

· 临床研究 ·

## 抗血管生成药物联合PD-1抑制剂及化疗对晚期鼻咽癌的疗效与安全性分析

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**[摘要]** 目的: 分析在程序性死亡受体1(programmed cell death protein 1, PD-1)抑制剂与化疗的基础上加入抗血管生成药物对非高发地区复发转移性鼻咽癌患者的近、远期疗效与安全性, 以探索新的联合治疗方案。方法: 对2019年1月—2024年12月在江苏省肿瘤医院经病理或影像学确认的171例复发或转移性鼻咽癌患者资料进行回顾性分析, 其中接受抗血管生成药物联合PD-1抑制剂+化疗为联合治疗组, PD-1抑制剂+化疗为非联合治疗组。收集患者基本临床资料、客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR)、疾病控制率(disease control rate, DCR)、总生存期(overall survival, OS)、无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)以及治疗相关不良反应。卡方检验用于基线特征、近期疗效与不良反应发生率的组间比较, Kaplan-Meier法计算生存率, log-rank检验比较生存差异, 多因素Cox回归分析PFS相关预后因素并绘制森林图。结果: 全组中位随访时间为31.7(2.8~61.8)个月。联合治疗组的ORR(69.1%)显著优于非联合治疗组(49.5%)( $P=0.011$ ); 联合治疗组的中位PFS为28.9个月, 非联合治疗组为14.2个月( $P=0.025$ ); 两组的OS差异无统计学意义( $P=0.203$ )。亚组分析结果显示, 联合治疗在年轻( $\leq 50$ 岁)、治疗前无贫血及肝转移、EB病毒(Epstein-Barr virus, EBV)DNA阳性、既往未接受免疫治疗且治疗线数 $\geq 2$ 的患者中具有更显著的生存优势( $P < 0.05$ )。另外, 除皮疹和贫血外, 两组的其他不良反应发生率无明显差异。结论: 联合治疗在非高发区年轻、治疗前无贫血及肝转移、EBV-DNA阳性且一线化疗失败的复发转移性鼻咽癌患者中具有良好的抗肿瘤活性和安全性。

**[关键词]** 鼻咽癌; 复发; 转移; 免疫检查点抑制剂; 抗血管生成药物

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## Efficacy and safety of anti - angiogenic agents combined with PD - 1 inhibitors and chemotherapy in patients with recurrent or metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma

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**[Abstract]** **Objective:** To evaluate the short-and long-term efficacy and safety of adding anti-angiogenic agents to programmed cell death protein 1(PD-1) inhibitors combined with chemotherapy in patients with recurrent or metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma (R/M NPC) from non-endemic regions, with the aim of exploring novel combination treatment strategies. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was conducted on 171 patients with R/M NPC confirmed by pathology or imaging at Jiangsu Cancer Hospital between January 2019 and December 2024. Patients were divided into two groups: the combination group received anti-angiogenic agents plus PD-1 inhibitors and chemotherapy, while the non-combination group received PD-1 inhibitors and chemotherapy alone. Clinical data including objective response rate (ORR), disease control rate (DCR), overall survival (OS), progression-free survival (PFS), and treatment-related adverse events were collected. The chi-square test was used to compare baseline characteristics, short-term efficacy, and

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adverse events between groups. Survival outcomes were analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method and compared with the log-rank test. Prognostic factors for PFS were evaluated via multivariate Cox regression, and a forest plot was generated. **Results:** The median follow-up duration was 31.7 (2.8–61.8) months. The ORR in the combination group was significantly higher than that in the non-combination group (69.1% vs. 49.5%,  $P = 0.011$ ). The median PFS was 28.9 months in the combination group versus 14.2 months in the non-combination group ( $P=0.025$ ). No statistically significant difference in OS was observed between the two groups ( $P=0.203$ ). Subgroup analysis revealed that the survival benefit of combination therapy was more pronounced in patients aged  $\leq 50$  years, without pre-treatment anemia or liver metastasis, with positive EBV - DNA, and those who had not previously received immunotherapy or received  $\geq 2$  lines of therapy ( $P < 0.05$ ). Apart from rash and anemia, the incidence of other adverse events did not differ significantly between the groups. **Conclusion:** Combination therapy exhibits favorable antitumor activity and an acceptable safety profile in non-endemic R/M NPC patients who are younger, have no pre-treatment anemia, are EBV-DNA positive, and failed first-line chemotherapy.

