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三阴性乳腺癌的治疗进展

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三阴性乳腺癌的治疗进展

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Advances in Treatment of Triple Negative Breast Cancer

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Abstract: TNBC is a special type of breast cancer with strong aggressiveness and poor prognosis. Chemotherapy is still the main treatment for TNBC, due to poor efficacy of endocrine therapy and targeted therapy. However, TNBC is a kind of heterogeneous disease, so it is urgent to study the precise molecular types and explore new precision treatment. This paper will summarize the results of clinical trials and analyze treatment strategies for TNBC, including surgical treatment, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, targeted therapy and immunotherapy, in order to provide evidence for clinical management.

Key words: TNBC; BRCA gene; Chemotherapy; Immunotherapy

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摘 要: 三阴性乳腺癌 (TNBC) 是一类临床病理相对独立的乳腺癌类型, 具有侵袭性强、预后差的特点。由于内分泌治疗和针对HER-2的靶向治疗效果差, 化疗仍是TNBC主要的治疗手段。然而TNBC具有较强的异质性, 对其进行精细分型, 探索新的精准治疗方法成为当务之急。本文将整理重要的临床试验结果, 分析TNBC的治疗策略, 包括手术治疗、放射治疗、化疗、靶向治疗以及免疫治疗等, 为TNBC的临床治疗提供参考。

关键词: 三阴性乳腺癌; BRCA基因; 化疗; 免疫治疗

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0 引言

乳腺癌是全球女性最常见、致死人数最多的恶性肿瘤^[1-3]。尽管乳腺癌均起源于乳腺组织, 不同亚型的乳腺癌却表现出明显的异质性。目前已在分子遗传水平上对乳腺癌的亚型进行了广泛的研究, 其分型标准主要依赖于肿瘤组织中雌激素受体 (estrogen receptor, ER)、孕激素受体 (progesterone receptor, PR) 和人表皮生长因子

受体-2 (human epidermal growth factor receptor-2, HER-2) 的表达情况。一部分乳腺癌表现为ER、PR、HER-2均为阴性, 即三阴性乳腺癌 (triple negative breast cancer, TNBC) 占乳腺癌所有类型的10%~20%^[4-5]。由于缺少分子靶点目前尚无有效的靶向药物。本研究将通过查找和整理大量相关文献, 对TNBC的治疗策略进行综述。

1 局部治疗

乳腺癌的局部治疗以手术治疗为主, 手术方式包括乳房切除术和保留乳房切除术, TNBC的手术治疗与其他类型乳腺癌基本一致。一些前瞻性和回顾性随机对照试验表明, 早期乳腺癌患者接受保乳手术联合放疗后的长期生存率与乳房切除术治疗的疗效相当^[6]。Abdulkarim等^[7]研究发现, 对于cT1~2N0的早期TNBC患者, 选择保乳手术联合放射治疗相比于改良根治术5年无复发生存率提高 (94% vs. 85%); Chen等^[8]研究表明, 保乳手术联

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合放射治疗相比于乳房切除术可以显著提高TNBC患者的乳腺癌特异性生存率和总生存率。因此,多数学者认为早期TNBC提倡创伤较少的保乳手术联合放射治疗,而切缘阳性或不明的高风险患者提倡乳腺癌根治术。

除手术治疗外,放射治疗也是乳腺癌的重要局部治疗手段。多项研究结果^[7-8]显示,早期TNBC术后联合放射治疗能有效降低局部复发风险。另外,Hafty等^[9]研究表明,行保乳手术联合放射治疗的乳腺癌患者,TNBC相比其他类型乳腺癌的5年无远处转移生存率明显降低(67% vs. 82%),而局部复发率两者没有差别(17% vs. 17%)。

