

卡瑞利珠单抗联合参芪扶正注射液治疗晚期非鳞非小细胞肺癌患者的疗效和安全性评价

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【摘要】目的 探究卡瑞利珠单抗联合参芪扶正注射液方案对晚期非鳞非小细胞肺癌 (NSCLC) 的临床疗效和安全性。**方法** 选取 2018 年 1 月至 2023 年 1 月西安交通大学第一附属医院肿瘤科诊治的晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者为研究对象, 所有患者均行培美曲塞联合卡铂化疗。根据治疗方案, 将患者分为卡瑞利珠单抗组 (Camrelizumab) 和卡瑞利珠单抗联合参芪扶正注射液组 (Camrelizumab+SFI)。以客观反应率 (ORR)、疾病控制率 (DCR)、无进展生存期 (PFS) 和总生存期 (OS) 进行短期疗效和长期疗效评价。生存资料采用 Kaplan-Meier 法进行分析, 根据不良事件通用术语标准 (CTCAE 4.03) 评估药品不良反应的发生情况。**结果** 共纳入 95 例晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者, Camrelizumab 组 48 例, Camrelizumab+SFI 组 47 例。Camrelizumab+SFI 组和 Camrelizumab 组患者的 ORR 分别为 59.57% 和 45.83% ($\chi^2=1.799, P=0.180$), DCR 分别为 78.72% 和 58.33% ($\chi^2=4.569, P=0.033$)。Camrelizumab+SFI 组患者的中位 PFS (8.87 个月 vs. 6.30 个月, $P=0.0017$) 和中位 OS (9.13 个月 vs. 7.73 个月, $P=0.037$) 均显著高于 Camrelizumab 组。两组之间药品不良反应发生情况差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。**结论** 卡瑞利珠单抗联合参芪扶正注射液治疗可提升晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者 DCR, 延长患者的 PFS 和 OS。

【关键词】 晚期非鳞非小细胞癌; 卡瑞利珠单抗; 参芪扶正注射液

Evaluation of the efficacy and safety of Camrelizumab combined with Shenqi Fuzheng injection in the treatment of advanced non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer patients

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy and safety of the Camrelizumab combined with Shenqi Fuzheng injection of advanced non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Methods** Patients with advanced squamous NSCLC

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diagnosed and treated in the department of medical oncology of The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University from January 2018 to January 2023 were selected as the study subjects, and all patients were treated with pemetrexed combined with carboplatin chemotherapy. On the basis of the chemotherapy regimen, patients were divided into the Camrelizumab group (treated with Carelizumab) and the Camrelizumab+SFI group (treated with Camrelizumab+SFI). The short-term and long-term efficacy were evaluated using objective response rate (ORR), disease control rate (DCR), progression free survival (PFS), and overall survival (OS). Survival data were analyzed using Kaplan-Meier method. The occurrence of side effects the adverse drug reactions was evaluated according to the common terminology standard for adverse events (CTCAE 4.03). **Results** A total of 95 patients with advanced NSCLC were included in this study. Among them, 48 patients were in the Camrelizumab group, and 47 patients were in the Camrelizumab+SFI group. The ORR of advanced non-squamous NSCLC patients in the Camrelizumab+SFI group and Camrelizumab group were 59.57% and 45.83%, respectively ($\chi^2=1.799$, $P=0.180$), with DCR of 78.72% and 58.33%, respectively ($\chi^2=4.569$, $P=0.033$). The median PFS (8.87 months vs. 6.30 months, $P=0.0017$) and median OS (9.13 months vs. 7.73 months, $P=0.037$) of patients in the Camrelizumab+SFI group were significantly higher than those in the Camrelizumab group. In addition, there was no significant difference in the incidence of adverse reactions between two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** Camrelizumab combined with Shenqi Fuzheng injection can improve the disease control rate and prolong the PFS and OS of patients with advanced non-squamous NSCLC.

