

地西他滨联合 BuCy 预处理 allo-HSCT 治疗未缓解的伴 T315I 突变 CML 急髓变*

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[摘要] 目的:伴 T315I 突变的难治性慢性髓系白血病(CML)急髓变,在未缓解状态下,直接进行地西他滨联合 BuCy 预处理的无关供体外周血造血干细胞移植(allo-HSCT)。方法:对 1 例难治性 CML 急髓变行地西他滨联合 BuCy 预处理的无关供体 allo-HSCT,并持续对其细胞形态学、遗传学及分子生物学进行监测。结果:患者伊马替尼治疗后出现 Q252H 突变、T315I 突变、染色体复杂异常、急髓变,行地西他滨联合 BuCy 预处理的无关供体 allo-HSCT,术后 +12 d 粒系造血重建,+14 d 骨髓形态缓解,BCR-ABL 定量:<10 copies/10 000 abl copies,后因肠道重度急性移植物抗宿主病(aGVHD)死亡。结论:allo-HSCT 是治疗伴有 T315I 突变的 CML 患者的有效手段,对于未缓解的患者,行地西他滨联合 BuCy 预处理临床研究值得探索。

[关键词] 白血病,髓系,慢性;急变;T315I 突变;地西他滨;预处理;造血干细胞移植

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Allo-HSCT with decitabine combined with BuCy as conditioning regimen for a patient with T315I mutation in myeloid blastic phase of chronic myeloid leukemia

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Abstract Objective: To report one patient with refractory chronic myeloid leukemia (CML)-blast crisis with T315I mutation directly undergoing unrelated donor peripheral blood stem cell transplantation (allo-HSCT) under conditioning regimen with decitabine and BuCy. **Method:** The patient with CML-BC who was refractory to imatinib, nilotinib and chemotherapy, directly performed allo-HSCT from a partially mismatched (9/10 HLA allele matched) unrelated donor with conditioning regimen consisting of decitabine and BuCy. The morphology, cytogenetic and molecular biology of bone marrow were continuously monitored. **Result:** In chronic phase, the patient was diagnosed CML with Ph chromosome and BCR/ABL gene, with no mutation detected. Despite satisfactory hematological remission, the patient failed to achieve complete cytogenetic remission after 9 months treatment with imatinib. Moreover, the disease progressed rapidly to myeloid blastic phase accompanied by additional chromosomal translocation, Q252H mutation of BCR-ABL fusion and increased copies of BCR-ABL. And nilotinib combined with chemotherapy failed with newly appeared complex chromosome karyotype and T315I mutation. Regardless of remission, unrelated donor allo-HSCT was performed with decitabine and BuCy as preparative regimen. White blood cell count was recovered $>1.0 \times 10^9/L$ at day +12 and bone marrow remission and BCR-ABL gene <10 copies/10 000 abl copies were achieved at day +14. Unfortunately, the patient developed skin acute graft versus host disease (aGVHD), and died of grade IV intestinal aGVHD finally. **Conclusion:** Allo-HSCT is an effective therapy for patients with CML and T315I mutation. It is essential to explore the effect of decitabine and BuCy combination conditioning regimen for patients undergoing allo-HSCT who do not achieve remission.

Key words chronic myeloid leukemia; blastic phase; T315I mutation; decitabine; conditioning; allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation

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慢性髓系白血病(CML)是由t(9;22)(q34;q11)染色体易位及因此形成的BCR-ABL融合基因而导致的造血干细胞克隆性疾病。酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(TKIs)甲磺酸伊马替尼(IM)靶向治疗CML克隆取得良好疗效,但仍有相当比例患者出现对TKIs原发或继发耐药,其中T315I突变对目前所有上市的TKIs均存在不同程度抵抗,疾病进展期的患者预后差。本文报道了1例CML患者,急髓变后出现T315I突变,对化疗耐药,后直接进行地西他滨联合BuCy预处理的无关供体异基因造血干细胞移植(allo-HSCT),获得缓解,报告如下。

