

# 维奈克拉联合方案一线治疗新诊断急性髓系白血病的单中心真实世界研究<sup>\*</sup>

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**[摘要]** 目的:靶向药物 BCL-2 抑制剂维奈克拉(venetoclax, VEN)的出现革新了急性髓系白血病(acute myeloid leukemia, AML)的治疗格局,尤其是对于老年或不适合强化疗的患者,其与去甲基化药物(hypomethylating agents, HMAs)的联合方案在临床中得以广泛应用。我们对本中心近 4 年余 VEN 联合方案一线治疗在新诊断 AML 患者的真实世界应用情况进行回顾性研究,以期为临床实践提供参考。**方法:**回顾性收集和分析 2019 年 8 月至 2024 年 2 月首次接受 VEN 联合方案一线治疗的 110 例新诊断 AML 患者的临床资料,后续治疗策略由临床医生根据患者综合情况进行动态调整。**结果:**中位随访时间 14.8(0.2~37.1)个月,中位 VEN 一线联合方案疗程数 1(1~8)个,中位总抗 AML 治疗(非临床试验)疗程数 3(1~10)个。应用人群:VEN 一线联合方案已广泛应用于患者相关特征和 AML 疾病相关特征各异的新诊断 AML 患者,应用人群多伴有基础合并症(74.5%),且绝大多数在启动 VEN 联合治疗前存在≥3 级血常规异常(98.2%)。应用方案:诱导治疗以 VEN+阿扎胞苷(azacitidine, AZA)为主(78.2%),29.1% 的患者在仅接受诱导治疗后即失访或死亡,诱导治疗后继续治疗的患者中 44.9% 进行治疗策略调整,仅 23.6% 的患者持续接受≥4 个疗程 VEN+HMAs±FLT3 抑制剂治疗。治疗反应:VEN 一线联合方案诱导治疗的复合完全缓解率(composite complete response, cCR)为 80.2%,微小残留病(minimal residual disease, MRD)转阴率为 69.2%;总队列中达到 cCR 或 MRD 转阴患者的中位总生存期(overall survival, OS)和中位无事件生存期(event-free survival, EFS)均显著优于未达到者[达到 cCR 组 vs 未达到 cCR 组中位 OS:37.1 vs 3.5 个月( $P<0.001$ ),中位 EFS:14.8 vs 0.9 个月( $P<0.001$ )];达到 MRD<sup>-</sup>组与未达到 MRD<sup>-</sup>组中位 OS:37.1 vs 3.5 个月( $P<0.001$ ),中位 EFS:14.8 vs 1.3 个月( $P<0.001$ )];总队列复发率为 30.8%。安全性:总体耐受性较好, VEN+HMAs 持续治疗的血液学毒性以第 1 个疗程为著,第 2~4 个疗程 VEN+AZA 组的 3~4 级血液学毒性和感染发生率总体低于 VEN+地西他滨组,且 VEN+AZA 组随疗程增加呈下降趋势。**结论:**VEN 联合方案一线治疗新诊断 AML 患者能够较快获得高治疗反应率,不良反应总体可耐受,且以第 1 个疗程为著。真实世界中 VEN 一线联合方案诱导后进行治疗策略调整情况常见,获得缓解或 MRD 转阴的患者生存获益显著。仍有相当比例的患者未能从 VEN 一线联合方案中获益或复发,亟待寻求优化解决方案。

**[关键词]** 维奈克拉;急性髓系白血病;真实世界研究

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## A single-center, real-world study of efficacy and safety of first-line venetoclax-based regimens in treating newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia

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**Abstract Objective:** The advent of targeted drug BCL-2 inhibitor venetoclax(VEN) has revolutionized the treatment pattern of acute myeloid leukemia(AML), especially for elderly patients or those ineligible for intensive chemotherapy. Its combination regimens with hypomethylating agents(HMAs) have been widely used in clinical practice. We conducted a single-center, retrospective study on the real-world application of VEN-based first-line treatment in newly diagnosed AML patients over the past four years in aim of providing reference for clinical practice. **Methods:** The clinical data of 110 newly diagnosed AML patients who received VEN first-line combination treatment for the first time from August 2019 to February 2024 were retrospectively analyzed. **Results:** The median follow-up time was 14.8(0.2-37.1) months, with a median of 1(1-8) courses of first-line VEN combination

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therapy and a median of 3(1-10) courses of total treatment courses applied(clinical trials excluded). Application population: The VEN first-line combination therapy has been widely used in newly diagnosed AML patients with different patient-related and AML disease-related characteristics. The application population was often accompanied by underlying comorbidities(74.5%), and the vast majority had  $\geqslant$  grade 3 blood routine tests abnormalities (98.2%) before initiating VEN combination therapy. Treatment regimens: VEN + azacitidine (AZA) was the main choice of induction therapy(78.2%). 29.1% of patients were lost to follow-up or died after only receiving induction therapy. Among patients who continued treatment after induction therapy, 44.9% underwent treatment strategy adjustments, and only 23.6% continued to receive  $\geqslant$  4 courses of VEN+HMAs $\pm$ FLT3 inhibitor treatment. Treatment response: The composite complete response rate(cCR) induced by VEN first-line combination therapy was 80.2%, and the rate of achieving negative minimal residual disease(MRD) was 69.2%. The median overall survival(OS) and median event-free survival(EFS) of patients who achieved cCR or MRD negative in the overall cohort were significantly better than those without cCR or MRD negative(the median OS of cCR vs non-cCR: 37.1 vs 3.5 months[ $P<0.001$ ], the median EFS of cCR vs non-cCR: 14.8 vs 0.9 months[ $P<0.001$ ]; the median OS of MRD $^-$  vs non-MRD $^-$ : 37.1 vs 3.5 months[ $P<0.001$ ], the median EFS of MRD $^-$  vs non-MRD $^-$ : 14.8 vs 1.3 months[ $P<0.001$ ]）。The overall recurrence rate was 30.8%. Safety: Overall toxicities were tolerable, and hematological toxicities of continuous treatment with VEN+HMAs were mainly observed in the first course. The incidence of grade 3-4 hematological toxicities and infection in the VEN+AZA group was generally lower than that in the VEN+decitabine group, and the VEN+AZA group showed a decreasing trend with the increase of treatment courses. Conclusion: VEN first-line combination therapy can achieve quick and high response in newly diagnosed AML patients, overall adverse events are tolerable, with the first course being the most notable. In real-world settings, it is common to adjust treatment strategies after first-line VEN induction therapy, patients who achieve remission or MRD negative can benefit from significant survival advantage. However, there is still a considerable proportion of patients who could not benefit from VEN-based first-line therapy or experienced relapse, optimized solutions are urgently needed.

**Key words** venetoclax; acute myeloid leukemia; real-world study

靶向肿瘤细胞凋亡通路的口服 BCL-2 选择性抑制剂维奈克拉(venetoclax, VEN)的问世突破性转变了急性髓系白血病(acute myeloid leukemia, AML)的治疗局面,基于关键注册研究中显示出的良好疗效和耐受性,VEN 联合去甲基化药物(hypomethylating agents, HMAs)方案已成为年龄 $\geqslant$ 75岁或不适合强化疗的新诊断 AML 患者的一线治疗,于 2021 年 2 月在中国上市<sup>[1-2]</sup>。然而真实世界中的 AML 患者异质性更大,诊疗策略也会基于患者病情和需求而调整。为进一步了解 VEN 一线联合方案在国内实际临床应用中的现状、疗效和安全性,我们对本中心近 4 年余 VEN 一线联合方案在新诊断 AML 患者的应用情况进行了回顾性研究。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 资料

