

• 专题研究:肿瘤 •

慢性粒单核细胞白血病合并淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤9例临床分析

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[摘 要] 目的: 描述慢性粒单核细胞白血病(chronic myelomonocytic leukemia, CMML)合并淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤患者的临床特征及预后情况。方法: 回顾性分析2016年1月—2025年8月于南京医科大学第一附属医院就诊的9例合并淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤的CMML(lymphoma/plasma cell neoplasms with CMML, LP-CMML)患者资料, 并与年龄匹配的36例原发CMML(*de novo* CMML, DN-CMML)进行比较。结果: LP-CMML患者中位年龄66(58, 76)岁, 8例(88.9%)为男性, 所有患者均为CMML-1, 合并的淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤以弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤最常见(3例)。LP-CMML与DN-CMML患者在基本临床特征、细胞遗传学风险分层及疾病危险分层分布上差异均无统计学意义。按照两种恶性肿瘤发生时序将患者分为治疗相关CMML(therapy related CMML, tCMML)4例, 非tCMML5例, tCMML患者较非tCMML更年轻($P=0.016$), 且以发育异常型为主($P=0.048$)。对1例tCMML患者进行动态基因检测显示, 其在淋巴系统肿瘤诊断时即存在CMML前驱状态, 并在病程中发生克隆演变。生存分析显示, LP-CMML患者中位总生存期(6个月 *vs.* 40个月, $P<0.001$)与中位无进展生存期(5个月 *vs.* 29个月, $P<0.001$)均显著短于DN-CMML患者, 亚组分析示tCMML与非tCMML患者生存无显著差异。结论: LP-CMML患者存在临床异质性且预后不佳。

[关键词] 慢性粒单核细胞白血病; 淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤; 临床特征; 预后

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Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia patients co - occurrent with lymphoid/plasma cell neoplasms: a clinical analysis of 9 cases

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To describe the clinical characteristics and prognosis of chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML) patients co-occurent with lymphoid/plasma cell neoplasms (LP-CMML). **Methods:** We retrospectively identified nine LP-CMML cases who visited the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University between January 2016 and August 2025, and compared their features with *de novo* CMML (DN-CMML). **Results:** The median age of LP-CMML patients was 66(58, 76) years, with 8(88.9%) being male. All patients were classified as CMML-1. The most common co-existing lymphoid/plasma cell neoplasm was diffuse large B-cell lymphoma(3 cases). No differences were found between LP-CMML and DN-CMML in basic clinical characteristics, cytogenetic risk stratification and disease risk stratification. Based on the sequence of occurrence, 4 patients were classified as therapy-related CMML (tCMML) and 5 as non-tCMML. Compared with the non-tCMML patients, tCMML patients were younger($P=0.016$) and the dysplastic phenotype predominance($P=0.048$). Dynamic monitoring of one tCMML patient revealed a pre-existing CMML precursor state at the time of lymphoid neoplasm diagnosis, with clonal evolution during the disease course. Survival analysis showed shorter median overall survivals(6 months *vs.* 40 months, $P<0.001$) and median progression free survivals(5 months *vs.* 29 months, $P<0.001$) for LP-CMML than those of DN-CMML. No difference was found in survivals between tCMML and non-tCMML subgroups. **Conclusion:** LP-CMML indicates clinical heterogeneity and poor survival.

[Key words] chronic myelomonocytic leukemia; lymphoid/plasma cell neoplasms; clinical characteristics; prognosis

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慢性粒单核细胞白血病(chronic myelomonocytic leukemia, CMML)是骨髓增生异常/骨髓增殖性肿瘤(myelodysplastic/myeloproliferative neoplasms, MDS/MPN)中最常见的亚型,好发于老年群体,表现为持续性外周血单核细胞增多、骨髓病态造血及较高的急性髓系白血病(acute myeloid leukemia, AML)转化风险^[1]。淋巴系统肿瘤及浆细胞肿瘤(淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤)与CMML同属造血淋巴组织肿瘤范畴,是一组起源于淋巴细胞异常分化及浆细胞恶性增殖的异质性疾病,同样多见于老年人群,随年龄增加发病率逐步升高^[2-3]。尽管针对淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤的治疗手段如化疗、嵌合抗原受体T细胞疗法及自体造血干细胞移植显著改善了患者的临床结局,但也增加了包括治疗相关慢性粒单核细胞白血病(therapy-related CMML, tCMML)等严重远期并发症的发生风险,影响患者的长期生存^[4-7]。

CMML合并淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤(CMML with lymphoma/plasma cell neoplasms, LP-CMML)临床上较为罕见,目前关于两类恶性血液肿瘤共存的临床研究仅限于个案报道^[8],其临床特征及生存数据较为匮乏。本研究回顾性分析单中心9例LP-CMML患者的临床资料,旨在探讨该群体的临床特征及预后情况。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