**[Key words]** nasopharyngeal carcinoma; recurrence; metastasis; immune checkpoint inhibitors; anti-angiogenic agent

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鼻咽癌 (nasopharyngeal carcinoma, NPC) 是起源于鼻咽黏膜上皮的恶性肿瘤, 约 95% 为未分化非角化性癌, 与 EB 病毒 (Epstein-Barr virus, EBV) 感染高度相关<sup>[1]</sup>。2018 年中国的年标准化发病率为 3/10 万, 男女发病比例约为 2.5:1。在我国, NPC 的发病率存在独特的地理分布差异, 具有南方高发、北方低发的流行病学特征。广东、广西、福建和海南等地的 NPC 发病率约为 20/10 万, 远高于全国平均水平; 江苏属于 NPC 的非高发地区, 年发病率约为 2/10 万<sup>[2]</sup>。由于鼻咽部位的隐匿性, 超过 70% 的 NPC 患者在首次就诊时已达局部晚期, 初治后约 30% 的 NPC 患者发生局部复发或远处转移<sup>[3]</sup>。对于这部分患者, 常规补救性化疗效果不佳, 中位总生存期 (overall survival, OS) 为 10~36 个月<sup>[4]</sup>。

2021 年, 3 项大型多中心随机对照 III 期临床试验 (CAPTAIN-1st<sup>[5]</sup>、JUPITER-02<sup>[6]</sup>、RATIONALE-309<sup>[7]</sup>) 共同确立了吉西他滨及顺铂联合程序性死亡受体 1 (programmed cell death protein 1, PD-1) 抑制剂在复发或转移性 (recurrence/metastasis, R/M) NPC 的标准一线治疗地位, 明显改善了晚期患者的总体预后, 然而仍有部分患者无法从中获益。因此, 在现有的治疗模式下亟须探索新的方案。

临床前研究证明, 血管内皮生长因子 (vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF) 可通过激活 VEGF 受体 2, 抑制转录因子活化蛋白 1 或核因子  $\kappa$ B 的活性, 降低内皮细胞黏附分子 (endothelial cell-selective adhesion molecule, ESAM) 的表达<sup>[8-10]</sup>。由于 ESAM 有助于白细胞的黏附与外渗, 其表达下调会削弱抗肿瘤免疫反应, 从而促进肿瘤的免疫逃逸<sup>[11-12]</sup>。抗血管生成药物可通过调节免疫细胞的活性或改变

肿瘤微环境直接抑制肿瘤增殖, 另外, VEGF 抑制剂可直接减少调节性 T 细胞的增殖并增加免疫效应细胞向肿瘤的浸润<sup>[13]</sup>, PD-1 抑制剂也可通过降低 VEGF 的表达水平而减少肿瘤周围血管的生成, 进一步抑制肿瘤的生长和扩散<sup>[14-15]</sup>, 该协同增效作用已在宫颈癌、胰腺癌、胃癌等多种实体瘤中被证实<sup>[16-18]</sup>。然而, 既往有关抗血管生成药物联合 PD-1 抑制剂治疗 R/M NPC 的研究尚缺乏且均集中于高度流行区, 目前尚未有研究报道联合治疗在非高发区的临床价值。

本研究回顾性分析了就诊于南京医科大学附属肿瘤医院的 171 例 R/M NPC 患者, 旨在真实临床背景下评价在 PD-1 抑制剂与化疗的基础上加入抗血管生成药物的疗效与安全性, 通过亚组分析筛选联合治疗策略的最佳获益人群, 为临床个体化治疗提供参考。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 对象

2019 年 1 月—2024 年 12 月在南京医科大学附属肿瘤医院诊断为 R/M NPC 的 171 例患者被纳入研究, 通过电话和病历信息查询等方式随访患者情况, 中位随访时间为 31.7 个月。纳入标准: ①明确诊断为鼻咽恶性肿瘤; ②经影像或病理证实为局部复发或远处转移; ③年龄 15~80 岁; ④美国东部肿瘤协作组 (Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, ECOG) 评分为 0~1 分; ⑤使用 PD-1 抑制剂及化疗联合或不联合抗血管生成药物至少 2 个周期。排除标准: ①既往检查发现过其他恶性肿瘤; ②信息不完整; ③治疗周期不足 2 个周期或未接受全身治疗。本研究为回

回顾性队列研究,经南京医科大学附属肿瘤医院伦理委员会审批通过(审批号:2020科-055),回顾性研究免除签署患者知情同意书。

## 1.2 方法

### 1.2.1 治疗前评价

所有患者均在治疗前接受全面检查,包括详细的体格检查、头颈部专科检查、血常规、生化、治疗前EBV-DNA拷贝数、鼻咽及颈部CT或MRI、胸腹部CT及正电子发射计算机断层成像(positron emission tomography-computed tomography, PET-CT)检查等。纳入研究的所有患者均按照国际抗癌联盟(Union for International Cancer Control, UICC)/美国癌症联合会(American Joint Committee on Cancer, AJCC)第8版分期系统进行分期。血浆EBV-DNA阳性定义为EBV-DNA拷贝数 $\geq 500$  copies/L。

