

· 临床研究 ·

## 老年多发性骨髓瘤患者维持治疗阶段生存质量与应对方式及其相关性

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**【摘要】目的** 调查老年多发性骨髓瘤(MM)患者维持治疗阶段生存质量与应对方式现状并分析其相关性。**方法** 选择南京医科大学第一附属医院2018年2月至2023年2月收治的150例老年MM患者为研究对象, 分别在其诱导/巩固及维持治疗阶段, 利用欧洲癌症研究与治疗组织生存质量问卷(EORTC QLQ-C30 V3.0)调查患者生存质量, 医学应对方式问卷(MCMQ)调查患者应对方式。采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据分析。采用Pearson相关性分析评估老年MM患者维持治疗阶段生存质量与医学应对方式的相关性。采用多元线性回归分析影响患者维持治疗阶段生存质量的相关因素。**结果** 患者维持治疗阶段的躯体功能、角色功能、情绪功能、认知功能、社会功能及总体生存质量得分均高于诱导/巩固治疗阶段, 经济困难维度得分高于诱导/巩固治疗阶段, 但其各功能维度及总体生存质量得分均低于常模, 经济困难维度得分高于常模组, 差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。患者诱导/巩固治疗阶段及维持治疗阶段的回避及屈服维度得分均高于常模水平, 面对维度得分低于常模, 差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。Pearson相关性分析提示, 面对与老年MM维持治疗阶段患者总体生存质量得分呈正相关( $r=0.315$ ;  $P<0.001$ ); 屈服与其总体生存质量之间呈负相关( $r=-0.256$ ;  $P<0.001$ )。多元线性回归分析提示, 面对对老年MM维持治疗阶段患者的总体生存质量得分有正向预测作用( $\beta=0.311$ ,  $P=0.019$ ); 而屈服( $\beta=-0.293$ ,  $P=0.023$ )、国际分期系统(ISS)分期( $\beta=-0.298$ ,  $P=0.032$ )、治疗自费比例( $\beta=-0.216$ ,  $P=0.038$ )及血红蛋白水平( $\beta=-0.243$ ,  $P=0.046$ )对其总体生存质量得分有负向预测作用, 其共同解释总体生存质量得分42.9%的变异度。**结论** 老年MM维持治疗阶段患者生存质量较诱导/巩固治疗阶段提高, 但依旧低于常模水平, 老年MM维持治疗阶段患者倾向于选择消极应对方式, 建议从改善老年MM患者维持治疗阶段的疾病应对方式入手, 改善其生存质量。

**【关键词】** 老年人; 多发性骨髓瘤; 维持治疗阶段; 生存质量

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## Correlation between quality of life and coping styles in elderly patients of multiple myeloma during maintenance treatment stage

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To investigate the status quo of quality of life and coping styles in elderly patients with multiple myeloma (MM) during maintenance treatment stage and analyze their correlation. **Methods** A total of 150 elderly MM patients admitted to our hospital from February 2018 to February 2023 were enrolled in this study. During induction/consolidation stage and maintenance treatment stage, their quality of life was investigated by European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer quality of life questionnaire-core 30 V3.0 (EORTC QLQ-C30 V3.0), and their medical coping styles were surveyed with medical coping modes questionnaire (MCMQ). SPSS statistics 19.0 was used for data analysis, and Pearson correlation analysis was conducted to assess the correlation between quality of life and medical coping styles in elderly MM patients during maintenance treatment stage. Multivariate linear regression analysis was applied to identify the related factors affecting quality of life during the stage. **Results** The scores of physical function, role function, emotional function, cognitive function, social function and overall quality of life, and the score of financial difficulty dimension during maintenance treatment stage were higher than those during induction/consolidation treatment stage, but the scores of functional dimensions and overall quality of life of patients during maintenance treatment stage were lower, while the score of financial difficulty dimension was higher than the norm ( $P<0.05$ ). The patients also had significantly higher scores of avoidance dimension and submission dimension, but lower score

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of facing dimension during induction/consolidation treatment stage and maintenance treatment stage when compared with the norm ( $P < 0.05$ ). Pearson correlation analysis indicated that the facing dimension ( $r = 0.315$ ;  $P < 0.001$ ) was positively correlated, while the submission dimension ( $r = -0.256$ ;  $P < 0.001$ ) was negatively correlated with the overall quality of life in the elderly MM patients during maintenance treatment stage. Multivariate linear regression analysis revealed that facing dimension ( $\beta = 0.311$ ,  $P = 0.019$ ) had a positive predictive effect, while submission ( $\beta = -0.293$ ,  $P = 0.023$ ), international staging system (ISS) stage ( $\beta = -0.298$ ,  $P = 0.032$ ), self-paying treatment ratio ( $\beta = -0.216$ ,  $P = 0.038$ ) and hemoglobin level ( $\beta = -0.243$ ,  $P = 0.046$ ) had a negative predictive effect on the overall quality of life score in elderly MM patients during maintenance treatment stage, which together explained 42.9% of the variance of the overall quality of life score. **Conclusion** The quality of life in elderly MM patients during maintenance treatment stage is higher than that during induction/consolidation treatment stage, but still lower than the norm. Elderly MM patients during maintenance treatment stage tend to choose negative coping styles. It is suggested to improve the medical coping styles during maintenance treatment stage to promote the quality of life in elderly MM patients.

