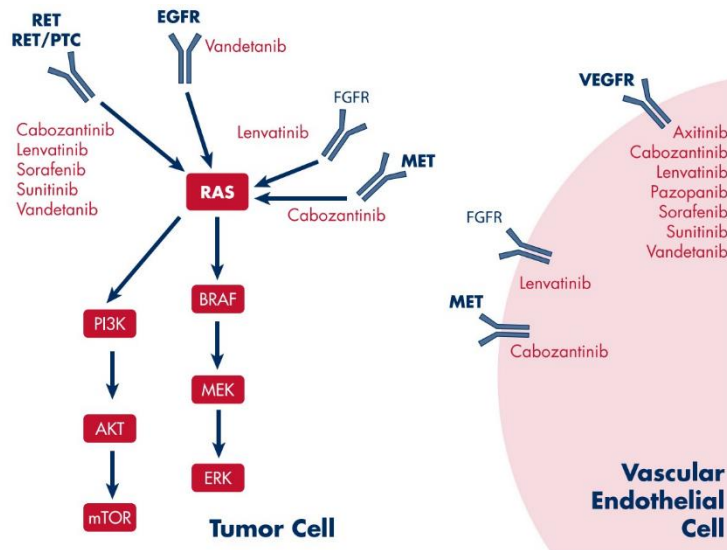


**肺癌標靶藥物劑量**

針對蛋白	藥物	成分	一般劑量	最低劑量	相關藥品連結
EGFR	艾瑞莎 (IRESSA)	gefitinib	一顆/天 (250mg/day)		<a href="https://www.astrazeneca.com/content/dam/az/Country-Sites/Taiwan/Medicines/Iressa-Film-Coated-Tablets-250mg.pdf">https://www.astrazeneca.com/content/dam/az/Country-Sites/Taiwan/Medicines/Iressa-Film-Coated-Tablets-250mg.pdf</a>
	得舒緩 (Tarceva)	Erlotinib	一顆/天 (150mg/day)		<a href="http://www2.cch.org.tw/lungcancer/tarceva.htm">http://www2.cch.org.tw/lungcancer/tarceva.htm</a>
	妥復克 (Giotrif)	Afatinib	一顆/天(20、30、 40、50 mg/day) 劑量由醫生決定		<a href="http://www.ktgh.com.tw/Public/tbDrug/201705261634117055.pdf">http://www.ktgh.com.tw/Public/tbDrug/201705261634117055.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.nhi.gov.tw/Resource/webdata/25505_1_Giotrif%20Film-Coated%20Tablets%E8%A9%95%E4%BC%B0%E5%A0%B1%E5%91%8A.pdf">https://www.nhi.gov.tw/Resource/webdata/25505_1_Giotrif%20Film-Coated%20Tablets%E8%A9%95%E4%BC%B0%E5%A0%B1%E5%91%8A.pdf</a>
	泰格莎 (Tagrisso)	Osimertinib	一顆/天(40、80 mg/day) 劑量由醫生決定		<a href="https://www.astrazeneca.com/content/dam/az/Country-Sites/Taiwan/Medicines/TAGRISSO%2040%20%26%2080mg-%E4%B8%AD%E6%96%87%E4%BB%BF%E5%96%AE-20190424%E6%A0%B8%E5%87%86(%E8%BF%BD%E8%B9%A4%2C%20%E8%A8%BB%E8%A7%A3)89KB.pdf">https://www.astrazeneca.com/content/dam/az/Country-Sites/Taiwan/Medicines/TAGRISSO%2040%20%26%2080mg-%E4%B8%AD%E6%96%87%E4%BB%BF%E5%96%AE-20190424%E6%A0%B8%E5%87%86(%E8%BF%BD%E8%B9%A4%2C%20%E8%A8%BB%E8%A7%A3)89KB.pdf</a>