### 1.2.2 治疗方案

非联合治疗组采用化疗及PD-1抑制剂治疗,联合治疗组采用抗血管生成药物联合化疗及PD-1抑制剂治疗。

化疗方案:吉西他滨、紫杉醇、多西他赛、顺铂、5-氟尿嘧啶、卡培他滨。给药方式:紫杉醇  $260 \text{ mg/m}^2$ , d1, 静脉滴注;多西他赛  $75 \text{ mg/m}^2$ , d1, 静脉滴注;吉西他滨  $1 \text{ g/m}^2$ , d1、d8, 静脉滴注;顺铂  $70 \text{ mg/m}^2$ , d1, 静脉滴注;5-氟尿嘧啶  $600 \text{ mg/m}^2$ , d1, 静脉滴注;卡培他滨  $650 \text{ mg/m}^2$ , 每天2次,口服。

PD-1抑制剂治疗方案:卡瑞利珠单抗、替雷利珠单抗、特瑞普利单抗、信迪利单抗。给药方式:卡瑞利珠单抗、替雷利珠单抗、信迪利单抗  $200 \text{ mg}$ , d1, 静脉滴注;特瑞普利单抗  $240 \text{ mg}$ , d1, 静脉滴注。

抗血管生成药物治疗方案:阿帕替尼、安罗替尼、重组人血管内皮抑制素(恩度)。给药方式:阿帕替尼  $250 \text{ mg}$ , 口服;安罗替尼  $12 \text{ mg}$ , d1~14, 口服;恩度  $7.5 \text{ mg/m}^2$ , d1~14, 静脉滴注。

上述每组治疗方案均按照每3周为1个周期进行,患者需接受至少连续2个周期的治疗,直至疾病进展或出现无法耐受的不良反应时,由临床医生根据情况决定减量或停药。

### 1.2.3 疗效评估标准

近期疗效:根据实体瘤疗效评价标准(response evaluation criteria in solid tumors, RECIST)1.1进行疗效评估,治疗2~3个周期后开始评价疗效。客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR)为达到完全缓解(complete response, CR)或部分缓解(partial response, PR)病例数占总可评价病例数的百分比。疾病控制

率(disease control rate, DCR)为达到CR、PR或疾病稳定(stable disease, SD)病例数占总可评价病例数的百分比。远期疗效:OS为开始治疗至因任何原因导致死亡的时间。无进展生存期(progression free survival, PFS)为开始治疗至第一次出现疾病进展或因任何原因导致死亡的时间。不良反应评价:参照常见不良事件通用术语标准(common terminology criteria for adverse events, CTCAE)5.0版本进行评价。本研究的主要观察终点为PFS。

### 1.2.4 随访

所有患者在治疗结束后1个月开始随访,在治疗结束后的前2年内每3个月随访1次,在治疗结束后的第3~5年内每半年随访1次,在治疗结束5年后每年随访1次。随访内容主要包括体格检查、血常规、生化、EBV-DNA拷贝数、肿瘤标志物等血液学检查,以及头颈部MRI、胸腹部CT、ECT、PET-CT等影像学检查。

## 1.3 统计学方法

采用R4.2.2与Prism10.2.3进行数据分析并制图。计数资料采用例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用卡方检验,Kaplan-Meier绘制生存曲线,log-rank法进行生存分析,多因素Cox回归进行预后因素分析与亚组分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 基线特征

本研究将最终纳入的171例患者按照治疗方式分为两组,接受抗血管生成药物联合PD-1抑制剂及化疗的68例患者为联合治疗组,仅接受PD-1抑制剂及化疗的103例患者为非联合治疗组。两组患者的基线数据均衡可比(表1)。联合治疗组中,31例接受安罗替尼,25例接受阿帕替尼,12例接受恩度。不同抗血管生成药物的选择对患者的预后未见显著影响(图1)。另外,联合治疗组和非联合治疗组中分别有31例(45.6%)和54例(52.4%)患者接受了复发病灶或远处转移病灶的局部放疗。

### 2.2 近期治疗效果

联合治疗组中的68例患者中,5例患者疗效评价为CR,42例PR,11例SD及10例疾病进展(progression disease, PD)。非联合治疗组103例患者中,5例患者疗效评价为CR,46例PR,38例SD,14例PD。联合治疗组的ORR(69.1%)优于非联合治疗组(49.5%),差异有统计学意义( $P=0.011$ );两组的DCR未见显著差异(85.3% vs. 86.4%,  $P=0.837$ )。

表1 171例复发或转移鼻咽癌患者的基线特征

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of 171 patients with R/M NPC

[n(%)]