**[Key words]** aged; multiple myeloma; maintenance treatment stage; quality of life

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多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma, MM)是一种恶性浆细胞病,多见于老年人,维持治疗是保障病情持续缓解的关键,是治疗中的重要环节<sup>[1,2]</sup>。有学者提出,维持病情深度缓解并提高患者生存质量,在MM治疗中同样重要<sup>[3]</sup>。维持治疗时间长、花费高,患者可能更倾向于选择消极应对方式,而不同的应对方式会影响患者自护行为及治疗态度,进而影响生存质量<sup>[4]</sup>。了解老年MM维持治疗阶段患者生存质量及应对方式现状,对于改善老年MM维持治疗阶段患者生存质量具有一定意义。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

选择南京医科大学第一附属医院2018年2月至2023年2月收治的150例接受诱导与巩固治疗后进行维持治疗的老年MM患者为研究对象。纳入标准:年龄≥60岁;符合《中国多发性骨髓瘤诊治指南》<sup>[5]</sup>中相关诊断标准;初次确诊;已接受诱导及巩固治疗,正处于维持治疗阶段;理解及阅读能力正常,可配合完成相关调查。排除标准:非分泌型MM;复发或进展MM;合并其他恶性肿瘤;合并认知功能障碍。

### 1.2 资料收集

收集患者一般资料及实验室检查资料。(1)一般资料:性别、年龄、婚姻状态、国际分期系统(international staging system, ISS)分期、治疗自费比例(根据国家卫健委发布的《关于进一步加强城乡居民大病保险工作的通知》与当地医疗减免政策,以30%自费比例作为分界)等。(2)入院时首次实验室检查资料,包括血清球蛋白、血肌酐、校正血钙

[校正血钙(mmol/L)=血清总钙(mmol/L)-0.025×血清白蛋白浓度(g/L)+1.0(mmol/L)]、免疫球蛋白、骨髓穿刺(骨髓涂片细胞形态学检查骨髓中浆细胞占比)、血清游离轻链等。

### 1.3 问卷调查

分别在患者进行诱导/巩固治疗阶段及维持治疗阶段,进行生存质量及应对方式调查,调查工具如下。(1)欧洲癌症研究与治疗组织生存质量问卷(European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer quality of life questionnaire-core 30 V3.0, EQRTC QLQ-C30 V3.0)<sup>[6]</sup>:量表包括5个功能领域(身体功能、角色功能、情绪功能、认知功能、社会功能),3个症状领域(疲乏、恶心呕吐、疼痛),一条整体生存质量领域及6个单项测量项目(气短、失眠、食欲下降、便秘、腹泻、经济困难),共15个维度,30个条目,其中第29、30项分为7个等级,从“非常差”到“非常好”分别赋值1~7分,其余项目均为4级,从“没有”到“非常多”,分别赋值1~4分。本研究选择其中的功能领域及总体生存质量进行调查,各领域所包括的条目得分相加并除以所包括的条目数即该领域的粗分(raw score, sRS),将粗分转化为0~100内取值的标准化得分(standardized score, SS),功能维度和总体健康状况方面的分数越高,患者生存质量越好。(2)医学应对方式问卷(medical coping modes questionnaire, MCMQ)<sup>[7]</sup>:量表包括面对、回避及屈服三个维度,共20个条目,各条目得分1~4分,各维度项目均分得分越高表示个体更倾向于采用这种应对方式。

### 1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 19.0统计软件进行数据处理。计量

资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,组内两两比较行LSD-t检验;两组间比较采用t检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。采用Pearson相关性分析评估应对方式及实验室指标与患者生存质量的相关性。采用多元线性回归分析影响老年MM患者维持治疗阶段生存质量的相关因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 老年MM不同治疗阶段患者生存质量比较

维持治疗阶段的患者5个功能领域及总体生存质量得分均高于诱导/巩固治疗阶段,经济困难维度得分高于诱导/巩固治疗阶段;但其各功能维度及总体生存质量得分均低于常模,经济困难维度得分高于常模组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ;表1)。

