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## 【临床研究】

# 成人与儿童急性淋巴细胞白血病免疫表型、染色体和分子遗传学异常分析

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**摘要:** 目的 分析急性淋巴细胞白血病(ALL)患者免疫表型、染色体和分子遗传学异常。方法 选择2014年1月至2015年1月于焦作市第二人民医院收治的139例ALL患者为研究对象,按年龄将患者分为儿童组( $\leq 14$ 岁, $n=57$ )和成人组( $>14$ 岁, $n=82$ )。检测并分析患者的免疫表型、染色体核型及分子遗传学特征;所有患者随访5 a,记录患者完全缓解(CR)、复发、总生存期(OS)、中位OS等。采用Cox模型分析ALL患者复发、死亡风险的影响因素,采用Kaplan-Meier法绘制生存曲线,采用log-rank检验进行生存分析。结果 139例ALL患者均进行免疫表型检查,其中急性B淋巴细胞白血病(B-ALL)患者115例(82.74%),急性T淋巴细胞白血病(T-ALL)患者18例(12.96%),非T非B细胞型急性淋巴细胞白血病(N-ALL)3例(2.15%),T/B双表达急性淋巴细胞白血病(急性混合型)3例(2.15%)。成人组与儿童组患者的免疫表型比较差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。T-ALL患者的干/祖细胞标志CD34、人白细胞DR抗原(HLA-DR)阳性率明显低于B-ALL患者( $P < 0.05$ )。Kaplan-Meier分析显示,含有脯氨酸合成途径必须的基因B(pro-B)型患者的中位OS未达到,普通B细胞(com-B)型、前B细胞(pre-B)型、T-ALL患者的中位OS分别为41、45、22个月;log-rank检验显示,T-ALL患者的中位OS显著短于com-B型、pre-B型患者( $P < 0.05$ )。139例ALL患者均进行染色体核型分析,其中正常核型72例(51.80%),异常核型67例(48.20%)。成人组患者中正常核型34例(41.46%),异常核型48例(58.54%);儿童组患者中正常核型38例(66.67%),异常核型19例(33.33%);儿童组患者异常核型比例显著低于成人组( $P < 0.05$ )。儿童组和成人组t(9;22)核型患者分别占3.51%(2/57)、21.95%(18/82),儿童组和成人组t(8;14)核型患者分别占0.00%(0/57)、7.37%(6/82),儿童组t(9;22)、t(8;14)核型患者比例显著低于成人组( $P < 0.05$ )。Kaplan-Meier分析显示,正常核型患者的中位OS未达到,t(9;22)、亚二倍体、复杂核型及其他类型的核型异常患者的中位OS显著低于正常核型患者( $P < 0.05$ )。单因素Cox分析显示,t(9;22)核型异常患者死亡风险是正常核型患者的4.008倍,其他核型异常患者死亡风险是正常核型的2.658倍。139例ALL患者均进行分子生物学检查,未检出融合基因者93例(66.90%),检出融合基因者46例(33.10%)。儿童组患者融合基因检出率显著低于成人组( $\chi^2 = 4.617, P < 0.05$ )。Kaplan-Meier分析显示,未检出融合基因患者的中位OS未达到,BCR/ABL融合基因患者的中位OS为14.25个月,未检出融合基因患者的中位OS显著长于BCR/ABL融合基因患者( $P < 0.05$ )。儿童组和成人组患者的CR率分别为98.25%(56/57)、82.93%(68/82),儿童组患者的CR率显著高于成人组( $P < 0.05$ )。82例成人患者中,低危、标危、高危患者的CR率分别为0.00%(0/0)、87.88%(58/66)、62.50%(10/16),标危患者CR率显著高于高危患者( $P < 0.05$ )。57例儿童患者中,低危、标危、高危患儿的CR率分别为100.00%(10/10)、100.00%(41/41)、83.33%(5/6);高危患儿的CR率显著低于标危患儿( $P < 0.05$ );高危患儿的CR率低于低危患儿,但差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ );标危与低危患儿的CR率比较差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。儿童组和成人组CR患者的复发率分别为21.43%(12/56)、72.06%(49/68),儿童组CR患者的复发率显著低于成人组( $P < 0.05$ )。68例CR成人患者中,低危、标危、高危患者的复发率分别为0.00%(0/0)、74.14%(43/58)、60.00%(6/10);标危成人CR患者的复发率高于高危成人患者,但差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。56例CR患儿中,低危、标危、高危患儿的复发率分别为10.00%(1/10)、19.51%(8/41)、60.00%(3/5);高危CR患儿的复发率显著高于低危和标危患儿( $P < 0.05$ );标危CR患儿的复发率高于低危患儿,但差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。儿童组和成人组患者的OS分别为 $(36.26 \pm 5.69)$ 、 $(18.85 \pm 4.69)$ 个月,儿童组患者的OS显著长于成人组( $P < 0.05$ )。标危、高危成人患者的OS分别为 $(19.00 \pm 4.16)$ 、 $(13.00 \pm 3.59)$ 个月,高危成人患者的OS显著短于标危患者( $P < 0.05$ )。低危、标危、高危患儿的OS分别为 $(43.56 \pm 4.15)$ 、 $(38.16 \pm 3.28)$ 、 $(19.10 \pm 2.58)$ 个月;低危患儿的OS显著长于标危患儿( $P < 0.05$ ),低危和标危患儿的OS显著长于高危患儿( $P < 0.05$ )。结论 与ALL成人患者相比,ALL儿童患者核型异常和分子遗传学异常发生率较低,CR率较高,预后较好;骨髓细胞形态学-免疫学-细胞遗传学-分子生物学分型(MICM分型)对ALL患者的预后判断具有一定价值。

