



· 论 著 ·

伊立替康脂质体不良反应特征：基于FAERS数据库的真实世界研究

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[摘要] 背景与目的: 伊立替康脂质体作为新型抗肿瘤药物, 在转移性胰腺癌等消化系统肿瘤治疗中展现出显著疗效, 但其安全性特征仍需系统评估。目前关于伊立替康脂质体安全性的真实世界系统研究尚不全面。本研究基于美国食品药品监督管理局 (Food and Drug Administration, FDA) 不良事件报告系统 (FDA Adverse Event Reporting System, FAERS) 进行信号挖掘, 旨在全面分析伊立替康脂质体相关不良事件 (adverse event, AE) 的发生特征及潜在风险, 为临床合理用药提供安全依据。方法: 提取2004年第一季度至2024年第三季度FAERS数据库中伊立替康脂质体相关的AE报告。数据去重后, 采用报告比值比 (report odds ratio, ROR)、比例报告比 (proportional reporting ratio, PRR)、贝叶斯置信度传播神经网络 (Bayesian confidence propagation neural network, BCPNN) 和经验贝叶斯几何均值 (empirical Bayesian geometric mean, EBGM) 4种算法进行信号挖掘, 分析其在真实世界中的AE发生情况。本文豁免伦理审查。结果: 共筛选出1185条与伊立替康脂质体相关的AE, 涉及25个系统器官分类 (system organ classes, SOC), 主要集中于胃肠道系统疾病 (19.7%, ROR=2.69)、血液淋巴系统疾病 (7.2%, ROR=4.65) 和肝胆系统疾病 (2.0%, ROR=2.48)。高频首选术语 (preferred terms, PT) 包括腹泻 (17.0%)、中性粒细胞减少症 (7.3%) 及呕吐 (6.2%) 等, 而高信号强度事件以感染性胆管炎 (ROR=384.03)、移动性血栓性静脉炎 (ROR=141.33) 和十二指肠狭窄 (ROR=137.70) 最为显著。本研究还发现非预期信号, 如肝胆毒性 (胆管炎、肝脓肿)、血栓事件 (腔静脉血栓、门静脉血栓)、感染性并发症 (小肠结肠炎、变形杆菌感染、梭状芽孢杆菌感染)、免疫系统反应 (类过敏反应) 和神经系统疾病 (周围感觉运动性神经病、外周感觉神经病) 等。时间分析显示, 47.61%的AE发生于治疗后30 d内 (中位时间35 d)。结论: 伊立替康脂质体的真实世界安全性数据不仅验证了说明书已知的不良反应, 还揭示了包括肝胆毒性、血栓事件及特殊感染在内的多项新的潜在风险信号。建议在临床应用中加强药物警戒, 重点关注高频、新发和严重不良反应, 根据药物不良反应特点进行个体化用药调整, 提升用药安全性。

[关键词] 伊立替康脂质体; 不良事件; FDA不良事件报告系统; 信号挖掘; 药物警戒

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Characteristics of adverse events of liposomal irinotecan: a real-world study based on the FAERS database
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[Abstract] **Background and purpose:** As a novel anticancer drug, liposomal irinotecan has demonstrated significant efficacy in

treating gastrointestinal tumors such as metastatic pancreatic cancer. However, its safety profile requires systematic evaluation. Currently, comprehensive real-world studies on the safety of liposomal irinotecan remain incomplete. This study conducted signal mining based on the FDA Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS) database to comprehensively analyze the occurrence characteristics and potential risks of irinotecan liposome-associated adverse events (AEs), providing safety evidence for rational clinical use. **Methods:** Adverse event reports related to irinotecan liposome were extracted from the FAERS database from the first quarter of 2004 to the third quarter of 2024. After deduplicating the data, four algorithms: report odds ratio (ROR), proportional reporting ratio (PRR), Bayesian confidence propagation neural network (BCPNN), and empirical Bayesian geometric mean (EBGM), were employed for signal detection to analyze AE occurrence in the real world. This article is exempt from ethical review. **Results:** A total of 1 185 AE signals were detected, involving 25 system organ classes (SOCs). The AEs were primarily concentrated in gastrointestinal disorders (19.7%, ROR=2.69), blood and lymphatic system disorders (7.2%, ROR=4.65), and hepatobiliary disorders (2.0%, ROR=2.48). High-frequency preferred terms (PTs) included diarrhea (17.0%), neutropenia (7.3%), and off-label use (25.5%). Events with high signal intensity were most prominent for infective cholangitis (ROR=384.03), migrans thrombophlebitis (ROR=141.33), and duodenal stenosis (ROR=137.70). This study also identified unexpected signals, including hepatobiliary toxicity (cholangitis, liver abscess), thrombotic events (vena cava thrombosis, portal vein thrombosis), infectious complications (enterocolitis, proteus infection, clostridial infection), immune system reactions (anaphylactoid reaction), and nervous system disorders (peripheral sensorimotor neuropathy, peripheral sensory neuropathy). Time analysis revealed that 47.61% of AEs occurred within 30 days post-treatment (median time: 35 days). **Conclusion:** The real-world safety data of irinotecan liposomes not only verified the adverse reactions known in the instructions, but also revealed multiple new potential risk signals including hepatobiliary toxicity, thrombotic events and specific infections. It is recommended to strengthen pharmacovigilance in clinical practice, with a focus on high-frequency, newly identified, and severe adverse reactions. Individualized treatment adjustments based on the characteristics of drug-related adverse reactions should be implemented to enhance medication safety.

