

DOI: 10.16781/j.CN31-2187/R.20240437

• 专题报道 •

合并大血管侵犯的晚期肝细胞癌患者转化治疗的疗效分析

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[摘要] **目的** 探索转化治疗对合并大血管侵犯的晚期肝细胞癌(HCC)的疗效和安全性。**方法** 回顾性选择2019年7月至2021年6月就诊于我院的149例合并大血管侵犯的晚期HCC患者。所有患者接受系统治疗联合局部治疗,根据最终是否接受手术治疗分为转化治疗组($n=42$)和非转化治疗组($n=107$),分析转化治疗后的长期预后和不良反应。**结果** 149例患者的中位无事件生存期为15.5个月,中位总生存期尚未达到。转化治疗组和非转化治疗组的中位无事件生存期分别为19.8个月和10.7个月,中位总生存期分别为未达到和28.2个月。多因素Cox回归分析显示,转化治疗是总生存期的保护因素($HR=0.125$, 95% CI 0.016~0.966),但不是无事件生存期的影响因素。转化治疗组和非转化治疗组的1年、2年总生存率分别为100.0%、96.4%和72.1%、53.4%,两组生存曲线差异有统计学意义($P=0.003$);1年、2年无事件生存率分别为77.5%、33.8%和47.3%、31.5%,两组生存曲线差异无统计学意义($P=0.070$)。转化治疗组和非转化治疗组患者的靶向和免疫治疗相关不良反应总发生率[66.7% (28/42) vs 72.0% (77/107), $P=0.524$]及Ⅲ~Ⅳ级不良反应发生率[23.8% (10/42) vs 27.1% (29/107), $P=0.681$]差异均无统计学意义。**结论** 转化治疗可以明显改善伴有大血管侵犯的晚期HCC患者的预后,并且不会导致严重的不良反应。

[关键词] 肝肿瘤; 肝细胞癌; 大血管侵犯; 转化治疗; 预后; 不良反应

[引用本文] 刘建伟, 王葵, 夏勇, 等. 合并大血管侵犯的晚期肝细胞癌患者转化治疗的疗效分析[J]. 海军军医大学学报, 2025, 46(2): 198-205. DOI: 10.16781/j.CN31-2187/R.20240437.

Efficacy of conversion therapy for advanced hepatocellular carcinoma patients with macrovascular invasion

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[Abstract] **Objective** To explore the efficacy and safety of conversion therapy for advanced hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) with macrovascular invasion. **Methods** A total of 149 patients with advanced HCC with macrovascular invasion who were treated at our hospital from Jul. 2019 to Jun. 2021 were enrolled. All patients received systemic therapy combined with local therapy, and were assigned to conversion therapy group ($n=42$) and non-conversion therapy group ($n=107$) according to whether they ultimately underwent surgical treatment. The long-term prognosis and adverse reactions of these patients after conversion therapy were analyzed. **Results** The median event-free survival of 149 patients was 15.5 months, and the median overall survival had not been reached. The median event-free survival in the conversion therapy and non-conversion therapy groups were 19.8 months and 10.7 months, respectively, with the median overall survival being not reached and 28.2 months, respectively. Multifactor Cox regression analysis showed that conversion therapy was a protective factor for overall survival (hazard ratio [HR] = 0.125, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.016-0.966), but not for event-free survival. The 1-year and 2-year overall survival rates of the conversion therapy and non-conversion therapy groups were 100.0%, 96.4% and 72.1%, 53.4%, respectively, and the difference in survival curves between the 2 groups was statistically significant ($P=0.003$). The 1-year and 2-year event-free survival rates were 77.5%, 33.8% and 47.3%, 31.5%, respectively.

[收稿日期] 2024-06-19 [接受日期] 2024-12-27

[基金项目] 上海市科学技术委员会探索者计划(21TS1400500),上海市卫生健康委员会科研项目(20234Y0151),海军军医大学(第二军医大学)第三附属医院腾飞工程人才计划(TF2024XSYJ04)。Supported by Explorer Program of Science and Technology Commission of Shanghai Municipality (21TS1400500), Scientific Research Project of Shanghai Municipal Health Commission (20234Y0151), and Tengfei Engineering Talent Program of The Third Affiliated Hospital of Naval Medical University (Second Military Medical University) (TF2024XSYJ04).