表1 老年MM不同治疗阶段患者生存质量比较

Table 1 Comparison of quality of life in elderly MM patients during different stages of treatment ( $n=150$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Dimension	Induction/consolidation	Maintenance	Norm <sup>[8]</sup>
	treatment stage	treatment stage	Norm <sup>[8]</sup>
Physical function	63.8±12.25*	73.27±13.15**#	89.94±14.05
Role function	60.34±10.58*	65.55±11.39**#	83.33±13.74
Emotional function	72.23±13.01*	79.67±15.15**#	82.79±13.36
Cognitive function	77.56±12.79*	83.73±14.58**#	86.53±12.98
Social function	62.37±11.98*	66.72±12.39**#	85.82±13.25
Financial difficulty	16.65±3.15*	42.51±6.37**#	9.01±2.11
Overall quality of life	53.52±6.89*	62.32±7.78**#	75.34±8.98

MM: multiple myeloma. Compared with norm, \* $P<0.05$ ; compared with induction/consolidation treatment stage, \*\* $P<0.05$ .

### 2.2 老年MM不同治疗阶段患者应对方式比较

患者不同诱导/巩固治疗阶段及维持治疗阶段的回避及屈服维度得分均高于常模水平;面对维度得分低于常模,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ;表2)。

表2 老年MM不同治疗阶段患者应对方式比较

Table 2 Comparison of coping styles in elderly MM patients during different stages of treatment ( $n=150$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Dimension	Induction/consolidation	Maintenance	Norm <sup>[9]</sup>
	treatment stage	treatment stage	Norm <sup>[9]</sup>
Facing	18.33±3.89*	18.13±3.61*	19.48±3.81
Avoidance	16.84±3.15*	16.34±3.03*	14.44±2.97
Submission	11.35±3.24*	11.22±3.07*	8.81±3.17

MM: multiple myeloma. Compared with norm, \* $P<0.05$ .

### 2.3 应对方式与生存质量的Pearson相关性分析

Pearson相关性分析提示,面对与老年MM维持治疗阶段患者总体生存质量得分之间呈正相关( $r=0.315$ ;  $P<0.001$ ),屈服与其总体生存质量之间呈负相关( $r=-0.256$ ;  $P<0.001$ );面对与总体生存质量之间无明显相关性( $r=-0.075$ ;  $P>0.05$ )。

### 2.4 影响老年MM维持治疗患者生存质量的单因素分析

随着ISS分期的提高,老年MM维持治疗阶段患者总体生存质量得分不断下降,治疗自付比例>30%者总体生存质量得分低于自付比例≤30%者,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );而年龄、性别、婚姻状态、文化程度等因素对患者总体生存质量得分无显著影响( $P>0.05$ ;表3)。

表3 影响老年MM维持治疗者生存质量的单因素分析

Table 3 Univariate analysis of quality of life in elderly MM patients with maintenance treatment ( $n=150$ ,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Item	n	Overall quality of life	F/t	P value
Age			0.422	0.673
60<80 years	123	62.12±12.35		
≥80 years	27	63.24±13.07	0.438	0.662
Gender				
Male	93	62.01±10.98		
Female	57	62.83±11.36		
Marital status			0.009	0.992
Married	103	62.33±12.08		
Divorced/widowed/unmarried	47	62.31±11.73		
Education level			0.421	0.657
Primary school or below	73	62.15±11.96		
Secondary school	40	63.58±12.39		
Junior college or above	37	61.31±13.05		
Place of residence			0.197	0.844
Urban area	89	62.51±14.15		
Rural area	61	62.05±13.85		
ISS stage			14.025	<0.001
1	28	65.23±13.26		
2	22	56.35±12.37		
3	100	52.35±11.98		
Self-paying treatment ratio			4.507	<0.001
≤30%	78	67.11±13.52		
>30%	72	57.14±13.55		
Disease course			0.166	0.869
<2 years	93	62.45±12.39		
≥2 years	57	62.11±11.87		
Maintenance treatment regimen			1.721	0.087
Bortezomib	80	60.72±12.36		
Thalidomide	70	64.15±11.97		
Adverse reactions			0.187	0.830
Grade 1	48	63.11±12.31		
Grade 2	59	62.11±11.74		
Grade 3	43	61.73±10.92		

MM: multiple myeloma; ISS: international staging system.

