

晚期肾癌系统治疗现状与进展

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【摘 要】肾癌是泌尿系统常见的恶性肿瘤,起病隐匿,进展迅速。晚期肾癌预后差,主要依靠系统治疗。现行系统治疗方案主要为靶向治疗和免疫治疗。而新型靶向药物、靶向免疫联合新方案、HIF-2 α 抑制剂、益生菌联合治疗等为晚期肾癌系统治疗提供了更多可能。本文总结了近年来晚期肾癌系统治疗的现状及进展,以期为临床治疗提供借鉴。

【关键词】肾细胞癌; 系统性治疗; 靶向治疗; 免疫治疗

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Advances in systemic therapy of advanced renal cell carcinoma

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【Abstract】 Renal cell carcinoma is a common type of urinary cancer with insidious onset and rapid progression. Advanced renal cell carcinoma has poor prognosis and primarily depends on systemic therapy which mainly composed of targeted therapy and immunotherapy. Recently, new targeted drugs, immuno-targeted combination therapy, HIF-2 α inhibitors, and probiotic combination therapy provide more possible options for the treatment. In this review, we gave an overview of the advances in systemic therapy of advanced renal cell carcinoma, aiming to help make clinical decisions.

【Key words】 Renal cell carcinoma; Systemic therapy; Targeted therapy; Immunotherapy

肾癌又称肾细胞癌(renal cell carcinoma, RCC),是泌尿系统常见的恶性肿瘤^[1],发病率占所有肿瘤的2%~3%^[2]。肾癌具有起病隐匿,恶性度高,进展迅速等特点。早期肾癌一般无明显症状,难以发现,20%~30%的新发患者初诊时就已出现转移^[3],而近30%患者术后出现复发转移^[4]。晚期转移性肾癌预后较差,总体5年生存率不足20%^[5]。这类患者常缺乏手术指征,系统治疗成为其主要的治疗方案。本文就近年来晚期肾癌系统治疗的现状及进展作一综述,为肾癌临床治疗提供依据和参考。

1 晚期肾癌系统治疗现状

肾癌具有多重耐药基因,对传统放化疗并不敏感。细胞毒性化疗药物不推荐在晚期转移性肾癌患者中使用,但可用于集合管癌及髓样癌的治疗^[6]。在靶向药物问世以前,晚期肾癌主要依赖白细胞介素2(IL-2)和干扰素(IFN- α)为主的细胞因子药物作为一线治疗方案。一些临床数据提示IL-2与IFN- α 对晚期肾癌存在一定疗效,总体有效率为15%~25%^[7-8]。同化疗相似,细胞因子药物也存在疗效欠佳且毒副反应大的问题。随着2004年起以

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贝伐单抗和舒尼替尼为首的靶向治疗药物上市, 2015年后以纳武利尤单抗及伊匹木单抗代表的免疫检查点抑制剂(immune checkpoint blockade, ICB)兴起, 大量临床研究证实靶向药物联合ICB的治疗方案能显著提升基于国际转移性肾细胞癌联合数据库评分(International Metastatic Renal Cell Carcinoma Database Consortium, IMDC)的各风险分级晚期肾癌患者的客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR), 延长无进展生存期(progression free survival, PFS)、无病生存期(disease free survival, DFS)、总生存期(overall survival, OS)及缓解持续时间(duration of response, DOR)等指标, 同时安全性可控, 自此晚期肾癌的系统治疗进入新时代。

2 晚期肾癌系统治疗新进展

2.1 靶向治疗

在散发性肾透明细胞癌(clear cell renal cell carcinoma, ccRCC)中, VHL基因失活导致缺氧诱导因子(hypoxia-inducible factor, HIF)累积, 引起了血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)和血小板衍生生长因子(platelet derived growth factor, PDGF)过表达, 进而促进肿瘤内新生血管的生成^[9-10]。基于此机制通路开发出了一系列肿瘤靶向治疗药物。目前用于晚期肾癌治疗的靶向药物主要分为两大类, 一类是酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI), 如舒尼替尼、培唑帕尼、阿昔替尼、卡博替尼等; 另一类是哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白(mammalian target of rapamycin, mTOR)抑制剂, 如依维莫司和替西罗莫司。上述药物对ccRCC患者的临床疗效已被广泛证实^[11-16]。

