

卵巢癌内分泌治疗研究进展

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摘要: 卵巢癌初始治疗对手术和化疗药物反应良好, 但肿瘤复发或化疗耐药往往会导致治疗失败。内分泌治疗为复发性或耐药性卵巢癌患者带来了新的治疗选择。内分泌药物具有不良反应少、耐受性好、治疗费用低等优势。与单独用药相比, 联合分子靶向药物、抗血管生成药物以及化疗药物等, 可能会发挥协同作用和药物增敏作用, 提高内分泌治疗的效果。本文主要对内分泌治疗在卵巢癌中的研究进展进行综述, 为卵巢癌的内分泌治疗提供理论依据。

关键词: 卵巢癌; 内分泌治疗; 联合治疗; 耐受; 化疗

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Research progress of endocrine therapy in ovarian cancer

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Abstract: Initial treatment for ovarian cancer responds well to surgery and chemotherapy drugs, but tumor recurrence or chemotherapy resistance often leads to treatment failure. Endocrine therapy offers new treatment options for patients with relapsed or drug-resistant ovarian cancer. Endocrine drugs have the advantages of less adverse reactions, good tolerance and low treatment cost. Compared with single drugs, combination of molecular targeted drugs, anti-angiogenic drugs and chemotherapy drugs may exert synergistic effects and drug sensitization to improve the effect of endocrine therapy. This article mainly reviewed the research progress of endocrine therapy in ovarian cancer, and provided theoretical basis for endocrine therapy in ovarian cancer.

Key words: ovarian cancer; endocrine therapy; combination therapy; tolerance; chemotherapy

卵巢癌是女性与癌症相关死亡的第五大原因, 5年总生存率不足30%^[1]。多数患者经肿瘤细胞减灭术和铂类等化疗药物治疗后仍会复发。对于此类患者, 二次化疗成为备选方案, 但其疗效十分有限, 且存在化疗药物在体内蓄积的风险^[2]。近年来, 人们发现激素类药物在卵巢肿瘤的治疗中具有一定的疗效, 特别是在联合其他药物时, 可提高治疗效果, 改善内分泌治疗耐药的情况。内分泌治疗药物有可能成为复发性或耐药性卵巢癌的替代治疗手段, 为卵巢癌患者提供化疗以外的其他备选方案, 以改善预后。本文主要对卵巢癌各类型的激素类药物以及潜在联合用药方案的研究现状进行综述。

1 内分泌治疗药物

1.1 抗雌激素药物

研究^[3]发现, 雌激素受体(ER)在卵巢肿瘤的生长和转移中占据重要地位。ER在40%~80%的卵巢癌细胞中表达, 当雌激素与之结合后可促进癌细胞的存活和增殖^[4]。选择性ER下调剂、芳香化酶抑制剂和选择性ER调节剂等抗雌激素药物能够拮抗雌激素及其受体, 为激素受体阳性的复发或耐药性卵巢癌提供了新的治疗思路。

1.1.1 选择性雌激素受体下调剂: 氟维司群属于选择性ER下调剂的代表性药物。2020年美国国家综合癌症网络卵巢癌临床实践指南^[5]提出,

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氟维司群等激素类药物可应用于侵袭性交界性肿瘤、子宫内膜样癌以及低级别浆液性癌,作为初治、初治后维持以及复发患者治疗的备选药物。ANDERSEN C L 等^[6]研究发现,ER α 具有调节高级别浆液性卵巢癌细胞增殖的作用,与他莫昔芬相比,氟维司群阻断 ER α 的作用更强。ARGENTA P A 等^[7]进行了Ⅱ期临床试验,26 例 ER 阳性卵巢癌患者接受氟维司群治疗(第 1 天肌注 500 mg, 第 15、29 天肌注 250 mg, 之后每 28 d 注射 1 次)。其中,2 例患者达到完全缓解或部分缓解,13 例保持病情稳定,平均疾病进展时间为 86 d, 患者的不良反应轻微,仅 3 例出现头痛或腋臭的 1 级不良反应。尽管氟维司群的总体应答率较低,但疾病稳定较常见。通过组织微阵列等技术寻找对氟维司群敏感的卵巢癌生物标志物发现,三叶因子 1 和波形蛋白能够预测患者的无进展生存期(PFS),二者表达与 PFS 显著正相关^[8],这表示氟维司群可能有助于治疗三叶因子 1 和波形蛋白高表达的患者,但仍需后续研究验证。此外,利用组织化学评分法评估 ER α 的功能(例如 IGFBP3 基因的表达等),将有助于确定从内分泌治疗中获益的人群^[6]。总之,氟维司群可能对部分卵巢肿瘤有效,但应进一步扩大临床试验纳入的患者数量,以获得更可靠的数据。

