

奥曲肽防治结直肠癌根治术后放疗致腹泻的效果

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【摘要】目的:研究奥曲肽防治结直肠癌根治术后放疗致腹泻的效果。**方法:**选取我院2013年3月至2016年3月108例结直肠癌患者为研究对象,所有患者均接受根治性手术+放疗。将纳入患者抽签随机分为奥曲肽组与常规组,每组54例。常规组给予常规防治措施,奥曲肽组在常规防治基础上加用奥曲肽,比较两组腹泻发生率、腹泻治疗效果以及不良反应发生率。**结果:**奥曲肽组腹泻发生率为27.8%(15/54),显著低于常规组的48.1%(26/54)($P<0.05$);奥曲肽组腹泻治疗总有效率为93.7%(14/15),显著高于常规组的65.4%(17/26)($P<0.05$);两组不良反应率比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**奥曲肽可以有效预防和控制放疗相关性腹泻,临床使用安全性高,有利于结直肠癌根治术后放疗的顺利进行。

【关键词】奥曲肽;结直肠癌;放射治疗;腹泻

【中图分类号】R735.3

【文献标志码】A

【文章编号】1005-202X(2017)04-0355-04

Effects of octreotide in the prevention and treatment of diarrhea caused by radiotherapy following the radical resection of colorectal cancer

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Abstract: Objective To prevent and treat the diarrhea caused by radiotherapy following the radical resection of colorectal cancer with the use of octreotide. **Methods** A total of 108 patients with colorectal cancer admitted from March 2013 to March 2016 were selected. All patients were treated with radical resection and radiotherapy. The patients were randomly divided into octreotide group and routine group, 54 cases in each group. The routine group was treated with routine preventive measures, while the octreotide group was treated with routine preventive measures and octreotide. The incidence and therapeutic effect of diarrhea, and the incidence of adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. **Results** The incidence of diarrhea in octreotide group was significantly lower than that in routine group [27.8% (15/54) vs 48.1% (26/54)] ($P<0.05$). The total effective rate of the treatment for diarrhea in octreotide group was significantly higher than that in routine group [93.7% (14/15) vs 65.4% (17/26)] ($P<0.05$). No difference in the incidence of adverse reactions was found between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** Octreotide can effectively prevent and control radiotherapy-associated diarrhea, and is safe in clinical use, which helps the smooth implementation of radiotherapy following the radical resection of colorectal cancer.

Keywords: octreotide; colorectal cancer; radiotherapy; diarrhea

前言

结直肠癌是临床常见胃肠道恶性肿瘤,对患者生命造成严重威胁,目前结直肠癌主要治疗方式包括手术治疗、放射治疗、化学治疗等^[1]。中晚期结直肠癌患者在根治性手术切除病灶后,还需放射辅助治疗,彻底清除肿瘤细胞^[2]。但放射治疗可能引发恶心、呕吐、便秘、腹泻等多种并发症,严重影响患者生

存质量,甚至导致治疗中断^[3]。奥曲肽是一种人工合成的八肽环状化合物,对胃肠道功能具有良好保护功能^[4]。目前针对奥曲肽防治结直肠癌根治术后放疗致腹泻的效果研究较少。选取我院2013年3月至2016年3月108例结直肠癌根治术后放疗患者作为研究对象,探讨奥曲肽防治结根治术后放疗致腹泻的效果,以期为临床应用提供科学依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入标准

(1)符合结直肠癌相关诊断标准^[5],经手术病理学证实为结直肠癌;(2)在我院接受根治性手术+放

【收稿日期】2017-01-12

【基金项目】长沙市科技局科研项目(k1403066-31)

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射治疗;(3)预计生存期>2个月;(4)Karnofsky(KPS)功能状态评分 ≥ 60 分;(5)患者或其家属对本次研究知情同意并签署知情同意书。

