

瘤血管生成等多种途径发挥抗肿瘤作用,最主要的是促进肿瘤细胞凋亡,已被证实有广谱抗肿瘤活性^[10]。因为其疗效出色、使用安全,近年来在血液系统恶性肿瘤中已广泛用于治疗急性早幼粒细胞白血病、骨髓增生异常综合征以及多发性骨髓瘤^[11-12]。近年来,亦证实其治疗复发难治急性早幼粒细胞白血病有效^[13]。陈亚娟等^[14]研究表明三氧化二砷通过下调细胞周期的重要驱动基因 CyclinE 和 CDK2 的表达、上调 CDK 抑制因子 P21 基因的表达,阻滞细胞周期于 G₁ 期,从而诱导淋巴瘤细胞凋亡,表明其对淋巴瘤的疗效具有一定的科学价值。Lo 等^[15]认为三氧化二砷能下调 cyclin D1 的表达对套细胞淋巴瘤有效。张敬东等^[16]报道三氧化二砷联合化疗治疗难治性恶性淋巴瘤,有效率为 77.8%,而单用化疗有效率为 50.0%,联合治疗疗效优于单用化疗,原因在于三氧化二砷联合化疗治疗难治性恶性淋巴瘤有协同增效及逆转化疗耐药作用,而多药耐药正是难治性恶性淋巴瘤疗效差的主要原因。

本研究采用三氧化二砷联合 ICE 方案治疗复发和难治性 NHL,临床总有效率为 60.0%,稍低于国内其他单位报道的三氧化二砷联合化疗方案,但高于单用化疗方案。本研究中半数以上的患者观察到白细胞减少、贫血、血小板减少、胃肠道反应以及脱发,无一例患者发生 QT 间期延长。总体来说毒副反应程度较轻,耐受性良好,经济上易接受,可以作为复发难治型 NHL 患者的可选择的有效治疗方案。但由于本研究的病例数少,随访时间短,尚需扩大病例研究证实。

参 考 文 献

- [1] 伍婧,罗荣城,张华,等.索拉菲尼联合三氧化二砷对肝癌细胞株的抑制作用[J].南方医科大学学报,2008,28(4): 639-641.
- [2] Jeanne M, Lallemand-Breitenbach V, Ferhi O, et al. PML/RARA oxidation and arsenic binding initiate the antileukemia response of As2O3 [J]. Cancer Cell, 2010, 18(1): 88-98.
- [3] Siddiqi T, Rosen ST. Novel Biologic agents for non-Hodgkin lymphoma and chronic lymphocytic leukemia—Part 2: adoptive cellular immunotherapy, small-molecule inhibitors, and immunomodulation [J]. Oncology (Williston Park), 2015, 29(4): 299-308.

- [4] 王梅,李永梅,傅国平,等.GDP 方案治疗难治或复发弥漫大 B 细胞非霍奇金淋巴瘤疗效分析[J].中华肿瘤防治杂志,2010,17(6): 452-454.
- [5] Horwitz SM, Advani RH, Bartlett NL, et al. Objective responses in relapsed T-cell lymphomas with single-agent brentuximab vedotin [J]. Blood, 2014, 123(20): 3095-3100.
- [6] Cheson BD, Leonard JP. Monoclonal antibody therapy for B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma [J]. N Engl J Med, 2008, 359(6): 613-626.
- [7] Kuruvilla J, Nagy T, Pintilie M, et al. Similar response rates and superior early progression-free survival with gemcitabine, dexamethasone, and cisplatin salvage therapy compared with carmustine, etoposide, cytarabine, and melphalan salvage therapy prior to autologous stem cell transplantation for recurrent or refractory Hodgkin lymphoma [J]. Cancer, 2006, 106(2): 353-360.
- [8] Aurer I, Mitrović Z, Nemet D, et al. Treatment of relapsed or refractory aggressive non-hodgkin lymphoma with two ifosfamide-based regimens, IMVP and ICE [J]. J Chemother, 2008, 20(5): 640-644.
- [9] Zhou J. Arsenic trioxide: an ancient drug revived [J]. Chin Med J, 2012, 125(19): 3556-3560.
- [10] Sakai C, Arai M, Tanaka S, et al. Effects of arsenic compounds on growth, cell-cycle distribution and apoptosis of tretinoin-resistant human promyelocytic leukemia cells [J]. Anticancer Res, 2014, 34(11): 6489-6494.
- [11] Krishnas A, Bradley TP, Budman DR. The evolving use of arsenic in pharmacotherapy of malignant disease [J]. Ann Hematol, 2013, 92(6): 719-730.
- [12] Takahashi S. Combination therapy with arsenic trioxide for hematological malignancies [J]. Anticancer Agents Med Chem, 2010, 10(6): 504-510.
- [13] Lou Y, Suo S, Tong Y, et al. Outcomes and prognostic factors of first relapsed acute promyelocytic leukemia patients undergoing salvage therapy with intravenous arsenic trioxide and chemotherapy [J]. Ann Hematol, 2014, 93(6): 941-948.
- [14] 陈亚娟,李惠民,陆维,等.三氧化二砷阻滞人 Burkitt 淋巴瘤细胞增殖和细胞周期作用及其相关机制[J].中国实验血液学杂志,2013,21(6): 1454-1459.
- [15] Lo RK, Kwong YL. Arsenic trioxide suppressed mantle cell lymphoma by downregulation of cyclin D1 [J]. Ann Hematol, 2014, 93(2): 255-265.
- [16] 张敬东,谢鹏鸿,黄继薇,等.三氧化二砷联合化疗治疗难治性恶性淋巴瘤疗效分析[J].广东医学,2010,31(10): 1348-1349.

(收稿日期:2015-06-04)