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非小细胞肺癌接受埃克替尼治疗进展后继发性T790M突变

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)患者接受埃克替尼治疗进展后的继发性T790M突变情况。方法: 应用突变扩增阻滞系统(amplification refractory mutation system, ARMS)方法检测209例EGFR 19del或L858R突变NSCLC患者接受埃克替尼治疗进展后T790M突变状态, 并分析临床特征。结果: 209例NSCLC样本中, 19del有123例, L858R有86例, 接受埃克替尼治疗耐药后检测T790M突变型患者占45.93% (96/209), 耐药后T790M突变与19del/L858R之间差异有统计学意义($P < 0.034$)。结论: EGFR常见突变的NSCLC患者, 19del患者接收埃克替尼治疗后更易出现T790M突变, 应予以重视。

[关键词] 非小细胞肺癌; 19del; L858R; T790M

Acquired T790M mutation in patients with non-small cell lung cancer who received icotinib progress

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Abstract **Objective:** To investigate the acquired T790M situation of the non-small cell lung cancer patients who received icotinib treatment progress. **Methods:** The ARMS method was used to detect the samples in 209 cases of EGFR 19del or L858R mutation non-small cell lung cancer. **Results:** There were 123 cases accompanied 19del and 86 cases accompanied L858R in 209 cases non-small cell lung cancer samples who received icotinib treatment progress, the acquired T790M mutation type patients was 45.93% (96/209), icotinib treatment

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resistance after the acquired T790M mutation with 19 del/L858R group had statistical difference ($P < 0.034$).

Conclusion: 19 del patients who received treatment for icotinib are more likely to appear acquired T790M mutation than L858R patients from NSCLC, and we should attach importance to it.

Keywords non-small cell lung cancer; 19del; L858R; T790M

国内外肺癌作为肿瘤死因的第一大肿瘤越来越备受关注, 其中非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)占肺癌的80%~85%, 但其5年生存率仍不到20%^[1-4], 晚期NSCLC病死率相当高, 过去几十年随着基因组研究的深入, 治疗方法已从传统化疗为主转变为依靠基因检测指导治疗的精准治疗^[5-7]。肺腺癌中表皮生长因子受体(Epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)在10%左右的高加索人群和30%~50%汉族人群被证实^[8-9]。目前一代EGFR TKIs吉非替尼和厄洛替尼对EGFR T790M基因耐药机制研究比较成熟^[10], 而具有中国特色的埃克替尼对EGFR基因分析目前尚未报道。本研究拟探讨埃克替尼对EGFR基因19del或L858R的NSCLC接收埃克替尼治疗进展后的继发性T790M突变情况。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

选取江苏省南通市肿瘤医院和福建省肿瘤医院2013年1月至2016年12月间EGFR 19del或L858R突变型并接收埃克替尼治疗的NSCLC患者209例, 纳入标准: 1)经组织学或细胞学检查诊断确诊为NSCLC, 经突变扩增阻滞系统(amplification refractory mutation system, ARMS)方法检测为阳性; 2)未接受过化疗或既往接受过化疗但已从任何一次化疗的不良副反应中恢复; 3)根据实体瘤疗效评价标准(Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, RECIST), 至少含1个可测量病灶; 4)年龄 ≥ 18 岁, 自愿签署知情同意书。排除标准: 1)本研究前曾确诊或者治疗过其他恶性肿瘤; 2)既往神经或精神病史; 3)存在严重呼吸、心血管和肝肾疾病。本研究经成员单位医院伦理委员会批准, 所有患者签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

给予埃克替尼直至出现任何疾病进展的客观证据, 或发生不可耐受的不良事件。

1.3 统计学处理

所有数据采用SPSS 19.0统计软件, 结果运用 χ^2

及Fisher确切概率法, 检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$, 并设定P值为双侧分布, 以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床特征

本研究209例NSCLC样本中, 19del组123例, L858R组86例; 年龄27~84(中位59)岁, < 65 岁者占40.1%(84/209), ≥ 65 岁者占59.8%(125/209); 男性占45.93%(96/209), 女性占54.1%(113/209); 吸烟患者占18.66%(39/209), 不吸烟者占81.3%(170/209); 腺癌患者占94.26%(197/209), 非腺癌患者占5.7%(12/209); 接收埃克替尼治疗一线患者占59.33%(124/209), 接受二线及以上治疗者占40.7%(85/209); 接受埃克替尼治疗耐药后检测T790M突变型患者占45.93%(96/209), 野生型患者占54.1%(113/209)。各参数与19del/L858R分组差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$), 耐药后T790M突变与19del/L858R分组差异有统计学意义($P < 0.034$)。

2.2 EGFR 19del 接受埃克替尼治疗后 T790M 分析

本组患者共有123例, 中位年龄62岁。男性占43.09%(53/123), T790M突变型占47.17%(25/53); 女性占56.91%(70/123), T790M突变型占55.71%(39/70), 两者差异无统计学意义($P = 0.348$); < 65 岁者占44.72%(55/123), T790M突变型占47.27%(26/55); ≥ 65 岁者占55.28%(68/123), T790M突变型占55.88%(38/68), 两者差异无统计学意义($P = 0.342$)。目前或曾经吸烟者占18.70%(23/123), T790M突变型占52.17%(12/23), 不吸烟者占81.30%(100/123), T790M突变型占52.00%(52/100), 两者差异无统计学意义($P = 0.988$)。腺癌占93.50%(115/123), T790M突变型占53.91%(62/115); 非腺癌占6.50%(8/123), T790M突变型占25.00%(2/8), 两者差异无统计学意义($P = 0.224$)。接收埃克替尼一线治疗者占60.16%(74/123), T790M占58.11%(43/74); 二线及以上治疗者占39.84%(49/123), T790M占42.86%(21/49), 两者差异无统计学意义($P = 0.097$, 表1)。

