

## 论著·临床研究

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## 联合卡瑞利珠单抗和仑伐替尼的肝动脉灌注化疗与肝动脉化疗栓塞对不可切除肝细胞癌的疗效对比\*

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**[摘要]** **目的** 比较使用氟尿嘧啶、亚叶酸钙和奥沙利铂(mFOLFOX)的肝动脉灌注化疗(HAIC)联合卡瑞利珠单抗和仑伐替尼与经动脉化疗栓塞(TACE)联合卡瑞利珠单抗和仑伐替尼治疗不可切除肝细胞癌的疗效和安全性。**方法** 选取 2020 年 7 月 1 日至 2022 年 3 月 31 日于该院肝胆外科就诊的不可切除的 41 例肝细胞癌患者为研究对象,根据治疗方案不同分为 TACE 组(TACE 联合卡瑞利珠单抗和仑伐替尼,  $n=20$ )和 HAIC 组(HAIC 联合卡瑞利珠单抗和仑伐替尼,  $n=21$ )。基于实体肿瘤反应评估标准(RECIST)评估两组肿瘤反应、无进展生存(PFS)、总生存(OS)及不良反应发生情况。**结果** HAIC 组接受介入治疗的次数为 2~6 次,平均(4.00±1.52)次,多于 TACE 组的 1~6 次[平均(2.95±1.23)次],差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。与 TACE 组比较,HAIC 组接受免疫治疗频率更高[(4.33±2.31)次 vs. (3.04±2.90)次],治疗后接受手术切除的患者数量更多(4 例 vs. 2 例),但差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。HAIC 组和 TACE 组疾病控制率比较(95.2% vs. 90.0%),差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),但 HAIC 组客观缓解率明显高于 TACE 组(52.4% vs. 5.0%),差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。两组肝细胞癌伴门静脉癌栓和巨块型肝癌(肿瘤最大直径 $>10$  cm)患者的疾病控制率、客观缓解率比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。HAIC 组和 TACE 组中位 PFS 时间分别为 5、3 个月,两组中位 OS 时间分别为 10、6 个月( $P>0.05$ )。两组未发生 3~4 级不良事件,无治疗相关死亡。**结论** 在联合卡瑞利珠单抗和仑伐替尼治疗下,相对于 TACE,HAIC 可提高不可切除肝细胞癌患者的客观缓解率,改善 PFS。

**[关键词]** 靶向治疗;免疫治疗;肝细胞癌;肝动脉灌注化疗;肝动脉化疗栓塞术**[中图分类号]** R615**[文献标识码]** A**[文章编号]** 1671-8348(2023)18-2758-06

## Comparison of the efficacy of hepatic arterial infusion chemotherapy combined with Camrilizumab and Lenvatinib versus hepatic arterial chemoembolization in the treatment of unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma\*

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To compare the efficacy and safety of hepatic arterial infusion chemotherapy (HAIC) of fluorouracil, leucovorin, and oxaliplatin (mFOLFOX) combined with Camrelizumab and Lenvatinib and transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) combined with Camrelizumab and Lenvatinib in patients with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma. **Methods** A total of 41 patients with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma admitted to the Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery of this hospital from July 1, 2020 to March 31, 2022 were selected as the study objects and divided into the TACE group (TACE combined with Camrilizumab and Lenvatinib,  $n=20$ ) and the HAIC group (HAIC combined with Camrilizumab and Lenvatinib,  $n=21$ ) according to different treatment regimen. Tumor response, progression-free survival (PFS), overall survival (OS) and the occurrence of adverse reactions were evaluated in the two groups based on the Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (RECIST). **Results** The number of interventional therapy in the HAIC group was 2-6 times, with an average of (4.00±1.52)times, which was higher than that in the TACE group [1-6 times with an average of (2.95±1.23)times], the difference was statistically significant ( $P<0.05$ ).

