

## 复方苦参注射液辅助化疗对晚期消化道恶性肿瘤的疗效评价

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**【摘要】** 目的 评价复方苦参注射液辅助化疗对晚期消化道恶性肿瘤的有效性和安全性。方法 采用前瞻性、随机、平行对照、单中心临床试验。选择 2014 年 7 月至 2016 年 12 月在上海市松江区方塔中医医院肿瘤科行化疗的晚期消化道恶性肿瘤患者 144 例。将患者按随机数字表法分为对照组和观察组, 每组 72 例。对照组进行常规化疗; 观察组在常规化疗基础上用 250 mL 氯化钠注射液稀释复方苦参注射液 20 mL 后静脉滴注(静滴), 每日 1 次, 14 d 为 1 个周期。连续治疗 2 个周期后观察临床疗效, 比较两组疾病控制率(DCR)、卡洛夫斯基行为表现量表(KPS)评分、中医证候疗效和不良反应发生情况的差异, 并随访 7~24 个月, 观察两组存活率和无进展生存期(PFS)的变化。结果 观察组治疗后 DCR、KPS 评分、中医证候总有效率均明显高于对照组[DCR: 59.7% (43/72) 比 43.1% (31/72), KPS 评分(分):  $70.9 \pm 6.2$  比  $64.8 \pm 4.8$ , 中医证候总有效率: 63.89% (46/72) 比 41.67% (30/72), 均  $P < 0.05$ ], 不良反应发生率明显低于对照组[25.0% (18/72) 比 41.7% (30/72),  $P < 0.05$ ]。至随访结束, 对照组存活 12 例, 观察组存活 22 例, 观察组存活率和 PFS 较对照组明显延长[存活率: 30.6% 比 16.7%; PFS(月):  $15.3 \pm 4.0$  比  $13.2 \pm 4.2$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ]。结论 复方苦参注射液辅助化疗治疗晚期恶性消化道肿瘤疗效较好, 能改善患者生活质量, 降低不良反应发生率。

**【关键词】** 复方苦参注射液; 消化道恶性肿瘤; 化疗

**Evaluation of efficacy of compound Kushen injection as an adjuvant for chemotherapy in treatment of advanced digestive tract cancer** Cao Shengcheng, Zhang Haisheng, Shen Jing, Yao Liping, Wang Zhimin, Shen Ling

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To evaluate the efficacy and safety of compound Kushen injection as an adjuvant for chemotherapy in treatment of advanced digestive tract cancer. **Methods** A prospective, randomized, parallel controlled, single center clinical trial was conducted. One hundred and forty-four patients with advanced gastrointestinal cancer admitted to the Department of Oncology of Fangta Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Hospital of Songjiang District in Shanghai from July 2014 to December 2016 were enrolled, and they were divided into a control group and an observation group, 72 cases in each group. The patients in control group received routine chemotherapy, and on the basis of routine chemotherapy, the patients in the observation group was given compound Kushen injection 20 mL having diluted with 250 mL sodium chloride for intravenous drip, once a day for 14 days constituting 1 therapeutic course. After consecutive 2 therapeutic courses, the clinical efficacy was observed, the differences in disease control rate (DCR), Karnofsky score (KPS), TCM syndrome curative effect and adverse reactions were compared between the two groups, follow-up was carried out for 7-24 months, survival rate and progression free survival (PFS) time was observed in the two groups. **Results** After treatment, the DCR, KPS score, total effective rate of TCM syndrome in the observation group were significantly higher than those of control group [DCR: 59.7% (43/72) vs. 43.1% (31/72), KPS score:  $70.9 \pm 6.2$  vs.  $64.8 \pm 4.8$ , total curative effect of TCM syndrome: 63.89% (46/72) vs. 41.67% (30/72), all  $P < 0.05$ ], and the adverse effect rate was significantly lower than that of control group [25.0% (18/72) vs. 41.7% (30/72),  $P < 0.05$ ]. In the end of follow-up, there were 12 survival cases in the control group, and 22 survival cases in observation group, and survival rate and the PFS time in observation group were significantly longer than those in the control group [survival rate: 30.6% vs. 16.7%; PFS time (months):  $15.3 \pm 4.0$  vs.  $13.2 \pm 4.2$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ]. **Conclusions** The therapeutic effect of using Kushen injection as an adjuvant for chemotherapy in treatment of patients with advanced digestive tract cancer is relatively good, can improve the life quality of patients, and lower the incidence of adverse reactions.

