

从价值医疗视角探讨 *EGFR* 突变阳性晚期非小细胞肺癌一线 *EGFR*-TKI 的选择

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摘要: 肺癌的发病率和死亡率均居我国恶性肿瘤的首位, 且以晚期非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)患者占比最高。众多表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor, EGFR-TKI)被推荐用于表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)突变阳性晚期 NSCLC 的一线治疗, 但指导个体化临床实践仍面临挑战。目前价值医疗相关的研究及实践正盛, 全文尝试从价值医疗视角(有效性、安全性、可及性)探讨 *EGFR* 突变阳性晚期 NSCLC 个体化一线 *EGFR*-TKI 的选择, 以期为指南指导下 *EGFR*-TKI 个体化应用及践行价值医疗服务提供参考。

关键词: 表皮生长因子受体突变; 表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂; 非小细胞肺癌; 价值医疗

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Choice of First-line EGFR-TKI Therapy for *EGFR*-mutated Advanced Non-small Cell Lung Cancer from the Perspective of Value Medical Treatment

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Abstract: Both the incidence and mortality of lung cancer rank first among malignant tumors in China, and the proportion of advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is the highest. The epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors (EGFR-TKIs) are recommended for the first-line treatment of advanced NSCLC with *EGFR* mutations, but there are still challenges in guiding individualized clinical practice. At present, research and practice related to value medicine are flourishing. This article aims to explore the selection of the appropriate EGFR-TKIs for the first-line personalized treatment in advanced NSCLC with *EGFR* mutations from the perspective of value medicine in terms of effectiveness, safety, and accessibility; and also provides reference for the individualized application of EGFR-TKIs and the practice of valuable medical services under clinical guidelines.

Subject words: epidermal growth factor receptor mutation; epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor; non-small cell lung cancer; value medical

肺癌的发病率和死亡率均居我国恶性肿瘤首位, 其中非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)约占 85%, 且约 70% 的患者在初诊时已属局部晚期或合并远处转移, 内科治疗成为该类患者的主要治疗方式。亚裔 NSCLC 患者表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)突变率约 40%~60%^[1], 表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂

(EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor, EGFR-TKI) 为 *EGFR* 突变的晚期 NSCLC 带来了革命性的生存获益, NCCN、CSCO 等指南将包含吉非替尼、厄洛替尼、埃克替尼、阿法替尼、达克替尼、奥希替尼、阿美替尼在内的 1、2、3 代 EGFR-TKI 均以 1A 类证据的身份推荐用于 *EGFR* 突变阳性晚期 NSCLC 的一线治疗, 且 NCCN 指南将奥希替尼作为首选推荐。在 EGFR-TKI 可及性逐渐满足的当下, 如何依据指南推荐指导个体化的临床实践是临床医生面临的新挑战。

目前, 价值医疗相关的研究及实践正盛, 其强调

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以患者为中心,综合考量有效性、安全性(毒副作用可耐受性)、可及性(药物可及性、患者经济上可负担性及治疗意愿)三大要素,提供以价值为导向的医疗服务。本文尝试从价值医疗视角出发,探讨 *EGFR* 突变阳性晚期 NSCLC 个体化一线 *EGFR*-TKI 的选择,以期为指导下 *EGFR*-TKI 个体化应用及践行价值医疗服务提供参考。

1 *EGFR*-TKI 为 *EGFR* 突变晚期 NSCLC 患者的一线推荐

IPASS^[2]、NEJ002^[3]、WJTOG3405^[4]、OPTIMAL^[5]、EURTAC^[6]、LUX-3^[7]、LUX-6^[7] 研究均证实 *EGFR*-TKI 在 *EGFR* 突变阳性晚期 NSCLC 患者中较化疗具有更优的无进展生存期(progression free survival, PFS)(Table 1)及更高的生活质量(低毒副作用),且均已进入医保报销范围,基本同时满足了价值医疗有效性、安全性、可及性三大要素,奠定了 *EGFR*-TKI 在 *EGFR* 突变阳性晚期 NSCLC 患者一线治疗中的首选地位。

