

改良 FLAG 方案治疗 33 例难治复发性急性白血病的初步分析

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Effect of Modified FLAG Regimen Therapy on 33 Patients with Relapsed /Refractory Leukemia

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【ABSTRACT】 BACKGROUND & OBJECTIVE: The hematological complete remission (CR) rate of the FLAG regimen [fludarabine and cytarabine (Ara-C) and granulocyte-colony stimulating factor] for relapsed and refractory acute non-lymphocytic leukemia (ANLL) was 50-64%. The aim of this study was to investigate the modified FLAG regimen (Ara-C reduced to 200 mg per day intravenous injection for 5 to 7 days, and the patients were not administrated G-CSF before fludarabine and Ara-C) to examine whether it can achieve the same effectiveness and minor side effects. METHODS: Of 33 patients with acute leukemia, there were 16 cases with ANLL, 12 cases with refractory acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL) and 5 cases with relapsed ALL, respectively. All patients received fludarabine (Flu) 30 mg/m²/d intravenous injection for 5 days. And every patient received simultaneously Flu in combination with Ara-C intravenously for 5-7 days, 18 cases with Ara-C at a dose of 200 mg per day, 5 cases with Ara-C 500 mg/d and 10 cases with Ara-C 1000 mg/d, respectively. One course consisted of 7 days. ALL patients and the patients received Ara-C at a dose of 200 mg per day were not treated with G-CSF before chemotherapy. ALL patients received vincristine at a dose of 2 mg/w for 2 times and prednisone 60-80 mg/d for 14 days. Of these 33 patients, the cases with white blood cell (WBC) counts less than $1.0 \times 10^9/L$ were treated with G-CSF at a dose of 300 μg/d subcutaneously until WBC counts were more than $3.0 \times 10^9/L$. All patients were examined for bone marrow after every course. RESULTS: The CR rate of 16 patients with refractory ANLL was 56.3%, whereas the CR rate of 12 cases with refractory ALL was 17% ($P < 0.01$). The CR rate of the patients with refractory ANLL who received Ara-C 200 mg/d was higher than those with refractory ANLL receiving Ara-C at the medial doses (70% versus 33%, $P > 0.05$). The average durations of WBC $< 0.6 \times 10^9/L$ and platelet $< 15.6 \times 10^9/L$ were 5 days and 4.3 days, respectively. Infection rate of the patients receiving Ara-C 200 mg/d was significantly lower than those receiving Ara-C at the medial doses (58% versus 87.5%, $P < 0.05$). CONCLUSION: The CR rate of modified FLAG regimen is higher than classic FLAG, whereas the infection rate of the former is lower than the latter.

KEYWORDS: Acute leukemia; Fludarabine; Cytarabine; Granulocyte colony stimulating factor

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基金项目: 广东省科技厅、卫生厅
联合攻关重大专项(No. B30202)

收稿日期: 2003-05-30
修回日期: 2003-07-18

【摘要】 背景与目的: FLAG 方案用于治疗难治复发性急性非淋巴细胞性白血病 (acute non-lymphocytic leukemia, ANLL) 已有多年, 大多报道的 CR 率为 50% ~

64%。本研究探讨改良 FLAG 方案(减少合并应用 Ara-C 剂量并在化疗前不用 G-CSF)能否达到同样疗效,并减轻不良反应。**方法:**33 例成人急性白血病中难治性 ANLL 16 例,难治性急性淋巴细胞白血病(ALL)12 例,复发性 ALL 5 例。全部病例接受氟达拉宾 $30 \text{ mg} \cdot (\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})^{-1}$, 静滴, 第 1~5 天; 其中合并 Ara-C $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 有 18 例, Ara-C $500 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 有 5 例, Ara-C $1000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 有 10 例, 全部静脉滴注 5~7 天为 1 疗程。应用 Ara-C $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 组和 ALL 组化疗前不用 G-CSF, ALL 患者每周加用长春新碱 2 mg , 共 2 次; 强的松 $60 \sim 80 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, 共 14 天。化疗后 $\text{WBC} < 1.0 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ 者加用 G-CSF, 剂量均为 $300 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, 皮下注射至 $\text{WBC} 3.0 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ 以上。每疗程完成后复查骨髓。**结果:**16 例难治性 ANLL 的 CR 率为 56.3%, 而 12 例难治性 ALL 的 CR 率为 8.3% ($P < 0.01$); 难治性 ANLL 患者中 Ara-C $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 组的 CR 率高于 $500 \sim 1000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 组 (70%: 33%), 但无统计学差异 ($P > 0.05$)。化疗后 $\text{WBC} 0.6 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ 和血小板 $15.6 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ 的平均持续时间分别为 5 天和 4.3 天, Ara-C $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 组感染发生率明显低于 $500 \sim 1000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ Ara-C 组 (58.0%: 85.7%) ($P < 0.05$)。**结论:**与经典的 FLAG 方案相比, 改良 FLAG 方案的 CR 率有增高、感染发生率降低。