仑伐替尼(Lenvatinib)是一种口服多靶点TKI, 同时对VEGF受体、PDGF受体、成纤维细胞生长因子受体(fibroblast growth factor receptor, FGFR)、RET基因和干细胞因子受体KIT具有抑制作用。在一项随机多中心II期临床试验中仑伐替尼联合依维莫司或仑伐替尼单药治疗晚期肾癌相比于依维莫司单药组均显示出更好的中位PFS获益^[17]。

替沃扎尼(Tivozanib)作为一种新型VEGFR1、VEGFR2和VEGFR3选择性TKI, 在两项晚期肾癌患者的III期临床试验中对比索拉非尼都显示出更长的中位PFS^[18-19]。

伏罗尼布是一种新型高效TKI, 一项多中心双盲III期研究CONCEPT发现伏罗尼布联合依维莫司用于既往TKI治疗失败的晚期RCC在ORR和PFS

获益上较依维莫司单药更好^[20]。

针对晚期非透明肾细胞癌(non-clear cell renal cell carcinoma, nccRCC)的研究相对较少。过往一些临床试验显示多数靶向治疗药物对nccRCC的疗效均劣于ccRCC^[21-24]。II期临床试验SWOG PAPMET发现卡博替尼治疗晚期乳头状肾细胞癌(papillary renal cell carcinoma, pRCC)相较于舒尼替尼中位PFS更长^[25]。另一项III期临床研究SAVOIR的结果表明赛沃替尼对照舒尼替尼治疗MET驱动的晚期pRCC在PFS、OS、ORR上具有一定优势, 同时3/4级治疗相关不良反应(treatment related adverse reactions, TRAEs)发生率更低^[26]。

2.2 免疫治疗

ICB通过靶向阻断细胞程序性死亡蛋白1(programmed cell death protein, PD-1)、细胞程序性死亡配体1(programmed cell death-ligand 1, PD-L1)及细胞毒性T淋巴细胞相关蛋白4(cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4, CTLA-4)恢复肿瘤特异性T细胞免疫。单一ICB治疗已成为晚期肾癌的二线和三线治疗方案。CheckMate025研究结果显示对于TKI难治性晚期肾癌患者, 纳武利尤单抗较依维莫司治疗的中位OS和ORR明显改善, 且3/4级TRAEs更低, 但在中位PFS上两组无明显差异^[27-28]; 在另一项单臂II期临床试验KEYNOTE-427中, 帕博利珠单抗初治晚期ccRCC患者的ORR为36.4%, 其中PD-L1阳性患者的ORR高达44.2%, 但整体中位PFS仅7.1个月^[29]。上述结果提示ICB单药在晚期ccRCC患者中疗效不够理想, 同时缺乏随机III期临床试验数据, 故不推荐作为一线治疗方案。

近年来, 更多的临床研究聚焦于ICB的联合治疗, 包括ICB联合靶向药物及ICB双药联合治疗等。

CheckMate214是一项随机开放III期临床试验, 对比了纳武利尤单抗联合伊匹木单抗与舒尼替尼治疗晚期ccRCC的疗效和安全性, 结果显示ICB双药联合组展现出更好的疗效, 中位OS和ORR更高^[30]。2021年欧洲肿瘤内科学会(ESMO)公布的5年随访数据表明接受ICB双药治疗患者具有良好的长期临床获益, 尤其对于IMDC中高危患者生存获益更加明显^[31]。最近另一项计量优化研究PRISM发现前述ICB双药治疗中伊匹木单抗每12周给药相对于每3周给药能显著降低3~5级TRAEs发生率且疗效无明显降低^[32]。

KEYNOTE-426试验探究了阿昔替尼联合帕博

利珠单抗在晚期ccRCC患者中的作用,结果表明相较于舒尼替尼,靶免联合治疗疗效更佳^[33];随后公布的42个月随访数据提示靶免联合在IMDC中高危组OS获益更明显^[34];2023年美国临床肿瘤学会(ASCO)会议公布的5年随访结果显示靶免联合治疗在OS、PFS和DOR等方面均优于舒尼替尼^[35]。

