

临床与基础
桥接研究Clinical and Basic
Bridging Research信迪利单抗联合化疗在晚期胃癌患者中的
临床研究

Clinical study of sintilimab combined with chemotherapy in patients with advanced gastric cancer

胡广军^a, 尹洪岩^b, 夏海水^c(沧州市人民医院 a. 胃肠外科; b. 消化内科;
c. 肿瘤内科, 河北 沧州 061000)HU Guang-jun^a, YIN Hong-yan^b,
XIA Hai-shui^c(Cangzhou People's Hospital
a. Gastroenterology Surgery;
b. Department of Gastroenterology;
c. Department of Oncology, Cangzhou
061000, Hebei Province, China)基金项目: 河北省 2022 年度医学科学研究课题
计划基金资助项目(20220314)作者简介: 胡广军(1984 -), 男, 主任医师, 主
要从事胃肠道肿瘤方面的临床工作
和研究

通信作者: 胡广军

MP: 15230776881

E-mail: hhj6789888@163.com

摘要:目的 观察信迪利单抗注射液联合化疗对晚期胃癌患者的临床疗效和安全性。方法 回顾性分析本院胃肠肿瘤中心收治的晚期胃癌患者,按治疗方案分为试验组与对照组,对照组给予XELOX化疗方案(130 mg·m⁻²奥沙利铂注射液,静脉滴注,每周第1天给药;1 000 mg·m⁻²卡培他滨片,早晚口服,每周第1~14天持续用药,21天为1周期),试验组在对照组基础上给予信迪利单抗注射液200 mg,静脉滴注,每周第1天给药,21天为1周期,均治疗不超过8个周期,若患者疾病控制后给予维持方案(对照组给予单药治疗,1 000 mg·m⁻²卡培他滨片早晚口服,连续服用14天,停用7天,21天为1周期;试验组在对照组基础上,给予信迪利单抗注射液200 mg,静脉滴注,每周第1天给药,21天为1周期)治疗,随访至患者死亡。比较2组患者的缓解率、包括基质金属蛋白酶9(MMP-9)、中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(NLR)血小板与淋巴细胞比值(PLR)在内的血标志物及生存预后,并进行安全性评价。结果 共纳入晚期胃癌患者86例,根据治疗方案的不同将其分为试验组和对照组,各43例,剔除在治疗过程中因个人原因自行更改药物剂量或更换治疗方法者后,最终对照组共纳入38例,试验组共纳入42例。治疗后,试验组和对照组的MMP-9水平分别为(230.74±54.37)和(311.95±69.76) μg·L⁻¹,NLR分别为1.44±0.37和1.82±0.47,PLR分别为134.42±17.55和162.46±17.17,试验组的上述指标与对照组比较,在统计学上差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。试验组和对照患者的客观缓解率分别为54.76%(23例/42例)和31.58%(12例/38例);疾病控制率分别为96.83%(40例/42例)和78.95%(30例/38例),试验组的上述指标与对照组比较,在统计学上差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。试验组和对照组的中位无进展生存期[95% 置信区间(CI)]分别为19.00(16.89~21.11)和12.00(12.74~17.26)个月,中位总生存期(95% CI)分别为25.00(23.78~26.22)和20.00(16.98~23.02)个月,试验组的上述指标与对照组比较,在统计学上差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。试验组和对照组的药物不良反应中骨髓抑制发生率分别为45.24%(19例/42例)和60.53%(23例/38例),胃肠反应发生率分别为35.71%(15例/42例)和39.47%(15例/38例),肝功能损害发生率分别为26.19%(11例/42例)和21.05%(8例/38例),手足综合征发生率分别为21.43%(9例/42例)和15.79%(6例/38例),神经毒性发生率分别为40.48%(17例/42例)和52.63%(20例/38例),甲状腺功能障碍发生率分别为7.14%(3例/42例)和0.00%(0例/38例),在统计学上差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。结论 信迪利单抗注射液联合XELOX化疗方案应用于晚期胃癌患者能有效提高患者缓解率,降低血MMP-9、NLR和PLR水平,改善生存预后,且安全性良好。

关键词: 信迪利单抗注射液;胃癌;晚期;化疗;缓解率;生存预后**DOI:**10.13699/j.cnki.1001-6821.2025.19.003**中图分类号:** R979.1**文献标志码:** A**文章编号:** 1001-6821(2025)19-2711-06