【Keywords】 Advanced non-squamous non-small cell cancer; Camrelizumab; Shenqi Fuzheng injection

非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 是肺癌的一种常见类型, 约占肺癌的 85%^[1]。由于大多数 NSCLC 缺乏早期临床症状, 诊断即为晚期, 失去了手术机会^[2]。此外, NSCLC 在早期阶段即可发生转移^[3]。因此, NSCLC 患者 5 年生存率极低, 仅为 6%~32%^[1-4]。铂类药物已广泛应用于晚期 NSCLC 的治疗, 但其疗效欠佳。随着医学诊疗技术的进步与发展, 靶向治疗极大地提升了肺癌患者的总生存率^[5]。然而, 晚期肺癌患者中驱动基因突变率仅为 20%~30%, 大多数晚期 NSCLC 患者无法从靶向治疗中获益^[6]。免疫治疗为驱动基因阴性肺癌患者提供了新的方案。目前, 卡瑞利珠单抗已用于晚期肺癌的治疗^[7], 研究表明卡瑞利珠单抗联合化疗可显著改善晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者的近期疗效, 延长患者的生存时间^[8-9]。中药具有抗肿瘤活性及免疫活性, 可提高机体的免疫力并抑制肿瘤细胞生长^[10-11]。中药在延长肺癌患者生存期、改善生存质量、控制肿瘤进展及减少肿瘤转移等方面疗效显著^[12]。参

芪扶正注射液是基于扶正祛邪原理, 以党参、黄芪为主要原料提取分离而制成的中药针剂, 临床上主要用于肺癌的辅助治疗。既往研究表明, 参芪扶正注射液联合化疗可改善晚期 NSCLC 患者免疫功能、降低化疗不良反应发生率、提高生存质量等^[13-14]。目前尚无研究探讨参芪扶正注射液对晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者的长期疗效。本研究旨在探究卡瑞利珠单抗联合参芪扶正注射液对晚期非鳞 NSCLC 的临床疗效, 以为中医药抗晚期非鳞 NSCLC 治疗提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

本研究为回顾性研究, 从电子病历系统上回顾性地收集 2018 年 1 月至 2023 年 1 月西安交通大学第一附属医院肿瘤科诊治的晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者病历。纳入标准: ①病理学诊断为晚期 (IV 期) 非鳞 NSCLC; ②根据实体肿瘤反应评估标准, 至少存在 1 个可测量的病变; ③美国东部

肿瘤协作组 (Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, ECOG) 表现状态为 0 或 1; ④无驱动基因突变, 如表皮生长因子受体 (epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)、间变性淋巴瘤激酶 (anaplastic lymphoma kinase, ALK)、活性氧 (reactive oxygen species, ROS) 等, 或靶向药物治疗后的耐药性和不耐受; ⑤预期生存时间超过 3 个月。排除标准: ①年龄小于 18 岁; ②合并神经精神疾病; ③严重心脑血管疾病; ④严重肝肾功能障碍; ⑤临床资料不完整; ⑥接受其他免疫治疗或中药治疗; ⑦卡瑞利珠单抗、参芪扶正注射液禁忌证。本研究经西安交通大学第一附属医院伦理委员会审核批准 (批件号: KYLLSL-2021-123), 均取得患者及家属知情同意。

1.2 治疗方案

所有患者均行培美曲塞联合卡铂化疗方案。在化疗方案得基础上, 将患者分为卡瑞利珠单抗 (Camrelizumab) 组和卡瑞利珠单抗联合参芪扶正注射液 (Camrelizumab+SFI) 组。

Camrelizumab 组接受单药治疗, 具体如下:

①静脉滴入培美曲塞 $500 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$, q3w; ②静脉滴入卡铂, 药时曲线下面积 (AUC) 为 $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}$, q3w; ③静脉滴入卡瑞利珠单抗 200 mg, q3w, 直到疾病进展、无法耐受的毒性或死亡。

Camrelizumab+SFI 组在 Camrelizumab 组基础上, 给予参芪扶正注射液联合治疗。其具体方案如下: ①静脉滴入培美曲塞 $500 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$, q3w; ②静脉滴入卡铂, AUC 为 $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ q3w; ③静脉滴入卡瑞利珠单抗 200 mg, q3w; ④参芪扶正注射液 250 mL/次, 1 次/d, 卡瑞利珠单抗前 3 d 开始用药, q3w, 直到疾病进展、无法耐受的毒性或死亡。

