



程序性死亡受体1抑制剂导致甲状腺功能异常相关因素分析

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程序性死亡受体 1 抑制剂导致甲状腺功能异常 相关因素分析

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[摘要] **目的** 探讨接受程序性死亡受体 1 (programmed death-1, PD-1) 抑制剂治疗恶性肿瘤患者甲状腺功能异常 (thyroid function abnormality, TFA) 的临床特点、影响因素及其与 PD-1 抑制剂的相关性。**方法** 回顾性纳入接受 PD-1 抑制剂治疗的 669 例恶性肿瘤患者, 其中 561 例甲状腺功能正常 (正常组), 108 例为 TFA (TFA 组)。比较两组患者的基线资料、PD-1 抑制剂类型、肿瘤类型等。采用单因素和多因素 logistic 回归分析评估 TFA 发生的危险因素。在 TFA 组中分析肿瘤免疫治疗与不同 TFA 的相关性。**结果** TFA 组使用帕博利珠单抗、呼吸道肿瘤患者的比例高于正常组 ($P<0.01$)。多因素 logistic 回归分析显示, 使用帕博利珠单抗和呼吸道肿瘤相对使用替雷利珠单抗和消化道肿瘤分别使 TFA 发生风险增加 5.350、1.514 倍 ($P<0.01$)。TFA 组患者以甲状腺功能减退症为主 (75 例, 69.4%); 使用帕博利珠单抗相对替雷利珠单抗使甲状腺功能亢进症发生风险增加 2.999 倍 ($P=0.042$)。**结论** 在接受 PD-1 抑制剂治疗的恶性肿瘤患者中, 帕博利珠单抗导致 TFA 更常见, 且呼吸道肿瘤患者发生 TFA 的风险更高, 建议临床密切关注使用帕博利珠单抗治疗的呼吸道肿瘤患者的甲状腺功能。

[关键词] 程序性死亡受体 1 抑制剂; 恶性肿瘤; 甲状腺功能异常; 免疫相关不良反应**[中图分类号]** R 730.51; R 581**[文献标志码]** A

Analysis of risk factors related to thyroid function abnormality caused by programmed death-1 inhibitors

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the clinical characteristics and influencing factors of thyroid function abnormality (TFA) in patients with malignant tumors receiving programmed death-1 (PD-1) inhibitor therapy, and its correlation with PD-1 inhibitors. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was conducted on the clinical data and biochemical indicators of 669 patients with malignant tumors who received PD-1 inhibitor therapy. Of these, 561 patients maintained normal thyroid function (normal group), while 108 developed TFA (TFA group). Baseline characteristics, PD-1 inhibitor type, tumor type, and other indice were compared between the two groups. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were performed to identify related factors for TFA development. Additionally, the relationship between PD-1 inhibitors and TFA types was further analyzed within the TFA group. **Results** The rates of patients treated with pembrolizumab and with respiratory tumors were significantly higher in TFA group than those in the normal group ($P<0.01$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that treatment with pembrolizumab and with respiratory tumor increased 5.350 and 1.514 times than tislelizumab and digestive tumor for risk of TFA development, respectively

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($P<0.01$). Within the TFA group, hypothyroidism was the predominant type (75, 69.4%); treatment with pembrolizumab increased 2.999 times than tislelizumab for development risk of hyperthyroidism ($P=0.042$). **Conclusions** Among patients with malignant tumors treated with PD-1 inhibitors, pembrolizumab is more frequently associated with TFA, and patients with respiratory tumors were at a higher risk of developing TFA. Clinicians should closely monitor thyroid function in patients with respiratory tumors treated with pembrolizumab.

