

· 临床研究 ·

老年乳腺癌化疗致肝损伤对患者生活质量的影响及其危险因素

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【摘要】目的 探讨老年乳腺癌化疗致肝损伤对患者生活质量的影响,分析导致肝损伤的危险因素。**方法** 选取2021年1月至2022年9月运城市中心医院收治的226例行规范化治疗的老年乳腺癌患者为研究对象,以美国卫生及公共服务部常见不良反应事件评价标准4.0版(CTCAE4.0)评估肝损伤情况,根据结果将患者分为肝损伤组(58例)与无肝损伤组(168例),使用乳腺癌患者生命质量测定量表(FACT-B)比较两组患者的生活质量,比较两组1年生存率。使用SPSS 24.0统计软件进行数据分析。根据数据类型,分别采用 χ^2 检验、t检验或秩和检验进行组间比较。使用logistic回归分析评估老年乳腺癌患者化疗致肝损伤的影响因素。**结果** 肝损伤组生理状况、功能状况、乳腺癌特异模块FACT-B评分及FACT-B总分均低于无肝损伤组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。logistic回归分析显示,密集化疗($OR=5.425, 95\%CI 3.227\sim9.120; P<0.05$)和化疗方案为蒽环类+紫杉醇类($OR=3.367, 95\%CI 1.881\sim6.028; P<0.05$)均为老年乳腺癌患者化疗致肝损伤的危险因素。随访1年,剔除14例失访病例,肝损伤组1年生存率为86.79%(46/53),无肝损伤组1年生存率为94.97%(151/159),两组比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论** 化疗致肝损伤的老年乳腺癌患者生活质量下降,密集化疗及蒽环类、紫杉醇类联合化疗可能导致肝损伤风险升高,化疗致肝损伤对预后生存的影响还需后续研究的进一步观察。

【关键词】 老年人;乳腺癌;化疗;肝损伤;生活质量

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Influence of chemotherapy-induced liver injury on quality of life of elderly patients with breast cancer and its risk factors

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【Abstract】 Objective To determine the influence of chemotherapy-induced liver injury on quality of life in elderly patients with breast cancer, and to analyze the risk factors for liver injury. **Methods** A total of 226 elderly patients with breast cancer who underwent standard chemotherapy in our hospital from January 2021 to September 2022 were enrolled, and according to their liver injury evaluated with common terminology criteria for adverse events version 4.0 (CTCAE4.0) of United States Department of Health and Human Services, they were divided into liver injury group (58 cases) and non-liver injury group (168 cases). Functional assessment of cancer therapy-breast (FACT-B) was applied to compare the quality of life between the two groups of patients. The one-year survival rate was also compared between them. SPSS statistics 24.0 was used for data analysis. Depending on data type, Chi-square test, student's t test or rank sum test was employed for intergroup comparison. Logistic regression analysis was applied to assess the influencing factors for chemotherapy-induced liver injury in elderly patients with breast cancer. **Results** The scores of physiological status, functional status and breast cancer-specific module and total score of FACT-B were significantly lower in the liver injury group than the non-liver injury group ($P<0.05$). Logistic regression analysis showed that intensive chemotherapy ($OR=5.425, 95\%CI 3.227\sim9.120; P<0.05$) and chemotherapy regimen of anthracyclines + taxanes ($OR=3.367, 95\%CI 1.881\sim6.028; P<0.05$) were the risk factors for chemotherapy-induced liver injury in elderly patients with breast cancer. After one year of follow-up, 14 cases of missing follow-up were eliminated, and the one-year survival rate was 86.79% (46/53) in the liver injury group and 94.97% (151/159) in the non-liver injury group, but there was no statistical difference between them ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** Chemotherapy-induced liver injury cause a decrease in the quality of life of elderly breast cancer patients. Intensive chemotherapy and combined chemotherapy of anthracyclines and taxanes may increase the risk of liver injury. But further observation is needed to determine the effect of chemotherapy-induced liver injury on prognosis in future.

