

灌注式热化疗联合微球在原发性肝癌介入治疗中的价值

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【摘要】目的:观察灌注式热化疗联合微球在原发性肝癌经导管肝动脉化学栓塞(TACE)治疗中的应用价值。**方法:**采用便利抽样法选取90例原发性肝癌患者为对象,按照随机数表法分为两组,各45例,其中观察组以化疗药物+65°热碘油+微球序贯行TACE治疗,对照组以化疗药物+常温碘油化疗药乳化剂+微球序贯行TACE治疗,术中均灌注化疗替加氟750 mg/m²+奥沙利铂60 mg/m²。以每4周为1周期,均予以2~6个周期的化疗灌注栓塞治疗。对比两组近期疗效,观察治疗前及治疗4周时血液指标变化情况,包括甲胎蛋白(AFP)及肾功能指标丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)、尿素氮(BUN)、肌酐(CREA)、白蛋白(ALB)、总胆红素(TBIL),并分析毒副反应发生率及远期随访结果。**结果:**观察组总缓解率ORR为84.44%、对照组为64.44%,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组治疗4周后,观察组AFP水平显著低于治疗前($P<0.05$),ALT、AST、BUN、CREA水平较治疗前无统计学意义($P>0.05$),对照组上述指标较治疗前均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);观察组治疗4周后AFP水平显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),其他指标较对照组无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。观察组毒副反应发生率为22.22%、2年远期生存率为88.89%;对照组依次为20.00%、71.11%,2年远期生存率差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论:**以灌注式热化疗联合微球对原发性肝癌患者行TACE术治疗,近远期疗效显著,毒副反应发生率低。

【关键词】原发性肝癌;灌注式热化疗;微球;介入治疗

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Value of perfusion thermo-chemotherapy combined with microspheres in the interventional treatment of primary liver cancer

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the value of perfusion thermo-chemotherapy combined with microspheres in the transcatheter arterial chemoembolization (TACE) for primary liver cancer. **Methods** A total of 90 patients with primary liver cancer were selected and randomly divided into observation group and control group, with 45 cases in each group. The patients in observation group were treated with chemotherapy + lipiodol of 65° + microspheres sequential treatment combined with TACE, while those in control group were treated with chemotherapy + lipiodol at room temperature combined with emulsifier + microspheres sequential treatment combined with TACE. During the operation, two groups of patients received the chemotherapy with tegafur of 750 mg/m² and oxaliplatin of 60 mg/m² once every 4 weeks. A total of 2-6 cycles of chemotherapy were given. The short-term therapeutic effects were compared between two groups. Moreover, the changes of blood indexes before treatment and after 4 weeks of treatment were also compared. The blood indexes discussed in this research included alpha fetoprotein (AFP) and several liver and kidney function indexes, including alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), urea nitrogen (BUN), creatinine (CREA), albumin (ALB) and total bilirubin (TBIL). The incidence of toxic and adverse reactions and long-term follow-up results were also analyzed. **Results** The overall response rate was 84.44% in observation group and 64.44% in control group, with statistical differences ($P<0.05$). After 4 weeks of treatment, the AFP level in observation group was significantly lower than that before treatment ($P<0.05$), and no significant differences were found in the level of ALT, AST, BUN and CREA ($P>0.05$). In control group, there were no significant differences in above-mentioned indexes before and after treatment.

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($P>0.05$). After 4 weeks of treatment, no statistical significance was found in the indexes between two groups ($P>0.05$), except the AFP level which was significantly lower in observation group ($P<0.05$). The incidence of toxic and adverse reactions was 22.22% in observation group and 20.00% in control group, without statistical difference ($P>0.05$). The 2-year survival rate in observation group was significantly higher than that in control group (88.89% vs 71.11%, $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** Applying perfusion hyperthermic chemotherapy combined with microspheres for TACE in patients with primary liver cancer achieves remarkable short- and long-term therapeutic effects and has a low incidence of toxic and adverse reactions.