2 奥希替尼作为中国人 *EGFR* 突变阳性晚期 NSCLC 患者首选推荐证据不充足

IPASS 研究开启肺癌靶向治疗时代,近 10 年研究结果显示^[2-14]:与传统化疗相比,1 代 *EGFR*-TKI 的中位 PFS 提升至 9~13 个月,2 代 *EGFR*-TKI 的中位 PFS 进一步提升至 11~15 个月,FLAURA 研究中 3 代 *EGFR*-TKI 获得 18.9 个月的史上最长中位 PFS (Figure 1)。上述研究^[2-14]总生存期(overall survival, OS)的评价中,1,2 代 *EGFR*-TKI 的中位 OS 趋同,但 3 代较 1,2 代 *EGFR*-TKI 具有一定的中位 OS 优势(Figure 2)。

3 代较 1,2 代 *EGFR*-TKI 在中位 PFS 及中位 OS 上的优势,特别是 FLAURA 研究^[14]中奥希替尼 38.6 个月的中位 OS 及 NCCN 首选推荐,使众多临床医生首选奥希替尼用于 *EGFR* 突变的晚期 NSCLC,但亚组分析显示亚裔人群的 OS 并没有获益,且交互分析结果显示亚裔和非亚裔患者疗效差异显著($P=0.012\ 7$)。从统计学角度分析:基于人种的亚组结果属探索性次要终点,不应被过分解读,且亚裔亚组仅纳入 19 例中国患者,代表性不足,应经过亚裔亚组前瞻性研究进一步验证。后期 FLAURA 中国研究^[15]进一步证实:中国人群中,奥希替尼对比吉非替尼的中位 OS 为 33.1 个月对比 25.7 个月($HR=0.848, 95\%CI:0.557\sim1.291$),说明奥希替尼生存获益不明确,从价值医疗有效性角度出发奥希替尼作为亚裔人群首选推荐的证据不充足。奥希替尼和吉非替尼 ≥ 3 级不良反应发生率分别为 54%和 28%,从价值医疗安全性角度出发,奥希替尼作为首选推荐证据也不充足。依据 2021 年新医保政策,奥希替尼价格约 5 500 元/月,吉非替尼价格不足 3 000 元/月,从价值医疗可及性角度出发,约 3 万元/年的差价,对于一般经济条件的家庭奥希替尼作为首选推荐证据亦不充足。综上所述,从价值医疗有效性、安全性、可及性角度综合衡量,奥希替尼作为中国人 *EGFR* 突变的晚期 NSCLC 首选推荐证据不充足,但奥希替尼为 T790M 突变亚型及脑转移 *EGFR* 突变的晚期 NSCLC 的首选推荐^[14],被临床医生广泛认可。

3 阿美替尼为中国 *EGFR* 突变阳性晚期 NSCLC 患者一线推荐

2021 年 ASCO 会议公布了中国首个 3 代 *EGFR*-TKI 创新药阿美替尼的 III 期临床研究数据

Table 1 Efficacy of *EGFR*-TKI vs chemotherapy in *EGFR*-mutant advanced NSCLC

Trial	<i>EGFR</i> -TKI	Chemotherapy	mPFS(months)	PFS HR(95%CI)	OS HR(95%CI)
IPASS ^[2]	Gefitinib	Carboplatin + paclitaxel	9.5 vs 6.3	0.48(0.36~0.64)	0.90(0.79~1.02)
NEJ002 ^[3]	Gefitinib	Carboplatin + paclitaxel	10.8 vs 5.4	0.30(0.22~0.41)	0.89(0.63~1.24)
WJTOG3405 ^[4]	Gefitinib	Cisplatin + docetaxel	9.2 vs 6.3	0.49(0.34~0.71)	1.25(0.88~1.78)
OPTIAL ^[5]	Erlotinib	Carboplatin + gemcitabine	13.1 vs 4.6	0.16(0.10~0.26)	1.19(0.83~1.71)
EURTAC ^[6]	Erlotinib	Platinum doublet	9.7 vs 5.2	0.37(0.25~0.54)	0.92(0.63~1.35)
LUX-3 ^[7]	Afatinib	Cisplatin + pemetrexed	13.6 vs 6.9	0.47(0.34~0.65)	0.78(0.58~1.06)
LUX-6 ^[7]	Afatinib	Cisplatin + gemcitabine	11.0 vs 5.6	0.28(0.20~0.39)	0.83(0.62~1.09)