[**Key words**] Liposomal irinotecan; Adverse events; FDA adverse event reporting system; Signal detection; Pharmacovigilance

伊立替康脂质体作为一种新型化疗药物, 近年来在消化系统肿瘤治疗中展现出巨大的临床潜力^[1]。基于伊立替康脂质体的化疗方案(如NALIRIFOX方案)在转移性胰腺癌的二线治疗及后续探索中展现出显著的生存获益, 为患者提供了新的治疗选择^[2-3]。与常规伊立替康相比, 伊立替康脂质体通过独特的纳米载药系统, 实现了药物在肿瘤组织的高效靶向富集, 增强了生物利用度, 使得其在胰腺癌、结直肠癌等难治性肿瘤中取得了令人瞩目的疗效^[4-6]。然而, 随着其在全球范围内的广泛应用, 伊立替康脂质体相关的不良反应也逐渐凸显, 如骨髓抑制、胃肠道反应等, 这些不良反应不仅影响患者的生活质量, 还可能导致治疗中断, 进而影响治疗效果^[7-9]。

目前, 国内外关于伊立替康脂质体的研究多集中于疗效和药代动力学特性, 而对其不良反应的系统性分析相对较少^[10]。尽管已有研究分析了常规伊立替康在真实世界中的不良反应特征^[11], 但伊立替康脂质体作为常规伊立替康的长效脂质体制剂, 因其独特的药代动力学特征, 也会产生不同的药物安全谱。虽然临床随机对照试验是评估药物安全性的金标准, 但受限于严格的入组标准、有限的样本量和有限的随访时间, 往往难以全面、及时地揭示罕见、迟发或特殊的不良反应。伊立替康脂质体在真实世界的长期安

全性轮廓仍需进一步勾勒。

美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)不良事件报告系统(FDA Adverse Event Reporting System, FAERS)是一种可公开访问的重要药物警戒资源, 鼓励医疗保健提供者、消费者和制药公司自愿提交报告。通过收集和存储与上市后使用的药物和生物制剂相关的不良事件(adverse event, AE)数据, FAERS成为分析有关药物AE真实世界数据、识别新的或罕见的AE以及修改或增强对已知风险理解的关键平台^[12]。研究人员利用各种分析算法, 例如报告比值比(report odds ratio, ROR)、比例报告比(proportional reporting ratio, PRR)、贝叶斯置信度传播神经网络(Bayesian confidence propagation neural network, BCPNN)和经验贝叶斯几何平均值(empirical Bayesian geometric mean, EBGM), 来评估AE风险并检测与医疗产品相关AE的信号强度, 从而为临床应用和治疗策略提供指导^[13-16]。

本研究通过对FAERS数据库开展数据挖掘, 分析了2024年1月1日—2024年9月30日中与伊立替康脂质体相关的报告, 采用多种信号挖掘方法, 旨在全面揭示伊立替康脂质体真实世界的安全性特征, 为临床用药提供参考依据。

1 资料和方法

1.1 数据来源和处理

本研究数据来源于FAERS数据库，FAERS数据文件中有7种不同类型的数据文档：DRUG（药物信息）、OUTC（患者结果）、RPSR（报告来源）、THER（报告药物的治疗开始和结束日期）、INDI（药物给药适应证）、DEMO（人口统计和管理信息）。在FAERS数据库架构中，这些文件通过唯一的标识号链接在一起，如PRIMARYID（用于标识FAERS报告的唯一编号）。本研究以伊立替康脂质体作为研究对象，使用MySQL提取和预处理2004年第一季度至2024年第三季度相关数据，数据筛选依据FAERS数据库中字段“DRUGNAME”进行，筛选“onivyde”和“irinotecan liposome”的报告，并将报告的怀疑程度限定为“首要怀疑（primary suspect, PS）”。然后根据FDA推荐的去重方法，按照CASEID、FDA_DT、PRIMARYID进行排序，当CASEID重复时保留FDA_DT值最大的记录，当CASEID和FDA_DT均相同时选择PRIMARYID值最大的记录，以此识别和删除重复的报告，并将AE映射到《监管活动医学词典》（Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities, MedDRA）中。根据MedDRA术语的结构化层次结构，将重大AE进一步归类为首选术语（preferred terms, PT）和系统器官分类（system organ classes, SOC）。对于重复报告、药物名称不明确、术语无法映射至

MedDRA的报告予以排除。

1.2 数据分析

本研究采用比例失衡分析（包括频率法和贝叶斯方法）用于信号挖掘。频率法主要包括ROR和PRR，而贝叶斯方法主要涉及BCPNN和多项伽马—泊松收缩估计法（multi-item gamma Poisson shrinkage, MGPS）。这些不同的算法有助于交叉验证信号，本研究通过对FAERS数据库中各药物对比，可以全面了解伊立替康脂质体与AE之间的相关风险。两种方法的计算都可以基于2×2列联表（表1）。表2显示了上述方法的阳性信号判定阈值。阳性AE信号的判断应同时满足：ROR的95% CI的下限>1，报告数≥3；PRR≥2， $\chi^2 \geq 4$ ，报告数≥3；IC025>0；EBGM05>2。为控制因同时检验大量AE而增加的假阳性风险，本研究对所有PT水平计算得到的ROR值进行了多重比较校正。采用Benjamini-Hochberg（BH）方法控制错误发现率（false discovery rate, FDR），设定显著性阈值为FDR<0.05。对于缺失数据采用完整病例分析，敏感性分析显示缺失数据不影响主要结论。

表1 比例失衡分析2×2列联表

Tab. 1 Proportional imbalance method 2×2 four-grid table

Item	Target AE	Other AE	Total
Liposomal irinotecan	a	c	a+c
Other drugs	b	d	b+d
Total	a+b	c+d	a+b+c+d

本研究所有分析均使用R（v4.4.2）和Microsoft Excel 2019进行。统计学显著性通过双侧检验进行评估， $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

表2 用于信号检测的4种算法公式和阈值

Tab. 2 Formulas and thresholds for the four algorithms used for signal detection.

Algorithms	Equation	Criteria
ROR	ROR=ad/b/c 95% CI= $e^{\ln(ROR) \pm 1.96(1/a+1/b+1/c+1/d)^{0.5}}$	Lower limit of 95% CI>1, $n \geq 3$
PRR	PRR=a(c+d)/c/(a+b) $\chi^2 = [(ad-bc)^2] / [(a+b)(c+d)(a+c)(b+d)]$	PRR≥2, $\chi^2 \geq 4, n \geq 3$
BCPNN	IC=log ₂ a(a+b+c+d)/(a+c)(a+b) 95% CI= E(IC) ± 2V(IC) ^{0.5}	IC025>0
MGPS	EBGM=a(a+b+c+d)/(a+c)/(a+b) 95% CI= $e^{\ln(EBGM) \pm 1.96(1/a+1/b+1/c+1/d)^{0.5}}$	EBGM05>2

a: Number of reports containing both the target drug and target adverse drug reaction; b: Number of reports containing other adverse drug reaction of the target drug; c: Number of reports containing the target adverse drug reaction of other drugs; d: Number of reports containing other drugs and other adverse drug reactions. n: The number of reports; IC: Information component; IC025: The lower limit of 95% CI of the IC; E(IC): The IC expectations; V(IC): The variance of IC; EBGM: Empirical Bayesian geometric mean; EBGM05: The lower limit of 95% CI of EBGM.

