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全身静脉化疗联合区域动脉灌注化疗栓塞对局部进展期胃癌恶性程度的影响

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[摘要] **目的:**探讨全身静脉化疗联合区域动脉灌注化疗栓塞对局部进展期胃癌恶性程度的影响。**方法:**收集在本院接受治疗的原发性胃癌患者 90 例,按照随机数表法分为对照组、观察组各 45 例。对照组接受常规全身静脉化疗+手术治疗,观察组接受全身静脉化疗联合区域动脉灌注化疗栓塞+手术治疗。对比两组化疗前后血清中肿瘤标志物、血管生成因子含量的差异,胃癌组织中癌基因、抑癌基因表达量的差异。**结果:**化疗前,两组血清中肿瘤标志物、血管新生因子的含量以及胃癌组织中癌基因、抑癌基因的表达量无显著性差异;化疗后,观察组血清中 CEA、CA724、CA242、AFP、VEGF、Ang-2、COX2、PD-ECGF 的含量低于对照组,胃癌组织中 iASPP、p130Cas、ERBB2、C-myc mRNA 的表达量低于对照组,胃癌组织中 GKN1、p16、PTEN、TSPYL5、merlin mRNA 的表达量高于对照组。**结论:**术前应用全身静脉化疗联合区域动脉灌注化疗栓塞,可有效降低局部进展期胃癌的恶性程度,为手术提供良好条件。

[关键词] 局部进展期胃癌;全身静脉化疗;区域动脉灌注化疗;肿瘤标志物;癌基因

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Effect of systemic intravenous chemotherapy combined with regional arterial perfusion chemoembolization on the malignancy of locally advanced gastric cancer

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View from specialist: It is creative, and of certain scientific and educational value.

[ABSTRACT] **Objective:** To study the effect of systemic intravenous chemotherapy combined with regional arterial perfusion chemoembolization on the malignancy of locally advanced gastric cancer. **Methods:** A total of 90 patients with primary gastric cancer who received treatment in Tianyou Hospital Affiliated to Wuhan University of Science & Technology were collected and divided into control group and observation group according to the random number table method, 45 cases in each group. The control group of patients received routine systemic intravenous chemotherapy and surgical treatment, and the observation group of patients received systemic intravenous chemotherapy combined with local arterial perfusion chemoembolization and surgical treatment. Levels of tumor markers and angiogenesis factors in serum as well as the expression of oncogenes and tumor

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suppressor genes in gastric cancer tissue were compared between the two groups of patients before and after chemotherapy. **Results:** Before chemotherapy, the levels of tumor markers and angiogenesis factors in serum as well as the expression of oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes in gastric cancer tissue were not significantly different between the two groups of patients; after chemotherapy, serum CEA, CA724, CA242, AFP, VEGF, Ang-2, COX2 and PD-ECGF levels of observation group were lower than those of control group, and iASPP, p130Cas, ERBB2 and C-myc mRNA expression in gastric cancer tissue were lower than those of control group while GKN1, p16, PTEN, TSPYL5 and merlin mRNA expression in gastric cancer tissue were higher than those of control group. **Conclusions:** Preoperative systemic intravenous chemotherapy combined with regional arterial perfusion chemoembolization can effectively reduce the malignancy of locally advanced gastric cancer and provide favorable conditions for the operation.

[KEY WORDS] Locally advanced gastric cancer; Systemic intravenous chemotherapy; Regional arterial perfusion chemoembolization; Tumor markers; Oncogene

胃癌是临床消化系统最多见的恶性肿瘤,近年我国发病率增高,部分患者至出现明显临床症状时就诊且已到局部晚期,此类患者的手术方案制定存在争议^[1,2]。单纯手术切除局部晚期胃癌组织,术后早期复发率较高、手术效果并不理想,故术前辅助治疗受到广泛重视。全身经静脉化疗是最常见的术前辅助化疗手段,通过静脉给药杀灭微小转移灶、缩小肿瘤体积,但是静脉用药后肿瘤局部药物浓度较低、药效强度衰减严重,若一味增加静脉用药难度则可引发一系列药物毒副作用^[3,4]。区域动脉灌注化疗是全新的术前辅助治疗手段,一方面使化疗药物在局部浓聚、提高肿瘤内部药物浓度,另一方面减少正常组织的损伤^[5,6]。本次研究将全身静脉化疗、区域动脉灌注化疗栓塞联合用于局部晚期胃癌患者的术前辅助治疗,探讨该方式在降低肿瘤恶性程度方面的作用。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

