

· 临床研究 ·

原发骨淋巴瘤42例临床分析

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【摘要】目的 探讨原发骨淋巴瘤(PBL)的临床特点及预后。**方法** 入选西京医院2006年至2014年期间收治的PBL患者42例,男24例,女18例,中位年龄45.6(11~78)岁,收集患者的临床资料,包括性别、年龄、有无全身症状、发病部位、临床分期、病理类型、治疗方案、疗效评价等,进行回顾性分析,通过电话和门诊随访至2015年3月。结果42例患者均以病变部位疼痛或牵涉性麻木为首发临床表现。病理分型均为非霍奇金淋巴瘤(NHL),50%(21/42)为弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤(DLBCL)。其中17例患者接受了治疗,5例放化疗联合,12例单纯化疗,两组比较,近期疗效差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。4个疗程后评估近期疗效、年龄、性别、分期、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)水平、有无全身症状、病理分型、美国东部肿瘤协作组(ECOG)评分、国际预后指数(IPI)评分、是否应用利妥昔单抗治疗、是否联合放疗等对完全缓解率(CR)的影响无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。中位随访时间13(2~48)个月,无进展生存期>3年的4例患者中3例应用了利妥昔单抗。**结论** 42例PBL患者病理类型主要为DLBCL,治疗以化疗为主,联合放疗未明显提高疗效,应用利妥昔单抗可能会改善预后,尚需扩大样本量进行研究。

【关键词】 淋巴瘤;原发骨淋巴瘤;临床特点

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Clinical analysis of primary bone lymphoma: report of 42 cases

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[Abstract] **Objective** To analyze the clinical features and prognosis of primary bone lymphoma (PBL). **Methods** Clinical data of 42 PBL patients admitted in our hospital from 2006 to 2014 were collected and analyzed retrospectively. They were 24 males and 18 females, at an age ranging from 11 to 78 (median 45.6) years. Their clinical data, including sex, age, systemic symptoms, location of disease, clinical stage, pathological type, treatment regimen, and efficacy evaluation, were collected. They were followed up till March 2015 through phone call follow-up or outpatient revisit. **Results** Pain in the lesion and numbness in the surrounding area were the first presentation in all the patients. Their pathological types were all identified as non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL), mainly diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL, 21/42, 50%). Among them, 17 subjects received medical treatment, including 5 with radiotherapy and chemotherapy, and 12 with simple chemotherapy. There was no significant difference in short-term efficacy between two groups ($P>0.05$). After 4 courses of treatment, short-term effect evaluation showed age, sex, stage, lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) level, systemic symptoms, pathological type, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) score, international prognostic index (IPI), rituximab injection, and combination with radiotherapy had no obvious effects on complete remission (CR) in the subjects ($P>0.05$). During the median follow-up of 13(2~48) months, 3 patients of the 4 patients with >3 years progression-free survival received rituximab injection. **Conclusion** Among the 42 subjects, DLBCL is the main pathological type. Chemotherapy is the main treatment, and combination of radiotherapy has no obvious effect. Rituximab injection may improve prognosis, but further research with a larger sample size is still needed.

[Key words] lymphoma; primary bone lymphoma; clinical features

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原发骨淋巴瘤(primary bone lymphoma, PBL)是临床较少见的结外淋巴瘤,约占全部骨恶性肿瘤的7%,占结外淋巴瘤的4%~5%^[1]。由于PBL发病率较低,异质性强,目前尚无标准治疗规范,需要深入研究以探索治疗方法及影响预后的因素。因此,本研究对西京医院收治的42例PBL患者的临床特点、诊断和治疗进行了回顾性分析。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

入选西京医院2006年至2014年期间收治的PBL患者42例,男24例,女18例,中位年龄45.6(11~78)岁。多数患者以病变部位疼痛或牵涉性麻木为首发症状,出现临床症状到明确诊断时间平均为8(1~36)个月。其中17例患者接受治疗,12例单纯化疗,5例联合治疗。化疗方案多采用CHOP(环磷酰胺+多柔比星+长春新碱+泼尼松)方案或类似方案。联合治疗采用手术+化疗+受侵局部放疗。

