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· 文献综述 ·

影响分化型甲状腺癌术后促甲状腺激素抑制治疗疗效因素的研究进展

张淼¹, 许丹晴¹, 周力², 丁金旺³, 彭友²

(1. 浙江中医药大学第四临床医学院, 浙江 杭州 310053; 2. 西湖大学医学院附属杭州市第一人民医院 肿瘤外科, 浙江 杭州 310006; 3. 浙江省肿瘤医院 甲状腺外科, 浙江 杭州 310022)

摘要

分化型甲状腺癌 (DTC) 在全部甲状腺癌类型中最为常见, 占94%以上。目前主要采取根治性手术切除、选择性放射 (¹³¹I) 治疗和促甲状腺激素 (TSH) 抑制治疗的综合治疗, 总体预后较好。TSH能够与DTC细胞表达的TSH受体结合, 刺激DTC细胞生长, 因此TSH抑制治疗是减少DTC患者术后肿瘤复发风险的重要环节, 已得到国内外多项指南的明确推荐。但在临床实践中, 仍存在部分患者难以实现TSH抑制治疗目标, 需要反复调整治疗剂量以达到预期目标, 治疗过程中可能伴随乏力、嗜睡或心悸等不适。本文主要总结DTC术后TSH抑制治疗疗效的影响因素, 以期帮助临床医生为DTC患者提供更好的术后TSH抑制治疗和随访管理, 以提高患者生活质量, 延长远期生存时间, 降低DTC术后复发率。

关键词

甲状腺肿瘤/治疗; 促甲状腺激素; 预后; 综述
中图分类号: R736.1

Factors influencing the efficacy of thyrotropin suppression therapy after surgery for differentiated thyroid cancer: a review of research progress

ZHANG Miao¹, XU Danqing¹, ZHOU Li², DING Jinwang³, PENG You²

(1. The Fourth Clinical Medical College, Zhejiang Chinese Medical University, Hangzhou 310053, China; 2. Department of Surgical Oncology, Affiliated Hangzhou First People's Hospital, School of Medicine, West Lake University, Hangzhou 310006, China; 3. Department of Thyroid Surgery, Zhejiang Cancer Hospital, Hangzhou 310022, China)

Abstract

Differentiated thyroid cancer (DTC) is the most common type of thyroid cancer, accounting for over 94% of cases. Currently, the main treatments include radical surgical resection, selective radioiodine (¹³¹I) therapy, and thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) suppression therapy, with generally good overall prognosis. TSH can bind to TSH receptors expressed by DTC cells, stimulating their growth. Therefore, TSH suppression therapy is a crucial step in reducing the risk of tumor recurrence in DTC patients after

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作者简介: 张淼, 浙江中医药大学第四临床医学院硕士研究生, 主要从事甲状腺疾病方面的研究。

通信作者: 彭友, Email: 20200160@zcmu.edu.cn

surgery, and it has been clearly recommended by multiple guidelines both at home and abroad. However, in clinical practice, some patients still find it difficult to achieve the TSH suppression therapy goals, requiring repeated adjustments of the treatment dose to reach the desired targets. During the treatment process, patients may experience discomfort such as fatigue, drowsiness, or palpitations. This article mainly summarizes the factors influencing the efficacy of TSH suppression therapy after DTC surgery, aiming to help clinicians provide better postoperative TSH suppression treatment and follow-up management for DTC patients, thereby improving their quality of life, extending long-term survival, and reducing postoperative recurrence rates of DTC.

Key words

Thyroid Neoplasms/ther; Thyroid Stimulating Hormone; Prognosis; Review

CLC number: R736.1

甲状腺癌在全球约有 58.6 万例, 2020 年发病率排名第 9 位^[1]。其中, 94% 以上是分化型甲状腺癌 (differentiated thyroid carcinomas, DTC), 主要来源于滤泡上皮细胞, 其中又可分为甲状腺乳头状癌、甲状腺滤泡癌、嗜酸细胞癌和分化型高级别甲状腺癌^[2]。中国甲状腺癌的发病率由 2005 年的 3.21/10 万增至 2015 年的 9.61/10 万, 甲状腺癌发病率以每年 12.4% 的速度快速增长^[3], 5 年生存率由 2003 年的 67.5% 上升至 2015 年的 84.3%^[4]。中国国家癌症中心的统计数据^[2]显示, 2016 年中国甲状腺癌的发病率分别为男性 5.1/10 万人年、女性 15.8/10 万人年。而美国甲状腺癌的总发病率每年增加 3%^[5], 在 2008—2014 年期间被诊断为甲状腺癌患者的 5 年相对存活率为 98%^[6]。我国甲状腺癌患病率占世界较高水平, 5 年相对生存率有待提高。