[Key Words] programmed death-1 inhibitor; malignant tumor; thyroid function abnormality; immune-related adverse event

恶性肿瘤是全球范围内致死率最高的疾病之一, 其治疗模式逐渐从传统放化疗向精准靶向治疗和免疫治疗转变^[1]。程序性死亡受体 1 (programmed death-1, PD-1) 抑制剂作为免疫治疗领域的重大突破, 通过阻断 PD-1/程序性死亡配体 1 (programmed death-ligand 1, PD-L1) 通路, 恢复 T 细胞的抗肿瘤活性, 显著改善了多种恶性肿瘤患者的预后, 已成为多种肿瘤治疗的一线推荐方案^[2]。然而, PD-1 抑制剂在发挥强大抗肿瘤效应的同时, 也因其对免疫系统的广泛作用, 能引发一系列免疫相关不良反应 (immune-related adverse events, irAEs)^[3]。其中, 甲状腺功能异常 (thyroid function abnormality, TFA) 是常见的 irAEs 之一, 发生率多为 5%~20%^[4], 包括甲状腺功能减退症 (简称甲减) 和甲状腺功能亢进症 (简称甲亢)。

目前, 不同 PD-1 抑制剂导致 TFA 的发生率是否存在差异, 以及哪些肿瘤类型患者更易发生 TFA 尚存在争议^[5-7]。本研究通过回顾性分析接受 PD-1 抑制剂治疗的恶性肿瘤患者的临床资料, 探讨 PD-1 抑制剂及肿瘤类型与 TFA 发生风险之间的关系, 以期为恶性肿瘤患者临床用药及甲状腺功能监测提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择 2023 年 1 月至 2024 年 12 月 在上海市闵行区肿瘤医院肿瘤内科接受 PD-1 抑制剂治疗的 669 例恶性肿瘤患者作为研究对象。纳入标准: (1) 经病理学或细胞学检查确诊为恶性肿瘤; (2) 接受至少 1 个周期的 PD-1 抑制剂治疗; (3) 有治疗后完整的甲状腺功能检查数据。排除标准: (1) 既往有甲状腺疾病史; (2) 合并其他严重的自身免疫性疾病; (3) 临床资料不

完整。根据治疗期间是否发生 TFA, 将患者分为正常组 ($n=561$) 和 TFA 组 ($n=108$)。TFA 诊断参照中国甲状腺疾病诊治指南^[8]。

1.2 观察指标 收集患者的基线资料, 包括性别、年龄、原发肿瘤部位、PD-1 抑制剂类型、其他免疫药物、TFA 发生情况及类型、血清肿瘤标志物及血液学指标。血清肿瘤标志物包括甲胎蛋白 (alpha-fetoprotein, AFP)、癌胚抗原 (carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA)、细胞角蛋白 19 片段 (cytokeratin 19 fragment, CYFRA 21-1)、糖类抗原 19-9 (carbohydrate antigen 19-9, CA19-9)。血液学指标包括白细胞计数 (white blood cell count, WBC)、血红蛋白 (hemoglobin, Hb)、中性粒细胞计数 (neutrophil granulocyte count, NEU)、淋巴细胞计数 (lymphocyte count, LYM)、白蛋白 (albumin, Alb)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶 (aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、尿素氮 (urea nitrogen, BUN)、肌酐 (creatinine, Cr)、 γ 谷氨酰转移酶 (gamma-glutamyl transferase, GGT)、三酰甘油 (triglyceride, TG)、总胆固醇 (total cholesterol, TC)、高密度脂蛋白 (high-density lipoprotein, HDL)、低密度脂蛋白 (low-density lipoprotein, LDL) 水平。

采用电化学发光免疫分析法检测甲状腺功能指标, 包括血清游离三碘甲腺原氨酸 (free triiodothyronine, FT3)、游离甲状腺素 (free thyroxine, FT4)、促甲状腺激素 (thyroid-stimulating hormone, TSH)、甲状腺球蛋白抗体 (thyroglobulin antibody, TGAb) 和甲状腺过氧化物酶抗体 (thyroid peroxidase antibody, TPOAb)。记录患者首次接受免疫治疗前的 FT3、FT4 和 TSH 水平。TFA 类型判定标准: 甲减为 TSH 升

高, FT4 和 FT3 降低; 甲亢为 TSH降低, FT4 和 FT3 升高。TFA 发生时间定义为从首次接受免疫治疗至首次确诊 TFA 的时间间隔。

1.3 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 26.0 软件进行数据处理。正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 组间比较采用 t 检验; 偏态分布的计量资料以 $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$ 表示, 组间比较采用非参数检验。计数资料以 $n(\%)$ 表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用单因素

