

淋巴母细胞淋巴瘤 诱导、巩固、维持治疗

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定义

- 淋巴母细胞淋巴瘤/白血病(**lymphoblastic lymphoma/leukemia, LBL/ALL**)是一种起源于淋巴母细胞的高度侵袭性淋巴瘤；
- 当表现为瘤块不伴或仅有轻微血液和骨髓受累时，骨髓中淋巴母细胞 < 25%，诊断为**LBL**；
- 当存在广泛骨髓血液受累，骨髓中淋巴母细胞

定 义

- 占成人NHL的3%~4%
- 占儿童NHL的40%
- 分为：

T细胞型

B细胞型

前体T淋巴母细胞淋巴瘤

约85-90%表现为**T-LBL**，10-15% 表现为**T-ALL**。

多见于男性青少年，约75%有前纵隔巨大肿块，可伴胸腔积液，上腔静脉压迫综合症。极易扩散至骨髓、外周血和**CNS**，90%以上就诊时已为**IV期**。**80%**的成人**LBL**患者为**T细胞型**。

前体B淋巴母细胞淋巴瘤

约>85%表现为**B-ALL**，10-15% 表现为
B-LBL。易发生皮肤、软组织、骨等结外病
变，很少发生纵隔肿块，临床侵袭性较T细胞
型稍弱。

诊断及鉴别诊断

■ 病理

- ✓ T-LBL TdT, CD99, CD3+
CD7, CD43+, CD45RO-
- ✓ B-LBL TdT, CD99, Pax-5+
CD10, CD79a, CD20, HLA-DR+

临床分期

- 儿童: St.Judes 分期
- 成人: Ann Arbor 分期

T-LBL高危预后因素

ALL预后不良相关因素1

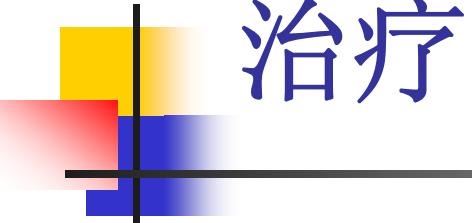
	高危因素	相关性
相关因素		
年龄	儿童: < 1岁 和 > 10岁 成人: > 35-55岁	Ph+ALL发生率较高
性别	男性	
种族	北美人群	遗传学相关

ALL预后不良相关因素2

参数	高危因素	相关性
疾病相关因素		
白细胞水平	> 30x10 ⁹ /l > 100x10 ⁹ /l	B-ALL T-ALL
免疫表型	pro-B (CD10-negative) CD20+ early/mature-T (CD1a-neg) CD34/CD13/CD33/CD56	MLL重排/ 11q23 异常
细胞遗传学	t(9;22)/Ph chromosome t(4;11), t(1;19) Other : -7, +8, del(6q)/(7p)/(17p), t(8;14), low hypodiploid/near triploid, complex	BCR-ABL1重排 MLL-AF4 重排 E2A-PBX1 重排
分子生物学	BCR-ABL1点突变 (T315I) IKZF1 缺失 NOTCH1突变, IKZF1 的缺失, HOXA11L2 及BALCERG过度表达 JAK2突变及CRLF2重排	TKI耐药性重要位点 IKZFI

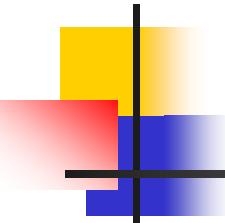
ALL预后不良相关因素3

参数	高危因素	相关性
疾病相关因素		
药物耐药性	MDR1, MRP, LRP 体外药敏实验 (MTT)	Ph+ALL发生率较高
其他	中枢神经系统侵犯 LDH升高	肿瘤负荷重
治疗相关因素		
前期治疗效果	激素治疗效果差	
第一疗程诱导治疗 达CR时间	血象未恢复或骨髓原始细胞 较高 (D7-14) 超过4-5周或第2疗程后	



治疗

- 化疗
 - 诱导化疗 induction Chemotherapy
 - 巩固化疗 consolidation Chemotherapy
 - 维持化疗 maintenance Chemotherapy
- 靶向治疗： Novel Antibody-Based Therapies
- 自体造血干细胞移植 Auto-SCT
- 异基因造血干细胞移植 Allo-SCT



化疗方案

诱导: VDCP+L-asp, VDLP

巩固:

BMF90, BMF95

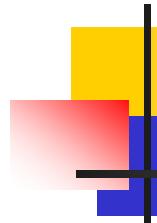
Hyper-CVAD

LSA2L2

维持:

