

·经验交流·

酪氨酸激酶抑制剂治疗慢性髓性白血病继发Ph阴性+8染色体异常骨髓增生异常综合征一例报告并文献复习

刘云^{1,2} 张圆圆¹ 韩伟¹ 张晓辉¹ 黄晓军¹ 许兰平¹

¹北京大学人民医院、北京大学血液病研究所 100044; ²山东省潍坊市人民医院血液内科 261041

通信作者:许兰平,Email:lpox_0415@sina.com

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Myelodysplastic syndrome with Philadelphia negative +8 clonal chromosomal abnormalities after tyrosine kinase inhibitors therapy for chronic myeloid leukemia: a case report and literature

Liu Yun, Zhang Yuanyuan, Han Wei, Zhang Xiaohui, Huang Xiaojun, Xu Lanping

¹Peking University People's Hospital, Peking University Institute of Hematology, Beijing 100044, China;

²Department of Hematology, Weifang People's Hospital, Weifang 261041, China

Corresponding author: Xu Lanping, Email: lpox_0415@sina.com

酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(TKI)治疗慢性髓性白血病(CML)继发Ph阴性克隆性染色体异常(CCA/Ph⁻)骨髓增生异常综合征(MDS)临床罕见(0.1%~0.4%),且多为-7或复杂染色体异常。我们观察到1例伊马替尼耐药的CML慢性期(CP)患者经尼洛替尼治疗后达分子生物学反应(MMR)时出现+8 CCA/Ph⁻,伴全血细胞减少,骨髓原始细胞比例升高,免疫分型示骨髓细胞表型异常,确诊为MDS,后迅速进展为急性髓系白血病(AML),最终经单倍体异基因造血干细胞移植(Haplo-HSCT)治愈。现报道如下并进行文献复习。

病例资料

患者,男,50岁,因“发热伴左上腹痛1周”于2011年7月入院。体格检查:体温38.3℃,脾脏肋缘下2cm,心肺未见异常。血常规:WBC 140×10⁹/L,HGB 141 g/L,PLT 355×10⁹/L,原始细胞占0.02,嗜碱性粒细胞占0.06。骨髓象:增生明显活跃,原始粒细胞占0.030,见嗜酸、嗜碱性粒细胞。骨髓染色体核型:46,XY,t(9;22)(q34;q11)[18]。BCR-ABL(P210)阳性,外周血BCR-ABL国际标准化水平(BCR-ABL^{IS})25.5%。诊断:CML-CP。予伊马替尼400 mg每日1次治疗。2011年10月复查血常规、骨髓象正常;骨髓染色体核型:46,XY,t(9;22)(q34;q11)[7]/46,XY[13];BCR-ABL^{IS}13.1%。2012年1月骨髓染色体核型:46,XY[20];BCR-ABL^{IS}8.5%。2013年4月骨髓染色体核型:46,XY,t(9;22)(q34;q11)[2]/46,XY[18];BCR-ABL^{IS}5%。激酶区突变分析未见异常。换用尼洛替尼(瑞士诺华公司产品,商品名达希纳)400 mg每12 h 1次治疗。2016年9月28日因乏力查血常规:WBC 1.58×10⁹/L,HGB 71 g/L,PLT 26×10⁹/L,原始细胞占0.02。骨髓象:增生严重减低,原始粒细胞占0.080。骨髓

染色体核型:47,XY,+8[4]/46,XY[18];BCR-ABL^{IS}0.06%。FISH分析200个间期细胞未见BCR-ABL融合信号。激酶区突变分析未见异常。免疫分型髓细胞占50.27%,CD10⁺成熟粒细胞比例减低,CD13⁺CD11b⁻CD10⁻细胞比例增高,CD11b、CD13表达减弱,表型异常;CD34⁺CD117⁺幼稚髓细胞占0.37%,比例不高。继续尼洛替尼治疗。2016年10月25日复查血常规:WBC 1.89×10⁹/L,HGB 45 g/L,PLT 21×10⁹/L,原始细胞占0.02。骨髓象:增生严重减低,原始粒细胞占0.10。骨髓染色体核型:47,XY,+8[1]/46,XY[20]。BCR-ABL^{IS}0.045%。FISH及激酶区突变分析同前。患者血红蛋白较前下降,换用达沙替尼100 mg每日1次并输血制品支持治疗。2017年4月17复查血常规:WBC 1.37×10⁹/L,HGB 72 g/L,PLT 27×10⁹/L。骨髓象:增生活跃,原始粒细胞占0.220,可见Auers小体。骨髓染色体核型:46,XY,+8,-22[1]/46,XY[19]。BCR-ABL^{IS}0.004%。FISH分析同前。免疫分型髓细胞占86.39%,CD10⁻CD13^{dim}CD11b⁻CD123⁺HLA-DR^{dim}CD64⁺幼稚粒细胞占髓细胞的50%,部分细胞表达CD117,表型异常;CD34⁺CD117⁺幼稚髓细胞占0.24%,比例不高。患者与其子HLA3/6相合,行子供父Haplo-HSCT,分别于移植后1、3、6、12个月检测BCR-ABL^{IS}为0,骨髓FISH分析未见BCR-ABL融合信号及+8染色体。移植后未再服用TKI,目前一般情况良好,规律随访中。

讨论及文献复习

CML是骨髓造血干细胞的恶性克隆增殖性肿瘤,95%以上的CML患者存在特征性的t(9;22)(q34;q11)形成的Ph染色体和(或)BCR-ABL融合基因^[1-2]。TKI通过靶向BCR-ABL融合基因,成为治疗CML最有效的药物。伊马替尼使