CheckMate-9ER是一项纳入未经治疗晚期ccRCC患者的Ⅲ期临床研究,主要观察纳武利尤单抗联合卡博替尼对照舒尼替尼的疗效及安全性指标^[36]。2023年ASCO-GU大会上公布的该研究3年随访数据显示纳武利尤单抗联合卡博替尼组在PFS、OS、ORR、DOR等方面具有明显优势,其中位PFS接近舒尼替尼组的2倍^[37]。

CLEAR是一项对比仑伐替尼联合帕博利珠单抗、仑伐替尼联合依维莫司、舒尼替尼在晚期ccRCC疗效的Ⅲ期临床研究,初期结果显示:仑伐替尼联合帕博利珠单抗疗效明显优于舒尼替尼,中位PFS显著延长,且在不同IMDC风险分级和PD-L1水平患者中均有获益^[38]。2023年ASCO大会公布了该研究的4年随访结果:靶免联合组患者ORR、OS和PFS均有获益,其他指标与先前随访结果相似^[39]。

JAVELIN是一项探究PD-L1抑制剂阿维鲁单抗联合阿昔替尼对比舒尼替尼在晚期ccRCC疗效的Ⅲ期临床研究^[40]。初步和后续随访结果显示阿维鲁单抗联合阿昔替尼的疗效优于舒尼替尼,联合治疗组中位PFS明显改善,尤其在PD-L1阳性患者中获益更加突出^[41]。

COSMIC-313是第一项评估卡博替尼+纳武利尤单抗+伊匹木单抗三药联合方案对照纳武利尤单抗+伊匹木单抗双药联合方案治疗中高危晚期ccRCC的随机Ⅲ期临床试验。结果显示三药联合治疗组的中位PFS明显长于双药联合组,但同时3/4级TRAEs和因TRAEs停药的发生率均高于双药联合组^[42]。2023年ASCO-GU大会公布的IMDC亚组分析结果提示IMDC评分中危患者中三药联合较双药联合的PFS和ORR显著改善,但在高危组中PFS和ORR获益不明显,且OS随访还在进行中^[43]。基于上述研究结果,卡博替尼+纳武利尤单抗+伊匹木单抗三药联合方案的有效性和安全性还需要后续随访数据评估。

RENOTORCH研究为中国首个针对晚期肾癌的Ⅲ期多中心临床研究,旨在评估中国自主研发的PD-1抑制剂特瑞普利单抗联合阿昔替尼治疗IMDC中高危晚期RCC的有效性和安全性。研究结果显

示特瑞普利联合阿昔替尼相对于舒尼替尼具有显著疗效优势,中位PFS分别为18.0个月对9.8个月,ORR为56.7%对30.8%,且IMDC风险分级所有亚组均可获益,OS获益趋势明显,具体中位OS有待后续随访;安全性可控,患者耐受良好^[44]。该研究成功改写了2023年中国临床肿瘤学会(CSCO)肾癌诊疗指南,成为针对IMDC中高危患者的一线治疗方案,填补了我国在晚期肾癌免疫治疗领域的空白。

TiNivo是一项探究替沃扎尼+纳武利尤单抗在晚期RCC中疗效及安全性的Ib/Ⅱ期临床研究,结果显示该靶免联合方案呈现出较好的抗肿瘤效应与可耐受的不良反应特征^[45];后续基于该治疗方案的Ⅲ期临床试验TiNivo-2正在进行中^[46]。

近几年针对晚期nccRCC患者的免疫治疗研究也正在开展,一项开放Ⅱ期临床研究中帕博利珠单抗对晚期nccRCC患者显示出较好的治疗效果^[47]。在免疫联合治疗策略探究中,单臂Ⅱ期临床试验Keynote-B61显示仑伐替尼联合帕博利珠单抗对晚期nccRCC具有良好的治疗潜力,ORR达49%^[48];另一项Ⅱ期临床研究发现卡博替尼联合纳武利尤单抗治疗晚期nccRCC在ORR、PFS和OS方面均获益明显^[49];Ⅱ期研究CALYPSO的结果表明PD-L1抑制剂度伐利尤单抗联合赛沃替尼治疗MET驱动的晚期pRCC具有较高的缓解率且耐受良好^[50]。上述研究数据间接提示在晚期nccRCC中靶免联合或许是优于单靶向和单免疫用药的治疗方案。

