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不同方案治疗转移性激素敏感性前列腺癌有效性和安全性 Meta 分析*

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摘要:目的 评价雄性激素剥夺治疗(ADT)联合多西他赛、新型雄激素受体轴靶向药物(ARATs)或放射治疗(简称放疗)治疗转移性激素敏感性前列腺癌(mHSPC)的有效性和安全性。方法 检索 PubMed、Embase、万方及中国知网数据库,纳入各数据库自建库起至 2023 年 8 月 31 日发表的有关 ADT 分别联合多西他赛、放疗和新型 ARATs 治疗 mHSPC 的随机对照试验(RCT)文献,提取、整理数据。参考 Cochrane 协作网偏倚风险评定标准评价文献质量,采用 RevMan 5.4 软件对各结局指标进行 Meta 分析。结果 检索得文献 1 649 篇,筛选后共纳入文献 11 篇,均为英文文献,涉及患者 11 124 例。偏倚风险评价结果显示文献总体质量偏低。试验组干预措施为 ADT 联合多西他赛、放疗或新型 ARATs,对照组为 ADT 单用或联合安慰剂、一代 ARATs。Meta 分析结果显示,有效性方面,与对照组比较,试验组(多西他赛联合 ADT)[$HR = 0.76, 95\%CI(0.69, 0.84), P < 0.000\ 01$],试验组(新型 ARATs 联合 ADT)[$HR = 0.65, 95\%CI(0.59, 0.72), P < 0.000\ 01$]总生存期(OS)均显著延长,试验组(放疗联合 ADT)[$HR = 0.90, 95\%CI(0.70, 1.16), P = 0.41$]OS 相当;试验组(多西他赛联合 ADT)[$HR = 0.65, 95\%CI(0.59, 0.72), P < 0.000\ 01$],试验组(新型 ARATs 联合 ADT)[$HR = 0.49, 95\%CI(0.40, 0.59), P < 0.000\ 01$],试验组(放疗联合 ADT)[$HR = 0.78, 95\%CI(0.63, 0.97), P = 0.02$]无进展生存期(PFS)均显著延长。安全性方面,试验组与对照组药物相关不良事件(AE)发生率相当[$OR = 0.95, 95\%CI(0.72, 1.26), P = 0.74$], ≥ 3 级 AE 发生率对照组显著高于试验组[$OR = 1.53, 95\%CI(1.21, 1.93), P = 0.000\ 3$],其中,对照组患者发生高血压和心脏病的风险均显著低于试验组[$OR = 1.57, 95\%CI(1.42, 1.74), P < 0.000\ 01$; $OR = 1.81, 95\%CI(1.49, 2.19), P < 0.000\ 01$]。结论 ADT 联合多西他赛、放疗或新型 ARATs 方案治疗 mHSPC 可显著延长患者的 OS 及 PFS,且不明显额外增加其不良反应。

关键词:转移性激素敏感性前列腺癌;雄性激素剥夺治疗;雄激素受体轴靶向药物;有效性;安全性;Meta 分析

Meta - Analysis of Efficacy and Safety of Different Treatment Regimens in the Treatment of mHSPC