2 化疗

2.1 新辅助化疗

新辅助化疗联合手术的全身治疗模式可有效改善早期TNBC患者的预后。实施新辅助化疗能有效抑制肿瘤病灶的远处转移,控制癌细胞转移、增殖,降低临床分期,达到病理完全缓解(pathological complete response, pCR),增加手术机会,扩大保乳根治术的应用范围,提高治愈率。目前TNBC的常规新辅助化疗方案是以蒽环类和(或)紫杉类药物为基础的联合化疗。

Keam等^[10]的研究纳入了47例Ⅱ~Ⅲ期TNBC患者,应用蒽环联合紫杉类(anthracycline combined with taxane, AT)药物的新辅助化疗方案,其pCR率为17%。近年来,白蛋白结合型紫杉醇的临床应用不断扩大,一项Ⅲ期临床试验(GeparSepto GBG 69)在276例早期TNBC患者中比较了在蒽环联合环磷酰胺(anthracycline combined with cyclophosphamide, AC)方案基础上应用纳米白蛋白结合型紫杉醇与普通紫杉醇作为新辅助治疗的疗效差异,结果发现前者的pCR率显著高于后者(56% vs. 37%)^[11]。然而,在另一项类似的Ⅲ期临床试验ETNA研究中发现二者的pCR率差异并无统计学意义(41.3% vs. 37.3%, $P>0.05$)^[12]。

在传统化疗方案中添加铂类药物或单独使用铂类药物的新辅助化疗方案在临床上也获得了一定的应用。在CALGB 40603研究的Ⅱ~Ⅲ期TNBC患者中,紫杉醇联合密集型多柔比星和密集型环磷酰胺方案的pCR率为44%,在此基础上加用卡铂后pCR率达到60%,二者差异有统计学意义($P=0.002$)^[13]。对于Ⅱ~Ⅲ期TNBC,紫杉醇联合卡铂与紫杉醇联合表柔比星的方案相比,前者的pCR率(38.6% vs. 14.0%, $P=0.014$)和5年无复

发生存期(RFS)(77.6% vs. 56.2%; $P=0.043$)均优于后者,但二者的总生存期(OS)相似^[14]。然而,在GEICAM/2006-03等Ⅱ期研究中,在蒽环、紫杉、环磷酰胺为基础的方案上加用卡铂对TNBC患者的pCR率无明显影响^[15]。

由于铂类药物可引起DNA损伤,破坏基因组稳定性,导致细胞凋亡,故BRCA基因突变的肿瘤细胞对铂类药物十分敏感。有研究表明,在BRCA基因突变的Ⅱ~Ⅲ期乳腺癌中,应用顺铂单药进行新辅助治疗可以达到61%的pCR率^[16]。GeparSixto等的研究纳入了146例Ⅱ~Ⅲ期TNBC患者接受含卡铂的新辅助化疗,其中26例BRCA基因突变者获得了较高的pCR率(65.4% vs. 55.0%; $OR: 1.55$, 95% $CI: 0.64\sim 3.74$; $P=0.33$),但差异无统计学意义^[17]。对于BRCA基因突变的TNBC患者,可以考虑在新辅助化疗方案中应用铂类药物,这对提高新辅助疗效有积极的作用。

2.2 辅助化疗

早期乳腺癌辅助化疗的目的是争取治愈,所以要强调标准、规范的化疗方案,同时还需考虑化疗药物的不良反应和个体差异问题。对于BRCA基因突变的TNBC患者,可在蒽环和紫杉药物基础上加用铂类药物用于辅助治疗。AC序贯紫杉醇三周方案与AC辅助化疗相比,前者在激素受体阴性的人群中具有更好的DFS。因此,目前推荐对于复发风险相对较高的患者行AC-T化疗方案。BCIRG005研究^[18]显示,AC-T与TAC辅助化疗疗效在DFS和OS上无明显差异,但序贯组血液学毒性显著低于联合组。因此,考虑到患者耐受性,对于高危患者优先推荐AC-T的辅助化疗。SYS-UCC-001研究^[19]结果发现,对完成标准治疗的早期TNBC患者接受1年卡培他滨节拍化疗的维持治疗后,在56.5个月的中位随访期间内,其5年DFS明显优于观察组。这提示TNBC患者标准化疗后,继续1年的卡培他滨强化治疗可以降低患者的复发风险。最新一项Ⅲ期临床试验OlympiA研究^[20]纳入了BRCA1/2突变的高危HER-2阴性患者,在完成术后辅助化疗后,发现加用1年奥拉帕利强化治疗组的患者比安慰剂组患者具有更好的3年DFS和远期DFS。

