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仑伐替尼与索拉非尼治疗晚期肝细胞癌临床疗效的荟萃分析

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[摘要] **目的:** 探讨仑伐替尼与索拉非尼作为一线分子靶向药物治疗晚期肝细胞癌的临床疗效。**方法:** 通过检索PubMed、Web of Science、Cochrane、中国知网、万方等数据库中有关仑伐替尼与索拉非尼作为一线分子靶向药物治疗晚期肝细胞癌临床疗效对比的所有文献。根据制定的纳入和排除文献标准, 由2位参研者进行文献筛选及数据整理、文献评价。评估指标包括总生存期(overall survival, OS)、无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)、客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR)和严重不良反应发生率。纳入文献采用RevMan 5.3软件进行荟萃分析。**结果:** 共纳入7篇文献, 2 419例被观察者, 其中仑伐替尼组1 060例, 索拉非尼组1 359例。与索拉非尼组相比, 仑伐替尼组在PFS(HR=0.63, 95%CI: 0.55~0.73, Z=6.54, P<0.001)、ORR(OR=7.48, 95%CI: 3.29~16.98, Z=4.81, P<0.001)方面更优; 仑伐替尼组发生严重不良反应事件(OR=1.24, 95%CI: 1.03~1.50, Z=2.29, P=0.02)多于索拉非尼组; 两组OS(HR=0.88, 95%CI: 0.78~1.00, Z=1.89, P=0.06)差异无统计学意义。**结论:** 在晚期肝细胞癌患者中, 与索拉非尼比较, 仑伐替尼可延长PFS并提高患者的ORR, 但是患者的OS没有得到延长, 且严重不良反应更多。

[关键词] 仑伐替尼; 索拉非尼; 肝细胞癌; 荟萃分析

Clinical efficacy of lenvatinib versus sorafenib in the treatment of advanced hepatocellular carcinoma: A Meta-analysis

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Abstract **Objective:** To investigate the clinical efficacy of lenvatinib and sorafenib as first-line molecular targeted drugs in the treatment of advanced hepatocellular carcinoma. **Methods:** Through searching PubMed, Web of Science, Cochrane, CNKI, Wanfang, and other databases, all the literatures on the comparison of clinical efficacy of lenvatinib and sorafenib as first-line molecular targeted drugs in the treatment of advanced hepatocellular carcinoma were collected. According to the established criteria for inclusion and exclusion of literature, 2 research

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participants conducted literature screening, data sorting, and literature evaluation. The evaluation indicators include overall survival (OS), progression-free survival (PFS), objective response rate (ORR), and incidence of serious adverse reactions. Meta-analysis was performed using RevMan 5.3 software for the included studies.

Results: A total of 7 articles with 2 419 observers (1 060 cases in the lenvatinib group and 1 359 cases in the sorafenib group) were included. Meta-analysis showed that PFS (HR =0.63, 95%CI: 0.55 to 0.73, Z=6.54, $P<0.001$) and ORR (OR =7.48, 95%CI: 3.29 to 16.98, Z=4.81, $P<0.001$) were superior in the lenvatinib group compared with the sorafenib group; serious adverse events occurred more in the lenvatinib group (OR =1.24, 95%CI: 1.03 to 1.50, Z=2.29, $P=0.02$) than those in the sorafenib group; there was no statistically significant difference in OS (HR =0.88, 95%CI: 0.78 to 1.00, Z=1.89, $P=0.06$) between the 2 groups. **Conclusion:** In patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma, compared with sorafenib, lenvatinib can prolong PFS and improve ORR, but the OS of patients is not prolonged and more serious adverse reactions occur.

