

# 表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂 相关皮疹的中西医治疗进展

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**摘要:**表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(epidermal growth factor receptor-tyrosine kinase inhibitor, EGFR-TKI)为EGFR敏感突变非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)患者一线治疗方案。近年来多项研究证实,EGFR-TKI最常见的不良反应是其相关性皮疹,严重者可能影响EGFR-TKI的使用。现代医学主要从对角质形成细胞和皮脂腺的作用、炎性反应及皮肤损伤等方面进行研究。中医将其归为“药毒”范畴并进行辨证论治。全文结合相关文献对EGFR-TKI相关皮疹的发生及中西医治疗作一综述。

**主题词:**EGFR-TKI; 皮疹; 中西医治疗

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## Progress on Treatment of EGFR-TKI-related Skin Rash with Traditional Chinese Medicine and Western Medicine

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**Abstract:** Epidermal growth factor receptor-tyrosine kinase inhibitor (EGFR-TKI) is a first-line treatment for patients with EGFR-sensitive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Skin rash is the most common adverse reaction of EGFR-TKI, which may affect the use of EGFR-TKI in severe cases. Modern medicine revealed that the pathogenesis of EGFR-TKI-related rash is associated with the effects of keratinocytes and sebaceous glands, inflammatory reactions and skin damage. Traditional Chinese medicine classifies it as “drug-toxic” and applies syndrome differentiation and treatment. This article reviews the pathogenesis of EGFR-TKI-related rash and its treatment with Chinese and Western medicine.

**Subject words:** EGFR-TKI; skin rash; Chinese and western medicine treatment

研究表明EGFR-TKI能使晚期肺癌患者的中位生存期(median survival time, MST)从14.1个月延长至33.5月<sup>[1]</sup>,已经成为晚期EGFR突变型NSCLC的一线用药,皮疹是最常见的不良反应之一。吉非替尼痤疮样皮疹的发生率约42.5%,厄洛替尼约54.5%,阿法替尼约77.6%<sup>[2]</sup>;第三代EGFR-TKI AZD9291发生率14.6%~34%<sup>[3]</sup>,其他皮肤不良反应表现还包

括皮肤干燥、瘙痒、甲沟炎、面部多毛症、脱发等。EGFR-TKI其相关性皮疹可能使患者被迫减量甚至停药。因此,控制EGFR-TKI相关性皮疹非常重要。

## 1 EGFR-TKI 相关皮疹发生机制

目前EGFR-TKIs相关性皮疹的机制尚未明确,可能由于以下几个原因引起。

### 1.1 角质形成细胞的影响

EGFR的正常表达能够刺激表皮细胞(如角质

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形成细胞)的生长,抑制其分化、控制炎症并促进创面愈合。当EGFR通路被阻断后,角质形成细胞出现异常会导致皮肤不良反应的产生<sup>[4]</sup>:(1)生长停滞、过早成熟分化及凋亡;(2)无法正常迁移,导致细胞之间相互分离;(3)角质形成细胞表达的角蛋白异常聚集,阻塞皮肤毛囊。

### 1.2 皮脂腺的影响

此类皮疹出现的部位常见于颜面部及胸部等区域<sup>[5]</sup>,而这些区域皮脂腺都较发达,提示EGFR-TKI可能对皮脂腺有影响。另有研究表明皮脂腺的改变及其分泌的脂类与多种炎症性皮肤病有关。EGFR抑制剂(epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitors, EGFRIs)可能影响了皮脂腺的增生、分泌,皮脂的排泄及炎性反应,从而导致了皮疹<sup>[6]</sup>。Nakahara等<sup>[7]</sup>对8例服用吉非替尼或厄洛替尼的非小细胞肺癌患者进行皮脂量化分析,发现皮脂量改变越明显越容易出现皮疹,提示皮脂腺可能参与其中。

### 1.3 炎性反应

EGFR通路的阻断还会促进角质形成细胞释放更多的炎症趋化因子(如IL-8等),可增加炎性细胞的募集,进而加重皮肤的炎症反应<sup>[8,9]</sup>;宋亚中等发现,以厄洛替尼(特罗凯)溶液按100mg/kg干预的实验组小鼠皮肤经HE染色后可见毛囊周围中性粒细胞、脓样嗜中性粒细胞集群;实验组小鼠的IgA、IgG、IgM、IL-1B、IL-2R、IL-6、IL-30、TNF- $\alpha$ 等免疫炎症指标显著性高于对照组,且实验组小鼠的上述指标随着用药时间增加而增加,也印证了“EGFRIs相关性皮疹为炎性反应”这一观点。

