

·论著·

新辅助化疗联合免疫治疗后腹腔镜胃癌根治术的安全性分析

吕剑波 尹玉平 张鹏 蔡明 陈俊华 李伟 李钢 王征 王国斌 陶凯雄

华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院胃肠外科,武汉 430022

通信作者:陶凯雄,Email:kaixiongtao@hust.edu.cn

【摘要】目的 探究SOX化疗联合PD-1抑制剂新辅助治疗局部进展期胃癌后行腹腔镜下胃癌根治手术的应用效果与安全性。**方法** 前瞻性入组2020年10月至2021年4月间华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院收治的30例局部进展期胃癌患者的临床病理资料。病例纳入标准:(1)充分了解本研究后并自愿签署知情同意书;(2)年龄18~75岁;(3)肿瘤临床分期为cT3~4N+M0期;(4)体力状况美国东部肿瘤协作组(ECOG)评分为0~1分;(5)预计生存期≥6个月,具有进行以治愈为目的的R₀切除术的可能;(6)入组前7 d内患者有充足器官和骨髓功能;(7)完成胃癌D₂根治术。**排除标准:**(1)抗PD-1或PD-L1抗体治疗、化疗史;(2)治疗前14 d内使用皮质类固醇或其他免疫抑制剂治疗;(3)自身免疫性疾病或间质性肺病活动期;(4)其他恶性肿瘤病史;(5)治疗前28 d内有外科手术史;(6)对本研究药物成分过敏。采用门诊和电话方式进行随访,术前SOX化疗联合PD-1抑制剂免疫治疗期间每3周随访1次,了解患者不良反应发生情况;手术治疗1个月后随访1次,了解患者不良反应与生存情况。本研究观察指标:(1)入组患者情况;(2)术前治疗情况及评估与手术完成情况;(3)术后情况及病理结果。评价标准:(1)手术标本按第8版美国癌症联合委员会(AJCC)TNM分期系统进行分期;(2)肿瘤退缩分级(TRG)参考AJCC标准评估;(3)治疗相关不良反应根据常见不良反应评价标准5.0版进行评估;(4)治疗前后CT采用RECIST V1.1标准评估肿瘤反应;(5)术后采用Clavien-Dindo并发症分级系统进行并发症评估。**结果** 筛选出符合条件的患者30例,其中男25例,女5例;中位年龄60.5(35.0~74.0)岁;初诊肿瘤位置位于食管胃结合部12例、胃上部8例、胃中部7例、胃下部3例;治疗前30例患者临床分期均为Ⅲ期。30例患者新辅助化疗联合免疫治疗过程中,21例患者出现不良反应,其中4例CTCAE 3~4级不良反应,主要表现为骨髓抑制及胸主动脉血栓形成。所有不良反应经过积极对症处理后均减轻或者消失。30例患者接受腹腔镜胃癌根治术,其完成新辅助治疗至手术中位时间为28(23~49)d,其中10例全腔镜下胃癌根治术,20例腹腔镜辅助胃癌根治术,合并脾脏切除1例,合并胆囊切除1例。手术时间(239.9±67.0)min,术中中位出血量为84(10~400)mL,中位手术切口长度7(3~12)cm。术后病理证实30例均完成R₀切除。肿瘤低分化18例,中分化12例,神经浸润11例,脉管浸润6例,清扫淋巴结30(17~58)枚,30例患者完成手术后首次肛门排气时间、术后首次排便时间、术后流质饮食时间、术后住院时间分别为3(2~6)d、3(2~13)d、5(3~12)d、10(7~27)d。23例患者发生术后并发症,Clavien-Dindo分级Ⅲa级以上并发症7例,6例患者经治疗后均好转顺利出院,1例患者因粒细胞缺乏、贫血、双肺感染和呼吸窘迫综合征,经抢救无效后27d死亡。余29例患者出院30d内未出现手术相关并发症及死亡。30例患者TRG 0、1、2、3级分别为8、9、4、9例,术后病理分期0、I、II、III分别为8、7、8、7例,8例患者获得病理完全缓解。**结论** 新辅助化疗联合免疫治疗后腹腔镜下胃癌根治术可达到根治性切除目的,但新辅助化疗联合免疫治疗后化疗相关不良反应值得关注,早期发现并及时治疗相关并发症十分重要。

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.cn441530-20220616-00265

收稿日期 2022-06-16 本文编辑 万晓梅

引用本文:吕剑波,尹玉平,张鹏,等.新辅助化疗联合免疫治疗后腹腔镜胃癌根治术的安全性分析[J].中华胃肠外科杂志,2023,26(1): 84-92. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.cn441530-20220616-00265.



【关键词】 胃癌,局部进展期; 新辅助化疗; 免疫治疗; 腹腔镜手术

临床试验注册:ClinicalTrial.gov 注册,注册号为 NCT04890392

基金项目:基于多组学融合关联分析的进展期胃癌个体化新辅助治疗药物筛选平台的建立及临床应用(2021BCA116)

Safety and efficacy of laparoscopic surgery in locally advanced gastric cancer patients with neoadjuvant chemotherapy combined with immunotherapy

Lv Jianbo, Yin Yiping, Zhang Peng, Cai Ming, Chen Junhua, Li Wei, Li Gang, Wang Zheng, Wang Guobin, Tao Kaixiong

Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery, Union Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430022, China

