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(上接第 86 页)

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流式细胞术动态监测微小残留病灶在急性髓系白血病中的意义*

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摘要 目的:探讨急性髓系白血病(AML)在治疗过程中应用多参数流式细胞术(MFC)动态微小残留病灶(MRD)的意义。**方法:**选择2015年1月至2017年2月在我院血液科收治的60例AML患者,在诱导治疗第8天,第21天,每次巩固治疗前1天,结束化疗随访过程中,检测骨髓形态学变化和应用MFC监测患者骨髓MRD,并动态随访。定义未发现异常表型细胞(MRD $<10^{-4}$)为阴性,其余为阳性。**结果:**平均随访时间为11个月(3到16个月),早期MRD(诱导化疗第8天)阴性的患者占58.33%,MRD阳性的患者占41.67%。MRD阴性的患者在诱导治疗接受第21天100%达到CR,MRD阳性的患者80%达到CR。第一次巩固治疗结束后,MRD阴性的患者预后明显较MRD阳性的患者好。**结论:**动态监测MRD对预测AML患者对治疗的反应和预测复发有重要意义。

关键词:急性髓系白血病;微小残留病灶;流式细胞术;完全缓解;复发

中图分类号:R733.71 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2019)01-83-04

Flow Cytometry Dynamic Monitoring of Minimal Residual Lesions in Acute Myeloid Leukemia*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the dynamically monitoring minimal residual disease (MRD) by multiparameter flow cytometry (MFC) in patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) after complete remission and its correlation with prognosis. **Methods:** From January 2015 to February 2017, 60 cases of patients with AML were regularly monitored for MRD in bone marrow by MFC and their bone marrow morphology was observed by light microscopy at the same time which continued to relapse or to follow-up deadline in the Department of Hematology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Haerbin Medical University. MRD $<10^{-4}$ was defined as negative, otherwise, as negative. **Results:** Through average follow up for 11 months (3-61 months), the average MRD level of patients with CR was got. And the prognostic value of MRD level at different time points in AML patients after CR was analyzed and summarized. The results showed that maximum and minimum MRD levels of AML patients were % and 0.001%, respectively, the average was 0.99%. In most patients, MRD decreased gradually with treatment, and MRD increased and finally relapsed in 6 patients. **Conclusion:** Dynamic monitoring of MRD is important in predicting the response of AML patients to treatment and predicting recurrence.

Key words: Acute myeloid leukemia; Minimal residual disease; Flow cytometry; Complete remission; Relapse

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R733.71 **Document code:** A

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前言

急性髓系白血病(Acute myeloid leukemia, AML)以骨髓,外周血或者其他组织内大量异常的髓系原始细胞浸润为特点。AML对化疗的反应的异质性很大,达到完全缓解(Complete remission, CR)的比率为50%到80%^[1],不同的研究报道的复发的比例差别也很大,从10%到95%^[2,3]。监测微小残留病(Minimal residual disease, MRD)的一个重要原因就是监测复发的可能性或者评估复发的时间。多参数流式细胞术(Multiparameter flow cytometry, MFC)是依赖于细胞表面的抗原表达特点来标记不同谱系的造血干细胞的方法。AML原始细胞的抗

原表达与正常人的骨髓细胞表面的抗原表达是不同的。这种不同的免疫表型特点被称为白血病相关的免疫表型(Leukemia-associated immunophenotyp, LAIP)^[4]。截止目前为止,应用MFC检测LAIP被认为有预测疾病复发的意义。然而,AML患者从治疗的第8天开始至长期随访过程中连续动态检测MRD及意义的报道仍较少。本研究应用MFC对60例AML患者共260份骨髓样本进行MRD检测,探讨连续动态监测MRD的临床意义。

1 材料和方法

1.1 研究对象

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2015年1月至2017年2月,在我院血液科经国际MICM标准^[5]诊断并接受化疗的AML患者60例,其中M3型AML共15例,非M3型AML共45例。其中男性患者33例,女性患者27例,中位年龄43岁(17-72岁),平均随访时间11个月(3-61个月),其中M0为3例,M1为5例,M2为20例,M3为15例,M4为8例,M5为6例,M6为3例。疗效判断标准按照张之南^[6]等主编的《血液病诊断及疗效标准》第三版。