和多因素 logistic 回归分析评估 TFA 发生的独立影响因素。检验水准 (α) 为 0.05。

2 结 果

2.1 两组患者一般资料比较 结果 (表 1) 显示: 两组患者年龄、性别等差异无统计学意义。TFA 组中糖尿病、使用帕博利珠单抗、呼吸道肿瘤患者的比例高于正常组 ($P < 0.05$)。

表 1 接受 PD-1 抑制剂治疗恶性肿瘤患者的临床特征

Table 1 Clinical characteristics of patients with malignant tumors receiving PD-1 inhibitor treatment

Index	Normal group ($n=561$)	TFA group ($n=108$)	P
Age/year	62.11 $\pm$ 12.31	59.38 $\pm$ 10.81	0.084
Male $n(\%)$	310(55.3)	53(49.1)	0.237
BMI/($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$)	22.28 $\pm$ 3.19	21.61 $\pm$ 3.08	0.121
Diabetes $n(\%)$	19(3.4)	9(8.3)	0.019
Hypertension $n(\%)$	28(5.0)	32(29.6)	0.572
FT4/($\text{pmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	15.31 $\pm$ 2.37	15.16 $\pm$ 7.63	0.906
FT3/($\text{pmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	4.84 $\pm$ 2.21	4.20(3.10, 4.91)	0.771
TSH/($\text{IU}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	1.51(1.23, 2.68)	6.76(0.84, 27.93)	<0.001
TGAb/($\text{IU}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	8(1.4)	26(24.1)	0.553
TPOAb/($\text{IU}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	16(2.9)	44(40.7)	0.849
WBC/($\times 10^9\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	5.31(3.91, 7.07)	6.06 $\pm$ 2.36	0.728
Hb/($\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	113.28 $\pm$ 23.09	112.83 $\pm$ 19.56	0.893
NEU/($\times 10^9\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	3.43(2.29, 5.01)	3.82(2.63, 5.10)	0.690
LYM/($\times 10^9\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	1.25 $\pm$ 0.62	1.17 $\pm$ 0.58	0.398
Alb/($\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	40.08 $\pm$ 5.04	40.54 $\pm$ 5.19	0.561
ALT/($\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	15.50(9.00, 29.25)	17.00(10.75, 26.00)	0.489
AST/($\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	19.50(15.00, 29.25)	21.50(16.00, 33.00)	0.743
GGT/($\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	32.50(21.25, 49.75)	34.00(19.00, 67.50)	0.126
BUN/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	5.63 $\pm$ 2.53	5.83 $\pm$ 2.02	0.592
Cr/($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	77.22 $\pm$ 39.74	76.24 $\pm$ 23.57	0.854
TG/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	1.32(0.96, 1.93)	1.41(1.13, 2.09)	0.252
TC/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	4.48 $\pm$ 1.20	4.92 $\pm$ 1.47	0.167
HDL/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	1.16 $\pm$ 0.34	1.10 $\pm$ 0.31	0.429
LDL/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	2.69 $\pm$ 1.04	2.96 $\pm$ 1.14	0.295
AFP/($\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	3.40(2.50, 4.60)	3.60(2.53, 4.88)	0.315
CEA/($\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	2.95(1.60, 6.10)	2.50(1.28, 4.13)	0.414
CYFRA 21-1/($\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	3.62(2.30, 6.92)	4.00(2.72, 6.36)	0.691
CA19-9/($\text{U}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	14.10(7.55, 26.15)	12.50(7.83, 18.75)	0.212
Immunotherapy drug $n(\%)$			<0.001
Pembrolizumab	40(7.1)	19(17.6)	<0.001
Camrelizumab	126(22.5)	23(21.3)	0.790
Tislelizumab	130(23.2)	23(21.3)	0.671
Sintilimab	185(33.0)	43(39.8)	0.170
Tremelimumab	80(14.3)	0	<0.001

Continued table 1

Index	Normal group (n=561)	TFA group (n=108)	P
Primary tumor site n(%)			0.009
Urinary system	25(4.5)	1(0.09)	0.102
Digestive system	305(54.4)	53(49.1)	0.313
Respiratory system	70(12.5)	24(22.2)	0.008
Breast and gynecological system	115(20.5)	26(24.1)	0.404
Other system	45(8.0)	4(3.7)	0.065

