

• 综 述 •

伊布替尼的常见不良反应及临床应对策略*

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摘要 伊布替尼作为第一代布鲁顿酪氨酸激酶(Bruton's tyrosine kinase, BTK)抑制剂,为治疗慢性淋巴细胞白血病/小淋巴细胞淋巴瘤(chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma, CLL/SLL)、复发的套细胞淋巴瘤(mantle cell lymphoma, MCL)等在内的B细胞淋巴瘤有效率高、安全性好的口服小分子靶向药物。自伊布替尼在国内上市以来,越来越多的中国患者从中获益,但随着使用例数增多和时间延长,临床上面临着更多与既往化疗药物相比出现的特殊不良反应,如出血、房颤、腹泻和关节痛等。因伊布替尼作用机制的独特性,在处理不良反应时亦需关注药物相互作用。本文总结相关文献中伊布替尼不良反应的处理策略,旨在为临床提供参考。

关键词 伊布替尼 淋巴瘤 不良反应 出血 房颤

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Clinical management of common adverse effects of ibrutinib

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Abstract As a first generation Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitor, ibrutinib is an oral small molecule targeted drug that has been proven to exhibit high efficacy and good safety in the treatment of B-cell lymphomas, including chronic lymphocytic leukemia or small lymphocytic lymphoma (CLL/SLL) and mantle cell lymphoma (MCL). Since ibrutinib first became available in China, increasing numbers of Chinese patients have benefited from it; however, with the increase in the number of patients, clinicians are faced with more adverse events, such as bleeding, atrial fibrillation, diarrhea, joint pain, among others, than traditional chemotherapeutic drugs. Because of the unique mechanism of action of ibrutinib, it is also necessary to pay attention to drug interactions when dealing with these adverse events. This review comprehensively summarizes the treatment strategies for ibrutinib adverse events in the literature and hopes to provide a reference for clinicians.

Keywords: ibrutinib, lymphoma, adverse events, bleeding, atrial fibrillation

布鲁顿酪氨酸激酶(Bruton's tyrosine kinase, BTK)作为Tec激酶家族中的一种非受体酪氨酸激酶,在B细胞受体(B cell receptor, BCR)信号通路中发挥重要作用。BCR激活后,BTK被其他酪氨酸激酶激活,从而促进B细胞的增殖和分化^[1]。此外,BTK还参与B细胞迁移和黏附相关的信号转导^[2-3]。在B细胞恶性肿瘤中,抑制BTK可减少肿瘤细胞的增殖,并抑制肿瘤细胞向促进其生长的微环境黏附和迁移^[4]。经多年临床试验,伊布替尼目前被美国联邦药品管理局及欧洲药品管理局批准用于慢性淋巴细胞白血病/小淋巴细胞淋巴瘤(chronic lymphocytic leukemia/small lymphocytic lymphoma, CLL/SLL)、复发的

套细胞淋巴瘤(mantle cell lymphoma, MCL)、Waldenström巨球蛋白血症及边缘区淋巴瘤的治疗^[5-7]。2017年佳伊布替尼在中国上市,越来越多的中国患者有了更好的治疗选择。但随着临床使用例数增多和时间延长,临床上面临更多不同于既往化疗药物的独特不良反应。本文旨在总结相关文献中伊布替尼常见的不良反应及应对策略,以期临床提供参考。

两项真实世界分析中,使用伊布替尼因不良反应导致剂量调整的发生率分别为19%和26%^[8-9],永久停药率为11%~18%^[8-10]。伊布替尼单药导致的严重不良反应发生率为1%~9%^[6,10-12]。各项研究中常见的不良反应为出血、腹泻、关节痛、心房颤动、感染

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和血液学毒性等^[8-10]。

1 出血

1.1 发生率及危险因素

经3年随访,超过50%伊布替尼患者发生出血事件,其中绝大多数为轻微的出血事件分级为CTCAE(1~2级)。最常见为皮肤黏膜出血,包括皮肤挫伤、鼻衄、瘀点瘀斑和血尿等^[6]。研究发现随访超过1年,严重出血(CTCAE≥3级)的发生率为4%~8%^[12-14]。硬膜下血肿为最常见的中枢神经系统(central nervous system, CNS)出血^[5-6, 11, 14]。体外实验证实,伊布替尼可选择性抑制血小板的信号转导,并影响与血管性血友病因子有关的血小板黏附功能^[15]。

