

病例报告

以西达本胺联合地西他滨为主的诱导化疗方案治疗伴感染儿童急性髓系白血病3例并文献复习

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摘要：背景 儿童期急性髓系白血病 (acute myeloid leukemia, AML) 复发率高, 多重耐药, 且传统化疗方案不良反应较大。近年来随着表观遗传学研究的发展, 西达本胺成为研究热点。国内外有少量文献报道应用 CDCAG 方案(西达本胺、地西他滨、阿糖胞苷、阿克拉霉素及粒细胞刺激因子)治疗成人 AML 收获了较好的疗效, 且并发症发生率较低, 但目前尚无该方案在儿童中大规模应用的报道。**目的** 探讨以西达本胺联合地西他滨为主, 并阿糖胞苷和聚乙二醇化重组人粒细胞刺激因子(CDCG)的诱导缓解方案对伴感染儿童急性髓系白血病的治疗安全性及有效性。**方法** 3例 CDCG 方案治疗的伴感染 AML 患儿。病例 1: 女, 10岁, 2020年10月23日入院, 以颈部淋巴结肿大起病, 应用1个疗程 DAE 方案化疗后出现肺部感染, 随后接受2个疗程 CDCG 方案化疗。病例 2: 女, 12岁, 2020年10月21日入院, 以反复发热伴咳嗽起病, 入院时即存在肺部感染, 第1疗程应用 DAE 方案化疗后肺部感染加重, 并出现腹部感染, 第2疗程更换为 CDCG 方案化疗。病例 3: 女, 12岁, 2021年2月18日入院, 以鼻窦炎、左侧乳突炎起病, 接受1个疗程 CDCG 方案化疗。**结果** 3例患儿因合并感染, 应用1~3个疗程 CDCG 方案后复查骨髓形态学或分子生物学均完全缓解(CR), 3/4级不良事件为感染及中性粒细胞缺乏伴发热, 无其他不良事件。**结论** 应用西达本胺联合地西他滨为主的诱导化疗方案治疗儿童 AML 可达到 CR, 不良事件发生率较其他方案低, 文献检索共搜集到2篇文献共108例应用CDCAG 方案的患者, 其中儿童患者占4.6%, 所有病例应用CDCAG 方案1~2个疗程后, 48.15% 获得了CR/CRi。推测该方案可成为治疗伴感染儿童 AML 的有效手段。

关键词：急性髓系白血病; 西达本胺; 地西他滨; 重组人粒细胞刺激因子; 儿童

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Chidamide plus DCAG regimen in treatment of pediatric acute myeloid leukemia: A report of three cases and literature review

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Abstract: **Background** Childhood acute myeloid leukemia has high recurrence rate, multiple drug resistance, and the side effects of traditional chemotherapy are serious. In recent years, with the development of epigenetic research, chidamide has become a research hotspot. There are a few reports at home and abroad about the application of CDCAG regimen (citabine, decitabine, cytarabine, clarithromycin and granulocyte stimulating factor) in the treatment of adult AML, which has a good curative effect and low complications. However, there is no report about the large-scale application of CDCAG regimen in children. **Objective** To investigate the safety and efficacy of chidamide, decitabine, cytarabine, aclarubicin and PEG-rhG-CSF (CDCG) regimen on acute myeloid leukemia (AML) in children with infection. **Methods** Three cases of AML with infection were treated with CDCG regimen. Case 1 was a 10-year-old girl, who was admitted on October 23, 2020. She developed pulmonary infection after one course of chemotherapy with DAE regimen, and then received two courses of chemotherapy with CDCG regimen. Case 2 was a 12-year-old girl, who was admitted on October 21, 2020. She developed recurrent fever and cough, and had pulmonary infection at the time of admission. After the first course of chemotherapy with DAE regimen, the pulmonary infection aggravated and abdominal infection occurred. The second course of chemotherapy was replaced with CDCG regimen. Case 3 was a 12-year-old girl, who was admitted on February 18, 2021. She developed sinusitis and left mastoiditis, and received a course of CDCG chemotherapy. **Results** After 1-3

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courses of CDCG regimen, bone marrow morphology and molecular biology results showed complete remission. Grade 3/4 adverse events were infection and neutropenia with fever. No other adverse event was found. **Conclusion** The application of CDCG regimen in the treatment of childhood AML with infection can achieve CR, and the incidence of adverse events is lower than that of other regimens. A total of 108 cases with CDCAG regimen are collected by literature search, and 48.15% of them receive CR/CRi after 1-2 courses of CDCAG regimen, which suggests that this regimen is an effective method for the treatment of AML in children with infection.

