

基于血液生物标志物的外周免疫评分及在非小细胞肺癌应用中的研究进展

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摘要: 肺癌是目前中国人群中发病率和死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤, 美国癌症联合委员会 (American Joint Committee on Cancer, AJCC) 和国际抗癌联盟 (International Union Against Cancer, UICC) 制定的肿瘤淋巴结转移分类 (tumor node metastasis, TNM) 分期是判断非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 分期的常用标准, 但在判断预后方面仍存在局限性。基于外周血生物标志物的免疫评分被证明在 NSCLC 患者中具有预测药物疗效和患者预后的能力, 且具有取样方便、实时检测等优势, 被广泛开发、验证, 但临床上对外周免疫评分的应用尚未普及。因此, 该文总结、质量评价6项外周免疫评分, 并就外周免疫评分在 NSCLC 中的应用进行述评, 以期总结目前外周免疫评分的价值和不足, 为今后的研究和应用提供参考。

关键词: 非小细胞肺癌; 外周免疫评分; 预测模型

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Research Progress of Peripheral Immune Score Based on Blood Biomarkers and Its Application in Non-small Cell Lung Cancer

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Abstract: Lung cancer is the malignant tumor with the highest incidence and mortality among the Chinese. Tumor node metastasis (TNM) staging established by the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) and International Union Against Cancer (UICC) is a commonly used criterion, but it still has limitations in judging the prognosis of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients. With the advantages of real-time and convenient sampling, the immune score based on peripheral blood biomarkers have the ability to predict prognosis and efficacy of NSCLC patients, which have been developed and validated in clinical studies. However, clinical implementation of peripheral immune scores is still not widely in NSCLC patients. Therefore, this study introduces and evaluates the 6 peripheral immune scores and reviews the research progress of them in the treatment of NSCLC.

Keywords: non-small cell lung cancer; peripheral immune score; predictive model

肺癌是中国人群中发病率及死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤, 其中约 85% 为非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) [1]。TNM 分期是判断肺癌患者病情以及预后的可靠依据, 但肿瘤淋巴结转移分类 (tumor node metastasis, TNM) 分期相同的患者的疗效和预后仍有较大的差异, 例如, 仅 20% 的晚期 NSCLC 患者对免疫治疗产生应答 [2]。因此,

发掘更优的生物标记物以构建临床预测模型, 判断患者预后、筛选药物潜在的持久应答人群对提高临床疗效尤为重要 [3]。GALON 等 [4] 基于肿瘤组织免疫结构提出的“免疫评分”在多项研究中证明具有预后和疗效预测能力, 可在多瘤种中弥补 TNM 分期的不足, 此外, 部分外周血生物标志物可反映患者免疫炎症状态和肿瘤细胞增殖情况, 被证明与患

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者预后及药物疗效有关^[5], 基于外周血生物标志物的预测模型被广泛开发。本文将介绍现有外周免疫评分的特点, 总结外周免疫评分在 NSCLC 中应用的研究进展, 为今后的临床研究和应用提供参考。

1 外周免疫评分概述

2006年, GALON等^[6]发现结直肠癌肿瘤组织浸润淋巴细胞的数量是影响患者生存的重要因素, 并于2013年基于“免疫结构”(即获得性免疫细胞在肿瘤组织不同区域内的类型、功能定位、密度和位置)提出“免疫评分”^[4]。2020年欧洲肿瘤内科学会(European Society for Medical Oncology, ESMO)指南推荐免疫结构评分与TNM结合形成TNM-I分期, 以改善评估II~III期结肠癌患者预后的能力^[5]。之后, 基于免疫结构的免疫评分研究领域拓展到肺癌、膀胱癌、肝细胞癌等瘤种患者预后和疗效评估中^[7]。但肿瘤组织标本不易获取, 免疫结构评分也难以反映病程中肿瘤和宿主免疫状态的动态变化。

因此, 近年来学者们研究发掘外周血生物标志物预测疗效和预后的潜力。例如, 外周血免疫细胞中的程序性死亡受体1(programmed cell death protein 1, PD-1)⁺CD8⁺T细胞^[8]、PD-1⁺CD4⁺T细胞^[9]高水平表达分别与NSCLC患者接受免疫检查点抑制剂(immune checkpoint inhibitors, ICI)后获得更长的总生存期(overall survival, OS)、无进展生存期(progression-free-survival, PFS)呈正相关; 血细胞检测中的淋巴细胞计数偏高和中性粒细胞计数偏低均与NSCLC患者ICI治疗后更长的OS呈正相关^[10]; 免疫治疗前乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)升高的NSCLC患者预后更差^[11], 均可不同程度反映宿主的炎症、免疫状态^[12]。

