

抗肿瘤分子靶向药物导致手足皮肤反应的研究进展

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摘要: 分子靶向治疗是针对肿瘤特异位点的治疗方法, 旨在抑制肿瘤增殖、生长和存活。靶向药物治疗较常规化疗有更好的针对性和安全性; 但是, 靶向治疗会产生较多的皮肤不良事件, 其中以手足皮肤反应最为常见。手足皮肤反应虽然不危及生命, 但可导致靶向药物剂量改变、中断或终止治疗, 从而限制靶向药物的抗肿瘤作用。全文总结了有关靶向药物导致手足皮肤反应的流行病学、发病机制、临床表现、预后以及防治方法。

关键词: 靶向药物; 手足皮肤反应; 研究进展

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Research Progress on Hand-foot Skin Reaction Caused by Anti-tumor Molecular Targeted Drugs

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Abstract: Molecular targeted therapy inhibits tumor proliferation and growth through targeting specific sites of tumor cells, which generally has better efficacy and safety than conventional chemotherapy. However, targeted therapy may cause skin adverse events, among which hand-foot skin reaction (HFSR) is the most common one. Although HFSR is not life-threatening, it may lead to dose change, interruption or termination of targeted drugs, thereby limiting the anti-tumor effect of targeted drugs. This article summarizes the epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestation, prognostic significance and prevention methods of HFSR induced by targeted drugs.

Subject words: targeted drugs; hand-foot skin reaction; research progress

肿瘤分子靶向治疗是以肿瘤细胞的标志性分子为靶点的治疗方式, 可以精确地杀伤肿瘤细胞, 有效控制肿瘤进展, 已成为多种恶性肿瘤的治疗选择之一, 是目前肿瘤治疗的研究热点。但是, 靶向药物可能会引起明显的皮肤不良反应, 其中以手足皮肤反应(hand-foot skin reaction, HFSR)最为多见^[1-2]。尽管相关研究显示 HFSR 是靶向药物的独立疗效预测指标, 出现 HFSR 的患者总生存期及无进展生存期均显著性延长^[3]。然而, 严重的 HFSR 可导致用药剂量的改变、中断甚至终止治疗, 从而影响抗肿瘤作用^[4-5]。因此, 早期发现并及时治疗 HFSR 可以提高患者的

生活质量, 增加用药依从性, 从而延长生存期。本文对靶向药物导致的 HFSR 的流行病学、发病机制、临床表现、预后以及防治方法等进行综述。

1 HFSR 发生率及与靶向药物疗效关系

靶向药物相关 HFSR 的发生率较高, 相关文献^[6-13]对靶向药物导致的 HFSR 发生率进行了荟萃分析, 结果显示, HFSR 总发生率为 4.5%~60.5%, 重度(≥ 3 级)发生率为 1.8%~21.6% (Table 1)。目前 HFSR 的报道多集中于多激酶抑制剂(multitargeted kinase inhibitors, MKIs), 但也可见于 EGFR 抑制剂(厄洛替尼、吉非替尼)、BRAF 抑制剂(维莫非尼、达拉非尼)等^[14], 且 HFSR 发生率存在药物间差异和剂

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量依赖性。此外,抗血管内皮生长因子抗体(如贝伐单抗)与 MKIs 联合使用时会显著性增加 HFSR 的发生风险^[15]。

多项研究证实^[16-18],HFSR 可作为靶向药物的独立疗效预测指标,出现 HFSR 患者的总生存期(overall survival,OS)及无进展生存期(progression-free survival,PFS)均显著性延长。接受索拉非尼治疗的原发性肝癌患者 60 d 内出现 ≥ 2 级 HFSR 的肿瘤进展风险和死亡风险明显降低^[16];接受舒尼替尼治疗后出现 HFSR 的胃肠道间质瘤患者 PFS 延长^[17]。发生严重 HFSR 患者的 OS 优于未发生严重 HFSR 的患者^[18]。HFSR 可能为肿瘤患者分子靶向药物的疗效提供早期预测。

2 HFSR 发病机制及预测指标

HFSR 的特点是手掌和足底角化过度(角质层增厚),通常由角质形成细胞(keratinocyte,KC)的表皮稳态异常引起。HFSR 的发病机制目前尚未阐明,可能与以下几个方面相关。

