

• 专题研究:肿瘤 •

老年结直肠癌患者术后辅助治疗与个体化治疗研究进展

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[摘要] 随着全球人口老龄化进程加速,老年结直肠癌的疾病负担日益加重。然而,针对该人群的术后辅助治疗长期缺乏充分的循证医学证据。由于老年人独特的生理衰退、高共病负担、错配修复缺陷/微卫星高度不稳定(deficient mismatch repair/microsatellite instability high, dMMR/MSI-H)比例较高以及社会心理因素,治疗决策变得更加复杂。老年综合评估(comprehensive geriatric assessment, CGA)是实现个体化治疗的核心工具。对于体能状态差的患者,节拍化疗有望作为一种不良反应少的维持治疗策略。此外,强化支持治疗(包括骨髓抑制管理、营养支持、抗恶病质药物、结构化运动及肠道菌群移植等)对保障治疗安全性和生活质量至关重要。总之,老年结直肠癌辅助治疗需摒弃单纯依赖年龄的模式,转向以CGA为指导的个体化精准策略,平衡疗效、不良反应及生活质量,并关注免疫治疗、短程化疗和器官保留等新兴方向,未来仍需聚焦老年人群的前瞻性研究。

[关键词] 结直肠癌; 术后辅助治疗; 老年综合评估; 老年患者

[中图分类号] R735.34

[文献标志码] A

[文章编号] 1007-4368(2026)01-31-09

doi: 10.7655/NYDXBNSN250909

Advances in postoperative adjuvant therapy and personalized treatment for elderly patients with colorectal cancer

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[Abstract] With the acceleration of global population aging, the disease burden of colorectal cancer (CRC) in the elderly is escalating. However, postoperative adjuvant therapy for this population suffers from a long-standing lack of robust medical evidence. Due to the unique physiological decline, high comorbidity burden, higher proportion of deficient mismatch repair/microsatellite instability-high (dMMR/MSI-H) and social psychological factors of the elderly, treatment decisions have become more complicated. Comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) serves as the core tool for achieving individualized treatment for the elderly CRC patients. For patients with poor physical condition, metronomic chemotherapy holds promise as a maintenance strategy with few side effects. Furthermore, intensified supportive treatment (encompassing management of bone marrow suppression, nutritional support, anti-cachexia drugs, structured exercise programs, and fecal microbiota transplantation) is crucial for ensuring treatment safety and life quality of patients. In summary, managing adjuvant therapy for elderly CRC patients must abandon the age-dependent model and shift towards individualized, precision strategies guided by CGA, balancing efficacy, side effects, and quality of life. Emerging directions such as immunotherapy, short-course chemotherapy, and organ preservation warrant attention. Future research should prioritize prospective studies specifically focused on the elderly population.

[Key words] colorectal cancer; postoperative adjuvant therapy; comprehensive geriatric assessment; elderly patients

[J Nanjing Med Univ, 2026, 46(01): 31-38, 46]

[基金项目] 常州市第十一批科技计划项目(CJ20243019);
常州市卫健委科技项目(QN202320);常州医学中心项目
(CZKYCMCC202307)

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全球人口老龄化进程的加速,显著增加了老年人群的结直肠癌(colorectal cancer, CRC)疾病负担。据国际癌症研究署(International Agency for Research on Cancer, IARC)数据,2022年全球新发CRC病例约192万例,死亡约90.4万例^[1],50岁以上患者占新发

病例的60%以上。中国作为老龄化速度最快的国家之一,2022年CRC新发病例约51.7万例,75岁以上患者占比近30%^[2]。伴随老龄化加剧,我国CRC发病率与病死率持续攀升,疾病负担日益沉重,防控形势严峻^[3]。