**甲狀腺癌標靶藥物劑量**

針對基因	藥物	成分	一般劑量	最低劑量	相關藥品連結
VEGFR1~ 3、RAS、 B-Raf	蕾莎瓦 (Nexavar)	Sorafenib	2 顆/day(400 mg/day) 一顆 200 mg	200 mg/day	<a href="https://www.bayer.com.tw/static/media/documents/Nexavar_12Jun2013%20%20TW09.pdf">https://www.bayer.com.tw/static/media/documents/Nexavar_12Jun2013%20%20TW09.pdf</a>
VEGFR1~ 3、FGFR1 ~4、 RET、 KIT、 PDGFR	樂衛瑪 (Lenvima)	lenvatinib	24 mg/day	10 mg/day	<a href="file:///C:/Users/heave/Downloads/Lenvima+Taiwan+Chinese+PI_%E4%B F%AE%E6%AD%A3%E6%A8%99%E9%A1%8C%E7%B7%A8%E8%9 9%9F(11.2)-107-12-26.pdf">file:///C:/Users/heave/Downloads/Lenvima+Taiwan+Chinese+PI_%E4%B F%AE%E6%AD%A3%E6%A8%99%E9%A1%8C%E7%B7%A8%E8%9 9%9F(11.2)-107-12-26.pdf</a>



**Fig. 1.** Signaling pathways in thyroid cancer [18]. AKT = protein kinase B; EGFR = epidermal growth factor receptor; mTOR = mammalian target of rapamycin; PI3K = phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase; PTC = papillary thyroid carcinoma; RET = rearranged during transfection; VEGFR = vascular endothelial growth factor receptor. Adapted with permission Haugen and Sherman [18].

**Table 1**  
FDA-approved multikinase inhibitors approved for patients with advanced MTC and DTC.

Drug	Indication	Primary targets for trial rationale	Phase	Total number of patients	PFS (months)
Vandetanib [38]	Symptomatic or progressive metastatic or unresectable locally advanced MTC	RET, VEGFR, BRK, TIE2, EPH, Src	III	331	30.5 <sup>*</sup>
Cabozantinib [39]	Progressive, metastatic MTC	MET, VEGFR2, RET	III	330	11.2
Sorafenib [34]	Locally recurrent or metastatic progressive DTC	VEGFR1-3, RET, RAF, PDGFRβ	III	417	10.8
Lenvatinib [41]	Locally recurrent or metastatic, progressive, RAI-refractory DTC	VEGFR, FGFR, PDGFRα, RET, c-kit, SCFR	III	392	18.3

BRK = breast tumor kinase; c-kit = receptor for stem cell factor; DTC = differentiated thyroid cancer; EPH = ephrin receptor; FGFR = fibroblast growth factor cell surface receptor; MTC = medullary thyroid cancer; PDGFR = platelet-derived growth factor receptor; PFS = progression-free survival; RAI = radioactive iodine; RET = rearranged during transfection; SCFR = stem cell growth factor receptor; VEGFR = vascular endothelial growth factor receptor.

<sup>\*</sup> Estimated PFS; PFS not reached by data cutoff.