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Abstract: Objective To evaluate the efficacy and safety of androgen deprivation therapy (ADT) combined with docetaxel, novel androgen receptor axis - targeted drugs (ARATs) or radiotherapy in the treatment of metastatic hormone sensitive prostate cancer (mHSPC). **Methods** Databases of PubMed, Embase, Wanfang and CNKI were retrieved to include randomized controlled trials (RCTs) literatures of ADT combined with docetaxel, radiotherapy and novel ARATs for mHSPC published from the establishment of each databases to August 31, 2023, and the data were extracted and sorted out. The quality of the studies was evaluated according to the Cochrane collaboration bias risk assessment standard, and the RevMan 5.4 software was used for Meta - analysis of the outcome indicators. **Result** A total of 1 649 literatures were retrieved and 11 literatures were included after screening, all of which were in English, involving 11 124 patients. The bias risk assessment results showed that the overall quality of the literatures was low. The intervention measures of the experimental group were ADT combined with docetaxel, radiotherapy or novel ARATs, while the control group was treated with ADT alone or combined with placebo or first - generation ARATs. The results of Meta - analysis showed that in terms of effectiveness, compared with the control group, the experimental group (docetaxel combined with ADT)[$HR = 0.76, 95\%CI(0.69, 0.84), P < 0.000\ 01$], the experimental group (novel ARATs combined with ADT)[$HR = 0.65, 95\%CI(0.59, 0.72), P < 0.000\ 01$], the overall survival (OS) were all significantly prolonged and the experimental group (radiotherapy combined with ADT)[$HR = 0.90, 95\%CI(0.70, 1.16), P = 0.41$] was comparable to that in the control group; the experimental group (docetaxel combined with ADT)[$HR = 0.65, 95\%CI(0.59, 0.72), P < 0.000\ 01$], the experimental group (novel ARATs combined with ADT)[$HR = 0.49, 95\%CI(0.40, 0.59), P < 0.000\ 01$], the experimental group (radiotherapy combined with ADT)[$HR = 0.78, 95\%CI(0.63, 0.97), P = 0.02$], the progression free survival (PFS) were all significantly prolonged. In terms of safety, the incidence of drug - related adverse event (AE) in the experimental group was comparable to that in the control group[$OR = 0.95, 95\%CI(0.72, 1.26), P = 0.74$], and the incidence of grade ≥ 3 AE in the control group was significantly higher than that in the experimental group[$OR = 1.53, 95\%CI(1.21, 1.93), P = 0.000\ 3$], in which the risk of

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hypertension and heart disease in the control group was significantly lower than that in the experimental group [$OR = 1.57, 95\% CI(1.42, 1.74), P < 0.000\ 01; OR = 1.81, 95\%CI(1.49, 2.19), P < 0.000\ 01$]. **Conclusion** ADT combined with docetaxel, radiotherapy or novel ARATs in the treatment of mHSPC can significantly prolong the OS and PFS of patients, and the adverse reactions are not significantly increased.

Key words: metastatic hormone sensitive prostate cancer; androgen deprivation therapy; androgen receptor axis targeted drugs; efficacy; safety; Meta - analysis

全球每年新增超过140万前列腺癌患者,约20%局限性前列腺癌在5年内进展为转移性激素敏感性前列腺癌(mHSPC)^[1-4]。雄激素剥夺疗法(ADT)是前列腺癌的常用治疗方法,通常采取双侧睾丸切除术或促黄体生成素释放激素激动剂/拮抗剂联合或不联合抗雄激素类药物联合治疗^[5-9]。近年来,以ADT为基础的联合治疗^[10-11]显著改善了mHSPC患者的疾病进展和生存率,如与新型雄激素受体靶向药物(ARATs)达罗他胺或多西他赛等联合^[12]。随着肿瘤治疗方案的不断进展,前列腺癌患者生存期延长,心血管疾病逐渐成为其除肿瘤本身外最主要的死因^[13-14]。因此,本研究中拟系统评价多西他赛、新型ARATs或放射治疗(简称放疗)联合ADT与ADT单药或联合一代ARATs治疗mHSPC有效性及安全性的差异,分析两者引起心血管系统不良事件(AE)的风险,为临床用药提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料来源与检索策略

以“Enzalutamide”或“Docetaxel”或“Abiraterone”或“Apalutamide”或“Darolutamide”或“radiotherapy”和“ADT”和“randomized controlled trial”或“controlled clinical trial”或“randomized”或“placebo”或“clinical trials(as topic)”或“randomly”为英文检索词,以“恩扎卢胺”“多西他赛”“阿比特龙”“阿帕他胺”“达罗他胺”“放疗”为中文检索词,检索PubMed、Embase、万方及中国知网数据库公开发表的中英文文献,检索时限为各数据库自建库起至2023年8月。

