

# 联合奥沙利铂或顺铂二线治疗 晚期非小细胞肺癌的临床研究

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**[摘要]** 背景与目的: 晚期非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)二线化疗可选择单药多西他赛或培美曲塞, 联合铂类能否提高疗效及延长生存尚不明确。本研究比较单药多西他赛或培美曲塞与联合奥沙利铂或顺铂方案二线治疗晚期NSCLC近期疗效、生存期和安全性。**方法:** 经一线联合顺铂或卡铂治疗失败的121例晚期NSCLC患者按3:2:1比例随机分组, 对照组( $n=56$ ): 多西他赛 $75\text{ mg/m}^2$ (所有肺癌)或培美曲塞 $500\text{ mg/m}^2$ (非鳞癌), 第1天; 顺铂组( $n=45$ ): 顺铂 $25\text{ mg/m}^2$ , 第1~3天联合多西他赛或培美曲塞; 奥沙利铂组( $n=20$ ): 奥沙利铂 $130\text{ mg/m}^2$ , 第1天联合多西他赛或培美曲塞。3周为1个周期, 治疗每个周期评价不良反应, 每2个周期评价疗效, 回访生存期。**结果:** 3组的治疗疾病反应率、无进展生存期(progression free survival, PFS)、总生存期(overall survival, OS)及不良反应差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。≥60岁老年患者较<60岁患者PFS更长( $HR=0.56$ ,  $95\%CI: 0.35\sim0.90$ ,  $P=0.015$ ); PS评分0~1分患者PFS和OS更长( $HR=1.52$ ,  $95\%CI: 1.01\sim2.30$ ,  $P=0.048$ ;  $HR=1.90$ ,  $95\%CI: 1.17\sim3.09$ ,  $P=0.009$ )。治疗反应率与PFS和OS相关( $HR=2.93$ ,  $95\%CI: 2.01\sim4.26$ ,  $P=0.000$ ;  $HR=2.03$ ,  $95\%CI: 1.37\sim3.01$ ,  $P=0.000$ )。化疗后发生贫血患者PFS和OS呈缩短趋势( $HR=1.59$ ,  $95\%CI: 0.97\sim2.61$ ,  $P=0.066$ ;  $HR=1.60$ ,  $95\%CI: 0.94\sim2.75$ ,  $P=0.085$ ), 血小板减少患者OS更短( $HR=2.97$ ,  $95\%CI: 1.01\sim8.78$ ,  $P=0.049$ )。有神经毒性患者PFS呈缩短趋势( $HR=3.36$ ,  $95\%CI: 0.92\sim12.25$ ,  $P=0.066$ )。二线治疗失败后接受后续治疗者OS有获益( $HR=0.36$ ,  $95\%CI: 0.22\sim0.61$ ,  $P=0.000$ )。**结论:** 二线联合奥沙利铂或顺铂治疗NSCLC患者疗效和生存期无提高。疾病反应、PS评分与PFS及OS相关, 治疗后发生贫血、血小板减少、神经毒性患者预后可能更差。二线治疗失败后接受后续治疗能延长生存期。

**[关键词]** 非小细胞肺癌; 二线治疗; 化学治疗

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**Combined with oxaliplatin or cisplatin in second line treatment of advanced non-small cell lung cancer** DAI Yue-di<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG De-xiang<sup>2</sup>, GUO Wei-jian<sup>3</sup>, JIANG Lian-ping<sup>1</sup>, WU Hai-xia<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Ning<sup>1</sup>, XIAO Mi<sup>1</sup> (1. Department of Oncological Medicine, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center, Minhang Branch, Shanghai 200240, China; 2. Department of General Surgery, Fudan University Zhongshan Hospital, Shanghai 200032, China; 3. Department of Oncological Medicine, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center; Department of Oncology, Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China)