Abstract: Objective To observe the clinical efficacy and safety of combination of sintilimab injection and chemotherapy on patients with advanced gastric cancer. **Methods** Patients with advanced gastric cancer in gastrointestinal tumor center of the hospital were retrospectively analyzed and divided into control group and treatment group. Control group was given XELOX chemotherapy regimen (intravenous drip of $130 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ oxaliplatin injection on the 1st day of each cycle; oral administration of $1\,000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ capecitabine tablets in the morning and evening, continuous medication from the 1st day to the 14th day of each cycle, 21 days as a cycle). On the basis of control group, treatment group was given 200 mg of sintilimab injection by intravenous drip on the 1st day of each cycle, and were treated no more than 8 cycles (21 days as a cycle), and received maintenance regimen (control group was given single drug treatment, $1\,000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ capecitabine tablets orally in the morning and evening, for 14 consecutive days and 7 days of discontinuation, 21 days as a cycle; on the basis of control group, treatment group was given 200 mg of sintilimab injection, intravenous drip, on the first day of each cycle, 21 days as a cycle) after disease control. The patients were followed up until death. The remission rate, blood markers including matrix metalloproteinase - 9 (MMP - 9), neutrophil - to - lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and platelet - to - lymphocyte ratio (PLR) and survival prognosis were compared between the two groups, and the safety was evaluated. **Results** A total of 86 patients with advanced gastric cancer were selected from the hospital information system. According to the different treatment regimens, they were classified into control group and treatment group, with 43 cases in each group. After excluding those who changed the drug dose or changed the treatment method due to personal reasons during treatment process, 38 cases were included in control group and 42 cases were included in treatment group. After treatment, the levels of MMP - 9 in treatment group and control group were (230.74 ± 54.37) and $(311.95 \pm 69.76) \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, the NLR were 1.44 ± 0.37 and 1.82 ± 0.47 , the PLR were 134.42 ± 17.55 and 162.46 ± 17.17 , respectively, and there were statistical significantly differences in the above indexes between treatment group and control group (all $P < 0.05$). The objective remission rates in treatment group and control group were 54.76% (23 cases/42 cases) and 31.58% (12 cases/38 cases), and the disease control rates were 96.83% (40 cases/42 cases) and 78.95% (30 cases/38 cases), respectively, the above indicators in treatment group were statistically significantly different from those in control group (all $P < 0.05$). The median progression - free survival [95% confidence interval (CI)] values in treatment group and control group were 19.00 (95% CI: 16.89 - 21.11) and 12.00 (95% CI: 12.74 - 17.26) months, and the median overall survival (95% CI) values were 25.00 (95% CI: 23.78 - 26.22) and 20.00 (95% CI: 16.98 - 23.02) months, respectively, the above indicators revealed statistical significantly differences between treatment group and control group (all $P < 0.05$). The incidence rates of myelosuppression in treatment group and control group were 45.24% (19 cases/42 cases) and 60.53% (23 cases/38 cases), and the incidence rates of gastrointestinal reaction were 35.71% (15 cases/42 cases) and 39.47% (15 cases/38 cases), and incidence rates of liver function injury were 26.19% (11 cases/42 cases) and 21.05% (8 cases/38 cases), and the incidence rates of hand - foot syndrome were 21.43% (9 cases/42 cases) and 15.79% (6 cases/38 cases), and the incidence rates of neurotoxicity were 40.48% (17 cases/42 cases) and 52.63% (20 cases/38 cases), and the incidence rates of thyroid dysfunction were 7.14% (3 cases/42 cases) and 0.00% (0 cases/38 cases), respectively, without statistical significantly differences (all $P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** The application of sintilimab injection combined with XELOX chemotherapy regimen in patients with advanced gastric cancer can effectively enhance the remission rate, reduce the levels of serum MMP - 9, NLR and PLR, and improve the survival prognosis, with good safety.

