

· 临床医学 ·

治疗前全血EB病毒DNA水平对霍奇金淋巴瘤预后的影响分析

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[摘要] 目的:探讨治疗前全血EB病毒DNA(Epstein-Barr virus DNA, EBV DNA)水平对初诊霍奇金淋巴瘤(Hodgkin lymphoma, HL)患者预后意义。方法:对2013年1月—2019年12月于南京医科大学第一附属医院确诊的82例HL患者的资料进行回顾性分析。结果:82例患者中,中位年龄为32(12~79)岁,中位随访时间为25(4~84)个月,2年的无进展生存(progression-free survival, PFS)率及总生存(overall survival, OS)率分别为68.4%和93.0%。其中EBV DNA阳性率为12.2%(10例),中位EBV DNA拷贝数为 8.66×10^3 ($5.21 \times 10^3 \sim 5.35 \times 10^4$)拷贝/mL。治疗前EBV DNA阳性患者有较差的PFS($P=0.003$)及OS($P < 0.001$)。多因素分析结果显示,治疗前EBV DNA阳性是影响OS的独立不良预后因素($P=0.027$),而其虽不是PFS的独立预后因素,但呈现一定的影响趋势($P=0.056$)。结论:治疗前全血EBV DNA水平是判断HL患者预后的指标。

[关键词] EB病毒DNA;霍奇金淋巴瘤;无进展生存;总生存

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Pretreatment whole blood Epstein - Barr virus DNA predicts prognosis in Hodgkin lymphoma

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[Abstract] **Objective:** The aim of this study was to explore whether pretreatment Epstein-Barr virus DNA (EBV DNA) status may influence prognosis in newly diagnosed Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) patients. **Methods:** We retrospectively analyzed 82 HL patients diagnosed between January 2013 and November 2019 in the First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical University. **Results:** Among 82 enrolled HL patients, the median age was 32 years (range, 12-79). With a median follow-up of 25 months (4-84 months), the 2-year progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) was 68.4% and 93.0%, respectively, and 12.2% (10/82) patients had positive EBV DNA status. The median viral load of them was 8.66×10^3 copies/mL (range, $5.21 \times 10^3 \sim 5.35 \times 10^4$ copies/mL). Those with positive EBV DNA status had inferior PFS ($P=0.003$) as well as OS ($P < 0.001$). Baseline EBV DNA status was observed as an independent prognostic factor in OS ($P=0.027$) on multivariate Cox analysis while had a trend to predict PFS ($P=0.056$). **Conclusion:** Our data demonstrated that pretreatment EBV DNA status can be an optimal biomarker to reflect HL patients prognosis.

[Key words] Epstein-Barr virus DNA; Hodgkin lymphoma; progression-free survival; overall survival

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长期EB病毒(Epstein-Barr virus, EBV)感染可导致多种肿瘤的发生与发展^[1],国内外已有多篇报道阐明了EBV与淋巴瘤之间的相关性,其中就包括霍奇金淋巴瘤(Hodgkin lymphoma, HL)^[2]。HL发生率

在亚洲地区较低,仅占淋巴瘤发生率的8.5%,而西方国家相对较高,占比15%~30%^[3]。经过一线方案治疗,80%~90%HL患者可达到长期缓解^[3-4]。

近1/3确诊HL的患者可检测到潜伏EBV感染^[5]。现今,通过聚合酶链反应(PCR)动态监测外周血EBV DNA定量被广泛用于评估EBV相关淋巴瘤的治疗效果及疾病预后^[6]。

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本中心通过检测82例初诊HL患者全血EBV DNA的结果,分析其对患者生存的影响。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

本研究共纳入2013年1月—2019年12月于南京医科大学第一附属医院确诊的82例HL患者。诊断标准参考2008年世界卫生组织(WHO)淋巴造血系统肿瘤分类标准^[7]。

1.2 方法

收集患者的性别、年龄、症状、体征、实验室检查[血常规、乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)、EBV DNA定量]、HL组织学亚型、影像学资料、治疗方案及生存情况。

