

真实世界数据：IPI是否依然难以超越

张会来

天津医科大学肿瘤医院淋巴瘤科

2018-3-30 北京

本资料仅代表个人观点，旨在促进学术信息的沟通和交流。处方请参考国家食品药品监督管理局批准的药品说明书。仅供医疗卫生专业人士参考。

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2018-3-30 北京淋巴瘤国际研讨会

当今DLBCL治疗中的难点与争论

- **精准治疗时代，如何定义高危患者？是否需要纳入生物学、遗传学标志物？IPI的作用是否依然难以超越？**
- 对高危患者或者预后不佳的患者，如何进一步提高一线治疗的疗效？
- 对局限期DLBCL患者，如何更好的引入放疗？
- ASCT一线治疗高危DLBCL的作用
- 中期PET/CT评估的时机，对预后以及治疗更换的指导意义
- 如何降低一线治疗和ASCT后的复发率？

内容

01

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02

新预后因素涌现带来的冲击：IPI之外

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趋势与未来：融合IPI，超越IPI

IPI的价值在于筛选真正预后不良的高危患者

IPI

所有患者：年龄>60岁

LDH>正常值

PS 2~4

III或IV期

结外累及>1个部位

不同风险 分组	风险因素 数量	CRR (%)	5年OS (%)
低危	0,1	87	73
低中危	2	67	51
中高危	3	55	43
高危	4,5	44	26

aalPI

≤60患者：III或IV期

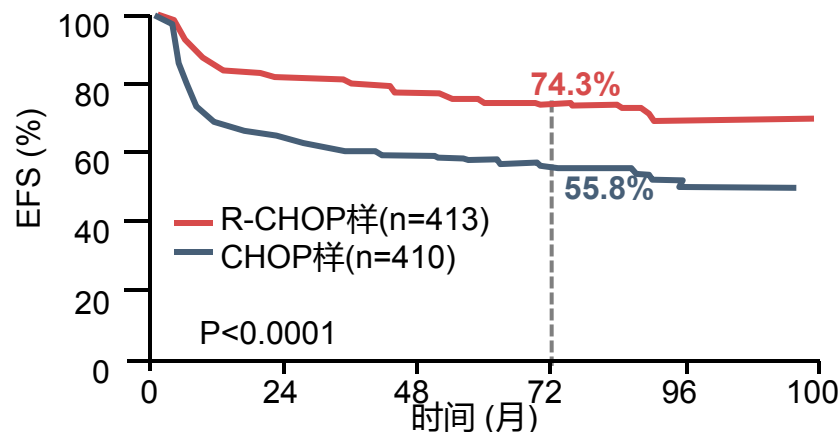
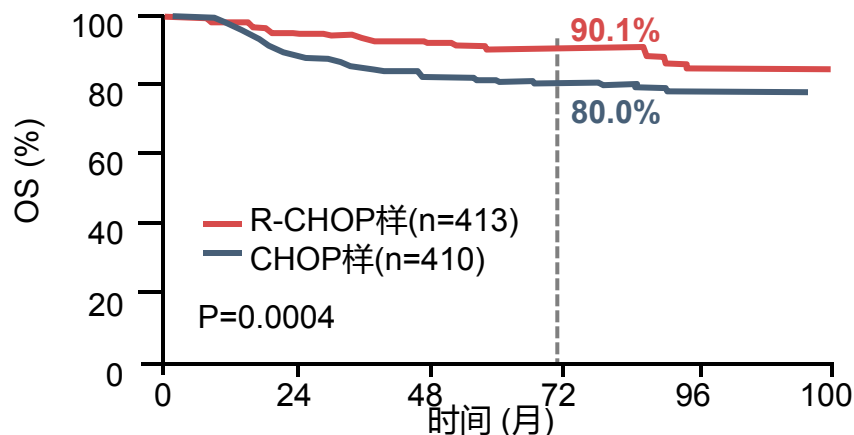
LDH> 正常值

PS 2~4

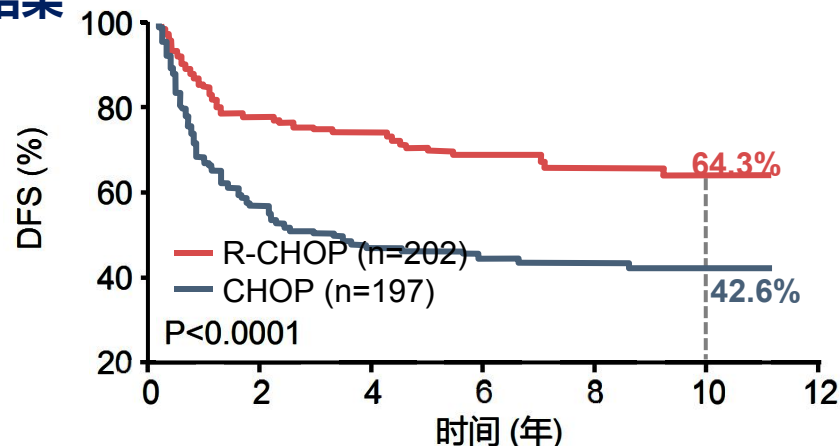
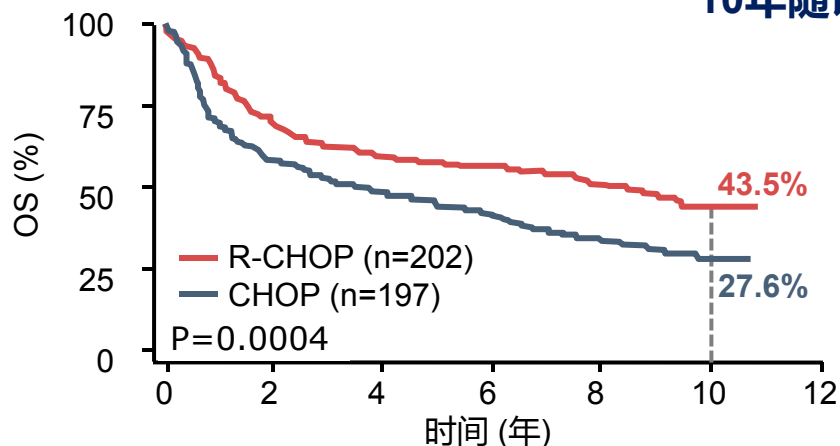
不同风险 分组	风险因素 数量	CRR (%)	5年OS (%)
低危	0	92	83
低中危	1	78	69
中高危	2	57	46
高危	3	46	32

