

布鲁顿氏酪氨酸激酶抑制剂治疗原发中枢神经系统淋巴瘤 16 例临床分析

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摘要 目的:分析应用布鲁顿氏酪氨酸激酶(BTK)抑制剂治疗原发中枢神经系统淋巴瘤(PCNSL)患者的临床特征,探讨影响疗效的因素及疗效不佳患者的后续治疗经验。方法:回顾性分析初诊应用BTK抑制剂(包括奥布替尼、泽布替尼)联合传统化疗诱导治疗的PCNSL患者的临床资料。结果:16例PCNSL患者中,男性13例,女性3例,中位年龄62.5岁。病灶数目以多发为主,占56%;病理分型以非生发中心B细胞(non-GCB)型为主,占62%;双表达型占38%;9例患者有初诊脑脊液生化数据,脑脊液蛋白升高者占78%;7例患者有基因测序结果,MYD88突变占57%,CD79B突变占43%;16例患者中9例(56%)接受奥布替尼联合传统化疗治疗,7例(44%)接受泽布替尼联合传统化疗治疗;16例患者的总体反应率(ORR)为69%。5例疗效不佳的患者中,4例为多发病灶,4例为双表达类型,3例具有MYD88突变;2例接受造血干细胞移植序贯嵌合抗原受体T细胞治疗(auto-HSCT+CAR-T),获得完全缓解。结论:BTK抑制剂联合传统化疗治疗PCNSL患者的ORR为69%,多发病灶、双表达、MYD88突变可能是疗效差的因素。auto-HSCT+CAR-T可能是BTK抑制剂联合传统化疗治疗PCNSL疗效不佳患者可行的后续治疗方案。

关键词 原发中枢神经系统淋巴瘤;布鲁顿氏酪氨酸激酶抑制剂;临床特征

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Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitor for primary central nervous system lymphoma: a clinical analysis of 16 cases

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Abstract Objective: To analyze the clinical characteristics of patients with primary central nervous system lymphoma (PCNSL) treated with Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibitors and to explore the factors affecting the efficacy and the follow-up treatment experience of patients with poor efficacy. Methods: The clinical data of newly diagnosed PCNSL patients treated with BTK inhibitors (including orelabrutinib, zanubrutinib) combined with conventional chemotherapy were retrospectively analyzed. Results: Among the 16 patients with PCNSL, 13 were males and 3 were females, with a median age of 62.5 years. The lesions were mainly multiple, accounting for 56%. The main pathological type was non-germinal center B cell (62%), and double expression type (38%). The biochemical data of cerebrospinal fluid were found in 9 patients, and the protein level of cerebrospinal fluid was elevated in 78%. A total of 7 patients had gene sequencing results, including MYD88 mutation (57%) and CD79B mutation (43%). Among the 16 patients, 9 (56%) received orelabrutinib combined with conventional chemotherapy, and 7 (44%) received zanubrutinib combined with conventional chemotherapy. The overall response rate (ORR) of the 16 patients was 69%. Among the 5 patients with poor efficacy, 4 had multiple lesions, 4 had double expression type, and 3 had MYD88 mutation. Two patients underwent hematopoietic stem cell transplantation followed by chimeric antigen receptor T cell therapy (auto-HSCT + CAR-T) and achieved complete remission. Conclusion: The ORR of PCNSL patients treated with BTK inhibitor combined with conventional chemotherapy is 69%. Multiple lesions, double expression and MYD88 mutation may be the factors of poor efficacy. The auto-HSCT + CAR-T may be a feasible follow-up treatment for patients with poor response to PCNSL treated by BTK inhibitors combined with conventional chemotherapy.

