

费城染色体阳性急性淋巴细胞白血病治疗进展

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摘要

费城染色体阳性急性淋巴细胞白血病(Ph⁺ ALL)在成人中较常见, 发病率随年龄增长而增加, 恶性度较高, 传统的化疗效果不佳, 造血干细胞移植是治愈该疾病的手段, 在首次缓解期(CR1)行异基因造血干细胞移植能提高患者的预后, 但也面临着复发、供者来源和受者自身情况的限制。随着酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(TKIs)在临床上的应用提高了患者的缓解率, 使更多的人获得移植的机会, 成为Ph⁺ ALL治疗策略的基石, 但是由于TKIs的耐药性导致复发等问题, 进一步研发的新型的TKIs和单克隆抗体的应用减少了对化疗的依赖, 挑战了异基因造血干细胞移植的地位, 但目前认为异基因造血干细胞移植仍是治疗Ph⁺ ALL最具潜力的方法。本综述介绍了Ph⁺ ALL的治疗进展。

关键词

费城染色体, 急性淋巴细胞白血病, 酪氨酸激酶抑制剂, 异基因造血干细胞移植

Progress in the Treatment of Philadelphia Chromosome Positive Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia

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Abstract

Philadelphia chromosome positive acute lymphoblastic leukemia (Ph⁺ ALL) is more common in adults. The incidence rate increases with age, and the malignancy is high. The traditional chemotherapy is not effective. Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation is the means to cure the disease.

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Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation in the first remission period (CR1) can improve the prognosis of patients, but also faces the limitations of recurrence, donor source and recipient's own conditions. With the clinical application of tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs), the remission rate of patients has been improved, and more people have been given the chance of transplantation, which has become the cornerstone of Ph⁺ ALL treatment strategy. However, the drug resistance of TKIs leads to recurrence and other problems. The application of further developed new TKIs and monoclonal antibodies reduces the dependence on chemotherapy and challenges the status of allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. However, at present, allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation is still the most promising method for the treatment of Ph⁺ ALL. This review introduces the treatment progress of Ph⁺ ALL.

Keywords

Philadelphia Chromosome, Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia, Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor, Allogeneic Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation

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1. 前言

费城染色体在 1960 年时被发现, 它是 9 号染色体与 22 号染色体的长臂之间相互易位形成的融合基因 BCR/ABL, 此融合基因在急性淋巴细胞白血病的发病中起重要作用并影响预后, 其编码的具有酪氨酸激酶活性的致癌蛋白, 使多种细胞内信号通路的改变、自我更新、增殖和肿瘤生长, 最终导致疾病的发生。费城染色体阳性急性淋巴细胞白血病(Ph⁺ ALL)占成人 ALL 的 20%~30%, 成人发病率高于儿童, Ph⁺ ALL 具有耐药性、容易复发和预后较差等特点, 随着对其不断的探索, 治疗策略也在不断的变化, 这篇综述中我们总结了 Ph⁺ ALL 的治疗进展。

2. 药物与免疫治疗

2.1. TKIs 时代前的化疗

TKIs 时代前, Ph⁺ ALL 传统标准化疗疗效较差[1], 缓解时间短, 长期生存率小于 20%, 容易复发。杨嫄[2]等在对 8 例 Ph⁺ ALL 患者给予 VDLP 常规化疗, 结果显示诱导 CR 率为 50%, 中位缓解持续时间为 2 个月。Takeuchi 等[3]在对 180 名成年患者进行四个疗程强化缓解治疗和维持, 结果显示 CR 率和预测的 5 年 OS 率分别为 69%和 15%。Faderl [4]等在对纳入的 67 位 Ph⁺ ALL 患者的研究中, 38 位接受标准化疗方案, 29 位接受强化治疗方案, 结果显示: 完全缓解(CR)率分别为 55%和 90%, 中位无病生存期(DFS)为 29 周与 42 周, 中位生存期为 45 周比 66 周, 比较发现强化治疗的总体生存率无优势。综上可见国内外对 Ph⁺ ALL 传统化疗的结果不令人满意。

2.2. TKIs 时代到来

TKIs 的应用在 Ph⁺ ALL 的治疗中具有划时代的意义。改变了 Ph⁺ ALL 的治疗局面。研究证明随着 TKIs 联合化疗的使用, 使患者有了更高的缓解率及缓解持续时间[5] [6]。更多的人获得移植的机会, 减少复发率获得更长的生存。