6-MP, MTX

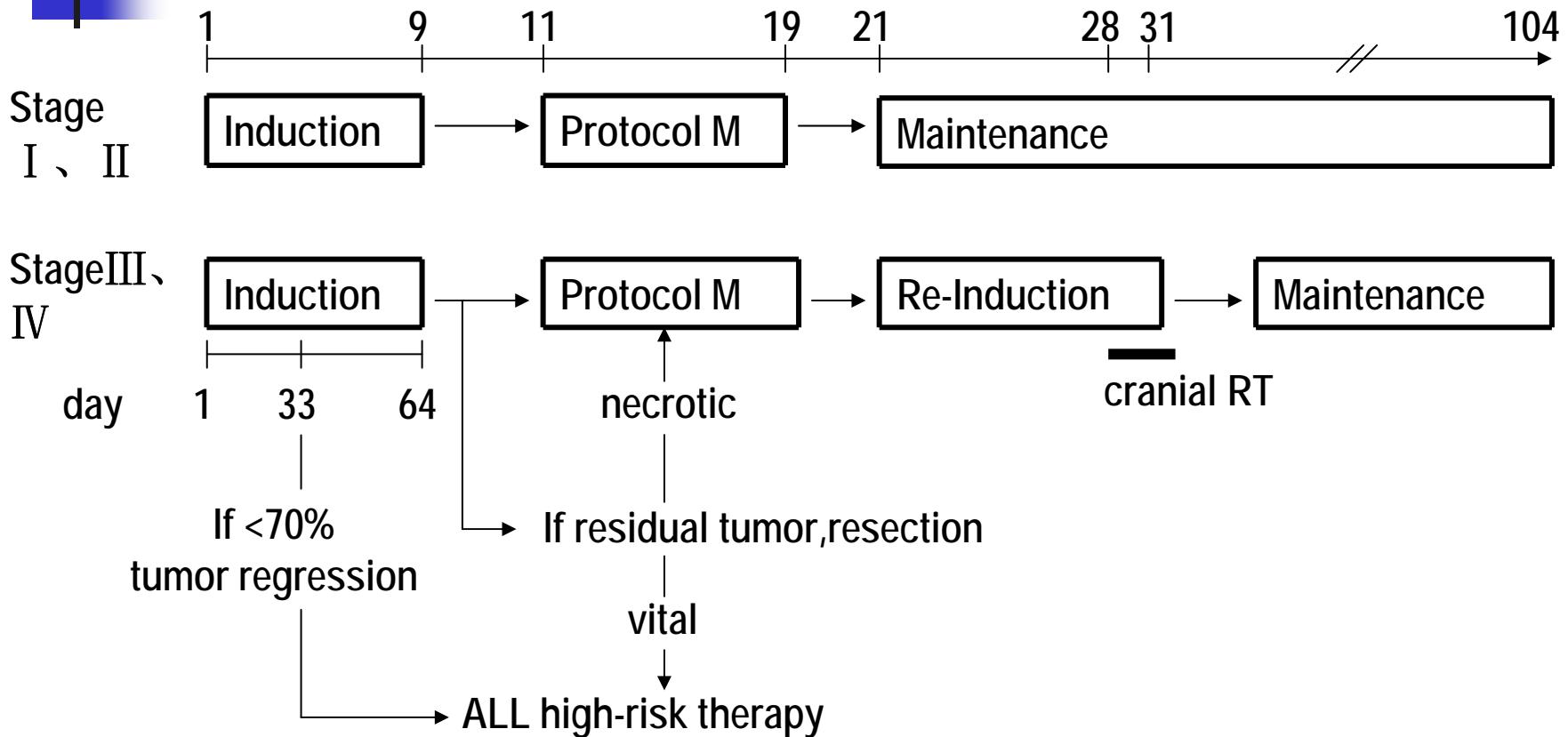
VCR, DEX



澳大利亚、德国、瑞士多中心 BFM-90

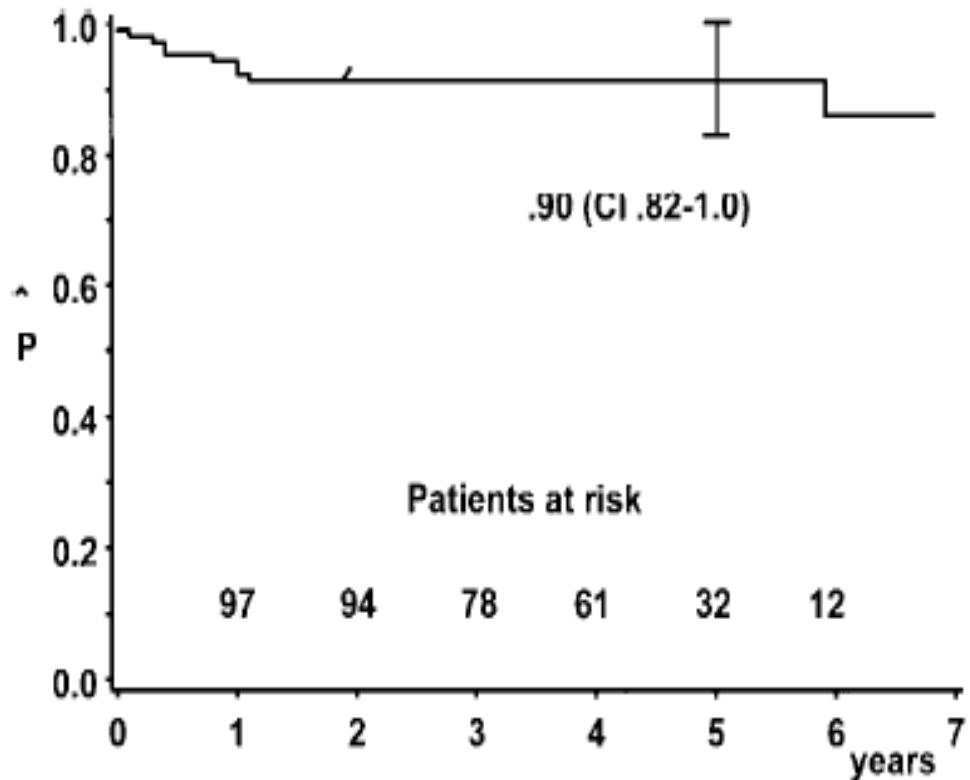
- 患者： 105例(1990-1995年)T-LBL
- 年龄： 1.1-16.4岁
- 治疗：
 - **NHL-BFM90方案化疗**
 - **CRT**: III、IV期患者在**protocol II**时进行。
照射剂量: **CNS(-)**患者**12Gy**(1岁以下婴儿不照射),
CNS(+)患者**18Gy**, 年长患者**24Gy**。
 - **ALL 高危治疗**: (中等累积量 阿霉素**240 mg/m²**,
环磷酰胺**3 g/m²**, 颅脑预防性照射)

治疗方案

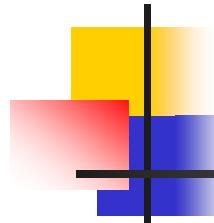


Drug	Dose	Days of Administration
Induction protocol I		
Prednisone (orally)	60 mg/m ²	1-28, then taper over 3 * 3days
Vincristine (iv)	1.5 mg/m ² (max 2 mg)	8、15、22
Daunorubicin (iv over 1 h)	30 mg/m ²	8, 15, 22, 29
L-Asparaginase(iv over 1 h)	10 000 IU/m ²	12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33
Cyclophosphamide*(iv over 1 h)	1000 mg/m ²	36, 64
Cytarabine (iv)	75 mg/m ²	38-41, 45-48, 52-55, 59-62
6-Mercaptopurine (orally)	60 mg/m ²	36-63
Methotrexate (it)	12 mg	1, 15, 29, 45, 59
Protocol M		
6-Mercaptopurine (orally)	25 mg/m ²	1-56
Methotrexate	5 g/m ²	8, 22, 36, 50
Methotrexate (it)	12 mg	8, 22, 36, 50
Reinduction protocol II		
Dexamethasone (orally)	10 mg/m ²	1-21, then taper over 3 * 3days
Vincristine (iv)	1.5 mg/m ² (max 2 mg)	8, 15, 22, 29
Doxorubicin (iv over 1 h)	30 mg/m ²	8, 15, 22, 29
L-Asparaginase(iv over 1 h)	10 000 IU/m ²	8, 11, 15, 18
Cyclophosphamide(iv over 1 h)	1000 mg/m ²	36
Cytarabine (iv)	75 mg/m ²	38-41, 45-48
6-Thioguanine (orally)	60 mg/m ²	36-49
Methotrexate (it)	12 mg	38, 45

5年pEFS



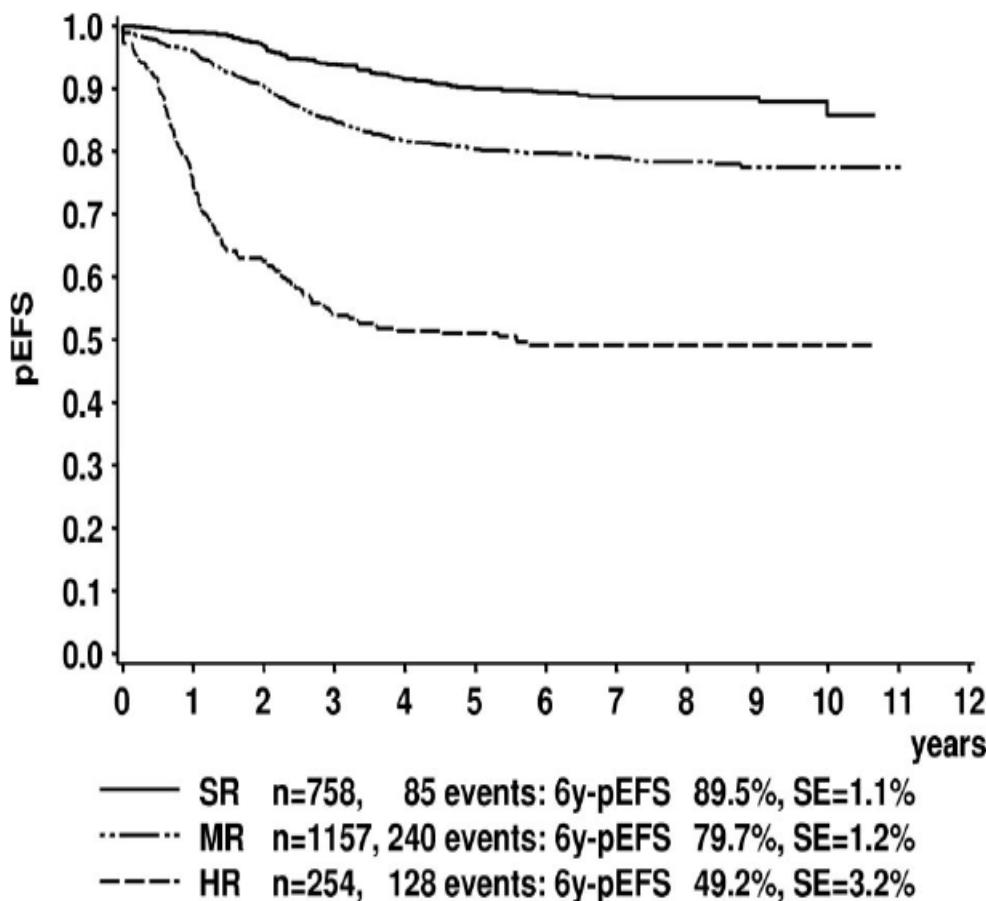
- 5年pEFS: 90%
(CI 82%-100%)
- III期 90%±3%
- IV期 95%±5%
- 8例患者复发、死亡
(III期 7例, IV期 1例)



澳大利亚、德国、瑞士多中心 BFM-95

- 患者： 2283例(1995年-2000年)
- 危险分级
 - **HR:** PPR和/或第33天未达 CR, 和/或伴有t(9;22) (or BCR/ABL) 、 t(4;11) (or MLL/AF4)染色体异常.
 - **MR:** 未达HR标准, 诊断时WBC $> 20 \times 10^9/L$ 或年龄小于1岁或大于6岁，或 T-ALL.
 - **SR:**未达HR标准, 诊断时WBC $< 20 \times 10^9/L$, 年龄在1-6岁，非 T-ALL.

