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【临床研究】

重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液和三维适形调强放射治疗联合治疗食管癌疗效观察

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摘要: 目的 探讨重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液和三维适形调强放射治疗联合治疗食管癌的临床效果。方法 选择2017年6月至2020年2月南阳市中心医院收治的86例食管癌患者为研究对象,采用随机数字表法将患者分为观察组和对照组,每组43例。2组患者均给予营养支持、保肝、抑酸等常规治疗措施,在常规治疗基础上,对照组患者给予三维适形调强放射治疗,观察组患者给予重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液和三维适形调强放射治疗联合治疗。治疗后评估2组患者治疗效果,并观察治疗期间患者不良反应发生情况。对2组患者治疗前后血清中癌胚抗原(CEA)、细胞角蛋白19片段抗原21-1(CYFRA21-1)、鳞状上皮细胞癌抗原(SCCA)、血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)、表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)、转化生长因子-β₁(TGF-β₁)水平及外周血CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平和患者生活质量量表(QLQ-30)评分进行比较。结果 观察组和对照组患者总有效率分别为72.09%(31/43)、51.16%(22/43),观察组患者治疗总有效率显著高于对照组($\chi^2 = 3.983, P < 0.05$)。治疗期间,观察组患者放射性食管炎、血液毒性、食管狭窄、气管炎的发生率分别为30.23%(13/46)、13.95%(6/46)、2.33%(1/46)、9.30%(4/46),对照组患者放射性食管炎、血液毒性、食管狭窄、气管炎的发生率分别为53.49%(23/46)、32.56%(14/46)、4.65%(2/46)、20.93%(9/46);观察组患者放射性食管炎、血液毒性发生率显著低于对照组($\chi^2 = 4.778, 4.170, P < 0.05$),2组患者食管狭窄、气管炎发生率比较差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 0.001, 2.266, P > 0.05$)。2组患者治疗前血清CEA、CYFRA21-1、SCCA水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);2组患者治疗后血清CEA、CYFRA21-1、SCCA水平显著低于治疗前($P < 0.05$);治疗后,观察组患者血清CEA、CYFRA21-1、SCCA水平显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。2组患者治疗前CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),观察组患者治疗前后CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$);与治疗前比较,对照组患者治疗后CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平显著降低,CD8⁺水平显著升高($P < 0.05$)。治疗后,观察组患者CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平显著高于对照组,CD8⁺水平显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。2组患者治疗前血清VEGF、EGFR、TGF-β₁水平比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),2组患者治疗后血清VEGF、EGFR、TGF-β₁水平显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。2组患者治疗前QLQ-30评分比较差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),2组患者治疗后QLQ-30评分显著高于治疗前($P < 0.05$);治疗后,观察组患者QLQ-30评分显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。结论 重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液联合三维适形调强放射治疗可有效下调血清肿瘤标志物表达,抑制肿瘤生长,改善患者免疫功能和生存质量,降低不良反应发生率。

关键词: 食管癌;重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液;三维适形调强放射治疗;肿瘤标志物;免疫功能

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Effect of recombinant human endostatin injection combined with three-dimensional conformal modulating radiotherapy in the treatment of esophageal cancer

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the clinical effect of recombinant human endostatin injection combined with three-dimensional conformal modulating radiotherapy in the treatment of esophageal cancer. **Methods** A total of 86 patients with esophageal cancer treated in Nanyang Central Hospital from June 2017 to February 2020 were selected as the research subjects, and the patients were divided into observation group and control group by random number table, with 43 cases in each group. The patients in the two groups were treated with routine treatment measures such as nutritional support, liver protection and acid suppression. On the basis of routine treatment, the patients in the control group were treated with three-dimensional conformal