Keywords: primary liver cancer; perfusion thermo-chemotherapy; microspheres; interventional therapy

前言

原发性肝癌作为临床常见恶性肿瘤,流行病学调查发现与其他恶性肿瘤比较,原发性肝癌发病率处于全球第5位,死亡率居第3位,患者接受手术治疗所占比例仅为20%左右^[1]。由于原发性肝癌90%~99%血供源自肝动脉,故临床上对于无法切除的肝癌(术前NCCN指南分期为Ⅲa期、Ⅲb期)点多行经导管肝动脉化学栓塞(Transcatheter Arterial Chemo-embolization, TACE)治疗,有报道称其治疗本病能促使肿瘤血供受阻,抑制肿瘤生长,缩小肿瘤坏死区面积^[2-3]。为了有效提高栓塞效果、延长患者生存期,有研究发现肝动脉内灌注化疗药物联合栓塞治疗可阻断癌组织血供,诱导肿瘤组织缺血坏死,将肿瘤细胞

杀伤,其中栓塞微球联合碘化油行原发性肝癌TACE治疗效果肯定^[4]。基于此,本文主要探究灌注式热化疗联合微球在原发性肝癌TACE治疗中的应用价值,旨在指导临床实践,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

采用便利抽样法纳入2015年2月~至2016年2月于重庆大学附属肿瘤医院收治的90例原发性肝癌患者为对象,按照随机数表法分为两组,各45例,其中观察组以化疗药物+65°热碘油+微球序贯行TACE治疗,对照组以化疗药物+常温碘油化疗药乳化合剂+微球序贯行TACE治疗。本研究获医学伦理委员会批准,两组一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较[($\bar{x}\pm s$), $n(\%)$]
Tab.1 Comparison of general information between two groups of patients [(Mean±SD), cases(%)]

Group	Age/year	Gender (male/ female)	Tumor diameter/ cm	Child-Pugh classification of liver function		Clinical stage		Tumor type			Basic disease	
				Class A	Class B	Stage IIIa	Stage IIIb	Massive	Nodular	Diffuse	Yes	No
Observation ($n=45$)	42.75±8.72	33/12	2.91±1.52	30 (66.67)	15 (33.33)	37 (82.22)	8 (17.78)	22 (48.89)	19 (42.22)	4 (8.89)	34 (75.56)	11 (24.44)
Control ($n=45$)	42.48±9.02	35/10	3.02±1.51	32 (71.11)	13 (28.89)	34 (75.56)	11 (24.44)	23 (51.11)	15 (33.33)	7 (15.56)	31 (68.89)	14 (31.11)
t/χ^2	0.144	0.241	0.344	0.207		0.600		1.311			0.498	
P value	0.886	0.624	0.731	0.649		0.438		0.519			0.480	

1.2 纳入标准

(1)符合《原发性肝癌规范化病理诊断指南(2015年版)》^[5]中相关诊断标准,均经影像学或组织病理学检查确诊为原发性肝癌,肿瘤病灶数目≤4个;(2)均接受介入手术治疗,预计存活期>1年;(3)术前未行放化疗、生物治疗、局部消融治疗等其他抗肿瘤治疗;(4)年龄18~70岁,原发性肝癌首诊者;(5)对本研究知情且签署同意书。

1.3 排除标准

(1)合并严重心、脑、肾、肺及血液系统等原发性疾病及精神疾患;(2)继发性肝癌;(3)伴肝内外转移、活动性肝病及肝静脉、门静脉癌栓者;(4)伴活动性胃肠道出血;(5)癌灶占全肝比例≥70%;(6)严重碘过敏,DSA造影中或术前MRI、CT显示伴肝动脉漏者;(7)妊娠期或哺乳期妇女;(8)依从性差者。

1.4 研究方法

1.4.1 主要设备及仪器 仪器为KS-70型循环器X线诊断装置用电动式患者台(日本株式会社岛津制作

所)、造影导管(天津哈娜好医材有限公司)、2.4~2.6F微导管(日本产、ASAHI INTECC)、320 mgI/mL非离子造影剂碘佛醇(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司),栓塞剂使用国产超液化碘油、Embosphere微球(规格:100~300 μm),均购自麦瑞通医疗器械(北京)有限公司,医用可控性恒温加热器购自北京福意联医疗设备有限公司。同时,采用美国贝克曼库尔特UniCel DxI 800全自动化学发光免疫分析仪,AFP试剂及其他相关试剂均购自晶美生物医学技术有限公司。