回顾性收集和分析 2019 年 8 月至 2024 年 2 月在华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院血研所接受 VEN 联合方案一线治疗的新诊断 AML 患者,一线治疗为 VEN 联合阿扎胞苷(azacitidine, AZA)或地西他滨(decitabine, DEC),VEN 联合方案的用法、用量参照临床指南<sup>[2]</sup>,具体由临床医生决定;伴 FLT3 基因突变的患者由临床医生决定是否加用 FLT3 抑制剂(FLT3 inhibitor, FLT3i)索拉非尼或吉瑞替尼;后续治疗策略由临床医生根据患者综合情况进行动态调整。AML 诊断标准依据

2022 版 WHO 造血和淋巴组织肿瘤标准<sup>[3]</sup>,根据 2022 年欧洲白血病网络(the European Leukemia Net, ELN)标准进行遗传风险分层<sup>[4]</sup>。排除既往接受过 VEN 治疗及缺少治疗关键数据的患者。

### 1.2 疗效评估

根据 2022 年 ELN 疗效判定标准评估治疗效果<sup>[4]</sup>,流式细胞术方法检测微小残留病(measurable residual disease, MRD),MRD 水平 $<0.1\%$ 定义为阴性,具体包括:完全缓解(complete remission, CR)、CR 伴血液学不完全恢复(CR with incomplete hematologic recovery, CRi)、CR/CRi 伴微小残留病阴性(without MRD, CR<sub>MRD $^-$</sub> /CRi<sub>MRD $^-$</sub> )、形态学无白血病状态、部分缓解。复合完全缓解(composite complete response, cCR)定义为 CR + CRi。总体反应率(overall response rate, ORR)定义为患者在治疗后达到 CR、CRi、部分缓解和形态学无白血病状态的比例。总生存期(overall survival, OS)定义为从进入 VEN 联合用药治疗起至任何原因所致死亡或末次随访的时间。无事件生存期(event-free survival, EFS)定义为从进入 VEN 联合用药治疗起至疾病进展、复发、任何原因所致死亡或末次随访的时间。

### 1.3 不良反应分析

不良反应依据美国国家癌症研究所常见毒性分级标准(NCI CTCAE 5.0 版)<sup>[5]</sup>进行分级与评估。

### 1.4 随访

通过医院住院及门诊电子病历系统进行随访,随访截止时间为 2024 年 2 月 29 日。

### 1.5 统计学处理

使用 SPSS 27.0 软件进行统计学分析。结果以中位数(范围)或例(%)表示。应用  $\chi^2$  检验及 Fisher 确切概率法进行差异性检验,生存分析应用 Kaplan-Meier 法绘制生存曲线,应用 log-rank 法进行单因素检验,检验水准  $\alpha=0.05$ 。以  $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 基线临床特征

共纳入新诊断 AML 患者 110 例,其中以年龄  $\geq 60$  岁为主(63 例,57.3%),中位发病年龄 61(19~86)岁;超半数为男性(58 例,52.7%);半数患者 ECOG PS 评分为 2~4 分(55 例,50.0%);大多数患者伴有基础合并症(82 例,74.5%),以心脑血管疾病为主(38 例,34.5%);ELN 中危风险患者比例较高(34 例,30.9%),常见的基因突变为 FLT3-ITD/TKD(30 例,27.3%)、IDH1/2(23 例,20.9%)、DNMT3A(20 例,18.2%) 和 NPM1(19 例,17.3%);绝大多数患者在启动 VEN 联合方案治疗时存在  $\geq 3$  级血常规异常(108 例,98.2%),分别为贫血(88 例,80.0%)、血小板减少(67 例,60.9%)、中性粒细胞减少(63 例,57.3%),见表 1。

### 2.2 治疗方案

绝大多数患者诱导治疗接受 VEN+AZA 联合方案(86 例,78.2%),15 例(13.6%)接受 VEN+DEC 联合方案,9 例(17.3%)采用 VEN+AZA+FLT3i 联合方案。总队列诱导治疗疗效评估前的中位总输注红细胞量为 6(0~26) U,中位总输注血小板量为 4(0~28) 人份,中位诱导治疗住院时长为 31(10~94) d。

