

## 98例套细胞淋巴瘤临床特点及预后分析

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**摘要** 目的:探讨套细胞淋巴瘤(mantle cell lymphoma, MCL)患者的临床特点、不同治疗方案的疗效及预后分析。方法:回顾性分析2005年1月至2013年12月北京大学肿瘤医院收治的98例MCL患者资料,结合临床特征和治疗方案进行相关预后分析。结果:98例患者中位发病年龄61岁,男女比例2.9:1,Ann Arbor分期Ⅲ~Ⅳ期患者为85例,占86.8%。骨髓累及者46例(46.9%)。消化道为最常见的结外侵犯器官,共25例患者(25.5%)出现消化道侵犯。53例患者接受R-CHOP方案一线治疗,预期3年生存率为61.4%;14例患者接受自体造血干细胞移植(ASCT)治疗,预期5年生存率为92.3%,其总生存期显著高于使用R-CHOP方案治疗的患者(75.5个月 vs. 43.6个月,P=0.039)。年龄>60岁、血沉高于正常、LDH高于正常、B症状、Ki-67≥25%、病理存在母细胞或大B细胞转化均提示预后不佳(P<0.05)。结论:MCL以晚期多见,常伴有骨髓及结外病变,单纯R-CHOP方案不能获得满意疗效,ASCT治疗MCL的疗效好于常规化疗,且安全性较高。年轻患者应该选择作为一线巩固治疗。

**关键词** 套细胞淋巴瘤 R-CHOP 自体造血干细胞移植 预后

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### Analysis of clinical features and prognosis of 98 patients with mantle cell lymphoma

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**Abstract Objective:** To study the clinical features, therapeutic effects, survival time, and prognosis of patients with mantle cell lymphoma (MCL). **Methods:** Clinical data of 98 MCL patients admitted from January 2005 to December 2013 were retrospectively analyzed. **Results:** The median age was 61 years old, and the male-to-female ratio was 2.9:1. Among these cases, 85 (86.8%) were in Ann Arbor stage Ⅲ~Ⅳ, 46 (46.9%) had bone marrow involvement, 25 (25.5%) had digestive tract involvement, and 53 chose R-CHOP as first-line treatment. The expected 3-year overall survival (OS) of these patients was only 61.4%. A total of 14 cases were treated with R-CHOP followed by ASCT. The expected 5-year OS was 92.3%, and the OS of the ASCT group was significantly higher than that of the R-CHOP group (75.5 months vs. 43.6 months, P=0.039). Elevated ESR, >60 years old, increased LDH level, B symptoms, and Ki-67≥25% were poor prognostic factors. **Conclusion:** Most patients with MCL were elder adults with bone marrow involvement. R-CHOP followed by ASCT had better clinical efficacy than conventional chemotherapy in the treatment of MCL.

**Keywords:** MCL, R-CHOP, ASCT, prognosis

套细胞淋巴瘤(MCL)是起源于淋巴结滤泡套区内的中等或小B细胞非霍奇金淋巴瘤(NHL)。恶性程度高、病理组织学形态多样,约占NHL的5%~10%<sup>[1]</sup>。本病好发于中老年男性,中位发病年龄60~65岁。多数患者确诊时为Ⅲ~Ⅳ期,多存在广泛的结外侵犯。目前MCL尚无标准的治疗方案,难以治愈<sup>[2]</sup>。本研究将2005年1月至2013年10月本科收治

的98例MCL患者临床资料进行了总结,分析MCL患者的临床特点、治疗方案等对患者预后的影响。

#### 1 材料与方法

##### 1.1 临床资料

北京大学肿瘤医院2005年1月至2013年12月收治的初治MCL患者98例,均经病理活检诊断为MCL,具备MCL典型免疫组织化学特征,符合世界卫

生组织(WHO)2008年淋巴瘤分类标准<sup>[1]</sup>。所有患者均进行影像学检查及骨髓检查,按Ann Arbor标准进行分期。

## 1.2 化疗方案及疗效判断

CHOP方案:环磷酰胺750 mg/m<sup>2</sup> d1,长春新碱1.4 mg/m<sup>2</sup> d1,多柔比星50 mg/m<sup>2</sup> d1,泼尼松100mg d1~5;COP方案:环磷酰胺650 mg/m<sup>2</sup> d1、8,长春新碱1.4 mg/m<sup>2</sup> d1、8,醋酸泼尼松60 mg d1~5、8~12;FC方案:氟达拉滨25 mg/m<sup>2</sup> d1~3,环磷酰胺250 mg/m<sup>2</sup> d1~3。利妥昔单抗375 mg/m<sup>2</sup>,在化疗前一天给予。

