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CAP 方案联合艾迪注射液治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌的临床研究 *

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摘要 目的:研究 CAP 方案联合艾迪注射液治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌的效果。**方法:**选择 2016 年 1 月~2019 年 1 月我院的 81 例晚期非小细胞肺癌患者,随机分为两组。对照组的 41 例晚期非小细胞肺癌患者采用 CAP 方案,即快速静脉滴注吡柔比星 50 mg/m² 和环磷酰胺 600 mg/m², d1, 顺铂 80 mg/m², d2-d4, 1 个周期为 28 d, 共治疗 2 个周期。观察组的 40 例晚期非小细胞肺癌患者联合静脉滴注艾迪注射液,每次 50 mL,每天 1 次,1 个疗程为 3 w, 共治疗 3 个疗程。比较两组的免疫功能、生活质量和不良反应情况。**结果:**观察组的有效率明显高于对照组($P<0.05$);观察组治疗后的 CD4⁺、CD3⁺ 及 CD4⁺/CD8⁺ 明显升高($P<0.05$),且明显高于对照组($P<0.05$);观察组的生活质量提高 17 例,稳定 10 例,降低 6 例,观察组的生活质量改善率为 82.50%(33/40),明显高于对照组的 53.66%(22/41)($P<0.05$);观察组的消化道反应发生率明显低于对照组($P<0.05$),两组的过敏反应、神经毒性和脱发发生率无明显差异($P>0.05$)。**结论:**艾迪注射液联合 CAP 方案可以提高晚期非小细胞肺癌的化疗疗效以及生活质量,改善免疫功能,减轻化疗所致的不良反应。

关键词:艾迪注射液; CAP 方案; 非小细胞肺癌; 免疫功能; 生活质量

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Clinical Study of CAP Regimen Combined with Aidi Injection in the Treatment of Advanced Non-small Cell Lung Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the effect of CAP regimen combined with Aidi injection in the treatment of advanced non-small cell lung cancer. **Methods:** Selected 81 cases of patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer who were treated in our hospital from January 2016 to January 2019, divided into two groups randomly. In the control group, 41 patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer were treated with CAP regimen, rapid intravenous drip of pirarubicin 50 mg/m² and cyclophosphamide 600 mg/m², d1, cisplatin 80 mg/m², d2-d4, a cycle of 28 days, a total of 2 cycles. The observation group of 40 patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer combined with intravenous drip of Aidi injection, 50 mL each time, once a day, a course of 3 weeks, a total of three courses of treatment. The immune function, quality of life and adverse reactions were compared between the two groups. **Results:** The effective rate of the observation group was significantly higher than control group ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the levels of CD4⁺, CD3⁺, CD4⁺/CD8⁺ in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group ($P<0.05$). The quality of life in the observation group was improved in 17 cases, stabilized in 10 cases and decreased in 6 cases. The improvement rate of the quality of life in the observation group was 82.50% (33/40), which was significantly higher than that in the control group (53.66% (22/41)($P<0.05$)). The incidence of digestive tract reaction in the observation group was significantly lower than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidence of allergic reaction, neurotoxicity and alopecia between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Aidi injection combined with CAP regimen can improve the efficacy and quality of life of patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer, improve immune function and alleviate adverse reactions caused by chemotherapy.

Key words: Aidi injection; CAP regimen; Non-small cell lung cancer; Immune function; Quality of life

