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TAC 方案联合西黄丸对Ⅲ期乳腺癌患者 P53, HER-2 及 TOP II 水平的影响 *

岳雁鸿¹ 曾 燕¹ 郑华芳¹ 何俊安¹ 孙治君²

(1 眉山市中医医院乳腺科 四川 眉山 620010;

2 重庆医科大学附属第二医院普外科 重庆 400016)

摘要 目的:研究 TAC 方案联合西黄丸对Ⅲ期乳腺癌患者 P53、HER-2、TOP II 影响。**方法:**回顾性分析 2014 年 3 月至 2016 年 2 月在本院进行治疗的Ⅲ期乳腺癌患者 78 例,根据治疗方法分为对照组和观察组。对照组患者采用 TAC 方案治疗,观察组患者采用 TAC 方案联合西黄丸治疗。评价两组患者的临床疗效、治疗前和治疗后 P53 基因(P53)、人表皮生长因子受体-2(HER-2)、拓扑异构酶 II(TOP-II)表达情况,以及雌激素水平。**结果:**观察组总有效率显著高于对照组($P<0.05$)。观察组和对照组的 P53 水平比较无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。观察组 HER-2、TOP II 阳性表达率显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。治疗后,观察组促黄体生成素(LH)、促卵泡生成素(FSH)水平显著高于对照组($P<0.05$),血清雌酮(E1)、雌二醇(E2)水平显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**TAC 方案联合西黄丸治疗Ⅲ期乳腺癌可有效改善患者雌激素水平,降低 HER-2 及 TOP II 阳性表达率,值得推广应用。

关键词:TAC 方案;西黄丸;乳腺癌;P53 基因;人表皮生长因子受体-2;拓扑异构酶 II

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Effect of TAC and Xihuangwan on Levels of P53, Human Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor 2 and Topoisomerase II in Patients Breast Cancer at Stage III*

YUE Yan-hong¹, ZENG Yan¹, ZHENG Hua-fang¹, HE Jun-an¹, SUN Zhi-jun²

(1 Galactophore Department, Meishan traditional Chinese medicine hospital, Sichuan, Meishan, 620010, China;

2 Department of general surgery, Second Hospital Affiliated to Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing, 400016, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To study the effect of TAC scheme combined with xihuangwan on the levels of P53 gene, human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 and topoisomerase II on breast cancer patients. **Methods:** We retrospectively analyzed the patients with stage III breast cancer who were treated in our hospital from March 2014 to February 2016. The patients treated by TAC regimen were regarded as the control group. The patients treated by TAC plus Xihuang Pill were the observation group. The clinical efficacy of two groups was evaluated. P53, human epidermal growth factor receptor-2 (HER-2) and topoisomerase II (TOP-II), and estrogen levels were measured before and after treatment in the two groups. **Results:** After treatment, the total effective rate in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference between the observation group and the control group ($P>0.05$). The positive rates of HER-2 and TOP II in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the levels of luteinizing hormone (LH) and follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$), serum estrone (E1), estradiol (E2) level significantly lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** TAC scheme and xihuangwan can effectively improve the levels of estrogen in patients with stage III breast cancer, and decrease the ehers-2 and TOP II positive expressions, which is worthy of clinical application.

Key words: TAC scheme; Xihuangwan; Breast cancer; P53 gene; Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2; Topoisomerase II

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前言

乳腺癌是女性常见的恶性肿瘤,发病机制主要是乳腺上皮细胞受到多种致癌因子影响而导致基因突变,正常组织受到无限增殖的癌细胞侵蚀,致使乳房结构遭到破坏,发生乳头溢乳、乳腺疼痛、乳腺肿块等临床症状^[1,2]。在Ⅲ期乳腺癌患者中,其