1.2 排除标准

(1)合并有严重心、肺、肝、肾等器官疾病;(2)非化疗相关性腹泻疾病;(3)年龄<18或>75岁;(4)妊娠期或哺乳期妇女;(5)相关药物过敏史或禁忌史。

1.3 一般资料

选取我院2013年3月至2016年3月108例结肠直肠癌患者为研究对象,所有患者均接受根治性手术+放射治疗。将纳入患者抽签随机分为奥曲肽组与常规组,每组54例。奥曲肽组:男34例,女20例,年龄33~67岁,平均(50.12 \pm 16.86)岁;肿瘤发病部位:结肠癌38例,直肠癌16例;TNM分期:Ⅱ期19例,Ⅲ期28例,Ⅳ期7例。常规组:男32例,女22例,年龄34~65岁,平均(49.48 \pm 15.43)岁;肿瘤发病部位:结肠癌40例,直肠癌14例;TNM分期:Ⅱ期18例,Ⅲ期30例,Ⅳ期6例。两组患者性别、年龄、肿瘤发病部位、TNM分期等基线资料比较无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。

1.4 放射疗法

所有患者均采用三维适形放射治疗,常规分割,总照射剂量50 Gy,分25次完成,5次/周,周六周日休息。放射靶区包括肿瘤瘤床、直肠系膜区、骶前区、坐骨直肠窝、区域淋巴引流区。

1.5 腹泻预防

常规组在放疗前1周避免服用泻剂类药物,避免食用大量水果、乳制品等促进胃肠蠕动食物。奥曲肽组在常规预防基础上,于放疗前30 min给予奥曲肽(国药准字H20090272,生产单位:上海丽珠制药有限公司)皮下注射,0.1 mg/次,3次/d,持续给药3 d。

1.6 腹泻治疗

常规组腹泻患者在体液维持、水电解质平衡、营养支持等常规治疗基础上,给予易蒙停(国药准字H10910085,生产单位:西安杨森制药有限公司)口服,首次4 mg,之后2 mg/次,3次/d,止泻后停药。奥曲肽组腹泻患者在体液维持、水电解质平衡、营养支持等常规治疗基础上,给予易蒙停口服,首次4 mg,之后2 mg/次,3次/d,加用奥曲肽皮下注射,0.1 mg/次,3次/d,止泻后停药。

1.7 观察指标

分析两组腹泻发生率、腹泻治疗效果以及不良反应发生率。腹泻诊断符合放疗相关性腹泻诊断与分级评价标准^[6],Ⅰ级:大便次数增加小于4次/d,排出物量轻度增加;Ⅱ级:大便次数增加4~6次/d,排出物量中度增加;Ⅲ级:排出物量显著增加,大便次数增加大于7次/d,腹部重度疼痛;Ⅳ级:出现血液动力学衰竭等危及生命症状,需紧急干预治疗。腹泻治疗效果评价标准参考相关文献^[7],显效:腹泻完全控制,大便次数 ≤ 2 次/d,大便成形恢复正常;有效:腹泻基本控制,大便次数 ≤ 3 次/d,粪便性状好转;无效:腹泻症状无明显改善甚至恶化。不良反应观察治疗过程中是否出现恶心、头晕、皮疹、腹痛、食欲下降等症状。

1.8 统计学方法

选用统计学软件SPSS19.0对研究数据进行分析 and 处理,计数资料采用率(%)表示,奥曲肽组与常规组间各观察指标比较采用 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 为有显著性差异。

2 结果

2.1 两组腹泻发生率比较

奥曲肽组腹泻发生率显著低于常规组($P<0.05$,表1)。

表1 两组腹泻发生率比较[例(%)]

Tab.1 Comparison of the incidence of diarrhea in octreotide group and routine group [n (%)]

Group	n	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
Octreotide	54	8 (14.8)	4 (7.4)	3 (5.6)	0 (0.0)	15 (27.8)
Routine	54	14 (25.9)	7 (13.0)	5 (9.3)	0 (0.0)	26 (48.1)
χ^2 value						4.757
P value						<0.05

2.2 两组腹泻治疗效果比较

奥曲肽组腹泻治疗总有效率显著高于常规组($P<0.05$,表2)。

2.3 两组不良反应发生率比较

奥曲肽组不良反应发生率略高于常规组,但差

异无显著性($P>0.05$,表3)。

3 讨论

放射治疗是结直肠癌根治术后重要辅助治疗手段,可以有效抑制、杀灭残留肿瘤细胞,但放疗可能带来恶

表2 两组腹泻治疗效果的比较[例(%)]

Tab.2 Comparison of the therapeutic effect of diarrhea in octreotide group and routine group [n (%)]

