

脾肿大对慢性粒-单核细胞白血病 异基因造血干细胞移植预后的影响

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【摘要】 目的 探讨脾肿大对慢性粒-单核细胞白血病(CMML)异基因造血干细胞移植(allo-HSCT)预后的影响。方法 对2004年至2018年在北京大学血液病研究所接受allo-HSCT后的25例CMML患者进行回顾性分析,根据预处理前2周是否伴有脾脏肿大分为脾肿大组和非脾肿大组,比较两组患者在植入、移植物抗宿主病(GVHD)、复发以及生存方面的差异。结果 ①脾肿大组15例(男8例,女7例),中位年龄45(23~61)岁;非脾肿大组10例(男、女各5例),中位年龄39(12~56)岁。两组患者基线特征差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。②脾肿大组、非脾肿大组粒细胞植入率分别为93.3%(14/15)、100.0%(10/10),中位植入时间分别为17(11~20)d、14(11~18)d($\chi^2=5.303$, $P=0.021$);脾肿大组、非脾肿大组血小板植入率分别为80.0%(12/15)、90.0%(9/10)($P=0.212$),中位植入时间分别为17(12~33)d、15(12~19)d($\chi^2=0.470$, $P=0.493$)。③脾肿大组5例发生急性GVHD(I/II度4例,III/IV度1例),非脾肿大组6例发生急性GVHD(I/II度5例,III/IV度1例)($\chi^2=0.204$, $P=0.652$)。脾肿大组、非脾肿大组移植后100d的急性GVHD累积发生率分别为33.3%(95%CI 14.9%~51.7%)、20.0%(95%CI 2.8%~37.2%)($P=0.635$)。脾肿大组5例发生慢性GVHD(广泛型3例),非脾肿大组未发生慢性GVHD($P=0.041$)。④脾肿大组、非脾肿大组3年累积复发率分别为(42.7±2.6)%、(11.1±1.2)%($\chi^2=1.824$, $P=0.122$),3年总生存率分别为(61.5±13.5)%、(68.6±15.1)%($\chi^2=0.351$, $P=0.554$),3年无白血病生存率分别为(56.3±14.8)%、(80.0±17.9)%($\chi^2=1.148$, $P=0.284$)。结论 脾肿大可致CMML患者allo-HSCT后粒细胞植入延迟,对生存及复发无影响。

【关键词】 慢性粒单核细胞白血病; 异基因造血干细胞移植; 脾肿大

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Impact of splenomegaly on outcomes of allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation in patients with chronic myelomonocytic leukemia

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To retrospectively analyze the impact of splenomegaly on outcomes in patients with chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML) receiving allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (allo-HSCT). **Methods** Clinical data of 25 patients with CMML receiving allo-HSCT at Peking University Institute of Hematology from 2004–2018 were retrospectively analyzed. Engraftment, graft versus host disease (GVHD), relapse, survival were compared between patients with or without splenomegaly before transplantation. **Results** There were 15 splenomegaly patients including 8 males and 7 females with a median age of 45 (23–61) years, and 10 non-splenomegaly patients including 5 males and 5 females with a median age of 39 (12–56) years. Clinical characteristics at baseline were comparable in two groups ($P>0.05$). The neutrophil engraftment rates in splenomegaly and non-splenomegaly patients

