

EGFR 非第 18-21 四个外显子突变晚期非小细胞肺癌对不同治疗的反应

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[摘要] 目的 分析表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)非第 18-21 四个外显子(exons-18-21, Ex18-21)突变晚期非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)患者对靶向治疗、免疫治疗、化疗的疗效。方法 回顾性收集 2016-2020 年广东省肺癌研究所二代测序(next generation sequencing, NGS)数据库 NGS 检测出 EGFR 非 Ex18-21 单突变肺癌患者 35 例, EGFR 非 Ex18-21 复合突变肺癌患者 65 例, 2016-2019 年广东省肺癌研究所检测出 EGFR Ex18-21 突变肺癌患者 567 例。同时收集 3 组患者的临床病理及治疗数据, 分析 3 组患者的临床病理特征及 EGFR 非 Ex18-21 突变肺癌对不同药物的治疗疗效。结果 EGFR 非 Ex18-21 复合突变组患者与 EGFR Ex18-21 组患者在年龄、性别、吸烟史、病理类型、TNM 分期上均无统计学差异, 而与 EGFR 非 Ex18-21 单突变组患者在性别($P<0.001$)、吸烟史($P<0.001$)、病理类型($P<0.001$)分布上有显著差异。EGFR 非 Ex18-21 复合突变组中接受第一代或第二代 EGFR 酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitors, TKI)患者($n=26$)的中位无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)为 9.4 个月, 在倾向性评分匹配(propensity score matching, PSM)前后, 都与 EGFR Ex18-21 组的中位 PFS 无显著差异(PSM 前: $P=0.76$; PSM 后: $P=0.76$)。接受第三代 EGFR-TKI ($n=23$)患者的中位 PFS 为 9.5 个月, 在 PSM 前后, 都与 EGFR Ex18-21 组的中位 PFS 无显著差异(PSM 前: $P=0.23$; PSM 后: $P=0.19$)。EGFR 非 Ex18-21 单突变组中, 接受免疫治疗患者的中位 PFS 为 4.2 个月, 接受化疗患者的中位 PFS 为 5.4 个月。结论 在 NGS 检出突变后, EGFR 非 Ex18-21 复合突变患者仍能从 EGFR-TKI 治疗中获益, EGFR 非 Ex18-21 单突变患者接受免疫治疗和化疗的疗效与 EGFR 野生型患者的疗效相似, 未来需要探索 EGFR-TKI 在 EGFR 非 Ex18-21 突变晚期 NSCLC 患者中的疗效。

[关键词] 非小细胞肺癌; EGFR; 非第 18-21 四个外显子突变; 靶向治疗

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The Response of EGFR Non-Exons-18-21-Mutated Advanced Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer to Different Treatments

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Abstract: Objective To analyze the response of epidermal growth factor receptor (*EGFR*) non-exons-18-21-mutated advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) to targeted therapy, immunotherapy, and chemotherapy. **Methods** This study collected the clinical data of 35 patients with *EGFR* non-exons-18-21 pure mutation and 65 patients with *EGFR* non-exons-18-21 compound mutation in the next generation sequencing (NGS) database of Guangdong Lung Cancer Institute (GLCI) from 2016 to 2020, and collected the clinical data of 567 patients with *EGFR* exons-18-21 mutation in GLCI from 2016 to 2019. Clinicopathological characteristics of the three groups were compared, and the response of patients with *EGFR* non-exons-18-21 mutations to different treatments were analyzed. **Results** The clinicopathological characteristics of the *EGFR* non-exons-18-21 compound mutation group were consistent with those of the *EGFR* exons-18-21 mutation group, but showed significant differences in gender ($P<0.001$), smoking history ($P<0.001$), and pathological type ($P<0.001$) compared with those of the *EGFR* non-exons-18-21 pure mutation group. In the *EGFR* non-exons-18-21 compound mutation group, the progression-free survival (PFS) of patients receiving first- or second-generation EGFR-tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) ($n=26$) was 9.4 months, which was no significant difference from that of patients with *EGFR* exons-18-21 mutation with or without propensity score matching (PSM) (before PSM: $P=0.76$; after PSM: $P=0.76$). And the PFS of patients receiving third-generation EGFR-TKIs ($n=23$) was 9.5 months, which was also no significant difference from that of patients with *EGFR* exons-18-21 mutation with or without PSM (before PSM: $P=0.23$; after PSM: $P=0.19$). In *EGFR* non-exons-18-21 pure mutation group, the PFS of patients receiving immunotherapy and chemotherapy were 4.2 months and 5.4 months, respectively. **Conclusions** After NGS detected *EGFR* non-exons-18-21 mutation, patients with *EGFR* non-exons-18-21 compound mutations could also benefit from first- to third-generation EGFR-TKIs. And the response of immunotherapy and chemotherapy in patients with *EGFR* non-exons-18-21 pure mutations were similar to that of *EGFR* wild-type NSCLC. In the future, we need to explore the efficacy of EGFR-TKIs in *EGFR* non-exons-18-21 pure mutated NSCLC.