## 2.5 实验室检查指标与患者生存质量的 Pearson 相关性分析

Pearson 相关性分析提示, 血红蛋白水平与其总体生存质量得分呈负相关(表4)。

表 4 实验室检查指标与患者生存质量的相关性

Table 4 Correlation between laboratory examination indicators and quality of life of patients ( $r$ )

Laboratory indicator	Overall quality of life
Hemoglobin	-0.189*
Platelet	0.074
White blood cell	0.036
Serum creatinine	0.101
Proportion of plasma cells in bone marrow smear	0.079
Corrected serum calcium	0.063
Albumin	0.088
Globulin	-0.118
Blood β2-MG	0.103
IgG	0.026
IgA	0.037
IgM	0.043
IgE	0.021
λ-light chain	0.093
κ-light chain	0.022
κ-/λ-light chain	0.031

\*  $P<0.05$ .

## 2.6 老年 MM 维持治疗患者生存质量的多元线性回归分析

多元线性回归分析提示, 面对老年 MM 维持治疗阶段患者的总体生存质量得分有正向预测作用; 而屈服、ISS 分期、治疗自费比例及血红蛋白水平对其总体生存质量得分有负向预测作用(表5), 其共同解释总体生存质量得分 42.9% 的变异度。

表 5 老年 MM 维持治疗患者生存质量的多元线性回归分析

Table 5 Multivariate linear regression analysis of quality of life in elderly MM patients with maintenance treatment

Factor	B	SE	β	t	P value
Constant	13.157	3.669	-	-3.597	<0.001
Facing	0.073	0.021	0.311	2.716	0.019
Submission	-0.985	0.415	-0.293	-2.468	0.023
ISS stage	-9.115	4.374	-0.298	-2.315	0.032
Self-paying ratio	-0.113	0.042	-0.216	-2.117	0.038
Hemoglobin	-16.252	11.398	-0.243	-2.015	0.046

MM: multiple myeloma; ISS: international staging system.  $R=0.658$ ,

$R^2=0.433$ , adjusted  $R^2=0.429$ ,  $F=16.591$ ,  $P<0.001$ .

## 3 讨 论

随着新药及自体造血干细胞移植 (autologous stem cell transplantation, ASCT) 的应用, MM 的治疗效果较既往有了质的飞跃, 但目前 MM 依旧是不可治愈的肿瘤, 微小残留病变 (minimal residual disease, MRD) 是导致疾病进展及复发的主要根源, 维持治疗是进一步清除 MRD、延长患者生存时间的关键。维持治疗阶段的生存质量在反映治疗效果及 MM 患者生存现状中有着重要意义。本研究结果显示, 与诱导/巩固治疗阶段相比, 老年 MM 患者维持治疗阶段 EORTC QLQ-C30 V3.0 量表中各项功能领域及总体生存质量得分均明显升高, 与 Niesvizky 等<sup>[10]</sup>研究结论相似。提示患者维持治疗阶段的生存质量有所上升, 这与维持治疗阶段患者病情缓解, 减轻了患者躯体负担相关<sup>[11]</sup>。尽管如此, 本研究结果显示老年 MM 患者维持治疗阶段生存质量各维度得分均低于常模水平。此外, 患者维持治疗阶段经济困难维度得分明显高于其他治疗阶段, 提示维持治疗阶段的治疗开销是影响其整体生存质量的重要因素。

应对方式是个体在面对应激事件时, 在认知、行为上所产生的改变。积极的应对方式可增强患者治疗依从性及治疗信念, 改善负面情绪, 而消极的应对方式则会产生与之相反的效果<sup>[12,13]</sup>。本研究结果显示, 与慢性病及实体肿瘤等常模相比, 老年 MM 患者面对维度得分更低, 而回避及屈服维度得分更高, 提示老年 MM 患者更倾向于选择消极应对方式。这可能与 MM 疾病本身的特殊性相关, MM 不可治愈, 且需长期进行维持治疗, 治疗开销大, 并发症多, 故患者倾向于选择消极应对<sup>[14,15]</sup>。相关性分析提示, 面对老年 MM 维持治疗阶段患者总体生存质量得分之间呈正相关, 屈服与其总体生存质量之间呈负相关, 说明应对方式的选择对患者生存质量也有一定影响。多元线性回归分析提示, 面对老年 MM 维持治疗阶段患者的总体生存质量得分有正向预测作用, 而屈服对其生存质量有负向预测作用。提示调节患者疾病应对方式在改善患者维持治疗阶段生存质量中具有重要意义。此外, 本研究中, ISS 分期、自费比例及入院时血红蛋白水平对老年 MM 患者维持治疗阶段生存质量也有影响。故建议临床从改善患者机体营养状态, 降低患者治疗开销入手, 提高患者生存质量。

综上所述,老年MM维持治疗阶段患者生存质量较诱导/巩固治疗阶段提高,但依旧低于常模水平,老年MM维持治疗阶段患者倾向于选择消极应对方式,建议从改善老年MM患者维持治疗阶段的疾病应对方式入手,改善其生存质量。

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