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· 论著 ·

# 卡瑞利珠单抗联合白蛋白结合型紫杉醇三线及以上方案治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌患者的临床疗效及其预后的影响因素研究

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**【摘要】** 背景 目前,卡瑞利珠单抗三线及以上方案治疗晚期非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)患者的临床疗效尚无大型临床试验报道。目的 探讨卡瑞利珠单抗联合白蛋白结合型紫杉醇三线及以上方案治疗晚期NSCLC患者的临床疗效及其预后的影响因素,旨在为晚期NSCLC患者的治疗提供参考。方法 回顾性选取2019年5月—2020年10月徐州医科大学附属医院收治的晚期NSCLC患者40例,均采用卡瑞利珠单抗联合白蛋白结合型紫杉醇三线及以上方案治疗。所有患者治疗3个周期后评估近期疗效,包括客观有效率(ORR)和疾病控制率(DCR);并同时评估远期疗效[中位无进展生存期(PFS)],并比较不同临床特征的晚期NSCLC患者中位PFS;观察所有患者毒副作用发生情况。结果 40例患者ORR、DCR分别为50.0%、72.5%,中位PFS为6.30个月。不同转移类型、表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)突变状态、用药线数、程序性死亡配体1(PD-L1)表达水平的晚期NSCLC患者中位PFS比较,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。40例患者中除2例(5.0%)发生3级血液学毒性外,其他均为1~2级毒副作用;所有患者毒副作用可耐受,经对症处理后恢复,未发生治疗相关性死亡。结论 卡瑞利珠单抗联合白蛋白结合型紫杉醇三线及以上方案治疗晚期NSCLC患者的近期ORR、DCR分别为50.0%、72.5%,中位PFS为6.30个月;晚期NSCLC患者预后可能与转移类型、EGFR突变状态、用药线数、PD-L1表达水平有关。

**【关键词】** 非小细胞肺癌;晚期;卡瑞利珠单抗;白蛋白结合型紫杉醇;治疗结果;预后

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**Clinical Efficacy of Third-line and Beyond Therapy of Camrelizumab Combined with Albumin Bound Paclitaxel in the Treatment of Patients with Advanced Non-small Cell Lung Cancer and Their Prognostic Factors** GU Ningning<sup>1</sup>, SONG Zhenxin<sup>2</sup>, WANG Hongmei<sup>1</sup>, DU Xiuping<sup>1</sup>, HAN Zhengxiang<sup>1</sup>

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**【Abstract】** **Background** At present, there is no large clinical trial reported about the clinical efficacy of third-line and beyond therapy of camrelizumab in the treatment of patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Objective**

To investigate the clinical efficacy of third-line and beyond therapy of camrelizumab combined with albumin bound paclitaxel in the treatment of patients with advanced NSCLC and their prognostic factors, in order to provide reference for the treatment of advanced NSCLC patients. **Methods** The clinical data of 40 patients suffered from advanced NSCLC in the Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University from May 2019 to October 2020 were retrospectively analyzed, and all patients were treated with third-line and beyond therapy of camrelizumab combined with albumin bound paclitaxel. All patients were evaluated for short-term efficacy after 3 cycles of treatment, including objective response rate (ORR) and disease control rate (DCR); the median progression free survival (PFS) was used as the long-term efficacy index, and the median PFS of was compared in advanced NSCLC patients with different clinical characteristics; and the side effects of all patients were observed. **Results** The and ORR and DCR of 40 patients were 50.0% and 72.5%, respectively, and the median PFS was 6.30 months. There were

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significant differences in median PFS among advanced NSCLC patients with different types of metastasis, epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutation status, the number of medication lines, and the expression level of programmed death ligand 1 (PD-L1) ( $P < 0.05$ ). Except for 2 cases (5.0%) with grade 3 hematological toxicity, the other 40 patients had grade 1-2 side effects; the side effects of all patients were tolerable, recovered after symptomatic treatment, and no treatment-related death occurred. **Conclusion** In the advanced NSCLC patients of this group, the short-term ORR and DCR were 50.0% and 72.5%, respectively, and the median PFS was 6.30 months. The prognosis of patients with advanced NSCLC may be related to the type of metastasis, EGFR mutation status, the number of drug lines and the expression level of PD-L1.