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**[Abstract]** **Background and purpose:** Single drug of docetaxel and pemetrexed as second line treatment is standard treatment of advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Whether combined with platinum can increase the response and survival is still not elucidated. This study was designed to investigate the treatment response, overall survival (OS) and the safety of combined with oxaliplatin or cisplatin regimens as second line in treating NSCLC patients. **Methods:** Advanced NSCLC inpatients, failure of cisplatin or carboplatin in initial treatment, were divided

into three groups at random in 3 : 2 : 1 rate. Control group: who received docetaxel, 75 mg/m<sup>2</sup> (for all patients), d1 or pemetrexed 500 mg/m<sup>2</sup> (for non-squamous carcinoma); Cisplatin group: who received cisplatin 25 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, d1-3 and docetaxel/pemetrexed; Oxaliplatin group: who received oxaliplatin 130 mg/m<sup>2</sup> d1 and docetaxel/pemetrexed. Every 3 weeks were repeated as one cycle. The side effect was assessed every cycle and treatment efficacy was investigated every two cycles. Follow-up examination was taken every 3 months after treatment. **Results:** There were no differences in treatment response, progress free survival (PFS), OS and toxicity among the three groups ( $P>0.05$ ). Old patients ( $\geq 60$  years) had a better PFS than that of patients less than 60 years ( $HR=0.56$ , 95%CI: 0.35-0.90,  $P=0.015$ ). Patients with performance score 0-1 had a better PFS and OS ( $HR=1.52$ , 95%CI: 1.01-2.30,  $P=0.048$ ;  $HR=1.90$ , 95%CI: 1.17-3.09,  $P=0.009$ ). Treatment response had relation to PFS and OS ( $HR=2.93$ , 95%CI: 2.01-4.26,  $P=0.000$ ;  $HR=2.03$ , 95%CI: 1.37-3.01,  $P=0.000$ ). Patients with anemia after treatment tended to have a worse PFS and OS ( $HR=1.59$ , 95%CI: 0.97-2.61,  $P=0.066$ ;  $HR=1.60$ , 95%CI: 0.94-2.75,  $P=0.085$ ). Patients with thrombocytopenia after therapy had a worse OS ( $HR=2.97$ , 95%CI: 1.01-8.78,  $P=0.049$ ). Patients with neural toxicity after chemotherapy tended to have a worse PFS ( $HR=3.36$ , 95%CI: 0.92-12.25,  $P=0.066$ ). Patients received post treatment after second line therapy had a better OS ( $HR=0.36$ , 95%CI: 0.22-0.61,  $P=0.000$ ). **Conclusion:** Combined with oxaliplatin or cisplatin as second line treatment can't improve the response and survival in NSCLC patient. Treatment response and PS are prognostic factors to NSCLC patients' PFS and OS. Patients with treatment related anemia might have a worse survival. Post therapy after failure to second line chemotherapy can prolong the survival.

[Key words] Non-small cell lung cancer; Second line treatment; Chemotherapy

联合顺铂或卡铂的两药含铂方案能改善晚期非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)患者生活质量, 提高生存率, 一线联合顺铂能使晚期NSCLC患者1年生存率从30%提升到40%<sup>[1]</sup>。疾病进展后推荐的二线治疗包括多西他赛、培美曲塞、厄洛替尼<sup>[2-4]</sup>。分子靶向药物仅适用于EGFR基因突变患者, 未列入我国医疗保险报销范围, 化疗仍为多数患者的选择。

奥沙利铂属于新的铂类衍生物, 通过产生烷化结合物作用于DNA, 形成链内和链间交联, 从而抑制DNA的合成及复制。奥沙利铂与DNA结合迅速, 抗肿瘤作用较顺铂强、不良反应轻, 与顺铂抗瘤谱有差异, 可用于顺铂耐药患者<sup>[5-6]</sup>。小样本的II期临床试验显示二线联合顺铂未能提高NSCLC患者生存期, 并有增加血液和胃肠道毒性可能<sup>[7]</sup>。二线联合奥沙利铂能否提高NSCLC患者疗效和生存期尚缺乏证据。本研究为探讨联合奥沙利铂或顺铂二线治疗能否提高NSCLC患者疗效、生存期, 将2009年5月—2012年12月收住复旦大学附属肿瘤医院闵行分院的晚期NSCLC患者, 随机接受二线单药多西他赛或培美曲塞、联合奥沙利铂或顺铂治疗, 探讨联合奥沙利铂和顺铂二线治疗的有