1 病例资料

患者,女,34岁,因“确诊CML11个月,急髓变2个月”于2011年6月24日入我院。患者于2010年7月在我院经骨髓MICM分型检查确诊为CML,FISH及多重PCR检测到BCR-ABL融合基因(b2a2/b3a2型),未检测到ABL激酶区常见的33种耐药突变。于2010年7月22日始予格列卫400 mg/d治疗后血常规恢复正常,脾脏缩小,但Ph染色体和BCR-ABL融合基因一直未转阴。2011年4月无诱因下出现发热,抗感染治疗无效,查血常规示WBC $73.4 \times 10^9/L$,Hb 102 g/L,PLT $188 \times 10^9/L$ 。血涂片示:原始加幼稚细胞67%。骨髓形态示:CML急髓变,白血病免疫分型:76.7%的幼稚细胞群体,CD34、HLA-DR、CD11B、CD33、CD117阳性,为髓系表达;染色体示:46;XX,t(9;22)(q34;q11),t(9;11)(p22;q23)。BCR-ABL融合基因定量为:11 393 copies/10 000 copies,检测到ABL激酶区Q252H(G1120T)突变。2011年4月14日起予HA方案(高三尖杉酯碱2 mg/m²qd×7 d;阿糖胞苷100 mg/m²qd×5 d)+三氧化二砷(10 mg/m²qd×14 d)+尼洛替尼300 mg bid,联合诱导化疗,血常规恢复后复查骨髓,骨髓形态学示:幼稚单核细胞23%,5月11日起予原方案再诱导,化疗结束后复查骨髓形态学示:原始细胞13.5%,达部分缓解;BCR-ABL融合基因定量:3 315copies/1 0000copies;未检测到ABL激酶区常见的33种耐药突变。6月10日予HAG方案(高三尖杉酯碱2 mg/m²qd×7 d,阿糖胞苷100 mg/m²qd×14 d,重组人粒细胞集落刺激因子5 μg/kgqd×14 d)化疗一疗程后复查骨穿结果示:CML急髓变髓像未缓解,原始及幼稚细胞占80%。染色体:49-56,XX,+4,+6,+8,t(9;22),t(9;11)(p22;q23),+9,+10,+13,+15,+17,+19,+21,+Ph。BCR-ABL融合基因突变,T315I阳性,原有突变消失。患者在中华骨髓库中找到HLA-Cw位点不合的无关供体(男供女,O供A),直接进行造血干细胞移植,予达珂联合改良Bu/Cy+ATG方案预处理(地西他滨20 mg/m²qd

-13 d~-9 d,阿糖胞苷500 mgqd~-9 d~-8 d,马利兰0.8 mg/kg q6h~-8 d~-6 d,CTX 1.8 g/m²qd~-5 d~-4 d,ATG 2.5 mg/kgqd~-5 d~-2 d),CsA加小剂量MTX加骁息预防GVHD,共回输无关供体干细胞,MNC $7.21 \times 10^8/kg$,CD34⁺ $2.59 \times 10^6/kg$ 。骨髓空虚期一度出现发热,予抗感染治疗后体温控制,+12 d粒系造血重建,+14 d骨髓形态学:骨髓增生活跃,原始细胞1.5%,MRD:CD11b⁺/CD34⁺/HLA-DR+/CD45[±]: 1.86×10^{-3} ,STR:97.7%,骨髓BCR-ABL定量: <10 copies/10 000 abl copies。+22 d患者出现低热及皮疹,考虑皮肤GVHD可能,加用甲泼尼龙80 mgqd处理后一度好转,后逐步减量过程中出现皮肤、肠道IV度GVHD。给予停用CsA,改FK-506抗GVHD,维持FK-506浓度在15 ng/ml,并加用布地奈德9 mgqd口服,间断CTX 300 mg应用4次、间充质干细胞输注2次,辅以广谱抗感染支持,皮肤aGVHD好转,但肠道aGVHD仍未有明显控制表现。后加用抗CD25单抗20 mg治疗4次,患者症状无改善,并逐渐出现嗜睡,伴间断癫痫发作,自动出院后死亡。