R-CHOP治疗低危患者显著改善生存

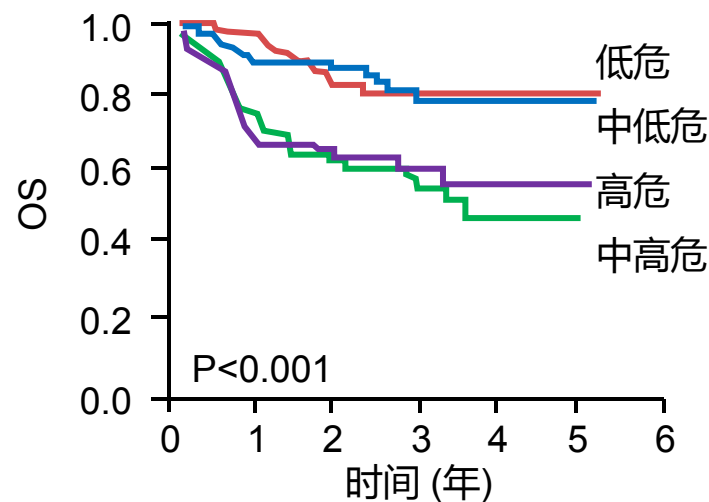
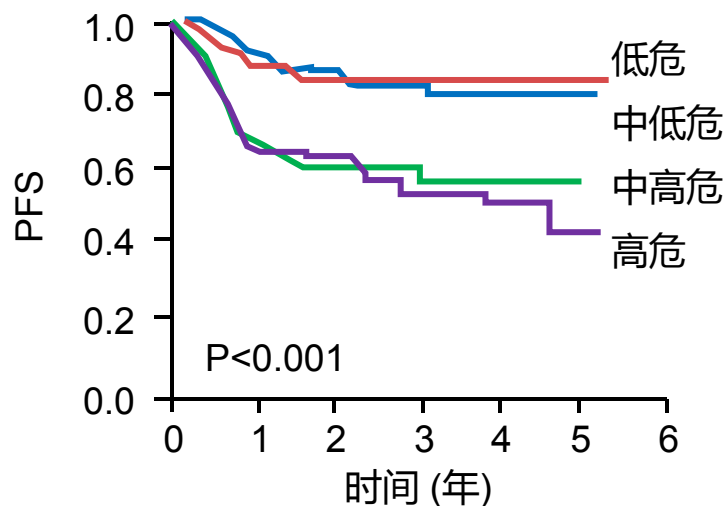
**MIInT研究：年轻低危DLBCL患者
6年随访结果**



**GELA LNH-98.5研究：老年DLBCL患者
10年随访结果**



R-CHOP治疗高危DLBCL患者疗效不佳



IPI危险组	IPI危险因素数	患者 (%) (N=365)	4年PFS(%)	4年OS(%)
低危	0或1	28	85	82
低中危	2	27	80	81
中高危	3	21	57	59
高危	4或5	24	51	49

**高危DLBCL接受R-CHOP治疗不理想，
并且大约50%的IPI3-5的DLBCL患者会发展为复发/难治，最终死亡²**

一项回顾性研究入组365例接受R-CHOP治疗的DLBCL患者评估IPI指数在免疫治疗时代的价值以及确定是否其他预后因素评分体系能更好的进行临床预后分组。

1. Sehn LH, et al. Blood 2007; 109(5):1857-1861.

2. George A, Tam CS, Seymour JF. Leuk Lymphoma 2013; 54(12):2575-6.

中高危和高危DLBCL患者预后较差

- 中高危和高危DLBCL患者预后较差，3年OS为60%-70%

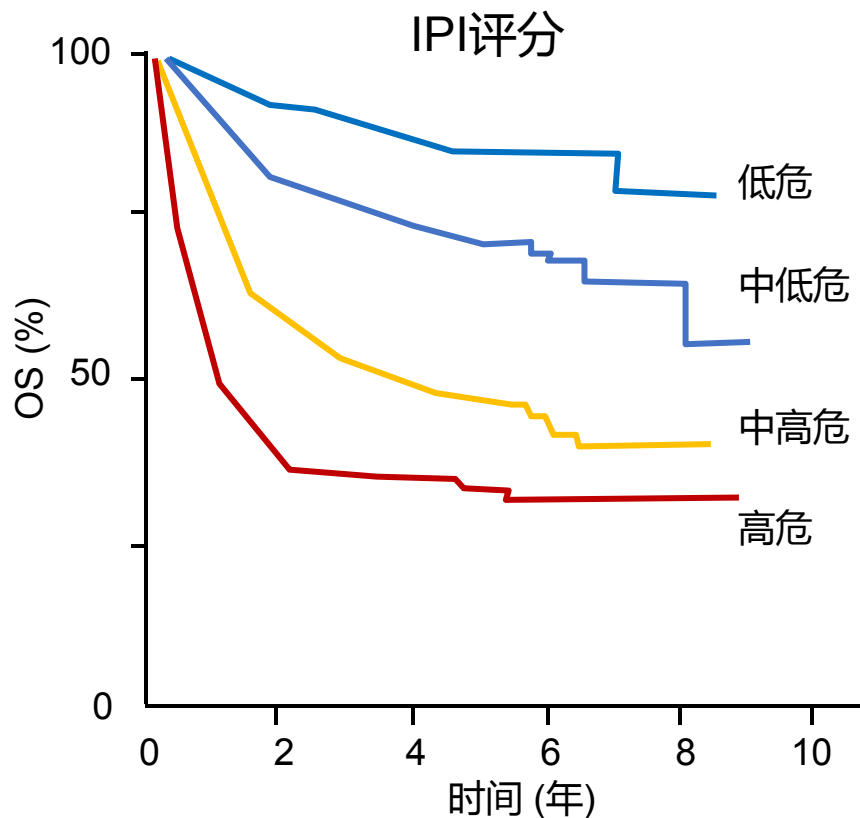


Table 2. International prognostic index (IPI)

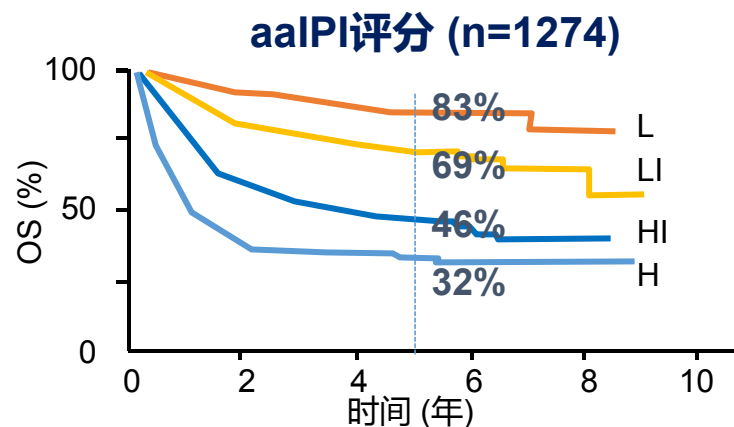
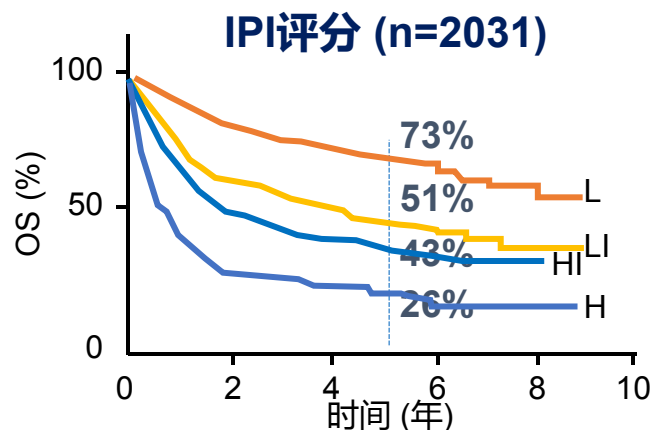
International prognostic index (IPI)			Estimated 3-year overall survival [26–29] (95% CI)
Risk factors	Age >60 years Serum LDH > normal Stage III–IV Performance status 2–4 Extranodal sites >1		
Risk categories	Low	0–1	91 (89–94)
	Low intermediate	2	81 (73–86)
	High intermediate	3	65 (58–73)
	High	4–5	59 (49–69)
Age-adjusted international prognostic index (aaIPI) in patients ≤60 years			
Risk factors	Serum LDH > normal Stage III–IV Performance status 2–4		
Risk categories	Low	0	98 (96–100)
	Low intermediate	1	92 (87–95)
	High intermediate	2	} 75 (66–82)
	High	3	