效性及安全性。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 病例选择

入组标准: 晚期NSCLC患者经组织或细胞学明确诊断, 年龄 $>18$ 岁, 一线含顺铂或卡铂的两药化疗方案治疗失败, 有可评价肿瘤病灶, 距一线方案化疗时间 $\geq 3$ 周, PS评分0~2, 预计生存期 $\geq 3$ 个月, 有良好的骨髓及肝肾功能。排除标准: 妊娠期或哺乳期妇女, 未控制及无自知力的脑转移, 合并不可控制的感染, 合并失代偿的心肺肝肾功能, 正参加其他临床试验, 同时合并有未治愈的第二个原发肿瘤。所有患者治疗前均签署化疗同意书及本试验知情同意书。

### 1.2 治疗方法

将符合入组标准的121例患者以3 : 2 : 1比例数字表法随机分为对照组、顺铂组、奥沙利铂组。对照组( $n=56$ ): 多西他赛75 mg/m<sup>2</sup>(所有肺癌)或培美曲塞500 mg/m<sup>2</sup>(非鳞癌), 第1天; 顺铂组( $n=45$ ): 顺铂25 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, 第1~3天联合多西他赛(所有肺癌)或培美曲塞(非鳞癌), 剂量同前; 奥沙利铂组( $n=20$ ): 奥沙利铂130 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, 第1天联合多西他赛(所有肺癌)或培美曲塞(非鳞

癌), 剂量同前。3周为1个周期。治疗每周至少查血常规1次, 每个周期开始前检查肝、肾功能及心电图。治疗每个周期评价不良反应, 每2个周期采用CT和MRI评价疗效。每例患者至少完成2个周期化疗, 治疗结束后3个月随访1次, 截

止随访时间为2013年3月31日。失访9例(表1)。

### 1.3 观察指标

化疗疗效评价依据RECIST 1.0标准分为完全缓解(complete response, CR)、部分缓解(partial response, PR)、稳定(stable disease,

表 1 121例NSCLC患者一般情况

Tab. 1 The characters of 121 NSCLC patients

Item	Oxaliplatin group	Cisplatin group	Control group
Total	20	45	56
Gender			
Male	14	30	34
Female	6	15	22
Median age/year (range)	59.5 (40-72)	60 (38-78)	59 (36-80)
≤60	11	28	31
>60	9	17	25
Performance status			
0-1	9	24	27
2	11	21	29
Histology			
Adenocarcinoma	14	28	40
Squamous carcinoma	4	11	7
Adenosquamous carcinoma	1	0	1
Large cell carcinoma	0	0	1
Non other specified	1	6	7
Stage			
III <sub>A</sub>	1	2	4
III <sub>B</sub>	3	3	6
IV	16	40	46
Docetaxel/pemetrix	16/4	34/11	31/25
Post treatment	14	21	35
Average treatment cycle	2.3	3.2	5

SD)、进展(progressive disease, PD)<sup>[8]</sup>。无进展生存时间(progress free survival, PFS): 治疗开始到疾病进展的时间; 总生存期(overall survival, OS): 治疗开始到死亡的时间。不良反应评价参照临床试验组(NCIC-CTG V2.0)分级标准分为0~4级<sup>[9]</sup>。

### 1.4 统计学处理

所有统计数据均采用SPSS 20.0软件分析处理。PFS及OS比较采用Cox回归分析, 生存曲线绘制采用Kaplan-Meier法, 治疗反应率及不良反应发生率比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 疗效比较

对照组患者疗效评价为CR 0例, PR

7(12.5%)例, SD 22(39.3%)例, PD 27(48.2%)例; 奥沙利铂组治疗后CR 0例, PR 2(10.0%)例, SD 11(55.0%)例, PD 7(35.0%)例, 与对照组比较差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=1.49$ ,  $P=0.684$ ); 顺铂组治疗后CR 0例, PR 10(22.2%)例, SD 20(44.4%)例, PD 15(33.3%)例, 与对照组比较差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=2.89$ ,  $P=0.409$ )。奥沙利铂组与顺铂组差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=0.02$ ,  $P=0.812$ )。

