

· 综述 ·

免疫检查点抑制剂治疗相关胸腔积液的研究进展

安天祺¹, 田建辉¹, 周奕阳¹, 罗斌¹, 阙祖俊¹, 刘瑶¹, 于盼¹, 赵瑞华², 杨蕴¹

1. 上海中医药大学附属市中医医院肿瘤临床医学中心, 上海中医药大学附属市中医医院肿瘤研究所, 上海 200040;

2. 郑州大学第一附属医院肿瘤内科, 郑州 450000

[摘要] 肿瘤免疫治疗作为一种新兴的治疗手段, 近年来取得了显著进展, 已成为继手术、放疗、化疗和靶向治疗之后的重要肿瘤治疗措施。特别是免疫检查点抑制剂 (immune checkpoint inhibitors, ICIs) 的临床应用, 不仅提高了难治性或复发性肿瘤患者的生存率, 也极大地优化了肿瘤治疗的整体策略。然而, 随着接受免疫治疗的肿瘤患者人群的逐渐扩大, 免疫治疗在带来临床获益的同时, 也引发了一系列特殊的不良反应, 即免疫相关不良反应 (immune-related adverse events, irAEs)。在肿瘤患者中, 胸腔积液是一种常见且严重的并发症, 它对患者的生活质量和治疗效果均有显著影响。通常, 肿瘤相关胸腔积液多为胸膜转移, 恶性胸腔积液 (malignant pleural effusion, MPE) 产生迅速、难以控制且易反复。但随着新药物的批准以及现有药物适应证的拓展, 接受ICIs治疗的癌症患者数量越来越多, ICIs治疗相关胸腔积液也逐渐引起了重视。ICIs治疗相关胸腔积液在临床上较为罕见, 但其与患者的治疗选择和生存预后紧密相关。与MPE不同, ICIs治疗相关胸腔积液的发病机制更为复杂, 除了非特异性的免疫激活导致自身免疫性炎症反应的发生外, 还可能与胸膜结节病样肉芽肿反应、嗜酸粒细胞性慢性胸膜炎及肿瘤浸润性淋巴细胞相关。在诊断方面, ICIs治疗相关胸腔积液通常采用排除性诊断的方法, 诊断过程中需排除肿瘤进展、放疗及化疗等其他肿瘤相关治疗引起的胸腔积液, 这无疑增加了诊断的复杂性和难度。ICIs治疗相关胸腔积液的治疗多采用糖皮质激素、他克莫司或英夫利西单抗等药物, 通过抑制过强的免疫反应来减轻患者的症状和改善预后。预防ICIs治疗相关胸腔积液的发生同样重要, 这要求医师在应用ICIs前对患者进行综合评估, 并在治疗期间持续监测, 以期在早期发现并处理潜在的不良反应。通过这种综合管理方法, 来最大限度地减少ICIs治疗相关胸腔积液对患者生活质量和治疗效果的影响, 同时优化患者的整体治疗结果。本综述旨在探讨ICIs治疗相关胸腔积液的发病机制、病理学特征、临床表现、诊断方法及治疗策略等, 通过分析ICIs治疗相关胸腔积液的特点, 以期更好地理解这一并发症, 为临床实践提供参考。

[关键词] 恶性肿瘤; 免疫检查点抑制剂; 胸腔积液; 不良反应; 治疗

中图分类号: R730.51 文献标志码: A

DOI: 10.19401/j.cnki.1007-3639.2025.03.010

基金项目: 上海市卫生健康领军人才 (2022LJ014); 上海市进一步加快中医药传承创新发展三年行动计划 [ZY(2021-2023)-0211]。

利益冲突: 无。

伦理批件: 不需要。

知情同意: 不需要。

引用本文: 安天祺, 田建辉, 周奕阳, 等. 免疫检查点抑制剂治疗相关胸腔积液的研究进展 [J]. 中国癌症杂志, 2025, 35(3): 333-338.

Funding: Leading Talent in Health and Wellness of Shanghai Municipality (2022LJ014); Three-Year Action Plan for Further Accelerating the Inheritance and Innovative Development of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Shanghai Municipality [ZY(2021-2023)-0211].

Conflicts of interest: no.

Ethical approval: not required.

Informed consent: not required.

Cite this article: AN T Q, TIAN J H, ZHOU Y Y, et al. Research progress on the treatment of pleural effusion related to immune checkpoint inhibitors [J]. China Oncol, 2025, 35(3): 333-338.