1.2 材料和试剂

淋巴细胞分离液购自天津中国科学院血研所,改变细胞膜渗透性试剂盒(IntraPrep Permeabilization Reagent, IM2389)购自苏州基因有限公司。红细胞裂解液及全部单克隆抗体均购自Sigma公司。

1.3 MRD 检测

将标记不同荧光色素的单抗20 μ L加入100 μ L骨髓标本中,避光室温下反应15 min后,加入红细胞裂解液混匀,10 min后上机检测。胞浆内抗原MPO取标本2-5 mL,采用淋巴细胞分离液密度梯度离心获得单个核细胞,再按照说明书改变细胞膜渗透性,最后加入MPO-FITC单抗孵育15 min后上机检测。根据每名患者的初始免疫分型结果确定LAIP作为MRD检测的标志,于诱导缓解第8天,结束诱导或者巩固治疗的3周后,结束化疗的定期复查时抽取骨髓进行MRD检测,同时进行骨髓细胞形态学检测。

1.4 统计学处理

使用SPSS19.0软件,样本均数的比较采用t检验,采用 χ^2 检验组间率的比较, $p<0.05$ 差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 早期检测 AML 患者的一般资料

此项研究共包含60例AML患者,其中12例患者在诱导治疗的第8天,第21天应用流式细胞仪检测MRD。12例AML患者的临床资料及MRD检测结果列于表1。诱导化疗后第8天,流式细胞数检测外周血MRD,其中MRD $<0.01\%$ 定义为阴性,共7例,占58.33%,MRD $>0.01\%$ 定义为MRD阳性,共5例,占41.67%。

2.2 早期 MRD 阴性组与阳性组 CR 率的比较

12例患者在诱导的第8天,即停用化疗的第1天检测了MRD,这些患者的形态学均提示原始细胞 $<10\%$ 。其中7例患

者的MRD为阴性,5例为阳性。早期MRD阴性的7例患者在诱导治疗的第21天检测MRD,均小于5%。早期MRD阳性的5例患者中有4例在诱导治疗的第21天检测MRD,数值小于5%,1例大于5%,提示NR。综上所述,早期检测MRD阴性组均获得CR(100%),MRD阳性组4例达到CR(80%),MRD阴性组CR率明显高于MRD阳性组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见图1。

2.3 动态检测 MRD 的结果及变化趋势

本研究纳入60例患者,其中56例患者至少接受一个疗程的巩固治疗,所有患者在巩固治疗前一天检测MRD。在MRD持续阴性后巩固4个疗程后结束化疗开始长期随访。从第一次巩固治疗结束开始算随访时间,最短随访时间为1个月,最长随访时间为16个月。在第一次巩固治疗结束时根据MRD分为MRD阴性组和MRD阳性组,见表3。其中36例患者为MRD阴性(占64.29%),20例患者为MRD阳性(占35.71%)。MRD阴性组有2例患者复发(占5.56%),MRD阳性组有6例患者复发(占30%),具有统计学差异。用Kaplan Meier法分析两组的无复发生存时间,存在明显差异($P<0.01$),见图2。

3 讨论

在过去的半个世纪中,非M3的AML治疗几乎没有太大进展,且预测预后的方法仍然比较匮乏。AML患者预后的传统疗效评价标准是基于骨髓形态学侵袭百分比的变化,可能不能准确反映患者的肿瘤负荷动态变化^[7]。AML病人细胞遗传学或遗传学特征的治疗前评估一直被证实对预后有重要作用,但是其也不能单独预测预后,即使在低风险的AML中也是如此。因此,我们需要更精确的方法来改善患者的预后评估标准,更有效地区分那些可能复发的人和没有复发的人。在这个观点中,现在有证据表明MRD可以作为一个独立的,额外的生物标志物来帮助识别复发风险较高的患者^[8]。开发并完善MRD检测技术,已经被医生和研究者广泛接受并用于评估AML患者的治疗。最近MRD检测技术进展促使国际小组更新了AML病人的预后分类以及进行性疾病的评价标准^[9]。预测预后的信息仍建立在细胞遗传学的异常,特殊的融合基因或者遗传学或者表观遗传学的基因突变^[10-12]。接受规律治疗的AML患者体内的微小残留病(MRD)仍然被认为是促使疾病复发的重要原因,因此,检测MRD的手段就显得至关重要了。虽然融合基因或