were 93.3% (14/15) and 100.0% (10/10), and with a median time of 17(11–20) days and 14(11–18) days respectively ($\chi^2 = 5.303$, $P = 0.021$). The platelet engraftment rates in splenomegaly and non-splenomegaly patients were 80.0% (12/15) and 90.0% (9/10) ($P = 0.212$), and the median time of engraftment was 17(12–33) days and 15(12–19) days respectively ($\chi^2 = 0.470$, $P = 0.493$). Five patients with splenomegaly developed acute GVHD (aGVHD) (4 patients with grade I/II, 1 with grade III/IV), and 6 patients developed aGVHD in non-splenomegaly group (5 with grade I/II, 1 with grade III/IV) ($\chi^2 = 0.204$, $P = 0.652$). The cumulative incidences of aGVHD at 100 days between two groups were 33.3% (95% CI 14.9%–51.7%) and 20.0% (95% CI 2.8%–37.2%) respectively ($P = 0.635$). Five patients in splenomegaly group developed chronic GVHD (cGVHD) including 3 patients with extensive cGVHD. None in non-splenomegaly group reported cGVHD ($P = 0.041$). The 3-year cumulative incidences of relapse in splenomegaly and non-splenomegaly patients were (42.7±2.6)% and (11.1±1.2)% ($P = 0.122$), and the 3-year overall survival rates were (61.5±13.5)% and (68.6±15.1)% ($\chi^2 = 0.351$, $P = 0.554$). In addition, the leukemia-free survival rates were (56.3±14.8)% and (80.0±17.9)% respectively ($\chi^2 = 1.148$, $P = 0.284$). **Conclusion** In CMML patients receiving allo-HSCT, splenomegaly may have an impact on the time of neutrophil engraftment, but not affecting disease relapse and survival.

【Key words】 Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia; allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; splenomegaly

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慢性粒-单核细胞白血病(CMML)是一类少见的血液系统恶性肿瘤,同时具有骨髓增生异常(MD)和骨髓增殖性(MP)特征。CMML的年发病率约为4/100 000,预后较差,中位总生存(OS)时间约为17个月^[1]。目前,CMML的治疗选择包括羟基脲、去甲基化药物、细胞毒药物化疗和异基因造血干细胞移植(allo-HSCT)等^[2-3]。约43%的CMML患者伴脾肿大^[4-5]。由于其他手段治疗CMML疗效较差,且大部分患者移植前未接受治疗,因此多数患者在allo-HSCT前有脾肿大症状。既往有研究表明脾肿大是骨髓纤维化、急性髓系白血病(AML)、骨髓增生异常综合征(MDS)等疾病allo-HSCT预后不良的危险因素^[6-7]。在CMML患者中脾肿大是否有相似的影响,目前尚无相关研究。本研究我们对25例接受allo-HSCT的CMML患者进行回顾性分析,探讨脾肿大对CMML患者allo-HSCT预后的影响。

病例与方法

1. 病例:纳入2004年1月至2018年6月期间在北京大学血液病研究所接受allo-HSCT且具有移植前脾脏资料的25例CMML患者,所有病例资料从病案数据库中查询获得。参考WHO(2016)诊断标准^[8]将CMML分为CMML-0、CMML-1和CMML-2。

2. 移植、预处理方案:移植方案见文献^[9]。单倍型移植预处理采用北京方案^[10-11]:阿糖胞苷(Ara-C)4 g·m⁻²·d⁻¹静脉滴注,-10、-9 d;白消安(Bu)0.8 mg/kg静脉滴注,每6 h 1次,-8 d~-6 d;环磷酰胺(Cy)1.8 g·m⁻²·d⁻¹静脉滴注,-5、-4 d;司莫司

汀250 mg/m²口服,-3 d;抗胸腺细胞球蛋白(ATG)2.5 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹静脉滴注,-5 d~-2 d。全相合移植预处理方案:羟基脲800 mg/kg口服,-10 d;阿糖胞苷2 g/m²静脉滴注,-9 d;白消安0.8 mg/kg静脉滴注每6 h 1次,-8 d~-6 d;环磷酰胺1.8 g·m⁻²·d⁻¹静脉滴注,-5、-4 d;司莫司汀250 mg/m²口服,-3 d。