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Compared with the TACE group, the frequency of immunotherapy was higher in the HAIC group [(4.33±2.31)times vs. (3.04±2.90)times], and the number of patients undergoing surgical resection after treatment was higher in the HAIC group (4 cases vs. 2 cases), but the difference was not statistically significant ( $P>0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in the disease control rate between the HAIC group and the TACE group (95.2% vs. 90.0%,  $P>0.05$ ), but the objective remission rate of the HAIC group was significantly higher than that of the TACE group (52.4% vs. 5.0%,  $P<0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in disease control rate and objective response rate between the two groups in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma with portal vein thrombosis and giant liver cancer (maximum tumor diameter  $>10$  cm), ( $P>0.05$ ). The median PFS time of the HAIC group and the TACE group were five months and three months ( $P>0.05$ ), and the median OS time of the two groups were ten months and six months ( $P>0.05$ ), respectively. There were no grade 3–4 adverse events and no treatment-related deaths in the two groups. **Conclusion** Compared with TACE, HAIC combined with Camrelizumab and Lenvatinib can improve objective response rates and PFS in patients with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma.

**[Key words]** targeted therapy; immunotherapy; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatic artery infusion chemotherapy; transarterial chemoembolization

肝癌是全球范围内发病率第六、病死率第三的恶性肿瘤<sup>[1]</sup>,其中 85%~90%为肝细胞癌,且大部分患者确诊时已是中晚期,失去了根治性治疗的机会,预后不佳<sup>[2]</sup>。肝动脉化疗栓塞(transcatheter arterial chemoembolization, TACE)已成为不能手术切除肝细胞癌患者的首选治疗方法,但其远期疗效并不理想<sup>[3]</sup>,原因之一为肿瘤坏死后缺氧加剧,血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)分泌增加,促进肿瘤血管生成<sup>[4]</sup>。目前,程序性死亡蛋白 1(programmed cell death protein 1, PD-1)抑制剂在 I/II 期临床试验中显示出作为肝细胞癌二线治疗的良好临床活性,但单药治疗效果不佳<sup>[5]</sup>。抗 VEGF 疗法可抑制新生血管相关受体活性及相关细胞因子的分泌,从而阻断肿瘤新生血管生成,延缓肿瘤生长,并减少肿瘤及其微环境中 VEGF 介导的免疫抑制,增强免疫治疗及 TACE 的疗效<sup>[6]</sup>。已有研究证明, TACE 联合靶向及免疫治疗对于巴塞罗那临床肝癌(Barcelona clinic liver cancer, BCLC)分期 C 期的肝细胞肝癌患者有良好的疗效<sup>[7]</sup>。因此,对于不可行根治性治疗的肝细胞肝癌,现多个指南及共识积极主张综合化和个体化的治疗<sup>[8-11]</sup>。同时,多项 TACE 联合靶向及免疫治疗不可切除的中晚期肝细胞肝癌的临床试验正在开展。

研究表明,局部化疗在 TACE 中有重要作用,但 TACE 的使用可能对这些患者有害<sup>[12]</sup>。与 TACE 相比,肝动脉灌注化疗(hepatic artery infusion chemotherapy, HAIC)更稳定和持久地向局部输送化疗药物,操作要求低<sup>[13-15]</sup>, HAIC 已成为 TACE 治疗失败或不适合 TACE 的晚期肝癌患者的替代治疗方案<sup>[16]</sup>。在大量不能切除的肝细胞癌患者中,使用改良 FOLFOX 方案(mFOLFOX: 氟尿嘧啶、亚叶酸钙和奥沙利铂)的 HAIC 疗效已被证实优于 TACE<sup>[17-19]</sup>。另有研究发现, HAIC 联合靶向及免疫治疗可增加不

可切除肝细胞肝癌患者的总体生存(overall survival, OS)时间<sup>[20-21]</sup>。然而,在不可切除的肝细胞癌中, HAIC 联合免疫靶向和 TACE 联合免疫靶向如何选择存在争议。因此,本研究旨在比较联合卡瑞利珠单抗和仑伐替尼的 HAIC 与 TACE 治疗不可切除肝细胞癌的疗效,现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取 2020 年 7 月 1 日至 2022 年 3 月 31 日于本院肝胆外科就诊的不可切除的 41 例肝细胞癌患者为研究对象。纳入标准:(1)依据欧洲肝脏研究协会(European association for the study of the liver, EASL)的标准确诊肝细胞癌<sup>[22]</sup>;(2)肝细胞癌不适合手术切除或任何其他根治性疗法,且未进行局部或系统治疗;(3)美国东部肿瘤协作组(eastern cooperative oncology group, ECOG)评分 $\leq 2$ 分, Child-Pugh 分级 A 或 B 级;(4)无严重心肺疾病。排除标准:(1)既往肝细胞癌治疗史;(2)严重的潜在心脏或肾脏疾病;(3)首次影像学评估数据缺失的患者;(4)使用 HAIC 和 TACE 联合治疗。研究对象均被告知 TACE 和 HAIC、免疫治疗、靶向治疗过程的细节,以及其他可能的治疗选择(如全身化疗)。根据治疗方案不同分为 TACE 组(TACE 联合卡瑞利珠单抗和仑伐替尼,  $n=20$ )和 HAIC 组(HAIC 联合卡瑞利珠单抗和仑伐替尼,  $n=21$ )。所有研究对象在治疗前签署治疗知情同意书,本研究符合《赫尔辛基宣言》的伦理准则,并通过医院伦理委员会批准(审批号:2022-K251)。