Corresponding author: Tao Kaixiong, Email: kaixiongtao@hust.edu.cn

[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the safety and efficacy of laparoscopic surgery in locally advanced gastric cancer patients with neoadjuvant SOX chemotherapy combined with PD-1 inhibitor immunotherapy. **Methods** Between November 2020 and April 2021, patients with locally advanced gastric cancer who were admitted to the Union Hospital of Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science and Technology were prospectively enrolled in this study. Inclusion criteria were: (1) patients who signed the informed consent form voluntarily before participating in the study; (2) age ranging from 18 to 75 years; (3) patients staged preoperatively as cT3–4N+M0 by the TNM staging system; (4) Eastern Collaborative Oncology Group score of 0–1; (5) estimated survival of more than 6 months, with the possibility of performing R0 resection for curative purposes; (6) sufficient organ and bone marrow function within 7 days before enrollment; and (7) complete gastric D2 radical surgery. Exclusion criteria were: (1) history of anti-PD-1 or PD-L1 antibody therapy and chemotherapy; (2) treatment with corticosteroids or other immunosuppressants within 14 days before enrollment; (3) active period of autoimmune disease or interstitial pneumonia; (4) history of other malignant tumors; (5) surgery performed within 28 days before enrollment; and (6) allergy to the drug ingredients of the study. Follow-up was conducted by outpatient and telephone methods. During preoperative SOX chemotherapy combined with PD-1 inhibitor immunotherapy, follow-up was conducted every 3 weeks to understand the occurrence of adverse reactions of the patients; follow-up was conducted once after 1 month of surgical treatment to understand the adverse reactions and survival of patients. Observation indicators were: (1) condition of enrolled patients; (2) reassessment after preoperative therapy and operation received (3) postoperative conditions and pathological results. Evaluation criteria were: (1) tumor staged according to the 8th edition of the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) TNM staging system; (2) tumor regression grading (TRG) of pathological results were evaluated with reference to AJCC standards; (3) treatment-related adverse reactions were evaluated according to version 5.0 of the Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events; (4) tumor response was evaluated by CT before and after treatment with RECIST V1.1 criteria; and (5) Clavien-Dindo complication grading system was used for postoperative complications assessment. **Results** A total of 30 eligible patients were included. There were 25 males and 5 females with a median age of 60.5 (35–74) years. The primary tumor was located in the gastroesophageal junction in 12 cases, in the upper stomach in 8, in the middle stomach in 7, and in the lower stomach in 3. The preoperative clinical stage of 30 cases was III. Twenty-one patients experienced adverse reactions during neoadjuvant chemotherapy combined with immunotherapy, including four cases of CTCAE grade 3–4 adverse reactions resulting in bone marrow suppression and thoracic aortic thrombosis. All cases of adverse reactions were alleviated or disappeared after active symptomatic treatment. Among the 30 patients who underwent surgery, the time from chemotherapy combined with immunotherapy to surgery was 28 (23–49) days. All 30 patients underwent laparoscopic radical gastrectomy, of which 20 patients underwent laparoscopic-assisted radical gastric cancer resection; 10 patients underwent total gastrectomy for gastric cancer, combined with splenectomy in 1 case and cholecystectomy in 1 case. The surgery time was (239.9±67.0) min, intraoperative blood loss was 84 (10–400) ml, and the length of the incision was 7 (3–12) cm. The degree of adenocarcinoma was poorly differentiated in 18 cases, moderately differentiated in 12 cases, nerve invasion in 11 cases, and vascular invasion in 6 cases. The number lymph nodes that underwent dissection was 30 (17–58). The first of gas passage, the

first postoperative defecation time, the postoperative liquid diet time, and the postoperative hospitalization time of 30 patients was 3 (2–6) d, 3 (2–13) d, 5 (3–12) d, and 10 (7–27) d, respectively. Postoperative complications occurred in 23 of 30 patients, including 7 cases of complications of Clavien – Dindo grade IIIa or above. Six patients improved after treatment and were discharged from hospital, while 1 patient died 27 days after surgery due to granulocyte deficiency, anemia, bilateral lung infection, and respiratory distress syndrome. The remaining 29 patients had no surgery-related morbidity or mortality within 30 days of discharge. Postoperative pathological examination showed TRG grades 0, 1, 2, and 3 in 8, 9, 4, and 9 cases, respectively, and the number of postoperative pathological TNM stages 0, I, II, and III was 8, 7, 8, and 7 cases, respectively. The pCR rate was 25.0% (8/32). **Conclusion** Laparoscopic surgery after neoadjuvant SOX chemotherapy combined with PD-1 inhibitor immunotherapy for locally advanced gastric cancer is safe and feasible, with satisfactory short-term efficacy. Early detection and timely treatment of related complications are important.

[Key words] Stomach neoplasms, locally advanced; Neoadjuvant chemotherapy; Immunotherapy; Laparoscopy

Fund program: Educational Commission of Hubei Province of China (2021BCA116)

Clinical trial registration: This study was registered at ClinicalTrial.gov (NCT04890392)

胃癌是一个全球性的健康问题,2020年GLOBALCAN项目统计显示,胃癌在全球恶性肿瘤发病率中位列第5,死亡人数排名第3^[1]。值得注意的是,胃癌是我国发病率与死亡率高居前3的恶性肿瘤,且以进展期胃癌居多(约80%),总体5年生存率(overall survival, OS)不足50%^[2-5]。新辅助化疗具有降低肿瘤分期、提高手术R₀切除率等优势,多项临床研究结果显示,新辅助化疗方案可明显提高OS和无病生存率(progress free survival, PFS),新辅助化疗在进展期胃癌患者中的应用日益成为综合治疗的关键环节^[6-9]。针对程序性死亡蛋白-1(programmed death protein-1, PD-1)或程序性死亡蛋白配体1(programmed death-ligand 1, PD-L1)免疫检查点抑制剂开创了肿瘤治疗新纪元。经KEYNOTE-062、CheckMate-649及ATTRACTON-4等研究证实,PD-1抑制剂联合化疗较单纯化疗可显著改善晚期胃癌患者PFS及OS,特别是在中国患者队列中也有显著体现,免疫治疗联合传统化疗方案已作为晚期胃癌的一线治疗方案被写入指南^[10-12]。随着CheckMate-649及Orient16研究药物纳武利尤单抗及信迪利单抗的上市,国内学者也在积极开展局部进展期胃癌化疗联合免疫新辅助治疗的临床研究,各中心开展的多项二、三期临床研究正在陆续进行,临床证据不断增加,多项结果汇报于Post-ASCO GI会议,其中多项小样本研究获得令人鼓舞的疗效。本中心前瞻性收集了2020年10月至2022年4月于我院收治的30例局部进展期胃癌患者的临床病理资料,探究SOX(奥沙利铂和替吉奥)化疗联合PD-1抑制剂替雷利珠单抗新辅助治疗局

