

成人霍奇金淋巴瘤

Hodgkin's lymphoma in adults

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成人霍奇金淋巴瘤的治疗持续在发展。那些具有有利因素的疾病早期患者预后相当好；一系列降低治疗强度的措施，不仅维持良好的预后，而且降低了治疗的远期不良影响。晚期成人霍奇金淋巴瘤的预后也很好，但是疾病复发率比早期患者高，并且最佳的一线治疗方案目前还未确定。研究者们正着手调查功能性影像在依据患者的治疗反应来调整治疗方案时所发挥的作用，以便对预测预后不佳的患者给予高强度的治疗。本文中，作者严格评价了霍奇金淋巴瘤早期、晚期和复发阶段的治疗，并重点关注治疗的远期效应。

引言

大多数霍奇金淋巴瘤患者都可经一线治疗治愈。主要的挑战是在保持优越治疗效果的同时减少治疗带来毒副作用，以及改善有不利因素、难治性或复发的患者的存活率。自先前发表相关专题研讨[1]以来，霍奇金淋巴瘤的治疗处置已取得了重要的进展。其中最值得注意的是，PET 的使用，对部分经过选择的患者降低治疗强度，以及复发患者的管理。

流行病学

在英国和美国，霍奇金淋巴瘤的年发病率为 2.7~2.8 例/10 万，英国每年约有 1700 例新增的确诊病例[2-3]。该疾病更多见于男性，并且发病高峰在年轻成人和 60 岁以上的人群中[4-5]。过去 20 年中，其发病率基本保持不变[6-7]。霍奇金淋巴瘤被分为经典型和结节性淋巴细胞为主型两类[8]。经典型霍奇金淋巴瘤包括根据临床表现、累及部位、流行病学和与 EB 病毒的关系区分的 4 种亚型（表 1）；然而，在治疗方面，4 种亚

型大致相似[8]。结节性淋巴细胞为主型霍奇金淋巴瘤有很独特的组织学表现、免疫表型和临床病程。对霍奇金淋巴瘤的病理生理学认识正不断发展[9-11]。

诊断和分期

霍奇金淋巴瘤的典型表现是无痛性淋巴结肿大，以颈部和锁骨上淋巴结多见。超过 50% 的患者有纵隔肿块，可能没有症状，或者仅表现为呼吸困难、咳嗽或上腔静脉阻塞[12]。据报道 25% 的患者有全身症状。发热、夜间盗汗和 6 个月体重减轻超过 10% 被归为 B 症状，这些症状具有重要的预后意义。瘙痒、疲劳和与酒精相关的疼痛等其他症状与预后没有重要相关，因此未被归入 B 症状。霍奇金淋巴瘤的诊断应通过组织学检查确认。对颈部、胸部、腹部和盆部的增强 CT 扫描可用于疾病分期。18F-FDG PET 功能性影像技术被越来越多地应用于该疾病的准确分期、放疗界限的确定，还为后续的反应评估提供基线信息。

霍奇金淋巴瘤患者中有 5%~8% 确定骨髓受累，但是在疾病早期骨髓受累率不到 1%，因此通常认为不值得采取骨髓活检[13-15]。在疾病的晚期，骨髓受累的发现不会改变治疗，但会影响治疗结束时的再分期过程。18F-FDG PET 对局部的骨髓浸润敏感[16]，其广泛应用将会减少环钻骨髓活检的数量。霍奇金淋巴瘤的分期依据的是改良 Ann Arbor 系统（框表 1），分期有助于疾病预后的预测和治疗计划的安排。

预后和风险分层

处于疾病早期（I~IIA）的患者治疗前景非常好，在许多试验中总体存活率超过 90%。而对于晚期疾病，总体存活率在 75%~90%。在疾病的早期和晚期，通常都会根

据危险因素进一步分层。一些研究小组根据有无危险因素，将早期疾病分为预后良好和预后不良（有时也称为中期）。对早期预后不良疾病的定义存在差异（表 2），但是一贯采用的决定因素仍是肿块病变（bulk）和