**【Key words】** Compound Kushen injection; Malignant tumor of digestive tract; Chemotherapy

消化道肿瘤是我国较为常见的恶性肿瘤, 尤其是随着人们生活水平的提高, 消化道肿瘤的发病率和病死率呈逐渐上升的趋势。晚期消化道肿瘤已错过进行手术切除的时机, 治疗方法主要为全身化

疗<sup>[1-2]</sup>, 但化疗容易产生耐药, 且毒副反应大, 降低了患者的顺应性和存活质量, 不利于患者接受继续治疗和康复。因此, 如何降低化疗的毒副反应及对患者存活质量的影响显得尤为重要。近年来中医药

辅助化疗已成为肿瘤治疗领域的重要方法。复方苦参注射液是由苦参和土茯苓提取物制成的用于辅助抗肿瘤的中成药,该药在提高化疗药物疗效、降低化疗毒副反应及增强患者免疫功能方面效果较好。本研究拟探讨复方苦参注射液辅助化疗治疗晚期消化道恶性肿瘤的有效性及其安全性,报告如下。

### 1 资料与方法

**1.1 研究对象:**采用前瞻性、随机、平行对照、单中心临床试验方法。选择2014年7月至2016年12月上海市松江区方塔中医医院肿瘤科收治的144例经影像学及病理学检查确诊为Ⅲ~Ⅳ期消化道恶性肿瘤患者。

**1.1.1 纳入标准:**符合消化道恶性肿瘤诊断标准;对复方苦参注射液无过敏;预计存活时间≥3个月;患者签署知情同意书。

**1.1.2 排除标准:**合并消化道以外其他肿瘤;精神障碍及难以配合治疗;哺乳期或妊娠女性。

**1.1.3 伦理学:**本研究符合医学伦理学标准,并经本院医学伦理委员会批准,取得患者或家属的知情同意。

**1.2 研究分组:**将144例患者按随机数字表法分为观察组和对照组,每组72例。两组性别、年龄、临床分期和肿瘤类型等一般资料比较差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$ ;表1),说明两组资料均衡,有可比性。

表1 两组患者一般资料比较

组别	例数(例)	性别(例)		年龄(岁)		临床分期(例)	
		男性	女性	范围	$\bar{x} \pm s$	Ⅲ	Ⅳ
对照组	72	38	34	35~58	47.1 ± 9.4	42	30
观察组	72	37	35	33~60	47.5 ± 11.3	46	26

组别	例数(例)	肿瘤类型(例)				
		食管癌	胃癌	肝癌	大肠癌	其他
对照组	72	23	19	17	10	3
观察组	72	26	20	15	9	2

**1.3 治疗方法:**对照组静脉滴注(静滴)羟基喜树碱16 mg/d、连用1~5 d,顺铂50 mg/d、连用1~2 d,甲酰四氢叶酸钙200 mg/d、连用1~5 d,5-氟尿嘧啶0.75 mg/d、连用1~5 d,给药后休息4周,再重复1次。观察组在对照组基础上用250 mL氯化钠注射液稀释复方苦参注射液20 mL后静滴,每日1次,连用14 d为1个疗程,治疗2个疗程后观察临床疗效。

### 1.4 观察指标

**1.4.1 疾病控制率(DCR):**根据实体瘤疗效评价标

准1.1版(RECIST 1.1)分为完全缓解(CR)、部分缓解(PR)、疾病稳定(SD)和疾病进展(PD)。DCR是指最佳总体研究疗效为CR、PR和SD病例数占总病例的百分比。

**1.4.2 生存质量评价:**参照卡洛夫斯基行为表现量表(KPS)评分<sup>[3]</sup>,根据患者能否正常生活、病情和生活自理程度,KPS评分总分100分(正常和无症状及体征),最低0分(死亡),得分越高,说明健康状况越好。

**1.4.3 中医证候疗效:**参照《中药新药临床试验技术指导原则》2002年试用版<sup>[4]</sup>以及《中医病证诊断疗效标准》(ZY/T001.1-94)<sup>[5]</sup>制定的肿瘤临床症状等级评分量表,显效为治疗前后中医证候积分差值较治疗前降低≥70%;有效为治疗前后中医证候积分差值较治疗前降低≥30%;无效为治疗前后中医证候积分差值较治疗前降低<30%。

**1.4.4 不良反应:**观察两组治疗期间白细胞计数(WBC)下降、血红蛋白(Hb)减少、恶心、呕吐、腹泻、黏膜炎等不良反应发生情况。

**1.4.5 无进展生存期(PFS)和存活率:**所有患者均随访7~24个月,观察患者随机入组至任何有记录的肿瘤进展或任何原因死亡的时间和存活率。

**1.5 统计学方法:**使用SPSS 13.0统计软件处理数据,符合正态分布的计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,采用 $t$ 检验,计数资料以例(率)表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 两组患者临床疗效比较(表2):**观察组DCR明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。

表2 两组患者临床疗效比较

组别	例数(例)	临床疗效[例(%)]				DCR [% (例)]
		CR	PR	SD	PD	
对照组	72	0(0)	4(5.6)	27(37.5)	41(56.9)	43.1(31)
观察组	72	1(1.4)	8(11.1)	34(47.2)	29(40.3)	59.7(43) <sup>a</sup>