### 1.2 方法

#### 1.2.1 TACE 组治疗方案

将雷替曲塞 4 mg+多柔比星 100 mg 混合于 9 mL 水溶性造影剂和 1 mL 无菌注射用水中,并将混合物与 10 mL 碘油充分混合,制成乳剂,然后使用 Seldinger 法将导管插入肝癌的供血动脉中,并通过导

管向动脉中注射乳剂,根据需要注射碘油及微球栓塞,取出留置导管和鞘管。后根据患者自身情况输注卡瑞利珠单抗 200 mg(每 21 天 1 次),并口服仑伐替尼(每天 1 次,体重 < 60 kg 每次口服 8 mg, ≥ 60 kg 每次口服 12 mg),每次随访根据患者情况进行调整剂量等。治疗每 4 周重复 1 次。

### 1.2.2 HAIC 组治疗方案

在透视的引导下,使用 Seldinger 法将导管置入肝癌的主要供血动脉中,必要时用线圈阻塞胃十二指肠动脉,将导管固定,另一端与动脉输液泵相连,灌注:奥沙利铂 85 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, 2 h 内灌注完毕;亚叶酸钙 400 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, 2 h 灌注完毕;5-氟尿嘧啶 400 mg/m<sup>2</sup>, 静脉推注;5-氟尿嘧啶 400 mg/m<sup>2</sup> 静脉推注,后 2 400 mg/m<sup>2</sup> 连续灌注 46 h(mFOLFOX 方案)。化疗完成后,取出留置导管和鞘管。免疫治疗及靶向治疗方案同 TACE 组。治疗每 3~4 周重复 1 次。当疾病进展、发生无法耐受的不良反应、患者适合其他治疗方法时,终止研究。

### 1.2.3 随访与评估

随访于 2022 年 5 月 31 日结束。每 4 周行 1 次增强 CT。在每个治疗期间进行血液检测,包括肝功能和血清甲胎蛋白(alpha-fetoprotein, AFP)。对于肿瘤缩小到可切除大小的患者,根据患者的意愿和多学科团队的讨论结果确定下一次治疗方案。

放射科医师根据实体肿瘤反应评估标准(response evaluation criteria in solid tumors, RECIST)<sup>[23]</sup>,盲法评价肿瘤反应。疾病控制率定义为完全缓解、部分缓解、疾病稳定的患者比例。客观缓解率定义为完全缓解、部分缓解的患者比例。无进展生存(progression-free survival, PFS)时间定义为开始治疗至疾病进展或死亡的时间,OS 时间定义为患者从入组到任何原因导致死亡的时间。根据不良事件通用术语标准(common terminology criteria for adverse events, CTCAE)4.0 对毒性进行分级。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS22.0 软件进行数据分析,计量资料以  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示;计数资料以例数和百分比表示,比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验;Kaplan-Meier 绘制生存曲线,以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 两组一般资料比较

两组一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),具有可比性,见表 1。

### 2.2 两组治疗情况比较

HAIC 组接受介入治疗的次数为 2~6 次,平均(4.00 ± 1.52)次,多于 TACE 组的 1~6 次[平均(2.95 ± 1.23)次],差异有统计学意义( $P = 0.034$ )。与 TACE 组比较,HAIC 组接受免疫治疗频率更高[(4.33 ± 2.31)次 vs. (3.04 ± 2.90)次,  $P = 0.096$ ],