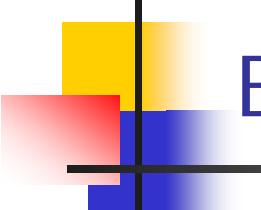
BMF95-6年pEFS



■ 6年pEFS:

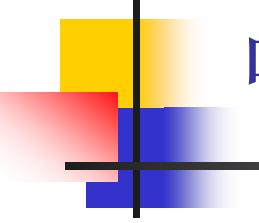
79.6%±0.9%

- **SR 89.5%±1.1%**
- **MR 79.7%± 1.2%**
- **HR 49.2%± 3.2%**



BFM90与BFM95危险分层与治疗的区别

	ALL-BFM 90	ALL-BFM 95
All risk groups		
Asparaginase preparation	Crasnitin	L-asparaginase Medac
Asparaginase dosage in protocol I	10 000 IU/m ² per dose	5000 IU/m ² per dose
SR*		
SR criteria	No HR-90 criteria and BFM-RF <0.8 and no T-ALL and CNS-negative	No HR-95 criteria and age 1 to <6 years and WBC <20 × 10 ⁹ /L and no T-ALL
Chemotherapy protocol IA	4 doses daunorubicin	2 doses daunorubicin
Duration of maintenance for boys	24 months from diagnosis	36 months from diagnosis
MR*		
MR criteria	No HR-90 criteria and BFM-RF >0.8 and/or T-ALL and/or CNS-positive	No HR-95 criteria and age <1 or >6 years and/or WBC >20 × 10 ⁹ /L and/or T-ALL
Presymptomatic cranial irradiation	12 Gy	0 Gy (T-ALL: 12 Gy)
Randomization protocol M	± asparaginase	± cytarabine
Randomization maintenance	–	Vincristine/dexamethasone pulses
HR*		
HR criteria	PPR and/or no CR d33 and/or t(9;22) (or BCR/ABL)	PPR and/or no CR d33 and/or t(9;22) (or BCR/ABL) or t(4;11) (or MLL/AF4)
Consolidation/reinduction	9 HR courses	6 HR' courses + protocol II

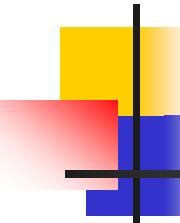


中枢和纵隔疾病的处理

- 20% T-LBL有CNS侵犯。不进行预防性鞘注复发率为**42-100%**，单纯鞘注复发率为**3-42%**，联合鞘注和头颅照射复发率为**3-15%**。
- 大剂量MTX和Ara-C 的应用可减少放疗所致的脑细胞损伤， 但复发率高于头颅照射组。
- 纵隔照射

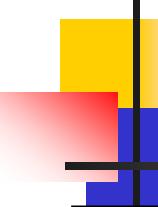
LAS2-L2

	Drug	Dose	Route	Days
induction	CTX	1200mg/m ²	IV	d1
	VCR	2mg/m ² (max 2mg)	IV	d3,10,17,24
	MTX	6.25mg/m ²	IT	d5,31,34
	DNR	60mg/m ²	IV	d12,13
	Prednisone	60mg/m ²	PO	d3-30
Consolidation	Ara-C	100mg/m ²	IV	d1-5, 8-12
	硫鸟嘌呤	50mg/m ² (Ara-C后8h)	PO	d1-5, 8-12
	L-ASP	6000U/m ²	IM	d1-14
	MTX	6.25mg/m ²	IT	隔日1次，共3次
	卡氮芥	60mg/m ²	IV	d2-3
Maintenance	硫鸟嘌呤	300mg/m ²	PO	d1-4
	CTX	600mg/m ²	IV	d5
	Hu	2400mg/m ²	PO	d1-4
	DNR	45mg/m ²	IV	d5
	MTX	10mg/m ²	PO	d1-4
	BCNU	60mg/m ²	IV	d5
	Ara-C	150mg/m ²	IV	d1-4
	VCR	2mg/m ² (max 2mg)	IV	d5
	MTX	6.25mg/m ²	IT	隔日1次，共3次



GMALL studies 04/89 、 05/93

- 患者: **45例成人T-LBL**
- 年龄: **15岁-61岁**, 平均年龄**25岁**, **91%<50岁**。
- **89%伴纵隔肿瘤**; **40%伴胸腔/心包积液**; **73%患者为III、IV期**
- 治疗:
 - 化疗: **7例GMALL studies 04/89 方案**; **38例GMALL studies 05/93方案**
 - CNS预防治疗: 鞘注**MTX/MTX+Ara-C+Dex** 化疗及 **CRT(24Gy)**
 - 局部放疗: 纵隔放疗**24Gy**



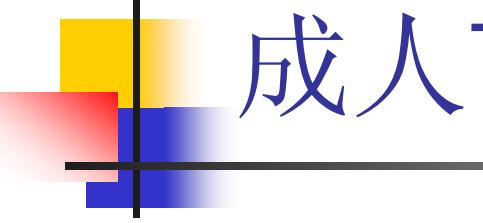
Overall results

	Total	Stage I 、 II	Stage III、 IV
Evaluable	45	12	33
CR	42 (93%)	12 (100%)	30(91%)
After induction	34 (83%)	9 (83%)	25(84%)
After salvage	7 (17%)*	2 (17%)*	5 (16%)
Failure	2 (5%)	0	2 (6%)
Early death	1 (2%)	0	1 (3%)
Relapse	15 (36%)†	4 (33%)	11 (37%)
Death in CR	2 (5%)	0	2 (7%)
CCR	25 (59%)‡	8 (67%)	17 (57%)

*One patient first evaluated before reinduction.

†One relapse after stem cell transplantation (SCT).

‡One CCR after SCT.



成人T-LBL特点

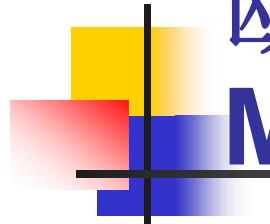
- 7年CCR, DFS, OS: 51%, 62%和65%。
- 成人较儿童更多骨髓侵犯
- 91%头颅照射+中枢预防性鞘注，1例CNS+骨髓复发。
无CNS特殊处理的30%复发
- 纵隔侵犯是初始治疗失败和复发的主要部位，
所有T-LBL患者均接受24Gy纵隔照射。



Hyper-CVAD Chemotherapy

- M.D.Anderson 411 例成人 pre-BALL 患者

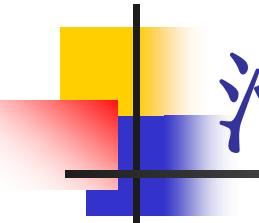
OVERALL SURVIVAL	N	Fail	3-Year %	Median (weeks)	P-value
t(1,19)	12	3	73	Not recorded	
Diploid	138	72	52	179	0.09
Lymphoma-like	20	17	35	54	0.008
Ph+	117	88	23	68	0.0002
Miscellaneous	112	56	56	236	0.17
t(4,11)	12	10	0	58	0.002