注:与对照组比较,<sup>a</sup> $P<0.05$

**2.2 两组患者治疗前后KPS评分比较(表3):**两组治疗前KPS评分比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),治疗后均较治疗前升高,且观察组治疗后的升高程度较对照组更显著( $P<0.05$ )。

**2.3 两组中医证候疗效比较(表4):**观察组治疗后中医证候总有效率明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。

**2.4 不良反应(表5):**观察组不良反应发生率明显低于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。

表 3 两组患者治疗前后 KPS 评分比较 ( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

组别	例数 (例)	KPS 评分(分)	
		治疗前	治疗后
对照组	72	63.4 ± 4.6	64.8 ± 4.8
观察组	72	65.0 ± 5.9	70.9 ± 6.2 <sup>a</sup>

注:与对照组比较,<sup>a</sup>*P*<0.05

表 4 两组患者中医证候疗效比较

组别	例数 (例)	中医证候疗效 [例(%)]			总有效率 [例(%)]
		显效	有效	无效	
对照组	72	2(2.78)	28(38.89)	42(58.33)	41.67(30)
观察组	72	5(6.95)	41(56.94)	26(36.11)	63.89(46) <sup>a</sup>

注:与对照组比较,<sup>a</sup>*P*<0.05

表 5 两组不良反应比较

组别	例数 (例)	不良反应(例)						不良反应 发生率 [% (例)]
		WBC 下降	Hb 减少	恶心	呕吐	腹泻	黏膜 炎	
对照组	72	8	9	6	5	1	1	41.7(30)
观察组	72	4	4	3	3	3	1	25.0(18) <sup>a</sup>

注:与对照组比较,<sup>a</sup>*P*<0.05

2.5 两组存活率和 PFS 比较(表 6): 观察组存活率和 PFS 均较对照组明显增加(均 *P*<0.05)。

表 6 两组存活率及 PFS 比较

组别	例数 (例)	存活率 [% (例)]	PFS(月)	
			范围	$\bar{x} \pm s$
对照组	72	16.7(12)	3 ~ 20	13.2 ± 4.2
观察组	72	30.6(22) <sup>a</sup>	4 ~ 22	15.3 ± 4.0 <sup>a</sup>

注:与对照组比较,<sup>a</sup>*P*<0.05

### 3 讨论

近年来,消化道恶性肿瘤的发病率逐渐增高,并呈年轻化趋势。目前,消化道恶性肿瘤一旦被检出已是晚期,因此仅能依靠化疗。虽然化疗具有起效快和使用方便等优点<sup>[6]</sup>,但也存在不可避免的不良反应及耐药性<sup>[7]</sup>。近年来研究显示,中药在辅助肿瘤化疗中具有扶正祛邪的优势,可保证化疗的顺利完成,提高患者依从性,因此中医药辅助治疗恶性肿瘤已受到人们越来越多的重视<sup>[8-12]</sup>。

复方苦参注射液是由苦参和土茯苓提取物制备而成的抗肿瘤中成药。苦参性寒味苦,具有清热解毒的作用,其主要成分为苦参碱,现代药理学研究显示,苦参碱可增强机体免疫力,诱导肿瘤细胞的分化和凋亡,抑制肿瘤新生血管的产生,促进骨髓造血<sup>[13-14]</sup>。本研究显示,观察组 DCR 显著高于对照组。离体研究也表明,复方苦参注射液可直接抑制消化系统恶性肿瘤细胞的生长<sup>[15-16]</sup>: 促进胃癌 SGC-7901 细胞早期凋亡,且呈剂量依赖性;高浓度

复方苦参注射液对肝癌 Hep 细胞的抑制率可达到 34.8%;也可明显抑制肝癌 MC-7721 细胞生长,促进肿瘤细胞凋亡<sup>[13]</sup>。苦参碱还有镇痛作用,能杀伤肿瘤细胞和抑制肿瘤细胞对正常组织的破坏产生镇痛作用,抑制中枢神经释放一氧化氮(NO),降低 NO 所致的中枢疼痛感<sup>[14]</sup>,但复方苦参注射液对正常细胞不产生抑制作用。给予复方苦参注射液后,肿瘤患者的疼痛持续时间及疼痛频次显著减少;苦参碱的镇痛作用不仅提高了患者的治疗顺应性,还能降低不良反应<sup>[17]</sup>。本研究结果显示,观察组患者 WBC 下降、Hb 减少、恶心、呕吐、腹泻、黏膜炎等不良反应发生率明显低于对照组, KPS 评分显著高于对照组,且早期联合检测肿瘤标志物在胃癌诊断中具有重要作用<sup>[18]</sup>。

综上所述,复方苦参注射液辅助化疗对晚期消化道肿瘤疗效较好,能改善患者生活质量,降低不良反应发生率,值得临床推广。

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