1.4.2 治疗方法 以seldinger穿刺法,选用5Fr猪尾造影导管经股动脉插管直至腹腔干血管以上层面(T9~11椎体平面),予以数字减影血管造影(Digital subtraction angiography, DSA)。查看肿瘤血管来源,观察是否存在血管变异,明确血供情况及肿瘤数目、大小等一般情况,交换5FrRH/5FrCcra等导管后选择插管至肿瘤供血动脉。采用2.2Fr~2.6Fr微导管同轴技术超选择插管至肿瘤滋养动脉。经DSA证实后观察组注入当量化疗药物+65°热碘油+100~300 μm Embosphere微球化疗及栓塞治疗,其中化疗药物为替加氟(齐鲁制药有限公司,国药准字H37021326)750 mg/ m^2 +奥沙利铂(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,国药准字H20000337)60 mg/ m^2 。术毕,行DSA造影,确保所有肿瘤滋养动脉均获取满意的栓塞效果。对照组依次推注当量化疗药物(替加氟750 mg/ m^2 +奥沙利铂60 mg/ m^2)+常温碘油化疗药乳化剂+100~300 μm Embosphere微球,术后处理同观察组一致。以每4周为1个周期,两组均行2~6个周期的化疗灌注栓塞治疗。

1.4.3 检测方法 对所有患者行治疗前评估(基线检查),包括肝癌TACE术前血常规、肝肾功能、甲胎蛋白(Alpha Fetal Protein, AFP)等,术后4周对以上指标

予以再次检测。其中,采用化学发光免疫分析法(Chemiluminescence analysis, CLIA)对AFP进行检测,严格按照仪器操作规程及试剂说明书进行测定。

1.5 观察指标

(1)近期疗效:参考《肝癌多学科联合治疗策略与方法》^[6],主要分为5个阶段,即完全缓解(Complete Response, CR)、部分缓解(Partial Response, PR)、轻度缓解(Minor Response, MR)、无变化(No Change, NC)、疾病进展(Progressive Disease, PD),其中总缓解率(Overall Response Rate, ORR)=(CR+PR+MR)/总病例数 $\times 100\%$;(2)血液指标:对比两组治疗前及治疗4周时血液指标变化情况,主要包括甲胎蛋白(AFP)、氨基酸转氨酶(Alanine Aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸转氨酶(Aspartate Aminotransferase, AST)、尿素氮(Blood Urea Nitrogen, BUN)、肌酐(Creatinine, CREA)、白蛋白(Albumin, ALB)、总胆红素(Total Bilirubin, TBIL);(3)毒副反应:参考WHO抗癌药物常见毒副反应分级标准^[7],对比两组治疗后毒副反应发生状况;(4)随访分析:所有患者术后均随访24个月,中位随访时间为12个月,对比两组治疗后远期生存率。

1.6 统计学分析

采用SPSS19.0软件对上述数据进行统计分析,以百分率(%)表示计数资料,组间对比行 χ^2 检验;以均值 \pm 标准差表示计量资料,组间对比行 t 值检验, $P<0.05$ 时为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组近期疗效比较

观察组ORR为84.44%,对照组ORR为64.44%,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表2。

表2 两组近期疗效比较[n(%)]

Tab.2 Comparison of short-term therapeutic effects between two groups [cases(%)]

Group	CR	PR	MR	NC	PD	ORR
Observation (n=45)	4(8.89)	23(51.11)	11(24.44)	5(11.12)	2(4.44)	38(84.44)
Control (n=45)	2(4.44)	17(37.78)	10(22.22)	11(24.44)	5(11.12)	29(64.44)
χ^2	4.731					
P value	0.029					

CR: Complete response; PR: Partial response; MR: Minor response; NC: No change; PD: Progressive disease; ORR: Overall response rate

2.2 两组血液指标比较

两组治疗前AFP、ALT、AST、BUN、CREA、ALB、TBIL水平比较无统计学意义($P>0.05$);治疗4周后,观察组AFP水平显著低于治疗前($P<0.05$),ALT、AST、BUN、

CREA、ALB、TBIL水平较治疗前无统计学意义($P>0.05$),对照组上述指标较治疗前均无统计学意义($P>0.05$);观察组治疗4周后AFP水平显著低于对照组($P<0.05$),其他指标较对照组无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表3。

表3 两组血液指标比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Tab.3 Comparison of blood indexes between two groups (Mean±SD)