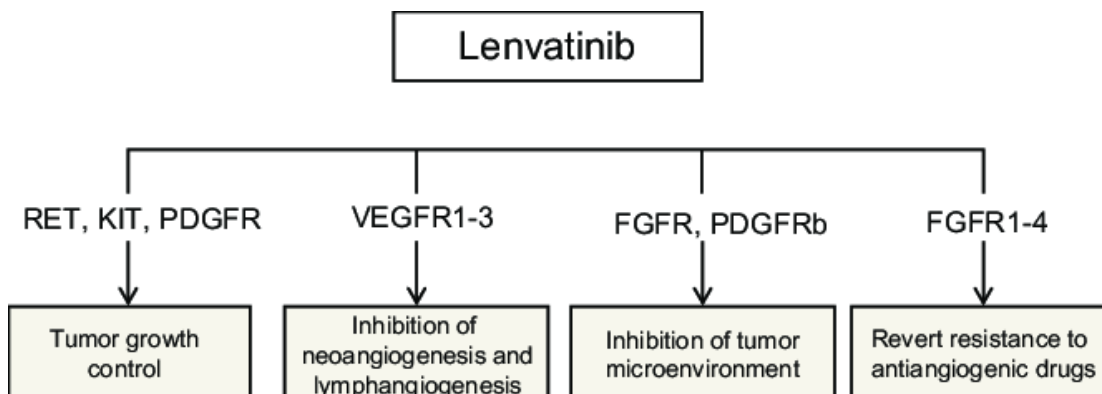


Table 1

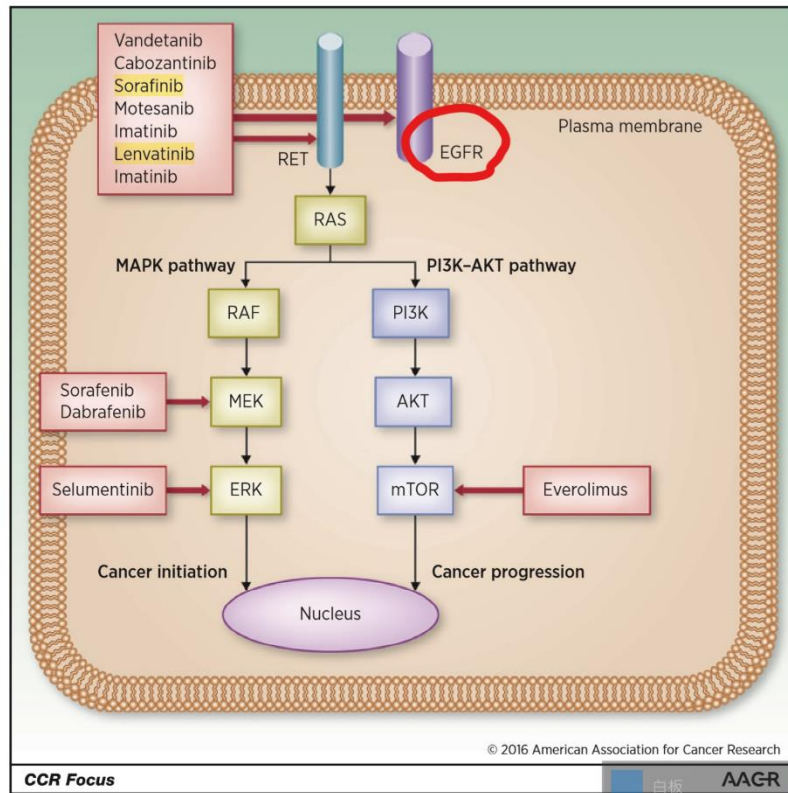
### Average Prevalence of Mutations in Thyroid Cancer and Potential Drugs Targeting the Mutations

Tumor Type	Prevalence	Potential Drugs
<b>Papillary Carcinoma</b>		
BRAF	45%	Sorafenib, MEK inhibitors, other TKIs
RET/PTC	20%	Vandetanib, sunitinib, sorafenib, other TKIs
RAS	10%	Ras antisense compounds phenylacetate, farnesyl transferase inhibitor (Tipifarnib)
<b>Follicular Carcinoma</b>		
RAS	45%	Ras antisense compounds, phenylacetate, farnesyl transferase inhibitor (eg, tipifarnib)
PAX8-PPAR $\gamma$	35%	Rosiglitazone (PPAR $\gamma$ agonist)
PIK3CA	< 10%	PIK3CA (inhibitors in development)
PTEN	< 10%	
<b>Medullary Carcinoma</b>		
Familial forms of RET	> 95%	Vandetanib, sunitinib, sorafenib, other TKIs
Sporadic RET	50%	Vandetanib, sunitinib, sorafenib, other TKIs
<b>Poorly Differentiated Carcinoma</b>		
RAS	35%	Ras antisense compounds, phenylacetate, farnesyl transferase inhibitor (eg, tipifarnib)
$\beta$ -catenin	20%	Inhibitors in development
TP53	20%	Gene therapy to restore P53 expression
BRAF	15% <sup>a</sup>	Sorafenib, MEK inhibitors, other TKIs
EGFR expression	+Increased	Cetuximab, gefitinib
Gene methylation	+Increased	DNA methylation inhibitors (eg, azacytidine)
<b>Anaplastic Carcinomas</b>		
TP53	70%	Gene therapy to restore P53 expression
$\beta$ -catenin	65%	Inhibitors in development
RAS	55%	Ras antisense compounds, phenylacetate, farnesyl transferase inhibitor (eg, tipifarnib)
BRAF	20% <sup>a</sup>	Sorafenib, MEK inhibitors, other TKIs
EGFR expression	++Increased	Cetuximab, gefitinib
Gene methylation	++Increased	DNA methylation inhibitors (eg, azacytidine)

<sup>a</sup>This percentage likely represents the presence of elements dedifferentiated from papillary carcinoma.