老年CRC患者的辅助治疗面临独特的复杂性:生理层面,年龄相关的器官功能衰退显著影响药物代谢,增加奥沙利铂等药物神经系统不良反应的风险;病理层面,错配修复缺陷/微卫星高度不稳定(deficient mismatch repair/microsatellite instability-high, dMMR/MSI-H)在老年患者中比例更高^[4],可能影响免疫治疗策略的选择;社会心理层面,合并症高发及认知功能下降,常导致治疗依从性降低。现有辅助治疗证据多源于年轻人群的亚组分析,老年患者在前瞻性临床研究中代表性严重不足,其治疗决策长期依赖经验性调整,缺乏针对性的循证医学依据。在此背景下,本综述旨在系统梳理老年CRC患者术后辅助治疗领域的研究进展,探讨其术后管理策略,以期为老年CRC的术后精准治疗提供理论依据。

1 老年CRC患者辅助治疗的主要方式

1.1 化疗

5-氟尿嘧啶及卡培他滨是老年CRC术后辅助治疗的基石药物。X-ACT研究在 ≥ 70 岁患者中证实,卡培他滨单药治疗与5-氟尿嘧啶静脉输注的3年无病生存率(disease free survival, DFS)差异无统计学意义,且卡培他滨口服给药显著降低了中心静脉导管相关并发症的风险^[5]。基于此,卡培他滨可以考虑作为老年CRC患者的首选单药方案。

奥沙利铂在老年CRC患者中的应用则更具争议。MOSAIC试验首次在Ⅲ期结肠癌辅助治疗中证实亚叶酸钙、5-氟尿嘧啶和奥沙利铂联合化疗(leucovorin, fluorouracil and oxaliplatin, FOLFOX)较单药5-氟尿嘧啶显著改善5年DFS^[6],但该试验中 ≥ 70 岁患者仅占14%,且亚组分析提示70~75岁老年患者未能从奥沙利铂联合方案中显著获益^[7]。类似地,NSABP C-07、IDEA等大型试验显示,在年轻患者中奥沙利铂联合方案显著降低CRC复发风险,但在老年人群中的获益存疑^[8-9]。ACCENT研究汇总分析了15 936例结肠癌患者,对于 ≥ 70 岁患者,5-氟尿嘧啶联合奥沙利铂治疗的总生存期(overall survival, OS)未额外获益^[10],而奥沙利铂相关的不良反应风险在老年患者中增高^[11]。

目前,对部分关键试验(如NSABP C-08、XELOXA、X-ACT、AVANT)的汇总分析提示^[12],对于医学上“适合”的老年患者(如无基线神经病变、肾功能正常),奥沙利铂联合治疗相比单药5-氟尿嘧啶可显著改善DFS和OS。IDEA研究为优化老年患者辅助化疗提供了重要证据^[9]。该研究纳入12 834例Ⅲ期结肠癌患者(含3 015例 ≥ 70 岁),比较3个月与6个月卡培他滨和奥沙利铂(capecitabine and oxaliplatin, CAPOX)或FOLFOX方案的疗效与不良反应。结果显示,在低危患者(T1~3N1)中,3个月CAPOX方案不差于6个月方案。在 ≥ 70 岁亚组中,3个月CAPOX方案的3级及以上不良反应发生率显著低于6个月组,且DFS差异无统计学意义。基于现有证据,老年CRC患者辅助治疗策略建议如下:高危Ⅱ期及低危Ⅲ期(T1~3N1)患者推荐采用3个月CAPOX方案,以平衡疗效与不良反应。高危Ⅲ期(T4/N2)患者仍建议接受6个月FOLFOX或CAPOX方案,并需密切监测不良反应。低危Ⅱ期且伴有严重合并症的患者推荐卡培他滨单药治疗。