欧美协作组

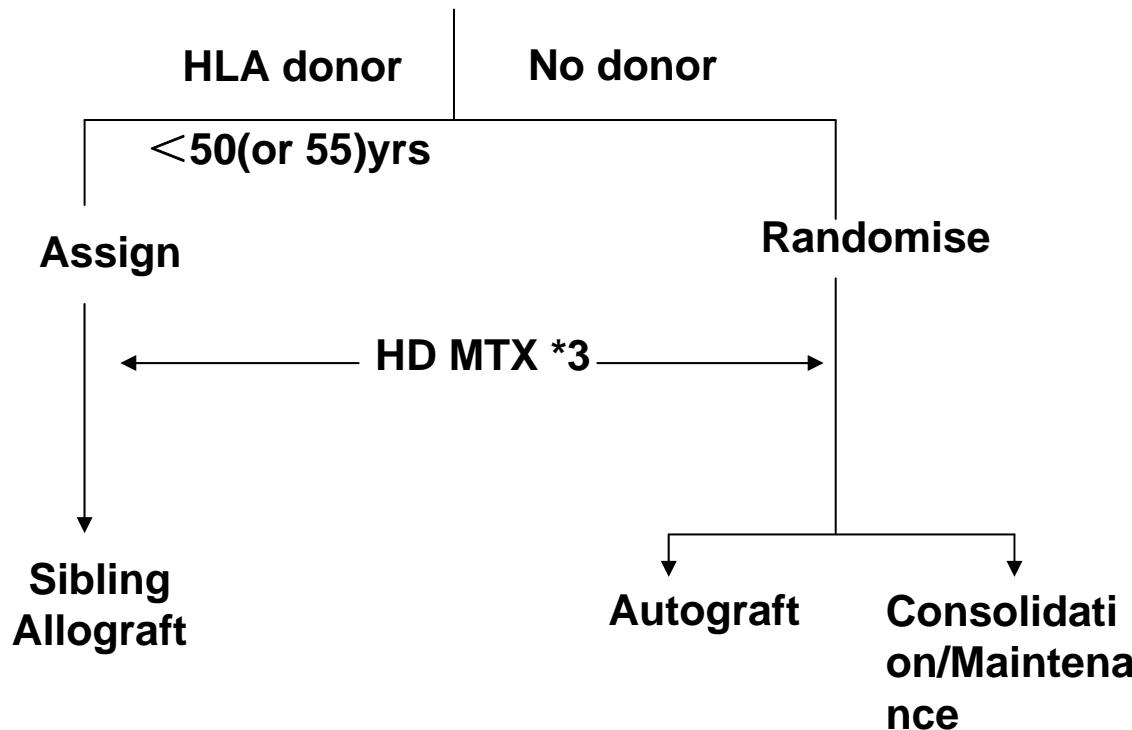
MRC UKALL XII/ECOG E2993

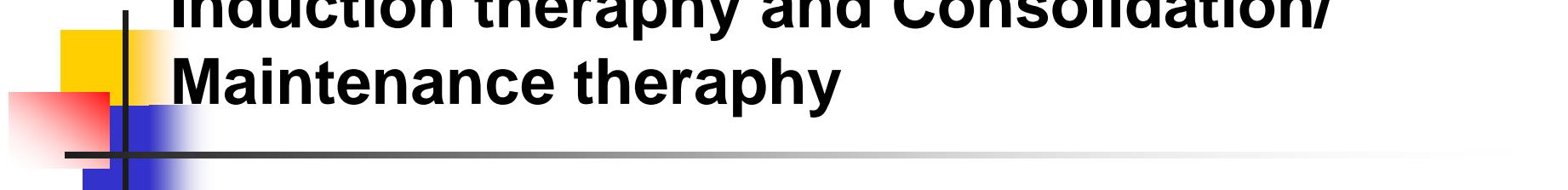
- 患者： 457例(1993年-2006年)
- 年龄： 16-64岁
- 高危因素：
 - **t(9; 22), t(4; 11), t(8; 14)**染色体异常
 - 低亚二倍体
 - **near triploidy**
 - **a complex karyotype**



治疗方案及分组

induction





Induction therapy and Consolidation/ Maintenance therapy

Induction therapy	Dosage	Route	Days
Phase 1,1-4w			
Daunorubicin	60mg/m ²	IV	1,8,15,22
Vincristine	1.4mg/m ²	IV	1,8,15,22
L-asparaginase	10000u	IV OR IM	17-28
Prednisone	60mg/m ²	PO	1-28
Methotrexate	12.5mg	IT	15
Phase 2, 5-8w			
CTX	650mg/m ²	IV	1,15,29
Ara-C	75mg/m ²	IV	1-4,8-11,15-18,22-25
6-Mercaptopurine	6mg/m ²	PO	1-28
Methotrexate	12.5mg	IT	1,8,15,22

Phase	Therapy	Dosage	Route	Days
Consolidation	Ara-C	75mg/m ²	IV	1-5
	Vincristine	1.4mg/m ²	IV	1,8,15,22
	VP-16	100mg/m ²	IV	1-5
	Dex	10mg/m ²	PO	1-28
cycle2(cycle1后4w)	Ara-C	75mg/m ²	IV	1-5
	VP-16	100mg/m ²	IV	1-5
cycle3(cycle2后4w)	Daunorubicin	25mg/m ²	IV	1, ,8,15,22
	CTX	650mg/m ²	IV	29
	Ara-C	75mg/m ²	IV	31-34,38-41
	thioguanine	60mg/m ²	PO	29-42
cycle4(cycle3后8w) ,同cycle2				
Maintenance	6-Mercaptopurine	75mg/m ²	PO	daily
	Methotrexate	20mg/m ²	PO/IV	Once a week
	Prednisone	60mg/m ²	PO	5d/3month
	Vincristine	1.4mg/m ²	IV	1d/3month

Re-ALL

儿童 20%

成人 40 %

》 2/3高龄患者

7-14天 外周血/骨髓

或对激素不敏感

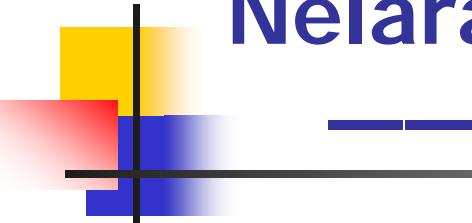
复发

预后差

MRD: FAX》 0.01-0.1%
pcr >10⁴



新药及靶向治疗



Nelarabine

— The Bologna Experience

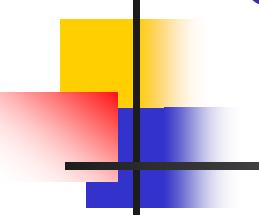
- Adult Relapsed or Refractory T-ALL/LBL (at least 2 chemotherapy regimens)
- 16 patients (median age 33 years) , 12 patients are evaluable
- 化疗方案:
Nelarabine 1500 mg/sqm d1,3 5,21
- 结果:
 - ✓ CR: 7例 (5 T-ALL 2 T-LBL)
 - ✓ PR: 2 例
 - ✓ ORR: 75%.

Nelarabine

— GRAAL (A French Experience on Behalf of the Group

for Research in Adult Lymphoblastic Leukemia)

- Adult T-ALL/LBL, relapsing after Allo-SCT
- 11 patients
- 化疗方案:
 - ✓ nelarabine 1,5g/m²/d, D1,3,5, 28 (N=5)
 - ✓ nelarabine associated with hyperfractionated cyclophosphamide (HyperC; N=6)
- 结果:
 - ✓ CR: 81%
 - ✓ DFS: 56% (1 year)
 - ✓ OS: 90% (1 year)



Clofarabine-Based Chemotherapy

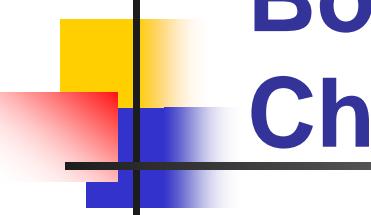
—— Spanish Experience

- Relapsed/Refractory Adult ALL/LBL
- 22例
- 化疗方案:

Clo total dose/cycle in most patients was 200mg/m²

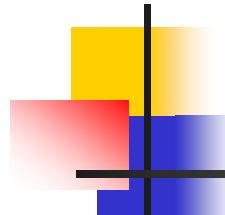
- ✓ Clo-cyclofosfamide (Cy) (n=11, 36%)
- ✓ Clo-Cy-etoposide (n=8, 27%)
- ✓ Clo-cytarabine (n=6, 20%)
- ✓ Clo monotherapy

- 结果:
- ✓ CR: 8例 (27%)
- ✓ CRi: 2例 (7%)



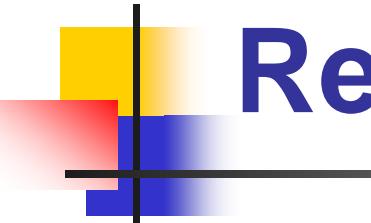
Bortezomib Combined with Chemotherapy

- 患者： 10例儿童 Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia
- 5例 1st 复发， 5例 2nd复发
- 治疗： bortezomib 联合VCR、 Dex、 Dox 、
PGE-Asp化疗
 - 4例给予 1 mg/m²
 - 6例给予 1.3 mg/m²



