

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2022.08.006

View this article at: <https://dx.doi.org/10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2022.08.006>

安罗替尼治疗晚期肝癌的疗效及预后的影响因素

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[摘要] 目的: 评价安罗替尼治疗晚期肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)的疗效, 并探讨预后的影响因素。方法: 回顾性分析接受安罗替尼的70例晚期HCC患者, 观察近期客观疗效和不良反应, 分析各临床因素对近期疗效的影响。采用Kaplan-Meier进行生存分析, Cox回归模型进行单因素分析和多因素分析, 评价各临床因素与生存期的关系。结果: 70例患者中, 完全缓解0例, 部分缓解22例, 疾病稳定28例, 疾病进展20例, 客观缓解率为31.43%, 疾病控制率为71.43%。美国东部肿瘤协作组(Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, ECOG)评分为0~1的患者疾病控制率显著高于ECOG评分为2的患者($P < 0.05$), 而年龄、性别等其他临床因素对疾病控制率无明显影响($P > 0.05$)。患者随访2~15个月, 中位总生存期为7.4个月(95%CI: 6.9~8.7)。Cox回归分析显示ECOG评分(HR=1.402, $P < 0.001$)、ALB水平(HR=1.572, $P = 0.011$)是独立预测因素; ECOG评分为0~1的患者相比2分患者可以获得更长的中位总生存期($P = 0.032$), ALB > 35 g/L的患者中位总生存期明显长于ALB ≤ 35 g/L的患者($P = 0.019$)。安罗替尼常见不良反应主要为手足综合征(27/70, 38.57%)、高血压(18/70, 25.71%)、蛋白尿(15/70, 21.43%)、血小板减少(13/70, 18.57%)等, 为1~2级, 未见3级以上不良反应。结论: 安罗替尼治疗晚期HCC有效且安全性良好, ECOG评分和ALB水平是患者预后的独立影响因素。

[关键词] 肝细胞癌; 晚期; 安罗替尼; 疗效; 预后

Efficacy and prognostic factors of anlotinib in the treatment of advanced liver cancer

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Abstract **Objective:** To evaluate the efficacy of anlotinib in the treatment of advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and to explore the prognostic factors. **Methods:** A total of 70 patients with advanced HCC receiving anlotinib were retrospectively analyzed. The short-term objective efficacy and adverse reactions were observed, and the effects of clinical factors on the short-term efficacy were analyzed. Kaplan-Meier was used for survival analysis. Cox regression model was used for univariate analysis and multivariate analysis to evaluate the relationship between clinical factors and survival. **Results:** Among the 70 patients treated with anlotinib, there were 0 cases of complete remission, 22 cases of partial remission, 28 cases of stable disease, and 20 cases of disease progression.

收稿日期 (Date of reception): 2021-11-22

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The objective remission rate was 31.43%, and the disease control rate was 71.43%. The disease control rate of patients with Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) score of 0–1 was significantly higher than that of patients with ECOG score of 2 ($P < 0.05$), whereas other clinical factors such as age and gender had no significant effect on disease control rate ($P > 0.05$). Patients were followed up for 2–15 months, and the median OS was 7.4 months (95%CI: 6.9 to 8.7). Cox regression analysis showed that the ECOG score (HR=1.402, $P < 0.001$) and ALB level (HR=1.572, $P = 0.011$) were independent predictors. Patients with ECOG score of 0–1 had longer median OS than patients with ECOG score of 2 ($P = 0.034$). Patients with albumin (ALB) > 35 g/L had longer median OS than patients with ALB ≤ 35 g/L ($P = 0.019$). The common adverse reactions of anlotinib were hand-foot syndrome (38.57%), hypertension (25.71%), proteinuria (21.43%), and thrombocytopenia (18.57%), which were grade 1–2, and no adverse reactions above grade 3. **Conclusion:** Anlotinib is effective and safe in the treatment of advanced HCC. ECOG score and ALB level are independent prognostic factors.