**关键词:** 急性淋巴细胞白血病;免疫表型;染色体;分子遗传学

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## Analysis of immunophenotype, chromosomal and molecular genetic abnormalities in adults and children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia

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**Abstract:** **Objective** To analyze the immunophenotype, chromosomal and molecular genetic abnormalities in adults and children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). **Methods** A total of 139 ALL patients treated in the Second People's Hospital of Jiaozuo City from January 2014 to January 2015 were selected as the research subjects, and the patients were divided into children group ( $\leq 14$  years old,  $n = 57$ ) and adult group ( $> 14$  years old,  $n = 82$ ). The immunophenotype, chromosome karyotype and molecular genetic characteristics of the patients were detected and analyzed. All patients were followed up for 5 years, and the complete remission (CR), recurrence, overall survival (OS) and median OS were recorded. The influencing factors of recurrence and death of ALL patients were analyzed by Cox model. The survival curves were drawn by Kaplan-Meier method and the survival analysis was performed by log-rank test. **Results** The immunophenotype detection was performed in the 139 patients with ALL, including 115 (82.74%) patients with acute B-lymphoblastic leukemia (B-ALL), 18 (12.96%) patients with acute T-lymphoblastic leukemia (T-ALL), 3 (2.15%) patients with null acute lymphocytic leukemia (N-ALL) and 3 (2.15%) patients with T/B double expression acute lymphoblastic leukemia (acute mixed type). There was no significant difference in immunophenotype between adult group and children group ( $P > 0.05$ ). The positive rates of stem/progenitor cell marker CD34 and human leukocyte antigen DR (HLA-DR) in patients with T-ALL were significantly lower than those in patients with B-ALL ( $P < 0.05$ ). Kaplan Meier analysis showed that the median OS of patients with common B cell (com-B), pre-B cell (pre-B) and T-ALL was 41, 45 and 22 months, respectively; but the median OS of patients with gene B containing the proline (pro-B) was not reached. Log-rank test showed that the median OS of patients with T-ALL was significantly shorter than that of patients with com-B and pre-B ( $P < 0.05$ ). The chromosome karyotypes of 139 patients with ALL were analyzed, including 72 cases of normal karyotype (51.80%) and 67 cases of abnormal karyotype (48.20%). In the adult group, 34 cases (41.46%) had normal karyotype and 48 cases (58.54%) had abnormal karyotype. In the children group, 38 cases (66.67%) had normal karyotype and 19 cases (33.33%) had abnormal karyotype. The proportion of abnormal karyotype in the children group was significantly lower than that in the adult group ( $P < 0.05$ ). The patients with T(9;22) karyotype in the children group and the adult group accounted for 3.51% (2/57) and 21.95% (18/82), respectively; and the patients with T(8;14) karyotype in the children group and the adult group accounted for 0% (0/57) and 7.37% (6/82), respectively. The proportion of patients with t(9;22) and t(8;14) karyotypes in the children group was significantly lower than that in the adult group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Kaplan Meier analysis showed that the median OS of patients with normal karyotype was not reached, and the median OS of patients with t(9;22), sub diploid, complex karyotype and other abnormal karyotype was significantly lower than that of patients with normal karyotype ( $P < 0.05$ ). The univariate Cox analysis showed that the death risk of patients with abnormal T(9;22) karyotype was 4.008 times higher than that of patients with normal karyotype, and that of patients with other abnormal karyotypes was 2.658 times higher than that of patients with normal karyotype. The molecular biological examination was performed in 139 patients with ALL, including 93 patients (66.90%) without fusion genes and 46 patients (33.10%) with fused genes. The detection rate of fusion gene in the children group was significantly lower than that in the adults group ( $\chi^2 = 4.617, P < 0.05$ ). Kaplan-Meier analysis showed that the median OS of patients without fusion gene was not reached, and the median OS of patients with BCR/ABL fusion gene was 14.25 months. The median OS of patients without fusion gene was significantly higher than that of patients with BCR/ABL fusion gene ( $P < 0.05$ ). The CR rate of children and adults was 98.25% (56/57) and 82.93% (68/82), respectively; the CR rate of children was significantly higher than that of adults ( $P < 0.05$ ). Among the 82 adult patients, the CR rate of the low-risk, standard-risk and high-risk patients was 0.00% (0/0), 87.88% (58/66) and 62.50% (10/16), respectively; the CR rate of standard risk patients was significantly higher than that of the high-risk patients ( $P < 0.05$ ). Among the 57 children, the CR rate of the low-risk, standard-risk and high-risk children was 100% (10/10), 100% (41/41) and 83.33% (5/6), respectively. The CR rate of the high-risk children was significantly lower than that of the standard-risk children ( $P < 0.05$ ). The CR rate of the high-risk children was lower than that of the low-risk children, but the difference was not statistically significant ( $P > 0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in CR rate between the standard-risk group and low-risk children ( $P > 0.05$ ). The recurrence rate of CR patients in the children group and adult group was 21.43% (12/56) and 72.06% (49/68), respectively. The recurrence rate of CR patients in the children group was significantly lower than that in the adult group ( $P < 0.05$ ). Among the 68 adult patients with CR, the recurrence rate of the low-risk, standard-risk and high-risk patients was 0.00% (0/0), 74.14% (43/58) and 60.00% (6/10), respectively. The recurrence rate of the standard-risk adult patients with CR was lower than that of the high-risk adult patients, but the difference was not statistically significant ( $P > 0.05$ ). Among the 56 children with CR, the recurrence rate of the low-risk, standard-risk and high-risk children was 10.00% (1/10), 19.51% (8/41) and 60.00% (3/5), respectively. The recurrence rate of the