Characteristics	Non-combination group(n=103)	Combination group(n=68)	Total(n=171)	P
Age				0.230
≤50 years	35(34.0)	32(47.1)	67(39.2)	
>50 years	68(66.0)	36(52.9)	104(60.8)	
Sex				0.968
Male	77(74.8)	52(76.5)	129(75.4)	
Female	26(25.2)	16(23.5)	42(24.6)	
Smoking				0.448
No	91(88.3)	64(94.1)	155(90.6)	
Yes	12(11.7)	4(5.9)	16(9.4)	
Cancer family history				0.826
No	98(95.1)	66(97.1)	164(95.9)	
Yes	5(4.9)	2(2.9)	7(4.1)	
BMI				0.729
<18 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	3(2.9)	5(7.3)	8(4.7)	
18–24 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	63(61.2)	42(61.8)	105(61.4)	
>24 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	37(35.9)	21(30.9)	58(33.9)	
Disease status				0.340
Recurrent	34(33.0)	30(44.1)	64(37.4)	
Metastatic	69(67.0)	38(55.9)	107(62.6)	
T stage				0.541
T1	12(11.7)	3(4.4)	15(8.8)	
T2	12(11.7)	8(11.7)	20(11.7)	
T3	45(43.6)	25(36.8)	70(40.9)	
T4	34(33.0)	32(47.1)	66(38.6)	
N stage				0.423
N0	3(2.9)	5(7.4)	8(4.7)	
N1	23(22.3)	23(33.8)	46(26.9)	
N2	47(45.7)	21(30.9)	68(39.7)	
N3	30(29.1)	19(27.9)	49(28.7)	
Treatment lines				0.961
1	62(60.2)	42(61.8)	104(60.8)	
2	28(27.2)	20(29.4)	48(28.1)	
≥3	13(12.6)	6(8.8)	19(11.1)	
EBV DNA level				0.992
Negative	48(46.6)	31(45.6)	79(46.2)	
Positive	55(53.4)	37(54.4)	92(53.8)	
Number of metastatic sites				0.778
0–3	58(56.3)	42(61.8)	100(58.5)	
>3	45(43.7)	26(38.2)	71(41.5)	
Previous treatment				0.912
Platinum therapy	93(90.3)	60(88.2)	153(89.5)	
PD-1 inhibitors therapy	10(9.7)	8(11.8)	18(10.5)	
Liver metastasis				0.925
No	76(73.8)	52(76.5)	128(74.9)	
Yes	27(26.2)	16(23.5)	43(25.1)	

(续表1)

Characteristics	Non-combination group(n=103)	Combination group(n=68)	Total(n=171)	P
Lung metastasis				0.984
No	76(73.8)	51(75.0)	127(74.3)	
Yes	27(26.2)	17(25.0)	44(25.7)	
Bone metastasis				0.562
No	76(73.8)	55(80.9)	131(76.6)	
Yes	27(26.2)	13(19.1)	40(23.4)	
Treatment cycles				0.993
2-6	60(58.3)	39(57.4)	99(57.9)	
>6	43(41.7)	29(42.6)	72(42.1)	
Chemotherapy regimens				0.968
GP	56(54.3)	39(57.4)	95(55.5)	
TP(F)	29(28.2)	20(29.4)	49(28.7)	
Others	18(17.5)	9(13.2)	27(15.8)	

GP: gemcitabine+cisplatin; TP(F): paclitaxel-based regimen+cisplatin(+5-fluorouracil).

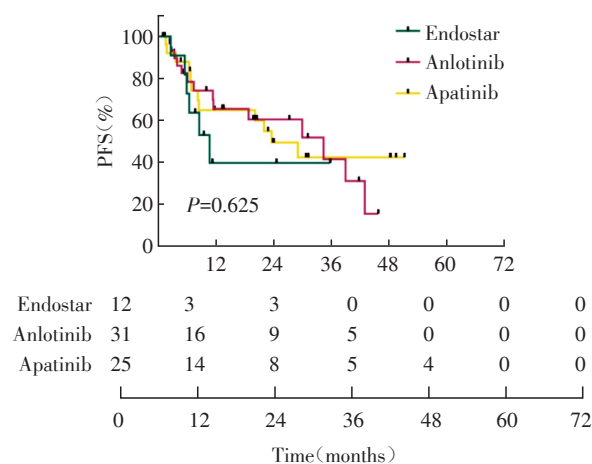


图1 联合治疗组中接受不同抗血管生成药物治疗患者的PFS曲线

Figure 1 PFS curves for different anti-angiogenic agents in the combination group

### 2.3 长期生存分析

本研究中位随访时间为31.7(2.8~61.8)个月,联合治疗组和非联合治疗组的中位PFS分别为28.9个月和14.2个月,差异具有统计学意义( $P=0.025$ )。由于随访时间有限,联合治疗组的中位OS尚未达到,非联合治疗组的中位OS为30.0个月,两组OS率差异无统计学意义( $P=0.203$ ,图2)。

### 2.4 亚组分析

本研究分别对接受了一线或后线( $\geq 2$ 线)方案治疗的患者进行生存分析。接受一线治疗的104例患者中,联合治疗组42例,非联合治疗组62例。两组的中位PFS分别为28.9个月与16.7个月,差异无