1.2 文献纳入与排除标准

纳入标准:研究对象经病理诊断确诊为mHSPC;研究类型为临床随机对照研究(RCT);试验组予多西他赛、放疗或新型ARATs(如恩扎卢胺、阿帕他胺、阿比特龙)联合ADT治疗,对照组予ADT单独治疗或联合安慰剂、一代ARATs(比卡鲁胺、尼鲁米特、氟他胺)治疗;结局指标包括①总生存期(OS)②无进展生存期(PFS)、③AE发生率,及其风险比(HR)或比值比(OR)和95%置信区间(95%CI)等。

排除标准:重复发表的文献;回顾性研究、综述、个案报道;文献数据有误或不完整。

1.3 数据提取与文献质量评价

由2名研究者根据纳入及排除标准进行文献筛选,

存在意见分歧时需交由第3名研究者判断。提取文献的第一作者、发表时间、分组及样本量、干预措施、观察指标及不良反应等。参考Cochrane协作网偏倚风险评定标准^[8],从选择偏倚、盲法、数据完整性等方面进行质量评定,指标包括随机方法、是否设置盲法、设盲方式、研究中失访情况,是否采用意向性分析(ITT);评价结果分别以高偏倚风险、低偏倚风险、偏倚风险未知表示。

1.4 统计学处理

采用RevMan 5.4软件进行Meta分析。计数资料采用相对危险度(RR)进行评价,区间估计采用95%CI表示。通过Q检验和P检验进行异质性检验, $P > 0.05$ 且 $I^2 \leq 50\%$,则采用固定效应模型分析;反之,则采用随机效应模型分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 文献检索结果与纳入文献基本特征

检索得文献1 649篇,筛选后最终纳入11篇,均为英文文献。文献筛选流程见图1。纳入文献基本特征见表1。

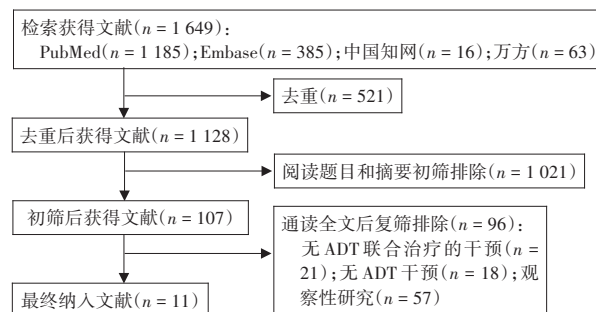


图1 文献筛选流程

Fig.1 Flow chart of literature screening

2.2 质量评价

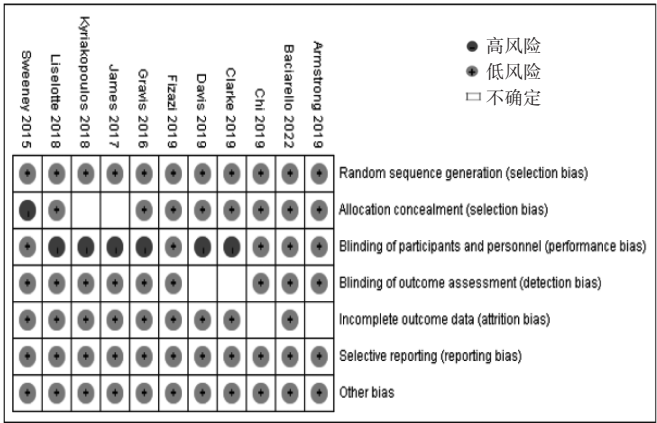
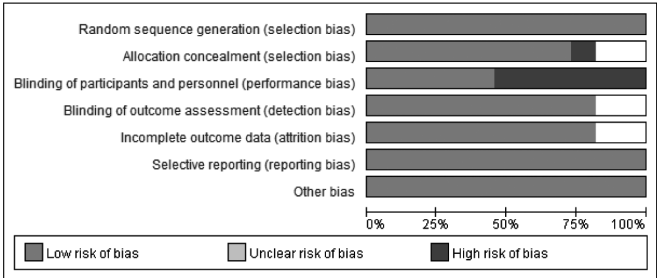
1项研究^[24]未分配隐藏,6项研究^[17-18,20-23]实施者未提及使用双盲,均为高风险;2项研究^[19,25]风险评定标准各项指标均达标,为低风险;2项研究^[15-16]出现失访,为未知风险。各研究疗效评估指标均为客观指标,结局指标评估不受盲法缺失影响,故测量偏倚和实施偏倚均为低风险;各研究均无缺失数据,随访偏倚为低风险。综上,纳入的11篇文献总体质量偏低。详见图2。