Key words Primary central nervous system lymphoma; Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitors; Clinical features

原发中枢神经系统淋巴瘤(primary central nervous system lymphoma, PCNSL)是高度侵袭性的淋巴结外非霍奇金淋巴瘤,90%以上的PCNSL病理类型为弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤(diffuse large B cell lymphoma, DLBCL),恶性程度高^[1,2],通过病灶切除病理活检或立体定向活检得以确诊。PCNSL的治疗通常是以大剂量甲氨蝶呤为基础联合利妥昔单抗、替莫唑胺、来那度胺、塞替派等药物的诱导治疗,继而以脑部放射治疗及造血干细胞移植为巩固治疗^[3~6]。近年来,多项研究证明布鲁顿氏酪氨酸激酶(Bruton tyrosine kinase, BTK)抑制剂可改善PCNSL患者的疗效和预后^[7,8],但仍有一部分患者疗效不佳、预后不良。本研究分析应用BTK抑制剂治疗PCNSL患者的临床特征并探讨影响疗效的因素及疗效不佳患者的后续治疗经验,旨在为临床诊疗提供新的思路。

资料与方法

1. 一般资料:收集2020年12月至2023年8月华中科技大学同济医学院附属同济医院血液内科收治的初诊应用BTK抑制剂联合传统化疗诱导治疗的16例PCNSL患者的临床资料。纳入标准:①所有患者通过手术病灶切除术或立体定位活检术获得组织,经病理确诊;②治疗前均完善全身增强CT/MRI或PET-CT检查,排除系统性淋巴瘤累及中枢的患者,均符合2008年WHO关于PCNSL的诊断标准;③在诱导缓解期间联用了BTK抑制剂(包括奥布替尼、泽布替尼);④在诱导治疗4周期后均应用增强CT/MRI或PET-CT进行疗效评价。

2. 疗效评价与随访:在诱导治疗4周期后评估患者诱导治疗疗效,根据国际原发中枢神经系统淋巴瘤合作组(International Primary CNS Lymphoma Collaborative Group, IPCG)标准^[9]进行评价,包括完全缓解(complete remission, CR;增强MRI示病灶完全消失或病灶直径<5mm)、部分缓解(partial remission, PR;增强MRI示病灶较治疗前缩小 $\geq 50\%$)、疾病稳定(stable disease, SD;增强MRI示病灶较治疗前缩小<50%或增加<25%)、病情进展(progressive disease, PD;增强MRI示病灶较治疗前增加 $\geq 25\%$ 或出现新病灶);总体反应率(overall response rate, ORR) = (PR + CR)例数/总例数 $\times 100\%$ 。患者诱导治疗的具体方案见表1。随访截止日期为2023年12月,所有病例通过查阅门诊、住院病历或电话随访的形式进行。

表1 16例患者的初始诱导治疗

病例	性别	年龄(岁)	诱导治疗方案	疗效
1	男	65	RCHOP + O/R + MTX + O	PD
2	男	55	R + MTX + O	SD
3	女	72	R + MTX + O	PD
4	男	68	RCHOP + O/R + MTX + O	CR
5	男	71	R + O + L	CR
6	男	48	R + MTX + O	PR
7	男	52	R + MTX + T + O	CR
8	男	72	MTX + O	PD
9	男	50	R + MTX/R + T + Ara-C + O	PR
10	男	73	R + MTX + Z	PR
11	女	52	R + MTX + TMZ + Z	PR
12	男	60	R + MTX + Z	CR
13	男	71	R + Z	PR
14	女	44	R + MTX + Z	PR
15	男	64	R + MTX + TMZ + Z	PR
16	男	61	RCHOP + MTX + Z	SD

注:RCHOP:利妥昔单抗+环磷酰胺+长春新碱+表柔比星+地塞米松;Ara-C:阿糖胞苷;MTX:甲氨蝶呤;TMZ:替莫唑胺;R:利妥昔单抗;L:来那度胺;T:塞替派;O:奥布替尼;Z:泽布替尼

结果

1. 临床特征:16例PCNSL患者中,男性13例(81%),女性3例(19%),中位年龄62.5岁,<60岁7例(44%)。单发病灶(初次治疗前增强CT/MRI示病灶数为1)患者7例(44%),病理分型生发中心B细胞(germinal center B cell, GCB)6例(38%),双表达型(免疫组化MYC表达 $\geq 40\%$ 且BCL2表达 $\geq 50\%$)6例(38%),9例患者有初诊脑脊液生化数据,脑脊液蛋白升高者7例(78%);7例患者有基因测序结果,MYD88突变者4例(57%),CD79B突变者3例(43%);16例患者均接受BTK抑制剂联合传统化疗的诱导治疗,接受奥布替尼治疗9例(56%),接受泽布替尼联合治疗7例(44%),见表2。