Research progress on treatment of pleural effusion related to immune checkpoint inhibitors AN Tianqi¹, TIAN Jianhui¹, ZHOU Yiyang¹, LUO Bin¹, QUE Zujun¹, LIU Yao¹, YU Pan¹, ZHAO Ruihua², YANG Yun¹ (1. Clinical Oncology Center, Shanghai Municipal Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Institute of Oncology, Shanghai Municipal Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Shanghai 200040, China; 2. Department of Oncology, The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450000, Henan Province, China)

Correspondence to: YANG Yun E-mail: 20067225@qq.com

[Abstract] Immunotherapy for cancer, as an emerging treatment modality, has made significant strides in recent years and has

become a crucial therapeutic approach following surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy. In particular, the clinical utilization of immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) has not only enhanced the survival rates of patients with refractory or recurrent tumors but has also significantly optimized the overall strategy for cancer treatment. However, as the population undergoing cancer immunotherapy continues to grow, this expansion not only yields clinical benefits but also precipitates a range of specific adverse reactions known as immune-related adverse events (irAEs). Pleural effusion is a common and severe complication in cancer patients, significantly affecting both their quality of life and treatment outcomes. Typically, tumor-related pleural effusion is often due to pleural metastasis, with malignant pleural effusion (MPE) characterized by rapid growth, being difficult to control, and tendency for recurrence. With the approval of new drugs and the expansion of indications for existing medications, the number of cancer patients receiving ICIs treatment is increasing, bringing ICIs-related pleural effusion into focus. While ICIs treatment-related pleural effusion is relatively rare in clinical practice, it is closely linked to treatment choices of patients and prognosis. Unlike MPE, the pathogenesis of ICIs treatment-related pleural effusion is more complex, not only involving non-specific immune activation leading to autoimmune inflammatory reactions but also potentially related to nodular pleural granulomatous reactions, eosinophilic chronic pleurisy, and tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes. In terms of diagnosis, ICIs treatment-related pleural effusion is typically diagnosed through exclusion, requiring the exclusion of other causes such as tumor progression, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy-induced pleural effusion, adding complexity and difficulty to the diagnostic process. Treatment for ICIs treatment-related pleural effusion often involves glucocorticoids, tocilizumab, or infliximab, aiming to alleviate symptoms and improve prognosis by suppressing excessive immune reactions. Preventing the occurrence of ICIs treatment-related pleural effusion is equally crucial, necessitating comprehensive patient assessment before ICIs administration and continuous monitoring during treatment to promptly detect and manage potential adverse reactions. Through this comprehensive management approach, the impact of ICIs treatment-related pleural effusion on patient quality of life and treatment outcomes can be minimized, optimizing overall treatment results. This review aimed to explore the pathogenesis, histological features, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods and treatment strategies of ICIs treatment-related pleural effusion, and delve into the characteristics of ICIs treatment-related pleural effusion, in order to enhance understanding of this complication and provide a reference for clinical practice.

[**Key words**] Malignant tumor; Immune checkpoint inhibitors; Pleural effusion; Adverse events; Treatment

胸腔积液是肿瘤患者在治疗过程中常见且严重的并发症, 对患者的生活质量和治疗效果均具有显著影响^[1]。相关研究^[2-5]表明, 大多数肿瘤相关胸腔积液是由胸膜转移引起的, 其中男性肺癌、女性乳腺癌和恶性淋巴瘤的发病率位居前列。间皮瘤是最常见的原发性胸膜肿瘤, 在90%以上的病例中与恶性胸腔积液 (malignant pleural effusion, MPE) 有关^[6]。近年来, 随着免疫检查点抑制剂 (immune checkpoint inhibitors, ICIs) 在肿瘤治疗中的广泛应用, 免疫相关不良反应 (immune-related adverse events, irAEs) 也受到临床关注, 免疫治疗相关胸腔积液亦包含在内。鉴于MPE在临床上的发病率较高, 且ICIs治疗相关胸腔积液作为近年来新出现的irAEs, 当下针对其的文献报道相对有限, 如何区分二者也是目前的一大难题。因此, 本文将围绕ICIs治疗相关胸腔积液的研究进展进行综述。

1 免疫治疗概述

目前, 免疫治疗药物的研发和临床应用均取得了突破性进展, 尤其是程序性死亡蛋白-1 (programmed death-1, PD-1) 及程序性死亡蛋白配体-1 (programmed death ligand-1, PD-L1) 的出现, 显著改善了部分晚期癌症患者的生存预后, 使该领域成为新药开发的重要焦点^[7-8]。