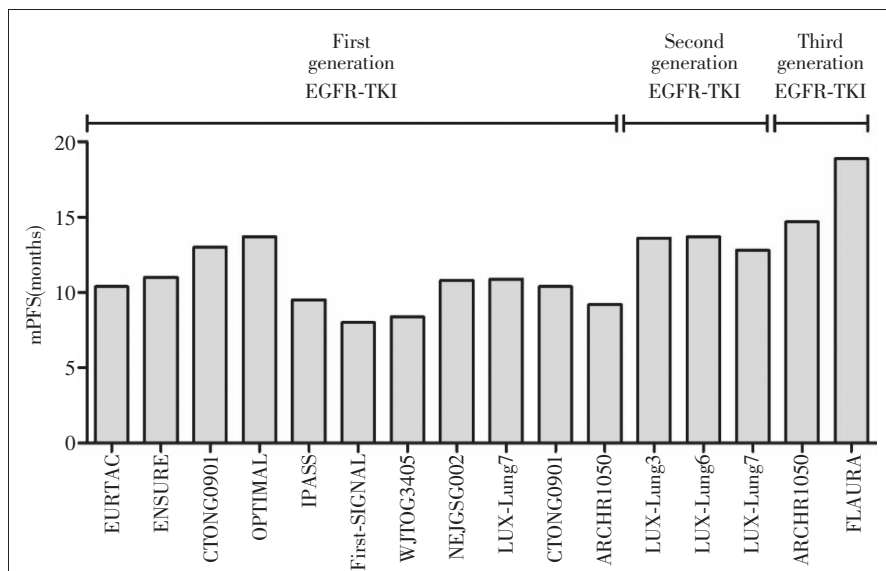


Figure 1 The mPFS data of the first,second and third generation EGFR-TKI

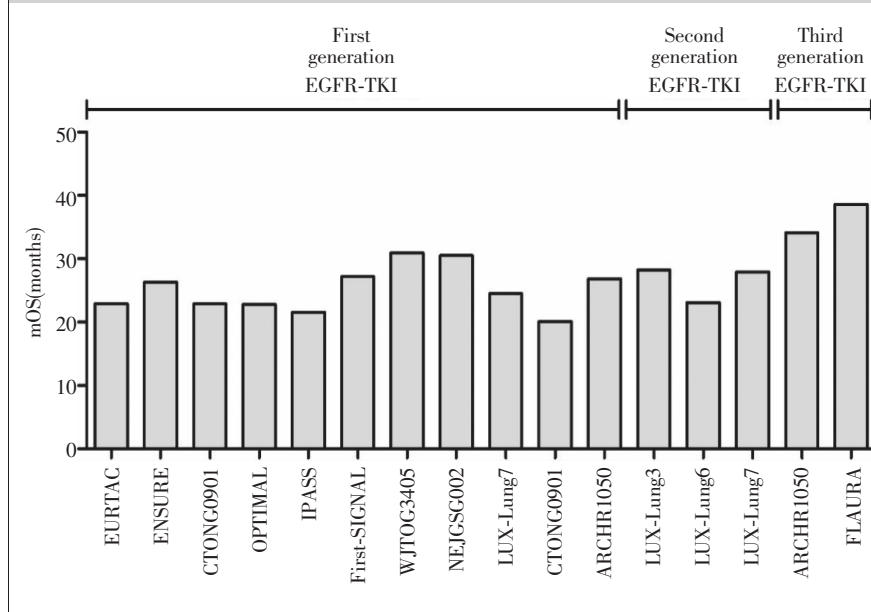


Figure 2 The mOS data of the first,second and third generation EGFR-TKI

(此项研究入组患者全部为中国患者,是首个3代EGFR-TKI药物针对中国肺癌患者一线治疗的随机对照研究,证据等级更高,更能反映中国肺癌患者的疾病状况):阿美替尼对比吉非替尼的中位PFS为19.3个月对比9.9个月;中位缓解持续时间(median duration of response,mDOR)为18.1个月对比8.3个月;阿美替尼3级以上严重不良反应发生率为20.6%,已进入医保报销范围,符合价值医疗有效性、安全性、可及性要素,故2022版CSCO指南推荐阿美替尼进入一线治疗。