high-risk children with CR was significantly higher than that of the low-risk and standard-risk children ( $P < 0.05$ ) . The recurrence rate of the standard-risk children with CR was higher than that of the low-risk children, but the difference was not statistically significant ( $P > 0.05$ ) . The OS in the children group and adults group was  $(36.26 \pm 5.69)$  and  $(18.85 \pm 4.69)$  months, respectively. The OS in the children group was significantly longer than that in the adults group ( $P < 0.05$ ) . The OS of the standard-risk and high-risk adult patients was  $(19.00 \pm 4.16)$  and  $(13.00 \pm 3.59)$  months, respectively. The OS of the high-risk adult patients was significantly shorter than that of the standard-risk patients ( $P < 0.05$ ) . The OS of the low-risk, standard-risk and high-risk children was  $(43.56 \pm 4.15)$ ,  $(38.16 \pm 3.28)$  and  $(19.10 \pm 2.58)$  months, respectively. The OS of the low-risk children was significantly longer than that of the standard-risk children ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the OS of the low-risk and standard-risk children was significantly longer than that of the high-risk children ( $P < 0.05$ ) . **Conclusion** Compared with the adult patients with ALL, the children with ALL have lower incidence of abnormal karyotype and molecular genetics, higher CR rate and better prognosis. The bone marrow cell morphology-immunology-cytogenetics-molecular biology typing (MICM typing) has a certain value in the prognosis judgment of ALL patients.