1.1.2 芳香化酶抑制剂: 芳香化酶抑制剂(AIs)主要有依西美坦、来曲唑和阿那曲唑。AIs 通过抑制雌激素生成而发挥治疗作用,单独应用 AIs 治疗卵巢癌有一定效果。HEINZELMANN-SCHWARZ V 等^[4]在化疗后的高级别浆液性卵巢癌患者中使用来曲唑单药维持治疗(2.5 mg/d),明显延长了无复发间隔,治疗 24 个月后,来曲唑组 60% 患者未复发,而在未接受来曲唑治疗的患者中,未复发比例为 38.5%。治疗期间多数患者耐受性良好,仅 2 例因潮热、疲劳、骨痛等轻微副作用而中断治疗。Paragon(ANZGOG-0903)试验显示,阿那曲唑单药治疗方案的 PFS 为 2.1~3.1 个月,临床获益持续时间为 2.8~11.7 个月。尽管超过 70% 的患者在服用阿那曲唑后 6 个月内进展,但 22% 的患者继续治疗超过 6 个月^[9]。AIs 单药治疗为部分激素受体阳性的复发性卵巢癌患者带来持久的临床益处,有助于延缓疾病进展和后续化疗时间,但目前缺乏有效的方法筛选可能从中获益的人群。

1.1.3 选择性雌激素受体调节剂: 他莫昔芬和

奥美昔芬是选择性雌激素受体调节剂的代表性药物,二者在分子靶向治疗时代中可能发挥重要作用。CHAN K K L 等^[10]报道,他莫昔芬治疗卵巢癌的临床受益率高达 56%。然而,与化疗药物相比,他莫昔芬似乎并未延长铂耐药卵巢癌患者的 PFS($P = 0.003$),二者总生存期无差异^[11]。尽管化疗药物在治疗上可能更有利,但其毒性较大,如患者会经受严重的胃肠道反应等,在很大程度上影响患者的生活质量。健康相关生命质量评估支持该结果,化疗组患者的社会功能和身体功能的恶化程度比他莫昔芬组高 10%^[11]。因此,在不影响患者总生存期的前提下,更推荐使用选择性雌激素受体调节剂,以提高患者的生活质量,他莫昔芬等选择性雌激素受体调节剂有望成为化疗的替代药物。

1.2 其他药物

雄激素在卵巢肿瘤的发生发展过程中扮演重要角色。数据显示,雄激素受体(AR)表达于 40%~50% 的卵巢癌中,AR 信号通路不仅参与肿瘤细胞的增殖、迁移和侵袭,而且与卵巢癌化疗耐药有关^[12~14]。AR 拮抗剂——恩杂鲁胺通过阻断雄激素与 AR 结合来发挥抗肿瘤作用。PARK B Y 等^[15]建立小鼠卵巢癌异种移植模型来验证恩杂鲁胺的疗效发现,恩杂鲁胺组的肿瘤体积显著低于雄激素暴露组($P = 0.045$),将恩杂鲁胺的药物剂量从 30 mg/kg 提高到 50 mg/kg 后,肿瘤的体积由 1 031 mm³ 降低至 318 mm³,提示其抗肿瘤作用呈剂量依赖性。

2 联合用药方案

总体而言,内分泌药物单药治疗的临床受益率为 41%^[16]。当联合分子靶向药物、哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白抑制剂、抗血管生成药物、细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶 4/6 抑制剂和化疗药物等,可能会发挥协同作用和药物增敏作用,治疗效果优于单药治疗。

2.1 联合丝裂原活化细胞外信号调节激酶抑制剂

丝裂原活化蛋白激酶信号通路的异常激活与 ER 表达缺失和激素抵抗有关。丝裂原活化细胞外信号调节激酶(MAPKK/MEK)抑制剂可诱导 ER 过表达,提高对 ER 拮抗剂的敏感性^[17~18]。MEK 抑制剂——司美替尼可呈剂量依赖性地抑制 pMAPK, 并诱导细胞 G₀/G₁ 期阻滞^[19]。临床

试验(NCT00551070)显示,司美替尼能够使15%的低级别浆液性卵巢癌或腹膜癌患者获得完全或部分缓解,65%达到疾病稳定,中位PFS为11个月^[20]。当MEK抑制剂与氟维司群联合应用时,可协同抑制卵巢肿瘤的生长^[19]。HOU J Y等^[18]通过构建裸鼠异种移植瘤模型确定氟维司群单独或联合MEK抑制剂PD0325901治疗的效果。治疗21 d后,联合用药组肿瘤的平均体积(约375 mm³)显著小于氟维司群单药治疗组(约1 688 mm³, P=0.002)。BUSSIES P L等^[17]将曲美替尼和氟维司群联合用于1例ER阳性的复发性低级别浆液性卵巢癌患者,患者获得了9个月的PFS。KATO S等^[21]报道了类似的结果,他们将曲美替尼和来曲唑联合用于1例ER阳性伴KARS突变的患者,经3~4个月的治疗后,肿瘤大小减少了50%以上,糖类抗原125从>15 000 U/mL降至1 265 U/mL,患者PFS超过19个月。目前的研究结果支持对MEK抑制剂联合氟维司群进行临床试验研究,以确定该方案的有效性和患者耐受性。