1.2 放疗

新辅助放化疗可显著降低局部进展期直肠癌(locally advanced rectal cancer, LARC)的局部复发风险,但缺乏强有力证据支持其能延长患者OS:大型试验PROCTOR-SCRIPT未显示生存获益^[13],仅ADORE试验提示FOLFOX可能使病理晚期(γ_p Ⅱ期及Ⅲ期)患者获益^[14],但缺乏老年亚组数据。早在2004年,德国CAO/ARO/AIO-94研究奠定了术前长程新辅助放化疗在LARC治疗中的重要地位^[15],但其入组的中老年患者较少。荷兰TME试验显示,术前短程放疗联合手术2年的局部复发率仅2.4%, ≥ 70 岁患者复发风险与年轻人群差异无统计学意义^[16]。长期以来,LARC的标准治疗方式是术前新辅助治疗+直肠癌根治术+术后辅助化疗。虽然新辅助治疗降低了直肠癌的局部复发率,但远处转移率与远期生存时间并未得到改善。

近年来,全程新辅助治疗(total neoadjuvant therapy, TNT)策略应运而生,指将所有治疗(包括系统性化疗和放疗)集中至术前完成。传统术后辅助治疗因手术恢复延迟、体能下降等因素,老年患者完成率常不足60%^[17-18],而TNT在术前完成率可达85%以上^[19]。PRODIGE 23试验(纳入32% ≥ 65 岁患者)显示,TNT组病理完全缓解率(pathological complete response, pCR)显著高于对照组(28% vs. 12%)^[20]。基于现有证据,TNT已成为LARC的重要治疗选

择。美国临床肿瘤学会(American society of clinical oncology, ASCO)指南建议^[21],对于具有高局部或远处转移风险(尤其是低位)的LARC患者,TNT应作为初始治疗。美国国家综合癌症网络(national comprehensive cancer network, NCCN)和欧洲肿瘤内科学会(European society for medical oncology, ESMO)指南也均推荐TNT用于LARC治疗^[22-23]。对于TNT后达到临床完全缓解(clinical complete response, cCR)的患者,“观察等待”(watch-and-wait, W&W)策略通过避免根治性手术,显著改善生活质量,这对老年患者尤为重要。OPRA试验(纳入≤68岁患者)显示,选择W&W的cCR患者器官保留率达50%,且未降低生存率^[24]。TNT和W&W策略前景广阔,其实实施需要多学科团队的精准评估、密切随访以及医患双方的充分沟通与共同决策。

1.3 靶向和免疫治疗

靶向治疗在转移性CRC治疗中成效显著,然而其在术后辅助治疗中的应用却面临挑战,这在老年患者中尤为突出。尽管西妥昔单抗可改善大鼠肉瘤病毒癌基因野生型转移性CRC患者的生存^[25],但大型Ⅲ期研究PETACC-08显示,相比单纯FOLFOX4辅助治疗,FOLFOX4联合西妥昔单抗并没有显著改善3年DFS^[26]。值得注意的是,在老年亚组(≥70岁)患者中,联合治疗更易导致药物减量和治疗相关不良反应增加,这表明老年患者对高强度靶向联合化疗方案耐受性较差,从而限制了该策略在老年人群辅助治疗中的应用价值。NSABP C-08研究(纳入≥70岁老年患者402例)比较了mFOLFOX6联合贝伐珠单抗与单纯mFOLFOX6辅助治疗的疗效。结果显示,在治疗期间,联合组DFS曾显著优于单纯化疗组,但随着贝伐珠单抗停药及随访时间延长,这一优势迅速减弱并最终消失,两组间3年DFS差异无统计学意义^[27]。因此,基于现有证据,贝伐珠单抗与西妥昔单抗均不推荐用于老年CRC患者的术后辅助治疗。

dMMR/MSI-H约占CRC的15%^[28],且其在老年患者中的比例显著高于年轻患者^[4],这为免疫治疗应用于老年患者的新辅助治疗提供了机遇。新辅助治疗研究NICHE-2(纳入患者最高年龄82岁)证实,纳武利尤单抗联合伊匹木单抗治疗局部晚期dMMR/MSI-H结肠癌的pCR高达68%,显著提高了器官保留的可能性^[29]。ATOMIC研究显示,针对dMMR/MSI-HⅢ期结肠癌患者(纳入9%≥65岁患者),相比单纯化疗,在化疗基础上联合阿替利珠单