Key words: sintilimab injection; gastric cancer; advanced; chemotherapy; remission rate; survival prognosis

胃癌在全球范围内的发病率呈不可忽视的上升趋势,其发病机制复杂,涉幽门螺杆菌感染、饮食习惯、遗传易感性以及环境因素等^[1]。卡培他滨联合奥沙利铂方案(简称:XELOX 化疗方案)是目前晚期胃

癌常用的一线化疗方案,但长期化疗可能导致抗药性,导致疗效下降^[2]。信迪利单抗是一种抗肿瘤免疫治疗药物,通过抑制(programmed death - 1, PD - 1)受体增强免疫反应,常与化疗药物联合使用以增强疗

效^[3]。基质金属蛋白酶9(matrix metalloproteinase-9, MMP-9)是负责调节、重塑细胞外基质动态平衡的一种调控因子,与癌症侵袭和复发相关^[4]。中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)与血小板与淋巴细胞比值(platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio, PLR)均可反映机体免疫状态和炎症水平,常被用于评估癌症患者的预后和生存状况^[5]。然而,信迪利单抗联合XELOX化疗方案是否能改善晚期胃癌患者血液中MMP-9、NLR和PLR水平仍需进一步研究。基于此,本研究观察信迪利单抗联合化疗对晚期胃癌患者临床疗效和安全性的影响,以期为晚期胃癌患者的临床治疗提供参考依据。

材料、对象与方法

1 病例选择

2020年1月至2023年10月以本院胃肠肿瘤中心收治的晚期胃癌患者纳入为研究对象。本研究经过沧州市人民医院医学伦理委员会审批通过(伦理批号:Czyy-2024-0163)。

诊断与纳入标准 符合《中华医学会胃癌临床诊疗指南》^[6]中关于晚期胃癌的诊断标准;不适合手术治疗者;原发性胃癌者。

排除标准 曾接受过放化疗、靶向或免疫治疗者,有急性或慢性肝功能障碍者,孕期或哺乳期妇女,合并严重感染者,有病灶侵犯大血管者,存在大出血或胃穿孔风险者,有免疫系统缺陷者。

2 药品、试剂与仪器

奥沙利铂注射液,规格:每瓶50 mg,批号:A893A10、A891A50、A896A10,批准文号:国药准字J20150117,赛诺菲(杭州)制药有限公司生产;卡培他滨片,规格:每片0.5 g,批号:190313KH、220623KH、230115KH,批准文号:国药准字H20133365,江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司生产;信迪利单抗注射液,规格:每瓶10 mL/100 mg,批号:AP2001015、AP2203020、AP2301150,批准文号:国药准字S20180016,信达生物制药(苏州)有限公司生产;荧光标记抗体试剂盒,德国凯杰生物公司生产。

BC-6800Plus全自动血液生化分析仪,深圳迈瑞生物医疗电子股份有限公司产品。

3 分组与治疗方法

按治疗方案将患者分为对照组与试验组。对照组予以 $130\text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ 奥沙利铂注射液,静脉滴注,每周期第1天给药; $1\ 000\text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ 卡培他滨片,早晚口

服,每周期第1~14天持续用药,21天为1周期。试验组在对照组基础上给予信迪利单抗注射液200 mg,静脉滴注,每周期第1天给药,21天为1周期。均治疗不超过8个周期,若患者疾病控制后给予维持方案治疗。

4 观察指标与疗效判定

血液标志物 于治疗前与治疗6个月后,抽取2组空腹静脉血5 mL,分2份,其中1份以 $3\ 500\text{ r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ 离心15 min,取血清,以荧光标记抗体法检测患者血清中MMP-9水平;另1份用自动化血液分析仪检测NLR和PLR水平。

缓解率 参照《New response evaluation criteria in solid tumours: Revised RECIST guideline (version 1.1)》^[7]评价治疗6个月后的疗效。完全缓解(complete remission, CR):治疗后CT显示病灶完全消失且持续4周以上无症状;部分缓解(partial remission, PR):治疗后病灶最大径缩小30%,且4周内未出现扩散或转移;疾病稳定(disease stability, SD):病灶最大径增幅在20%内或缩小30%;疾病进展(disease progression, PD):病灶最大径增幅>20%且出现新病灶。客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR)=(PR例数+CR例数)/总例数 $\times 100\%$;疾病控制率(disease control rate, DCR)=(PR例数+SD例数+CR例数)/总例数 $\times 100\%$ 。

生存预后 自患者首次化疗开始随访,每月电话或复查随访1次,随访截止日期2024年11月30日,记录无进展生存期(progression free survival, PFS)及总生存期(overall survival, OS)。其中PFS为患者从开始接受治疗到疾病出现进展(如肿瘤生长、扩散)或任何原因死亡的时间间隔;OS为从治疗开始到患者死亡的时间。