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前言

肺癌是对人类健康造成严重危害的一种常见疾病,非小细胞肺癌大约占肺癌的 80%~85%^[1]。由于非小细胞肺癌早期的

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症状往往并不典型,仅有咳嗽和咳嗽等症状,极易被患者及其家属所忽略,70%~80%的肺癌患者在发现病情时已经到了III B~IV期,丧失了手术切除的时机,只能采取以全身化疗为主的治疗^[2-5]。CAP方案是治疗肺癌的有效方案之一,但其相关的药物毒副作用会对患者的化疗耐受性和生活质量造成一定影响。研究发现,采用中医药与化疗药联合使用时可以发挥增效减毒的效果,且中药中所提取的有效成分可以在一定程度上抑制肿瘤的生长^[6-8]。艾迪注射液是一种新型的、具有双相调节功能的广谱抗癌中成药,被用于治疗多种恶性肿瘤^[9]。但是目前临床上尚无艾迪注射液以及CAP方案联合使用的相关研究报道。鉴于此,为了提高化疗的治疗效果,并且尽量减轻化疗的不良反应,改善生活质量,我院从2016年1月~2019年1月采取艾迪注射液联合CAP方案治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌患者,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择2016年1月~2019年1月我院的81例晚期非小细胞肺癌患者,纳入标准:经细胞学或者病理学确诊的无法手术进行治疗的晚期(III B期或者IV期),且均为初治患者,均知情同意。排除标准:过敏体质;合并严重器质性或感染性疾病;精神障碍疾病患者。用抽签法随机分为两组。观察组40例,男24例,女16例;年龄33~75岁,平均(51.34±7.36)岁;病程5个月~3年,平均(1.24±0.39)年。对照组41例,男27例,女14例;年龄33~74岁,平均(50.38±6.45)岁;病程5个月~3年,平均(1.39±0.42)年。两组的基线资料具有可比性。

1.2 方法

对照组:采用CAP方案,快速静脉滴注吡柔比星(国药准字H10930106,深圳万乐药业有限公司)50 mg/m²和环磷酰胺(国药准字H20093393,浙江海正药业)600 mg/m²,d1,顺铂(国药准字H20056422,山东凤凰制药)80 mg/m²,d 2-d 4。1个周期为28 d,共治疗2个周期。观察组:联合静脉滴注艾迪注射液(国药准字Z52020236,贵州益佰制药公司),每次50 mL,每天1次。1个疗程为3 w,共治疗3个疗程。两组治疗期间都没有病例脱落。

1.3 观察指标

(1)根据RECIST1.1标准^[9]评估晚期非小细胞肺癌的疗效,分为疾病进展(PD)、疾病稳定(SD)、部分缓解(PR)以及完全缓解(CR)。有效率=PR+CR。

(2)在治疗前后,采取美国BD生产的FACSCalibur流式细胞仪检测CD4⁺、CD3⁺、CD8⁺及CD4⁺/CD8⁺。

(3)治疗后,采取Karnofsky评分判断生活质量。Karnofsky评分减少>10分为降低,Karnofsky评分减少或者增加≤10分为稳定,Karnofsky评分增加>10分为提高。改善率=提高+稳定。

(4)记录两组患者过敏反应、消化道反应、神经毒性和脱发发生情况。

1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS 20.0,计量资料对比用t检验,计数资料用 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 疗效比较

观察组的有效率明显高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 临床疗效比较[例(%)]

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical effect [n(%)]

Groups	n	CR	PR	SD	PD	The total effect rate
Control group	41	5(12.19)	12(29.27)	14(34.15)	10(24.39)	17(41.46)
Observation group	40	7(17.50)	20(50.00)	10(25.00)	3(7.50)	27(67.50)*

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

2.2 免疫功能比较

观察组治疗后的CD4⁺、CD3⁺及CD4⁺/CD8⁺明显升高

($P<0.05$),且明显高于对照组($P<0.05$),见表2。

表2 免疫功能比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of immune function ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n		CD4 ⁺	CD3 ⁺	CD8 ⁺	CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺
Control group	41	Before treatment	46.92±7.34	61.73±8.34	29.54±4.36	1.47±0.52
		After treatment	41.27±5.36	58.07±6.25 [#]	30.17±3.65	1.15±0.42 [#]
Observation group	40	Before treatment	45.89±8.26	61.25±7.93	29.27±3.92	1.48±0.51
		After treatment	50.38±9.14* [#]	64.95±8.62* [#]	28.04±4.35	1.79±0.53* [#]

Note: Compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$; compared with before treatment, [#] $P<0.05$.

2.3 生活质量改善率比较

观察组的生活质量提高17例,稳定10例,降低6例,观察

组的生活质量改善率为82.50%(33/40),明显高于对照组的53.66%(22/41)($P<0.05$),见表3。

表 3 生活质量改善率比较[例(%)]

Table 3 Comparison of the improvement rate of quality of life [n(%)]

Groups	n	Increase	Stable	Reduce	Improvement rate
Control group	41	12 (29.27)	10 (24.39)	19 (46.34)	22 (53.66)
Observation group	40	17 (45.50)	16 (40.00)	7 (17.50)	33 (82.50)*

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

2.4 过敏反应、消化道反应、神经毒性和脱发的发生率比较

观察组的消化道反应发生率明显低于对照组($P<0.05$), 两

组的过敏反应、神经毒性和脱发发生率无明显差异($P>0.05$), 见表 4。

表 4 过敏反应、消化道反应、神经毒性和脱发的发生率比较[例(%)]