研究表明,伊布替尼联合抗凝/抗血小板(anticoagulant/antiplatelet, AC/AP)药物时出血发生率为69%,显著高于对照组28%。所有出血事件在开始用药6个月内发生率最高,随后逐渐减少^[6]。出血事件也与其他抑制血小板功能的药物有关,如维生素E^[14]和鱼油^[7]。伊布替尼可引起血小板减少(2%~13%)^[6, 14],亦可增加出血风险。

1.2 处理

伊布替尼导致的轻度出血较为常见,以对症处理和保护措施为主。术后出血为常见的出血原因,因此建议根据出血风险大小在侵入性手术前3~7天停药,并在手术后1~3天恢复使用^[7, 11, 13]。患者在服药同时,需避免使用维生素K拮抗剂;经充分评估确属必要,可换用AC或AP药物,同时告知患者可能会增加出血风险;若患者病情必须联合AC及AP药物,则建议为患者选择其他抗肿瘤治疗。

严重出血事件需尽快处理。对于非CNS的严重出血,建议停药并尽快输注血小板。研究表明,通过输注血小板使体内新鲜血小板达到血小板总数的50%可迅速止血^[15]。输注血小板前应了解患者末次服药的时间,因伊布替尼在首个半衰期内(3~4 h)仍可抑制血小板的聚集功能,影响输注效果^[16]。伊布替尼的抗血小板作用在停药2.5天后逐渐逆转^[15-16]。

对于CNS严重出血的患者,是否需输注血小板尚存争议。虽然有报道显示,血小板输注可有效治疗伊布替尼相关的CNS出血^[17],但也有研究表明,抗血小板药物相关的自发性脑出血患者采取血小板输注相比支持治疗更有可能出现不良反应且死亡率显著提高($P=0.0114$)^[18]。相比其他抗血小板药物,伊布替尼具有不同的抗血小板作用机制,因此在此类患者中输注血小板能否获益尚未确定,建议根据具体情况判断。

2 房颤

2.1 发生率及危险因素

使用伊布替尼的CLL患者房颤发生率为5.0%~7.7%^[11, 13-14]。一项回顾性研究观察56例接受伊布替尼治疗时出现房颤的CLL患者,其中76%患者出现在治疗开始的第1年内,中位时间为3.8个月,但最久可达46个月;此外,42%患者房颤为CTCAE≥3级^[19]。另一项研究中,发生房颤的中位时间为4.8个月,6、12和24个月房颤的累积发生率分别为5.6%、7.2%和14.2%^[20]。伊布替尼促进房颤发生的机制尚未明确。有研究认为,伊布替尼抑制人心脏中的BTK和Tec激酶表达,导致磷脂酰肌醇3激酶-蛋白激酶B(phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase/protein kinase B, PI3K/Akt)信号转导减少,而其在应激条件下具有心脏保护作用^[21]。通过对梅奥诊所CLL数据库中的数据分析,老年人、男性、基础心脏瓣膜病和高血压可导致房颤的发生风险增加^[22]。此外,多项研究认为伴有感染性疾病、糖尿病、阵发性房颤病史、充血性心力衰竭、冠状动脉疾病、心肌缺血病史和心脏淀粉样变性等情况均可增加房颤的发生率^[14, 19-20, 23]。

2.2 相关处理

房颤的发生率在开始用药的前6个月内最高,建议在此期间密切监测常规心电图。若发生房颤,首先应完善检查排除急性病因(如心肌缺血或电解质紊乱)。

目前,国际上对于伊布替尼相关的房颤尚无处置指南。多数研究建议在房颤得到控制之前暂停用药,此后是否可继续用药及剂量调整还需根据患者的疾病缓解状态、体能状况及房颤的严重程度综合判断^[24-25]。在多项临床试验中,多数患者在房颤控制后仍可耐受原剂量用药,因此有学者建议在此情况下维持原剂量^[24]。

