

以索拉非尼为基础治疗晚期肝细胞癌的 疗效和不良反应临床观察

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【摘要】 背景与目的: 多激酶抑制剂索拉非尼因SHARP(Sorafenib HCC Assessment Randomized Protocol)和ORIENTAL(Sorafenib in Patients in Asia-Pacific Region with Hepatocellular Carcinoma)2项III期临床试验证实能显著改善无进展生存期(progress free survival, PFS)和延长疾病进展时间(time to progression, TTP)和总生存期(overall survival, OS), 2008年被批准为晚期肝细胞癌的治疗。本研究观察索拉非尼单用或联合TACE治疗30例晚期肝细胞癌的疗效和不良反应。**方法:** 选择2009年3月—2011年1月, 符合晚期原发性肝癌临床或病理诊断的患者30例, 每次口服索拉非尼400 mg, 每日2次, 至少口服2个月以上, 其中20例联合1~9次TACE, 10例单用索拉非尼治疗。按RESIST标准, 每2个月评价疗效, 随访TTP和OS。**结果:** 30例患者部分缓解(PR)3例, 疾病稳定(SD)16例, 疾病进展(PD)11例, 临床获益率(clinical benefit rate, CBR)为63.3%。其中10例单用索拉非尼组PR 1例, SD 5例, PD 4例, CBR为60.0%; 20例联合治疗组PR 2例, SD 11例, PD 7例, CBR为65.0%。27例患者生存3个月, 24例6个月, 21例9个月, 9例1年以上, 全组TTP为7个月, OS为9个月。联合组患者TTP为7个月, OS为14个月, 单用索拉非尼组患者TTP为6个月, OS为9个月, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。患者用药1~2周开始出现不良反应, 手足皮肤反应23例, 腹泻24例, 高血压14例, 乏力24例, 脱发9例, 出现3度不良反应10例, 给予对症治疗后, 均能完成治疗。**结论:** 索拉非尼联合TACE治疗较单用索拉非尼治疗可延长患者的TTP和OS, 但两组差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。两组患者不良反应可耐受, 不良反应发生率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

【关键词】 索拉非尼; TACE; 晚期肝细胞癌; 疗效; 不良反应

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【Abstract】 Background and purpose: Two clinical trials SHARP and ORIENTAL confirmed that sorafenib, a multi-kinase inhibitor could significantly improve PFS as well as TTP, and prolong OS for patients with hepatocellular carcinoma. Therefore sorafenib was approved to treat advanced hepatocellular carcinoma in 2008. Our study was designed to observe efficacy and adverse reactions of sorafenib alone or in combination with TACE in treating 30 patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma. **Methods:** From Mar 2009 to Jan 2011, a total of 30 patients with clinical or pathological diagnosis of advanced primary hepatocellular carcinoma orally took sorafenib with dosage of 400 mg each time, 2 times a day, and treatment duration was at least more than 2 months. Twenty patients received TACE for 1 to 9 times in combination with sorafenib, and 10 patients took sorafenib alone. In accordance with RESIST, efficacy was evaluated each two-month and follow-up was performed to achieve TTP and OS. **Results:** Among 30 patients, there were 3 patients of PR, 16 patients of SD, and 11 patients of PD, with clinical benefit rate (CBR) of 63.3%. Among 10 patients who took sorafenib alone, there were 1 patient of PR, 5 patients of SD, and 4 patients of PD, with CBR of 60.0%. Among 20 patients who took sorafenib in combination with TACE, there were 2 patients of PR, 11 patients of SD, and 7 patients of PD, with CBR of 65.0%. All 27 patients survived for more than 3 months, 24 patients

survived for more than 6 months, 21 patients survived for more than 9 months, and 9 patients survived for even more than 1 year. TTP was 7 months, and OS was 9 months, with $P=0.067$ 2 and $P=0.058$ 9. Patients demonstrated adverse effects 1-2 weeks after administration. Twenty-three patients had hand and foot symptom, 24 patients had diarrhea, 14 patients had hypertension, 24 patients had fatigue, 9 patients had hair loss. There were 10 cases of degree 3 adverse reaction in total, and patients could accomplish the whole therapy after receiving symptomatic treatments. There were no significant differences between two groups in adverse reactions. **Conclusion:** Sorafenib in combination with TACE may prolong TTP and OS for patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma comparing to sorafenib alone, however, there were no significant differences. Adverse reactions of two groups were both tolerable and there were no significant differences.