本研究纳入2016年1月—2025年8月于南京医科大学第一附属医院血液科就诊的146例初诊CMML患者,共识别出9例(6.2%)LP-CMML患者。CMML及淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤的诊断均参照世界卫生组织(World Health Organization, WHO)(2022)分类标准^[2-3]。收集患者年龄、性别、血细胞计数、骨髓涂片形态学检查、骨髓活检病理组织检查、染色体核型分析及靶向基因二代测序(next-generation sequencing, NGS)等临床与实验室资料。采用临床/分子CMML特异性预后评分系统(clinical/molecular CMML-specific prognostic scoring system, CPSS-Mol)对患者进行预后评估和分组。本研究经南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会审批(审批号:2021-SR-567)。患者均知情同意。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 细胞遗传学分析

骨髓细胞经24 h短期培养后收集制片,采用R显带技术进行染色体核型分析。染色体异常依据《人

类细胞遗传学国际命名体制(ISCN2013)》进行描述,并根据CPSS细胞遗传学分类标准进行分组^[9]。

1.2.2 NGS

提取患者骨髓单个核细胞DNA,使用PCR扩增靶向基因组区域(63个血液肿瘤相关基因)。经富集后采用Illumina平台进行测序。测序后原始数据利用COSMIC、ClinVar、dbSNP(v138)、1000 Genomes、人类参考基因组(GRCh37/hg19)、PolyPhen-2及SIFT等数据库进行生物信息学分析,对检出的基因变异进行注释与致病性分类。

1.2.3 随访

随访截止时间为2025年8月30日,所有患者均拥有完整随访资料。随访资料来源于住院病历、门诊病历及电话/微信随访记录。总生存(overall survival, OS)时间定义为从诊断CMML至死亡或末次随访时间,无进展生存(progression free survival, PFS)时间定义为从诊断CMML至疾病进展或死亡的时间。

1.3 统计学方法

使用R软件(3.6.0版)、GraphPad Prism软件(6.0版)及SPSS 25.0软件进行统计分析及绘图。非正态分布的连续变量以中位数(四分位数)[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]表示,分类变量以例数(百分比)[$n(\%)$]表示。鉴于合并与未合并淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤的CMML患者组间样本量差异显著,为减少选择偏倚,从不合并淋巴/浆细胞的CMML患者(*de novo* CMML, DN-CMML)中按年龄进行1:4倾向评分匹配(propensity score matching, PSM)选取36例患者作为对照组。非参数连续资料及等级资料组间比较采用Mann-Whitney *U* 检验,分类变量组间比较采用卡方检验或Fisher精确概率法。采用Kaplan-Meier法绘制生存曲线并通过Log-rank检验进行组间生存比较。双侧 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基本临床特征

9例LP-CMML患者临床资料见表1。患者中位年龄为66(58, 76)岁,其中8例(88.9%)为男性。合并的淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤以弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤(3例)最常见,其次为B细胞淋巴增殖性疾病(B-cell lymphoproliferative disorders, BLPD)(2例)、华氏巨球蛋白血症(1例)、套细胞淋巴瘤(1例)、多发性骨髓瘤(1例)及血管免疫母细胞性T细胞淋巴瘤(1例),4例(44.4%)患者诊断淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤时存

表1 9例LP-CMML患者的临床特征

Table 1 Clinical characteristics for 9 LP-CMML patients

ID	Sex	Age (years)	Diagnosis of LP neoplasms	WHO CMML classification	FAB CMML classification	tCMML	WBC ($\times 10^9/L$)	ANC ($\times 10^9/L$)	MONO ($\times 10^9/L$)	Hb (g/L)	PLT ($\times 10^9/L$)	Spleno- megaly	Cytogenetics	CPSS-Mol risk group
1	Male	66	DLBCL	CMML-1	MPN-CMML	No	38.01	25.81	9.46	77	2	No	45,X,-Y[10]	Inter-2
2	Male	78	BLPD	CMML-1	MPN-CMML	No	39.12	26.10	21.30	60	2	No	46,XY[20]	Inter-2
3	Female	78	DLBCL	CMML-1	MPN-CMML	No	23.71	17.89	4.72	71	83	No	46,XX[20]	Inter-1
4	Male	74	DLBCL	CMML-1	MPN-CMML	No	61.32	31.15	17.78	75	84	No	45,XY,del(2)(q31), der(4;22)(q10;q10), del(5)(q31q32),del(7) (p11),add(12)(p11)	High
5	Male	71	ATTL	CMML-1	MPN-CMML	No	21.02	13.87	4.27	86	51	No	[9]/46,XY[1]	Inter-2
6	Male	66	WM	CMML-1	MDS-CMML	Yes	10.95	8.50	1.17	123	103	No	46,XY[20]	Inter-1
7	Male	63	BLPD	CMML-1	MDS-CMML	Yes	2.74	1.08	1.05	55	25	Yes	46,XY[20]	Inter-2
8	Male	53	MCL	CMML-1	MPN-CMML	Yes	18.39	4.96	9.74	112	22	Postsple- nectomy	46,XY[20]	NA
9	Male	62	MM	CMML-1	MDS-CMML	Yes	6.50	3.14	2.04	96	191	Yes	96,XXY,+X,-Y,del(1) (p35),+8,+8,+8,+8,-11, +12[6]/106,XXY,+X,-Y, del(1)(p35),+3,+6,+8, +8,+8,+8,11,+12,+13, +14,+15,+16,+17,+18, +18,+22[2]	High

