

2016年头颈肿瘤研究进展

郑登云, 杨丽辉, 管吉林

(广东省人民医院肿瘤中心头颈肿瘤内科、广东省医学科学院, 广州 510080)

[关键词] 头颈肿瘤; 研究进展; 临床试验

[中图分类号] R739.91

[文献标识码] A

DOI: 10.12019/j.issn.1671-5144.2017.01.007

2016 Clinical Advances in Head and Neck Neoplasms//
ZHENG Deng-yun, YANG Li-hui, GUAN Ji-lin

Key words: head and neck neoplasms; research advance;
clinical trial

Authors' address: Department of Head and Neck Oncology,
Guangdong General Hospital, Guangdong Academy of Medical
Sciences, Guangzhou 510080, China

2016年头颈部肿瘤的研究进展迅速,特别在免疫治疗方面取得了较大的进展。本文就过去一年头颈部肿瘤已发表的相关文献及国际学术会议报道的重要进展做一综述。

1 鼻咽癌的研究进展

1.1 晚期鼻咽癌的化疗方案选择

晚期/复发鼻咽癌的治疗以含铂全身化疗为主,目前的一线标准化疗方案仍未确立。2016年发表在《Lancet》上的一项Ⅲ期临床研究对比了吉西他滨联合顺铂与传统化疗方案5-FU联合顺铂的疗效^[1]。362例晚期/复发鼻咽癌按照1:1的比例随机分为两组:吉西他滨+顺铂化疗(GP)组,5-FU+顺铂(PF)组;主要终点指标是无进展生存期。GP组和PF组的无进展生存期分别为7.0个月和5.6个月(风险比0.55, $P<0.0001$);3度以上中性粒细胞减少分别为23%和13% ($P=0.0251$);3度以上血小板减少分别为13%和2% ($P=0.0007$);口腔黏膜炎症分别为0%和25% ($P<0.0001$)。研究结果提示,GP方案化疗的疗效优于PF方案,吉西他滨联合顺铂可作为一线化疗的选择方案;但吉

西他滨+顺铂是否优于其他三代化疗药物(如紫杉醇联合顺铂)仍有待进一步研究。

1.2 诱导化疗在局部晚期鼻咽癌的价值

局部晚期鼻咽癌诱导化疗的作用仍有争议,一项Ⅲ期临床试验对比了诱导化疗联合同步放化疗和单纯同步放化疗的疗效^[2],480例初诊Ⅲ~ⅣB期(除外T3-4N0)的局部晚期鼻咽癌随机分为两组。241例入组诱导化疗联合同步放化疗组,239例入组单纯放化疗组;3年无进展生存率为80% vs. 70% ($P=0.034$);3度以上中性粒细胞减少为43% vs. 7%,白细胞减少为41% vs. 17%,3度以上胃肠道反应为41% vs. 35%。研究结果显示,诱导化疗能提高局部晚期鼻咽癌的无进展生存期,毒性反应可耐受,但是否能提高总生存期,有待进一步随访研究。

1.3 局部晚期鼻咽癌同步放化疗的药物选择

顺铂同步放化疗是局部晚期鼻咽癌的标准治疗方案,但患者常因严重的血液毒性和口腔黏膜炎症中断治疗,影响疗效,目前仍缺乏放疗同步靶向治疗的相关研究数据。今年美国临床肿瘤学会大会上报道了一项比较局部晚期鼻咽癌患者Nimotuzumab(抗EGFR单克隆抗体)和顺铂联合放疗疗效的研究^[3]。82例局部晚期(Ⅲ~ⅣB期)患者予放疗及Nimotuzumab同步治疗,73例患者予放疗及顺铂化疗。两组患者的3年无进展生存率及总生存率分别为:79.8% vs. 83.5% ($P=0.69$)、93.5% vs. 94.8% ($P=0.95$),3~4度的胃肠道毒性为4.2% vs. 33.7% ($P<0.001$),2~4度血液毒性为9.7% vs. 59.0%。认为Nimotuzumab可作为局部晚期鼻咽癌同步放化疗方案的治疗药物。

2 非鼻咽癌头颈部肿瘤研究进展

2.1 头颈部肿瘤颈部淋巴结的处理

头颈部肿瘤治疗方式复杂,根据患者病情可采用手术或放疗为主的综合治疗,手术时常常需

[作者简介] 郑登云(1958-),男,广东茂名,主任医师,主要研究方向为头颈部肿瘤的综合治疗。

要进行颈部淋巴结切除。Divi等^[4]分析了《The National Cancer Database》的45 113例手术切除 ≥ 18 枚淋巴结和18 865例手术切除 <18 枚淋巴结的病例生存数据。研究结果及亚组分析显示,切除 <18 枚淋巴结是预后不良的独立危险因素(全部病例风险比1.18,95%可信区间1.13~1.22;淋巴结阴性患者的风险比1.24,95%可信区间1.17~1.32;淋巴结阳性患者的风险比1.12,95%可信区间1.05~1.19)。颈部淋巴结切除的数量影响患者的预后,手术时是否需要切除 ≥ 18 枚淋巴结有待进一步研究。

