

DOI:10.12025/j.issn.1008-6358.2016.20160518

· 短篇论著 ·

改良 PAD 方案治疗初发多发性骨髓瘤的疗效及安全性

邹 健, 孙丽华*, 孟亚红, 范小红, 王雪莲

复旦大学附属中山医院青浦分院血液科, 上海 201700

[摘要] 目的: 探讨不同硼替佐米剂量的 PAD 方案(硼替佐米+表阿霉素+地塞米松)治疗多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma, MM)的疗效和安全性。方法: 回顾性分析 PAD 方案治疗的 32 例 MM 患者的临床资料。其中, 硼替佐米 $1.3 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2$ 静脉注射(d 1、d 4、d 8、d 11)+表阿霉素 20 mg 静脉滴注(d 1~4)+地塞米松 20 mg 静脉滴注(d 1~4、d 8~11)治疗 20 例(PAD 1 组); 硼替佐米 $1.6 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2$ 静脉注射(d 1、d 8、d 15)+表阿霉素 20 mg 静脉滴注(d 1、d 8、d 15)+地塞米松 20 mg 静脉滴注(d 1~2、d 8~9、d 15~16)治疗 12 例(PAD 2 组)。两组均以 28 d 为 1 个疗程, 化疗 3~6 疗程。比较两组 MM 患者完成 3 个疗程后的疗效与不良反应。结果: PAD 1 组总有效率为 80.0%, PAD 2 组为 83.3%, 两组差异无统计学意义。PAD 1 组带状疱疹(30.0% vs 0%)患者多于 PAD 2 组, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$); PAD 1 组与 PAD 2 组胃肠道反应(20.0% vs 16.7%)、周围神经炎(25.0% vs 16.7%)、粒细胞减少(15.0% vs 16.0%)、血小板减少(10.0% vs 8.0%)患者差异无统计学意义。结论: 硼替佐米 $1.6 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2$ 每周 1 次静脉注射的 PAD 方案治疗与硼替佐米 $1.3 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2$ 每周 2 次静脉注射的 PAD 方案疗效相似, 且硼替佐米 $1.6 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2$ 每周 1 次静脉注射的 PAD 方案不良反应更少, 更为安全。

[关键词] 多发性骨髓瘤; 硼替佐米; 疗效; 安全性**[中图分类号]** R 551.3 **[文献标志码]** A

Efficacy and safety of modified PAD regimen in the treatment of primary multiple myeloma

ZOU Jian, SUN Li-hua*, MENG Ya-hong, FAN Xiao-hong, WANG Xue-lian

Department of Hematology, Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital, Shanghai 201700, China

[Abstract] **Objective:** To observe the efficacy and safety of two PAD regimens with different doses of bortezomib (bortezomib + Epirubicin + dexamethasone) in the treatment of patients with multiple myeloma (MM). **Methods:** The clinical data of 32 MM patients treated with PAD regimens were retrospectively analyzed. The doses of intravenous bortezomib were different in two PAD regimens. Patients in group PAD 1 ($n=20$) received bortezomib $1.3 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2$ through intravenous injection on d 1, d 4, d 8, and d 11, epirubicin 20 mg through intravenous infusion on d 1 to d 4, and dexamethasone 20 mg through intravenous infusion d 1 to d 4, and d 8 to d 11. Patients in group PAD 2 ($n=12$) received bortezomib $1.6 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2$ through intravenous injection on d 1, d 8, and d 15, epirubicin 20 mg through intravenous infusion on d 1, d 8, and d 15, and dexamethasone 20 mg through intravenous infusion on d 1~2, d 8~9, and d 15~16. All patients received 3 to 6 courses of treatment and each course lasted for 28 days. Clinical efficacy and adverse reactions of two groups of MM patients were compared after the completion of 3 courses. **Results:** After the first three courses, the effective rate of group PAD 1 was 80.0%, the effective rate of group PAD 2 was 83.3%, and there was no significant difference between the two groups. There were more herpes zoster patients in group PAD 1 than group PAD 2 (30% vs 0%), and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). There were no statistical differences in the incidence of gastrointestinal reaction, peripheral neuritis, granulocytopenia, and thrombocytopenia between the two groups (20.0% vs 16.7%, 25.0% vs 16.7%, 15.0% vs 16.0%, and 10.0% vs 8.0%, $P > 0.05$). **Conclusions:** The PAD regimen with intravenous injection of bortezomib $1.6 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2$ once a week is similar to the PAD regimen with intravenous injection of bortezomib $1.3 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2$ twice a week in efficacy, but it is safer with less adverse reactions.