1.3 疗效评估

每两个周期进行 1 次 CT 扫描, 以检测病变的变化。根据实体肿瘤疗效评价标准 (response evaluation criteria in solid tumors, RECIST), 以完全缓解 (complete remission, CR)、部分缓解 (partial remission, PR)、疾病稳定 (stable disease, SD) 和疾病进展 (progressive disease, PD) 来评估短期疗效。计算客观缓解率 (objective response rate, ORR) 和疾病控制率 (disease control rate, DCR), 其中 $\text{ORR}=\text{CR}+\text{PR}$, $\text{DCR}=\text{CR}+\text{PR}+\text{SD}$ 。无进展生存期 (progression-free survival, PFS) 定

义为从治疗开始到疾病进展或死亡的时间, 总生存期 (overall survival, OS) 定义为从治疗开始到因任何原因死亡的时间。根据不良事件通用术语标准 (CTCAE 4.03) 评估药品不良反应的发生情况。

1.4 统计分析

采用统计软件 SPSS 22.0 进行数据处理。符合正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 两组间比较采用 *t* 检验。计数资料以 *n* (%) 表示, 组间差异采用卡方检验或 Fisher's 精确检验, 等级资料采用秩和检验。采用 Kaplan-Meier 方法计算 PFS 和 OS, 并进行 Log-rank 检验, 采用 R 软件对生存分析结果进行可视化。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况

本研究回顾性纳入 95 例晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者, 其中 47 例 (49.47%) 晚期 NSCLC 患者接受 Camrelizumab+SFI 方案治疗, 48 例 (50.53%) 接受 Camrelizumab 单药治疗。两组在年龄、性别、ECOG 评分和吸烟史上差异均无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$), 具体见表 1。

2.2 晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者短期疗效

Camrelizumab+SFI 组和 Camrelizumab 在 ORR 上并无显著差异 (59.57% vs. 45.83%, $\chi^2=1.799$, $P=0.180$)。Camrelizumab+SFI 组的 DCR 明优于 Camrelizumab 组 (78.72% vs. 58.33%, $\chi^2=4.569$, $P=0.033$)。具体见表 2。

2.3 晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者 OS 和 PFS

Camrelizumab+SFI 组晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者分别有 10 例 (21.28%) 发生疾病进展, 13 例 (27.66%) 患者发生死亡; 而 Camrelizumab 组晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者有 22 例 (45.83%) 患者疾病进展, 19 例 (39.58%) 患者发生死亡。Camrelizumab+SFI 组晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者中位 PFS (8.87 个月) 明显高于 Camrelizumab 组晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者中位 PFS (6.30 个月), 差异具有统计学意义 ($P=0.0017$), 具体见图 1。此外, Camrelizumab+SFI 组晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者中位 OS (9.13 个月) 明显高于 Camrelizumab 组晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者中位 OS (7.73 个月), 差异具有统计学意义 ($P=0.037$), 具体见图 2。

表1 Camrelizumab+SFI组和Camrelizumab组基线期特征比较

Table 1. Comparison of baseline characteristics between Camrelizumab+SFI group and Camrelizumab group

特征	Camrelizumab+SFI组 (n=47)	Camrelizumab组 (n=48)	t/χ^2	P
年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 岁)	57.68 ± 11.50	59.21 ± 14.13	6.651	0.565
性别[n (%)]			0.283	0.595
男性	34 (72.34)	37 (77.08)		
女性	13 (27.66)	11 (22.92)		
ECOG评分[n (%)]			0.840	0.359
0	9 (19.15)	13 (27.08)		
1	38 (80.85)	35 (72.92)		
吸烟史[n (%)]			1.892	0.169
≥20包/年	28 (59.57)	35 (72.92)		
<20包/年	19 (40.43)	13 (27.08)		

表2 Camrelizumab+SFI组和Camrelizumab组短期疗效比较[n(%)]