2 结 果

2.1 基线特征

本研究共分析了从2004年第一季度至2024年第三季度1 185例与伊立替康脂质体相关的AE。FAERS数据库中伊立替康脂质体相关报告的纳入和排除标准流程见图1。结果显示, 男性患者占48.69%, 65岁以上的老年患者占39.66%。就地域分布而言, 报告数量最多的国家是美国

(29.03%), 其次是日本(26.58%)。伊立替康脂质体使用的最常见适应证为胰腺癌(632例, 53.33%), 其次为结直肠癌(181例, 15.27%)。从患者结局方面看, 最常见的结局是住院(32.83%), 其次是死亡(25.32%)和危及生命的事件(2.28%)。其他结局包括残疾(0.2%)和先天性异常(0.2%)。大多数AE报告来自2015—2018年(37.64%), 其次是2022—2024年(34.94%)和2019—2021年(27.43%, 表3)。

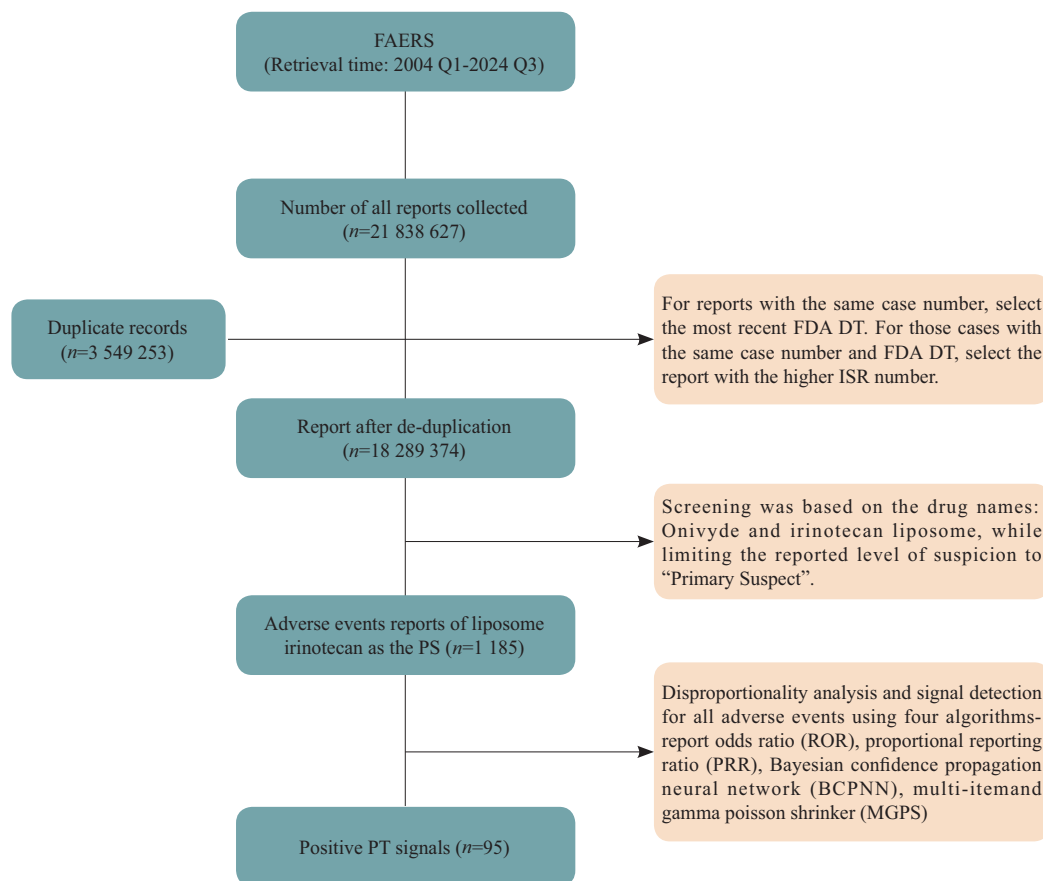


图1 FAERS数据库中伊立替康脂质体相关报告的纳入和排除标准流程图

Fig. 1 Flowchart for screening and data analysis of reports related to liposomal irinotecan in the FAERS database

2.2 SOC层面信号检测

将伊立替康脂质体相关的AE按SOC分类, 共涉及25个SOC, 分布情况见图2。其中, 报告数量最多的是胃肠道系统疾病($n=713$, 19.7%)。此外, 有3个SOC符合4种信号检测算法的标准, 分别是胃肠道系统疾病($n=713$, ROR为2.69, PRR为2.35, IC为1.24, EBGM为2.35)、血液淋巴系统疾病($n=262$, ROR为4.65, PRR为4.39, IC为2.13, EBGM为4.39)和肝胆系统疾病($n=73$, ROR为2.48, PRR为2.45, IC为1.29, EBGM为2.45)。信号强度情况见表4。

2.3 PT层面信号检测

对伊立替康脂质体所有信号在PT层面进行分析。按照发生频率进行排序, 筛选出排名前30的AE信号(表5), 分别是腹泻、中性粒细胞减少症、呕吐、食欲减退、腹痛、贫血、肺栓塞、胆管炎等。根据ROR标准, 进一步筛选出排名前30的符合4种算法的高信号强度AE(表6), 分别是感染性胆管炎、移动性血栓性静脉炎、十二指肠狭窄、腔静脉血栓形成、胆道感染、梭状芽孢杆菌感染、肝脓肿、周围感觉运动性神经病、小肠结肠炎等。

表3 FAERS数据库中伊立替康脂质体相关报告的人口统计学信息

Tab. 3 Population characteristics of liposomal irinotecan -related reports in the FAERS database

Item	Liposomal irinotecan n (%)
Number of reports	1 185 (100.00)
Gender	
Female	416 (35.11)
Male	577 (48.69)
Unknown	192 (16.20)
Age/year	
<18	18 (1.52)
18-65	315 (26.58)
>65	470 (39.66)
Unknown	382 (32.24)
Reported countries	
United States	344 (29.03)
Japan	315 (26.58)
Indications	
Pancreatic cancer	632 (53.33)
Colorectal cancer	181 (15.27)
Serious outcomes	
Hospitalization	389 (32.83)
Death	300 (25.32)
Life-threatening	27 (2.28)
Disability	3 (0.25)
Congenital anomaly	2 (0.17)
Unknown	464 (39.16)
Years of report	
2015-2018	446 (37.64)
2019-2021	325 (27.43)
2022-2024	414 (34.94)