安全性评价 根据文献[8]中的方法评价患者用药期间药物或相关免疫反应情况。

5 统计学处理

用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计。正态分部的计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示,比较用独立样本 t 检验;计数资料以率(%)表示,比较用 χ^2 检验;用SPSS 26.0软件绘制Kaplan-meier曲线。

结 果

1 一般资料

筛选出2020年1月至2023年10月期间收治的符合纳入和排除标准的晚期胃癌患者86例,根据治

疗方案的不同将其分为对照组和研究组,各43例,剔除在治疗过程中因个人原因自行更改药物剂量或更换治疗方法者后,最终对照组共纳入38例,试验组共纳入42例。试验组和对照组患者的性别、年龄、病程、体力状况评分、临床分期、病理学结果、转移部位、心率、舒张压和收缩压等一般资料在统计学上差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$),组间具有可比性,见表1。

2 2组患者组血液标志物的比较

治疗后,试验组和对照组患者的MMP-9水平、NLR和PLR均显著低于同组治疗前(均 $P < 0.05$);治疗后,试验组患者的MMP-9、NLR和PLR水平均显著低于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$),见表2。

3 2组患者缓解率的比较

试验组患者的ORR和DCR均显著高于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$),见表3。

4 2组患者生存预后的比较

生存分析发现,试验组患者的中位PFS为19.00个月,95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI)为(16.89~21.11)个月,对照组患者的中位PFS为12.00个月,95%CI为(12.74~17.26)个月,试验组

表1 2组患者一般资料的比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data between the two groups of patients

Item	Control($n=38$)	Treatment($n=42$)
Gender(male/female)	19/19	18/24
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	67.87 $\pm$ 6.92	67.95 $\pm$ 7.72
Disease course(months, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	13.18 $\pm$ 5.33	13.55 $\pm$ 4.21
Performance status score(points, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	0.95 $\pm$ 0.23	0.98 $\pm$ 0.15
Clinical staging($n, \%$)		
Stage III	27(71.05)	29(69.05)
Stage IV	11(28.95)	13(30.95)
Pathological result($n, \%$)		
Squamous cell carcinoma	30(78.95)	32(76.19)
Adenocarcinoma	8(21.05)	10(23.81)
Metastatic site($n, \%$)		
Liver metastasis	10(26.32)	12(28.57)
Peritoneal metastasis	9(23.68)	10(23.81)
Lymphatic metastasis	10(26.32)	12(28.57)
Non-metastasis	9(23.68)	8(19.05)
Heart rate(times $\cdot$ min ⁻¹ , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	75.34 $\pm$ 5.89	74.74 $\pm$ 5.58
Diastolic blood pressure(mm Hg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	122.84 $\pm$ 11.14	123.90 $\pm$ 9.84
Systolic blood pressure(mm Hg, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	88.11 $\pm$ 6.61	86.74 $\pm$ 7.04

Control group: XELOX (intravenous drip of 130 mg $\cdot$ m⁻² oxaliplatin injection combined with administration of 1 000 mg $\cdot$ m⁻² capecitabine tablets) chemotherapy regimen; Treatment group: Sintilimab on the basis of control group.

表2 2组患者血液标志物的比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of blood markers between the two groups of patients ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Item	Control($n=38$)		Treatment($n=42$)	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
MMP-9($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	445.72 $\pm$ 76.64	311.95 $\pm$ 69.76 *	462.87 $\pm$ 95.90	230.74 $\pm$ 54.37 **
NLR	2.24 $\pm$ 0.56	1.82 $\pm$ 0.47 *	2.32 $\pm$ 0.47	1.44 $\pm$ 0.37 **
PLR	175.13 $\pm$ 22.02	162.46 $\pm$ 17.17 *	179.11 $\pm$ 23.40	134.42 $\pm$ 17.55 **

MMP-9: Matrix metalloproteinase-9; NLR: Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio; PLR: Platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio; Compared with before treatment in the same group, * $P < 0.05$; Compared with control group at the same time point, ** $P < 0.05$.

表3 2组患者缓解率的比较($n, \%$)

Table 3 Comparison of remission rate between the two groups of patients($n, \%$)

Item	Control($n=38$)	Treatment($n=42$)
CR	4(10.53)	6(14.29)
PR	8(21.05)	17(40.48)
SD	18(47.37)	17(40.48)
PD	8(21.05)	2(4.76)
ORR	12(31.58)	23(54.76) #
DCR	30(78.95)	40(96.83) #

CR: Complete remission; PR: Partial remission; SD: Stable disease; PD: Progressive disease; ORR: Objective remission rate; DCR: Disease control rate; Compared with control group, # $P < 0.05$.

