

多发性骨髓瘤椎管内浸润 8 例临床分析

张新华,冉启杰,徐彪,宋森花,李菁媛,周敏,刘龙龙

【摘要】目的 探讨多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma, MM)椎管内浸润的临床特点、诊断及治疗方法。**方法** 回顾性分析于2011-11/2016-10月在作者医院诊治的8例MM合并椎管内浸润患者的临床特点、核磁共振成像(magnetic resonance imaging, MRI)及电子计算机断层扫描(computed tomography, CT)表现、不同治疗方法及疗效。**结果** 8例MM合并的椎管内髓外浆细胞瘤(extramedullary plasmacytoma, EMP)均发生在胸椎节段。6例患者从感觉双下肢麻木、腰背部疼痛起,在数小时至3d内进展至截瘫状态。经MRI或CT检查诊断为椎管内硬膜外占位性病变。8例中1例放弃治疗。另7例中,3例接受手术及术后化疗者,1例肌力改善,另2例肌力无变化;单纯接受化疗的2例无效;2例接受放疗者,均恢复行走,其中1例肌力恢复至5级,另1例恢复至4级。7例患者治疗过程中均未出现严重不良反应。**结论** MM合并椎管内浸润多发生在胸椎节段,病情进展快。MRI可明确病变部位,尽早进行放疗可以改善患者神经功能,尤其是下肢运动功能。

【关键词】 多发性骨髓瘤;椎管;浸润;肿瘤治疗

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Clinical Analysis of 8 Multiple Myeloma Patients Complicated with Spinal Infiltration

ZHANG Xin-hua, RAN Qi-jie, XU Biao, SONG Sen-hua, LI Jing-yuan, ZHOU Min, LIU Long-long. Department of Hematology, Wuhan General Hospital of Chinese People's Liberation Army, Wuhan Hubei 430070, China

【Abstract】 **Objective** To study the clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of multiple myeloma (MM) complicated with spinal infiltration. **Methods** A total of 8 MM patients complicated with spinal infiltration were enrolled in this study from November 2011 to October 2016 in author's hospital. The clinical records, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or computed tomography (CT) scans, different treatments and efficacies of the patients were analyzed retrospectively. **Results** All the 8 patients had thoracic spinal cord involvement. It was within only a few hours to 3 days that symptoms of backache and numbness of lower limbs progressed to paraplegia for 6 patients. The spinal infiltration by MM was confirmed by MRI, CT and histopathological analysis. Of the 7 patients who received tumor therapy, 3 underwent surgery and followed by chemotherapy, consisted of bortezomib-containing regimens or other regimens. The lower limb muscle strength recovered from 0 degree to 3 degree for 1 patient, and unimproved for the other 2 patients. Two cases received chemotherapy only, whose muscle strength not improved at all. Two cases who received radiotherapy achieved complete recovery or near complete recovery of the muscle strength. No serious adverse responses were observed of all the 7 patients. **Conclusion** The thoracic spinal cord is the common site of spinal infiltration by MM, and MRI is the best method of diagnosis. The treatment must be obtained as early as possible, and radiotherapy is the best choice for improvement of nervous function.

【Key words】 Multiple myeloma; Spinal cord; Infiltration; Tumor therapy

多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma, MM)是造血系统恶性肿瘤,浆细胞恶变导致患者出现溶骨性骨质破坏、贫血、肾功能不全等靶器官损害,并易合并感染为该病特点。部分MM患者在初诊时或在病程中可出现髓外浆细胞瘤(extramedullary plasmacytoma, EMP),EMP可出现在骨质、软组织或脏器内。发生在椎管内的EMP可导致脊髓受压,病情进展快,易致

截瘫,需紧急治疗。近5年来,作者医院收治MM合并椎管内EMP患者共8例,现将诊治情况报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取2011-11/2016-10月在作者医院住院诊治的8例MM患者,其中男3例,女5例,中位年龄67.5岁(46~77)。8例在初诊时或病程中行免疫固定电泳、骨髓细胞形态学、骨X线检查等均符合MM的诊断标准,出现脊髓受压症状时行核磁共振成像(magnetic

血象恢复;接受放疗的2例,放疗期间及放疗后血象无明显变化。除放、化疗所致轻微的消化道反应外,7例患者均未出现其它非血液学不良反应。

典型病例:男性,46岁。因双下肢疼痛2月余,于2014-04-10日入住作者医院。入院时查体:步行入科,双侧肋骨轻度叩压痛,脊柱、四肢骨、胸骨等均无叩压痛,四肢活动无受限。血常规:白细胞计数 $4.6 \times 10^9/L$, 血红蛋白 $126 g/L$, 血小板计数 $105 \times 10^9/L$; 血生化:总蛋白 $91.0 g/L$, 白蛋白 $37.1 g/L$, 球蛋白 $53.9 g/L$, 肾功能、电解质等均正常;免疫固定电泳:单克隆IgA $42.9 g/L$, κ $2.62 g/L$, λ $22.9 g/L$, κ/λ=0.11;骨髓形态学:原浆+幼浆: 41.0% 。入院诊断:MM(IgA-λ型),DS分期:3期A组。入院后予TD(沙利度胺、地塞米松)方案治疗半月,继以VAD方案化疗。停VAD后12d出现排尿困难,继而腹胀,大便困难,脐平线以下至双下肢感觉减退,双下肢肌力0级。MRI示:T9~T12硬膜外可见条状软组织块影,相应节段脊髓受压。当天起予椎管内肿块放疗。放疗剂量:30Gy/10f。放疗2次后患者双下肢感觉即开始恢复,肌力渐好转,大小便正常。放疗结束后双下肢感觉、肌力亦恢复正常。续以DCEP方案化疗,每4周1疗程。至2014-09月,患者骨痛缓解,能下地行走。血常规、肝肾功能、电解质均正常。免疫固定电泳:微量M蛋白(4.90%), IgA $2.02 g/L$, κ $4.14 g/L$, λ $4.95 g/L$, κ/λ=0.84。

