

加味沙参麦冬汤治疗肺癌患者 EGFR - TKIs 相关皮疹的临床研究^{*}

余勃¹ 许鹏^{2**}

(1. 西安市长安医院, 陕西 西安 710100; 2. 陕西省中医医院, 陕西 西安 710003)

摘要: **目的** 加味沙参麦冬汤治疗肺癌患者 EGFR - TKIs 相关皮疹的疗效。 **方法** 将 43 例肺癌患者随机分为对照组及治疗组, 两组均予吉非替尼口服, 共 3 个月, 对照组治疗过程中可局部外用红霉素软膏, 每日 2 次, 连续外用不超过 15 天。治疗组给予加味沙参麦冬汤中药复方口服治疗, 每日 1 剂。比较两组患者的皮肤毒性反应、生存质量和临床疗效。 **结果** 虽然治疗组和对照组治疗 1 个月后, 两组患者的皮疹分级临床疗效比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$), 但随治疗时间的延长, 治疗组皮疹例数、发生率均少于对照组, 并且差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); 治疗前, 对照组和治疗组, 两组患者的 KPS 评分差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$), 治疗后, 两组患者的 KPS 评分较治疗前均升高 ($P < 0.05$), 但治疗组患者的 KPS 评分明显高于对照组, 且差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); 两组治疗后, 治疗组 PR 患者例数及比率均高于对照组, 但差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。 **结论** 加味沙参麦冬汤可以降低吉非替尼的皮肤不良反应的发生率, 减轻皮肤毒性, 并可提高患者耐受性, 改善患者体质评分。

关键词: 肺癌; 吉非替尼; EGFR - TKIs 相关皮疹; 加味沙参麦冬汤

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Clinical Study on Modified Shashen Maidong Decoction in Treating EGFR - TKIs Related Rash in Patients with Lung Cancer

Yu Bo¹ Xu Peng²

(1. Chang'an District Hospital of Xi'an, Xi'an China, 710100;

2. TCM Hospital of Shaanxi, Xi'an China, 710003)

Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the curative effect of modified Shashen Maidong Decoction in the treatment of EGFR - TKIs related rash in patients with lung cancer. **Methods** Forty - three patients with lung cancer were randomly divided into control group and treatment group. Gefitinib was given orally to both groups for 3 months. Erythromycin ointment was applied topically to control group twice a day for no more than 15 days. The treatment group was given orally the compound prescription of modified Shashen Maidong Decoction, one dose a day. The skin toxicity, quality of life and clinical efficacy of the two groups were compared. **Results** Although there was no significant difference in the clinical efficacy of rash grading between the two groups after one month of treatment ($P > 0.05$), with the prolongation of treatment time, the number and incidence of rash in the treatment group were less than those in the control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Before treatment, there was no significant difference in KPS score between the control group and the treatment group ($P > 0.05$). After treatment, the KPS scores of the two groups were higher

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** 作者通讯: 许鹏, 副主任医师。E - mail: zxz310@sina.com