

老年淋巴瘤患者应用PEG-rhG-CSF 进行初级预防的疗效分析*

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[摘要] 目的:评价聚乙二醇化重组人粒细胞集落刺激因子(PEG-rhG-CSF)应用于预防老年淋巴瘤患者化疗后引起中性粒细胞缺乏(粒缺)的有效性和安全性。方法:回顾性分析84例老年(≥ 60 岁)淋巴瘤化疗患者的病例资料。根据个人意愿,36例患者接受PEG-rhG-CSF作为初级预防(试验组);48例未预防性使用PEG-rhG-CSF(对照组),比较2组患者出现3~4级粒缺的情况及药物所致不良反应。结果:试验组和对照组中分别有61.1%和87.5%的患者在全部化疗周期中出现过3~4级粒缺,差异有统计学意义($P=0.005$)。亚组分析显示,60~69岁患者中,试验组3~4级粒缺的发生率显著低于对照组(62.1% : 86.5%, $P=0.022$);70岁及以上患者中,试验组3~4级粒缺的发生率有降低趋势,但与对照组比较差异无统计学意义(57.1% : 90.9%, $P=0.137$)。在接受PEG-rhG-CSF预防性应用的36例患者中,有8例(22.2%)出现药物相关性不良反应,主要表现为轻微骨痛。结论:对于接受21d CHOP±R化疗方案的老年淋巴瘤患者,每疗程一剂6mg PEG-rhG-CSF能有效减少3~4级粒缺的发生,疗效显著,且不良反应发生率低,程度轻。

[关键词] 老年;聚乙二醇化重组人粒细胞集落刺激因子;淋巴瘤;化疗;中性粒细胞减少

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Efficacy analysis of PEG-rhG-CSF as primary prophylaxis in senile lymphoma patients

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Abstract Objective: To evaluate the safety and efficacy of pegylated recombinant human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (PEG-rhG-CSF) as primary prophylaxis for chemotherapy-induced neutropenia in senile lymphoma patients. **Method:** A total of 84 elder lymphoma patients (≥ 60 years old) treated with chemotherapy were included. Among them, 36 patients receiving PEG-rhG-CSF as primary prevention were considered as the prevention group; 48 patients without PEG-rhG-CSF injection were recruited as the control group. The incidence of grade 3-4 neutropenia of two groups and the adverse events induced by PEG-rhG-CSF were recorded and compared. **Result:** 61.1% patients in prevention group and 87.5% patients in control group had experienced grade 3-4 neutropenia respectively. There was significant difference between the two groups ($P=0.005$). Subgroup analysis showed significant lower incidence of grade 3-4 neutropenia in the prevention group (62.1% vs 86.5%, $P=0.022$) for patients of 60-69 years old. For patients aged 70 and over, lower incidence of grade 3-4 neutropenia was also observed in the prevention group, but the difference was not statistically significant (57.1% vs 90.9%, $P=0.137$). As for

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adverse events of PEG-rhG-CSF, 8 cases in 36 patients (22.2%) experienced slight bone pain. **Conclusion:** In senile lymphoma patients undergoing 21 d-CHOP±R regimen, a single dose of 6 mg PEG-rhG-CSF demonstrated significant prophylaxis for grade 3-4 neutropenia, with low incidence of adverse events and mild adverse events.

Key words senile; pegylated recombinant human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor; lymphoma; chemotherapy; neutropenia

淋巴瘤患者在接受化疗后常发生骨髓抑制, 主要表现为中性粒细胞缺乏症(粒缺)和发热性粒缺, 这一不良反应在老年人中尤为常见^[1-2], 极大增加了感染和死亡的风险。另外, 严重的粒缺及发热性粒缺会导致化疗药物剂量降低或治疗延迟, 从而降低临床疗效^[3-5]。重组人粒细胞集落刺激因子(recombinant human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, rhG-CSF)促进粒细胞增殖、分化并向外周血释放^[6], 能够有效预防化疗所致粒缺及发热性粒缺, 因而确保化疗药物的按期足量使用^[7]。除传统 rhG-CSF 外, 聚乙二醇化重组人粒细胞集落刺激因子(pegylated rhG-CSF, PEG-rhG-CSF)作为一种长效的 rhG-CSF, 每化疗周期应用一剂即可达到与传统 rhG-CSF 相当的效果, 减少了注射次数, 因而应用日趋广泛^[8-11]。中国临床肿瘤学会(CSCO)2016 年专家共识也指出对于接受高发热性粒缺风险化疗方案的患者, 均应预防性使用 PEG-rhG-CSF^[12]。本研究回顾性分析 36 例预防性使用 PEG-rhG-CSF 与 48 例未预防性使用的老年淋巴瘤化疗患者的病例资料, 评价 PEG-rhG-CSF 用于预防老年淋巴瘤患者化疗后粒缺的临床疗效与安全性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料

