



· 专家述评 ·



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## *BRAF* V600突变型非小细胞肺癌的治疗进展

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**[摘要]** 肺癌是中国发病率和死亡率均排在第一位的恶性肿瘤，其中非小细胞肺癌（non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC）约占肺癌的85%。鼠类肉瘤病毒癌基因同源物B1（V-Raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1, *BRAF*）突变在NSCLC中的发生率为1.5%~3.5%，而*BRAF* V600约占所有*BRAF*突变的50%，其中V600E突变最为常见。国内外研究显示，NSCLC中的*BRAF*突变在男女比例和吸烟状态等方面的差异并不一致，而在病理学类型上，*BRAF*突变（尤其是*BRAF* V600E突变）的NSCLC患者均以腺癌为主。*BRAF* V600突变NSCLC患者的预后差，总生存期（overall survival, OS）较短。在此类患者的药物治疗方面，目前化疗和免疫治疗的临床获益并不理想，化疗的无进展生存期（progression-free survival, PFS）仅为1.5~4.2个月；免疫检查点抑制剂治疗*BRAF*突变NSCLC患者的PFS也只有2.5~5.3个月。而近年来靶向治疗的应用，为肺癌*BRAF*突变患者带来了新的希望。Ⅱ期临床试验VE-BASKET使用了*BRAF*抑制剂维莫非尼治疗*BRAF* V600E突变型NSCLC，最终结果显示，患者中位PFS和OS分别为6.5和15.4个月，初步证明了该药的有效性；但安全性仍需关注，约77%的患者发生了3/4级不良事件（adverse event, AE）。另一种*BRAF*抑制剂达拉非尼，对于*BRAF* V600E突变NSCLC患者，在Ⅱ期临床试验BRF113928的三个队列中，分别证明了该药作为单药治疗经治患者（队列A）、联合丝裂原活化蛋白激酶（mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK）激酶（MAPK kinases, MEK）抑制剂曲美替尼治疗经治患者（队列B）以及联合曲美替尼治疗初治患者（队列C）均具有显著疗效，客观缓解率（objective response rate, ORR）分别为33.0%、63.2%和64.0%，PFS分别为5.5、9.7和14.6个月。近期，该研究的5年长期生存随访数据还报告了队列B和C患者的5年OS率分别为19%和22%。BRF113928研究表明，无论作为一线治疗还是后线治疗，达拉非尼联合曲美替尼治疗*BRAF*

V600突变NSCLC患者均具有良好的疗效, 且优于*BRAF*单药靶向治疗。在安全性方面, 常见AE为发热和消化道不良反应等, 且大多为1~2级, 而3/4级AE或因AE而中断治疗的发生率相对较低, 总体上安全可控。在现有治疗药物的开发基础上, *BRAF* V600E突变NSCLC仍有许多值得深入探索的方向, 如: ① 将*BRAF*抑制剂用于辅助/新辅助治疗; ② 靶向联合免疫治疗或抗血管生成药物; ③ 双靶耐药后, 探索耐药机制以开发新靶向药物或新联合治疗模式, 或研发新型*BRAF*抑制剂, 或尝试探索双靶耐药后“再挑战”等。近年来的一些病例报告或探索性研究已经提供了这些方向的线索。目前, 达拉非尼联合曲美替尼已被美国国家综合癌症网络(National Comprehensive Cancer Network, NCCN)和欧洲肿瘤内科学会(European Society for Medical Oncology, ESMO)等多个指南优先推荐为*BRAF* V600E/V600突变NSCLC患者的优选治疗。将聚焦于*BRAF* V600突变NSCLC患者, 对其临床/病理学特征及治疗进展进行系统阐述。