统计学意义( $P=0.310$ ,图3A),一线治疗亚组的中位OS均未达到( $P=0.492$ ,图3B);接受后线治疗的67例患者中,联合治疗组的中位PFS为20.1个月,非联合治疗组为7.7个月,联合治疗组的PFS率显著优于非联合治疗组( $P=0.027$ ,图3C),两组的OS率差异无统计学意义(联合治疗组:未达到;非联合治疗组:18.3个月, $P=0.305$ ,图3D)。

多因素Cox回归分析显示,是否联合抗血管生成药物是与R/M NPC患者PFS相关的独立预后因素( $P=0.026$ ,图4)。亚组分析显示,与PD-1抑制剂及化疗相比,抗血管生成药物的联合治疗在年龄 $\leq 50$ 岁、治疗前无贫血及肝转移、EBV-DNA阳性、治疗线数 $\geq 2$ 及既往未接受过PD-1抑制剂治疗的亚组中具有显著的生存益处( $P$ 均 $< 0.05$ ,图4)。

### 2.5 不良反应

所有入组患者中,最常见的不良反应为骨髓抑制。联合治疗组贫血的发生率显著低于非联合治疗组(58.8% vs. 80.6%, $P=0.008$ ),皮疹的发生率显著高于非联合治疗组(14.7% vs. 1.9%, $P=0.006$ ),其他不良反应发生率在两组中差异无统计学意义( $P$ 均 $> 0.05$ ),具体见表2。

## 3 讨论

本研究首次报告了联合治疗方案在非高发区晚期NPC患者中的疗效。研究结果显示,PD-1抑制剂、化疗与抗血管生成药物的联合治疗具有良好的抗肿瘤活性和可控的安全性,在年轻、治疗前无贫血、EBV-DNA阳性且治疗线数 $\geq 2$ 的患者中具有更