2.3 Meta 分析

OS:共纳入11项研究^[15-25]。4项研究采用多西他赛+ADT干预^[17-18,20,24],各研究间无统计学异质性

表 1 纳入文献基本特征
Tab. 1 Basic characteristics of included literatures

第一作者	发表国家	试验设计类型	临床阶段	试验组			对照组			结局指标	
				给药方案	例数	中位年龄(岁)	给药方案	例数	中位年龄(岁)	试验组	对照组
ARMSTRONG ^[15]	美国	多中心	Ⅲ期	恩扎卢胺(160 mg/d) + ADT	574	70.0(46,92)	安慰剂(160 mg/d) + ADT	576	70.0(42,92)	①②③	①②③
CHI ^[16]	美国	多中心	Ⅲ期	阿帕他胺(240 mg/d) + ADT	524	69(45,94)	安慰剂(240 mg/d) + ADT	527	68(43,90)	①②③	①②③
CLARKE ^[17]	英国	多中心	Ⅲ期	多西他赛(75 mg/m ²) + ADT	362	65(60,70)	ADT	724	65(60,71)	①②③	①②③
KYRIAKOPOULOS ^[18]	美国	多中心	Ⅲ期	多西他赛(75 mg/m ²) + ADT	397		ADT	393		①②③	①②③
FIZAZI ^[19]	美国	多中心	Ⅲ期	阿比特龙(1 000 mg) + ADT	597	67.3	ADT	602	66.8	①②③	①②③
GRAVIS ^[20]	法国	多中心	Ⅲ期	多西他赛(75 mg/m ²) + ADT	192	63.0(57.0,68.2)	ADT	193	64.0(58.0,70.0)	①③	②③
JAMES ^[21]	英国	单中心	Ⅲ期	阿比特龙(1 000 mg/d) + ADT	960	67(63,72)	ADT	957	67(62,72)	②③	②③
DAVIS ^[22]	英国	单中心	Ⅲ期	恩扎卢胺(160 mg) + ADT	563	69.2(63.2,74.5)	比卡鲁胺/尼鲁米特/氟他胺 + ADT	562	69.0(63.6,74.5)	①②③	①②③
BORVÉ ^[23]	澳大利亚	多中心	Ⅲ期	放疗 + ADT	216	67(62,71)	ADT	216	67(61,71)	①②③	①②③
SWEENEY ^[24]	美国	单中心	Ⅲ期	多西他赛 + ADT	397	64(36,88)	ADT	393	63(39,91)	①②③	①②③
BACIARELLO ^[25]	法国	多中心	Ⅲ期	阿比特龙 + 泼尼松 + ADT	597	68(38,89)	ADT	602	67(33,92)	①②③	①②③