**【Key words】** Non-small-cell lung carcinomas; Advanced; Camrelizumab; Albumin bound paclitaxel; Treatment outcome; Prognosis

肺癌是全球范围内发病率及死亡率均居首位的恶性肿瘤<sup>[1]</sup>,其发病率达11.6%,死亡率也高达18.4%<sup>[2]</sup>,其中非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)占所有肺癌患者的85%,其5年生存率仅为16%<sup>[3]</sup>。尽管近年新的诊断和治疗技术不断进展,但由于肺癌缺乏早期临床症状,故肺癌确诊时患者多处于晚期阶段<sup>[4]</sup>,手术难以完全切除肿瘤。即使初诊时为肺癌早期,患者也会很快发生转移<sup>[5]</sup>。数十年来,国内外对于晚期NSCLC患者的治疗仍以铂类药物作为基础化疗药物,但遗憾的是铂类药物的疗效欠佳<sup>[6]</sup>。各种分子靶向治疗药物的出现为相关驱动基因突变的晚期肺癌患者带来了较铂类化疗药物更好的疗效,但晚期肺癌患者中驱动基因突变者仅占20%~30%,大部分患者无法通过靶向治疗而获得更长的生存时间。因此,改善治疗现状、延长生存时间是晚期NSCLC患者最迫切的需求。

卡瑞利珠单抗是经我国药品监督管理局批准上市的单克隆抗体药物之一,其是一款具有自主知识产权和治疗功能的免疫检查点抑制剂(immune checkpoint inhibitors, ICIs),是一种人源化免疫球蛋白G4(immunoglobulin G4, IgG4)型单克隆抗体(monoclonal antibody, mAb)<sup>[7]</sup>。Camel研究<sup>[8]</sup>结果显示,卡瑞利珠单抗联合化疗延长了NSCLC患者的无进展生存期(progression free survival, PFS)(11.3个月),中位总生存期长达27.9个月,该数据是截至目前全球同类肺癌免疫治疗临床研究中最长的生存获益数据,为肺癌患者带来新的希望。目前,卡瑞利珠单抗三线及以上方案治疗晚期NSCLC患者的临床疗效尚无大型临床试验报道。本研究旨在探讨卡瑞利珠单抗联合白蛋白结合型紫杉醇三线及以上方案治疗晚期NSCLC患者的临床疗效及其预后的影响因素,旨在为晚期NSCLC患者的治疗提供参考。

## 1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 回顾性选取2019年5月—2020年10月徐州医科大学附属医院收治的晚期NSCLC患者40例,均采用卡瑞利珠单抗联合白蛋白结合型紫杉醇三线及以上方案治疗。40例患者中年龄 $< 60$ 岁14例(35.0%), $\geq 60$ 岁26例(65.0%);男性29例(72.5%),女

性11例(27.5%);有吸烟史25例(62.5%);美国东部肿瘤协作组(Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, ECOG)评分:0分12例(30.0%),1分28例(70.0%);临床分期:ⅢB/C期6例(15.0%),Ⅳ期34例(85.0%);转移类型:肝或脑转移12例(30.0%),其他28例(70.0%);表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR)突变状态:突变型9例(22.5%),野生型31例(77.5%);原发灶手术10例(25.0%);用药线数:3线24例(60.0%), $> 3$ 线16例(40.0%);程序性死亡配体1(programmed death ligand 1, PD-L1)表达水平: $< 50\%$ 21例(52.5%), $\geq 50\%$ 10例(25.0%),未评估9例(22.5%);病理分型:非鳞癌20例(50.0%),鳞癌20例(50.0%)。本研究已通过徐州医科大学附属医院伦理委员会审查批准(伦理号:XYFY2020-KL215-01)。

1.2 纳入与排除标准 纳入标准:(1)病理检查确诊为晚期(ⅢB/Ⅳ期)NSCLC且具有可测量的病灶者;(2)年龄18~75岁;(3)临床二线化疗方案治疗失败者;(4)ECOG评分为0~1分者;(5)无EGFR、间变性淋巴瘤激酶(anaplastic lymphoma kinase, ALK)、ROS等驱动基因突变或使用靶向药物后产生耐药及不能耐受者;(6)预期生存时间 $\geq 3$ 个月者。排除标准:(1)合并精神疾病、不能配合治疗者;(2)合并严重脏器功能不全者。