**Key words:** acute lymphoblastic leukemia; immunophenotype; chromosome; molecular genetics

急性淋巴细胞白血病(acute lymphoblastic leukemia, ALL)是一种起源于淋巴细胞的B系或T系细胞在骨髓内异常增生的恶性肿瘤性疾病,其主要病理表现为大量异常增生的原始细胞在骨髓内聚集,抑制骨髓的正常造血功能,伴随侵及脑膜、淋巴结、性腺、肝等骨髓外组织<sup>[1-2]</sup>。ALL在儿童的发病率较高,儿童患者约占80%<sup>[3]</sup>。ALL患者的病死率较高,根据患者预后评估情况进行分层治疗可极大程度地改善ALL患者的预后<sup>[4]</sup>。ALL患者在免疫表型、细胞和分子遗传学、形态学等方面存在极大差异。随着检测技术的迅速发展,ALL的预后影响因素被不断发现,多数学者认为,细胞和分子遗传学与ALL患者的预后密切相关<sup>[5]</sup>,但具体影响机制尚未完全明确。本研究旨在探讨成人与儿童ALL患者的免疫表型、染色体和分子遗传学异常情况,分析各年龄段患者的免疫表型、染色体和分子遗传学异常情况与预后的关系,为分层治疗提供依据。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** 选择2014年1月至2015年1月焦作市第二人民医院血液内科收治的ALL患者为研究对象。病例纳入标准:(1)所有患者经骨髓细胞形态学、免疫表型、细胞遗传学及分子生物学检查确诊为ALL,符合成人或儿童ALL诊断标准<sup>[6-7]</sup>;(2)均为初次诊断患者;(3)患者入组前均未接受化学治疗;(4)行免疫表型、染色体和分子遗传学检测后根据患者年龄、病情及家属意愿给予患者个体化相关治疗。排除标准:(1)心、肝、肾等重要器官严重功能障碍;(2)患有其他血液系统疾病;(3)患者拒绝参与或因其他原因中途退出本研究。本研究共纳入ALL患者139例,按年龄将患者分为儿童组( $\leq 14$ 岁)和成人组( $> 14$ 岁)。儿童组57例,男31例,女26例;年龄 $1 \sim 14$ ( $7.56 \pm 3.58$ )岁;骨髓细胞

形态学-免疫学-细胞遗传学-分子生物学分型(即MICM分型)危险分级<sup>[8]</sup>:低危10例,标危41例,高危6例。成人组82例,男48例,女34例;年龄 $16 \sim 58$ ( $35.69 \pm 6.93$ )岁;MICM分型危险分级:标危66例,高危16例。本研究经医院伦理委员会审核批准,所有患者和(或)家属签署知情同意书。

**1.2 资料采集** (1)免疫表型:取患者肝素抗凝骨髓2 mL,常规分离单个核细胞,采用流式细胞术和荧光法进行免疫表型分析,单克隆抗体包括CD38、CD56、CD20、CD34、CD33、CD17、CD2、CD7、CD22、CD79、CD19、CD10、髓系抗原(myeloid antigen, My-Ag)、人白细胞DR抗原(human leukocyte antigen DR, HLA-DR)等,阳性判断标准:髓系抗原阳性细胞 $\geq 20\%$ ,淋系抗原阳性细胞 $\geq 30\%$ ,干细胞抗原阳性及非系列特异性 $\geq 20\%$ 。(2)染色体核型:抽取患者骨髓3 mL,肝素抗凝,采用直接法和24~48 h培养法检测染色体核型。(3)分子遗传学特征:采用反转录-聚合酶链式反应技术检测15种ALL常见融合基因:BCR/ABL、SIL/TAL1、MLL/AFX、MLL/AF1P、MLL/AF4、MLL/AF6、MLL/EML、TEL/AML1、dupMLL、TEL/PDGFR、TEL/ABL、E2A/PBX1、HOX11、E2A/HLP。(4)临床随访情况:所有患者随访5 a,记录患者完全缓解(complete remission, CR)、复发、总生存期(overall survival, OS)、中位OS等。OS为从纳入研究开始,至因任何原因引起死亡的时间。CR:(1)外周血无原始细胞,无髓外白血病;(2)骨髓三系造血恢复,原始细胞 $< 5\%$ ;(3)外周血中性粒细胞绝对值(absolute neutrophil count, ANC) $> 1.0 \times 10^9 L^{-1}$ ,外周血血小板(platelet, PLT)计数 $> 100 \times 10^9 L^{-1}$ ;(4)4周内无复发<sup>[6]</sup>。复发是指已取得CR的患者外周血或骨髓又出现原始细胞(比例 $> 5\%$ ),或出现髓外疾病<sup>[6]</sup>。