2 外周免疫评分简介及质量评价

2.1 外周免疫评分简介

2.1.1 皇家马斯登医院(癌症中心)预后评分[the Royal Marsden Hospital (cancer center) prognostic score, RMH评分]: 临床研究中, 大多数I期试验的纳入标准要求患者预期寿命超过90天, 但仍有15%~20%患者在入组90天内死亡^[13]。为最大限度地减小试验损失, 2009年ARKENAU等^[14]基于212例参与I期试验的肿瘤患者队列制定RMH评分, 符合“LDH>正常值上限(upper normal limit, UNL)”“清蛋白(albumin, Alb)<35g/L”和“转移部位>2个”此三要素任意一项均各计1分, 其他情况则不计分。RMH总分≥2与ICI诱导的疾病超进展(hyperprogressive disease, HPD)有关(OR=2.80, 95%CI: 1.85~4.23, $P<0.001$)^[15]。多因素分析证实, RMH评分是参与I期实验的肺

癌患者OS, PFS的独立预后因素^[14, 16-17]。因此, RMH评分在多项研究与东部肿瘤协作组(eastern cooperative oncology group, ECOG)体力状况评分(performance status, PS)等共同作为基线数据以确定组间可比性^[17-18]。RMH评分经过了前瞻性的外部时段验证, 但其受试者工作特征曲线下面积(receiver operating characteristic area under curve, ROC AUC)在6种外周免疫评分中最低, 表明其预测性能一般。

2.1.2 古斯塔夫·鲁西免疫评分(the Gustave Roussy immune score, GRIm评分): BIGOT等^[19]在RMH评分的基础上开发了GRIm评分, 根据Alb<35g/L(计1分)、LDH>ULN(计1分)和粒淋比>6(计1分)计算总分。在I期患者中, 低GRIm评分(即0~1分)、高GRIm评分(即2~3分)的中位OS分别为17月(95%CI: 13.76~20.24)、4月(95%CI: 1.87~4.64)。经验证, GRIm评分是NSCLC的一线免疫治疗^[20-21]、化疗^[22]、电视辅助胸腔镜手术(video-assisted thoracic surgery, VATS)^[23]、小细胞肺癌的化疗^[24]、肝细胞癌的免疫治疗^[25]、可切除食管鳞癌^[26]及结直肠癌根治术后^[27]的独立预后因素。GRIm评分的性能优于RMH评分, 但建模过程的研究对象癌种多样化, 异质性较大, 偏倚风险较高。

2.1.3 全身免疫炎症指数(systemic immune-inflammation index, SII): 2014年复旦大学中山医院基于对133例接受根治性切除术的肝细胞癌患者的回顾性分析开发了SII^[28], 该评分定义为 $SII=P \times N/L$, 其中P, N和L分别指血小板、中性粒细胞和淋巴细胞计数, 低SII与较长的至缓解时间(time-to-response, TTR)有显著相关性($P<0.001$), 对OS的预测能力优于NLR, 肿瘤数目、大小、包膜、血管侵犯、甲胎蛋白和巴塞罗那肝癌分期等预后因素。SII的研究较为广泛, 已在胰腺癌、胆管癌、乳腺癌、肝细胞癌、NSCLC, 胃癌等^[29-34]中得到初步验证。SII的性能较好, 略差于GRIm, ALI, iSEND。

2.1.4 晚期肺癌炎症指数(advanced lung cancer inflammatory index, ALI): 2013年美国路易斯安那州立大学对173例转移性NSCLC患者进行回顾性研究, 开发了ALI评分, $ALI=BMI \times Alb/NLR$, 其中BMI为体质指数(body mass index)^[35]。与ALI≥18相比, ALI<18的患者确诊时更可能有2个以上转移病灶($P=0.003$)、PS差($P=0.020$)、无法耐受化疗($P<0.001$)、化疗有效率低($P<0.001$)。ALI<18与预后差显著相关, 这也在BACHA等^[36-37]的研究中得到验证。一项纳入1736例患者的Meta分析显示, ALI在NSCLC, 小细胞肺癌、结直肠癌、

头颈部鳞状细胞癌和弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤中均有显著的预后价值($P < 0.05$)^[38]。ALI的AUC为0.740,说明其性能优良,同时ALI保持了变量(预测因子)的连续性,但缺乏内部验证,建模过程存在偏倚风险。