LP neoplasm: lymphoid/plasma cell neoplasm; DLBCL: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; BLPD: B-cell lymphoproliferative disorders; ATTL: angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma; WM: Waldenström’s macroglobulinemia; MCL: mantle cell lymphoma; MM: multiple myeloma; FAB: French-American-British; MPN-CMML: proliferative CMML; MDS-CMML: dysplastic CMML; tCMML: therapy-related CMML; Inter: intermediate; WBC: white blood cell, ANC: absolute neutrophil count; MONO: monocyte; Hb: hemoglobin; PLT: platelet; CPSS-Mol: clinical/molecular CMML-specific prognostic scoring system; NA: not available.

在骨髓侵犯。根据CMML WHO(2022)诊断分型, 9例患者均为CMML-1, 其中3例(33.3%)为发育异常型(myelodysplastic CMML, MD-CMML), 6例(66.7%)为增殖型(myeloproliferative CMML, MP-CMML)。LP-CMML组与DN-CMML组在诊断、性别分布、血细胞计数、骨髓原始细胞比例、脾大等方面差异均无统计学意义(表2)。

LP-CMML患者疾病病程见图1。4例患者接受针对淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤治疗后诊断CMML, 定义为tCMML, 两种疾病诊断间隔中位时间为13(7, 29)个月; 5例患者CMML诊断先于或同步于淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤, 定义为非治疗相关CMML(非tCMML)。与非tCMML患者相比, tCMML组患者更年轻(62.5岁 *vs.* 74.0岁, $P=0.016$), 白细胞计数更低(8.725×10^9 个/L *vs.* 38.01×10^9 个/L, $P=0.016$), 血红蛋白水平更高(104 g/L *vs.* 75 g/L, $P=0.032$), 且分型为MD-CMML患者比例更高(75% *vs.* 0%, $P=0.048$), 差异均有统计学意义。

2.2 细胞遗传学及分子生物学特征

细胞遗传学分析显示LP-CMML患者中, 6例(66.7%)为正常核型, 2例(22.2%)为复杂核型, 1例(11.1%)存在-Y异常(表1)。根据CPSS细胞遗传学风险分层, 7例(77.8%)属于预后良好组, 2例(22.2%)为预后不良组, 与DN-CMML组相比其分布差异无统计学意义(表2)。亚组分析显示, tCMML组1例(25.0%)为复杂核型, 3例(75.0%)为正常核型; 非tCMML组1例(20.0%)为复杂核型, 1例(20.0%)为-Y异常, 3例(60.0%)为正常核型, 两组间CPSS细胞遗传学风险分层差异无统计学意义($P=1.000$)。

8例LP-CMML及31例DN-CMML患者进行NGS检测。LP-CMML组中, TET2突变为最常见基因突变(6例, 75.0%), 其次为NRAS(3例, 37.5%)、KRAS(2例, 25.0%)、ASXL1(2例, 25.0%)及DNMT3A(2例, 25.0%)突变。LP-CMML组ASXL1突变频率显著低于DN-CMML组(25.0% *vs.* 65.6%, $P=0.053$), 其余基