VEN+HMAs±FLT3i 联合方案的中位治疗总疗程数为 1(1~8) 个,总队列中位总抗 AML 治疗(非临床试验)疗程数为 3(1~10) 个。仅 26 例(23.6%)持续接受  $\geq 4$  个疗程 VEN+HMAs±FLT3i 联合方案治疗,而 32 例(29.1%)在仅接受诱导治疗后失访或死亡,19 例(17.3%)未行疗效评价即失访或死亡。诱导治疗后共 78 例(70.9%)继续治疗,其中 43 例(55.1%)继续 VEN+HMAs±FLT3i 治疗,35 例(44.9%)进行治疗策略动态调整[21 例(26.9%)采用含 VEN 的其他方案,14 例(17.9%)采用未含 VEN 的其他方案]。共 13 例(11.8%)患者桥接异基因造血干细胞移植(allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, allo-HSCT)。4 例(3.6%)因疾病复发/进展参加临床试验。

表 1 110 例新诊断 AML 患者基线临床特征

临床特征	例(%)
年龄	总队列
<60 岁	47(42.7)
$\geq 60$ 岁	63(57.3)
性别	
男	58(52.7)
女	52(47.3)
疾病类型	
原发性	103(93.6)
继发性	7(6.4)
ECOG PS 评分	
0~1 分	55(50.0)
2~4 分	55(50.0)
伴基础合并症	
是	82(74.5)
心脑血管疾病	38(34.5)
内分泌代谢疾病	26(23.6)
呼吸系统疾病	14(12.7)
否	28(25.5)
ELN 危险度分层	
低危	26(23.6)
中危	34(30.9)
高危	33(30.0)
结果缺失	17(15.5)
分子生物学特征	
FLT3-ITD/TKD	30(27.3)
IDH1/2	23(20.9)
DNMT3A	20(18.2)
NPM1	19(17.3)
TET2	11(10.0)
TP53	10(9.1)
RUNX1	9(8.2)
K/N-RAS	9(8.2)
ASXL1	8(7.3)
CEBPA	8(7.3)
BCOR	7(6.4)
结果缺失	14(12.7)
$\geq 3$ 级血常规异常	108(98.2)
贫血	88(80.0)
血小板减少	67(60.9)
中性粒细胞减少	63(57.3)

### 2.3 治疗反应与生存

**2.3.1 治疗反应** 19 例(17.3%)患者未进行疗效评价即失访或死亡。在 91 例可评价疗效的患者中,VEN+HMAs±FLT3i 诱导治疗的 ORR 为 92.3% (84/91), cCR 率为 80.2% (73/91), CR<sub>MRD-</sub>/CR<sub>iMRD-</sub> 率为 69.2% (63/91)。总队列接受所有疗程抗 AML 治疗(非临床试验)的 ORR 为





后转变为适合强化疗状态、部分患者接受 VEN 一线方案未达理想疗效有关。国内亦有 RWS 显示在新诊断且不适合强化疗 AML 患者中,43.8% 的患者终止了 VEN 联合方案治疗(35.6% 为治疗策略调整,8.2% 为白血病复发)<sup>[6]</sup>。尽管诸多研究报道了 VEN 一线联合方案在治疗反应、生存获益、减轻疾病治疗负担等多方面的显著优势<sup>[11-14]</sup>,真实世界中仍有相当比例的患者未从中获益<sup>[15]</sup>,值得引起重视,在考虑 AML 疾病本身复杂性的同时,还需关注靶向药物时代如何有效落实疾病管理的问题。