国际预后指数(IPI)及aa-IPI

适用于美罗华前时代的DLBCL患者预后评估

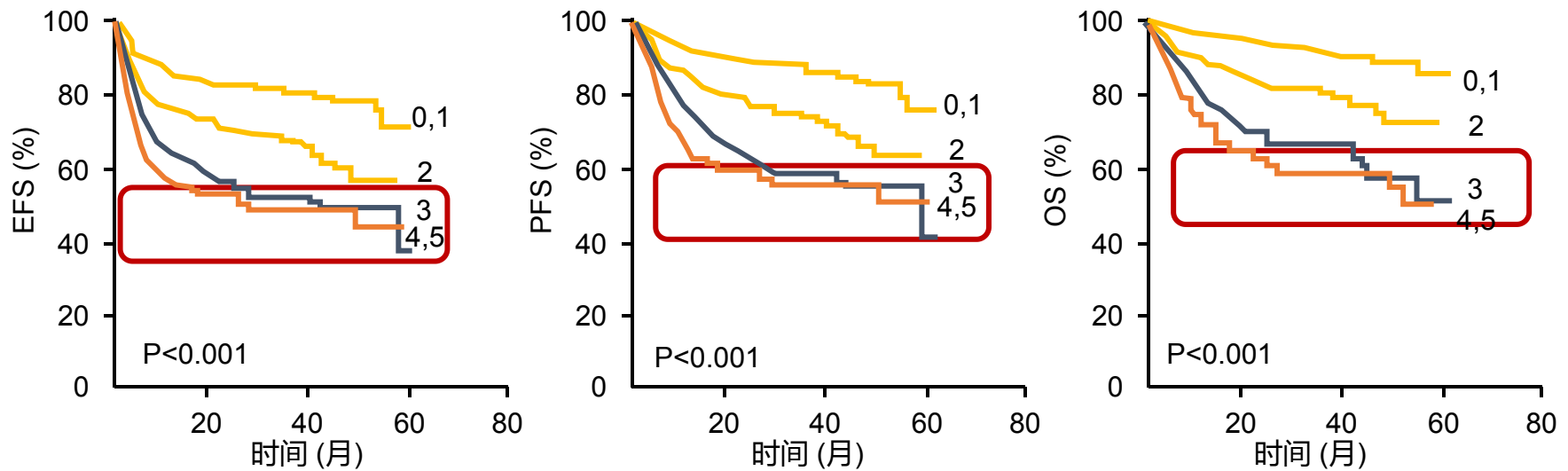
- 鉴于Ann Arbor分期不能准确评估患者的OS，基于对1982-1987年间2031例侵袭性NHL淋巴瘤患者的回顾性分析，IPI被制定并用于对治疗效果做出预测
- 经年龄校正的IPI适用于≤60岁的人群
- IPI已成为预测预后的标准惯例而广泛应用

IPI	年龄校正的IPI (aaIPI)
>60岁	晚期疾病 (III, IV期)
晚期疾病 (III, IV期)	乳酸脱氢酶升高 (LDH)
结外侵犯>1个部位	ECOG PS≥2
乳酸脱氢酶升高 (LDH)	
ECOG PS≥2	



IPI评分在利妥昔单抗时代

- 自1990s依赖，利妥昔单抗联合传统化疗CHOP或CHOP样方案显著改善了所有DLBCL患者的生存，但IPI评分区分患者的能力有所下降，特别是中高危-高危患者人群中
- 一项来自对3个欧洲研究的汇总分析数据中，中高危以及高危患者的生存曲线中出现了交叉

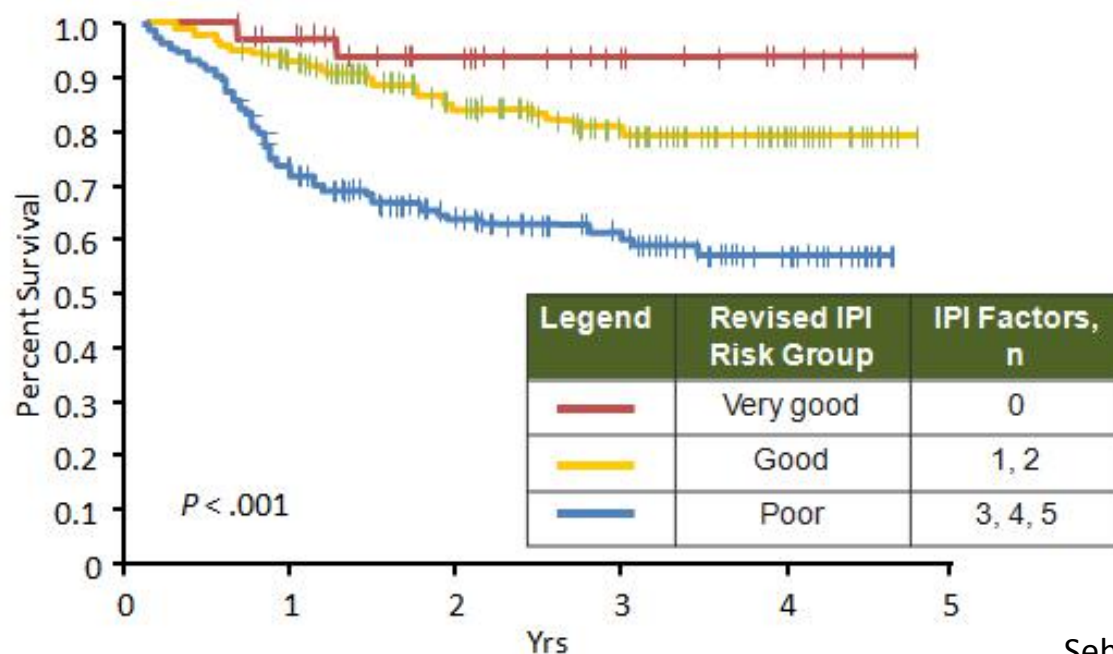


一项研究入组1062例来自MInT(n=380)、MegaCHOEP研究(n=72)以及RICOVER-60研究(n=610)接受R-CHO(E)P治疗的DLBCL患者评估标准的IPI评分系统是否在利妥昔单抗时代仍然具有预后作用。

IPI的改进：R-IPI

修正的IPI
(R-IPI)

风险组	预后因子数	4-y DFS (%)	4-y OS (%)	患者比例 (%)
非常好	0	94	92	10
好	1-2	82	82	45
差	3-5	45	58	45