PD-1: programmed death-1; TFA: thyroid function abnormality; BMI: body mass index; FT3: free triiodothyronine; FT4: free thyroxine; TSH: thyroid-stimulating hormone; TGAb: thyroglobulin antibody; TPOAb: thyroid peroxidase antibody; WBC: white blood cell count; Hb: hemoglobin; NEU: neutrophil granulocyte count; LYM: lymphocyte count; Alb: Albumin; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; GGT: gamma-glutamyl transferase; BUN: urea nitrogen; Cr: creatinine; TG: triglyceride; TC: total cholesterol; HDL: high-density lipoprotein; LDL: low-density lipoprotein; AFP: alpha-fetoprotein; CEA: carcinoembryonic antigen; CYFRA 21-1: cytokeratin 19 fragment; CA19-9: carbohydrate antigen 19-9.

2.2 TFA 发生相关因素分析 Logistic 回归分析 病史后，使用帕博利珠单抗和呼吸道肿瘤患者相对替雷利珠单抗和消化道肿瘤患者发生 TFA 的风险增加 ($P<0.01$)。

结果 (表 2) 显示：使用帕博利珠单抗和呼吸道肿瘤是接受 PD-1 抑制剂的肿瘤患者发生 TFA 的危险因素 ($P<0.05$)；调整性别、年龄、糖尿病

表 2 接受 PD-1 抑制剂治疗恶性肿瘤患者发生 TFA 的 logistic 回归分析

Table 2 Logistic regression analysis of TFA development in patients with malignant tumors receiving PD-1 inhibitors

Variable	treatment			
	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	OR(95%CI)	P	OR(95%CI)	P
Immunotherapy drug using (vs tislelizumab)				
Pembrolizumab	2.685(1.329-5.425)	0.006	6.350(1.637-24.631)	0.008
Camrelizumab	1.032(0.551-1.933)	0.922	0.993(0.440-2.241)	0.986
Sintilimab	1.314(0.755-2.286)	0.334	1.339(0.652-2.748)	0.427
Primary tumor (vs digestive system)				
Urinary system	0.230(0.031-1.735)	0.154	0.147(0.018-1.205)	0.074
Respiratory system	1.973(1.141-3.412)	0.015	2.514(1.398-4.521)	0.002
Breast and gynecological system	1.373(0.818-2.304)	0.230	1.321(0.782-2.230)	0.298
Other system	0.451(0.157-1.301)	0.141	0.365(0.125-1.069)	0.066

In multivariate analysis, gender, age, and history of diabetes are adjusted. PD-1: programmed death-1; TFA: thyroid function abnormality.

2.3 不同类型 TFA 患者的临床特征比较 TFA 患者中，以甲减更常见 (75 例，69.4%)。结果 (表 3) 显示：甲亢患者 TFA 发生时间早于甲减患者 ($P=0.009$)，使用帕博利珠单抗的比例大于甲减患者 ($P=0.021$)。

2.4 甲亢发生的危险因素分析 Logistic 回归分析 (表 4) 显示：使用帕博利珠单抗与甲亢发生相关 ($P=0.042$)；调整 TFA 发生时间后，使用帕博利珠单抗患者甲亢发生风险较使用替雷利珠单抗患者增加 2.999 倍 ($P=0.042$)。

3 讨论

近年来，PD-1 抑制剂在多种恶性肿瘤患者中展现出显著疗效，已成为恶性肿瘤重要的治疗手段，但也易导致 irAEs。本研究发现，在接受 PD-1 抑制剂治疗的恶性肿瘤患者中，TFA 的发生率为 16.14% (108/669)，与既往研究^[9-10]相符。进一步分析显示，不同 PD-1 抑制剂导致的