关键词:白血病; 氟达拉宾; 阿糖胞苷; 粒细胞集落刺激因子
中图分类号:R733.71 文献标识码:A

文章编号:1000-467X(2003)12-1330-04

FLAG[氟达拉宾、阿糖胞苷(Ara-C)、粒细胞刺激因子(G-CSF)]方案治疗难治复发性白血病的血液学完全缓解率为 50% 左右,副作用明显。近两年来,我们采用改良 FLAG 方案(把 Ara-C 减为常规剂量并且在化疗前不用 G-CSF)治疗 33 例难治复发性急性白血病,现将初步结果报告如下。

1 临床资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选择 2001 年 5 月~2003 年 5 月我院收治的 33 例难治复发性急性白血病患者为研究对象。其中男性 19 例、女性 14 例, 中位年龄 32 岁 (12~66 岁)。诊断复发和难治性白血病至本方案治疗前曾接受中位数为 1.5 个 (0~10) 疗程的化疗未获得 CR, 方案包括 TA、DA、MA、HA、IDA、VMA、MAE、DAE、HD-MTX、HD-Ara-C、COAP、VTLP(Pirarubicin, THP, 吡柔比星; Cytarabine, Ara-C, 阿糖胞苷; Daunorubicin, DNR, 柔红霉素; Mitoxantrone, Mit, 米托蒽醌; Harringtonine, H, 三尖杉酯碱; Idarubicin, Ida, 去甲氧柔红霉素; Etoposide, E, 足叶乙甙; Methotrexate, MTX, 甲氨蝶呤; Cyclophosphamide, CTX, 环磷酰胺; Left-Asparaginase, L-ASP, 左旋门冬酰胺酶; Oncovin, O, 长春新碱)。按 FAB 分类, 33 例中急性非淋巴细

胞白血病(ANLL)16 例 (M_1 3 例, M_2 4 例, M_4 3 例, M_5 2 例, CML 急性粒细胞白血病变 2 例, 急性粒细胞及淋巴细胞双表型白血病 2 例) 和急性淋巴细胞白血病(ALL)17 例 (L_1 4 例, L_2 11 例, 淋巴瘤白血病 2 例)。33 例白血病中诊断难治性 ANLL 16 例, 难治性 ALL 12 例, 复发性 ALL 5 例。33 例患者初诊诱导化疗缓解前伴有的预后不良因素有高表达 CD34 和 CD117 抗原 11 例, 白细胞计数 $> 100 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ 6 例, 复杂染色体核型 5 例, 多药耐药基因阳性 5 例, 合并中枢神经系统白血病 4 例, 有骨髓增生异常综合征病史 2 例。

1.2 治疗方法

33 例患者全部接受氟达拉宾 $30 \text{ mg} \cdot (\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})^{-1}$, 静脉注射 5 天, 其中 18 例联合 Ara-C $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, 5 例联合 Ara-C $500 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, 10 例联合 Ara-C $1000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, Ara-C 全部静脉注射 1~5 天或 1~7 天。难治复发性 ALL 患者在 FA 的基础上加用长春新碱 $2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{wk}^{-1} \times 2$, 强的松 $60 \sim 80 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1} \times 14$ 。难治性 ANLL 患者在用氟达拉宾和 $500 \sim 1000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ Ara-C 之前 4~6 h 开始皮下注射 G-CSF $300 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, 至化疗结束停药。凡 1 个疗程达到 CR 者重复原方案一次, 2 疗程未达 CR 者更换方案。33 例患者全部在化疗后 $\text{WBC} < 1.0 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ 时应用 G-CSF $300 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, 至 $\text{WBC} > 3.0 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ 停药。适时输注成分血液, 合并感染时应用抗生素。每疗程结束后, 待 WBC 恢复接近正常时复查骨髓, 记录不良反应。完成 1 个化疗疗程者均进入疗效分析, 按常用白血病化疗疗效标准评价。

2 结 果

33 例难治复发性急性白血病治疗结果如表 1 所示。16 例难治性 ANLL 的 CR 率为 56.3% (9/16), 其中应用 $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ Ara-C 治疗的 10 例患者中 7 例达 CR(70%); 而 $500 \sim 1000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ Ara-C 治疗的 6 例患者中仅 2 例达 CR(33%), 3 例无效。接受 $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ Ara-C 治疗组的 CR 率高于 $500 \sim 1000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 治疗组 (70%: 33%), 但差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。12 例难治性 ALL 患者中 6 例合用 $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ Ara-C 治疗, 仅 1 例达 CR, 2 例达 PR; 另 6 例合用 $500 \sim 1000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ Ara-C 治疗组中仅 2 例达到 PR, 4 例无效。FLAG 方案治疗难治性 ANLL 的 CR 率明显高于难治性 ALL(56.3%: 8.3%), 差异有显著性 ($P < 0.01$)。5 例复发性 ALL 中 3 例获得完全缓解。经过 1 疗程治疗获得 CR 者 7 例, 2 例