采用1999年版Cheson标准(评估方法不包括PET/CT)判断疗效,分为完全缓解(CR)、不确定完全缓解(CRU)、部分缓解(PR)、疾病进展(PD)和复发(达CR/CRU者)。总生存期(overall survival, OS)从患者诊断之日起,以患者死亡或末次随访日为终点。

## 1.3 统计学分析

应用SPSS 16.0统计软件进行数据处理分析,采用χ<sup>2</sup>检验分析分类变量之间的相关性,如四格表中计数不满足条件,则选择Fisher检验方法。用Kaplan-Meier模型进行单因素及多因素生存分析,P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床特征

98例患者中,男性73例,女性25例。中位年龄61(30~83)岁。以淋巴结肿大或局部肿物起病多见,共53例(54.1%);晚期患者多见,Ⅲ~Ⅳ期患者共85例(86.8%)。60例(61.2%)患者有结外器官受侵,25例患者存在消化道侵犯,其中最常见的部位为结直肠(18例),2例患者存在全消化道侵犯(表1)。

### 2.2 治疗选择

98例患者全部进行了全身化疗,其中73例患者选择CHOP作为一线治疗方案,9例患者选择硼替佐米联合CHP作为一线治疗方案,9例患者选择了含有氟达拉滨或者其他类型的化疗作为一线治疗,仅2例患者复发后选择HyperCVAD/MA方案。使用到利妥昔单抗的患者共81例,3例患者进行单药利妥昔单抗维持治疗。8例患者进行了手术,9例患者进行了局部放疗。14例患者选择了ASCT治疗,其中2例患者进行了2次ASCT。

### 2.3 治疗反应

92例可评价疗效的患者中,44例(47.8%)患者在治疗后达到CR/CRu,19例患者(20.7%)PR,总有效率(ORR)为68.5%,一线治疗后PD的患者为15例(16.3%)。选择R-CHOP方案作为一线治疗的患者

共53例,51例患者可进行疗效评价,26例(51.0%)治疗后达到CR/CRu,6例(11.8%)PR,ORR为62.8%,8例(15.7%)出现PD。

## 2.4 随访

随访至2014年2月1日,中位随访时间为21.8(1.0~91.0)个月。至随访截止时间,死亡34例(34.7%),生存64例(65.3%)。53例使用R-CHOP方案作为一线治疗的患者,死亡19例,生存34例(64.2%),预期总生存期为51.0个月。进行ASCT的患者死亡1例,生存13例,预期总生存期为75.5个月。

## 2.5 临床特征与生存分析

本组患者中,性别、β2-MG是否高于正常、骨髓侵犯、消化道侵犯、大包块均未显示出预后意义;年龄>60岁、血沉高于正常、LDH高于正常、存在B症状、Ki-67≥25%、病理存在母细胞或大B细胞转化均提示预后不佳,IPI评分低危、中低危、高中危及高危患者之间生存期差异有统计学意义(分别为69.6、50.3、27.7、22.7个月,P<0.001,表2)。

表1 患者基本临床特征

Table 1 Clinical characteristics of all patients

Clinical characteristics	Number (%)	Clinical characteristics	Number (%)
Age (median, range)	61(30~83)	Elevated ESR	49(55.1)
Gender		LDH(>240 IU/L)	23(23.5)
Male	73(74.5)	Bone marrow involvement	
Female	25(25.5)		
Clinical stage		Yes	46(46.9)
Stage I~II	13(13.2)	No	48(49.0)
Stage III~IV	85(86.8)	Ki-67 (%)	
ECOG		<25	53(54.1)
Grade 0~1	91(92.8)	25~49	34(34.7)
Grade 2~4	7(7.2)	50~74	8(8.1)
B symptoms		≥75	3(3.1)
Fever	7(7.2)	MIPI	
Night sweat	20(20.4)	0~3	55(55.6)
Marasmus	20(20.4)	4~5	11(11.1)
Pathologic type		6~11	33(33.3)
Blastic variant	5(5.1)	IPI	
Large B cell	3(3.1)	0~1	30(30.3)
Transformed			
Elevated β2-MG	48(49)	2	40(40.4)
		3	22(22.2)
		4~5	7(7.1)

MIPI, mantle cell international prognostic scores; IPI, international prognostic index; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; β2-MG, β2-microglobulin

表2 患者临床特征和预后之间相关性分析

Table 2 Correlation analysis between clinical features and prognosis of these patients

