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肺癌危重症患者全程管理的研究进展*

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[摘要] 肺癌是全球发病及死亡人数最多的恶性肿瘤。肺癌危重症严重危及患者的生命,影响患者生存时间,已受到临床的广泛关注。近年来关于肺癌危重症的研究层出不穷,通过对肺癌危重症患者实施动态监测、个体化诊疗、共病共治、生命支持等全程管理,实现了对患者早期、有效的诊治,可改善患者的生活质量,延长患者的生存时间。

[关键词] 肺癌;危重症;全程管理;进展;综述

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Research progress in whole course management of patients with lung cancer critical illness*

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[Abstract] Lung cancer is malignant tumor with the highest onset and deaths in the globe. Lung cancer critical illness seriously endanger the life of the patients, affect their survival time, which has been widely concerned by clinic. In recent years, there have been many studies on lung cancer critical illness, the implementation of whole process management such as dynamic monitoring, individualized diagnosis and treatment, shared treatment of comorbidity realizes and life support realizes the early and effective treatment of the patients with lung cancer critical illness, which can effectively improve the life quality of the patients and prolong the survival time of the patients.

[Key words] lung cancer; critical illness; whole process management; progress; review

多数肺癌患者在确诊时已处于晚期,失去了手术机会^[1]。而晚期肺癌患者的终末总生存(overall survival, OS)时间不足 1 年^[2]。近年来,在临床中关于肺癌危重症患者全程管理的探索越来越受到关注。对该类患者尽早准确识别和有效处理可以达到延长患者生存时间、改善生活质量的目的。本文结合近年来国内外的研究,对肺癌危重症患者的全程管理做一综述。

1 概 述

肺癌危重症是指由于各种急慢性合并症、肿瘤自身和/或治疗相关的不良事件导致患者在某阶段的体力状况(performance status, PS)评分在 2~4 分,但在动态和精确检测基础上进行支持治疗和抗肿瘤治疗后,很有可能获得生存获益和/或改善 PS 评分的一类疾病^[3]。与其他恶性肿瘤相比,晚期肺癌患者的 PS 评分升高的风险更高。有研究指出,医务人员对晚期肺癌患者测评 PS 评分为 2~4 分的比例高达 34%,而

患者自评 PS 评分为 2~4 分的比例达到了 48%^[4]。也有研究指出 PS 评分为 3~4 分的肺癌患者可达 25%^[5]。

2 常见原因

肺癌危重症主要有 3 个原因:肺癌本身所致、急慢性共患疾病和治疗相关并发症及不良反应^[5]。肺癌本身会引起一系列症状导致 PS 评分升高,特别是治疗耐药后可能出现快速的疾病进展,症状加重。血栓、积液及气道狭窄等都是导致 PS 评分升高的常见因素^[6-9]。肺癌生长过程中会释放大量坏死因子,导致血液高凝,促进血栓形成。13.9%的肺癌患者被诊断患有静脉血栓栓塞症^[10],其被认为是肺癌患者死亡的主要原因之一。约 40%和 3%的肺癌患者会出现胸腔积液和心包积液^[3,6],其积液量的增多与 PS 评分升高明显相关^[11]。20%~30%的肺癌患者会出现气道狭窄,达到一定程度时患者会出现呼吸困难、缺氧,甚至窒息,严重影响 PS 评分^[9,12]。

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急慢性共患疾病也是影响肺癌患者 PS 评分不容忽视的因素,有报道指出 87.3% 的肺癌患者至少共患一种急慢性疾病,且 15.3% 的共患疾病处于不稳定状态^[13]。慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)、间质性肺病及心功能衰竭等都是常见的共患病。特别是 COPD 本身就是诱发肺癌的独立危险因素^[14],40%~70% 的肺癌患者患有 COPD^[15-16]。COPD 患者常有咳嗽、咳痰等症状,特别在急性加重时常伴有低氧,严重者会出现呼吸衰竭。静脉血栓栓塞症是恶性肿瘤患者最常见的并发症之一,严重危及患者的生命。

各项治疗都有发生并发症及不良反应的风险。化疗可能引起造血功能抑制、消化道症状及肝功能损害等。放疗也可能发生放射性肺炎、放射性食管炎、皮疹等不良反应。靶向治疗的不良反应虽相对较轻,但也可能发生间质性肺炎,甚至导致死亡,0.4%~5.5% 的患者服用不同表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(epidermal growth factor receptor-tyrosine kinase inhibitors, EGFR-TKI)后出现了间质性肺疾病^[17-19]。免疫治疗也不可避免地可能诱发间质性肺疾病、皮疹及免疫相关脑病等问题,其发生率为 7%~13%^[20],死亡率为 12.8%~22.7%^[21-23]。对于早期肺癌患者,胸部手术后肺损伤的发生率为 2%~8%^[24]。

3 诊治策略

肺癌危重症并不意味着到了肺癌的终末期。PS 评分是可逆的,关键在于能否及时解除影响 PS 评分的关键因素^[25]。因此,早期诊断和精准治疗成为救治肺癌危重症患者的临床关键,有效地诊治可明显改善该类患者 PS 评分、生活质量,延长生存时间,取得显著的临床获益。

3.1 诊断

肺癌患者的 PS 评分受多种因素影响,在不同时期是波动变化的,因此需要进行动态检测,及时发现评分的变化^[3]。特别对于有基础病的患者,PS 评分和疾病严重程度呈负相关^[26]。当患者出现 PS 评分升高时需要及时采取综合手段查找原因,必要时进行多学科联合诊治。