3. 定义:采用超声检查测量脾脏大小(精确到0.1 cm),采用文献^[12-13]标准判定脾肿大(长度>12 cm或厚度>4 cm)。粒细胞植入:中性粒细胞绝对计数(ANC)≥0.5×10⁹/L连续3 d;血小板植入:血小板计数≥20×10⁹/L连续7 d且脱离血小板输注。原发性血小板植入延迟:移植后60 d内未达到血小板植活标准(PLT<20×10⁹/L)^[14]。继发性血小板植入失败:移植后PLT<20×10⁹/L连续7 d及以上,或需要血小板输注维持PLT≥20×10⁹/L^[15]。急性及慢性GVHD诊断参照文献^[16-17]标准。

4. 随访:随访资料来自电话随访、住院门诊病历。随访截止日期:2018年10月30日。OS时间:移植物末次回输至随访截止或死亡的日期。无白血病生存(LFS)时间:移植物末次回输至复发或死亡的日期,未发生者到随访截止。

5. 统计学处理:分类变量采用 χ^2 检验或fisher精确检验,连续变量采用Student's *t*检验或Mann-Whitney *U*检验。采用Kaplan-Meier法绘制生存曲线,OS、LFS率的组间比较采用Log-rank检验。采用SPSS软件进行数据分析。复发、移植相关死亡为竞争风险,采用R软件cmprsk包进行竞争风险生存模型比较。

结 果

1. 一般资料:根据预处理前2周是否伴有脾脏肿大将25例患者分为2组:①脾肿大组:15例(男8例,女7例),中位年龄45(23~61)岁,无巨脾(脾缘超过脐水平线以下或超过前正中线)患者,其中1例移植前接受脾切除术;②非脾肿大组:10例(男、女各5例),中位年龄39(12~56)岁。两组患者基线特征差异无统计学意义(表1)。

表1 25例行异基因造血干细胞移植慢性粒-单核细胞白血病(CMML)患者的基线特征

指标	脾肿大组 (15例)	非脾肿大组 (10例)	P值
中位年龄[岁, M(范围)]	45(23~61)	39(12~56)	0.734
性别[例(%)]			0.870
男	8(53.3)	5(50.0)	
女	7(26.7)	5(50.0)	
WHO分型[例(%)]			0.771
CMML-0	3(20.0)	2(20.0)	
CMML-1	7(46.7)	3(30.0)	
CMML-2	5(33.3)	5(50.0)	
移植前病程[月, M(范围)]	6.2(2~19)	5.9(1~14)	0.251
染色体[例(%)]			0.451
低危	10(66.7)	7(70.0)	
中危	2(13.3)	0(0.0)	
高危	3(20.0)	3(30.0)	
CPSS评分[例(%)]			0.427
低危	1(6.7)	0(0.0)	
中危-1	2(13.3)	0(0.0)	
中危-2	8(53.3)	8(80.0)	
高危	4(26.7)	2(20.0)	
MDAPS评分[例(%)]			0.730
低危	4(26.7)	1(10.0)	
中危-1	2(13.3)	1(10.0)	
中危-2	4(26.7)	4(40.0)	
高危	5(33.3)	4(40.0)	
供者类型[例(%)]			0.174
单倍型	8(53.3)	8(80.0)	
同胞全合	6(26.7)	2(20.0)	
治疗[例(%)]			0.188
HMA或其他化疗	5(33.3)	6(60.0)	
无	10(66.7)	4(40.0)	
移植前疾病完全缓解[例(%)]	2(13.3)	3(30.0)	0.307
供者[例(%)]			0.622
男	9(60.0)	5(50.0)	
女	6(40.0)	5(50.0)	
回输MNC	7.83	8.15	0.463
[$\times 10^8/\text{kg}$, M(范围)]	(6.73~9.56)	(5.98~11.76)	
回输CD34 ⁺ 细胞	2.72	4.95	0.324
[$\times 10^6/\text{kg}$, M(范围)]	(1.09~4.37)	(1.65~8.87)	