B 症状的存在。在英国和美国，临床上不太使用疾病早期阶段的细分，而是将有 B 症状的患者归入疾病晚期。然而，证据显示，可在早期预后

表1 不同亚型霍奇金淋巴瘤与EB病毒的关系、流行病学和临床特点

与EB病毒的关系		流行病学	临床特点
结节性淋巴细胞为主型霍奇金淋巴瘤		在所有霍奇金淋巴瘤中占5%；男性比女性常见	75%的患者为早期；有转变为高级别非霍奇金淋巴瘤的风险
经典型霍奇金淋巴瘤			
结节硬化型	中度相关；10%~40%的患者EB病毒阳性	欧洲和北美经典型霍奇金淋巴瘤中占70%	80%的患者有纵隔肿块；预后好于其他亚型
混合细胞型	强相关；75%的患者EB病毒阳性	经典型霍奇金淋巴瘤中占25%；在发展中国家和HIV感染者中常见	外周和腹部的淋巴结肿大常见；30%的患者有脾浸润
富淋巴细胞型	中度相关	经典型霍奇金淋巴瘤中占5%	外周淋巴结肿大常见；纵隔肿块少见
淋巴细胞消退型	强相关；75%的患者EB病毒阳性	最罕见的亚型，欧洲和北美病例<1%；在发展中国家和HIV感染者中常见	患者常表现为晚期疾病

良好患者中大幅减少治疗[17]，因此鉴别出这类患者十分必要。

国际预后评分（也称为 Hasenclever 评分）被用于疾病晚期的预后预测[18]。该评分分值根据 7 项临床和实验室因素计算得出（框表 2）；每个因素 的出现使得 5 年整体存活率平均下降 8%（表 3）。根据 18F-FDG PET 评估的反应结果进行风险分层，可能会补充或替代目前的分层方法。

PET 在霍奇金淋巴瘤中的应用

尽管 PET 的确切作用还不明确，但是 18F-FDG PET 可与 CT 联合，用于霍奇金淋巴瘤的分期、治疗结束时及中期评估和随访监测。在前瞻性研究中，与 CT 相比，诊断中使用 18F-FDG PET 将使 13%~24%的患者分期上调[19–21]。当患者的分期从疾病的早期转变为晚期（7%~15%的患者），有必要对治疗措施进行调整 [19–21]。然而，没有证据显示治疗措施的调整会影响长期存活，其部分是由于患者受益于成功的补救性治疗。用于分期的 18F-FDG PET 也提供了基线的扫描资料，可供之后的扫描对比[22]。治疗结束时 18F-FDG PET 可用于鉴别纤维化组织和残余的活跃病变组织。在前瞻性研究[23]中，对于晚期霍奇金淋巴瘤患者，治疗结束时 18F-FDG PET 阴性对疾病恶化或早期复发的阴性预测值为 96%（95%CI 91%~97%）。如此，有残余病变组织但

18F-FDG PET 结果为阴性的晚期患者，可能会错过放疗时机。18F-FDG PET 已被修订后的淋巴瘤治疗反应标准纳入，要求以阴性扫描结果界定患者的完全缓解期，并且只要残余组织在 18F-FDG PET 影像中不活跃，就是所谓的代谢完全缓解期[22]。尽管 18F-FDG PET 的阴性预测值很高，其阳性预测值却不大可靠，可能因为感染、炎症、摄取增多的棕色脂肪组织和治疗后的反应变化出现假阳性结果。最后，要确定是否复发，组织学证据优于仅依靠 18F-FDG PET[24]。

目前最引人关注的是，18F-FDG PET 用于开始化疗后的中期评估，评估目的是鉴别哪些患者被治愈，哪些患者需要升级治疗。经过两个化疗周期后用 18F-FDG PET 评估的反应，比基于临床和实验室结果的传统风险分层更有预后预测价值[25–27]。数据表明，第一个化疗周期后的中期评估结果甚至更有预测性 [28]。一些前瞻性临床试验正在对根据中期 18F-FDG PET 结果决定采取升级或降级治疗进行评估。除非最终结果出炉，否则不会根据中期评估结果来决策治疗。有研究在常规随访中评估了 18F-FDG PET 监测的效应，但是数据结果不支持这一监测方法 [29]。

对于使用 18F-FDG PET 的可重复性和质量控制，以及最小摄取量的标准化解释，还有

一些尚未解决的问题。18F-FDG PET 的摄取通过标准摄取值或直观评估来量化。推荐将一种五分量表（Deauville 量表）用于临床试验，该量表中对比了病变的标准摄取值与纵隔或肝脏 的摄取值（框表 3）[30]。

早期疾病的治疗

1 早期预后良好疾病

综合治疗（放疗和化疗）已经取代单纯放疗成为局限性霍奇金淋巴瘤的标准治疗。通过化疗可以根除

框表1 Ann Arbor分期系统和Cotswold修订分期

分期
I 期 一个淋巴结区域或淋巴样结构受累
II 期 膈同侧两个或更多的淋巴结区域受累
III 期 膈两侧的淋巴结区域均受累
1 脾门、腹腔或肝门的淋巴结受累
2 主动脉旁、盆腔或肠系膜的淋巴结受累
IV 期 一个或多个相接或邻近的结外部位受累
修订特征
A 无症状
B 有发热、夜间盗汗、6个月内体重减轻>10%
X 肿块病变（纵隔肿块超过胸部直径的1/3，或任何淋巴结肿块>10 cm）
E 病变累及一个以上的相接或邻近结外部位