促甲状腺激素 (thyroid stimulating hormone, TSH) 抑制治疗是 DTC 术后最重要的治疗环节。目前 DTC 术后 TSH 抑制治疗常采用口服左甲状腺素 (levothyroxine, L-T₄) 的方式。由于人体内甲状腺激素和 TSH 呈负相关, 口服甲状腺素片升高血液中甲状腺激素水平的同时, 将反馈性抑制 TSH 的分泌及释放激素, 最终导致 TSH 水平的降低。DTC 细胞尚有分化功能, TSH 能够与其表达的 TSH 受体结合, 刺激 DTC 细胞生长。TSH 抑制治疗不仅可以补充 DTC 患者所缺乏的甲状腺激素, 还可以抑制 DTC 细胞生长, 降低没有初始远处转移的高风险 DTC 患者的复发和病死率, 这已在众多关于 DTC 患者多中心的研究中得到验证^[7]。但是, 目前 DTC 术后 TSH 抑制治疗仍存在着治疗疗效不达标的情况, 包括治疗不足和治疗过度, 患者出现甲状腺功能减退或亢进的相关症状。我国一项纳入 2 013 例

首次行甲状腺切除术的中高危 DTC 患者的多中心前瞻性研究^[8]结果显示, 仅 61.4% 的患者达到了 TSH 抑制治疗的目标水平。这可能与患者药物服用时间、机体生理功能等诸多因素有关。本文主要从导致 DTC 术后患者 TSH 抑制未达标的药物因素、病理生理因素和行为因素进行概述。

1 药物因素

1.1 制剂种类

L-T₄ 制剂包括片剂、液体制剂和胶囊制剂。患者服药依从性不佳及可能存在的吸收不良等问题导致 TSH 抑制治疗目标未能达到。Bocale 等^[9]对 106 例平均年龄 (58.2 ± 13.3) 岁的甲状腺切除术患者进行分组, 分别予以 L-T₄ 液体替代治疗 (52 例) 和固体替代治疗 (54 例), 结果表明患者对液体制剂的依从性更高。一项 Meta 分析^[10]表明, 使用片剂 L-T₄ 的 TSH 抑制水平欠佳的患者可以改用同一剂量的液体 L-T₄ 制剂可显著改善 TSH。目前的相关研究^[11]表明, 在依从性欠佳的患者中, 非片剂制剂优于片剂。其可能原因包括软胶囊/液体制剂对胃肠道疾病和胃 pH 值变化的影响均小于片剂, 当患者没有遵守禁食条件时, 药物-药物和药物-食物相互作用的程度相对片剂较低。因此在选择 L-T₄ 替代或抑制治疗时, 非片剂 L-T₄ 制剂可能是更好的选择, 但目前国内尚未引入 L-T₄ 的液体或胶囊制剂。

1.2 用药方案

DTC 术后 TSH 抑制治疗过程中, 给药时间和频率是易变因素。在甲状腺功能正常的人群中, 昼夜节律对血清 TSH 浓度的变化有着显著影响, 在夜间 02:00~04:00 左右达到峰值^[12], 根据 TSH 的