[关键词] 非小细胞肺癌; 鼠类肉瘤滤过性毒菌致癌基因同源体B1; 突变; 抑制剂; 丝裂原活化蛋白激酶抑制剂

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[Abstract] Lung cancer has the highest morbidity and mortality among malignant tumors in China. Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) represents approximately 85% of all new lung cancer diagnoses. V-Raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1 (*BRAF*) mutations emerge in about 1.5%-3.5% of the NSCLC cases. *BRAF* V600 accounts for about 50% of all *BRAF* mutations, among which V600E mutation is the most common. It has been reported that the proportion of men and women and smoking status in patients with *BRAF*-mutant NSCLC are still disputed. Pathological characteristics show that patients with *BRAF*-mutant NSCLC (especially *BRAF* V600E mutation) mainly have adenocarcinoma. Patients with *BRAF* V600-mutant NSCLC have poor prognosis and short overall survival (OS). The clinical benefits of chemotherapy or immunotherapy for *BRAF*-mutant NSCLC are not ideal as reported in the current studies. The progression-free survival (PFS) of patients with *BRAF*-mutant NSCLC treated with chemotherapy is only 1.5-4.2 months, while the PFS of those treated with immune checkpoint inhibitors is 2.5-5.3 months. In recent years, the application of targeted therapy has brought new breakthroughs to the treatment of *BRAF* V600-mutant NSCLC patients. VE-BASKET was a phase II clinical trial, in which the *BRAF* inhibitor vemurafenib was used to treat *BRAF* V600E-mutant NSCLC. The final analysis results showed that the median PFS and OS of those patients were 6.5 months and 15.4 months respectively, which preliminarily proved the effectiveness of vemurafenib. However, about 77% of all patients had grade 3/4 adverse events (AEs) which need to be paid more attention. Dabrafenib, another *BRAF* inhibitor, has achieved significant efficacy in patients with *BRAF* V600E-mutant NSCLC in the phase II clinical trial BRF113928. All patients were divided into three cohorts with dabrafenib monotherapy (cohort A), treated patients with combination therapy of dabrafenib plus mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) kinase (MEK) inhibitor trametinib (cohort B) and untreated patients with combination therapy of dabrafenib plus trametinib (cohort C). The objective response rate (ORR) was 33%, 63.2% and 64%, and PFS was 5.5, 9.7 and 14.6 months in cohort A, B and C, respectively. Recently, the 5-year overall survival (OS) data of this study have also shown that 5-year OS rates of patients in cohort B and C were 19% and 22%, respectively. BRF113928 suggested that dabrafenib plus trametinib had good efficacy in both naive-treatment and treated patients with *BRAF* V600-mutant NSCLC, which was better than single-agent *BRAF* inhibition. The safety

outcomes showed that the common AEs were fever and gastrointestinal reaction. And most of them were grade 1-2, while the incidence of grade 3/4 AEs or interruption of treatment due to AEs were relatively low. Dabrafenib is generally safe and controllable. Based on the development of existing therapeutic drugs, many research subjects of *BRAF* V600E-mutant NSCLC is worthy to be explored, including using *BRAF* inhibitors for adjuvant/neoadjuvant therapy, combination with immunotherapy or antiangiogenic drugs, exploring the drug resistance mechanism to develop new targeted drugs or new combined treatment modes, developing new *BRAF* inhibitors and exploring the *BRAF* inhibitors "re-challenge" after dual-target drug resistance. Some related case reports or exploratory studies in recent years have provided clues to these directions. At present, dabrafenib plus trametinib has been preferably recommended for the treatment of *BRAF* V600E/V600-mutant NSCLC by some guidelines, such as National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) guidelines of the United States and European Society for Medical Oncology (ESMO) guidelines. This article focused on patients with *BRAF* V600-mutant NSCLC, and summarized their clinical or pathological characteristics and the treatment progress.