肿瘤增多均大于 5 cm,并且周围伴有广泛粘连。尽管化疗方案可避免新转移灶及耐药细胞株的形成,控制微小转移病变,延长生存期,但会增加凝血时间延长、胃肠道反应等副作用,影响患者的生存质量^[3,4]。西黄丸具有消肿止痛、活血化痰、清热解毒作用,在治疗小肠疝、肺疝、流注、痰核、瘰、乳岩中应用得较多,也有研究者将西黄丸应用在乳腺癌、肝癌等恶性肿瘤疾病中^[5]。

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作者简介:岳雁鸿(1977-),男,硕士,副主任医师,主要从事乳腺、甲状腺、胰腺及微创外科研究

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为了临床治疗 III 期乳腺癌中提供更多参考价值,本文就 TAC 方案联合西黄丸对 III 期乳腺癌患者 P53 基因(P53)、人表皮生长因子受体-2(human epidermal growth factor receptor 2, HER-2)、拓扑异构酶 II(topoisomerase II, TOP II)影响进行研究,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

回顾性分析 2014 年 3 月至 2016 年 2 月在本院治疗的 III 期乳腺癌患者 78 例,其中经 TAC 方案治疗的患者视为对照组,经 TAC 方案联合西黄丸治疗的患者为观察组。其中观察组年龄为 27~76 岁,平均(35.87±2.11)岁;体重为 54~65kg,平均(60.43±1.02)kg。对照组年龄为 26~75 岁,平均(35.74±2.08)岁;体重为 55~66 kg,平均(60.51±1.05)kg。两组患者的年龄、体重等临床资料比较无明显差异性($P>0.05$),可比性较强。纳入标准:①临床诊断均和中国进展期乳腺癌共识指南中的标准相符^[6];皮肤为凹陷;较差的肿块活动性、无清楚界限和光滑的表面;乳房中存在肿块现象,III 度硬度;乳头伴有浆血性液体溢出;通过病理证实为乳腺癌 III 期;②患者自愿加入本次研究;③年龄在 26~76 岁之间;④经超声、影像检查,均未出现其他脏器严重器质性病变;⑤无精神疾病史,均能配合完成本次研究。

1.2 方法

所有患者均采用乳腺癌手术治疗,手术方式均根据患者病情选取。术后对照组使用 TAC 方案进行化疗,包括静脉推注 75 mg/m² 的多西他赛, d1; 静脉推注 50 mg/m² 的阿霉素, d1; 静脉推注 500 mg/m² 的环磷酰胺, d1, 在用药当天输液 2000 mL, 21 天为 1 个治疗疗程,连续治疗 6 个疗程。观察组在对照组治疗基础上口服西黄丸(生产厂家:九寨沟天然药业集团有限责任公司,规格:每 20 粒重 1 g,生产批号:20140122), 3 g/次, 2 次/天,以 21 天为 1 个疗程,连续治疗 6 个疗程。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 疗效评价 按照世界卫生组织所推荐的《实体瘤疗效评价标准》^[7]对两组患者的临床疗效予以评价,主要包括显效、有效、无效,显效:经治疗结束后,患者的临床症状如腋窝淋巴结肿大、皮肤凹陷、乳头溢液、乳腺疼痛等以及体征均完全消失,

病灶也完全消失;有效:经治疗后,患者的临床症状和体征明显改善,最大肿瘤直径缩小程度 $\geq 30\%$;无效:经治疗后,患者的临床症状和体征未发生任何改变甚至加重,经头颅 MRI 或 CT 检查有新的病灶出现,最大肿瘤直径缩小程度不足 30%或者有所增大。总有效=显效+有效。