1.3 治疗方案 所有患者予以卡瑞利珠单抗联合白蛋白结合型紫杉醇治疗,具体如下:卡瑞利珠单抗(苏州圣地亚生物医药有限公司生产,国药准字S20190027,规格:200 mg)200 mg 静脉滴注,1次/3周;第1天,白蛋白结合型紫杉醇(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司生产,国药准字H20183378,规格:100 mg)260 mg/m<sup>2</sup>,1次/3周。3周为1个化疗周期。

1.4 观察指标 (1)评估患者近期疗效和远期疗效。所有患者治疗3个周期后评估近期疗效,参照实体肿瘤的疗效评价标准RECIST 1.1版<sup>[9]</sup>分为完全缓解(complete remission, CR)、部分缓解(partial remission, PR)、疾病稳定(stable disease, SD)和疾病进展(progression of disease, PD);并计算客观有效率(objective response rate, ORR)和疾病控制率(disease

control rate, DCR), 其中  $ORR = (CR \text{ 例数} + PR \text{ 例数}) / \text{可评价患者例数} \times 100\%$ ,  $DCR = (CR \text{ 例数} + PR \text{ 例数} + SD \text{ 例数}) / \text{可评价患者例数} \times 100\%$ 。远期疗效指标为中位 PFS, PFS 指患者从治疗开始至疾病进展或死亡的时间, 本组患者随访截至 2020-12-31。(2) 记录所有患者临床特征, 包括年龄、性别、吸烟史(从未吸烟或既往吸烟数量  $< 100$  支为无吸烟史, 既往吸烟数量  $\geq 100$  支为有吸烟史)、ECOG 评分、临床分期、转移类型、EGFR 突变状态、原发灶手术情况、用药线数、PD-L1 表达水平及病理分型; 比较不同临床特征的晚期 NSCLC 患者中位 PFS。(3) 观察所有患者毒副作用发生情况, 毒副作用分级参照 CTCAE 4.0 标准<sup>[10]</sup>, 分为 1~5 级。

**1.5 统计学方法** 应用 SPSS 22.0 统计学软件进行数据处理。计数资料以相对数表示; 采用 Kaplan-Meier 法绘制不同临床特征患者的生存曲线, 计算 PFS 及其 95%CI, 并进行 log-rank 检验。以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 近期疗效和远期疗效** 40 例患者中, CR 0 例, PR 20 例, SD 9 例, PD 11 例; ORR 为 50.0% (20/40), DCR 为 72.5% (29/40)。40 例患者截至随访结束时共 22 例出现 PD, 删失 18 例, 中位 PFS 为 6.30 [95%CI (5.29, 7.31)] 个月, 见图 1。

**2.2 不同临床特征的晚期 NSCLC 患者中位 PFS 比较** 不同年龄、性别、ECOG 评分、临床分期、病理分型及有无吸烟史、是否行原发灶手术的晚期 NSCLC 患者中位 PFS 比较, 差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ ); 不同转移类型、EGFR 突变状态、用药线数、PD-L1 表达水平的晚期 NSCLC 患者中位 PFS 比较, 差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 见表 1、图 2~5。

**2.3 毒副作用** 40 例患者中出现 1~2 级反应性皮肤毛细血管增生症 23 例 (57.5%), 1~2 级血液学毒性 22 例 (55.0%), 1~2 级胃肠道反应 12 例 (30.0%), 1~2 级甲状腺功能减退 8 例 (20.0%, 其中 5 例为亚临床甲状腺功能减退), 1~2 级发热 5 例 (12.5%), 1~2 级神经系统损伤 5 例 (12.5%), 1~2 级肝肾毒性 10 例 (25.0%); 3 级血液学毒性 2 例 (5.0%)。所有患者毒副作用可耐受, 经对症处理后恢复, 未发生治疗相关性死亡。

## 3 讨论

研究表明, 相较于化疗、放疗或靶向治疗等针对肿瘤细胞的治疗, ICI 能直接恢复由肿瘤介导的衰竭宿主抗肿瘤免疫反应<sup>[11]</sup>。近年国内外关于癌症免疫治疗的各种基础和临床研究层出不穷, ICI 作为一个全新的研究方向和治疗领域, 已被批准用于多种恶性肿瘤的临床

表 1 不同临床特征的晚期 NSCLC 患者中位 PFS 比较 (月)

Table 1 Comparison of median PFS in advanced NSCLC patients with different clinical characteristics