【Key words】 aged; breast cancer; chemotherapy; liver injury; quality of life

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乳腺癌是全球女性发病率最高的恶性肿瘤,预后较差,其死亡率在女性癌症相关死亡中高居第2位^[1]。除根治术外,化疗等综合治疗是改善乳腺癌患者预后的重要手段,但化疗可引起骨髓抑制、胃肠道不适、肝损伤等毒副反应,其中骨髓抑制、胃肠道不适反应目前已有良好的预防及应对措施,但肝损伤具有不可逆性,常造成化疗中断或终止,影响治疗及预后,也增加患者生理及心理压力,影响生存质量^[2]。老年人群虽然并非乳腺癌的好发人群,但老年患者肝肾功能衰退^[3],药物代谢延迟,化疗药物毒性蓄积更严重,故老年乳腺癌化疗患者的肝损伤更值得关注^[4]。基于此,本研究分析老年乳腺癌患者化疗致肝损伤对生活质量的影响,并评估致肝损伤的高危因素,为临床制定乳腺癌个性化、合理的化疗方案提供参考数据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取运城市中心医院2021年1月至2022年9月收治的226例行规范化疗的老年乳腺癌患者为研究对象。纳入标准:经病理检查证实为乳腺癌;参考美国国立综合癌症网络2020年发布的乳腺癌临床实践指南^[5]化疗,化疗方案规范且疗程完整;年龄≥60岁;女性。排除标准:既往在外院行化疗等抗肿瘤治疗;行同步放化疗治疗或同时服用中药治疗;既往肝脏手术史;初次化疗前检查提示肝功能异常或存在肝脏基础疾病;化疗前或化疗期间预防性使用保肝药物;存在精神疾病、认知障碍等无法配合调查;长期使用抗精神病药物、解热镇痛药物等可能导致肝损伤的药物;乳腺癌合并肝脏转移。以美国卫生及公共服务部常见不良反应事件评价标准4.0版(common terminology criteria for adverse events version 4.0, CTCAE4.0)^[6]评估肝损伤情况,当丙氨酸氨基转氨酶或天冬氨酸氨基转氨酶升高超过正常值上限的3倍,或碱性磷酸酶升高超过正常值上限的2.5倍,或总胆红素升高超过正常值上限的1.5倍,判断存在肝损伤,以此将226例患者分为肝损伤组(58例)与无肝损伤组(168例)。患者及家属对本研究知情且签署知情同意书。本研究获得运城市中心医院医学伦理委员会审批(伦理批号:2020278)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 资料收集 通过查阅电子病历系统,收集患者年龄、婚姻状况、肿瘤分期、化疗方案等一般资料

及实验室数据。

1.2.2 生活质量调查 使用乳腺癌患者生命质量测定量表(functional assessment of cancer therapy-breast,FACT-B)^[7]对患者生活质量进行调查,共36个条目,各条目采用0~4分计分,总分为144分,分数越高,生活质量越好。

1.2.3 预后观察 随访1年,观察患者生存情况。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 24.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,组间比较采用t检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。等级资料采用秩和检验。采用logistic回归分析评估老年乳腺癌患者化疗致肝损伤的影响因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 两组患者临床资料比较

226例老年乳腺癌化疗患者中,肝损伤组58例,占25.66%;无肝损伤组168例,占74.34%。肝损伤组密集化疗率及蒽环类+紫杉醇类化疗方案占比均高于无肝损伤组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$;表1)。

2.2 两组患者FACT-B量表得分情况比较

肝损伤组生理状况、功能状况、乳腺癌特异模块评分及FACT-B量表总分均低于无肝损伤组($P<0.05$;表2)。

2.3 老年乳腺癌患者化疗致肝损伤影响因素的logistic回归分析

以肝损伤为因变量,单因素分析中有统计学意义的指标为自变量赋值带入logistic回归方程(密集化疗为1,否为0;蒽环类+紫杉醇类化疗为1,否为0),结果显示,密集化疗、化疗方案为蒽环类+紫杉醇类均为老年乳腺癌患者化疗致肝损伤的危险因素($P<0.05$;表3)。

2.4 两组患者预后生存率比较

随访1年,肝损伤组5例失访,无肝损伤组9例失访,予以剔除。肝损伤组46例生存,生存率为86.79%(46/53),7例死亡病例中1例复发转移死亡,6例肝衰竭死亡。无肝损伤组151例生存,生存率为94.97%(151/159),8例死亡病例中3例复发转移死亡,2例肝肾衰竭死亡,2例严重感染死亡,1例心功能衰竭死亡。两组1年生存率比较,差异无统计学意义(连续校正 $\chi^2=2.894$, $P=0.089$)。

表1 两组患者临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between two groups

Item	Liver injury group (n=58)	Non-liver injury group (n=168)	$\chi^2/t/Z$	P value
Age [n (%)]			1.166	0.280
60<70 years	27(46.55)	92(54.76)		
≥70 years	31(53.45)	76(45.24)		
Body mass index (kg/m ² , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	23.48±2.06	23.12±2.14	1.115	0.266
Pathological staging [n (%)]			0.263	0.792
I	14(24.14)	38(22.62)		
II	25(43.10)	82(48.81)		
III	19(32.76)	48(28.57)		
Pathological typing [n (%)]			1.892	0.169
Invasive ductal carcinoma	54(93.10)	145(86.31)		
Ductal carcinoma <i>in situ</i> with infiltration	4(6.90)	23(13.69)		
Molecular typing [n (%)]				
Luminal A	18(31.04)	56(33.33)	0.104	0.748
Luminal B	12(20.69)	32(19.05)	0.074	0.785
HER2-positive	15(25.86)	41(24.41)	0.049	0.825
Basal-like/triple-negative	13(22.41)	39(23.21)	0.016	0.901
Intensive chemotherapy [n (%)]	14(24.14)	17(10.12)	7.159	0.007
Chemotherapy regimen [n (%)]				
Anthracyclines	14(24.14)	49(29.17)	0.542	0.461
Taxanes	15(25.86)	48(28.57)	0.157	0.692
Anthracyclines+taxanes	24(41.38)	42(25.00)	5.595	0.018
Anthracyclines-free	5(8.62)	29(17.26)	2.519	0.112

HER2: human epidermal growth factor receptor 2.