(1)角质形成细胞功能障碍:①索拉非尼可以在有机阴离子转运蛋白 6(organic anion transporter 6, OAT6)介导的人表皮 KC 中广泛积累,随后抑制维持 KC 稳态的转化生长因子 β 活化蛋白激酶 1(transforming growth factor-beta activated kinase 1, TAK1)的活性,导致 KC 损伤^[19]。②索拉非尼和舒尼替尼可通过 p38 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase,p38 MAPK)的负调控抑制转录激活因子 3(signal transducer and activator of transcription 3,STAT3)的活性,从而降低凋亡抑制因子的表达,诱导 KC 凋亡^[20]。③舒尼替尼可通过抑制胞外信号调节激酶(extracellular signal-regulated kinases,ERK1/2)和 p38MAPK 信号通路,从而降低角蛋白 6A(keratin 6A,KRT6A)和丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂 B1(serine protease inhibitors b1,SERPINB1)的表达,调节凋亡相关因子活性,影响 KC 增殖分化并促进炎症反应^[21]。④HFSR 患者皮肤病变中 Fas,FasL 和 Caspase 3 表达升高,Fas/FasL 相互作用与 HFSR 中

Table 1 Meta-analysis of the incidence of hand-foot skin reaction

Drug	N	HSFR incidence(%)		Authors	Year
		All grade	High grade		
Sorafenib	4883	33.8 (24.5~44.7)	8.9 (7.3~10.7)	Chu D, et al. ^[6]	2008
Sunitinib	5005	18.9 (14.1~24.8)	5.5 (3.9~7.9)	Chu D, et al. ^[7]	2009
Pazopanib	163	4.5(2.5~7.9)	1.8(0.7~4.6)	Balagula Y, et al. ^[8]	2012
Regorafenib	1078	60.5(48.3~71.6)	20.4(15.4~26.6)	Belum VR, et al. ^[9]	2013
Axitinib	984	29.2(14.0~51.1)	9.6(4.2~20.7)	Fischer A, et al. ^[10]	2013
Cabozantinib	831	35.3(27.9~43.6)	9.5(7.6~11.7)	Belum VR, et al. ^[11]	2016
VEGFR-TKIs	9552	7.0(5.3~9.3)	21.6(15.2~30.8)	Li J, et al. ^[12]	2017
VEGFR-TKIs	24956	35.0(28.6~41.6)	9.7(7.3~12.3)	Ding F, et al. ^[13]	2020

的 KC 凋亡有关;舒尼替尼增加表皮 KC 中 Fas/FasL 的表达,导致患者皮肤更易因压力产生损伤^[22]。

(2)血管内皮细胞和角质形成细胞之间串扰:研究认为,索拉非尼并不直接对 KC 产生影响,而是通过血管内皮细胞诱导 KC 分化^[23]。从血管内皮细胞释放的可溶性肝素结合表皮生长因子(soluble heparin-binding epidermal growth factor,s-HBEGF)会激活 KC 的表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor,EGFR),两者结合促进 c-Jun 氨基端激酶 2(c-Jun N-terminal kinase 2,JNK2)的磷酸化,从而稳定 KC 中必不可少的角化诱导剂 Sirtuin 1 (SIRT1),并最终引起 HFSR;SIRT1 抑制剂烟酰胺能降低索拉非尼诱导的 HFSR。

(3)其他:有学者提出 HFSR 也可能与汗液排泄相关,由于手足汗腺的小汗腺数量多,靶向药物会通过汗液排出而影响该区域。但也有研究发现,接受索拉非尼治疗患者的 HFSR 与药物在汗液中的排泄无关^[24],因为在小汗腺产生的汗液中未发现多激酶抑制剂。此外,考虑 HFSR 随着活动和摩擦增加而加重,有学者提出,靶向药物可以从受损伤的毛细血管中渗漏,且由于血管修复途径被抑制,从而导致 HFSR 的发生。