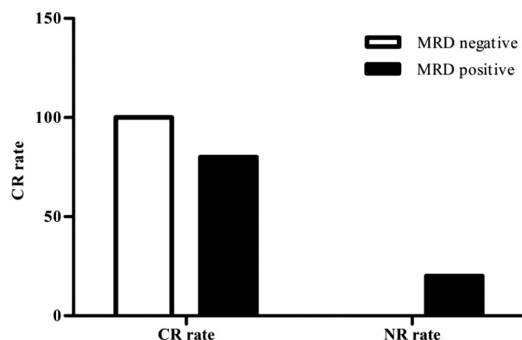


图1 MRD阳性组与阴性组的CR率的比较

Fig. 1 Comparison of CR rates between MRD positive and negative groups

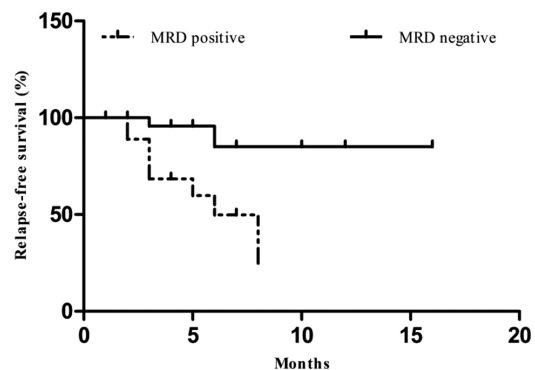


图2 MRD阳性组与阴性组的长期生存率的比较

Fig. 2 Comparison of Long-term Survival Rates between MRD Positive and Negative Groups

表 1 12 名 AML 患者的最小残留病(MRD)的临床特征和水平

Table 1 Clinical characteristics and levels of minimal residual disease (MRD) of 12 AML patients

No.	Age (years)	FAB type	WBC at diagnosis ($\times 10^9/L$)	bone marrow blast at diagnosis	Chemotherapy regimen	MRD (%)	Out come
1	59	M5a	14.75	70%	Decitabine+MA	6%	NR
2	64	M2a	25.51	61.20%	Decitabine+MA	4.60%	CR
3	25	M4EO	194	91%	Decitabine+MA	Negative	CR
4	26	M2a	83.12	89.30%	Decitabine+MA	Negative	CR
5	45	M2b	1.64	46%	Decitabine+MA	1.60%	CR
6	44	M2b	6.13	25.60%	Decitabine+MA	Negative	CR
7	45	M2a	53.8	89.90%	Decitabine+MA	Negative	CR
8	53	M2b	14.22	72.50%	Decitabine+MA	Negative	CR
9	36	M2a	24.86	72%	DA	2.30%	CR
10	56	M2a	82.7	81.70%	MA	Negative	CR
11	33	M2a	27.5	70%	Decitabine+MA	1.09%	CR
12	44	M2a	15.4	41.90%	Decitabine+MA	Negative	CR

MRD levels were detected at day 8 after chemotherapy.

表 2 MRD 阴性和阳性组之间临床特征的比较

Table 2 Comparison of clinical characteristics between MRD negative and positive groups

Variable	MRD negative	MRD positive	P value
Age (years)	41.85 $\pm$ 12.10	47.40 $\pm$ 13.72	0.476
Sex (male/female)	6/1	4/1	0.793
WBC at diagnosis ($\times 10^9/L$)	64.20 $\pm$ 65.71	18.85 $\pm$ 10.82	0.163
Hb at diagnosis (g/L)	81.85 $\pm$ 23.34	84.06 $\pm$ 18.89	0.865
Platelet at diagnosis ($\times 10^9/L$)	32.26 $\pm$ 24.09	37.21 $\pm$ 44.55	0.808
LDH at diagnosis (U/L)	760.23 $\pm$ 242.83	526.56 $\pm$ 466.83	0.281
Bone marrow blasts at diagnosis (%)	70.27 $\pm$ 26.18	63.84 $\pm$ 10.81	0.620

表 3 MRD 和 AML 复发的关系

Table 3 Relationship of MRD and AML relapsed

	No.	Relapsed	MRD negative	MRD positive
Sex				
male	3	4	16	17
female	27	2	12	15
Years				
<65	54	1	26	28
>65	6	5	4	2
Risk				
high risk	11	1	6	5
low risk	49	5	29	20

