

乙型肝炎病毒感染在弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤患者中的再激活与预后的关系

徐雪丹,夏平方,梁玉环,梁惠如,陈荣伴

(广东省江门市中心医院血液科,广东 江门 529000)

摘要:目的 探索乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)相关和非 HBV 相关的弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤(DLBCL)的临床特征和生存差异,评估 DLBCL 患者 HBV 再激活的相关危险因素。方法 选取 2010 年 1 月—2015 年 12 月广东省江门市中心医院诊治的 134 例被诊断为 CD20+DLBCL 的患者。多变量 Logistic 回归分析 HBV 再激活的预测因子。采用 Kaplan-Meier 方法探索 HBsAg 阳性和 HBsAg 阴性患者之间的生存差异。结果 在入组的患者中,26 例患者 HBsAg 血清阳性,108 例患者 HBsAg 血清阴性。统计结果显示,HBsAg 阴性患者的年龄显著高于 HBsAg 血清阳性患者($P=0.035$)。在治疗后,HBsAg 阴性组的完全缓解率、部分缓解率、疾病稳定率和疾病进展率分别为 63.89%、16.67%、0.93% 和 18.51%,显著高于 HBsAg 血清阳性组($P=0.007$)。Kaplan-Meier 分析显示,HBsAg 阴性的 DLBCL 患者预后较好($P=0.009$)。一共有 11 例 HBsAg 阴性患者治疗后出现 HBV 再激活。在 HBV 激活的患者中,HBsAb 阴性比例显著高于 HBV 非激活的患者($P<0.001$)。多变量分析显示,HBsAb 是保护因素,而阳性 HBeAb 是 DLBCL 患者 HBV 再激活的独立危险因素。结论 HBV 相关 DLBCL 患者的特征和预后差于非 HBV 相关的 DLBCL 患者。HBsAb 阴性/HBeAb 阳性患者在接受利妥昔单抗联合环磷酰胺、多柔比星、长春新碱和强的松(R-CHOP)化疗后发生 HBV 再激活的风险更高。

关键词:乙肝病毒;弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤;利妥昔单抗;HBV 再激活;危险因素

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Relationship between reactivation of hepatitis B virus infection and prognosis in patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

Xu Xuedan, Xia Pingfang, Liang Yuhuan, Liang Huiru, Chen Rongban

(Department of Hematology, Jiangmen Central Hospital, Jiangmen 529000, Guangdong, China)

Abstract: **Objective** To explore the clinical features and survival differences between hepatitis B virus (HBV)-related and non-HBV-related diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), and to evaluate the risk factors associated with HBV reactivation in patients with DLBCL. **Methods** A total of 134 patients diagnosed with CD20+DLBCL and treated at Guangdong Jiangmen Central Hospital from January 2010 to December 2015 were enrolled in this study. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to determine predictors of HBV reactivation. The Kaplan-Meier method was used to explore the survival difference between positive HBsAg and negative HBsAg patients. **Results** Out of the patients enrolled, 26 were diagnosed with HBsAg seropositive and 108 with HBsAg seronegative. The results showed that the HBsAg-negative patients was significantly older than the HBsAg-positive patients ($P=0.035$). After treatment, the complete response rate, partial response rate, disease stable and disease progression rate of HBsAg-negative group were 63.89%, 16.67%, 0.93% and 18.51%, respectively, which were significantly higher than those of HBsAg-positive group ($P=$

0.007)。Kaplan-Meier analysis showed that patients with HBsAg-negative DLBCL had a better prognosis ($P=0.009$)。A total of 11 HBsAg-negative patients developed HBV reactivation after treatment. The HBsAb-negative rate in HBV-activated patients was significantly higher than that in HBV-inactivated patients ($P<0.001$)。Multivariate analysis showed that HBsAb was protective factor, and positive HBcAb was independent risk factor for HBV reactivation in patients with DLBCL. **Conclusion** The characteristics and prognosis of HBV-associated DLBCL patients are significantly worse than those of non-HBV-related DLBCL patients. HBsAb-negative/HBcAb-positive patients have a higher risk of HBV reactivation after receiving Rituximab combined with Cyclophosphamide, Doxorubicin, Vincristine and Prednisone(R-CHOP) chemotherapy.