2.3 HIF-2 α 抑制剂

前述HIF及下游相关信号激活可促进肿瘤进展,而HIF-2 α 抑制剂可阻断该通路的激活。贝组替芬(Belzutifan)作为第二代小分子HIF-2 α 抑制剂相比于前代具有更好的药理学活性,在VHL综合征中已被报道具有良好的疗效^[51]。而后Choueiri等^[52]开展了一项多中心开放Ⅱ期临床研究来评估贝组替芬联合卡博替尼在免疫治疗失败的晚期ccRCC中的疗效和安全性,结果显示联合治疗表现出良好的抗肿瘤活性,患者ORR为30.8%,在安全性方面29%的患者出现了严重的TRAEs,其中最常见3/4级TRAEs为高血压。此外两项关于贝组替芬联合ICB及TKI治疗晚期肾癌的多中心Ⅲ期临床研究LITESPARK-011和LITESPARK-012正在进行中^[53-54]。综上,贝组替芬为既往ICB耐药的晚期ccRCC患者提供了一种可能的治疗策略,但仍需要后续的随访数据和更大样本量的Ⅲ期临床研究进一步明确疗效。

2.4 益生菌

随着近年来肠道菌群成为研究热点,肠道菌群对机体的代谢调控、免疫调节、抗肿瘤等作用也逐渐为人知晓。研究人员发现了一种产丁酸的厌氧活菌 CBM588 可以影响肿瘤患者对 ICB 的反应性。在一项随机 I 期临床研究中纳武利尤单抗+伊匹木单抗联合 CBM588 可显著增强晚期肾癌患者免疫治疗的疗效,联合活菌组的中位 PFS 及缓解率较单纯免疫双药组明显提升,且在安全性方面无明显差异^[55]。2023 年 ASCO 公布的一项 CBM588 联合卡博替尼+纳武利尤单抗治疗晚期肾癌的随机临床试验也得到了类似的研究结果^[56]。根据上述研究,CBM588 对晚期肾癌患者有很大的治疗潜力,但尚需更大规模的临床研究评估疗效及安全性指标,同时有待进一步阐明益生菌增强抗肿瘤治疗疗效的机制及其对机体肿瘤免疫的调节作用。

3 总结及展望

晚期肾癌预后较差,主要依赖系统治疗。现行治疗策略主要为靶向治疗或靶向免疫联合治疗,这些治疗方案已在多项临床研究中证实其疗效与安全性。随着人工智能、高通量技术、分子生物学等领域的发展,抗肿瘤新靶点与创新药物开发如火如荼,同时诸如减瘤手术、立体定向放疗、消融治疗等联合治疗手段日渐丰富,以及基因测序、肿瘤模型引领的精准治疗兴起,相信未来针对晚期肾癌的系统治疗会有更多的疗效优异、安全性良好的新方案。

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本刊已启用科技期刊学术不端文献检测系统

学术不端行为是指违反学术规范、学术道德的行为,国际上一般用来指捏造数据(fabrication)、篡改数据(falsification)和剽窃(plagiarism)3种行为。为了提高来稿质量,防止抄袭、伪造、剽窃、一稿多投等学术不端行为的发生,本刊已启用“科技期刊学术不端文献检测系统”,对检测出有严重不端行为的稿件,编辑部将一律退稿。

该系统由中国知识资源总库所收录的数千万条中文文献、数百万条英文文献支持。系统将检测的文章与数据库内的文献进行比对,不仅可以检测文献中的文字复制比例,还可以详细列出检测文献中每一段雷同文字的详细出处,准确定位每一段文字的具体位置,并能够给出一个完整的比对报告。因此,希望广大作者在撰写论文时,一定要本着实事求是的科学精神,自觉抵制学术不端行为,引用他人的研究成果务必标引参考文献。本刊希望借助此工具,与广大专家、读者、作者共同遏制学术不端之风,构建公平公正的学术交流平台,营造健康的学术环境。

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