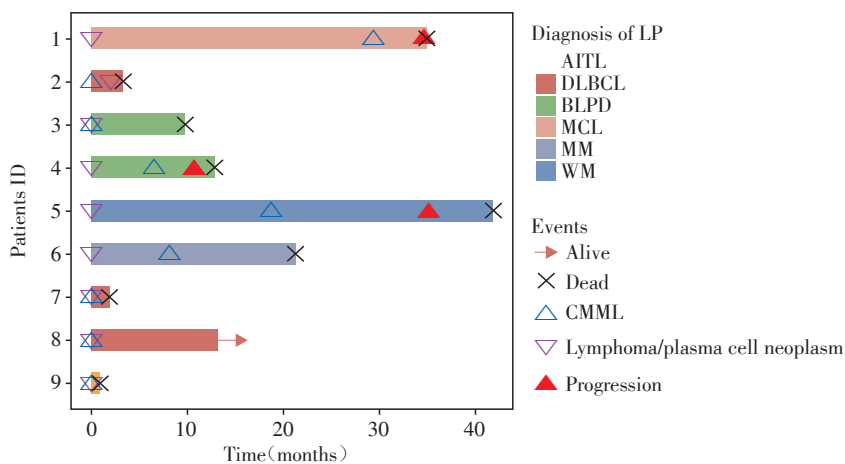
表2 LP-CMML及DN-CMML临床特征比较

Table 2 Comparisons of clinical characteristics between LP-CMML and DN-CMML patients			
Characteristics	DN-CMML(<i>n</i> =36)	LP-CMML(<i>n</i> =9)	<i>P</i>
Male[<i>n</i> (%)]	27(75.0)	8(88.9)	0.659
WHO 2022 classification[<i>n</i> (%)]			0.173
CMML-1	26(72.2)	9(100.0)	
CMML-2	10(27.8)	0(0)	
FAB CMML classification[<i>n</i> (%)]			0.721
Dysplastic	15(41.7)	3(33.3)	
Proliferative	21(58.3)	6(66.7)	
Hb[g/L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	95(75,120)	79(73,104)	0.348
WBC[×10 ⁹ /L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	14.6(5.9,20.8)	21.0(8.7,38.6)	0.146
ANC[×10 ⁹ /L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	7.4(3.3,10.6)	13.9(4.5,26.0)	0.163
MONO[×10 ⁹ /L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	3.0(1.1,6.1)	4.7(1.8,13.8)	0.172
PLT[×10 ⁹ /L, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	74(31,161)	68(12,94)	0.348
Splenomegaly[<i>n</i> (%)]	13(36.1)	2(25.0)	0.695
BM blast[%, <i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)]	5.2(1.6,7.6)	3.6(1.8,7.2)	0.606
Complex karyotype[<i>n</i> (%)]	4(11.4)	2(22.2)	0.586
CPSS cytogenetics classification[<i>n</i> (%)]*			0.744
Favorable	29(82.9)	7(77.8)	
Intermediate	2(5.7)	0(0)	
Adverse	4(11.4)	2(22.2)	
CPSS-Mol risk group[<i>n</i> (%)] [#]			0.905
Low	2(6.5)	0(0)	
Inter-1	4(12.9)	2(25.0)	
Inter-2	17(54.8)	4(50.0)	
High	8(25.8)	2(25.0)	
Treatment[<i>n</i> (%)]			0.149
HMA	17(47.2)	1(11.1)	
Ruxolitinib	2(5.6)	0(0)	
HMA+VEN	5(13.9)	2(22.2)	
HMA+CAG	3(8.3)	1(11.1)	
HMA+Ruxolitinib	4(11.1)	2(22.2)	
Allo-HSCT	2(5.6)	1(11.1)	
Supportive care	2(5.6)	0(0)	
Untreated	1(2.8)	2(22.2)	
Numbers of HMA courses[<i>M</i> (<i>P</i> ₂₅ , <i>P</i> ₇₅)] [△]	2.0(1.0,5.0)	1.5(1.0,4.0)	0.733

HMA: hypomethylating agents; Ven: venclexta; CAG: cytarabine, aclarubicin, and granulocyte colony-stimulating factor; Allo-HSCT: allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. *: the total numbers of cases involved in the statistics were 35 in the DN-CMML group and 9 in the LP-CMML group; #: the total numbers of cases involved in the statistics were 31 in the DN-CMML group and 8 in the LP-CMML group; △: the total numbers of cases involved in the statistics were 31 in the DN-CMML group and 8 in the LP-CMML group.

因突变分布情况两组间差异无统计学意义(图2A)。根据 CPSS-Mol 风险分层(*n*=8), LP-CMML 组中 2 例(25.0%)属于低危组, 4 例(50.0%)属于中危-2 组, 2 例(25.0%)属于高危组, 其分布情况与 DN-CMML 组相比差异无统计学意义(*P*=0.905, 表2)。因 tCMML 组进行 NGS 检测的病例数过少(*n*=3), 未就分子学