Key words: hepatitis B virus; diffuse large B-cell lymphoma; Rituximab; HBV reactivation; risk factors

我国是乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)感染的高发区^[1]。既往研究证实,HBV感染与非霍奇金淋巴瘤(NHL)之间存在密切的联系^[2-5]。其中,弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤(DLBCL)与HBV感染的关系尤为密切^[6-7]。在HBV感染的高发区,DLBCL的发生率也随之升高^[8]。此外,最近的证据表明,HBV再激活与利妥昔单抗的靶向治疗有关^[9-10]。未经预防,接受利妥昔单抗治疗的DLBCL患者HBV再激活率高^[11-13]。然而,在接受利妥昔单抗联合环磷酰胺、多柔比星、长春新碱和强的松(R-CHOP)抗肿瘤治疗后,DLBCL患者中HBV相关DLBCL和非HBV相关DLBCL的预后差异以及HBV再激活的危险因素的研究数据报道仍然有限。因此,本回顾性研究旨在:①确定HBV相关和非HBV相关DLBCL的特征和预后的差异;②评估DLBCL患者HBV再激活的发生率;③确定R-CHOP治疗后DLBCL患者HBV再激活的危险因素。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 收集本院2010年1月—2015年12月被诊断为CD20+DLBCL且接受R-CHOP抗癌的患者进行分析。所有患者都在治疗前确定HBsAg水平。入选标准:①符合DLBCL诊断标准^[14];以慢性、进行性、无痛性淋巴结肿大为临床症状;活检组织病理学和免疫组化分析明确诊断。常规免疫组化标记物包括CD19、CD20、CD3、CD5、CD10、CD79a、PAX5、BCL-2、BCL-6、GCET1、FOXP1、IRF4/MUM1和Ki-67;通常表现为CD19(+)、CD20(+)、PAX5(+)、CD3(-);②年龄18岁以上患者;③在每个化疗周期前都进行检查,并在随访期间至少每3个月进行一次HBVDNA病毒载量及HBV血清标记物检测,包括HBsAg,HBsAb,乙型肝炎e抗原(HBeAg),乙型肝炎e抗体(HBeAb)和HBcAb。排除标准:患者合并有甲型肝炎病毒(HAV)、丙型肝炎病毒(HCV)、丁型肝炎病毒、戊型肝炎病毒、人类免疫缺陷病毒感染,或者患者有其他类型肿瘤。

1.2 检测方法 本研究使用放射免疫测定法(测定仪ARCHITECT i2000SR,雅培)测定HBV血清学标志

物^[15]。

1.3 统计学方法 数据分析程序为SPSS for windows,版本为13.0。本文中分类变量表达为百分数形式,应用 χ^2 检验进行Logistic回归分析确定HBV再激活的预测因子。使用Kaplan-Meier方法绘制存活曲线。统计学差异定义为 $P<0.05$ (双侧检验)。

2 结果

2.1 HBsAg阳性和HBsAg阴性患者临床特征对比 共有134例DLBCL患者参加了本研究。其中,26例患者确诊为血清HBsAg阳性,108例患者为血清HBsAg阴性。两组患者之间的各临床数据差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性,如表1所示。