放疗区域外的隐匿性病变，从而大大降低疾病的复发率，同时还可减小放射野[31–34]。荟萃分析[35]证实综合治疗降低复发率，尽

管还没有存活获益的报道；一项单独的回顾性研究[36]发现仅采取斗篷野放疗是死亡的一项独立危险因素。

早期预后良好疾病治疗的金标准是4个周期的 ABVD 化疗（多柔比星、博来霉素、长春碱、达卡巴嗪），继之 36 Gy 的累及野放疗（IFRT）[37]，但是目前这种方法被视为过度治疗。欧洲癌症研究与治疗组织（EORTC）H9 试验[38]建议对化疗后达到完全缓解或未确证的完全缓解的患者放疗应降至 20 Gy。德国霍奇金淋巴瘤研究组（GHSG）HD10 试验[17]中将早期预后良好患者随机分组，接受 2 个或 4 个周期 ABVD 化疗，联合其后的 20 Gy 或 30 Gy IFRT。5 年后随访，结果显示各研究组之间无治疗失败存活率和总体存活率无显著差异，接受 4 个周期 ABVD 化疗或 30 Gy 化疗，或者两者兼有的患者出现更多的毒性作用。因此，对于 GHSG 定义的早期预后良好疾病（即，病变部位小于 3，无肿块病变、结节外扩展或 ESR 增 快；表 2），2 个周期 ABVD 化疗联合 20 Gy IFRT 是标准治疗，

表2 不同研究组对早期霍奇金淋巴瘤的风险分层

	危险因素	分层
GHSG（德国）	≥3个淋巴结区域受累；纵隔肿块*；ESR≥50，如果有B症状†ESR≥30	预后良好= I ~ II 期无危险因素；预后不良（中期）= I ~ II A 期至少有1项危险因素，或者 II B期无纵隔肿块或结外病变
EORTC‡	年龄≥50；纵隔肿块；ESR≥50，如果有B症状ESR≥30；≥4个淋巴结区域	预后良好= I ~ II 期膈上病变无不利因素；预后不良= I ~ II 期膈上病变至少有1项危险因素
GELA（法国）	ESR的任何幅度增加；年龄≥45岁；结外病变；血红蛋白≤105 g/L；淋巴细胞计数≤0.6×10 ⁹ /L；男性	预后良好= I ~ II 期无危险因素；预后不良= I ~ II 期至少有1项危险因素
ECOG/NCI（美国）	肿块病变§；B症状	早期=无不利因素；晚期=至少有1项危险因素
NCRI（英国）	肿块病变§；B症状	早期=无不利因素；晚期=至少有1项危险因素

括号内标注了研究组的国家。GHSG=德国霍奇金淋巴瘤研究组。EORTC=欧洲癌症研究与治疗组织。GELA=成人淋巴瘤研究组。ECOG=美国东部肿瘤协作组。NCI=美国国家癌症研究所。NCRI=英国国家癌症研究所。*纵隔肿块病定义为纵隔肿块大于胸廓最大直径的35%。†B症状为无法解释的发热、盗汗和明显体重减轻（6个月减轻>10%）。‡EORTC早期预后良好试验不包括预后预期极佳的患者——处于 I A期，年龄<40岁，或者女性患者无结节硬化组织学表现。§肿块病变包括纵隔肿块大于胸廓直径的35%，其他部位病变直径≥10 cm

框表2 晚期霍奇金淋巴瘤的国际预后指数（Hasenclever 评分）^[17]

• 年龄>45岁
• 男性
• 血清白蛋白浓度<40 g/L
• 血红蛋白浓度<105 g/L
• 处于疾病IV期
• 白细胞增多（白细胞≥15×10 ⁹ /L）
• 淋巴细胞减少（淋巴细胞<0.6×10 ⁹ /L或在白细胞中比例<8%）

其 5 年无事件存活率和总体存活率分别为 91%和 93%。

也有学者进行了关于能否不予放疗的试验[38–40]。一项 Cochrane 系统评价[41]报道了综合治疗与无进展存活（HR 0.41，95%CI 0.25~0.66）和总体存活率（HR 0.40，95%CI 0.27~0.59）的改善有关，尽管最近的一项采取过时的广泛放疗野的调查[42]提示，单用 ABVD 化疗的长期效果优于次全淋巴结照射（联合或不联合 ABVD 化疗）。对放疗