程6例。患者化疗后WBC平均降至 $0.6 \times 10^9/L$ 的中位时间为8天,平均持续5天ANC回升至 $0.5 \times 10^9/L$ 以上;化疗后血小板平均降至 $15.6 \times 10^9/L$ 的中位时间至9.4天,平均持续4.3天血小板回升至 $30 \times 10^9/L$ 以上。发生肺炎、口腔或上呼吸道感染者16例,发生败血症3例,总的感染发生率57.5%,均用抗生素或联合静注丙种球蛋白等治愈。3例出现肝功能损害,1例发生过敏性皮疹。中位随访时间6个月,异基因干细胞移植5例,无病生存9例,带病生存3例,死亡6例,失访10例。

表 1 改良 FLAG 方案治疗难治性急性白血病的疗效

Tab. 1 Effect of the Modified FLAG Regimen for Patients with Refractory Acute Leukemia

Items	Ara-C 200 mg			Ara-C 500 ~ 1 000 mg		
	ANLL	ALL	Total	ANLL	ALL	Total
Patients Number	10	6	16	6	6	12
Complete remission	7	1	8 ^b	2	0	2 ^b
Partial remission	0	2	2	1	2	3
No response	3	3	6	3	4	7
Infection(%)	58 ^a			85.7 ^a		

^aP < 0.05, ^bP < 0.01

ANLL: acute non lymphocytic leukemia; ALL: acute lymphocytic leukemia; Ara-C: Cytarabine

3 讨 论

难治性白血病是白血病的晚期阶段,通常对多种化疗药物产生耐药,治疗非常困难,死亡率极高。目前通常采用的化疗策略是用二线药物联合大剂量的一线药物或联合新药治疗,常用的化疗方案有MA、IA、MAE、DAE、HD-Ara-C和HD-MTX。其中Ara-C的剂量多在 $2000 \text{ mg} \cdot (\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})^{-1}$,连用5~6天,获得的CR率仅有43%~60%^[1~4],其骨髓抑制和肝损害发生率较高。氟达拉宾是一种嘌呤类似物,其抗白血病的主要作用机制是通过抑制DNA合成,促进白血病细胞凋亡,此外还有强烈的免疫抑制作用。氟达拉宾与Ara-C联合具有协同作用,而且没有交叉耐药发生,能在短时间内最大限度地杀伤白血病细胞,先期主要用于治疗慢性淋巴细胞白血病和恶性淋巴瘤,有效率达50%以上,而毒副作用小。近年来在国外已较多的用于治疗急性白血病和造血干细胞移植的预处理^[5]。FLAG方案[氟达拉宾 $30 \text{ mg} \cdot (\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})^{-1}$ 5天联合Ara-C $1000 \sim 2000 \text{ mg} \cdot (\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})^{-1} \times 5$ 天,化疗前 $6 \sim 24 \text{ h}$ 加用G-CSF $5 \mu\text{g} \cdot (\text{kg} \cdot \text{d})^{-1}$]是近年来用于治疗难治性急性髓细胞白血病较多的方案,总的CR率为50%~64%^[6~8],在此基础上加

用米托蒽醌并把氟达拉宾每天总量分2次给药也未提高CR^[9],相反明显加重了骨髓抑制、感染和出血等并发症,1年无病生存和总生存率分别为14%和34%。一组多中心、开放性非对照性的Ⅱ期临床研究^[10]结果显示,21例晚期复发ANLL患者的CR率高达81%,44例首次CR后较早复发和难治性ANLL患者的CR率30%,18例MDS-RAEBt患者的CR率56%,获疗效的40例中需要1疗程达到CR者高达85%,中位无病生存时间分别为16个月、3个月和18个月,其中以难治性ANLL患者的CR和生存时间最差。本研究应用改良的FLAG方案治疗难治性ANLL 16例的CR率56.3%,中位疗程数1个,与文献报道基本一致。但本研究中应用氟达拉宾联合Ara-C $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 组的CR率高于 $500 \sim 1000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ Ara-C组,其感染也明显减少,似乎显示了改良FLAG方案的优越性。

Visani等^[11]报道应用FLAG方案治疗13例难治复发性ALL患者中8例双表型急性白血病,获CR 6例,但在Yalman等^[12]治疗6例复发性ALL患者仅有1例获CR。我们采用改良的FLAG方案治疗12例难治性ALL患者,仅1例获得CR。难治复发性ALL中总的CR明显低于难治性ANLL组,提示ALL对FLAG方案不敏感,其疗效与文献报道基本一致,在ALL治疗组,我们也观察到 $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ Ara-C组的疗效高于 $500 \sim 1000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 组,感染并发症明显减少。

本研究初步结果显示,氟达拉宾联合 $200 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ Ara-C及化疗前不用G-CSF方案与联合 $500 \sim 1000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ Ara-C的FLAG方案比较具有优越性,值得进一步扩大临床应用研究。

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[编辑:钟均行;校对:张菊]