第一代 TKIs 伊马替尼(imatinib)是 BCR-ABL 酪氨酸激酶的选择性抑制剂, 能够抑制 ABL 酪氨酸激

酶的活性,特异性地抑制 ABL 的表达和 BCR-ABL 细胞的增殖,但不影响正常细胞的生长及凋亡。Ottmann OG 等[7]研究显示,单用伊马替尼治疗 48 例 Ph⁺ ALL 患者 6 个月时估计总生存率为 40%, 中位进展时间为 2.2 个月。虽有抗白血病疗效但反应持续时间较短,这使得人们探索伊马替尼联合化疗治疗 Ph⁺ ALL。郑培浩等[8]对 46 例 Ph⁺ ALL 患者给予伊马替尼联合化疗方案。结果显示: CR 率为 67.4%。缓解后继续巩固及强化治疗的 15 例患者中位缓解期为 13 个月。Lou Y 等[9]回顾性分析使用 CALLG2008 方案联合伊马替尼治疗的 153 名新诊断的 Ph⁺ ALL 患者, 结果显示 CR 为 96.7%, 3 年 OS 和无事件生存率(EFS) 分别为 49.5%和 49.2%。Ottmann OG 等[10]在对 55 名老年 Ph⁺ ALL 患者的研究分析中, 伊马替尼诱导组总体 CR 率为 96.3%, 多药化疗诱导组总体 CR 率为 50% (P = 0.0001)。且中位无病生存期显着延长。以上研究表明伊马替尼的使用在临床取得较好治疗效果。但由于广泛的使用, 出现了耐药性问题, 主要机制为 BCR/ABL 激酶结构域点突变, 这促进了第二代酪氨酸激酶抑制剂的研发。

第二代 TKIs 如达沙替尼和尼罗替尼, 达沙替尼能同时靶向 BCR-ABL1 和 SCR 家族激酶, 对除 T315I 外的大多数伊马替尼耐药 BCR-ABL1 突变体有效[11]。Zhu Y 等[12]通过对 27 例伊马替尼耐药的 BCR/ABL 阳性白血病患者口服达沙替尼 100~140 mg/d。27 例患者中 88.8%达到完全血液学反应(CHR), 29.6%达到主要细胞遗传学反应(mCyR), 37%达到完全细胞遗传学反应(CCyR), 18.5%达到主要分子反应(MMR)。达沙替尼治疗后达到 CCyR 的患者的总生存期在统计学上比未达到 CCyR 的患者更长(63 m vs 9 m, P = 0.0126)。与伊马替尼相比, 使用达沙替尼患者的长期生存率有所提高, 这可能归因于更深的分子反应[13]。而对于年龄较大伴有合并症不能安全接受强化化疗的患者, Rousselot P 等[14]研究显示: 达沙替尼联合低强度化疗耐受性良好, 36%的 Ph⁺ ALL 老年患者长期存活。尽管 TKIs 提高缓解率, 改善生存, 但仍存在局限性, 复发率高, 长期生存仍有提升空间, 且受制于 BCR-ABL1 激酶区突变。Talpa M 等[15]研究显示, T315I 突变赋予体外对达沙替尼和伊马替尼的耐药性。T315I 阳性复发占复发的大多数。这也促使第三代 TKIs 的研发。

第三代 TKIs 普纳替尼(Ponatinib)对 T315I 突变有效。克服了高达 75%的伊马替尼或二代 TKIs 后复发患者中存在的 T315I 突变[16]。CORTES, J.E.等[17]进行的 2 期临床试验, 纳入的 449 名 CML 或 Ph⁺ ALL 患者, 这些患者对达沙替尼或尼罗替尼或 BCR-ABL T315I 突变具有耐药性或不可接受的副作用。Ponatinib 的初始剂量为 45 mg, 每天一次, 中位随访时间为 15 个月。在 32 例 Ph⁺ ALL 患者中, 41%有主要的血液学反应, 47%有主要的细胞遗传学反应, 在二代 TKIs 耐药或不耐受的患者, 普纳替尼单药疗效良好, 具有显著的抗白血病活性。Jabbour E [18]等研究结果显示: ponatinib (79%)达到 CMR 的患者 TKIs (34%) 达到 CMR 的患者百分比。与早期 TKI 的合并 OS 相比, ponatinib 百分比高于联合化疗加早期观察到更大的 OS (2 年, 83%对 58%; 3 年, 79%对 50%)。ponatinib 与早期 TKIs 的优势比为 CMR 为 6.09 (95% CI, 1.16~31.90; P = 0.034), 2 年 OS 为 3.70 (95% CI, 0.93~14.73; P = 0.062), 4.49 (95% CI, 1.00~20.13; P = 0.050) 为 3 年 OS。在新诊断的 Ph⁺ ALL 患者中, Ponatinib 联合化疗可能比早期 TKIs 化疗有更好的疗效, 获得更优的生存转归。普纳替尼在临床中的疗效得到了进一步验证。但是既往三代 TKIs 面临严重心血管(CV) 事件的风险呈剂量依赖性增加, 治疗管理策略包括减少 ponatinib 剂量, 以及预防与治疗相关的 CV 事件的安全措施。同时对伴有 T315I 突变的≥2 个突变患者的疗效较差。这也促使新型的三代 TKIs 研发。