2. 诱导治疗疗效:BTK抑制剂联合传统化疗治疗PCNSL患者的ORR为69%,见表2。

3. 疗效不佳患者的后续治疗:16例患者中,5例患者在接受BTK抑制剂联合传统化疗的诱导治疗后疗效不佳,PD3例,SD2例。5例患者中多发病灶4例,病理类型为non-GCB型4例,免疫组化双表达4例;3例患者初诊进行了腰椎穿刺脑脊液蛋白

表2 16例患者的临床特征与诱导治疗疗效

临床特征	例	占比 (%)	有效例数	ORR (%)
性别				
男	13	81	9	69
女	3	19	2	67
年龄				
<60岁	7	44	6	86
≥60岁	9	56	5	56
病灶数				
单发	7	44	7	100
多发	9	56	4	44
脑脊液蛋白				
升高	7	78	5	71
正常	2	22	1	50
病理类型				
GCB	6	38	5	83
non-GCB	10	62	6	60
双表达				
是	6	38	2	33
否	10	62	9	90
MYD88 突变				
是	4	57	1	25
否	3	43	3	100
CD79B 突变				
是	3	43	1	33
否	4	57	3	75
BTK 抑制剂				
奥布替尼	9	56	5	56
泽布替尼	7	44	6	86

检测和基因二代测序,其中脑脊液蛋白升高患者2例,伴MYD88突变3例,伴CD79B突变2例;患者1在奥布替尼联合RCHOP/R-MTX各2个周期治疗后,疗效评估为PD,在化疗间歇期采集了自体干细胞和自体T细胞,随后进行了auto-HSCT+CAR-T治疗,最终获得持续CR,截止随访期已5个月;患者2在诱导治疗期采用了奥布替尼联合R+MTX的方案,6个周期后疗效评估为SD,患者拒绝行自体造血干细胞移植及嵌合抗原受体T细胞(chimeric antigen receptor T cell,CAR-T)治疗,以脑部放疗及口服替莫唑胺和来那度胺维持治疗,确诊8个月后PD,随后失访;患者3、8因为年龄较大诱导治疗PD后仍采取靶向治疗+化疗,分别在确诊6个月时因化疗后严重肺部感染及确诊后5个月时因疾病进展引发脑疝而死亡;患者16在泽布替尼联合RCHOP+MTX治疗后SD,随后家属要求进一步治疗,即接受了auto-HSCT+CAR-T治疗,最终获得持续CR,截

止随访期已25个月。见表1、表3。

讨论

PCNSL是累及大脑、脊髓、软脑膜、眼而无全身受累的淋巴结外非霍奇金淋巴瘤,病理机制尚不明确,可能与BCR信号通路、Toll样受体信号通路基因突变导致NF- κ B通路的激活有关^[10],MYD88、CD79B为其高频突变^[11]。PCNSL的治疗通常分诱导和巩固2个阶段进行,诱导阶段主要是基于甲氨蝶呤的标准治疗,甲氨蝶呤的给药剂量常根据患者自身状况和不同治疗组的经验有所不同;巩固治疗暂无明确的标准方案,可以是化疗、靶向治疗、全脑放射治疗、自体造血干细胞移植等。