Keywords lenvatinib; sorafenib; hepatocellular carcinoma; Meta-analysis

肝癌是我国第4大常见癌症和第2高致死率癌症^[1-2], 肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)是肝癌的主要病理分型。对于早期HCC患者, 在考虑解剖学及肝功能储备的情况下, 根治性选择包括肝切除、消融和原位肝移植^[3]。全身化疗是对失去手术治疗机会的晚期HCC患者的标准治疗之一^[4], 但是由于大部分晚期HCC患者的肝功能均有不同程度的损害, 许多化疗方案受此限制疗效有限。因此针对晚期HCC的分子靶向药物研发引起人们的重视。欧洲SHARP(Sorafenib Hepatocellular Carcinoma Assessment Randomized Protocol)试验^[5]首次证实多靶点小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂索拉非尼可改善不可切除HCC患者的中位生存期。由于随机对照试验(randomized controlled trial, RCT)为评价医疗干预的金标准^[6], 索拉非尼成为首个获批用于晚期HCC的全身性分子靶向药物, 并广泛用于临床^[7]。但是索拉非尼的疗效有限, 两项随机对照试验^[5,8]报道其完全缓解率为0%。随后多种针对晚期HCC的分子靶向药物临床试验^[9-13]均以失败告终, 包括舒尼替尼、布立尼布、利尼伐尼。直至2018年, 一项III期、多国、随机、非劣效性试验(REFLECT)^[14]比较了仑伐替尼和索拉非尼在不可切除HCC患者中的疗效和安全性, 发现仑伐替尼在总生存期(overall survival, OS)不劣于索拉非尼, 且与索拉非尼相比, 仑伐替尼在无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)、客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR)以及生活质量评估方面差异均有统计学意义, 仑伐替尼在这些方面表现更优。因此多国批准仑伐替尼作为晚期HCC的一线分子靶向药物。但是仑伐替尼在实际临床

应用中的真实疗效和安全性证据仍然有限, 选择仑伐替尼还是索拉非尼成为临床医师面临的问题。本荟萃分析旨在通过对比两者对于晚期HCC的临床疗效, 为临床医师提供抉择依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 文献检索策略

通过计算机全面检索PubMed、Web of Science、Cochrane、中国知网、万方等数据库, 使用主题词+自由词进行文献检索, 同时手工检索纳入文献的参考文献, 以扩大检索范围, 提高查全率。英文检索词: Liver Neoplasms、Neoplasms, Hepatic、Neoplasms, Liver、Liver Neoplasm、Neoplasm, Liver、Hepatic Neoplasms、lenvatinib、E 7080、lenvatinib mesilate、Sorafenib、BAY 43-9006、Sorafenib N Oxide、BAY-673472等。中文检索词: 肝癌、肝细胞癌、索拉非尼、仑伐替尼、乐伐替尼等。

纳入标准: 1) 随机对照研究或病例对照研究。2) 研究对象为晚期HCC患者(不可手术切除的肝细胞癌)。3) 干预措施: 仑伐替尼和索拉非尼对照。具体给药方案: 仑伐替尼组给药方案, 如果基线体重 ≥ 60 kg, 给予患者12 mg, 每次1次口服; 如果基线体重 < 60 kg, 给予患者8 mg, 每日1次口服。索拉非尼组给药方案, 患者均口服起始剂量400 mg, 每日2次。4) 结局: 至少包含OS、PFS、ORR(完全缓解率+部分缓解率)、严重不良事件(评分 ≥ 3)发生率中的一项。

排除标准: 1) 综述、荟萃分析、个案报道、

总结、社论和致编辑的信函等。2)无可参考数据;3)单队列非比较性研究;4)已纳入试验的事后或亚组分析。

1.2 文献筛选和资料提取

由2名研究员独立筛选文献并按照预先设置的表格提取数据,如情况不一致,则复核数据,如果存在争议由第3位研究者参与讨论并作决定。提取的数据:1)一般资料,包括文题、作者、发表日期、国家等;2)研究对象的一般资料,包括仑伐替尼组和索拉非尼组的病例数量,男女患者数量、年龄等;3)纳入分析的结局指标,包括OS、PFS、ORR、严重不良事件发生率。