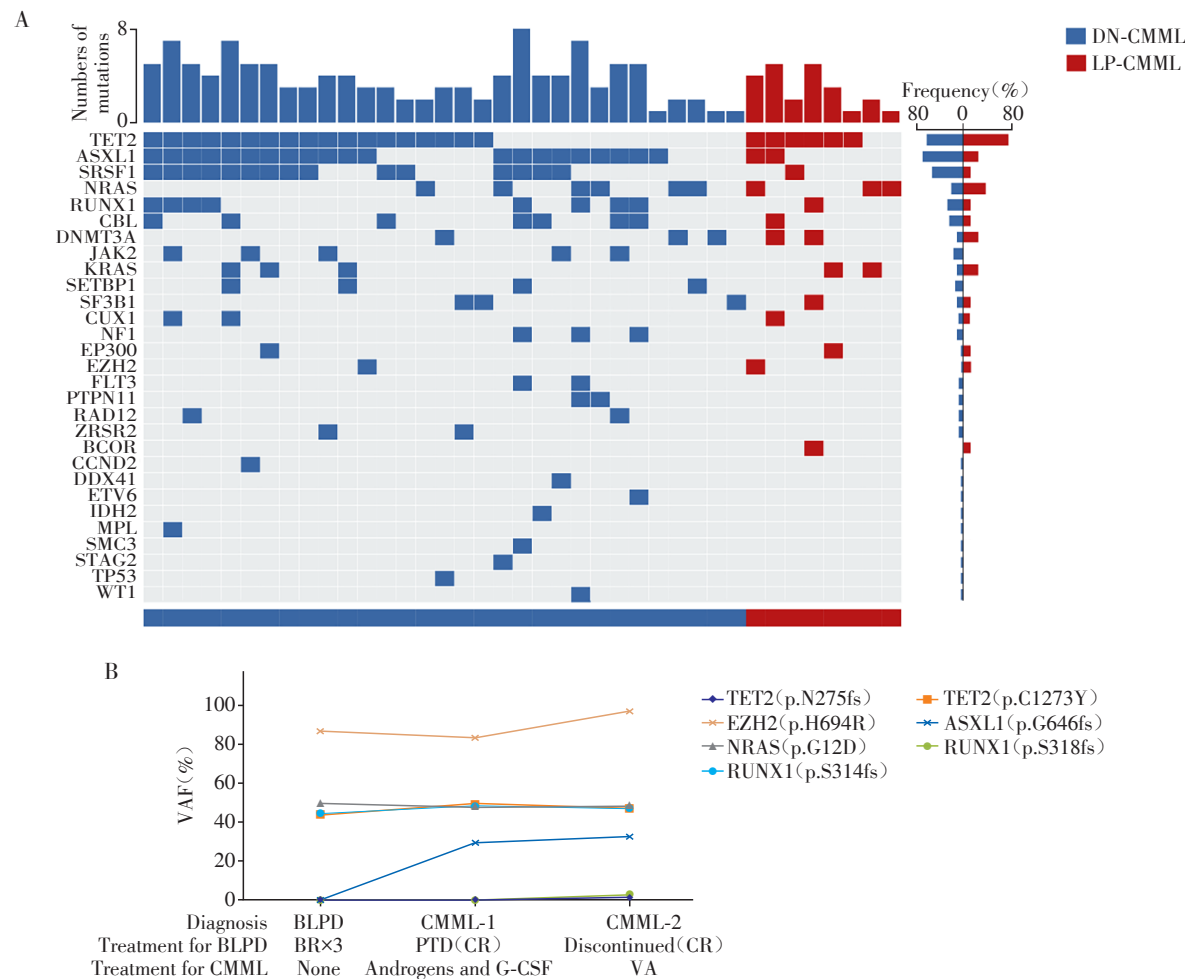
异常分布情况进行亚组间统计学比较。
1 例 tCMML 患者(患者7)进行了系列样本 NGS 检测(图2B)。该患者初诊诊断为 BLPD, 血常规示单核细胞增多(0.65×10^9 个/L)及血小板减少, 骨髓穿刺形态学未见发育异常, NGS 示 TET2 (p.N275fs、p.C1273Y)、EZH2 (p.H694R) 及 NRAS (p.G12D) 突



AITL: angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma; DLBCL: diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; BLPD: B-cell lymphoproliferative disorders; MCL: mantle cell lymphoma; MM: multiple myeloma; WM: Waldenström’s macroglobulinemia.

图1 LP-CMML 患者淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤与 CMML 病程示意图

Figure 1 The disease courses of lymphoid/plasma cell neoplasms and CMML for LP-CMML patients



A: Distribution of mutations in DN-CMML (n=31) and LP-CMML (n=8) patients. B: The clonal evolution and treatment of one tCMML patient during disease course. BLPD: B-cell lymphoproliferative disorders. VAF: variant allele frequency. BR: bendamustine+rituximab. CPT: cyclophosphamide+prednisone+thalidomide; CR: complete remission; G-CSF: granulocyte colony-stimulating factor; VA: venetoclax+azacitidine.

图2 DN-CMML 与 LP-CMML 患者的基因突变分布图及 1 例 tCMML 患者的克隆演变

Figure 2 Genetic landscapes of DN-CMML and LP-CMML patients and clonal evolution of one tCMML patient

变,符合意义未明的克隆性血细胞减少伴单核细胞增多(clonal cytopenia and monocytosis of undetermined significance, CCMUS)^[10]。患者接受针对BLPD的3个周期苯达莫司汀联合利妥昔单抗治疗,未对CCMUS进行干预。6个月后患者出现持续性全血细胞减少并诊断为CMML-1,NGS可见新发ASXL1突变(p.G646fs),BLPD评估为完全缓解。后续予环磷酰胺、泼尼松及沙利度胺方案(CPT)行BLPD维持治疗,并予雄激素及造血生长因子针对CMML治疗。4个月后患者疾病进展为CMML-2,再次行NGS显示原基因突变负荷增加并新发RUNX1突变(p.S314fs、p.S318fs),遂将CMML治疗方案调整为维奈克拉联合阿扎胞苷,同时停用PTD,1个疗程后患者因颅内出血死亡。

2.3 治疗

9例LP-CMML患者中,8例(88.9%)接受针对淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤的治疗(表3),中位疗程数为4.0(1.5, 5.5)个疗程。7例(77.8%)应用利妥昔单

抗,4例(44.4%)应用来那度胺,4例(44.4%)应用烷化剂,2例(22.2%)应用长春碱类药物,2例(22.2%)应用蒽环类药物,另有2例(22.2%)应用Ⅱ型拓扑异构酶抑制剂。tCMML组中,所有患者均曾接受含烷化剂的化疗方案(苯达莫司汀2例,环磷酰胺2例),所有患者在确诊CMML时其淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤均处于完全缓解状态。