### 2.2 PFS及OS比较

对照组患者中位PFS 3.3个月(95%CI: 2.5~4.1个月), 中位OS 9.0个月(95%CI: 6.1~11.9个月); 奥沙利铂组中位PFS 4.0个月(95%CI: 3.7~4.3个月), 中位OS 9.4个月(95%CI: 2.9~15.9个月); 顺铂组中位PFS为4.7个月(95%CI: 3.5~5.9个月), 中位OS为11.9

个月(95%CI: 6.9~16.9个月); 3组间PFS与OS差异均无统计学意义( $HR=0.17$ , 95%CI: 0.90~1.53,  $P=0.166$ ;  $HR=1.38$ , 95%CI: 0.87~2.19,  $P=0.173$ )。亚组分析显示, 奥沙利铂组与对照组PFS和OS差异无统计学意义( $HR=0.96$ , 95%CI: 0.72~1.29,  $P=0.460$ ;  $HR=0.96$ , 95%CI: 0.72~1.29,  $P=0.800$ ); 顺铂组与对照组PFS和OS差异无统计学意义( $HR=1.46$ , 95%CI: 0.97~2.22,  $P=0.079$ ;  $HR=1.38$ , 95%CI: 0.87~2.19,  $P=0.173$ ); 奥

沙利铂组与顺铂组PFS和OS差异也无统计学意义( $HR=1.47$ , 95%CI: 0.97~2.22,  $P=0.070$ ;  $HR=1.38$ , 95%CI: 0.87~2.19,  $P=0.177$ , 图1)。

### 2.3 不良反应比较

不良反应主要表现为骨髓抑制、消化道反应、肝功能损失、乏力。III度以上不良反应仅表现为血液学毒性, 所有患者均能耐受不良反应至治疗结束, 无一例发生严重不良事件而死亡。奥沙利铂组和顺铂组不良反应与对照组相

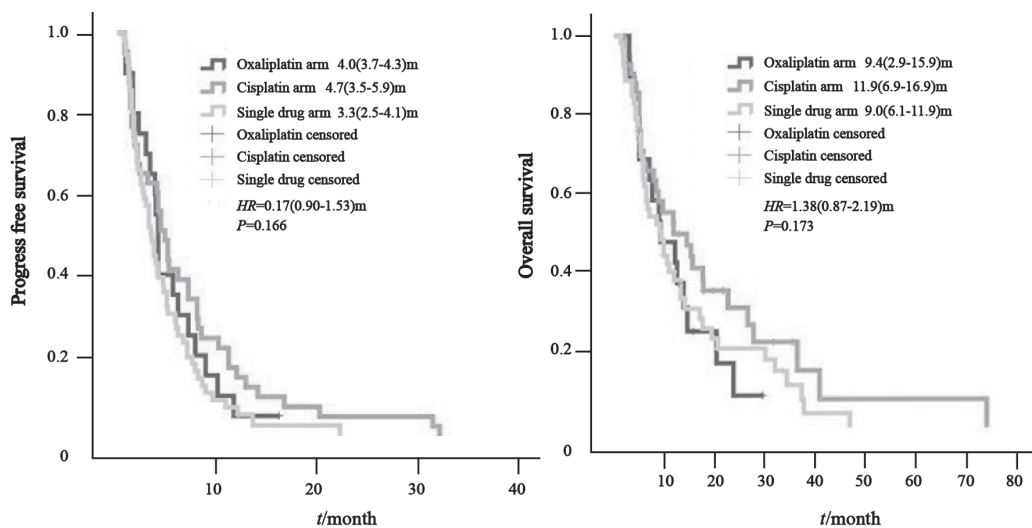


图 1 联合奥沙利铂或顺铂与单药二线治疗NSCLC患者PFS及OS

Fig. 1 PFS and OS of combined with oxaliplatin or cisplatin versus single drug as second line treatment of NSCLC patients

