

化疗联合供者淋巴细胞输注对异基因造血干细胞移植后微小残留病阳性患者慢性移植物抗宿主病及预后的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨异基因造血干细胞移植(allo-HSCT)后微小残留病(MRD)阳性患者接受化疗联合供者淋巴细胞输注(Chemo-DLI)后慢性移植物抗宿主病(cGVHD)的临床特点以及其严重程度对患者预后的影响。方法 纳入接受allo-HSCT后出现MRD阳性的急性白血病患者,给予Chemo-DLI治疗,采用美国国立卫生研究院(NIH)标准评估cGVHD的特点及严重程度,并分析其对预后的影响。结果 共有54例(59.3%)患者在Chemo-DLI后出现cGVHD,中位发生时间为DLI后70(13~504)d。分别有6例(6.6%)、21例(23.1%)、27例(29.7%)患者发生轻度、中度、重度cGVHD。未发生cGVHD、轻中度cGVHD、重度cGVHD患者Chemo-DLI后5年复发率分别为61.9%(95%CI 45.3%~78.5%)、15.1%(95%CI 1.1%~29.1%)、26.6%(95%CI 9.2%~44.0%)($\chi^2=18.901, P<0.001$)。未发生cGVHD、经典型cGVHD、重叠综合征患者Chemo-DLI后5年复发率分别为61.9%(95%CI 45.3%~78.5%)、19.9%(95%CI 8.1%~31.7%)、28.6%(95%CI 0.0%~65.0%)($\chi^2=18.307, P<0.001$)。cGVHD与治疗后的非复发死亡无关。未发生cGVHD、轻中度cGVHD、重度cGVHD患者Chemo-DLI后5年无白血病生存(LFS)率分别为24.0%(95%CI 9.1%~38.9%)、77.2%(95%CI 60.8%~93.6%)、64.9%(95%CI 45.7%~84.1%)($\chi^2=24.447, P<0.001$)。未发生cGVHD、经典型cGVHD、重叠综合征患者Chemo-DLI后5年LFS率分别为24.0%(95%CI 9.1%~38.9%)、75.5%(95%CI 62.7%~88.3%)、42.9%(95%CI 1.8%~84.0%)($\chi^2=25.665, P<0.001$)。未发生cGVHD、轻中度cGVHD、重度cGVHD患者Chemo-DLI后5年总生存(OS)率分别为50.0%(95%CI 31.1%~68.9%)、87.9%(95%CI 74.7%~100.0%)、71.0%(95%CI 52.0%~90.0%)($\chi^2=9.517, P=0.009$)。未发生cGVHD、经典型cGVHD、重叠综合征患者Chemo-DLI后5年OS率分别为50.0%(95%CI 31.1%~68.9%)、83.9%(95%CI 72.8%~95.0%)、51.4%(95%CI 6.2%~96.6%)($\chi^2=10.673, P=0.005$)。多因素分析显示,移植前处于第1次完全缓解期、经典型cGVHD与Chemo-DLI后较低的复发风险和较好的生存相关。**结论** 在allo-HSCT后MRD阳性患者中,Chemo-DLI干预后的cGVHD可以降低急性白血病患者复发风险并改善生存;表现为重叠综合征的患者,需要积极控制cGVHD以改善预后。