[Key Words] multiple myeloma; bortezomib; efficacy; safety

[收稿日期] 2016-04-26

[接受日期] 2016-11-29

[基金项目] 上海市科学技术委员会基金(12DZ1930103). Supported by Science and Technology Commission of Shanghai Municipality (12DZ1930103).

[作者简介] 邹 健, 主治医师. E-mail: zjaem111@sina.com

*通信作者(Corresponding author). Tel: 021-69719190-4313, E-mail: qpsunlh023@126.com

多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma, MM)是一种单克隆性浆细胞恶性肿瘤,是临幊上常见的血液系统恶性肿瘤。目前,化疗仍然是治疗MM的主要手段。对于MM,传统的化疔方案完全缓解率低、患者中位生存期短^[1]。随着蛋白酶体抑制剂硼替佐米及免疫调节剂沙利度胺、来那度胺的应用及自体干细胞移植的开展,MM疗效明显改善。以硼替佐米为主的化疔方案(PAD方案)对MM的疗效优于其他传统常规一线化疔方案^[2]。但是,硼替佐米价格高,且其能引起血液学毒性、周围神经毒性、感染、血栓形成等不良反应^[3],使其临幊应用受到限制。本研究分析了不同给药剂量及频率的硼替佐米对初治MM患者的疗效和引起的不良反应,以期寻求更优的治疗方案,为临幊治疗提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 2011年1月至2014年6月收治初治MM患者32例,均符合国内诊断标准^[4]。将32例患者按照硼替佐米给药剂量和频率的不同分为PAD 1组和PAD 2组。疾病分期按Durie-Salmon(DS)分期和国际分期系统(international staging system, ISS)进行。PAD 1组20例,男性11例,女性9例;中位年龄63岁(46~80岁);DS分期Ⅱ期8例、Ⅲ期12例;ISS分期Ⅰ期2例、Ⅱ期11例、Ⅲ期7例。PAD 2组12例,男性7例,女性5例;中位年龄58岁(40~78岁);DS分期Ⅱ期5例、Ⅲ期7例;ISS分期Ⅰ期1例、Ⅱ期7例、Ⅲ期4例。两组患者年龄、性别、临床类型以及分期等差异均无统计学意义。

1.2 治疗方案 PAD 1组:硼替佐米1.3 mg/m²第1、4、8、11天静脉注射+表阿霉素20 mg第1~4天静脉滴注+地塞米松20~40 mg第1~4、8~11天静脉滴注。PAD 2组:硼替佐米1.6 mg/m²第1、8、15天+表阿霉素20 mg第1、8、15天+地塞米松20~40 mg第1~2、8~9、15~16天静脉滴注。两组均以28 d为1个疗程,共3~6疗程。所有患者化疗间期均服用沙利度胺100 mg/d。

1.3 疗效及不良反应观察 每次化疔前后检测血尿常规、肝肾功能、免疫球蛋白、β₂微球蛋白并进行

血尿免疫固定电泳等,每2个疗程骨穿检查。每次化疔后评估疗效。疗效分析参照国际骨髓瘤工作组(international myeloma workgroup, IMWG)标准^[5]。该疗效标准根据治疗后血清、尿免疫固定电泳结果及骨髓中浆细胞数等指标分为:完全缓解(complete response, CR)、非常好的部分缓解(very good partial response, VGPR)、部分缓解(partial response, PR)、进展(progressive disease, PD)和稳定(stable disease, SD)。根据美国国立癌症肿瘤研究所(National Cancer Institute, NCI)常见毒性反应标准3.0版^[6]评价血液学毒性及周围神经毒性、感染(病毒、细菌、真菌感染)、深静脉血栓等不良反应发生情况。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS 17.0软件进行分析。计数资料采用百分比表示,组间比较用χ²检验。无进展生存期(progression-free survival, PFS)采用Kaplan-Meier法分析。检验水准(α)为0.05。