表 2 NSCLC患者不同治疗方式的不良反应比较

Tab. 2 Comparison of toxicity by different treatment in NSCLC patients

Toxicity	Oxaliplatin	Cisplatin	Control	$\chi^2$	$P$ value	[n(%)]
Neutropenia				0.013	0.798	
I - II	6(30.0)	12(26.7)	8(14.3)			
III - IV	2(10.0)	5(11.1)	14(25.0)			
Anemia				0.025	0.551	
I - II	8(40)	21(46.7)	21(37.5)			
III - IV	0	3(6.7)	2(3.6)			
Thrombocytopenia				0.015	0.587	
I - II	0	5(11.1)	2(3.6)			
III - IV	0	1(2.2)	0	-	-	
ALT increasing	2(10.0)	3(6.7)	5(8.9)	0.000	0.946	
AST increasing	0	2(4.4)	3(5.4)	0.021	0.363	
TB	0	0	0	-	-	
DB	0	0	0	-	-	
BUN	0	0	0	-	-	
Cr increasing	0	0	0	-	-	
Nausea	1(5.0)	10(22.2)	4(7.1)	0.016	0.619	
Vomiting	1(5.0)	8(17.8)	3(5.4)	0.018	0.549	
Neural toxicity	2(10.0)	2(4.4)	1(1.8)	0.031	0.148	
Fatigue	5(25.0)	8(17.8)	13(23.2)	0.003	0.949	

ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; AST: Aspartate aminotransferase; TB: Total bilirubin; DB: Direct bilirubin; BUN: Urea nitrogen; Cr: Creatinine.

比, 差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ , 表2)。

#### 2.4 PFS和OS影响因素分析

应用Cox回归分析对121例患者的PFS、OS影响因素进行分析, 结果显示,  $\geq 60$ 岁患者中位PFS为4.0个月(95% CI: 2.9~5.1个月),  $< 60$ 岁患者中位PFS 3.9个月(95% CI: 3.0~4.8个月), 老年患者PFS更长。PS评分0~1分患者中位PFS为5.5个月(95% CI: 3.5~7.5个月), PS评分2分患者中位PFS为3.1个月(95% CI: 1.7~4.5个月), 0~1分患者PFS更长。治疗后评价为PR患者中位PFS为7.4个月(95% CI: 3.4~11.4个月), SD患者中位PFS为5.7个月(95% CI: 4.5~6.9个月), PD患者中位PFS为1.6(95% CI: 1.3~1.9个月), 治疗反应率与PFS相关。化疗后无贫血患者中位PFS为4.5个月(95% CI: 3.1~5.9个月), 有贫血患者中位PFS为3.3个月(95% CI: 2.0~4.6个月), 无贫血患者PFS有延长趋势; 有神经毒性患者中位PFS为2.1个月(95% CI: 0.2~3.9个月), 无神经毒性患者中位PFS 5.7个月(95% CI: 4.6~6.8个月), 有神经毒

性患者PFS有缩短趋势。

PS评分0~1分患者中位OS为14.0个月(95% CI: 9.9~18.1个月), PS评分2分患者中位OS为7.1个月(95% CI: 4.3~9.9个月), 0~1分患者OS更长。治疗后评价为PR患者中位OS为14.2个月(95% CI: 7.2~21.2个月), SD患者中位OS为15.5个月(95% CI: 9.7~21.3个月), PD患者中位OS为5.4个月(95% CI: 3.6~7.2个月), 治疗反应率与OS相关。疾病进展后接受后续治疗患者中位OS为14.8个月(95% CI: 10.0~19.6个月), 未接受后续治疗患者中位OS为5.4个月(95% CI: 4.4~6.4个月), 接受后续治疗者OS更长。化疗后无贫血患者中位OS为12.4个月(95% CI: 7.6~17.0个月), 有贫血患者中位OS为7.1个月(95% CI: 3.5~10.7个月), 有贫血患者OS有缩短趋势。化疗后血小板减少的患者中位OS为5.0个月(95% CI: 0~19.0个月), 血小板正常患者中位OS为10.0个月(95% CI: 7.3~12.7个月), 血小板减少患者OS更短。

表3 PFS及OS影响因素Cox回归分析

Tab.3 Exploratory predictive factor analyses of PFS and OS with Cox regression analysis