抗辅助治疗,能显著改善DFS,有望重新定义dMMR/MSI-H结肠癌辅助治疗的标准^[30]。此外,免疫治疗后急性和长期不良反应相对较低,提示其可能比传统化疗或化疗联合靶向治疗方案更适合老年患者。目前,仍需大型临床试验来最终明确免疫治疗在老年人群辅助治疗阶段的确切价值和标准方案。

2 老年CRC患者的特殊考量

老年CRC患者术后辅助治疗的核心挑战之一,在于其伴随年龄增长出现的器官功能衰退。这种生理性衰退导致器官储备功能下降,显著降低患者对药物的耐受阈值并削弱其恢复能力。生理性衰退深刻影响药物的吸收、分布、代谢与排泄过程^[31],改变其药代动力学和药效动力学特征,从而直接影响治疗效果并增加不良反应风险。HiSCO-03研究显示,在≥80岁的CRC根治术后患者中,5-氟尿嘧啶联合亚叶酸钙(5-fluorouracil and leucovorin, FL)辅助化疗的完成率仅为67.3%,显著低于研究设定的80%的完成率阈值^[17]。然而,在代表临床常规人群(中位年龄61岁)的MOSAIC研究中,FOLFOX方案、FL方案的12周期完成率则分别达到74.7%和86.5%^[6]。这些研究表明,患者年龄是影响辅助化疗耐受性与完成度的一个重要因素。因此,为老年CRC患者制定术后辅助治疗策略时,必须高度重视不良反应管理,通过个体化剂量调整和方案优化以确保治疗安全。

2.1 生理与药代动力学

目前普遍将年龄≥65岁定义为老年^[32],而衰老常伴随衰弱,这是一种以生理储备下降为特征,导致机体易损性增加和抗应激能力减退的非特异性临床状态^[33]。肝脏代谢能力(特别是细胞色素P450酶活性)的降低、肾脏功能的减退以及骨髓造血功能的减弱,显著改变了药物的药代动力学和药效动力学^[34]。衰老导致神经修复能力下降,使得奥沙利铂相关的不良反应在老年患者中的发生率显著增高^[11]。累积性周围神经病变(chemotherapy-induced peripheral neuropathy, CIPN)等不良反应不仅常导致治疗中断,还可能增加跌倒风险,严重影响生活质量。5-氟尿嘧啶和奥沙利铂均有骨髓抑制作用。老年患者骨髓储备差、恢复慢,发生严重中性粒细胞减少、感染、出血和贫血相关并发症的风险显著增高。标准辅助化疗通常采用多药联合方案,然而老年CRC患者受药代动力学改变和器官储备功能下降的影响,联合用药的不良反往往

并非简单相加,而是呈现协同放大效应。奥沙利铂的神经毒性和骨髓抑制作用,可显著加剧5-氟尿嘧啶诱发的骨髓抑制和黏膜炎,导致老年患者难以耐受标准剂量强度与疗程的治疗方案。

2.2 合并症管理

老年CRC患者普遍存在多病共存和多重用药现象,这主要源于增龄性的机体功能减退。据《中国老年疾病临床多中心报告》统计,我国老年住院患者人均罹患疾病达4.68种,共病率高达91.36%^[35]。多重用药不仅增加了药物相互作用的风险,更因改变药物在老年人体内的药代动力学和药效动力学特征,显著提高了潜在不适当用药(potentially inappropriate medication, PIM)的发生率^[36]。PIM是诱发“处方瀑布”、药源性疾病、老年综合征等不良后果的重要因素,直接导致患者再入院率上升和医疗负担加重^[37]。在CRC的化疗方案选择上,合并心血管疾病的老年患者需特别警惕药物的心脏毒性风险。例如,5-氟尿嘧啶具有潜在的心脏毒性(如心肌缺血、心律失常),奥沙利铂也可通过诱发自主神经功能紊乱等机制影响心脏传导系统。对此类患者的管理策略应包括:严格评估心血管风险、个体化调整药物剂量、优先考虑心脏不良反应更低的方案(如单药卡培他滨),甚至必要时避免使用相关药物。此外,化疗方案中常含有的糖皮质激素(用于止吐预处理)以及化疗本身的不良反应,对合并糖尿病的老年患者的血糖管理构成挑战。同时,化疗引起的食欲不振、恶心呕吐、黏膜炎等不良反应会阻碍营养摄入,进一步加剧血糖管理的难度。因此,需要持续动态监测血糖,并根据结果及时调整降糖方案。

