

# 2019年胃肠恶性肿瘤研究进展

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2019年胃肠恶性肿瘤研究进展较多, 综述如下。

胃癌D2根治术后S-1 vs. S-1+奥沙利铂(SOX)方案辅助化疗可达到和术后辅助放疗同样的疗效。多西他赛+奥沙利铂+S-1(DOS)方案和SOX方案的新辅助治疗可为局部晚期胃癌带来无疾病进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)的获益。晚期胃癌的一线免疫治疗, I期和II期研究数据令人兴奋; III期研究结果则喜忧参半。晚期胃癌一线化疗的研究提供了新的可选方案及老年体弱患者减量化疗的依据。

转移性结直肠癌中预后更差群体三药联合靶向的初始强烈治疗将带来生存获益。在微卫星稳定(microsatellite stability, MSS)型晚期结直肠癌的免疫治疗中, 多种免疫联合的小样本研究取得一定的效果。三靶联合精准治疗为BRAF突变的转移性结直肠癌带来明显的生存获益。ctDNA的检测对于早期结直肠癌术后复发的预测、辅助化疗疗程的决策起到重要的作用。

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## 1 胃癌D2根治术后淋巴结阳性患者术后辅助放疗的研究

关于胃癌D2根治术后辅助放疗能否提高生存一直存在有争议。ARTIST2<sup>[1]</sup>是一项III期临床研究, 评估SOX vs. S-1+奥沙利铂+放疗(SOXRT)用于D2切除术后II/III期淋巴结阳性胃癌辅助治疗的疗效。该研究结果显示, SOX和SOXRT组的3年无病生存率(disease-free survival, DFS)显著优于对照组(S-1), 分别为: 78%、73%和64%。SOX组和SOXRT组的DFS无显著差异。

## 2 局部进展期胃癌围手术期治疗的研究

为探索新辅助治疗在局部进展期胃癌的价值, 寻找最佳的治疗模式及方案, 韩国和中国学者分别设计了PRODIGY研究<sup>[2]</sup>和RESOLVE研究<sup>[3]</sup>, 并且在今年的欧洲肿瘤内科学会(European Society of Medical Oncology, ESMO)年会上报道了研究结果。PRODIGY研究探索新辅助化疗(DOS)联合手术及辅助S-1对比手术+辅助S-1治疗可切除进展期胃癌的III期随机研究。该研究结论认为: DOS术前新辅助化疗序贯手术及S1辅助化疗可明显延长局部进展期胃癌术后患者3年PFS(66.3% vs. 60.2%)。来自中国的RESOLVE研究旨在比较D2根治术后使用卡培他滨+奥沙利铂(XELOX)或SOX辅助化疗与围手术期使用SOX的疗效和安全性, 结果证实术前新辅助SOX化疗较术后XELOX可以提高局部进展期胃癌患者3年DFS(62.2% vs. 54.7%); 术后辅助化疗中, SOX非劣于XELOX方案。这两项关于围手术期化疗的研究结论相似, 将改变局部晚期胃癌的治疗模式, 术后SOX辅助化疗可能成为XELOX之外的另一个选择。

## 3 晚期胃癌一线免疫治疗新进展

免疫治疗在晚期胃癌已获批用于三线及后线

治疗,尽管二线对比紫杉醇是失败的结果,免疫治疗在晚期胃癌一线的探索从未止步。KEYNOTE 062<sup>[4]</sup>是今年美国临床肿瘤学会(American Society of Clinical Oncology, ASCO)的一项重磅研究,旨在探讨帕博利珠单抗或联合化疗一线治疗局部晚期不可切除或转移性胃/胃食管结合部腺癌疗效的Ⅲ期临床研究。该研究结果发现作为进展期胃癌的一线治疗方案,在联合阳性分数(combined positive score, CPS)≥1患者中帕博利珠单抗不劣于单纯化疗,而在CPS≥10的患者中帕博利珠单抗优于化疗并且可显著改善患者总生存期(overall survival, OS),在小部分高微卫星不稳定性(microsatellite instability high, MSI-H)患者中,帕博利珠单抗临床疗效显著增强。然而,帕博利珠单抗联合化疗组并不优于单纯化疗。同时帕博利珠单抗同化疗相比更具安全性。