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There was no significant difference in survival curves between the 2 groups ($P=0.070$). The differences of the overall incidences of targeted and immunotherapy-related adverse reactions in the conversion therapy group and non-conversion therapy group (66.7% [28/42] vs 72.0% [77/107], $P=0.524$) and the incidences of grade III to IV adverse reactions (23.8% [10/42] vs 27.1% [29/107], $P=0.681$), were not statistically significant. **Conclusion** For patients with advanced HCC with macrovascular invasion, conversion therapy can significantly improve the prognosis without serious adverse reactions.

[**Key words**] liver neoplasms; hepatocellular carcinoma; macrovascular invasion; conversion therapy; prognosis; adverse reaction

[**Citation**] LIU J, WANG K, XIA Y, et al. Efficacy of conversion therapy for advanced hepatocellular carcinoma patients with macrovascular invasion[J]. Acad J Naval Med Univ, 2025, 46(2): 198-205. DOI: 10.16781/j.CN31-2187/R.20240437.

原发性肝癌是全球常见的恶性肿瘤之一,2018年新发病人数的所有恶性肿瘤中排名第七^[1]。肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)是最常见的原发性肝癌类型,占原发性肝癌的70%以上^[2]。研究表明,有一半以上的HCC患者在初次就诊时已处于晚期^[3]。晚期HCC患者包括伴有大血管侵犯或肝外转移者,临床分期为巴塞罗那临床肝癌(Barcelona clinic liver cancer, BCLC)分期C期^[4]。BCLC分期C期HCC可分为远处转移和大血管侵犯2种类型。而中国肝癌分期(China liver cancer staging, CNLC)在结合我国国情的基础上,对伴大血管侵犯的HCC患者进行单独分期,将这类患者归为CNLC III a期^[5],这类患者由于没有手术机会,预后往往较差,生存时间仅为2.7~4.0个月^[6]。如何改善这类患者的预后是临床研究的难点和重点。随着靶向治疗和免疫治疗的应用,HCC的预后得到了显著改善^[7-8],部分患者在转化治疗后有了进行根治性手术的机会^[9]。本研究回顾性选择149例于我院就诊的伴有大血管侵犯的晚期HCC患者,探索转化治疗对其预后的影响,并评估该疗法的安全性。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象 回顾性分析2019年7月至2021年6月于我院接受治疗的149例伴有大血管侵犯的晚期HCC患者的临床资料。本研究获得我院伦理委员会审批(B2022-195R)。纳入标准:(1)年龄为18~75岁;(2)根据美国肝病研究协会对HCC的诊断标准,通过病理评估或非侵入性评估确诊为HCC^[10];(3)伴有大血管侵犯(CNLC III a期);(4)Child-Pugh肝功能分级A级或B级7分;(5)美国东部肿瘤协作组(Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, ECOG)评分为0~2分;(6)肿瘤负荷(肿瘤体积占全肝体积比例) $<50\%$ 且肝

肿瘤数量 <10 个;(7)评估标准采用实体肿瘤疗效评价标准(response evaluation criteria in solid tumors, version 1.1; RECIST 1.1)^[11];(8)临床病理资料和随访资料完整;(9)于我院就诊时接受靶向免疫治疗。排除标准:(1)患者总体情况较差,不能耐受局部和全身治疗;(2)病理诊断为混合型HCC和肝内胆管细胞癌或其他非HCC恶性肿瘤;(3)伴有远处转移(CNLC分期III b期);(4)过去或同时患有其他恶性肿瘤;(5)有器官移植病史;(6)肝内病灶无法测量;(7)全身治疗和局部治疗的间隔时间超过2个月。

1.2 术前检查及局部、系统、手术治疗 入院后行血常规、肝肾功能、凝血功能、肿瘤标志物、肝炎标志物、血型、心电图、肺功能、胃镜、胸部CT、腹部超声和肝脏MRI等全面检查,以评估患者的一般状况。