Group	AFP/ $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$		ALT/ $\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$		AST/ $\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$		BUN/ $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$		CREA/ $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$		ALB/ $\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$		TBIL/ $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Observation (n=45)	210.42 ±85.14	174.14± 70.89#*	43.01± 5.12	42.02± 6.42	44.38± 2.94	45.01± 1.22	3.52± 0.27	3.30± 0.33	46.30± 13.69	48.13± 12.46	41.31± 5.22	42.61± 4.26	16.03± 7.51	17.36± 7.74
Control (n=45)	211.23 ±79.60	204.23 ±68.85	41.98± 4.35	40.06± 5.30	43.79± 2.56	43.96± 3.54	3.48± 0.15	3.43± 0.47	45.96± 10.25	45.67± 9.74	42.16± 5.06	43.51± 4.46	16.22± 7.44	17.53± 7.15
t/χ^2	0.047	2.043	1.028	1.579	1.015	1.881	0.869	1.519	0.133	1.043	0.784	0.979	0.121	0.108
P value	0.963	0.044	0.307	0.118	0.313	0.063	0.387	0.132	0.894	0.299	0.435	0.330	0.904	0.914

AFP: Alpha fetal protein; ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; AST: Aspartate aminotransferase; BUN: Blood urea nitrogen; CREA: Creatinine; ALB: Albumin; TBIL: Total bilirubin; Compared with the same group before treatment, # $P<0.05$; comgared with Control group, * $P<0.05$; A: Before treatment; B: After 4 weeks of treatment

2.3 两组毒副反应发生率比较 反应发生率为20.00%,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),
观察组毒副反应发生率为22.22%,对照组毒副 见表4。

表4 两组毒副反应发生率比较[n(%)]

Tab.4 Comparison of the incidence of toxic and adverse reactions between two groups [cases(%)]

Group	Myelosuppr ession	Diarrhea	Nausea and vomiting	Liver function damage	Toxicity of nervous system	Radiation hepatitis	Urinary system toxicity	Total incidence
Observation (n=45)	1(2.22)	2(4.44)	5(11.12)	0(0.00)	1(2.22)	0(0.00)	1(2.22)	10(22.22)
Control (n=45)	1(2.22)	3(6.67)	3(6.67)	1(2.22)	0(0.00)	1(2.22)	0(0.00)	9(20.00)
χ^2	0.067							
P value	0.796							

2.4 两组随访情况分析

所有患者治疗后均获得有效随访,均随访24个月,平均(11.82±1.06)个月。随访期间,观察组失访2例,死亡5例,生存率为88.89%;对照组失访3例,死亡13例,生存率71.11%。两组治疗后2年生存率比较有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.444$, $P=0.035$),见图1。

3 讨论

目前原发性肝癌治疗方式多样,包括生物治疗、手术、放化疗等,但有报道称其均存在一定局限性,综合性治疗已成为治疗该病的关键手段,其中以灌注式热化疗联合微球行TACE治疗应用较广泛[8]。肿瘤热疗生物学基础确切,主要是指采用有关物理能量于组织中沉淀充分发挥热效应,促使肿瘤组织温度上升至有效治疗温度,并持续一段时间,诱发肿瘤细胞生长受阻及死亡。有报道称热疗促使患者免疫功能提高,与化学治疗结合,能增强化疗药物抗肿瘤能力,并促使癌细胞对多种药物的抗药性下降[9]。