2.3 晚期解救化疗

TNBC晚期解救化疗的目的是控制疾病进展,改善患者生活质量,延长生存期。治疗选择应综合考虑患者一般情况、既往治疗情况(疗效、不良反应、耐受性)、肿瘤负荷等因素。一线化疗药

物以蒽环类、紫杉类药物为主,化疗方案包括单药序贯化疗或联合化疗。对于既往蒽环类和紫杉类治疗失败的患者,可加用铂类、长春瑞滨或吉西他滨等。晚期TNBC药物治疗重要临床研究见表1。

铂类药物对TNBC具有较高的有效率,含铂方案可作为其解救化疗的选择之一。Ⅱ期临床试验TBCRC009分别研究了顺铂和卡铂单药治疗转移性TNBC患者的临床疗效,发现二者的ORR分别为32.6%和25.6%^[21]。tnAcity研究结果显示,白蛋白紫杉醇联合卡铂与白蛋白紫杉醇联合吉西他滨或吉西他滨联合卡铂组相比,可延长晚期TNBC患者的PFS (8.3月 vs. 5.5月, $P=0.02$; 8.3月 vs. 6.0月, $P=0.02$)^[22]。

对于BRCA1/2胚系突变的TNBC患者,应用铂

类不失为一种更优的临床选择。TNT研究纳入了未经选择的晚期TNBC患者,比较了卡铂单药和多西他赛单药作为治疗方案的临床疗效,发现二者的ORR、PFS及OS均相似;但在BRCA1/2胚系突变的乳腺癌中,卡铂组患者获益明显高于多西他赛组 (ORR: 68.0% vs. 33.3%, $P=0.03$; PFS: 6.8月 vs. 4.4月, $P=0.002$)^[23]。在Ⅲ期临床试验CBC-SG006中纳入了236位转移性TNBC患者,顺铂联合吉西他滨与紫杉醇联合吉西他滨的方案相比,前者能更好地提高患者的总缓解率 (64% vs. 49%, $P=0.018$) 和PFS (7.73月 vs. 6.47月, $P=0.009$),但二者的OS相似 (41% vs. 42%, $P=0.611$)^[24]。亚组分析显示, gBRCA1/2突变的患者顺铂联合吉西他滨组ORR及PFS均显著提高。