1.2 方法

收集患者的临床资料,包括性别、年龄、有无全身症状、发病部位、临床分期、病理类型、治疗方案、疗效评价等,进行回顾性分析。疗效评价标准^[2]:正规化疗4个疗程后进行,包括完全缓解(complete response, CR)、部分缓解(partial response, PR)、疾病稳定(stable disease, SD)和疾病进展(progressive disease, PD),CR+PR所占比率为总有效(overall response, OR)率。所有患者通过电话和门诊随访至2015年3月,随访中位时间为13(2~48)个月,失访病例以失访时间为随访终点。疾病确诊至复发时间为无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS),疾病确诊至死亡时间或随访终点为总生存期(overall survival, OS)。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS19.0统计软件对数据进行处理。计数资料用百分率表示,组间比较采用Fisher检验。对影响患者CR率的因素应用Cox回归模型进行单因素分析。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 一般情况

42例患者中,<60岁者34例,≥60岁者8例,病变部位分别是脊柱21例(50.0%),长骨10例(23.8%),骨盆6例(14.3%),骶骨4例(9.5%),其他1例(2.4%)。所有病例均为非霍奇金淋巴瘤(non-Hodgkin lymphoma, NHL)。其中弥漫大B细

胞淋巴瘤(diffuse large B cell lymphoma, DLBCL)21例(50.0%),B淋巴母细胞淋巴瘤3例(7.1%),滤泡性淋巴瘤2例(4.8%),伯基特淋巴瘤1例(2.4%),浆母细胞淋巴瘤1例(2.4%),其他B细胞淋巴瘤6例(14.3%),T细胞淋巴瘤3例(7.1%),间变大细胞淋巴瘤4例(9.5%),介于DLBCL和霍奇金淋巴瘤之间的灰区淋巴瘤1例(2.4%)。

2.2 临床资料比较

接受治疗的17例患者中,Ann Arbor I期5例(29.0%),II期1例(6.0%),IV期11例(65.0%);DLBCL 10例,包括生发中心型(germinal center B cell type, GCB)2例、非生发中心型(non-germinal center B cell type, Non-GCB)5例、未分类型3例,其中5例应用利妥昔单抗。详见表1。9例达CR(53.0%),其中8例为单纯化疗,1例为放化疗联合,4例达PR(23.0%),2例SD(12.0%),2例PD(12.0%),OR为76.0%。5例放化疗联合治疗患者和12例单纯化疗患者比较,近期疗效差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。随访期间,7例复发(3例死亡),6例失访,4例PFS>3年。

表1 两组患者临床资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical data between two groups

Item	Chemotherapy group (n=12)	Chemotherapy + radiotherapy group (n=5)	P value
Gender			1.00
Male	6	2	
Female	6	3	
Age (years)			1.00
<60	11	5	
≥60	1	0	
Systemic symptoms			0.19
Yes	1	2	
No	11	3	
Ann Arbor stage			0.28
I - II	3	3	
III - IV	9	2	
DLBCL			0.99
Yes	7	3	
No	5	2	

DLBCL: diffuse large B cell lymphoma

2.3 影响PBL患者CR率的单因素分析

年龄、性别、分期、乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)水平、有无全身症状、病理分型、美国东部肿瘤协作组(Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, ECOG)评分、国际预后指数(international prognosis index, IPI)评分及是否联合放疗等对CR

的影响无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表2)。

表2 CR的单因素分析
Table 2 Univariate analysis of risk factors for complete response

Item	n	Number of response case(n)		P value
		complete	yield (%)	
Gender				0.942
Male	8	5	62.5	
Female	9	4	44.4	
Age(years)				0.999
< 60	16	8	50.0	
≥ 60	1	1	100.0	
Ann Arbor stage				0.997
I - II	6	2	33.3	
III - IV	11	7	63.6	
Systemic symptoms				0.989
Yes	6	1	16.7	
No	11	7	63.6	
ECOG score				0.637
0 - 1	3	1	33.3	
2 - 4	14	8	57.1	
IPI score				0.999
< 3	8	4	50.0	
≥ 3	9	5	55.6	
LDH(IU/L)				0.992
< 220	7	4	57.1	
≥ 220	10	5	50.0	
DLBCL				0.999
Yes	10	4	40.0	
No	7	6	85.7	
Radiotherapy				0.991
Yes	5	1	20.0	
No	12	8	66.7	

IPI: international prognosis index; LDH: lactate dehydrogenase; DLBCL: diffuse large B cell lymphoma; ECOG: Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group

