立替康的推荐剂量（180 mg/m²），而**28/*28*基因型病例的MTD较推荐剂量低。

复旦肿瘤研究团队为了进一步验证在长程新辅助放化疗中加入由*UGT1A1*基因引导的伊立替康的有效性与安全性，开展了一项开放、多中心、随机的临床三期研究——CinClare研究^[49]。纳入的360例患者随机分为两组，分别予以治疗，对照组：50 Gy/25 f，单药同步化疗剂量卡培他滨825 mg/m²，口服，2次/d，放疗日；实验组：50 Gy/25 f，伊立替康联合卡

培他滨双药化疗,卡培他滨 625 mg/m^2 口服,2 次/d,放疗日同步,伊立替康 $UGT1A1*28$ 野生型每周 80 mg/m^2 ,杂合子突变每周 65 mg/m^2 。放疗结束后给予 1 个周期 XELOX 或 XELIRI 方案化疗。对照组和实验组的 pCR 率分别为 15% 和 30%(mITT 人群),3~4 级毒性反应发生率分别为 6% 和 38%。值得注意的是,虽然实验组毒性反应显著提升,但 pCR 率提高近一倍,这也改变了 CSCO 直肠癌治疗指南。对于有保肛需要的低位直肠癌或肿瘤负荷较大者,可以推荐该方案以获取更好的肿瘤退缩。但该实验没有考虑其他等位基因如 $UGT1A1*6$ 等。未来,应该将更多合适的标志物纳入来指导伊立替康用药,以达到更加精准的治疗。此外,pCR 的提高也可能和伊立替康用药剂量有关,CinClare 的事后分析^[50]也证实伊立替康化疗周期在 4 次及以上时,患者的 pCR 率才有显著的提升。

除了 CinClare 研究外,另一项多中心三期研究——ARISTOTLE 研究也旨在探索伊立替康在直肠癌新辅助放化疗中的疗效。与 CinClare 研究不同的是,该研究实验组的所有患者给予伊立替康剂量均为每周 60 mg/m^2 ,共 4 个周期。然而实验组 pCR 率没有明显增加(17% vs 20%, $P=0.45$),且 3~4 级毒性达到 76%,明显高于单药组的 50%。这其中的原因值得细究,有可能是 ARISTOTLE 研究不检测 $UGT1A1$ 基因,而西方人 *28 位点的突变概率显著高于东方人。另外一个原因可能是伊立替康的用量不足,没有根据 $UGT1A1$ 基因型多态性针对不同风险人群给予足够的剂量强度,而采用统一的 60 mg/m^2 。我们期待在后续的数据挖掘和进一步真实世界探索中,能否寻找更多的证据。

3 伊立替康毒副反应或疗效的新预测指标

除了 $UGT1A1$ 基因多态性外,其他可以有效预测肠癌的毒性反应或疗效的生物标志物正处于不断探索中。伊立替康是人羧酸酯酶 2(hCE2)的底物,主要分布于小肠、肝脏和结肠中。有研究显示,口腔内 hCE2 的激活可以促进伊立替康治疗结直肠癌的疗效。并且相关数据表明 hCE2 的高表达与伊立替康治疗转移性结直肠癌的疗效呈正相关^[51]。因此,评估

hCE2 的表达水平可能有助于预测基于伊立替康治疗结直肠癌病例的疗效。此外,与伊立替康相关的转运体和代谢的酶类同样与伊立替康的治疗相关毒性有关。一些 ATP 结合式转运体(ABC 转运体)对伊立替康的排泄和转运起着关键作用。其中,ABCB1 中单核苷酸多态性(SNPs)的基因分型可能有助于预测伊立替康治疗结直肠癌相关的毒性^[52]。最近,伊立替康的活性代谢产物 SN-38 的最大血浆浓度^[53]以及血清总胆红素水平^[54]也被证实与中性粒细胞减少有关。

肿瘤细胞对伊立替康的耐药性也是影响其疗效的原因之一。ABCG2 的过度表达与许多人类癌细胞的多药物耐药性有关。但在结直肠癌方面,ABCG2 的生物状态能否作为伊立替康疗效的预测指标目前还不清楚^[55]。此外,拓扑异构酶 I 的表达水平^[56]、抗凋亡切丝蛋白 1 的过度表达^[57]以及 p38 的激活(磷酸化状态)^[58]均可能与伊立替康/SN-38 的耐药性有关。

4 总结与展望

由于伊立替康联合放疗的协同效应,该联合放化疗方案可使肿瘤达到更大的退缩,并且肿瘤退缩的效果与伊立替康剂量强度有关。但提升剂量强度的同时,其严重的毒副作用也让患者难以耐受。然而,基于 CinClare 研究,伊立替康在 $UGT1A1$ 基因型引导下,个体化给药剂量使治疗有较好的耐受性,并且在中国人群中的同步放化疗明显增加了放疗疗效,这也改变了直肠癌的 CSCO 治疗指南。在下一步的方案优化中,应考虑聚焦于人群的精准分层、毒性反应的减少等。

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