TFA 发生率存在差异，其中帕博利珠单抗导致的 TFA 发生率最高；TFA 组帕博利珠单抗使用率明显高于正常组（ $P<0.001$ ）。此外，本研究

使用帕博利珠单抗引起的 TFA 以甲减更常见，而甲亢发生时间更早，使用帕博利珠单抗较使用替雷利珠单抗发生甲亢的风险更高。

表 3 PD-1 抑制剂治疗后不同类型 TFA 患者的临床特征比较

Table 3 Comparison of clinical characteristics of patients with different types of TFA after PD-1 inhibitor treatment

Index	Hyperthyroid group ($n=33$)	Hypothyroid group ($n=75$)	P
Age/year	58.26±10.33	59.88±11.04	0.570
Male $n(\%)$	14(42.4)	39(52.0)	0.359
BMI/($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$)	22.07±2.79	21.40±3.19	0.341
Diabetes $n(\%)$	3(9.1)	6(8.0)	0.850
Hypertension $n(\%)$	9(27.3)	23(30.1)	0.722
Time to TFA development/d	68.00(22.00, 104.00)	108.00(61.00, 223.00)	0.009
FT4/($\text{pmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	22.26±8.19	12.04±4.78	<0.001
FT3/($\text{pmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	6.22±3.20	3.69±1.72	<0.001
TSH/($\text{IU}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	0.23(0.03, 0.41)	11.56(6.27, 43.63)	<0.001
TGAb/($\text{IU}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	10(30.3)	16(21.3)	0.315
TPOAb/($\text{IU}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	13(39.4)	31(41.3)	0.850
WBC/($\times 10^9\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	5.93±2.00	6.12±2.55	0.820
Hb/($\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	118.79±20.88	109.72±18.30	0.030
NEU/($\times 10^9\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	3.84(2.55, 5.73)	3.80(2.63, 5.07)	0.540
LYM/($\times 10^9\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	1.24±0.59	1.14±0.58	0.330
Alb/($\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	41.48±5.86	40.06±4.80	0.291
ALT/($\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	20.00(10.25, 28.75)	17.00(10.75, 23.00)	0.760
AST/($\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	21.50(15.50, 33.00)	21.50(16.00, 28.25)	0.801
GGT/($\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	27.00(18.00, 65.00)	38.50(19.75, 70.25)	0.752
BUN/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	5.77±1.70	5.86±2.18	0.891
Cr/($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	76.54±19.63	76.09±25.59	0.921
TG/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	1.81(1.34, 2.43)	1.34(1.09, 2.08)	0.801
TC/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	5.22±1.54	4.78±1.45	0.450
HDL/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	1.10±0.42	1.10±0.26	0.970
LDL/($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	3.08±1.27	2.90±1.10	0.701
AFP/($\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	3.15(2.30, 5.45)	3.65(2.55, 4.33)	0.592
CEA/($\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	2.15(1.23, 4.88)	2.80(1.50, 4.10)	0.811
CYFRA 21-1/($\text{ng}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	4.17(2.40, 5.57)	3.99(2.81, 7.13)	0.321
CA19-9/($\text{U}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}$)	13.70(7.95, 19.77)	11.85(7.55, 17.88)	0.320
Immunotherapy drug $n(\%)$			0.067
Pembrolizumab	10(30.3)	9(12.0)	0.021
Camrelizumab	4(12.1)	19(25.3)	0.122
Tislelizumab	5(15.2)	18(24.0)	0.301
Sintilimab	14(42.4)	29(38.7)	0.713
Primary tumor site $n(\%)$			0.152
Urinary system	1(3.0)	0	0.130
Digestive system	16(48.5)	37(49.3)	0.953
Respiratory system	7(21.2)	17(22.7)	0.867
Breast and gynecological system	6(18.2)	20(26.7)	0.342
Other system	3(9.1)	1(1.3)	0.168

PD-1: programmed death-1; TFA: thyroid function abnormality; BMI: body mass index; FT3: free triiodothyronine; FT4: free thyroxine; TSH: thyroid-stimulating hormone; TGAb: thyroglobulin antibody; TPOAb: thyroid peroxidase antibody; WBC: white blood cell count; Hb: hemoglobin; NEU: neutrophil granulocyte count; LYM: lymphocyte count; Alb: Albumin; ALT: alanine aminotransferase; AST: aspartate aminotransferase; GGT: gamma-glutamyl transferase; BUN: urea nitrogen; Cr: creatinine; TG: triglyceride; TC: total cholesterol; HDL: high-density lipoprotein; LDL: low-density lipoprotein; AFP: alpha-fetoprotein; CEA: carcinoembryonic antigen; CYFRA 21-1: cytokeratin 19 fragment; CA19-9: carbohydrate antigen 19-9.