Keywords: acute myeloid leukemia; chidamide; decitabine; granulocyte colony-stimulating factor; child

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急性髓系白血病(acute myeloid leukemia, AML)占儿童期白血病的20%。随着近年来治疗手段的发展,AML的总体生存率达到60%~70%,较前得到很大提升^[1]。其治疗多依赖于异基因造血干细胞移植(hematopoietic cell transplantation, HCT),部分患儿也可从非清髓的化疗中获益。AML的化疗方案通常先给予强化诱导治疗,待骨髓缓解后采用高剂量化疗或HCT进行巩固治疗。AML高复发率、多重耐药等问题亟待解决。数据显示,超过50%达完全缓解(complete remission, CR)的AML患儿最终复发,且传统化疗方案的不良反应程度较重,其用药后中性粒细胞缺乏率为29%~45%,中性粒细胞减少的中位持续时间为27 d,因此常造成严重感染,甚至死亡^[2-4]。研究表明DNA甲基转移酶(DNA methyl-transferase, DNMT)抑制剂地西他滨可增加白血病细胞及实体肿瘤细胞的化疗敏感性,诱导肿瘤细胞的凋亡^[5,6]。随着表观遗传学研究的进展,表观遗传调控药物组蛋白去乙酰化酶抑制剂(histone deacetylase inhibitor, HDACi)西达本胺近年来成为研究热点。西达本胺是我国自主研发的选择性HDACi,可调控肿瘤细胞中周期蛋白的表达,并抑制DNA损伤修复活性,进而抑制肿瘤细胞周期及分化,诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡,且不良反应程度相对较轻,对骨髓的抑制相对较轻^[7]。西达本胺可抑制肿瘤细胞上皮间充质表型转化并调节肿瘤干细胞活性,促进肿瘤细胞分化,增强其他化疗药物对白血病细胞的化疗敏感性和细胞毒性作用^[8]。现国内外有少量文献报道应用CDCAG方案(西达本胺、地西他滨、阿糖胞苷、阿克拉霉素及粒细胞刺激因子)治疗成人AML收获了较好的疗效,且并发症发生率较低,但目前尚无该方案在儿童中大规模应用的报道。本研究总结3例2020年10月-2021年3月就诊于我中心的AML儿童病例,并回顾既往文献,分析总结改良版CDCG方案(西达本胺、地西他滨、阿糖胞苷及聚乙二醇化重组人粒细胞刺激因子PEG-rhG-CSF)对伴感染儿童AML的诱导缓

解效果。

病例资料

病例1:女,10岁,2020年10月中旬以颈部淋巴结肿大起病,无发热,伴触痛,于2020年10月23日入住解放军总医院第一医学中心儿科,骨髓细胞学、免疫学、细胞遗传学和分子生物学(morphology、immunology、cytogenetic、molecular biology, MICM)结果提示AML,全身浅表淋巴结肿大,颅脑MRI提示诸骨信号增强,考虑红骨髓化明显(表1)。化疗前患儿无感染,第1疗程给予患儿DAE方案化疗:盐酸柔红霉素40 mg/m²,d2、d4、d6;阿糖胞苷100 mg/m²,d1~d7;依托泊苷100 mg/m²,d2~d6。第11天患儿出现肺部感染,且骨髓抑制严重,抑制期较长,为减轻患儿用药不良反应,避免感染加重,第2疗程给予患儿改良CDCG方案(患儿体质量52 kg,体表面积1.44 m²):西达本胺30 mg/次,每周2次,d1~d14;地西他滨20 mg/m²,d1~d5;阿糖胞苷100 mg/m²,d1~d5;PEG-rhG-CSF 0.1 mg/kg,d1。第3疗程继续给予患儿CDCG方案化疗,剂量同第2疗程。第1疗程DAE方案化疗第21天评估骨髓缓解程度为部分缓解(partial remission, PR);第28天评估骨髓缓解程度为CR。第2疗程CDCG方案化疗第21天评估骨髓缓解程度为细胞学完全缓解,分子生物学未缓解(CRi)。第3疗程第28天评估骨髓缓解程度为CR(表2、图1、图2)。第1疗程DAE方案化疗第3天出现IV度骨髓抑制,胃肠道反应III度,第4天出现凝血功能异常,第11天出现发热,查肺部CT提示双下肺炎症,予氟氧头孢、替考拉宁联合伏立康唑抗感染治疗4 d后体温降至正常,1 d后再度出现发热,将抗生素更换为利奈唑胺、亚胺培南联合卡泊芬净治疗6 d后体温正常。患儿IV度骨髓抑制期长达23 d。第2疗程CDCG方案化疗前复查肺部CT,提示双肺下叶感染性病变较前吸收,化疗同时继续予伏立康唑抗感染治疗,III度骨髓抑制期持续9 d,胃肠