相比于KEYNOTE 062的研究, I~II期的临床研究结果更加令人振奋。来自中国的学者报道了两项在HER2阴性晚期胃癌的研究。一项信迪利单抗联合XELOX一线治疗胃及胃食管交界腺癌的Ib期研究<sup>[5]</sup>,研究结果显示信迪利单抗联合XELOX方案的客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR)为85%,疾病控制率(disease control rate, DCR)达100%,中位缓解持续时间(duration of response, DOR)及PFS均未达到,安全性可耐受。另一项卡瑞珠单抗联合奥沙利铂+卡培他滨(CAPOX)一线治疗胃及胃食管交界腺癌的II期研究<sup>[6]</sup>,结果显示ORR为65%,DCR为98%,中位PFS及DOR未达到,不良反应可控。

目前对于HER2阳性进展期胃与胃食管腺癌一线标准治疗为曲妥珠单抗联合5-氟尿嘧啶+顺铂(FP)方案化疗,OS可达到13.8个月,ORR达到47%。2019年ASCO年会报告了一项研究者发起的单中心II期临床研究<sup>[7]</sup>,结果发现在HER2阳性晚期胃癌患者中,曲妥珠单抗+CAPOX方案的基础上联合帕博利珠单抗,中位PFS达11.3个月,ORR达87%,循环肿瘤DNA分析显示ERBB2扩增人群中位PFS明显优于无扩增人群(14.8个月 vs. 7.9个月),ERBB2状态可能成为预测靶向联合免疫治疗的预测指标。

#### 4 晚期胃癌一线化疗的研究

徐瑞华教授牵头的一项Ⅲ期临床研究<sup>[8]</sup>,评估了SOX对比S-1+顺铂(SP)一线治疗晚期弥漫型或

混合型胃腺癌/胃食管连接腺癌患者的疗效。结果显示与SP组相比,SOX组的OS、PFS、至治疗失败时间(time to treatment failure, TTF)均得到改善。GO2是一项Ⅲ期临床研究<sup>[9]</sup>,旨在寻找XELOX用于老年胃食管癌的最佳剂量。研究设计了三个剂量:A组(奥沙利铂130 mg/m<sup>2</sup> d1,卡培他滨625 mg/m<sup>2</sup> bid d1~21, q21d),B组(A组剂量的80%)和C组(A组剂量的60%)。结果显示,B组 vs. A组、C组 vs. A组显示了PFS非劣效性,C组患者有更低的毒性和更好的预后。这两项Ⅲ期研究为晚期胃癌一线治疗提供新的选择,对于高龄、PS评分差的患者的减量化疗提供了理论依据。

#### 5 转移性结直肠癌一线强烈治疗对比标准治疗

意大利TRIBE研究已经证明一线氟尿嘧啶+亚叶酸钙+奥沙利铂+伊立替康(FOLFOXIRI)+贝伐珠单抗(Bev)较氟尿嘧啶+亚叶酸钙+伊立替康(FOLFIRI)+Bev能明显延长PFS和OS,并被写入多个权威指南,但是临床上对该策略尚有争议。今年报道的两项转移性结直肠癌(metastatic colorectal cancer, mCRC)一线三药联合靶向的研究再次夯实了TRIBE的结论。VISNU-1研究<sup>[10]</sup>认为:在基线时血液循环肿瘤细胞≥3个的mCRC患者中,一线接受FOLFOXIRI+Bev方案治疗患者的PFS改善有统计学意义,OS和ORR的改善表现出获益趋势。TRIBE2研究<sup>[11]</sup>认为和经典的两药方案+Bev一二线序贯治疗策略对比,一线FOLFOXIRI+Bev进展后二线再次引入的模式,能显著延长PFS和OS,尽管整组患者群体的预后不良因素较多,但总生存仍然达到27.6个月。此外,2019年ASCO报道了VOLFI试验的最终结果<sup>[12]</sup>:mFOLFOXIRI方案中增加帕尼单抗(Pmab)显著改善了mCRC的ORR和转移瘤的二次切除率,并且三药联合Pmab组的OS显示出优于单纯化疗组的趋势。

