

儿童恶性肿瘤免疫检查点抑制剂的临床试验及应用进展

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摘要:近年来免疫检查点抑制剂(immune checkpoint inhibitors, ICIs)单药治疗和联合治疗在一些成人恶性肿瘤中取得了明显的疗效,但在儿童肿瘤中的疗效及安全性尚不确切,单药治疗及联合治疗在儿童肿瘤中的早期临床试验已陆续报道。本文通过回顾已有文献,对近年来 ICIs 在儿童中的临床试验及应用进展进行综述,阐明儿童恶性肿瘤应用 ICIs 的有效性及安全性,以期为临床用药提供参考。

关键词:免疫检查点抑制剂;儿童恶性肿瘤;临床试验

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Progress of Clinical Trials and Application of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors for Pediatric Malignancy

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ABSTRACT: In recent years, the monotherapy and combination therapy of immune checkpoint inhibitors(ICIs) have achieved obvious efficacy in some adult malignancies. However, the efficacy and safety in pediatric malignancies are still uncertain. Early clinical trials of monotherapy and combination therapy in pediatric tumors have been reported successively. This article reviewed the existing literatures and summarized the progress in clinical trials and application of immune checkpoint inhibitors in pediatric tumors in the recent years. The efficacy and safety of ICIs in children with malignant tumors was also elucidated, in order to provide reference for clinical drug use

KEYWORDS: immune checkpoint inhibitors; pediatric malignancy; clinical trial

近年来,随着肿瘤治疗药物的快速发展,肿瘤治疗的模式也发生了重大改变,免疫检查点抑制剂(immune checkpoint inhibitors, ICIs)凭借其独特的抗肿瘤机制及较好的疗效成为肿瘤治疗的焦点。但 ICIs 的研究人群多聚焦于成人,关于儿童 ICIs 的研究甚少。

已有文献^[1-2]阐述了儿童肿瘤的特点,儿童肿瘤多为低肿瘤突变负荷^[3]、低内源性 T 细胞浸润^[4]、低程序性死亡配体 1(programmed cell death ligand 1, PD-L1)表达肿瘤^[5-6],而 ICIs 的疗效与肿瘤突变负荷、内源性 T 细胞浸润程度及 PD-L1 阳性细胞比例有关^[7],儿童应用 ICIs 的安全性、有效性尚不明确,目前 ICIs 单药治疗及联合治疗在儿童肿瘤中的早期临床试验已陆续报道,本文就近年来 ICIs 在儿童肿瘤中的临床试验及应用进展进行综述,以期为临床用药提供参考。

1 儿童肿瘤 ICIs 临床研究

目前国内外上市的 ICIs 主要包括细胞程序性死亡受体 1/程序性死亡配体1(anti-programmed cell

death protein 1/programmed cell death ligand 1, PD-1/PD-L1)和细胞毒性 T 淋巴细胞相关抗原 4(cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen-4, CTLA-4)单克隆抗体。截止 2022 年 4 月,国内上市的 ICIs 共 14 种,包括 9 种 PD-1 抑制剂、4 种 PD-L1 抑制剂及 1 种 CTLA-4 抑制剂。其中仅帕博利珠单抗、纳武利尤单抗、伊匹木单抗获批可用于儿童肿瘤的治疗;但该适应证仅在美国食品药品监督管理局(U.S. Food and Drug Administration, FDA)批准,见表 1^[8-10]。

儿童抗肿瘤药物研发的不足,导致超说明书用药在儿童抗肿瘤治疗过程中不可避免;但超说明书用药无疑增加了儿童用药的安全风险。因此,需要积极开展药物临床研究,验证该患者群体用药的安全性。然而儿童恶性肿瘤总体发病率低,且种类较多,这限制了在该患者群体中进行大规模前瞻性随机研究的可行性^[11]。因此,现阶段国内外儿童抗肿瘤药物临床试验的开展情况不容乐观。