modulating radiotherapy, and the patients in the observation group were treated with recombinant human endostatin injection and three-dimensional conformal modulating radiotherapy. The therapeutic effects of patients in the two groups were evaluated after treatment, and the occurrence of adverse reactions during treatment was observed. The levels of carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), cytokeratin 19 fragment antigen 21-1 (CYFRA21-1), squamous cell carcinoma antigen (SCCA), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), transforming growth factor- β_1 (TGF- β_1) in serum and CD4 $^+$, CD8 $^+$, CD4 $^+$ /CD8 $^+$ in peripheral blood and quality of life questionnaire 30 (QLQ-30) scores were compared between the two groups before and after treatment. **Results** The total effective rate in the observation group and control group was 72.09% (31/43) and 51.16% (22/43), respectively. The total effective rate in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($\chi^2 = 3.983, P < 0.05$). During the treatment, the incidence rates of radiation esophagitis, hematotoxicity, esophageal stenosis and tracheitis in the observation group were 30.23% (13/46), 13.95% (6/46), 2.33% (1/46) and 9.30% (4/46), respectively. The incidence rates of radiation esophagitis, hematotoxicity, esophageal stenosis and tracheitis in the control group were 53.49% (23/46), 32.56% (14/46), 4.65% (2/46), 20.93% (9/46), respectively. The incidence rates of radiation esophagitis and hematotoxicity in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($\chi^2 = 4.778, 4.170; P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the incidences of esophageal stenosis and tracheitis between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 0.001, 2.266; P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in serum CEA, CYFRA21-1 and SCCA levels between the two groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$). The levels of serum CEA, CYFRA21-1 and SCCA after treatment were significantly lower than those before treatment in the two groups ($P < 0.05$). The levels of serum CEA, CYFRA21-1 and SCCA in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group after treatment ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the levels of CD4 $^+$, CD8 $^+$, CD4 $^+$ /CD8 $^+$ between the two groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the levels of CD4 $^+$, CD8 $^+$, CD4 $^+$ /CD8 $^+$ in the observation group before and after treatment ($P > 0.05$). Compared with before treatment, the levels of CD4 $^+$, CD4 $^+$ /CD8 $^+$ in the control group decreased significantly after treatment, and the level of CD8 $^+$ increased significantly ($P < 0.05$). After treatment, the levels of CD4 $^+$, CD4 $^+$ /CD8 $^+$ in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group, and the level of CD8 $^+$ was significantly lower than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the levels of serum VEGF, EGFR and TGF- β_1 between the two groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$). The levels of serum VEGF, EGFR and TGF- β_1 after treatment were significantly lower than those before treatment in the two groups ($P < 0.05$). After treatment, the levels of serum VEGF, EGFR and TGF- β_1 in the observation group were significantly lower than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in QLQ-30 score of patients between the two groups before treatment ($P > 0.05$). The QLQ-30 score of patients after treatment was significantly higher than that before treatment in the two groups ($P < 0.05$). After treatment, the QLQ-30 score of patients in the observation group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Recombinant human endostatin injection combined with three-dimensional conformal modulating radiotherapy can effectively down regulate the expression of serum tumor markers, inhibit tumor growth, improve patients' immune function and quality of life, and reduce the incidence of adverse reactions.

Key words: esophageal cancer; recombinant human endostatin injection; three-dimensional conformal modulating radiotherapy; tumor markers; immune function

食管癌发病隐匿,侵袭性较强,有早期扩散、转移倾向,部分患者就诊时已无法行手术切除治疗^[1]。随着计算机和放射技术的不断发展,三维适形调强放射治疗已成为食管癌重要的姑息治疗手段,其照射剂量分布准确、均匀,对癌灶有较好的杀伤作用^[2],但临床应用发现,放射治疗无法有效地抑制癌细胞血行转移、淋巴道转移,是导致肿瘤未控的关键因素,进而影响患者预后^[3-4]。近年研究显示,抗血管治疗可提高对恶性肿瘤的控制效果,已成为现代医学抗癌领域研究的热点^[5]。重组人血管内皮抑制素属于血管靶向抗肿瘤药物,对血管生成、内皮细胞迁移有多靶点抑制作用,可诱导内皮细胞凋亡,同时影响癌细胞表面酶类的活性,从而抑制肿

瘤生长和转移^[6]。本研究将重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液和三维适形调强放射治疗联合应用于食管癌患者的治疗,从患者血清肿瘤标志物表达、免疫功能、血管生成等方面探讨其协同抑瘤作用,以期为临床制定食管癌治疗方案提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择2017年6月至2020年2月南阳市中心医院收治的食管癌患者为研究对象。病例纳入标准:(1)符合食管癌诊断标准^[7],经组织病理学检查确诊为食管鳞状细胞癌并明确TNM分期;(2)肿瘤已进展至中晚期,不符合手术指征;(3)无放射治疗、化学治疗史;(4)预计生存期≥3个月;

(5)均可进半流食;(6)认知、沟通、精神正常,依从性良好,可配合临床治疗与检查。排除标准:(1)存在活动性出血、穿孔征象;(2)合并远处转移;(3)心、肺、肝、肾功能异常;(4)对本研究治疗方案存在禁忌证;(5)合并血液、免疫系统疾病;(6)合并多系统纤维化病变;(7)合并其他恶性肿瘤;(8)合并全