Item	PFS			OS		
	Wald	P value	HR (95%CI)	Wald	P value	HR (95%CI)
Gender	0.352	0.553	1.16(0.72-1.86)	0.922	0.337	1.31(0.76-2.26)
Age	5.869	0.015	0.56(0.35-0.90)	1.125	0.289	0.76(0.46-1.26)
Performance status	3.926	0.048	1.52(1.01-2.30)	6.801	0.009	1.90(1.17-3.09)
Pathology	0.001	0.981	1.00(0.82-1.22)	0.306	0.580	0.94(0.75-1.18)
Stage	0.498	0.480	0.81(0.46-1.45)	0.753	0.386	0.75(0.40-1.43)
Docetaxel vs pemetrix	0.003	0.956	0.99(0.60-1.63)	0.178	0.673	0.88(0.49-1.58)
Platinum vs single drug	2.235	0.135	1.26(0.93-1.70)	0.189	0.664	1.08(0.75-1.56)
Response	31.356	0.000	2.93(2.01-4.26)	12.314	0.000	2.03(1.37-3.01)
Post treatment	-	-	-	14.859	0.000	0.36(0.22-0.61)
WBC	0.071	0.790	1.17(0.36-3.79)	0.349	0.554	1.53(0.37-6.26)
N	0.012	0.911	0.93(0.28-3.09)	1.158	0.282	0.47(0.12-1.86)
Hb	3.385	0.066	1.59(0.97-2.61)	2.966	0.085	1.60(0.94-2.75)
PLT	0.005	0.944	1.04(0.40-2.69)	3.875	0.049	2.97(1.01-8.78)
ALT	0.625	0.429	0.64(0.21-1.95)	1.271	0.260	0.48(0.14-1.72)
AST	0.066	0.797	0.82(0.18-3.73)	0.100	0.921	1.10(0.16-7.39)
Nausea	0.279	0.597	1.40(0.40-4.94)	0.686	0.408	0.42(0.05-3.30)
Vomiting	0.020	0.887	0.90(0.22-3.66)	0.888	0.346	2.89(0.32-26.33)
Neural toxicity	3.384	0.066	3.36(0.92-12.25)	0.005	0.942	0.94(0.17-5.19)
Fatigue	2.197	0.138	0.62(0.33-1.17)	0.601	0.438	0.76(0.38-1.52)

WBC: White blood cell; N: Neutrophile granulocyte; Hb: Hemoglobin; ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; AST: Aspartate aminotransferase.

### 3 讨论

晚期NSCLC二线治疗包括多西他赛、培美曲塞、厄洛替尼、或联合铂类的化疗方

案。受肿瘤分子表型及经济、医疗保险等多种因素限制, 化疗仍为大多数中国患者的二线选择。目前二线化疗疾病反应率低于10%, 探讨更加有效的二线方法仍是肺癌治疗的研

究热点之一。二线多西他赛和培美曲塞已被多项临床试验证实能提高PS为0~2分的晚期NSCLC患者疾病控制率, 延长生存期和生活质量, 疗效优于最佳支持治疗、长春瑞滨、异环磷酰胺<sup>[2,10]</sup>。与多西他赛相比, 培美曲塞具有相似的生存期, 但毒性更低, 对腺癌和大细胞癌疗效更好, 对鳞癌疗效有限<sup>[11]</sup>。Ardizzoni等<sup>[12]</sup>比较了NSCLC患者接受二线培美曲塞/卡铂与单药培美曲塞治疗, 结果两组PFS和OS差异有统计学意义, 亚组分析显示鳞癌患者联合卡铂较单药培美曲塞OS显著延长, 鳞癌患者二线培美曲塞单药治疗获益有限。本研究设为所有患者均可接受多西他赛治疗, 培美曲塞治疗者为非鳞癌患者。以多西他赛和培美曲塞单药作为对照, 二线分别联合奥沙利铂或顺铂作为治疗组, 结果显示奥沙利铂组患者, 治疗后PR率为10.0%, SD率为55.0%, PD率为35.0%; 中位PFS为4.0个月, 中位OS为9.4个月, 与对照组相比, 疗效及PFS、OS差异无统计学意义, 结果与韩国Lee等<sup>[13]</sup>及意大利一项II期临床研究<sup>[6]</sup>结果相似。Lee等<sup>[13]</sup>对一线含铂方案治疗失败的晚期NSCLC患者二线单药培美曲塞或联合奥沙利铂治疗, 入组15例患者时发现无患者达PR及CR, SD患者仅2例, 中位OS为6.1个月, 因疗效差提前结束试验。Belvedere等<sup>[6]</sup>应用二线联合奥沙利铂或多西他赛单药治疗NSCLC患者, 中位PFS分别为5.0个月和1.7个月, 中位OS分别为11.0个月和7.1个月, 1年生存率分别为44%和32%, 联合奥沙利铂组有获益。但该研究入组患者PS评分均为0~1分, PFS及生存获益是否与入组患者PS评分较低有关尚不清楚。本研究结果也显示, PS评分0~1分患者较2分患者PFS和OS更长。