(1)局部疗法:包括肝动脉插管化疗栓塞术(transcatheter arterial chemoembolization, TACE)和肝动脉灌注化疗(hepatic artery infusion chemotherapy, HAIC)。TACE为通过血管造影确定肿瘤供血动脉,将化疗药物和碘油注入动脉^[12];HAIC为将微导管插入患者肝动脉后,把化疗药物经导管灌注。根据体表面积计算化疗药物的剂量:奥沙利铂,130 mg/m²,第1天灌注0~2 h;亚叶酸钙,400 mg/m²,第1天灌注2~3 h;氟尿嘧啶,第1天400 mg/m²灌注3 h,第2天2 400 mg/m²灌注24 h。HAIC药物灌注结束后,取出动脉内留置的微导管^[13]。

(2)系统治疗:晚期HCC患者首先给予一线靶向药物(索拉非尼0.4 g/次,2次/d;仑伐替尼8 mg/次或12 mg/次,1次/d;口服),疗效不佳或肿瘤进展的患者改为二线治疗(瑞格非尼80 mg/次或120 mg/次,1次/d,连续服用21 d停药7 d)。免疫治疗为抗程序性死亡受体1治疗,包括帕博利珠单抗(200 mg+100 mL生理盐水,静脉滴注,

21 d/次)、信迪利单抗(200 mg+100 mL生理盐水,静脉滴注,21 d/次)、替雷利珠单抗(200 mg+100 mL生理盐水,静脉滴注,21 d/次)。

(3) 手术治疗:患者在接受局部加系统治疗后,评估是否符合手术切除标准。切除标准:①根据RECIST 1.1标准,对肝内病变进行至少2个月的评估,以确定是否为完全缓解、部分缓解或疾病稳定^[14];②血管癌栓在技术上可切除;③有足够的残余肝脏体积;④术前评估可以达到R0切除;⑤无其他手术禁忌证。

1.3 随访、肿瘤评估和研究终点 在局部和系统治疗期间,每8周(±2周)进行1次复查和评估^[15]。复查项目包括血常规、肝肾功能、肿瘤标志物、影像学检查(腹部超声、肝脏MRI或CT),评估标准为RECIST 1.1标准。对肿瘤进展或无法耐受系统治疗的患者,更换其他系统治疗方案。对于评估达到手术切除标准并且倾向于手术治疗的患者行手术治疗;评估抗肿瘤疗效较好但尚未达到手术切除标准的患者,或患者不愿接受手术治疗时,则继续之前的系统治疗方案,并且每2个月返回医院进行1次复查和肿瘤评估。对于接受手术治疗的患者,手术治疗后每2~3个月进行1次复查,以评估肿瘤复发情况。肿瘤复发的患者根据复发情况接受再次手术、消融或TACE等治疗。

总生存期(overall survival, OS)是本研究的主要终点,OS定义为从第1次治疗到患者死亡或失访的日期。无事件生存期(event-free survival, EFS)和不良反应事件、术后不良反应是本研究的次要终点,EFS定义为从第1次治疗到肿瘤复发(手术组)、肿瘤进展(非手术组)或患者死亡、失访的日期;根据美国国家癌症研究所不良事件通用术语标准4.0版对不良事件进行分级^[16];术后不良反应根据Clavien-Dindo标准进行评定^[17]。随访截止日期为2022年3月。

1.4 统计学处理 所有数据均使用SPSS 19软件进行分析。连续型变量和分类变量分别采用中位数(下四分位数,上四分位数)和例数(百分数)进行描述,两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验、Mann-Whitney U 检验、 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法。采用Kaplan-Meier法绘制生存曲线。采用Cox回归模型分析OS和EFS的危险因素。检验水准(α)为0.05。

2 结果

2.1 患者基本特征 共入组149例伴有大血管侵犯的晚期HCC患者,根据是否接受手术治疗分为转化治疗组($n=42$)和非转化治疗组($n=107$)。两组患者在性别、年龄、ECOG评分、HBV表面抗原、HBV DNA水平、总胆红素水平、丙氨酸转氨酶水平、凝血酶原时间、甲胎蛋白水平、异常凝血酶原水平、肿瘤大小、Ⅲ型门静脉癌栓等方面的差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。与非转化治疗组相比,转化治疗组接受抗病毒治疗的患者比例、白蛋白水平和客观缓解率较高,而多发性肿瘤患者的比例较低(均 $P<0.05$)。见表1。