昼夜节律性,晨起给药更能使TSH水平达到治疗目标^[12]。L-T₄的摄入时间极大程度影响其药物吸收。同时摄入其他药物或食物会导致胃肠道功能受到影响,从而阻碍L-T₄的吸收,因此L-T₄需要与早餐间隔0.5~1 h。一些随机对照研究^[13-14]发现在睡前服用L-T₄比在早餐前服用L-T₄能获得更好的药物吸收。两项研究^[15-16]表明,睡前给药和早餐前给药疗效相同,并无明显差异。季节变化是TSH水平变化的影响因素之一,在冬季患者通常需要更多剂量的L-T₄从而使TSH水平达到治疗目标。在排除其他可控因素影响后,临床上可以推荐L-T₄单药治疗TSH抑制欠佳的患者采取L-T₄+LT₃联合治疗,但联合治疗的有益效果尚不清楚,长期治疗的安全性尚存疑问^[17-18]。而且甲状腺片中T₃/T₄占较高比例,甲状腺激素的剂量不稳定,L-T₄+LT₃联合治疗对DTC术后患者的TSH水平的作用仍需进一步研究。

2 病理生理因素

2.1 人口学因素

患者的年龄、身高、体质量、性别等通常影响L-T₄起始剂量的确定,对后续治疗调整的影响较小。年轻患者直接采取目标剂量,儿童或者老年患者则适当减少部分剂量以减少L-T₄治疗中心脑血管事件发生的可能^[2],一般间隔4~6周监测血清TSH,对剂量进行调整,直至达到TSH抑制治疗目标。有研究^[19]通过建立线性回归模型发现体质量和BMI可以一定程度上预测L-T₄剂量,而年龄、身高、性别等对术后血清TSH影响差异并无统计学意义^[20]。

2.2 共病

同时患有其他疾病是TSH抑制治疗未能达标的重要因素。胃肠的解剖或功能改变均可能影响L-T₄的吸收,如胃食管反流病、肠易激综合征、食物过敏、乳糖不耐受、胃分流术、幽门螺杆菌感染、胃轻瘫、腹腔疾病、溃疡性结肠炎、克罗恩病、萎缩性胃炎、贾第虫病等^[21-22]。如幽门螺杆菌感染、萎缩性胃炎等会使胃酸水平降低,乳糖不耐受使肠道黏膜萎缩,从而阻碍L-T₄的吸收。DTC术后患者接受幽门螺杆菌根除治疗后,TSH抑制达标剂量可见明显下降^[22-23]。部分患者接受胃肠道手术后,术后2年TSH抑制难以达标,需频繁调整剂量^[24]。根据Fallahi等^[25]在胃肠道手术患者中,从L-T₄片剂切换到L-T₄液体(相同剂量)与TSH水平的显

著下降有关。此外,回顾性分析^[26-28]表明,桥本甲状腺炎的患者术后发生甲状腺功能减退的可能性更大,与TSH抑制不足显著相关,这类患者通常需要更多的起始剂量。术后长期低TSH水平可能导致心血管不良事件发生,而一项回顾性研究^[29]表示,L-T₄剂量与患者是否发生心力衰竭差异无统计学意义。

2.3 基因

甲状腺激素转运蛋白包括单羧酸转运蛋白(MCT) 8和MCT10、有机阴离子转运多肽(OATP) 1C1和SLC17A4,具有高度特异性,尿苷5'-葡萄糖醛酸糖苷酸酶UGT1A1和UGT1A3以及碘甲状腺原氨酸脱碘酶1型和2型,均在甲状腺激素的代谢和作用途径中发挥作用。Groeneweg等^[30]通过建立小鼠模型揭示了转运蛋白的关键作用,Santoro等^[31]研究显示UGT1A1和UGT1A3与甲状腺激素在肝脏中的代谢相关,通过影响T₄葡萄糖醛酸化促进代谢,而脱碘酶1型和2型与TSH抑制治疗剂量未见明显关联。但AlRasheed等^[32]通过病例对照研究表明脱碘酶2型多态性会影响TSH抑制治疗的剂量,这与脱碘酶2型参与T₄转化T₃过程有关。Meyer等^[33]证明了肠道有机阴离子转运多肽2B1(OATP2B1)能够促进肠道吸收甲状腺激素,显著影响L-T₄治疗剂量。BRAF^{V600E}突变降低钠-碘同向转运体的表达,研究^[34-35]表明,达到TSH抑制治疗目标,合并BRAF^{V600E}突变患者较未合并突变患者需要更高剂量的L-T₄。