4 亚型细分基础上的疗效差异引导精准治疗决策的选择

EGFR基因突变包含18~21外显子数百个基因的突变,19 del和21L 858R突变占85%~90%,20外显子难治突变占7%,18外显子罕见突变占3%。虽同属于EGFR基因突变,但不同突变靶点的生物学行为及对不同靶向药物的疗效不尽相同,故亚型细分基础上精准治疗决策的选择有助于进一步提高临床疗效。

4.1 19 del和21L 858R突变应分类而治

19 del和21L 858R突变在临床上通常一概而论,但是,越来越多的研究证实两者在空间构象、对EGFR-TKI亲和力、临床病理特征、细胞周期阻滞、耐药机制、肿瘤突变负荷(tumor mutation burden, TMB)、预后、EGFR-TKI+抗血管生成额外获益(Table 2)及对1、2、3代EGFR-TKI疗效(Table 3)等方面不尽相同^[7],19 del患者疗效优于21L 858R突变患者,故认为两者应分类而治。

兼顾19 del突变类型针对不同EGFR-TKI的生存获益(Table 3)和>3级不良事件发生率,即价值医疗有效性及安全性要素,并结合最新医保政策,即价值医疗可及性要素,推荐其首选奥希替尼、阿法替尼。

21L 858R突变亚型一线治疗决策的选择目前仍存在一定争议,ARCHER 1050研究^[16]证实:21L 858R突变亚洲人群组,达克替尼组对比吉非替尼组的中位PFS和中位OS分别为16.5个月 vs 9.3个月(HR=0.509, $P<0.0001$)和32.5个月 vs 23.2个月(HR=0.707, $P<0.0805$),达克替尼组降低了38%的

Table 2 Differences between EGFR 19 del and 21L 858R

Differences	EGFR 19del	EGFR 21L 858R
Spatial conformation	Located in the aC-helix area	Located in the A-LOOP area
Affinity to EGFR-TKI	Relatively high	Relatively low
Patient age	Relatively low	Relatively high
Tumor location	High ratio of left lung	High ratio of right lung
Coexisting mutations	69%	41%
Cell cycle arrest	G ₁ stage	G ₂ stage
Resistance mechanism	50% have T790M mutation	36% have T790M mutation
TMB	Low	High
Prognosis	Relatively good	Relatively poor
EGFR-TKI+ antiangiogenic	No significant benefit from PFS	PFS significantly prolonged

Table 3 Comparison of the efficacy of 1,2 and 3 generation EGFR-TKI between 19 del subgroup and 21L 858R subgroup

EGFR-TKI	19 del first line mPFS (months)	21L 858R first line mPFS (months)	19 del first line mOS (months)	21L 858R first line mOS (months)	Adverse event>3 grade (%)
Gefitinib	11.1	8.1	30.8	23.2	22.3
Erlotinib	11.5	8.5	26.7	25.3	40.0
Icotinib	11.2	11.1	32.3	29.1	4.7
Afatinib	12.7	10.9	34.1	22.1	34.3
Dacomitinib	16.5	12.3	36.7	32.5	27.3
Osimertinib	21.4	14.4	42.0	32.0	27.0

疾病死亡风险(HR=0.622);中国人群中,达克替尼组降低了30%的疾病死亡风险(HR=0.704),且毒副作用可耐受,满足了价值医疗有效性及安全性要素。此外,达克替尼年均花费约3万元,与其他EGFR-TKI药物花费相当,满足价值医疗可及性要素。但深入分析发现:该研究采用“固定次序检验”,依次检验PFS、客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR)、OS,达克替尼组对比吉非替尼组的ORR分别为75%和72%($P=0.4234$),因此只说明OS有延长趋势,不证明OS获益。此外,达克替尼组后线治疗的生存期大于20个月,提示21L 858R突变患者的OS优势更大程度上来源于后线治疗的获益。

INCREASE研究^[17](均为中国患者)中21L 858R突变亚型埃克替尼高剂量组和常规剂量组的中位PFS分别为12.9个月和9.2个月(HR=0.75,95% CI:0.53~1.05, $P<0.05$),ORR分别为73%和48%($P<0.05$),且高剂量组不增加3级以上的毒副作用,OS数据值得期待。