的中位PFS与对照组比较,在统计学上差异有统计学意义($\text{HR} = 0.608, \text{Log Rank } \chi^2 = 5.622, P < 0.001$)。试验组患者的中位OS为25.00个月,95%CI为(23.78~26.22)个月,对照组患者的中位OS为20.00个月,95%CI为(16.98~23.02)个月,试验组的中位OS与对照组比较,在统计学上差异有统计学意义($\text{HR} = 0.593, \text{Log Rank } \chi^2 = 6.185, P < 0.001$),见图1。

5 安全性评价

对照组发生骨髓抑制23例(60.53%),其中I~II级22例(57.89%),III~IV级1例(2.63%);胃肠反应15例(39.47%),其中I~II级13例(34.21%),III~IV级2例(5.26%);肝功能损害8例

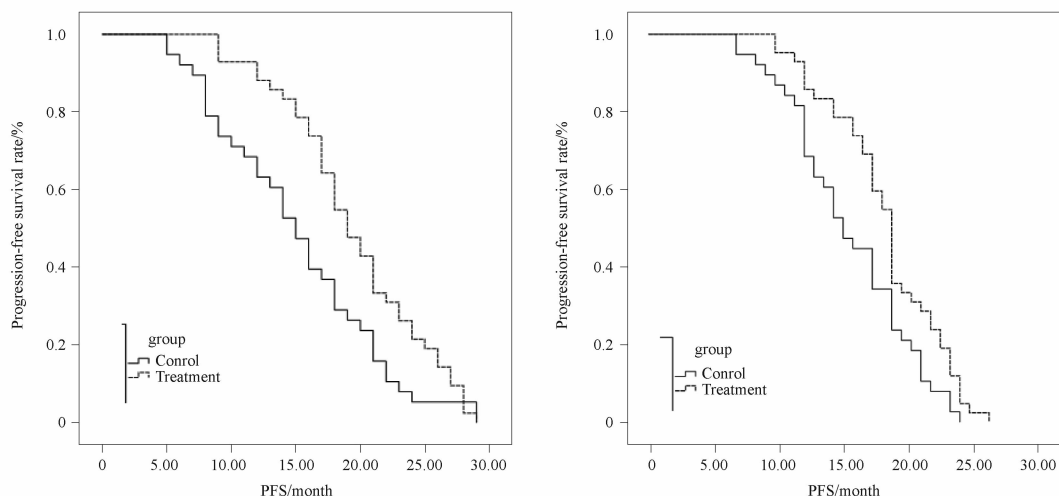


图1 2组患者的无进展生存(PFS)曲线和总生存(OS)曲线

Figure 1 Progression-free survival(PFS) curves and overall survival(OS) curves of the two groups of patients

(21.05%),手足综合征6例(15.79%),均为I~II级;神经毒性20例(52.63%),其中I~II级18例(47.37%),III~IV级2例(5.26%),未发生甲状腺功能障碍。试验组发生骨髓抑制19例(45.24%),均为I~II级;胃肠反应15例(35.71%),其中I~II级14例(33.33%),III~IV级1例(2.38%);肝功能损害11例(26.19%),手足综合征9例(21.43%)均为I~II级;神经毒性17例(40.48%),其中I~II级16例(38.10%),III~IV级1例(2.38%);甲状腺功能障碍3例(7.14%),均为I级~II级。2组患者的骨髓抑制、胃肠反应、肝功能损害、手足综合征、神经毒性、甲状腺功能障碍等药物或相关免疫不良反应发生率比较,在统计学上差异均无头统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。

讨 论

化疗是晚期胃癌患者治疗方案中的较优选择,能改善患者生存质量、延长生存周期^[9-10]。但临床发现,晚期胃癌患者化疗疗效受肿瘤分型、个体差异等影响,整体预后较差,中位生存期约为6~8个月^[11]。免疫治疗是近些年新兴的治疗方案,通过免疫检查点抑制剂和其他免疫调节治疗来阻碍癌细胞的生长繁殖^[12]。免疫检查点抑制剂,已成为晚期胃癌的重要治疗手段。信迪利单抗通过解除肿瘤细胞对T细胞的抑制作用,增强机体免疫系统对肿瘤细胞的攻击能力^[13]。但研究显示,单用免疫检查点抑制剂的疗效有限,结合化疗或其他免疫治疗,其效果明显增强^[14]。本研究将信迪利单抗和XELOX化疗方案联用,观察其对胃癌晚期患者的客观缓解率以及延长无