2.4 敏感性分析

伊立替康脂质体通常与5-FU和亚叶酸钙联合使用，为排除其他合并使用药物对信号的潜在影响，我们从总报告中剔除所有同时报告了5-FU或亚叶酸钙作为“伴随”或“怀疑”药物的报告，得到仅接受伊立替康脂质体单药治疗的报告633份。分析发现在排除联用5-FU和亚叶酸钙的报告中，胆管炎（ROR=66.49）和小肠结肠炎（ROR=45.42）中伊立替康脂质体特有的强信号依然存在，而与5-FU高度相关的信号（如口腔炎）的ROR值则明显下降（表7）。

2.5 AE发生时间分析

在排除了时间起始数据模糊或不准确的767例报告后，我们共纳入了418例伊立替康脂质体相关AE用于分析，为评估选择偏倚，我们对比了纳入分析的418例报告与被排除的767例报告的人口统计学特征上的差异，卡方检验结果显示两组的人口学特征差异无统计学意义（ $P>0.05$ ）。AE的中位起始时间为35 d（IQR：13~89 d），其中近一半病例（47.61%）发生在治疗后的30 d内，且治疗后1周内发生AE的病例占13.88%，此后AE的发生率逐渐下降。AE发生时间介于治疗后31~180 d的病例占43.54%，介于治疗后181~360 d的病例占6.46%，介于治疗后91~180 d的病例占14.3%，而发生在治疗360 d后的仅占2.39%。

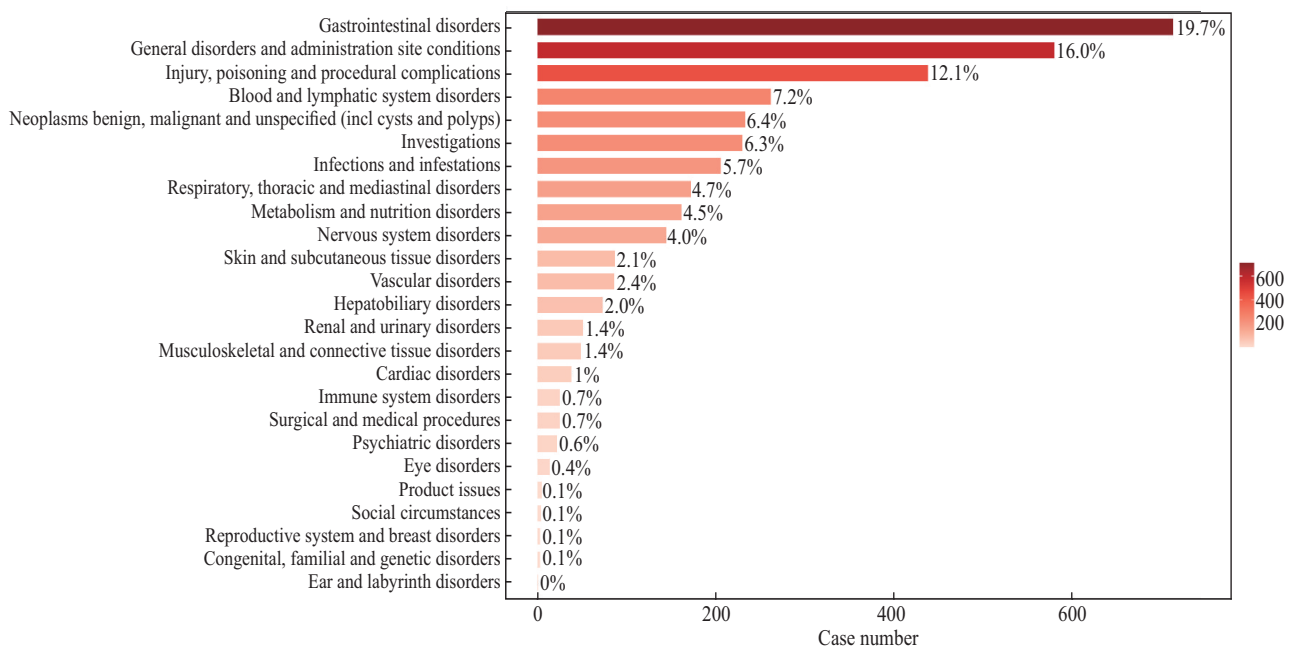


图2 伊立替康脂质体相关AE的SOC分类

Fig. 2 Liposomal irinotecan-related AE across system organ classes

表4 基于FAERS数据库的伊立替康脂质体相关AE在系统器官分类水平的信号强度

Tab. 4 Signal strength of liposomal irinotecan-related AE at the system organ class level based on the FAERS database