[Key words] Sorafenib; TACE; Advanced hepatocellular carcinoma; Efficacy; Adverse reaction

原发性肝癌是临床上最常见的恶性肿瘤之一，全球发病率逐年增长，已超过62.6万/年，居于恶性肿瘤的第5位；死亡接近60万/年，位居肿瘤相关死亡的第3位^[1]。原发性肝癌在我国高发，我国发病人数约占全球的55%，在肿瘤相关死亡中仅次于肺癌，位居第二。既往有手术、TACE、射频消融、中药、免疫等治疗方法。SHARP和ORIENTAL 2个Ⅲ期试验证实，多激酶抑制剂索拉非尼组较安慰剂组在无进展生存期(progress free survival, PFS)、疾病进展时间(time to progression, TTP)和总生存期(overall survival, OS)等方面显示明显的风险比(HR)优势^[2-3]。本研究回顾性分析晚期肝细胞癌患者给予索拉非尼单用或联合TACE治疗观察患者的疗效和不良反应。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2009年3月—2011年1月在本院治疗和申请中华慈善总会援赠项目的30例晚期肝细胞癌患者，给予口服索拉非尼单用或联合TACE治疗，患者用药2个月后进行观察。患者的一般资料见表1。入选标准：(1)不适合手术或局部治疗，手术或局部治疗后疾病进展的晚期肝细胞癌；(2)至少有1个可测量的未治疗病灶(螺旋CT扫描≥10 mm)；(3)ECOG体力状况评分0~2；(4)预期寿命至少12周的受试者；(5)能够接受治疗和随访。

1.2 方法

索拉非尼起始剂量均为每次400 mg，每日2次口服，如果发生不可耐受的不良反应，减量至每次400 mg，每日1次口服，若仍不可耐受，则再减量至400 mg，隔日1次口服，仍需减量或中断用药的患者退出本研究。20例患者在服用

索拉非尼的基础上联合TACE治疗。

表 1 患者基本情况
Tab. 1 Basic conditions of patients

| Clinicopathological parameter | Number of case | n(%) |
|--|----------------|-------|
| Age/year | 50 | 29-75 |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 24 | 80.00 |
| Female | 6 | 20.00 |
| Hepatitis history | | |
| HBV | 23 | 76.67 |
| HCV | 2 | 6.67 |
| Alcholic and others | 5 | 16.67 |
| ECOG | | |
| 0 | 6 | 20.00 |
| 1 | 22 | 73.33 |
| 2 | 2 | 6.67 |
| Child-Pugh | | |
| A | 24 | 80.00 |
| B | 5 | 16.67 |
| C | 1 | 3.33 |
| BCLC | | |
| B | 13 | 43.33 |
| C | 17 | 56.67 |
| AFP/ $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$) | | |
| <400 | 13 | 43.33 |
| >400 | 17 | 56.67 |
| Diameter/cm | | |
| <5 | 10 | 33.33 |
| >5 | 20 | 66.67 |
| Extrahepatic metastasis | | |
| Yes | 17 | 56.67 |
| No | 13 | 43.33 |
| History of intervention | | |
| Yes | 20 | 66.67 |
| No | 10 | 33.33 |
| Diagnostic criteria | | |
| Pathological diagnosis | 11 | 36.67 |
| Clinical diagnosis | 19 | 63.33 |

1.3 观察指标

按RECIST 1.0标准，每2个月评价疗效，分为完全缓解(complete response, CR)、部分

缓解(partial response, PR)、疾病稳定(stable disease, SD)和疾病进展(progressive disease, PD)。观察临床获益率(clinical benefit rate, CBR)、随访中位至疾病进展时间(time to progress, TTP)和总生存期(overall survival, OS), 观察不良反应。

1.4 统计学处理

所有分析用SPSS 16.0统计软件操作。单变量分析用 χ^2 检验、Fisher's精确检验和秩和检验。生存分析用Kaplan-Meier法, 不同分组之间的比较用log-rank检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 疗效