EBV DNA $>5 \times 10^3$ 拷贝数/mL 视为EBV DNA阳性。依照Ann Arbor标准进行疾病分期。HL国际预后评分(international prognostic score, IPS)进行预后分层。

所有患者一线均接受多柔比星、博来霉素、长春碱、达卡巴嗪(doxorubicin, bleomycin, vinblastine, dacarbazine, ABVD)方案化疗,中位化疗6个周期。疗效评估参考2014 Lugano标准^[8],分为完全缓解(complete response, CR)、部分缓解(partial response, PR)、病情稳定(stable disease, SD)和病情进展(progressive disease, PD)。

本研究中无进展生存时间(progression-free survival, PFS)定义为确诊时间至疾病复发、患者死亡或末次随访时间。总生存时间(overall survival, OS)

定义为从疾病确诊时间到死亡(任何原因)或末次随访的时间。

1.3 统计学方法

应用SPSS 25.0、Graphpad Prism 8.0软件进行统计学分析,皮尔逊卡方检验及Fisher精确概率法进行特征性分析,Kaplan-Meier法绘制生存曲线,Log-rank检验进行单因素及多因素生存分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者基线临床特征

82例HL患者临床特征详见表1,年龄(12~79)岁,中位年龄为32岁,其中52例(63.4%)为男性,25例(30.5%) ≥ 45 岁,根据病理组织学分型,37例(45.1%)为结节硬化型,13例(15.9%)为混合细胞型,6例(7.3%)为淋巴细胞为主型。白蛋白 <40 g/L有45例(54.9%),血红蛋白 <105 g/L有20例(24.4%),白细胞增多 $\geq 5 \times 10^9$ /L有15例(18.3%),淋巴细胞数 $<0.6 \times 10^9$ /L或比例 $<8\%$ 有12例(14.6%)。根据IPS评分,IPS ≥ 4 分者有18例(22.0%)。总纳入的82例初诊HL患者中,治疗前EBV DNA阳性者有10例(12.2%),中位EBV DNA拷贝数为 8.66×10^3 ($5.21 \times 10^3 \sim 5.35 \times 10^4$)拷贝/mL。EBV DNA阳性组与阴性组基线特征在年龄 ≥ 45 岁($P=0.001$)及组织学类型($P=0.003$)方面存在差异。

2.2 治疗前EBV DNA状态对HL患者预后影响

随访时间4~84个月,中位随访25个月,2年PFS

表1 HL患者的基线临床特征

特征	例数 (n=82)	EBV DNA 阳性(n=10)	EBV DNA 阴性(n=72)	P值
男性	52(63.4)	8(80.0)	44(61.1)	0.312
年龄 ≥ 45 岁	25(30.5)	8(80.0)	17(23.6)	0.001
B 症状	37(45.1)	6(60.0)	31(43.1)	0.335
乳酸脱氢酶 $>$ 正常值	34(41.5)	4(40.0)	30(41.7)	0.920
组织学类型				0.003
混合细胞型	13(15.9)	5(50.0)	8(11.1)	
结节硬化型	37(45.1)	1(10.0)	36(50.0)	
淋巴细胞为主型	6(7.3)	0(0)	6(8.3)	
淋巴细胞削减型	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	
白蛋白 <40 g/L	45(54.9)	7(70.0)	38(52.8)	0.500
血红蛋白 <105 g/L	20(24.4)	4(40.0)	16(22.2)	0.248
白细胞增多 $\geq 5 \times 10^9$ /L	15(18.3)	0(0)	15(20.8)	0.195
淋巴细胞数 $<0.6 \times 10^9$ /L 或比例 $<8\%$	12(14.6)	2(20.0)	10(13.9)	0.635
IPS ≥ 4 分	18(22.0)	4(40.0)	14(19.4)	0.215