道反应0度。第3疗程Ⅲ度骨髓抑制期持续3d，复查肺部CT提示感染灶消失，于2021年1月10日出院(表3)。

病例2：女，12岁，2020年10月中旬以反复发热伴咳嗽起病，于2020年10月21日入住解放军总医院第一医学中心儿科，MICM结果提示AML，入院时患儿肺CT提示右肺上叶感染性病变(表1)。应用头孢哌酮、替考拉宁联合伏立康唑抗感染的同时，给予患儿DAE方案化疗，患儿第

17天出现腹部感染。因患儿第1疗程化疗前存在肺部感染，化疗后继发腹部感染，故第2疗程给予患儿CDCG方案(患儿体质量33kg，体表面积1.12m²)：西达本胺20mg/次，每周2次，d1～d14；地西他滨20mg/m²，d1～d5；阿糖胞苷100mg/m²，d1～d5；PEG-rhG-CSF0.1mg/kg，d1。同时予头孢克洛联合伏立康唑抗感染。第1疗程DAE方案化疗第21天评估骨髓缓解程度为未缓解(non-remission，NR)；第28天评估骨髓缓解程

表1 3例AML患儿基本信息
Tab.1 Characteristics of 3 cases with AML

Variable	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Gender	Female	Female	Female
Age/yrs	10	12	12
WBC/(L ⁻¹ , ×10 ⁹)	120	81	64.64
Bone marrow			
Morphology (malignant cell/%)	AML(54.40)	AML(77.60)	AML(82.40)
Immunophenotyping (malignant cell/%)	68.80	84.49	54.29
Cytogenetics	46, XX[13]	Trisome of chromosome 10	Pericentric inversion of chromosome 16; partial deficiency of the long arm of chromosome 7
Molecular biology	Negative	Negative	CBFB-MYH11; (+22), inv(16)(p13.1q22)
CNS leukemia	Negative	Negative	Positive
Myeloid sarcoma	Negative	Negative	Negative
Infection of hospitalization	Enlargement of cervical lymph node	Pneumonia	Nasosinusitis; mastoiditis

WBC: white blood cells count of hospitalization; CNS: central nervous system.

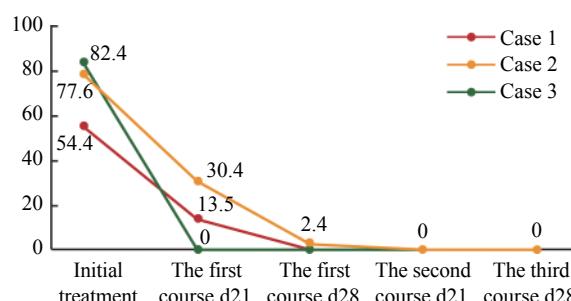


图1 3例AML患儿骨髓恶性细胞数(%)随时间变化图

Fig.1 Changes of proportion of bone marrow blasts (%) over time

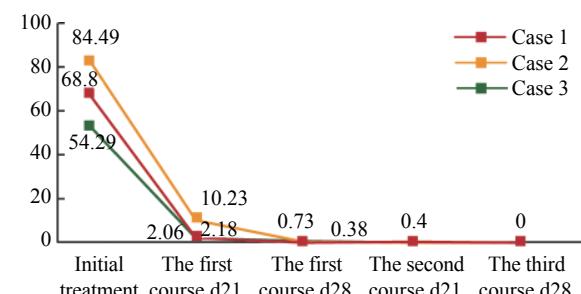


图2 3例AML患儿骨髓微小残留数(%)随时间变化图

Fig.2 Changes of minimal residual number (%) in bone marrow over time

表2 3例AML患儿化疗后转归(%)
Tab.2 Outcome of 3 cases with AML (%)