远期影响的担忧（特别是继发恶性肿瘤的风险增加），导致一些小组建议对谨慎选择的继发恶性肿瘤风险高的疾病早期患者仅给予化疗。这些患者可能包括年龄<35岁的女性和有乳腺癌家族史的女性，其放疗的范围将覆盖乳腺组织[43–44]。一些关于早期疾病的试验[45–46]正在评估能否使用中期¹⁸F-FDG PET来确定不需要放疗的患者，其中部分试验有望在2013年报道。

目前在降低化疗周期的强度方面已有一些尝试。GHSG HD13试验[47]对比了4种不同的ABVD化疗方案联合30 Gy IFRT，以确定能否不用博来霉素和达卡巴嗪。不论停用达卡巴嗪还是同时停用达卡巴嗪和博来霉素的患者，复发率都比接受标准治疗者高，这些结果导致研究组提早停止了这方面的研究。最终的分析将研究停用博来霉素的效果，这种药物易导致肺纤维化。

2 早期预后不良疾病

在欧洲大部分地区，综合治疗是早期预后不良疾病的标准治疗，尽管在英国，有B症状和肿块病变的患者多数接受晚期疾病的治疗方案。EORTC H8试验[32]表明，对于早期预后不良疾病，IFRT与扩大野放疗（EFRT）效果一致，且4个或6个周期的MOPP-ABV（氮芥、长春新碱、丙卡巴肼、泼尼松龙、多柔比星、博来霉素和长春碱）治疗结果无差异。GHSG HD8试验[48]结果显示在4个周期的COPP（环磷酰胺、长春新碱、丙卡巴肼、泼尼松龙）与ABVD交替治疗后，IFRT（30 Gy加肿块部位10 Gy）和EFRT（30 Gy加肿块部位10 Gy）之间复发率或存活率没有显著差异。但是，后者的急性毒副作用明显高于前者[48]。尽管这些治疗方案带来较高的完全缓解率，但是15%~20%的复发率还是促使研究者寻找更有效的初始化疗方案[49]。

EORTC H9试验[50]中，早期预后不良疾病患者被随机分组，分别接受4个周期的ABVD、6个周期的ABVD或4个周期的基础BEACOPP（博来霉素、依托泊苷、多柔比星、环磷酰胺、长春新碱、丙卡巴肼、泼尼松龙），化疗之后每组再行30 Gy IFRT。研究者发现BEACOPP治疗组的毒副作用比

ABVD治疗组多，但治疗结果无差异。GHSG HD11试验[49]将患者随机分组，予4个周期的ABVD或基础BEACOPP，加上20 Gy或30 Gy IFRT。结果显示ABVD化疗加20 Gy放疗的效果较差，但其他组的治疗结果相似。这表明基础BEACOPP化疗加20 Gy放疗与ABVD化疗加30 Gy放疗的治疗效果相当。但是BEACOPP治疗比ABVD治疗毒副作用大，因此大多数临床医生认为4个周期ABVD化疗加30 Gy IFRT仍是标准的做法。为了进一步研究增强化疗能否在这些治疗组中取得更好的治疗效果，GHSG HD14试验[51]中，患者被随机分配接受4个周期ABVD或2个周期逐渐增量BEACOPP化疗，随后两组都接受2个周期ABVD和30 Gy IFRT。与6个周期ABVD化疗组相比，逐渐增量BEACOPP加2个周期ABVD化疗组的无治疗失败存活有较小但显著的提高（94.8% vs 87.7%， $P<0.001$ ）。但由于3级和4级的毒性作用也相应增加，此结果未引起临床治疗的改变。

晚期疾病的治疗

晚期疾病的标准治疗是联合化疗。ABVD的效果优于以前的治疗方案如MOPP（氮芥、长春新碱、丙卡巴肼、泼尼松龙），同MOPP与ABVD、MOPP-ABV联合方案的交替治疗[52–53]，或者ChIVPP（苯丁酸氮芥、长春碱、丙卡巴肼、泼尼松龙）与PABLOE（泼尼松龙、多柔比星、博来霉素、长春新碱、依托泊苷）的交替治疗[54]效果相当。与MOPP-ABV治疗相比，采用ABVD化疗使肺部及血液毒副作用、继发性骨髓发育不良、白血病和不孕不育的发生率降低，因而成为更具优势的治疗方法。ABVD化疗遂成为了标准治疗方案，治疗后无进展存活率约70%，总体存活率约82%~90%[53–57]。为改善这一结果，研究者们已进行了大量尝试。Stanford V方案——每周服用7种药物，服用3个月后行广泛放疗——最初被认为可行。然而，英国一项前瞻性试验[55]对比了6~8个周期的ABVD化疗与Stanford V方案，结果无差异。意大利一项试验[58]表明Stanford V方案不如ABVD化疗。