表1 EGFR 19del接受埃克替尼治疗后T790M突变患者临床特征

Table 1 Clinical features of patients with T790M mutation who received icotinib after treatment in patients with EGFR gene 19del

临床特征	n	分组/[例(%)]		P
		T790M (n=64)	非T790M (n=59)	
性别				0.348
男	53	25 (47.17)	28 (52.83)	
女	70	39 (55.71)	31 (44.29)	
年龄/岁				0.342
<65	55	26 (47.27)	29 (52.73)	
≥65	68	38 (55.88)	30 (44.12)	
吸烟史				0.988
是	23	12 (52.17)	11 (47.83)	
否	100	52 (52.00)	48 (48.00)	
组织类型				0.224
腺癌	115	62 (53.91)	53 (46.09)	
非腺癌	8	2 (25.00)	6 (75.00)	
埃克替尼治疗				0.097
一线	74	43 (58.11)	31 (41.89)	
二线及以上	49	21 (42.86)	28 (57.14)	

2.3 EGFR L858R 接受埃克替尼治疗后 T790M 分析

本组患者共有86例, 中位年龄55岁。男性占50.00%(43/86), T790M突变型占41.86%(18/43); 女性占50.00%(43/86), T790M突变型占32.56%(14/43), 两者差异无统计学意义($P=0.372$)。<65岁者占33.72%(29/86), T790M突变型占27.59%(8/29); ≥65岁者占66.28%(57/86), T790M突变型占42.11%(24/57), 两者差异无统计学意义($P=0.188$)。目前或曾经吸烟者占18.60%(16/86), T790M突变型占25.00%(4/16); 不吸烟者占81.40%(70/86), T790M突变型占40.00%(28/70), 两者差异无统计学意义($P=0.405$)。腺癌占95.35%(82/86), T790M突变型占37.80%(31/82); 非腺癌占4.65%(4/86), T790M突变型占25.00%(1/4), 两者差异无统计学意义($P=1.000$)。接受埃克替尼一线治疗者占58.14%(50/86), T790M占40.00%(20/50), 二线及以上占41.86%(36/86), T790M占33.33%(12/36), 两者差异无统计学意义($P=0.528$, 表2)。

表2 EGFR L858R接受埃克替尼治疗后T790M突变患者临床特征

Table 2 Clinical features of patients with T790M mutation who received icotinib after treatment in patients with EGFR L858R

临床特征	n	L858R/[例(%)]		P
		T790M (n=32)	非T790M (n=54)	
性别				0.372
男	43	18 (41.86)	25 (58.14)	
女	43	14 (32.56)	29 (67.44)	
年龄				0.188
<65岁	29	8 (27.59)	21 (72.41)	
≥65岁	57	24 (42.11)	33 (57.89)	
吸烟史				0.405
是	16	4 (25.00)	12 (75.00)	
否	70	28 (40.00)	42 (60.00)	
组织类型				1.000
腺癌	82	31 (37.80)	51 (62.20)	
非腺癌	4	1 (25.00)	3 (75.00)	
埃克替尼治疗				0.528
一线	50	20 (40.00)	30 (60.00)	
二线及以上	36	12 (33.33)	24 (66.67)	

3 讨论

随着精准医疗时代靶向治疗的普及, NSCLC 研究领域也越来越深入。由于靶向治疗不可避免地会产生耐药, 有关耐药的研究越来越被重视。埃克替尼作为一代 EGFR TKI 的代表, 其在 EGFR 基因突变型 NSCLC 中耐药机制最常见的为继发性 T790M 突变, 约占整个耐药机制的 50%^[11-12]。本研究中接受埃克替尼治疗耐药后检测 T790M 突变型患者占 45.93%(96/209), 与文献报道相符。

EGFR 基因突变最常见的两种形式为第 19 外显子的缺失突变 19del 和第 21 外显子 L858R 点突变。目前文献[10,13-17]报道发现 EGFR 基因突变的 NSCLC 患者接受一代 EGFR-TKIs 的治疗, 19del 导致的继发性 T790M 点突变占 40%~73%, L858R 导致的继发性 T790M 点突变占 24%~43%, 表明 19del 导致的继发性 T790M 点突变高于 L858R 导致的继发性 T790M 点突变。

本研究中 209 例 NSCLC 样本, 19del 有 123 例, L858R 有 86 例, 19del 接受埃克替尼治疗后继发性 T790M 突变型占 52.03%(64/123), L858R 接受埃克替尼治疗后继发性 T790M 突变型占 37.21%(32/86), 与以往文献[10,13-17]接近。本研究作为第一个单纯埃克替尼治疗 EGFR 基因常见突变 T790M 状态的研究, 为第三代 EGFR TKI 奥希替尼治疗继发性 T790M 点突变提供循证学依据支持。

综上所述, EGFR 常见于突变的 NSCLC 患者, 19del 患者和 L858R 患者接受埃克替尼治疗后出现继发性 T790M 突变的频率不一致, 19del 患者更易出现继发性 T790M 突变, 应予以重视。

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