

# 血管内大B细胞淋巴瘤17例临床分析

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**【摘要】目的** 分析血管内大B细胞淋巴瘤的临床特点、治疗及预后。**方法** 回顾性分析四川大学华西医院血液科2009年2月至2015年7月诊治的17例血管内大B细胞淋巴瘤患者的临床资料,并进行生存分析。结果纳入患者17例,男10例,女7例,发病年龄24~83岁,平均53岁;反复发热是患者最常见的首发症状(76.5%),骨髓是最易累及的部位(64.7%),临床分期多为IVB期(70.6%),常合并噬血细胞综合征(29.4%)。R-CHOP(利妥昔单抗、环磷酰胺、表阿霉素、长春地辛、强的松)或CHOP方案化疗(10例)可以显著改善患者的生存时间(与未治疗的7例患者相比, $P=0.0002$ )。骨髓受累的患者治疗后易复发。**结论** 血管内大B细胞淋巴瘤侵袭性强,预后差。R-CHOP方案化疗可以显著改善患者的预后,治疗后获得完全缓解的患者进行自体造血干细胞移植,可能在长期生存上获益。

**【关键词】** 血管内大B细胞淋巴瘤 利妥昔单抗 噬血细胞综合征 临床分析

**Intravascular Large B-cell Lymphoma: a Clinical Analysis of 17 Cases** YANG Jin-jun<sup>1,2</sup>, CHEN Xin-chuan<sup>1</sup>, TANG Yun<sup>1</sup>, SHEN Kai<sup>1</sup>, XIE Li-ping<sup>1</sup>, LIU Ting<sup>1△</sup>. 1. Department of Hematology, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China; 2. Department of Cardiology, the Second People's Hospital, Chengdu 610041, China

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**【Abstract】Objective** To analyze the clinical features, response to therapy and prognosis of intravascular large B-cell lymphoma (IVLBCL). **Methods** The clinical data of 17 cases with IVLBCL were retrospectively reviewed, and survival analysis was conducted. **Results** The study involved 10 males and 7 females of IVLBCL with a mean age of 53 years old. The most common symptom of the disease was recurrent fever (76.5%). The lymphoma was mainly observed in bone marrow (64.7%) and was clinically determined as stage IVB (70.6%). Many of the patients were also diagnosed with the hemophagocytic syndrome (29.4%). R-CHOP (rituximab, cyclophosphamide, epirubicin, vindesine, prednisone) or CHOP regimen chemotherapy significantly improved the survival of the patients ( $P=0.0002$ ). Unfortunately, those patients with bone marrow involvement were prone to relapse after treatment. **Conclusion** IVLBCL is highly invasive and associated with poor prognosis. R-CHOP chemotherapy can significantly improve the prognosis.

**【Key words】** Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma      Rituximab      Hemophagocytic syndrome  
Clinical analysis

血管内大B细胞淋巴瘤(intravascular large B-cell lymphoma, IVLBCL)是非霍奇金淋巴瘤(non-Hodgkin lymphoma, NHL)的一种罕见的结外病变亚型,文献报道占NHL的0~1.1%<sup>[1]</sup>,常因非特异性症状及临床和病理医生认识不足导致诊断延误。该亚型侵袭性强,临床预后差。我们收集了2009年2月至2015年7月在四川大学华西医院血液科收治的17例IVLBCL患者进行回顾性分析,并结合文献复习,以期提高对该病的认识、诊断和治疗水平。

## 1 对象和方法

### 1.1 对象

收集并整理四川大学华西医院血液科2009年2月至2015年7月诊治的IVLBCL患者的临床资料。纳入标准:符合WHO 2008造血与淋巴组织肿瘤关于IVLBCL的诊断标准。患者均知情同意。

### 1.2 研究方法

对所有符合标准的病例的一般资料、临床表现、辅助检

查、治疗和预后情况等进行回顾性分析。采用电话形式随访,第1年每3个月1次,第2年每6个月1次,3年后每年1次,最长随访10年。

### 1.3 统计学方法

采用log-rank检验进行生存比较, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 临床资料

17例患者中,男10例,女7例。发病年龄24~83岁,平均53岁。临床表现以反复发热为首发症状(13例),其次为脾脏肿大(10例),噬血细胞综合征(hemophagocytic syndrome, HPS)(5例确诊、4例疑似),神经系统症状(2例)。11例累及骨髓,其中2例分别于左颈部和右侧腋窝扪及肿大的淋巴结,累及皮肤、椎管、肾上腺、中枢、鼻腔、脾脏各1例。Ann Arbor临床分期为IVB期12例,IA期4例,IIIB期1例。