率及OS率分别为68.4%和93.0%。将EBV DNA阳性及阴性组进行生存分析,EBV DNA阳性组预后差,PFS($P=0.003$)及OS($P < 0.001$)均有统计学差异,生存曲线见图1。单因素生存分析结果示,疾病分期IV期、年龄 ≥ 45 岁、血红蛋白 < 105 g/L、IPS ≥ 4 分、EBV DNA阳性有较差的PFS;患者有B症状、年龄 ≥ 45 岁、IPS ≥ 4 分、EBV DNA阳性有较差的OS。多因素生存分析示,治疗前EBV DNA阳性($P=0.027$)、IPS ≥ 4 分

($P=0.013$)是影响OS的独立预后不良因素。IPS ≥ 4 分($P=0.015$)证实为PFS的独立预后因素,而EBV DNA阳性仅呈现一定的影响趋势($P=0.056$),单因素及多因素结果详见表2、3。

3 讨论

全世界90%以上人口在其一生中都有过EBV感染,无论初次感染严重程度如何,EBV在外周血

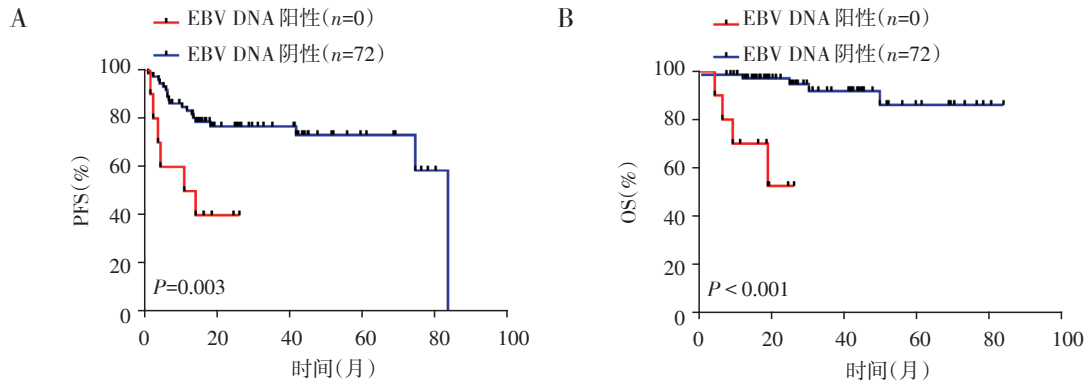


图1 82例HL患者的无进展生存(A)及总生存(B)Kaplan-Meier生存曲线
Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier curve of PFS(A)and OS(B)in 82 HL patients

表2 HL患者无进展生存(PFS)及总生存(OS)单因素分析

Table 2 Univariate analysis of PFS and OS in HL patients

特征	单因素分析(PFS)		单因素分析(OS)	
	HR(95%CI)	P值	HR(95%CI)	P值
男性	1.277(0.564~2.888)	0.558	0.953(0.238~3.818)	0.946
IV期	2.430(1.089~5.423)	0.030	1.148(0.286~4.602)	0.846
B症状	1.550(0.770~3.120)	0.221	6.584(1.333~32.530)	0.021
乳酸脱氢酶 >正常值	1.713(0.760~3.858)	0.194	2.044(0.546~7.644)	0.288
年龄 ≥ 45 岁	2.237(1.157~6.029)	0.014	6.662(1.696~28.067)	0.009
白蛋白 < 40 g/L	1.622(0.708~3.718)	0.253	3.754(0.771~18.284)	0.102
血红蛋白 < 105 g/L	2.567(1.355~6.185)	0.024	5.882(1.541~22.459)	0.015
白细胞增多 $\geq 5 \times 10^9/L$	1.478(0.586~3.727)	0.408	0.036(0~47.669)	0.365
淋巴细胞数 $< 0.6 \times 10^9/L$ 或比例 $< 8\%$	1.714(0.639~4.599)	0.285	2.170(0.450~10.400)	0.332
IPS ≥ 4 分	3.272(1.396~7.671)	0.006	14.850(2.950~74.737)	0.001
EBV DNA阳性	3.705(1.446~9.491)	0.006	14.580(3.080~69.022)	0.001