**1.3 统计学处理** 应用SPSS 20.0软件进行数据

统计与分析。计量资料以均数 $\pm$ 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用t检验;计数资料以例数和百分率表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验;采用Cox模型分析ALL患者复发、死亡的影响因素;采用Kaplan-Meier法绘制生存曲线,生存分析采用log-rank检验; $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 免疫表型检查结果分析** 结果见表1和表2。139例ALL患者均进行免疫表型检查,其中急性B淋巴细胞白血病(B-line acute lymphoblastic leukemia, B-ALL)患者115例(82.74%),急性T淋巴细胞白血病(T-line acute lymphoblastic leukemia, T-ALL)患者18例(12.96%),非T非B细胞型急性淋巴细胞白血病(null acute lymphoblastic leukemia, N-ALL)患者3例(2.15%),T/B双表达急性淋巴细胞白血病(急性混合型)患者3例(2.15%)。115例B-ALL患者中,含有脯氨酸合成途径必需的基因B(pro-B)

表1 成人组和儿童组ALL患者免疫表型比较

Tab.1 Comparison of immunophenotype of ALL patients between adults group and children group							例(%)
组别	n	B-ALL			T-ALL	N-ALL	急性混合型
		pro-B型	com-B型	pre-B型			
成人组	82	8(12.31)	40(61.54)	17(26.15)	12(14.63)	2(2.44)	3(3.66)
儿童组	57	8(14.04)	31(54.39)	11(19.30)	6(10.53)	1(1.75)	0(0.00)
$\chi^2$					2.886		
P					0.409		

表2 B-ALL和T-ALL患者免疫表型特征分析

Tab.2 Analysis of immunophenotypic characteristics in patients with B-ALL and T-ALL						例(%)
抗原	B-ALL(n=115)				T-ALL(n=18)	总阳性/例(%)
	pro-B型(n=16)	com-B型(n=71)	pre-B型(n=28)	阳性/例(%)		
CD34	14(87.50)	56(78.87)	20(71.43)	90(78.26)	9(50.00)	99(74.43)
CD10	0(0.00)	71(100.00)	28(100.00)	99(86.09)	10(55.56)	109(81.95)
CD19	16(100.00)	71(100.00)	28(100.00)	115(100.00)	0(0.00)	115(86.47)
CD2	0(0.00)	2(2.81)	2(7.14)	4(3.48)	7(38.89)	11(8.27)
CD13	6(37.50)	35(49.30)	11(39.29)	52(45.21)	6(33.33)	58(43.61)
HLA-DR	16(100.00)	71(100.00)	28(100.00)	115(100.00)	10(55.56)	125(93.98)
CD33	0(0.00)	7(9.86)	1(3.57)	8(6.96)	4(22.00)	12(9.02)
CD7	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	15(83.33)	15(11.28)
CD38	0(0.00)	60(84.51)	20(71.43)	80(69.56)	10(55.56)	90(67.67)
CD20	14(87.50)	36(50.70)	18(64.29)	68(59.13)	0(0.00)	68(51.13)
CD22	9(56.25)	62(87.32)	21(75.00)	92(80.00)	0(0.00)	92(69.17)
CD15	11(68.75)	8(11.27)	1(3.57)	20(17.39)	2(11.11)	22(16.54)
CD9	0(0.00)	17(23.94)	2(7.14)	19(16.52)	0(0.00)	19(14.29)
CD117	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	10(55.56)	10(7.52)
CD14	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
CD3	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	10(55.56)	10(7.52)
CyCD3	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	18(100.00)	18(13.53)
CD5	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	10(55.56)	10(7.52)
CD4	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	7(38.89)	7(5.26)
CD8	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	8(44.44)	8(6.02)
CyIgM	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	28(100.00)	28(24.34)	0(0.00)	28(21.05)
CyCD79a	16(100.00)	71(100.00)	28(100.00)	115(100.00)	0(0.00)	115(86.47)

**2.2 ALL 患者染色体核型分析** 结果见表3和表4。139例ALL患者均进行染色体核型分析,其中正常核型72例(51.80%),异常核型67例(48.20%)。异常核型患者中,包括t(9;22)核型20例(14.39%),超二倍体核型14例(10.07%),亚二倍体核型10例(7.19%),t(1;19)核型9例(6.47%),t(8;14)核型6例(4.32%),11q-核型4例(2.88%),其他核型4例(2.88%)。成人组患者中正常核型34例(41.46%),异常核型48例(58.54%);儿童组患者中正常核型38例(66.67%),异常核型19例(33.33%);儿童组患者异常核型比例显著低于成人组,差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 8.554, P < 0.05$ )。儿童组和成人组t(9;22)