Case and courses	Proportion of bone marrow blasts		Flow cytometry of bone marrow		Evaluation after chemotherapy
	Before chemotherapy	After chemotherapy	Before chemotherapy	After chemotherapy	
Case1					
1	54.4	2.4	68.8	0	CR
2	2.4	0	0	0.4	CRi
3	0	0	0.4	0	CR
Case2					
1	77.6	2.4	84.49	0.38	CRi
2	2.4	0	0.38	0	CR
Case3					
1	82.4	0	54.29	0.73	CRi

CRi: after chemotherapy the fusion gene CBFB-MYH11 2.180%.

表 3 3例 AML 患儿的治疗情况及相关不良反应
Tab. 3 Treatment and adverse effect of 3 cases with AML

Item	Case 1			Case 2		Case 3
Treatment course/regimen	1/DAE	2/CDCG	3/CDCG	1/DAE	2/CDCG	1/CDCG
III/IV myelosuppression time/d	23	9	3	24	9	21
Heating time/d	11	0	2	13	14	8
Blood transfusion volume/(mL·kg ⁻¹)						
RBC	36	3	12	45	40	91
PLT	48	20	9	72	52	66
Adverse reaction	Pneumonia; febrile neutropenia	Neutropenia	Neutropenia	Febrile neutropenia; abdominal infection; electrolyte disturbance	Febrile neutropenia; abdominal infection; electrolyte disturbance hypoalbuminemia	Febrile neutropenia; electrolyte disturbance
State of the bone marrow	CR	CRi	CR	CRi	CR	CRi

度为 CRi。第 2 疗程 CDCG 方案化疗第 28 天评估骨髓缓解程度为 CR(表 2、图 1、图 2)。第 1 疗程 DAE 方案化疗过程中因原发病, 第 1 天出现 IV 度骨髓抑制, 持续 24 d, 第 5 天患儿体温再次升高, 复查肺部 CT 较前加重, 第 17 天患儿诉腹痛, 右下腹压痛、反跳痛明显, 可触及包块, 查腹部超声提示肠套叠待除外, 腹部 CT 提示炎症? 肠梗阻? 予利奈唑胺、亚胺培南联合伏立康唑抗感染治疗 18 d 后右下腹包块消失。复查肺部 CT 提示双肺炎症部分较前吸收, 部分新发, 腹部超声未见明显异常。第 2 疗程 CDCG 方案化疗过程中第 10 天出现发热, 骨髓抑制 IV 度, 第 16 天复查腹部超声提示右下腹炎性病灶可能性大, 予调整抗生素为利奈唑胺、亚胺培南联合卡泊芬净, 抗感染治疗 9 d 后体温降至正常。复查腹部超声提示右下腹不均质回声包块较前缩小。肺 CT 提示右肺上叶炎症范围较前吸收, 于 2021 年 1 月 8 日出院(表 3)。

病例 3: 女, 12岁, 2021年1月下旬以鼻窦炎、左侧乳突炎起病, 于2021年2月18日入住解放军总医院第一医学中心儿科, MICM 结果提示 AML, 伴中枢神经系统白血病(脑脊液免疫分型提示 10.35% 为恶性幼稚髓系细胞)(表 1)。入院时患儿影像学检查提示鼻窦炎、左侧乳突炎, 血常规提示白细胞计数增高、中度贫血、重度血小板减低, 患儿持续发热伴双侧上颌窦压痛, 左侧为著。考虑患儿存在严重骨髓抑制及感染, 应用氟氧头孢、替考拉宁联合伏立康唑抗感染的同时, 给予患儿改良 CDCG 方案化疗(患儿体质量 45.2 kg, 体表面积 1.4 m²)同病例 1。第 1 疗程 CDCG 方案化疗第 21 天评估骨髓缓解程度为 CRi, 复查脑脊液未见恶性幼稚细胞。第 28 天评估骨髓缓解程度为 CRi。脑脊液未见恶性幼稚细胞(表 2、