NCCN –IPI进一步改进



blood

2014 123: 837-842

doi:10.1182/blood-2013-09-524108 originally published
online November 21, 2013

An enhanced International Prognostic Index (NCCN-IPI) for patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma treated in the rituximab era

Zheng Zhou, Laurie H. Sehn, Alfred W. Rademaker, Leo I. Gordon, Ann S. LaCasce, Allison Crosby-Thompson, Ann Vanderplas, Andrew D. Zelenetz, Gregory A. Abel, Maria A. Rodriguez, Auayporn Nademanee, Mark S. Kaminski, Myron S. Czuczman, Michael Millenson, Joyce Niland, Randy D. Gascoyne, Joseph M. Connors, Jonathan W. Friedberg and Jane N. Winter

Table 3. The NCCN-IPI

NCCN-IPI	Score
Age, y	
>40 to ≤60	1
>60 to ≤75	2
>75	3
LDH, normalized	
>1 to ≤3	1
>3	2
Ann Arbor stage III-IV	1
Extranodal disease*	1
Performance status ≥2	1

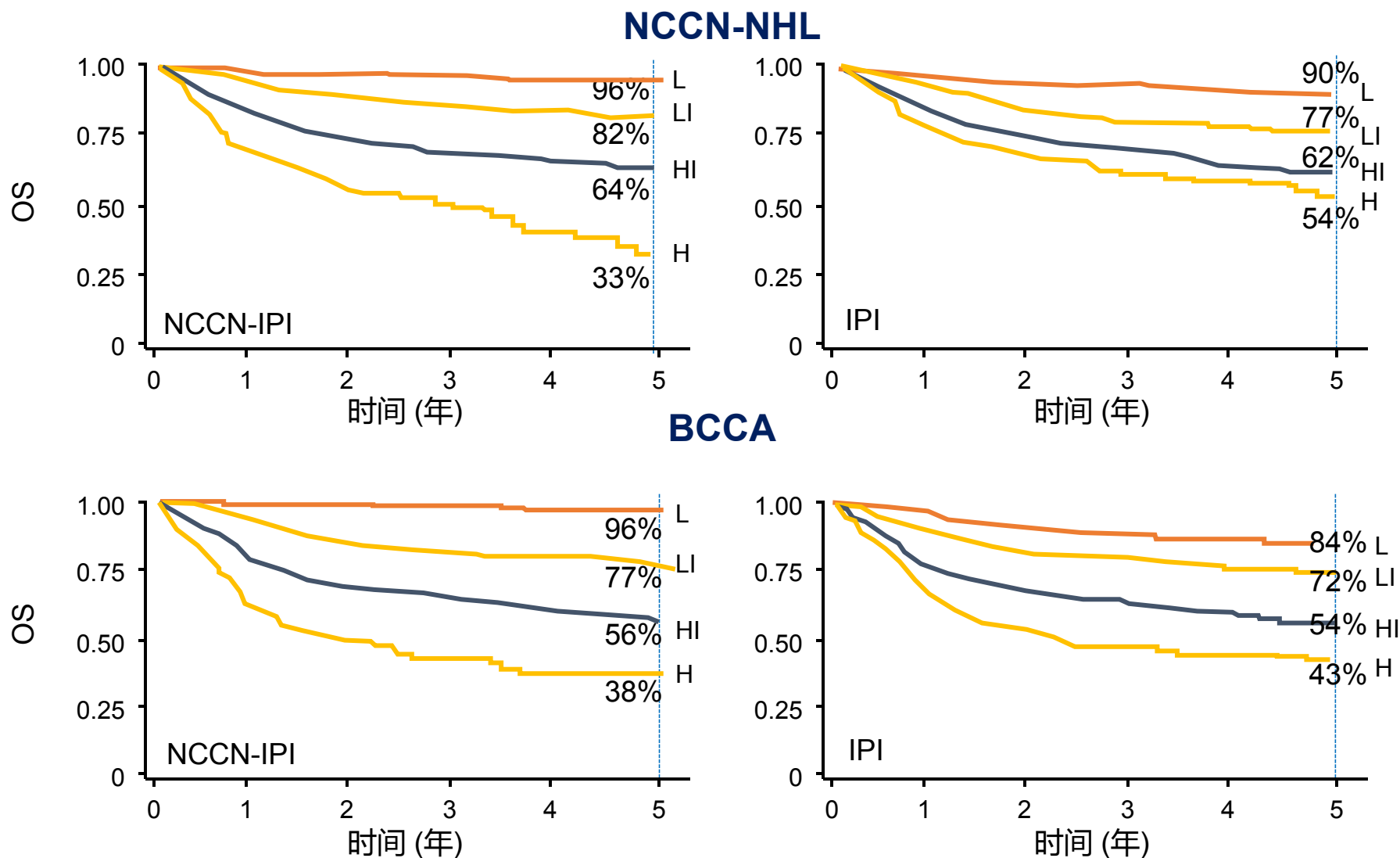
*Disease in bone marrow, CNS, liver/GI tract, or lung.

Table 4. Comparison of NCCN-IPI to IPI for risk stratification and outcomes of 5-y OS and PFS in the NCCN and BCCA cohorts

	Score		5-y OS		5-y PFS	
	NCCN-IPI	IPI	NCCN-IPI	IPI	NCCN-IPI	IPI
NCCN cohort (n = 1650)						
Low	0-1 (19%)*	0-1 (38%)	96%	90%	91%	85%
L-I	2-3 (42%)	2 (26%)	82%	77%	74%	66%
H-I	4-5 (31%)	3 (22%)	64%	62%	51%	52%
High	≥6 (8%)	4-5 (14%)	33%	54%	30%	39%
BCCA cohort (n = 1138)						
Low	0-1 (12%)	0-1 (33%)	96%	84%	94%	81%
L-I	2-3 (37%)	2 (24%)	77%	72%	72%	66%
H-I	4-5 (37%)	3 (22%)	56%	54%	54%	54%
High	≥6 (14%)	4-5 (21%)	38%	43%	35%	41%

*Percent of cohort.