Key words: non-small cell lung cancer; *EGFR*; non-exons-18-21 mutations; targeted therapy

背景

肺癌是全世界死亡率最高、发病率第二的癌症^[1]。非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)约占原发性肺癌的80%~85%^[2]。表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, *EGFR*)基因是NSCLC最重要的驱动基因之一,*EGFR*突变主要集中于酪氨酸激酶域(tyrosine kinase domain, TKD),尤其是第18-21四个外显子(exons-18-21, Ex18-21)。其中,*EGFR*第19外显子缺失(19 del)及第21外显子L858R突变是最常见的突变类型,占85%~90%^[3]。*EGFR*第18外显子G719X,第20外显子插入突变,第21外显子L861Q等罕见突变约占10%^[4-6]。第一代至第三代EGFR酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitors, TKI)显著延长了*EGFR*经典突变晚期NSCLC的无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)^[5,7-12],第二代EGFR-TKI阿法替尼在治疗*EGFR*罕见突变晚期NSCLC也显示出显著的疗效^[4,13],目前*EGFR*突变晚期NSCLC患者的5年生存率高达40%^[14]。

随着二代测序(next generation sequencing, NGS)的广泛应用,*EGFR*非Ex18-21突变也常被检测出来。但这类突变发生率低,目前对携带*EGFR*非Ex18-21突变NSCLC的临床病理特征及对不同药物的反应都尚不明确。

为分析*EGFR*非Ex18-21突变晚期NSCLC对不同治疗的反应,我们回顾性收集广东省肺癌研究所*EGFR*非Ex18-21突变肺癌患者100例及*EGFR* Ex18-21突变患者567例。同时收集患者的临床病理特征及治疗数据,并进行文献回顾。

1 方法

1.1 研究人群及临床资料收集

回顾性收集2016-2020年广东省肺癌研究所NGS数据库中检测出*EGFR*非Ex18-21突变肺癌患者的临床数据,和2016-2019年广东省肺癌研究所检测出*EGFR* Ex18-21突变肺癌患者的临床数据,包括性别、出生日期、吸烟史、首次病理确诊肺癌时间、病理类型、TNM分期、转移部位、治疗过程等。

1.2 数据整理

病理类型按照2021年世界卫生组织(World Health Organization, WHO)发布的第5版胸部肿瘤组织学分为腺癌、鳞癌、其他类型。疗效评估依据实体瘤疗效评估标准(Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors, RECIST) 1.1版本,完全缓解(complete response, CR)为靶病灶全部消失,部分缓解(partial response, PR)为靶病灶直径之和缩小30%,疾病稳定(stable disease, SD)为靶病灶直径之和缩小少于30%,增大不超过20%,疾病进展(progressive disease, PD)为靶病灶直径之和增大20%。PFS为开始用药至疾病进展的时间。

1.3 统计学分析

两组间连续变量比较采用 t 检验,分类变量比较采用卡方检验或Fisher确切法检验。采用Kaplan-Meier方法和log-rank检验分析生存曲线,为了增加可比性,采用倾向性评分匹配(propensity score matching, PSM)平衡两组间差异,匹配项目为年龄(≥ 65 岁, < 65 岁)、性别、吸烟史、病理类型、分期、治疗线数(1线,2线, ≥ 3 线),匹配比率为1:3,匹配方法为最邻近匹配(即以倾向得分为依据,在

EGFR Ex18-21突变组样本中向前或向后寻找最接近*EGFR*非Ex18-21复合突变组样本得分的对象,并形成配对),R语言基于Matching包进行PSM。使用R Studio软件及SPSS 22.0软件进行统计学分析, $P < 0.05$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 *EGFR*非Ex18-21突变NSCLC与*EGFR* Ex18-21突变NSCLC的临床病理特征

2016年2月至2020年11月广东省肺癌研究所总共有100例肺癌患者进行NGS后检测出*EGFR*非Ex18-21突变,其中65例患者为*EGFR* Ex18-21合并*EGFR*非Ex18-21突变(*EGFR*非Ex18-21复合突变),35例患者仅携带*EGFR*非Ex18-21突变(*EGFR*非Ex18-21单突变)。另外,567例患者的基因检测提示*EGFR* Ex18-21突变。

*EGFR*非Ex18-21单突变组中,88.6%为男性,71.4%有吸烟史,62.9%病理类型为腺癌,22.9%为鳞癌。*EGFR*非Ex18-21复合突变组中,63.1%为女性,69.2%无吸烟史,98.5%病理类型为腺癌。*EGFR* Ex18-21突变组中,51.4%为女性,79.4%无吸烟史,96.8%病理类型为腺癌,见表1。

表1 *EGFR*非Ex18-21突变患者及*EGFR* Ex18-21突变患者的临床病理特征

Tab.1 The clinicopathological characteristics of patients with *EGFR* non-exons-18-21 mutations and exons-18-21 mutations [n(%)]

Characteristics	<i>EGFR</i> non-exons-18-21 pure mutation group (n=35)	<i>EGFR</i> non-exons-18-21 compound mutation group (n=65)	<i>EGFR</i> exons-18-21 mutation group (n=567)
Mean age(range)	58(31~83)	56(38~78)	57(20~85)
Gender			
Male	31(88.6%)	24(36.9%)	260(45.9%)
Female	4(11.4%)	41(63.1%)	307(54.1%)
Smoking history			
Yes	25(71.4%)	20(30.8%)	117(20.6%)
No	10(28.6%)	45(69.2%)	450(79.4%)
Pathology type			
LUAD	22(62.9%)	64(98.5%)	549(96.8%)
LUSC	8(22.9%)	1(1.5%)	7(1.2%)
Others	5(14.2%)	0	11(1.9%)
TNM stage			
I - II	3(8.6%)	7(10.8%)	39(6.9%)
III	11(31.4%)	10(15.4%)	65(11.5%)
IV	21(60%)	48(73.8%)	463(81.7%)

注:LUAD:腺癌;LUSC:鳞癌

Note: LUAD: lung adenocarcinoma; LUSC: lung squamous cell carcinoma

对三组患者的临床病理特征进行统计分析,EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变组与EGFR Ex18-21组患者在年龄、性别、吸烟史、病理类型、TNM分期上均无统计学差异。而EGFR非

