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中国肿瘤临床 2012, Vol. 39 Issue (18): 1375-1378 DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1000-8179.2012.18.011

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40 例TKI 治疗失败的晚期NSCLC 再服TKI 疗效分析

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Analysis of Responses to EGFR-TKI Retreatment in 40 Patients with Advanced NSCLC after the Failure of Prior TKI Therapy

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摘要 目的: EGFR-TKI治疗曾经有效的NSCLC患者, 在TKI治疗失败后再次选用TKI治疗仍有部分患者可再次临床获益。本文通过回顾性研究验证再服TKI的疗效, 并力图发现与再服TKI疗效有关的临床因素, 以及两次TKI治疗的间隔期是否影响再服TKI的疗效。方法: 2003年3月~2012年3月经治的40例初始TKI治疗失败后再服TKI的NSCLC患者, 分析其临床因素与再服TKI治疗PFS的相关性。结果: 全组患者自初始TKI治疗起中位生存期为29个月(95%CI: 21.67~36.33), 自再次TKI治疗起中位生存期为13个月(95%CI: 8.65~17.35)。全组再服TKI治疗的中位PFS为2个月(1~2个月), 疾病控制率为50%。两次TKI治疗间歇期长于1、2、3个月组再服TKI治疗的PFS相比相应的不足1、2、3个月组无统计学差异($P>0.05$), 间歇期进行化疗组再服TKI的中位PFS短于未化疗组, 但差异无统计学意义(1个月vs. 4个月, $P=0.650$)。结论: 初始TKI治疗有效的患者, 再次使用TKI类药物仍有部分患者可达到临床获益。再次使用TKI治疗的疗效与两次TKI治疗间的间歇期长短无关, 与间歇期是否进行过化疗也无关。

关键词: 非小细胞肺癌 表皮生长因子受体 酪氨酸激酶抑制剂 靶向治疗

Abstract: Abstract Objective: To verify the efficacy of TKI retreatment after the failure of initial TKI therapy, and to explore possible clinical factors (initial TKI therapy, interval of TKIs) associated with the response to TKI retreatment. Methods: Data of Forty advanced NSCLC patients retreated with EGFR-TKI after the failure of prior TKI therapy during a period from Mar 2003 to Mar 2012 were collected. The association of their clinical characteristics with median progression-free survival time (PFS) of TKI retreatment was retrospectively analysed. Results: Of the 40 patients, the median overall survival (OS) from the beginning of the initial TKI therapy was 29 months (95% CI: 21.67 - 36.33), the median OS and PFS from the beginning of 2nd TKI therapy were 13 months (95% CI: 8.65 - 17.35) and 2 months (range, 1 to 20 months), respectively. The disease control rate (DCR) of 2nd TKI treatment was 50%. There was no significant difference in median PFS of 2nd TKI therapy between the interval of TKIs treatment longer than 1 months, 2 months, 3 months group and the interval not longer than 1 months, 2 months, 3 months group ($P > 0.05$). The patients who didn't receive chemotherapy in interval between initial TKIs treatment and TKIs retreatment seemed to have longer median PFS of TKI retreatment, the difference was not statistically significant (4 m vs 1 m $P = 0.650$). Conclusion: The retreatment of EGFR-TKI should be considered effective in patients who previously achieved disease control with TKI, even followed by a failure of initial TKI. The median PFS of TKI retreatment is not related to the time or chemotherapy between TKIs' initial treatment and retreatment.

Key words: Non-small cell lung cancer Epidermal growth factor receptor Tyrosine kinase inhibitor Targeted therapy

收稿日期: 2012-07-10; 出版日期: 2012-09-30

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