表3 儿童组和成人组ALL患者染色体核型分析

Tab.3 Karyotype analysis of ALL patients in the children group and adults group

组别	n	染色体核型									例(%)	
		正常	t(9;22)	t(1;19)	t(8;14)	t(3;7)	t(14;18)	t(4;11)	t(17;19)	11q-		
成人组	82	34(41.46)	18(21.95)	5(6.10)	6(7.37)	1(1.20)	1(1.20)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(3.66)	11(13.41)	3(3.66)
儿童组	57	38(66.67)	2(3.51)	4(5.97)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(1.75)	1(1.75)	1(1.75)	3(5.26)	7(12.28)
$\chi^2$		8.554	9.284	0.047	4.358	0.700	0.700	1.449	1.449	0.436	2.466	3.744
P		0.003	0.002	0.828	0.036	0.402	0.402	0.228	0.228	0.539	0.116	0.529

表4 不同染色体核型ALL患者死亡风险分析

Tab.4 Analysis of death risk in ALL patients with different karyotypes

核型	中位OS/月	5 a总生存率/%	死亡风险比	P
正常核型	-	66.10	-	-
t(9;22)	11.02	15.28	4.008	0.001
超二倍体	30.02	47.12	1.628	0.219
亚二倍体	13.12	18.49	3.436	0.017
复杂核型	9.25	33.31	2.705	0.025
其他	8.54	28.49	3.628	0.001

注:“-”表示此数据无法获得。

**2.3 ALL患者分子遗传学特征分析** 139例ALL患者均进行分子生物学检查,未检出融合基因者93例(66.90%),检出融合基因者46例(33.10%)。46例检出融合基因患者中,BCR/ABL融合基因20例(43.48%),混合型融合基因9例(19.57%),MLL重排融合基因6例(13.04%),AML/TML融合基因5例(10.87%),PBX1/E2A融合基因4例(8.70%),E2A/HLF融合基因1例(2.17%),EVI1融合基因1例(2.17%)。儿童组检出融合基因者13例(22.81%),包括BCR/ABL融合基因2例,混合型融合基因5例,MLL重排融合基因2例,AML/TML融合基因1例,PBX1/E2A融合基因1例,E2A/HLF融合基因1例,EVI1融合基因1例;成人组检出融合基因者33例(40.24%),包括BCR/ABL融合基因18例,混合型融合基因4例,MLL重排融合基因4例,AML/TML融合基因4例,PBX1/E2A融合基因3例;儿童组患者融合基因检出率显著低于成人组,差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 4.617, P < 0.05$ )。Kaplan-Meier分析显示(图1),未检出融合

核型患者分别占3.51%(2/57)、21.95%(18/82),儿童组t(9;22)核型患者比例显著低于成人组,差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 9.284, P < 0.05$ )。儿童组和成人组t(8;14)核型患者分别占0.00%(0/57)、7.37%(6/82),儿童组t(8;14)核型患者比例显著低于成人组,差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 4.358, P < 0.05$ )。Kaplan-Meier分析显示,正常核型患者的中位OS未达到,t(9;22)、亚二倍体、复杂核型及其他类型的核型异常患者的中位OS显著低于正常核型患者( $P < 0.05$ )。单因素Cox分析显示,t(9;22)核型异常患者死亡风险是正常核型患者的4.008倍,其他核型异常患者死亡风险是正常核型的2.658倍。

Tab.3 Karyotype analysis of ALL patients in the children group and adults group

组别	n	染色体核型									例(%)	
		正常	t(9;22)	t(1;19)	t(8;14)	t(3;7)	t(14;18)	t(4;11)	t(17;19)	11q-		
成人组	82	34(41.46)	18(21.95)	5(6.10)	6(7.37)	1(1.20)	1(1.20)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(3.66)	11(13.41)	3(3.66)
儿童组	57	38(66.67)	2(3.51)	4(5.97)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(1.75)	1(1.75)	1(1.75)	3(5.26)	7(12.28)
$\chi^2$		8.554	9.284	0.047	4.358	0.700	0.700	1.449	1.449	0.436	2.466	3.744
P		0.003	0.002	0.828	0.036	0.402	0.402	0.228	0.228	0.539	0.116	0.529