Table 4 Comparison of incidence of allergic reaction, digestive tract reaction, neurotoxicity and alopecia [n(%)]

Groups	n	Anaphylaxis	Digestive tract reaction	Neurotoxicity	Alopecia
Control group	41	2(4.88)	18(43.90)	9(21.95)	17(41.46)
Observation group	40	1(2.50)	9(22.50)*	7(17.50)	16(40.00)

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

3 讨论

目前,肺癌占全球癌症死因的第一位,非小细胞肺癌包括鳞癌、大细胞癌以及腺癌,与小细胞癌相比,非小细胞肺癌患者的癌细胞生长分裂速度相对较慢,扩散和转移比较晚^[10-12]。非小细胞肺癌患者往往会伴有不同严重程度的咳嗽、胸闷、发热、胸痛、咯血和食欲减退等,病情到后期时,会累及患者其他的组织和器官,使治疗的困难程度大大增加,并且会使死亡的风险升高^[13-15]。研究发现,非小细胞肺癌的死亡率已经连续多年超过乳腺癌、前列腺癌以及结直肠癌死亡率的总和^[16,17]。化疗是其首选的治疗方法,因化疗药物本身具有较强的毒性作用,会对免疫系统造成一定损伤,导致生活质量降低,引发胃肠道反应和骨髓抑制等^[18-20]。故寻找一种不但可以提高化疗效果,还能增强免疫功能,减轻毒性反应的治疗药物具有重要的意义^[21]。

艾迪注射液是从多种中药成分(人参、斑蝥、刺五加和黄芪)中提取而制成。其中,黄芪能增强免疫功能,延缓机体细胞衰老的发展速度;斑蝥素是抗癌的有效成分;人参具有生津、补脾益肺和安神的作用,研究发现,人参联合化疗可以改善肺癌患者的生活质量,减少不良反应,明显增强化疗效果^[22];刺五加具有“补中益精、强志意、坚筋骨”的功能。诸药合用,共奏消痰散结、清热解毒、扶正祛邪的作用,能多靶点治疗肿瘤,可用于治疗直肠癌、原发性肝癌、恶性淋巴瘤、妇科恶性肿瘤和肺癌等。本研究发现,观察组的有效率明显高于对照组。证明了艾迪注射液具有确切的化疗增效作用,与钟媛等^[23]的研究结果相一致。

多项研究均认为,免疫治疗在非小细胞肺癌中具有重要的作用^[24-27]。肿瘤细胞的发展与机体的细胞免疫功能紧密相关,二者之间互为因果^[28]。机体的抗肿瘤反应主要为细胞免疫反应,其中 T 淋巴细胞在肿瘤免疫反应中发挥调控效果,CD8⁺、CD4⁺及 CD3⁺在数量、活性以及比例上的改善与肿瘤的发展均具有紧密的相关性^[29,30]。只有当机体的 CD4⁺/CD8⁺保持正常水平时,才可以产生正常的抗肿瘤效果。观察组治疗后的 CD4⁺、CD3⁺及 CD4⁺/CD8⁺明显高于对照组。表明艾迪注射液不但能抑制肿瘤细胞发生增殖,诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡,还可以增强机体的免疫

功能,抑制肿瘤细胞的远处转移及快速生长。与肖政等^[31]的研究结果相一致。其原因在于艾迪注射液所包含成分中的人参和黄芪等可以增强 T 细胞以及 B 细胞的功能,刺激干扰素和白细胞介素的生成,增强 LAK 细胞和 NK 细胞的活性,进而增强抗癌效果。艾迪注射液通过保护患者 T 细胞的功能,降低晚期非小细胞肺癌患者免疫细胞的凋亡率,使 CD 细胞的阳性率明显升高,进而抑制肿瘤对机体免疫系统所产生的抑制作用。观察组的消化道反应发生率明显低于对照组,两组的过敏反应、神经毒性和脱发发生率无明显差异。表明艾迪注射液在提高晚期非小细胞肺癌疗效的情况下,在改善生活质量、增强对化疗的耐受性方面具有比较满意的辅助效果。

综上所述,艾迪注射液联合 CAP 方案可以提高晚期非小细胞肺癌的化疗疗效以及生活质量,改善免疫功能,减轻化疗所致的不良反应。

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