奥雷巴替尼(耐立克)是一种新型口服活性 TKIs, 对 BCR-ABL 以及 T315I 突变等多种 BCR-ABL 突变体有效。Tan X [19]等研究显示在治疗新诊断的成人 Ph⁺ ALL 患者中, 奥雷巴替尼耐受性良好且有效。但仍有患者对其耐药, 相关研究表明 Ph⁺ ALL 患者对奥雷巴替尼的耐药性与嘌呤代谢改变有关[20]。

2.3. 免疫治疗

Blinatumomab 的引入允许进一步开发无化学策略。Blinatumomab 为一个双特异性指向 CD19 CD3 T-

细胞衔接器结合至 B-系来源细胞表面上表达的 CD19 和在 T 细胞的表面上表达 CD3。它介导 T 细胞和肿瘤细胞间突触的形成, 细胞粘附分子的上调, 细胞溶解蛋白的生产, 炎性细胞因子的释放和 T 细胞的增殖, 能对 CD19+白血病细胞发挥细胞毒作用。Blinatumomab 已被批准用于复发/难治性急性淋巴细胞白血病(ALL)的治疗。Rambaldi [21]、Jabbour E [22]等研究进一步支持 blinatumomab 作为 Ph⁺ ALL 患者的治疗选择。免疫治疗联合 TKI 协同效果更好, Yuda 等[23]通过分析 blinatumomab 和 ponatinib 联合治疗复发/难治性费城染色体阳性急性淋巴细胞白血病后分子缓解 2 例报告, 结果显示在两个案例中, 二者联合治疗对 R/R Ph⁺ ALL 非常有效, 没有任何严重不良事件的发生。由此可见 blinatumomab 和 ponatinib 联合治疗策略是有效的, 而其副作用也可以控制, 无治疗中断, 是一种有前景的无化疗, 去移植的治疗方案。

2.4. 伊珠单抗奥佐米星(Inotuzumab Ozogamicin)

Inotuzumab Ozogamicin 为大分子抗体-药物偶联剂, 它是与细胞毒性剂缀合的人源化抗 CD22 单克隆抗体, 其在与 CD22 结合并内化后诱导细胞凋亡。Stock 等[24]研究证明 InO 是 R/R Ph⁺ ALL 患者的重要治疗选择。Ueda T 等[25], 报告了两例 R/R Ph⁺ ALL 在 allo-SCT 之前用 InO-Blina 作为桥接方案成功治疗的病例, 在 allo-SCT 之前, 单周期 InO 和 Blina 序贯方案对于 R/R Ph⁺ ALL 作为桥接方案是有效和安全的。由于 InO 和 Blina 都不能通过血脑屏障, 从中枢神经系统预防的角度来看, 这种方案可能是不够的, 应增加适当的中枢神经系统预防措施, 以防止中枢神经系统复发。

2.5. CAR-T 细胞疗法

CAR-T 疗法是嵌合抗原受体 T 细胞免疫疗法, 由于 CAR-T 细胞是应用基因修饰病人自体的 T 细胞, 利用抗原抗体结合的机制, 能克服肿瘤细胞通过下调 MHC 分子表达以及降低抗原递呈等免疫逃逸, 治疗精准。C X He 等[26]回顾性分析 2016 年 11 月至 2019 年 4 月接受 CD19 CAR-T 细胞治疗的 14 例 R/R Ph(+)-B-ALL 患者的临床资料。结果显示: 在这项研究的 14 位患者中, 男性 7 位, 女性 7 位, 中位年龄为 33 (7~66)岁。在 CAR-T 细胞输注后第 28 天评估功效: 总有效率为 100.0% (14/14), 完全缓解率(CR)为 92.9% (13/14), 部分缓解率(PR)为 7.1% (1/14)。CAR-T 细胞输注后, 12 例(85.7%)发生细胞因子释放综合征(CRS): 1 级 CRS 1 例, 2 级 CRS 4 例, 3 级 CRS 6 例, 4 级 CRS 1 例。此外, 1 例发生 CAR T 细胞相关性脑病综合征(CRES); III-IV 型血液学毒性 14 例; 13 例 CR 患者有 B 细胞发育不良。这些不良反应都是可控的。中位随访时间为 441 (182~923) d。中位总生存期(OS)和无进展生存期(PFS)分别为 515 [95% 置信区间(CI) 287~743]天和 207 (95% CI 123~301)天。CD19 CAR-T 细胞治疗对 R/R Ph(+)-B-ALL 治疗安全有效。但是, 长期疗效需要进一步提高。