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表 1 儿童肿瘤 ICIs 获批适应症

Tab. 1 Indication of ICIs approved for pediatric tumor

靶点	药物	儿童肿瘤获批适应症	儿童推荐剂量
		FDA	
PD-1	帕博利珠单抗 ^[8]	复发性局部晚期或转移性默克尔细胞癌的成人和儿童；成人和儿童难治性原发性纵隔大 B 细胞淋巴瘤，或在 ≥2 线的治疗后复发的患者；成人和患儿无法切除或转移的微卫星高度不稳定或错配修复缺陷实体肿瘤；治疗既往接受过至少 2 线治疗的难治性复发典型霍奇金淋巴瘤患儿；治疗成人和儿童的不可切除或转移性肿瘤高突变负荷(≥10 mut·MB ⁻¹)的实体肿瘤	2 mg·kg ⁻¹ (最高 ≤200 mg) q3w
	纳武利尤单抗 ^[9]	成人及 ≥12 岁儿童单用或与伊匹木单抗联用于先前接受氟尿嘧啶、奥沙利铂、伊立替康治疗后疾病进展的微卫星高度不稳定或错配修复缺陷的转移性结直肠癌	≥40 kg 推荐 240 mg q2w 或者 480 mg q4w；<40 kg 推荐 3 mg·kg ⁻¹ q2w
	特瑞普利单抗	NA	—
	信迪利单抗	NA	—
	卡瑞利珠单抗	NA	—
	替雷利珠单抗	NA	—
	派安普利单抗	NA	—
	赛帕利单抗	NA	—
PD-L1	斯鲁利单抗	NA	—
	阿替利珠单抗	—	—
	度伐利尤单抗	—	—
	恩沃利单抗	NA	—
CTLA-4	舒格利单抗	NA	—
	伊匹木单抗 ^[10]	与纳武利尤单抗联用于成人及 ≥12 岁儿童先前接受氟尿嘧啶、奥沙利铂、伊立替康治疗后疾病进展的微卫星高度不稳定或错配修复缺陷的转移性结直肠癌；成人及 ≥12 岁儿童转移性或不可切除黑色素瘤	1 mg·kg ⁻¹ q3w 联合纳武利尤单抗 4 周，4 周期治疗后单独使用纳武利尤单抗直至疾病进展 3 mg·kg ⁻¹ q3w

注：NA—无资料。

Note: NA—not available.

1.1 已完成的儿童恶性肿瘤 ICIs 的临床试验

近年来 9 项前瞻性、小样本、探索性临床研究及 2 项回顾性病例研究评估了 ICIs 治疗儿童肿瘤的疗效与安全性^[12-22]，见表 2。

总体来说 ICIs 在儿童中是安全可耐受的。在淋巴瘤中，尤其是霍奇金淋巴瘤有良好疗

效，在其他大多数儿童肿瘤中抗肿瘤单药活性较低。

1.2 正在进行的儿童恶性肿瘤 ICIs 的临床试验

Clinicaltrials.gov 网站截至 2022 年 4 月 15 日登记临床试验共 740 项，其中正在进行的儿童应用 ICIs 相关临床试验共 21 项^[23-43]，见表 3。

