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· 临床研究 ·

云南地区晚期非小细胞肺癌患者的基因突变及其临床意义

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[摘要] **目的:** 探讨云南地区晚期非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)患者外周血中肺癌相关驱动基因突变及其与临床病理特征的关系。**方法:** 收集2019年1月至2019年12月云南省肿瘤医院分子诊断中心检测的304例IV期NSCLC患者外周血, 用二代测序(next generation sequencing, NGS)技术检测NSCLC相关驱动基因突变情况, 用卡方检验分析主要突变基因与患者临床病理特征的关系, 用Logistic回归分析其独立危险因素。**结果:** 304例IV期NSCLC患者的外周血中, EGFR基因突变120例(突变率39.47%)、ALK融合12例(3.95%), 其他突变如KRAS、BRAF、RET共36例(11.84%)。EGFR突变以19号外显子缺失和L858R点突变为(占总突变的69.17%), 女性、年轻、无吸烟史、无化疗史的肺腺癌患者EGFR突变率较高(49.26% vs 31.55%, 45.39% vs 33.56%, 45.92% vs 27.78%, 45.07% vs 26.37%, 42.39% vs 10.71%, 均 $P < 0.05$)。多因素分析结果显示, 女性、无化疗史、肺腺癌是EGFR突变的独立危险因素(均 $P < 0.05$)。**结论:** 利用NGS技术检测云南地区的晚期NSCLC患者外周血中驱动基因发现女性、无化疗史的肺腺癌患者EGFR突变率更高。

[关键词] 非小细胞肺癌; 二代测序; EGFR基因; 基因突变

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Genomic mutations in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer in Yunnan and its clinical significance

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the lung cancer-associated driver gene mutations in peripheral blood of patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) in Yunnan area, and to explore their association with clinical pathological features. **Methods:** Peripheral blood of 304 patients with stage IV NSCLC were collected from Molecular Diagnostic Center of Yunnan Cancer Hospital during January 2019 to December 2019. Next generation sequencing (NGS) technique was used to detect the mutation of NSCLC related driver genes, chi-square test was used to analyze the relationship between the major mutant genes and the clinicopathological features of patients, and Logistic regression was used to analyze the independent risk factors. **Results:** In the peripheral blood of 304 patients with stage IV NSCLC, there were 120 (39.47%) cases with EGFR mutations, 12 (3.95%) cases with ALK fusion, 36 (11.84%) case with other mutations such as KRAS, BRAF and RET. The main EGFR mutations were 19del and L858R (69.17%). The mutation rate of EGFR was higher in female, young, non-smoking, non-chemotherapy and lung adenocarcinoma patients (49.26% vs 31.55%, 45.39% vs 33.56%, 45.92% vs 27.78%, 45.07% vs 26.37%, 42.39% vs 10.71%, all $P < 0.05$). Multivariate analysis showed that female, no history of chemotherapy and lung adenocarcinoma were independent risk factors for EGFR mutations (all $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Using NGS technology to detect the driver genes in peripheral blood of patients with advanced NSCLC in Yunnan area showed that the mutation rate of EGFR was higher in women and lung adenocarcinoma patients without chemotherapy history.

[Key word] non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC); next generation sequencing (NGS); epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR); genetic mutation

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肺癌是目前全球发病率及病死率最高的恶性肿瘤,其中80%以上为非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)^[1-2]。由于肺癌的侵袭性较高、早期筛查率低,国内60%的患者确诊时已处在中晚期^[3],大多数患者以化疗药物治疗为主。随着精准医学和分子诊断技术的发展,肺癌的治疗已从单纯的化疗转变为个性化治疗,例如专门针对个体患者基因突变的酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(tyrosine kinase inhibitor, TKI)。NSCLC中常见的基因突变是EGFR、KRAS、间变型淋巴瘤激酶(anaplastic lymphoma kinase, ALK)基因融合、转染重排基因(rearranged during transfection, RET)、v-raf 鼠类肉瘤病毒癌基因同源体 B1 (v-raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1, BRAF) 及 HER2 等^[4-5],其中EGFR是最常见的突变类型^[6]。上述与靶向治疗相关的驱动突变是美国国立综合癌症网络发布的2019年第3版NSCLC指南中指出的应测基因,针对相应基因敏感突变的患者使用靶向药物可以延长生存期和改善生存质量。由于晚期肺癌患者组织比较难以获得,液体活检也成为近年来重点研究的热点^[7]。本研究采用二代测序(next generation sequencing, NGS)技术对云南地区304例IV期NSCLC患者外周血中肺癌相关驱动基因进行检测,探讨EGFR突变与患者临床病理特征的相关性,分析影响该基因发生突变的危险因素,旨在为临床个体化精准治疗NSCLC提供参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

