

[文章编号] 1671-587X(2025)06-1687-08

DOI:10.13481/j.1671-587X.20250625

局限期小细胞肺癌并发尿毒症患者化疗疗效及血药浓度变化 1例报告及文献复习

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[摘要] 局限期小细胞肺癌(SCLC)是一种恶性程度高、进展快的神经内分泌肿瘤,尿毒症为慢性肾衰竭终末期并发症,SCLC并发尿毒症患者治疗耐受性差,抗肿瘤治疗方案选择受限,诊疗难度大。本研究分析1例69岁男性局限期SCLC并发尿毒症患者(既往规律血液透析,每周3次),探讨其一线治疗方案、疗效及血液透析对抗肿瘤药物血浆浓度的影响,并结合相关文献进行复习,为同类患者治疗提供参考。患者因咳嗽、咯血半月入院,经计算机断层扫描(CT)及肺穿刺活检确诊为局限期SCLC IIIA期(T2aN2M0)。经多学科诊疗(MDT)团队讨论后,患者接受6个周期依托泊苷(VP-16)+卡铂化疗联合阿得贝利单抗免疫治疗,序贯阿得贝利单抗维持治疗。疗效评价为部分缓解且持续缓解中,治疗期间出现4级血红蛋白下降、3级中性粒细胞减少及2级白细胞减少,对症处理后缓解。血药浓度检测结果提示,药物输注时依托泊苷和卡铂血浆浓度快速上升,输注结束后血浆药物浓度逐渐降低。血液透析可快速降低卡铂血浆浓度,对依托泊苷血浆浓度无明显影响。因此,免疫联合减量化疗方案治疗该类患者安全有效,血浆药物浓度检测可观察药物代谢,但检测最佳时间点及临床价值需进一步研究验证。

[关键词] 小细胞肺癌;尿毒症;血液透析;血药浓度;化学治疗;疗效

[中图分类号] R734.2 **[文献标志码]** B

Chemotherapy efficacy and plasma drug concentration changes in patient with limited-stage small cell lung cancer complicated with uremia: A case report and literature review

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[收稿日期] 2024-12-08 **[录用日期]** 2025-02-04

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金项目(82225038);江苏省科技厅基础研究计划(自然科学基金)面上项目(BK20181186);江苏省苏州市科技局应用基础研究(医疗卫生)科技创新项目(SYWD2024093);江苏省苏州市卫健委姑苏卫生人才计划(2023014);江苏省苏州市科技局基础研究计划医学应用基础研究(SKY2023110);江苏省苏州市科技局科技计划项目医疗卫生科技创新(SKYD2022083);江苏省苏州市科技局科技发展计划项目(SYSD2020079, SYSD2020075)

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ABSTRACT Limited-stage small cell lung cancer (SCLC) is a highly malignant and rapidly progressing neuroendocrine tumor, while uremia is a complication of the end-stage of chronic renal failure. The patients with SCLC complicated with uremia have poor treatment tolerance, limited options for anti-tumor treatment regimens, and great difficulty in diagnosis and treatment. This study analyzed one case of a 69-year-old male patient with limited-stage SCLC complicated with uremia (with a history of regular hemodialysis, 3 times per week), to discuss his first-line treatment regimen, efficacy, and the impact of hemodialysis on the plasma concentrations of the anti-tumor drugs, and reviewed the relevant literature to provide a reference for the treatment of similar patients. The patient was admitted to the hospital due to "cough and hemoptysis for half a month" and was diagnosed with limited-stage SCLC stage IIIA (T2aN2M0) by computed tomography (CT) and lung puncture biopsy. After discussion by the multi-disciplinary treatment (MDT) team, the patient received 6 cycles of Etoposide (VP-16) + carboplatin chemotherapy combined with adrelinimab immunotherapy, followed by sequential adrelinimab maintenance therapy. The efficacy was evaluated as partial response (PR) and the response is ongoing. During the treatment, level 4 hemoglobin decrease, level 3 neutropenia, and level 2 leukopenia occurred, which were alleviated after symptomatic treatment. The blood concentration monitoring results showed that the plasma concentrations of etoposide and carboplatin increased rapidly during drug infusion, and gradually decreased after the end of infusion. Hemodialysis could rapidly reduce the plasma concentration of carboplatin, but had no significant effect on the plasma concentration of etoposide. Therefore, the immunotherapy combined with reduced-dose chemotherapy regimen is safe and effective for this type of patient. Plasma drug concentration monitoring can be used to observe drug metabolism, but the optimal monitoring time points and clinical value need further study and validation.