#### 6 免疫治疗在MSS结直肠癌的研究进展

研究证实MSI-H基因型是结直肠癌免疫治疗的优势人群,而对于绝大多数MSS的结直肠癌患者,免疫治疗一直是困境重重,屡战屡败。2019年针对MSS的结直肠癌的免疫治疗有多项更新的研究和报道。

REGONIVO研究<sup>[13]</sup>探索抗血管生成的酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI)瑞戈非

尼联合 Nivolumab 在 MSS 晚期结直肠癌和胃癌末线治疗的疗效,结果发现总体 ORR 为 40%,胃癌组的 ORR 为 44%,MSS 结直肠癌 ORR 为 33%。中位 PFS 为 6.3 个月,结直肠癌和胃癌分别为 6.3 个月和 5.8 个月。CO.26 研究<sup>[14]</sup>评估了双重免疫抑制(PD-L1 单抗 Durvalumab 联合 CTLA-4 单抗 Tremelimumab, D+T)对比最佳支持治疗(best supportive care, BSC)是否可改善 mCRC 患者生存。结果显示: D+T 组显著延长了 mCRC 患者的 OS(6.6 个月 vs. 4.1 个月)。在 MSS 的患者中,高肿瘤突变负荷的患者可从 D+T 治疗中获益。

## 7 针对 BRAF 突变的 mCRC 研究

研究证实携带 BRAF 突变的 mCRC 总体预后较差,OS 大约 4~6 个月,并且不能从抗 BRAF 抑制剂单药的治疗中获益。BEACON 是一项开放的、III 期临床研究<sup>[15]</sup>,入组了携带 BRAF V600E 突变的至少经过一线治疗进展的 mCRC 患者 665 例,患者随机入组三药组(BRAF 抑制剂 Encorafenib, MERK 抑制剂 Binimetinib 联合西妥昔单抗),双药组(Encorafenib 联合西妥昔单抗)或对照组(伊立替康或 FOLFIRI 联合西妥昔单抗)。结果发现三药方案对 BRAF 突变的 mCRC 较标准的化疗靶向联合方案明显延长 OS(9.0 个月 vs. 5.4 个月)并且提高有效率。该研究是首个结直肠癌真正基于驱动基因、完全免除化疗的靶向药物联合用于治疗 mCRC 的 III 期随机对照试验并且取得了很好的疗效,开创了 BRAF 突变 mCRC 的三靶联合精准治疗时代,为 mCRC 少见并且预后差的 BRAF 突变患者的治疗提供了新的有效的靶向联合方案。

## 8 循环肿瘤 DNA 检测的预测价值

法国 IDEA 研究<sup>[16]</sup>发现术后循环肿瘤 DNA (circulating tumor DNA, ctDNA)阳性患者预后明显差于 ctDNA 阴性患者(2 年 DFS 64.12% vs. 82.39%),远超过所有常规临床因素,并且高危 ctDNA 阳性组能明显从术后 6 个月辅助治疗中获益。另一项研究<sup>[17]</sup>发现术后 ctDNA 的监测具有强烈预后预测价值,能预测辅助化疗后的早期复发。这两项研究证实 ctDNA 的检测对术后辅助化疗时程的决策及预测早期结直肠癌患者的复发风险具有重要的作用,ctDNA 的检测将更加精准的指导临床实践。

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