LP-CMML组与DN-CMML组患者针对CMML治疗方案差异无统计学意义($P=0.149$,表2)。7例(77.8%)LP-CMML患者接受以去甲基化药物为基础的治疗,中位疗程数为1.5(1.0, 4.0)个疗程;31例DN-CMML患者接受含去甲基化药物的治疗,中位疗程数为2.0(1.0, 5.0)个疗程,两组间疗程数差异无统计学意义($P=0.733$,表2)。LP-CMML组具体治疗包括:地西他滨单药(1例)、维奈克拉联合阿扎胞苷(3例)、地西他滨联合减量化疗(1例)及阿扎胞苷联合芦可替尼(2例),其中1例患者因疾病进展在接受维奈克拉联合阿扎胞苷治疗后行异基因造血干细胞移植(表3)。

表3 9例LP-CMML患者治疗及结局
Table 3 Treatment and outcomes for nine LP-CMML patients

ID	Treatment for lymphoid/plasma cell neoplasms	Treatment for CMML	Outcome	Cause of death
1	R-CHOPE×1, R-CHOP×1	Wait and watch	Dead	Multiple organ failure
2	R×4	Decitabine×4	Dead	Intracerebral hemorrhage
3	Pola-R ² ×1, cR ² ×4	Wait and watch	Alive	–
4	R ² ×1	Azacitidine+ruxolitinib×1	Dead	Multiple organ failure
5	–	Azacitidine+ruxolitinib×1	Dead	Multiple organ failure
6	zBR×6	VA×11, followed by allo-HSCT	Dead	Gastrointestinal hemorrhage
7	BR×3, CPT for maintenance	Immunomodulation+growth factors, VA×1 after disease progression	Dead	Intracerebral hemorrhage
8	R-modified hyperCVAD×4, R-MINE×2, lenalidomide+PEPC for maintenance	Decitabine+half-dose CAG×2	Dead	Multiple organ failure
9	Vd×1, RVd×1, IRd×2, RCd×1	VA×1	Dead	Intracerebral hemorrhage

R: rituximab; R-CHOPE: rituximab+cyclophosphamide+doxorubicin+vincristine+etoposide+prednisone; R-CHOP: rituximab+cyclophosphamide+doxorubicin+vincristine+prednisone; R²: rituximab+lenalidomide; Pola+R²: polatuzumab vedotin+rituximab+lenalidomide; cR²: chidamide+rituximab+lenalidomide; zBR: zanubrutinib+bendamustine+rituximab; HyperCVAD: hyperfractionated cyclophosphamide+vincristine+doxorubicin+dexamethasone; MINE: mesna+ifosfamide+mitoxantrone+etoposide; PEPC: prednisone+etoposide+procarbazine+cyclophosphamide; Vd: bortezomib+dexamethasone; RVd: bortezomib+lenalidomide+dexamethasone; IRd: ixazomib+lenalidomide+dexamethasone; RCd: lenalidomide+cyclophosphamide+dexamethasone; HHT: homoharringtonine; allo-HSCT: allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; VA: venetoclax+azacitidine; CAG: cytarabine, aclarubicin, and granulocyte colony-stimulating factor.

2.4 预后

LP-CMML组及DN-CMML组中位随访时间分别为27个月和16个月。至随访结束时,9例LP-CMML患者中8例死亡,死亡原因中出血并发症4例(颅内出血3例,消化道出血1例),其余4例为感染引发的多器官功能衰竭(表3)。LP-CMML组患者中位OS

时间和中位PFS时间分别为6.0(95%CI: 3.1~8.9)个月和5.0(95%CI: 2.1~7.9)个月,显著短于DN-CMML组患者[中位OS时间(95%CI): 40.0(27.1~52.9)个月, $P < 0.001$; 中位PFS时间(95%CI): 29.0(18.4~39.6)个月, $P < 0.001$,图3A、B]。亚组分析显示,tCMML与非tCMML组患者的中位OS时间(95%CI)

[tCMML: 6.0(4.0~8.0)个月, 非 tCMML: 3.0(0~7.3)个月, $P=0.570$]及中位 PFS 时间(95%CI)[tCMML: 5.0(3.0~7.0)个月, 非 tCMML: 3.0(0~7.3)个月, $P=0.435$]差异无统计学意义(图 3C、D)。