KEYWORDS Small cell lung cancer; Uremia; Hemodialysis; Blood concentration; Chemotherapy; Therapeutic effect

小细胞肺癌 (small cell lung cancer, SCLC) 是一种恶性程度较高的肺癌亚型, 其病例数占全部肺癌的 13%~17%, 通常需要采用手术、化学治疗 (化疗)、放射治疗 (放疗) 和免疫治疗在内的综合治疗^[1]。化疗在 SCLC 的治疗中发挥重要作用。大部分化疗药物经由肾脏排泄, 肾脏功能障碍可能影响化疗药物代谢, 增加不良反应。中国人群慢性肾脏病 (chronic kidney disease, CKD) 患病率为 10%, 尿毒症患者需要借助肾脏替代治疗维持生命, 维持性血液透析 (maintenance hemodialysis, MHD) 是尿毒症患者常用的肾脏替代治疗方法之一。研究^[2-6]显示: 世界 MHD 患者的肿瘤发病率达 3%, 亚裔 MHD 患者肿瘤发病率是普通人群的 7 倍, 中国 MHD 患者恶性肿瘤发病率为 10.8%。因此, 恶性肿瘤已严重威胁 MDH 患者生命, 受到各国研究者关注。由于尿毒症患者药物代谢功能和机体耐受性差, 因此, 肿瘤并发尿毒症患者抗肿瘤治疗难度大, 疗效差, 不良反应明显, 是临床难治

性肿瘤患者。近年来关于肿瘤并发尿毒症患者抗肿瘤治疗的研究较少, 特别是关于 MHD 对化疗药物血浆浓度影响的研究较少。本文报道 1 例局限性 SCLC 并发尿毒症患者在血液透析期间, 接受一线免疫治疗联合化疗后达到部分缓解, 观察化疗药物血浆浓度动态变化数据, 并进行文献复习, 为 SCLC 并发尿毒症患者的治疗提供参考。

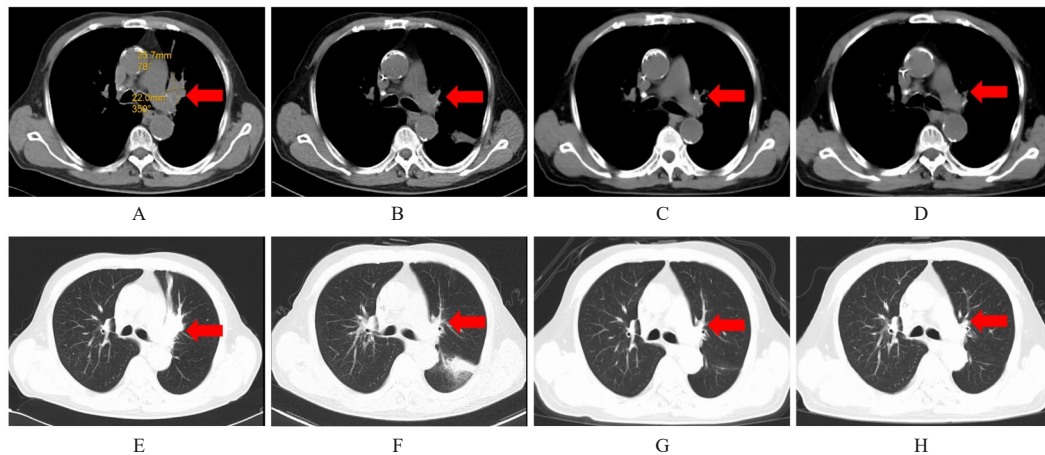
1 临床资料

1.1 一般资料 患者, 男性, 69 岁。2023 年 9 月初患者因咳嗽、咯血半月就诊, 外院胸部计算机断层扫描 (computed tomography, CT) 提示左肺占位病变, 行纤维支气管镜检查及左上肺病活检, 病理报告考虑 SCLC。免疫组织化学法检测结果: 突触素 (Synaptophysin, Syn) (+), CD56 (+), 甲状腺转录因子 1 (thyroid transcription factor-1, TTF-1) (部分+), P53 (+, 突变型), Ki-67 (+, 约 90%), 嗜铬粒蛋白 A (Chromogranin A, CgA) (+), 细胞角蛋白 7 (Cytokeratin 7, CK7) (-),