1.3 纳入研究的偏倚风险评估

由2位研究员按照纳入研究类型进行质量评价。非RCT研究采用NOS量表^[15]进行评价,星数 ≥ 5 表明该研究方法质量高。RCT研究则采用Cochrane系统评价员手册Version5.1.0版本推荐的偏倚风险评估表^[16]。评价出现分歧时由第3位研究员进行再次评价,协商解决。如果纳入研究数量超过10篇则通过绘制漏斗图进行发表偏倚评价。

1.4 统计学处理

利用Cochrane中心提供的Revman5.3版本软件进行统计学分析。结果表示为至事件发生时间结局的风险比(hazard ratio, HR)或二分类结局的比值比(odds ratio, OR),以及相关95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI)。以Q检验和 I^2 检验分析纳入文献的异质性,当纳入各研究结果间不存在明显异质性($I^2 < 50\%$ 且 $P \geq 0.1$)时,采用固定效应模型进行分析;当纳入各研究结果间存在明显异质性($I^2 \geq 50\%$ 或 $P < 0.1$)时,则需对可能导致异质性的研究进行敏感性分析,以进一步探究异质性的可能来源,去除异质性,然后进行评价和分析,未能找到异质性来源者,则采用随机效应模型进行统计分析。本研究为双侧检验,检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 文献基本特征及质量评价

根据检索策略及手工检索初步获得431篇文

献,经筛选后最终纳入7篇^[14,17-22],共2 419例患者,其中仑伐替尼组1 060例,索拉非尼组1 359例。文献筛选流程图及结果见图1,纳入文献的基本特征见表1。总体而言,在纳入的文献中,2组的临床指标平衡较好。大部分患者肝功能分级为Child Pugh A级,感染病毒是主要的肝病基础,肝癌分期主要为巴塞罗那分期C期,男性患者占比高。1篇RCT研究的偏倚风险评估为低度风险,6篇非RCT研究的NOS评分详见表1。

2.2 结局指标

2.2.1 OS

共有4篇^[14,20-22]文献报道了OS数据(图2)。异质性分析结果显示:各文献之间不存在高度异质性($I^2 = 47\%$, $P = 0.13$),采用固定效应模型分析。荟萃分析表明2组OS差异无统计学意义($HR = 0.88$, $95\%CI: 0.78 \sim 1.00$, $P = 0.06$)。

2.2.2 PFS

共有3篇^[18,20-21]文献报道了PFS(图3)。异质性分析结果显示:各文献之间不存在高度异质性($I^2 = 11\%$, $P = 0.33$),采用固定效应模型分析。荟萃分析表明仑伐替尼可改善晚期HCC患者的PFS,与索拉非尼比较差异有统计学意义($HR = 0.63$, $95\%CI: 0.55 \sim 0.73$, $P < 0.001$)。

2.2.3 ORR

共有5篇^[14,17-20]文献报道了ORR(图4)。异质性分析结果显示:各文献之间存在高度异质性($I^2 = 70\%$, $P = 0.01$),采用随机效应模型分析。荟萃分析发现仑伐替尼在晚期HCC患者中可显著改善ORR,与索拉非尼间的差异具有统计学意义($OR = 7.48$, $95\%CI: 3.29 \sim 16.98$, $P < 0.001$)。

2.2.4 严重不良事件

共有5篇^[14,17-18,21-22]文献报道了严重不良事件发生率(图5)。异质性分析结果显示:各文献之间不存在高度异质性($I^2 = 36\%$, $P = 0.18$),采用固定效应模型分析。荟萃分析发现:在治疗晚期HCC时仑伐替尼比索拉非尼有更高的严重不良事件发生率,差异有统计学意义($OR = 1.24$, $95\%CI: 1.03 \sim 1.50$, $P = 0.02$)。最常见的严重不良反应是手足综合征及高血压。

2.3 敏感性分析与发表偏倚评价

采用逐一剔除文献的方法进行敏感性分析,合并结果未发生明显变化。本研究仅纳入7篇文献,因此未评估发表偏倚。

表 1 纳入文献基本特征及质量评价
Table 1 Basic characteristics and quality evaluation of the included literatures