目前 HFSR 的发病机制研究主要集中于 MKIs,而其他靶向药物导致 HFSR 研究较少。RAF 蛋白是 EGFR 信号通路的关键介质,BRAF 抑制剂达拉非尼可激活 EGFR 下游的 MAPK 通路,导致 KC 死亡、细胞迁移受阻以及炎症,继而诱发 HFSR 等皮肤不良反应。STAT3 激活可能是 mTOR 抑制剂依维莫司诱导的 KC 毒性的关键因素,在 mTOR 信号和 STAT3 信号之间介导的 p38 MAPK 和 ERK 也可能在依维莫司诱导的皮肤副作用中发挥重要作用^[25]。

目前,HFSR 发生是不可预测的,但也有相关探索。例如,研究显示,HFSR 发生率的差异可能与

TNF- α 、*VEGF* 和 *UGT1A9* 基因的遗传多态性差异有关,尤其是与索拉非尼治疗后血清 *TNF- α* 的表达有关^[26],亚洲人群更易患 HFSR。*CCL5/CCR5* 途径中的基因多态性可作为 HFSR 的遗传生物标志物预测接受瑞戈非尼治疗的患者发生严重 HFSR 的可能^[27]。靶向药物治疗前的白细胞数量、女性、肝转移以及受影响器官的数量可能是 HFSR 的预测指标^[28]。

3 HFSR 临床表现和分级

HFSR 通常在靶向药物治疗开始后 1~6 周出现,会经历三个阶段:炎症期、角化过度期和恢复期,主要表现为手足部敏感、麻刺感、烧灼感、红斑肿胀、皮肤增厚、粗糙、皲裂、脱屑伴重度疼痛感,以手足受力部位明显^[29]。靶向药物导致的 HFSR 需要与化疗药(如氟尿嘧啶、蒽环类和紫杉烷类)导致的手足综合征(hand-foot syndrome, HFS)鉴别^[30]。HFSR 和 HFS 的临床特征相似,均为掌跖部位的皮肤反应,都会出现感觉异常,且发生率和严重性与剂量相关。但 HFSR 具有手指或足趾刺痛感、烧灼感、在压力点出现水泡和角化过度的特征,而 HFS 以对称性麻木、红斑性肿胀为特征。

对 HFSR 进行分级有助于皮肤毒性的管理、随访、治疗以及评价患者生活质量。美国国立癌症研究所常见不良事件评价标准(National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events, NCI-CTCAE)5.0 版将 HFSR 按严重程度分为 3 个等级。1 级:无痛性轻微皮肤改变或皮炎(如红斑、水肿或过度角化);2 级:痛性皮肤改变(如剥落、水泡、出血、皲裂、水肿、过度角化),影响工具性日常生活;3 级:重度皮肤改变(剥落、水泡、出血、皲裂、水肿、过度角化)伴疼痛,影响自理性日常生活活动。HFS-14 和 HF-QOL 量表可用于进一步评估 HFSR 的严重程度及其对患者生活质量的影响。

4 HFSR 治疗和预防

HFSR 严重影响患者的日常生活质量,更因其与疗效的密切关系而倍受关注,出现 HFSR 的患者是生存获益的优势人群,但却常因该不良反应而被迫中断治疗。这一矛盾令患者备受煎熬,也是亟待解决的临床难题。

4.1 HFSR 现代医学防治策略

在 HFSR 的防治上,应加强肿瘤科和皮肤科医师之间的联系,详细检查评估患者全身皮肤状况,尤其要注意手掌和脚底的过度角化区域,可用消毒器械进行适当修理。对于有异常负重迹象的患者,需要对患者活动进行评估,治疗前要对患者进行健康宣教,如避免剧烈活动、皮肤压迫和摩擦,避免阳光照射和热水刺激等。研究显示,及时、正确的管理方式以及医师和药师的相互协作能延长 HFSR 患者的治疗持续时间并改善预后^[31-32]。

局部外用药物是治疗 HFSR 的常用选择,包括保湿霜、润肤剂、尿素软膏、水胶体敷料、氯倍他索软膏等。相关指南建议 HFSR 患者除常规护理外,可外用尿素和皮质类固醇^[33]。研究显示,尿素乳膏可以降低 HFSR 发生率,预防和改善 HFSR 级别^[34];水胶体敷料可以有效缓解 HFSR 的症状,预防多激酶诱发的 HFSR^[35]。医用臭氧油可降低索拉非尼治疗时的 HFSR 发生率,减轻 HFSR 严重程度,改善患者生活质量^[36]。此外,研究显示,口服塞来昔布可以减少索拉非尼相关的不良事件,降低 2 级或 2 级以上 HFSR 发生率^[37]。口服营养补充剂如 L-精氨酸和 L-谷氨酰胺等可预防索拉非尼相关 HFSR^[38]。