在GHSG HD9试验[59–60]中，患者被随机

安排接受 8 个周期的 COPP 与 ABVD 交替治疗、8 个周期基础 BEACOPP 或 8 个周期逐渐增量 BEACOPP，化疗后每组都进行病变始发区域和残余区域的 IFRT。逐渐增量 BEACOPP 组的 10 年无治疗失败存活率为 82%，总体存活率为 86%，明显优于基础 BEACOPP 组、COPP-ABVD 组（尽管 ABVD 或许会是比 ABVD 与 COPP 交替方案更好的标准参照）。与基础 BEACOPP 治疗和 COPP-ABVD 交替治疗相比，逐渐增量 BEACOPP 治疗导致血液毒副作用、感染、继发恶性肿瘤、不孕不育率增加[60-61]，

表3 5年无进展和总体存活率与国际预后指数的关联

	5年无进展存活率 (s)	5年总体存活率 (s)
0分	84% (4%)	89% (2%)
1分	77% (3%)	90% (2%)
2分	67% (2%)	81% (2%)
3分	60% (3%)	78% (3%)
4分	51% (4%)	61% (4%)
5分及以上	42% (5%)	56% (5%)

框表3 中期¹⁸F-FDG PET评估的Deauville标准

1 无摄取
2 摄取≤纵隔摄取
3 摄取>纵隔摄取但≤肝脏摄取*
4 任何组织的摄取量比肝脏摄取量中度增加
5 任何组织的摄取量比肝脏摄取量大幅增加，或者有任何新的病变部位

*3分可以在降低治疗的试验中判定为阳性，在加强治疗的试验中判定为阴性

但是 10 年总体存活率的提高却更显著（COPP-ABVD 组为 75%，基础 BEACOPP 组为 80%，逐渐增量 BEACOPP 组为 86%）。GHSG HD12 试验[62]评估了 BEACOPP 治疗的毒副作用能否降低。4 个周期的逐渐增量 BEACOPP 后，继之 4 个周期的基础 BEACOPP 治疗，初步结果提示这一方案不会引起疗效的明显损失。同时，GHSG HD15 试验[63]报道，与 8 个周期的逐渐增量 BEACOPP 或 8 个周期 BEACOPP-14 相比，6 个周期的逐渐增量 BEACOPP 结合 PET 引导的放疗效果更好，毒副作用和继发恶性肿瘤更少。一项意大利小型试验[56]的结果证实，逐渐增量 BEACOPP 比 ABVD 治疗的无事件存活率更高。然而，若患者对 BEACOPP 治疗无应答，采取补救治疗效果较差，因此 7

年总存活获益没有明显差别（BEACOPP 组 89% vs ABVD 组 84%）。该试验的检验效能较低，而对 4 项逐渐增量 BEACOPP 试验（包括上述意大利试验）的 Cochrane 分析[64]表明，尽管逐渐增量 BEACOPP 治疗后的无进展存活率明显提高（HR 0.53，95%CI 0.44~0.64），这种改善并没有转化为总体存活率的显著获益（HR 0.8，95%CI 0.59~1.09）。一些中心先前仅对国际预后评分高的患者采用逐渐增量 BEACOPP 治疗[65]，但是 GHSG HD9 试验的长期随访结果提示这一治疗方案对任何预后评分的患者有相似获益[60]。

在疾病晚期，放疗的作用尚不明确。以前所有化疗后的患者都接受初始病变部位的 IFRT，来自英国一项回顾性数据分析[66]发现，总体存活率和无进展存活率都有改善。一项 EORTC 试验[67]中，经 MOPP-ABV 化疗后完全缓解的患者被随机分组接受 IFRT 或不接受放疗，两组之间无事件存活率和总体存活率均无显著差异。同一项研究显示，化疗后部分缓解的患者会从巩固放疗获益；这促使研究者推荐仅对这类患者进行巩固 IFRT[68]。然而，GHSG HD15 试验发现，对那些 BEACOPP 化疗后还有残余病变但 PET 显示阴性的患者，可不予放疗[23]。因此，从巩固放疗获益的患者的比例可能更小。

一些随机试验已经确定，将大剂量治疗获得初次完全缓解与自体干细胞移植相结合的治疗方案，不能改善无进展存活和总体存活情况，甚至对于高风险的患者也是如此[69-71]。因此，此方法未被推荐应用。