【关键词】 微小残留病; 异基因造血干细胞移植; 供者淋巴细胞回输; 慢性移植物抗宿主病
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Effects of chemotherapy combined with donor lymphocyte infusion on chronic graft-versus-host disease and prognosis in minimal residual disease positive patients after allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore clinical features and severity of chronic graft-versus-host disease (cGVHD) after chemotherapy plus donor lymphocyte infusion (Chemo-DLI) in a consecutive cohort of acute leukemia patients who were minimal residual disease (MRD) positive after allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (allo-HSCT). **Methods** The global scoring system proposed by National Institutes of Health (NIH) Consensus Conference was used to identify the characteristics and severity of cGVHD in patients who MRD positive after Chemo-DLI. **Results** 54 (59.3%) patients were diagnosed with cGVHD after Chemo-DLI, with the median time of onset of 70 (13-504) days. There were 6 cases (6.6%) of mild cGVHD, 21 cases (23.1%) of moderate cGVHD and 27 cases (29.7%) of severe cGVHD. The 5-year cumulative incidence of relapse after Chemo-DLI was 61.9% (95% CI 45.3% - 78.5%), 15.1% (95% CI 1.1% - 29.1%), and 26.6% (95% CI 9.2% - 44.0%) ($\chi^2 = 18.901, P < 0.001$) in non-cGVHD, mild to moderate cGVHD, and severe cGVHD groups, respectively. The 5-year cumulative incidence of relapse after Chemo-DLI was 61.9% (95% CI 45.3% - 78.5%), 19.9% (95% CI 8.1% - 31.7%), and 28.6% (95% CI 0.0% - 65.0%) ($\chi^2 = 18.307, P < 0.001$) in non-cGVHD, classical cGVHD, and overlap syndrome groups, respectively. cGVHD was not associated with non-relapse mortality after Chemo-DLI. Probabilities of 5-year leukemia-free survival (LFS) after Chemo-DLI were 24.0% (95% CI 9.1% - 38.9%), 77.2% (95% CI 60.8% - 93.6%), and 64.9% (95% CI 45.7% - 84.1%) ($\chi^2 = 24.447, P < 0.001$) in non-cGVHD, mild to moderate cGVHD, and severe cGVHD groups, respectively. Probabilities of 5-year LFS after Chemo-DLI were 24.0% (95% CI 9.1% - 38.9%), 75.5% (95% CI 62.7% - 88.3%), and 42.9% (95% CI 1.8% - 84.0%) ($\chi^2 = 25.665, P < 0.001$) in non-cGVHD, classical cGVHD, and overlap syndrome groups, respectively. Probabilities of 5-year overall survival (OS) after Chemo-DLI were 50.0% (95% CI 31.1% - 68.9%), 87.9% (95% CI 74.7% - 100.0%), and 71.0% (95% CI 52.0% - 90.0%) ($\chi^2 = 9.517, P = 0.009$) in non-cGVHD, mild to moderate cGVHD, and severe cGVHD groups, respectively. Probabilities of 5-year OS after Chemo-DLI were 50.0% (95% CI 31.1% - 68.9%), 83.9% (95% CI 72.8% - 95.0%), and 51.4% (95% CI 6.2% - 96.6%) ($\chi^2 = 10.673, P = 0.005$) in non-cGVHD, classical cGVHD, and overlap syndrome groups, respectively. In multivariate analysis, patients receiving allo-HSCT in first complete remission stage and classical cGVHD after Chemo-DLI were associated with lower relapse risk and better survival. **Conclusions** These findings highlight the close relation between cGVHD and the graft-versus-leukemia effect in patients who were MRD positive and received Chemo-DLI after allo-HSCT. However, overlap syndrome could not improve the clinical outcomes of these patients.

【Key words】 Minimal residual disease; Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; Donor lymphocyte infusion; Chronic graft-versus-host disease

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复发是导致急性白血病患者异基因造血干细胞移植(allo-HSCT)后治疗失败的最重要原因之一,复发后患者的预后不佳^[1-2]。研究表明,微小残留病(MRD)监测可以有效预测移植后复发^[3]。本中心前期研究显示,在MRD监测指导下的化疗联合改良供者淋巴细胞输注(chemotherapy plus donor lymphocyte infusion, Chemo-DLI)可显著降低MRD阳性患者的复发率,使之获得与MRD阴性患者相似的无白血病生存(LFS)^[4-5]。移植物抗白血病效应(GVL)是DLI清除MRD的重要机制。研究表明,慢性移植物抗宿主病(cGVHD)与GVL效应显著相关^[6]。本中心以往研究显示,Chemo-DLI治疗后发生cGVHD的MRD阳性患者预后较好^[5],但未深入探讨MRD阳性患者Chemo-DLI治疗后cGVHD的临床特点。此外,此前大部分研究中cGVHD的诊断均采用西雅图标准^[5],难以精确反映DLI相关

cGVHD的严重程度与预后的关系。Mo等^[7]的研究发现轻中度cGVHD或许更能改善预后,但由于DLI后随访时间较短(中位随访时间468 d),并不能很好地研究不同严重程度cGVHD对预后的影响。因此,DLI相关cGVHD的严重程度与MRD阳性患者预后的关系目前尚不明确。本研究我们探讨接受Chemo-DLI对移植后MRD阳性患者cGVHD和预后的影响。