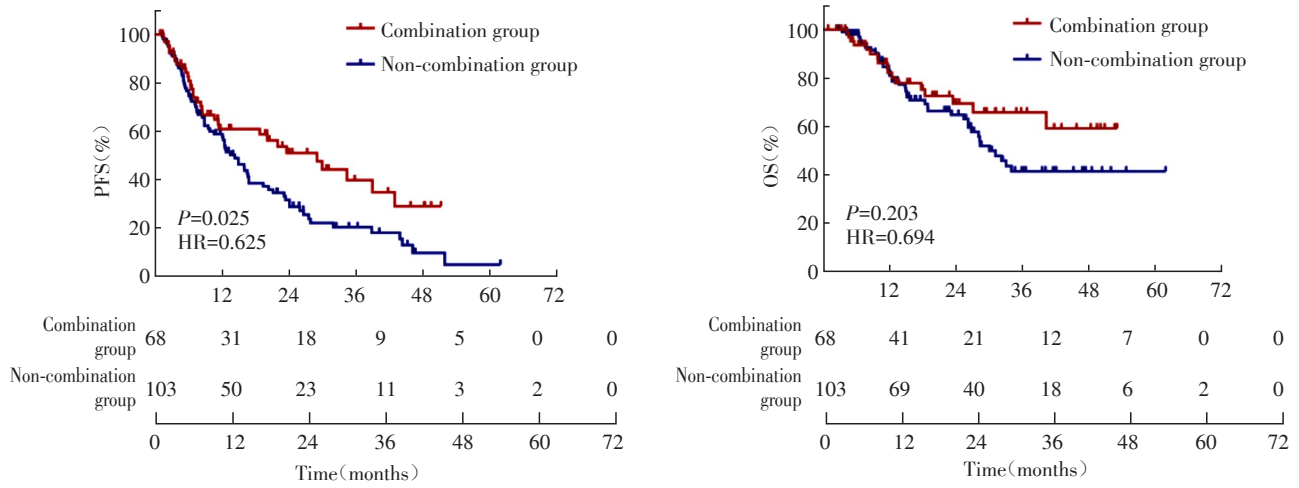
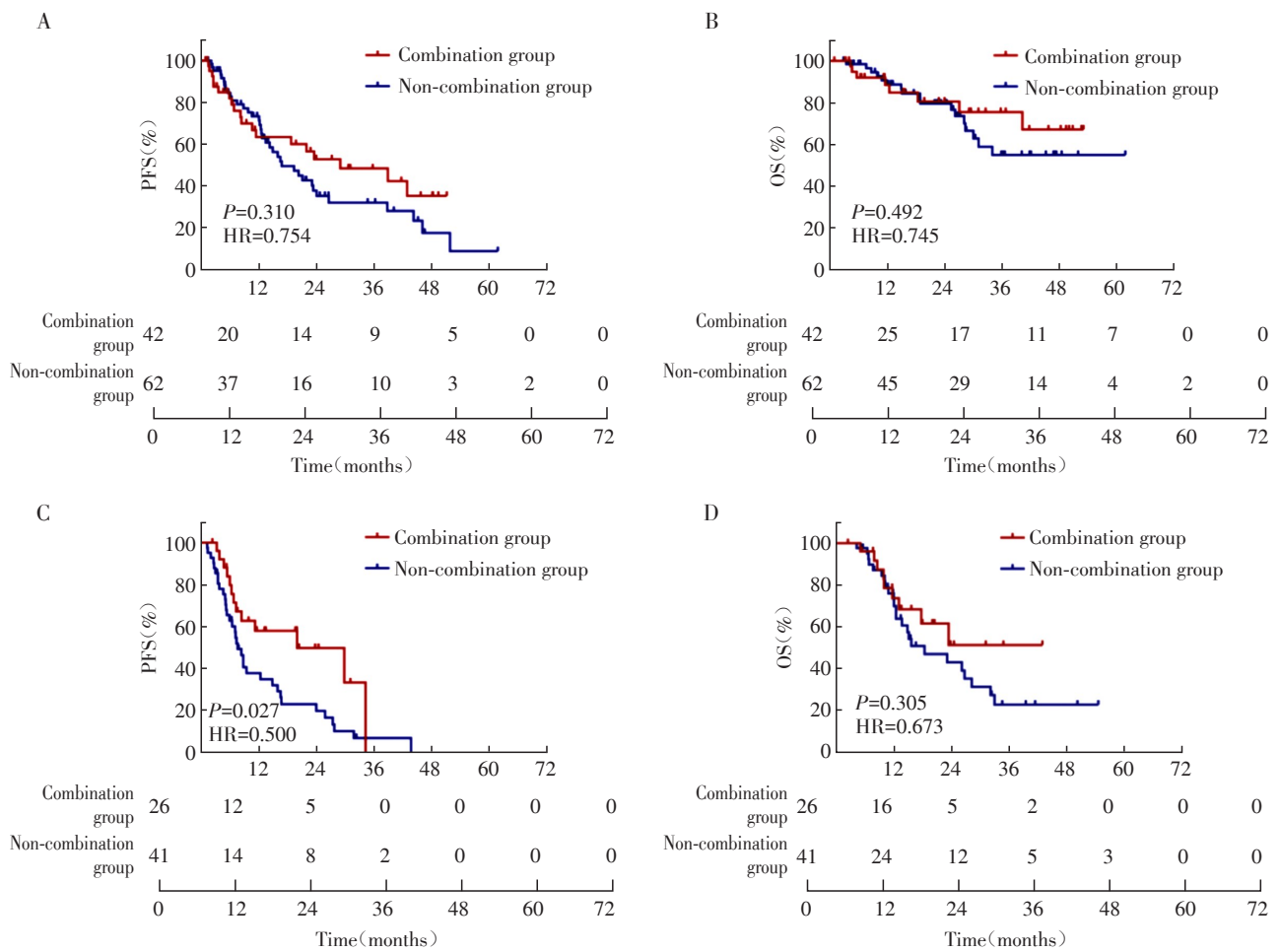


图2 联合治疗组与非联合治疗组的生存曲线

Figure 2 Survival curves of the combination group and the non-combination group



A: PFS in the first-line treatment subgroup. B: OS in the first-line treatment subgroup. C: PFS in the subsequent-line treatment subgroup. D: OS in the subsequent-line treatment subgroup.

图3 一线或后线方案治疗患者按是否联合抗血管生成药物治疗分组的生存曲线

Figure 3 Survival curves of patients receiving first-line or subsequent-line therapy stratified by the use of anti-angiogenic agents