System organ classification (SOC)	Reports <i>n</i>	ROR (95% CI)	PRR (χ^2)	IC (IC025)	EBGM (EBGM05)
Gastrointestinal disorders	713	2.69 (2.48-2.92)	2.35 (606.37)	1.24 (1.12)	2.35 (2.20)
General disorders and administration site conditions	580	0.87 (0.80-0.95)	0.89 (9.63)	-0.17 (-0.30)	0.89 (0.83)
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications	438	1.11 (1.00-1.22)	1.09 (3.96)	0.13 (-0.02)	1.09 (1.01)
Blood and lymphatic system disorders	262	4.65 (4.10-5.27)	4.39 (696.53)	2.13 (1.95)	4.39 (3.95)
Neoplasms benign, malignant and unspecified (incl cysts and polyps)	233	2.24 (1.96-2.56)	2.16 (150.10)	1.11 (0.92)	2.16 (1.94)
Investigations	230	1.09 (0.96-1.25)	1.09 (1.65)	0.12 (-0.08)	1.09 (0.97)
Infections and infestations	206	1.05 (0.91-1.20)	1.04 (0.39)	0.06 (-0.15)	1.04 (0.93)
Respiratory, thoracic and mediastinal disorders	172	1.02 (0.88-1.19)	1.02 (0.07)	0.03 (-0.20)	1.02 (0.90)
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	162	2.24 (1.91-2.62)	2.18 (105.72)	1.12 (0.89)	2.18 (1.91)
Nervous system disorders	145	0.48 (0.41-0.57)	0.50 (77.00)	-0.99 (-1.23)	0.50 (0.44)
Skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders	87	0.41 (0.33-0.51)	0.42 (72.34)	-1.24 (-1.55)	0.42 (0.35)
Vascular disorders	86	1.22 (0.99-1.51)	1.21 (3.33)	0.28 (-0.03)	1.21 (1.02)
Hepatobiliary disorders	73	2.48 (1.97-3.12)	2.45 (63.07)	1.29 (0.95)	2.45 (2.02)
Renal and urinary disorders	51	0.72 (0.55-0.95)	0.73 (5.36)	-0.46 (-0.86)	0.73 (0.58)
Musculoskeletal and connective tissue disorders	49	0.25 (0.19-0.33)	0.26 (109.89)	-1.95 (-2.36)	0.26 (0.20)
Cardiac disorders	38	0.48 (0.35-0.66)	0.48 (21.30)	-1.05 (-1.51)	0.48 (0.37)
Immune system disorders	25	0.57 (0.39-0.85)	0.57 (8.00)	-0.80 (-1.37)	0.57 (0.41)
Surgical and medical procedures	25	0.48 (0.32-0.71)	0.48 (14.33)	-1.06 (-1.63)	0.48 (0.35)
Psychiatric disorders	22	0.11 (0.07-0.16)	0.11 (162.41)	-3.15 (-3.75)	0.11 (0.08)
Eye disorders	14	0.19 (0.11-0.32)	0.19 (47.73)	-2.36 (-3.11)	0.19 (0.13)
Product issues	5	0.08 (0.03-0.18)	0.08 (56.85)	-3.71 (-4.89)	0.08 (0.04)
Social circumstances	4	0.25 (0.09-0.67)	0.25 (8.85)	-1.98 (-3.27)	0.25 (0.11)
Congenital, familial and genetic disorders	3	0.30 (0.10-0.93)	0.30 (4.87)	-1.73 (-3.17)	0.30 (0.12)
Reproductive system and breast disorders	3	0.11 (0.04-0.34)	0.11 (21.34)	-3.16 (-4.60)	0.11 (0.04)
Ear and labyrinth disorders	1	0.06 (0.01-0.44)	0.06 (14.02)	-3.99 (-6.03)	0.06 (0.01)

ROR: Report odds ratio; PRR: Proportional reporting ratio; IC: Information component; IC025: The lower limit of 95% CI of the IC; EBGM: Empirical Bayesian geometric mean; EBGM05: The lower limit of 95% CI of EBGM.

3 讨 论

本研究基于2004年第一季度至2024年第三季度FAERS数据库的真实世界数据,采用4种经典比例失衡算法开展伊立替康脂质体相关AE信号挖掘,共筛选出1 185条与伊立替康脂质体相关的AE信号,系统阐明了该药物在全球临床应用中的安全性特征,为该药物的临床合理用药及药物警戒工作提供了真实世界循证医学依据。

本次研究中,伊立替康脂质体相关AE主要集中于胃肠道系统疾病(19.7%, ROR=2.69)、血液淋巴系统疾病(7.2%, ROR=4.65),PT以腹泻(17.0%)、中性粒细胞减少症(7.3%)为主,这与NAPOLI-1全球Ⅲ期临床试验及亚洲亚组分析结果高度契合^[2, 8]。NAPOLI-1研究显示,伊立替康脂质体联合5-FU/亚叶酸钙治疗转移性胰腺癌的腹泻发生率为47%、中性粒细胞减少症发生率为38%,本研究中该类不良反应的检出率相对偏低,推测与FAERS数据库自发报告的漏报

特性、真实世界中临床医师的个体化剂量调整及支持治疗的及时干预相关^[12]。与常规伊立替康相比,伊立替康脂质体的胃肠道及血液学毒性未表现出显著升高,这与Milano等^[4]的研究结论一致,证实了脂质体纳米载药系统在提升肿瘤靶向性的同时,未显著增加核心毒性,其安全性优势在真实世界中得到验证。此外,本研究发现食欲减退(ROR=4.83)、腹痛(ROR=3.21)等胃肠道不良反应的ROR值均高于1,且经多重校正后仍为阳性信号,与Álvarez-Gallego等^[7]开展的西班牙真实世界研究结果相符,提示该类不良反应为伊立替康脂质体的常见临床表现,需在治疗全程进行针对性干预。同时肠炎和肠梗阻也需要特别警惕,尽管药品说明书对于肠炎和肠梗阻不良反应的报道较为少见,但本研究中报道病例数并不在少数,虽然两种AE报告频率均低于腹泻,但其临床后果往往更为严重,会严重影响患者的生活质量。

本研究的重要发现为识别出多项伊立替康脂

表5 伊立替康脂质体AE信号频率排名前30位
Tab. 5 Top 30 significant AE signals of liposomal irinotecan by frequency