Ex18-21复合突变组与EGFR非Ex18-21单突变组患者在性别($P<0.001$)、吸烟史($P<0.001$)、病理类型($P<0.001$)分布上具有显著差异,见图1。

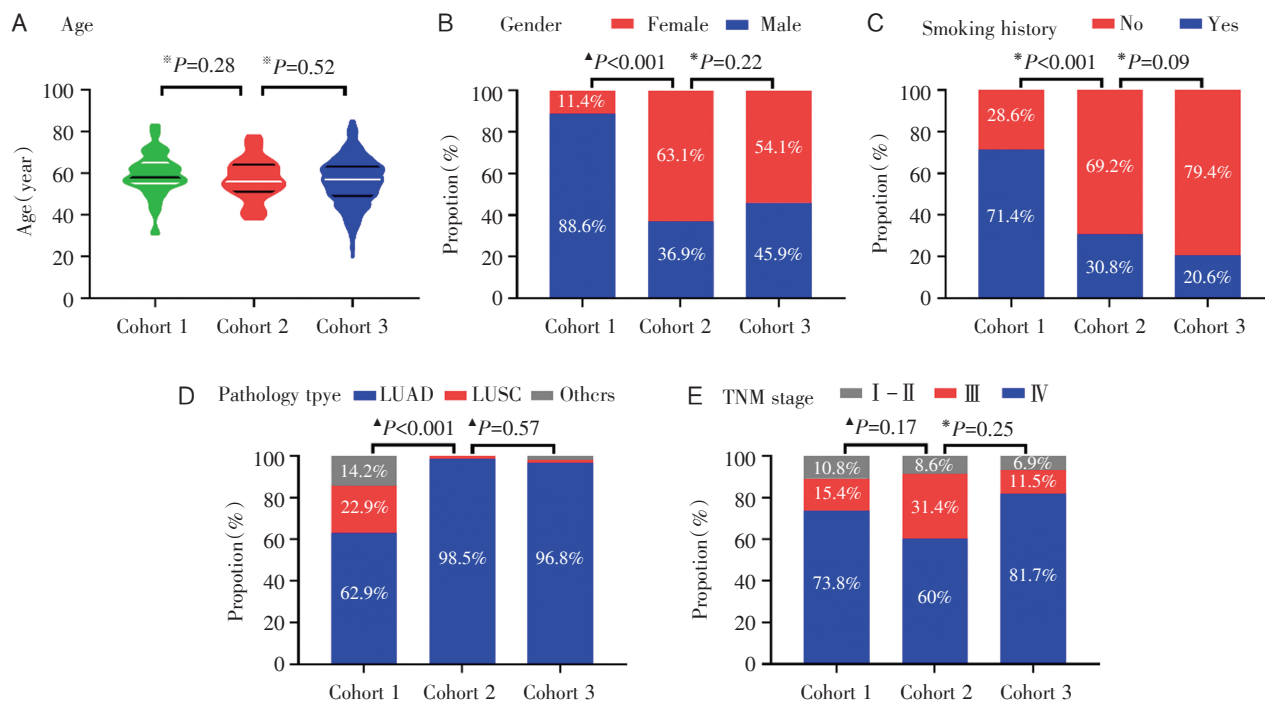


图1 三组患者临床病理特征对比

Fig.1 Comparison of clinicopathological characteristics of three groups

注:A.年龄;B.性别;C.吸烟史;D.病理类型;E. TNM分期。队列1:EGFR非Ex18-21单突变组;队列2:EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变组;队列3:EGFR Ex18-21突变组;※: *t* 检验;▲: Fisher确切概率法;*: 卡方检验

Note: A. Age; B. Gender; C. Smoking history; D. Pathological type; E. TNM stage. Cohort 1: EGFR non-exons-18-21 pure mutation group; Cohort 2: EGFR non-exons-18-21 compound mutation group; Cohort 3: EGFR exons-18-21 mutation group; ※: *t* test; ▲: Fisher's exact test; *: Chi-square

2.2 EGFR-TKI在EGFR非Ex18-21突变NSCLC的疗效

剔除无效数据后(治疗数据缺失,如开始用药时间、进展时间、是否进展等资料不详),EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变组有24例患者接受了第一代或第二代EGFR-TKI单药治疗,总共26条靶向治疗数据(22例患者接受1次,2例患者接受2次)。22例患者接受了第三代EGFR-TKI单药治疗,总共23条治疗数据(21例患者接受1次靶向治疗,1例患者接受2次靶向治疗)。

EGFR Ex18-21突变组有324例患者接受了第一代或第二代EGFR-TKI单药治疗,总共352条靶向治疗数据(300例患者仅接受1次靶向治疗,20例患者接受了2次靶向治疗,4例患者接受了3次靶向

治疗)。136例患者接受了第三代EGFR-TKI单药治疗,总共143条靶向治疗数据(129例患者接受了1次靶向治疗,7例患者接受了2次靶向治疗)。

EGFR Ex18-21突变组与EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变组接受第一代至第三代EGFR-TKI具体药物情况见图2。

2.2.1 第一代或第二代EGFR-TKI对EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变NSCLC的疗效分析

在PSM前,EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变组($n=26$)患者的中位PFS为9.4个月,EGFR Ex18-21组($n=352$)为9.9个月,两组中位PFS无统计学差异, $P=0.76$,风险比(hazard ratio, HR)[95%可信区间(confidence interval, CI)]0.93(0.61~1.43),见图3A。