NapsinA (-), P40 (-)。收入上海交通大学医学院苏州九龙医院肿瘤科, 完善基线评估, CT提示左肺上叶占位病变(35.7 mm×22.0 mm)伴远端肺不张, 同侧纵隔淋巴结肿大(18.2 mm×10.6 mm)。见图1A。头颅及腹盆腔均未见转移。血神经元特异性烯醇化酶(neuron specific enolase, NSE)检测结果为15.79 μg·L⁻¹。既往曾因心肌梗死行心脏支架植入术; 尿毒症行规律血液透析(每周3次), 24 h尿量少于10 mL; 有高血压病史, 规律口服厄贝沙坦, 血压控制佳。吸烟史30年(每日1包), 现已戒烟; 否认糖尿病等其他慢性病及传染病史; 否认家族遗传性疾病史。依据美国退伍军人肺病协会(Veterans Administration Lung Study Group, VALG)的二期分期法和美国癌症联合委员会(The American Joint Committee on Cancer, AJCC)分期(第8版), 该患者诊断为: 局限期SCLC III A期(T2aN2M0), 伴尿毒症(规律血液透析), 高血压。东部肿瘤协作组活动状态评分(Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status, ECOG PS)为1分。

1.2 治疗经过和疗效 经多学科诊疗(multi-disciplinary treatment, MDT)团队讨论, 排除禁

忌证后, 给予第1周期化疗[依托泊苷(Etoposide, VP-16) 50 mg·m⁻²第1、3和5天+卡铂25×AUC 4第1和5天, 每周期21 d], VP-16和卡铂输注时间均为1 h, 化疗结束后3 h行血液透析治疗, 血液透析治疗时长为4 h。确认患者对化疗耐受良好后, 行程序性死亡受体配体1(programmed death-ligand 1, PD-L1)单抗免疫治疗(阿得贝利单抗注射液1 200 mg·d⁻¹第5天, 每周期21 d)。第一周期治疗后患者无明显不良反应, 调整方案行第2~6周期化疗[VP-16 70 mg·m⁻²第1、3和5天, 卡铂25×AUC 4第1和5天, 阿得贝利单抗1 200 mg第5天, 每周期21 d], 血液透析时间点和时长同前, 耐受良好, 症状缓解, 治疗2周期后检查提示左肺病灶(14.8 mm×6.5 mm)和纵隔淋巴结均明显缩小(5.3 mm×2.4 mm), 疗效评估结果为部分缓解(partial response, PR)。第6周期治疗后疗效评估结果为PR。6周期治疗结束后给予维持治疗(阿得贝利单抗1 200 mg第1天, 每周期21 d)。维持治疗开始后每3个月评估疗效为持续PR。见图1。病程中患者血清NSE水平持续下降。见图2。



A—D: CT mediastinal window images; E—H: CT lung window images; A, E: Pre-treatment baseline; B, F: After 2 cycles of treatment; C, G: After 6 cycles of treatment; D, H: After the end of combined treatment. A: CT mediastinal window image at pre-treatment baseline; B: CT mediastinal window image after 2 cycles of treatment; C: CT mediastinal window image after 6 cycles of treatment; D: CT mediastinal window image at 3 months after the end of combined treatment; E: CT lung window image at pre-treatment baseline; F: CT lung window image after 2 cycles of treatment; G: CT lung window image after 6 cycles of treatment; H: CT lung window image at 3 months after the end of combined treatment.