NCCN-IPI vs IPI



增加了serum β 2MG的IPI : GELTAMO-IPI

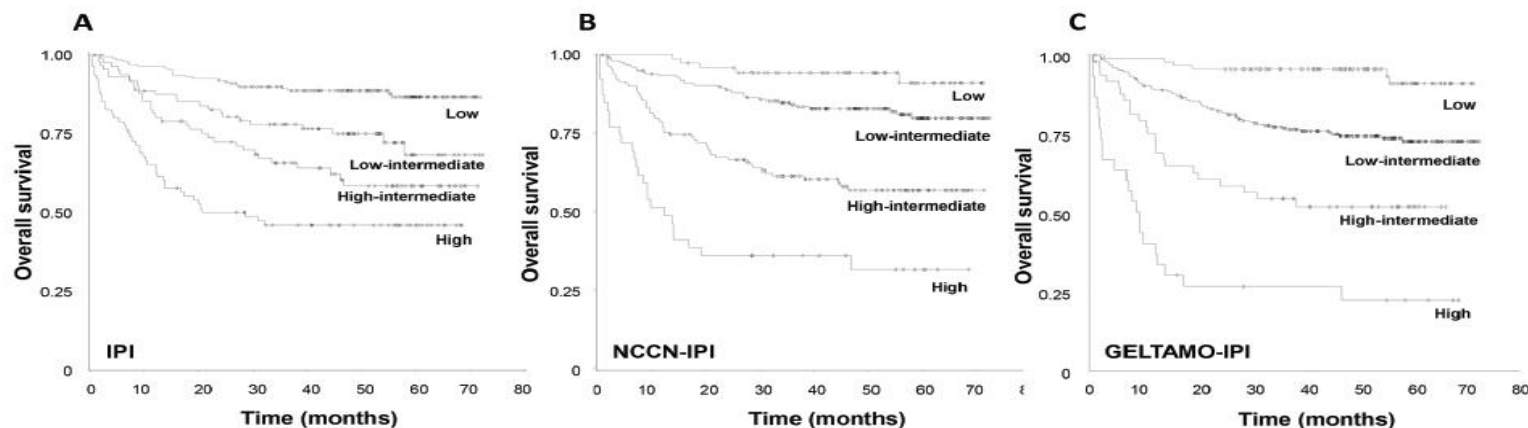


Figure 3: Kaplan-Meier curves for overall survival according to (A) IPI, (B) NCCN-IPI, and (C) GELTAMO-IPI.

Table 6: Results of reclassification calibration statistics

Comparison		χ^2 statistics	<i>p</i> -value
IPI vs. NCCN-IPI	IPI	6.46	0.0110
	NCCN-IPI	1.69	0.1941
IPI vs. GELTAMO-IPI	IPI	10.32	0.0013
	GELTAMO-IPI	3.25	0.0712
NCCN-IPI vs. GELTAMO-IPI	NCCN-IPI	0.06	- *
	GELTAMO-IPI	1.60	- *

NCCN 推荐IPI及其改良的预后系统



NCCN Guidelines Version 7.2017 Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma

[NCCN Guidelines Index](#)
[Table of Contents](#)
[Discussion](#)

INTERNATIONAL PROGNOSTIC INDEX^a

ALL PATIENTS:

- Age >60 years
- Serum LDH > normal
- Performance status 2–4
- Stage III or IV
- Extranodal involvement >1 site

INTERNATIONAL INDEX, ALL PATIENTS:

- Low 0 or 1
- Low-intermediate 2
- High-intermediate 3
- High 4 or 5

AGE-ADJUSTED INTERNATIONAL PROGNOSTIC INDEX^a

PATIENTS ≤60 YEARS:

- Stage III or IV
- Serum LDH > normal
- Performance status 2–4

INTERNATIONAL INDEX, PATIENTS ≤60 YEARS:

- Low 0
- Low-intermediate 1
- High-intermediate 2
- High 3

STAGE-ADJUSTED INTERNATIONAL PROGNOSTIC INDEX^b

STAGE I or II PATIENTS:

- Age >60 years
- Serum LDH > normal
- Performance status 2–4
- Stage II or IIE

INTERNATIONAL INDEX, STAGE I or II PATIENTS:

- Low 0 or 1
- High 2–4

NCCN-IPI^c

Age, years

- >40 to ≤60 1
- >60 to <75 2
- ≥75 3

LDH, normalized

- >1 to ≤3 1
- >3 2

Ann Arbor stage III-IV

- Extranodal disease* 1
- Performance status ≥2 1

Risk group

- Low 0–1
- Low-intermediate 2–3
- High-intermediate 4–5
- High ≥6

*Disease in bone marrow, CNS, liver/GI tract, or lung.

^aThe International Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma Prognostic Factors Project. A predictive model for aggressive non-hodgkin's lymphoma. N Engl J Med 1993; 329:987-994.

^bMiller TP, Dahlborg S, Cassady JR. Chemotherapy alone compared with chemotherapy plus radiotherapy for localized intermediate- and high-grade non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. N Engl J Med 1998;339:21-26.

^cThis research was originally published in *Blood*. Zhou Z, Sehnh LH, Rademaker AW, et al. An enhanced International Prognostic Index (NCCN-IPI) for patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma treated in the rituximab era. *Blood* 2014;123:837-842. © the American Society of Hematology

Note: All recommendations are category 2A unless otherwise indicated.

Clinical Trials: NCCN believes that the best management of any patient with cancer is in a clinical trial. Participation in clinical trials is especially encouraged.

[Back to Workup \(BCEL-2\)](#)

2016 ASH Coiffier教授认为IPI评分以及其改良评分都无法甄别出真正的难治患者

| LYMPHOMA: CHALLENGES AND NEW DIRECTIONS |



Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma: R-CHOP failure—what to do?

Bertrand Coiffier and Clémentine Sarkozy

Centre Hospitalier Lyon-Sud, Hospices Civils de Lyon, Pierre-Bénite, France

Several other exploratory studies have retrospectively investigated multiple parameters that may be associated with low CR rates, shorter event-free survival (EFS), shorter PFS, or shorter OS. Table 1 lists clinical, radiologic, genetic, and antigenic parameters that have been associated with outcome over the last 5 years. Most of the studies included only a small number of patients, and although several studies correlated their findings with prognostic indices or cell of origin, none of them sought correlations between outcome and DHL, THL, or DPL subtypes. Therefore, their clinical usefulness and impact on the physician's decision making process regarding new treatment strategies in DLBCL patients seems to be low. Neither the International Prognostic Index nor its modified forms (eg, the Revised International Prognostic Index) allow these refractory patients to be recognized. Given that cell of origin has not been associated with either DHL or DPL, it does not seem to be a useful parameter for recognizing these patients either.

IPI评分以及其变形无法真正识别出难治的患者



High-risk Patients with DLBCL

Include:

- **Elderly patients with concomitant diseases at the time of DLBCL diagnosis**
 - (increase the risk of toxic effects of standard R-CHOP regimen)
- **Young patients with aggressive characteristics**
 - (standard R-CHOP does not result in a high complete response rate and low relapse rate)
- **A high score on the age-adjusted International Prognostic Index**
- **Presence of MYC rearrangement and BCL2 rearrangement (double-hit DLBCL)**

小结：IPI 指数及其改良评分的优点与不足

- ◆ 简便易行，便于推广，且选取的指标为临床特征，反映了患者整体的身体情况；主要评价诊断时淋巴瘤的肿瘤负荷，
- ◆ IPI 指数体系多来自于靶向治疗以及免疫治疗时代之前，有些评价来自于回顾性研究，可能无法跟上药物治疗的新进展，
- ◆ 完全不涉及患者生物学因素，故不能准确反映淋巴瘤的分子起源和恶性本质