BTK是连接BCR信号和NF- κ B通路的重要分子,BTK抑制剂作为一种选择性的、不可逆的小分子药物,阻断BCR信号以达到治疗肿瘤的目的^[12]。文献报道在复发难治性PCNSL患者中,应用BTK抑制剂单药或者联合用药均有良好的效果^[13],我们在临床中发现BTK抑制剂联合传统化疗后仍有一部分患者难治或复发,本研究16例PCNSL患者在确诊后均接受了BTK抑制剂联合传统化疗的治疗方案,其中5例疗效不佳。这5例患者多存在多发病灶、双表达、MYD88突变等临床特征,诱导治疗疗效不佳可能与这些临床特征有关。多发病灶疗效劣于单发病灶,可能是由于多发病灶患者临床影像学特征多为大病灶加上弥漫分布的小病灶,常利用立体定向活检来确诊,肿瘤侵袭性强且负荷较大;而单发病灶患者多以病损切除术将肿瘤切除,在行化疗前肿瘤负荷已较小。在系统性弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤中,MYC、BCL2双表达患者在接受RCHOP一线治疗后疗效较差,在PCNSL中也表现出更高的进展复发的风险^[14,15],本研究中诱导治疗后疗效不佳的5例中有4例免疫组化为双表达型,提示双表达型PCNSL在BTK联合传统化疗诱导治疗后疗效仍较差。MYD88突变主要发生在L265P位点,在系统性淋巴瘤中伴MYD88L265P突变的患者预后较差^[16],国外的研究表明L265P是一种激活性突变,通过激活Toll样受体信号导致NF- κ B通路的活化,从而导致了肿瘤的发生、生长^[17,18]。BTK抑制剂主要阻断BCR信号引起的NF- κ B通路的活化^[12],对MYD88所在的Toll样信号影响较小,这可能是本研究中观察到MYD88突变患者在接受BTK抑制剂联合治疗后疗效依然较差的原因。

本文中观察的5例诱导治疗疗效不佳的患者

表3 5例诱导治疗疗效不佳患者的临床特征及后续治疗结局

病例	多发病灶	脑脊液蛋白	病理类型	双表达	MYD88突变	CD79B突变	后续治疗方案	结局
1	是	升高	non-GCB	否	是	否	auto-HSCT + CAR-T	后续治疗后持续 CR, 已5个月
2	是	正常	non-GCB	是	是	是	放疗 + TMZ + L	确诊8个月后进展, 失访
3	是	升高	non-GCB	是	是	是	R + MTX + O	确诊6个月后因化疗后肺部感染死亡
8	是	-	GCB	是	-	-	MTX + O	确诊5个月后因脑疝死亡
16	否	-	non-GCB	是	-	-	auto-HSCT + CAR-T	后续治疗后持续 CR, 已25个月

注: auto-HSCT + CAR-T: 自体造血干细胞移植序贯嵌合抗原受体 T 细胞治疗; MTX: 甲氨蝶呤; TMZ: 替莫唑胺; R: 利妥昔单抗; L: 来那度胺; O: 奥布替尼; -: 未查

中,患者3和患者8因年龄较大,家属未考虑进行 auto-HSCT 和 CAR-T 治疗,仍采用靶向治疗和化疗,最终均在确诊6个月内死亡;而患者2在诱导治疗后疾病稳定,以放疗+靶向治疗巩固,然而在确诊8个月后即短期复发。可见 BTK 抑制剂联合传统治疗后疗效不佳的患者肿瘤恶性程度极高,进展极快。对疗效不佳的 PCNSL, CAR-T 治疗可作为一种新的策略,目前已有多项研究证实了 CAR-T 治疗在复发难治性 PCNSL 中的优越疗效^[19~21]。本院针对复发难治的非霍奇金淋巴瘤提出了 auto-HSCT 序贯 CD19/CD22 CAR-T 疗法,在临床试验中显示了优越的疗效,总缓解率达到 90.5%^[22]。本研究中疗效不佳的5例 PCNSL 患者中,患者1及患者16在诱导治疗疗效不佳后,随即进行了自体造血干细胞采集及自体 T 细胞采集,进行了 auto-HSCT + CAR-T 疗法,在随访期内,获得持续 CR, 显示了 auto-HSCT + CAR-T 疗法相较于化疗、放疗、靶向治疗等传统治疗的优越性。对于具有多发病灶,双表达、MYD88 突变等临床特征的患者,在临床工作中应考虑到其高进展、高复发风险,在接受 BTK 抑制剂联合化疗的同时,在合适的条件下,应推荐进行造血干细胞的采集与 T 细胞的准备,提前为可能到来的疾病进展或复发做准备。

本研究存在以下一些不足,作为一项单中心、单臂的回顾性研究,不可避免地存在选择偏倚;另外本研究的病例数较少,随访时间较短,只能进行描述性分析,未能进行临床特征与疗效的相关性分析,因此需要前瞻性研究、更多的病例和更长的随访时间来验证影响疗效和预后的因素。

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