部进展期胃癌患者后行腹腔镜手术的安全性与可行性。

资料与方法

一、研究对象

本研究为前瞻性、单臂、开放标签的二期临床试验。

纳入标准:(1)充分了解本研究后并自愿签署知情同意书;(2)年龄18~75岁;(3)肿瘤临床分期为cT3~4N+M0期;(4)美国东部肿瘤协作组(Eastern Collaborative Oncology Group, ECOG)体力状况评分为0~1分;(5)由主治医生进行评估,预计生存期≥6个月,以确定具有进行以治愈为目的的R₀切除术的研究资格;(6)入组前7d内患者有良好的器官(包括骨髓)功能。排除标准:(1)抗PD-1或PD-L1抗体治疗或化疗史;(2)治疗前14d内使用皮质类固醇或其他免疫抑制剂治疗;(3)自身免疫性疾病或间质性肺病活动期;(4)其他恶性肿瘤病史;(5)治疗前28d内有外科手术史;(6)对本研究药物成分过敏。

收集华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院胃肠外科完成PD-1抑制剂替雷利珠单抗联合S-1加奥沙利铂(SOX)治疗后并行腹腔镜手术的局部进展期胃癌患者或食管胃结合部腺癌患者的临床病理资料。本研究通过我院医学伦理委员会审批[审批号:[2020]伦审字(0447)],患者及家属均签署知情同意书。本研究项目在美国ClinicalTrial.gov注册,注册号为NCT04890392。

二、治疗方案

入组患者于治疗前完善相关检查,患者及家属签署知情同意书后行新辅助治疗,基础化疗方案为SOX方案:奥沙利铂(130 mg/m²,静脉滴注),替吉奥(口服,每天2次;体表面积<1.25 m²者40 mg/次,体表面积1.25~1.50 m²者50 mg/次,体表面积>1.50 m²者60 mg/次)。PD-1抑制剂200 mg静脉滴注。在完成2期的新辅助治疗后3~4周后,必须返院再次通过超声胃镜及影像学情况评估病情,根据RECIST v1.1标准评估疗效结果,进行后续治疗的判断,对具有R₀切除可能的患者在完成3期的新辅助治疗后行胃癌根治术。患者术后3周开始进行辅助治疗,肿瘤退缩分级(tumor regression grading, TRG)评分为0级继续使用PD-L1免疫抑制剂加化疗,TRG评分为非0级仅接受化疗。

三、观察指标与评价标准

观察指标:(1)入组患者情况:包括性别、年龄、术前原发肿瘤分期、术前淋巴结转移分期、术前患者临床分期、患者肿瘤组织错配修复功能完整或缺陷情况、患者肿瘤组织PD-L1阳性联合分数(combined positive score, CPS)评分情况。(2)术前治疗情况和评估及手术完成情况:术前新辅助化疗周期为放疗结束至开始化疗联合抗PD-1抗体治疗时间;不良反应发生及治疗情况,包括白细胞减少、贫血、中性粒细胞减少、血小板降低、血栓、心脏节律变化、疲乏、食欲减退、肝酶异常、甲状腺功能减退;手术完成情况包括完成化疗联合抗PD-1抗体治疗至行手术时间、术前美国东部肿瘤协作组(Eastern Collaborative Oncology Group, ECOG)评分、手术方式、手术时间和术中出血量。(3)术后情况及病理结果:包括术后首次肛门排气时间、术后首次进食流质食物时间、术后住院时间、术后并发症(感染、出血、血栓形成)及其处理、二次手术及围手术期死亡情况;术后病理结果包括病理完全缓解(pathological complete response, pCR)、TRG、肿瘤病理学T分期、肿瘤病理学N分期、肿瘤病理学TNM分期、肿瘤组织错配修复功能完整或缺陷情况、淋巴结清扫数目、环周切缘、R₀切除情况。

评价标准:(1)手术标本按第8版美国癌症联合委员会(American Joint Committee on Cancer, AJCC)TNM分期系统进行分期^[13]。(2)TRG分级参考AJCC标准评估^[13]。(3)治疗相关不良反应根据常

见不良反应评价标准5.0版进行评估^[14-15]。(4)治疗前后CT采用RECIST V1.1标准评估肿瘤反应^[16]。(5)术后采用Clavien-Dindo并发症分级系统进行并发症评估^[17]。

四、统计学方法

采用SPSS 23.0软件包进行统计学分析,计数资料用频数表示;正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,偏态分布的计量资料以M(范围)表示。

结 果

一、患者入组情况

本研究最终入组30例患者,其中男25例,女5例;中位年龄60.5(35~74)岁;ECOG评分0分25例,1分5例;初诊肿瘤位置位于食管胃结合部12例、胃上部8例、胃中部7例、胃下部3例;Borrmann分型I型4例、II型15例、III型8例、IV型3例。术前原发肿瘤分期cT3、cT4期分别为14例和16例;临床淋巴结转移分期cN1、cN2、cN3期分别为19、8、3例;术前30例患者临床分期均为III期。病例入组流程图见图1。

