

肺癌脑转移的综合治疗

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内容提要 为了进一步证实 10% 鸦胆子乳剂抗癌作用, 随机将 68 例肺癌脑转移患者分成单纯放疗组和 10% 鸦胆子乳剂静脉注射加放疗综合治疗组。结果单纯放疗组的中位生存期为 10 个月, 而综合治疗组的中位生存期为 15 个月。无论生存质量还是生存期, 综合治疗组均较单纯放疗组有显著提高。说明 10% 鸦胆子乳剂有抗癌作用, 与放疗结合治疗肺癌脑转移有协同作用。

关键词 肺癌脑转移 鸦胆子乳剂 协同作用

肺癌脑转移是致命的合并症, 约 2/3 是多发灶, 手术切除率低, 术后易复发, 化疗效果又不好。自然生存期 3 个月左右⁽¹⁾。我院应用 10% 鸦胆子乳剂⁽²⁾加放疗与单纯放疗对比, 治疗肺癌脑转移 68 例, 疗效满意, 现报道如下。

临床资料

自 1987 年 6 月至 1990 年 12 月, 我院共收治肺癌脑转移 78 例, 占同期肺癌患者的 8% (78/975 例)。除 6 例因无病理检查不计在内, 4 例情况太差未完成治疗计划予以剔除外, 余 68 例随机分成单纯放疗组和综合治疗组。随访至 1991 年 7 月, 随访率为 100%。临床资料见表 1。临床表现为头痛、呕吐、偏瘫、站立不稳、记忆力减退、语言障碍、失明、精神症状、神智朦胧状态等颅压增高和病灶压迫脑不同部位引起的相应症状。

诊断依据: 全部病例治疗前后均拍胸片和做脑 CT 或 MRI 检查, 并经病理组织学或细胞学证实。

治疗方法

单纯放疗组用 8 MV-X 线, 设两侧野全脑照射 30~40GY/3~5 周。然后对单发灶或相对集中的多发灶或多发灶在同一轴线上的病例, 缩野加照 10~20GY/1~2 周, 使总量达

表 1 68 例临床资料分析 (例)

项 目		单放组	综合组
性 别	男	22	26
	女	12	8
年 龄		35~78(中位56)	28~78(中位58)
病 理 类 型	鳞癌	12	11
	腺癌	15	21
	小细胞癌	6	2
	大细胞癌	1	0
脑 转 移 灶	单发	14	16
	多发	20	18
合并他处 转移		7	7
肺原发灶	术后	20	16
	放疗后	3	7
	化疗后		2
	未治	9	9

50~60GY/5~7 周。对病灶散发无法缩野照射的病例, 全脑照射 40~50GY/4~6 周, 每周照 5 次, 每次 18~20GY。如有颅压增高同时给 20% 甘露醇 250ml 加地塞米松 5mg 静脉滴注, 1~2 次/天。待症状缓解后逐渐减量至停用。

综合治疗组放疗方法同上, 只是在放疗的同期及前后, 应用 10% 鸦胆子乳剂 30~40ml 加 5% 葡萄糖盐水 250ml 静脉滴注, 每天 1 次,

30次为1疗程,可连续应用,最多用至5个疗程。对原发灶未治或合并其他处转移灶的患者,两组均同时给予常规放疗和化疗。

结 果

单纯放疗组患者治疗10~14天开始好转。放疗结束10例完全缓解,按Karnofsky体力状况计分标准达90~100分,其余均有不同程度改善,分别提高20~60分。复查脑CT,1例病灶消失,其余均有不同程度缩小,低密度水肿区退缩。

综合治疗组患者治疗7~10天开始好转,放疗结束16例完全缓解,按Karnofsky计分90~100分,其余均有不同程度改善,分别提高20~60分。复查脑CT,3例病灶消失,其余均有不同程度缩小,低密度水肿区消失或退缩。在治疗过程中,未见白细胞下降、肝肾功能受损及胃肠道反应。治疗方式与生存期见表2。两组比较经统计学处理 $P<0.01$,差别有

表2 治疗方式与生存期 [(%)例]

方 式	例 数	6 月	1 年	2 年	3 年	中位生存期
单纯放疗	34	79.4 (27/34)	43.3 (13/30)	4.2 (1/24)	0	10个月
综合治疗	34	100 (34/34)	83.9 (26/31)	28.0 (7/25)	16.7 (2/12)	15个月

注:两种治疗方式比较, $P<0.01$

非常显著性意义。单纯放疗组1例存活35个月,为肺癌放疗后脑转移。目前尚存活的两例中,1例已15个月,生活能自理,有时有抽搐;另1例已21个月,仍能操持家务。综合治疗组存活超过2年的7例(7/25例),其中5例为肺癌术后脑转移,2例为肺癌放疗后脑转移。存活超过3年的2例(2/12例),均为肺癌原发灶切除后脑转移。目前尚有5例存活,其中1例已29个月,仍能正常工作。