[Key words] Non-small cell lung cancer; V-Raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1; Mutation; Inhibitor; Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase inhibitor

GLOBOCAN癌症统计数据显示,肺癌目前仍是导致癌症相关死亡的主要原因,2020年全球肺癌死亡人数约为180万<sup>[1]</sup>。非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)约占肺癌的85%<sup>[2]</sup>。

鼠类肉瘤病毒癌基因同源物B1(V-Raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1, *BRAF*)是丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK)通路的关键分子。*BRAF*基因突变可见于多种肿瘤,最初发现于黑色素瘤,且在黑色素瘤中的突变率超过60%<sup>[3]</sup>。在NSCLC中,*BRAF*突变率为1.5%~3.5%;*BRAF* V600约占所有*BRAF*突变的50%,其中最常见类型为V600E突变<sup>[4,5]</sup>。在肺腺癌中,*BRAF* V600E突变率为1%~2%<sup>[4]</sup>。*BRAF*突变与肿瘤不良预后有关,*BRAF* V600突变NSCLC患者总生存期(overall survival, OS)明显短于野生型患者<sup>[4,6]</sup>。在*BRAF* V600突变NSCLC患者的治疗中,有研究<sup>[7-8]</sup>表明化疗或免疫治疗在客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR)和无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)等方面的临床获益有限。在靶向治疗方面,*BRAF*抑制剂和MAPK激酶(MAPK kinase, MEK)抑制剂联合治疗对比*BRAF*单靶治疗呈现出了更好的疗效,ORR为60%~70%,中位PFS为10~15个月<sup>[9]</sup>。因此,美国国家综合癌症网络(National Comprehensive Cancer Network, NCCN)指南和欧洲医学肿瘤内科学会(European Society of Medical Oncology, ESMO)指南均推荐达

拉非尼联合曲美替尼作为*BRAF* V600E/V600突变的晚期或转移性NSCLC患者的首选治疗<sup>[10-11]</sup>。目前,该方案在国内的注册临床研究已入组结束,中国临床肿瘤学会(Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology, CSCO)《非小细胞肺癌诊疗指南(2021)》<sup>[12]</sup>已将达拉非尼单药或达拉非尼联合曲美替尼方案作为*BRAF* V600E突变的转移性NSCLC一线治疗的Ⅱ级推荐。

本文介绍了*BRAF* V600突变型NSCLC患者的临床特征及治疗进展,以期加深临床医师对此类型NSCLC的了解。

### 1 *BRAF* V600突变型NSCLC临床特点和病理学特征

*BRAF*突变可导致MAPK下游细胞信号转导通路的持续激活,促使细胞生长、增殖,介导肿瘤发生<sup>[13]</sup>。根据对RAS激酶的依赖性和RAF的二聚化特征,*BRAF*突变可分为Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲ类。其中,Ⅰ类突变为RAS激酶非依赖性,具有高激酶活性单体,以*BRAF* V600突变为代表;Ⅱ类突变为RAS激酶非依赖性,具有激酶活性的二聚体,如G464和G469突变;Ⅲ类突变为RAS激酶依赖性,无激酶活性的异源二聚体,包括D594和G466突变<sup>[14]</sup>。一项中国研究<sup>[14]</sup>显示,在*BRAF*突变NSCLC患者中,Ⅰ、Ⅱ和Ⅲ类*BRAF*突变比例分别为32%、21%和13%。

概览目前的研究可知,NSCLC中*BRAF*突变在男女比例和吸烟状态等差异尚存争议。Marchetti等<sup>[6]</sup>的研究显示,女性NSCLC患者中的*BRAF* V600E突变率明显高于男性(8.6% vs

0.9%,  $P < 0.001$ ) ; 而Tissot等<sup>[15]</sup>和Myall等<sup>[16]</sup>报道的数据男女比例未见显著差异。*BRAF*突变的NSCLC患者大多具有吸烟史<sup>[17]</sup>, 也有研究显示, V600E突变可能在轻度或无吸烟史的患者中更常见<sup>[16]</sup>。