文献作者	年份	国家	样本人数		年龄/岁		性别(男/女)/例		HBV/HCV/例		Child-Pugh分级(A/B)/例		巴塞罗那分期(B/C)/例		结局指标	NOS 评价
			仑伐替 索拉非 尼组	非尼组	仑伐替 索拉非 尼组	仑伐替 索拉非 尼组	仑伐替 索拉非 尼组	仑伐替 索拉非 尼组	仑伐替 索拉非 尼组	仑伐替 索拉非 尼组	仑伐替 索拉非 尼组	仑伐替 索拉非 尼组	仑伐替 索拉非 尼组	仑伐替 索拉非 尼组		
Kudo等 ^[14]	2018	美国、中国、日本等	478	476	63 (20~88)	62 (22~88)	405/273	401/75	251/91	228/126	475/3	471/5	104/374	92/384	OS, PFS, ORR, 不良反应事件	低度风险 (随机对照研究)
Lee等 ^[17]	2020	韩国	43	55	60 (32~85)	63 (43~86)	35/8	42/13	31/3	42/2	37/6	52/3	8/35	8/47	ORR, 不良反应事件	7
Tomonari等 ^[18]	2021	日本	52	52	70 (53~88)	71 (43~85)	36/16	35/17	15/18	10/19	5/6	27/25	27/25	29/23	OS, PFS, ORR, 不良反应事件	5
Terashima等 ^[19]	2020	日本	45	135	70	69	33/12	96/39	11/22	34/59	39/6	114/21	NR	NR	ORR	7
Kuzuya等 ^[20]	2020	日本	13	28	70 (53~92)	67 (35~82)	11/2	21/7	2/2	8/8	5/6: 8/5	5/6: 13/15	A: 13/14	A: 13/14	OS, ORR	7
Kim等 ^[21]	2021	韩国	44	61	56.0 (51.0~66.3)	64.0 (58.0~70.5)	39/5	51/10	27/NR	45/NR	36/8	56/5	NR	NR	PFS, 不良反应事件	6
Casadei-Gardin等 ^[22]	2021	意大利、日本、韩国	385	552	66.7	66.2	314/71	449/103	52/170	236/169	A: 347/489	A: 347/489	C: 175/483	C: 175/483	OS, 不良反应事件	7

NR: 未报道。
NR: not reported.