AE	Reports <i>n</i>	ROR (95% CI)	PRR (χ^2)	IC (IC025)	EBGM (EBGM05)	adj. <i>P</i>
Off label use*	302	5.26 (4.67-5.92)	4.90 (954.29)	2.29 (2.12)	4.90 (4.44)	<0.01
Diarrhoea	202	5.27 (4.57-6.07)	5.03 (659.79)	2.33 (2.12)	5.03 (4.47)	<0.01
Malignant neoplasm progression*	152	23.71 (20.15-27.90)	22.76 (3161)	4.51 (4.27)	22.71 (19.82)	<0.01
Neutropenia	86	10.17 (8.21-12.60)	9.95 (693.58)	3.31 (3.00)	9.94 (8.31)	<0.01
Disease progression*	83	12.07 (9.71-15.00)	11.81 (822.24)	3.56 (3.24)	11.80 (9.84)	<0.01
Vomiting	74	2.9 (2.30-3.64.00)	2.86 (89.91)	1.51 (1.18)	2.86 (2.36)	<0.01
Decreased appetite	68	4.83 (3.80-6.15)	4.76 (202.87)	2.25 (1.90)	4.76 (3.90)	<0.01
Abdominal pain	41	3.21 (2.36-4.37)	3.19 (61.66)	1.67 (1.22)	3.18 (2.46)	<0.01
Anemia*	40	3.83 (2.81-5.23)	3.80 (82.73)	1.93 (1.47)	3.80 (2.93)	<0.01
Neutrophil count decreased	38	15.66 (11.37-21.56)	15.51 (515.32)	3.95 (3.49)	15.49 (11.85)	<0.01
General physical health deterioration*	37	5.77 (4.17-7.97)	5.72 (144.18)	2.51 (2.04)	5.71 (4.36)	<0.01
Thrombocytopenia	31	5.03 (3.54-7.17)	5.00 (99.33)	2.32 (1.81)	5.00 (3.72)	<0.01
Pulmonary embolism*	31	7.15 (5.02-10.18)	7.10 (162.43)	2.83 (2.31)	7.09 (5.28)	<0.01
Stomatitis	28	7.44 (5.13-10.79)	7.39 (154.71)	2.88 (2.35)	7.38 (5.41)	<0.01
Leukopenia*	24	8.73 (5.84-13.04)	8.68 (163.04)	3.12 (2.54)	8.67 (6.20)	<0.01
Ascites*	19	11.74 (7.48-18.43)	11.68 (185.43)	3.54 (2.90)	11.67 (8.00)	<0.01
Febrile neutropenia	19	4.85 (3.09-7.61)	4.83 (57.68)	2.27 (1.62)	4.83 (3.31)	<0.01
Cholangitis*	19	56.45 (35.92-88.71)	56.16 (1024.08)	5.80 (5.16)	55.87 (38.28)	<0.01
Myelosuppression*	18	10.02 (6.30-15.92)	9.97 (145.22)	3.32 (2.65)	9.96 (6.76)	<0.01
Neuropathy peripheral*	18	3.05 (1.92-4.85)	3.04 (24.75)	1.61 (0.94)	3.04 (2.07)	<0.01
Interstitial lung disease	15	5.41 (3.26-8.99)	5.39 (53.69)	2.43 (1.71)	5.39 (3.53)	<0.01
Enterocolitis*	14	41.89 (24.76-70.88)	41.74 (554.53)	5.38 (4.63)	41.58 (26.78)	<0.01
Hypokalaemia*	13	5.19 (3.01-8.95)	5.18 (43.80)	2.37 (1.60)	5.17 (3.28)	<0.01
Mucosal inflammation	12	8.19 (4.65-14.44)	8.17 (75.48)	3.03 (2.23)	8.16 (5.08)	<0.01
Intestinal obstruction*	11	5.11 (2.82-9.23)	5.09 (36.18)	2.35 (1.51)	5.09 (3.10)	<0.01
Blood bilirubin increased*	11	8.54 (4.72-15.44)	8.52 (72.94)	3.09 (2.25)	8.51 (5.19)	<0.01
Haematotoxicity*	10	18.47 (9.92-34.37)	18.42 (164.50)	4.20 (3.33)	18.39 (10.94)	<0.01
Septic shock	10	4.13 (2.22-7.69)	4.12 (23.66)	2.04 (1.17)	4.12 (2.45)	0.145
Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome*	9	6.34 (3.29-12.19)	6.32 (40.33)	2.66 (1.75)	6.32 (3.66)	0.012
Metastases to liver*	9	8.75 (4.55-16.84)	8.73 (61.59)	3.13 (2.21)	8.73 (5.05)	<0.01

*: The instruction does not mention. ROR: Report odds ratio; PRR: Proportional reporting ratio; IC: Information component; IC025: The lower limit of 95% CI of the IC; EBGM: Empirical Bayesian geometric mean; EBGM05: The lower limit of 95% CI of EBGM; adj. *P*: Adjusted *P* value.

脂质体相关非预期AE信号，且经敏感性分析（排除5-FU/亚叶酸钙联用报告）后，胆管炎（ROR=66.49）、小肠结肠炎（ROR=45.42）、移动性血栓性静脉炎（ROR=141.33）等强信号仍显著存在，证实其与伊立替康脂质体的直接相关性。在肝胆系统毒性方面，本研究检测出感染性胆管炎（ROR=384.03）、肝脓肿（ROR=48.48）等阳性信号，这与Zhang等^[17]提出的纳米颗粒易被肝脏单核吞噬系统捕获的机制研究相印证，脂质体载体导致药物在肝脏的高浓度蓄积，加之活性代谢产物SN-38的胆汁排泄特性，易诱发胆管炎及胆汁淤积，而现有研究中对此类毒性的关注较少^[10]，本研究结果一定程度上补充了伊立替康脂质体肝胆毒性真实世界数据。因此在伊立替康脂质体的临床应用中，严格监测患者肝功能具有

重要意义。在血栓事件方面，腔静脉血栓形成（ROR=84.20）和门静脉血栓形成（ROR=18.43）等信号的检出，与Omo-Lamai等^[18]发现的脂质纳米颗粒可诱导血管内皮损伤、促进血小板聚集的研究结论一致。同时，现有研究证据也表明，伊立替康脂质体释放的伊立替康及活性代谢产物SN-38具有局部高浓度，能够刺激血管内皮细胞，引起血管内皮细胞损伤，导致暴露于内皮细胞下的促凝物质活性上调，激活凝血系统促进血栓形成^[19]。此外，本研究发现的类过敏反应（ROR=23.62）、周围感觉运动性神经病（ROR=47.39）等信号，分别与Jiang等^[20]提出的脂质体表面聚乙二醇引发的蛋白冠效应、Karschnia等^[21]阐述的化疗药物诱导神经细胞DNA损伤机制相契合，且这些不良反应在现有真实世界研究中报道较