图1 局限期SCLC患者血液透析期间化疗前后胸部CT影像

Fig. 1 Chest CT images of patients with limited-stage SCLC patients before and after chemotherapy during hemodialysis

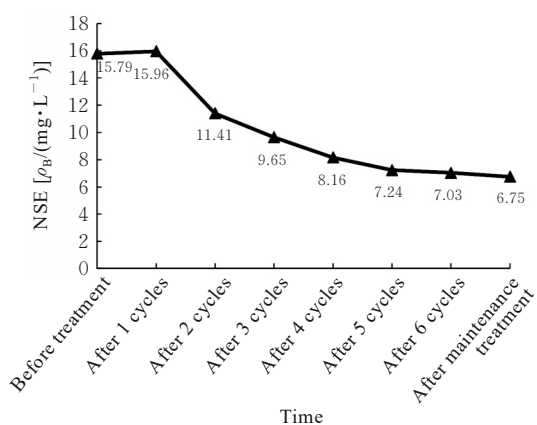
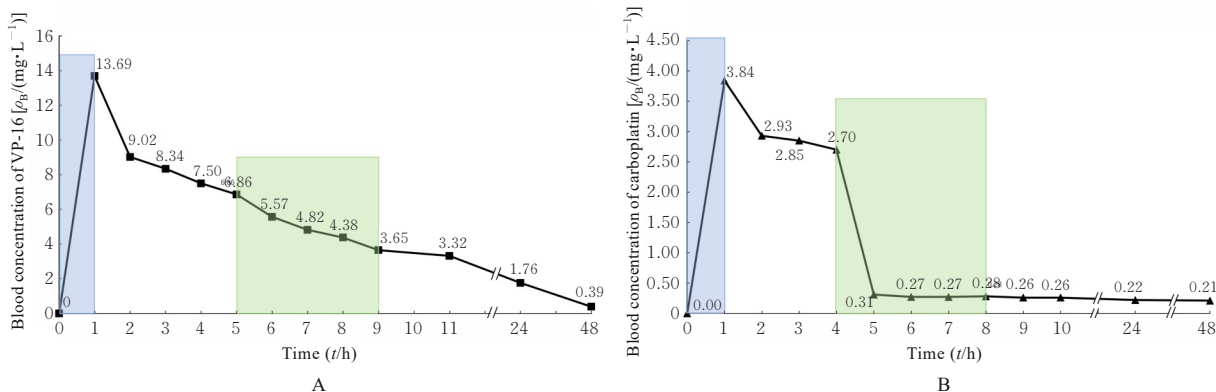


图2 局限期 SCLC 患者血液透析期间化疗前后血清 NSE 水平

Fig. 2 Serum NSE levels of patients with limited-stage SCLC before and after chemotherapy during hemodialysis

1.3 血药浓度检测 第二周期化学治疗第1天采集患者外周血检测 VP-16 和卡铂血浆浓度, 血标本



A: Blood plasma concentration of VP-16 (Blue background area indicated the VP-16 administration period, with a duration of 1 h; the green background area denoted the hemodialysis period, lasting 4 h); B: Blood plasma concentration of carboplatin (Blue background area indicated the carboplatin administration period, with a duration of 1 h; the green background area denoted the hemodialysis period, lasting 4 h).

图3 局限期 SCLC 患者血液透析期间接受化疗时 VP-16 和卡铂血药浓度

Fig. 3 Blood concentrations of VP-16 and carboplatin in patients with limited-stages SCLC receiving chemotherapy during hemodialysis

1.4 安全性 ECOG PS 评分, 患者治疗前基线为 1 分, 治疗后仍为 1 分, 无明显变化。采用数字分级法 (Numerical Rating Scale, NRS) 对患者疲劳情况进行评估, 基线为 1 分轻度疲乏, 治疗后为 3 分轻度疲乏; 采用视觉模拟评分法 (Visual Analogue Scale, VAS) 评估患者恶心呕吐症状, 基线为 0 分, 治疗后为 3 分轻度恶心呕吐。血液学毒性方面, 依据世界卫生组织 (World Health Organization, WHO) 标准, 患者基线正常, 治疗后

采集时间点分别为 VP-16 和卡铂输注前、输注即将结束时、输注结束后、透析前、透析中、透析结束时和透析后, 检测时间点和结果见图 3 和表 1。VP-16 和卡铂的血浆浓度均在输注即将结束时分别为 $13.69 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 和 $3.84 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。输注结束后 VP-16 和卡铂血浆浓度均持续下降, 且输注结束后第 1 小时下降速率较快, 输注结束后第 2 小时至透析前, 2 种药物血浆浓度下降速率均较缓慢。血液透析过程中 VP-16 血浆浓度下降速率变化不明显, 而卡铂血浆浓度下降速率明显加快, 血液透析开始 1 h 卡铂血浆浓度由透析开始时 $2.70 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 快速下降至 $0.31 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 透析结束时卡铂血浆浓度为 $0.28 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 达到平台期直至用药第 48 小时观察结束为 $0.21 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。VP-16 血浆浓度由血液透析开始时 $6.86 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 下降至血液透析 1 h $5.57 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 透析结束时 VP-16 血浆浓度为 $3.65 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 随后仍缓慢下降, 至用药第 48 小时观察结束为 $0.39 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。