初诊CML患者的10年生存率达85%~90%^[3]。尼洛替尼、达沙替尼等治疗CML能够获得更快、更深的分子学反应,但对BCR-ABL激酶区T315I突变者无效^[4-5]。本例CML-CP患者在伊马替尼治疗1年9个月丧失完全细胞遗传学反应(CCyR),检测激酶区未见突变后换用尼洛替尼治疗,迅速获得最佳反应^[6],与文献报道相同^[4]。

TKI治疗CML患者在获得CCyR期间CCA/Ph⁻的发生率为2%~17%^[7-14],以-Y(43%)及+8(12%)、-7(8%)染色体异常最常见^[14],老年多于年轻患者,多短暂出现,也可以长期存在^[15]。60%的CCA/Ph⁻发生于TKI应用1年内,47%的CCA/Ph⁻为单独出现,79%的CCA/Ph⁻仅见1~10个中期分裂象^[14]。CML治疗过程中出现CCA/Ph⁺是疾病进展的标志^[16-17]。而CCA/Ph⁻在CML病情进展中的意义尚不明确。大多数的研究认为CCA/Ph⁻(除外-7)并不影响TKI的治疗效果^[7-13,18-20]。2004年,Alimena等^[21]报道了第1例伊马替尼治疗CML出现+8染色体异常的CCA/Ph⁻MDS患者,该病例没有详细描述进展为MDS时的相关特征,继续伊马替尼治疗,随访27个月疾病进展缓慢。目前尚未见尼洛替尼治疗伊马替尼耐药的CML患者发生+8CCA/Ph⁻MDS并迅速进展为AML的报道。

Kovitz等^[22]报道伊马替尼治疗1 701例CML患者,3例出现CCA/Ph⁻MDS或AML,发生率约为0.1%,且均为-7或者复杂染色体异常,接受异基因造血干细胞移植的1例患者存活,另2例患者死亡。Deininger等^[11]报道伊马替尼治疗515例CML患者,2例出现CCA/Ph⁻MDS,发生率约为0.4%,1例为-7。该报道总结了2007年前文献发表的出现CCA/Ph⁻MDS或AML的17例CML患者,其中8例为-7染色体异常。目前已有多篇文献报道-7CCA/Ph⁻的出现预示疾病可能向MDS或AML进展^[18-20]。推荐出现-7CCA/Ph⁻CML患者行更加积极的治疗策略,如异基因造血干细胞移植。

Issa等^[14]报道TKI治疗598例CML患者,出现非-YCCA/Ph⁻与不良预后相关,其中-7预后最差(4例出现-7的患者中,2例发生MDS);仅出现+8CCA/Ph⁻则不影响预后;但多因素分析表明,开始TKI治疗的3个月BCR-ABL>10%是最强的不良预后因素。另外年龄和骨髓原始细胞比例与不良预后相关^[14]。我们报道的此例患者50岁,经伊马替尼治疗3个月时BCR-ABL^{IS}13.1%,出现+8CCA/Ph⁻时骨髓原始细胞比例为0.080,之后病情迅速进展,与Issa等的报道相似。

TKI治疗CML患者出现全血细胞减少很常见,原因可能是伊马替尼直接抑制正常造血,或者疾病本身克隆性造血减少而正常造血功能还未恢复。本例CML患者在伊马替尼治疗1年9个月丧失CCyR,更换为尼洛替尼治疗3年5个月时出现+8CCA/Ph⁻,伴全血细胞减少,骨髓原始细胞比例升高,免疫分型示骨髓细胞表型异常,此时检测BCR-ABL^{IS}0.06%,达主要分子学反应(MMR),FISH分析200个间期细胞未见BCR-ABL融合信号,故确诊为MDS,而非CML加速

期或急变期。该患者迅速进展为AML,而此时BCR-ABL^{IS}0.004%,更加支持前述MDS的诊断。提示本例全血细胞减少的原因是患者体内CCA/Ph⁻存在造血功能缺陷。

目前尚不清楚CML治疗过程中出现CCA/Ph⁻的原因,可能的原因有:①导致CML产生的多次打击学说^[23],造血干细胞本身存在CCA/Ph⁻,获得CCA/Ph⁺之后产生CML,伊马替尼治疗后,Ph⁺细胞增殖受抑,Ph⁻细胞核型异常表现出来。有研究发现静止的CML干细胞不依赖于BCR-ABL生存,且酪氨酸激酶抑制剂治疗无效^[24-25]。②CML基因组本身存在不稳定性,易被刺激损伤^[26]。③伊马替尼可能诱导正常的Ph⁻细胞发生染色体畸变。TKI持续的酪氨酸激酶抑制作用可能会导致基因组的损伤^[27]。

本文报道1例TKI治疗的CML患者获得MMR时出现CCA/Ph⁻MDS继而进展为AML,经Haplo-HSCT治愈。TKI治疗CML患者出现CCA/Ph⁻MDS或AML罕见,但增加CML治疗难度,临床中应注意与TKI抑制正常造血不良反应的区别。CML治疗的TKI时代,在强调MMR同时,定期的细胞遗传学检测仍不可替代,尤其是难以解释的血细胞减少的患者应当及时行细胞遗传学检测,甚至二代测序,早期发现非CML相关的异常克隆性造血,指导进一步的治疗策略。

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