A. 偏倚风险柱状图 B. 偏倚风险分析

图 2 纳入文献质量评价

A. Bar chart of bias risk B. Analysis of bias risk

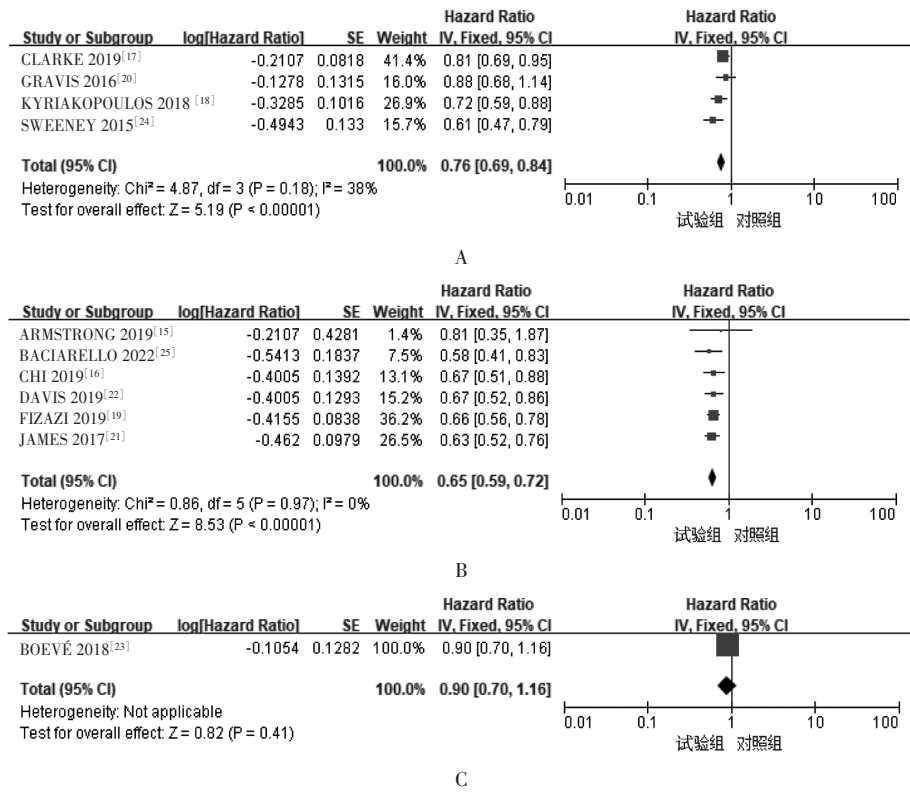
Fig. 2 Quality evaluation of included literatures

($P = 0.18, I^2 = 38\%$), 采用固定效应模型分析, 结果显示, 试验组患者的 OS 显著长于对照组 [$HR = 0.76, 95\%CI(0.69, 0.84), P < 0.000\ 01$]; 6 项研究采用新型 ARATS + ADT 干预^[15-16, 19, 21-22, 25], 各研究间无统计学异质性($P = 0.97, I^2 = 0$), 采用固定效应模型分析, 结果显示, 试验组患者的 OS 显著长于对照组 [$HR = 0.65,$

$95\%CI(0.59, 0.72), P < 0.000\ 01$]; 1 项研究以放疗 + ADT 干预^[23], 结果显示, 试验组患者与对照组患者的 OS 无显著差异 [$HR = 0.90, 95\%CI(0.70, 1.16), P = 0.41$]. 详见图 3。

PFS: 共纳入 11 项研究^[15-25]。4 项研究采用多西他赛 + ADT 干预^[17-18, 20, 24], 各研究间无统计学异质性($P = 0.18, I^2 = 38\%$), 采用固定效应模型分析, 结果显示, 试验组患者的 PFS 显著长于对照组 [$HR = 0.65, 95\%CI(0.59, 0.72), P < 0.000\ 01$]; 6 项研究采用 AR-ATs + ADT 干预^[15-16, 19, 21-22, 25], 各研究间无统计学异质性($P = 0.97, I^2 = 0$), 采用固定效应模型分析, 结果显示, 试验组患者的 PFS 显著长于对照组 [$HR = 0.49, 95\%CI(0.40, 0.59), P < 0.000\ 01$]; 1 项研究以放疗 + ADT 干预^[23], 结果显示, 试验组的 PFS 显著长于对照组 [$HR = 0.78, 95\%CI(0.63, 0.97), P = 0.02$]. 详见图 4。

AE 发生率: 总发生率, 共纳入 7 项研究^[15-17, 19, 21-22, 25], 各研究间有异质性($P = 0.02, I^2 = 60\%$), 采用随机效应模型分析, 结果显示, 试验组与对照组药物相关 AE 发生率相当; ≥ 3 级 AE 发生率试验组显著低于对照组。高血压发生风险, 纳入 6 项研究^[15-16, 19, 21-22, 25], 各研究间有异质性($P = 0.004, I^2 = 74\%$), 采用随机效应模型分析, 结果显示, 试验组患者高血压发生风险显著低于对照组; ≥ 3 级高血压, 纳入 4 项研究^[15-16, 19, 22], 各研究间有异质性($P = 0.008, I^2 = 75\%$), 采用随机效应模型分析, 结果显示, 对照组患者发生 ≥ 3 级高血压的风险显著高于试验组 [$OR = 1.63, 95\%CI(1.01, 2.62), P = 0.04$]. 心脏疾病, 纳入 5 项研究^[15, 19, 21-22, 25], 各研究间无统计学异质性($P = 0.77, I^2 = 0$), 故采用固定效应模型分析, 结果显示, 对照组患