自2014年美国食品药品监督管理局批准2种PD-1单抗—帕博利珠单抗和纳武利尤单抗用于治疗晚期黑色素瘤^[9-10], 国内外陆续上市多种PD-1/PD-L1药物, 如信迪利单抗、替雷利珠单抗和卡瑞利珠单抗来治疗非小细胞肺癌、食管癌、肝癌等^[11-13]。然而在临床应用中发现, 30%~60%的肿瘤患者接受ICIs治疗后出现了不同程度的irAEs^[14-15]。irAEs的发生时间、严重程度往往难以预测, 可涉及肺、肝、肾、胃、肠道、内分泌系统和皮肤等多个部位^[16]。

通常而言, 化疗的不良反应以急性发作的呕吐和骨髓抑制为主, 靶向治疗常见的不良反应为皮肤毒性和消化道反应, 而ICIs免疫治疗的药效动力学与化疗和靶向治疗有诸多不同, irAEs可累及各个系统, 其中以皮肤、消化系统及内分泌系统较为常见^[17], 发生时间不固定, 延迟发生率较高。有研究^[18]显示, 个别病例在接受PD-1单抗治疗4年后才出现irAEs。irAEs本质更倾向于炎症反应和自身免疫反应^[19-20]。尽管irAEs整体发生率低于化疗, 大多为轻中度, 但少数不良反应可能导致治疗中断, 甚至危及生命^[21]。因此, 临床医师需全面了解irAEs, 以便及时发现并干预, 从而提高患者的生存期和生存质量。

2 ICI治疗相关胸腔积液的临床现状

胸腔积液是胸膜腔内液体的病理性积聚。正常生理状态下,胸膜腔内始终保留着5~15 mL的液体在人体呼吸运动时发挥润滑作用^[22]。当任何原因导致胸膜腔内液体生成增多或吸收减少,即可产生胸腔积液,常见的疾病包括感染、恶性肿瘤、心力衰竭、肾病综合征及自身免疫性疾病等^[23]。

肿瘤相关胸腔积液多继发于胸膜转移,MPE生长迅速、难以控制且易反复,可严重影响患者的生活质量和预后^[24]。ICIs相关胸腔积液作为近年来新出现的irAEs,也引起了临床关注。在Smith等^[25]对136例接受ICIs治疗的患者进行的163次胸部计算机断层成像(computed tomography, CT)检查中,发现新发或加重的胸腔积液症状占23.9%,且该类患者的存活率较低(随访时分别占死亡和存活患者的39.2%和17.5%, $P=0.04$)。在接受帕博利珠单抗治疗的非小细胞肺癌患者中,胸腔积液的发生被认为是一种潜在的严重不良反应,其发生率约为2.2%^[26]。然而,由于ICIs相关胸腔积液诊断困难,文献报道的发生率可能远低于临床实际发生率。因此,关注免疫治疗相关胸腔积液的发生、发展对临床诊疗具有重要意义。

3 ICI治疗相关胸腔积液的发病机制

PD-1是一种主要表达于活化T细胞表面的膜相关受体蛋白,它通过与PD-L1/PD-L2通路的相互作用,负向调节CD8⁺和CD4⁺T淋巴细胞的活性,进而抑制肿瘤局部微环境中T细胞的效应功能,降低对肿瘤细胞的免疫监视和杀伤作用。PD-1抑制剂和PD-L1抑制剂通过阻断PD-1与PD-L1间的相互作用,从而解除T细胞的抑制状态,恢复其对肿瘤细胞的免疫应答能力^[27-28]。

相关研究^[29]表明,ICIs在靶向肿瘤细胞的同时,也可能影响正常细胞,引发非特异性的免疫激活,导致自身免疫性炎症反应的发生,当这种炎症反应波及胸膜时,可能会引起免疫治疗相关胸腔积液。Benn等^[30]和Lin等^[31]的研究分别表明,免疫治疗能够诱发胸膜结节病样肉芽肿反应和嗜酸粒细胞性慢性胸膜炎,进而导致患者出现胸腔积液等症状。此外,Yanagihara等^[32]的研究表明,在接受ICIs治疗后出现大量胸腔积液的患者中,胸腔积液内肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞(tumor infiltrating lymphocyte, TIL)比例较高,且其密度与治疗反应具有显著相关性,表明胸腔积液的形成可能由TIL介导。但目前该领域的研究较