表 2 已完成的儿童恶性肿瘤 ICIs 的临床试验

Tab. 2 Completed clinical trials with ICIs in pediatric malignancies

药物名称	研究阶段	疾病	入组人数/例	年龄/岁	给药方案	研究结果	不良反应
伊匹木单抗	I 期 ^[12]	黑色素瘤、肉瘤及其他难治性实体瘤	33	2~21	1, 3, 5 或 10 mg·kg ⁻¹ q3w	未观察到客观的肿瘤消退，6 例受试者病情稳定 4~10 个周期	≤3 mg·kg ⁻¹ 剂量水平下未出现 DLT。>3 级不良反应发生率 27%(9 例)，胃肠道和肝脏毒性最常见
	II 期 ^[13]	无法切除的 III 期或 IV 期恶性黑色素瘤	12	12~18	3 或 10 mg·kg ⁻¹ q3w	1 年 OS 率：3 mg·kg ⁻¹ 组 75%，10 mg·kg ⁻¹ 组 62.5%	3 mg·kg ⁻¹ 组出现 1 例 3~4 级免疫介导不良反应，10 mg·kg ⁻¹ 组出现 5 例；无治疗相关死亡患者
帕博利珠单抗 ^[14]	I/II 期	晚期黑色素瘤或 PD-L1 阳性、晚期、复发或难治性实体瘤或淋巴瘤	154	8~15	2 mg·kg ⁻¹ q3w	HL(15 例)ORR 为 60%(2 例 CR, 7 例 PR)；136 例实体瘤和其他淋巴瘤患者 ORR 为 5.9%(8 例 PR)	154 例患者中 14 例(9%)出现严重的治疗相关不良事件：最常见的为发热(4 例)、高血压(2 例)和胸腔积液(2 例)；4 例患者(3%)因治疗相关不良事件而停药，其中 2 例患者死亡(1 例因肺水肿，1 例因胸腔积液和肺炎)

续表 2

药物名称	研究阶段	疾病	入组人数/例	年龄/岁	给药方案	研究结果	不良反应
纳武利尤单抗 ^[15]	I/II期	复发或难治性非中枢神经系统实体瘤或淋巴瘤	85	剂量扩增 (1~18岁)、剂量扩展 (1~30岁)	3 mg·kg ⁻¹ 第1, 15天给药	10例 CHL 中, 1例 CR, 2例 PR, 5例 SD; 10例 NHL 中, 1例纵隔大B淋巴瘤 PR; 74例可评估的实体瘤无客观缓解; 33例肉瘤中 11例 SD, 10例神经胶质瘤中 5例 SD	剂量扩增阶段未观察到 DLT, 剂量扩展阶段 5例 (7%)患者有 DLT。最常见的不良反应是贫血(35例); 3级或4级患者有 5例)和非血液学毒性疲劳(28例, 无 3或4级患者)
阿维鲁单抗 ^[16]	I/II期	难治性或复发性实体瘤	21	3~17	10, 20 mg·kg ⁻¹	未观察到肿瘤消退, 4例中枢神经系统肿瘤患者 (20 mg·kg ⁻¹) SD	>3 级不良反应发生率: 10 mg·kg ⁻¹ 组 5例(83%), 20 mg·kg ⁻¹ 组 11例(73%)