表6 伊立替康脂质体AE信号ROR值排名前30位

Tab. 6 Top 30 significant AE signals of liposomal irinotecan by ROR

PTs	Reports <i>n</i>	ROR (95% CI)	PRR (χ^2)	IC (IC025)	EBGM (EBGM05)	adj. <i>P</i>
Desmoplastic small round cell tumor	4	573.01 (209.47-1 567.48)	572.38 (2 166.00)	9.09 (7.76)	543.45 (234.14)	<0.01
Cholangitis infective*	7	384.03 (180.56-816.76)	383.29 (2 577.02)	8.53 (7.49)	370.11 (196.84)	<0.01
Carbohydrate antigen 19-9 increased	4	150.79 (56.18-404.76)	150.63 (586.3)	7.21 (5.91)	148.55 (65.02)	<0.01
Thrombophlebitis migrans*	3	141.33 (45.22-441.67)	141.21 (412.23)	7.12 (5.67)	139.39 (53.72)	<0.01
Duodenal stenosis*	3	137.7 (44.07-430.27)	137.59 (401.65)	7.09 (5.63)	135.86 (52.37)	<0.01
Proteus infection*	4	109.07 (40.71-292.23)	108.96 (423.56)	6.75 (5.45)	107.87 (47.29)	<0.01
Prothrombin level decreased	3	102.29 (32.80-319.03)	102.21 (297.83)	6.66 (5.21)	101.26 (39.09)	<0.01
Vena cava thrombosis*	6	84.20 (37.68-188.14)	84.06 (488.63)	6.38 (5.29)	83.42 (42.57)	<0.01
Biliary tract infection*	3	78.21 (25.11-243.61)	78.15 (226.83)	6.28 (4.83)	77.59 (29.99)	<0.01
Clostridial infection*	4	73.21 (27.37-195.83)	73.13 (282.66)	6.18 (4.89)	72.64 (31.89)	<0.01
Cholangitis*	19	56.45 (35.92-88.71)	56.16 (1 024.08)	5.80 (5.16)	55.87 (38.28)	<0.01
Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status worsened	5	55.74 (23.13-134.30)	55.66 (267.03)	5.79 (4.61)	55.38 (26.53)	<0.01
Liver abscess*	9	48.48 (25.17-93.40)	48.37 (415.64)	5.59 (4.67)	48.15 (27.82)	<0.01
Peripheral sensorimotor neuropathy*	3	47.39 (15.24-147.36)	47.35 (135.51)	5.56 (4.11)	47.14 (18.24)	<0.01
Enterocolitis*	14	41.89 (24.76-70.88)	41.74 (554.53)	5.38 (4.63)	41.58 (26.78)	<0.01
Induration	3	33.12 (10.66-102.91)	33.09 (93.08)	5.04 (3.60)	32.99 (12.78)	0.077
Gastrointestinal stoma complication	3	30.86 (9.93-95.90)	30.84 (86.37)	4.94 (3.50)	30.75 (11.91)	0.095
Metastases to peritoneum	4	26.64 (9.98-71.11)	26.61 (98.37)	4.73 (3.44)	26.55 (11.68)	0.012
Klebsiella infection*	7	24.03 (11.44-50.49)	23.99 (153.86)	4.58 (3.56)	23.93 (12.86)	<0.01
Peripheral sensory neuropathy*	8	23.95 (11.96-47.97)	23.90 (175.18)	4.58 (3.61)	23.85 (13.34)	<0.01
Malignant neoplasm progression	152	23.71 (20.15-27.90)	22.76 (3 161)	4.51 (4.27)	22.71 (19.82)	<0.01
Anaphylactoid reaction*	4	23.62 (8.85-63.05)	23.6 (86.38)	4.56 (3.26)	23.55 (10.36)	0.020
Cancer pain	4	23.01 (8.62-61.39)	22.98 (83.92)	4.52 (3.23)	22.93 (10.09)	0.022
Metastases to meninges	3	22.04 (7.1-68.45)	22.02 (60.08)	4.46 (3.01)	21.98 (8.52)	0.254
Haematotoxicity*	10	18.47 (9.92-34.37)	18.42 (164.5)	4.20 (3.33)	18.39 (10.94)	<0.01
Portal vein thrombosis*	3	18.43 (5.94-57.24)	18.42 (49.34)	4.20 (2.76)	18.39 (7.13)	0.426
Gastrointestinal toxicity*	5	17.34 (7.21-41.71)	17.32 (76.75)	4.11 (2.93)	17.29 (8.29)	<0.01
Hypoalbuminaemia*	7	17.31 (8.24-36.35)	17.27 (107.16)	4.11 (3.09)	17.25 (9.27)	<0.01
Neutrophil count decreased	38	15.66 (11.37-21.56)	15.51 (515.32)	3.95 (3.49)	15.49 (11.85)	<0.01
Metastases to lymph nodes	6	15.63 (7.02-34.84)	15.61 (81.94)	3.96 (2.87)	15.59 (7.97)	<0.01

*: The instruction does not mention. ROR: Report odds ratio; PRR: Proportional reporting ratio; IC: Information component; IC025: The lower limit of 95% CI of the IC; EBGM: Empirical Bayesian geometric mean; EBGM05: The lower limit of 95% CI of EBGM; adj. *P*: Adjusted *P* value.

少^[7, 9], 提示临床需加强对此类罕见不良反应的监测。

本研究也进一步对伊立替康脂质体相关AE的发生时间进行了分析, 发现47.61%的AE发生于治疗后30 d内, 中位发生时间为35 d, 这与Lou等^[11]对常规伊立替康的时间分析结果存在差异, 常规伊立替康的不良反应多发生于治疗后1~2周, 推测该差异与伊立替康脂质体的长效释放特性相关, 脂质体载体延长了药物在体内的暴露时间, 导致不良反应发生时间延后且持续时间更长。这一发现提示临床在伊立替康脂质体治疗初期(尤其是前30 d)需加强监测, 同时对治疗后30 d以上的患者也需警惕迟发性不良反应, 如慢性周围神经病变、脂肪肝变性等, 与现有研究

中强调的化疗药物迟发性毒性管理理念一致^[22]。建议对患者进行持续的随访以降低AE发生风险。

本研究存在一定的局限性。首先, FAERS数据库作为一个自发的报告系统, 本身就存在漏报和信息缺失等问题, 这可能会扭曲药物AE的真实频率和严重程度。其次, 本研究采用比例失衡分析法, 仅能检测药物与不良反应间的关联信号, 无法确立因果关系, 如本研究中检出的恶性肿瘤进展信号, 可能与肿瘤自身的疾病进展相关, 而非药物直接毒性, 需后续前瞻性临床研究进行验证。此外, 本研究还存在潜在的混杂偏倚, 尽管通过敏感性分析排除了5-FU/亚叶酸钙联用的影响, 但真实世界中患者可能合并使用其他化疗药物、靶向治疗药物或免疫治疗药物, 这

表7 排除药物联合使用后伊立替康脂质体AE信号频率排名前30位

Tab. 7 Top 30 significant AE signals of liposomal irinotecan by frequency after excluding co-administered drugs