少,未来仍需进一步探讨。

4 ICI治疗相关胸腔积液的病理学特点

胸腔积液可依据外观、透明度、pH值、比重、细胞学检查、蛋白及细菌含量等分为渗出液和漏出液。MPE大多为血性渗出液,其中淋巴细胞占主导,蛋白及乳酸脱氢酶含量升高,pH值及糖含量降低,细胞学检查可见肿瘤细胞,肿瘤标志物如癌胚抗原(carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA)、糖类抗原12-5(carbohydrate antigen 12-5, CA12-5)、糖类抗原19-9(carbohydrate antigen 19-9, CA19-9)等亦会有一定程度的升高^[33-34]。与之相对地,由irAEs引起的胸腔积液,尽管同样是以淋巴细胞为主的渗出液,但其CD3⁺T细胞居多,且不存在恶性肿瘤相关证据。胸膜活组织病理学检查结果通常显示为非特异性淋巴细胞的聚集,可能伴随反应性间皮增生^[32]。

5 ICI治疗相关胸腔积液的临床表现

胸腔积液症状与积液量相关,积液量少于0.3 L时症状轻微或无明显症状,大量积液时可出现心悸及呼吸困难,甚至导致呼吸衰竭^[35]。MPE患者通常会出现呼吸困难、咳嗽和胸痛等症状,其中呼吸困难和干咳最为常见。超过半数的MPE患者会经历呼吸困难,咳嗽症状一般为胸腔积液压迫支气管壁所致。此外,由于MPE患者的原发灶多处于进展期,因此也可能伴随体重下降、乏力、食欲减退等全身症状^[36]。

免疫治疗相关胸腔积液的临床表现主要为以下几个方面:

①胸痛:患者常出现胸痛,特别是在进行深呼吸、咳嗽、打喷嚏或体位改变时,疼痛感加剧;②呼吸困难:呼吸困难是常见症状,尤其在患者平卧时更为明显;③全身症状:如发热、寒战和乏力也较为常见^[18, 31, 37-38]。值得注意的是,随着免疫治疗的持续应用,上述症状通常呈逐渐加重趋势,而不会自发缓解,这点可与免疫治疗假性进展相鉴别^[39]。如果积液量持续增多,会影响肺部气体交换,导致低氧血症和高碳酸血症的发生。液体积聚于胸腔可能会影响心脏的正常收缩和舒张功能,从而引发心力衰竭和心律失常。同时,胸腔积液的持续存在还可能增加患者感染的风险,如肺部或胸腔感染。因此,在免疫治疗过程中,对于胸腔积液的监测和管理尤为重要。

6 ICI治疗相关胸腔积液的诊断

对于胸腔积液患者,结合病史、体征、积液常规检查及影像学检查,多数可获得明确诊断。

在此基础上, 依据Light标准^[40]进行渗出液与漏出液的鉴别。免疫治疗相关胸腔积液的诊断, 通常采用排除性诊断方法。首先需确认患者是否有免疫治疗史, 了解药物类型、剂量和用药时间。诊断过程中需排除肿瘤进展、放疗、化疗等其他肿瘤相关治疗引起的胸腔积液。必要时也可通过胸腔镜检查及胸膜活检来明确诊断^[18, 31, 37-38]。此外, 肿瘤标志物和分子生物学检测也可协助鉴别胸腔积液性质^[41]。如果高度怀疑, 可以尝试行激素治疗。在一项日本的研究^[18]中, 1例接受纳武利尤单抗治疗的肺腺癌患者在治疗94个周期后出现了双侧胸腔积液和心包积液, 尽管进行了细胞学检查、细菌培养和胸腔镜检查, 均未能明确积液的原因, 然而, 在应用皮质类固醇治疗9 d后, 患者的症状显著改善, 最终诊断支持迟发性ICIs治疗相关胸腔积液和心包积液。

7 ICIs治疗相关胸腔积液的治疗

一般而言, 在处理无症状或少量胸腔积液的患者时, 通常不建议采取侵入性干预措施。对于症状明显的患者, 首要任务是评估其症状与免疫治疗之间的相关性。一旦确定与免疫治疗相关, 可考虑暂停治疗或减少药物剂量, 并在必要时更换治疗方案或完全终止免疫治疗。同时, 应组建跨学科的诊疗团队, 制订综合管理方案, 包括胸腔积液的常规管理、应用激素和免疫抑制剂、手术干预以及生命支持系统的运用。