最严重为 2 级白细胞减少、3 级中性粒细胞减少和 4 级贫血, 分别给予粒细胞集落刺激因子升白治疗、给予促红细胞生成素和输红细胞悬液治疗后好转。消化系统毒性方面, 转氨酶、胆红素和碱性磷酸酶均正常。泌尿系统毒性方面, 该患者治疗前后 24 h 尿量均 $<10 \text{ mL}$ 。患者透析前血尿素氮为 $15.2 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 血肌酐为 $754.5 \text{ }\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 尿酸为 $282.3 \text{ }\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 透析后血尿素氮为 $12.77 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 血肌酐为 $580.2 \text{ }\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$, 尿酸为 $192.4 \text{ }\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$,

表1 局限期 SCLC 患者血液透析期间 VP-16 和卡铂血浆浓度
Tab. 1 Plasma concentrations of VP-16 and carboplatin of patients with limited-stage during hemodialysis

Time	VP-16		Carboplatin	
	Description	Value [$\rho_B/(mg \cdot L^{-1})$]	Description	Value [$\rho_B/(mg \cdot L^{-1})$]
Day 1				
07:30	Before starting the medication	<0.02		
08:30	1 h and before the end of medication	13.69	Before starting the medication	0.00
09:30	1 h after the end of the medication	9.02	1 h and before the end of medication	3.84
10:30	2 h after the end of the medication	8.34	1 h after the end of the medication	2.93
11:30	3 hours after the end of the medication	7.50	2 h after the end of the medication	2.85
12:30	4 h after the end of the medication and dialysis begins	6.86	3 h after the end of the medication and dialysis begins	2.70
13:30	5 h after the end of medication, and 1 hour after the start of dialysis	5.57	4 h after the end of medication, and 1 hour after the start of dialysis	0.31
14:30	6 h after the end of medication, and 2 hours after the start of dialysis	4.82	5 h after the end of medication, and 2 hours after the start of dialysis	0.27
15:30	7 h after the end of medication, and 3 h after the start of dialysis	4.38	6 h after the end of medication, and 3 h after the start of dialysis	0.27
16:30	8 h after the end of medication, 4 h after the start of dialysis, and the end of dialysis	3.65	7 h after the end of medication, 4 h after the start of dialysis, and the end of dialysis	0.28
17:30	—	—	8 h after the end of medication and 1 hour after the end of dialysis	0.26
18:30	10 h after the end of medication and 2 h after the end of dialysis	3.32	9 h after the end of medication and 2 hours after the end of dialysis	0.26
Day 2				
08:30	24 h after the end of medication and 16 h after the end of dialysis	1.76	—	—
09:30	—	—	24 h after the end of medication and 17 h after the end of dialysis	0.22
Day 3				
07:30	48 h after the end of VP-16	0.39	—	—
08:30	—	—	48 h after the end of carboplatin	0.21

“—”: No data.

且抗肿瘤治疗前后透析前肾功能无明显变化。治疗前后不良反应见表2。

2 讨论

随着社会发展和人口老龄化, CKD 发病率逐年上升, 中国尿毒症患者每年新增 100~200 万, 其中约 91.94% 的尿毒症患者需接受 MHD 治疗^[6-7]。MHD 患者恶性肿瘤发病率明显高于普通人群, 其原因尚不完全清楚, 可能与免疫系统功能受损、抗氧化能力减弱、使用免疫抑制剂等相关药物、体内致癌物蓄积、透析膜的生物不相容性及尿毒症患者生存期延长等因素有关^[2-3]。MHD 患者可并发多种恶性肿瘤, 中国 MHD 人群并发的恶性肿瘤中, 泌