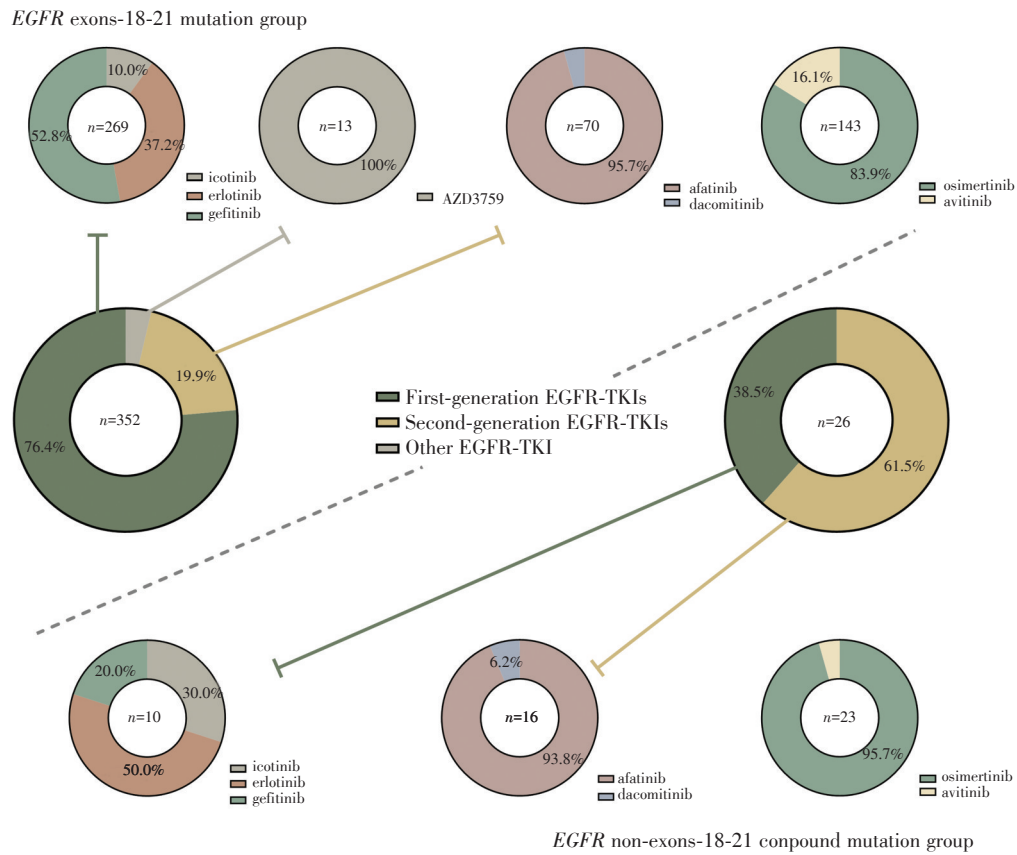


图2 EGFR Ex18-21突变组与EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变组靶向治疗药物的比例

Fig.2 The proportion of targeted drugs in EGFR exons-18-21 mutation group and EGFR non-exons-18-21 compound mutation group

将年龄、性别、吸烟史、病理类型、TNM分期、治疗线数按照 1:3 PSM 后, EGFR 非 Ex18-21 复合突变组 (n=26) 患者的中位 PFS 为 9.4 个月, EGFR Ex18-21 组 (n=78) 为 11.6 个月, 两组中位 PFS 无统计学差异, P=0.76, HR (95%CI) 1.08 (0.66~1.76), 见图 3B。两组患者接受第一代或第二代 EGFR-TKI 治疗的具体疗效见表 2。

2.2.2 第三代 EGFR-TKI 对 EGFR 非 Ex18-21 复合突变 NSCLC 的疗效分析

在 PSM 前, EGFR 非 Ex18-21 复合突变组 (n=23) 患者的中位 PFS 为 9.5 个月, EGFR Ex18-21 组 (n=143) 为 8.2 个月, 两组中位 PFS 无统计学差异, P=0.23, HR (95%CI) 0.69 (0.41~1.17), 见图 4A。

表 2 第一代或第二代 EGFR-TKI 在 EGFR 非 Ex18-21 复合突变及 EGFR Ex18-21 突变患者的疗效

Tab.2 The response of first- or second-generation EGFR-TKIs in patients with EGFR non-exons-18-21 compound mutation and EGFR exons-18-21 mutation [n(%)]

	Before PSM		After PSM	
	EGFR non-exons-18-21 compound mutation group (n=26)	EGFR exons-18-21 mutation group (n=352)	EGFR non-exons-18-21 compound mutation group (n=26)	EGFR exons-18-21 mutation group (n=78)
CR/PR	13 (50.0%)	158 (44.9%)	13 (50.0%)	35 (44.9%)
SD	5 (19.2%)	80 (22.7%)	5 (19.2%)	21 (26.9%)
PD	3 (11.5%)	28 (8.0%)	3 (11.5%)	7 (9.0%)
NA	5 (19.2%)	86 (24.4%)	5 (19.2%)	15 (19.2%)