表1 2组患者一般资料比较

Tab.1 Comparison of the general data of patients between the two groups

一般资料	观察组(n=43)	对照组(n=43)	t/χ ²	P
性别				
男/例(%)	26(60.47)	24(55.81)		
女/例(%)	17(39.53)	19(44.19)	0.191	0.662
年龄/岁	46~73(60.11±6.41)	48~75(61.28±6.47)	0.842	0.402
TNM分期				
Ⅱ期/例(%)	19(44.19)	22(51.16)		
Ⅲ期/例(%)	24(55.81)	21(48.84)	0.420	0.517
病灶部位				
颈段/例(%)	2(4.65)	1(2.33)		
胸上段/例(%)	12(27.91)	13(30.23)		
胸中段/例(%)	19(44.19)	22(51.16)	1.122	0.772
胸下段/例(%)	10(23.26)	7(16.28)		
病变长度/cm	7~18(11.96±2.45)	6~17(11.61±2.52)	0.653	0.516
Karnofsky评分	70~86(77.94±3.93)	70~87(78.53±3.81)	0.707	0.482
体质量指数/(kg·m ⁻²)	18.5~24.3(21.26±1.34)	18.7~24.5(21.52±1.38)	0.886	0.378

1.2 治疗方法 2组患者均给予营养支持、保肝、抑酸等常规治疗措施,在常规治疗基础上,对照组患者给予三维适形调强放射治疗,观察组患者给予重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液和三维适形调强放射治疗联合治疗。(1)三维适形调强放射治疗:放射治疗前禁食、禁饮4 h。患者仰卧位,以热塑体模固定体位,首先吞钡餐透视确定病灶大体位置,以铅丝于体表标记,平静呼吸下采用螺旋CT增强扫描(扫描范围为锁骨至肝门水平)确定病灶部位,并将扫描图像传输至Pinnacle系统;由2名高资质放射科医师参考CT扫描图像信息勾画靶区,肿瘤靶区(gross tumor volume, GTV)包括原发癌灶及区域淋巴结,危及器官(organ at risk, OAR)包括脊髓、心脏、双侧肺脏;临床靶区(clinical target volume, CTV)为GTV向外扩展0.8 cm,上、下扩展3.0 cm;CTV向四周扩展0.5 cm为计划靶区(planning target volume, PTV)-T,淋巴结向四周扩展0.5 cm为PTV-N;由放射物理师于治疗计划系统内设计放射治疗计划,所有治疗计划经过组织非均匀性校正,以95% PTV剂量(60~64 Gy/30~32次)作处方剂量,采用6 MV-X直线加速器(德国西门子股份有限公司)实施照射,每日1次,每周照射5次,6~7周完成;OAR剂量限制:双侧肺脏V20≤28%, V5<65%,平均剂量≤16 Gy;心脏V40≤30%;脊髓最大剂量≤45 Gy。(2)观察组

身感染性疾病。本研究共纳入食管癌患者86例,采用随机数字表法将患者分为观察组和对照组,每组43例。2组患者的一般资料比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性,见表1。本研究获医院学伦理委员会审核批准,患者知情同意并签署知情同意书。

患者于放射治疗前5 d开始给予重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液(山东先声麦得津生物制药有限公司,国药准字S20050088)15 mg,加至500 mL注射用生理盐水中匀速静脉滴注(滴注时间3~4 h),每日1次,连续用药2周后停药1周,以3周为1个周期,连续用药2个周期。

1.3 观察指标 (1)临床疗效:2组患者治疗后复查胸部CT及上消化道造影,根据病灶变化情况进行疗效评估^[8]。完全缓解(complete remission, CR):原有病灶完全消失,无新病灶出现,且维持1个月以上;部分缓解(partial remission, PR):原有病灶缩小50%以上,无新病灶出现,且维持1个月以上;疾病稳定(stable disease, SD):原有病灶缩小50%及以下,或增大25%以下,无新病灶出现,且维持1个月以上;疾病进展(progressive disease, PD):原有病灶增大25%及以上,或出现新病灶。总有效率=(完全缓解例数+部分缓解例数)/总例数×100%。(2)不良反应:观察2组患者治疗期间不良反应发生情况。(3)血清肿瘤标志物:分别于治疗前后采集患者晨起空腹肘静脉血5 mL,3 000 r·min⁻¹离心10 min,取上层血清,置于2~6℃条件下保存,采用化学发光法检测血清中癌胚抗原(carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA)、细胞角蛋白19片段抗原21-1(cytokeratin 19 fragment antigen 21-1, CYFRA21-1)、