Table 2. Comparison of short-term efficacy between Camrelizumab+SFI group and Camrelizumab group [n (%)]

短期疗效	Camrelizumab+SFI组 (n=47)	Camrelizumab组 (n=48)	χ^2	P
CR	4 (8.51)	2 (4.17)		
PR	24 (51.06)	20 (41.67)		
SD	9 (19.15)	6 (12.50)		
PD	10 (21.28)	20 (41.67)		
ORR	28 (59.57)	22 (45.83)	1.799	0.180
DCR	37 (78.72)	28 (58.33)	4.569	0.033

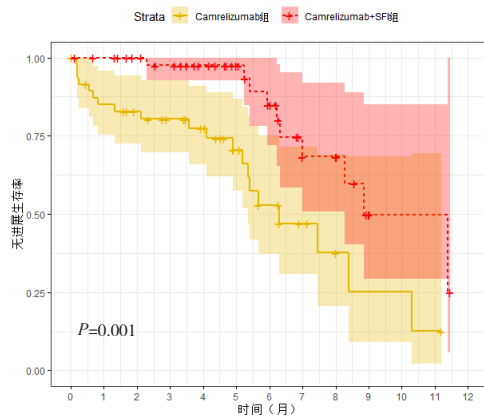


图1 Camrelizumab+SFI组和Camrelizumab组 PFS比较

Figure 1. Comparison of PFS between Camrelizumab+SFI group and Camrelizumab group

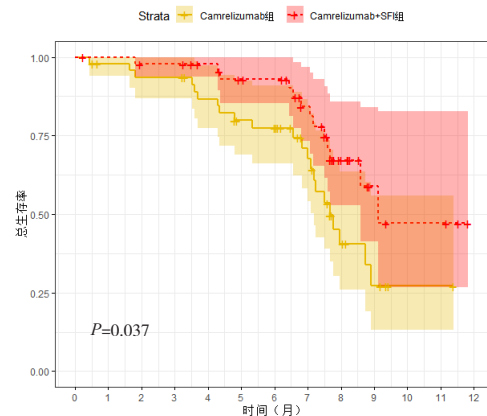


图2 Camrelizumab+SFI组和Camrelizumab组 OS比较

Figure 2. Comparison of OS between Camrelizumab+SFI group and Camrelizumab group

2.4 安全性评价

Camrelizumab+SFI组和Camrelizumab组常见的不良事件是反应性皮肤毛细血管内皮增殖,其次是血液毒性,包括中性粒细胞计数下降、白细胞计数下降、贫血、血小板计数下降。

Camrelizumab+SFI组和Camrelizumab组的晚期非鳞NSCLC患者之间存在相似的不良事件,且参芪扶正注射液并未减少不良事件的发生。此外,无1例患者因为治疗所导致的不良事件而延迟治疗,具体见表3。

表3 Camrelizumab+SFI组和Camrelizumab组不良事件比较[n(%)]
Table 3. Comparison of adverse events between Camrelizumab+SFI group and Camrelizumab group [n(%)]

不良反应	Camrelizumab+SFI组 (n=47)	Camrelizumab组 (n=48)	χ^2	P
血液毒性				
中性粒细胞下降	33 (70.21)	31 (64.58)	0.342	0.558
白细胞下降	32 (68.09)	26 (54.17)	1.935	0.164
贫血	30 (63.83)	30 (62.50)	0.018	0.893
血小板下降	23 (48.94)	19 (39.58)	0.842	0.359
淋巴细胞下降	6 (12.77)	5 (10.42)	0.128	0.720
血红蛋白下降	5 (10.64)	4 (8.33)	0.147	0.701
非血液毒性				
反应性皮肤毛细血管内皮细胞增殖	38 (80.85)	34 (70.83)	1.299	0.254
天冬氨酸转氨酶升高	21 (44.68)	18 (37.50)	0.506	0.477
丙氨酸转氨酶升高	19 (40.43)	17 (35.42)	0.253	0.615
恶心	17 (36.17)	15 (31.25)	0.257	0.612
乏力	15 (31.91)	12 (25.00)	0.558	0.455
食欲下降	15 (31.91)	11 (22.92)	0.967	0.325
便秘	11 (23.40)	8 (16.67)	0.674	0.412
呕吐	10 (21.28)	8 (16.67)	0.329	0.566
肝功能异常	11 (23.40)	9 (18.75)	0.310	0.578
γ -谷氨酰转氨酶增加	9 (19.15)	6 (12.50)	0.790	0.374
皮疹	6 (12.77)	5 (10.42)	0.128	0.720
瘙痒	6 (12.77)	5 (10.42)	0.128	0.720
血肌酐升高	5 (10.64)	4 (8.33)	0.147	0.701
甲状腺功能减退	6 (12.77)	5 (10.42)	0.128	0.720
胆红素增高	6 (12.77)	5 (10.42)	0.128	0.720