基于循证医学证据,部分学者推荐21L 858R突变患者首选EGFR-TKI联合抗血管生成治疗。相关研究:JO25567^[18]、CTONG-1509^[19]、NEJ-026、JAMA Oncology (NCT01532089)^[20]、RELAY^[21]、ACTIVE

(CTONG1706)^[22]等,也均体现了EGFR-TKI联合抗血管生成治疗较EGFR-TKI单药治疗的生存获益优势,但各研究之间的结果数据,特别是19 del和21L 858R哪种突变亚型获益更多并未体现良好的一致性。分析其原因:所有的结论均来自于亚组分析的数据,因亚组分析的本质是探索性的,无法提供确证性结论。其可信度受众多因素的影响:是否存在生物学机制可以解释亚组分析结果;主要研究终点和次要研究终点是否稳定存在这一亚组效应;亚组分析的发现能否在不同的研究中重现;亚组分析因素是否为预设或分

层变量;亚组分析数目是否有限(<5)等。基于Ⅱ期随机对照研究中亚组分析的阳性结果仅约10%得到了Ⅲ期临床研究的进一步确认,故21L 858R突变的患者更适合接受联合抗血管生成治疗的结论证据不充分。

2021年ASCO会议公布的阿美替尼的Ⅲ期临床研究中,21L 858R亚组数据显示:相比吉非替尼,阿美替尼一线治疗显示出了更优的PFS获益(HR=0.6,95% CI:0.40~0.89),有望为中国21L 858R突变患者创造更多的生存获益。

4.2 奥希替尼为目前ex20in突变亚型相对好的选择

EGFR-TKI药物为EGFR突变的晚期NSCLC患者带来了巨大的生存获益,但ex20in亚型的NSCLC具有高异质性以及空间结构与EGFR野生型类似的特点,导致其往往表现为EGFR-TKI耐药特性。含培美曲塞的化疗方案以29%的ORR、75%的DCR、62个月的PFS成为ex20in突变患者最优化疗方案^[23]。1、2代EGFR-TKI对ex20in突变患者几乎无效,2020年ASCO会议报道的奥希替尼160 mg增量研究(ECOG-ACRIN 5162)^[24],ORR为25%,疾病稳定(stable disease,SD)患者为60%,中位PFS为9.7个月,虽然与EGFR常见突变类型患者的18.9个月中

位 PFS 相差甚远,但与其他针对 ex20in 突变患者药物相比,生存获益符合价值医疗有效性要素,虽然剂量加倍,但毒副作用仍可控,符合价值医疗安全性要素,若满足医保适应证用药,也符合价值医疗可及性要素,是一种相对好的选择。

CHRYSLIS 研究 TAK-788 结果喜人:ORR 43%,mDOR 10.8 个月,mOS 22.8 个月,且毒副作用可耐受,满足价值医疗有效性、安全性要素,但国内未上市。2022 版 CSCO 指南推荐后线治疗的Ⅲ级推荐、在研药物 DZD9008、CLN-081、Pozotinib 等的前期数据带来了改写 EGFR-ex20in 突变患者治疗困境的曙光。

4.3 体外研究结果为 EGFR 突变亚型细分指导下相关转化医学研究奠定了基础

体外研究证实:EGFR 不同的突变位点对 1、2、3 代 EGFR-TKI 的活性不同,甚至同一突变位点,不同

亚型之间 EGFR-TKI 的活性也不同。有研究显示^[25]: 18 外显子突变 G791X 亚型,1 代 EGFR-TKI 抑制率明显低于 2 代 EGFR-TKI;19 外显子缺失 E746 亚型,1 代 EGFR-TKI 吉非替尼抑制率低于厄洛替尼; ex20in S768I 亚型,2 代 EGFR-TKI 阿法替尼抑制率明显优于其它 EGFR-TKI 药物(Table 4)。从价值医疗有效性要素出发,相关转化医学研究的深入开展有助于为 EGFR 突变阳性患者提供更为精准的个体化治疗策略。