2.2 患者的OS和EFS 149例患者的中位OS尚未达到,中位EFS为15.5个月,1、2、3年的总生存率和无事件生存率分别为81.0%、65.0%、57.0%和57.0%、34.0%、16.0%。OS的单因素Cox回归分析结果(表2)显示,抗病毒治疗($HR=0.483$, 95% CI 0.254~0.918)、总胆红素 $>17.1 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ($HR=2.198$, 95% CI 1.195~4.041)、转化治疗($HR=0.048$, 95% CI 0.007~0.347)、肿瘤多发($HR=3.533$, 95% CI 1.899~6.575)、Ⅲ型门静脉癌栓($HR=2.857$, 95% CI 1.516~5.384)和未达到客观缓解($HR=6.685$, 95% CI 2.607~17.141)是OS的影响因素。将单因素分析中有统计学意义的变量纳入多因素Cox回归分析,结果显示,Ⅲ型门静脉癌栓($HR=2.529$, 95% CI 1.328~4.817)、未达到客观缓解($HR=4.543$, 95% CI 1.729~11.937)是OS的独立危险因素,而转化治疗($HR=0.125$, 95% CI 0.016~0.966)是OS的保护因素(表3)。转化治疗组和非转化治疗组的中位OS分别为尚未达到和28.2个月,1、2年总生存率分别为100.0%、96.4%和72.1%、53.4%,两组生存曲线差异有统计学意义($P=0.003$,图1A)。

EFS的单因素Cox回归分析结果(表2)显示,肿瘤多发($HR=1.895$, 95% CI 1.162~3.091)、Ⅲ型门静脉癌栓($HR=2.250$, 95% CI 1.426~3.548)和未达到客观缓解($HR=2.592$, 95% CI 1.647~4.080)是EFS的影响因素。将单因素分析中有统计学意义的变量纳入多因素Cox回归分析,结果显示,Ⅲ型门静脉癌栓($HR=1.998$, 95% CI 1.250~3.191)和未达到客观缓解($HR=2.471$, 95% CI 1.573~3.881)

是EFS的独立危险因素(表3)。转化治疗组和非转化治疗组的中位EFS分别为19.8和10.7个月,1、2年无事件生存率分别为77.5%、33.8%和47.3%、31.5%,两组生存曲线差异无统计学意义($P=0.070$,图1B)。

表1 伴有大血管侵犯的晚期HCC患者的临床特征

Tab 1 Clinical characteristics of advanced HCC patients with macrovascular invasion

| Characteristic | Total $N=149$ | Conversion therapy group $N=42$ | Non-conversion therapy group $N=107$ | P value |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Age/year, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ | 52.0 (45.5, 58.5) | 52.0 (43.8, 57.5) | 52.0 (46.0, 59.0) | 0.615 |
| Gender, n (%) | | | | 1.000 |
| Female | 17 (11.4) | 5 (11.9) | 12 (11.2) | |
| Male | 132 (88.6) | 37 (88.1) | 95 (88.8) | |
| ECOG score, n (%) | | | | 1.000 |
| 0-1 | 144 (96.6) | 41 (97.6) | 103 (96.3) | |
| 2-3 | 5 (3.4) | 1 (2.4) | 4 (3.7) | |
| HBsAg, n (%) | | | | 0.157 |
| Negative | 12 (8.1) | 6 (14.3) | 6 (5.6) | |
| Positive | 137 (91.9) | 36 (85.7) | 101 (94.4) | |
| HBV-DNA, n (%) | | | | 0.797 |
| $\leq 2\,000\text{ IU}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ | 72 (48.3) | 21 (50.0) | 51 (47.7) | |
| $> 2\,000\text{ IU}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ | 77 (51.7) | 21 (50.0) | 56 (52.3) | |
| Antiviral therapy, n (%) | | | | 0.019 |
| No | 76 (51.0) | 15 (35.7) | 61 (57.0) | |
| Yes | 73 (49.0) | 27 (64.3) | 46 (43.0) | |
| TBil/ $(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ | 14.7 (11.4, 20.6) | 14.1 (11.6, 18.9) | 15.5 (11.3, 21.5) | 0.277 |
| Albumin/ $(\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ | 39.0 (36.8, 42.4) | 40.4 (37.9, 44.0) | 38.6 (36.3, 42.0) | 0.019 |
| ALT/ $(\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ | 36.0 (24.2, 54.5) | 36.9 (22.6, 60.7) | 35.0 (25.0, 54.0) | 0.918 |
| PT/s, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ | 12.3 (11.7, 13.2) | 12.0 (11.4, 13.1) | 12.4 (11.8, 13.2) | 0.228 |
| AFP, n (%) | | | | 0.378 |
| $\leq 400\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ | 73 (49.0) | 23 (54.8) | 50 (46.7) | |
| $> 400\ \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ | 76 (51.0) | 19 (45.2) | 57 (53.3) | |
| PIVKA II, n (%) | | | | 0.078 |
| $\leq 100\ \text{mAU}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ | 26 (17.4) | 11 (26.2) | 15 (14.0) | |
| $> 100\ \text{mAU}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$ | 123 (82.6) | 31 (73.8) | 92 (86.0) | |
| Tumor maximum diameter/cm, $M(Q_L, Q_U)$ | 9.5 (6.9, 11.9) | 8.6 (6.0, 12.0) | 9.5 (7.3, 11.9) | 0.918 |
| Tumor number, n (%) | | | | 0.006 |
| Single | 43 (28.9) | 19 (45.2) | 24 (22.4) | |
| Multiple | 106 (71.1) | 23 (54.8) | 83 (77.6) | |
| PVTT, n (%) | | | | 0.219 |
| Type I / II | 118 (79.2) | 36 (85.7) | 82 (76.6) | |
| Type III | 31 (20.8) | 6 (14.3) | 25 (23.4) | |
| ORR, n (%) | | | | < 0.001 |
| No | 95 (63.8) | 13 (31.0) | 82 (76.6) | |
| Yes | 54 (36.2) | 29 (69.0) | 25 (23.4) | |
| R0 resection margin, n (%) | | | | |
| No | | 0 | | |
| Yes | | 42 (100.0) | | |

HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma; ECOG: Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; HBsAg: Hepatitis B surface antigen; HBV: Hepatitis B virus; TBil: Total bilirubin; ALT: Alanine transaminase; PT: Prothrombin time; AFP: Alpha fetoprotein; PIVKA II: Protein induced by vitamin K absence or antagonist- II; PVTT: Portal vein tumor thrombus; ORR: Objective response rate; $M(Q_L, Q_U)$: Median (lower quartile, upper quartile).

表 2 伴有大血管侵犯的晚期 HCC 患者预后的单因素 Cox 回归分析

Tab 2 Univariable Cox regression analysis of prognosis in advanced HCC patients with macrovascular invasion

| Variable | OS | | EFS | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|----------------------|
| | P value | HR (95% CI) | P value | HR (95% CI) |
| Age (>60 years vs ≤60 years) | 0.980 | 1.009 (0.483, 2.111) | 0.610 | 0.875 (0.523, 1.464) |
| Gender (male vs female) | 0.928 | 1.044 (0.410, 2.659) | 0.145 | 1.716 (0.830, 3.546) |
| ECOG score (2-3 vs 0-1) | 0.873 | 1.123 (0.269, 4.698) | 0.978 | 1.015 (0.370, 2.785) |
| HbsAg (positive vs negative) | 0.412 | 1.814 (0.438, 7.516) | 0.613 | 1.221 (0.563, 2.646) |
| HBV-DNA (>2 000 IU·mL ⁻¹ vs ≤2 000 IU·mL ⁻¹) | 0.696 | 1.129 (0.613, 2.079) | 0.680 | 0.918 (0.609, 1.382) |
| Antiviral therapy (yes vs no) | 0.026 | 0.483 (0.254, 0.918) | 0.744 | 1.070 (0.712, 1.608) |
| TBil (>17.1 μmol·L ⁻¹ vs ≤17.1 μmol·L ⁻¹) | 0.011 | 2.198 (1.195, 4.041) | 0.149 | 1.362 (0.895, 2.074) |
| Albumin (>35 g·L ⁻¹ vs ≤35 g·L ⁻¹) | 0.349 | 0.691 (0.319, 1.497) | 0.403 | 1.296 (0.706, 2.379) |
| ALT (>40 U·L ⁻¹ vs ≤40 U·L ⁻¹) | 0.319 | 0.725 (0.386, 1.364) | 0.597 | 0.894 (0.592, 1.352) |
| PT (>12 s vs ≤12 s) | 0.080 | 1.760 (0.935, 3.313) | 0.247 | 1.303 (0.832, 2.041) |
| AFP (>400 μg·L ⁻¹ vs ≤400 μg·L ⁻¹) | 0.252 | 1.430 (0.776, 2.636) | 0.199 | 1.307 (0.869, 1.968) |
| PIVKA II (>100 mAU·mL ⁻¹ vs ≤100 mAU·mL ⁻¹) | 0.076 | 26.422 (0.708, 985.978) | 0.483 | 1.235 (0.685, 2.227) |
| Conversion therapy (yes vs no) | 0.003 | 0.048 (0.007, 0.347) | 0.070 | 0.656 (0.416, 1.034) |
| Cirrhosis (yes vs no) | 0.378 | 1.315 (0.715, 2.417) | 0.189 | 1.318 (0.873, 1.991) |
| Tumor diameter (>5 cm vs ≤5 cm) | 0.307 | 0.636 (0.267, 1.515) | 0.625 | 0.854 (0.453, 1.610) |
| Tumor number (multiple vs single) | <0.001 | 3.533 (1.899, 6.575) | 0.010 | 1.895 (1.162, 3.091) |
| PVTT (type III vs type I / II) | <0.001 | 2.857 (1.516, 5.384) | <0.001 | 2.250 (1.426, 3.548) |
| Objective response (no vs yes) | <0.001 | 6.685 (2.607, 17.141) | <0.001 | 2.592 (1.647, 4.080) |

HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma; OS: Overall survival; EFS: Event-free survival; HR: Hazard ratio; CI: Confidence interval; ECOG: Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; HbsAg: Hepatitis B surface antigen; HBV: Hepatitis B virus; TBil: Total bilirubin; ALT: Alanine transaminase; PT: Prothrombin time; AFP: Alpha fetoprotein; PIVKA II: Protein induced by vitamin K absence or antagonist- II; PVTT: Portal vein tumor thrombus.

表 3 伴有大血管侵犯的晚期 HCC 患者预后的多因素 Cox 回归分析

Tab 3 Multivariable Cox regression analysis of prognosis in advanced HCC patients with macrovascular invasion

| Variable | OS | | EFS | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|----------------------|
| | P value | HR (95% CI) | P value | HR (95% CI) |
| TBil (>17.1 μmol·L ⁻¹ vs ≤17.1 μmol·L ⁻¹) | 0.071 | 1.799 (0.950, 3.408) | | |
| PVTT (type III vs type I / II) | 0.005 | 2.529 (1.328, 4.817) | 0.004 | 1.998 (1.250, 3.191) |
| Conversion therapy (yes vs no) | 0.046 | 0.125 (0.016, 0.966) | | |
| Tumor number (multiple vs single) | 0.284 | 1.641 (0.663, 4.059) | 0.094 | 1.535 (0.929, 2.537) |
| Objective response (no vs yes) | 0.002 | 4.543 (1.729, 11.937) | <0.001 | 2.471 (1.573, 3.881) |

HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma; OS: Overall survival; EFS: Event-free survival; HR: Hazard ratio; CI: Confidence interval; TBil: Total bilirubin; PVTT: Portal vein tumor thrombus.