2.3 治疗目标与生活质量的平衡

对于老年CRC患者的术后辅助治疗决策,核心在于权衡治疗的绝对获益与潜在危害。对于因严重合并症导致预期寿命有限的患者,辅助治疗的绝对获益可能微乎其微,而治疗不良反应对生活质量的不利影响则可能相当显著。因此,在临床实践中,必须综合评估肿瘤分期、合并症状况及复发风险^[38],以指导个体化治疗选择。化疗相关的厌食、黏膜炎、腹泻等极易诱发或加重老年患者的营养不良,甚至进展为恶病质。因此,早期进行营养风险筛查、实施个体化膳食咨询、及时给予口服营养补充,并在必要时采用肠内或肠外营养支持至关重要^[39]。值得注意的是,近年研究揭示了肠道微生物群在癌症发生、发展及治疗反应中的关键调控作用。肠道菌群通过其代谢产物(如短链脂肪酸、胆汁酸)及酶活

性,能够调节免疫系统及代谢途径,进而影响肿瘤的进展及对化疗、放疗和靶向药物的反应^[40]。初步研究表明,通过肠菌移植重塑肠道菌群生态,可能有助于优化老年患者的免疫应答、减轻治疗相关不良反应,从而改善其治疗耐受性和生活质量^[41-42]。

3 老年辅助治疗的个体化策略

3.1 老年综合评估(comprehensive geriatric assessment, CGA)

当前,仅依赖年龄和体能状态评分已难以精准评估老年CRC患者对术后辅助治疗的耐受性与潜在获益。CGA通过对患者合并症、功能状态、认知功能、营养状况等核心维度的全面评估^[43],能够更准确地界定患者的实际生理储备,为个体化治疗决策提供核心依据。基于CGA结果,可将患者精细分层:“适合”患者生理储备良好,治疗目标应聚焦于最大化生存获益和长期疾病控制,可推荐标准的辅助化疗方案;“不适合”患者存在特定可干预的风险因素(如轻度认知障碍、可控的共病),治疗前应先进行针对性干预,如营养支持、物理治疗,并对标准方案进行个体化调整(如剂量优化、药物替换),以在疗效与不良反应之间寻求最佳平衡;“衰弱”患者预期难以耐受标准治疗的不良反应,辅助化疗可能带来净损害,治疗策略应侧重于支持治疗和维持生活质量^[44-45](图1)。CGA为临床医生提供了客观、多维度的评估数据,有望成为实现个体化精准辅助治疗不可或缺的工具。

3.2 节拍化疗

对于体能状态较差或经CGA评估为“不适合”及“衰弱”的老年CRC患者,探索低毒高效的辅助治疗方案至关重要。节拍化疗通过相对低剂量、高频率地给予细胞毒性药物,旨在维持较低但持续有效的血药浓度,通过抗血管生成和免疫调节等机制发挥抗肿瘤作用^[46]。虽然节拍化疗目前尚未在术后辅助治疗中得到常规应用,但晚期CRC的研究为其应用提供了启示。CAIRO3研究表明,对于接受化疗联合贝伐珠单抗诱导治疗后达到疾病稳定的晚期CRC患者,后续采用卡培他滨联合贝伐珠单抗的节拍化疗,可以显著延长中位PFS且耐受性良好^[47]。因此,未来可探索在老年患者术后辅助治疗中,先予短期标准剂量方案(诱导治疗),随后衔接节拍化疗,以期在降低累积不良反应的同时维持抗肿瘤疗效。