鳞状上皮细胞癌抗原(squamous cell carcinoma antigen,SCCA)水平。(4)细胞免疫功能指标:分别于治疗前后采集患者晨起空腹肘静脉血5 mL,采用流式细胞术检测CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平。(5)血清血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor,VEGF)、表皮生长因子受体(epidermal growth factor receptor,EGFR)、转化生长因子-β₁(transforming growth factor-β₁,TGF-β₁):分别于治疗前后采集患者晨起空腹肘静脉血5 mL,1500 r·min⁻¹离心10 min,取上层血清,置于-70 ℃条件下保存,采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清VEGF、EGFR、TGF-β₁水平。(6)患者生存质量:分别于治疗前后采用欧洲癌症治疗研究组织制定的癌症患者生活质量量表(quality of life questionnaire 30,QLQ-30)评估患者的生存质量,包括躯体功能(0~20分)、躯体症状(0~20分)、角色功能(0~20分)、总体健康状况(0~40分)4项,评分越高则患者生存质量越好。

1.4 统计学处理 应用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计分析。计数资料以例数和百分率表示,组间比较采用χ²检验;计量资料以均数±标准差(̄x±s)表示,组间比较采用独立样本t检验,组内比较采用配对样本t检验;*P*<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2组患者临床疗效比较 观察组患者治疗后CR 14例,PR 17例,SD 7例,PD 5例,总有效率为72.09% (31/43);对照组患者治疗后CR 9例,PR 13例,SD 12例,PD 9例,总有效率为51.16% (22/43);观察组患者治疗总有效率显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=3.983$,*P*<0.05)。

2.2 2组患者不良反应比较 治疗期间观察组患者出现放射性食管炎13例(30.23%),血液毒性6例(13.95%),食管狭窄1例(2.33%),气管炎4例(9.30%);对照组患者出现放射性食管炎23例(53.49%),血液毒性14例(32.56%),食管狭窄2例(4.65%),气管炎9例(20.93%);观察组患者放射性食管炎、血液毒性发生率显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.778$ 、 4.170 ,*P*<0.05);2组患者食管狭窄、气管炎发生率比较差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.001$ 、 2.266 ,*P*>0.05)。

2.3 2组患者血清肿瘤标志物水平比较 结果见表2。2组患者治疗前血清CEA、CYFRA21-1、SCCA水平比较差异无统计学意义(*P*>0.05);2组患者治疗后血清CEA、CYFRA21-1、SCCA水平显著低于治疗前,差异有统计学意义(*P*<0.05);治疗后,观察组患者血清CEA、CYFRA21-1、SCCA水平显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义(*P*<0.05)。

表2 2组患者血清CEA、CYFRA21-1、SCCA水平比较

Tab. 2 Comparison of the levels of serum CEA, CYFRA21-1 and SCCA of patients between the two groups

(̄x±s)

组别	n	CEA/(μg·L ⁻¹)	CYFRA21-1/(μg·L ⁻¹)	SCCA/(μg·L ⁻¹)
对照组	43			
治疗前		4.75 ± 0.96	4.92 ± 0.91	2.46 ± 0.73
治疗后		2.72 ± 0.84 ^a	2.04 ± 0.63 ^a	1.02 ± 0.35 ^a
观察组	43			
治疗前		4.68 ± 1.04	4.84 ± 1.02	2.38 ± 0.68
治疗后		2.13 ± 0.70 ^{ab}	1.57 ± 0.54 ^{ab}	0.63 ± 0.21 ^{ab}

注:与治疗前比较^a*P*<0.05;与对照组比较^b*P*<0.05。

2.4 2组患者细胞免疫功能指标比较 结果见表3。2组患者治疗前CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平比较差异无统计学意义(*P*>0.05);观察组患者治疗前后CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平比较差异无统计学意义(*P*>0.05);与治疗前比较,对照组患者治疗后CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平显著降低,CD8⁺水平显著升高,差异均有统计学意义(*P*<0.05);治疗后,观察组患者CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平显著高于对照组,CD8⁺水平显著低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(*P*<0.05)。