2014年1月~2016年5月间在武汉科技大学附属天佑医院接受治疗的原发性胃癌患者90例,患者本人/家属签署知情同意书。按照随机数表法将入组患者分为对照组、观察组各45例,对照组中男性23例,女性22例,年龄49~78岁;观察组中男性24例,女性21例,年龄45~73岁。两组患者在基线资料分布方面的差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),本院伦理委员会批准此研究开展。入组标准:(1)病理组织确诊原发性胃癌,肿瘤分期为局部晚期;(2)首次确诊;(3)入院前未接受自主治疗;(3)全程配合且完整治疗、检查。排除标准:(1)化疗药物过敏;(2)合并严重自身免疫性疾病;(3)合并心肝肾功能严重异常。

1.2 治疗方法

对照组患者接受常规全身静脉化疗+手术治疗,具体如下:奥沙利铂(成都长青制药有限公司,国药准字H20020648)100 mg/m²,静脉滴注,d1;亚叶酸钙(上海新亚药业有限公司,国药准字H20113396)400 mg/m²,静脉滴注,d1;5-氟尿嘧啶(远大医药黄石飞云制药有限公司,国药准字H20051138)2 400 mg/m²,静脉滴注,d1-d3。以21d为

一疗程,连续治疗3疗程。胃癌根治术方法与一般手术相同。

观察组患者接受全身静脉化疗联合区域动脉灌注化疗栓塞+手术治疗,区域动脉灌注化疗栓塞,具体如下:按照Seldinger法穿刺右侧股动脉,超选择至胃癌供血动脉,将奥沙利铂(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,国药准字H20000337)100 mg/m²、表阿霉素(浙江海正药业股份有限公司,国药准字H19990280)30 mg/m²,各取1/2与5%葡萄糖液混合,经导管注入肿瘤组织。剩余1/2奥沙利铂、表阿霉素与4%碘化油乳液(上海旭东海普药业有限公司,国药准字H31021603)混合共10 mL进行肿瘤栓塞,间隔三周重复上述治疗1次。全身静脉化疗及胃癌根治术同对照组患者。

1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 肿瘤标志物 化疗前后,均获取两组患者的空腹肘静脉血3~5 mL,抗凝并离心取上层血清,按照酶联免疫试剂盒操作说明检测其中胃癌相关肿瘤标志物的含量,包括癌胚抗原(CEA)、糖类抗原724(CA724)、糖类抗原242(CA242)、甲胎蛋白(AFP)。酶联免疫试剂盒购自赛默飞世尔科技公司,货号分别为MLA-871、DGF-163、LDJ-398、AHJ-857。

1.3.2 血管生成因子 化疗前后,以相同方式获取两组患者的空腹外周血血清,按照放射免疫试剂盒操作说明检测其中血管生成因子的含量,包括血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)、血管生成素-2(Ang-2)、环氧化酶-2(COX2)、血小板衍生内皮细胞生长因子(PD-ECGF)。放射免疫试剂盒购自美国罗氏公司,货号分别为KAJ-913、GDH-629、FEY-376、MDJ-173。

1.3.3 癌基因、抑癌基因表达 化疗前,对两组患者进行胃镜检查并钳取病灶组织标本,同时留取化疗术后中胃癌病灶组织。加入Trizol试剂(北京华迈科生物技术有限责任公司,货号R035101)、0.2 mL氯仿(广州波柏贸易有限公司,货号033-18641)、等体积异丙醇(武汉远城科技发展有限公司,货号5484)等沉淀其中总RNA胶装块→75%乙醇(上海沪震实业有限公司,货号XW-RS-028)清洗RNA沉淀、室温干燥5~10 min→反转录试剂盒(杭州昊鑫生物科技股份有限公司,PC1801)合成样品cDNA→荧光定量PCR试剂盒(北京嘉美纽诺生物科技有限公司,货号KK4610)进行癌基因:iASPP、p130Cas、