2013-06—2017-01 在我院接受化疗的 84 例老年($\geqslant 60$ 岁)患者, 经病理确诊淋巴瘤且化疗前无明显骨髓抑制。根据个人意愿, 36 例患者接受 PEG-rhG-CSF 作为初级预防(试验组), 并且在每一疗程化疗后均进行了 PEG-rhG-CSF 的预防; 48 例患者在所有化疗疗程中均未预防性使用 PEG-rhG-CSF(对照组)。

1.2 病理类型

研究对象的淋巴瘤病理类型绝大多数为弥漫大 B 细胞淋巴瘤(88.1%), 还包括滤泡性淋巴瘤(4.8%)、套细胞淋巴瘤、边缘区淋巴瘤、小 B 细胞淋巴瘤、外周 T 细胞淋巴瘤。

1.3 化疗方案

除外周 T 细胞淋巴瘤的 2 例患者接受 CHOP(环磷酰胺、长春地辛、表阿霉素/脂质体阿霉素和泼尼松)方案化疗外, 其余 82 例患者均接受 R-CHOP 方案(利妥昔单抗+CHOP)。

1.4 PEG-rhG-CSF 治疗方法

在细胞毒性药物治疗结束后 24 h 予以 PEG-

rhG-CSF 6 mg 皮下注射。

1.5 疗效和安全性评价

主要观察 2 组患者各次化疗后 3~4 级粒缺(定义为中性粒细胞绝对值 $<1.0 \times 10^9/L$)的发生率和 4 级粒缺(定义为中性粒细胞绝对值 $<0.5 \times 10^9/L$)的发生率, 以及 PEG-rhG-CSF 导致的不良反应。

1.6 统计学处理

采用 SPSS22.0 软件对数据进行统计学分析。患者年龄等计量资料采用 t 检验; 各组 3~4 级粒缺发生率的比较采用 χ^2 检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床特征

试验组 36 例老年患者中, 男 21 例, 女 15 例; 平均年龄(65.0±3.8)岁, 其中 60~69 岁 29 例(80.6%), 70 岁及以上 7 例(19.4%); 化疗方案 R-CHOP 34 例, CHOP 2 例。对照组 48 例老年患者中, 男 31 例, 女 17 例; 平均年龄(65.9±3.9)岁, 其中 60~69 岁 37 例(77.1%), 70 岁及以上 11 例(22.9%); 化疗方案均采用 R-CHOP 方案。2 组患者在年龄、性别的组成上差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

2.2 疗效

试验组和对照组中分别有 22 例(61.1%)和 42 例(87.5%)患者在全部化疗周期中出现 3~4 级粒缺, 差异有统计学意义($P = 0.005$); 其中出现 4 级粒缺者分别有 14 例(38.9%)和 29 例(60.4%), 差异无统计学意义($P = 0.051$)。

将患者根据年龄分为 60~69 岁和 70 岁及以上 2 个亚组, 分析各组患者全部化疗周期中粒缺的发生率。结果显示 60~69 岁患者中, 试验组和对照组分别有 18 例(62.1%)和 32 例(86.5%)发生 3~4 级粒缺, 差异有统计学意义($P = 0.022$); 其中发生 4 级粒缺者分别有 12 例(41.4%)和 23 例(62.2%), 差异无统计学意义($P = 0.093$)。70 岁及以上患者中, 试验组和对照组分别有 4 例(57.1%)和 10 例(90.9%)发生 3~4 级粒缺, 其中出现 4 级粒缺者分别有 2 例(28.6%)和 6 例(54.5%), 差异均无统计学意义($P = 0.137$ 、 0.280)。