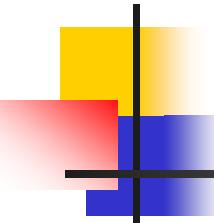
Bortezomib Combined with Chemotherapy

Day	1	2	4	8	11	14	15	18	22	29 - 35
Bortezomib			B	B	B	B				Evaluate
VCR (1.5 mg/m ²)	V			V			V		V	
Dox (60 mg/m ²)		Dox								
Dex (10 mg/m ²)	—	—	—	—	—	—	→			
PEG-Asp (2500 U/ m ²)		PEG		PEG			PEG		PEG	
IT Ara-C		ITA								
CNS (+): IT MTX							ITM			
CNS (-): IT Triples			ITT			ITT		ITT		



Result

- 毒副作用：
 - 1例**DLT**，并死于弥漫性感染
 - 2例外周神经病变(**grade 1、2**)
- 结果：7（10）例**CR**；1例骨髓**CR**，但持续**CNS**侵犯



脂质体包裹的Cytarabine

- 腰穿鞘注，治疗CNS复发患者

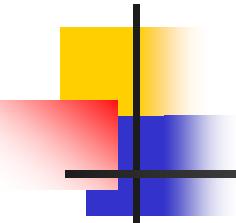
前瞻性研究：14例CNS复发患者

Ph-ALL CR 80%;

Burkitt / B - ALL CR 40%

中位生存期：11个月

不良反应：神经毒性作用

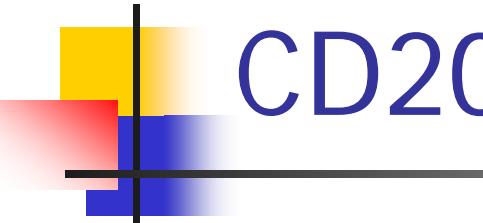


Novel Antibody-Based Therapies

Table 1. Expression of surface antigens for potential antibody therapy in ALL

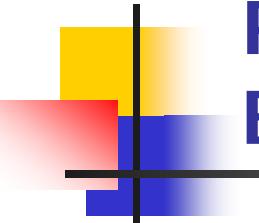
Surface antigen	ALL subtype	Expression on > 20% of LBC		
		Thiel*	Raponi ⁴	Antibody
CD19	B-precursor	95%	100%	Blinatumomab
	Mature B-ALL	94%	100%	
CD20	B-precursor	41%	22%-30%	Rituximab
	Mature B-ALL	86%	100%	
CD22	B-precursor	60-85%	93%-96%	Epratuzumab
	Mature B-ALL	69%	100%	
CD33	B-precursor	23%	17%-26%	Gemtuzumab
	T-precursor	40%		Ozogamicin
	Ph ⁺ ALL	9%		
CD52	B-precursor	79%		Alemtuzumab
	T-precursor	77%		

*Data from the GMALL central immunophenotyping (E. Thiel and S. Schwartz, Berlin, Germany, personal communication).



CD20 antigen-- Rituximab

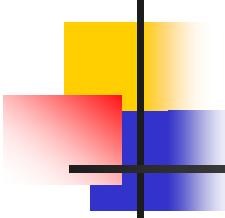
Reference	Protocol	Age (range)	N	CR	OS
18	Hyper CVAD Rituximab 8x	46 (17-77)	31	86%	89%
21	GMALL B-NHL 2002 Rituximab 8x	36 (16-78)	227		88%
22	DA-EPOCH Rituximab 6x	29 (18-66)	19	100%	100%
20	GMALL B-NHL 2002 Rituximab 8x	39 (29-54)	19	84%	73%
19	CODOX-M/IVAC Rituximab 4x	45 (17-67)	24	96%	75%
17	CALGB 9251 Rituximab 7x	19-79	105	82%	73%



Rituximab in younger patients with CD20 B-precursor ALL--M.D. Anderson Cancer Center

- R-Hyper-CVAD

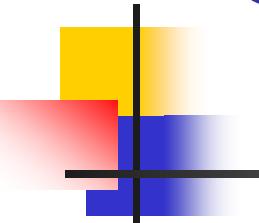
	3-yearCRD (%)	OS (%)	MRD- (%)
R+ arm	70	75	81
R- arm	38	47	58



CD19 antigen--Blinatumomab

Table 4. Blinatumomab in MRD⁺ B-precursor adult ALL patients (GMALL study)³¹

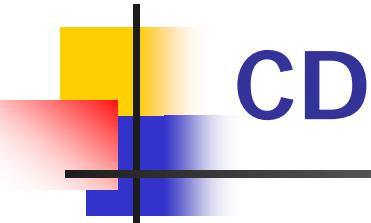
N	21 (20 evaluable)	
Age (range)	47 (20-77)	
Female/male	12/9	
Disease characteristics		
ALL subtype/MRD status	n = 20	Response
Bcr/abl ⁻ (individual rearrangements)	14	MRD ⁻ CR, n
Bcr/abl ⁻ ; t(4;11)	2	12
Bcr/abl ⁺	5	1
MRD response	16/20	3
Relapses after MRD ⁻	4	80%



CD52 antigen

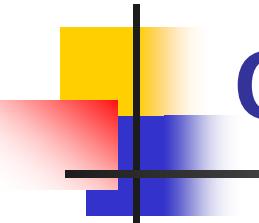
--Alemtuzumab; Campath-1H

- Alemtuzumab may have activity in both B- and T-cell precursor ALL
- optimal dose seems to be 30 mg IV 3 times per week for 4 weeks or, even better, up to 3 months.
- Close follow-up of CMV viremia seems to be required



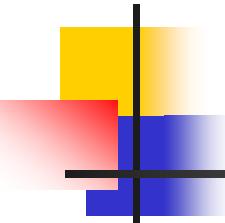
CD22 antigen--Epratuzumab

- 15 children with relapsed ALL
- Epratuzumab:
 - ✓ Reinduction phase: 4 doses of 360 mg/m²/dose IV twice weekly during the 14-day,
 - ✓ Follow : 4 weekly doses, 360 mg/m²/dose, administered with chemotherapy
- Result:
 - ✓ Died: 2
 - ✓ CR: 9 patients (7 a morphologic CR)



Others

- CD33 antigen--Gemtuzumab ozogamicin
- T-cell antibodies



Choose

Table 5. Questions remaining on the use of mAbs in the treatment of ALL

Treatment strategies

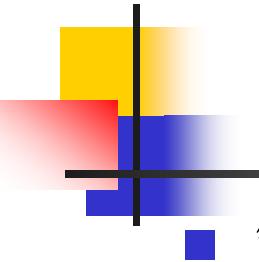
- What is the best setting of mAbs in ALL: in induction, consolidation, or in maintenance as in B-NHL?
- What are optimal combinations of mAbs with chemotherapy?
- Can elderly/frail patients benefit from a monotherapy with mAbs?
- What is the best end point: achievement of MRD negativity?
- Can combinations of different mAbs together with tyrosine kinase inhibitors further improve the outcome?

Anti-CD20 rituximab

- Will patients with < 20% CD⁺ cells benefit from rituximab?
- Is a potential up-regulation of CD20 by corticosteroids clinically relevant?
- Is the antigen expression per cell relevant?
- What is the optimal design, such as dose and times for anti-CD20 rituximab application?

Stem cell transplantation

- What is the best strategy for mAbs in the setting of SCT?