7.1 一般管理原则

当患者出现胸腔积液并伴有明显症状时, 应采取包括但不限于以下措施的综合治疗策略: 确保患者充分休息; 提供高能量、高蛋白和富含维生素的营养支持; 纠正水电解质紊乱, 维持酸碱平衡。同时, 应考虑适当使用镇痛药物进行疼痛管理, 实施吸氧治疗以保证充足的氧气供应, 并调整呼吸频率和心律等对症支持措施^[42]。

7.2 免疫抑制治疗

在临床实践中, 针对ICIs引起的irAEs, 应遵循基于严重程度的分级治疗原则。根据美国临床肿瘤学会、欧洲临床肿瘤学会及中国临床肿瘤学会发布的指导建议, 不良反应按严重程度被分为G1、G2、G3和G4 4个等级, G1级的不良反应通常无需干预, 而对于G2~G4级的不良反应, 则建议暂停ICIs治疗, 并考虑使用糖皮质激素及其他免疫抑制剂进行干预^[43-45]。糖皮质激素通常被用作严重irAEs的一线免疫抑制治疗。针对ICIs治疗后引起大量胸腔积液的患者, 推荐早期、足量使用糖皮质激素, 通过提高免疫耐受性, 增强机

体的耐受能力, 从而改善患者预后。Skribek等^[46]的研究表明, 在接受ICIs治疗的晚期非小细胞肺癌患者中, 与非类固醇治疗组相比, irAEs导致的类固醇给药对患者的总生存率(overall survival, OS)无显著影响($P=0.38$)。此外, Horvat等^[47]的研究也证实, 在非小细胞肺癌患者接受伊匹木单抗治疗时, 使用皮质类固醇治疗irAEs并不影响患者的OS($P=0.97$)和至治疗失败的时间(time to failure, TTF)($P=0.07$)^[47]。以上研究支持糖皮质激素在ICIs治疗引起的irAEs中的临床应用。糖皮质激素治疗的推荐疗程一般为4~6周。治疗结束后, 应逐渐减量以避免反跳现象的发生^[14]。若单用糖皮质激素治疗的效果欠佳或无效, 可考虑采用包括他克莫司和英夫利西单抗等在内的免疫抑制剂来抑制过度的免疫反应^[14, 43-45]。尽管目前临床指南对于此类治疗的推荐有限, 但多学科团队的经验 and 临床案例报道提供了一定的参考依据。

7.3 手术治疗

当患者出现胸痛及呼吸困难等症状严重影响患者生存质量时, 可对患者进行治疗性的胸腔穿刺或引流, 该操作相对简单, 可有效地缓解症状。在进行液体排放时, 应谨慎控制排放速度, 避免因快速大量排放胸腔液体导致胸腔内压力急剧下降, 进而引起复张后肺水肿或循环系统衰竭。此外, 反复引流胸腔积液可能导致低蛋白血症、贫血、电解质紊乱等全身症状, 严重情况下甚至发生循环衰竭和死亡^[48-49]。因此, 对于复发性患者, 建议采取更为明确的治疗措施, 如胸膜固定术或手术切除部分胸膜。胸膜固定术通常采用硬化剂促使脏层和壁层胸膜粘连, 进而封闭胸膜腔, 减少胸腔积液的产生。常用的硬化剂为滑石粉, 因其成本低廉且成功率高而在临床上广泛应用^[50]。对于胸膜明显增厚或粘连的情况, 可考虑实施胸腔镜下胸膜切除术, 通过直接切除增厚的胸膜及粘连组织, 以恢复肺功能和呼吸道通畅。

7.4 其他治疗

在危及生命但以上治疗措施均无效时, 可考虑非药物治疗手段, 主要包括血浆置换、淋巴细胞清除及生命支持治疗等。

8 ICIs治疗相关胸腔积液的预防

在开始免疫治疗前, 患者应进行全面评估, 了解肺功能是否处于正常状态, 医师应对不同ICIs的毒性谱有深入了解, 识别免疫相关风险因素, 以确保治疗的安全性和有效性。在免疫治疗

期间,应定期监测患者疾病变化情况,评估患者的免疫状况和疾病进展,以便及时调整治疗方案。对于患者的呼吸状况进行密切观察十分重要,若其出现胸痛、呼吸困难、持续咳嗽等症状,应立即进行全面检查,识别ICIs相关胸腔积液,并进行早期干预。