病例与方法

1. 病例:本研究纳入2009年1月至2014年6月在北京大学血液病研究所接受亲缘allo-HSCT且符合下述标准的患者:①急性白血病在第1次或第2次完全缓解期(CR₁/CR₂)接受移植且不合并t(9;22)或t(4;11)染色体异常;②移植后出现MRD阳性。共有91例患者纳入研究。所有患者在治疗前均签

署知情同意书。本研究获得北京大学人民医院伦理委员会批准。

2. 移植方案:预处理方案^[8-9]:阿糖胞苷(单倍型移植 $4\text{ g}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, -10 d、-9 d;全相合移植 $2\text{ g}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, -9 d)+白消安($3.2\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, -8 d~-6 d)+环磷酰胺($1.8\text{ g}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, -5 d、-4 d)+司莫司汀($250\text{ mg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, -3 d)。此外,单倍型移植给予兔抗人胸腺细胞球蛋白(ATG) $2.5\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$, -5 d~-2 d。移植物为G-CSF动员的骨髓及外周血。移植后患者接受环孢素A、霉酚酸酯以及短程甲氨蝶呤预防GVHD^[10]。供者选择、HLA配型及干细胞动员见文献^[11]。

3. MRD监测及基于MRD监测的Chemo-DLI:移植后1、2、3、4.5、6、9、12个月行骨髓细胞形态学及MRD检测,随后每半年评估1次。其中MRD监测通过定量PCR监测白血病相关基因以及采用多参数流式细胞术监测白血病相关免疫表型(LAIP)。启动Chemo-DLI的白血病相关基因标志包括RUNX1/RUNX1T1、CBF β -MYH11、MLL和WT1基因。RUNX1/RUNX1T1和CBF β -MYH11阳性定义为较诊断时下降 $<3\text{ log}$ 或曾经达到过下降 3 log 以上,但在随访过程中失去^[12-13];WT1基因 $>0.6\%$ 定义为阳性^[14];MLL基因 $>0.0000\%$ 定义为阳性^[15];LAIP $>0.01\%$ 定义为阳性^[16]。若检出基因标志或LAIP阳性,需2周后复查。MRD阳性定义为连续2次检测出基因标志或LAIP阳性,或基因标志和LAIP均为阳性^[16]。

移植后3个月内的患者,若符合MRD阳性的标准,在维持原有免疫抑制剂的基础上加用Chemo-DLI。移植后3个月以上患者,第一次检出白血病相关基因或LAIP阳性,可停用免疫抑制剂并观察2周;未发生GVHD且白血病相关基因/LAIP仍为阳性者,开始Chemo-DLI;同时检出白血病相关基因及LAIP阳性的患者,停用免疫抑制剂并给予Chemo-DLI。共有69例患者在Chemo-DLI前停用免疫抑制剂。但纳入本研究的患者在MRD阳性后未接受白细胞介素-2、干扰素- α 以及靶向药物治疗。

Chemo-DLI方案包括化疗及化疗后改良DLI。化疗在DLI前48~72 h进行,急性髓系白血病(AML)患者采用HAA(高三尖杉酯碱+阿克拉霉素+阿糖胞苷)、AA(阿克拉霉素+阿糖胞苷)或HA(高三尖杉酯碱+阿糖胞苷)方案化疗;急性淋巴细胞白血病(ALL)患者采用CODP(环磷酰胺+长春地辛+柔红霉素+地塞米松)方案或甲氨蝶呤化疗。改