3 讨论

据报道MM患者EMP的发生率在 $13\% \sim 20\%$,其中约半数发生在MM初诊,其余发生在其后的治疗过程中,而尸检中 63% 可发现髓外浸润^[1-2]。EMP多发生在软组织中,发生于椎管内硬脊膜外腔的EMP较少见。MM发生椎管内浸润的可能原因有三种。^①类似大多数发生于其他器官组织的EMP,骨髓瘤细胞突破骨髓腔出现髓外转移,经血液循环进入椎管内硬膜外组织形成椎管内EMP。此时,瘤细胞黏附分子CD44和趋化因子受体如CC趋化因子受体1(CC chemokine receptor 1, CCR1), CCR2和CXCR4多有异常表达^[3-4];^②骨髓瘤细胞可首先破坏椎体,继而浸润至邻近的椎管内形成EMP,如本组的例3、例6;^③少数MM患者缘于胸椎的骨孤立性浆细胞瘤的全身播散,瘤细胞播散至骨髓的同时浸润至椎管内形成EMP^[5]。

MM患者骨质病变中,胸椎是脊柱中最常见的受损部位。相应地,椎管内EMP也最易发生于胸椎节

段^[5-6]。本组8例椎管内EMP均发生于胸椎段。胸髓受压时,患者可出现双下肢麻木无力、腰背部疼痛、大小便困难等;相应脊髓平面以下的皮肤感觉障碍,肌力下降。初诊或治疗过程中的MM患者,如出现上述表现,应迅即行脊柱MRI检查,了解椎管内硬膜外是否有占位性病变。椎管内EMP的MRI表现为:病变脊髓节段的椎管内硬膜外长条形或梭形占位性病变,椎管变窄,脊髓受压。相邻椎体可有溶骨性破坏甚至压缩性骨折,或出现与椎管内占位性病变相连续的软组织块影。MRI检查可显示病变的部位、大小及与周围组织的关系,为MM患者脊柱病变的首选检查^[7-8]。因脊髓压迫易发生在胸椎节段,扫描的范围应包括脊柱的胸椎,必要时应行全脊髓扫描。

MM椎管内浸润为危急重症,患者可在出现症状后的数小时至数天内出现截瘫。故需尽早治疗,以缩短脊髓受压时间,尽可能恢复患者神经功能,尤其是下肢运动功能。可选择手术减压、化疗及放疗治疗。如椎管内占位病变性质不明,手术可用于组织活检明确诊断,并同时行肿瘤组织切除减压;但对已明确为EMP者,多不建议行手术治疗,因手术难以完全清除椎管内肿瘤组织,容易复发;术后创口恢复需要时间,或并发伤口血肿或感染等,影响后续放、化疗。Flouzat等^[9]分析了44名MM或淋巴瘤椎管浸润的患者,认为手术不利于神经功能恢复,仅适用于预防溶骨性损害导致椎体坍塌等少数情况。本组中3例接受手术及术后化疗的患者,尽管术后MRI显示其脊髓压迫消失或减轻,但仅有1例肌力改善,而另2例肌力无变化。推测效果较差的原因是患者术前脊髓受压时间较长,神经功能难以恢复;抑或在手术与术后化疗之间的时间里,椎管内残留的肿瘤组织增生,再次使患者脊髓受压。初诊的MM患者大多对化疗有效,如出现椎管内EMP,可行联合化疗。宜首选缓解率较高的含新药硼替佐米或来那度胺的方案,但多数病例肌力改善不满意。病程中出现的椎管内浸润,此前已接受过含新药的多种方案化疗的患者,化疗效果更差^[10]。本组中例2患者脊髓受压前曾接受过多疗程的BD方案化疗,出现椎管内EMP后,改用DCEP方案,化疗后神经功能无改善,MRI显示椎管内占位病变无缩小。

国际骨髓瘤工作组建议^[11],对MM导致的椎管内EMP应首先考虑放疗。因骨髓瘤对放疗敏感,放疗后椎管内瘤组织可很快缩小或消失。如脊髓受压时间短,神经功能可恢复正常或接近正常。推荐放疗总剂量为30Gy,2周内分10次照射。放疗的远期效果也可观,研究显示,放疗可使95%的患者随访1年椎

管内病变无复发或进展^[12]。本组例3和例5因及时行放疗,神经功能恢复良好。

MM患者在疾病的任何时间出现髓外病变,包括椎管内EMP,均与无进展生存期(progression-free survival,PFS)和总生存期(overall survival,OS)显著缩短有关。即使在新药时代,与未发生髓外病变的患者比较,这些患者的PFS和OS也明显缩短^[2,13]。椎管内EMP的治疗目的是尽可能延长患者生存期,改善生活质量。无论是接受化疗还是放疗的患者,如椎管内占位病变消失或明显缩小,应继续以有效的化疗方案巩固及维持治疗,防止椎管内病变复发及骨髓瘤进展。年轻、有条件的患者可接受在自体造血干细胞移植支持下的大剂量化疗^[14-15],以进一步改善预后。

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