表1 患者临床参数对比

临床参数	弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤		χ^2	P
	激活组	非激活组		
样本量	26	108		
年龄/岁			4.455	0.035
≤60	22(84.62)	68(62.96)		
>60	4(15.38)	40(37.04)		
性别			0.520	0.471
男	16(61.54)	58(53.71)		
女	10(38.46)	50(46.29)		
B症状			3.070	0.080
有	14(53.85)	38(35.19)		
无	12(46.15)	70(64.81)		
IPI评分			1.312	0.252
1~2	15(57.69)	75(69.44)		
3~5	11(42.31)	33(30.56)		
LDH			2.443	0.118
正常	11(42.31)	64(59.26)		
升高	15(57.69)	44(40.74)		
AnnArbor分级			2.795	0.095
I~II	6(23.08)	44(40.74)		
III~IV	20(76.92)	64(59.26)		

注:①表内计数数据用n或[n(%)]表示。②IPI:国际预后指数;LDH:乳酸脱氢酶

2.2 对化疗的反应及预后 为了确定两组之间化疗应答的差异,我们对比了两组患者的应答率差异。

HBsAg 阴性组 DLBCL 的完全缓解率、部分缓解率、疾病稳定率和疾病进展率与 HBsAg 阳性 DLBCL 患者相比,两组差异有统计学意义($P = 0.007$),如表 2 所示。Kaplan-Meier 分析显示 HBsAg 血清阳性患者与 HBsAg 血清阴性患者之间的总生存率有显著性差异($P = 0.009$)。如图 1 所示。

表 2 两组患者应答率差异对比

应答情况	弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤		χ^2	P
	HBsAg 阳性	HBsAg 阴性		
样本量	26	108		
应答率			12.105	0.007
完全缓解	7(26.92)	69(63.89)		
部分缓解	9(34.62)	18(16.67)		
疾病稳定	1(3.85)	1(0.93)		
疾病进展	9(34.62)	20(18.52)		

注:表内计数数据用 n 或 $[n(\%)]$ 表示

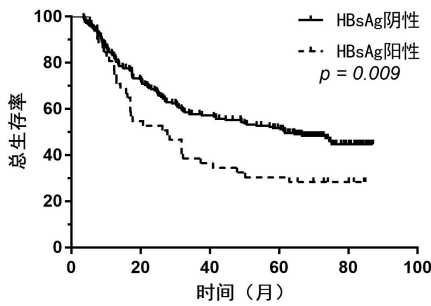


图 1 HBsAg 阳性 DLBCL 患者与 HBsAg 阴性 DLBCL 患者预后比较

2.3 HBV 再激活的患者特征 在 R-CHOP 治疗后,共有 11 例 HBsAg 阴性患者出现 HBV 再激活。患者的特征如表 3 所示。所有经历 HBV 再激活的患者在治疗前均为 HBcAb 阳性($P < 0.001$)。HBV 再激活患者的 HBsAb 阳性率显著低于其他患者($P < 0.001$)。

表 3 HBV 激活组与非激活组的临床变量对比

临床变量	弥漫性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤		χ^2	P
	HBsAg 阳性	HBsAg 阴性		
样本量	11	97		
年龄/岁			0.000	1.000
≤60	7(63.64)	61(62.89)		
>60	4(36.36)	36(37.11)		
性别			0.000	1.000
男	6(54.55)	53(54.64)		
女	5(45.46)	44(45.36)		
B 症状			0.122	0.727
有	5(45.46)	34(35.05)		
无	6(54.54)	63(64.95)		
IPI 评分			0.619	0.432
1~2	6(54.54)	69(71.13)		
3~5	5(45.46)	28(28.87)		
LDH			1.708	0.191
正常	4(36.36)	60(61.86)		
升高	7(63.64)	37(38.14)		
Ann Arbor 分级			0.404	0.525
I~II	3(27.27)	41(42.27)		
III~IV	8(72.73)	56(57.73)		
HBcAb			17.189	<0.001
阳性	11(100.00)	30(30.93)		
阴性	0(0.00)	67(69.07)		
HBsAb			15.499	<0.001
阳性	1(9.09)	71(73.20)		
阴性	10(90.91)	26(26.80)		