2.1.5 肺免疫预后指数 (the lung immune prognostic index, LIPI): 2018年ALDEA等^[39]回顾性分析欧洲8个中心的466名接受PD-1/PD-L1抑制剂治疗的晚期NSCLC患者,发现衍生NLR[derived NLR, dNLR; 定义为:中性粒细胞数/(白细胞数-中性粒细胞数)] ≥ 3 和LDH \geq ULN是独立的预后因素,进一步提出了肺免疫预后指数(lung immune prognostic index, LIPI)。评分分为良好、中等、较差3级,分别对应存在“dNLR ≥ 3 ”和“LDH \geq ULN”中的0, 1, 2个危险因素。研究证实低LIPI评分与患者较差的疾病控制率(disease control rate, DCR)、PFS和OS显著相关。Meta分析表明,较高的LIPI评分对NSCLC患者生存不良的预测不受治疗方式免疫治疗、化疗及靶向治疗的限制^[40]。不足的是,虽然ALEDA等^[39]对LIPI同时进行了内部、外部验证,但未评估其性能。

2.1.6 iSEND评分 (the immunotherapy, Sex, ECOG PS, NLR, and DNLR): iSEND评分是PARK等^[41]在105例经铂基础化疗进展后的二线PD-1/PD-L1抑制剂治疗的晚期NSCLC患者中开发并进行了内、

外部验证。男性、ECOG PS ≥ 2 、基线NLR ≥ 5 且DNLR(Delta NLR, 第2周期治疗前与基线NLR差值) ≥ 0 各计1分,总分0, 1, 2分别列入优组、中组、差组,相应的中位PFS分别为17.4, 5.3和2.8月,差、中组患者的中位OS分别为7.1, 23.4月(均 $P < 0.001$)。经验证,ISEND对PFS的预测性能良好,但PARK等^[42]对OS的预测性能尚未报告。另一项研究表明,“iSEND ≥ 2 分”对OS, PFS的预测能力优于PD-L1肿瘤细胞阳性比例分数(tumor proportion scoring, TPS)为0%。

2.2 偏倚风险评估 根据预后或诊断多因素预测模型研究的偏倚风险评价工具(prediction model risk of bias assessment tool, PROBAST)评价外周免疫评分的偏倚风险^[43]。PROBAST的研究对象、预测因子、结果、统计分析四个领域下分别有2, 3, 6, 9个标志性问题,采用“是/可能是”“可能不是/不是”或“没有信息”回答各个标志性问题,并相应地将风险偏倚评估为低风险、高风险或不清楚。如“研究对象”领域的标志性问题1:“数据来源是否合适?”,若来源于随机对照试验、注册数据、前瞻性队列研究、巢式病例-对照研究或病例队列研究,可判断为“是/可能是”,评估为低偏倚风险。同时评价者记录评估依据,最终根据各条目评估结果综合判断相应的领域偏倚风险。

表1 基于血液标志物的外周免疫评分概况

免疫评分名称	国家	研究设计	样本量 (建模/验模)	建模人群	建模方法	验模方法	结局指标	ROC曲线 面积	预测因子
RMH	英国	回顾性及前瞻性队列	212/78	I期试验的恶性肿瘤患者	COX比例风险回归	外部时段验证	OS	0.650	LDH, Alb, 转移部位数
GRIIm	法国	回顾性及前瞻性队列	155/113	ICI I期试验的转移性/局部晚期恶性肿瘤患者	COX比例风险回归	外部时段验证	OS	0.700	LDH, Alb, NLR
ALI	美国	回顾性队列	173/-	IV期NSCLC患者	COX比例风险回归	-	OS, PFS	0.740	BMI, Alb, NLR
SII	中国	回顾性及前瞻性队列	133/123	接受根治性切除术的原发性肝癌患者	COX比例风险回归	外部时段验证	OS, TTR	0.680	PLT, ANC, LY
iSEND	美国	回顾性队列	105/54	接受纳武利尤单抗二线治疗的晚期NSCLC患者	COX比例风险回归	Bootstrap 内部验证	OS, PFS	0.774	性别、ECOG PS, NLR和DNLR
LIPI	英国	回顾性队列	161/305/162	接受PD-1/PD-L1抑制剂治疗的晚期NSCLC患者	COX比例风险回归	Bootstrap、 外部空间验证	OS, PFS, DCR	-	dNLR, LDH