临床特征	例数	中位 PFS (95%CI)	$\chi^2$ 值	P 值
年龄			1.057	0.304
<60 岁	14	5.40 (3.30, 7.50)		
$\geq 60$ 岁	26	6.60 (6.19, 7.01)		
性别			0.154	0.695
男	29	6.60 (4.49, 8.71)		
女	11	5.80 (4.16, 7.44)		
吸烟史			3.055	0.080
有	25	4.70 (3.80, 5.60)		
无	15	6.60 (6.35, 6.85)		
ECOG 评分			1.086	0.297
0 分	12	-		
1 分	28	6.30 (4.83, 7.77)		
临床分期			0.008	0.927
III B/C 期	6	-		
IV 期	34	6.30 (5.53, 7.07)		
转移类型			9.965	0.002
肝或脑转移	12	4.40 (3.40, 5.40)		
其他	28	6.60 (6.15, 7.05)		
EGFR 突变状态			12.821	< 0.001
突变型	9	4.40 (3.67, 5.13)		
野生型	31	6.60 (6.29, 6.91)		
原发灶手术			1.167	0.280
是	10	4.60 (3.72, 5.48)		
否	30	6.60 (5.38, 7.82)		
用药线数			6.335	0.012
三线	24	6.60 (6.21, 6.99)		
三线以上	16	4.60 (3.82, 5.38)		
PD-L1 表达水平			9.777	0.008
< 50%	21	4.70 (4.38, 5.02)		
$\geq 50\%$	10	6.70 (6.56, 6.85)		
未评估	9	5.80 (4.37, 7.23)		
病理分型			0.008	0.930
非鳞癌	20	6.30 (4.72, 7.88)		
鳞癌	20	6.60 (3.25, 9.95)		

注: PFS= 无进展生存期, ECOG= 美国东部肿瘤协作组, EGFR = 表皮生长因子受体, PD-L1= 程序性死亡配体 1; - 为该组患者进展生存例数未达 50%, 故无法计算中位 PFS

治疗, 如头颈肿瘤、黑色素瘤等<sup>[12]</sup>。

研究表明, 针对免疫检查点程序性死亡 1 (programmed death 1, PD1) /PD-L1 的免疫治疗使晚期肺癌患者 5 年生存率由  $< 5\%$  提高到 26%, 其已成为 NSCLC 患者的一线 and 二线治疗选择<sup>[13-14]</sup>。目前, PD-L1 抗体度伐利尤单抗、阿特朱单抗和 PD-1 抗体纳武单抗、帕博丽珠单抗均显示出较好的抗肿瘤效果<sup>[15-18]</sup>。

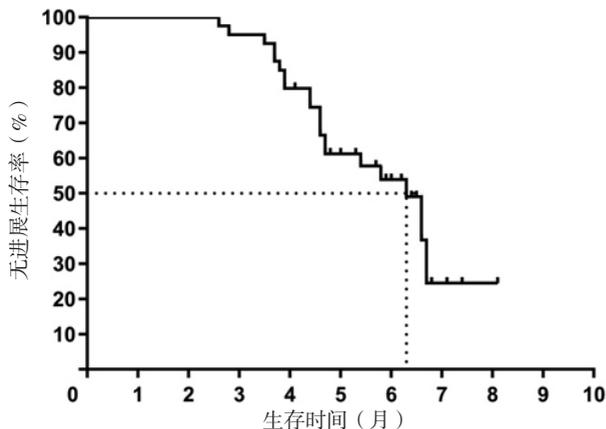


图1 本组晚期 NSCLC 患者生存曲线

Figure 1 Survival curve of advanced NSCLC patients in this group

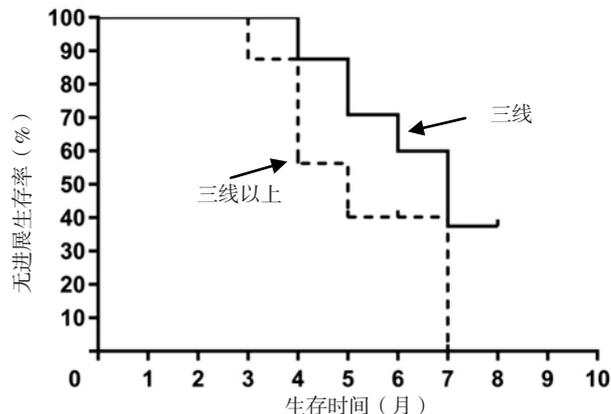


图4 不同用药线数的晚期 NSCLC 患者生存曲线

Figure 4 Survival curve of advanced NSCLC patients with different previous chemotherapy regimen