表2 两组患者FACT-B量表得分情况比较

Table 2 Comparison of FACT-B score between two groups

(points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

Group	n	Physiological status	Social family function	Emotional status	Functional status	Breast cancer-specific module	Total score
Liver injury	58	12.16±2.06	18.79±2.13	15.34±2.20	12.36±2.47	22.49±2.64	81.14±5.41
Non-liver injury	168	14.74±2.44	19.43±2.27	16.02±2.39	14.05±2.55	24.06±2.48	88.30±6.89
χ^2		7.211	1.880	1.906	4.386	4.088	7.183
P value		<0.001	0.061	0.058	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

FACT-B: functional assessment of cancer therapy-breast.

表3 老年乳腺癌患者化疗致肝损伤的logistic回归分析

Table 3 Logistic regression analysis of chemotherapy-induced liver injury in elderly patients with breast cancer

Factor	β	SE	Wald χ^2	P value	OR	95%CI
Intensive chemotherapy	1.691	0.456	13.752	<0.001	5.425	3.227–9.120
Chemotherapy regimen of anthracyclines+taxanes	1.214	0.368	10.883	0.001	3.367	1.881–6.028

3 讨论

作为乳腺癌全身治疗重要手段,化疗在降低复发率、提升生存时间方面具有优势^[8],但化疗破坏肿瘤细胞,对周围组织、器官的损伤较大。化疗引起的肝损伤在临床较为常见,流行病学研究指出^[9],化疗药物引起的肝损伤占所有药物性肝损伤的20%~25%。蒽环类是我国乳腺癌化疗最常用的药物类型之一,最常见的毒副作用为心脏毒性^[10]。有报道指出,多柔比星等蒽环类药物在肝脏中广泛代

谢,可促进乙型肝炎病毒激活,导致肝功能损伤^[11]。紫杉醇类毒副作用主要为消化道反应、肌无力等,致肝损伤的报道较少^[12]。本研究结果显示,蒽环类与紫杉醇类联合化疗是老年乳腺癌患者化疗致肝损伤的危险因素,但单一的蒽环类或紫杉醇类化疗并非其危险因素,分析原因为两类化疗药物联合使用对肝脏损伤的叠加效应造成肝损伤风险显著升高^[13]。

密集化疗主旨为缩短给药间隔,减少耐药肿瘤细胞重新进入细胞增殖周期,实现最大程度抗肿瘤,

在乳腺癌抗肿瘤治疗中应用效果较好^[14]。本研究结果显示,密集化疗是老年乳腺癌患者化疗致肝损伤的危险因素,考虑与以下两方面有关:(1)密集化疗缩短给药时间,使给药强度提升;(2)全身用药对肝脏等其他器官组织的影响增加,造成肝损伤风险升高。但也有研究提出不同意见,赵明月等^[15]研究发现,紫杉醇密集化疗方案虽然导致乳腺癌患者发生更严重的中性粒细胞减少,但并不会增加肝功能损伤风险。分析原因,上述研究入组对象主要为中年乳腺癌患者,而本研究为老年乳腺癌患者,随着年龄的增长,肝功能逐渐衰退,药物代谢可因此延迟,故老年患者易发生化疗药物毒性蓄积,可因密集化疗发生肝损伤。

此外,化疗致肝损伤会造成患者疼痛增加,部分患者甚至达到停药标准,需中断化疗,行保肝治疗,使医疗费用升高,患者心理压力也增大,影响生存质量^[16]。本研究中,肝损伤组生理状况、功能状况、乳腺癌特异模块FACT-B评分及FACT-B总分均低于无肝损伤组,提示化疗致肝损伤给老年乳腺癌患者造成较大的生理压力,如肝区疼痛、恶心、腹胀等,联合癌痛、化疗刺激等多种生理压力,导致生活质量显著下降。本研究还对老年乳腺癌患者近期生存率进一步随访观察,发现肝损伤组1年生存率为86.79%,略低于无肝损伤组的94.97%,但组间差异无统计学意义。考虑该结果与本研究随访观察时间较短有关,化疗致肝损伤对老年乳腺癌预后的影响还需后续延长随访时间进一步探究。

综上所述,密集化疗、蒽环类与紫杉醇类联合化疗可能造成老年乳腺癌患者化疗致肝损伤发生风险升高,肝损伤患者生理压力增加,生活质量下降,但化疗致肝损伤是否影响患者生存率,还需后续进一步研究。

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