注:“-”指无或文中未提及;晚期肺癌炎症指数(advanced lung cancer inflammatory index, ALI);肺免疫预后指数(the lung immune prognostic index, LIPI);iSEND评分(the immunotherapy, sex, ECOG PS, NLR, and DNLR);实验室预后指数(laboratory prognostic index, LPI);总生存期(overall survival, OS);无进展生存期(progression-free-survival, PFS);疾病控制率(disease control rate, DCR);至缓解时间(time-to-response, TTR);5年生存率(5 years survival radio, 5YSR);局部无复发生存期(Locoregional relapse-free survival, LRRFS);乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LDH);清蛋白(albumin, Alb);东部肿瘤协作组(eastern cooperative oncology group, ECOG);体力状况评分(performance status, PS);体质指数(body mass index, BMI);中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比率(neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio, NLR);衍生NLR(derived NLR, dNLR);NLR差值(delta NLR, DNLR);白细胞计数(white blood cell count, WBC);血小板(platelet, PLT);中性粒细胞绝对计数(absolute neutrophil count, ANC);C反应蛋白(C-reaction protein, CRP)。

6项研究均基于回顾性队列研究,故研究对象领域的偏倚风险均“高”;预测因子及结果领域中,

6项研究均未说明“是否是在不清楚结果数据的情况下评估预测因子”“确定结果时是否不清楚预测

因子的信息”“预测因子评估和结果确定的时间间隔是否合理”,故偏倚风险为“不清楚”;统计分析领域,2项研究^[15,41]未说明缺失数据的处理情况,2项研究^[15,39]未评估及优化模型性能,3项研究^[19,28,35]未对评估后的模型性能进一步优化,1项研究^[35]采用了单因素分析法筛选变量,故6项研究统计分析领域均为高偏倚风险。评价结果显示,外周免疫评分的开发存在以下问题:①研究对象领域偏倚风险均较高,与模型开发的数据来源于回顾性研究有关;②评估预测因子和结果时的盲法情况不清楚;③统计分析领域偏倚风险参差不齐,主要原因在于部分对模型性能(即区分度和校准度)和拟合情况未进行评估,对于缺失数据采取直接剔除或不予报告。

3 外周免疫评分与 NSCLC 疗法

3.1 免疫疗法

3.1.1 患者预后:在众外周免疫评分中,除了RMH和GRIm可预测患者预后、筛选ICI I期试验患者外^[14-16,19],低ALI(<32.6)和LIPI差组均与晚期NSCLC患者较差的OS相关^[37]。

3.1.2 免疫单药疗效:GRIm, RMH, SII, ALI和LIPI是NSCLC患者ICI单药治疗疗效的预测因素。日本的一项回顾性研究对76例接受ICI单药治疗的NSCLC患者分析,发现治疗前GRIm评分和RMH评分分别是ICI单药治疗NSCLC患者OS和PFS的独立预测因素^[20]。目前,已经在中国^[44]、日本^[45]、西班牙^[46]队列中分别验证了SII, ALI和LIPI三者对二线及以上纳武利尤单抗治疗晚期NSCLC患者疗效的预测能力。另一方面,GRIm和RMH之间的差别仅仅在于NLR和转移灶数量,而两者之间预测结局指标的不同也提示我们生物标志物可能具有不同的预测职能。

3.1.3 免疫联合化疗疗效:免疫联合化学疗法颇具潜力,IMpower130研究显示阿替利珠单抗联合卡铂+清蛋白紫杉醇方案治疗后的晚期非鳞状NSCLC患者的客观缓解(ORR,完全或部分缓解)约为50%^[47],2022年中国临床肿瘤学会(Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology, CSCO)指南纳入阿替利珠单抗联合培美曲塞和铂类化疗、舒格利单抗联合紫杉醇和卡铂化疗等方案分别为无驱动基因的IV期鳞状、非鳞状NSCLC患者的一线治疗选择^[48]。在目前的临床实践中,PD-L1抑制剂单药和化学联合免疫疗法都用于治疗PD-L1 TPS ≥ 50%的患者。MOUNTZIOS等^[49]发现,对于ALI > 18的患者来说,ICI单药的疗效与化学-免疫疗法相似,且ALI的预测能力强于PD-L1 TPS和LIPI,因此ALI或许可以帮助此类患者选择治疗方案,避免增加使用化疗药物可能造成的风险。

对IMPower150的亚组分析证明LIPI是接受阿替利珠单抗-卡铂-紫杉醇或阿替利珠单抗-贝伐珠单抗-卡铂-紫杉醇治疗的转移性非鳞状NSCLC患者OS和PFS的独立预后标志^[50]。但与之矛盾的是,另一项研究显示LIPI与接受免疫联合化疗的欧洲晚期NSCLC患者较长的OS无显著相关性(HR=0.62, 95%CI: 0.35 ~ 1.14, P=0.1537, n=212)^[49]。这可能与研究人群、药物等因素有关,总之,LIPI在化疗联合免疫治疗中的应用价值仍待进一步研究。