进展生存期的潜力。

试验组ORR和DCR均显著高于对照组,表明信迪利单抗联合XELOX化疗方案应用于晚期胃癌患者能有效提高患者缓解率。一方面,XELOX化疗方案的抗癌作用在于卡培他滨可经体内代谢途径转化为5-氟尿嘧啶(5-fluorouracil,5-FU),5-FU通过抑制胸苷酸合成酶的活力,影响癌细胞的DNA合成与修复,进而抑制肿瘤细胞生长,使卡培他滨在肿瘤组织内代谢活性更强,增强抗肿瘤疗效^[16]。奥沙利铂则通过与细胞内的DNA发生化学交联,抑制DNA的复制、转录,对肿瘤细胞产生杀伤作用^[17]。另一方面,信迪利单抗作为PD-1抑制剂,可抑制PD-1与程序性死亡配体1的结合,从而活化机体的T细胞免疫应答反应,加强免疫系统对肿瘤的识别,达到杀死癌细胞的目的^[18]。

本研究显示,治疗后,与对照组比较,试验组患者的MMP-9水平、NLR和PLR均显著降低,说明信迪利单抗联合XELOX化疗方案应用于晚期胃癌患者能降低血MMP-9、NLR和PLR,改善免疫、炎症状态。这可能是由于XELOX化疗方案可通过抑制肿瘤细胞增殖方式,减少肿瘤的迁移和转移,从而降低血MMP-9水平,并对肿瘤微环境产生破坏;而信迪利单抗可以提高效应T细胞的数目,并降低抑制性细胞的功能,从而使免疫系统能够更好地、活跃地识别与清除肿瘤细胞,减低血液中MMP-9的含量^[3-5]。同时这一机制使得肿瘤细胞的免疫逃逸能力减弱,从而增强机体抗肿瘤的免疫反应,且T细胞的激活导致白介素-6、肿瘤坏死因子等炎性介质和细胞因子的释放,改善机体免疫环境,降低NLR和PLR^[13]。

研究显示,治疗后,试验组和对照组中位 PFS 和中位 OS 比较,在统计学上差异均有统计学意义。与郭芬等^[19]研究存在差异,可能与纳入研究对象、研究对象病情、化疗方案等不同有关。本研究表明,信迪利单抗联合 XELOX 化疗方案应用于晚期胃癌患者能延长无进展生存期与总生存期。其作用机制可能为信迪利单抗通过抑制 PD-1 信号通路,增加效应 T 细胞活力,增强免疫系统对肿瘤细胞的监测、杀伤能力,协同 XELOX 化疗方案的抗肿瘤作用,获得更优的抗肿瘤疗效^[13,18]。研究还发现,2 组患者的药物不良反应总发生率在统计学上差异无统计学意义。这提示信迪利单抗联合 XELOX 化疗方案治疗能保障安全性。然而,本研究中试验组出现 3 例(7.14%)甲状腺功能障碍,而对照组未见发生,这与此类药物的作用机制相符,即信迪利单抗通过激活 T 细胞增强抗肿瘤免疫的同时也可能打破机体自身的免疫耐受,导致免疫系统攻击正常组织器官,甲状腺是较常受累的器官之一,尽管本研究中发生率较低且均为 I 级~II 级,未导致治疗中止,但临床实践中对接受信迪利单抗治疗的患者仍需密切监测甲状腺功能等相关指标,以便早期发现和管理,确保治疗安全。

本研究提示:信迪利单抗联合 XELOX 化疗方案应用于晚期胃癌患者能有效提高患者缓解率,降低血 MMP-9、NLR 和 PLR,改善生存预后,且安全性良好。但本研究还存在一定局限性,如样本量相对较小且为单中心回顾性设计,可能导致统计效能不足,并使结果易受潜在选择偏倚和混杂因素的影响,影响生存预后分析。因此,未来研究可考虑采用倾向评分匹配方法对患者基线资料(如年龄、病程、临床分期等)进行匹配,以平衡组间差异,提高结果的可比性和可靠性。并开展更大样本、多中心的前瞻性随机对照试验进一步验证本结论。

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