内容

01

DLBCL 的经典预后系统：IPI

02

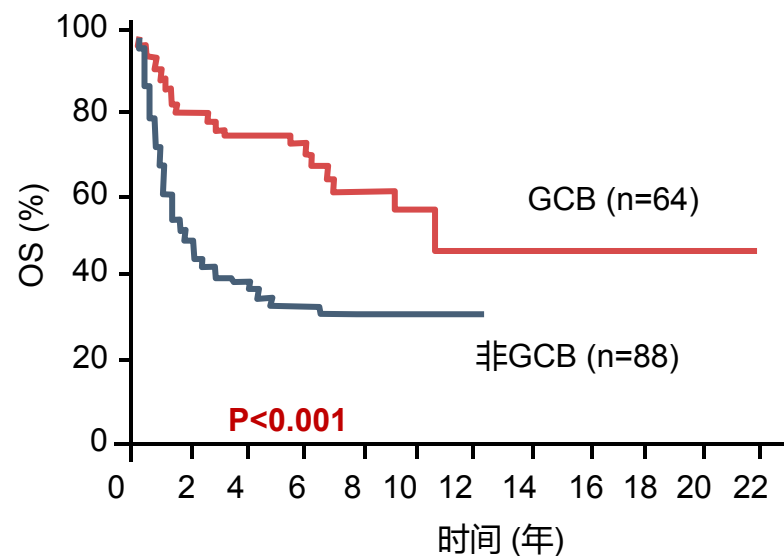
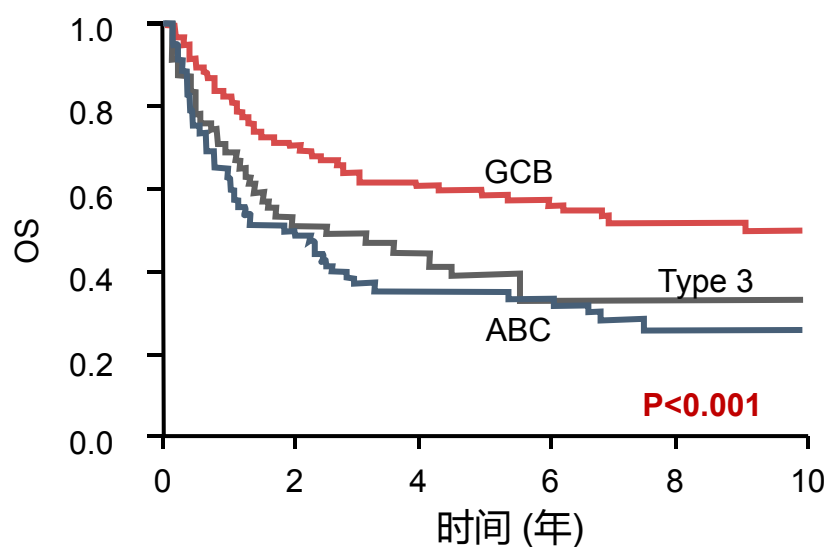
新预后因素涌现带来的冲击：IPI之外

03

趋势与未来：融合IPI，超越IPI

细胞起源？中国患者？检测误差？

- DNA 芯片可以用于化疗后患者的预后评估，生发中心B细胞样型较活化的B细胞样型的OS更好(60% vs. 35%)¹
- 免疫组化作为代替方法可将患者分为GCB和非GCB，GCB患者的生存较非GCB患者更好²



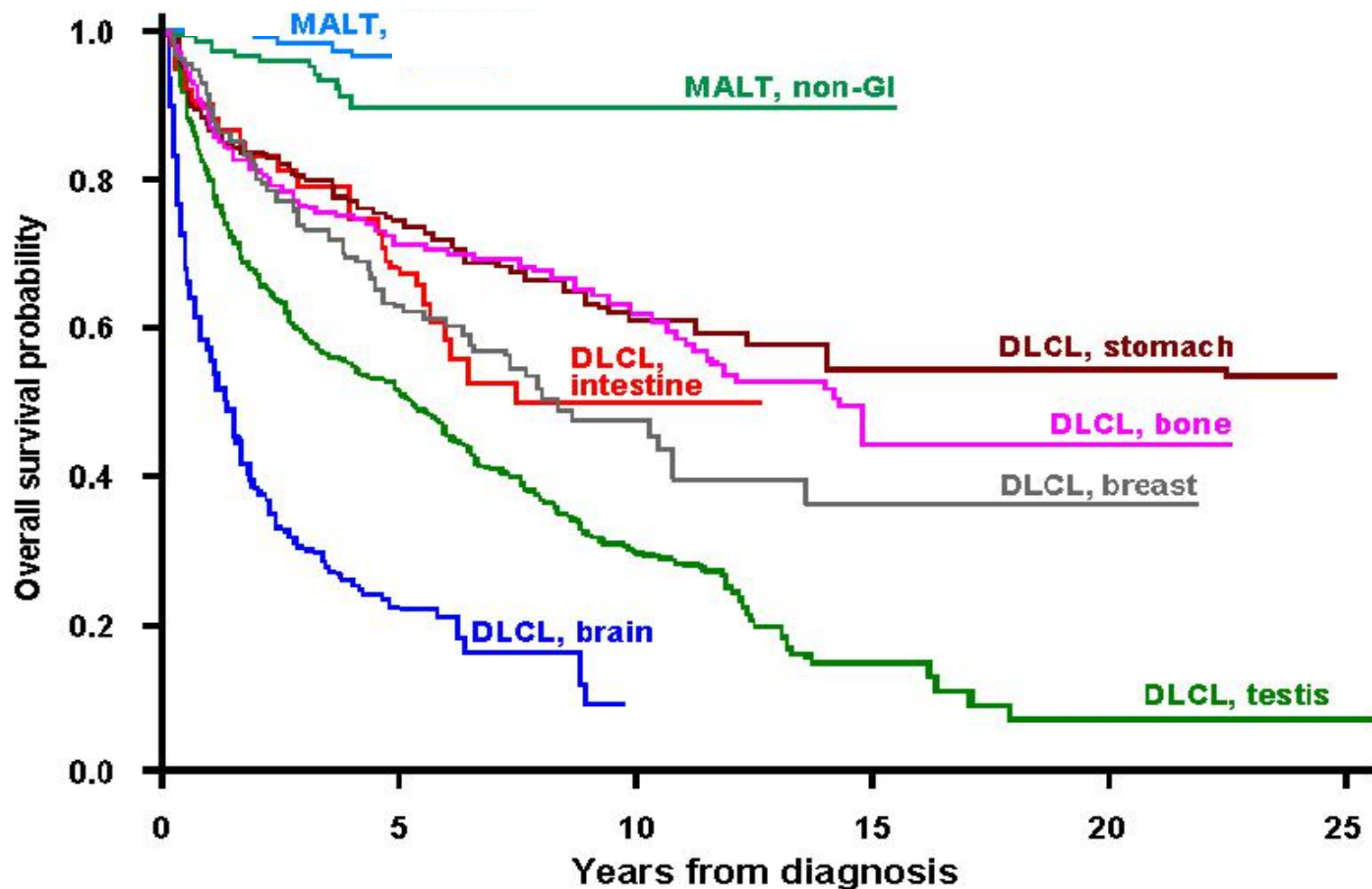
一项研究通过基因表达谱分析240例DLBCL患者活检样本分析基因变异以探索DLBCL患者生存的分子预后因子。患者分为三个基因表达亚组：GCB，ABC样以及type3。所有患者接受含蒽环类化疗方案(大部分为CHOP或CHOP类似治疗)，中位随访2.8年。¹