■ 针对Ph+ALL的靶向治疗

对T315I突变患者，新药Bosutinib,ponatinib
前期试验对复发Ph+ALL: 37% OR

- Ph-ALL的治疗：

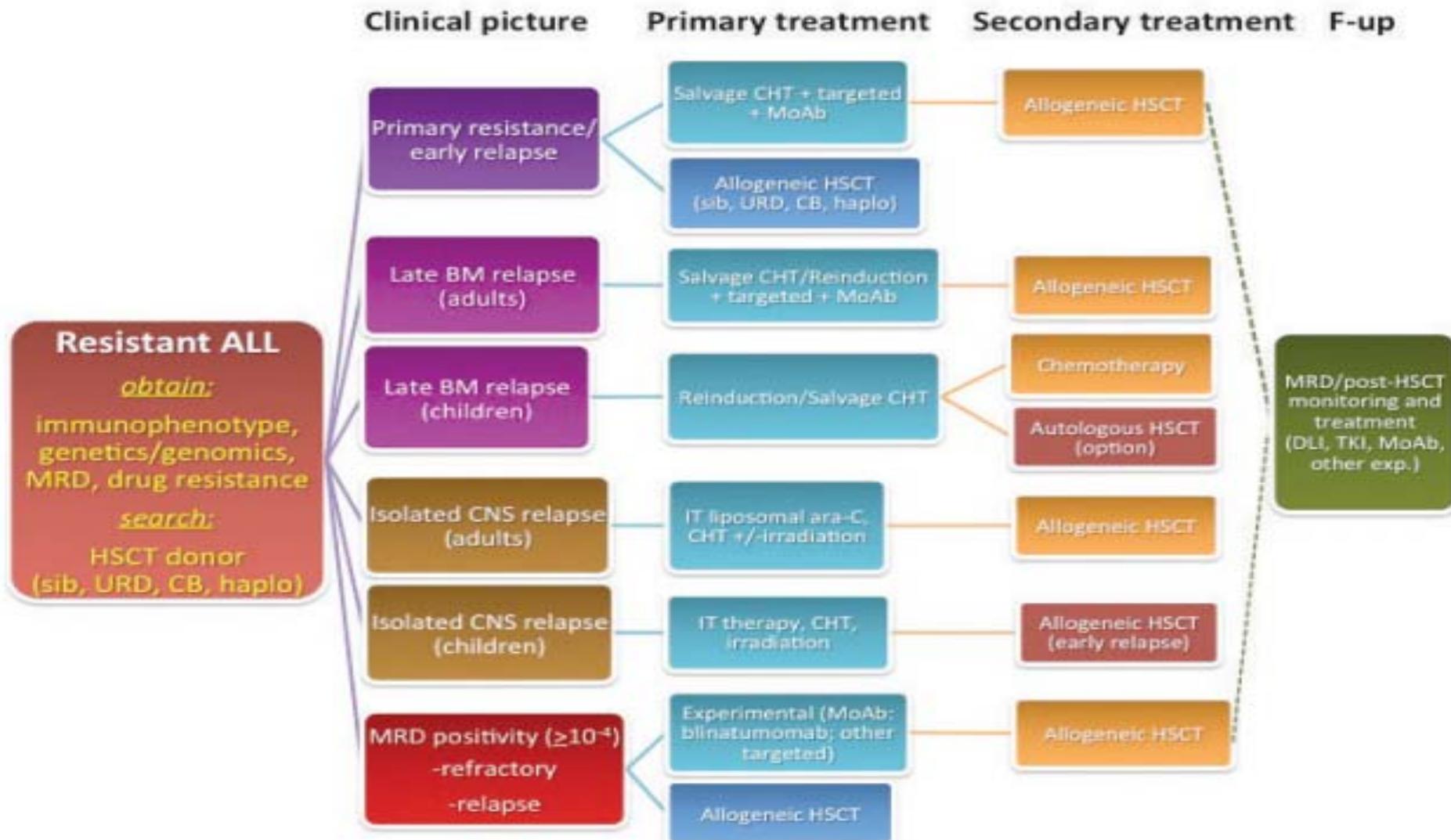
硼替佐米 1.3m g / m²

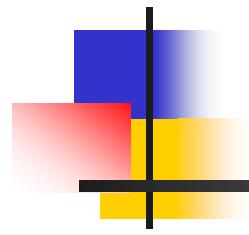
I 期前瞻性研究 CR 67%

- T-ALL

Notch信号通路的靶向治疗药物(GSI):研究中

复发难治ALL的治疗策略





病 例 分 享

病史

高某，男，16岁，学生

咳嗽、咳痰2周，右颈部肿大1周

体格检查：

双侧锁骨上窝、腹股沟可触及多发淋巴结肿大，**1*2cm**大小，质硬，可活动。心肺（-）。腹软，无压痛，肝肋下**2cm**可触及，脾肋下**3cm**可触及，质韧，无触痛。双下肢无浮肿。

实验室检查（1）

血常规：WBC 59300/mm³, HGB 16.7g/dl,
PLT 16万/mm³

生化检查：LDH 365 U/L, UA 1028 ummol/L
, β2微球蛋白2.73mg/dl

B超：双侧锁骨上窝多发淋巴结肿大，右侧最大2.4*1.4cm，左侧最大1.6*1.3cm，血流丰富；脾大；腹腔少量积液

胸部CT：纵隔、肺门病变，考虑为肿大淋巴结

实验室检查（2）

骨髓细胞形态学检查：骨髓增生活跃，幼淋占
66.5%；POX (-)。

骨髓活检：大量增生的淋巴样细胞，符合T-LBL/ALL

淋巴结活检：非霍奇金淋巴瘤，前T-LBL/ALL；
EBV (-)；TdT (+)；CD99 (+)；CD3 (+)
；CD43部分 (+)，ki-67 >90%；CD20
(-)；EBER (-)；CD10 (-)