3.1.4 动态外周免疫评分:开发外周免疫评分最初是为了筛选I期临床试验入组患者,之后的研究逐渐拓展免疫评分的功能,将基线免疫评分作为恶性肿瘤疗法的疗效预测因素,进一步研究发现,免疫评分的动态变化可能在预后疗效方面更具潜力。LENCI等^[21]对欧洲5个研究中心的135例接受一线帕博利珠单抗治疗的NSCLC患者分析,发现GRIm T1(第3治疗周期的第1天)和GRIm Δ(GRIm T0 ~ GRIm T1)较GRIm T0(第一周期治疗前2周内)更可靠。动态LIPI(即第二周期治疗前LIPI与基线LIPI的差值)也是PD-1/PD-L1抑制剂单药治疗的晚期NSCLC患者OS的独立预后因素(P < 0.001)^[51]。

3.2 靶向治疗、化疗 SII是接受第一代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)治疗的晚期肺癌患者PFS和OS的独立预后因素^[52],GRIm是第一、二代EGFR-TKIs治疗PFS的独立预后因素^[22]。对于接受化疗的NSCLC患者,GRIm可作为独立预测因子预测接受一线化疗的野生型EGFR腺癌患者的OS^[22],在接受化疗的泰国转移性NSCLC患者中,低ALI(<11)也被证明与较短的OS相关^[53]。

3.3 手术疗法 到目前为止,根治性手术依然是I ~ III期可手术患者的首选治疗方案。术前低ALI(<41.20)^[54]和高SII(>650 * 10⁹)^[55]均与接受根治术的NSCLC患者不良预后相关。从当前研究结果来看,ALI和SII可能各有所长。SII可区分I ~ IIIA期亚组的预后(P < 0.05)^[56],而在预测接受手术治疗的I ~ III期NSCLC患者五年OS上,ALI整体预测准确性优于SII(AUC: 0.681 vs 0.623)^[57]。免疫评分与TNM各分期患者术后生存情况的关系仍值得进一步探究,可以期待在不远的将来,胸外科医生能够借助免疫评分和其他预后生物标志物准确识别术后高概率预后不佳的患者,提前制定个体化治疗计划。

4 总结与展望

构建外周免疫评分的主要目的是预测患者的生

存时间,为临床试验筛选纳入人群,同时也辅助医务人员临床决策,选择更合适的治疗方案,延长患者的OS和PFS。国内外至今已开发了多个外周免疫评分预测模型,各种模型纳入的预测因子的不同也决定了他们预测能力和适用性的差异,如LDH可能是衡量肿瘤负担的指标,而DNLR可能是免疫系统的衡量指标^[58]。

目前,国内外关于癌症患者生存期的预测模型研究尚处于初级阶段,现有建立模型过程中未设置盲法,缺乏对模型性能的评估和校准,未进行外部验证。同时,截断值不一致,限制了各外周免疫评分的比较。基于该现状,笔者认为在未来构建中国NSCLC患者基于血液标志物的外周免疫评分预测模型时,应注意以下方面:①建模数据来源应考虑包含国内多中心NSCLC患者信息;②截断值的选择应该充分考虑敏感度与特异度之间的平衡,详细报道纳入患者的详细信息和模型构建方法;③高度重视模型的外部验证和性能的评估校准,构建性能更优的预测模型,也为人群推广的模型评估提供科学依据。

综合目前研究来看,外周免疫评分在NSCLC领域表现出以下特点和潜力:①预测NSCLC的OS和PFS,包括转移性NSCLC。可为I期试验筛选患者,排除生存期小于90天概率较大的患者;②可预测NSCLC的免疫、靶向、化疗、手术治疗的疗效。通过外周免疫评分对患者进行分层,识别出治疗优势人群;③外周免疫评分在NSCLC患者ICI单药、联合化疗方面均显示出较稳定的疗效预测能力,其动态变化水平对ICI单药疗效的预测可能更加可靠。不可否认的是,外周免疫评分的开发和验证尚处于发展阶段,同时外周血生物标志物本身具有局限性,如无法触及免疫炎症深层机制,并且可能会受到合并疾病、感染等与肿瘤无关变量的影响。伴随着今后更多的结合TNM分期、免疫结构、人口学特征,以及肿瘤基因组、代谢组标志等研究的开展^[59-61],外周免疫评分将会发挥准确、稳定的预测能力,全面评估肿瘤免疫状态,更好地指导临床诊疗。

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