根据 HFSR 级别确定具体方案^[39],1 级可给予支持治疗和局部用药,包括避免热水、使用保湿霜、戴厚棉手套和袜子,并对患者进行 2 周内随访;2 级可在此基础上增加 0.05% 氯倍他索软膏,2% 利多卡因;3 级可在 1、2 级基础上予以非甾体抗炎药、可待因、普瑞巴林缓解疼痛。还需根据 HFSR 级别调整药量,1 级可维持目前的 MKIs 剂量;2 级需要将剂量减少 50%,持续 7~28 d;3 级可视情况中断治疗 7 d,直到病情好转,再恢复药量或考虑停药。

4.2 HFSR 中医认识与实践探索

中医传统典籍中并无 HFSR 的相关记载,根据其临床表现可归结为“血痹”范畴。中医学认为靶向药导致 HFSR 属于“药毒”范畴,药毒损伤人体,外邪趁虚而入,客邪留滞不去,气机不畅,终致血行淤滞,从而导致患者出现麻刺感、疼痛感等不适。中医药在预防 HFSR 方面有独特优势,因其发病部位多在手足等浅表部位,故可采用中药熏洗外治的方法,操作方便,直达病所,经皮肤吸收给药,既可以避免药物在胃肠道被破坏和肝脏的首过效应,又可以减少口

服药物引起的消化道反应。

相关研究显示中药外用泡洗等可降低 HFSR 的发生率,减轻反应程度,降低靶向药物停药率,改善患者生活质量^[40-45]。如:生肌活血方熏洗加浸泡疗法可减少 HFSR 的发生率,减轻反应程度,疗效优于涂擦尿素软膏^[40]。四妙勇安汤中药熏洗联合口服维生素 B₆ 可提高患者对阿帕替尼的耐受性,有较好防治 HFSR 的作用^[41]。手足宁汤(四妙勇安汤化裁)泡洗可缓解 3 级 HFSR 患者的症状,缓解疼痛并改善生活质量^[42]。中药温阳活络方熏洗治疗 HFSR 的有效率、疾病控制率、症状改善程度均显著性高于外用尿素软膏联合口服甲钴胺^[43]。复方丹芍颗粒的局部外洗剂可有效减轻靶向治疗引起的皮肤毒性,在 HFSR 中作用明显^[44]。中药复方颗粒泡洗联合尿素软膏可明显改善 HFSR 的症状,缓解疼痛,提高生活质量,降低靶向药物停药率和毒性分级^[45]。研究显示中医外治 HFSR 具有一定优势。

5 结语与展望

HFSR 是靶向药物治疗的常见不良反应,虽然可以对靶向药物疗效进行早期预测,但会严重影响患者的日常生活质量,并且限制靶向药物的临床应用。因此,防治 HFSR 对改善患者的生活质量及延长生存期均具有重要意义。目前 HFSR 的防治虽然取得了一定成效,但发病机制、预测指标以及治疗方法都尚未明确阐明,虽然有药物辅助治疗可选择,但实际效果欠佳,在 HFSR 发生机制未明确的情况下,靶向药物导致的 HFSR 临床治疗的最常见方法是下调剂量或中止治疗,极大地影响服药依从性。如果在治疗前能预测易发生 HFSR 的高危人群,就可以对其进行早期管理,为靶向治疗制定合理方案。未来应着眼于 HFSR 的机制研究,通过更为深入的基础研究阐明发病原因,并探索 HFSR 与药物疗效之间的关系,通过更多临床随机对照试验来制定最佳的防治方案和指南,加强肿瘤科、皮肤科以及相关科室医护人员的密切合作,建立健全跨学科会诊、共同协作的管理模式,以减少 HFSR 的发生,更好地发挥分子靶向药物的作用。中医药对于预防和治疗靶向药物引起的 HFSR 具有一定优势,挖掘和传承中医特色外治法对于 HFSR 的防治也具有重要意义。

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