Clinical features	Overall survival (months)	P	Clinical features	Overall survival (months)	P
Age (years)		0.039	ESR		0.007
≤60	58.5		Normal	60.2	
>60	45.9		Elevated	41.6	
β2-MG		0.228	Alimentary tract involvement		
Normal	55.7		No	52.1	0.651
Elevated	48.8		Yes	49.9	
Gender		0.678	Bulky		0.482
Male	53.5		No	52.8	
Female	46.1		Yes	50.4	
Clinical stage		0.901	Bone marrow involvement		0.321
I - II	54.8		No	57.8	
III - IV	50.6		Yes	48.9	
ECOG		0.001	Ki-67		0.029
0-1	55.3		<25%	59.8	
2-4	19.6		≥25%	40.8	
B symptoms		0.010	Pathologic type		
No	58.6		Common	55.8	<0.001
Elevated	20.6		Blastic variant or large B cell transformed	20.0	
LDH		<0.001			
Normal	60.7				
Elevated	26.6				

## 2.6 预后模型的生存分析

根据MIPI评分将患者进行分组,低危组(0~3分)54例,总生存期59.7个月(95%CI:51.5~68.0个月),中危组(4~5分)33例,总生存期49.4个月(95%CI:35.9~63.0个月),高危组(≥6分)11例,总生存期23.4个月(95%CI:10.6~36.2个月),三组患者生存期差异有统计学意义( $P<0.001$ ,图1)。

## 2.7 ASCT治疗者生存分析

接受ASCT治疗共14例,1例患者一线治疗方案选择CHOP,其余13例患者均选择利妥昔单抗联合CHOP方案。目前国内ASCT年龄基本定为≤65岁患者,因此仅选择使用R-CHOP方案作为一线治疗年龄为≤65岁的患者进行此项生存分析,共43例患者,其中未进行ASCT的患者为29例。14例ASCT患者总生存期为75.5个月(95%CI:66.2~84.9个月),29例未进行ASCT患者总生存期为43.6个月(95%CI:34.5~52.8个月),两组患者生存期之间存在显著差异( $P=0.039$ ,图2)。

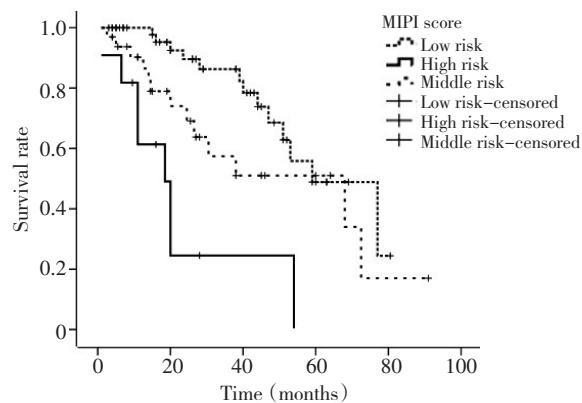


图1 MIPI评分不同患者生存曲线

Figure 1 Comparison of overall survival according to MIPI scoring

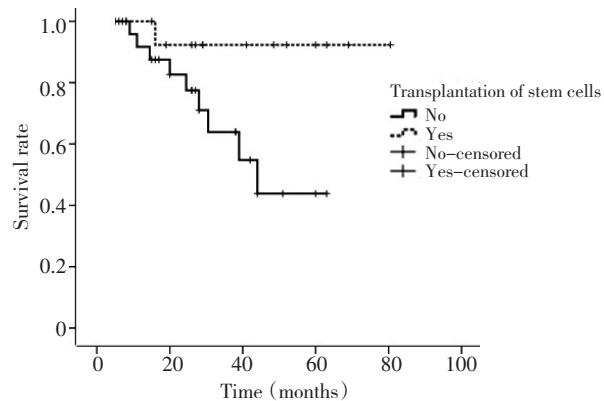


图2 自体干细胞移植患者和未移植患者的生存曲线

Figure 2 Comparison of overall survival according to ASCT

## 3 讨论

MCL的肿瘤细胞在淋巴结中呈套区生长模式及伴有染色体t(11;14)(q13;q32)异常,这种易位是MCL的特征性改变及发病基础<sup>[3]</sup>,具有独特的生物学行为,兼有惰性淋巴瘤和侵袭性淋巴瘤的特征。

MCL以老年男性多见,80%~90%的MCL患者确诊时疾病已处于Ⅲ~Ⅳ期,骨髓侵润60%~70%,结外病变多见,15%~40%存在消化道侵犯。本组患者的临床特征与文献报道相符<sup>[4]</sup>。

MCL对联合化疗有较高的反应率,但多数患者在短期内出现进展或复发。CHOP方案治疗MCL的中位生存期<3年。利妥昔单抗联合化疗能提高治疗有效率及延长中位生存时间,3年总生存率为82%,但是依然无法治愈<sup>[5-6]</sup>。含大剂量阿糖胞苷的方案可进一步提高有效率及生存期,有研究<sup>[7-8]</sup>报道63例MCL患者接受R-Hyper CVAD方案化疗,中位随访31个月,预计5年OS、PFS和FFS分别为71%、63%和49%。但该方案治疗骨髓毒性明显,3~4级中性粒细胞减少发生率高达87%,感染发生率为14%。在SWOG2013研究中,49例初治MCL患者接受R-Hyper CVAD/MA作为一线治疗,中位OS达到6.8