表1 晚期三阴性乳腺癌药物治疗重要临床研究

Table 1 Important clinical trials of drug therapy on advanced TNBC

Type of treatment	Clinical trial	Patients	Therapeutic regimen	ORR(%)	mPFS (month)	mOS (month)
Chemo-therapy	TBCRC009	mTNBC; first- and second-line treatment	Cisplatin ($n=43$) Carboplatin ($n=43$)	36.2 vs. 18.7 $P=0.22$	2.9	11
	CBCSG006	mTNBC; first-line treatment	Cisplatin plus gemcitabine ($n=120$) Paclitaxel plus gemcitabine ($n=120$)	64 vs. 49 $P=0.018$	7.73 vs. 6.47 $P=0.009$	19.37 vs. 18.07 $P=0.991$
	TNT	mTNBC	Carboplatin ($n=188$) Docetaxel ($n=188$)	31.4 vs. 34.0 $P=0.66$	3.1 vs. 4.4 $P=0.40$	12.8 vs. 12.0 $P=0.96$
		gBRCA1/2 mutation mTNBC	Carboplatin ($n=25$) Docetaxel ($n=18$)	68.0 vs. 33.3 $P=0.03$	6.8 vs. 4.4 $P=0.002$	/
	tnAcity	mTNBC; first-line treatment	Nab-paclitaxel plus carboplatin ($n=64$) Nab-paclitaxel plus gemcitabine ($n=61$) Gemcitabine plus carboplatin ($n=66$)	73 vs. 39 vs. 44	8.3 vs. 5.5 vs. 6.0	16.8 vs. 12.1 vs. 12.6
Targeted-therapy	OlympiAD	gBRCA1/2 mutation, HER2 negative mBC; $\leq$ third-line treatment	Olaparib ($n=205$) Chemotherapy treatment of physician's choice ($n=97$)	69 vs. 29 $P<0.001$	7 vs. 4.2 $P<0.001$	19.3 vs. 17.1 $P=0.51$
	EMBRACA	gBRCA1/2 mutation, HER2 negative mBC; $\geq$ first-line treatment	Talazoparib ($n=287$) Standard therapy ($n=144$)	62.6 vs. 27.2 $P<0.001$	8.6 vs. 5.6 $P<0.001$	19.3 vs. 19.5 $P=0.17$
	ASCENT	Recurrent or refractory mTNBC; $\geq$ second-line treatment	Sacituzumab govitecan ($n=235$) Chemotherapy ($n=233$)	35 vs. 5 $P<0.001$	5.6 vs. 1.7 $P<0.001$	12.1 vs. 6.7 $P<0.001$
Immuno-therapy	IMpassion130	mTNBC; first-line treatment	Atezolizumab plus nab-paclitaxel ($n=451$) Nab-paclitaxel plus placebo ($n=451$)	56 vs. 45.9 $P=0.002$	7.2 vs. 5.5 $P=0.002$	21 vs. 18.7 $P=0.078$
		PD-L1+mTNBC; first-line treatment	Atezolizumab plus nab-paclitaxel ($n=185$) Nab-paclitaxel plus placebo ($n=184$)	58.9 vs. 42.6 $P=0.002$	7.5 vs. 5.3 $P<0.001$	25.0 vs. 18.0 $P<0.05$
	KEYNOTE-355	PD-L1 CPS $\geq$ 10 mTNBC; first-line treatment	Pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy ($n=220$) Chemotherapy plus placebo ($n=103$)	/	9.7 vs. 5.6 $P=0.001$	/
		PD-L1 CPS $\geq$ 1 mTNBC; first-line treatment	Pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy ($n=425$) Chemotherapy plus placebo ($n=211$)	/	7.6 vs. 5.6 $P=0.001$	/
		mTNBC; first-line treatment	Pembrolizumab plus chemotherapy ($n=566$) Chemotherapy plus placebo ($n=281$)	/	7.5 vs. 5.6	/
	IMpassion131	mTNBC; first-line treatment	Atezolizumab plus paclitaxel ($n=431$) Paclitaxel plus placebo ($n=220$)	54 vs. 47	5.7 vs. 5.6	19.2 vs. 22.8
		PD-L1+mTNBC; first-line treatment	Atezolizumab plus paclitaxel ($n=191$) Paclitaxel plus placebo ($n=101$)	63 vs. 55 $P=0.20$	6.0 vs. 5.7	22.1 vs. 28.3

Notes: TNBC: triple negative breast cancer; /: indicates not reported.

另外,对于晚期TNBC的后线挽救治疗,有多项研究观察了洛铂治疗晚期乳腺癌的临床疗效,发现在蒽环、紫杉类药物治疗失败的转移性乳腺癌中应用洛铂的PFS优于顺铂(13.2月 vs. 4.7月, $P<0.001$)^[25]。也有研究表明,艾立布林较长春瑞滨可明显延长PFS和ORR,且不良事件发生率相似^[26]。另外,BG01-1312L研究结果显示,我国原创药物优替德隆联合卡培他滨对比卡培他滨单药可明显延长PFS和OS,为晚期乳腺癌患者提供了新的有效治疗方案^[27]。