9 小结和展望

未来,随着新药物的批准上市和ICIs药物适应证的拓展,预计接受ICIs治疗的肿瘤患者人数将持续增长,免疫治疗相关胸腔积液的问题可能更加凸显。尽管目前肿瘤相关胸腔积液仍以MPE为主,但免疫治疗相关胸腔积液也可能在原本治疗有效的患者中发生,若临床医师误诊影响疗效评估,会极大地干扰患者的后续治疗选择。因此,未来需深入理解ICIs相关胸腔积液的发病机制、诊断方法和治疗策略,并优化治疗过程中对患者病情的监测和管理,从而为临床实践提供参考。

第一作者:

安天棋 (ORCID: 0000-0002-6795-1658), 博士研究生在读,住院医师。

通信作者:

杨蕴 (ORCID: 0009-0000-4098-8496), 副主任医师、硕士研究生导师, E-mail: 20067225@qq.com。

作者贡献声明:

安天棋: 资料收集, 文章撰写与修改; 田建辉, 周奕阳, 罗斌, 阙祖俊, 刘瑶, 于盼, 赵瑞华: 文章撰写与修改; 杨蕴: 主题指导, 资料收集, 文章撰写与修改。

[参考文献]

- [1] GONNELLI F, HASSAN W, BONIFAZI M, et al. Malignant pleural effusion: current understanding and therapeutic approach [J]. *Respir Res*, 2024, 25(1): 47.
- [2] 徐逸冰, 张沂平, 王文娟. 恶性胸腔积液在肺癌中的研究进展 [J]. *实用肿瘤杂志*, 2021, 36(1): 89-94.
XU Y B, ZHANG Y P, WANG W X. Research progress of malignant pleural effusion in lung cancer [J]. *J Pract Oncol*, 2021, 36(1): 89-94.
- [3] 周书含, 于雁, 张梦珂. 肺癌相关恶性胸腔积液预测模型的研究进展 [J]. *肿瘤*, 2023, 43(8): 684-691.
ZHOU S H, YU Y, ZHANG M K. Research progress on prediction model of malignant pleural effusion associated with lung cancer [J]. *Tumor*, 2023, 43(8): 684-691.
- [4] PENZ E, WATT K N, HERGOTT C A, et al. Management of malignant pleural effusion: challenges and solutions [J]. *Cancer Manag Res*, 2017, 9: 229-241.
- [5] KARAMPINIS I, DIONYSOPOULOU A, GALATA C, et al. Hyperthermic intrathoracic chemotherapy for the treatment of malignant pleural effusion caused by breast and ovarian cancer: a systematic literature review and pooled analysis [J]. *Thorax*

- Cancer*, 2022, 13(7): 883-888.
- [6] QURESHI M, THAPA B, MURUGANANDAN S. A narrative review—management of malignant pleural effusion related to malignant pleural mesothelioma [J]. *Heart Lung Circ*, 2023, 32(5): 587-595.
- [7] KONG X Q, ZHANG J Y, CHEN S W, et al. Immune checkpoint inhibitors: breakthroughs in cancer treatment [J]. *Cancer Biol Med*, 2024, 21(6): 451-472.
- [8] RUI R, ZHOU L Q, HE S M. Cancer immunotherapies: advances and bottlenecks [J]. *Front Immunol*, 2023, 14: 1212476.
- [9] MARTIN-LIBERAL J, KORDBACHEH T, LARKIN J. Safety of pembrolizumab for the treatment of melanoma [J]. *Expert Opin Drug Saf*, 2015, 14(6): 957-964.
- [10] TOPALIAN S L, SZNOL M, MCDERMOTT D F, et al. Survival, durable tumor remission, and long-term safety in patients with advanced melanoma receiving nivolumab [J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2014, 32(10): 1020-1030.
- [11] MOUNTZIOS G, REMON J, HENDRIKS L E L, et al. Immune-checkpoint inhibition for resectable non-small-cell lung cancer—opportunities and challenges [J]. *Nat Rev Clin Oncol*, 2023, 20(10): 664-677.
- [12] CHONG X, MADETI Y, CAI J, et al. Recent developments in immunotherapy for gastrointestinal tract cancers [J]. *J Hematol Oncol*, 2024, 17(1): 65.
- [13] DONNE R, LUJAMBIO A. The liver cancer immune microenvironment: therapeutic implications for hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. *Hepatology*, 2023, 77(5): 1773-1796.
- [14] BLUM S M, ROUHANI S J, SULLIVAN R J. Effects of immune-related adverse events (irAEs) and their treatment on antitumor immune responses [J]. *Immunol Rev*, 2023, 318(1): 167-178.
- [15] RAMOS-CASALS M, SISÓ-ALMIRALL A. Immune-related adverse events of immune checkpoint inhibitors [J]. *Ann Intern Med*, 2024, 177(2): ITC17-ITC32.
- [16] RAMOS-CASALS M, BRAHMER J R, CALLAHAN M K, et al. Immune-related adverse events of checkpoint inhibitors [J]. *Nat Rev Dis Primers*, 2020, 6(1): 38.
- [17] 张旭, 梁静, 哈福双, 等. 肿瘤免疫治疗相关不良反应的预测因素 [J]. *癌症进展*, 2023, 21(1): 10-14.
ZHANG X, LIANG J, HA F S, et al. Predictors of adverse reactions related to tumor immunotherapy [J]. *Oncol Prog*, 2023, 21(1): 10-14.
- [18] SAWADA R, MATSUI Y, UCHINO J, et al. Late-onset pleural and pericardial effusion as immune-related adverse events after 94 cycles of nivolumab [J]. *Intern Med*, 2021, 60(22): 3585-3588.
- [19] OKIYAMA N, TANAKA R. Immune-related adverse events in various organs caused by immune checkpoint inhibitors [J]. *Allergol Int*, 2022, 71(2): 169-178.
- [20] POTO R, TROIANI T, CRISCUOLO G, et al. Holistic approach to immune checkpoint inhibitor-related adverse events [J]. *Front Immunol*, 2022, 13: 804597.
- [21] SUIJKERBUIJK K P M, VAN EIJS M J M, VAN WIJK F, et al. Clinical and translational attributes of immune-related adverse events [J]. *Nat Cancer*, 2024, 5(4): 557-571.
- [22] NEGRINI D, MORIONDO A. Pleural function and lymphatics [J]. *Acta Physiol (Oxf)*, 2013, 207(2): 244-259.
- [23] SHEN-WAGNER J, GAMBLE C, MACGILVRAY P. Pleural effusion: diagnostic approach in adults [J]. *Am Fam Physician*, 2023, 108(5): 464-475.
- [24] GAYEN S. Malignant pleural effusion: presentation, diagnosis, and management [J]. *Am J Med*, 2022, 135(10): 1188-1192.