治疗后接受手术切除的患者数量更多(4 例 vs. 2 例,  $P = 0.706$ ),但差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。

表 1 两组一般资料比较[n(%)]

| 项目                      | HAIC 组<br>(n=21) | TACE 组<br>(n=20) | $\chi^2$ | P      |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|--------|
| 年龄                      |                  |                  | 0.672    | 0.412  |
| ≥55 岁                   | 10(47.6)         | 7(35.0)          |          |        |
| <55 岁                   | 11(52.4)         | 13(65.0)         |          |        |
| 性别                      |                  |                  | —        | 0.343  |
| 男                       | 17(80.6)         | 19(95.0)         |          |        |
| 女                       | 4(19.4)          | 1(5.0)           |          |        |
| 肿瘤数量                    |                  |                  | 1.620    | 0.203  |
| ≥2 个                    | 13(61.9)         | 16(80.0)         |          |        |
| 1 个                     | 8(38.1)          | 4(20.0)          |          |        |
| 门静脉癌栓                   |                  |                  | 0.019    | 0.890  |
| 是                       | 9(42.9)          | 9(45.0)          |          |        |
| 否                       | 12(57.1)         | 11(55.0)         |          |        |
| 肿瘤最大直径                  |                  |                  | 0.210    | 0.647  |
| ≥10 cm                  | 9(42.9)          | 10(50.0)         |          |        |
| <10 cm                  | 12(57.1)         | 10(50.0)         |          |        |
| BCLC 分期                 |                  |                  |          |        |
| A 期                     | 3(14.3)          | 3(15.0)          | —        | >0.999 |
| B 期                     | 3(14.3)          | 5(25.0)          | —        | 0.454  |
| C 期                     | 15(71.4)         | 12(60.0)         | 0.595    | 0.440  |
| CNLC 分期                 |                  |                  |          |        |
| Ib 期                    | 2(9.5)           | 3(15.0)          | —        | 0.663  |
| IIa 期                   | 1(4.8)           | 3(15.0)          | —        | 0.343  |
| IIb 期                   | 3(14.3)          | 2(10.0)          | —        | >0.999 |
| IIIa 期                  | 8(38.1)          | 6(30.0)          | 0.299    | 0.585  |
| IIIb 期                  | 7(33.3)          | 6(30.0)          | 0.053    | 0.819  |
| 肝功能分级                   |                  |                  | —        | 0.606  |
| A 级                     | 20(95.2)         | 18(90.0)         |          |        |
| B 级                     | 1(4.8)           | 2(10.0)          |          |        |
| 肝硬化                     |                  |                  | 0.019    | 0.890  |
| 是                       | 12(57.1)         | 11(55.0)         |          |        |
| 否                       | 9(42.9)          | 9(45.0)          |          |        |
| 白细胞计数                   |                  |                  | —        | >0.999 |
| ≥10×10 <sup>9</sup> /L  | 2(9.5)           | 1(5.0)           |          |        |
| <10×10 <sup>9</sup> /L  | 19(90.5)         | 19(95.0)         |          |        |
| 血红蛋白                    |                  |                  | —        | >0.999 |
| ≥100 g/L                | 19(90.5)         | 19(95.0)         |          |        |
| <100 g/L                | 2(9.5)           | 1(5.0)           |          |        |
| 血小板计数                   |                  |                  | —        | 0.606  |
| ≥100×10 <sup>9</sup> /L | 20(95.2)         | 18(90.0)         |          |        |
| <100×10 <sup>9</sup> /L | 1(4.8)           | 2(10.0)          |          |        |
| 乙肝表面抗原                  |                  |                  | 2.998    | 0.083  |
| 阴性                      | 1(4.8)           | 6(30.0)          |          |        |
| 阳性                      | 20(95.2)         | 14(70.0)         |          |        |
| 乙型肝炎病毒 DNA              |                  |                  | 0.620    | 0.431  |
| ≥1 000 IU/mL            | 16(76.2)         | 13(65.0)         |          |        |
| <1 000 IU/mL            | 5(23.8)          | 7(35.0)          |          |        |
| AFP                     |                  |                  | 2.948    | 0.086  |
| ≥400 ng/mL              | 15(71.4)         | 9(45.0)          |          |        |
| <400 ng/mL              | 6(28.6)          | 11(55.0)         |          |        |