3 靶向治疗

3.1 PARP抑制剂

PARP抑制剂(PARPi)通过抑制PARP酶活性和增加PARP-DNA复合物的形成,导致肿瘤细胞DNA损伤修复障碍并诱发肿瘤细胞凋亡,故对BRCA突变型乳腺癌有一定疗效。常用的PARPi药物包括奥拉帕利、他拉唑帕利、Veliparib以及依尼帕利。一项Ⅲ期临床试验比较了奥拉帕利单药治疗和常规单药化疗(卡培他滨、长春瑞滨、艾日布林)在BRCA基因突变的转移性TNBC中的疗效,发现前者具有更好的PFS($HR: 0.43$, 95% $CI: 0.29\sim 0.63$),但OS差异无明显统计学意义($HR: 0.93$, 95% $CI: 0.62\sim 1.43$)^[28-29]。另一项Ⅲ期临床试验比较了他拉唑帕利单药治疗和常规单药化疗(卡培他滨、阿霉素、吉西他滨、艾日布林),在190例BRCA基因突变的晚期TNBC患者中的疗效,发现前者具有更好的PFS($HR: 0.60$, 95% $CI: 0.41\sim 0.87$)^[30]。

在一项针对转移性TNBC的Ⅱ期临床研究中,在吉西他滨联合卡铂方案基础上加用依尼帕利后可使总反应率(OR)从34%提高至56%,中位PFS从3.6个月提升至5.9个月,中位OS从7.7个月提升至12.3个月,且未显著增加药物毒性^[31]。然而,在随后的Ⅲ期临床研究中,依尼帕利+吉西他滨+卡铂与吉西他滨+卡铂治疗晚期TNBC乳腺癌相比,OS和PFS均无显著差异,但在二、三线亚组分析中观察到了前者的潜在优势^[32]。总体而言,关于PARPi与铂类药物联合治疗的疗效结果并不统一,仍需更多的临床研究来进一步证实。

3.2 抗体偶联药物

抗体偶联药物(antibody-drug conjugate, ADC)采用特定的连接子将抗体和小分子细胞毒性药物连接起来,抗体分子主要发挥靶向投递作用,小分子药物发挥杀伤肿瘤细胞效应,作为一

种新型抗肿瘤治疗手段正获得越来越多的关注。目前应用于TNBC的ADC主要是Sacituzumab govitecan和Ladiratuzumab vedotin。

Sacituzumab govitecan是一种抗滋养细胞表面抗原(trophoblast cell-surface antigen 2, Trop-2)抗体,通过酸碱敏感的可切割连接物与一种强效DNA破坏剂SN-38偶联。Trop-2是一种分子量为46 kD的跨膜糖蛋白,涉及许多细胞内信号通路,因其在多种肿瘤组织中的表达往往高于正常组织,已成为肿瘤靶向治疗的生物标志物^[33]。进一步研究发现,Trop-2在80%的TNBC患者中有表达,提示其可以作为TNBC的靶向治疗^[34]。最近一项Ⅲ期随机临床试验评估了Sacituzumab govitecan与单药化疗(艾日布林、长春瑞滨、卡培他滨或吉西他滨)在复发或难治性转移TNBC患者(排除脑转移患者)中的疗效^[35]。共有468例患者被随机分组,分别接受Sacituzumab govitecan或单药化疗,发现前者具有更好的PFS($HR: 0.41$, 95% $CI: 0.32\sim 0.52$; $P<0.001$)和OS($HR: 0.48$, 95% $CI: 0.38\sim 0.59$; $P<0.001$),但其出现骨髓抑制和腹泻的比例更高。Ladiratuzumab vedotin是由一种抗LIV-1受体通过可裂解连接物连接到微管破坏剂组成的抗体偶联药物。目前正在进行Ladiratuzumab vedotin安全性的Ⅰ期临床试验,其治疗TNBC的临床疗效仍在进一步评估中^[36]。以上研究证明,ADC在治疗TNBC上可能优于传统的标准化疗方案,但此类研究目前数量较少,还需要更多的循证医学证据支持。