良DLI包括采用G-CSF动员的外周血干细胞代替静态淋巴细胞以及DLI后的短程免疫抑制治疗^[17-18],回输单个核细胞、CD3⁺细胞分别为 $1.0(1.0\sim 2.0)\times 10^8/\text{kg}$ 、 $3.1(1.0\sim 6.1)\times 10^7/\text{kg}$ 。DLI后采用环孢素A或甲氨蝶呤预防DLI相关GVHD,全相合移植患者预防4~6周,单倍型移植患者预防6~8周^[19-20]。

4. Chemo-DLI后cGVHD的诊断及治疗:依据美国国立卫生研究院(NIH)标准进行cGVHD的诊断,按照严重程度分成轻度、中度和重度,按照是否存在急性GVHD表现分为经典型cGVHD和重叠综合征^[21]。轻度cGVHD患者给予局部药物治疗,中、重度cGVHD患者给予系统治疗^[22]。对于经典型中、重度cGVHD患者,将环孢素A谷浓度提升至 $150\text{ }\mu\text{g/L}$ 并加用泼尼松 $1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 。表现为重叠综合征的中、重度cGVHD患者,以cGVHD为主要表现者参考经典型cGVHD方案治疗,以急性GVHD为主要表现者调整环孢素A至有效浓度并加用甲泼尼龙 $1\sim 2\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}$ 。一线治疗无效的患者,选择巴利昔单抗、霉酚酸酯、甲氨蝶呤、硫嘌呤、他克莫司等二线治疗药物。

5. 随访:采用门诊、电话随访方式。无白血病生存(LFS)时间定义为Chemo-DLI后至患者复发或死亡的时间。总生存(OS)时间定义为Chemo-DLI后至因任何原因引起死亡或随访截止时间。对于没有复发及死亡的患者,末次随访时间为2018年5月31日。

6. 统计学处理:组间分类变量采用卡方或Fisher精确检验,连续变量采用秩和检验。累积OS、LFS率采用Kaplan-Meier曲线评估。累积复发率、非复发死亡率(NRM)采用竞争风险计算,两者互为竞争风险。采用Cox回归寻找对预后有意义的因素,纳入的因素包括性别、诊断、移植前状态(CR₁/CR₂)、供受者性别(女供男/其他)、供受者血型(相合/不合)、DLI后cGVHD严重程度(未发生cGVHD/轻中度cGVHD/重度cGVHD)、cGVHD类型(未发生cGVHD/经典型cGVHD/重叠综合征)。单因素分析中 $P<0.1$ 的因素纳入多因素分析,多因素分析中 $P<0.05$ 认为差异有统计学意义。数据分析采用SPSS 20.0软件和R软件(竞争风险)完成。

结 果

1. cGVHD的特点:全部91例患者中男50例,女41例,中位年龄25(2~58)岁;AML 60例,急性ALL 31例;移植后、Chemo-DLI后的中位随访时间

分别为1 292(176~3 551)d、789(20~3 313)d。共有54例(59.3%)患者在Chemo-DLI后发生cGVHD(cGVHD组),中位发生时间为Chemo-DLI后70(13~504)d,其中轻度占11.1%(6/54)、中度占38.9%(21/54)、重度占50.0%(27/54)。最常见的受累器官是皮肤(81.5%,44/54),其次为口腔(53.7%,29/54)、肝脏(37.0%,20/54)、胃肠道(24.1%,13/54)、眼(20.4%,11/54)、肺(11.1%,6/54)、肌肉(1.9%,1/54)和关节(1.9%,1/54)。出现1、2、3、4、5个器官受累的比例分别为31.5%(17/54)、24.1%(13/54)、27.8%(15/54)、14.7%(8/54)、1.9%(1/54)。经典cGVHD占87.0%(47/54),重叠综合征占13.0%(7/54)。cGVHD组和未发生cGVHD组患者的临床特征见表1。