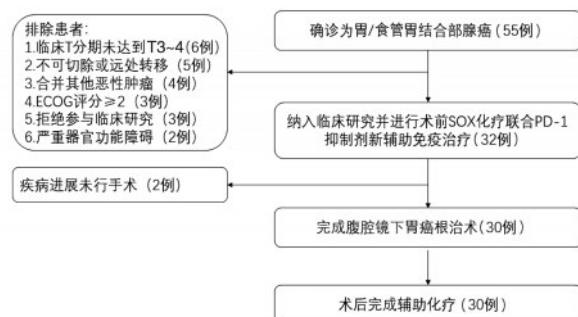


图1 病例入组流程图

二、治疗情况

1.术前治疗情况:30例完成手术患者中,29例完成3个疗程SOX化疗联合PD-1抑制剂免疫治疗;1例行2个疗程SOX化疗联合PD-1抑制剂免疫治疗后,评估为疾病进展行腹腔镜探查发现为假性进展行手术治疗。新辅助化疗联合免疫治疗过程中有21例(70.0%)患者出现不良事件,其中4例发生3~4级不良事件,主要为骨髓抑制、白细胞减少及胸主动脉血栓形成,见表1。所有不良事件经过积极对症处理后均减轻或消失,无新辅助治疗相关性死亡。

表 1 30 例胃癌患者新辅助治疗期间主要不良事件发生情况[例(%)]

不良事件	不良事件分级	
	I ~ II 级	III~IV 级
骨髓抑制	6(20.0)	2(6.7)
白细胞减少	6(20.0)	2(6.7)
贫血	5(16.7)	1(3.3)
血小板减少	3(10.0)	1(3.3)
腹主动脉血栓	-	1(3.3)
免疫相关性皮炎	4(13.3)	1(3.3)
免疫相关性肺炎	1(3.3)	-
肝功能减退	5(16.7)	-
恶心、呕吐	5(16.7)	-
大便习惯改变	2(6.7)	-
低蛋白血症	2(6.7)	-
心律失常	1(3.3)	-
合计	17(56.7)	4(13.3)

2. 手术情况: 30 例患者完成 SOX 化疗联合 PD-1 抑制剂免疫治疗后至行手术时间为 28(23~49)d; 美国麻醉医师协会(ASA) 分级 I 级 10 例、II 级 20 例。30 例均行腹腔镜下胃癌根治术, 其中 10 例行全腔镜下胃癌根治术, 包括 5 例远端胃和 5 例全胃胃癌根治术; 20 例行腹腔镜辅助胃癌根治术, 包括 4 例远端胃和 16 例全胃胃癌根治术。9 例行远端胃癌根治术者, 其中 7 例行 Billroth II + 布朗吻合, 2 例行 Billroth I 改良三角吻合; 21 例行全胃胃癌根治术, 均行 Roux-en-Y 吻合, 合并脾脏、胆囊切除各 1 例。手术时间(239.9±67.0) min、术中出血量为 84(10~400) ml、手术切口长度 7(3~12) cm。

三、术后病理结果

30 例患者肿瘤标本腺癌分化程度为低分化 18 例、中分化 12 例, TRG 0、1、2、3 级分别为 8、9、4、9 例, 神经浸润 11 例, 脉管浸润 6 例, 清扫淋巴结 30(17~58) 枚, 切缘阴性 30 例, 均达到 R₀ 切除。肿瘤病理学 T 分期 T0、T1、T2、T3、T4 期分别为 9、4、3、9、5 例, 肿瘤病理学 N 分期 N0、N1、N2、N3 期分别为 22、3、3、2 例, 术后病理 TNM 分期 0、I、II、III 期分别为 8、7、8、7 例, 8 例(25%) 患者获得 pCR。

四、术后并发症

30 例患者完成手术后首次肛门排气时间 3(2~6) d、术后首次排便时间 3(2~13) d、术后流质饮食时间 5(3~12) d、术后住院时间 10(7~27) d。23 例(76.7%) 发生术后并发症, Clavien-Dindo 分级 III a 级以上并发症 7 例, 6 例患者经治疗后均好转顺利

出院, 1 例患者因粒细胞缺乏、贫血、双肺感染和呼吸窘迫综合征, 经抢救无效术后 27 d 死亡, 余 29 例患者出院 30 d 内未出现手术相关并发症及死亡。术后并发症具体情况见表 2。

表 2 30 例胃癌患者术后并发症发生情况[例(%)]

术后并发症	Clavien-Dindo 并发症分级	
	I ~ II 级	≥III a 级
贫血	9(30.0)	4(13.3)
低蛋白血症	4(13.3)	1(3.3)
骨髓抑制	3(10.0)	2(6.7)
肺部感染	3(10.0)	2(6.7)
肺栓塞	2(6.7)	1(3.3)
肺气肿	2(6.7)	1(3.3)
噬血细胞综合征	-	1(3.3)
胸腔积液	7(23.3)	-
腹部感染	3(10.0)	-
静脉血栓	1(3.3)	-
盆腔积液	1(3.3)	-
心包积液	1(3.3)	-
合计	16(53.3)	7(23.3)

讨 论

以手术为核心的综合治疗是胃癌治疗的主要方式。针对腹腔镜治疗局部进展期胃癌的安全性和肿瘤学疗效问题, CLASS-01 研究, 以临床分期 T2、T3 或 T4a 的胃癌患者为研究对象, 采用多中心、随机对照试验, 结果显示: 与传统开腹手术相比, 腹腔镜手术不仅技术安全可行, 而且微创优势显著^[18]。为腹腔镜 D₂ 根治术治疗进展期胃癌的安全性、可行性提供了循证医学支持。