ERBB2、C-myc, 抑癌基因: GKN1、p16、PTEN、TSPYL5、merlin 的 mRNA 扩增。在计算机软件中获取相应 PCR 扩增曲线,同时计算目的基因 mRNA 表达量。

1.4 统计学处理

所有数据采用 SPSS24.0 统计软件对数据进行分析处理,肿瘤标志物、血管新生因子、癌基因、抑癌基因属于计量资料,以均数±标准差表示,组内化疗前后比较采用配对 *t* 检验,组间比较采用成组 *t* 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 化疗前前后血清中肿瘤标志物的含量变化

化疗前,两组血清中 CEA、CA724、CA242、AFP 的含量无显著性差异 ($P > 0.05$);化疗后,两组血清中 CEA、CA724、CA242、AFP 的含量较化疗前显著降低 ($P < 0.05$),且观察组血清中 CEA、CA724、CA242、AFP 的含量较对照组显著降低 ($P < 0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 化疗前后血清中肿瘤标志物含量的变化 ($n = 45, \bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	CEA	CA724	CA242	AFP
		($\mu\text{g/L}$)	(KU/L)	(KU/L)	($\mu\text{g/L}$)
对照组	化疗前	84.82±9.16	12.47±1.68	71.23±8.05	76.59±8.47
	化疗后	39.68±4.52*	7.15±0.86*	42.64±5.19*	32.68±4.52*
观察组	化疗前	93.76±9.05	12.53±1.72	70.95±8.14	75.82±8.39
	化疗后	17.21±1.87*#	3.09±0.45*#	20.53±3.12*#	17.49±2.63*#

注:与组内化疗前比较,* $P < 0.05$;与对照组化疗后比较,# $P < 0.05$ 。

2.2 血管生成因子

化疗前,两组血清中 VEGF、Ang-2、COX2、PD-ECGF 的含量无显著性差异 ($P > 0.05$);化疗后,两组血清中 VEGF、Ang-2、COX2、PD-ECGF 的含量较化疗前显著降低 ($P < 0.05$),且观察组血清中 VEGF、Ang-2、COX2、PD-ECGF 的含量较对照组显著降低 ($P < 0.05$)。见表 2。

表 4 两组化疗前后胃癌组织中抑癌基因表达量的比较 ($n = 45, \bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	GKN1	p16	PTEN	TSPYL5	merlin
对照组	化疗前	101.36±13.48	99.27±10.58	100.62±12.43	97.51±10.59	102.47±13.78
	化疗后	129.28±14.76*	118.65±13.71*	131.74±15.88*	125.69±14.23*	131.63±14.79*
观察组	化疗前	100.75±12.59	100.34±12.27	99.71±10.36	98.38±10.27	100.85±12.31
	化疗后	151.63±17.09*#	143.72±16.09*#	162.88±17.59*#	147.15±15.92*#	151.35±18.62*#

注:与组内化疗前比较,* $P < 0.05$;与对照组化疗后比较,# $P < 0.05$ 。

3 讨论

对局部晚期恶性肿瘤组织,术前化疗已经成为常规手段,其中以静脉化疗最多见。静脉应用化疗药物经血液循环进入局部肿瘤组织,发挥降低肿瘤细胞恶性程度、杀灭局部微小转移灶的作用,但是目前较多研究认为单纯静脉化疗在抑制术前肿瘤恶性程度方面的作用有限,主要与局部药物浓度较低相关。区域动脉灌注化疗栓塞是一种全新的局部化疗手段,寻找肿瘤供血动脉并局部注入化疗药物及栓塞剂,可发挥一下作用:(1)化疗药物聚集于局部肿瘤组织,药效浓度为静脉化疗的 10 倍以上,发挥强