1.3.2 P53、HER-2、TOP II 阳性表达检测 比较两组患者治疗前后 P53、HER-2、TOP II 阳性表达情况,所有患者在治疗前进行空心针活检,在治疗结束后对手术切除标本和空心针活检标本予以常规切片、石蜡包埋,使用免疫组化 S-P 法检测 P53、HER-2、TOP II,免疫组化试剂盒和鼠抗人 P53、TOP II 单抗,兔抗人 HER-2 多抗均由北京中山试剂公司提供。对 1000 个乳腺癌细胞进行计算,增殖指数=(阳性细胞数/1000)×100%。P53 核染色则为蛋白染色,阳性判断标准根据细胞核中所出现的棕黄色作为依据,增殖指数 $>10\%$ 则属于表达阳性;在细胞核中发现 TOP II 阳性表达,呈现出黄色或棕黄色弥漫性分布,增殖指数 $\geq 50\%$ 则属于表达阳性;HER-2 免疫染色根据细胞质和(或)细胞膜呈现出明显的棕黄色则为阳性表达,增殖指数 $>50\%$ 则属于表达阳性。

1.3.3 雌激素水平检测 比较两组患者治疗前后雌激素水平,分别在治疗前和治疗后抽取两组患者 3 mL 的空腹外周静脉血,放置在无菌抗凝管中,静置 30 min, 3000 r/min,离心 15 min 后取出上清血液,然后将其标本放置在 -80℃低温箱中待测,使用放射免疫法检测促黄体生成素(luteinizing hormone, LH)、促卵泡生成素(follicle stimulating hormone, FSH)、血清雌酮(estrone, E1)、雌二醇(estradiol, E2)水平。

1.4 统计学处理

本次实验数据处理选择 SPSS11.5 软件包进行,计量资料用($\bar{x} \pm s$)来表示,采用 t 检验,计数资料用[n(%)]来表示,采取 χ^2 检验,等级资料采取[n(%)]来表示,并进行秩和检验,其 $P<0.05$ 表明差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者临床疗效比较

治疗后,观察组总的有效率显著高于对照组[87.18%(34/39)比 58.97%(23/39)],差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 两组患者治疗的临床疗效比较分析[n(%)]
Table 1 Comparison of clinical efficacy between two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Case	Excellent	Effective	Invalid	The total efficacy
Observation group	39	26(66.67)	8(20.51)	5(12.82)	34(87.18)*
Control group	39	4(10.26)	19(48.72)	16(41.03)	23(58.97)

Note: compared with control group, * $P<0.05$.

2.2 治疗前后两组患者 P53、HER-2 及 TOP II 阳性表达比较

治疗前,两组患者 P53、HER-2、TOP II 阳性表达率比较无显著性差异($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组患者 P53 阳性表达率升高,但和治疗前相比无明显差异性($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组患者 HER-2、TOP II 阳性表达率较治疗前明显降低($P<0.05$);治疗后,观察组 HER-2、TOP II 阳性表达率显著低于对照组($P<0.$

05),见表 2。

2.3 治疗前后两组患者雌激素水平比较

治疗前,两组患者 LH、FSH、E1 及 E2 水平比较无显著性差异($P>0.05$);治疗后,两组患者 LH 及 FSH 水平较治疗前显著升高($P<0.05$);治疗后,观察组 LH 及 FSH 水平显著高于对照组($P<0.05$);治疗后,两组患者 E1 及 E2 水平较治疗前显著

表 2 治疗前后两组患者 P53,HER-2 及 TOP II 阳性表达比较[n(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of positive expressions of P53, HER-2 and TOP II between two groups before and after treatment [n(%)]

Groups	n	P53		HER-2		TOP II	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Observation group	39	23(58.97)	26(66.67)	25(64.10)	11(28.21)*#	27(69.23)	12(30.77)*#
Control group	39	24(61.54)	27(69.23)	24(61.54)	17(43.59)*#	26(66.67)	18(46.15)*#

Note: compared with before treatment, *P<0.05; compared with control group after treatment, #P<0.05.