表 4 接受 PD-1 抑制剂恶性肿瘤患者发生甲亢的 logistic 回归分析

Table 4 Logistic regression analysis of hyperthyroid development in patients with malignant tumors receiving PD-1 inhibitor treatment

Variable	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	OR(95%)	P	OR(95%)	P
Immunotherapy drug using (vs tislelizumab)				
Pembrolizumab	4.000(1.049-15.260)	0.042	3.999(1.048-15.255)	0.042
Camrelizumab	0.758(0.175-3.278)	0.711	0.757(0.175-3.274)	0.710
Sintilimab	1.738(0.535-5.647)	0.358	1.800(0.456-5.861)	0.329
Primary tumor (vs digestive system)				
Respiratory system	1.050(0.365-3.024)	0.928	1.004(0.343-2.944)	0.994
Breast and gynecological system	1.441(0.487-4.264)	0.509	1.419(0.474-4.250)	0.532
Other system	0.144(0.014-1.493)	0.104	0.160(0.015-1.668)	0.125

In multivariate analysis, time to development of thyroid function abnormality is adjusted. PD-1: programmed death-1.

关于 PD-1 抑制剂导致 TFA 的机制，目前认为主要与自身免疫反应的激活有关。PD-1 抑制剂通过阻断 PD-1/PD-L1 通路，促进 T 细胞活化增殖，导致甲状腺发生自身免疫反应，引发 TFA^[5,11]。帕博利珠单抗是一种人源化 IgG4κ 同型 PD-1 抑制剂，其导致 TFA 风险更高的原因可能与其药代动力学、药效学特性及免疫原性有关。不同 PD-1 抑制剂的药代动力学和药效学特性存在差异，这可能是不同 PD-1 抑制剂导致 TFA 发生率不同的原因之一。

本研究发现，肿瘤类型与 TFA 发生风险相关，其中呼吸道肿瘤患者 TFA 的发生率最高；TFA 组呼吸道肿瘤患者比例高于正常组（ $P=0.008$ ）。多因素 logistic 回归分析显示，接受 PD-1 抑制剂治疗的呼吸道肿瘤患者较消化道肿瘤患者发生 TFA 的风险增加（ $P=0.002$ ），提示对于接受 PD-1 抑制剂治疗的呼吸道肿瘤患者，应密切监测甲状腺功能。本研究中，使用帕博利珠单抗较使用替雷利珠单抗的患者发生 TFA 的风险增加（ $P=0.008$ ），提示对于使用帕博利珠单抗的呼吸道肿瘤患者，尤其是在治疗早期，临床更应密切关注甲状腺功能，以及早发现并干预 TFA。

本研究的局限性：（1）回顾性研究，存在选择偏倚可能；（2）样本量相对较小，可能影响研究结果的可靠性；（3）未对 TFA 的严重程度进行分级分析。未来需要更大样本量、前瞻性的研

究来验证本研究结果。

综上所述，研究表明，在接受 PD-1 抑制剂治疗的恶性肿瘤患者中，使用帕博利珠单抗和呼吸道肿瘤患者易发生 TFA，使用帕博利珠单抗早期易发生甲亢，提示临床医生应密切关注使用帕博利珠单抗治疗的肿瘤患者，尤其是呼吸道肿瘤患者的甲状腺功能。甲状腺功能监测简便易行，建议在患者接受 PD-1 抑制剂治疗前进行甲状腺功能评估，并在治疗期间定期检查。未来须深入探讨 PD-1 抑制剂导致 TFA 的机制。

伦理声明 本研究符合《赫尔辛基宣言》基本原则，通过上海市闵行区肿瘤医院伦理委员会审查[(2025)伦审第(016)号]，患者签署知情同意书。

利益冲突 所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

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