一项研究入组152例单纯DLBCL患者评估使用免疫过氧化物酶染色技术分析的预后标注物以准确通过cDNA微阵列结果将DLBCL进行预后分类。²

1. Rosenwald A, et al. N Engl J Med 2002; 346:1937-1947.

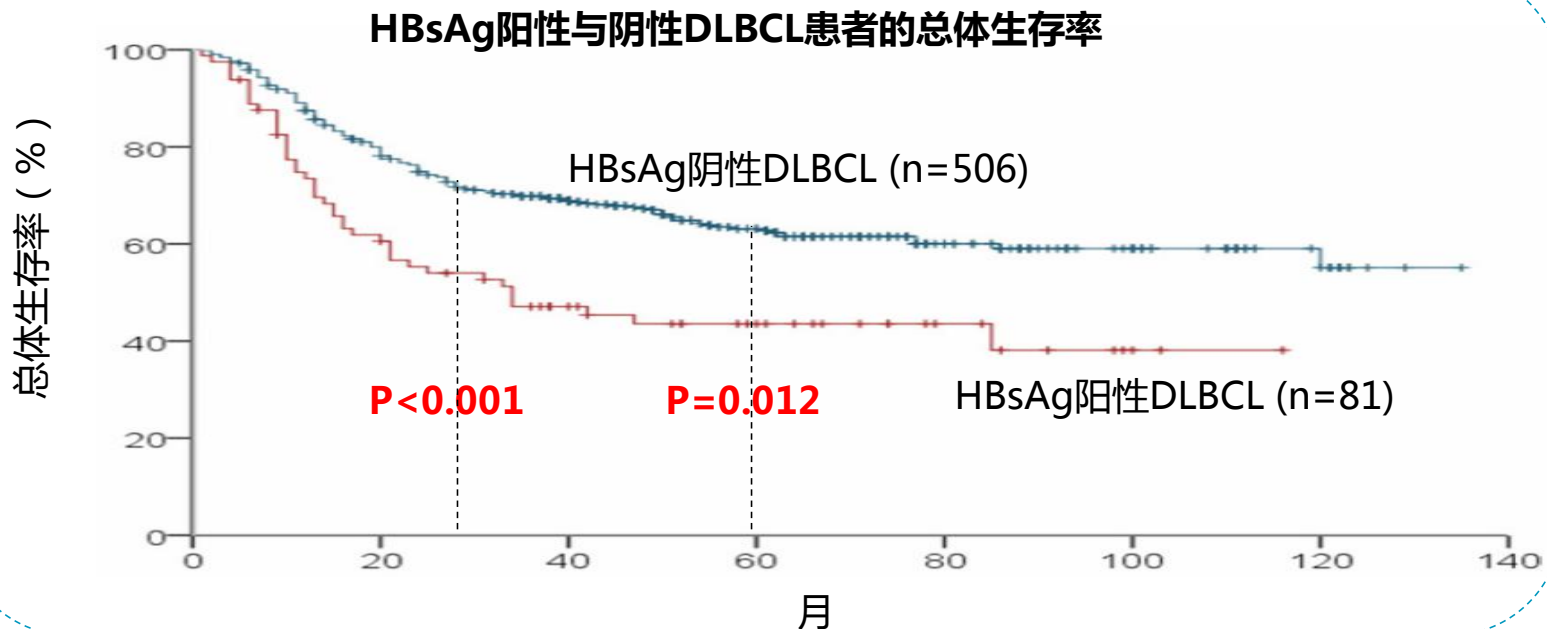
2. Hans CP, et al. Blood 2004; 103(1):275-82.

不同原发部位结外DLBCL的生存差异明显



合并乙肝患者：表面抗原阳性者预后很差

- 我国/新加坡的DLBCL患者中，乙肝表面抗原（HBsAg）阳性率为13.3%-30.9%
- HBsAg阳性vs阴性患者接受CHOP/R-CHOP治疗：
 - 2年总体生存率仅47% vs 70% ($P<0.001$)
 - 5年总体生存率仅44% vs 61% ($P=0.012$)



HBV与DLBCL的相关性



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The Results
Are In...



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Genetic landscape of hepatitis B virus-associated diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

Weicheng Ren, Xiaofei Ye, Hong Su, Wei Li, Dongbing Liu, Mohammad Pirmoradian, Xianhuo Wang, Bo Zhang, Qiang Zhang, Longyun Chen, Man Nie, Yao Liu, Bin Meng, Huiqiang Huang, Wenqi Jiang, Yixin Zeng, Wenyu Li, Kui Wu, Yong Hou, Klas G. Wiman, Zhiming Li, Huilai Zhang, Roujun Peng, Shida Zhu, and Qiang Pan-Hammarström

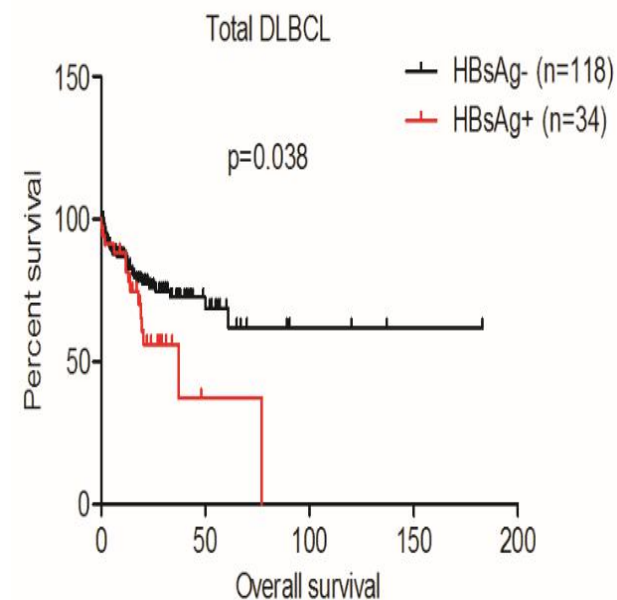
Blood 2018 :blood-2017-11-817601; doi: <https://doi.org/10.1182/blood-2017-11-817601>



-- Blood. 2018 March

Clinical features of HBsAg+ and HBsAg- DLBCL patients in our cohort

	HBsAg+ DLBCL (%)	HBsAg- DLBCL (%)	p value ^a
No. of patients	41	163	
Age (years)			
> 60	6 (14.6%)	83 (50.9%)	<0.0001
≤ 60	35 (85.4%)	80 (49.1%)	
Elevated LDH			
Yes	28 (68.3%)	78 (47.9%)	0.0192
No	13 (31.7%)	85 (52.1%)	
Subtype			
GCB	17 (41.5%)	64 (39.3%)	0.7969
Non-GCB	24 (58.5%)	99 (60.7%)	
Stage			
I-II	12 (29.3%)	89 (54.6%)	0.0037
III-IV	29 (70.7%)	74 (45.4%)	
IPI			
0-2	19 (46.3%)	116 (71.2%)	<0.0001
3-5	22 (53.7%)	55 (28.8%)	
Spleen involvement			
Yes	13 (31.7%)	28 (17.2%)	0.0379
No	28 (68.3%)	135 (82.8%)	
Liver involvement			
Yes	6 (14.6%)	12 (7.4%)	0.1422
No	35 (85.4%)	151 (92.6%)	