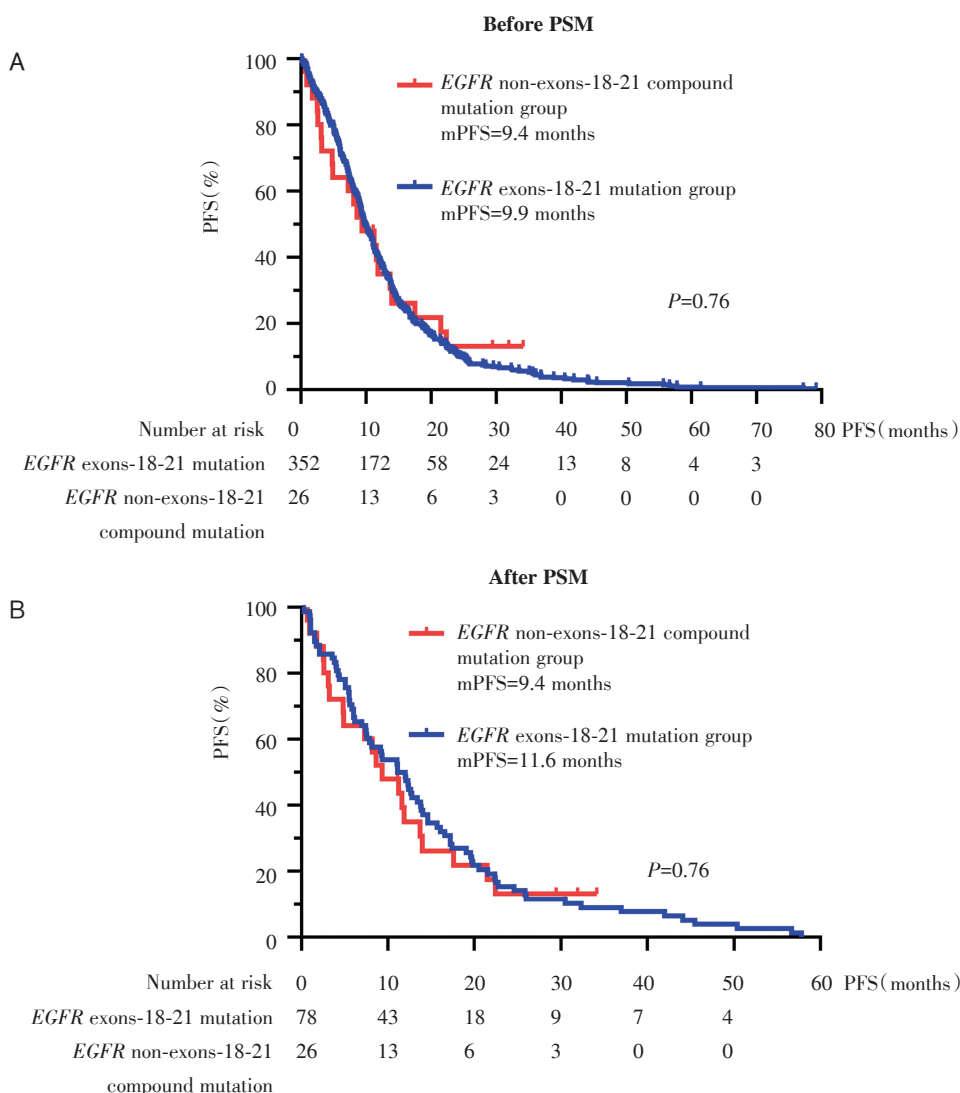


图3 第一代或第二代EGFR-TKI在EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变患者及EGFR Ex18-21突变患者的生存分析
Fig.3 The PFS of first- or second-generation EGFR-TKI in EGFR non-exons-18-21 compound mutation patients and EGFR exons-18-21 mutation patients

注: A. PSM前EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变组(n=26)与EGFR Ex18-21组(n=352)患者的PFS生存曲线; B. PSM后EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变组(n=26)与EGFR Ex18-21组(n=78)患者的PFS生存曲线

Note: A. PFS of patients in EGFR non-exons-18-21 compound mutation group (n=26) and EGFR exons-18-21 mutation group (n=352) before PSM; B. PFS of patients in EGFR non-exons-18-21 compound mutation group (n=26) and EGFR exons-18-21 mutation group (n=78) after PSM

将年龄、性别、吸烟史、病理类型、TNM分期、治疗线数按照1:3 PSM后,EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变组(n=23)患者的中位PFS为9.5个月,EGFR Ex18-21组患者(n=69)为7.8个月,两组的中位PFS无统计学差异,P=0.19,HR(95%CI)0.65(0.38~1.14),见图4B。两组患者接受第三代EGFR-TKI治疗的具体疗效见表3。

2.3 免疫治疗和化疗在EGFR非Ex18-21单突变NSCLC的疗效

在NGS检测出EGFR非Ex18-21单突变

后,35例患者中有21例患者接受了药物治疗。8例患者仅接受过免疫治疗(免疫单药或免疫联合化疗等),6例患者相继接受过化疗(其中1例患者接受过两线化疗)和免疫治疗(免疫单药或免疫联合化疗等),6例患者仅接受过化疗,1例患者仅接受过抗血管单药治疗,总共有28条治疗数据。