新辅助化疗具有降低肿瘤分期, 给手术创造有利条件, 提高手术 R₀ 切除率, 降低术后肿瘤复发率等优势, 已被国际多项研究所证实。德国 FLOT4 研究揭示了 FLOT 方案较 ECF/ECX 方案, 明显提高了总体生存率和无病生存率, 且不良反应率与围手术期病死率差异无统计学意义^[7~8]。我国开展的 NEO-CLASSIC 研究显示, XELOX 方案 R₀ 切除率达 83.3%, 不良事件发生率较 FLOT4 研究明显降低, 具有良好的化疗耐受性^[9]。为进一步探求围手术期使用 SOX 的疗效和安全性, 季加孚教授和沈琳教授牵头开展的 RESOLVE 研究以局部进展期胃腺癌患者为研究对象, 开展的多中心随机对照三期临床研究, 结果表明, 与辅助 CapOx 组相比, 增加新辅助

化疗的围手术期 SOX 组的 3 年 DFS 提高了 8%，死亡风险下降 23%，优效达成；且获得了更佳的 R₀ 切除率和肿瘤降期^[19]。以上研究表明，新辅助化疗后行腹腔镜 D₂ 根治术治疗进展期胃癌的安全、可行。

肿瘤免疫治疗是近年来重大的科学突破，目前已有多款免疫检查点调节药物用于非小细胞肺癌、黑色素瘤等肿瘤临床治疗，且取得了良好的效果。在胃与食管胃结合部癌领域中，曲妥珠单抗、默沙东派姆单抗（PD-1 抑制剂）、雷莫芦单抗（VEGF）等药物也经 FDA 批准用于治疗复发性局部晚期或转移性胃或食管胃结合部腺癌的患者^[20-24]。免疫治疗联合化疗在理论上可促进肿瘤抗原释放，启动免疫，进而促进树突细胞及免疫细胞亚群的应答与改变，增强对肿瘤的免疫杀伤作用^[25]。2020 年，CheckMate 649 研究报道，PD-1 抑制剂联合化疗（XELOX 或 FOLFOX）相比于单独化疗，可显著降低胃与食管胃结合部腺癌患者的死亡风险，延长总体生存率（13.8 个月比 11.6 个月，P=0.000 2）^[10]。中国临床肿瘤协会胃癌诊疗指南（2021 版）中指出，纳武利尤单抗获批用于晚期胃癌的一线免疫治疗药物，纳武利尤单抗也是迄今唯一经过三期临床试验证实中国亚组晚期胃癌患者生存获益的 PD-1 抑制剂^[10,12,26]。Wei 等^[27]开展的单臂、多中心、二期研究 SHARED 试验中期分析证实，信迪利单抗（PD-1 抑制剂）联合新辅助放化疗具有良好的可行性，pCR 率和主要缓解率达到了极好的效果（42.1% 和 73.7%），远高于既往新辅助治疗局部进展期胃癌后患者 pCR 率 16%（3%~29%），并且在Ⅲ~ⅣA 期胃和食管胃结合部腺癌中具有可接受的毒性^[28-29]。为进一步探究免疫药物新辅助治疗对胃癌患者带来的获益情况，笔者团队设计 SOX 化疗联合 PD-1 抑制剂新辅助治疗局部进展期胃癌，本研究中，SOX 化疗联合 PD-1 抑制剂新辅助免疫治疗局部进展期胃癌后行腹腔镜手术患者中 8 例（25%）获得 pCR，达到了较好的效果。

胃癌新辅助治疗患者组织及其周围系膜会发生水肿、炎性反应甚至坏死，对腹腔镜下胃癌根治术解剖层面游离产生影响，增加手术难度。Li 等^[30]进行的 CLASS-03 研究，评价了新辅助化疗后腹腔镜或开腹远端胃切除术治疗进展期胃癌的近期疗效，结果表明：腹腔镜组手术失血量少，手术相关并发症发生率低，术后住院时间明显缩短。腹腔镜手术在新辅助化疗进展期胃癌患者中安全可行。然

而，传统化疗联合免疫检查点抑制剂新辅助化疗后腹腔镜胃癌手术的效果与安全性仍不明确。笔者团队对本中心局部进展期胃癌患者 SOX 化疗联合 PD-1 抑制剂新辅助治疗后行腹腔镜根治性手术的情况进行分析，探讨应用效果。既往研究显示，新辅助下胃癌根治术手术时间 180~360 min，术中出血量 50~260 ml，R₀ 切除率为 75%~90%，淋巴结清扫数量 18~25 枚^[31-36]。本研究结果显示：30 例患者手术时间（239.9±67.0）min，术中出血量为 84（10~400）ml，清扫淋巴结 30（17~58）枚，R₀ 切除率达到 100%。笔者认为，SOX 化疗联合 PD-1 抑制剂新辅助免疫治疗局部进展期胃癌后行腹腔镜手术安全可行，可达到胃癌 D₂ 根治性手术目的。

随着新辅助化疗在进展期胃癌患者中的应用，其骨髓抑制及免疫功能下降的不良反应对术后并发症风险提高的消极作用日益受到人们关注。Eto 等^[37]研究发现，新辅助化疗后有无术后并发症的胃癌患者预后相近，3 年及 5 年总生存率和无复发生存率差异无统计学意义（P>0.05）。Hayashi 等^[38]在 COMPASS 二期临床试验探索过程中，发现肌酐清除率≤60 ml/min（P=0.016）是影响术后并发症的唯一独立危险因素。这说明新辅助化疗不会增加术后并发症和对并发症的不良预后产生影响，但对新辅助化疗后发生的术后并发症仍值得我们关注。本研究 30 例患者中 23 例（76.6%）发生术后并发症，Clavien-Dindo 分级Ⅲa 级以上并发症 7 例（23.3%），其中以贫血与骨髓抑制为主，与新辅助化疗期间出现的不良反应相类似，笔者认为，这可能是新辅助化疗相关不良反应与胃癌根治术共同作用的结果。因此，对于 SOX 化疗联合 PD-1 抑制剂新辅助免疫治疗局部进展期胃癌后行腹腔镜手术的患者，在术后住院期间需要更加关注相关临床指标变化，及时对症处理，达到早发现、早诊断、早治疗术后并发症。