2.4 妊娠

甲状腺功能减退的妊娠患者在妊娠早期需要增加剂量,随着患者进入妊娠中期和晚期,需求趋于稳定,在妊娠晚期通常不需要改变^[36]。而DTC术后患者的甲状腺功能不足,需要L-T₄替代治疗,当妊娠期的甲状腺激素需求增加,L-T₄的剂量应当相应增加,并在妊娠期间加强对血清TSH的监测及时调整L-T₄治疗剂量。

3 行为因素

3.1 食物-药物和药物-药物相互作用

Kambayashi等^[37]和Abuhelwa等^[38]的研究表明,食物对口服药物生物利用度的影响取决于药物分子的物理化学性质、口服剂型、餐的量和组成、给药的顺序、给药时间间隔以及患者消化系统的状况。同时服用药物和食物摄入会显著影响L-T₄

的生物利用度,包括吸收的开始、速率和程度。Jubiz等^[39]发现,维生素C可以促进L-T₄的口服吸收。Irving等^[40]表明,铁、钙和质子泵抑制剂的服用能够提高血清TSH水平,而使用H₂受体拮抗剂对血清TSH值并无影响,这与另一项前瞻性研究^[41],发现L-T₄治疗同时服用泮托拉唑致血清TSH值升高的结果一致。而大豆在众多研究^[42-44]中均被发现是抑制L-T₄吸收的显著因素。大豆中的异黄酮被证明在体外和大鼠中可以抑制甲状腺过氧化物酶的活性^[45],从而影响L-T₄的摄取转化。但异黄酮在甲状腺激素中的作用颇有争议,Conrad等^[46]在回顾性分析中认为,进行大豆饮食后的TSH水平增高是由于大豆蛋白抑制L-T₄的吸收,而非异黄酮。另一项Meta分析^[47]发现,大豆和异黄酮对游离T₃、T₄没有影响,但TSH呈轻度升高。Benvenega等^[48]表明咖啡是一种弱甲状腺素隔离剂,同时摄入咖啡与L-T₄使药代动力学参数发生改变,血清T₄上升至峰点的时间延长。服用L-T₄后1h摄入茶饮或咖啡显著影响血清TSH^[49],它们通过对胃pH值和胃黏膜的影响减少L-T₄的崩解吸收^[50]。但一项小样本量的交叉研究^[51]表明,咖啡对于L-T₄吸收的影响会受到制剂种类影响,例如软胶囊形式的L-T₄不会与咖啡相互作用,这也可能是样本量不足引起的。

3.2 个人依从性

患者的依从性是影响TSH抑制治疗的重要因素。临床随访中可见患者因遗忘而未服药,因感到乏力、疲惫或心悸等不适停药,或自行调整药物剂量,及时间地点等各种因素导致患者未能就诊复查。McMillan等^[52]的一项针对925例L-T₄治疗患者的监测项目中发现,许多患者并未按照医嘱进行治疗。其中,超过21%的患者服用药物的时间少于建议的进食前30min,这可能会显著致药物吸收不佳。遗忘和患者个人意志等潜在因素是临床实践中难以控制的变量,需要加强患者对疾病的认知及重视。其次,终生的TSH抑制治疗和过于频繁的复查可能会消耗患者的耐心,降低患者依从性,导致TSH抑制治疗调控滞后。

4 展望

DTC术后的TSH抑制治疗是降低患者复发率和病死率的重要部分,本文总结DTC术后患者TSH抑制未达标的可控因素,如药物因素、病理生理因素和行为因素等,加强患者术后TSH抑制治疗

宣教,包括服药时间及避免同时摄入其他食物、药物以免发生相互作用,加强患者对疾病的认知,重视DTC术后内分泌治疗随访的管理,以提高TSH抑制治疗的达标率,降低中高危DTC术后复发转移的风险,避免疾病进展。目前L-T₄治疗剂量影响因素的研究主要为甲状腺功能减退的患者,对于DTC患者术后的TSH抑制治疗影响因素的相关研究仍有进一步探索的空间。DTC患者术后由于甲状腺功能部分或全部缺失,其下丘脑-垂体-甲状腺轴调节系统必定发生改变,人工合成的L-T₄药物不足以完全代替原有的甲状腺功能,患者在术后的内分泌系统变化值得去进一步研究。

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