2. cGVHD与复发:cGVHD组、未发生cGVHD组分别有11例(20.4%)、23例(62.2%)患者复发

($\chi^2 = 16.386, P < 0.001$)。未发生cGVHD、轻中度cGVHD、重度cGVHD组Chemo-DLI后5年复发率分别为61.9%(95%CI 45.3%~78.5%)、15.1%(95%CI 1.1%~29.1%)、26.6%(95%CI 9.2%~44.0%)($\chi^2 = 18.901, P < 0.001$)(图1)。未发生cGVHD、经典型cGVHD、重叠综合征组Chemo-DLI后5年复发率分别为61.9%(95%CI 45.3%~78.5%)、19.9%(95%CI 8.1%~31.7%)、28.6%(95%CI 0.0%~65.0%)($\chi^2 = 18.307, P < 0.001$)(图2)。多因素分析结果显示,移植前CR₁、经典型cGVHD与较低的复发风险相关(表2)。

3. cGVHD与非复发死亡:cGVHD组、未发生cGVHD组分别有4例(7.4%)、5例(13.5%)患者发生非复发死亡($\chi^2 = 0.919, P = 0.477$)。未发生cGVHD、轻中度cGVHD、重度cGVHD组Chemo-DLI后5年NRM分别为14.2%(95%CI 2.4%~

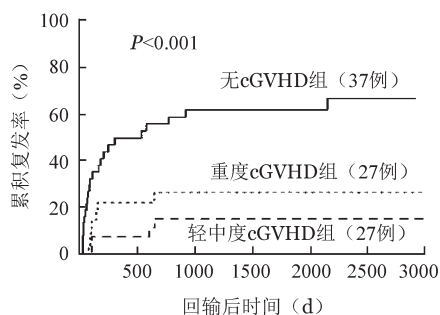
表1 91例异基因造血干细胞移植后MRD阳性患者的一般资料和移植特征

特征	未发生cGVHD组(37例)	cGVHD组(54例)	χ^2/z 值	P值
年龄[岁,M(范围)]	28(6~57)	25(2~58)	-0.445	0.657
性别[例(%)]			0.083	0.774
男	21(56.8)	29(53.7)		
女	16(43.2)	25(46.3)		
原发病[例(%)]			0.074	0.785
急性髓系白血病	25(67.6)	35(64.8)		
急性淋巴细胞白血病	12(32.4)	19(35.2)		
移植前疾病状态[例(%)]			0.712	0.399
CR ₁	32(86.5)	43(79.6)		
CR ₂	5(13.5)	11(20.4)		
供受者性别[例(%)]			1.262	0.738
男→男	12(32.4)	19(35.2)		
男→女	6(16.3)	13(24.1)		
女→男	9(24.3)	10(18.5)		
女→女	10(27.1)	12(22.2)		
HLA不合位点[例(%)]			7.359	0.054
0	20(54.1)	16(29.6)		
1	3(8.1)	3(5.6)		
2	6(16.2)	10(18.5)		
3	8(21.6)	25(46.3)		
ABO血型[例(%)]			16.317	<0.001
相合	29(78.4)	20(37.0)		
主要不合	2(5.4)	16(29.6)		
次要不合	5(13.5)	16(29.6)		
主要-次要不合	1(2.7)	2(3.8)		
移植后检出MRD阳性时间[d,M(范围)]	162(51~1 082)	170(55~761)	-0.764	0.445
移植后启动Chemo-DLI时间[d,M(范围)]	193(61~1 111)	192(75~772)	-0.663	0.508
Chemo-DLI前停用免疫抑制剂[例(%)]	27(73.0)	42(77.8)	0.277	0.599
Chemo-DLI后中位随访时间[d,M(范围)]	348(20~2 922)	1 700(116~3 313)	-3.749	<0.001