随着免疫治疗的逐渐开展，新的治疗相关不良事件正在被报道，早期识别对预防并发症至关重要。既往研究显示，免疫抑制药物不良反应最常见的是恶心、腹泻和周围神经病变，约 50% 患者分别发生 3~4 级治疗相关不良事件^[10,21-23]。Takahashi 等^[39]报道抗 PD-1 或抗 PD-L1 免疫疗法可能会出现血液学免疫相关不良事件，而嗜血淋巴组织细胞增多症是一种致命的全身性炎症综合征。本研究中 1 例患者围手术期死亡，患者术后第 3 天进行性出现血细胞减少，白细胞与中性粒细胞重度减少，因

粒细胞缺乏、贫血、双肺感染、呼吸窘迫综合征,经抢救无效于术后 27 d 死亡,考虑继发性嗜血淋巴组织细胞增多症。Rajapakse 和 Andanamala^[40]总结了 22 例继发于免疫检查点抑制剂治疗的嗜血淋巴组织细胞增多症,患者最常见症状为发热(90.9%),最常见实验室检查结果为贫血(90.9%)、血小板减少(90.9%)和铁蛋白升高(90.9%),22 例患者均接受皮质类固醇激素治疗,19 例反应良好,3 例死亡。嗜血淋巴组织细胞增多症虽然病死率极高,但在早期发现与诊断,并及时进行激素方案治疗后可提高生存率^[41-42]。

本研究中 1 例患者于新辅助治疗期间出现腹主动脉血栓形成,评估后给予有效支持治疗,通过及时调整临床用药并持续密切观察病情,达到良好预后。有文献指出,腹主动脉血栓形成患者多伴有高血压、糖尿病、高脂血症、肥胖、肿瘤及过量吸烟史等,在临床病例报告中以下肢缺血为主要症状居多^[43]。因此,对于不同患者需要根据患者个体化情况加强监测,提高治疗强度的安全性。早期发现罕见治疗相关不良反应并及时进行治疗十分重要。

综上,SOX 化疗联合 PD-1 抑制剂新辅助免疫治疗局部进展期胃癌后行腹腔镜手术安全可行,可达到较好的根治性切除率,患者可获得较好短期疗效,可为传统化疗联合免疫检查点抑制剂方案应用于进展期胃癌新辅助化疗提供可靠的参考依据。但本研究为单中心单臂探索性研究,不可避免存在病例选择偏倚等情况,且样本量较小,因此,本研究结果尚需进一步多中心随机对照临床试验进行更高证据级别验证。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

作者贡献声明 吕剑波负责患者入组、数据采集与分析和文章撰稿,尹玉平、张鹏、蔡明、陈俊华负责研究设计与患者入组,李伟、李钢负责资料汇总与数据收集,王征、王国斌、陶凯雄负责研究设计与指导、对文章知识性内容进行审阅