- [25] SMITH D A, RADZINSKY E, TIRUMANI S H, et al. Findings on chest CT performed in the emergency department in patients receiving immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy: single-institution 8-year experience in 136 patients [J] . *AJR Am J Roentgenol*, 2021, 217(3): 613-622.
- [26] MOK T S K, WU Y L, KUDABA I, et al. Pembrolizumab versus chemotherapy for previously untreated, PD-L1-expressing, locally advanced or metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer (KEYNOTE-042): a randomised, open-label, controlled, phase 3 trial [J] . *Lancet*, 2019, 393(10183): 1819-1830.
- [27] KORNEPATI A V R, VADLAMUDI R K, CURIEL T J. Programmed death ligand 1 signals in cancer cells [J] . *Nat Rev Cancer*, 2022, 22(3): 174-189.
- [28] SHIRAVAND Y, KHODADADI F, KASHANI S M A, et al. Immune checkpoint inhibitors in cancer therapy [J] . *Curr Oncol*, 2022, 29(5): 3044-3060.
- [29] POSTOW M A, SIDLOW R, HELLMANN M D. Immune-related adverse events associated with immune checkpoint blockade [J] . *N Engl J Med*, 2018, 378(2): 158-168.
- [30] BENN B S, LOMBARD C M, KRISHNA G. Nivolumab-induced granulomatous inflammation of the pleura [J] . *J Thorac Oncol*, 2017, 12(7): e100-e101.
- [31] LIN J L, SABATH B F. Chronic pleuritis and recurrent pleural effusion after atezolizumab for small cell lung cancer [J] . *Am J Case Rep*, 2021, 22: e933396.
- [32] YANAGIHARA T, TANAKA K, OTA K, et al. Tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte-mediated pleuritis followed by marked shrinkage of metastatic kidney cancer of the chest wall during nivolumab treatment [J] . *Ann Oncol*, 2017, 28(8): 2038-2039.
- [33] 刘 晔, 王立峰. 恶性胸腔积液诊治的研究进展 [J] . *肿瘤防治研究*, 2024, 51(10): 877-882.
- LIU Y, WANG L F. Progress of research on diagnosis and treatment of malignant pleural effusion [J] . *Cancer Res Prev Treat*, 2024, 51(10): 877-882.
- [34] 曾 灏, 田攀文. 恶性胸腔积液的诊断研究进展 [J] . *中华肺部疾病杂志 (电子版)*, 2021, 14(2): 247-249.
- ZENG H, TIAN P W. Advances in diagnosis of malignant pleural effusion [J] . *Chin J Lung Dis Electron Ed*, 2021, 14(2): 247-249.
- [35] JANY B, WELTE T. Pleural effusion in adults—etiology, diagnosis, and treatment [J] . *Dtsch Arztebl Int*, 2019, 116(21): 377-386.
- [36] BIBBY A C, DORN P, PSALLIDAS I, et al. ERS/EACTS statement on the management of malignant pleural effusions [J] . *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg*, 2019, 55(1): 116-132.
- [37] SHEN C A, YEH Y C, CHIU C H. Progressive pleural effusion as an immune-related adverse event in NSCLC: a case report [J] . *JTO Clin Res Rep*, 2021, 2(5): 100156.
- [38] XIE X H, SHEN P X, WU J H, et al. Recurrent pleural effusion as a rare manifestation after prolonged PD1 inhibitor (camrelizumab)-based immunotherapy: a case report [J] . *Hum Vaccin Immunother*, 2023, 19(2): 2240689.