根据反应调整的治疗

中期 ¹⁸F-FDG PET 扫描在晚期疾病患者中具有高敏感性和特异性[72]，并且在疾病预后预测方面优于国际预后评分[25-27]。对于晚期疾病患者，可根据中期 ¹⁸F-FDG PET 扫描结果调整治疗方案。Avigdor 等[65]予 45 例患者 2 个周期逐渐增量 BEACOPP 治疗后，进行了一次 PET 扫描。72% 的患者扫描结果为阴性，随后降级接受 4 个周期的 ABVD 化疗，其 4 年无进展存活率是 87%。GHSG HD18 试验[73]正在研究能否对中期

PET 扫描阴性的患者，将逐渐增量 BEACOPP 治疗从 8 个周期减少至 4 个周期。一种可选的策略是，以 ABVD 化疗开始，如果中期扫描结果为阳性，则升级为 BEACOPP 化疗[74-75]。英国国家癌症研究所 (NCRI) RATHL (利用 FDG PET 影像调整晚期霍奇金淋巴瘤治疗) 试验[76]，正对这一策略进行前瞻性探索。该试验还在 2 个周期 ABVD 化疗后 18F-FDG PET 扫描阴性的患者中，评估随机停用博来霉素治疗的效应。

复发或难治性疾病与补救性化疗

约 10% 的早期患者和 20%~30% 的晚期患者会对初始治疗产生抵抗或在治疗后复发。复发或难治性疾病的处理策略是采用补救性化疗，随后对应答患者予高剂量化疗和自体干细胞移植[77-78]。疾病复发患者的治疗前景取决于复发的时间、复发的阶段和复发时的身体状况。难治性疾病患者 (包括那些完成治疗后 3 个月内复发者) 比复发前处于缓解期的患者明显预后更差[79]。德国一些大型的回顾性研究表明，初发难治患者的 5 年总体存活率为 26% [80]，而化疗后 3~5 个月复发者的 5 年存活率为 46%，治疗后 1 年之后复发者为 71% [81]。

还没有试验直接比较补救性方案，或者调查最佳的治疗周期数。补救性化疗最好使用原治疗未使用的药物，应适当的无毒，且不会削弱干细胞治疗的效果[79]。常用的治疗方案有 ESHAP (依托泊苷、甲泼尼龙、阿糖胞苷和顺铂)、DHAP (地塞米松、阿糖胞苷和顺铂)、IVE (异环磷酰胺、依托泊苷和表柔比星) 和 ICE (异环磷酰胺、卡铂和依托泊苷)，应答率在 60%~80% [79]。

BEACOPP 也被成功应用于这种情况[82]。单用放疗对于某些迟发局限性复发的患者有作用，但是难以对此确定标准[83]。

对于一线补救性化疗无应答的患者，其中一些可以选择 mini-BEAM (卡莫司汀、依托泊苷、阿糖胞苷和美法仑) 等方案作为移植治疗的有效过渡。新药 brentuximab vedotin 在这种情况下可能有用。英国一项前瞻性试验[84]正在调查异体造血干细胞移植在初发难治性疾病患者中的作用。

干细胞移植

1 自体干细胞移植

随机试验[77-78]显示，补救性化疗后行自体干细胞移植比仅采取化疗表现出更好的无进展存活率。技术的改进包括使用外周血干细胞及生长因子，完善患者的选择和支持治疗，这样可使与移植相关的死亡率降至 3% 以下。自体干细胞移植前补救性化疗的应答情况 (完全应答 vs 部分应答) 很重要，完全缓解的患者的无进展存活率和总体存活率更高[85]。证据表明补救性化疗后 18F-FDG PET 扫描阴性结果预示自体干细胞移植后的结果[86]。采用自体干细胞移植治疗的复发患者的总体存活率高于 65%，而难治性患者的为 30%[87]。

与标准 BEAM (卡莫司汀、依托泊苷、阿糖胞苷和美法仑) 治疗加自体干细胞移植相比，连续使用高剂量治疗增加自体干细胞移植前预处理的强度没有明显益处，而且会增加毒副作用[88]。同样，有研究评估了序贯自体干细胞移植的强化作用，其可以在有不良风险因素的患者中发挥作用，然而任何潜在的益处都要权衡同时增加的毒副作用[89]。

2 异体干细胞移植

霍奇金淋巴瘤患者中移植物抗疾病效应的证据[90]，导致了在标准补救性治疗无应答的患者中使用低强度预处理异体移植的增多；专业中心如此操作的治疗相关死亡率约为 20%[91-92]。以供体淋巴细胞输注来利用移植物抗疾病效应和治疗移植后复发，也已有报道[91]。一项在自体干细胞移植后复发患者中对有无供体进行对比的分析显示，有供体组的无进展存活率 (39.3% vs 14.2%) 和总体存活率 (66% vs 42%) 明显高于无供体组 ($P < 0.001$) [93]。异体干细胞移植还可能使某些未行自体干细胞移植的高风险患者获益，但是确切的适应证仍存在争议。