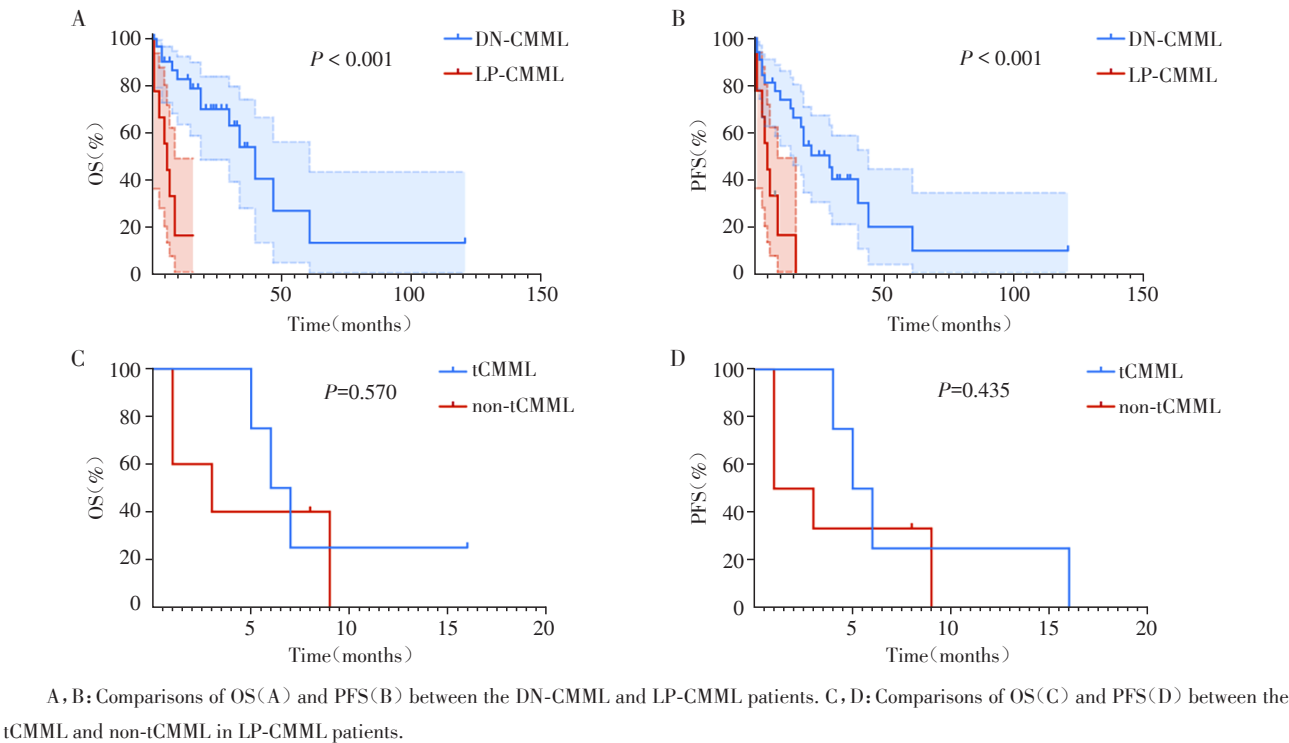


图3 LP-CMML与DN-CMML患者的生存分析
Figure 3 Survival analysis for the LP-CMML and DN-CMML patients

3 讨论

多种血液肿瘤共存在临床上较为罕见,其诊断与治疗均面临挑战。既往关于淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤与CMML共存的报道多局限于个案研究^[8],此类患者的临床特征及生存情况尚未系统描述。本研究总结了9例LP-CMML患者的临床特征及生存情况,为迄今病例数最多的该类疾病系列报道。

本研究中LP-CMML与DN-CMML患者临床特征相似,同时LP-CMML患者内部存在临床异质性。4例LP-CMML发生于淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤治疗后,定义为tCMML。tCMML属治疗相关髓系肿瘤(therapy related myeloid neoplasm, t-MN),指接受细胞毒性化疗和/或放疗后发生的AML、MDS及MDS/MPN2,是恶性肿瘤治疗后的严重远期并发症,以AML与MDS最为常见,tCMML仅占10%~20%^[11],前列腺癌、淋巴系统肿瘤和乳腺癌是tCMML最常见的前期肿瘤。本研究中,tCMML组MD-CMML较非tCMML组更为多见,这与t-MN中MDS为主要疾病类型相符^[12]。tCMML组患者中位发病年龄为62.5岁,显著低于非tCMML患者(74岁)。既往研究报道CMML中位发

病年龄通常超过70岁^[10],其发生常以年龄相关克隆性造血(clonal hematopoiesis of indeterminate potential, CHIP)为背景^[13];与之相似,淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤的发病率亦随年龄增长而逐步升高,有研究报道CHIP存在会显著增加非霍奇金淋巴瘤(non-Hodgkin lymphoma, NHL)的患病风险^[14]。本研究中,LP-CMML患者最常见的淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤类型为弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤,这也是NHL最常见的亚型。鉴于高龄是CMML和淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤共同的流行病学特征,推测高龄可能参与了这两种疾病的共存。

本研究发现LP-CMML患者细胞遗传学异常及危险分层与DN-CMML患者相比无显著差异。既往关于tCMML中不良细胞遗传学事件发生率的研究存在矛盾,Takahashi等^[15]发现tCMML患者中高危细胞遗传学事件发生率显著增高,并与不良预后相关;另有多项研究发现,tCMML中高危细胞遗传学分组占比与DN-CMML相比差异无统计学意义^[11,16],本研究中仅1例(25.0%)tCMML患者存在复杂核型,其余患者均为正常核型,支持后者结论。靶向NGS检测发现TET2是LP-CMML中最常见的突变基因。TET2在造血中发挥多重作用,其突变可发生于

髓系和淋巴系统肿瘤^[13],推测TET2突变可能共同参与LP-CMML患者中两类肿瘤的发生。此外,未在tCMML患者中发现TP53突变,TP53突变为t-MN常见基因突变^[12],该结果与既往研究一致,提示tCMML中TP53突变频率低于其他类型t-MN^[11,17]。