BRAF = B-type Raf kinase; EGFR = epidermal growth factor receptor; MEK = MAPK/ERK kinase; PAX8-PPAR $\gamma$  = fusion of *PAX8* gene and the peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor; PIK3CA = phosphatidylinositol-3-kinase, catalytic, alpha polypeptide; TKI = tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

**Figure 1.** Signaling pathways implicated in thyroid carcinogenesis and possible targets for therapeutic interventions. The two pathways (RAS/RAF/MEK/ERK and PI3K/AKT/mTOR) are involved in the propagation of signals from the cell membrane tyrosine kinase receptors (RET, EGF, VEGF, PDGF) into the nucleus. Gene alteration in the RAF/RAS/MEK pathway leads to promotion of cell proliferation, cell growth, and angiogenesis and loss of differentiation, while mutation in the PI3K/AKT/mTOR pathway results in tumor progression. Red arrows show the targets of the therapeutic agents.



### 國內已核准上市的肺癌標靶及免疫藥物

變異基因	藥物名稱	費用	說明
EGFR	艾瑞莎 (Iressa)	健保給付	第一代藥物
	得舒緩 (Tarceva)	健保給付	
	妥復克 (Afatinib)	健保給付	第二代藥物
	塔格瑞斯 (Tagrisso)	自費 每月藥費約30~40萬元	第三代藥物， 針對T790M突變
ALK	截剋瘤 (Crizotinib)	健保給付	第一代藥物
	安立適 (Alecensa)	健保給付 第二線	
	立克癌 (Zykadia)	健保給付 第二線	
ROS1	截剋瘤 (Crizotinib)	自費，每月藥費約30萬元	
VEGF	癌思亭 (Avastin)	自費，每月藥費約5~6萬元。	屬於靜脈注射標靶藥物，具有抑制血管新生的機轉，可抑制腫瘤細胞生長，作為化療的合併治療藥物可增進療效。
PD1 (免疫療法)	保疾伏 (Opdivo)	自費，每月藥費約20-40萬	化學治療失效後使用
	吉舒達 (Keytruda)	自費，每月藥費約20-40萬	化學治療失效後 PDL1>1%病人使用
PDL1 (免疫療法)	癌自禦 (Tecentriq)	自費，每月藥費約20-40萬	化學治療失效後使用

註：截至 2018 年 3 月底止之資料

## 標靶藥物「一代接一代」續命

目前健保給付肺腺癌第一線標靶藥物包括：

- 針對EGFR基因突變陽性的標靶藥物：第一代艾瑞莎（Iressa）、得舒緩（Tarceva），以及第二代的妥復克（Afatinib）。
- 針對ALK基因突變陽性的標靶藥物：第一代截剋瘤（Crizotinib）。第二代安立適（Alecensa）、立克癌（Zykadia）。

根據臨床經驗顯示，EGFR陽性患者，不論是使用第一或第二代藥物後，平均9個月至1年左右就會面臨抗藥性；其中，使用第一代EGFR標靶藥物後，約60%的患者會產生T790M抗藥突變基因。如果一旦檢測出T790M基因突變，可用第二代標靶藥物塔格瑞斯（Tagrisso）接力治療，不過此藥目前需自費，平均服藥後1年左右可能再次失效。

ALK標靶藥物也有同樣問題，服用第一代藥物後平均約1年時間就失效，因此有第二代標靶藥物安立適（Alecensa）、立克癌（Zykadia）問市，但不論是哪一種藥物，平均8、9個月又會失效。

肺癌的另一種基因突變ROS1，約占肺癌病人的1~2%，標靶藥物截剋瘤（Crizotinib）也有療效，但目前無健保給付，一個月藥費約30萬元。

標靶治療對於多數晚期肺癌的患者可視為「續命藥」，當藥物失效之際，一般建議化療，再接再厲抗癌；如果腫瘤轉移到腦或其它器官時，也可以先針對轉移的部位採取局部手術或放射線治療，再繼續使用原先的標靶藥物治療，直至標靶藥完全失效為止。