参 考 文 献

- [1] Sung H, Ferlay J, Siegel RL, et al. Global cancer statistics 2020: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries[J]. CA Cancer J Clin, 2021, 71(3):209-249. DOI: 10.3322/caac.21660.
- [2] Xie Y, Shi L, He X, et al. Gastrointestinal cancers in China, the USA, and Europe [J]. Gastroenterol Rep (Oxf), 2021, 9(2):91-104. DOI: 10.1093/gastro/goab010.
- [3] Nie Y, Wu K, Yu J, et al. A global burden of gastric cancer: the major impact of China[J]. Expert Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2017, 11(7): 651-661. DOI: 10.1080/17474124.2017.1312342.
- [4] Bray F, Ferlay J, Soerjomataram I, et al. Global cancer statistics 2018: GLOBOCAN estimates of incidence and mortality worldwide for 36 cancers in 185 countries [J]. CA Cancer J Clin, 2018, 68(6):394-424. DOI: 10.3322/caac.21492.
- [5] 国家卫生健康委员会. 胃癌诊疗规范(2018年版)[J/CD]. 中华消化病与影像杂志(电子版), 2019, 9(3):118-144. DOI: 10.3877/cma.j.issn.2095-2015.2019.03.008.
- [6] Schuhmacher C, Gretschel S, Lordick F, et al. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy compared with surgery alone for locally advanced cancer of the stomach and cardia: European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer randomized trial 40954[J]. J Clin Oncol, 2010, 28(35): 5210-5218. DOI: 10.1200/JCO.2009.26.6114.
- [7] Al-Batran SE, Hofheinz RD, Pauligk C, et al. Histopathological regression after neoadjuvant docetaxel, oxaliplatin, fluorouracil, and leucovorin versus epirubicin, cisplatin, and fluorouracil or capecitabine in patients with resectable gastric or gastro-oesophageal junction adenocarcinoma (FLOT4-AIO): results from the phase 2 part of a multicentre, open-label, randomised phase 2/3 trial[J]. Lancet Oncol, 2016, 17(12): 1697-1708. DOI: 10.1016/S1470-2045(16)30531-9.
- [8] Al-Batran SE, Homann N, Pauligk C, et al. Perioperative chemotherapy with fluorouracil plusleucovorin, oxaliplatin, and docetaxel versus fluorouracil or capecitabine pluscisplatin and epirubicin for locally advanced, resectable gastric orgastro-oesophageal junction adenocarcinoma (FLOT4): a randomised, phase 2/3 trial[J]. Lancet, 2019, 393(10184): 1948-1957. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(18)32557-1.
- [9] Yu Y, Fang Y, Shen Z, et al. Oxaliplatin plus capecitabine in the perioperative treatment of locally advanced gastric adenocarcinoma in combination with D2 gastrectomy: NEO-CLASSIC study[J]. Oncologist, 2019, 24(10): 1311-e989. DOI: 10.1634/theoncologist.2019-0416.
- [10] Janjigian YY, Shitara K, Moehler M, et al. First-line nivolumab plus chemotherapy versus chemotherapy alone for advanced gastric, gastro-oesophageal junction, and oesophageal adenocarcinoma (CheckMate 649): a randomised, open-label, phase 3 trial[J]. Lancet, 2021, 398(10294):27-40. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(21)00797-2.
- [11] Boku N, Ryu MH, Kato K, et al. Safety and efficacy of nivolumab in combination with S-1/capecitabine plus oxaliplatin in patients with previously untreated, unresectable, advanced, or recurrent gastric/gastroesophageal junction cancer: interim results of a randomized, phase II trial (ATTRACTION-4)[J]. Ann Oncol, 2019, 30(2):250-258. DOI: 10.1093/annonc/mdy540.
- [12] Chao J, Fuchs CS, Shitara K, et al. Assessment of pembrolizumab therapy for the treatment of microsatellite instability-high gastric or gastroesophageal junction cancer among patients in the KEYNOTE-059, KEYNOTE-061, and KEYNOTE-062 clinical trials[J]. JAMA Oncol, 2021, 7(6): 895-902. DOI: 10.1001/jamaoncol.2021.0275.
- [13] Nicholls RJ, Zinicola R, Haboubi N. Extramural spread of rectal cancer and the AJCC Cancer Staging Manual 8th edition, 2017[J]. Ann Oncol, 2019, 30(8):1394-1395. DOI: 10.1093/annonc/mdz147.
- [14] Katayama H, Kurokawa Y, Nakamura K, et al. Extended Clavien-Dindo classification of surgical complications: Japan