表3 2组患者CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平比较

Tab. 3 Comparison of the levels of CD4⁺, CD8⁺, CD4⁺/CD8⁺ of patients between the two groups

(̄x±s)

组别	n	CD4 ⁺ /%	CD8 ⁺ /%	CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺
对照组	43			
治疗前		35.58 ± 6.14	28.41 ± 5.08	1.14 ± 0.25
治疗后		32.79 ± 5.62 ^a	31.67 ± 5.90 ^a	1.01 ± 0.22 ^a
观察组	43			
治疗前		36.29 ± 5.26	28.20 ± 5.37	1.17 ± 0.21
治疗后		35.43 ± 5.47 ^b	28.64 ± 4.59 ^b	1.12 ± 0.19 ^b

注:与治疗前比较^a*P*<0.05;与对照组比较^b*P*<0.05。

2.5 2组患者血清VEGF、EGFR和TGF-β₁水平比较 结果见表4。2组患者治疗前血清VEGF、EGFR、TGF-β₁水平比较差异无统计学意义(*P*>0.05);2组患者治疗后血清VEGF、EGFR、TGF-β₁水平显著低于治疗前,差异有统计学意义(*P*<0.05);治疗后,观察组患者血清VEGF、EGFR、TGF-β₁水平显著低于对照组,差异有统计学意义(*P*<0.05)。

表4 2组患者血清VEGF、EGFR和TGF-β₁水平比较

Tab. 4 Comparison of the levels of serum VEGF, EGFR and TGF-β₁ of patients between the two groups

(̄x±s)

组别	n	VEGF/(ng·L ⁻¹)	EGFR/(μg·L ⁻¹)	TGF-β ₁ /(mg·L ⁻¹)
对照组	43			
治疗前		559.97 ± 168.74	2.06 ± 0.69	817.51 ± 89.07
治疗后		206.39 ± 46.52 ^a	1.58 ± 0.45 ^a	287.72 ± 34.83 ^a
观察组	43			
治疗前		571.86 ± 174.69	1.98 ± 0.74	826.40 ± 92.16
治疗后		93.02 ± 32.27 ^{ab}	1.37 ± 0.39 ^{ab}	141.29 ± 20.68 ^{ab}

注:与治疗前比较^a*P*<0.05;与对照组比较^b*P*<0.05。

2.6 2组患者生存质量比较 结果见表5。2组患者治疗前QLQ-30评分比较差异无统计学意义(*P*>

0.05);2组患者治疗后QLQ-30评分显著高于治疗前,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);治疗后,观察组

表5 2组患者QLQ-30评分比较

Tab. 5 Comparison of the QLQ-30 scores of patients between the two groups

($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	n	QLQ-30评分			
		躯体功能	躯体症状	角色功能	总体健康状况
对照组	43	6.46 ± 1.24	9.93 ± 1.40	5.52 ± 0.75	10.46 ± 1.83
		9.07 ± 1.13 ^a	11.82 ± 1.17 ^a	7.45 ± 0.92 ^a	14.37 ± 2.13 ^a
观察组	43	6.27 ± 1.35	9.74 ± 1.62	5.39 ± 0.64	10.25 ± 1.72
		10.58 ± 1.02 ^{ab}	14.06 ± 1.39 ^{ab}	9.48 ± 1.16 ^{ab}	19.68 ± 2.40 ^{ab}

注:与治疗前比较^a $P < 0.05$;与对照组比较^b $P < 0.05$ 。

3 讨论

放射治疗可直接杀伤癌细胞,且具有无痛、治疗周期短等特点^[9],是食管癌的常用治疗手段,但放射治疗可造成机体免疫功能、血液系统损伤,影响整体治疗效果。现代医学要求在杀伤癌细胞的同时尽可能维护机体正常功能,因此,实施科学有效的治疗方案,以减轻机体损伤、提高整体治疗效果已成为现阶段临床研究的重点课题。