基因患者的中位OS未达到,BCR/ABL融合基因患者的中位OS为14.25个月,未检出融合基因患者的中位OS显著高于BCR/ABL融合基因患者,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。

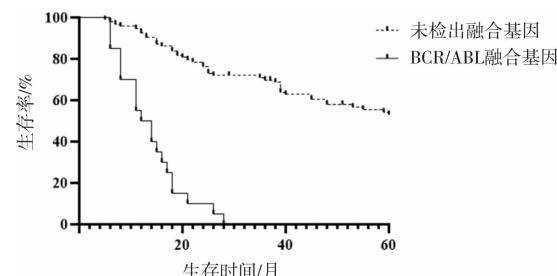


图1 不同分子遗传学特征ALL患者的生存曲线

Fig.1 Survival curve of ALL patients with different molecular genetic characteristics

**2.4 儿童组与成人组患者的预后比较** 儿童组和成人组患者的CR率分别为98.25%(56/57)、82.93%(68/82),儿童组患者的CR率显著高于成人组,差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 48.145, P < 0.05$ )。82例成人患者中,低危、标危、高危患者的CR率分别为0.00%(0/0)、87.88%(58/66)、62.50%(10/16);标危患者CR率显著高于高危患者,差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 5.858, P < 0.05$ )。57例儿童患者中,低危、标危、高危患儿的CR率分别为100.00%(10/10)、100.00%(41/41)、83.33%(5/6);高危患儿的CR率显著低于标危患儿,差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 6.981, P < 0.05$ );高危患儿的CR率低于低危患儿,但差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 1.778, P > 0.05$ );

标危与低危患儿的 CR 率比较差异无统计学意义 ( $\chi^2 = 0.000, P > 0.05$ )。儿童组和成人组 CR 患者的复发率分别为 21.43% (12/56)、72.06% (49/68), 儿童组 CR 患者的复发率显著低于成人组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $\chi^2 = 31.496, P < 0.05$ )。

68 例 CR 成人患者中, 低危、标危、高危患者的复发率分别为 0.00% (0/0)、74.14% (43/58)、60.00% (6/10); 标危成人 CR 患者的复发率高于高危成人患者, 差异无统计学意义 ( $\chi^2 = 0.846, P > 0.05$ )。56 例 CR 患儿中, 低危、标危、高危患儿的复发率分别为 10.00% (1/10)、19.51% (8/41)、60.00% (3/5); 高危 CR 患儿的复发率显著高于低危和标危患儿, 差异有统计学意义 ( $\chi^2 = 4.261, 4.015, P < 0.05$ ); 标危 CR 患儿的复发率高于低危患儿, 但差异无统计学意义 ( $\chi^2 = 0.500, P > 0.05$ )。

Kaplan-Meier 分析显示(图2), 儿童组和成人组患者的 OS 分别为  $(36.26 \pm 5.69)$ 、 $(18.85 \pm 4.69)$  个月, 儿童组患者的 OS 显著长于成人组, 差异有统计学意义 ( $t = 19.709, P < 0.05$ )。标危、高危成人患者的 OS 分别为  $(19.00 \pm 4.16)$ 、 $(13.00 \pm 3.59)$  个月; 高危成人患者的 OS 显著短于标危患者, 差异有统计学意义 ( $t = 5.304, P < 0.05$ )。低危、标危、高危患儿的 OS 分别为  $(43.56 \pm 4.15)$ 、 $(38.16 \pm 3.28)$ 、 $(19.10 \pm 2.58)$  个月; 低危患儿的 OS 显著长于标危患儿, 差异有统计学意义 ( $t = 8.531, P < 0.05$ ); 低危和标危患儿的 OS 显著长于高危患儿, 差异有统计学意义 ( $t = 15.556, 13.585, P < 0.05$ )。

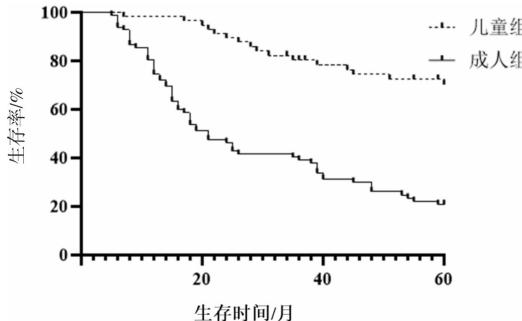


图 2 儿童与成人 ALL 患者的生存曲线

Fig. 2 Survival curves of ALL patients in children and adults

### 3 讨论

ALL 是一种临床常见的恶性血液疾病, 其生物学特征和临床症状差异较大, 原始及幼稚淋巴细胞克隆性增殖是其主要病理特征。儿童是 ALL 患者的主要发病人群, 多于 3~7 岁发病; 成人 ALL 发病年龄多在 30~40 岁, 男性发病率高于女性<sup>[9]</sup>。研究表明, 成人患者随发病年龄的增长, ALL 患者的缓解率、生存时间及无病生存率均逐渐下降, 说明年龄是