表 2 化疗前后血清中血管生成因子含量的变化 ($n = 45, \bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	VEGF	Ang-2	COX2	PD-ECGF
		(ng/mL)	(ng/mL)	(pg/mL)	(pg/mL)
对照组	化疗前	2133.84±245.91	1894.72±200.83	65.93±8.15	89.26±9.17
	化疗后	593.27±71.24*	709.26±85.17*	35.77±5.61*	43.18±5.63*
观察组	化疗前	2095.73±237.61	1875.53±198.21	64.77±8.09	88.79±9.05
	化疗后	104.98±15.63*#	214.37±25.95*#	18.64±2.83*#	20.76±3.41*#

注:与组内化疗前比较,* $P < 0.05$;与对照组化疗后比较,# $P < 0.05$ 。

2.3 癌基因

化疗前,两组患者胃癌组织中 iASPP、p130Cas、ERBB2、C-myc 的 mRNA 表达量无显著性差异 ($P > 0.05$);化疗后,两组患者胃癌手术切除组织中 iASPP、p130Cas、ERBB2、C-myc 的 mRNA 表达量较化疗前胃癌活检组织显著降低 ($P < 0.05$),且观察组患者胃癌手术切除组织中 GKN1、p16、PTEN、TSPYL5、merlin 的 mRNA 表达量较对照组显著降低 ($P < 0.05$)。见表 3。

表 3 两组患者化疗前后胃癌组织中癌基因表达量的比较 ($n = 45, \bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	时间	iASPP	p130Cas	ERBB2	C-myc
对照组	化疗前	98.23±10.14	99.74±10.29	101.64±13.29	97.05±10.84
	化疗后	68.19±8.54*	72.63±8.09*	70.17±8.25*	65.26±7.51*
观察组	化疗前	99.17±10.05	98.63±10.27	98.75±11.29	100.47±12.53
	化疗后	37.53±4.78*#	40.26±5.21*#	33.86±4.51*#	30.84±4.54*#

注:与组内化疗前比较,* $P < 0.05$;与对照组化疗后比较,# $P < 0.05$ 。

2.4 抑癌基因

化疗前,两组胃癌组织中 GKN1、p16、PTEN、TSPYL5、merlin 的 mRNA 表达量无显著性差异 ($P > 0.05$);化疗后,两组胃癌手术切除组织中 GKN1、p16、PTEN、TSPYL5、merlin 的 mRNA 表达量较化疗前胃癌活检组织显著升高 ($P < 0.05$),且观察组胃癌手术切除组织中 GKN1、p16、PTEN、TSPYL5、merlin 的 mRNA 表达量较对照组显著升高 ($P < 0.05$)。见表 4。

效肿瘤活性杀灭作用;(2)不通过外周循环,可减少化疗药物对正常组织脏器的损伤作用;(3)化疗药物与碘化油混合并栓塞肿瘤供血动脉,延长化疗药物在局部肿瘤组织中的停留时间,造成肿瘤细胞缺血缺氧性坏死^[7-9]。鉴于区域动脉灌注化疗栓塞的强效肿瘤细胞杀伤作用,本次研究将其与常规静脉化疗联合用于局部晚期胃癌患者的术前治疗,从血清学及基因学方面对其作用进行探讨。

肿瘤标志物是反映恶性肿瘤病情严重程度的可靠指标,胃癌患者随病情进展血清中可出现多种标志物含量改变,联合检测的敏感性及特异性均

高^[10,11]。CEA、CA724、CA242 均属于广谱标志物,随实体瘤体积增大、肿瘤负荷增加,其血清含量上升^[12]。AFP 是肝癌的特异性标志物,但是在进展期胃癌、结直肠癌患者血清中也可检测到异常高表达的 AFP^[13]。本次研究对比两组患者化疗前后血清中上述肿瘤标志物含量的差异,发现:与化疗前比较,两组患者化疗后血清中 CEA、CA724、CA242、AFP 的含量较低;进一步与对照组比较,观察组患者化疗后血清中 CEA、CA724、CA242、AFP 的含量较低,证实全身静脉化疗联合区域动脉灌注化疗栓塞可更为有效的减轻肿瘤负荷、降低肿瘤标志物含量。