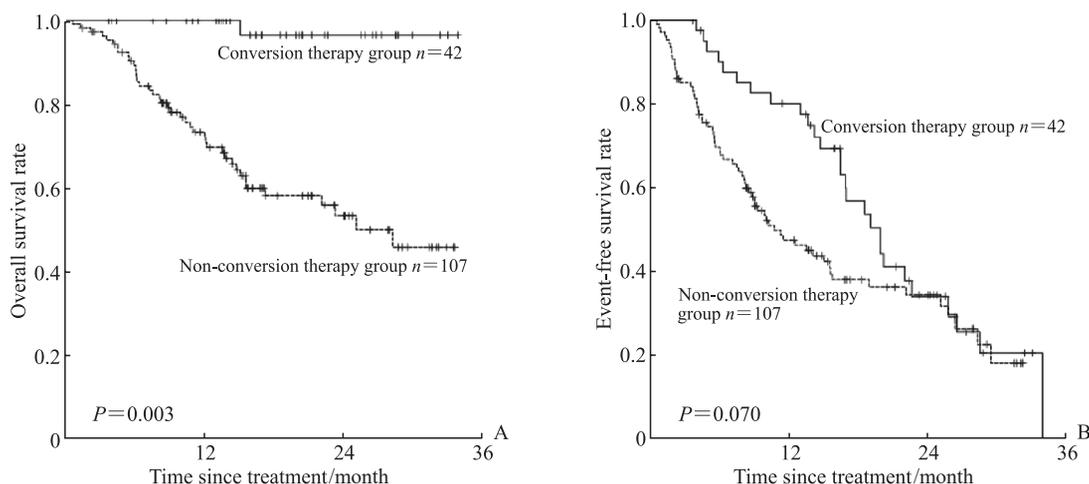


图 1 伴有大血管侵犯的晚期 HCC 患者总生存和无事件生存曲线

Fig 1 Overall survival and event-free survival curves of advanced HCC patients with macrovascular invasion

A: Overall survival curve; B: Event-free survival curve. HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma.

2.3 患者的不良反应 149例患者靶向和免疫治疗相关不良反应的发生率为70.5% (105/149),发生率最高的3种不良反应依次是转氨酶升高、高血压和总胆红素升高。转化治疗组和非转化治疗组的不良反应发生率分别为66.7% (28/42)和72.0% (77/107),差异无统计学意义 ($P=0.524$)。转化治疗组和非转化治疗组Ⅲ~Ⅳ级不良反应的发

生率分别为23.8% (10/42)和27.1% (29/107),差异亦无统计学意义 ($P=0.681$)。发生率最高的3种Ⅲ~Ⅳ级不良反应依次是转氨酶升高、高血压和手足皮肤反应。转化治疗组术后不良反应发生率为21.4% (9/42),其中肝功能损伤、发热、胸腔积液/腹水是发生率较高的3种不良反应,术后没有出现Ⅲ~Ⅳ级不良反应。见表4。

表4 伴有大血管侵犯的晚期HCC患者治疗相关不良事件的发生情况

Tab 4 Incidence of treatment-related adverse events in advanced HCC patients with macrovascular invasion

| Adverse event | n (%) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | All grade | | | Ⅲ - Ⅳ grade | | |
| | Total N=149 | Conversion therapy group N=42 | Non-conversion therapy group N=107 | Total N=149 | Conversion therapy group N=42 | Non-conversion therapy group N=107 |
| Target immunotherapy relevance | | | | | | |
| All | 105 (70.5) | 28 (66.7) | 77 (72.0) | 39 (26.2) | 10 (23.8) | 29 (27.1) |
| Hypertension | 75 (50.3) | 19 (45.2) | 56 (52.3) | 11 (7.4) | 3 (7.1) | 8 (7.5) |
| Hand-foot skin reaction | 48 (32.2) | 15 (35.7) | 33 (30.8) | 9 (6.0) | 2 (4.8) | 7 (6.5) |
| Diarrhea | 12 (8.1) | 3 (7.1) | 9 (8.4) | 2 (1.3) | 0 | 2 (1.9) |
| Fatigue | 22 (14.8) | 6 (14.3) | 16 (15.0) | 1 (0.7) | 0 | 1 (0.9) |
| Increased ALT/AST | 121 (81.2) | 31 (73.8) | 90 (84.1) | 12 (8.1) | 4 (9.5) | 8 (7.5) |
| Increased TBil | 74 (49.7) | 21 (50.0) | 53 (49.5) | 6 (4.0) | 2 (4.8) | 4 (3.7) |
| Weight loss | 25 (16.8) | 6 (14.3) | 19 (17.8) | 1 (0.7) | 0 | 1 (0.9) |
| Thrombocytopenia | 22 (14.8) | 6 (14.3) | 16 (15.0) | 4 (2.7) | 1 (2.4) | 3 (2.8) |
| Others | 9 (6.0) | 2 (4.8) | 7 (6.5) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hepatectomy relevance | | | | | | |
| All | | 9 (21.4) | | | | |
| Fever (>38.5 °C for >3 d) | | 3 (7.1) | | | | |
| Pleural effusion/ascites | | 2 (4.8) | | | | |
| Liver function injury | | 4 (9.5) | | | | |
| Pneumonia | | 1 (2.4) | | | | |
| Nausea and vomiting | | 1 (2.4) | | | | |
| Others | | 1 (2.4) | | | | |

HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma; ALT: Alanine transaminase; AST: Aspartate transaminase; TBil: Total bilirubin.