ALL 患者预后的独立危险因素<sup>[10]</sup>。本研究结果显示, 儿童组患者 CR 率和 OS 显著高于成人组, 复发率显著低于成人组, 儿童组患者的 OS 显著长于成人组; 提示年龄与 ALL 患者的预后存在一定联系, 这与 DA CONCEIÇĀ 等<sup>[11]</sup>的研究结果一致。

ALL 根据免疫表型可分为 B 型和 T 型, 其中 B 型 ALL 分为 pro-B 型、com-B 型、pre-B 型 3 种类型。SANDDHYA 等<sup>[12]</sup>研究表明, 免疫表型与 ALL 临床治疗效果及患者生命周期存在一定相关性。本研究结果显示, T-ALL 中的干/祖细胞标志 CD34、HLA-DR 阳性率明显低于 B-ALL, log-rank 检验显示, T-ALL 患者的中位 OS 显著短于 com-B 型、pre-B 型患者, 提示 ALL 患者生物学特征差异较大, 不同免疫表型患者的治疗效果也不尽相同, 因此, 根据 ALL 患者的生物学特征制订治疗方案, 对改善患者生活质量、延长患者生存期等具有重要意义, 这与 VALLACHA 等<sup>[13]</sup>的研究结果一致。

在分子生物学及细胞遗传学中, 不同基因突变及染色体核型异常在成人和儿童 ALL 患者中的发生率差异较大, 同时具有不同的意义。染色体数量超过 46 条即为超二倍体异常, 常见于 pre-B 型 ALL 患者。存在超二倍体的 ALL 成人患者预后较差, 5 a 总生存率仅约 30%<sup>[14]</sup>; 而存在超二倍体的 ALL 儿童患者预后较好, 5 a 总生存率高达 100%<sup>[15]</sup>。 $t(9;22)$  在 ALL 成人患者中较为常见, 发病率为 12%~30%, 而在儿童患者中出现相对较少<sup>[16]</sup>。本研究结果显示, 儿童组患者异常核型比例显著低于成人组, 儿童组  $t(9;22)$  核型患者比例显著低于成人组。Kaplan-Meier 分析显示,  $t(9;22)$  核型患者的中位 OS 为 11 个月, 正常核型患者中位 OS 未达到, 亚二倍体、复杂核型及其他类型的核型异常的中位 OS 均短于核型正常患者, 与国际权威的临床 COX 风险评估结果的论点一致<sup>[17]</sup>。

尽管目前造血干细胞移植技术迅速发展, 多种新型酪氨酸激酶抑制剂问世, BCR/ABL 患者复发率仍处于较高水平, 而复发的 BCR/ABL 患者预后更差<sup>[18]</sup>。因此, 早期检测融合基因对预测患者的临床疗效及预后具有一定帮助。本研究结果显示, 儿童组患者融合基因检出率显著低于成人组, 提示 ALL 患者融合基因发生率与年龄存在一定联系, 检查患者的分子遗传学特征对评估患者的预后及制定针对性治疗方案具有一定帮助, 这与邓莉萍等<sup>[19]</sup>研究结果一致。MICM 分型标准是根据免疫表型、融合基因及染色体改变等进行危险度分级。本研究根据 MICM 预后分层将患者分组, 发现高危成人患者的 OS 显著短于标危患者, 低危患儿的 OS 显著长于标危患儿, 低危和标危患儿的 OS 显著长于高危患儿;

进一步说明免疫表型、染色体及分子遗传特征影响 ALL 患者的预后, MICM 预后分层在评估 ALL 预后方面具有一定价值。

综上所述,相较于成人 ALL 患者,儿童 ALL 的预后情况较好;ALL 成人患者核型异常和分子遗传学异常发生率高于儿童患者,核型正常患者预后较好,早期进行 MICM 预后分层对评估 ALL 患者的预后具有重要意义。

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