实验室检查（3）

染色体：未见异常核型

IgH重排：阴性；

TCR：阴性

脑脊液（-）

诊断

非霍奇金淋巴瘤，淋巴母细胞白血病，
前T细胞型，ⅣA期

治疗

患者治疗至今共3年，每次化疗前给予预防性鞘内治疗

	化疗方案	疗程	缓解状态
诱导期	VDLP±L-asparaginase	3	第二个疗程后达CR
巩固期	HD-MTX+Ara-c	5	持续CR

小 结

传统**CHOP**方案对于**LBL/ALL**治疗无效

中枢神经系统预防性治疗是预防复发的关键

目前多采用大剂量化疗联合鞘注治疗

对于儿童**B**细胞型患者可以免去颅脑放疗

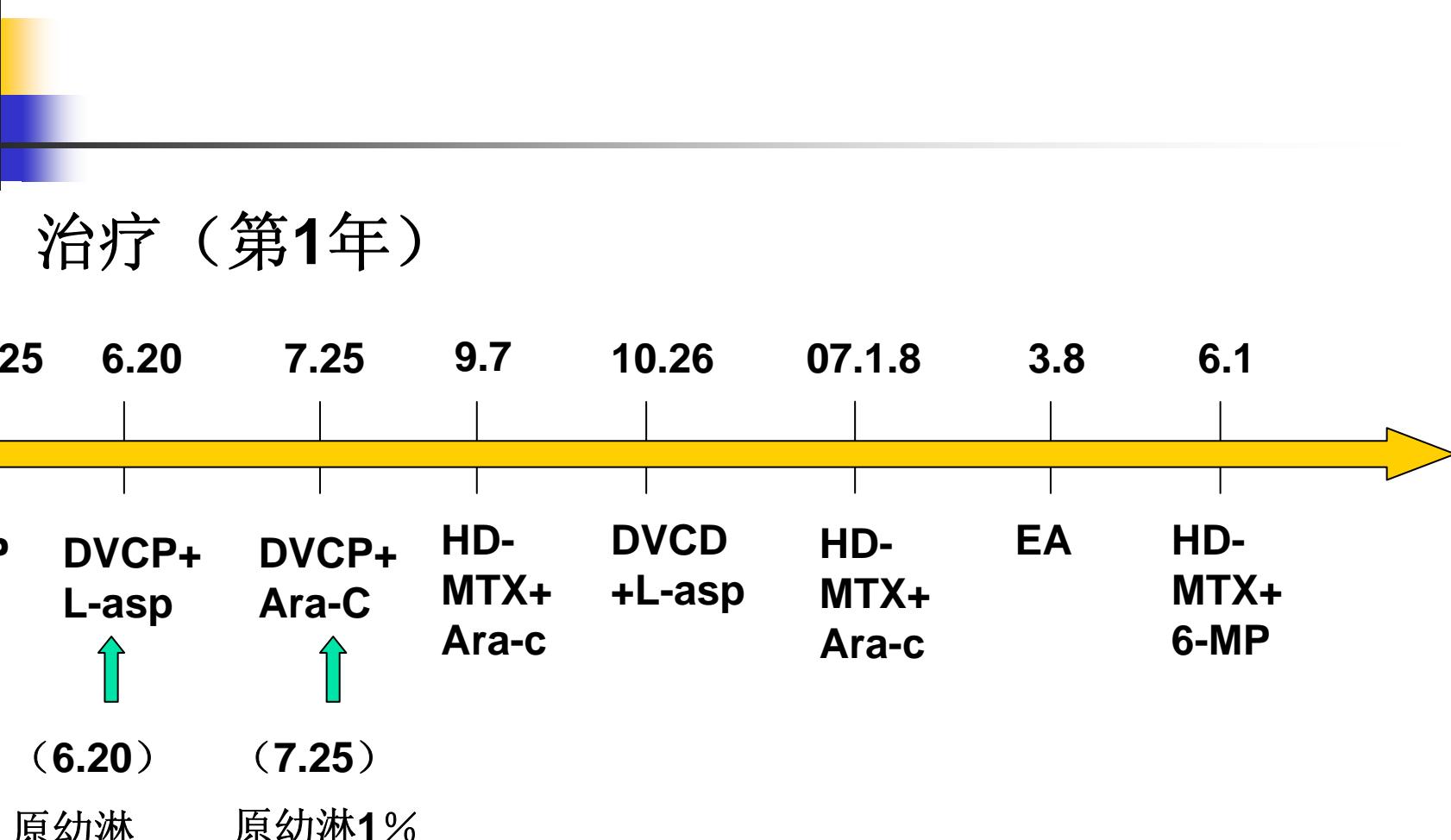
对于**T**细胞型和成人患者是否可以免去颅脑放疗？

纵隔照射预防复发

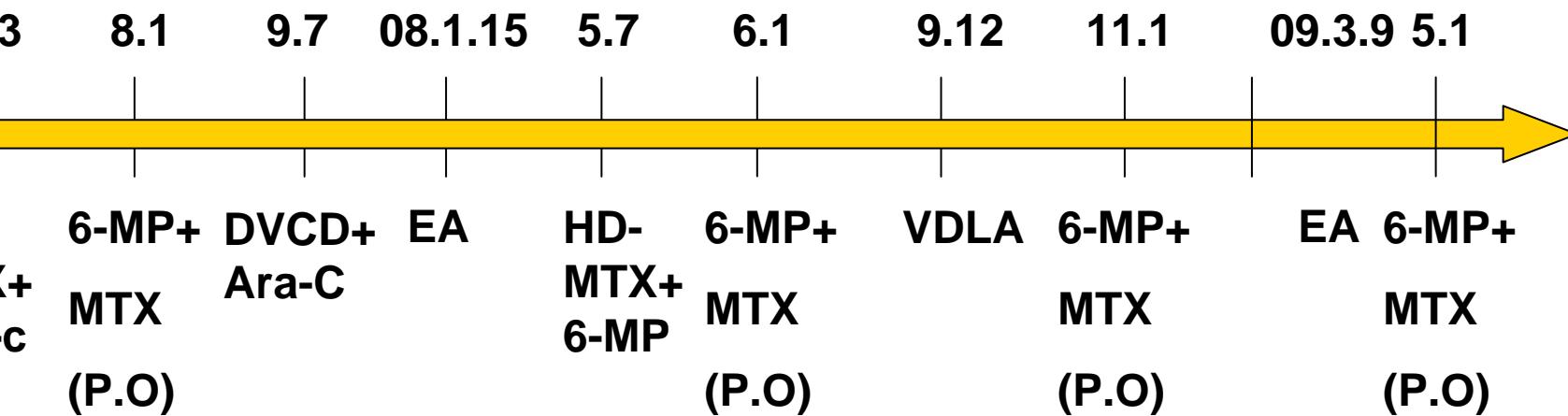
对于高危患者有HLA配型相合的患者建议Allo-SCT

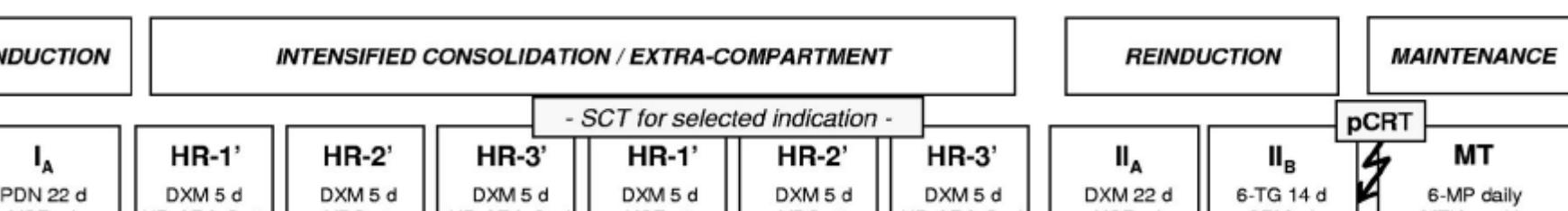
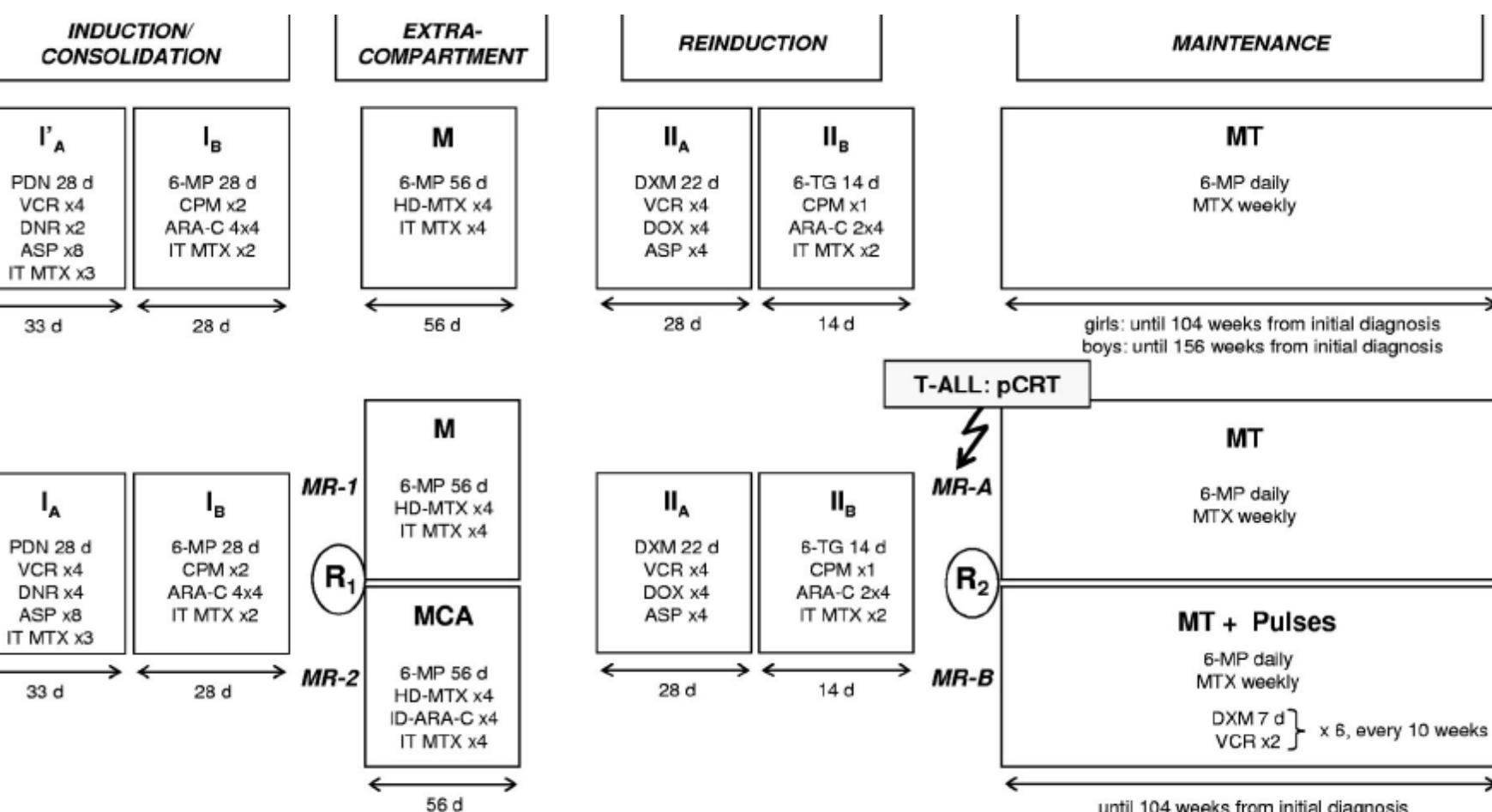
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治疗（第2、3年）