头颈部肿瘤颈部转移的淋巴结经放疗后可能出现颈部淋巴结残留,是否需要切除颈部淋巴结仍有争议。一项前瞻性随机对照临床研究^[5]共纳入了564例患者,按1:1比例分为两组;一组计划性地进行颈部淋巴结切除,另一组在放疗后12周行PET/CT检查,PET/CT结果显示疗效不确定的患者进行淋巴结清扫。两组的2年总生存率相似,84.9% vs. 85.1%,PET/CT组的淋巴结切除的病例数少(54例 vs. 221例),两组的手术并发症比例相似(42% vs. 38%),因此PET/CT检查指导下的淋巴结切除可作为选择,但因高昂的费用令其使用受到限制。

2.2 不同放疗技术及方式在头颈部肿瘤的疗效及不良反应

近年来有学者探索通过改进放疗技术及方式,提高患者生存并降低不良反应。一项Ⅲ期临床研究分析了口腔鳞癌术后不同放疗方式的疗效^[6],900例局部晚期口腔鳞癌术后患者按照1:1:1分为三组:常规放疗5 Fr/wk、同步放化疗、加速放疗6 Fr/wk;三组的5年疾病控制率分别为59.5%、65.1%、58.2%(A组 vs. B组 $P=0.230$; A组 vs. C组 $P=1.02$)。另一项基于110例腮腺癌的病例研究对比了三维适形放疗和调强放疗后患者的听力情况^[7],两组同侧耳蜗放疗剂量平均值分别为56.2 Gy和35.7 Gy($P<0.001$),听力下降比例分别为40%和36%($P=0.80$)。认为不同放疗方式对患者的生存没有影响,能改善放疗的不良反应。

2.3 晚期/复发头颈部肿瘤的治疗选择

PI3K(phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase)激活对头颈部鳞癌患者的疾病进展及治疗耐药起重要作用。一项Ⅱ期临床研究分析了PI3K抑制剂Burparlisib(BUP)在晚期/复发头颈肿瘤的疗效^[8]。158例铂类治疗后复发病例随机分为两组:一组予紫杉醇+

BUP治疗,一组予紫杉醇+placebo(PBO)治疗。中位无进展生存期为4.6个月 vs. 3.5个月(风险比0.65,95%可信区间0.45~0.95),中位总生存期为10.0个月 vs. 6.5个月(风险比0.71,95%可信区间0.46~1.1)。PI3K抑制剂在头颈部鳞癌的疗效有待于后续随访结果及进一步Ⅲ期临床试验证实。

头颈部鳞癌临床试验结果表明,PD-1/PD-L1抑制剂有较好的抗肿瘤作用。一项Ⅲ期临床试验评估了Nivolumab在头颈部肿瘤的疗效^[9]。361例铂类治疗后耐药的复发头颈部鳞癌患者按照2:1比例分别接受Nivolumab及其他治疗(Methotrexate、Docetaxel或Cetuximab);中位总生存期为7.5个月 vs. 5.1个月($P=0.01$),中位无进展生存期为2.0个月 vs. 2.3个月($P=0.32$),Nivolumab可作为头颈部鳞癌的标准单药治疗方案。Pembrolizumab治疗头颈部鳞癌的Ⅰ期临床研究结果显示^[10],总有效率为18%(8/45);人乳头状瘤病毒阳性患者为25%(4/16),人乳头状瘤病毒阴性患者为14%(4/29);扩大研究队列结果显示^[11],总有效率18%,PD-L1阳性 vs. PD-L1阴性:22% vs. 4%($P=0.021$);6个月的疾病无进展生存率和总生存率分别为23%、59%;不良反应可耐受。Durvalumab抗PD-L1抗体的Ⅰ期临床试验结果显示,在头颈部鳞癌有较好的疗效^[12]。该研究共入组62例患者;6个月、12个月的总生存率分别为62%、42%;最常见的不良反应是疲劳(18%)、腹泻(8%)及恶心(8%);不良反应可耐受,免疫治疗在头颈部肿瘤治疗中有重要的作用。

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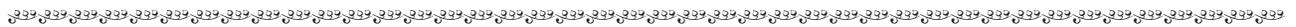
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[收稿日期] 2017-01-19



(上接第24页)

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[收稿日期] 2017-01-19