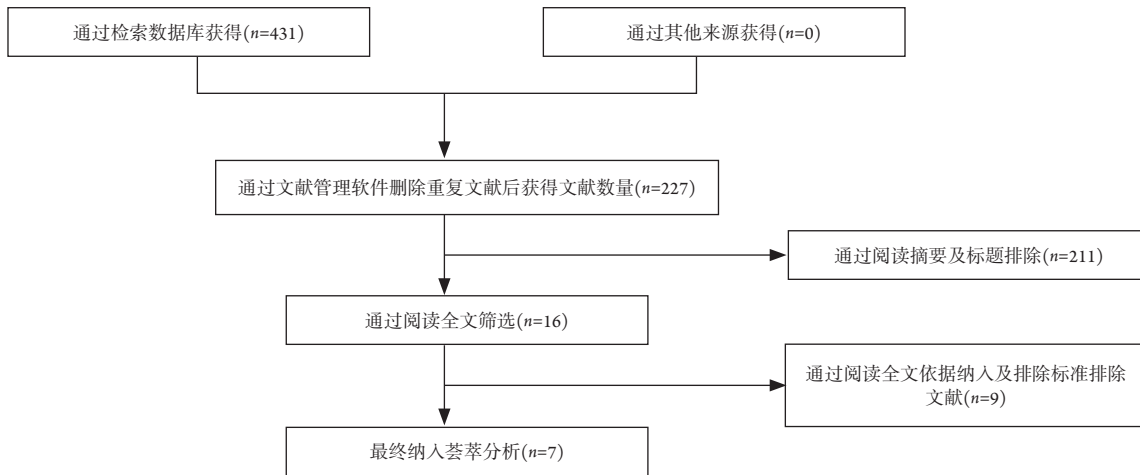


图1 文献筛选流程及结果

Figure 1 Literature screening process and results

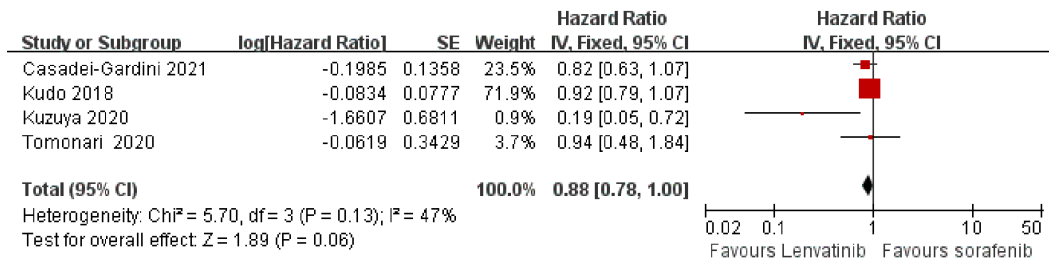


图2 2组OS的比较

Figure 2 Comparison of OS between the 2 groups

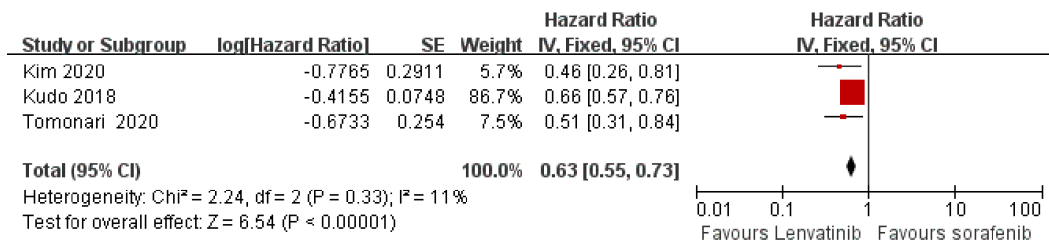


图3 2组PFS的比较

Figure 3 Comparison of PFS between the 2 groups

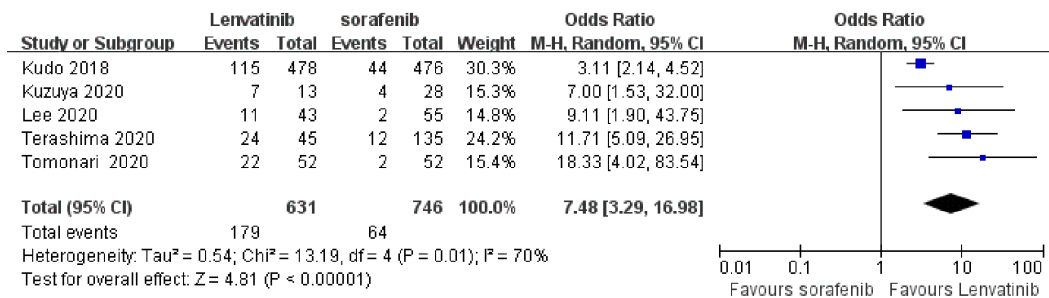


图4 2组ORR的比较

Figure 4 Comparison of ORR between the 2 groups

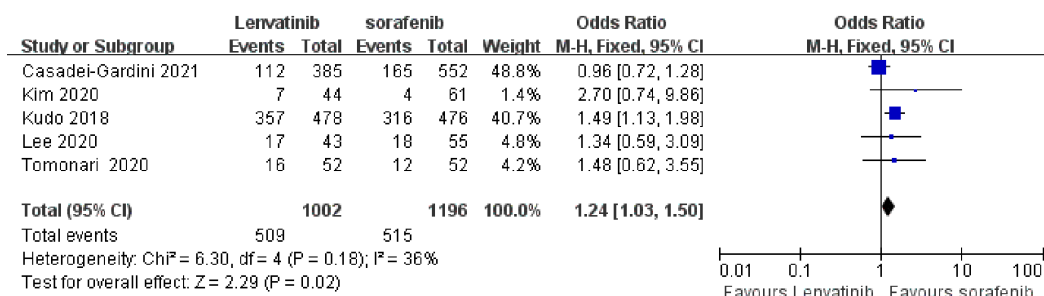


图5 2组发生严重不良事件的比较

Figure 5 Comparison of serious adverse events between the 2 groups

3 讨论

HCC是全球癌症相关死亡的主要原因之一,不可切除的HCC预后极差^[23-24]。在延长这部分患者的生存时间及改善生存质量方面,分子靶向药物发挥了重要作用。目前被批准用于晚期HCC的一线分子靶向药物只有仑伐替尼与索拉非尼,两者同是口服多激酶抑制剂。虽然两者作为一线分子靶向药物在临床环境中的有效性得到了证实^[25],但是孰优孰劣没有具体定论。

索拉非尼是多种受体酪氨酸激酶的抑制剂,包括Raf激酶、血管内皮生长因子受体和其他激酶。仑伐替尼^[26-28]靶向作用于血管内皮生长因子受体1~3、成纤维细胞生长因子受体1~4、血小板衍生生长因子 α 受体、RET和KIT,具有对血管内皮生长因子和成纤维细胞生长因子通路双重抑制作用。与索拉非尼相比,仑伐替尼对成纤维细胞生长因子受体的强效活性是其显著特征^[29]。最近的研究^[30]表明仑伐替尼具有免疫调节活性。