收集2019年1月至2019年12月在云南省肿瘤医院分子诊断中心进行肺癌相关基因检测的304例IV期NSCLC患者的临床资料(按照国际癌症抗癌联盟第8版肺癌TNM分期^[8]),所有患者均提取外周血中循环肿瘤细胞DNA(circulating tumor cell DNA, ctDNA)进行NGS技术检测NSCLC相关基因突变情况。病例纳入标准:(1)受试者需为首诊或既往3个月前接受过治疗;(2)经组织学或病理学诊断为NSCLC患者;(3)临床病历资料完善;(4)所有受试者知情同意。病例排除标准:(1)病理诊断不明确;(2)合并其他系统原发性恶性肿瘤;(3)临床病历资料不完整;(4)不愿配合者。

1.2 血液采集、处理及核酸提取

使用EDTA抗凝管收集患者静脉血10 ml,置于4℃、1 590×g离心10 min;提取上清液置于15 ml离心管中,再置于4℃、16 000×g离心10 min;取上清液(总体积不少于3 ml)于15 ml冻存管中,并储存

于-20℃低温冰箱内,所有操作均在2 h内完成。用血液DNA提取分离试剂盒(QIAamp ctDNA提取试剂盒 Qiagen, 50次/盒)提取DNA,根据Qiagen核酸试剂盒操作手册完成DNA提取,提取好的ctDNA含量用核酸定量仪(Qubit 4.0)测定,定量方法依据(Iquant试剂检测值范围ST±2SD范围均可)操作说明。ctDNA的质量评估标准为:总量≥30 mg为合格,10≤总量<30 mg为警戒,<10 mg则为不合格。

1.3 DNA文库构建及测序

采用Bio-rad S1000梯度PCR仪测定,定量方法依据预文库产量及终文库浓度、文库片段化(2100生物分析仪)操作说明。依据Miseq的文库和测序准备及Miseq系统使用手册使用Illumina Miseq测序仪对构建的DNA文库进行测序,测序读长为150 bp左右。

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 26.0统计学软件进行统计学分析。应用卡方检验对NSCLC相关基因突变与临床病理特征的相关性进行分析,再用Logistic回归对NSCLC相关基因突变与影响因素的关系进行验证。以 $P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.01$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 NSCLC患者的临床特征

304例NSCLC患者中,男性168例,女性136例;年龄31~88岁,中位年龄为58岁,远处转移患者195例,其中包括多处转移73例。其临床特征见表1。

2.2 NSCLC相关基因突变检测结果

在304例IV期NSCLC患者中,共检出168例相关基因突变,突变率为(55.26%)。其中,EGFR突变120例(39.47%)、ALK融合12例(3.95%)、BRAF突变7例(2.30%)、KRAS突变17例(5.59%)、HER2突变4例(1.32%)、RET突变4例(1.32%)以及其他突变类型(MET、NRAS、PIK3CA、ROS1)4例(1.32%)。

120例EGFR突变中,敏感突变83例(19del 43例, L858R 40例)、罕见突变8例(G719X 4例、20ins 2例、S768I和V765M各1例)、双突变28例(G719X+S768I 11例, 19del+T790M 8例, L858R+T790M 4例, L858R+S768I 3例和19del+G719X 2例)、L858R+T790M+20ins突变1例,详细的EGFR突变类型占比见图1。