3.3 支持治疗与干预

辅助治疗的成功实施,尤其在老年CRC患者

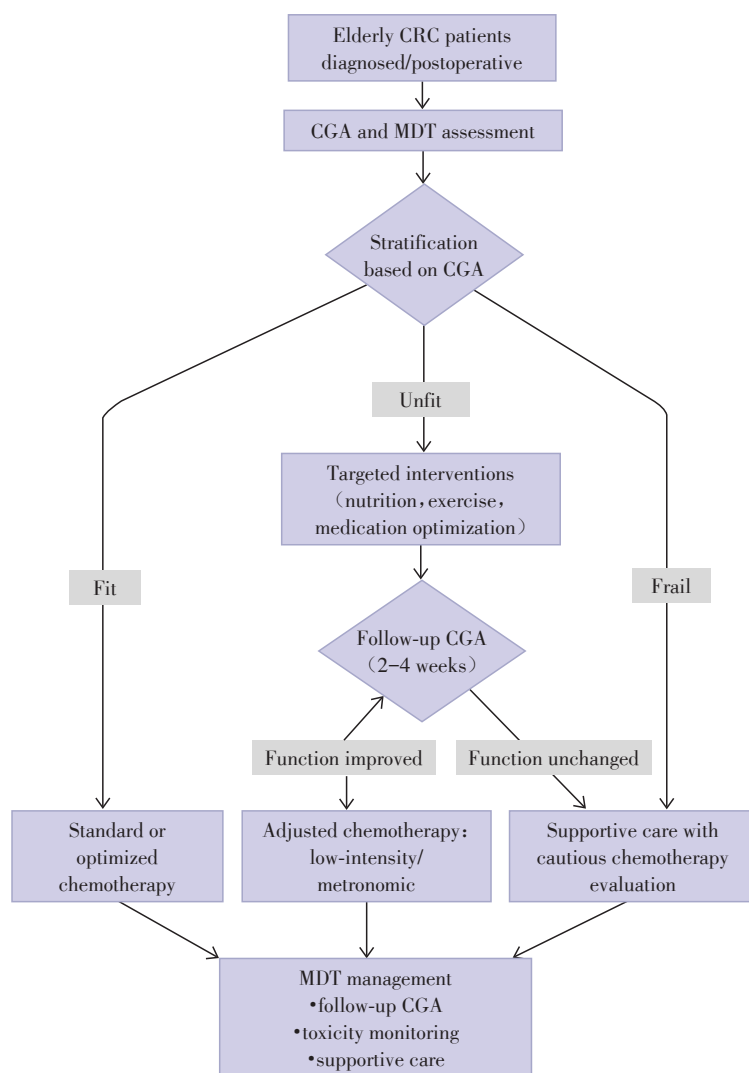


图1 CGA对老年CRC患者辅助治疗的个体化指导

Figure 1 Individualized guidance of CGA for adjuvant therapy in elderly CRC patients

中,不仅依赖抗肿瘤方案的有效性,更需整合系统性的支持治疗以及管理相关不良反应,维持患者功能状态及生活质量。这包括对骨髓抑制风险的常规评估(如基线及治疗周期中的全血细胞计数监测,并依据CTCAE等标准进行分级)^[48],并据此使用粒细胞集落刺激因子进行一级或二级预防,以有效管理骨髓抑制,保障治疗剂量强度并确保治疗周期顺利完成。积极应用抗恶病质药物(如阿那莫林)^[49],结合个体化营养支持及结构化运动计划,以预防或逆转肌肉流失,维持体能状态^[50]。基于CGA识别的问题,实施多学科诊疗模式(multi-disciplinary team, MDT)的老年综合干预,如物理治疗改善躯体功能、优化多重用药管理、实施跌倒预防计划、提供社会心理支持等,从而提升患者的整体耐受性、治疗依从性和安全性。同时,加强对恶心呕吐、腹泻、神经系统不良反应的预防和管理,整合姑息治疗并尽早干