新药

对于那些异体干细胞移植后复发或不适合异体移植的患者，应采取姑息治疗或试验性治疗。吉西他滨或长春碱单药治疗被用于这类情况；吉西他滨的整体应答率是 39%，

其中位应答持续时间是6个月[94]。尽管霍奇金细胞和 Reed-Sternberg 细胞通常不是 CD20 阳性,但已有研究报道了单用利妥昔单抗或与其他化疗药物联用治疗复发患者的反应[95]。一项 GHSG 试验 (ClinicalTrials.gov 注册编号为 NCT00515554)正在评估利妥昔单抗联合化疗作为一线治疗的情况。

在关于 brentuximab vedotin (一种抗 CD30 抗体与抗微管药物的结合物)的早期试验中,治疗复发或难治性患者已经取得相当高的应答率。一项 I 期临床试验显示,在大量预处理的患者(先前化疗方案中位数为3)中总体应答率是 86% (完全缓解率 25%) [96]。一项多中心 II 期试验中,在先前化疗中位数为4的自体干细胞移植后复发患者中也获得了极佳的控制率。初步的研究结果(中位随访期较短)以摘要形式发表,显示总体治疗应答率为 75%,完全缓解率 34% [97-98]。因此这种药物在难治性患者或多次复发患者的疾病控制(作为移植过渡)方面显示了巨大的潜力,也可能在疾病的早期阶段发挥作用。

还有一些药物在针对复发性疾病的早期试验中显示了作用,包括免疫调节剂来那度胺[99],哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白抑制剂依维莫司[100],泛脱乙酰基酶抑制剂帕比司他[101]。硼替佐米(一种蛋白酶体抑制剂)单用效果差,可与其他药物联用发挥作用[102]。

结节性淋巴细胞为主型霍奇金淋巴瘤

结节性淋巴细胞为主型霍奇金淋巴瘤在所有霍奇金淋巴瘤诊断中占 5%。其与经典型霍奇金淋巴瘤的不同在于,没有霍奇金细胞和 Reed-Sternberg 细胞,以及存在特有的淋巴细胞为主型细胞——这些细胞有时也被称为“爆米花细胞”[8]。淋巴细胞为主型细胞是克隆 B 细胞,这种细胞保留了 B 细胞表型和典型的 CD30 阴性[8]。此类患者大多是男性(70%),发病时的中位年龄在 30~40 岁。75% 的患者可以在早期确诊[103]。结节性淋巴细胞为主型霍奇金淋巴瘤预后较好,但是晚期复发多见[104]。据报道,在诊断后的 4~8 年,有 8%~14% 的患者转化成弥漫

性大 B 细胞淋巴瘤,且转化的风险随时间而增高[104-106]。

由于结节性淋巴细胞为主型霍奇金淋巴瘤病例很少,因此几乎没有相关的前瞻性研究数据,最佳治疗方法也不确定。考虑到这类患者长期存活和发病时较年轻的特点,应谨慎考虑治疗的远期效应。对于那些活检无残余病灶证据的患者,临床医生以前通常仅对患者进行观察,由于疾病的复发率高,不应采取这种策略[106-107]。早期疾病可单用放疗,10 年无进展存活率为 89%,总体存活率为 96%;2 期疾病的复发率高于 1 期,但是总体存活率没有差异[108]。IFRT 与 EFRT 的效果一样,且晚期并发症较少。对于晚期疾病,需要结合化疗,但目前没有证据支持某种特定的化疗方案。ABVD 方案经常使用,但是一些治疗小组推荐使用毒性作用较低的 CVP (环磷酰胺、长春新碱和泼尼松龙)方案[43]。在 II 期试验中,利妥昔单抗被作为单药方案用于一线治疗和复发病例,应答率高达 100%,但是复发较多[109-110]。整合利妥昔单抗的化疗方案也许是合理的,而且利妥昔单抗维持治疗也可能有益,尽管这种治疗策略还没有得到证实。

特殊情况

1 老年患者

由于共病存在、治疗的毒副作用和治疗强度的降低,老年患者的存活率低于年轻患者。如果没有不可使用蒽环类药物的共病,对年龄小于 70 岁的患者推荐使用标准治疗方案。对于老年患者或有明显共病的患者,由于 ABVD 毒副作用太大,可选择使用 VEPMB (长春碱、环磷酰胺、丙卡巴肼、泼尼松龙、依托泊苷、米托蒽醌和博来霉素)等方案[111-112]。毒性作用更低的新药在治疗老年霍奇金淋巴瘤中将会发挥作用。

