华氏巨球蛋白血症32例临床特征及预后分析

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Title: **Clinical characteristics and prognosis analysis of 32 patients with Waldenstr□m macroglobulinemia**

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摘要: 目的：评价华氏巨球蛋白血症患者的临床病理特征、治疗及预后情况。方法：回顾性分析本院 2001年1月1日至2018年5月30日收治的32例华氏巨球蛋白血症患者临床资料，总结其临床病理特点、治疗方案及转归，并探讨影响预后的因素。结果：32例患者中，男25例，女7例，中位年龄为64岁，低、中及高危组患者分别占3.1%、43.8%及53.1%。90.6%以贫血症状为首发表现。中位血红蛋白水平为75.5(26~146) g/L，中位IgM水平为52.4(13~110) g/L，其中κ型23例，λ型9例。11例患者接受过含新药的化疗。全组中位生存期为42个月。单因素分析显示，年龄、β2微球蛋白、白蛋白水平及是否接受新药治疗是影响总生存时间（OS）的预后因素。COX多因素回归分析显示，β2微球蛋白是影响OS的独立预后因素(P=0.05)。结论：华氏巨球蛋白血症好发于老年男性，临床表现无特异性，β2微球蛋白>3 mg/L提示患者预后不良，新药治疗可能有助于改善患者预后。

Abstract: Objective：To evaluate the clinicopathological characteristics，therapy and prognosis of Waldenstr□m macroglobulinemia(WM).Methods：The clinical data of 32 patients with WM diagnosed in our center between January 1，2001 and May 30，2018 were retrospectively analyzed.The clinical and pathological features，treatment and outcome were summarized and the high risk factors affecting the prognosis of patients were investigated.Results：25 patients were males and 7 patients were females.The median age was 64 years.The patients in low-，intermediate-and high-risk group accounted for 3.1%，43.8% and 53.1%，respectively.90.6% of the initial symptoms were anemia.The median hemoglobin was 75.5（26~146) g/L，and the median IgM was 52.4(13~110) g/L.23 patients were κ light chain and 9 patients were λ light chain.11 patients received chemotherapy including novel drugs.The median overall survival was 42 months.In univariate analysis，age，β2-microglobulin(β2-MG)，albumin and novel drugs were prognostic factors.Multivariate analysis showed β2-MG was a significant prognostic factor for overall survival(P=0.05).Conclusion：WM patients were commonly seen in elder patients with no special clinical symptoms.β2-MG>3 mg/L indicated poor prognosis.Novel drugs may improve the outcome.

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