3.3 抗VEGF治疗

TNBC是一种高度增殖的肿瘤,在其发生发展的所有阶段都存在血管的不断生成,故抗VEGF治疗能够抑制肿瘤的生长,其中贝伐单抗是最常用的抗VEGF药物。Ⅲ期临床试验RIBBON-1研究中,在常规卡培他滨或蒽环/紫杉方案中加用贝伐单抗可改善局部复发或转移性TNBC患者的中位PFS,且患者耐受性良好^[37]。该试验进一步分析了在转移性HER-2阴性乳腺癌二线治疗中应用贝伐单抗的疗效。结果显示,加用贝伐单抗后TNBC患者的中位PFS显著提高(6.0月 vs. 2.7月; $P<0.001$),且具有改善OS的趋势^[38]。

化疗联合靶向治疗可以作为TNBC患者术前新辅助治疗的有效方案。GeparSixto研究中,Ⅱ~Ⅲ期TNBC患者应用紫杉醇、多柔比星和贝伐单抗的新辅助治疗方案后pCR率为36.9%(95% $CI: 29.4\%\sim 44.5\%$),在此基础上加用卡铂后pCR率达到53.2%(54.4%~60.9%)^[39]。GeparQuinto研究纳

入了678例早期TNBC患者，在给予蒽环、紫杉类药物作为新辅助化疗的方案上加用贝伐单抗，可将pCR率从27.9%提升到39.3%（ $P=0.003$ ）^[40]。值得一提的是，该研究中TNBC的诊断标准为激素受体阳性细胞比例<10%，不同于最新标准中激素受体阳性细胞比例<1%。相反，NSABP B-27试验发现，在蒽环、紫杉的新辅助化疗方案上加用贝伐单抗虽然可以提高ER+乳腺癌患者的pCR率，但不能改善TNBC患者的pCR率，且贝伐单抗的应用会增加高血压、左室收缩功能障碍、手足综合征和黏膜炎的发生^[41]。

由于抗VEGF治疗在TNBC治疗中的有效性尚不明确，且不良反应常见，FDA在2011年宣布撤销贝伐单抗治疗乳腺癌的许可。总体而言，抗VEGF在TNBC中的应用价值仍需要更多的临床试验加以佐证。

4 免疫治疗

虽然乳腺癌一般不被视为免疫原性肿瘤，但肿瘤浸润淋巴细胞（tumor-infiltrating-lymphocytes, TILs）已被证实存在于乳腺癌组织中，其水平与TNBC的结局密切相关^[42]。此外，由于TNBC属

于高突变型肿瘤，对检查点的抑制反应显著，因此，免疫检查点抑制剂——细胞毒性淋巴细胞抗原-4（CTLA-4）和PD-1以及程序性死亡配体1（PD-L1），可显著改善TNBC的治疗效果。目前研究较多的治疗TNBC的PD-1抑制剂主要包括阿替利珠单抗、帕博利珠单抗以及纳武单抗等，正在进行的主要Ⅱ~Ⅲ期临床试验见表2。

目前多项研究表明，靶向PD-1/PD-L1免疫治疗能改善晚期TNBC的疗效，尤其对PD-1阳性的患者。KEYNOTE-086研究分析了帕博利珠单抗单药作为转移性TNBC一线治疗的疗效，ORR为21.4%（95%CI: 13.9%~31.4%），疾病控制率为23.8%（95%CI: 15.9%~34.0%），中位缓解持续时间为10.4月，中位PFS为2.1月（95%CI: 2.0~2.2月），中位OS为18.0月（95%CI: 12.9~23.0月）^[43]。该研究进一步分析了帕博利珠单抗单药作为既往蒽环/紫杉类治疗后的转移性TNBC二线治疗的疗效，总体ORR为5.3%（95%CI: 2.7%~9.9%），疾病控制率为7.6%（95%CI: 4.4%~12.7%），中位PFS为2.0月（95%CI: 1.9~2.0月），中位OS为9.0月（95%CI: 7.6~11.2月）；在PD-1阳性的TNBC患者中，总体ORR为5.7%（95%CI: 2.4%~12.2%），