12例ALK融合中,EML4-ALK融合11例、HIP1-ALK融合1例。

2.3 EGFR突变与NSCLC患者临床病理特征的关系

统计学分析结果(表1)显示,NSCLC患者外周血中EGFR突变与性别、年龄、是否吸烟、病理类型、测序前是否化疗等相关(均 $P<0.05$),与地区、民族、饮

酒史、家族史、骨转移、脑转移和腹部脏器转移等无关(均 $P>0.05$)。

2.4 EGFR突变与临床病理特征的多因素分析

对NSCLC患者性别、年龄、吸烟史、化疗史和组织病理类型等进行 Logistic 回归分析结果显示, EGFR 突变与性别($OR=0.554, 95\%CI:0.340\sim0.901$)、化疗史($OR=2.377, 95\%CI:1.369\sim4.128$)和组织病理类型($OR=0.195, 95\%CI:0.056\sim0.680$)相关(均 $P<0.05$), 而与患者年龄和吸烟史无关(均 $P>0.05$)。结合回归分析结果得出, 女性、无化疗史、肺腺癌是 EGFR 突变的独立危险因素(均 $P<0.05$)。

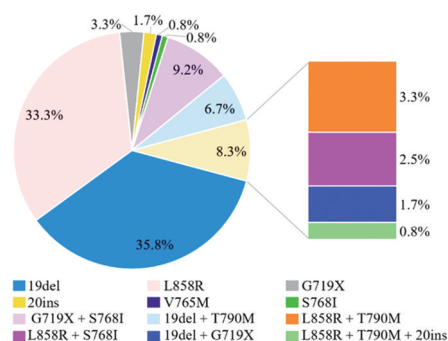


图1 NSCLC患者外周血中EGFR突变发生率
Fig.1 The incidence of EGFR mutations in peripheral blood of NSCLC patients

表1 NSCLC患者EGFR基因突变与临床病理特征的关系

Tab.1 Relationship between EGFR gene mutation and clinicopathological features in NSCLC patients

Clinicopathological features	N	EGFR mutation [n (%)]	χ^2	P
Gender			9.874	0.002
Male	168	53 (31.55)		
Female	136	67 (49.26)		
Age (t/a)			4.461	0.035
>58	152	51 (33.56)		
≤58	152	69 (45.39)		
Region			0.499	0.480
High	46	16 (34.78)		
No-high	258	104 (40.31)		
Nationality			1.419	0.234
Han	265	108 (40.75)		
Minority groups	39	12 (30.77)		
Smoking status			9.591	0.002
Yes	108	30 (27.78)		
No	196	90 (45.92)		
Drinking status			2.214	0.137
Yes	61	19 (31.15)		
No	243	101 (41.56)		
Family history			0.126	0.723
Yes	38	14 (36.84)		
No	266	106 (39.85)		
Chemotherapy			9.329	0.002
Yes	91	24 (26.37)		
No	213	96 (45.07)		
Histology			10.677	0.001
Adenocarcinoma	276	117 (42.39)		
Non-adenocarcinoma	28	3 (10.71)		
Distant metastasis			0.274	0.872
Bone	131	66 (50.38)		
Brain	103	54 (52.43)		
Abdominal	50	24 (48.00)		

3 讨论

近年来,随着高通量技术的发展,精准医疗成为人们关注的热点,NSCLC的相关驱动基因研究也取

得了重大进展。NSCLC相关基因的靶向药物研发也越来越迅猛,使得临床上NSCLC的治疗由传统的标准化治疗逐渐趋于针对基因突变的靶向治疗。目前,临床上基因检测的金标准仍是肿瘤组织的病理

学检测,但对于晚期患者,肿瘤组织获得往往只能通过气管镜活检、经皮肺穿刺、淋巴结活检等创伤性检查获得数量有限的病理标本,在进行常规的病理检测后,能进一步用于驱动基因检测的肿瘤组织十分有限以及肿瘤组织本身具有的异质性,使得基因检测和后续动态监测基因变异变得困难^[9]。液体活检是非侵入性的,可以作为肿瘤驱动基因动态观察方法,并能够在治疗过程中评估治疗效果^[10]。既往研究^[11]显示,扩增阻滞突变系统(cobas-ARMS)、微液滴数字聚合酶链反应(ddPCR)和NGS均能很好地检测到低等位基因频率的突变,NGS因其阳性检出率高及能够同时检测EGFR和其他临床重要基因的广泛突变而脱颖而出。