三维适形调强放射治疗可通过CT模拟定位准确显示食管状态、肿瘤局部浸润及淋巴结转移情况,确保肿瘤靶区获得足量集中的照射^[10],同时最大限度地减少周围正常组织损伤,避免出现传统放射治疗常见的CTV照射剂量不足、脱漏等现象^[11]。研究发现,肿瘤新生血管是恶性肿瘤生长与转移的基础,因此,可通过阻断肿瘤血管生成而抑制肿瘤生长^[12]。重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液属新型重组人血管内皮抑素,其可与血管内皮细胞表面受体特异性结合,抑制内皮细胞增殖、迁移,导致细胞周期停滞,影响新生血管生成,进而诱导肿瘤细胞休眠,已广泛应用于多种恶性肿瘤的辅助治疗^[13-14]。陈群等^[15]结果显示,重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液和放射治疗联合治疗老年晚期非小细胞肺癌的临床效果显著,可有效提升近期疗效,延长患者中位生存时间。本研究结果显示,观察组患者治疗总有效率显著高于对照组,提示重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液在控制癌症进展方面具有显著作用,可有效提高放射治疗效果,抑制肿瘤细胞生长。此外,食管癌患者往往免疫功能下降,而放射治疗可进一步加重机体免疫功能抑制,增加不良反应,影响整体治疗效果^[16]。T淋巴细胞在机体细胞免疫中具有重要作用,其中CD4⁺在抗肿瘤过程中发挥积极作用,可正向调节细胞免疫功能,CD8⁺对细胞免疫功能起负调节作用,可影响B细胞分泌抗体,产生免疫抑制效应,CD4⁺/CD8⁺降低表明机体免疫功能处于受抑制

患者QLQ-30评分显著高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

状态,对肿瘤的杀伤作用较低^[17]。本研究结果显示,观察组患者治疗前后CD4⁺、CD8⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平比较差异无统计学意义;对照组患者治疗后CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平显著降低,CD8⁺水平显著升高;治疗后,观察组患者CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺水平显著高于对照组,CD8⁺水平显著低于对照组;且观察组患者放射性食管炎、血液毒性发生率显著低于对照组;提示重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液联合三维适形调强放射治疗可有效保护食管癌患者的免疫功能,避免放射治疗加重机体免疫抑制,降低治疗期间放射性食管炎、血液毒性发生率。

血清肿瘤标志物对恶性肿瘤的发生、发展具有重要预测作用。CEA属广谱肿瘤标志物,在食管癌、胃癌患者均呈高表达状态。CYFRA21-1是临床诊断食管癌及预后评估的重要辅助指标。SCCA属肿瘤相关糖蛋白片段,在食管癌组织中表达水平较高^[18]。VEGF、EGFR、TGF-β₁均是促进肿瘤血管生成的重要因子,可作为食管癌疗效及预后预测的重要指标。VEGF可通过诱导内皮细胞增殖、迁移、分化而增强血管通透性,为肿瘤细胞生长提供基质成分^[19]。EGFR属原癌基因表达产生的酪氨酸激酶受体,具有促进血管生成及肿瘤细胞增殖、黏附、转移等作用,同时对肿瘤细胞凋亡具有抑制作用,是潜在的抗癌靶点^[20]。TGF-β₁属于多功能细胞因子,可通过调控胞外基质金属蛋白酶而诱导血管生成及肿瘤生长,同时还可改变肿瘤微环境,加速病情发展^[21]。本研究结果显示,2组患者治疗后血清CEA、CYFRA21-1、SCCA、VEGF、EGFR、TGF-β₁水平显著低于治疗前,且观察组患者血清CEA、CYFRA21-1、SCCA、VEGF、EGFR、TGF-β₁水平显著低于对照组;提示重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液联合三维适形调强放射治疗可以有效调节血清肿瘤标志物及促肿瘤血管生成因子水平,对肿瘤增殖生长具有显著的抑制作用。由此可见,重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液和三维适形调强放射治疗可发挥协同

作用,重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液具有良好的抗肿瘤血管生成作用,有助于规整肿瘤组织中杂乱迂曲的血管系统,进而增强放射治疗效果,抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖和转移,同时可以下调肿瘤标志物表达,促进肿瘤细胞凋亡。VEGF高表达可降低癌细胞对放射治疗的敏感性^[22],重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液和三维适形调强放射治疗联合方案可通过抑制VEGF表达而提高放射线细胞毒作用,增强治疗效果。另外,本研究结果显示,重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液和三维适形调强放射治疗联合方案还可有效改善患者的生存质量,究其原因,二者联合治疗可改善食管癌患者免疫功能、减少不良反应,有助于患者正常生活活动的逐渐恢复,进而改善患者生存质量。

综上可知,重组人血管内皮抑制素注射液联合三维适形调强放射治疗可通过下调肿瘤标志物表达、抑制肿瘤血管生成而有效控制病情进展,同时可改善放射治疗引起的机体免疫功能抑制,减少放射治疗引起的不良反应,提高患者生存质量。

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