Keywords hepatocellular carcinoma; late stage; anlotinib; curative effect; prognosis

肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)是临床常见恶性肿瘤,是癌症相关死亡的第3大原因^[1]。HCC发病隐匿、病情进展迅速、恶性程度高,约70%的患者发现时已属于晚期,丧失了手术机会^[2]。以肝动脉化疗栓塞术(transcatheter arterial chemoembolization, TACE)为基础的局部介入治疗手段成为晚期肝癌的常用治疗手段,但患者预后极差^[3]。安罗替尼是一种新型的小分子酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI),能够有效抑制血管内皮生长因子受体等多靶点活性,抑制肿瘤血管新生及肿瘤生长,促进肿瘤凋亡,发挥抗肿瘤进展作用^[4]。目前在肾细胞癌、甲状腺癌及肺癌等多种恶性肿瘤中,安罗替尼均显示出较好的抗肿瘤活性^[5-6],但关于其在晚期HCC中应用报道少见,且其预后影响因素不明确。本研究对70例接受安罗替尼治疗的晚期HCC患者进行回顾性分析,探讨安罗替尼对晚期HCC的疗效,并初步探索预后相关因素。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

选取2018年7月至2020年12月在广西壮族自治区桂东人民医院治疗的70例晚期HCC患者。纳入标准:1)经病理诊断为原发性HCC;2)巴塞罗那临床肝癌(Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer, BCLC)分期为B、C期;3)肝功能Child-Pugh分级属于A、B级;4)预计生存期 > 3 个月;5)美国东部肿瘤协作组(Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, ECOG)评分为0~2;6)至少有1个可测量病灶。排除标准:1)重要脏器功能严重障碍;2)严重凝血功能异常;3)接受其他抗肿瘤药物治疗;4)合并其他

类型恶性肿瘤;5)疗效不可评估或不详;6)伴有其他严重躯体疾病;7)接受过射频消融等其他治疗;8)临床资料缺失。本研究符合伦理要求且通过批准。

1.2 治疗方法

患者均予以盐酸安罗替尼胶囊(国药准字H20180002,正大天晴药业集团),12 mg/d,于早餐前口服,连续用药14 d,再休息7 d,即21 d为1个疗程,直至出现无法耐受的不良反应,或病情进展或死亡。

1.3 疗效和不良反应评价

参照实体瘤疗效评价标准(response evaluation criteria in solid tumor, RECIST)1.1^[7]评价近期客观疗效,分为完全缓解(complete response, CR)、部分缓解(partial response, PR)、疾病稳定(stable disease, SD)、疾病进展(progress disease, PD),并计算疾病控制率(disease control rate, DCR)与客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR), $DCR = (CR + PR + SD) / \text{总例数}$, $ORR = (CR + PR) / \text{总例数}$ 。

参照常见不良事件评价标准(Common Terminology Criteria For Adverse Events version 4.0, CTCAE4.0)进行不良事件评价。治疗期间进行血压、心电图、肝肾功能、血常规等密切监测,记录不良反应。

1.4 随访和生存分析

通过门诊或电话随访,随访截至2021年10月30日。总生存期(overall survival, OS)指从本次治疗开始到患者死亡或末次随访所经历的时间。

1.5 统计学处理

应用SPSS 24.0统计软件分析数据。计数资料比较用 χ^2 检验；生存分析采用Kaplan-Meier法，组间比较用log-rank检验，应用Cox模型进行预后影响因素分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者基线资料

共纳入70例患者，患者基线资料见表1。

表1 70例晚期HCC患者基线资料

Table 1 Baseline data of 70 patients with advanced HCC

临床特征	例数(%)	临床特征	例数(%)
性别		Child-Pugh分级	
男	46 (65.71)	A	41 (58.57)
女	24 (34.29)	B	29 (41.43)
年龄/岁		AST/(U·L ⁻¹)	
<60	36 (51.43)	≤40	38 (54.29)
≥60	34 (48.57)	>40	32 (45.71)
BMI/(kg·m ⁻²)		ALT/(U·L ⁻¹)	
≥28	41 (70.00)	≤40	41 (58.57)
<28	29 (30.00)	>40	29 (41.43)
病因		甲胎蛋白/(μg·L ⁻¹)	
HBV (+)	62 (88.57)	≤400	38 (54.29)
HBV (-)	8 (11.43)	>400	32 (55.71)
伴门静脉癌栓		ALB/(g·L ⁻¹)	
是	29 (41.43)	≤35	38 (54.29)
否	41 (58.57)	>35	32 (55.71)
ECOG评分		是否联合TACE	
0~1	39 (55.71)	是	25 (35.71)
2	31 (44.29)	否	45 (64.29)
BCLC分期			
B	32 (45.71)		
C	38 (54.29)		