3 讨论

PBL由Oberling在1928年首次报道^[3],是指仅限于骨骼或周围软组织浸润而没有其他骨外病变的淋巴瘤。主要诊断标准:(1)肿瘤发生部位必须是骨骼;(2)临床辅助检查如影像学检查未发现骨骼以外的其他部位淋巴瘤;(3)明确诊断6个月仍未发现骨骼以外的淋巴瘤病灶;(4)必须有明确的病理组织学和免疫组织化学诊断结果^[4]。

PBL临床症状常为疼痛及肿块形成,可伴有低热、乏力及消瘦等全身症状,但较少见,发病部位多脊柱和长骨,诊断时临床I期、IV期多见。本研究患者中位年龄45.6岁,男女比例1.33:1,与文献报道相符^[1-5]。原发于脊柱和长骨患者占全部患者的73.8%,多数以骨痛起病,IV期患者占65%,这些均与文献报道一致^[6,7]。Messina等^[8]报道病理类型

中DLBCL占绝对优势,占所有PBL的70%~80%。本研究DLBCL21例,占全部患者的50.0%,与文献报道一致^[9-11]。

PBL对化、放疗均敏感^[12],因此患者的治疗以放、化疗为主,手术仅用于诊断性活检或局部病理性骨折修复、重建,以改善生活质量^[13]。如何选择合理的治疗模式,目前尚缺乏大规模的临床循证医学支持。早期PBL更主张采用化疗、手术和局部放疗综合治疗模式。Nasiri等^[12]对28例PBL患者回顾性分析研究表明,放化疗联合组与单纯化疗组比较,OS分别为64个月和27个月,PFS分别为64个月和21个月,差异有统计学意义。但朱阳敏等^[14]报道,31例PBL患者放化疗联合与单独化疗5年OS率分别为60%和38%,5年PFS率分别为42%和18%,放化疗联合组与单独化疗组OS率差异无统计学意义($P=0.296$),但可延长PFS,使用利妥昔单抗可显著延长PBL患者的OS及PFS。Mikehaeel等^[15]报道对于DLBCL患者,联合利妥昔单抗治疗,可进一步提高疗效。本研究17例患者接受了治疗,12例单纯化疗,5例放化疗结合,10例DLBCL患者中5例应用利妥昔单抗。近期疗效显示,9例达CR(53%),4例达PR(23%),OR率为76.0%。放化疗联合组和单纯化疗组比较,近期疗效差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。无病生存期>3年的4例患者中3例应用了利妥昔单抗。提示DLBCL患者应用利妥昔单抗可改善预后。

Hayase等^[16]报道,17例PBL患者中11例IV期患者,11例具有中或高IPI,其3年OS率和PFS率分别为63.5%和49.9%,他们认为病变局限、IPI低或中、初期治疗达CR的患者预后较好。本研究表明年龄、性别、分期、LDH水平、有无全身症状、IPI评分、ECOG评分、是否联合放疗以及是否应用利妥昔单抗等对患者CR的影响无统计学意义($P>0.05$),考虑可能与病例数较少有关,未来尚需探索针对PBL的有效预后指标。

PBL临床首发症状轻微,病程长,进展缓慢,是骨恶性肿瘤中预后最好的,IV期患者10年无瘤生存率可达53%^[15-17],也有文献报道其5年无瘤生存率达62%~88%^[18],但上述观点未被广泛认可,Martinez等^[19]认为PBL预后不容乐观,其报道的PBL患者中位生存期仅1.8年。本研究仅4例患者PFS>3年,分析可能与以下原因有关:(1)该病无特征性症状,很难早期发现,本研究患者从出现临床症状到确诊开始治疗时间平均为8个月,诊断不及时;(2)接受治疗的患者临床IV期占多数;(3)部分患者

未接受利妥昔单抗+化疗+放疗,且多数化疗6~8个疗程后未再治疗。因此,早发现、早诊断和治疗对PBL预后至关重要。

综上所述,PBL发病率低,多以病变部位疼痛或牵涉性麻木为首发症状,首诊科室绝大部分为骨科,主要依靠影像学检查确诊,应引起骨科及影像科医师高度重视,及时进行病理诊断。病理类型主要为DLBCL,对于CD20阳性的患者,联合应用利妥昔单抗进行化疗可能会改善预后,更大规模地对PBL患者临床资料进行分析对于临床诊治工作很有必要。

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