在免疫缺陷小鼠中,仑伐替尼和索拉非尼的抗肿瘤活性没有差异,但前者在免疫功能正常小鼠中表现出更强的抗肿瘤活性。因此仑伐替尼与免疫治疗联合可能给晚期HCC患者带来新的希望^[31]。与索拉非尼相比,成本效用分析发现仑伐替尼可以更低成本获得更好的效应^[32-34]。仑伐替尼的出现对于不可切除的HCC患者转化治疗也产生了积极影响,使患者有明显的生存获益^[35]。在一些个案报道中^[35-37],伴有血管侵犯的晚期HCC及复发的HCC患者使用仑伐替尼后,成功实施了患肝切除手术。

本荟萃分析表明:对于晚期HCC患者,仑伐替尼相较索拉非尼在ORR、PFS方面改善显著,但OS改善不明显且有更多严重的不良反应。仑伐替尼虽有更好的PFS却没有转化成OS收益,这与先

前的研究^[21]结果一致。更多严重不良反应是先前研究^[14,38-39]没有发现的。根据REFLECT试验^[40]的界标分析,ORR被证明是晚期HCC患者总生存期的独立预测因素,与治疗无关。但在本研究中更高的ORR没有转换成更优的OS。如何利用晚期HCC对于仑伐替尼的高ORR及更长的PFS来使患者获益是人们努力的方向。目前已有多个关于仑伐替尼序贯治疗方案的RCT临床试验正在进行当中。另外,仑伐替尼对于不可切除HCC的转化治疗贡献也值得关注。

本研究也存在一定的局限性。首先,纳入研究大多数为回顾性分析,RCT纳入少,并且部分原始文献的样本量小;数据有限不能进行特定的亚组分析,例如肿瘤分期、肝功能分级等。但是这不影响本研究的分析结果,因为以上因素在纳入研究中的分布以及每项研究中的两个治疗组之间的分布是同质的。第二,随访时间不足和不均匀可能高估了临床结局。第三,没有从每个患者中获得数据源。一般情况下,以每个患者为基础的荟萃分析将提供一个更准确的估计。因此,本研究结果仍需要多中心大型RCT加以佐证。

综上所述,在晚期HCC患者中,与索拉非尼相比,仑伐替尼在PFS、ORR方面更优,但未观察到明显的生存期获益且有更多的严重不良反应发生。我们需要随访时间更长,更多的RCT来进一步证实这些结果。

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