阿替利珠单抗 ^[17]	I/II期	既往接受过治疗的实体瘤、非霍奇金淋巴瘤和霍奇金淋巴瘤	90	10~17	15 mg·kg ⁻¹ (最大 1 200 mg)	治疗 6个月时, 11例高 PD-L1 表达的患者中有 4例 PR, 1例 SD, 6例 PD; 在 9例 CHL 中, 2例 PR, 2例 SD; 在 3例 NHL 和横纹肌样瘤中各有 1例 PR	在可安全性评估的人群 (n=87)中, 最常见的不良事件为发热(36例, 41%)和疲劳(31例 36%)。最常见的 3~4 级不良事件是贫血; 没有致命的不良事件
纳武单抗联合环磷酰胺节拍化疗 ^[18]	II期	神经胶质瘤、神经母细胞瘤和增生性小圆细胞瘤	13	5.5~19.4	纳武利尤单抗 3 mg·kg ⁻¹ q2w, 环磷酰胺 25 mg·m ⁻² 口服, 每日 2次, 给药 1周, 停 1周	未观察到肿瘤消退, 5例患者 SD, 中位 PFS 为 1.7个月, 中位 OS 为 3.4个月, 6个月 PFS 率 7.7%, OS 率 46.2%	>3 级不良反应除 2例呕吐外均为血液学不良反应(3级 15例, 4级 5例)
纳武利尤单抗联合维布妥昔单抗 ^[19]	II期	复发或难治性经典霍奇金淋巴瘤	44 (31例<18岁)	5~30	—	CMR 率为 88%, ORR 98%, 1年 PFS 率为 91%	8例(18%)患者出现 3~4 级不良反应, 最常见的为恶心想吐(20%)、过敏(20%)
阿帕替尼联合卡瑞利珠单抗 ^[20]	II期	化疗后进展的不能手术、局部晚期或转移性骨肉瘤患者	43 (21例<18岁)	11~43	阿帕替尼 500 mg, 口服, 每日 1次; 卡瑞利珠单抗 200 mg q2w	中位 PFS 为 6.2个月, 6个月 PFS 率 50.9%, 中位 OS 为 11.3个月, ORR 为 20.9%	>3 级不良反应发生率: 69.8%(30例)
纳武利尤单抗 ^[21]	—	高级别胶质瘤 5例, 低级别胶质瘤、松果母细胞瘤、髓母细胞瘤、室管膜瘤和中枢神经系统胚胎肿瘤各 1例	10	2~17	3 mg·kg ⁻¹ q2w	中位 PFS 为 5.5周, PD-L1 阳性患者中位 OS 为 13.7周, PD-L1 阴性患者中位 OS 为 4.2周	耐受性良好, 无>3 级不良反应
ICIs 单药或联合治疗 ^[22]	—	复发或难治性恶性肿瘤的中国患儿	22	1~15	—	ICIs 单药治疗, HL(6例)ORR 为 83.3%, DCR 为 100%, 6个月及 12个月 PFS 率分别为 100%, 66.7%; 黑色素瘤(2例)及伯基特淋巴瘤(1例)中未观察到抗肿瘤活性; 免疫联合治疗(13例)ORR 为 46.2%(2例 CR 和 4例 PR), DCR 为 76.9%	血液学毒性和非血液学毒性发生率较低, 无直接归因于 PD-1 抗体单药治疗的严重不良反应