有关*BRAF*突变肺癌的组织病理学特征, 国外研究显示, 肺腺癌中的*BRAF*突变发生率明显高于肺鳞癌(4.9% vs 0.3%,  $P < 0.001$ )<sup>[6]</sup>。2021年美国临床肿瘤学会(American Society of Clinical Oncology, ASCO)年会报告的一项回顾性研究<sup>[18]</sup>显示, *BRAF*突变肺癌患者中腺癌和V600E突变患者均占大多数, 比例分别为89.5%(17/19)和68.4%(13/19)。在中国NSCLC患者人群中, *BRAF*突变者腺癌比例达89.3%, 显著高于非*BRAF*突变者(70.6%,  $P = 0.048$ )<sup>[8]</sup>。在V600E突变的NSCLC中, 约80%的患者组织类型为肺腺癌, 并具有侵袭性的微乳头状特征<sup>[6]</sup>。上述国内外的数据均提示, *BRAF*突变, 尤其是*BRAF* V600E突变NSCLC患者, 在病理学类型上以腺癌为主。

此外, 在年龄、种族、分期等其他方面, *BRAF*突变型与*BRAF*野生型NSCLC患者间差异无统计学意义。在预后方面, 与*BRAF*野生型NSCLC患者相比, *BRAF*突变患者的预后更差( $HR = 1.38$ ,  $P = 0.048$ )<sup>[19]</sup>。

## 2 *BRAF* V600突变型NSCLC患者的药物治疗

### 2.1 化学治疗

化疗是NSCLC患者常用的治疗策略之一, 而*BRAF* V600突变NSCLC患者化疗的效果并不理想。一项真实世界研究<sup>[20]</sup>纳入65例中国*BRAF*突变型NSCLC患者, 其中有25例晚期患者接受了一线治疗方案。结果发现, 使用含培美曲塞方案化疗的V600E突变与非V600E突变患者的PFS均为5.4个月, 而使用含紫杉醇方案化疗的V600E突变患者PFS更低, 仅1.5个月, 疾病控制率(disease control rate, DCR)为40%。有国外研究也得出了类似的结论, 如Couraud等<sup>[21]</sup>报道的V600E突变NSCLC患者使用紫杉烷类作为一线化疗方案的PFS为4.2个月。这些数据提示化疗(尤其是紫杉烷类药物)对于*BRAF*基因突变的NSCLC患者作

用可能有限。

### 2.2 靶向治疗

#### 2.2.1 维莫非尼

*BRAF*丝氨酸-苏氨酸激酶突变形式的抑制剂维莫非尼, 已在国内获批用于*BRAF* V600突变的不可切除/转移性黑色素瘤患者。VE-BASKET研究<sup>[22]</sup>是一项最早探索维莫非尼在*BRAF* V600E突变实体瘤中的疗效及安全性的II期临床试验。初步疗效分析显示, 在NSCLC队列中, 未经标准治疗的20例*BRAF* V600E突变NSCLC患者, 接受维莫非尼治疗后的ORR为42%(95% CI: 20%~70%), 中位PFS为7.3个月(95% CI: 3.5~10.8)<sup>[22]</sup>。在VE-BASKET的最终分析结果中, 相同入选标准的NSCLC队列增至62例患者, 总体ORR为37.1%(95% CI: 25.2%~50.3%), 中位PFS为6.5个月(95% CI: 5.2~9.0), 中位OS为15.4个月(95% CI: 9.6~22.8)<sup>[23]</sup>。而安全性结果显示, 约77%的患者发生了3/4级不良事件(adverse event, AE), 需特别关注的AE包括关节痛、皮肤鳞状细胞癌、疲劳、QT间期延长和肝损伤<sup>[23]</sup>。近年来, 一项基于法国AcSé维莫非尼试验的队列研究<sup>[24]</sup>显示, 在经过至少一线治疗后的*BRAF* V600E突变NSCLC患者中, 维莫非尼单药治疗的中位PFS和OS分别为5.2个月(95% CI: 3.8~6.8)和10个月(95% CI: 6.8~15.7), 且安全性结果也与既往研究一致。