—: Fisher 精确检验。

### 2.3 两组疗效比较

两组疾病控制率比较,差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),但 HAIC 组客观缓解率明显高于 TACE 组,差

异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 见表 2。HAIC 组和 TACE 组中位 PFS 分别为 5、3 个月 ( $P = 0.027$ ), 两组中位 OS 分别为 10、6 个月 ( $P = 0.144$ ), 见图 2。

HAIC 组肝细胞癌伴门静脉癌栓者共 9 例, 其中完全缓解 1 例, 部分缓解 3 例, 疾病稳定 5 例; TACE 组肝细胞癌伴门静脉癌栓者 9 例, 其中部分缓解 1 例, 疾病稳定 6 例, 疾病进展 2 例; 两组疾病控制率 ( $P = 0.471$ )、客观缓解率 ( $P = 0.294$ ) 比较, 差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。

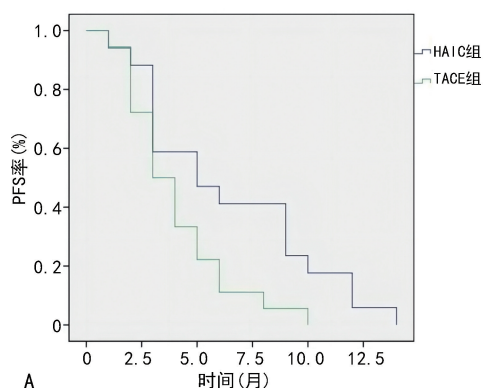
HAIC 组巨块型肝癌 (肿瘤最大直径  $> 10$  cm) 9 例, 其中部分缓解 5 例, 疾病稳定 3 例, 疾病进展 1 例; TACE 组巨块型肝癌 10 例, 其中部分缓解 1 例, 疾病稳

定 9 例; 两组疾病控制率 ( $P = 0.474$ )、客观缓解率 ( $P = 0.057$ ) 比较, 差异无统计学意义 ( $P > 0.05$ )。

表 2 两组疗效比较 [ $n$ (%)]

| 项目    | HAIC 组<br>( $n=21$ ) | TACE 组<br>( $n=20$ ) | $\chi^2$ | $P$      |
|-------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| 完全缓解  | 1(4.8)               | 0                    | —        | $>0.999$ |
| 部分缓解  | 10(47.6)             | 1(5.0)               | 9.478    | 0.002    |
| 疾病稳定  | 9(42.8)              | 17(85.0)             | 7.842    | 0.005    |
| 疾病进展  | 1(4.8)               | 2(10.0)              | —        | 0.606    |
| 客观缓解率 | 11(52.4)             | 1(5.0)               | —        | 0.001    |
| 疾病控制率 | 20(95.2)             | 18(90.0)             | 11.109   | 0.606    |

—: Fisher 精确检验。



A: PFS 率; B: OS 率。

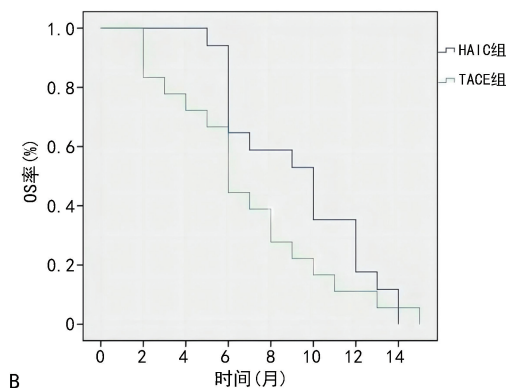


图 1 生存曲线图

### 2.4 两组不良事件发生情况比较

两组未发生 3~4 级不良事件, 无治疗相关死亡, 所有并发症均得到成功控制, 见表 3。

表 3 两组不良事件发生情况比较 ( $n$ )