Nelarabine

患者分组：

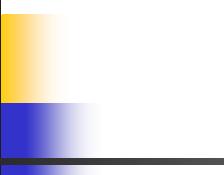
A组：复发/难治(2次或以上诱导化疗失败)患者，39例儿童、28例成人

B组：复发/难治(1次诱导化疗失败)患者，31例儿童，11例成人

■ 治疗方案

nelarabine	剂量	用法	周期
儿童	650 mg/m²/日	静点大于1小时, d1-5	21天
成人	1500 mg/m²	静点大于2小时, d1、3、5	21天

有条件者可以进行Allo-SCT



■ 儿童组

	A组(n=39)	B组(n=31)
CR, n(%)	5(13)	13 (42)
95%CI	4–27	25–61
CR+CR*, n(%)	9 (23)	15 (48)
95%CI	11–39	30–67

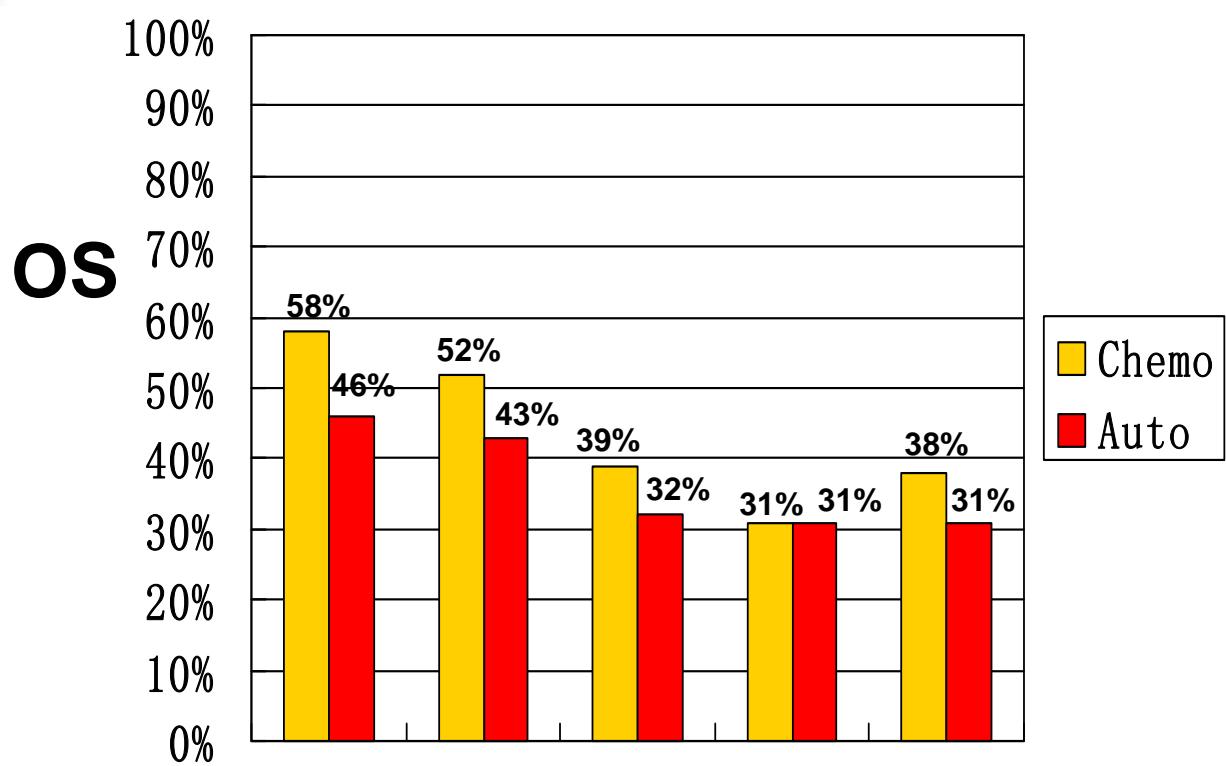
■ 成人组

	A组(n=28)	B组(n=11)
CR, n(%)	5 (18)	2 (18)
95%CI	6–37	2–52
CR+CR*, n(%)	6 (21)	3 (27)
95%CI	8–41	6–61

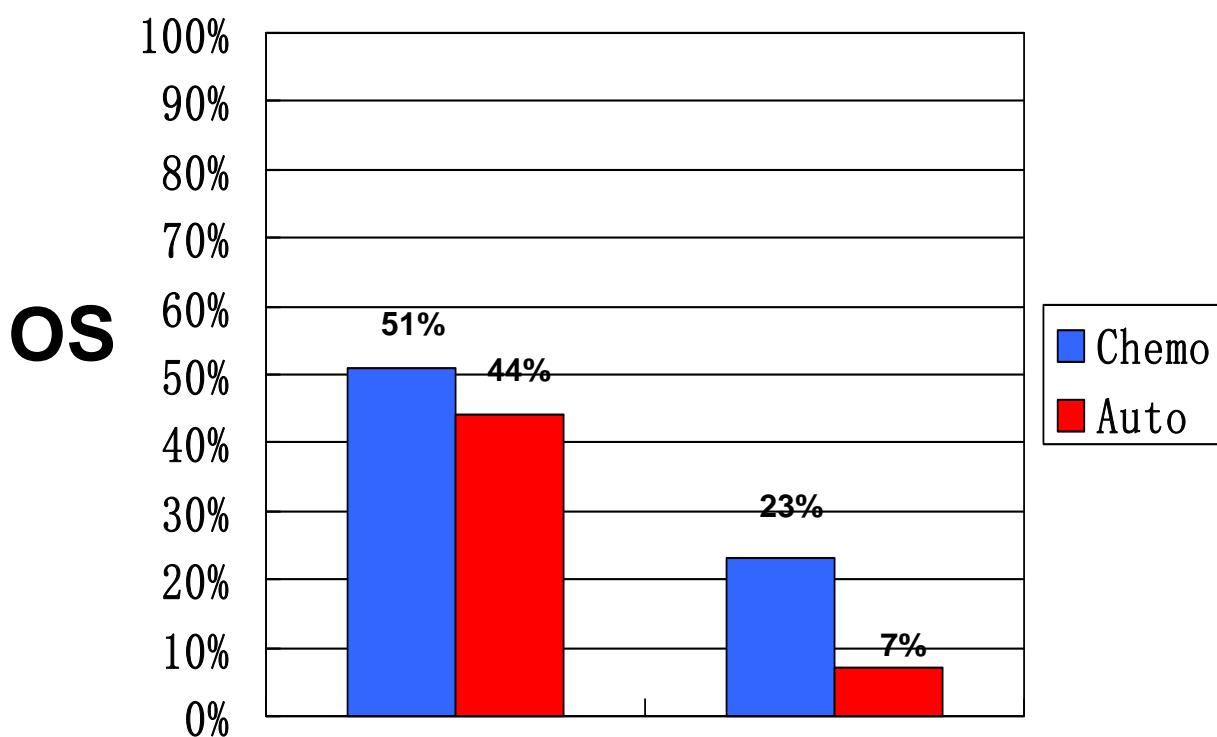
Auto-SCT

- 预处理方案：
 - TBI: 220cGy, Bid, d-6, -5, -4 (总剂量1320cGy)
 - VP-16: 60mg/kg, d-3
- Ph (+) 患者给予 3×10^6 单位的 α - interferon每周3次，共15周
- 其余患者无移植后维持治疗

OS at 5 years



OS at 5 years



- 1, 诱导CR率高
- 2, 单次Auto-SCT效果不好
- 3, 需一定的巩固和维持时间
- 维持: 6-MP, MTX
- VCR, DEX
- 时间: B-LBL : 2年, T及HR: 3年

Rituximab in younger patients with CD20 B-precursor ALL--GMALL Study 07/2003

CD20+ Ph/Bcr-abl B-precursor ALL

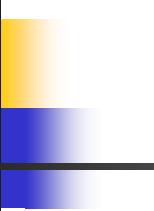
185 patients (SR 133, HR 52)

117 received rituximab (R+ arm) VS 70 recruited earlier without rituximab (R- arm)

Rituximab用法:

SR patients: R: 375 mg/m² day 1 before each induction course (phase I and II) and before each of the 6 consolidation courses, for a total of 8 doses.

HR patients: candidates for a SCT in CR 1 and received



■ 结果

	SR				HR	
	CR (%)	PR (%)	MRD (21天)	MRD (16周)	OS (3年)	OS (3年)
+	94	1	60	89	$P=.75$	$P=.54$
-	93	2	19	57	$P=.54$	$P=.32$