注:CPSS:CMML特定预后积分系统;MDAPS:MD Anderson预后评分;HMA:去甲基化药物;MNC:单个核细胞

2. 造血重建:脾肿大组1例患者因移植预处理毒性死亡。脾肿大组、非脾肿大组粒细胞植入率分别为93.3%(14/15)、100.0%(10/10),中位植入时间分别为17(11~20)d、14(11~18)d($\chi^2=5.303$, $P=0.021$);脾肿大组、非脾肿大组血小板植入率分别为80.0%(12/15)、90.0%(9/10)($P=0.212$),中位植入时间分别为17(12~33)d、15(12~19)d($\chi^2=0.470$, $P=0.493$)。脾肿大组1例(6.7%)患者发生原发性血小板植入延迟,3例(20.0%)患者发生继发性血小板植入失败;非脾肿大组1例(10.0%)患者发生继发性血小板植入失败。

3. GVHD发生情况:脾肿大组5例患者发生急性GVHD(I/II度4例,III/IV度1例),中位发生时间为移植后51(16~96)d;非脾肿大组6例患者发生急性GVHD(I/II度5例,III/IV度1例),中位发生时间为移植后45(14~80)d。两组急性GVHD发生率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.204$, $P=0.652$)。脾肿大组、非脾肿大组移植后100d的急性GVHD累积发生率分别为33.3%(95%CI 14.9%~51.7%)、20.0%(95%CI 2.8%~37.2%)($P=0.635$)。脾肿大组5例患者发生慢性GVHD(广泛型3例),非脾肿大组未发生慢性GVHD($\chi^2=3.590$, $P=0.041$)。

4. 感染:脾肿大组、非脾肿大组分别有9例(60.0%)、3例(30.0%)患者发生细菌感染($\chi^2=0.416$, $P=0.556$),4例(26.7%)、3例(30.0%)发生真菌感染($\chi^2=0.003$, $P=0.572$),5例(33.3%)、4例(40.0%)发生巨细胞病毒(CMV)感染($\chi^2=0.490$, $P=0.484$)。非脾肿大组1例(10.0%)发生EB病毒(EBV)感染,脾肿大组未发生EBV感染。无进展为CMV或EBV相关疾病病例。

5. 复发:脾肿大组6例患者复发,中位复发时间为移植后669(93~1525)d,3年累积复发率为(42.7 \pm 2.6)%,非脾肿大组有1例复发,3年累积复发率为(11.1 \pm 1.2)%,两组3年累积复发率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.824$, $P=0.122$)。脾肿大组6例复发患者中1例放弃治疗,于3个月后死亡,3例接受化疗加供者淋巴细胞输注(DLI),2例接受二次移植。至随访截止,脾肿大组6例复发患者中只有1例存活。非脾肿大患者中1例复发,放弃治疗,于1个月后死亡。

6. 移植相关死亡:脾肿大组8例死亡,其中3例为移植相关死亡(感染2例、脑出血1例),3年移植相关死亡率(TRM)为(21.7 \pm 1.4)%;非脾肿大组3例患者死亡,其中2例为移植相关死亡(均死于感

染),3年TRM为(22.8±2.4)%,两组3年TRM差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 1.342, P = 0.608$)。

7. 生存分析:至随访截止,脾肿大组、非脾肿大组各有7例患者存活,3年OS率分别为(61.5±13.5)%、(68.6±15.1)% ($\chi^2 = 0.351, P = 0.554$) (图1A),3年LFS率分别为(56.3±14.8)%、(80.0±17.9)% ($\chi^2 = 1.148, P = 0.284$) (图1B)。