根据患者治疗情况,将接受过免疫治疗的患者归为免疫治疗组(n=14),接受过化疗的患者归为化疗组(n=13),两组患者存在交叉。

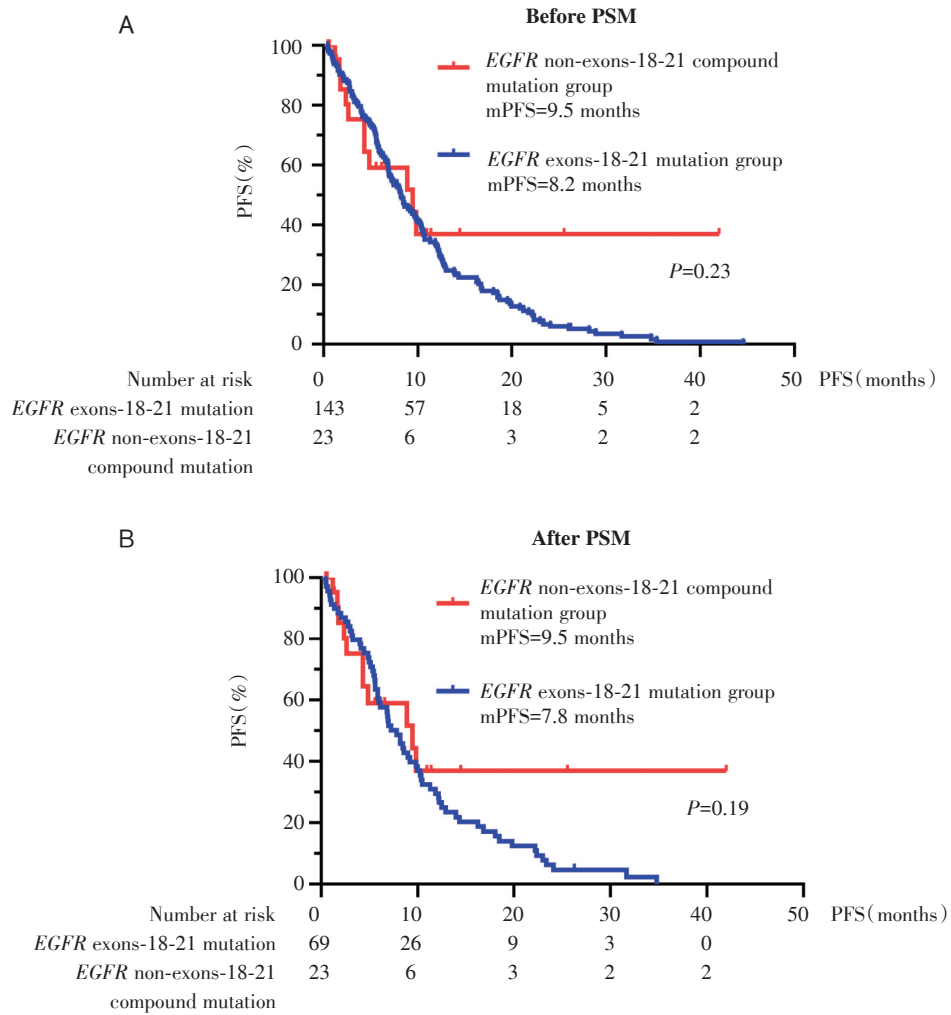


图4 第三代EGFR-TKIs在EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变患者及EGFR Ex18-21突变患者的生存分析
Fig.4 The PFS of third-generation EGFR-TKI in EGFR non-exons-18-21 compound mutation patients and EGFR exons-18-21 mutation patients

注：A. PSM前EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变组(n=23)与EGFR Ex18-21组(n=143)患者的PFS生存曲线；B. PSM后EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变组(n=23)与EGFR Ex18-21组(n=69)患者的PFS生存曲线

Note: A. PFS of patients in EGFR non-exons-18-21 compound mutation group (n=23) and EGFR exons-18-21 mutation group (n=143) before PSM; B. PFS of patients in EGFR non-exons-18-21 compound mutation group (n=23) and EGFR exons-18-21 mutation group (n=69) after PSM

表3 第三代EGFR-TKI在EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变及EGFR Ex18-21突变患者的疗效
Tab.3 The response of third-generation EGFR-TKI in patients with EGFR non-exons-18-21 compound mutation and EGFR exons-18-21 mutation [n(%)]

	Before PSM		After PSM	
	EGFR non-exons-18-21 compound mutation group (n=23)	EGFR exons-18-21 mutation group (n=143)	EGFR non-exons-18-21 compound mutation group (n=23)	EGFR exons-18-21 mutation group (n=69)
CR/PR	5(21.7%)	39(27.3%)	5(21.7%)	21(14.7%)
SD	9(39.1%)	45(31.5%)	9(39.1%)	23(16.1)
PD	5(21.7%)	13(9.1%)	5(21.7%)	5(3.5%)
NA	4(17.4%)	46(32.2%)	4(17.4%)	20(14.0%)

两组患者在年龄、性别、吸烟史、病理类型(NGS检测出EGFR非Ex18-21突变后)、TNM分期(NGS检测出EGFR非Ex18-21突变后)、程序性细胞

死亡蛋白配体-1(programmed cell death-ligand 1, PD-L1)表达率、治疗线数上都无统计学差异,见表4。

表4 EGFR非Ex18-21单突变组接受免疫治疗和化疗患者的临床病理特征

Tab.4 The clinicopathological characteristics of patients receiving immunotherapy and chemotherapy in EGFR non-exons-18-21 pure mutation group [n(%)]

Characteristics	Immunotherapy group (n=14)	Chemotherapy group (n=13)	P-value
Age			0.38
≥65 years	12 (85.7%)	9 (69.2%)	
<65 years	2 (14.3%)	4 (30.8%)	
Gender			0.60
Male	13 (92.9%)	11 (84.6%)	
Female	1 (7.1%)	2 (15.4%)	
Smoking history			0.38
Yes	12 (85.7%)	9 (69.2%)	
No	2 (14.3%)	4 (30.8%)	
Pathology type			1
LUAD	7 (50.0%)	8 (61.5%)	
LUSC	6 (42.9%)	5 (38.5%)	
Others	1 (7.1%)	0	
TNM stage			1
III	4 (28.6%)	3 (23.1%)	
IV	10 (71.4%)	10 (76.9%)	
PD-L1 expression			0.09
≥50%	4 (28.6%)	2 (15.4%)	
≥1%, <50%	1 (7.1%)	5 (38.5%)	
<1%	7 (50.0%)	2 (15.4%)	
Unknown	2 (14.3%)	4 (30.8%)	
Line of treatment			0.13
1	7 (50.0%)	11 (84.6%)	
2	5 (35.7%)	2 (15.4%)	
3	2 (14.3%)	0	

在EGFR非Ex18-21单突变患者中,免疫治疗组的中位PFS为4.2个月,化疗组的中位PFS为5.4个月(图5)。化疗组和免疫治疗组患者的最佳疗效,PD-L1表达等详细数据见图6。