3.2 抗肿瘤治疗

目前关于治疗肺癌的临床研究多局限于 PS 评分 0~1 分的患者,对于肺癌危重症患者的抗肿瘤治疗的研究非常有限。关于肺癌危重症的抗肿瘤治疗包括减轻症状和控制肿瘤发展两大方面。当胸腔积液及心包积液引起症状加重导致 PS 评分升高时,需及时予以穿刺引流术,以缓解患者不适症状。对于肿瘤导致气道狭窄的患者及时给予局部介入治疗,可改善呼吸困难症状及 PS 评分^[8]。以上的治疗都是治标,治本还需实现个体化的精准抗肿瘤治疗,通过个体化的化疗、靶向及免疫治疗等抗肿瘤治疗手段,清除肿瘤细胞,进而改善症状。治疗方案的选择也需综合考虑

PS 评分,尽量兼顾高效低毒的方案。对于非小细胞肺癌危重症患者应常规动态地进行基因检测^[3]。以 EGFR 阳性患者为例,50% 的第一代/二代 EGFR-TKI 耐药患者被检测到 EGFR T790M 突变,使用第三代 EGFR-TKI 有良好的疗效和安全性^[27]。同样在第三代 EGFR-TKI 耐药后行基因检测,可以明确耐药机制,并针对性地选择进一步的治疗策略^[28]。也有研究证实,阿来替尼治疗 PS 评分 2~4 分的间变性淋巴瘤激酶(anaplastic lymphoma kinase, ALK)阳性患者后,83.3% 的患者 PS 评分获得改善,且客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR)为 72.2%,无进展生存(progression-free survival, PFS)时间达 10.1 个月^[29]。有个案报道,纳武单抗联合安罗替尼治疗 1 例 72 岁驱动基因阴性 PS 评分 4 分的肺鳞癌患者,治疗 2 个月后复查 CT 提示病灶部分缓解,症状缓解,PS 评分改善^[30]。

3.3 控制共患疾病

对于有急慢性共患疾病的患者需进行“共病共治”。COPD 患者中肺癌发病率高达 16.7/1 000,最常见的为鳞癌^[31]。对该类患者同时给予规范的 COPD 和肺癌治疗,可明显延长中位 OS 时间(16.7 个月 vs. 8.2 个月, $P=0.023$)。吸入糖皮质激素可抑制慢性炎症、协调遗传信息表达、调控细胞周期,进而降低肺癌的发生风险^[32]。“共病共治”是影响患者预后的重要因素(单变量分析 $P=0.0243$,多变量分析 $P=0.0134$)^[33]。同样的,抗凝治疗可明显改善肺癌合并肺损伤患者的中位 OS 时间(17.3 个月 vs. 6.0 个月, $P=0.003$)^[34]。

3.4 支持治疗

生命支持治疗有益于后续的抗肿瘤治疗。肺癌危重症患者的全身状况较差,且多数患者因间质性肺疾病、胸腔积液及肺水肿等原因导致肺顺应性下降,易出现低氧血症,甚至呼吸衰竭^[35],及时有效的氧疗可纠正低氧血症、降低呼吸功、减少心脏做功。同样,肾脏、肝脏及心脏的支持治疗也不能忽视。恶病质也是导致肺癌危重症的重要原因之一^[36]。对吞咽困难者应给予流质饮食,取半卧位缓慢进食,以免发生吸入性肺炎或呛咳,甚至窒息。因药物导致严重胃肠道反应而影响进食者,应酌情选择营养方案,可采取鼻饲等方法增加摄入量;对进食不能满足机体需要者,可通过静脉给予个体化的方案改善营养。

3.5 对症治疗

对于肺癌危重症患者,在进行原发病和共病治疗的同时,应积极预测、预防及症状管理,与其他延长生命为目的治疗同样重要。疼痛是肺癌危重症患者常见症状,应根据疼痛程度和性质制订个性化的疼痛控制方案^[37],包括药物治疗、物理治疗、神经阻滞等,以最大程度减轻患者的痛苦。肺癌危重症患者也常见呼吸困难的状况,须根据其病因及程度制订个性化的

治疗方案,以缓解呼吸困难的程度。患者出现咳嗽、咳痰,也需积极药物对症治疗以缓解症状。

3.6 心理治疗

肺癌患者发生焦虑、抑郁等心理障碍的风险增加^[38]。指导患者尽快脱离过激的心理反应,保持良好的精神状态,有消除恐惧心理,增强治疗的信心,可有效改善患者心理状态,有利于患者正确面对后续治疗^[39]。肺癌危重症患者的心理治疗也需重视,其可以帮助患者和家人应对疾病带来的身体和心理挑战。这种治疗方法旨在提供情感上的支持和安慰,帮助患者减轻焦虑、恐惧和抑郁等负面情绪^[40-41]。医务工作者可以与患者进行面对面的交流,倾听他们的感受和需求,并提供积极的建议和鼓励,可减轻他们的负担和压力,从而帮助患者缓解身体上的不适感。

4 小 结

肺癌危重症危及患者的生活质量和生命时间,已受到临床的广泛关注。对肺癌危重症患者需进行全程管理,动态监测、个体化诊疗、共病共治、生命支持、姑息治疗等可帮助临床及时、有效地识别病情变化和处处理,进而为患者实现最大的临床获益。但是关于肺癌危重症患者的诊治还需要进一步开展前瞻性大样本的临床研究,以探索更高效的诊治策略。

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