2.2 疗效评价

所有患者中，22例PR，28例SD，20例PD，无CR，ORR为31.43%(22/70)，DCR为71.43%(50/70)。分析各临床因素对晚期HCC患者DCR的影响发现：ECOG评分为0~1者DCR显著高于ECOG评分为2者($P < 0.05$)，联合TACE治疗者DCR显著高于未联合TACE治疗者($P < 0.05$)，而年龄、性别、BMI、病因等对DCR无明显影响($P > 0.05$ ，表2)。

表2 不同临床因素对晚期HCC患者DCR的影响

Table 2 Effect of different clinical factors on DCR in patients with advanced HCC

因素	n	疾病控制/[例(%)]		χ^2	P
		未达到(n=20)	达到(n=50)		
性别				0.406	0.524
男	46	12 (26.09)	34 (73.91)		
女	24	8 (33.33)	16 (66.67)		
年龄/岁				0.143	0.705
<60	36	11 (30.56)	25 (69.44)		
≥60	34	9 (26.47)	25 (73.53)		
BMI/(kg·m ⁻²)				0.848	0.357
≥28	41	10 (24.39)	31 (75.61)		
<28	29	10 (34.48)	19 (65.52)		
病因				2.032	0.154
HBV (+)	62	16 (25.81)	46 (74.19)		
HBV (-)	8	4 (50.00)	4 (50.00)		
门静脉癌栓				0.848	0.357
有	29	10 (34.48)	19 (65.52)		
无	41	10 (24.39)	31 (75.61)		
ECOG评分				10.706	0.001
0~1	39	5 (12.82)	34 (87.18)		
2	31	15 (48.39)	16 (51.61)		
BCLC分期				0.137	0.711
B期	32	8 (25.00)	24 (75.00)		
C期	38	11 (28.95)	27 (71.05)		
Child-Pugh分级				2.125	0.145
A级	41	9 (21.95)	32 (78.05)		
B级	29	11 (37.93)	18 (62.07)		
AST/(U·L ⁻¹)				0.134	0.714
≤40	38	10 (35.71)	18 (64.29)		
>40	32	10 (31.25)	22 (68.75)		
ALT/(U·L ⁻¹)				2.125	0.145
≤40	41	9 (21.95)	32 (78.05)		
>40	29	11 (37.93)	18 (62.07)		
甲胎蛋白/(μg·L ⁻¹)				2.303	0.129
≤400	38	8 (21.05)	30 (78.95)		
>400	32	12 (37.50)	20 (62.50)		
ALB/(g·L ⁻¹)				0.368	0.544
≤35	38	12 (31.58)	26 (68.42)		
>35	32	8 (25.00)	24 (75.00)		
联合TACE				4.295	0.038
是	25	2 (16.00)	23 (84.00)		
否	45	18 (40.00)	27 (60.00)		

2.3 生存分析

患者随访2~15个月, 中位随访时间为9.5个月。中位OS为7.4个月(95%CI: 6.9~8.7, 图1)。

Cox回归分析显示: ECOG评分(HR=1.402, $P<0.001$)、ALB水平(HR=1.572, $P=0.011$)是独立预测因素(表3)。ECOG评分为0~1者相比2分者可以获得更长的中位OS(8.4个月 vs 6.6个月, $P=0.032$), ALB>35 g/L的患者中位OS明显长于ALB≤35 g/L的患者(8.7个月 vs 6.3个月, $P=0.019$; 图2~3)。

2.4 不良反应

安罗替尼常见不良反应主要为手足综合征(27/70, 38.57%)、高血压(18/70, 25.71%)、蛋白尿(15/70, 21.43%)、血小板减少(13/70, 18.57%)等, 为1~2级, 未见3级以上不良反应, 且予以对