| 项目         | HAIC 组<br>( $n=21$ ) | TACE 组<br>( $n=20$ ) | $\chi^2$ | $P$      |
|------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|
| 血液系统       |                      |                      |          |          |
| 血红蛋白减少     | 5                    | 2                    | —        | 0.410    |
| 白细胞减少      | 3                    | 1                    | —        | 0.606    |
| 中性粒细胞减少    | 3                    | 2                    | —        | $>0.999$ |
| 血小板减少      | 3                    | 3                    | —        | $>0.999$ |
| 肝功能        |                      |                      |          |          |
| ALT 升高     | 7                    | 15                   | 7.152    | 0.007    |
| AST 升高     | 12                   | 16                   | 2.472    | 0.116    |
| 血胆红素增多     | 10                   | 10                   | 0.023    | 0.879    |
| 白蛋白减少      | 0                    | 0                    | —        | $>0.999$ |
| 胃肠道反应      |                      |                      |          |          |
| 腹痛         | 4                    | 7                    | 1.328    | 0.249    |
| 便秘         | 2                    | 1                    | —        | $>0.999$ |
| 腹泻         | 0                    | 1                    | —        | 0.488    |
| 恶心         | 0                    | 1                    | —        | 0.488    |
| 呕吐         | 0                    | 1                    | —        | 0.488    |
| 皮肤(手足皮肤反应) | 2                    | 2                    | —        | $>0.999$ |
| 全身症状(发热)   | 3                    | 5                    | —        | 0.454    |

ALT: 丙氨酸氨基转移酶; AST: 门冬氨酸氨基转移酶; —: Fisher 精确检验。

### 3 讨论

本研究发现, 使用 mFOLFOX 进行 HAIC 联合卡瑞利珠单抗和仑伐替尼对比 TACE 联合卡瑞利珠单抗和仑伐替尼治疗不可切除的肝细胞癌, 虽然安全性无明显差异, 但疗效更好。其可能由下列两个因素解释。(1) HAIC 组能持续多次输注化疗药, 维持化疗药物的高组织浓度<sup>[24]</sup>。相比之下, TACE 组中化疗药物用量少, 且栓塞治疗次数受限<sup>[25-26]</sup>。因此, HAIC 组可接受治疗次数更多, 效果更佳。一项观察性队列研究显示, 接受 HAIC-mFOLFOX 治疗的晚期肝细胞癌患者在肿瘤反应、生存益处和耐受性方面明显优于接受 TACE 作为初始治疗的患者<sup>[13]</sup>, 且已知氟尿嘧啶、亚叶酸钙和奥沙利铂方案在治疗晚期肝细胞癌方面有良好的疗效<sup>[27]</sup>。(2) TACE 引起的肿瘤微环境中的缺氧可能导致 TACE 后肿瘤的进展<sup>[28-30]</sup>, 而 HAIC 避免了栓塞相关的不良反应及风险。但本研究两组不良反应发生情况比较无差异, 考虑与样本量较少有关。

本研究采用 RECIST 代替改良的 RECIST 来评估肿瘤反应, 因为 TACE 后的 CT 反应评估可能会被碘油的存在所混淆。其次, TACE 组使用含雷替曲塞的化疗方案, 是因为研究发现 TACE 中含雷替曲塞的化疗方案较含氟尿嘧啶的化疗方案效果更好<sup>[31]</sup>, 而本研究 HAIC 组疗效较 TACE 组更好, 说明两者间的差



异不是因为化疗药物引起的。有研究表明,与 TACE 治疗比较,HAIC 治疗肝细胞癌合并门静脉主干癌栓患者可以明显改善 OS,更好地控制肿瘤进展<sup>[32]</sup>。其次,对于巨块型肝癌,既往研究报道使用 mFOLFOX 进行 HAIC 治疗可以表现出较 TACE 更明显优势的治疗反应<sup>[17]</sup>。但本研究结果发现,两组肝细胞癌伴门静脉癌栓和巨块型肝癌患者的疾病控制率、客观缓解率比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),出现上述结果的原因可能是本研究样本量过少。

综上所述,与 TACE 联合卡瑞利珠单抗和仑伐替尼比较,HAIC 联合卡瑞利珠单抗和仑伐替尼可提高不可切除肝细胞癌的客观缓解率,改善 PFS,基于其杜绝了 TACE 相关不良反应及肿瘤发展的风险,可能更具有实用性。但本研究仍有一些局限性:(1)样本量少,可能不足以确定研究组的重要性;(2)RECIST 无法全面评估患者的治疗反应,缺乏生活质量的评估。后续仍需进行多中心、大样本量的研究验证。

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