表3 HL患者无进展生存(PFS)及总生存(OS)多因素分析

Table 3 Multivariate analysis of PFS and OS in HL patients

特征	多因素分析(PFS)		多因素分析(OS)	
	HR(95%CI)	P值	HR(95%CI)	P值
年龄 ≥ 45 岁	1.696(0.644~4.467)	0.285	6.679(0.863~47.537)	0.068
血红蛋白 < 105 g/L	1.456(0.469~4.523)	0.516	4.584(0.737~28.537)	0.103
IPS ≥ 4 分	2.928(1.228~6.977)	0.015	12.208(2.320~64.237)	0.013
EBV DNA阳性	2.567(0.989~7.162)	0.056	7.238(1.252~41.851)	0.027

记忆B细胞中可持续潜伏存在^[9],此种机制尚未完全明确,大多数学者认为可能是细胞毒性T细胞功能受损而导致其在杀伤肿瘤细胞过程中发挥作用受限^[9]。在临床工作中,对于EBV的检测包括EBV相关核抗原、潜伏膜蛋白、EBV DNA等。EBV DNA拷贝数可直观反映病毒活动度,动态监测其变化可反映肿瘤负荷变化、疾病控制程度及预后。

治疗前EBV DNA即为阳性的HL患者中,中位病毒载量为 8.66×10^3 ($5.21 \times 10^3 \sim 5.35 \times 10^4$) 拷贝/mL,相对于我中心的弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤(diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, DLBCL) [3.70×10^6 ($6.23 \times 10^3 \sim 4.72 \times 10^7$) 拷贝/mL], 血管免疫母T细胞淋巴瘤(angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma, AITL) [7.20×10^5 ($8.36 \times 10^3 \sim 5.58 \times 10^6$) 拷贝/mL] 及结外NK-T细胞淋巴瘤(extra-nodal natural killer/T-cell lymphoma, ENKTL) [2.68×10^4 ($5.36 \times 10^3 \sim 3.30 \times 10^7$) 拷贝/mL]而言,病毒复制数偏低^[10-12]。

因EBV DNA可通过PCR定量检测,在HL治疗过程中,通过动态监测EBV DNA阳性患者的EBV DNA拷贝数的变化可间接反映原发病控制情况,EBV DNA的持续降低说明肿瘤负荷下降,疾病治疗反应好且伴有良好的预后。相反,若EBV DNA长期高水平复制,则多导致疾病的早期复发或进展^[10,13]。参考本中心对DLBCL患者治疗过程中EBV DNA的动态监测,发现若一线化疗3周期后检测EBV DNA $< 5 \times 10^3$ 拷贝数/mL,初始阳性患者预后与阴性患者并无差异^[10],而在HL的化疗中,第几疗程时EBV DNA的转阴意味着无差异的预后值得进一步分析探讨。

本研究中,治疗前EBV DNA阳性患者的PFS及OS与阴性者相比有显著差异($P=0.003$ 和 $P<0.001$),与国外多项研究结果一致^[14-15],且多因素分析结果显示EBV DNA可作为HL患者OS的独立预后因素。EBV DNA已明确为ENKTL的独立预后因素并加入其预后积分系统(prognostic index of natural killer lymphoma, PINK-E)^[16],而对晚期HL患者的预后评估体系仍沿用IPS系统,IPS联合EBV DNA的积分分析体系是否有更优越的预后预测作用需后续进一步完善分析。

总之,本中心的分析数据表明,治疗前EBV DNA的状态对HL患者的PFS及OS均存在显著性差异,且其可作为一独立预后因素影响OS。本研究分析的限制性主要有其标本量较少,且采用回顾性分析,需后续前瞻性大样本研究进一步证实。监测

EBV DNA在HL患者中的动态演变对治疗效果及生存的影响,探索HL新预后积分系统也有待进一步完善。

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