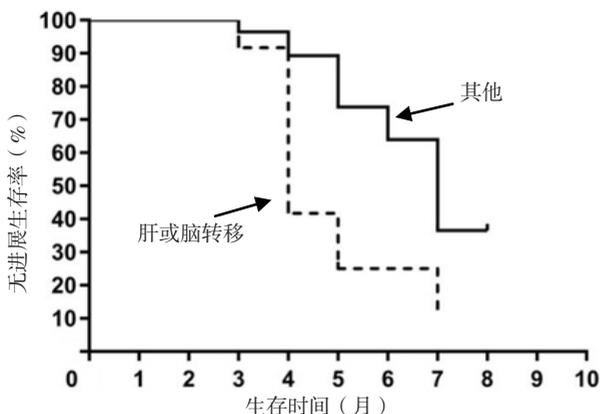


图2 不同转移类型的晚期 NSCLC 患者生存曲线

Figure 2 Survival curve of advanced NSCLC patients with different types of tumor metastasis

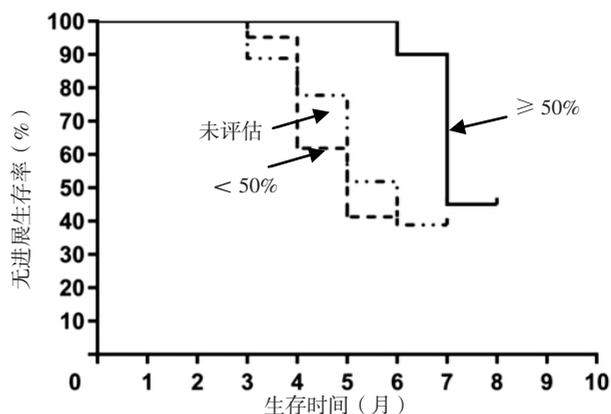


图5 不同 PD-L1 表达水平的晚期 NSCLC 患者生存曲线

Figure 5 Survival curve of advanced NSCLC patients with different expression level of PD-L1

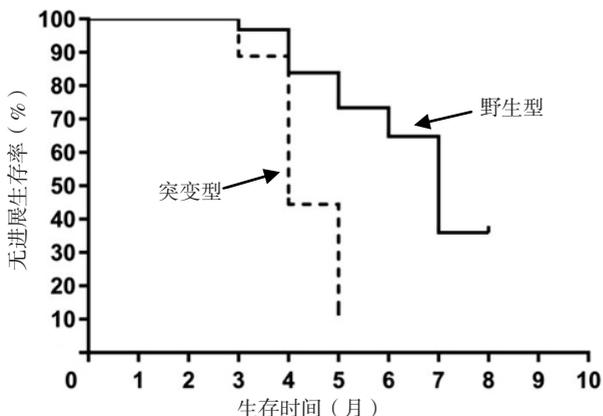


图3 不同 EGFR 突变状态的晚期 NSCLC 患者生存曲线

Figure 3 Survival curve of advanced NSCLC patients with different EGFR gene status

卡瑞利珠单抗是经我国药品监督管理局批准上市的国产 PD-1 抗体,其作用机制是与 PD-1 特异性靶向结合,从而阻断其与 PD-L1 及程序性死亡配体 2 (programmed death ligand 2, PD-L2) 之间的结合,进而恢复机体免疫功能,最终发挥抗肿瘤作用<sup>[19-21]</sup>。目前,卡瑞利珠单

抗的适应证包括复发或难治性经典霍奇金淋巴瘤<sup>[22]</sup>、晚期肝细胞癌<sup>[23]</sup>、晚期食管鳞癌<sup>[24]</sup>,其联合培美曲塞+卡铂一线方案可治疗转移性非鳞 NSCLC<sup>[8]</sup>。SHR-1210- III -307 研究 (<http://finance.sina.com.cn/stock/hkstock/ggscyd/2020-12-16/doc-iiznetke6852846.shtml>) 是一项卡瑞利珠单抗联合化疗用于晚期或转移性鳞状 NSCLC 患者一线治疗的 III 期临床研究,结果显示,卡瑞利珠单抗联合化疗相比于单纯化疗,能延长肺癌患者的 PFS ( $P < 0.05$ )。