### 2.2 病理组织学

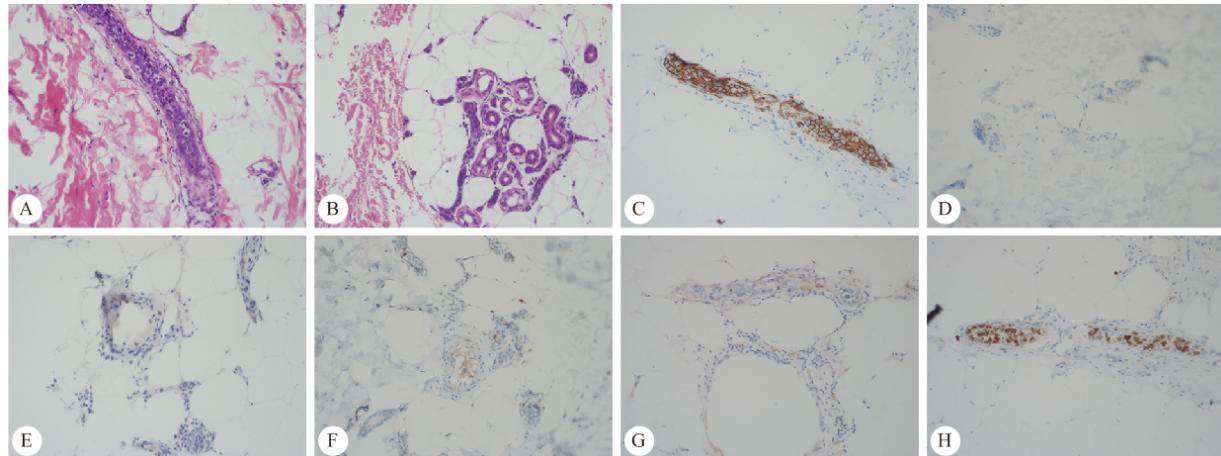
病理及免疫组化特点见附图。所有患者均经病理活检

确诊。肿瘤细胞局限于毛细血管、小血管或血窦内,免疫组织化学证实肿瘤细胞为 B 细胞。所有患者 CD20 表达强阳性,CD3ε、CD30、CD10 阴性,部分患者表达 CD45、CD79a。1 例为生发中心来源(CD10<sup>+</sup> 或 CD10<sup>-</sup>,BCL-6<sup>+</sup>,MUM-1<sup>-</sup>),其余 16 例为非生发中心来源(BCL-6<sup>+</sup> 或 BCL-6<sup>-</sup>,CD10<sup>-</sup>,

MUM-1<sup>+</sup>),无 MYC、BCL-2 和 BCL-6 基因重排,EBV 病毒编码的核糖核酸(EBER)原位杂交均阴性。

### 2.3 治疗及预后

见附表。17 例患者中 7 例放弃治疗,在 2~8 月内死亡,中位生存时间 3.7 月。10 例患者接受了以 CHOP/R-



附图 IVLBCL 的 HE 病理染色(A、B)及免疫组化 SP 染色(C~H)。 $\times 200$

Fig IVLBCL HE staining (A,B) and immunohistochemistry SP staining (C-H).  $\times 200$

A: Longitudinal section; B: Transverse section; C: CD20 positive; D: CD3 negative; E: CD10 negative; F: CD30 negative; G: EBER negative; H: Ki-67 index ( $>40\%$ )

附表 17 例 IVLBCL 患者的临床特点、治疗及预后

Table Clinical features, treatment and prognosis of 17 patients with IVLBCL

Patient No.	Sex/(age/yr.)	Primary symptom	B symptom	Lymphadenopathy	Bone marrow involvement	Stage	Treatment	Outcome (survived month)
1	F/47	Fever	+	+, Armpit	+	IV B	R-CHOP×4+GR-CHOP×4	Died (23)
2	F/47	Fever	+	—	+	IV B	R-ECHOP+R-CHOP×7	Died (18)
3	F/56	Fever	+	—	—	III B	(R-CHOP×2+HD-MTX)×3	Alive (22)
4	F/64	Backaches, melosalgia	—	—	—	I A	CHOP×3+RT	Alive (20)
5	M/36	Fever	+	—	+	IV B	R-CHOP×8+IT+Chi-GCB+auto-HSCT	Alive (14)
6	M/60	Fever	+	—	+	IV B	CHOP×6+ECHOP+R-CHOP	Died (7)
7	M/57	Adrenal masses	—	—	—	I A	CHOP×8	Alive (70)
8	M/49	Fever	+	—	+	IV B	CHOP×2	Died (3)
9	M/24	Fever	+	—	+	IV B	R-CHOP×6+IT+R-BEAM+auto-HSCT	Alive (80)
10	M/71	Fever, bellyache	+	—	—	IV B	R-CHOP×8+R×2+RT	Died (60)
11	M/59	Fever	+	+, Cervix	+	IV B	NT	Died (2)
12	F/51	Fever	+	—	+	IV B	NT	Died (3)
13	M/73	Fever	+	—	+	IV B	NT	Died (3)
14	F/47	Fever	+	—	+	IV B	NT	Died (2)
15	M/34	Fever	+	—	+	IV B	NT	Died (2)
16	F/49	Headache, melosalgia	—	—	—	I A	NT	Died (6)
17	M/83	Dyspnea	—	—	—	I A	NT	Died (8)