注:cGVHD:慢性移植抗宿主病;MRD:微小残留病;Chemo-DLI:化疗联合供者淋巴细胞回输;CR₁、CR₂分别为第1、2次完全缓解

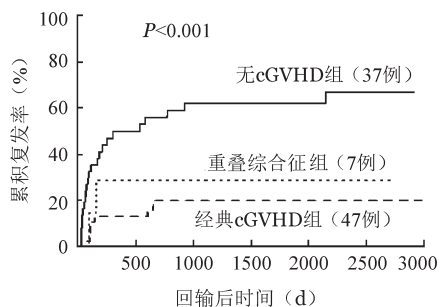
26.0%)、7.7% (95% CI 0.0% ~ 18.2%)、8.5% (95% CI 0.0% ~ 20.2%) ($\chi^2 = 1.065, P = 0.587$)。未发生cGVHD、经典型cGVHD、重叠综合征组 Chemo-DLI 后5年NRM分别为14.2% (95% CI 2.4% ~ 26.0%)、4.6% (95% CI 0.0% ~ 10.9%)、28.6% (95% CI 0.0% ~ 65.5%) ($\chi^2 = 4.716, P = 0.095$)。多因素分析未发现与NRM相关的危险因素。

4. cGVHD对 Chemo-DLI 后生存的影响: 未发



MRD: 微小残留病; Chemo-DLI: 化疗联合供者淋巴细胞输注; cGVHD: 慢性移植物抗宿主病

图1 异基因造血干细胞移植后MRD阳性患者Chemo-DLI后不同严重程度cGVHD患者的复发曲线



MRD: 微小残留病; Chemo-DLI: 化疗联合供者淋巴细胞输注; cGVHD: 慢性移植物抗宿主病

图2 异基因造血干细胞移植后MRD阳性患者Chemo-DLI后不同类型cGVHD患者的复发曲线

表2 化疗联合供者淋巴细胞输注对allo-HSCT后MRD阳性患者影响复发的多因素分析

预后因素	HR(95% CI)	P值
移植前状态		
CR ₁	1	
CR ₂	4.09(1.90 ~ 8.81)	<0.001
移植后cGVHD		
未发生cGVHD	1	
经典型cGVHD	0.14(0.06 ~ 0.32)	<0.001
重叠综合征	0.30(0.07 ~ 1.29)	0.106

注: MRD: 微小残留病; CR₁、CR₂ 分别为第1、2次完全缓解; cGVHD: 慢性移植物抗宿主病

生cGVHD、轻中度cGVHD、重度cGVHD组 Chemo-DLI 后5年LFS率分别为24.0% (95% CI 9.1% ~ 38.9%)、77.2% (95% CI 60.8% ~ 93.6%)、64.9% (95% CI 45.7% ~ 84.1%) ($\chi^2 = 24.447, P < 0.001$)。未发生cGVHD、经典型cGVHD、重叠综合征组 Chemo-DLI 后5年LFS率分别为24.0% (95% CI 9.1% ~ 38.9%)、75.5% (95% CI 62.7% ~ 88.3%)、42.9% (95% CI 1.8% ~ 84.0%) ($\chi^2 = 25.665, P < 0.001$)。多因素分析结果显示, 移植前CR₁、经典型cGVHD与较好的LFS相关(表3)。未发生cGVHD、轻中度cGVHD、重度cGVHD组 Chemo-DLI 后5年的OS率分别为50.0% (95% CI 31.1% ~ 68.9%)、87.9% (95% CI 74.7% ~ 100.0%)、71.0% (95% CI 52.0% ~ 90.0%) ($\chi^2 = 9.517, P = 0.009$)。未发生cGVHD、经典型cGVHD、重叠综合征组 Chemo-DLI 后5年OS率分别为50.0% (95% CI 31.1% ~ 68.9%)、83.9% (95% CI 72.8% ~ 95.0%)、51.4% (95% CI 6.2% ~ 96.6%) ($\chi^2 = 10.673, P = 0.005$)。多因素分析结果显示, 移植前CR₁、经典型cGVHD与较好的OS相关, 但重叠综合征不能进一步改善OS(表3)。