紫杉醇是一种经典的抗肿瘤药物,其在肺癌、卵巢癌、乳腺癌等多种恶性肿瘤的治疗中发挥了巨大作用<sup>[25]</sup>。白蛋白结合型紫杉醇规避了紫杉醇本身极难溶于水的问题,以白蛋白作为载体,结合紫杉醇形成全新的纳米颗粒类型制剂<sup>[26]</sup>,其可大幅度减少紫杉醇带来的过敏反应,且在肿瘤组织中有较高浓度,为癌症患者带来明显的临床疗效及更少的毒副作用<sup>[27-28]</sup>。

在多种免疫联合治疗模式中,免疫联合化疗对于 NSCLC 患者更具有治疗优势。KEYNOTE-042 研究<sup>[29]</sup>

结果显示,采用免疫单药与化疗治疗的患者生存曲线存在交叉,表明小部分患者无法从免疫单药治疗中获益。但 CameL 研究<sup>[8]</sup>、KEYNOTE-189 研究<sup>[30]</sup>、ROSELL 等<sup>[31]</sup>研究均显示,采用免疫联合化疗与单纯化疗的患者生存曲线初期即有明显差异,提示对于能够耐受免疫联合化疗的患者,免疫联合化疗或是目前最理想的治疗方案。本研究采用卡瑞利珠单抗联合白蛋白结合型紫杉醇治疗晚期 NSCLC 患者,结果显示,本组患者 ORR 为 50.0%, DCR 为 72.5%, 中位 PFS 为 6.30 个月,与 CameL 研究<sup>[8]</sup>结果一致;本组患者中位 PFS 与 SOCINSKI 等<sup>[27]</sup>开展的白蛋白结合型紫杉醇一线方案治疗 NSCLC 的中位 PFS (6.3 个月)相当,但 ORR 高于其研究的 33%; ALTER0302 研究<sup>[32]</sup>结果显示,安罗替尼三线方案治疗晚期肺癌的中位 PFS 为 4.8 个月, ORR 为 10%, 分别低于本组患者的中位 PFS、ORR。本研究结果还显示,不同转移类型、EGFR 突变状态、用药线数、PD-L1 表达水平的晚期 NSCLC 患者中位 PFS 间差异有统计学意义。

ICIs 虽为广大癌症患者带来福音,延长了患者的生存时间,但相伴而来的免疫相关不良反应 (immune-related adverse events, irAEs) 也给患者带来很多困扰。irAEs 通常可使机体多个系统受累,如皮肤、内分泌器官、肝脏等<sup>[33]</sup>。反应性皮肤毛细血管增生症是卡瑞利珠单抗最常见的药物相关不良反应,是一种主要发生于皮肤的 irAEs,其病理学特征是真皮层毛细血管增多和毛细血管内皮细胞增殖,其发病机制尚不明确,可能是由血管生成促成剂和抑制剂间的不平衡所致<sup>[34]</sup>。既往研究表明,单独应用卡瑞利珠单抗时,反应性皮肤毛细血管增生症发生率可达 66.8%~97.3%<sup>[34-37]</sup>,而联合阿帕替尼或化疗可降低反应性皮肤毛细血管增生症发生率<sup>[38]</sup>。本组患者出现 1~2 级反应性皮肤毛细血管增生症 23 例 (57.5%),但并未危及患者生命,该症状在停药一段时间后可自行恢复。

综上所述,卡瑞利珠单抗联合白蛋白结合型紫杉醇三线及以上方案治疗晚期 NSCLC 患者的近期 ORR、DCR 分别为 50.0%、72.5%,中位 PFS 为 6.30 个月;晚期 NSCLC 患者预后可能与转移类型、EGFR 突变状态、用药线数、PD-L1 表达水平有关。但本研究为回顾性研究,删失数据较多,故卡瑞利珠单抗联合白蛋白结合型紫杉醇三线及以上方案治疗晚期 NSCLC 患者的临床疗效尚需要进一步证实。在临床实践中,还是应该综合考虑晚期 NSCLC 患者的 PD-L1 表达水平、驱动基因状态、肝/脑转移情况、经济负担等具体情况临床决策。

作者贡献:顾宁宁、韩正祥进行文章的构思与设计;王红梅进行研究的实施与可行性分析;顾宁宁、宋振鑫进行数据收集、整理、分析;顾宁宁进行结果分析与解释、

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