3 讨论

第一代至第三代EGFR-TKI已成为EGFR经典突变NSCLC的标准一线治疗药物,阿法替尼也已批准用于EGFR罕见突变NSCLC的一线治疗。然而目前关于EGFR非Ex18-21突变NSCLC的治疗数据十分有限,相关病例报道见表5。

一篇文章报道了一例NGS检测出EGFR T263P/C719S复合突变的NSCLC,患者接受厄洛替尼治疗后,疗效评估为SD,PFS只有3.9个月。但细胞实验结果显示,阿法替尼能抑制携带EGFR T263P/C719S突变的Ba/F3细胞的生长,表明这种复合突变对阿法替尼敏感^[15]。另一篇文章报道了一例携带EGFR R670W/H835L/L833V复合突变的NSCLC患者,阿法替尼为三线治疗,PFS超过7个月^[16]。EGFR C719S、H835L、L833V都为EGFR罕见突变,既往研究表明能从阿法替尼治疗中获益^[4,17]。2017年日本学者的研究^[18]中发现,携带R108K/A216T/A289T/V292L/S306L复合L858R或19del突变的细胞对吉非替尼、厄洛替尼、阿法替尼、奥希替尼敏感,A1118T复合19del突变对阿法替尼敏感。

本研究的结果表明,在NGS检测出EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变后,患者接受第一代或第二代以及第三代EGFR-TKI的疗效与EGFR Ex18-21突变患者无显著差异。接受第一代或第二代EGFR-TKI

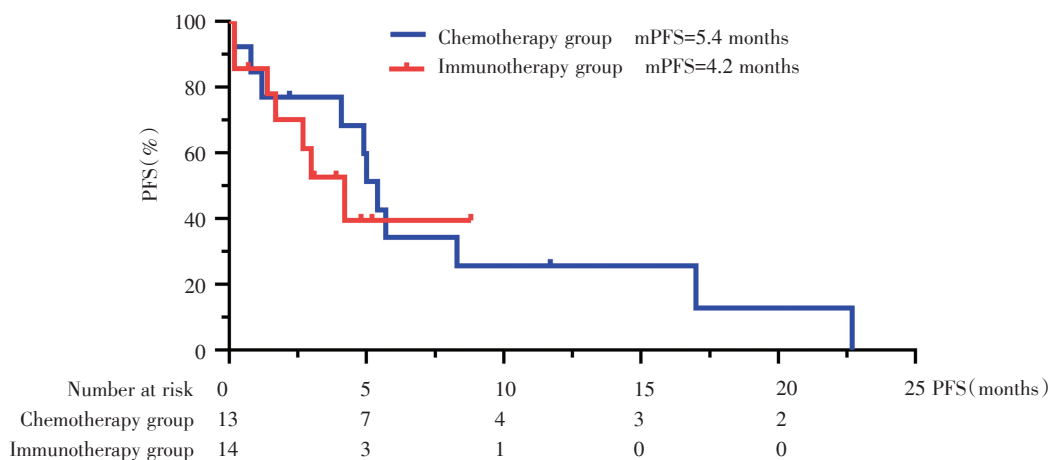


图5 免疫治疗和化疗在EGFR非Ex18-21单突变患者的生存分析

Fig.5 PFS of patients receiving immunotherapy and chemotherapy in EGFR non-exons-18-21 pure mutation group