表3 化疗联合供者淋巴细胞输注对异基因造血干细胞移植后微小残留病阳性患者预后影响的多因素分析

预后因素	HR(95% CI)	P值
无白血病患者生存		
移植前状态		
CR ₁	1	
CR ₂	3.46(1.70 ~ 7.07)	0.001
移植后cGVHD		
未发生cGVHD	1	
经典型cGVHD	0.16(0.08 ~ 0.32)	<0.001
重叠综合征	0.52(0.18 ~ 1.50)	0.227
总生存		
移植前状态		
CR ₁	1	
CR ₂	2.80(1.15 ~ 6.85)	0.024
移植后cGVHD		
未发生cGVHD	1	
经典型cGVHD	0.23(0.09 ~ 0.57)	0.002
重叠综合征	1.06(0.30 ~ 3.70)	0.928

注: CR₁、CR₂ 分别为第1、2次完全缓解; cGVHD: 慢性移植物抗宿主病

5. 疾病类型对预后的影响: 疾病类型(ALL/AML)对复发率 [HR = 0.818 (95% CI 0.398 ~

1.681), $P=0.584$]、NRM [$HR=0.200$ (95% CI 0.025~1.602), $P=0.130$]、LFS率 [$HR=0.597$ (95% CI 0.300~1.189), $P=0.142$]和OS率 [$HR=0.393$ (95% CI 0.147~1.059), $P=0.062$]均无明显影响。

讨 论

在本研究所纳入的91例患者中,54例(59.3%) 在基于MRD监测的Chemo-DLI后发生cGVHD,轻中度和重度cGVHD均能降低复发率,但多因素分析结果显示只有经典型cGVHD可以显著降低复发率并改善生存。这是第一次描述基于MRD监测的Chemo-DLI后cGVHD的特点以及不同类型cGVHD对临床预后的影响。

本研究中,轻中度和重度cGVHD均不增加NRM的风险。有研究发现重度cGVHD可能会增加NRM,从而抵消其降低复发带来的生存优势^[23-24]。也有研究发现,重度cGVHD不一定提高NRM^[6, 25]。本中心前期研究结果显示Chemo-DLI后重度cGVHD未导致NRM增加^[7]。而本中心GVHD导致的死亡仅占移植后全部死亡原因的6.2% (19/305)^[26]。

此外,我们发现无论是轻中度和重度cGVHD均能降低复发率、改善LFS和OS。本中心前期研究发现,无论是在单倍型移植后未接受Chemo-DLI的患者中,还是因MRD阳性接受Chemo-DLI的患者中,重度cGVHD均不能改善生存^[6-7]。但在我们2015年报告的结果中,患者Chemo-DLI后的中位随访时间仅为468 d^[7],未发生cGVHD的患者在随访过程中仍有可能出现复发。我们此次在Chemo-DLI后随访时间较长的患者中的确发现,随着随访时间的延长,未发生cGVHD组有相当数量的患者会陆续出现复发或非复发死亡,因此重度cGVHD组患者在随访过程中逐渐体现出了在降低复发率方面的优势。如上所述,重度cGVHD不增加基于MRD监测的Chemo-DLI患者的NRM,因此重度cGVHD在移植后存活时间较长的患者中有可能将减低的复发风险最终转变成了生存获益。但是,我们在多因素分析中依然未观察到重度cGVHD与预后的关系。本研究为单中心研究,患者例数也较少。因此Chemo-DLI后重度cGVHD对患者预后的影响尚需进一步研究。

多因素分析结果显示,本研究中发生经典cGVHD组预后较好,重叠综合征组预后不优于未

发生cGVHD组。在以往的研究中,带有急性GVHD特征或由急性GVHD转化而来的cGVHD患者预后不佳^[27-28]。在本研究中,重叠综合征患者的NRM为28.6% (2/7),虽然尚未达到统计学显著性差异,但似乎有高于没有cGVHD和经典型cGVHD患者的趋势。这至少表明重叠综合征的患者并没有从Chemo-DLI后的cGVHD中获益。当然,由于重叠综合征患者例数较少,重叠综合征对Chemo-DLI预后的影响也还需要进一步探索。

综上,本研究结果显示,在allo-HSCT后MRD阳性的急性白血病患者中,Chemo-DLI后的cGVHD可以降低复发率并改善生存。对于表现为重叠综合征的cGVHD患者,可能需要积极控制cGVHD以进一步改善患者的预后。

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