3. 异基因造血干细胞移植

随着 TKIs 的应用及免疫治疗时代的到来, 新型的 TKI、Blinatumomab、Inotuzumab Ozogamicin 及 CAR-T 细胞疗法为 Ph⁺ ALL 患者带来新的希望和选择, 冲击了异基因造血干细胞移植的地位[27], 目前新的治疗方法下是否仍需要异基因造血干细胞移植? 答案是肯定的[28]。相关研究表明成人 Ph⁺ ALL 所有接受 HSCT 的患者比没有接受 HSCT 的患者有更好的生存结果[29]。目前仍主张适合做移植的患者尽量早期行异基因造血干细胞移植。

异基因造血干细胞移植极大改善了 Ph⁺ ALL 患者的预后, 在 TKIs 时代之前, 异基因造血干细胞移植较传统化疗表现出更好的疗效[30]。但未获得缓解而不适合行造血干细胞移植的患者, 临床疗效较差, 长期存活率较低。TKIs 的应用使更多的患者获得缓解, 选择移植的机会增加。Hirschbühl K 等[31]、Cheng Z 等[32]、Nanno S 等[33]研究证明通过 TKIs 联合异基因造血干细胞移植取得较好疗效。异基因造血干细

胞移植的时机在完全缓解 1 (CR1)期或者 MRD(-)患者中。Nishiwaki S 等[34]为了阐明 MRD 对 CR1 和 CR2 的影响, 分析了一个登记数据库的数据, 表明在 CR1 和 CR2 期间, 异基因 HCT 时的 MRD 是 Ph⁺ ALL 患者的重要危险因素。Laport GG [35]的研究显示 CR1 期行异基因造血干细胞移植是 Ph⁺ ALL 患者的最佳选择, Chen H [36]等相关研究表明移植时 >CR1 与复发风险增加。尽管异基因造血干细胞移植能改善预后, 但复发仍是移植失败的关键原因, 而对 MRD 的监测及移植后 TKIs 的维持治疗能预防复发, 获得更好的生存状态。Nishiwaki S [37]、Akahoshi Y [38]等研究证明 MRD(+)是复发的重要危险因素。故监测 MRD 对长期治疗疾病十分重要, 根据移植前 MRD 的情况使用敏感的 TKIs 维持治疗是一种有效的预防复发的方法。但是何时使用 TKIs、使用剂量、维持时间等目前没有普遍接受的标准, Warraich Z [39]等研究认为对于 CR1 患者, allo-HSCT 后使用 TKIs (所有世代)可改善 OS, 作为预防性或先天性方案。第二代 TKIs (即达沙替尼)具有更好的 OS, 特别是在 MRD 阳性状态的患者中。Uchida T [40]等研究表明与以前的报告相比, 使用了较低剂量的 TKI, 并且该分析表明该剂量作为治疗是安全有效的。EBMT (欧洲血液和骨髓移植组织)建议在移植后若无法检测 MRD, 应预防性应用 TKIs, MRD 持续阴性 1 年后可停用 TKIs。CR2 后或更晚缓解后移植的患者, 应一直应用 TKIs, 除非无法耐受不良反应、对有伊马替尼耐药、有 ABL 激酶区突变和中枢神经系统白血病(CNSL)病史的患者, 推荐应用二代 TKI [41]。

4. 结语与展望

Ph⁺ ALL 的治疗策略正在迅速发展, 现有疗法的优化以及新分子的开发非常有前景, 目前异基因造血干细胞移植仍然是适合移植的成人 Ph⁺ ALL 的最佳方法, 但应该更精准。异基因造血干细胞移植后达沙替尼治疗较好, 但其他 TKI (普纳替尼、氟马替尼)值得进一步研究, 最佳的停药时间尚需进一步研究。

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