3 讨论

研究报道,伴有大血管侵犯的HCC患者预后较差^[18]。BCLC分期将伴有大血管侵犯的HCC定义为BCLC分期C期,CNLC分期将这类患者归为Ⅲa期。这类患者常见的治疗方式包括系统治疗、介入治疗等非手术治疗^[19-21]。随着系统治疗的研究进展,晚期HCC患者的预后有了明显的改善。部分原先不能手术的患者转化降期成为可以手术治疗的^[22]。但是,目前并没有专门研究伴有大血管侵犯的晚期HCC的转化治疗研究,转化降期后是手术治疗还是非手术治疗仍然没有定论。

本研究是关于伴有大血管侵犯的晚期HCC转化治疗的研究,共纳入了我院149例伴有大血管侵

犯的晚期HCC患者,研究结果显示,149例患者的中位EFS为15.5个月,中位OS尚未达到。但由于非转化治疗组的中位OS为28.2个月,因此推测转化治疗组的最终中位OS大于28.2个月,明显优于既往研究报道的晚期HCC患者非手术治疗的预后^[23],也优于直接接受手术的伴有大血管侵犯的HCC患者的预后^[24]。这可能得益于这部分患者在转化治疗后可以获得较高的R0切除率,本研究报告的R0切除率为100%,明显高于既往报道的68%的R0切除率^[24]。但本研究也观察到,本研究中患者的预后不如既往部分转化治疗研究^[25]的报道结果,这一差异可能归因于纳入患者的肿瘤分期不同,本研究专注于伴有大血管侵犯的晚期HCC患者(BCLC分期C期或CNLC分期Ⅲa期患者),

而既往研究则涵盖了中晚期 HCC 患者,包括 BCLC 分期 B、C 期或 CNLC 分期 II a~III a 期的患者。

本研究进一步分析显示,转化治疗与非转化治疗组 1、2 年的总生存率分别为 100.0%、96.4% 与 72.1%、53.4%,两组 OS 差异有统计学意义 ($P=0.003$);无事件生存率分别为 77.5%、33.8% 与 47.3%、31.5%,两组 EFS 差异无统计学意义 ($P=0.070$),结果表明对于伴有大血管侵犯的晚期 HCC 患者,虽然手术不能改善患者的 EFS,但是可以改善患者的 OS。这可能是由于这类患者转化后接受手术治疗可以降低肿瘤负荷,也可能是由于手术可以改变患者的肿瘤复发模式、肿瘤进展模式,进而改善患者的 OS^[22]。此外,尽管本研究未得出转化治疗可以改善 EFS 的结论,但两组患者的 EFS 差异接近有统计学意义 ($P=0.070$),有待扩大样本量进一步验证。

同时,本研究观察到伴有大血管侵犯的晚期 HCC 患者即使接受转化后手术治疗,肿瘤复发仍然很常见,这与既往研究结果^[26]一致。这说明对于成功转化降期后接受手术切除的晚期 HCC 患者,术后辅助治疗仍然十分必要,术后可接受辅助性 TACE 或靶向免疫治疗等来降低患者的术后复发率,改善患者的长期预后^[27-28]。除了预后方面的考虑,转化降期后是否手术的重要因素是手术风险和术后不良反应的评估结果。本研究结果显示,42 例转化治疗的患者术后不良反应发生率为 21.4%,并未明显高于既往接受直接手术治疗患者的不良反应发生率^[29]。此外,42 例患者术后并没有出现 III~IV 级严重的不良反应,说明对于转化治疗患者,转化治疗前经过规范的停药间隔和仔细评估后,系统治疗并不会明显增加手术患者的术后不良反应的发生风险和严重程度。

综上所述,对于伴有大血管侵犯的晚期 HCC 患者,转化治疗可以改善患者的预后,并且不会导致严重的不良反应。本研究的局限性在于是一项回顾性研究,研究结果仍需要大样本前瞻性研究进一步验证。

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[本文编辑] 杨亚红