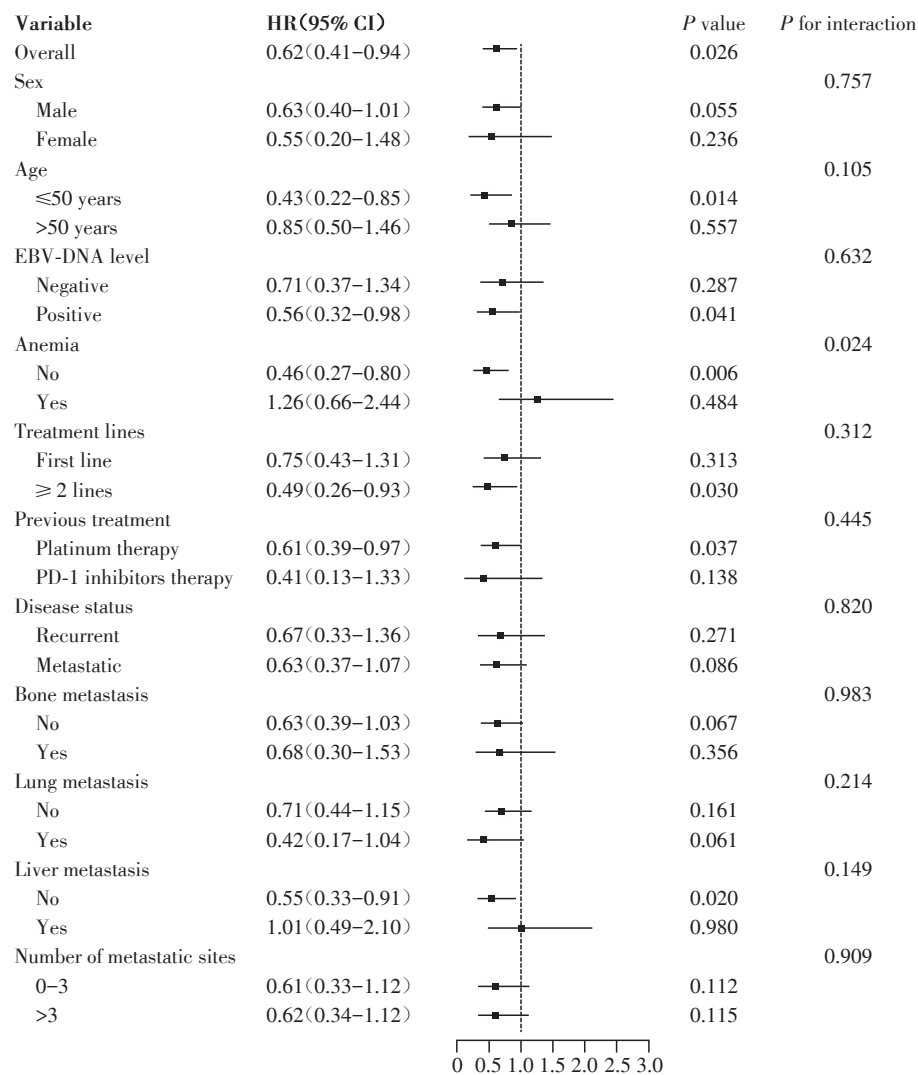


图4 抗血管生成药物对171例R/M NPC患者各临床特征亚组PFS影响的森林图

Figure 4 Forest plot for the effect of anti-angiogenic therapy on PFS in clinical subgroups of 171 R/M NPC patients

显著的优势。2019年, You等<sup>[19]</sup>公布了首项评估化疗、抗血管生成药物和PD-1抑制剂三联疗法(GAT方案: 吉西他滨+阿帕替尼+特瑞普利单抗)作为一线或后线治疗方案对R/M NPC患者疗效的前瞻性研究, 该研究中41例患者的中位PFS为25.8个月, 与本研究结果相近(28.9个月)。另外, 本研究亚组分析结果显示, 尽管联合治疗在一线治疗的104例患者中体现出更长的中位PFS, 但两组差异不具有统计学意义( $P=0.310$ )。

对于一线化疗失败的患者, 标准治疗方案尚未达成共识。既往研究报告了PD-1抑制剂单药或联合化疗在后线治疗患者中的疗效, 但总体预后仍不理想<sup>[20]</sup>。近年来, 多项单臂II期临床试验评估了PD-1抑制剂联合抗血管生成药物的抗肿瘤活性, ORR为33.3%~65.5%<sup>[21-24]</sup>, 本研究中68例联合治疗

患者的ORR为69.1%, 略高于既往研究, 可能是因为纳入了部分一线治疗的患者。本研究共纳入67例后线治疗患者, 联合治疗组的中位PFS为20.1个月, 显著优于非联合治疗组( $P=0.027$ )。Jiang等<sup>[25]</sup>进行了一项回顾性研究, 对比免疫检查点抑制剂与VEGF/VEGFR或上皮生长因子受体抑制剂和化疗的联合治疗作为后线治疗时的抗肿瘤活性。与化疗联合免疫治疗组相比, 化疗联合免疫及靶向治疗组的中位PFS明显较长(9.8个月 vs. 19.1个月,  $P < 0.001$ ), 该结果与本研究基本相当。另外, 本研究亚组分析结果还显示, 除治疗线数外, 年轻( $\leq 50$ 岁)、治疗前无贫血及肝转移、EBV-DNA阳性患者在接受联合治疗后能够获得更长的PFS, 这为今后临床工作中筛选长期受益于联合治疗的人群提供了参考。

表2 171例 R/M NPC 患者的治疗相关不良事件发生情况  
Table 2 Treatment-related adverse events in 171 patients with R/M NPC [n(%)]