3 讨论

中医药在肺癌治疗中应用已长达两千多年历史,可有效降低抗肿瘤治疗中不良反应发生率^[15]。研究显示,中药联合化疗治疗肺癌可改善生活质量、提高免疫功能以及减轻化疗后不良反应^[16]。

“气虚”是肺癌的主要病因,多采用益气扶正法治疗肺癌^[17-18]。党参和黄芪是参芪扶正注射液的主要原料,党参可生津养血,补脾益肺,黄芪可脱毒排脓,补气升阳,两者协同作用发挥抗肿瘤作用^[19]。有研究表明参芪扶正注射液可改善晚期 NSCLC 患者的免疫功能,降低不良反应发生率^[20-21]。此外,参芪扶正注射液可减轻晚期 NSCLC 化疗后骨髓抑制、改善免疫功能、增加化疗药物疗效^[22-23]。目前尚无研究探讨参芪扶正注射液对晚期非鳞

NSCLC 患者长期疗效的影响,本研究主要研究终点为旨在探究参芪扶正注射液联合卡瑞利珠单抗对晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者 PFS 和 OS 的影响,次要研究终点是对 ORR 和 DCR 的影响。

本研究结果表明, Camrelizumab+SFI 组晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者 DCR 显著高于 Camrelizumab 组,与吴晋周等^[24]研究结果一致。然而,在 ORR 上未见明显差异。目前,卡瑞利珠单抗联合培美曲塞和卡铂方案是驱动基因阴性非鳞状 NSCLC 患者的一线方案^[19]。有研究表明,卡瑞利珠单抗联合血管内皮生长因子抑制剂可显著延长晚期 NSCLC 患者的 PFS 和 OS^[25-26]。此外,卡瑞利珠单抗联合微波消融术也可延长晚期 NSCLC 患者中位 PFS (11.8 个月)^[27]。上述研究结论与本研究结果大致相符,即卡瑞利珠单抗联合其他治疗可改善晚

期 NSCLC 患者的生存期。参芪扶正注射液的抗肿瘤作用已得到广泛研究。现代药理学研究表明,参芪扶正注射液可抑制肿瘤细胞增殖、诱导细胞凋亡、抑制侵袭和迁移、抑制血管生成、调节免疫等^[28]。此外,有研究证实,参芪扶正注射液可调节促分裂原活化蛋白激酶、血管内皮生长因子和蛋白激酶 B 信号通路,发挥抗肺癌作用^[28-30]。上述研究结论可能解释了本研究结果,即 Camrelizumab+SFI 组的中位 PFS 和中位 OS 明显高于 Camrelizumab 组。此外,在药品不良反应方面,本研究结果显示,参芪扶正注射液并未降低不良反应的发生率,该结果与既往的研究不一致^[13-14]。不同的研究结论可能是由混杂因素所致,如选择偏倚、样本量等。本研究存在一定的局限性,这是一个回顾性研究,在样本人群的选择上可能存在一定的选择偏倚。因此,仍需大样本量的多中心前瞻性研究验证本结论。

综上,参芪扶正注射液联合卡瑞利珠单抗可提高晚期非鳞 NSCLC 患者的 DCR,延长 OS 和 PFS。

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