放射治疗肺癌脑转移,是有效的治疗手段,已被多数人接受,不但提高了生存质量,而且延长了生存期。Robin1982年放射治疗肺癌脑转移38例,其中生存期4.8个月^[3]。1987年赵德明放射治疗肺癌脑转移6例,平均生存期9.8个月^[4]。本文报告单纯放疗组中位生存期10个月,与报道相符。而综合治疗组中位生存期15个月,1年生存率83.9%(26/31例),3年生存率16.7(2/12例),明显较单纯放疗组好。

10%鸦胆子乳剂的抗癌作用国内已有报道,它是中医传统的中草药“鸦胆子”经过加工提炼而成的脂溶性中药,可通过血脑屏障,在体内分布以脾、肝、肺、肾、脑、直肠及胃的浓度较高。被巨噬细胞吞噬后滞留在病灶区,对癌细胞有亲合性,对病灶生长有一定抑制作用^[6]。电镜观察:见癌细胞内含大量鸦乳油滴,癌细胞膜变性、核破碎^[5]。对干细胞有促进作用,可提高免疫力^[7,8]。动物实验对人工造成的高颅压有降低作用^[6]。因此,我们认为,鸦胆子乳剂有直接和间接抗癌作用,与放疗综合治疗肺癌脑转移,有协同作用,从而提高了疗效。

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“中医药科研方法学习班”报名通知

中国中医研究院西苑医院将于1992年底在北京举

办“中医药科研方法学习班”,参加者请速来函与北京海淀西苑医院科研处联系(邮编100091)。

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In this report, 648 cases of marked epithelium hyperplasia diagnosed with esophageal exfoliative cytology were studied clinically in the high incidence areas (Cixian and Shexian) of esophageal cancer. All these cases were randomly divided into the treated group and the control group. For two years, the former group had been given Cang Dou Pill (苍豆丸) and the latter the placebo. The results reexamined by the cyto-smears showed that the incidence of the esophageal cancer in therapeutic and control group were 1.5% and 4.2% respectively. A significant difference existed between the two groups ($P < 0.005$). And the reverse rate of marked hyperplasia in the treated and control group were 79.5% and 50.2% respectively. There was significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.01$). These results showed that Cang Dou Pill, to some extent, has anti-cancer activity.

Key Words esophageal cancer, precancerous lesion, Chinese herbal treatment

(Original article on page 604)

Immunological and Hematopoietic Effect of Codonopsis Pilosula on Cancer Patients during Radiotherapy

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Codonopsis pilosula was used as an adjuvant in 76 cancer patients during radiotherapy and its protective effect on hematopoietic and immunologic function was studied. Results: (1) No influence on Hb and WBC of the patients with radiotherapy. (2) It could reduce the immunosuppressive effect of radiotherapy on delayed hypersensitive reaction, the lymphocyte response to PHA and IL-2. (3) No difference between treated and control groups in most humoral immune indices such as IgG, IgA and C₃, but had slight increase in IgM in treated patients, while significant decrease in control.

Key Words Codonopsis pilosula, immunological function, cancer, radiotherapy

(Original article on page 607)

Combined Therapy of Brain Metastasis in Lung Cancer

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68 cases of brain metastasis in lung cancer were treated from June 1987 to Dec. 1990. They were randomly divided into 2 groups. The first group was solely treated by radiotherapy and the second one, by radiotherapy adding with the intravenous injection of the 10% *Brucea javanica* emulsion. The results showed that the living quality and the prolonged median survival of the patients in the second group (15 months) were much better than those in the first group (10 months). The 10% *Brucea javanica* emulsion has synergetic with radiotherapy in treating brain metastasis in lung cancer.

Key Words brain metastasis in lung cancer, *Brucea javanica* emulsion, synergetic action

(Original article on page 609)

Effect of Preventive and Therapeutical Function of Jian-Pi Yi-Qi Li-shui Decoction (健脾益气利水汤) on Cisplatinic Nephrotoxicity of Rats

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The effect of preventive and therapeutical function of Chinese herbs compound prescription Jian-Pi Yi-qi Li-Shui decoction (JPYQLSD) on cisplatinic (DDP) and nephrotoxicity of rat. It was carried out that the prescription JPYQLSD had notable result in reducing content of serum urea nitrogen, glucosaminidase, β_2 -microglobulin of the rats ($P < 0.05$). JPYQLSD also could alleviate inhibition on activity of adenosine triphosphatase (ATP-ase). Pathological examination revealed the protective effect of the JPYQLSD on kidneys of rats. It suggested that JPYQLSD has a good effect on preventive and therapeutical function of Cisplatinic (DDP) nephrotoxicity. The mechanism of