#### 2.2.2 达拉非尼

达拉非尼是一种强效、选择性的*BRAF*突变激酶抑制剂。国际多中心、开放标签的II期试验BRF113928<sup>[25]</sup>, 是首个针对*BRAF* V600E突变型NSCLC的前瞻性试验, 纳入了IV期转移性NSCLC患者, 以评估达拉非尼的疗效与安全性。该研究设计将所有患者分为A、B、C三个队列, 其中队列A纳入经治患者并接受达拉非尼单药治疗; 队列B纳入经治患者并接受达拉非尼联合MEK抑制剂曲美替尼治疗; 队列C则纳入初治患者接受达拉非尼联合曲美替尼治疗。结果显示, 达拉非尼单药治疗经治NSCLC患者, 经研究者和独立评审委员会(Independent Review Committee, IRC)评估得出的ORR分

别为33% (95% CI: 23%~45%) 和33% (95% CI: 22%~46%), DCR分别为58% (95% CI: 46%~67%) 和53% (95% CI: 40%~66%)。研究者评估和IRC评估的中位PFS分别为5.5个月 (95% CI: 3.4~7.3) 和5.5个月 (95% CI: 2.8~6.9), 中位OS分别为15.4 (95% CI: 7.3~未定义) 和12.7个月 (95% CI: 7.3~16.9)<sup>[25]</sup>。达拉非尼引起的AE多为1~2级 (54%), 最常见的AE包括发热、虚弱、角化过度、食欲下降、恶心、咳嗽、疲劳等, 通常可对症处理<sup>[25]</sup>。该研究证明了达拉非尼单药在晚期*BRAF* V600E突变型NSCLC患者中的良好抗肿瘤活性。

### 2.2.3 达拉非尼联合曲美替尼

基于上述研究, 维莫非尼和达拉非尼单药在*BRAF* V600E突变NSCLC患者中的疗效已被证实, 单药ORR为30%~40%, 中位PFS为5~6个月。而细胞学研究早已发现*BRAF*和MEK双靶点抑制, 可增强细胞凋亡并延缓耐药的发生<sup>[26]</sup>。同时, 动物实验也表明, *BRAF*和MEK抑制剂联用的协同作用相比各自单药更加明显, 且部分3/4级AE发生率更低<sup>[27]</sup>。

在临床试验中, BRF113928研究的队列B研究<sup>[28]</sup>结果显示, 对于既往接受过化疗的患者, 使用达拉非尼联合曲美替尼, 研究者和IRC评估的主要终点ORR均为63.2% (95% CI: 49.3~75.6), DCR分别为78.9% (95% CI: 66.1~88.6) 和75.4% (95% CI: 62.2~85.9), 中位PFS分别为9.7个月 (95% CI: 6.9~19.6) 和8.6个月 (95% CI: 5.2~19.1); 研究者评估的6个月生存率为82%<sup>[28]</sup>。安全性研究结果显示, 所有级别AE中常见的是发热、恶心、呕吐、腹泻、虚弱和食欲下降等, 其中12%的患者由于AE而中断治疗<sup>[28]</sup>。

该研究队列C中, 纳入了初治的*BRAF* V600E突变NSCLC患者, 结果显示, 在达拉非尼联合曲美替尼治疗中位随访15.9个月后, 研究者和IRC评估的患者ORR均为64% (95% CI: 46~79), DCR分别为75% (95% CI: 58~88) 和72% (95% CI: 55~86), 中位PFS分别为10.9个月 (95% CI: 7.0~16.6) 和14.6个月 (95% CI:

7.0~22.1); 估算中位OS为24.6个月 (95% CI: 12.3~无法估算), 2年OS率为51% (95% CI: 33~67)<sup>[29]</sup>。常见AE是发热、恶心、食欲减退、疲劳、外周水肿等, 大多为1~2级AE, 其中22%的患者由于AE而中断治疗<sup>[29]</sup>。

近期更新的生存分析结果显示, 在数据统计截止时队列B (57例) 和C (36例) 患者的中位随访时间分别为16.6和16.3个月, ORR分别为68.4% (95% CI: 54.8~80.1) 和63.9% (95% CI: 46.2~79.2), 中位OS分别为18.2 (95% CI: 14.3~28.6) 和17.3 (12.3~40.2) 个月。经治患者和初治患者的5年生存率分别19%和22%<sup>[30]</sup>。BRF113928作为首个报道了*BRAF*突变非小细胞肺癌患者5年长期生存随访的研究, 其公布的数据再次证明无论作为一线治疗还是后线治疗, 达拉非尼联合曲美替尼对*BRAF* V600E突变型NSCLC均具有强效的抗肿瘤活性和良好的安全性。