Adverse events	Any grade			Grade $\geq 3$		
	Non-combination group (n=103)	Combination group (n=68)	P	Non-combination group (n=103)	Combination group (n=68)	P
Fatigue	31(30.1)	24(35.3)	0.776	4(3.9)	6(8.8)	0.403
Nausea	43(41.7)	29(42.6)	0.993	6(5.8)	7(10.3)	0.559
Anemia	83(80.6)	40(58.8)	0.008	16(15.5)	4(5.9)	0.158
Leukopenia	77(74.8)	41(60.3)	0.135	41(39.8)	15(22.1)	0.053
Thrombocytopenia	56(54.4)	28(41.2)	0.240	21(20.4)	7(10.3)	0.218
ALT elevation	35(34.0)	25(36.8)	0.933	4(3.9)	2(2.9)	0.948
AST elevation	32(31.1)	21(30.9)	1.000	4(3.9)	2(2.9)	0.948
Rash	2(1.9)	10(14.7)	0.006	0(0)	4(5.9)	0.045
Hypoalbuminemia	21(20.4)	14(20.6)	0.999	0(0)	1(1.5)	0.467
Pneumonia	3(2.9)	3(4.4)	0.873	1(1.0)	0(0)	0.717
Epistaxis	4(3.9)	3(4.4)	0.986	1(1.0)	2(2.9)	0.630
Nasopharyngeal necrosis	5(4.9)	3(4.4)	0.991	1(1.0)	2(2.9)	0.630
Hypothyroidism	38(36.9)	25(36.8)	1.000	10(9.7)	4(5.9)	0.671

ALT: alanine aminotransferase; AST: aspartate aminotransferase.

近年来,越来越多的肿瘤患者在接受免疫治疗后出现疾病进展,如何改善预后已成为迫切的挑战。PD-1 抑制剂导致的免疫耐药机制非常复杂,一方面,肿瘤细胞通过削弱主要组织相容性复合体 I 类(major histocompatibility complex class I, MHC- I)分子的表达和其他抗原提呈分子的作用逃避免疫监视;另一方面,肿瘤细胞中 PD-L1 的高表达也促进了 PD-1 与 PD-L1 的结合,通过释放抑制性信号增加了对 T 淋巴细胞的抑制作用,削弱了 T 淋巴细胞的免疫反应,从而进一步促进免疫耐药<sup>[26-27]</sup>。Ding 等<sup>[28]</sup>和 Yuan 等<sup>[22]</sup>分别评估了卡瑞利珠单抗联合阿帕替尼或法米替尼在免疫耐药患者中的疗效,ORR 约为 34%。Jiang 等<sup>[29]</sup>回顾性分析了接受联合治疗的 48 例免疫耐药患者,与单纯化疗相比,联合治疗组的 DCR 与中位 PFS 显著改善( $P < 0.001$ )。由于本研究仅纳入 18 例免疫治疗失败的患者,亚组分析尚未观察到显著性差异( $P=0.138$ )。

联合治疗的总体安全性可控。骨髓抑制、消化道反应及甲状腺功能减退是两组患者最常见的不良反应,未发生与治疗直接相关的死亡。联合治疗组贫血的发生率显著低于非联合治疗组( $P=0.008$ ),可能是抗血管生成药物的加入导致铂类化疗药物减量。另外,联合治疗组的皮疹发生率显著高于非联合治疗组( $P=0.006$ ),考虑与抗血管生成药物的不良反应相关<sup>[30]</sup>。值得注意的是,与非联合治疗组相比,联合治疗组发生 3~4 级鼻咽坏死或鼻出血的概

率较高,目前已有研究认为放疗剂量 $\geq 72$  Gy、再程放疗、局部晚期合并糖尿病、吸烟史是鼻咽坏死的危险因素,因此在联合治疗前有必要筛选出高风险患者并及时干预<sup>[31-33]</sup>。

本研究存在一定的局限性。首先,本研究为回顾性小样本研究,联合治疗方案与治疗周期、治疗线数并非完全一致,尽管本文已进行了亚组分析,但仍不可避免地存在一些异质性,未来需更大规模的随机对照试验来证实本研究的结果。其次,由于随访时间有限,联合治疗方案的 OS 尚未成熟,PFS 的优势能否转化为最终的长期生存获益需要更大的样本量与更长的随访时间。综上所述,本研究认为,PD-1 抑制剂与化疗及抗血管生成药物联合治疗具有积极的抗肿瘤活性与可控的安全性,这为以后 R/M NPC 患者的治疗方案选择提供了参考依据。

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高婧婧负责数据收集与分析、论文撰写;宗丹负责提供研究思路,论文修改;徐婧姝、何依月负责数据收集;何侠负责研究指导、论文审阅。

#### Author's Contributions:

GAO Jingjing was responsible for data collection and analysis, manuscript writing; ZONG Dan provided research idea and manuscript revision; XU Jingshu and HE Yiyue were responsi-

ble for data collection; HE Xia was responsible for research guidance and manuscript review.

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