降低(P<0.05);治疗后,观察组 E1 及 E2 水平显著低于对照组 (P<0.05)。见表 3。

表 3 治疗前后两组患者雌激素水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison of estrogen levels between two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	LH(mIU/mL)		FSH(mIU/mL)		E1(pg/mL)		E2(pg/mL)	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Observation group	39	24.33± 2.21	45.24± 4.02**	51.21± 5.32	74.32± 7.21**	68.32± 4.53	35.43± 3.12**	89.32± 8.98	52.34± 5.12**
Control group	39	24.36± 2.25	34.43± 3.67*	51.25± 5.38	65.87± 6.13*	68.38± 4.56	46.88± 4.18*	89.35± 8.97	69.43± 6.03*

Note: compared with before treatment, *P<0.05; compared with control group after treatment, **P<0.05.

3 讨论

中医学中,气血瘀滞是造成乳腺癌的主要因素,而西黄丸主要由没药、麝香、牛黄、乳香中药组合而成^[11]。其中,没药和乳香具有去腐生肌、消肿止痛、行气活血功效;麝香味辛性温、香窜通络通络,有着散瘀消肿散结作用;牛黄性凉,味苦、甘,具备化痰利胆、清热解毒作用^[12,13]。上述药物联合使用可共同发挥散结止痛、消肿、行气活血、清热解毒作用。因此,在 III 期乳腺癌患者中使用西黄丸可有效缓解患者的疼痛感,改善临床症状,提高临床疗效^[14]。本研究结果显示,对 III 期乳腺癌患者予以 TAC 方案联合西黄丸治疗,患者的临床疗效高至 87.18%,明显比单纯 TAC 方案治疗的有效率高。

雌激素为女性内分泌中重要的评判指标,分泌过多的雌激素会降低黄体酮及孕激素的分泌量,对所诱发的纤维组织增生、乳腺上皮细胞及乳腺癌中能做出有效的诊断^[15,16]。本研究结果显示,III 期乳腺癌患者经 TAC 方案联合西黄丸治疗后,LH、FSH 水平显著升高,E1、E2 水平显著降低,在改善雌激素水平方面,联合治疗的效果显著优于单纯 TAC 方案方案,提示 TAC 方案联合西黄丸在 III 期乳腺癌患者中能有效阻碍癌细胞转移扩散,抑制病情的进一步发展。

野生型 P53 能对恶性细胞的增殖起着明显抑制作用,维持细胞正常生长,当 P53 发生突变后,在肿瘤增殖中所发挥的抑制作用会有所丧失,经免疫组化进行检测,为突变型 P53,就理论而言,化疗药物有利于突变,因此 P53 阳性表达率会有所上升^[17,18]。尽管本研究中对 III 期乳腺癌患者予以单纯 TAC 方案化疗以及 TAC 方案联合西黄丸治疗后,P53 阳性表达率较治疗前均有所上升,但上升的幅度较小,可能和本次研究中样本量偏少有关。

HER-2 表达过量提示基因扩增,也表明肿瘤恶性程度较高,在内分泌治疗中存在较差的反应性,易出现复发现象,患者均有着较短的生存期,因此,临床中在判断乳腺癌患者的预后时常将其视为一个独立指标^[19,20]。本研究对 III 期乳腺癌患者予以 TAC 方案联合西黄丸治疗后,HER-2 阳性表达率显著降低,降低幅度明显优于单纯 TAC 方案化疗,提示在 III 期乳腺癌患者中使用 TAC 方案联合西黄丸进行治疗,患者对此治疗方案的敏感性较高。

TOPII 属于催化拓扑结构发生变化的酶系,在 DNA 的复制、翻译、染色体分离、转录中均起着参与性作用。化疗药物主要是通过和 TOPII 相结合,进而导致 DNA 复制以及转录异常,抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖,作为肿瘤化疗药物作用的主要靶酶。本研究结果显示,通过对乳腺癌患者予以 TAC 方案联合西黄丸治疗后,TOPII 阳性表达率明显降低,其降低的幅度显著优于单纯 TAC 方案化疗者。

总之,TAC 方案联合西黄丸治疗 III 期乳腺癌,可有效改善患者的雌激素水平,降低患者 HER-2 及 TOPII 阳性表达率,临床疗效良好。

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