表2 正在进行的三阴性乳腺癌免疫治疗Ⅱ~Ⅲ期临床试验

Table 2 Ongoing phase II - III clinical trials related to TNBC immunotherapy

NCT Number	Phase	Intervention	Number of cases	Estimated date of completion
NCT04148911	III	Atezolizumab plus Paclitaxel	280	May 21, 2024
NCT03281954	III	Atezolizumab	1520	Jun 30, 2024
NCT03164993	II	Atezolizumab plus Doxorubicin and Cyclophosphamide	75	Dec 1, 2024
NCT03498716	III	Atezolizumab plus Anthracycline, Taxane, and Cyclophosphamide	2300	Mar 24, 2023
NCT04177108	III	Atezolizumab plus Ipatasertib and Paclitaxel	1155	Oct 10, 2025
NCT03371017	III	Atezolizumab plus Gemcitabine, Capecitabine, and Carboplatin	572	Aug 2, 2024
NCT03206203	II	Atezolizumab plus Carboplatin	185	Jan, 2022
NCT03756298	II	Atezolizumab plus Capecitabine	284	Jan 31, 2027
NCT02530489	II	Atezolizumab plus Paclitaxel	37	Feb 28, 2022
NCT04434040	II	Atezolizumab plus Ipatasertib	40	Apr 30, 2024
NCT04024800	II	Pembrolizumab plus AE37 Peptide vaccine	29	Jun 30, 2024
NCT03639948	II	Pembrolizumab plus Carboplatin and Docetaxel	100	Nov, 2024
NCT04191135	II - III	Pembrolizumab plus Olaparib	932	Jan 26, 2026
NCT04468061	II	Pembrolizumab plus Sacituzumab Govitecan	110	Jun 1, 2026
NCT02755272	II	Pembrolizumab plus Carboplatin and Gemcitabine	87	Apr, 2024
NCT03797326	II	Pembrolizumab plus Lenvatinib	600	Feb 24, 2024
NCT02957968	II	Pembrolizumab plus Decitabine, Doxorubicin, Cyclophosphamide, Paclitaxel, and Carboplatin	32	Feb 28, 2023
NCT03213041	II	Pembrolizumab plus Carboplatin	100	Jul, 2022
NCT03952325	II	Tesetaxel plus Pembrolizumab, or Atezolizumab, or Nivolumab	130	Sept, 2023
NCT03818685	II	Nivolumab plus Ipilimumab	98	Mar 1, 2022
NCT03487666	II	Nivolumab plus Capecitabine	45	Dec, 2022
NCT03414684	II	Nivolumab plus Carboplatin	132	Jun 30, 2025
NCT04159818	II	Nivolumab plus Cisplatin, and Doxorubicin	52	Dec 15, 2026
NCT03546686	II	Nivolumab plus Ipilimumab and Cryoablation	160	May, 2023
NCT03815890	II	Nivolumab plus Doxorubicin	80	Jan 7, 2025