本研究回顾分析了2019年云南省肿瘤医院分子诊断中心检测的304例IV期NSCLC患者外周血NSCLC相关基因的突变情况,其中最常见EGFR突变率为39.5%,与既往文献报道的中国EGFR突变率为38.4%相符^[12]。EGFR最常见的突变位点为第19号外显子缺失和L858R点突变(69.1%),对第一代和第二代EGFR-TKI敏感。这些患者中有50%的患者由于EGFR T790M突变而产生获得性耐药,本研究中则有12例患者出现T790M突变,必须使用第三代TKI解决目前的耐药问题^[13-14]。本研究结果发现,EGFR的罕见突变率在云南地区较高(30.8%),且以复杂的双突变(23.3%)为主,其中G719X+S768I突变最常见(9.1%)。根据既往研究^[15-17]提示,G719X+S768I双突变的靶向治疗(特别是阿法替尼)的有效性更佳,这对指导云南地区NSCLC患者个体化治疗更有益。

经过卡方检验和多因素Logistic分析显示,女性NSCLC患者的EGFR突变率明显高于男性患者,该结果与相关报道中^[4]提出的女性患者EGFR突变更为常见相符。肺腺癌患者的EGFR突变率明显高于非肺腺癌患者,与GOTO等^[18]报道的病理类型是EGFR突变的独立影响因素一致。卡方检验显示,不吸烟患者的突变率比吸烟患者高,但Logistic回归分析未发现吸烟史是EGFR突变的独立影响因素,这与其他研究^[19]报道相悖。对本研究的影响因素进行共线性诊断,结果显示不存在多重共线性,造成此结果的原因可能为本研究的样本例数不够大,也有可能是因为纳入研究的多因素之间样本量差距较大(例如化疗组数据少,但病理类型中肺腺癌患者多)造成干扰,需要进一步确认吸烟史是否为影响EGFR基因突变的独立影响因素。但不吸烟患者的突变率要比吸烟的患者更高,与既往研究报道是一致的^[20]。然而,EGFR突变可在男性吸烟的肺腺癌患者中发现,

ROSELL等^[21]的研究指出亚洲男性肿瘤中EGFR突变率为44%,吸烟者EGFR突变率约为30%,因此在临床上无论性别、肿瘤类型、吸烟史或其他临床风险因素如何,都可使用基因检测来指导患者的靶向治疗。

本研究还发现未经化疗的患者EGFR突变率比经化疗后患者的突变率高,是否接受化疗为EGFR基因突变的独立影响因素,这与TRAN等^[19]的研究结果相符。既往也有研究^[22]报道,化疗可以改变血浆和肿瘤组织中EGFR基因突变状态。化疗史对EGFR血浆敏感性的负面影响可以用突变细胞来源的ctDNA减少来解释。有研究^[23-24]显示,92%的突变率会在术后2d内降低,EGFR突变等位基因在化疗后被深度清除。推测对化疗的敏感性不同,EGFR突变的肿瘤细胞比未突变的肿瘤细胞清除得更快,导致化疗后EGFR状态从阳性转为阴性^[25-26]。在临床工作中,这些结果有助于临床医师确定不同EGFR血浆检测敏感性的亚组,对于经影像学 and 肿瘤标志物高度怀疑为肺癌但活检失败,或肿瘤组织EGFR突变分析不充分的患者,推荐临床医师在化疗前进行血浆EGFR突变检测。

综上所述,基于NGS技术行血浆ctDNA的NSCLC相关驱动基因检测,对于临床上无法获得组织样本、需要重复检测或靶向治疗后持续性动态监测等是一种良好的检测方法。性别、化疗史、病理类型为NSCLC患者EGFR基因突变的独立影响因素。本研究中因ALK融合、KRAS、BRAF基因的样本量较少,需要加大患者的样本量,以便于更全面地分析云南地区肺癌多个驱动基因全貌,从而精准诊断和制定个体化治疗方案,提高患者的生存期及预后。

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