房颤的处理应在心内科与血液肿瘤科医生的充分配合下进行。首先,对于快室率房颤的患者,应尽快控制心室率,常用药物美托洛尔与伊布替尼之间无相互作用,是较为合适的选择。Thompson等^[19]回顾性分析发现,尝试药物或电复律,仍有63%患者持续存在房颤。如使用抗心律失常药,应尽量避免使用地尔硫唑、维拉帕米和胺碘酮,因其为细胞色素酶CYP3A4抑制剂,联合使用会增加伊布替尼的血药浓度。若必须使用上述药物,应相应减少伊布替尼的剂量。

在普通人群中,持续性房颤应根据卒中风险评估(CHA2DS2-VASc)评分和出血风险评估(HAS-BLED)评分系统决定是否给予抗凝治疗^[26-27]。尽管这一评分系统尚未在使用伊布替尼的患者中得到验证,但仍有一定的指导意义。新型口服抗凝药(如阿哌沙班、利伐沙班)的使用并未增加出血风险,但非绝对安全,因此

建议伊布替尼联合阿哌沙班时,后者减量至 2.5 mg q12h,伊布替尼可维持原剂量^[24]。

3 感染

3.1 感染发生率及危险因素

在初治患者中 10%~36% 患者发生 CTCAE ≥3 级的感染^[5,28],而在复发难治患者中这一比例高达 24%~52%^[5-6,11]。研究报道,最常见的感染部位为上呼吸道、泌尿道和鼻窦炎,而肺部感染则为最常见的严重感染^[6],发生率达到 25%^[29]。多项研究表明,在用药开始 6 个月内感染发生率最高,之后可下降一半以上^[5,30-31],这一现象可能与伊布替尼治疗后体液免疫(持续增加 IgA 水平)和支持细胞(T 细胞亚型的多样化)的重建有关^[30,32]。随着伊布替尼使用时间的延长,不乏可见机会性感染,甚至在一线用药的患者中发生率高达 8.1%^[33]。机会性感染包括发生在中枢神经系统的侵袭性曲霉菌感染^[34-35],隐球菌感染^[36],水痘-带状疱疹病毒再激活^[5,37],肺孢子虫肺炎^[38]等。此外,体外研究将曲霉菌分别感染 BTK 敲除和野生型小鼠,前者具有更高的死亡率,这表明 BTK 通路为机体免疫控制曲霉菌所必需的^[39]。因此,对于伊布替尼治疗的患者需提高对真菌感染的警惕性。

3.2 处理

患者在服用伊布替尼过程中出现任何可能的感染征象时,均应开展系统筛查。对于 CTCAE 分级为 4 级的感染,在感染得到控制之前应暂停用药,恢复至 CTCAE 分级为 3 级或更低后可考虑重启治疗。对于 CTCAE 分级 1~3 级感染,建议可继续用药,并注意避免使用与其有相互作用的抗感染药物。对于典型细菌性或病毒性肺炎,可根据当地医疗常规处理;若真菌感染,治疗则比较棘手,如曲霉菌感染的最佳治疗使用伏立康唑、泊沙康唑的唑类抗生素,均为强效 CYP3A4 抑制剂,必须使用时建议暂停伊布替尼或在密切监测下减量使用^[40-41]。在临床实践中,并发侵袭性真菌感染的患者通常需要长时间停用伊布替尼直至感染完全控制^[34,39]。其他抗真菌药,如两性霉素 B 和棘白菌素类可以与伊布替尼联合使用^[41]。关于预防感染,目前暂不推荐使用抗真菌药或抗菌药,亦不推荐预防肺孢子虫病,但由于 CLL 患者中发生带状疱疹的风险较高,有研究建议给予预防性抗病毒药^[41-42]。

4 淋巴细胞增多及骨髓抑制

使用伊布替尼后出现外周血淋巴细胞计数增加较为常见,可见于 78% 复发难治性 CLL 患者^[29]及 34% 复发难治性 MCL 患者^[43],中位达峰时间均为治疗后 4 周,随后逐渐下降,一般无需处理。虽然部分患者在治疗后长期存在淋巴细胞增多,但该现象并不影响患者的预后^[44]。