尿系统恶性肿瘤比例最高, 为 55.6%^[6]。SCLC 是一种神经内分泌肿瘤, 异质性高、侵袭性强, 是恶性程度最高的一种肺癌亚型, 起病隐匿、早期转移、易复发、患者生存期短^[8-12]。目前尚无 MHD 患者并发 SCLC 发病率相关研究。

针对超过 T1-2N0 的局限期 SCLC 患者, 一线选择同步放化疗是标准治疗, 若患者无法耐受, 也可行序贯放化疗^[11]。本研究中病例经 MDT 讨论, 考虑既往关于尿毒症患者行同步放化疗的报道较少, 为避免增加不良反应, 因此选择先给予 6 周期化疗联合免疫治疗, 化疗结束后根据疗效和患者耐受性, 再决定是否序贯放疗及何时序贯放疗。依托泊苷联合顺铂/卡铂 (以下称 EP 方案) 是局限期

表2 局限期SCLC患者血液透析期间化疗不良反应

Tab. 2 Adverse reactions of chemotherapy in patients with limited-stage SCLC during hemodialysis

Adverse event	Base line	After treatment
ECOG PS	1.00	1.00
Fatigue (Grade)	1.00	3.00
Vomiting (Grade)	0	3.00
WBC ($\times 10^9 L^{-1}$)	5.48	2.13
Neu ($\times 10^9 L^{-1}$)	3.64	0.66
HGB ($g \cdot L^{-1}$)	124.00	55.00
PLT ($\times 10^9 L^{-1}$)	181.00	105.00
TBil ($\mu mol \cdot L^{-1}$)	5.40	4.90
DBil ($\mu mol \cdot L^{-1}$)	0.90	1.30
ALT ($U \cdot L^{-1}$)	5.00	7.00
AST ($U \cdot L^{-1}$)	18.00	14.00
ALB ($g \cdot L^{-1}$)	44.6	37.20
ALP ($U \cdot L^{-1}$)	98.00	72.00
BUN ($mmol \cdot L^{-1}$)	15.20	12.77
SCr ($\mu mol \cdot L^{-1}$)	754.50	580.20
UA ($\mu mol \cdot L^{-1}$)	282.30	192.40

Note: WBC, white blood cell; Neu, neutrophil; HGB, hemoglobin; PLT, platelet; TBil, total bilirubin; DBil, direct bilirubin; ALT, glutamic pyruvic transaminase; AST, glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase; ALB, albumin; ALP, alkaline phosphatase; BUN, blood urea nitrogen; SCr, serum creatinine.

SCLC一线治疗的标准化学治疗方案。有研究^[12-15]比较了SCLC患者采用顺铂为基础和卡铂为基础的方案,2组患者客观缓解率(objective response rate, ORR)、无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)和总生存期(overall survival, OS)均无明显差异。大多数化疗药物经由肾脏排泄,因此肾功能损伤是化疗药物常见的不良反应。铂类药物是引起急性肾功能损伤的最常见化疗药物。研究^[16-17]显示:50 $\mu mol \cdot L^{-1}$ 顺铂即可造成75%肾小管细胞损伤。卡铂虽不直接与血浆蛋白结合,但其分解后释放的铂会不可逆地与血浆蛋白结合,并且清除缓慢,最短半衰期为5 d。卡铂的血浆清除呈双相,主要通过肾小球滤过和肾小管分泌排出体外,肌酐清除率 $>60 mL \cdot min^{-1}$ 的患者用药12 h后,通过尿液排泄的卡铂量约占总剂量的65%,24 h排泄量约为71%,随后24 h仅占排出总量的3%~5%。卡铂代谢产物可在肾脏累积,引起肾小管损伤^[18-19]。JANUS等^[20]研究显示:血液透析患者使用顺铂建议减量50%~75%,卡铂推荐剂量为25 \times AUC 4。因此,依据上述文献依据,该病例选