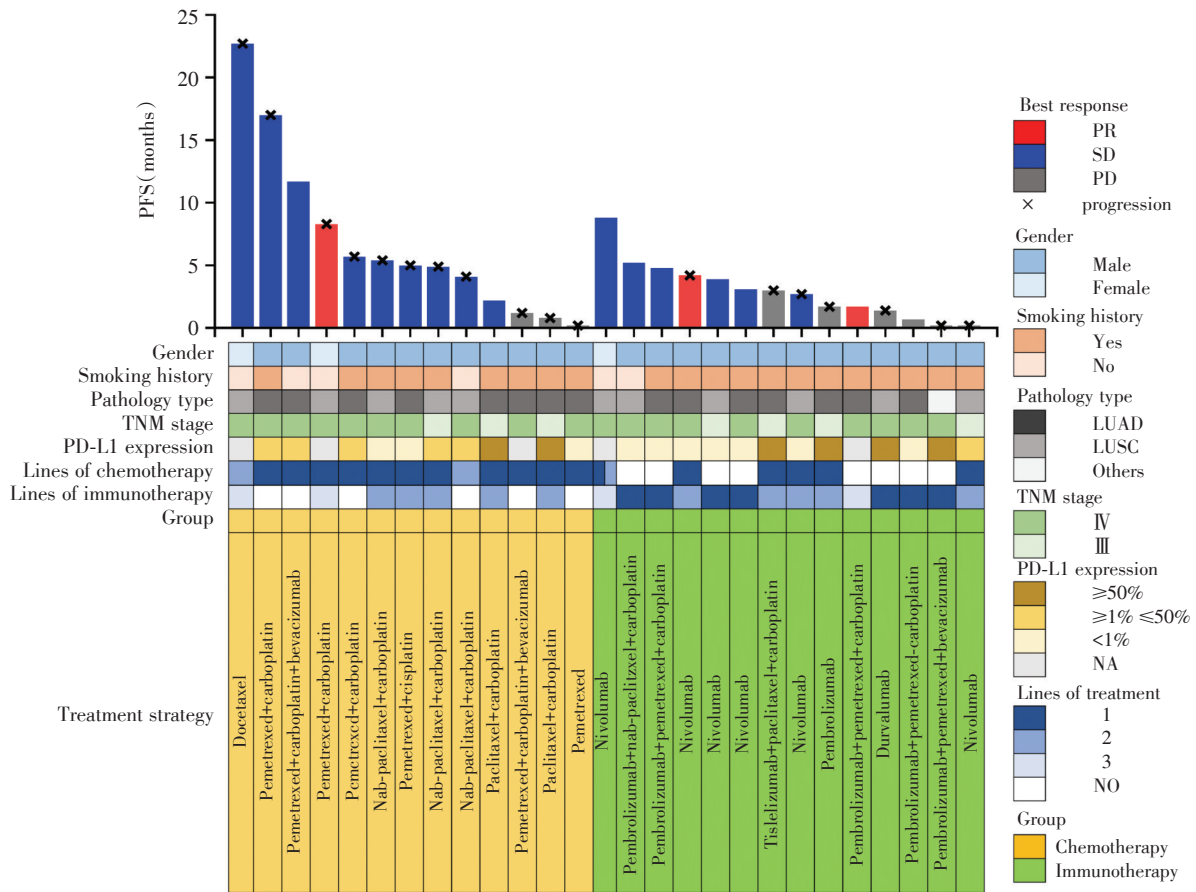


图6 EGFR非Ex18-21单突变组患者化疗和免疫治疗疗效及临床特征

Fig.6 The response and clinicopathology characteristics of patients receiving immunotherapy and chemotherapy in EGFR non-exons-18-21 pure mutation group

表5 EGFR非Ex18-21突变NSCLC患者病例报道

Tab.5 Summary of case reports of EGFR non-exons-18-21-mutated NSCLC

Reference	Age	Gender	Pathology	Smoking history	Stage	EGFR mutation	Treatment	Response	PFS (months)
Lee ^[15]	57	Male	LUAD	Yes	IV	T263P/C719S	Erlotinib	SD	3.9
Qin ^[16]	36	Male	LUAD	Yes	IV	R670W/H835L/L833V	Afatinib	PR	>7
Dai ^[27]	80	Male	LUAD	No	IV	A289V	Icotinib	SD	>5
Stein ^[28]	67	Male	LUAD	No	IV	R675Q	Erlotinib + chemotherapy	PR	NA

治疗的EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变患者中位PFS为9.6个月,这也与既往临床试验报道的第一代或第二代EGFR-TKI的PFS数据相似^[5,7-9,11]。这一结果的原因是EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变由于同时存在EGFR Ex18-21突变(绝大部分为L858R和EGFR 19del),能使EGFR在缺失配体的情况下,形成同源或异源二聚体,激活TKD并发生自身磷酸化,导致下游通路的激活,引起肿瘤细胞的生长、增殖、分化、转移^[19]。而第一代EGFR-TKI能与ATP竞争

性结合EGFR的ATP结合位点,第二代和第三代EGFR-TKI与ATP结合袋边缘的797位点的半胱氨酸残基共价结合,能抑制EGFR TKD的活化及CT区域的自身磷酸化,阻碍下游信号通路,达到抗肿瘤的目的^[22,24,26]。

在靶向药物和免疫药物出现之前,铂类为基础的化疗是肺癌的标准治疗,晚期NSCLC患者的中位PFS大约4~6个月^[20-23]。本研究中,接受化疗的EGFR非Ex18-21单突变患者中位PFS为5.2个

月,这一结果与既往研究结果相似。免疫检查点抑制剂问世后,程序性死亡受体1(programmed death 1,PD-1)、PD-L1抑制剂相关的临床试验层出不穷,致力于探索出精准的获益人群。CheckMate-017和CheckMate-057是两项针对一线化疗失败后,探索纳武利尤单抗在晚期肺鳞癌和腺癌疗效的研究。接受免疫治疗的患者无PD-L1表达率的限制,两个临床试验结果显示纳武利尤单抗在肺鳞癌和肺腺癌的中位PFS分别为3.5个月、2.3个月^[24-25]。KEYNOTE-189是一项探索帕博利珠单抗联合培美曲塞+铂类对比培美曲塞+铂类在一线非鳞状NSCLC的疗效的研究,结果显示免疫联合化疗显著延长了患者的生存,而培美曲塞联合铂类PFS仅4.9个月^[26]。在本研究中,接受免疫治疗的EGFR非Ex18-21单突变患者PD-L1表达情况不一,且免疫治疗多为一、二线治疗,中位PFS为4.2个月,与这些研究结果相似。

根据NCCN指南,由于EGFR Ex18-21突变阴性,EGFR非Ex18-21突变患者缺乏EGFR-TKI治疗的证据。经过PubMed检索发现,一篇文章报道了EGFR A289V突变的患者能从第一代EGFR-TKI埃克替尼中获益,治疗5个月后肿瘤缩小30%^[27]。另一项研究报道,一例EGFR R675Q突变多发骨转移患者在厄洛替尼联合紫杉醇、卡铂治疗两周期后达到PR^[28]。似乎某些携带EGFR非Ex18-21突变的肺癌患者也能从EGFR-TKI治疗中获益,因此,未来需要探索EGFR-TKI对EGFR非Ex18-21突变的疗效。

4 结 论

在NGS检出突变后,EGFR非Ex18-21复合突变患者能从第一至第三代EGFR-TKI治疗中获益,EGFR非Ex18-21单突变患者接受免疫治疗和化疗的疗效与EGFR野生型患者的疗效相似,未来需要探索EGFR-TKI在EGFR非Ex18-21突变晚期NSCLC患者中的疗效。

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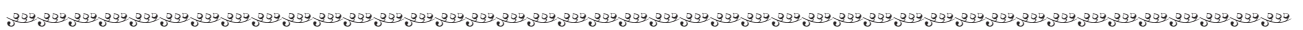
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