- [39] CHEN M Y, ZENG Y C. Pseudoprogression in lung cancer patients treated with immunotherapy [J] . *Crit Rev Oncol Hematol*, 2022, 169: 103531.
- [40] LIGHT R W, MACGREGOR M I, LUCHSINGER P C, et al. Pleural effusions: the diagnostic separation of transudates and exudates [J] . *Ann Intern Med*, 1972, 77(4): 507-513.
- [41] 孙美琪, 张 薇, 郝倩文, 等. 肿瘤标志物对良恶性胸腔积液鉴别的研究进展 [J] . *实用肿瘤杂志*, 2020, 35(3): 278-283.
- SUN M Q, ZHANG W, HAO Q W, et al. Research progress of tumor markers in differentiating benign from malignant pleural effusion [J] . *J Pract Oncol*, 2020, 35(3): 278-283.
- [42] BOTANA RIAL M, PÉREZ PALLARÉS J, CASES VIEDMA E, et al. Diagnosis and treatment of pleural effusion. Recommendations of the Spanish society of pulmonology and thoracic surgery. update 2022 [J] . *Arch Bronconeumol*, 2023, 59(1): 27-35.
- [43] SCHNEIDER B J, NAIDOO J, SANTOMASSO B D, et al. Management of immune-related adverse events in patients treated with immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy: ASCO guideline update [J] . *J Clin Oncol*, 2021, 39(36): 4073-4126.
- [44] HAANEN J, OBEID M, SPAIN L, et al. Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO clinical practice guideline for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up [J] . *Ann Oncol*, 2022, 33(12): 1217-1238.
- [45] 张诗民, 陈 元, 褚 倩. 免疫检查点抑制剂治疗肿瘤的不良反应及管理策略 [J] . *中国肿瘤临床*, 2018, 45(12): 609-613.
- ZHANG S M, CHEN Y, CHU Q. Management strategy for adverse events of immune checkpoint inhibitors [J] . *Chin J Clin Oncol*, 2018, 45(12): 609-613.
- [46] SKRIBEK M, ROUNIS K, AFSHAR S, et al. Effect of corticosteroids on the outcome of patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer treated with immune-checkpoint inhibitors [J] . *Eur J Cancer*, 2021, 145: 245-254.
- [47] HORVAT T Z, ADEL N G, DANG T O, et al. Immune-related adverse events, need for systemic immunosuppression, and effects on survival and time to treatment failure in patients with melanoma treated with ipilimumab at memorial Sloan Kettering cancer center [J] . *J Clin Oncol*, 2015, 33(28): 3193-3198.
- [48] CHEN C D, WANG C L, YU C J, et al. Targeted proteomics pipeline reveals potential biomarkers for the diagnosis of metastatic lung cancer in pleural effusion [J] . *J Proteome Res*, 2014, 13(6): 2818-2829.
- [49] SORINO C, MONDONI M, LOCOCO F, et al. Optimizing the management of complicated pleural effusion: from intrapleural agents to surgery [J] . *Respir Med*, 2022, 191: 106706.
- [50] FELLER-KOPMAN D J, REDDY C B, DECAMP M M, et al. Management of malignant pleural effusions. an official ATS/STS/STR clinical practice guideline [J] . *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*, 2018, 198(7): 839-849.

(收稿日期: 2024-10-18 修回日期: 2024-12-11)

(责任编辑: 李广涛)