AE	Reports <i>n</i>	ROR (95% CI)	PRR (χ^2)	IC (IC025)	EBGM (EBGM05)	adj. <i>P</i>
Off label use*	275	5.65 (5.00-6.40)	5.26 (962.89)	2.39 (2.19)	5.25 (4.64)	<0.01
Diarrhoea	167	5.02 (4.29-5.87)	4.81 (509.27)	2.27 (2.00)	4.81 (4.11)	<0.01
Malignant neoplasm progression*	142	25.52 (21.56-30.20)	24.43 (3 190.19)	4.61 (4.14)	24.38 (20.60)	<0.01
Neutropenia	74	9.23 (8.13-12.89)	10.02 (601.78)	3.32 (2.82)	10.01 (7.95)	<0.01
Vomiting	67	3.01 (2.36-3.83)	2.97 (87.97)	1.57 (1.17)	2.97 (2.33)	<0.01
Decreased appetite	63	5.14 (4.00-6.60)	5.06 (205.82)	2.34 (1.88)	5.06 (3.94)	<0.01
Disease progression*	61	10.11 (7.85-13.03)	9.94 (490.71)	3.31 (2.75)	9.93 (7.70)	<0.01
Anaemia*	37	4.09 (2.96-5.66)	4.05 (85.36)	2.02 (1.44)	4.05 (2.93)	<0.01
Abdominal pain	37	3.36 (2.43-4.65)	3.34 (60.71)	1.74 (1.18)	3.34 (2.41)	<0.01
Neutrophil count decreased	33	16.10 (11.43-22.7)	15.95 (462.01)	3.99 (2.97)	15.93 (11.30)	<0.01
General physical health deterioration*	33	5.95 (4.23-8.39)	5.90 (134.56)	2.56 (1.87)	5.90 (4.19)	<0.01
Thrombocytopenia	28	5.25 (3.62-7.62)	5.22 (95.53)	2.38 (1.65)	5.21 (3.59)	<0.01
Pulmonary embolism*	25	6.49 (4.38-9.62)	6.44 (115.07)	2.69 (1.84)	6.44 (4.35)	<0.01
Stomatitis	24	3.31 (4.89-10.92)	7.26 (129.65)	2.86 (1.96)	7.26 (4.86)	<0.01
Leukopenia*	21	8.86 (5.77-13.61)	8.81 (145.37)	3.14 (2.08)	8.80 (5.73)	<0.01
Cholangitis*	19	66.49 (42.3-104.52)	66.10 (1 210.97)	6.04 (3.31)	65.71 (41.8)	<0.01
Ascites*	17	12.04 (7.47-19.40)	11.98 (171.02)	3.58 (2.21)	11.97 (7.43)	<0.01
Febrile neutropenia	17	4.98 (3.09-8.03)	4.96 (53.82)	2.31 (1.34)	4.96 (3.08)	<0.01
Myelosuppression*	16	9.86 (6.03-16.11)	9.81 (126.60)	3.29 (1.99)	9.81 (6.00)	<0.01
Interstitial lung disease	14	5.81 (3.43-9.82)	5.78 (55.42)	2.53 (1.39)	5.78 (3.42)	<0.01
Enterocolitis*	13	45.42 (26.32-78.40)	45.24 (560.15)	5.49 (2.67)	45.06 (26.11)	<0.01
Hypokalaemia*	13	5.97 (3.46-10.30)	5.95 (53.57)	2.57 (1.36)	5.95 (3.45)	<0.01
Intestinal obstruction*	10	5.35 (2.88-9.96)	5.34 (35.25)	2.42 (1.06)	5.34 (2.87)	0.017
Septic shock	9	4.26 (2.21-8.19)	4.25 (22.35)	2.09 (0.77)	4.25 (2.21)	0.227
Mucosal inflammation	9	7.07 (3.68-13.61)	7.06 (46.78)	2.82 (1.22)	7.05 (3.67)	<0.01
Blood bilirubin increased*	9	7.92 (4.12-15.24)	7.90 (54.22)	2.98 (1.31)	7.90 (4.10)	<0.01
Palmar-plantar erythrodysesthesia syndrome*	9	7.24 (3.76-13.93)	7.22 (48.22)	2.85 (1.24)	7.22 (3.75)	<0.01
Metastases to liver*	8	8.87 (4.43-17.75)	8.85 (55.66)	3.14 (1.28)	8.84 (4.42)	<0.01
C-reactive protein increased*	8	4.46 (2.23-8.92)	4.45 (21.39)	2.15 (0.72)	4.45 (2.22)	0.352
Lymphocyte count decreased*	8	7.61 (3.80-15.23)	7.59 (45.76)	2.92 (1.17)	7.59 (3.79)	<0.01

*: The instruction does not mention. ROR: Report odds ratio; PRR: Proportional reporting ratio; IC: Information component; IC025: The lower limit of 95% CI of the IC; EBGM: Empirical Bayesian geometric mean; EBGM05: The lower limit of 95% CI of EBGM; adj. *P*: Adjusted *P* value.

些药物可能与伊立替康脂质体存在毒性协同作用，如奥沙利铂的神经毒性与伊立替康脂质体的周围神经病变可能叠加，本研究未对该类混杂因素进行进一步校正，需在后续研究中通过多因素分析进行控制。最后，本研究未区分不同 *UGT1A1* 基因型患者的不良反应差异，而 Su 等^[23] 的研究证实 *UGT1A1* 基因多态性与伊立替康脂质体的毒性密切相关。此外，伊立替康脂质体在临床应用中面临继发性耐药问题，这也与 *UGT1A1* 基因的代谢酶的活性异常紧密联系，本研究未对耐药相关事件进行系统挖掘，后续研究可结合基因型数据开展更精准的安全性分析，以优化个体用药策略。

综上所述，本研究基于 FAERS 数据库的真

实世界数据，系统分析了伊立替康脂质体的不良反应特征，证实了其核心毒性的临床一致性，同时发现了多项非预期 AE 信号，为临床合理用药提供了重要参考。临床应用中，需加强对胃肠道毒性、血液学毒性的常规监测，同时警惕肝胆毒性、血栓事件、罕见过敏反应及神经毒性等非预期不良反应。后续研究可结合前瞻性临床研究、国内真实世界数据库及基因型数据，开展更精准的安全性分析，进一步阐明伊立替康脂质体不良反应的发生机制及危险因素，为该药物的临床应用及药物警戒工作提供更全面的循证医学依据。同时，建议药品监管部门及制药企业关注本研究发现的非预期不良反应，及时更新药品说明书，提升药物使用的安全性。

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