随访至2011年10月1日, 30例患者中28例接受规律随访, 随访率达93.3%。其中PR 3例, SD 16例, PD 11例, CBR为63.3%, 其中10例单用索拉非尼组PR 1例, SD 5例, PD 4例, CBR为60.0%; 20例联合治疗组PR 2例, SD 11例, PD 7例, CBR为65.0%。患者生存期为3个月的共27例(90%), 6个月为24例(80%), 9个月为21例(70%), 生存期达1年以上的9例(30%), 全组中位TTP为7个月, 中位OS为9个月。在索拉非尼治疗基础上有20例患者加1~9次TACE治疗, 联合组患者TTP为7个月, OS为14个月, 单用索拉非尼组患者TTP为6个月, OS为9个月, 根据Kaplan-Meier法进行生存分析检验, 差异无统计学意义($P=0.067\ 2$ 和 $0.058\ 9$, 图1)。

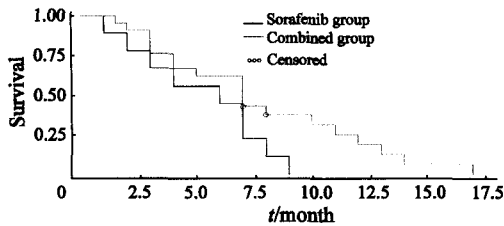


图 1 索拉非尼单药组与联合TACE组TTP比较

Fig. 1 Comparison of TTP between groups of sorafenib alone and sorafenib in combination with TACE

2.2 不良反应

患者用药1~2周开始出现不良反应, 其中手足皮肤反应23例, 腹泻24例, 高血压14例, 乏力24例, 脱发9例, 出现3度不良反应10例

(表2)。两组患者不良反应经 χ^2 检验, 差异无统计学意义。其中1例3度手足皮肤反应患者给予减量, 减量方案按照SHARP试验进行, 首先减量为400 mg, 每日1次, 1周后仍不能耐受再减量为400 mg, 隔日1次, 减量2周后患者不良反应恢复至2度, 给予原剂量口服可耐受; 6例3度腹泻患者, 2例患者未减量, 继续服用同时给予黄连素 0.2 g, 每日3次, 口服; 思密达1袋, 每日3次, 口服, 治疗后3~5天腹泻可降至1~2度, 在病程中反复出现3度腹泻, 给予对症治疗有效, 未减量, 4例给予减量后腹泻减轻; 3例3度高血压患者未减量, 给予调整降压药物血压降至1~2度; 1例患者出现高胆红素血症, 不良反应3级, 考虑可能与索拉非尼相关, 停药1周, 给予注射用复方甘草酸单胺 160 mg+5%葡萄糖注射液250 mL, 每日1次, 静脉滴注, 还原性谷胱甘肽注射液1 800 mg+5%葡萄糖注射液100 mL, 每日1次, 静脉滴注; 1周后胆红素下降至不良反应2级, 继续原剂量口服未再出现3级不良反应。

表 2 单用索拉非尼组与联合TACE组患者不良反应情况

Tab. 2 Adverse reactions of patients receiving sorafenib alone and sorafenib in combination with TACE

| Adverse event | [n(%)] | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| | Sorafenib (n=10) | | TACE +Sorafenib (n=20) | |
| | Any grade | Grade III | Any grade | Grade III |
| HFSR | 6(60.0) | 1(10.0) | 17(85.0) | 0(0) |
| Diarrhea | 7(70.0) | 1(10.0) | 17(85.0) | 5(25.0) |
| Hypertention | 5(50.0) | 1(10.0) | 9(45.0) | 2(10.0) |
| Rash | 3(30.0) | 0(0) | 4(20.0) | 0(0) |
| Fatigue | 2(20.0) | 0(0) | 6(30.0) | 0(0) |
| Alopecia | 3(30.0) | 0(0) | 6(30.0) | 0(0) |
| Oral ulcer | 1(10.0) | 0(0) | 0(0) | 0(0) |
| Anorexia | 2(20.0) | 0(0) | 5(25.0) | 0(0) |
| Hyperbilirubinemia | 0(0) | 0(0) | 1(10.0) | 0(0) |
| Arthralgia | 0(0) | 0(0) | 1(10.0) | 0(0) |
| Hoarseness | 1(10.0) | 0(0) | 0(0) | 0(0) |