伊布替尼单药治疗时,10%~17% 患者发生 CT-

CAE 分级 ≥3 级的中性粒细胞减少,通常出现在治疗开始的最初几个月^[6-7,11-12,14,45];而 CTCAE 分级 ≥3 级贫血和血小板减少分别发生在约 5% 患者中^[5,11-12,14]。轻度的血小板下降比较常见,常伴随治疗时间延长而逐渐提高至稳定水平。但由于伊布替尼的抗血小板作用,在血小板计数低于 $30 \times 10^9/L$ 时需谨慎启动治疗^[24]。伊布替尼引起的贫血改善亦可能非常缓慢,有时需 4~6 个月^[24]。当患者出现 4 级骨髓抑制时,可考虑暂停用药,积极给予支持治疗,待恢复后予减量使用,较小出现因血细胞减少而导致停药^[42]。

5 腹泻

在伊布替尼患者中腹泻的发生率高达 50%,但很少超过 CTCAE 分级为 1 级^[5,11,14,46]。最常见于治疗开始的前 6 个月,随后发生率迅速下降至 18 个月时的 5%^[31,47],中位持续时间为 20 天^[5]。该现象的机制可能与伊布替尼脱靶效应抑制表皮生长因子受体有关^[48]。腹泻通常为自限性的,偶尔使用止泻药物,极少因此而减量或停药^[5-6]。若患者腹泻症状严重,采用伊布替尼减量并联合止泻药物以帮助患者减轻症状^[5,11]。

6 关节痛

多项临床试验数据表明,伊布替尼单药治疗时关节痛的发生率为 16%~27%,常表现为游走性,绝大多数 CTCAE 分级为 1~2 级^[14,29,31,47]。一项回顾性分析表明,关节痛为导致伊布替尼治疗中断最常见的不良反应(42%),中位发生时间为 5 个月^[49]。有研究提示,关节痛常出现在用药早期,即使不停药,该症状也可在数月内自行消退^[41]。若关节痛已影响患者的日常生活,可选择无抗血小板作用的解热镇痛药(如对乙酰氨基酚)或短疗程激素治疗;若患者仍无法耐受,建议暂停伊布替尼 1 周,症状减轻后下调剂量水平^[24,41]。

7 高血压

随着伊布替尼使用时间的延长,患者的高血压发生率随之增加,并且需要开始或增加药物治疗。在治疗开始的 1~2 年内,高血压发病率为 5%~14%^[14,31],但在临床试验中随访期延长至 5 年,发病率上升至 25%~30%^[5,45]。对此,应保持警惕,并与心内科医生协作为患者制定最佳的治疗策略。

8 皮肤及附属器改变

皮疹亦为患者使用伊布替尼常见的不良反应,发生率为 2%~27%^[7,11,29,43],但通常为自限性或局部使用激素治疗即可缓解^[50-51]。研究显示伊布替尼相关的皮疹分为两种:1)不凸出皮面的瘀点,可能与伊布替尼引起的血小板功能障碍有关;2)凸出皮面的瘙痒性皮疹,皮肤活检显示炎性细胞浸润。后者可能需要暂停伊布替尼并外用皮质激素,但所有患者最终均能恢复用药^[50]。

除此之外,使用伊布替尼的患者常出现脆甲和脆发,并随着时间的延长而增加。研究显示,67%患者在用药中位时间6个月时出现指甲变脆,约75%患者在中位时间9个月时出现趾甲变脆或毛发变脆易断^[52]。出现上述情况均无需药物减量,建议涂抹滋润性甲油及减少外力挤压来改善症状。

9 结语

伊布替尼作为国内首个上市的 BTK 抑制剂,相比普通的化疗药物有其独特的不良反应。本文总结了需要特殊关注和处理的主要不良反应,且多数不良反应的发生率随着治疗时间的延长而降低,需要临床医师的长程管理。临床上应在开始治疗前对患者开展充分的教育,并在多学科协助下管理用药,为患者提供最佳的治疗选择。

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