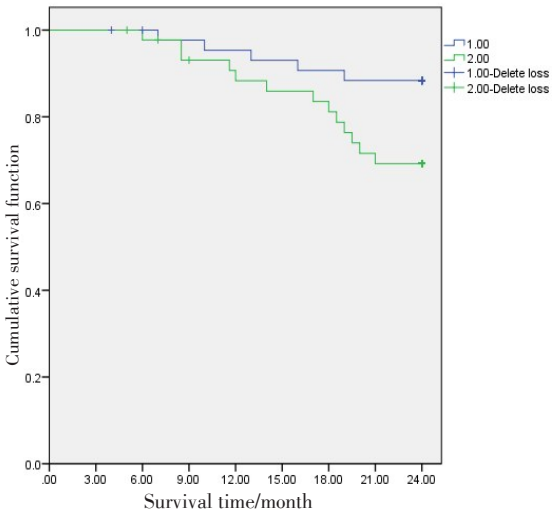


图1 两组累积生存率比较

Fig.1 Comparison of cumulative survival rates between two groups

本文研究结果显示,观察组ORR明显高于对照组,且治疗4周后,观察组AFP水平显著低于对照组,ALT、AST、BUN、CREA、ALB、TBIL水平较对照组无

明显变化,证实以化疗药物(替加氟联合奥沙利铂)+65°热碘油+微球序贯疗法对原发性肝癌患者行TACE治疗近期疗效显著,对患者肝肾功能的影响较小。周欣峰等^[10]报道杀灭肿瘤细胞最低温度为42~43℃,利用内生场热疗联合腹腔灌注化疗治疗胰腺癌恶性腹水可获取较为满意的效果,但需采用热疗机。而碘油为肝癌TACE栓塞剂,加热后推注能促使栓塞更为密实,且以此为热源,能对肿瘤予以局部热消融治疗。何伟华等^[11]报道经60~80 cm长的5Fr导管灌注65℃液体,液体自导管口流出温度保持(47.55±0.44)℃,属于最佳实验温度,TACE联合瘤体注射65°热碘油治疗原发性肝癌效果确切。近年,生物微球在原发性肝癌TACE治疗中应用广泛,Osuga等^[12]报道栓塞微球联合碘化油行原发性肝癌TACE治疗可获取较为满意的临床效果。奥沙利铂为第3代铂类化疗药物,实验证实其能抑制人类多种肿瘤细胞株,通过形成烷化结合物作用于DNA,构成肿瘤细胞内DNA链间与链内交联,从而阻断DNA合成与复制,并能与DNA迅速结合,最长时间为15 min。研究表明,奥沙利铂经上调Bax表达促使Bcl-2表达受抑,引起肝癌细胞株HepG2凋亡^[13]。而药理学研究发现替加氟作用与与氟尿嘧啶相似,于体内对DNA、RNA及蛋白质合成具有干扰、拮抗作用^[14]。此外,本文中采用Embosphere微球,其作为一种末梢栓塞剂,主要将微球制剂经超选择动脉导管输入,栓塞于肝癌邻近肝动脉内,促使肿瘤血管闭锁,将肿瘤细胞供养切断,并可栓塞直至小动脉,促使肝动脉血流减少80%左右,诱导肝癌组织缺血、坏死^[15-16]。在本文中,热疗利用温度增加癌细胞膜与血管通透性,化疗药物替加氟与奥沙利铂、65°碘化油进入癌细胞,同时微球闭塞肿瘤供血动脉,预防碘油遭血流冲刷,促使替加氟与奥沙利铂于肿瘤组织内局部缓释时间延长,一定程度上能有效提高TACE栓塞效果,并减少了化疗药物的用量,促使进入正常肝细胞的药量减少,故患者肝肾功能受影响较小,并能有效降低AFP水平^[17]。

本文研究结果显示,观察组毒副反应发生率较对照组无明显变化,但2年远期生存率明显高于对照组,表明以化疗药物(替加氟联合奥沙利铂)+65°热碘油+微球序贯疗法对原发性肝癌患者行TACE治疗毒副作用轻微,能有效延长其生存期。肝内转移灶与门静脉癌栓在一定程度上会加重门静脉高压或肝硬化,同时由于肝细胞癌对化疗药物缺乏敏感,常温下行化疗灌注联合化疗栓塞会存在一过性肝功能损伤,而多次予以治疗后会对患者肝功能储备产生一定影响,严重情况下可能会出现肝衰竭、上消化道

大出血等并发症。但慢性毒性实验证实替加氟与奥沙利铂能抑制肿瘤细胞DNA及RNA合成,作用于癌基因表达,抗肿瘤作用明显,并可抑制肿瘤血管生成,未见严重骨髓抑制,二者对肝癌患者免疫的影响较为轻微^[18]。而微球类栓塞剂可栓塞肿瘤末梢血管,栓塞较为彻底,能切断肿瘤部位主要血供,减少化疗药物用量,降低药物毒副作用,避免侧支循环对远期疗效的影响,一定程度上能延长患者生存期^[19]。微球序贯疗法联合热疗与65°热碘油能抑制肿瘤细胞蛋白质合成,并抑制VEGF基因表达,诱导血清中VEGF水平下降,一定程度上可阻断肿瘤生长及转移,增加患者机体免疫力,延长生存期^[20-21]。

本研究虽证实以灌注式热化疗联合微球对原发性肝癌患者行TACE术治疗近远期疗效明显,但仍存在一些不足之处,如选取样本量较小,可能存在抽样误差;未涉及免疫功能指标(如CD3⁺、CD4⁺、SD8⁺、NK细胞等)及炎症因子(如Th1、Th2等),其是否会对患者免疫功能及Th1、Th2等细胞炎症因子表达水平造成影响尚需进一步证实;无法准确测量瘤体中心温度,微球、碘油存在不足,仍需进一步研究、改进,栓塞材料的选择须因人而异、因病而异,故今后需进一步深入研究证实。

综上,灌注式热化疗联合微球在原发性肝癌TACE治疗中具有重要的应用价值,值得临床积极推广。

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