2 结 果

2.1 两组患者疗效比较 PAD 1组CR 2例、VGPR 6例、PR 8例,总有效率80.0% (16/20)。PAD 2组CR 1例、VGPR 4例、PR 5例,总有效率83.3% (10/12)。两组总有效率差异无统计学意义(表1)。

2.2 两组不良反应比较 PAD 1组I~Ⅲ级周围神经炎5例、带状疱疹6例、胃肠道症状4例、血小板减少2例、粒细胞减少3例;带状疱疹患者予抗病毒、营养神经后症状缓解,其中1例带状疱疹疼痛持续数月。PAD 2组12例患者中,2例出现I~Ⅲ级周围神经炎,症状较轻,主要表现为肢端麻木、轻微疼痛感;2例胃肠道反应仅表现为食欲减退、恶心,疗程结束自行恢复;1例血小板减少、2例粒细胞减少,自行恢复;无带状疱疹患者。两组周围神经炎、胃肠道症状、血小板减少及粒细胞减少差异无统计学意义;PAD 1组带状疱疹患者多于PAD 2组($P<0.05$,表2)。

2.3 两组患者PFS比较 32例患者中位随访时间15个月(2~36个月)。PAD 1组和PAD 2组PFS分别为(19±3.6)个月、(20±4.5)个月,差异无统计学意义。

表1 两组PAD方案治疗后疗效比较

组 别	N	CR n(%)	VGPR n(%)	PR n(%)	SD n(%)	PD n(%)	总有效率(%)
PAD 1组	20	2(10.0)	6(30.0)	8(40.0)	4(20.0)	0	80
PAD 2组	12	1(8.3)	4(33.3)	5(41.7)	2(16.7)	0	83.3

表2 两组患者不良反应比较

组别	I~Ⅲ级周围神经炎	血小板减少	粒细胞减少	带状疱疹	胃肠道症状	n(%)
PAD 1组	5(25.0)	2(10.0)	3(15.0)	6(30.0)	4(20.0)	
PAD 2组	2(16.7)	1(8.0)	2(16.0)	0(0)	2(16.7)	
P 值	0.581	0.876	0.90	0.035	0.815	

3 讨论

随着蛋白酶体抑制剂、免疫调节剂的应用,MM预后得到了明显改善。硼替佐米作为第1代蛋白酶体抑制剂,已广泛应用于临床。以硼替佐米为基础的治疗方案为MM的治疗方法。国内外大多采用硼替佐米 1.3 mg/m^2 第1、4、8、11天(每周2次)静脉注射的治疗方法,并联合其他药物组成VMP、VTD、VCD、VCTD等方案^[7-9]。但也有研究^[10-11]采用每周1次硼替佐米 1.6 mg/m^2 剂量的治疗方法,发现其与每周2次的方法疗效相当,且不良反应减轻。本研究中有12例采用硼替佐米 1.6 mg/m^2 ,每周1次,连用3周的方法。12例患者总有效率达83.3%,其中CR率达8.3%、VGPR 33.3%,与每周2次的疗效相当,与研究^[10-12]结果一致。