真实世界研究GFPC 01-2019<sup>[31]</sup>的结果显示, 对于*BRAF* V600E突变的晚期NSCLC患者, 达拉非尼联合曲美替尼治疗的中位PFS和OS分别为17.5 (95% CI: 7.1~23.0) 和25.5个月 (95% CI: 16.6~未达到)。其中因AE导致永久停药、中断治疗和降低剂量的患者比例分别为18%、20%和30%, 整体安全性可管可控。该研究在前瞻性临床试验基础上进一步证实, 对于*BRAF* V600E突变NSCLC患者, 达拉非尼联合曲美替尼是一种安全可控的有效治疗方式<sup>[31]</sup>。Dawar等<sup>[18]</sup>在2021年ASCO会议上报告的研究中, 9例*BRAF* V600E突变NSCLC患者接受了*BRAF*抑制剂治疗, 其中1例为一线治疗, 3例为二线治疗, 5例为三线以上治疗, 这些患者的中位OS为4.89年, 而未接受*BRAF*靶向治疗的患者的中位OS为1.68年。此外, 2021年ESMO年会上还报道了一项真实世界研究结果, 发现在*BRAF* V600E突变NSCLC的一线治疗中, 达拉非尼联合曲美替尼相比单用含铂双药化疗 (platinum doublet chemotherapy, PDC), 患者生存结局显著改善, OS分别为34.7和9.7个月 ( $P<0.01$ ); 同时, 该方案相比免疫检查点抑制剂 (immune checkpoint inhibitor, ICI) 单药 (29.3个月 vs 10.9

个月,  $P=0.15$ ) 或免疫联合化疗 (29.3个月 vs 17.7个月,  $P=0.71$ ), OS也均有所改善<sup>[33]</sup>。上述研究支持在*BRAF* V600E突变NSCLC患者中使用双靶治疗方案作为一线或后线治疗。

综上所述, 达拉非尼联合曲美替尼治疗*BRAF* V600E突变型NSCLC安全有效, 同时该方案还能够延缓单用*BRAF*抑制剂引起的获得性耐药<sup>[32-34]</sup>。目前, NCCN、ESMO及CSCO指南均建议对NSCLC患者进行*BRAF*突变检测, 并推荐达拉非尼联合曲美替尼用于*BRAF* V600E突变NSCLC患者<sup>[10-12]</sup>。

### 2.3 免疫治疗

目前有关*BRAF*突变NSCLC免疫疗法的研究较少, 大部分为小样本回顾性研究。一项来自以色列的多中心回顾性研究<sup>[7]</sup>发现, ICI治疗在*BRAF* V600E和*BRAF*非V600E突变型NSCLC患者中带来的ORR分别为25%和33%, 中位PFS分别为3.7和4.1个月。另一项来自法国的回顾性研究<sup>[35]</sup>GFPC 01-2018还发现, 经ICI治疗后, *BRAF* V600E和非V600E突变型患者的缓解率分别为26.1%和35.3%, 中位PFS分别为5.3和4.9个月。此外, 大样本回顾性研究IMMUNOTARGET<sup>[36]</sup>的结果显示, 在*BRAF*突变的NSCLC患者队列中, 经ICI单药治疗的患者ORR为24%, 中位PFS为3.1个月。汇总这些研究发现, ICI在*BRAF*突变NSCLC患者中的获益并不理想。ICI在*BRAF*突变NSCLC患者中的疗效仍需大规模前瞻性研究来证实。