者基因突变的检测可以用来检测 MRD, 但仍有部分患者没有特征性的可以用来检测 MRD 的融合基因。

而 MFC 的方法是建立在 LAIP 的基础上的, 80-100%的

AML 患者都存在 LAIP^[13]。LAIP 的表达有四种不同的特征: (1) 过表达——正常细胞表面抗原过表达 (CD33, CD34, CD45, CD123); (2) 表达缺失——正常的细胞表面抗原缺失

(HLA-DR);(3) 跨谱系表达——当 T 细胞(CD2,CD3,CD5,CD7),B 细胞(CD19),或者自然杀伤细胞(CD56)的标记表达在髓系原始细胞表面;(4) 抗原表达不同步——当非成熟抗原(CD34,CD117)和成熟髓系抗原(CD13,CD38,CD15,CD11c,CD14 或者 CD65)在细胞表面共同表达。比如,CD11b,CD14,CD65 或者 CD56 抗原在正常 CD34⁺ 骨髓细胞表面不能同步表达^[14]。MFC 可以检测 0.1%到 0.01%的残留白血病细胞^[15]。为了增强 MFC 的敏感性,Kern^[15] 等人建议应用泛白血病抗原,CD45 来检测白血病原始细胞。我们的研究也应用 CD45 抗原结合患者初治时的 LAIP 特点来检测 MRD。

目前为止,研究认为可以通过检测 MFC 来预测预后。之前的一项报道认为 3.5×10^{-4} 个细胞可以作为预后良好和不良的临界点^[16,17]。另一项纳入 126 例 AML 患者的研究显示根据诱导治疗后的 MRD 水平分为四个危险组^[18],非常低风险($<10^{-4}$ 个细胞),低风险(10^{-4} 到 10^{-3} 个细胞),中等危险($>10^{-3}$ 到 10^{-2} 个细胞)和高风险($>10^{-2}$ 个细胞),中等危险组有 50%的复发风险,高风险组有 84%的复发风险。我们的研究采用 10^{-4} 个细胞为分界点,小于 10^{-4} 个细胞被认为 MRD 阴性,大于 10^{-4} 个细胞被认为 MRD 阳性,我们的研究提示早期获得 MRD 阴性或者在治疗过程中 MRD 逐渐降低的患者预后良好,逐渐升高的患者复发风险较高,MRD 一直不能转阴的患者预后较差。与我们的研究得出一样结论的一项研究认为早期检测 MRD,比如诱导的第 14-16 日^[12,19],具有评估预后的作用。德国 AML 协作组的研究也得出相似结果,在诱导治疗的第 16 天 MRD 持续存在是影响 CR,无事件生存率,总体生存率和 RFS 的独立预后因素^[20-23]。我们的部分数据来自诱导的第 8 天,结果提示,早期获得 MRD 阴性可能预示患者的预后良好。但仍需要大量的数据证实早期 MRD 阴性与阳性的患者的长期生存是否存在差异。然而,无论是我们的数据还是之前的研究^[16,17]都提示在第一次巩固治疗之后的 MRD 具有更强的预测复发的意义,我们的研究也发现在获得 MRD 阴性又转为阳性的患者平均半年内都会复发。另外有两项研究也提示在骨髓内原始细胞的清除与外周血象的恢复有显著的关系,在诱导治疗的第 14 天检测 MRD 水平,提示在治疗后 MRD 的水平与骨髓外周血象的恢复有关^[24,25]。除此之外,早期的检测 MRD 可以提示患者对化疗药物的敏感性,在诱导治疗的第 16-18 天检测 MRD 水平,MRD 的水平与预后显著相关,早期 MRD 阴性患者的与预后显著好于 MRD 阳性的患者^[26-28]。

综上所述,MFC 检测 MRD 的敏感性高,尤其是第一次巩固治疗之后的 MRD 具有明显预测预后的作用。尤其是 MRD 由阴性转为阳性后,应尽早开始治疗,以获得更好的长期生存率。AML 病人的传统预后疗效评价标准,不能准确反映患者的肿瘤负荷动态变化,而动态检测 MFC 可以作为一个比较好的判断预后和抢先治疗的指标。

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