小样本的II期临床试验显示, 二线联合顺铂未能延长NSCLC患者生存期。Zhang等<sup>[7]</sup>二线应用培美曲塞联合顺铂与单药培美曲塞比较治疗52例晚期NSCLC患者, 结果显示联合顺铂未能提高NSCLC患者疾病控制率、PFS和OS, 并增加血液和胃肠道毒性。该研究还显示接受过手术治疗、PS评分低的患者OS有获益。Seto等<sup>[14]</sup>报道一线含顺铂方案治疗失败后二线继

续使用顺铂联合多西他赛治疗晚期NSCLC的单臂临床观察显示, 总疾病反应率为32%, 中位PFS为98 d, OS为257 d。不良反应主要表现为血液学毒性和肝功能异常<sup>[14]</sup>。本研究结果显示, 顺铂组PR率为22.2%, SD率为44.4%, PD率为33.3%, 中位PFS为4.7个月, 中位OS为11.9个月, 与对照组差异无统计学意义, 与既往治疗结果相似; 但顺铂组中位PFS及OS绝对数值为3组最高, 证实顺铂仍为治疗NSCLC的主要药物。

Atmaca等<sup>[15]</sup>比较了一线多西他赛/奥沙利铂与多西他赛/顺铂方案治疗晚期NSCLC的疗效, 共入组88例患者, 两组疾病反应率分别为28%和47%, PFS分别为4.9个月和6.3个月, OS分别为7.0个月和11.6个月, PFS及OS差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。奥沙利铂组与顺铂组相比, 肾毒性(56% vs 11%)、乏力(81% vs 59)、脱发(76% vs 27%)、白细胞减少(84% vs 61%)、中性粒细胞减少(56% vs 27%)。Shi等<sup>[5]</sup>对III<sub>b</sub>~IV期肺腺癌患者给予二线培美曲塞联合奥沙利铂治疗, 45例患者随机分组后接受培美曲塞/奥沙利铂或培美曲塞/顺铂, 两组PFS分别为4.45个月和3.96个月, OS分别为10.8个月和10.7个月, PFS及OS差异均无统计学意义。本研究二线多西他赛/培美曲塞联合奥沙利铂与联合顺铂比较, 两组疾病反应率、中位PFS、中位OS差异均无统计学意义, 与以上研究结果相似, 但不良反应并未见差异; 进一步比较培美曲塞与多西他赛的疗效, Cox回归分析并未显示两者PFS和OS有区别, 不良反应也无差异, 结果与Li等<sup>[16]</sup>的结果相似。该研究比较了260例一线含铂方案失败的晚期NSCLC患者随机接受培美曲塞和多西他赛治疗, 两组客观缓解率分别为67.2%和69.6%, 差异并无统计学意义。培美曲塞组患者III/IV度粒细胞减少、淋巴细胞减少较多西他赛组显著减少, 另外培美曲塞组患者脱发、胃炎、神经毒性发生率均较低, 但转氨酶升高的发生率更高。

本研究Cox回归分析显示, 二线治疗失败后接受后续治疗的患者OS时间较未接受后续治疗的患者长。目前多数临床试验分析过程中未

纳入后续治疗对OS影响, 本研究结果提示对于二线治疗后一般情况较好能耐受治疗的患者仍应继续接受治疗。治疗中发现血小板减少和神经毒性患者PFS及OS有缩短趋势, 治疗过程中的某些不良反应发生是否能预测疗效及生存期尚待更多研究观察证实。由于本研究样本数较少, 结果可能有一定偏倚。总之, 二线联合奥沙利铂或顺铂治疗晚期NSCLC患者的疗效无提高, 暂不推荐使用。

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