2.2 联合哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白抑制剂

雌激素与ER结合后可激活多条信号通路,其中包括磷脂酰肌醇-3-激酶/蛋白激酶B/哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mTOR)通路。mTOR信号通路不仅调控肿瘤细胞的生长、增殖和转移,而且影响内分泌药物的疗效^[22~23]。mTOR抑制剂—依维莫司联合AIs在部分ER阳性的复发性卵巢癌患者中显示出一定的疗效。BOUSSIUS S等^[22]采用依维莫司(10 mg/d)和来曲唑(2.5 mg/d)联合用药方案,其中47%的患者在12周内病情无进展,中位生存期为13个月。阿那曲唑联合依维莫司显示出类似的结果,20%的患者达到疾病稳定,部分缓解或完全缓解时间在6个月以上^[24]。联合用药的主要不良反应包括贫血、皮疹、疲乏、口腔黏膜炎和高血糖等,仅30%患者会出现3级不良反应^[24~25]。总体上,依维莫司联合AIs并未显著增加不良反应的发生率,该方案的药物毒性可控,并随着依维莫司剂量的减少而降低。

2.3 联合抗血管生成药物

血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)常在卵巢癌中过度表达,其通过作用于内皮细胞,诱导肿瘤血管形成,进而促使肿瘤生长和转移。VEGF抑制剂能够特异性结合VEGF位点,阻断其与受体相互作用,抑制肿瘤新生血管生成^[26]。VEGF抑制剂—

贝伐单抗联合化疗已被批准用于卵巢癌的一线治疗和维持治疗^[27]。贝伐单抗单药治疗卵巢癌,可使20.8%的患者在12个月后无肿瘤复发,而贝伐单抗联合来曲唑治疗,这一比例升高至87.5%。联合用药使患者的无复发生存期由8.8个月增加至21.6个月(P=0.026)^[4]。此外,米非司酮联合贝伐单抗的治疗策略可减少产程、降低术后出血风险,有助于提高妊娠合并卵巢癌患者的生存率^[28]。

2.4 联合细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶4/6抑制剂

细胞周期蛋白依赖性激酶4/6(CDK4/6)抑制剂能够阻止G₁期向S期转变,使细胞停滞在G₁期,阻断细胞周期进程^[29]。CDK4/6抑制剂与AIs联合治疗卵巢癌已被报道,并显示出一定的疗效。FRISONE D等^[30]将帕博西尼与来曲唑用于1例CDKN2A基因纯合缺失的浆液性卵巢癌患者。治疗期间患者的肠道功能恢复,肿瘤大小降低了46%,仅发生2次中性粒细胞减少的不良反应。另有研究^[31]显示,来曲唑和瑞博西尼联合用药,使50%卵巢癌患者获得12周PFS。尽管尚缺乏关于该方案的大样本临床数据,但CDK4/6抑制剂与内分泌药物联用可能成为今后的研究重点。

2.5 联合化疗药物

促性腺激素释放激素激动剂、AR拮抗剂等内分泌药物联合化疗药物,可能会发挥化疗增敏作用,提高化疗药物的抗肿瘤活性,且药物毒性不会因二者联用而增加^[32]。另外,戈舍瑞林、曲普瑞林和亮丙瑞林等促性腺激素释放激素激动剂可减少顺铂对卵巢功能的损伤,对卵巢具有保护作用^[33]。数据^[34]显示,应用戈舍瑞林使卵巢衰竭发生率降低14%,而妊娠发生率增加10%,在使用化疗药物时,联合戈舍瑞林可起到预防卵巢衰竭的作用,降低提前绝经的风险。AR在紫杉醇耐药的卵巢癌中起着关键作用,AR和ABCB1蛋白在紫杉醇耐药的卵巢癌细胞中表达上调,ABCB1蛋白过度表达与化疗耐药、肿瘤复发以及预后不良显著相关^[35]。如果将AR基因沉默,会使卵巢癌耐药细胞株对紫杉醇的敏感性提高3倍,AR拮抗剂—比卡鲁胺使AR失活,下调ABCB1蛋白的表达,增强紫杉醇的细胞毒性^[35],因此,卵巢功能不良或紫杉醇耐药的卵巢癌患者可考虑加用内分泌药物,以提高疗效并保护卵巢功能。然而,化疗药物与内分泌药物联合使用是否明显增加药物的不良反应,还有待研究。

3 总结与展望

内分泌治疗为复发性和耐药性卵巢癌的治疗指明了新方向。与传统化疗药物相比,激素类药物具有药物毒性更低、不良反应较少、费用低廉等优势,有望推迟后续化疗时间。目前有临床试验(NCT01974765)正在评估恩杂鲁胺等激素类药物的疗效,但尚缺乏可用数据。各种潜在的联合用药方案为卵巢癌的内分泌治疗开辟了道路,有可能发展为安全有效的抗肿瘤策略。一些旨在评估来曲唑与CDK4/6抑制剂联合用药的II期临床试验(NCT03936270、NCT03673124)也正在进行中。总之,内分泌治疗在卵巢癌中具备发展前景,但如何筛选可能从中受益的人群以及对激素类药物敏感的生物标志物等,应成为未来研究的重点方向。

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