靶向治疗开辟了MM治疗新纪元。探寻各种药物的最佳组合,并尽量减少药物的不良反应,以发挥药物的最大疗效,是临床医师需考虑的。PAD方案治疗MM的疗效明确、不良反应相对较少,是一种安全、有效的治疗方案。有研究^[13]显示,以硼替佐米 1.6 mg/m^2 第1、8天静脉滴注为基础的联合化疗方案组与常规方案组CR率分别为27.3%、37.5%,VGPR率为4.5%、0,PR率为36.4%、31.3%,总有效率为68.2%、68.8%,差异无统计学意义,但改良方案中通过增加硼替佐米单次给药剂量(1.6 mg/m^2)同时减少给药频率(每周1次)可能减少了不良反应的发生。本研究中,两组患者均未发生严重粒细胞减少,均无患者因不良反应停用硼替佐米,但PAD 2组带状疱疹发生较PAD 1组少,提示改良方案更安全。而且,硼替佐米价格较高,采用改良方案能缓解患者的经济压力,值得尝试。

参考文献

- [1] RAJKUMAR S V, JACOBUS S, CALLANDER N S, et al. Lenalidomide plus high-dose dexamethasone versus lenalidomide plus low-dose dexamethasone as initial therapy for newly diagnosed multiple myeloma: an open-label randomised controlled trial [J]. Lancet Oncol, 2010, 11(1): 29-37.
- [2] LAUBACH J P, MAHINDRA A, MITSIADES C S, et al.

The use of novel agents in the treatment of relapsed and refractory multiple myeloma[J]. Leukemia, 2009, 23 (12): 2222-2232.

- [3] CAVO M, TACCHETTI P, PATRIARCA F, et al. Bortezomib with thalidomide plus dexamethasone compared with thalidomide plus dexamethasone as induction therapy before, and consolidation therapy after, double autologous stem-cell transplantation in newly diagnosed multiple myeloma: a randomised phase 3 study[J]. Lancet, 2010, 376 (9758): 2075-2085.
- [4] 中国多发性骨髓瘤工作组. 中国多发性骨髓瘤诊治指南[J]. 中华内科杂志, 2008, 47(10): 869-872.
- [5] RAJKUMAR S V, HAROUSSEAU J L, DURIE B, et al. Consensus recommendations for the uniform reporting of clinical trials: report of the International Myeloma Workshop Consensus Panel 1[J]. Blood, 2011, 117(18): 4691-4695.
- [6] DURIE B G, HAROUSSEAU J L, MIGUEL J S, et al. International uniform response criteria for multiple myeloma [J]. Leukemia, 2006, 20(9): 1467-1473.
- [7] AHN J S, YANG D H, JUNG S H, et al. A comparison of bortezomib, cyclophosphamide, and dexamethasone (Vel-CD) chemotherapy without and with thalidomide (Vel-CTD) for the treatment of relapsed or refractory multiple myeloma [J]. Ann Hematol, 2012, 91(7): 1023-1030.
- [8] KUMAR S, FLINN I, RICHARDSON P G, et al. Randomized, multicenter, phase 2 study (EVOLUTION) of combinations of bortezomib, dexamethasone, cyclophosphamide, and lenalidomide in previously untreated multiple myeloma[J]. Blood, 2012, 119(19): 4375-4382.
- [9] 徐燕, 安刚, 邓书会, 等. 以硼替佐米为基础方案治疗56例伴肾功能损害的多发性骨髓瘤患者疗效分析[J]. 中华血液学杂志, 2013, 34(4): 304-308.
- [10] MOORE S, ATWAL S, SACHCHITHANANTHAM S, et al. Weekly intravenous bortezomib is effective and well tolerated in relapsed/refractory myeloma [J]. Eur J Haematol, 2013, 90(5): 420-425.
- [11] WANG Y, AI L, CUI G, et al. Once-versus twice-weekly Bortezomib induction therapy with dexamethasone in newly diagnosed multiple myeloma [J]. J Huazhong Univ Sci Technolog Med Sci, 2012, 32(4): 495-500.
- [12] 同春梅, 胡俊斌, 陈燕, 等. 不同剂量硼替佐米治疗多发性骨髓瘤的临床研究[J]. 临床血液学杂志, 2011, 24(9): 535-537.
- [13] 魏道林, 赵初娴, 赵旻, 等. 改良的以硼替佐米为基础的联合化疗方案治疗多发性骨髓瘤患者的临床疗效[J]. 中华血液学杂志, 2014, 35(9): 854-856.