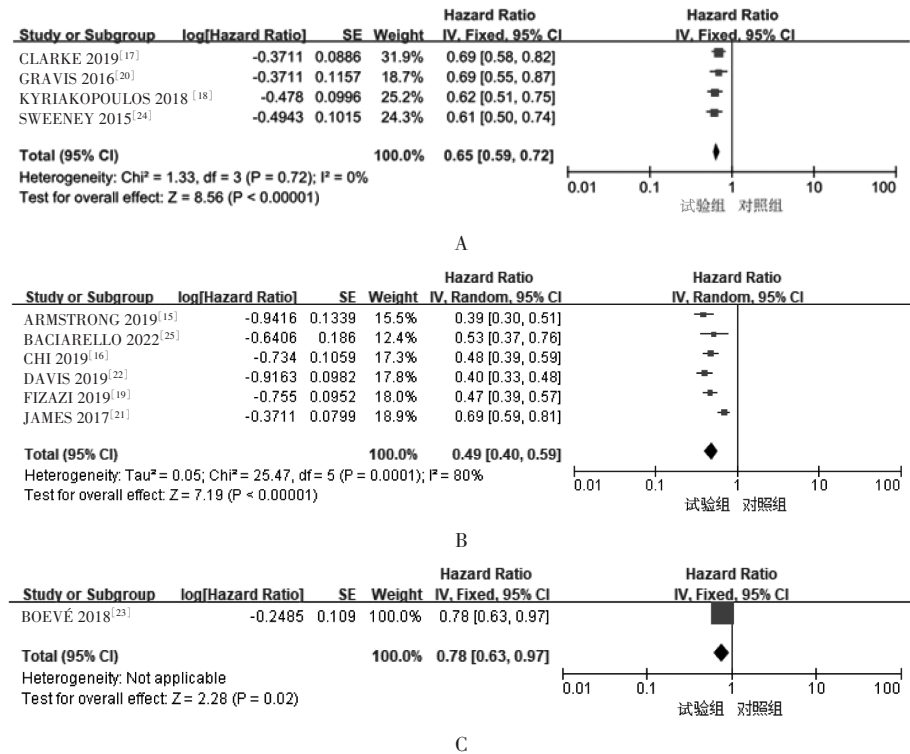


A. 多西他赛 + ADT B. 新型ARATs + ADT C. 放疗 + ADT

图3 两组患者OS比较的Meta分析森林图

A. Docetaxel + ADT B. Novel ARATs + ADT C. Radiotherapy + ADT

Fig. 3 Forest plot of Meta - analysis for comparison of OS between the two groups



A. 多西他赛 + ADT B. 新型ARATs + ADT C. 放疗 + ADT

图4 两组患者PFS比较的Meta分析森林图

A. Docetaxel + ADT B. Novel ARATs + ADT C. Radiotherapy + ADT

Fig. 4 Forest plot of Meta - analysis for comparison of PFS between the two groups

者发生心脏疾病的风险显著高于试验组; ≥ 3 级心脏疾病, 纳入 3 项研究^[15,19,22], 各研究间存在一定的异质性 ($P = 0.05$, $I^2 = 66\%$), 采用随机效应模型分析, 结果显示, 试验组和对照组患者发生 ≥ 3 级心脏疾病的风险无显著差异。详见表 2。