注: CR—完全缓解; PR—部分缓解; SD—疾病稳定; PD—疾病进展; DLT—剂量限制性毒性; HL—霍奇金淋巴瘤; CHL—经典霍奇金淋巴瘤; NHL—非霍奇金淋巴瘤; CMR—完全代谢缓解; ORR—客观缓解率; PFS—无进展生存期; OS—总生存期; DCR—疾病控制率。

Note: CR—complete remission; PR—partial remission; SD—stable disease; PD—progression disease; DLT—dose-limiting toxicities; HL—Hodgkin lymphoma; CHL—classical Hodgkin lymphoma; NHL—non-Hodgkin lymphoma; CMR—complete metabolic response; ORR—objective response rate; PFS—progression-free survival; OS—overall survival; DCR—disease control rate.

表3 正在进行的儿童恶性肿瘤 ICIs 的临床试验

Tab. 3 Ongoing ICIs clinical trials for pediatric malignancy

治疗方案	靶点	登记号	疾病	研究阶段	入组年龄	参考文献
帕博利珠单抗	PD-1	NCT02359565	复发性、进行性或难治性弥漫性脑桥胶质瘤、非脑干高级别胶质瘤、室管膜瘤、髓母细胞瘤或高突变脑肿瘤	I期	1~29岁	[23]
帕博利珠单抗	PD-1	NCT02332668	晚期黑色素瘤或 PD-L1 阳性晚期、复发或难治性实体瘤或淋巴瘤	I/II期	6月~17岁	[24]
帕博利珠单抗+化疗	PD-1	NCT03407144	经典霍奇金淋巴瘤	II期	3~25岁	[25]
帕博利珠单抗+放疗	PD-1	NCT03092323	软组织肉瘤	II期	≥12岁	[26]
帕博利珠单抗+化疗+放疗	PD-1	NCT03445858	复发、难治或进行性非原发性中枢神经系统实体或淋巴瘤	I期	1~40岁	[27]
帕博利珠单抗+化疗+放疗	PD-1	NCT03532737	头颈癌	II期	≥16岁	[28]
纳武利尤单抗	PD-1	NCT03465592	肉瘤、实体瘤	I/II期	1~40岁	[29]
纳武利尤单抗	PD-1	NCT03703050	复发/难治性 ALK+间变性大细胞淋巴瘤	II期	>6月	[30]
纳武利尤单抗+维布妥昔单抗	PD-1	NCT02927769	经典霍奇金淋巴瘤	II期	5~30岁	[31]
纳武利尤单抗+达妥昔单抗 β	PD-1	NCT02914405	复发/难治性神经母细胞瘤	I期	1~18岁	[32]
纳武利尤单抗+阿替替尼	PD-1	NCT03595124	肾细胞癌	II期	≥1岁	[33]
纳武利尤单抗+利瑞鲁单抗	PD-1	NCT02813135	难治性或复发性恶性肿瘤	I/II期	≤18岁	[34]
纳武利尤单抗+恩替司他	PD-1	NCT03838042	难治性高危恶性肿瘤	II期	6~21岁	[35]
纳武利尤单抗+贝培阿地白介素	PD-1	NCT04730349	难治性或复发性恶性肿瘤	I/II期	≤30岁	[36]
纳武利尤单抗+放疗	PD-1	NCT02989636	复发性、晚期或转移性脊索瘤	I期	≥15岁	[37]
维布妥昔单抗+纳武利尤单抗+伊匹木单抗	PD-1 CTLA-4	NCT01896999	复发/难治性霍奇金淋巴瘤	I/II期	≥12岁	[38]
信迪利单抗	PD-1	NCT04400851	晚期、复发性或难治性儿童恶性肿瘤	I期	1~18岁	[39]
西米普利单抗+放疗	PD-1	NCT03690869	复发性、难治性实体或中枢神经系统肿瘤	I/II期	<25岁	[40]
阿替利珠单抗+化疗	PDL-1	NCT04796012	复发难治性实体瘤	II期	6~30岁	[41]
阿替利珠单抗+贝伐珠单抗	PDL-1	NCT03141684	转移性肺泡软组织肉瘤	II期	>6岁	[42]
度伐利尤单抗+曲美木单抗	PDL-1 CTLA-4	NCT03837899	晚期实体瘤和血液系统恶性肿瘤	I/II期	≤18岁	[43]

注：“±”表示该研究为双臂临床研究。

Note: “±” meant the study was two-arm clinical study.

2 讨论和展望

现有已完成临床研究及真实世界研究证实，ICIs 耐受性良好，但除在霍奇金淋巴瘤及部分 PD-L1 表达或肿瘤突变负荷较高的患者具有良好疗效，在其他大多数儿童肿瘤中抗肿瘤单药活性较低。与成人恶性肿瘤相比，儿童恶性肿瘤普遍免疫原性较低、肿瘤突变负荷较低，ICIs 单药治疗往往不能取得良好疗效，因此，目前正在进行的临床试验为多模式联合疗法(化疗、放疗、靶向药物治疗等)。此外，临床前研究表明，PD-L1 单一治疗肿瘤会迅速对免疫治疗产生耐药性，CTLA-4 和 PD-L1 抗体联合阻断可防止免疫逃逸^[44]。目前已有 CTLA-4 抑制剂联合 PD-1/PD-L1 抑制剂减少免疫逃逸的小样本探索性临床试验研究报道^[38,43]。另外，相较于成人肿瘤，儿童肿瘤瘤岛内浸润细胞主要是巨噬细胞^[4]，肿瘤巨噬细胞介导肿瘤免疫逃逸^[45-46]，因此，巨噬细胞靶向药物或许有望成为儿童免疫治疗的新希望。

相对于成人肿瘤治疗，儿童抗肿瘤药物仍十分缺乏，用药需求亟待解决。目前 ICIs 儿童耐受性良好，但仍缺乏大规模的临床试验验证其安全性；ICIs 对儿童肿瘤患者的有效性尚不明确，期待未来多模式联合疗法探索性临床研究能通过合理的药物组合，探索出儿童肿瘤安全、有效的治疗策略，从而促进更多、更好的儿童抗肿瘤新药上市，满足肿瘤患儿的治疗需求，提高患儿生存率及整体生活质量。

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