F: Female; M: Male; NT: No treatment; RT: Radiotherapy; IT: Intrathecal injection; CHOP: Cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vindesine, prednisone; R-CHOP: Rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vindesine, prednisone; R-ECHOP: Rituximab, etoposide, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vindesine, prednisone; GR-CHOP: Gemcitabine, rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vindesine, prednisone; E-CHOP: Etoposide, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vindesine, prednisone; HD-MTX: High dose methotrexate; Chi-GCB: Chidamide, gemcitabine, cladribine, busulfan; R-BEAM: Rituximab, carmustine, etoposide, cytosine arabinoside, melphalan; auto-HSCT: Autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation

CHOP为基础的化疗,6例获得完全缓解(complete remission, CR),3例部分缓解(partial remission, PR),总有效率(overall remission rate, ORR)为90%,1例治疗无效。2例患者CR后行自体造血干细胞移植(autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, auto-HSCT)。中位随访31.7个月,10例患者中仍有5例存活,最长无病存活超过80个月,获得治愈。与未治疗患者(7例)相比,这10例患者采用R-CHOP或CHOP方案化疗的患者生存时间延长( $P=0.0002$ )。

### 3 讨论

IVLBCL是一种罕见的结外大B细胞淋巴瘤,占NHL的0~1.1%<sup>[1]</sup>,好发于老年人,中位年龄67岁。本组患者相对较年轻(平均发病年龄53岁),多数患者以发热为首发症状,伴有肝脾肿大及骨髓受累,常合并HPS,分期多为IVB期。

大多数IVLBCL来源于非生发中心(non-GCB),EBER原位杂交阴性,与本研究相符。non-GCB表型可能与IVLBCL患者预后不良相关。在弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤(diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, DLBCL)中存在一组双打击或双表达淋巴瘤,这群淋巴瘤也具有显著不良的预后<sup>[2]</sup>。因为IVLBCL很罕见,只有少数个案报道了MYC和BCL-2基因表达情况<sup>[3~4]</sup>,还没有MYC蛋白表达水平以及与双打击或双表达淋巴瘤关联的报道。本组17例患者病理检查表达MYC蛋白的肿瘤细胞均低于40%,未发现MYC和BCL-2基因重排<sup>[5]</sup>,尚不能确定IVLBCL与双打击或双表达淋巴瘤的相关性。

IVLBCL发病率低,预后差,目前仍没有统一的治疗方案。利妥昔单抗(rituximab, R)问世之前,蒽环类药物为基础的联合化疗是IVLBCL的标准治疗。R进入临床后,明显改善了该种疾病的疗效和预后。欧洲和亚洲国家相继报道了R联合化疗对IVLBCL患者生存的影响<sup>[6]</sup>。R-CHOP治疗后进行auto-HSCT,能进一步改善IVLBCL患者的预后<sup>[7]</sup>。目前还没有随机对照临床研究比较R联合不同化疗方案对于患者预后的影响。中枢受累的患者治疗方案中应包含可以透过血脑屏障的药物(例如甲氨蝶呤、阿糖胞苷等)<sup>[8~9]</sup>。本研究发现,采用CHOP为基础的治疗可以明显改善患者的预后,联合R和auto-HSCT能进一步提高疗效。在本组研究中,骨髓未受累的患者采用CHOP或R-CHOP方案治疗多获得显著疗效(缓解或生存时间达60月),而骨髓受累的患者采用CHOP方案疗效不佳,采用R-CHOP方案获得缓解后仍容易复发,大剂量化疗联合auto-HSCT可能会使患者获得长期生存,甚至治愈。

本组研究为回顾性研究,因疾病罕见而导致样本量较小,未设立随机对照,长期疗效有待进一步观察,尚需更大型的临床研究加以验证。

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