表 2 两组患者 AE 发生率的 Meta 分析结果

Tab. 2 Meta - analysis of the incidence of AE between the two groups

项目	例数(发生例数/总例数)		OR(95%CI)	Z 值	P 值
	试验组	对照组			
AE	3 936/4 568	3 964/4 550	0.95(0.72,1.26)	0.33	0.74
≥ 3 级 AE	2 050/3 936	1 630/3 964	1.53(1.21,1.93)	3.59	0.0003
高血压	721/4 209	445/3 827	1.57(1.42,1.74)	8.60	<0.000 01
≥ 3 级高血压	237/2 091	149/2 091	1.63(1.01,2.62)	2.01	0.04
心脏疾病	266/3 096	147/3 093	1.81(1.49,2.19)	6.08	<0.000 01
≥ 3 级心脏疾病	42/1 584	22/1 582	1.83(0.70,4.76)	1.23	0.22

3 讨论

部分转移性前列腺癌患者在初次诊断时即已处于 mHSPC 阶段^[26]。mHSPC 在疾病进展后将发展为转移性去势抵抗性前列腺癌(mCRPC), 该阶段患者生存率显著降低, 预后较差。因此, 在 mHSPC 阶段及时进行有效治疗, 是改善前列腺癌患者生存结局的关键措施。PFS 和 OS 是评估肿瘤治疗疗效的 2 个关键指标, 其中 PFS 主要反映治疗对疾病的直接控制能力, 而 OS 则是衡量治疗远期获益与患者生存结局的终极标准。本研究结果显示, 与对照组比较, 试验组患者的 PFS 与 OS 均显著延长 ($P < 0.000 01$), 表明多西他赛、新型 ARATs 或放疗联合 ADT 治疗 mHSPC 疗效显著优于单用 ADT, 此外, 新型 ARATs 联合 ADT 治疗 mHSPC 的疗效也显著优于一代 ARATs 联合 ADT。

有研究表明, 77.3% 的前列腺癌患者死于心血管疾病, ADT 一直是晚期前列腺癌治疗的基石, 然而多项研究指出其可能增加心血管疾病风险, 长期接受 ADT 与心血管疾病发生率呈正相关^[26]。ADT 可引起 QT/QTc 间期延长, 其潜在机制可能与抑制睾丸和心脏离子通道间的相互作用有关, 从而影响心室复极过程^[27]。在老年患者中尤为显著^[28]。本研究结果显示, 与对照组比较, 试验组患者高血压和心脏疾病的发生风险显著降低 ($P < 0.000 01$)。可能原因, 一是新型 ARATs 对代谢影响较小, 而单纯 ADT 治疗会引发一系列不利代谢改变, 如体质量增加、体脂率上升、胰岛素抵抗(进而增加糖尿病风险)以及血脂异常, 这些均为心血管疾病的重要危险因素; 二是新型 ARATs 不干预激素合成途径, 因此完全避免了盐皮质激素的蓄积, 减轻了心脏负荷, 从而在心血管安全性方面优于 ADT 单药治疗^[29]。然而由

于各项研究在设计、人群构成及随访时长等方面存在异质性, 且目前缺乏足够的前瞻性数据以明确阐述前列腺癌治疗与心血管事件之间的关联, 导致不同研究在 AE(如高血压与心脏疾病)风险方面的结果存在不一致甚至相互矛盾的情况。有研究显示, 新型 ARATs 中的阿比特龙作为 CYP17 抑制剂, 可导致促肾上腺皮质激素水平升高, 进而阻断上游盐皮质激素的合成, 促使具有高活性的盐皮质激素前体积聚, 从而增加水钠潴留、高血压和低钾血症的风险, 联合使用低剂量外源性糖皮质激素可减轻此类并发症, 且不引起 QT/QTc 间期延长, 即对心室复极过程无不良影响^[30]。

综上所述, 与单纯 ADT 或 ADT 联合一代 ARATs 治疗相比, 多西他赛、新型 ARATs 或放疗联合 ADT 能够显著延长 mHSPC 患者的 PFS 与 OS。但由于目前相关研究较少, 且部分新型 ARATs 药物上市时间尚短, 相关临床试验的随访时长不足, 导致当前证据的分析维度与深度仍存在局限。后续需开展大规模的长期研究, 以进一步为临床用药提供依据。

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