### 1.4 皮肤组织损伤

EGFR-TKI可能抑制皮肤角质细胞正常生长、分化等功能,进而破坏皮肤完整的屏障结构,削弱了对微生物的抵御能力,易发生感染<sup>[10]</sup>。有研究<sup>[11]</sup>发现与人类EGFRIs相关皮损具有相似表现的表皮EGFR缺如的小鼠,其皮肤屏障存在缺陷。

## 2 EGFR-TKI相关性皮疹分度及临床意义

目前在国内外临床试验中普遍应用NCI-CTCAE 4.0版对该不良事件进行评估。

一项纳入了33个EGFR-TKI治疗非小细胞肺癌(n=6798)临床试验的Meta分析<sup>[12]</sup>显示,治疗后出现皮疹者的客观缓解率(RR=3.28;95%CI:2.41~

4.47)、疾病控制率(RR=1.96,95%CI:1.58~2.43)高于无皮疹组,出疹组或中重度皮疹组的无进展生存期(HR=0.45,95%CI:0.37~0.53;HR=0.57,95%CI:0.50~0.65)和总生存期(HR=0.40,95%CI:0.28~0.52;HR=0.53,95%CI:0.35~0.71)也明显长于无皮疹组或轻度皮疹组。庄桂宝等<sup>[13]</sup>研究发现使用吉非替尼治疗的晚期或转移性肺腺癌患者,出现皮疹的患者较未出现皮疹的患者客观反应率更高(P<0.01)。有研究显示其他癌症(如胆道癌)在抗EGFR治疗中皮疹严重程度与客观缓解率、无进展生存期等也存在相似的相关性<sup>[14]</sup>。故皮疹可能是EGFR-TKI疗效的预测因素之一,但无皮疹并不意味着EGFR-TKI治疗无效,皮疹的发生与疗效的关系仍需更多临床研究进一步证实。

## 3 EGFR-TKI相关性皮疹预防及治疗

目前临床治疗EGFR-TKI相关皮疹主要采用患者教育与日常防护、局部外用药物(如抗菌药物乳膏、激素类软膏等)、抗菌药物、激素、调整剂量或停药等。

### 3.1 患者教育及日常防护

(1)应重视患者教育,用药前告知患者可能发生的不良反应及与药物使用的关系;(2)减少日晒时间及注意防晒;(3)保持皮肤清洁与湿润等,避免使用含酒精成分的润肤霜;(4)合适的水温,避免温度过高<sup>[15]</sup>。

### 3.2 局部外用药物

对于轻中度皮疹可局部施用类固醇或局部钙调神经磷酸酶抑制剂(他克莫司0.1%软膏或吡美莫司1%乳膏)或抗生素(克林霉素1~2%或甲硝唑1%、四环素1%或夫西地酸乳膏2%)<sup>[16]</sup>。

### 3.3 抗菌药物

中度以上的皮疹可根据严重程度选择口服半合成四环素4~6周(多西环素100mg或米诺环素100mgqd或bid)。合并皮肤感染时选择静脉广谱/G-抗生素进行治疗。Pinto等<sup>[17]</sup>认为,1级皮疹无需使用抗生素,2级开始口服抗生素,3级及以上皮疹抗生素的选择需结合药敏试验。

目前指南或专家共识在皮疹的预防上不常规推荐口服抗菌药物,其预防性使用的有效性存在争议。

Ocvirk 等<sup>[18]</sup>对 4 项涉及口服抗生素试验的荟萃分析表明预防性使用抗生素可使 EGFRIs 相关皮疹的相关风险降低 42%~77%。米诺环素是一种广谱的四环素类抗生素, 常用于治疗痤疮, 其可使 2 级或更严重的皮肤毒性发生率降低 50% 以上; 此外, 还能减少其他非皮肤毒性的发生率, 如腹泻等。但也有研究结果未能体现上述观点: Melosky 等<sup>[19]</sup>在一项前瞻性随机Ⅲ期试验中将 150 例转移性肺癌的患者随机分为预防组(从厄洛替尼治疗的第 1 天开始预防性使用米诺环素 100 mg bid po, 为期 4 周, 出现皮疹后改为反应性治疗), 反应性治疗组(根据皮疹分级予患者克林霉素和氢化可的松处理, 或加用米诺环素), 观察组(仅对 3 级以上皮疹进行处理)。结果显示 3 组间皮疹的发生率, 发生时间及缓解时间均无统计学意义。而 3 级皮疹发生率的差异在预防组与观察组(12% vs 28%, P=0.0455)和反应性治疗组与观察组(8% vs 28%, P=0.0092)具有统计学意义。表明抗生素不能预防轻度皮疹的发生, 可能只对伴有细菌感染的严重皮疹起预防作用。