图 1、图 2)。第 1 疗程 CDCG 方案化疗第 3 天出现 IV 度骨髓抑制(血小板计数 18×10⁹/L), 第 11 天出现中性粒细胞缺乏, 抗生素调整为利奈唑胺、亚胺培南联合伏立康唑治疗, IV 度骨髓抑制期持续 21 d, 患儿骨髓状态恢复后体温随即恢复正常, 双侧上颌窦无压痛。复查颅脑 MRI 提示右额窦化脓性感染, 范围较前缩小, 于 2021 年 3 月 22 日出院(表 3)。

讨 论

以“地西他滨”“西达本胺”“CAG”“急性髓系白血病”为关键词检索万方和 CNKI 数据库(建库至 2021 年 4 月), 检索到 1 篇中文文献^[9]; 以“Chidamide”“Decitabine”“CAG”“AML”为关键词检索 Pubmed 数据库(建库至 2021 年 4 月), 检索到 1 篇英文文献^[10]。整合并筛选所检索到文献中的病例资料。所查文献共 2 篇, 其中接受 CDCAG 方案化疗的病例共 108 例, 18 岁以下儿童共 5 例(4.6%)。所有患者接受 1~2 个疗程 CDCAG 方案化疗后评估治疗效果(表 3), 其中近半数的病例可获得 CR/CRi。儿童病例中, 获得 CRi 的病例 3 例(60%), 无病存活病例 3 例(60%), 可见儿童病例应用 CDCAG 后也可获得较好预后(表 4)。

急性髓系白血病预后较差, 临幊上常规的治疗方案多为化疔联合造血干细胞移植, 其选择的化疔方案多含有细胞毒性药物, 如 DA 方案(柔红霉素联合阿糖胞苷)、DAE 方案(柔红霉素、阿糖胞苷联合依托泊苷)等, 治疗效果并不理想, CR 率不足 15%, 1 年 OS 率不足 10%^[11-12], 且不良反应较多, 常造成严重的骨髓抑制, 增加患儿感染风险。近年来, 随着表观遗传学的兴起, 地西他滨和西达本胺等药物纷纷研制上市。地西他滨是一种胞嘧啶核苷类似物, 其代谢物能够在

S期与DNA结合，抑制DNA甲基转移酶，从而干扰DNA的合成，抑制细胞增殖，诱导肿瘤向正常细胞分化，并可促进细胞凋亡^[13-14]。西达本胺属于组蛋白去乙酰化酶抑制剂(histone deacetylase inhibitors, HDACi)，其通过靶向抑制相关HDAC亚型来阻断HDAC的去乙酰化作用，而后作用于RAS-RAF-MAPK、JAK2/STAT3等信号通路，进而抑制肿瘤细胞周期、诱导肿瘤细胞凋亡^[15]。西达本胺还可通过增加Caspase-8的表达来提高细胞对化疗药物的敏感性，或通过诱导、增强自然杀伤细胞和抗原特异性细胞毒T细胞介导的肿瘤杀伤作用来调节机体的细胞免疫^[16-17]。研究发现地西他滨及西达本胺与细胞毒性药物(如阿糖胞苷等)联合应用于AML患者，可有效减少患者的肿瘤负荷^[18-19]。聚乙二醇化重组人粒细胞集落刺激因子(pegylated recombinant human granulocyte colony stimulating factor, PEG-rhG-CSF)是一种长效粒细胞刺激因子，PEG-rhG-CSF在肿瘤患者血浆中的半衰期较长，可达47 h，单次给药后即可升高中性粒细胞绝对值，且维持

表4 既往文献中CDCAG治疗1~2周期后效果评估
Tab. 4 Effect evaluation of previously reported cases after 1-2 cycles of CDCAG treatment

Effect evaluation	n (%)
CR	25(23.15)
CRi	27(25.00)
PR	8(7.40)
NR	42(38.89)
ED	6(5.56)

Abbreviations: CR: complete remission; CRi: complete remission with incomplete blood count recovery; PR: partial remission; NR: no response; ED: early death.