择使用卡铂,剂量为25 \times AUC 4。VP-16是一种细胞周期特异性抗肿瘤药物,作用于DNA拓扑异构酶II,形成药物-酶-DNA稳定的可逆性复合物,阻碍DNA复制。VP-16主要在肝脏中代谢为葡萄糖醛酸苷,约1/3的药物以无变化的母体分子形式经由肾脏排泄,另外10%~20%以葡萄糖醛酸苷的形式经肾脏排泄。体内VP-16清除与肌酐清除率有密切关联,因此在肾功能受损时应减量,对轻微肾功能不全患者也不应常规大剂量使用。研究^[21-23]推荐血液透析患者使用VP-16应减量50%,在透析前或透析后给药。因此,本研究中病例首周期治疗时VP-16用量为标准剂量($100 mg \cdot m^{-2}$)的50% ($50 mg \cdot m^{-2}$)。由于患者耐受性好,第2~6周期治疗时VP-16剂量增加至标准剂量的70% ($70 mg \cdot m^{-2}$),无明显不良反应。研究^[24]评估了PD-L1抑制剂阿得贝利单抗联合VP-16和卡铂用于广泛期SCLC一线治疗的有效性和安全性,结果显示:阿得贝利单抗联合化疗组中位OS达15.3个月,较安慰剂联合化疗组延长了2.5个月,实验组死亡风险降低28%。安全性方面,阿得贝利单抗联合VP-16和卡铂方案一线治疗广泛期SCLC患者最常见的3~4级不良反应为血液学毒性,其中实验组4级贫血、3级中性粒细胞减少和1~2级白细胞减少的发生率分别为1%、36%和48%。本研究中病例接受治疗时,虽尚无阿得贝利单抗一线治疗局限期SCLC临床试验结果公布,但已有阿得贝利联合同步放疗一线治疗局限期小细胞肺癌临床试验正在进行中。因此,经MDT讨论决定该例患者一线治疗采用阿得贝利单抗免疫治疗联合VP-16和卡铂化疗方案,疗效评估提示患者获得持续性PR疗效。该病例在治疗期间仅出现轻度疲乏和轻度恶心呕吐,可能与良好的营养支持治疗和预防性使用止吐药有关。血液学毒性方面,患者治疗期间曾出现3级中性粒细胞减少、2级白细胞减少和4级贫血,分别给予粒细胞集落刺激因子升白治疗,给予促红细胞生成素和输红细胞悬液治疗后好转。未见明显化疗相关消化系统和泌尿系统不良反应。该病例接受抗PD-L1单抗联合EP方案化疗不良反应可控,耐受性较好。CHENG等^[25]研究发现:与安慰剂组比较,一线同步放疗后使用度伐利尤单抗免疫巩固治疗可明显延长局限期SCLC患者的PFS,且未明显增加3级和4级不良事件发生率。此外,还有多种免疫治疗药物用于局限期SCLC一线

治疗和巩固治疗的临床研究正在进行中,如ASTRUM-LC01研究、NCT04691063研究(阿得贝利单抗)、AdvanTIG-204研究(替雷利珠单抗)、NRG-LU005研究和SURPASS研究等。随着上述临床研究完成和结果公布,可能会有更多证据支持含免疫治疗的方案用于局限期SCLC一线治疗和巩固治疗。

高和等^[26]针对大剂量卡铂化疗的药代动力学进行研究,结果显示:卡铂首次和末次给药分布相半衰期为(0.52±0.43)和(0.58±0.46)h,消除相半衰期分别为(6.02±0.48)和(14.37±12.09)h。该病例动态监测VP-16和卡铂血浆浓度,结果显示:用药期间VP-16和卡铂血浆浓度均快速上升,药物输注结束后血浆浓度逐渐降低。血液透析可使患者血浆中卡铂浓度快速下降,可能与卡铂对透析膜低相对分子量亲核试剂的亲合力强有关^[27-28]。血液透析并未对该病例VP-16血浆浓度产生明显影响。

综上所述,抗PD-L1单抗免疫治疗联合EP方案化学治疗,作为局限期SCLC并发尿毒症接受血液透析患者的一线治疗方案是安全和有效的,可适当调整药物剂量和给药方式,以确保既能有效治疗肿瘤,又能避免因药物对器官功能造成不可逆损伤。血液透析可在化疗后进行。血浆药物浓度检测可作为观察肿瘤并发尿毒症患者血药浓度的有效检测方法应用于临床,有助于为肿瘤并发尿毒症患者制订个体化药物治疗方案提供可靠依据,但需进一步研究以明确合理的检测方法及其临床意义。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明:

唐雷参与文献检索、研究设计、论文撰写和修改,林沛楠和张玲参与文献检索,徐海燕和张凤春参与研究设计和论文修改。

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