本研究队列接受 VEN+HMAAs±FLT3i 联合方案诱导治疗实现了较高的 cCR 率(80.2%),Qin 等<sup>[16]</sup>对 4 项临床试验进行 meta 分析显示,VEN 联合 HMAAs 或低剂量阿糖胞苷方案作为初治且不适合强化疗 AML 患者诱导治疗的 cCR 率为 64%(95%CI 49%~77%),国外 RWS 报道为 58%~71%<sup>[17-20]</sup>,国内 RWS 报道为 65.8%~78.8%<sup>[6-8]</sup>。伴 IDH1/2、FLT3、NPM1 突变亚组的反应率更佳,与国内外研究相似<sup>[6-8,21]</sup>。伴 TP53 突变亚组的反应率相对较差,迫切需要研发新型有效治疗<sup>[22]</sup>。在后续持续治疗或调整为其他不同策略治疗后,反应率得到进一步提升。国内一项 RWS 分析显示,VEN 联合方案一线治疗后根据患者治疗期间是否转变为适合强化疗状态并结合患者意愿进行动态治疗策略性调整,对比 VEN 联合方案持续治疗可使患者的复发率显著降低( $P=0.020$ ),OS 延长[(24.1 ± 1.3) 个月 vs (14.9 ± 2.1) 个月,  $P=0.011$ ],桥接 allo-HSCT 患者的生存获益更优[(23.7 ± 1.6) 个月 vs (15.9 ± 2.2) 个月,  $P=0.010$ ]<sup>[6]</sup>。本研究队列中桥接 allo-HSCT 患者的中位 OS 尚未达到,移植后复发率(23.1%)较文献报道更低(30%~80%)<sup>[23]</sup>,支持了 VEN 一线联合方案桥接移植的可行性<sup>[24-25]</sup>。

关于 VEN 一线联合方案持续治疗的安全性,目前尚欠缺真实世界的大样本数据。血液学毒性及相关并发症是 VEN 停药、降低剂量和中断治疗最为常见的原因<sup>[2]</sup>。国外学者对 VEN 联合 AZA 或 DEC 治疗新诊断 AML 的 I b 期临床试验进行长期随访发现,主要的≥3 级不良事件为发热性中性粒细胞减少(联合 AZA vs DEC:39% vs 65%)、贫血(30% vs 26%)、血小板减少(25% vs 23%)和中性粒细胞减少(20% vs 10%),但未进行统计学差异分析和疗程间发生情况比较<sup>[26]</sup>。国内一项对 VEN 一线联合方案诱导治疗 AML 患者感染并发症的回顾性队列研究显示,72.8%(59/81)的患者发生感染,尽管较强化疗有所下降,但感染仍是导致早期治疗相关死亡的主要问题<sup>[27]</sup>。意大利一项前瞻性、多中心研究分析了 230 例因不适合强化疗

而接受 HMAAs 单药或联合 VEN 一线治疗的 AML 患者,未发现 VEN 联合不同 HMAAs 组感染率的差异(VEN+AZA vs VEN+DEC: 72% vs 79%,  $P=0.41$ )<sup>[28]</sup>。本研究中 VEN 一线联合方案的不良反应总体可耐受,持续治疗的血液学毒性以第 1 个疗程为著,VEN+AZA 组随疗程增加呈下降趋势,第 2~4 个疗程 VEN+AZA 组的 3~4 级血液学毒性和感染发生率总体低于 VEN+DEC 组,但均未发现统计学差异,有待进一步增加病例数得出肯定结论。

本研究有以下局限性:为单中心、回顾性分析,长疗程应用患者较少,部分基线资料缺失和失访比例较高,可能影响结果判读。需要前瞻性、多中心、大样本真实世界研究进一步多维度验证 VEN 联合方案的有效性和安全性。

综上所述,VEN 联合方案一线应用可使新诊断 AML 患者较快获得深层次缓解,不良反应总体可耐受,且以第 1 个疗程为著。真实世界中 VEN 一线联合方案诱导后进行治疗策略调整情况常见,获得缓解或 MRD 转阴的患者生存获益显著。仍有相当比例的患者未能获益或复发,亟待寻求优化解决方案。

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