表5 既往文献中5例儿童采用CDCAG方案化疗的预后及转归
Tab. 5 Prognosis and outcome of previously reported 5 children treated with CDCAG regimen

Variable	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5
Age/years: gender	12F	13M	13M	8F	13F
FAB classification	M2	M4	M5	M2	M5
Chromosome	Abnormal	Abnormal	Abnormal	Abnormal	Abnormal
Fusion gene	Positive	Positive	Negative	Negative	Negative
Gene mutation	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Undone
State before chemotherapy	Relapse	Relapse	Relapse	Refractory	Relapse
Proportion of bone marrow blasts/%					
Before chemotherapy	25.5	28.5	14	6.5	49.5
After chemotherapy	1.5	0	0	33.5	13.5
Flow cytometry of bone marrow after chemotherapy	0.0086	0.0023	0	0.2603	0.1794
Evaluation after chemotherapy	CRi	CRi	CRi	NR	NR
Transplant	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Survival	Yes	Yes	Lost	Yes	No
Overall survival/d	187	726	130	368	92

时间较多次应用rhG-CSF更长，升高白细胞作用平稳^[20]，其作用机制为通过动员肿瘤细胞进入增殖期，从而增强化疗药物对肿瘤细胞的杀伤作用^[21]。PEG-rhG-CSF在中性粒细胞缺乏伴发热发生率、Ⅲ/Ⅳ度粒细胞缺乏发生率、Ⅳ度粒细胞缺乏持续时间、感染发生情况及住院时间方面与rhG-CSF相比，差异均无统计学意义^[22]。鉴于PEG-rhG-CSF每个化疗周期一般只需用药1次，可减少患者痛苦，提高患者依从性，因此更适用于儿童患者。

本研究报道了3例AML患儿，均伴有不同程度的感染，2例患儿入院时已有感染，另1例患儿在应用DAE方案后出现感染，且2例应用DAE方案的患儿骨髓抑制期较长，出现了严重的中性粒细胞缺乏伴发热。鉴于患儿出现了感染且有严重的骨髓抑制等不良反应，第2疗程调整治疗方案为地西他滨、西达本胺、阿糖胞苷，并在用药第1天给予患儿长效粒细胞刺激因子升白治疗，用药后患儿骨髓抑制程度、时间以及胃肠道不良反应均较应用DAE方案时减轻，2例患儿肺部感染均已治愈。另1例患儿第1疗程即给予CDCG方案，在应用抗感染药物的同时，感染得到了有效的控制。本研究所报道的3例病例均为新发病例，应用CDCG方案后的CR/CRi率达到了100%。且患儿应用CDCG方案时的粒细胞缺乏时间、发热时长及输血量均明显小于DAE方案(表5)。

综合国内外文献，应用CDCAG方案治疗AML的患儿病例仅5例，因应用该方案的病例均为复发或耐药AML，故接受该方案治疗的患儿及

成人病例约半数获得了CR/CRI。该方案的严重不良事件为肺炎、脑出血及脓毒症，3/4级不良反应中发生率较高的仍为感染和胃肠道反应，其次为电解质紊乱及中性粒细胞缺乏伴发热。柴丽娜等[21]既往报道过1例应用地西他滨+改良CAG方案(阿柔比星+阿糖胞苷+聚乙二醇化重组人粒细胞集落刺激因子)的儿童病例，患儿入院时无感染，应用该方案后出现IV度骨髓抑制的持续时间为20 d，无感染、出血，无胃肠道、心脏、肝脏、肾脏等脏器损害，骨髓达到CR。阿柔比星不良反应为骨髓抑制，本报道中3例病例应用CDCG方案前均合并严重感染，故调整既往用药方案，将阿柔比星替换为西达本胺，3例患儿感染均得到有效控制，评估骨髓状态均为CR/CRI，因未应用阿霉素类细胞毒性药物，其胃肠道不良事件发生率为0。

鉴于该研究报道的3例病例，应用以西达本胺联合地西他滨为主的诱导化疗方案(CDCG方案)治疗伴感染儿童AML后均达到形态学CR，不良事件主要为骨髓抑制或感染，无其他不良事件，考虑该方案或许可成为伴感染儿童AML治疗方案的一种选择，但仍需多中心大样本的研究。

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