2 孕妇

据报道,霍奇金淋巴瘤是孕妇最常见的癌症之一[113]。为避免射线暴露,应使用超声或全身 MRI 检查进行分期[114]。由于有致畸作用,通常避免放疗。根据从小规模病例系列研究获得的数据,使用 ABVD 方案是安全的,特别是妊娠中晚期[115]。其他可选择的治疗方法包括观察,或者单用非类固醇

药物或长春碱控制症状，直至分娩。然而，如此会导致复发或难治性疾病的潜在风险增加也应该考虑到。

3 HIV/AIDS

在高效抗反转录病毒疗法的时代，有与无HIV/AIDS的霍奇金淋巴瘤患者的治疗和预后一致[116–117]。

治疗的远期效应和存活

治疗的远期效应是影响霍奇金淋巴瘤患者长期发病率、死亡率和生活质量的关键因素，因此需要对患者长期随访。治疗后第一个10年的最常见死因是疾病复发，但是过了这一阶段，死因主要是治疗的远期效应[118]。继发恶性肿瘤可能是实质性器官（最常见的是肺、皮肤、乳房和胃肠道）或血液系统的肿瘤（白血病、骨髓发育不良和继发性淋巴瘤）[119]。儿童期治疗后继发恶性肿瘤的风险很高[120–121]。大多数照射部位的癌症风险增高与放疗有关，而化疗后继发恶性肿瘤局限于急性白血病、非霍奇金淋巴瘤和肺癌[122]。开始单用放疗的患者，由于治疗失败和暴露于随后的补救性治疗，其继发恶性肿瘤的风险最高[123–124]。在成年期前因霍奇金淋巴瘤接受治疗的患者，发生恶性疾病的风险比一般人群高18.5倍，男性30年的累积风险为18%，女性为26%[121]。

女性患者最常见的继发恶性肿瘤是乳腺癌。治疗时年龄小于20岁，包含纵隔的EFRT是最重要的危险因素[124–125]。一项研究估计，接受40 Gy纵隔放疗、年龄小于25岁的患者中，乳腺癌的风险是29%（95%CI 20.2%~40.1%）[126]。英国的指南推荐对接受膈上放疗的女性患者提供乳腺筛查，从治疗后8年或患者25岁（以晚到者为准）开始每年行乳腺X线或MRI检查[127]。美国的指南推荐，从治疗后10年或患者40岁（以先到者为准）开始每年筛查[43]。

化疗药物会导致继发恶性肿瘤的风险增高，特别是烷化剂；然而，与ABVD相关的风险增加可以忽略。尽管与其他化疗方案相比，BEACOPP并未使继发恶性肿瘤的总发病率增加，但在GHSG HD9试验中，还是报道了BEACOPP组骨髓发育不良和急性髓

细胞白血病的发病率有小幅增长[60]。

据报道（从开始治疗后1年记录到25年后），霍奇金淋巴瘤治疗后心肌梗死、充血性心力衰竭、无症状冠状动脉疾病、瓣膜功能障碍和卒中发病率增加，而且心脏性死亡风险在治疗后多年会持续存在[128]。此风险与膈上放疗、含蒽环类的化疗和长春花碱类的使用有关。传统的心血管病危险因素是累加的，对可控危险因素的管理十分重要。

其他的治疗远期效应有生育力降低、内分泌功能紊乱、外周神经病变和放疗引起的局部反应。鉴于许多患者诊断为霍奇金淋巴瘤时还很年轻，生育力是一个重要的考虑因素。与接受ABVD治疗的患者相比，接受BEACOPP的患者闭经率较高，而抗苗勒管激素浓度和出生率的恢复差。开始治疗时年龄大于30岁是生育力降低的一个重要危险因素[129]。另一项研究中，接受逐渐增量BEACOPP治疗的女性患者中50%不会恢复正常的月经，而ABVD治疗患者中这一比例不足5% [130]。在BEACOPP治疗中通过激素调控来保护女性生育力的努力没有成功[131]。如果在高剂量治疗前月经正常，则自体干细胞移植后通常是可能怀孕的。男性患者接受BEACOPP治疗后无精子症的比例为87%~93%，而ABVD治疗者中永久性无精子症少于5% [61,132–133]。对于男性患者，可以在治疗之前精子储存；而对于女性患者，保留生育力的措施是费时的，由于可能延误治疗时间，常常不可取。

结 论

目前，大多数霍奇金淋巴瘤患者被治愈，而且发展趋势还可能带来更进一步的改进——随着淋巴瘤的根除和治疗远期效应的减少，整体存活率有所改善。由于霍奇金淋巴瘤治疗的现有成功，更进一步的发展需要大型长期随访试验的验证，国际间的合作将是必要的。

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