### 3 其他在研治疗的前景展望

*BRAF*抑制剂相关疗效与安全性仍在进一步探索中, 很多临床研究正在进行中。NCT03915951试验旨在*BRAF* V600E突变NSCLC患者中评估*BRAF*抑制剂encorafenib联合MEK抑制剂binimetinib的疗效与安全性。NCT04543188试验旨在评估新型*BRAF*抑制剂PF-07284890单药或联合binimetinib, 治疗*BRAF* V600突变的晚期实体瘤的安全耐受性、药代动力学和初步活性。NCT04452877试验旨在探索达拉非尼联合曲美替尼在中国*BRAF* V600E突变的晚期NSCLC患者中的疗效和安全性。

除此之外, 我们发现*BRAF* V600E突变NSCLC还有很多可探索的方向, 如: (1) *BRAF*抑制剂用于辅助/新辅助治疗; (2) 靶向联合免疫治疗或抗血管生成药物; (3) 双靶耐药后的探索: ① 可进行再活检基因检测, 探索耐药机制, 以开发新靶向药物或新联合治疗模式 (如联合ERK或mTOR抑制剂等); ② 研发新型*BRAF*抑制剂; ③ 探索双靶耐药后“再挑战”等。

达拉非尼联合曲美替尼在黑色素瘤新辅助/辅助治疗中已展现出显著疗效获益<sup>[37]</sup>; 同时, 随着ADAURA研究的成功, 开启了靶向治疗在NSCLC患者辅助治疗中新的方向。因此, 我们认为, 将达拉非尼联合曲美替尼应用于早期NSCLC患者的新辅助/辅助治疗未来值得进一步探索。

ESMO指南和NCCN指南推荐达拉非尼联合曲美替尼治疗进展后可以化疗或免疫治疗。小样本病例报告研究提示, 靶向和免疫疗法序贯治疗、达拉非尼联合曲美替尼“再挑战”, 可能使V600E突变且程序性死亡 [蛋白] 配体-1 (programmed death ligand-1, PD-L1) 表达阳性患者获益<sup>[38]</sup>。前瞻性MATCH-R研究的2例患者中, 1例患者在双靶耐药后, 先换用化疗再使用双靶治疗; 另1例患者在双靶耐药后, 先换用免疫治疗后化疗, 再序贯双靶治疗, 均在双靶治疗的“再挑战”中获得疾病稳定<sup>[34]</sup>。也有观点认为, 对于NSCLC寡转移的患者, 双靶耐药后可继续采用双靶联合进行局部治疗。这些探索提示在更好的治疗方案出现之前, 双靶治疗“再挑战”仍可能是*BRAF* V600E突变NSCLC的一种潜在治疗策略。

Meng等<sup>[39]</sup>的病例系列研究发现, 表皮生长因子受体 (epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR) 基因突变阳性的NSCLC患者, 奥希替尼治疗进展后再活检发现获得性的*BRAF* V600E突变, 在接受达拉非尼、曲美替尼和奥希替尼三靶联合的治疗后, 5例患者中有4例达到部分缓解<sup>[39]</sup>。另一项最近报道的病例报告, 也发现1例奥希替尼经治患者因获得性*BRAF* V600E等基因突变而发生耐药, 随后接受达拉非尼、曲美替尼和奥希替尼三靶联合的治疗8周后, 患者具有

显著的临床改善和放射学部分缓解，肿瘤得以控制并持续了7个月<sup>[40]</sup>。因此，*BRAF*抑制剂联合MEK抑制剂以及EGFR-TKI的三靶方案也有望成为EGFR耐药后*BRAF* V600突变NSCLC的有效治疗方式。

#### 4 小结

在*BRAF* V600E突变NSCLC患者中，小分子靶向药展现出了良好的治疗前景。临床研究表明，*BRAF*抑制剂达拉非尼联合MEK抑制剂曲美替尼的治疗方案能够显著延长此类患者的生存期，且安全性可控。该方案已被NCCN、ESMO和CSCO等国内外多个指南推荐作为*BRAF* V600E/V600突变NSCLC的一线治疗选择。关于*BRAF*在术后辅助治疗、耐药机制、药物治疗顺序选择和联合方案及AE的控制策略等方面的问题，值得更进一步探索。

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