2 讨论

CML自然病程分为相对隐匿的慢性期(CML-CP)和险恶程度不同进展期(加速期CML-AP和急变期CML-BC)。疾病进展可能与出现附加染色体异常及部分基因表达的改变有关,预后不佳,尤其8、17号染色体及复杂异常预后最差^[1-2],但附加染色体异常的出现与患者获得遗传学缓解并不明显相关,而主要是生存率下降^[3]。

IM继发耐药多与BCR-ABL区点突变、BCR-ABL基因扩增或高表达、Src激酶(SFKs)及新出现的染色体异常与有关。其中ABL激酶区点突变被认为是IM继发性耐药、疾病进展的主要机制。T315I突变对当今已上市的和多数在研究中的TKIs有较强的抗药性,既往研究多认为此类患者预后差、生存期短,与患者所处病期相关,急变期患者预后极其恶劣,生存期不超过6个月^[4-6]。

本例患者初诊时没有Ph以外的染色体异常及基因突变,予IM治疗后9个月一直没有获得遗传学及分子学缓解,并相继出现附加染色体易位、Q252H突变、BCR-ABL拷贝数进行性增加,急髓变,预后不佳,具有移植适应证,患者年龄适宜,找到无关供体,拟行移植,准备期间予二代TKIs尼洛替尼联合化疗诱导治疗,部分缓解,后又出现染色体复杂异常、T315I突变、BCR-ABL拷贝数进行性增加。患者从慢性期IM治疗、附加染色体异常、基因突变至急髓变,与前述疾病进展过程吻合,预后恶劣,唯有造血干细胞移植有机会延长生命、根治疾病。

有文献报道^[8]将地西他滨 15 mg/m² qd×5 d/w×2w 联合 IM 600 mg bid 治疗 CML 进展期 28 例患者(18 例 AP 期,10 例 BP 期),其中 25 例对 IM 耐药,中位治疗 2.5 周期,结果获得完全血液学缓解、部分血液学缓解、血液学进步分别为 9 例(32%),1 例(4%),2 例(7%);主要和小部分遗传学缓解分别为 5 例(18%)和 3 例(11%)。BCR-ABL 基因无突变的患者血液学缓解率较有突变患者高(53% vs 14%)。中位血液学缓解持续 18 周。作者还发现治疗第 5 天 DNA 甲基化水平从(71.6 ± 0.9)% 降至(60.4 ± 2.0)%,外周血常规恢复时则回升至(68.8 ± 1.4)%,故而认为地西他滨和 IM 可安全地联合应用于进展期 CML。

本例在无同胞及全相合无关供体的情况下选择一亚位点不合的无关供体移植。患者 EBMT 积分高达 5 分(供体类型 1 分,疾病分期 2 分,年龄 1 分,移植时间 1 分),预示移植死亡风险极大,但为求根治疾病,延长生命,除移植外无他选择。根据患者病情、既往治疗方案及地西他滨治疗髓系肿瘤的疗效,我们探索性地在常规清髓性预处理方案前加用了地西他滨 20 mg/m² qd×5 d。结果发现并没有明显增加感染风险,造血重建时间与常规预处理方案相仿。此后患者并发了Ⅳ度 aGVHD,虽进行了积极的抗 GVHD 治疗,但均无效。虽然患者最后死于 aGVHD 及相关并发症,但患者在 +14 d 就获得了分子水平的缓解,就治疗白血病方面来说,allo-HSCT 的疗效令人满意。

综上,我们认为异基因造血干细胞移植是伴有 T315I 突变的 CML 患者获得长期生存可能的有效手段,治疗的成功与否与患者疾病分期有关,即患者发现 T315I 突变后应尽早行造血干细胞移植。

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的去甲基化。巨核细胞分裂过程中可以检测到基因组广泛去甲基化。总之,研究结果表明地西他滨可以促进巨核细胞成熟,其作用机制可能与地西他滨的去甲基化作用有关。

地西他滨是目前已知的可长远改善 MDS 预后的药物,其治疗低危组患者的剂量、疗效、安全性仍处于探索之中。本文中 3 例减低剂量的地西他滨治疗 MDS-RT 治疗经验可供参考,其疗效同时也需大样本的研究进一步验证。

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同时在 CML 进展患者的造血干细胞移植预处理方案中加用地西他滨是安全有效的。

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