年,但因治疗相关毒性有39%的患者未能完成治疗计划,并出现1例治疗相关死亡患者。

目前MCL的最佳一线治疗方案仍未达成共识,但ASCT进行一线巩固治疗优于常规化疗<sup>[9]</sup>。近期一项500例MCL临床研究<sup>[10]</sup>表明,接受一线ASCT治疗后患者3年PFS(progression-free survival)和OS分别为63.5%和79.5%。Delarue等<sup>[11]</sup>报道了6个疗程R-CHOP后行ASCT(A组)与3个疗程R-CHOP+3个疗程R-DHAP后进行ASCT(B组),中位随访51个月时,B组的缓解持续时间(remission duration, RD)和OS均较A组长(分别为84个月 vs. 49个月;未达到 vs. 82个月)。因此对于年龄≤65岁、无严重合并症的患者,推荐含阿糖胞苷的一线化疗方案,达到缓解的患者建议一线行ASCT。

MCL多见于老年患者,基于骨髓毒性及其他化疗相关毒性,大多数年龄>65岁的患者不能耐受密集化疗联合ASCT。对于这部分患者,目前推荐苯达莫司汀联合利妥昔单抗(RB)治疗方案<sup>[12-13]</sup>,疗效不低于R-CHOP方案,且耐受性良好。或推荐R-CHOP方案后进行美罗华维持治疗<sup>[14]</sup>,与单纯R-CHOP相比可以减少治疗后的复发或死亡风险。

一些新药也逐渐应用于临床中。蛋白酶体抑制剂硼替佐米对MCL有效<sup>[15-17]</sup>。R-CHOP联合硼替佐米治疗36例初治MCL患者显示总有效率达91%,2年OS 86%<sup>[18]</sup>。来那度胺是一种免疫调节药物,单药来那度胺治疗复发或硼替佐米耐药MCL的ORR为28%,中位OS为19个月,该研究表明复发难治或者硼替佐米耐药的MCL患者使用单药来那度胺仍有望获得较好疗效<sup>[19]</sup>。

研究表明在复发难治MCL中有相当良好的疗效及耐受性<sup>[20]</sup>。目前已开始Ibrutinib联合RB方案治疗初治MCL(≥65岁)患者的临床研究。

有多个预后因素影响着MCL的治疗反应和预后。Hoster等<sup>[21]</sup>根据患者白细胞计数、体能状态评分(ECOG)、LDH水平及年龄4个危险因素进行评估,在国际预后指数(IPI)、滤泡淋巴瘤国际预后指数(FIPI)的基础上制定出MCL国际预后指数(MIPI)。445例MCL患者依据MIPI评分分为低危三组,三组患者之间生存期存在明显差异。目前MIPI已成为应用较为广泛的MCL预后模型<sup>[22]</sup>。Ki-67是标记细胞增殖状态的抗原,很多研究发现Ki-67指数高低也与MCL的预后相关<sup>[22-24]</sup>。

在本研究中71例患者选择CHOP方案为一线化疗方案,仅2例患者在治疗期间曾使用阿糖胞苷。53

例患者使用R-CHOP方案作为一线治疗方案,ORR率仅为62.8%,3年预期生存率为61.4%,较文献报道水平低。选择ASCT的患者5年预期生存率为92.3%,明显高于仅使用R-CHOP方案治疗的患者,与文献报道一致。有9例患者使用了硼替佐米联合CHP(环磷酰胺、多柔比星、强的松)联合利妥昔单抗作为一线治疗,因病例数较少,未进行生存分析。从预后因素来看,不管是应用IPI评分,还是MIPI评分,在本组患者预后均显示出统计学差异。Ki-67低于25%的患者预后明显优于Ki-67更高的患者。

总之,MCL治疗仍然是NHL治疗领域中的难题,虽然目前尝试很多新的方案及新的药物,但未能解决MCL根治的问题。ASCT应该作为年轻初治患者的首选。多项临床研究显示阿糖胞苷在MCL有良好疗效,但因为化疗毒性大,在国内应用并不十分广泛,对阿糖胞苷的用法或者剂量强度进行调整,获得适合国人的临床治疗方案,在保证疗效的同时提高治疗安全性,是我们努力的方向,并需要开展多中心研究。

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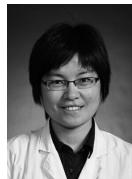
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