症处理后均得以控制, 未发生治疗相关性死亡。

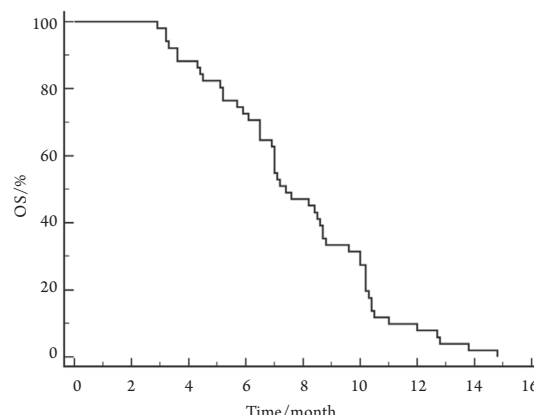


图1 70例晚期HCC患者生存曲线

Figure 1 Survival curve of 70 patients with advanced HCC

表3 70例晚期HCC患者OS影响因素的单因素及多因素分析

Table 3 Univariate and multivariate analysis of OS influencing factors in 70 patients with advanced HCC

临床病理特征	单因素分析			多因素分析		
	β	HR (95%CI)	P	β	HR (95%CI)	P
年龄	0.238	1.227 (0.899~1.502)	0.642			
性别	0.341	1.036 (0.874~1.411)	0.756			
病因[HBV(+)]	0.351	1.042 (0.891~1.184)	0.751			
门静脉癌栓	0.519	1.489 (1.162~1.869)	0.592			
ECOG评分(2分)	0.436	1.387 (1.041~1.411)	<0.001	0.471	1.402 (1.112~1.587)	<0.001
BCLC分期	0.381	1.42 (0.867~1.511)	0.394			
Child-Pugh分级	0.727	1.059 (0.894~1.362)	0.591			
ALB (≤35 g/L)	0.623	1.812 (1.161~2.897)	0.003	0.611	1.572 (1.109~2.402)	0.011
AST	0.341	1.192 (0.911~1.327)	0.071			
ALT	0.319	1.071 (0.921~1.325)	0.071			
甲胎蛋白	0.372	1.181 (0.892~1.411)	0.240			
联合TACE	0.569	1.478 (1.125~1.812)	0.523			