- Clinical Oncology Group postoperative complications criteria[J]. *Surg Today*, 2016, 46(6):668- 685. DOI: 10.1007/s00595-015-1236-x.
- [15] 中国胃肠肿瘤外科联盟, 中国抗癌协会胃癌专业委员会. 中国胃肠肿瘤术后并发症诊断登记规范专家共识(2018版)[J]. 中国实用外科杂志, 2018, 38(6):589-595. DOI: 10.19538/j.cjps.issn1005-2208.2018.06.01.
- [16] Eisenhauer EA, Therasse P, Bogaerts J, et al. New response evaluation criteria in solid tumours: revised RECIST guideline (version 1.1) [J]. *Eur J Cancer*, 2009, 45(2): 228-247. DOI: 10.1016/j.ejca.2008.10.026.
- [17] Dindo D, Demartines N, Clavien PA. Classification of surgical complications: a new proposal with evaluation in a cohort of 6336 patients and results of a survey[J]. *Ann Surg*, 2004, 240(2):205-213. DOI: 10.1097/01.sla.0000133083.54934.ae.
- [18] Hu Y, Huang C, Sun Y, et al. Morbidity and mortality of laparoscopic versus open D2 distal gastrectomy for advanced gastric cancer: a randomized controlled trial[J]. *J Clin Oncol*, 2016, 34(12):1350-1357. DOI: 10.1200/JCO.2015.63.7215.
- [19] Zhang X, Liang H, Li Z, et al. Perioperative or postoperative adjuvant oxaliplatin with S-1 versus adjuvant oxaliplatin with capecitabine in patients with locally advancedgastric or gastro-oesophageal junction adenocarcinoma undergoing D2 gastrectomy(RESOLVE): an open-label, superiority and non-inferiority, phase 3 randomised controlled trial[J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2021, 22(8): 1081-1092. DOI: 10.1016/S1470-2045(21)00297-7.
- [20] Mohler JL, Antonarakis ES, Armstrong AJ, et al. Prostate Cancer, Version 2.2019, NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology[J]. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw*, 2019, 17(5): 479-505. DOI: 10.6004/jnccn.2019.0023.
- [21] Fuchs CS, Doi T, Jang RW, et al. Safety and efficacy of pembrolizumab monotherapy in patients with previously treated advanced gastric and gastroesophageal junction cancer: phase2 clinical KEYNOTE-059 trial[J]. *JAMA Oncol*, 2018, 4(5):180013. DOI: 10.1001/jamaoncol.2018.0013.
- [22] Muro K, Chung HC, Shankaran V, et al. Pembrolizumab for patients with PD-L1-positive advancedgastric cancer (KEYNOTE-012): a multicentre, open-label, phase 1b trial [J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2016, 17(6): 717-726. DOI: 10.1016/S1470-2045(16)00175-3.
- [23] Schmid P, Salgado R, Park YH, et al. Pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy as neoadjuvant treatment of high-risk, early-stage triple-negative breast cancer: results from the phase 1b open-label, multicohort KEYNOTE-173 study[J]. *Ann Oncol*, 2020, 31(5):569-581. DOI: 10.1016/j.annonc.2020.01.072.
- [24] Wilke H, Muro K, Van Cutsem E, et al. Ramucirumab plus paclitaxel versus placebo plus paclitaxel inpatients with previously treated advanced gastric or gastro-oesophageal junction adenocarcinoma (RAINBOW): a double-blind, randomised phase 3 trial[J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2014, 15(11): 1224-1235. DOI: 10.1016/S1470-2045(14)70420-6.
- [25] O'Donnell JS, Hoefsmit EP, Smyth MJ, et al. The promise of neoadjuvant immunotherapy and surgery for cancer treatment[J]. *Clin Cancer Res*, 2019, 25(19): 5743-5751. DOI: 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-18-2641.
- [26] Wang FH, Zhang XT, Li YF, et al. The Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology (CSCO): clinical guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of gastric cancer, 2021[J]. *Cancer Commun (Lond)*, 2021, 41(8):747-795. DOI: 10.1002/cac2.12193.
- [27] Wei J, Lu X, Liu Q, et al. Efficacy and safety of sintilimab in combination with concurrent chemoradiotherapy for locally advanced gastric or gastroesophageal junction (GEJ) adenocarcinoma (SHARED): study protocol of a prospective, multi-center, single-arm phase 2 trial[J]. *Cancer Manag Res*, 2022, 14: 2007-2015. DOI: 10.2147/CMAR.S355687.
- [28] Cunningham D, Langley R, Nankivell M, et al. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy for resectable oesophageal and junctional adenocarcinoma: results from the UK Medical Research Council randomised OEO5 trial (ISRCTN 01852072) [J]. *Ann Oncol*, 2015, 26 Suppl 4: S117-S118.
- [29] van der Werf LR, Dikken JL, van der Willik EM, et al. Time interval between neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy and surgery for oesophageal or junctional cancer: a nationwide study[J]. *Eur J Cancer*, 2018, 91:76-85. DOI: 10.1016/j.ejca.2017.12.009.
- [30] Li Z, Shan F, Ying X, et al. Assessment of laparoscopic distal gastrectomy after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for locally advanced gastric cancer: a randomized clinical trial[J]. *JAMA Surg*, 2019, 154(12):1093-1101. DOI: 10.1001/jama.surg.2019.3473.
- [31] Li Z, Shan F, Wang Y, et al. Laparoscopic versus open distal gastrectomy for locally advanced gastric cancer after neoadjuvant chemotherapy: safety and short-term oncologic results[J]. *Surg Endosc*, 2016, 30(10): 4265-4271. DOI: 10.1007/s00464-015-4739-z.
- [32] Xi HQ, Zhang KC, Li JY, et al. Comparison of perioperative and survival outcomes of laparoscopic versus open gastrectomy after preoperative chemotherapy: a propensity score-matched analysis[J]. *Indian J Surg*, 2020, 82(2): 42-49.
- [33] 沈国杰. 新辅助化疗联合胃癌根治术治疗进展期胃癌的临床疗效[D]. 杭州: 浙江大学, 2017.
- [34] Wang N, Zhou A, Jin J, et al. Open vs. laparoscopic surgery for locally advanced gastric cancer after neoadjuvant therapy: Short-term and long-term survival outcomes[J]. *Oncol Lett*, 2020, 20(1):861-867. DOI: 10.3892/ol.2020.11626.
- [35] Khaled I, Priego P, Soliman H, et al. Oncological outcomes of laparoscopic versus open gastrectomy after neoadjuvant chemotherapy for locally advanced gastric cancer: a retrospective multicenter study[J]. *World J Surg Oncol*, 2021, 19(1):206. DOI: 10.1186/s12957-021-02322-2.
- [36] Wang Y, Lei X, Liu Z, et al. Short-term outcomes of laparoscopic versus open total gastrectomy after neoadjuvant chemotherapy: a cohort study using the propensity score matching method[J]. *J Gastrointest Oncol*, 2021, 12(2):237-248. DOI: 10.21037/jgo-20-374.
- [37] Eto K, Hiki N, Kumagai K, et al. Prophylactic effect of neoadjuvant chemotherapy in gastric cancer patients with postoperative complications[J]. *Gastric Cancer*, 2018, 21(4):703-709. DOI: 10.1007/s10120-017-0781-y.
- [38] Hayashi M, Yoshikawa T, Yura M, et al. Does neoadjuvant chemotherapy cancel out the negative survival impact induced by surgical complications after gastrectomy? [J]. *Gastric Cancer*, 2019, 22(6): 1274-1284. DOI: 10.1007/s10120-019-00957-5.
- [39] Takahashi H, Koiwa T, Fujita A, et al. A case of pembrolizumab-induced esophagitis and its management[J]. *Int J Clin Oncol*, 2021, 26(10):2139-2143. DOI: 10.1007/s10277-021-04322-0.

- zumab-induced hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis successfully treated with pulse glucocorticoid therapy[J]. Respir Med Case Rep, 2020, 30: 101097. DOI: 10.1016/j.rmcr.2020.101097.
- [40] Rajapakse P, Andanamala H. Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis secondary to immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy[J]. World J Oncol, 13(2): 49-52. DOI: 10.14740/wjon1464.
- [41] Kalmuk J, Puchalla J, Feng G, et al. Pembrolizumab-induced hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis: an immuno-therapeutic challenge[J]. Cancers Head Neck, 2020, 5: 3. DOI:10.1186/s41199-020-0050-3.
- [42] Mizuta H, Nakano E, Takahashi A, et al. Hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis with advanced malignant melanoma accompanied by ipilimumab and nivolumab: a case report and literature review[J]. Dermatol Ther, 2020, 33(3): e13321. DOI: 10.1111/dth.13321.
- [43] 廖宴, 黄文龙, 戴娟, 等. 腹主动脉血栓形成综合征误诊为坐骨神经痛 1 例[J]. 四川医学, 2021, 42(1):106-108. DOI:10.16252/j.cnki.issn1004-0501-2021.01.026.