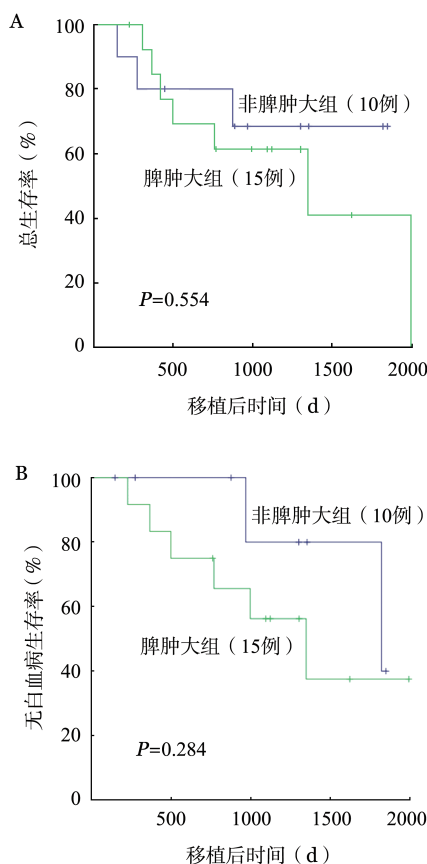


图1 脾肿大组与非脾肿大组慢性粒-单核细胞白血病慢性粒细胞白血病移植后总生存(A)与无白血病生存(B)曲线

讨论

allo-HSCT是CMML患者的唯一治愈手段,移植后5年OS率为30%~50%^[17],但脾肿大对于其预后影响的相关报道较少。Hart等^[18]研究表明,脾肿大可导致造血干细胞归巢延迟,并破坏外周血干细胞。Rohrer等^[19]也证实造血干细胞归巢后,增大的脾可破坏正常的外周血干细胞,从而导致植入延迟。Zhao等^[20]研究显示脾脏肿大是血液病患者原发性植入功能不良的危险因素。Shimomura等^[6]研究发现,脾肿大可导致AML/MDS患者allo-HSCT后粒细胞和血小板植入率降低、OS率下降。Gergis等^[7]研究发现脾肿大可影响骨髓纤维化患者植入

率,Alchalby等^[21]也在100例骨髓纤维化患者中证明了脾肿大可导致植入功能不良。本研究尽管未发现脾肿大对3年OS率有影响,但脾肿大组粒细胞植入延迟。尽管血小板植入率和植入时间差异无统计学意义,但本研究脾肿大组1例患者因血小板输注无效死于脑出血。需要注意的是:①本研究为单中心回顾性研究,样本量较少,可能存在偏倚。由于CMML的发病率较低,因此进行多中心、大规模的临床研究具有重要意义。②本研究结果显示脾肿大导致粒细胞植入延迟,而对血小板植入没有影响,出现这种差异的原因除需考虑样本量小导致偏倚外,还有可能与CMML患者脾脏病理改变与骨髓纤维化和MDS不完全相同有关。Steensma等^[4]研究发现CMML患者的脾脏组织中普遍存在克隆性单核细胞,部分存在髓外造血,而骨髓纤维化患者脾肿大通常是髓外造血表现。

脾肿大患者是否需要在移植前进行脾脏处理仍存在争议。脾肿大的治疗措施包括脾切除术、脾区放疗、化疗或新型药物等。在骨髓纤维化患者中,大量研究提示脾切除术和脾区放疗有助于改善移植预后,然而在CMML中尚缺乏相关研究。CMML患者脾切除术并发症发生率、手术相关死亡率分别为13%、41%^[22]。因此脾切除术是否能够使CMML患者获益,一方面需要明确脾肿大对于移植预后的影响,另一方面需要评估脾切除术相关风险是否超过获益,要回答这一问题还需要进一步研究。去甲基化药物治疗及JAK抑制剂相对而言更为安全,但疗效并不理想。印度一项应用地西他滨治疗CMML的多中心II期临床研究结果显示,20%的脾肿大患者脾脏显著缩小^[23]。Geissler等^[24]在1例脾肿大CMML患者中应用JAK2抑制剂取得较好的效果。Padron等^[25]应用芦可替尼治疗9例伴脾肿大CMML患者,5例患者脾脏显著缩小。

总之,本组病例结果初步显示,移植前伴有脾肿大可导致CMML患者allo-HSCT后粒细胞植入延迟,对生存及复发无显著影响。上述结论尚需进行大样本临床研究加以验证。

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