#### 3.4 激 素

对于严重的皮疹患者可短期口服泼尼松龙 0.5mg/kg/d, 疗程 1 周; 必要时可选择甲强龙冲击治疗。

#### 3.5 调整剂量和停药

EGFR-TKI 的发生与靶向药物剂量相关。临幊上, 轻度皮疹无需调整剂量, 当患者出现Ⅱ级及以上症状时, 应根据患者生活状态、实验室指标等进行调整剂量, 重度皮疹在常规治疗后 2~4 周若仍未缓解充分, 则考虑停药或中止治疗<sup>[20]</sup>。

### 4 祖国医学对 EGFR-TKI 相关性皮疹的认识及治疗

《中医药常用名词术语辞典》中对“药毒”的解释是指药物通过口服、注射或皮肤黏膜直接用药等途径, 进入人体后所引起的皮肤或黏膜的急性炎症反应; 故该病在中医中应属于“药毒”的范畴。研究表明中医药在防治 EGFRIs 相关皮肤不良反应的理论及实践取得不错的疗效。现代医家治疗多以清热解毒为主, 随证辅以疏风、补阴、益气、凉血、燥湿等法<sup>[21]</sup>。

#### 4.1 风热证

加味消风散具有疏风透表, 清热除湿之功, 朱兆

承等<sup>[22]</sup>运用其在治疗吉非替尼所致皮疹时有不错的疗效: 治疗组(加味消风散)与对照组(氢化可的松软膏及红霉素软膏外用) 总有效率分别为 93.75%、62.50%(P<0.05)。

#### 4.2 湿热证

彭艳梅等<sup>[23]</sup>以清热解毒、燥湿消肿为治则, 外用止痒平肤液(黄芩 20g 马齿苋 30g 白鲜皮 30g 苦参 20g), 对于 EGFR-TKIs 相关皮肤不良反应的疗效显著。黄挺<sup>[24]</sup>临幊上运用五味消毒饮加减作为治疗埃克替尼相关皮疹之气分证(湿热型)的经验方; 陈学武等<sup>[25]</sup>的研究显示五味消毒饮联合外洗治疗 EGFR-TKIs 相关皮疹能降低皮疹严重程度分级。

#### 4.3 阴虚证

林丽珠教授<sup>[26]</sup>以保津滋阴、清热解毒作为治疗 EGFR-TKI 相关皮疹的总原则。王学谦等<sup>[27]</sup>研究发现口服自拟皮疹颗粒(赤芍、石斛、白鲜皮、防风和金银花各 5g)的患者在 EGFR-TKI 相关性皮疹缓解的时间和程度方面均优于外用硅油乳剂的患者。郭慧茹等<sup>[28]</sup>以养阴清热解毒法治疗肺癌患者 EGFR-TKIs 相关皮疹, 总有效率优于百多邦软膏外用组(90% vs 30%, P<0.05)。

#### 4.4 血瘀证

郭伟等<sup>[29]</sup>发现芪珍胶囊具有益气化瘀、清热解毒之功效, 可以减轻 EGFR-TKI 相关皮疹。王霖等<sup>[30]</sup>发现新癀片具有清热解毒、活血化瘀、消肿止痛之功效, 对吉非替尼痤疮样皮疹有确切疗效, 可能与降低 IL-1β 水平, 抑制炎症反应有关。程宗琦等<sup>[31]</sup>研究表明“消疹止痒喷剂”(由紫草、野菊花等 5 种中药制成), 具有清热解毒、凉血止血、散瘀消肿之功效, 在体外试验中能够促进皮肤角质细胞增殖并抑制巨噬细胞浸润, 从而抑制 EGFR-TKI 相关皮疹。

对于 EGFR-TKI 引起的相关皮疹, 中医疗法较西医疗法更有优势, 且更能体现个体化治疗。外治法可直接作用于皮肤, 起效迅速, 在临幊上可以将内外治法联合运用以增加疗效。临幊上还有耳穴、壮医的药线点灸法等其他特色治疗手段, 有研究表明也能降低皮疹的发生率及严重程度, 改善症状<sup>[32]</sup>。

目前关于 EGFR-TKI 相关皮疹的机制尚未完全明确, 西医治疗对其有一定的疗效。国内临床研究显示祖国医学对治疗 EGFR-TKI 以及其他 EGFRIs 引起的皮疹有良好的疗效。因此在今后的研究中, 扩大样本量, 制定统一的疗效评价标准等作为其探索的

方向,使之更好地指导祖国医学的临床治疗。

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