2.3 不良反应

在接受 PEG-rhG-CSF 预防性应用的全部

36例患者中,共有8例(22.2%)出现药物相关性不良反应,表现为骨骼疼痛,以腰骶部疼痛为主,偶有胸骨疼痛;其中绝大多数(87.5%)为轻微骨痛,无需服用镇痛药,极少数(12.5%)为中至重度疼痛。此外未观察到其他药物相关性不良反应。

3 讨论

弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤是最常见的非霍奇金淋巴瘤类型^[13],R-CHOP为其最常用的、中等强度(发热性粒缺发生率10%~20%)的化疗方案^[14],粒缺是其最常见的不良反应;4级粒缺及发热性粒缺常作为化疗药物减量的依据,也在一定程度上增加了感染和死亡风险。年龄本身为发生严重粒缺及其并发症的一个独立危险因素,另外老年患者体力状况下降,合并症多,也会增加粒缺发生的风险^[15]。Pettengell等^[16]回顾了240例应用CHOP±R方案化疗的淋巴瘤患者,其中≥60岁的患者中,在接近30%预防性应用G-CSF的前提下,4级粒缺的发生率仍超过50%;Schwartzberg等^[17]报道了725例≥65岁、应用CHOP为基础的化疗方案的淋巴瘤患者,在80%以上的患者预防性应用G-CSF的前提下,仍有63.2%的患者出现3~4级粒缺,化疗延迟和减量的发生率分别达到24.6%和24.9%。尽管老年患者常通过减低化疗药物剂量来减少不良反应的发生,但事实上,与年轻患者一样,维持标准化疗剂量也能使老年患者获益^[18]。对于采用中等强度化疗方案的肿瘤患者,NCCN指南也将年龄≥65岁作为决定其是否需要预防性应用G-CSF的参考因素之一^[19]。

PEG-rhG-CSF半衰期长,每周期单次用药,减轻了患者负担,其疗效已在乳腺癌、肺癌化疗患者中充分证实^[19~20],并在淋巴瘤化疗患者中同样得到关注。George等^[21]分析了预防性应用PEG-rhG-CSF、平均年龄60.4岁的26例CHOP方案化疗患者,其第一周期4级粒缺的发生率为43%。张群岭等(2014)报道了16例应用PEG-rhG-CSF初级预防的淋巴瘤化疗患者,其中≥65岁的4例患者中,3例(75%)发生4级粒缺,本研究试验组中≥65岁患者中3~4级粒缺发生率为66.7%(试验组≥65岁的21例患者中有14例发生3~4级粒缺),结果较之接近。

在本研究中,对于60~69岁的患者,试验组3~4级粒缺的发生率显著低于对照组,表明对于这一群体,PEG-rhG-CSF可以降低感染概率及化疗减量或延误的风险。对于70岁及以上的患者,试验组3~4级粒缺的发生率有降低的趋势,但差异并无统计学意义,推测可能与本研究中这一年龄段患者数量较少有关。该年龄段中PEG-rhG-CSF的预防作用仍需进一步研究明确。另外试验组中7例(19.4%)曾出现发热性粒缺,与Pettengell等^[22]报

道的≥65岁、预防性应用PEG-rhG-CSF的淋巴瘤患者中,16%的发热性粒缺发生率基本一致。

在不良反应方面,应用PEG-rhG-CSF的患者中有22.2%出现骨痛,与国内外报道的18.2%和19%的发生率接近^[23~24],其中骨痛以腰骶部为主,少数患者表现为胸骨疼痛,出现在应用PEG-rhG-CSF后的1~7d,大多在持续1~2d后可自行缓解,无需服用止痛药。

综上所述,对于接受21d CHOP±R化疗方案的老年淋巴瘤患者,每疗程一剂6mg PEG-rhG-CSF能有效减少3~4级粒缺的发生,降低感染风险,疗效显著,且不良反应发生率低,程度轻。本研究为老年淋巴瘤患者临床合理应用PEG-rhG-CSF提供了新的依据。

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