部分患者在确诊CMML前会经历意义未明的克隆性单核细胞增多(clonal monocytosis of undetermined significance, CMUS)或CCMUS等前驱状态^[10],针对淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤的细胞毒治疗可提供正向选择压力,促进已存突变的扩增及新发突变的出现。本研究报道了1例tCMML患者在BLPD初诊时即被识别为CCMUS,并随疾病进展出现克隆演变。该发现提示,对于伴有持续性血细胞减少或单核细胞增多的淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤患者,治疗前进行NGS检测有助于早期识别进展为tCMML的高危前驱状态。

tCMML前期接受的抗肿瘤药物以烷化剂、有丝分裂抑制剂及抗代谢药物较为常见,前期肿瘤与tCMML诊断中位间隔为6.5年^[11]。本研究中,接受相关治疗至确诊tCMML的中位间隔时间为13个月,显著短于既往研究^[11];所有tCMML患者均接受以烷化剂为基础的化疗,与既往报告一致^[11]。2例tCMML患者接受苯达莫司汀治疗,苯达莫司汀可诱发剂量依赖性DNA损伤,既往研究显示,接受苯达莫司汀治疗的NHL患者6%~11%会继发AML/MDS,其中位疗程数为3个疗程^[18]。本研究中2例患者分别接受3个及6个疗程含苯达莫司汀方案治疗,推测其tCMML发生可能与前期苯达莫司汀暴露相关,但因病例数较少,尚需扩大病例数以证实该结论。既往研究报道,来那度胺相关第二肿瘤的发生主要见于多发性骨髓瘤患者^[19]。本研究中1例多发性骨髓瘤患者在来那度胺治疗后发生tCMML,但因该例为个案,且该患者同时接受烷化剂治疗,尚缺乏确切证据证实其tCMML的发生与来那度胺用药相关。尽管如此,对此类患者建议在接受来那度胺治疗期间严密监测,以早期识别包括tCMML在内的t-MN发生。

去甲基化药物是目前唯一获批的较高危CMML治疗用药,本研究中多数患者按照CPSS-Mol预后分层属较高危组,因此接受了含去甲基化药物的治疗方案。尽管LP-CMML与DN-CMML患者具有相似的风险分层与治疗选择,但其预后显著差于后者,多数患者死于骨髓衰竭相关并发症。推测导致其不良预后的原因如下:①血细胞计数异常及脾大为多种血液系统肿瘤共有的临床表现,淋巴/浆细胞肿

瘤可通过骨髓浸润、脾功能亢进或自身免疫反应等机制导致血细胞计数异常,同时,治疗后出现的持续血细胞减少多被归因为药物不良反应或本病控制不佳,可能掩盖合并存在的CMML,导致CMML诊断及治疗延迟,进而影响预后。②既往或同步的针对淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤的细胞毒治疗如烷化剂及Ⅱ型拓扑异构酶抑制剂等,通过引起造血干细胞DNA损伤削弱了骨髓储备功能^[12]。本研究中两种恶性肿瘤发病中位间隔短,过短的间隔使患者尚未从前次治疗后的骨髓抑制中充分恢复,导致其对后续或同步的CMML治疗耐受性显著下降。③本研究队列中4例患者属tCMML,既往研究中针对tCMML预后的报道存在矛盾,有研究认为tCMML预后较DN-CMML差^[15,17]。另有研究发现tCMML和DN-CMML生存无差异,并认为前者并不具有其他类型t-MN的不良分子学特征及不良预后^[11]。本研究中tCMML及非tCMML患者在细胞遗传学危险分组方面无显著差异,同时两组生存比较差异也无统计学意义,因此,推测tCMML疾病类型本身并非其预后不良的直接原因,上述提及的诊断延迟及前期治疗导致的骨髓储备功能受损可能导致其不良预后,但因病例数少,仍需扩大样本量以证实该结论。

本研究尚存在以下不足:①本研究为单中心回顾性研究,因淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤与CMML合并的情况临床上较为罕见,收集难度大,导致病例数较少,尚需延长研究时间或开展多中心研究以扩大病例数,证实该研究结论;②本研究纳入病例前期合并的淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤亚型较多,疾病背景及既往治疗存在较大异质性,难以建立特定疾病亚型或治疗手段与tCMML特征间的明确关联。

综上所述,LP-CMML患者存在临床异质性,既可表现为年龄相关克隆性疾病,也可作为治疗相关远期并发症。部分tCMML患者在初诊淋巴/浆细胞肿瘤时可能已存在CMML前驱状态。LP-CMML患者预后不佳,强调早期识别及精准管理的重要性。

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Author's Contributions:

SHEN Wenyi and SHI Zhongxun designed the study, did statistical analysis and clinical interpretation. SHI Zhongxun, HUANG Fei, ZHU Huayuan, HONG Ming, QU Xiaoyan, CHEN Yu, and FAN Lei collected clinical data and samples, and analyzed data. WANG Rong, WANG Yan, and YAN Yining performed the bone marrow examination and analysis. SHI Zhongxun prepared initial draft. SHEN Wenyi reviewed and edited the final manuscript and was responsible for quality control.

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