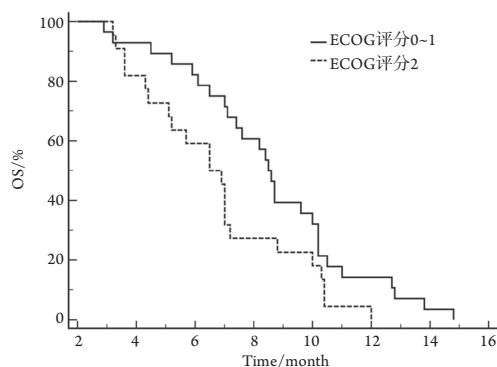


图2 不同ECOG评分患者生存曲线对比

Figure 2 Comparison of survival curves of patients with different ECOG scores

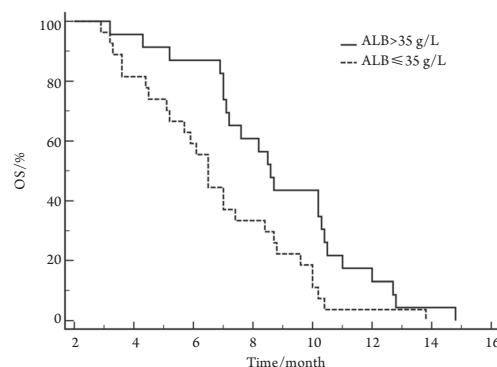


图3 不同ALB水平患者生存曲线对比

Figure 3 Comparison of survival curves of patients with different ALB levels

3 讨论

近年来,随着分子靶向药物的发展及应用,癌症患者的生存率得以明显提高。但许多晚期癌症患者经一线或二线治疗后出现疾病进展的后线治疗方法的选择仍有较大争议,尚缺乏统一标准。故寻找新型的后线治疗药物成为临床迫切需要解决的问题。安罗替尼是中国自主研发的一种新型小分子TKI,具有抑制肿瘤血管生成和肿瘤生长的双重作用,并且患者可耐受,安全性良好^[8]。既往已有一系列临床试验^[9-11]结果显示:安罗替尼在肺癌、卵巢癌、淋巴瘤等多种恶性肿瘤的治疗中应用使患者生存获益。2018年国家食品药品监督管理局已批准安罗替尼用于肺癌的三线及以上治疗。有研究^[12]表明:安罗替尼能够有效抑制肝内胆管细胞癌细胞HCCC-9810的增殖、转移,并且相比索拉菲尼,其与HCCC-9810有着更高的亲和力。安罗替尼对HCC的生长可能有抑制作用,但其临床疗效仍有待进一步证实。本研究分析70例接受安罗替尼治疗的晚期HCC患者,发现安罗替尼治疗晚期HCC的ORR为31.43%,DCR为71.43%,高于既往报道^[13]阿帕替尼治疗晚期HCC的结果(ORR为18.86%,DCR为56.60%);患者中位OS为7.4个月,较先前研究^[14]报道索拉菲尼治疗晚期HCC患者的中位OS为6.5个月的结果有一定延长,与王毅欣等^[15]报道的采用PD-1治疗晚期HCC患者的中位OS(95%CI: 7.24~8.64个月)的结果接近。

本研究还分析了不同临床因素对患者疾病控制率的影响,发现ECOG评分为0~1的患者DCR显著高于ECOG评分为2的患者,提示ECOG评分为0~1的患者能够获得更高的DCR,这与邵岚等^[16]报道类似。本研究的Cox回归分析提示ECOG评分是晚期HCC患者OS的独立影响因素。Bruix等^[17]报道ECOG评分为0的患者中位生存时间为13.3个月,明显高于1~2分的患者。王卫东等^[18]认为ECOG评分好者能够更好地耐受治疗不良反应,进而提高依从性,是预后的独立影响因素。因此,在治疗时应注意对患者体能状况进行评估。

既往研究^[19-20]表明:Child-Pugh评分是影响HCC患者的独立相关因素,本研究虽未发现Child-Pugh评分与患者预后相关,但对Child-Pugh评分有影响的ALB水平是影响患者HCC的独立相关因素,可能与腹水和肝性脑病的评估存在一定的主观性相关。ALB作为反映肝功能和营养状况的指标,被认为与肝损害程度相关,肝损害越严重,ALB下降越明显^[21]。李靖等^[22]研究表明:ALB水平

增高是肝癌患者预后的保护因素,这与本研究一致。既往研究^[23-24]显示:BCLC分期、甲胎蛋白水平、门静脉癌栓等是肝癌患者预后的影响因素。本研究未得出这些结论,可能与本研究样本量较小有关。

本研究显示:安罗替尼常见不良反应主要为手足综合征(38.57%)、高血压(25.71%)、蛋白尿(21.43%)、血小板减少(18.57%)等,为1~2级,未见3级以上不良反应,且予以对症处理后均得以控制,与Lu等^[25]报道的阿帕替尼联合TACE治疗晚期HCC的结果相比,阿帕替尼治疗出现3例3级以上的不良反应,并且手足综合征(55%)、高血压(80%)、蛋白尿(45%)的发生率明显高于本研究。这说明安罗替尼治疗有较好的安全性。

本研究存在局限性:1)样本量小,统计分析难免存在偏倚,安罗替尼对于晚期HCC的疗效有待多中心、大样本量的临床研究进一步验证和补充;2)在进行Cox回归模型的建立时,尽管校正了所收集的混杂因素,但未能将所有混杂因素进行收集、控制,未来有待更高质量的研究来筛选出可靠的预后预测因子,为临床治疗提供指导。

总之,安罗替尼作为新型TKI类药物,用于晚期HCC治疗疗效肯定,且安全性良好。ECOG评分和ALB水平是预后的独立影响因素,对于预后的预测有重要价值。

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本文引用: 郭稳稳, 程昌盛, 吴燕, 林文东, 赖辉强, 黄吉荣, 龙高云. 安罗替尼治疗晚期肝癌的疗效及预后的影响因素[J]. *临床与病理杂志*, 2022, 42(8): 1822-1828. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2022.08.006

Cite this article as: GUO Wenwen, CHENG Changsheng, WU Yan, LIN Wendong, LAI Huiqiang, HUANG Jirong, LONG Gaoyun. Efficacy and prognostic factors of anlotinib in the treatment of advanced liver cancer[J]. *Journal of Clinical and Pathological Research*, 2022, 42(8): 1822-1828. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2022.08.006