疾病控制率为9.5% (95%CI: 5.1%~16.8%)^[44]。一项Ⅲ期临床试验IMpassion130研究纳入902例晚期TNBC, 比较白蛋白紫杉醇联合PD-L1抗体阿替利珠单抗和白蛋白紫杉醇联合安慰剂的疗效, 结果发现前者的中位PFS更长 (7.2 vs. 5.5月; HR: 0.80, 95%CI: 0.69~0.92; $P=0.002$), 中位OS也有延长趋势 (21.3 vs. 17.6月; HR: 0.84, 95%CI: 0.69~1.02; $P=0.08$); 对于两组中PD-1阳性的患者, 前者的中位PFS (7.5 vs. 5.0月; HR: 0.62, 95%CI: 0.49~0.78; $P<0.001$) 和OS (25.0 vs. 15.5月; HR: 0.62, 95%CI: 0.45~0.86; $P<0.05$) 均更长; 同时, 应用阿替利珠单抗的患者未见新的不良反应^[45]。该研究还进行了更长时间的随访, 白蛋白紫杉醇联合阿替利珠单抗组随访至中位18.5月, 白蛋白紫杉醇联合安慰剂组随访至17.5月, 结果显示中位OS分别为21.0月和18.7月 (HR: 0.86, 95%CI: 0.72~1.02; $P=0.078$); 对于两组中PD-1阳性的患者, 前者的中位OS显著延长 (25.0 vs. 18.0月; HR: 0.71, 95%CI: 0.54~0.94; $P<0.05$)^[46]。另一项KEYNOTE-355研究^[47]共入组847例晚期TNBC患者, 研究结果显示, 在晚期转移性三阴性乳腺癌PD-L1阳性患者中, 一线应用PD-1抗体帕博利珠单抗联合化疗与单独化疗相比, PFS显著改善, 且帕博利珠单抗的治疗效果随着PD-L1表达水平增加而提高。一项FUTURE研究结果显示, 免疫调节型晚期TNBC患者经过多线治疗后接受卡瑞利珠单抗联合白蛋白紫杉醇仍显示出良好疗效, ORR可达到52.6%^[48]。

另外, 多项临床研究表明, 新辅助免疫治疗联合化疗提高了早期TNBC的pCR率及无事件生存率 (event-free survival, EFS)。Ⅲ期临床试验KEYNOTE-522研究比较了早期TNBC患者接受紫杉醇联合卡铂的基础上加用帕博利珠单抗的疗效, 结果显示, 与安慰剂组相比, 帕博利珠单抗组的pCR率更高 (64.8% vs. 51.2%; $P<0.001$), 经过15.5个月的随访后, 帕博利珠单抗组发生肿瘤进展的比例更低 (7.4% vs. 11.8%; HR: 0.63, 95%CI: 0.43~0.93; $P<0.05$), 不良反应发生率稍高于安慰剂组 (78% vs. 73%)^[49]。IMpassion031研究^[50]是一项随机、国际性多中心的Ⅲ期临床研究, 共入组333例早期TNBC患者, 旨在评估阿替利珠单抗联合化疗在新辅助治疗中的疗效和安全性。研究结果显示, 阿替利珠单抗联合化疗相比于安慰剂联合化疗组, pCR率显著提高 (57.6% vs. 41.1%, $P=0.0044$), 且不论PD-L1

状态如何, 在整个临床亚组中均观察到获益。同时, Ⅱ期临床试验I-SPY2研究^[51]也证实, 与单纯化疗相比, 帕博利珠单抗联合新辅助化疗可明显改善TNBC患者的pCR。然而, Ⅲ期临床试验NeoTRIPaPDL1研究^[52]得出相反结论, 在新辅助化疗的基础上加入PD-L1抑制剂阿替利珠单抗未能显著提高TNBC患者的pCR。

5 总结

TNBC约占乳腺癌的10%~20%。对于早期的TNBC, 可用手术完整切除, 或是术前新辅助治疗。对于转移性或晚期TNBC, 以蒽环/紫杉类药物为基础的联合化疗是一线治疗手段。合并BRCA基因突变的患者, 加用铂类药物或PARPi具有积极的作用。除此之外, 抗VEGF药物可以通过抑制血管生成延缓肿瘤的进展, 但其临床有效性和安全性仍需要进一步验证。随着PD-1抑制剂在实体肿瘤中的广泛应用, 其对TNBC的疗效被逐渐关注, 尤其在PD-1阳性患者中具有良好的应用前景。除此之外, 新的药物和联合治疗方案也在不断涌现, 这对未来TNBC的治疗策略可能会发生重要的影响。

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