5 一线用药前基于价值医疗安全性要素的思考

EGFR-TKI 虽然较化疗具有更高的安全性,但仍有部分患者因其毒副作用导致生活质量下降或因停药导致疗效下降。在充分了解不同 EGFR-TKI 毒

Table 4 Summary of the in vitro sensitivities of Ba/F3 cells expressing each EGFR mutation to various TKI

Exon	Category	Mutations	First generation		Second generation			Third generation	
			Gefitinib	Erlotinib	Afatinib	Dacomitinib	Neratinib	Osimertinib	Rociletinib
18	Del18	delE709_T710insD	882	884	1.7	29	27	93	999
	E709X	E709K	187	215	0.7	16	6	62	706
	G719X	G719A	213	167	0.9	6	1.1	53	214
19	Del19	delE746_A750	4.8	4.9	0.9	<1	60	1.1	19
	Del19	delE746_S752insV	306	14	0.2	1.4	86		
	Del19	delL746_P750insP	7.4	13	1	1.6	30		
	Del19	delL746_P750insS	4.1	5.4	2	1.9	38		
	Del19	delS752_I759	35	7.9	0.2	2	6.7		
	Ins19	1744_K745insKIPVAI	400		7				
	Ins19	K745_E746insTPVAIK	100		0.9				
20	Ins20	A763_Y764insFQEA	174	48	3.7			44	673
	Ins20	Y764_V765insHH	>1000	3845	79			237	1730
	Ins20	M766_A767insAI		3403	79				
	Ins20	V769_D770insASV	3100	4400	72	230	48	333	5290
	Ins20	D770_N771insNPG	3356	3700	72		230	42	262
	Ins20	D770_N771insSVD		3187	86				
	Ins20	H773_V774insH		>10000	268		550		
	S768I	S768I	315	250	0.7			49	
	T790M	T790M+delE746_A750	8300	>10000	64	140		3	28
	T790M	T790M+L858R	>10000	>10000	119	300		21	13
21	L858R	L858R	26	16	4	2.6	1.4	9	140
	L861Q	L861Q	170	103	0.5		3.3	9	
EGFR wild type with interleukin-3			9350	>10000	>100	>1000	>1000	3078	1549
Plasma drug concentration(ng/mL)			448~2717	2717~4040	69~130	166~238	N/A~132	400~600	N/A

Notes:IC₅₀ values (nM) of <10, 10~99, 100~999 and ≥1000 are shown in blue, light blue, yellow and red, respectively. When the exact value is not described in the literature, the approximate number is estimated from each figure. IC₅₀ values are described in delE709_T710insD, E709K, G719A and wild type

副作用及患者的身体状况前提下,制定个体化一线治疗决策有助于规避或降低上述风险,且对于最大化发挥其疗效优势至关重要。梁文华教授团队从每一种 EGFR-TKI 的系统不良事件及具体不良事件出发,绘制了一张用于指导临床实践的毒性谱^[26];总体上埃克替尼产生最少的任意级不良事件(其次是吉非替尼)以及3级或以上不良事件(其次是奥希替尼);每一种 EGFR-TKI 均具有其毒性的倾向性,奥希替尼骨髓抑制发生率高,但对肝脏最为友好;达克替尼的主要毒副作用依次为皮肤干燥、皮疹、腹泻,骨髓抑制特别是对中性粒细胞的抑制作用相对较轻;厄洛替尼疲劳的发生率最高,但口腔溃疡发生率相对较低;吉非替尼的肝脏毒性、恶心、呕吐发生率高,疲乏、甲沟炎发生率低。综上,肝功能异常患者推荐选择奥希替尼,避免选择吉非替尼;合并皮肤疾病患者避免选择达克替尼;血象低患者避免选择奥希替尼,推荐选用达克替尼;严重疲乏患者避免选择厄洛替尼。

综上所述,EGFR-TKI 是 EGFR 突变阳性晚期 NSCLC 患者一线治疗的首选,但 EGFR 不同突变亚型的生物学行为、对不同 EGFR-TKI 治疗的反应性不尽相同。本文从价值医疗视角出发,综合考量价值医疗有效性、安全性、可及性三大要素,探讨 EGFR 突变阳性晚期 NSCLC 患者个体化最优一线 EGFR-TKI 的选择,以期为指导下 EGFR-TKI 个体化应用及践行价值医疗服务提供参考。

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