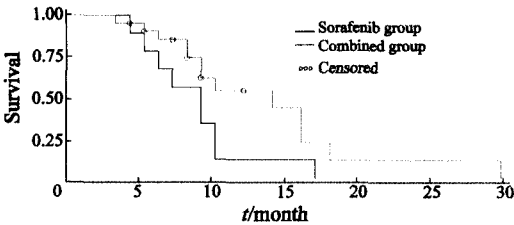


图 2 索拉非尼单药组与联合TACE组OS比较

Fig. 2 Comparison of OS between groups of sorafenib alone and sorafenib in combination with TACE

患者中有1例声音嘶哑,该不良反应在SHARP和ORIENTAL中均未有报道,患者胸部CT未见纵隔淋巴结肿大,排除压迫喉返神经可能,喉镜未见声带异常,既往无咽炎病史,考虑可能与服用索拉非尼相关。1例关节痛,1例口腔黏膜溃疡,对症治疗后好转,30例患者均未因不良反应退出治疗。

3 讨 论

原发性肝癌是我国常见的恶性肿瘤之一,近年来发病率有增高趋势,预后差。分子靶向治疗为原发性肝癌的治疗提供了新的思路。索拉非尼是一种口服的多靶点的多激酶抑制剂,能通过抑制丝氨酸-苏氨酸激酶(c-RAF和突变型及野生型BRAF)、血管内皮生长因子受体-2、血小板衍生生长因子受体、FLT3、Ret和c-Kit受体酪氨酸激酶而起作用的,可阻断肿瘤细胞增殖和血管形成^[4-8]。2007年在ASCO大会上公布的一项国际多中心的Ⅲ期临床研究SHARP研究结果显示,索拉非尼治疗组中位OS为10.7个月,中位TTP为5.5个月,安慰剂组的中位OS为7.9个月($HR=0.69$, $95\%CI: 0.55 \sim 0.87$, $P < 0.001$),索拉非尼显著提高了晚期肝癌患者3个月的生存率,因治疗组的显著优势该研究在第二阶段被终止;另一项研究结果显示,索拉非尼治疗组中位OS为6.5个月,安慰剂组中位OS为4.2个月($HR=0.68$, $95\%CI: 0.50 \sim 0.93$, $P < 0.014$)。两项研究证实索拉非尼能有效地阻止病情恶化,显著延长晚期肝癌患者的生存时间,开创了肝癌靶向治疗的新时代^[2-3]。

索拉非尼可以阻断肿瘤增殖和血管形成,从而抑制TACE后残存肿瘤生长及肿瘤侧支循环的形成,两者联合可取得较好的治疗效果^[9]。在本临床观察中,在索拉非尼治疗基础上有20例患者加1~9次TACE治疗,这些患者的TTP和OS均有延长,但差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。该观察中联合组较单药组TTP和OS均有延长,但差异无统计学意义($P < 0.05$),这可能因为样本量小,如增加样本量,延长随访时间,可能会出现阳性结果。

索拉非尼引起的不良反应主要表现在手、

足部皮肤反应和腹泻,其次是高血压和脱发,对症治疗后好转。本研究中30例患者均未因不良反应而退出治疗,两组患者差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。有1例患者出现声音嘶哑,该不良反应在SHARP和ORIENTAL中均未有报道,患者胸部CT未见纵隔淋巴结肿大,排除压迫喉返神经可能,喉镜未见声带异常,既往无咽炎病史,考虑可能与服用索拉非尼相关。患者手足皮肤反应发生率较高,考虑研究地点在北方,寒冷干燥的环境可能会导致患者皮肤干燥,手足皮肤反应发生率增加。

综上所述,索拉非尼在中国人群中治疗晚期原发性肝癌,疗效确切,其不良反应可耐受,且在单用和联合TACE治疗两组间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。本观察索拉非尼联合TACE治疗可延长患者TTP和OS,在后续扩大样本量的观察分析中可能会有进一步的结果。

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