实体瘤的出现及进展均与内部血管新生相关,血管生成因子的高表达则是肿瘤血管新生的根本原因,检测其含量可客观反映肿瘤恶性程度、评估治疗效果。VEGF 是目前已知促血管新生作用最强的因子,可诱导下游 Ang-2 等促血管新生因子表达,增强血管内皮细胞的增殖及迁移,直接导致肿瘤血管生成^[14]。COX2 受炎症因子、癌基因等诱导后表达,可促进肿瘤血管生成,影响多种细胞黏附分子、基质金属蛋白酶的表达^[15]。PD-ECGF 是血管生成领域的新分子,细胞研究证实上调其表达可促进肿瘤血管的生成,并抑制肿瘤细胞凋亡。本次研究对比两组患者化疗前后血清中上述血管新生因子含量的差异,发现:与化疗前比较,两组患者化疗后血清中 VEGF、Ang-2、COX2、PD-ECGF 的含量较低;进一步与对照组比较,观察组患者化疗后血清中 VEGF、Ang-2、COX2、PD-ECGF 的含量较低,证实全身静脉化疗联合区域动脉灌注化疗栓塞可有效抑制肿瘤血管新生,这也是其遏制肿瘤进展的重要机制。

肿瘤细胞增殖、侵袭活性的获得与癌基因/抑癌基因表达失衡直接相关,癌基因的过表达及抑癌基因的表达减少甚至缺失,可直接造成肿瘤细胞恶性增殖并远处转移,且其表达失衡程度可用于衡量肿瘤恶性程度。iASPP、p130Cas、ERBB2、C-myc 均是在不同恶性肿瘤中被证实的癌基因,在肺癌、乳腺癌、结直肠癌中均呈异常高表达,可促进肿瘤细胞的增殖、侵袭进程^[16,17]。GKN1、p16、PTEN、TSPYL5、merlin 则属于抑癌基因,可抑制细胞由 G1 期进入 S 期,从而抑制肿瘤增殖及生长,其表达减少可直接增加胃癌发生率^[18,19]。本次研究对比两组患者化疗前后上述癌基因、抑癌基因表达量的差异,发现:与化疗前比较,两组患者化疗后胃癌组织中癌基因 iASPP、p130Cas、ERBB2、C-myc mRNA 表达量较低,抑癌基因 GKN1、p16、PTEN、TSPYL5、merlin mRNA 表达量较高;进一步对照组比较,观察组患者化疗后胃癌组织中癌基因

iASPP、p130Cas、ERBB2、C-myc mRNA 的表达量较低,抑癌基因 GKN1、p16、PTEN、TSPYL5、merlin mRNA 的表达量较高,证实全身静脉化疗联合区域动脉灌注化疗栓塞可有效均衡癌基因/抑癌基因表达,从根本上抑制肿瘤恶性进展,并为后续手术治疗奠定基础。

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瘤负荷的另一可靠途径^[15,16]。本次研究发现,两组患者 T0 时血清中 VEGF、Ang-2 的含量相似,T1、T2 时 VEGF、Ang-2 的含量较 T0 时下降,这与肿瘤标志物含量的变化趋势一致,说明新辅助化疗+手术治疗可有效抑制肿瘤血管新生;进一步与对照组比较,观察组患者 T1、T2 时血清中 VEGF、Ang-2 的含量较低,说明在围治疗期加入营养干预有助于肿瘤负荷的进一步降低,再次彰显营养干预的优越性及必要性。

营养干预用于结肠癌不全性肠梗阻患者的围治疗期,在增强机体营养状态的同时,可有效降低机体肿瘤负荷、扩大临床治疗效果,是一种高效可靠的辅助治疗手段,值得在日后临床实践中推广应用。

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