Group	n	Markedly	Effective	Ineffective	Total
Octreotide	15	10 (66.7)	4 (26.7)	1 (6.7)	14 (93.7)
Routine	26	11 (42.3)	6 (23.1)	9 (34.6)	17 (65.4)
χ^2 value					4.029
P value					< 0.05

表3 两组不良反应发生率比较[例(%)]

Tab.3 Comparison of the incidence of adverse reactions in octreotide group and routine group [n (%)]

Group	n	Nausea	Dizziness	Rash	Diarrhea	Total
Octreotide	15	1 (6.7)	0 (0.0)	1 (6.7)	1 (6.7)	3 (20.0)
Routine	26	1 (3.8)	2 (7.7)	1 (3.8)	0 (0.0)	4 (11.5)
χ^2 value						0.143
P value						> 0.05

心、呕吐、腹痛、腹泻等多种毒副反应^[8]。放疗相关性腹泻是放射治疗常见并发症,主要由于放疗造成胃肠道上皮组织损伤,胃肠道运动加快,造成排便次数增加,粪便性状稀薄,对患者生存质量造成严重影响,可能导致化学治疗中断,甚至危及患者生命^[9]。

奥曲肽在缓解恶性肿瘤放疗中腹泻等消化道不良反应方面具有一定疗效。王颖等^[10]研究奥曲肽治疗化疗后腹泻小鼠黏膜损伤的疗效,认为奥曲肽可以减缓胃肠运动,延长小肠排空时间,抑制化疗后小鼠黏膜损伤,对防治化疗相关性腹泻具有重要作用。周红燕^[11]探讨奥曲肽治疗放疗引发的急性腹泻的疗效,结果显示奥曲肽治疗总有效率为85.07%,奥曲肽作用方式与内源性生长抑制素相似,可以抑制胃肠道蠕动与过度分泌,抑制水电解质吸收,修复胃肠道黏膜,显著改善放疗引起的腹泻症状,保证放疗顺利进行。张国云^[12]探讨FOLFOX化疗方案联合奥曲肽在晚期肝癌治疗中的应用,认为奥曲肽可以抑制多种化疗引发的消化道不良反应,改善化疗效果,提高患者生活质量。本研究显示奥曲肽组的腹泻发生率显著低于常规组,腹泻患者在服用奥曲肽后症状显著改善,与以上研究相符。

放疗相关性腹泻具体发病机制目前尚不完全明确,可能与微绒毛细胞毒性损伤、杯状细胞增加、肠上皮脱落等相关^[13],采用适量止泻药物干预治疗是保证放疗顺利进行的关键。奥曲肽是一种八肽环状化合物,作用方式与天然内源性生长抑素相似,但奥曲肽的半衰期显著延长,具有更强的药效作用与持续时间,可以长

时间作用于胃肠道组织,减缓胃肠道蠕动,减慢胃肠运转时间,减少胃肠激素过度分泌,改善胃黏膜血流供应,保护并修复胃肠道黏膜,调节消化道功能,改善肠道对水、电解质的转运与吸收。本研究分为预防性研究与治疗效果研究两部分。预防性研究中在放疗前30 min给予奥曲肽0.1 mg皮下注射,奥曲肽组腹泻发生率显著低于常规组,提示预防性使用奥曲肽可以显著降低放疗相关性腹泻发生率,减少放疗引发的消化道不良反应,提高放疗效果,避免腹泻发生后再次治疗导致的医疗成本上升。另外奥曲肽还具有一定抗肿瘤作用,可以抑制肿瘤细胞增殖与生长,并诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡,联合放疗方案使用,可以发挥一定药物协同作用,对延缓结直肠癌病情发展具有重要意义^[14]。奥曲肽常见不良反应包括恶心、头晕、皮疹、腹痛等,本次调查研究患者在使用奥曲肽过程中不良反应率较低且症状轻微,具有较高安全性。但由于奥曲肽价格较高,可能增加患者家庭经济负担,在临床实践中应充分参考患者家庭经济情况与患者个人意愿,选择最佳防治方案。本研究尚存在不足之处,如预防性使用奥曲肽的最佳时间、剂量,奥曲肽皮下注射与静脉滴注两种药物使用方式对药效作用、安全性等方面影响的研究不足,有待进一步大规模临床试验证实。

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(编辑:黄开颜)