预,有助于进一步优化患者的治疗体验和生活质量。

4 术后随访与复发监测

辅助治疗的最终目标是降低复发风险。真实世界数据显示,Ⅲ期结肠癌术后5年复发率仍达20%~30%^[51]。鉴于复发高峰多集中于术后2~3年,且老年患者可能因治疗耐受性差而面临特殊风险,建立系统化的术后随访体系至关重要。

4.1 随访方案与核心目标

术后随访旨在早期发现复发转移、监测远期不良反应并评估生活质量。权威指南推荐的核心方案包括:定期检测癌胚抗原、进行胸腹盆腔影像学检查以及结肠镜检查^[52-53]。监测频率通常在术后前2~3年最高(如每3~6个月复查1次肿瘤标志物和影像学),后续逐渐延长。循环肿瘤DNA作为极具潜力的分子残留病灶标志物,在术后随访决策中

具有一定价值,阳性结果提示可能需要更积极地干预^[54]。这为老年患者的精准随访和后续治疗提供了新方向。

4.2 基于CGA的个体化策略

对于老年患者,个体化制定治疗方案的理念与辅助治疗决策一脉相承,依赖于CGA的精准分层,将患者的随访强度与随访重点进行差异化调整。对“适合”且预期寿命长的患者,可遵循标准随访方案,力求早期发现复发。对“不适合”及“衰弱”或预期寿命有限的患者,过度检查可能带来净损害。因此应简化方案,将随访重点转向细致的症状询问、体格检查和生活质量的维护,避免不必要的射线暴露和转运风险。同时需关注老年患者因行动、认知问题导致的随访依从性差,通过家属宣教和社区资源予以支持。

4.3 生活质量与远期不良反应管理

对老年患者的随访,需将重心从单一的肿瘤学结局,扩展至对治疗相关远期不良反应的主动筛查与管理。这包括系统评估奥沙利铂所致的慢性神经病变、化疗相关认知功能下降、营养不良及肌肉减少症等^[55]。把这些功能性指标和患者报告结局的评估整合入常规随访计划^[56],是实现“以患者为中心”全程管理、提升老年患者生存质量的关键。

5 总结

老年CRC患者辅助治疗领域正经历关键演变。传统基于年轻人群数据制定的治疗方案,因老年患者独特的生理功能衰退、共病负担及治疗耐受阈值降低而面临挑战。CGA作为个体化决策的基石,通过多维度评估将患者精准分层,推动治疗目标从追求生存期延长向平衡疗效、不良反应及生活质量转变。对于体能受限或高风险患者,缩短疗程、节拍化疗及器官保留策略展现出临床价值,dMMR/MSI-H老年患者可能成为免疫辅助治疗的受益人群。未来需聚焦前瞻性老年队列临床试验,整合时序性CGA指标与新型生物标志物,优化风险预测模型,并深化多学科协作,整合支持治疗,最终实现老年患者生存改善与生活质量提升的平衡。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明无利益冲突。

Conflict of Interests:

All authors declare no conflict of interests.

作者贡献声明:

吴心宇负责文献查询、撰写初稿并对文章进行后续修

改;凌蕊和朱文字提供监督指导并参与写作审编。

Author's Contributions:

WU Xinyu was in charge of literature search, writing the original draft and revising the article. LING Rui and ZHU Wenyu provided supervision and participated in the manuscript revision.

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(收稿: 2025-06-16; 修回: 2025-10-07; 录用: 2025-10-20)
(本文编辑: 戴玉娟)

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(收稿: 2025-08-14; 修回: 2025-11-13; 录用: 2025-11-26)
(本文编辑: 陈汐敏)