注:①IPI 是国际预后指数;LDH 是乳酸脱氢酶;HBcAb 乙型肝炎病毒核心抗体;HBsAb 乙型肝炎病毒表面抗体。②表内计数数据用 n 或 $[n(\%)]$ 表示

2.4 HBV 再激活的独立危险因素 采用 Logistic 回归多变量分析来检测 HBV 再激活相关的风险因素。结果显示 HBsAb 是保护因素($HR = 0.112, P < 0.001$),而阳性 HBcAb 是 DLBCL 患者 HBV 再激活的独立危险因素($HR = 3.268, P < 0.001$)。见表 4。

表 4 HBV 激活的多元相关回归分析

临床变量	单元相关分析			多元相关分析		
	HR	95% CI	P	HR	95% CI	P
年龄	0.947	0.227~1.404	0.384			
性别	1.081	0.878~1.169	0.144			
B 症状	1.077	0.945~1.479	0.181			
IPI 评分	1.415	0.942~1.728	0.071			
LDH	0.972	0.768~1.092	0.055			
AnnArbor 分级	0.682	0.286~1.202	0.149			
HBsAb	0.202	0.126~0.891	<0.001	0.112	0.101~0.994	<0.001
HBcAb	3.449	1.856~4.941	<0.001	3.268	1.621~4.969	<0.001

注:IPI:国际预后指数;LDH:乳酸脱氢酶;HBsAb:乙型肝炎病毒表面抗体;HBcAb:乙型肝炎病毒核心抗体

3 讨论

本研究表明 HBV 相关 DLBCL 的特征和预后与非 HBV 相关的 DLBCL 的特征和预后存在显著差异。此外,在使用含有利妥昔单抗化疗后的 HBsAb 阴性/HBcAb 阳性患者具有更高的 HBV 再激活风险。HBsAb 是保护因素,而 HBcAb 阳性是 DLBCL 患者 HBV 再激活的独立危险因素。

慢性 HBV 感染被认为与淋巴瘤密切相关,特别是与 DLBCL 关系更密切^[16]。一些研究表明,B 细胞淋巴瘤患者的 HBV 感染发生率高于一般人群^[17-18]。根据本项研究结果,HBsAg 阴性/HBcAb 阳性的 DLBCL 患者应在每个化疗周期前密切监测 HBV 血清学标记物的变化。此外,对于 HBsAg 阴性/HBcAb 阳性患者进行预防性抗病毒治疗也许是有益的。既往研究提示,对于 HBsAg 阴性/HBcAb 阳性患者应该在接受利妥昔单抗治疗前先接受抗病毒药物的预防治疗^[19]。在抗病毒药中,拉米夫定被广泛用于预防,但拉米夫定的耐药率相当高^[20-22]。目前,除拉米夫定外,还有替比夫定、阿德福韦、恩替卡韦和替诺福韦可用于预防治疗。其中,恩替卡韦和替诺福韦是一线推荐的抗病毒药物,具有强大的抗 HBV 作用和高耐药屏障^[23-27]。对于 DLBCL 的预防抗病毒治疗,何种抗病毒药物最为有效仍需进一步研究证实。

在我们的研究中,我们比较了 HBV 相关 DLBCL 与非 HBV 相关 DLBCL 的特征和预后。我们确定了 HBV 再激活发生的危险因素。中国是 HBV 感染的高流行区^[28-30],对于 HBV 相关的 DLBCL,如何提升这部分患者的临床预后仍然需要进一步研究探索。

总之,本研究表明 HBV 相关 DLBCL 的特征和预后与非 HBV 相关的 DLBCL 患者不同,HBV 相关 DLBCL 的预后较差。此外,HBsAb 阴性/HBcAb 阳性患者在使用含有利妥昔单抗的化疗后发生 HBV 再激活的风险更高。这些患者需要密切监测 HBV 血清学标记物,HBV DNA 水平和肝功能并及时进行抗病毒治疗。

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