Genetic landscape of HBV-associated DLBCL

HBV infection-associated pathways: p53, BCR, JAK/STAT, NF- κ B

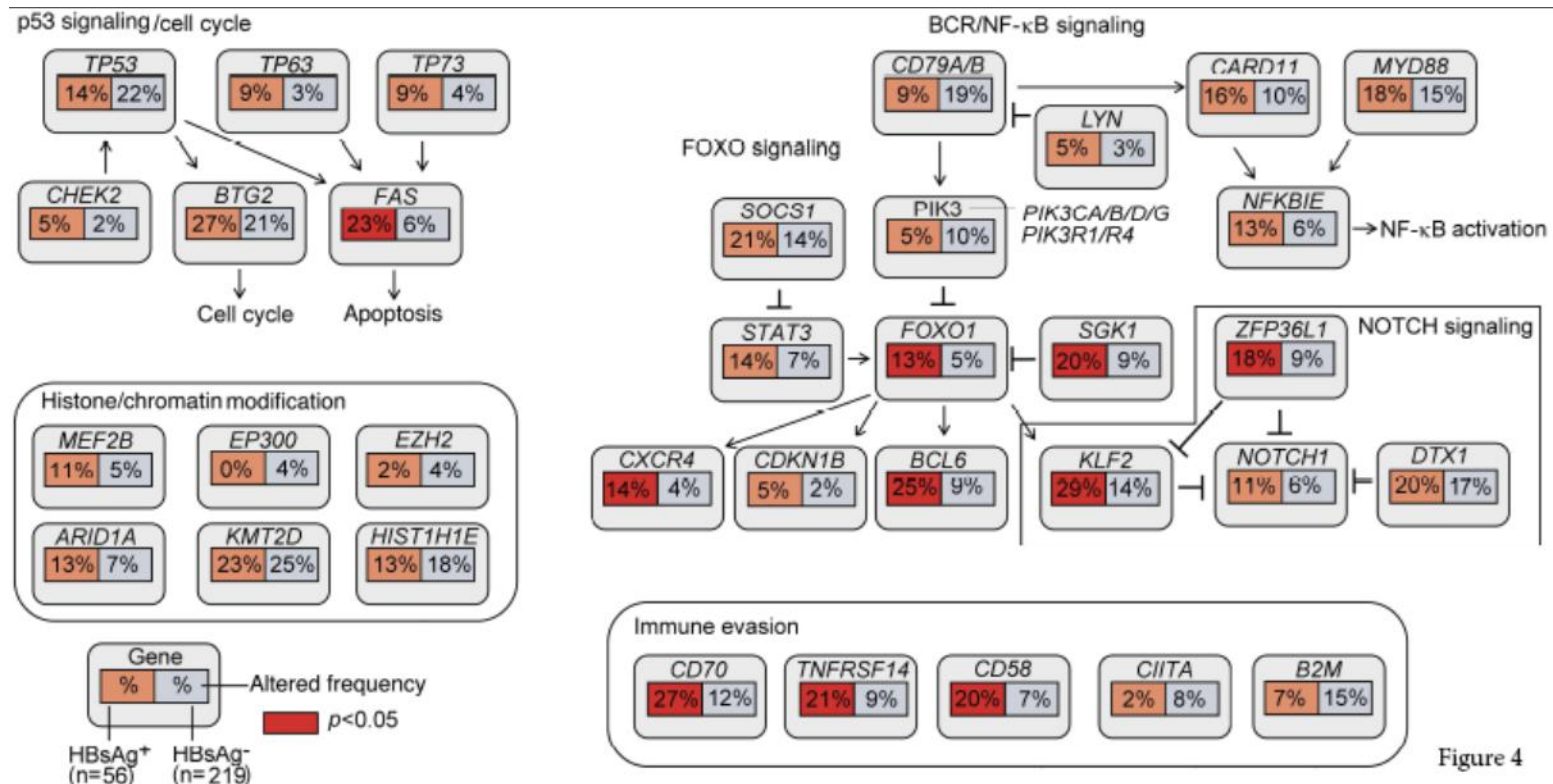


Figure 4

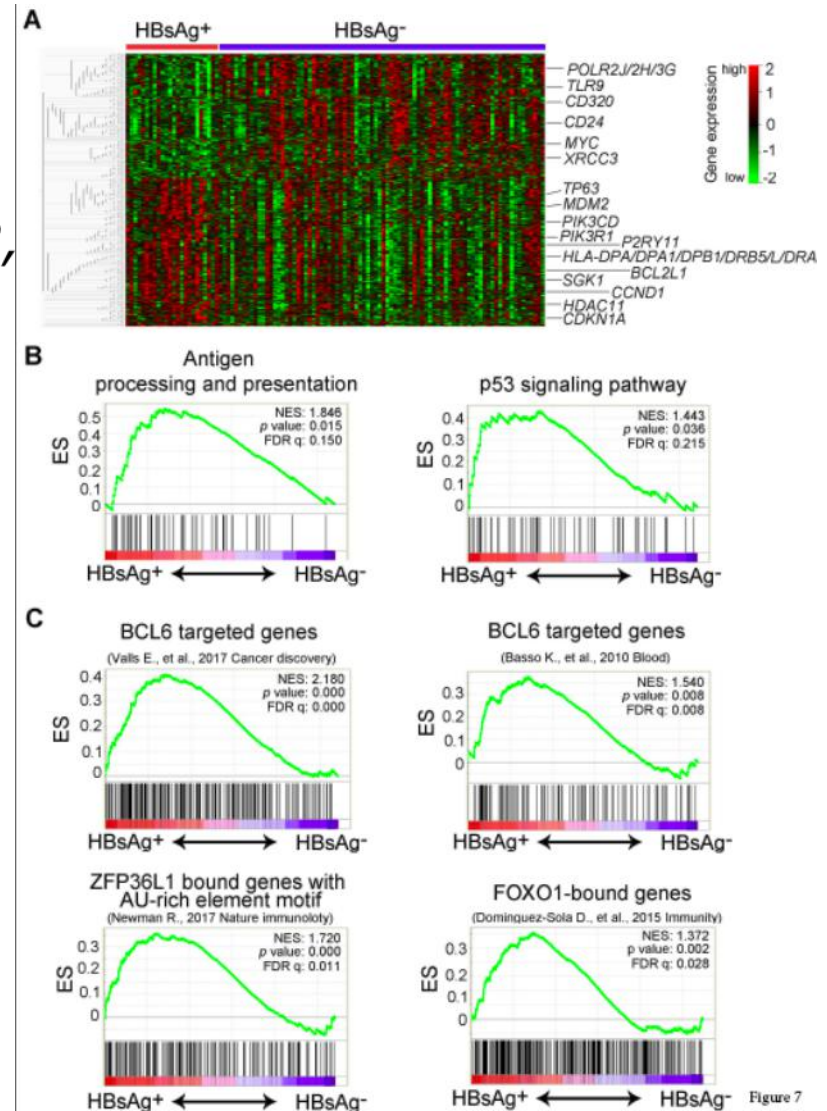
Genetic landscape of HBV-associated DLBCL

HBsAg+ DLBCL:

Upregulated 377 genes: including *MDM2*, *PIK3CD*, *SGK1*, *BCL2L1*, *CCND1*, *TP63*

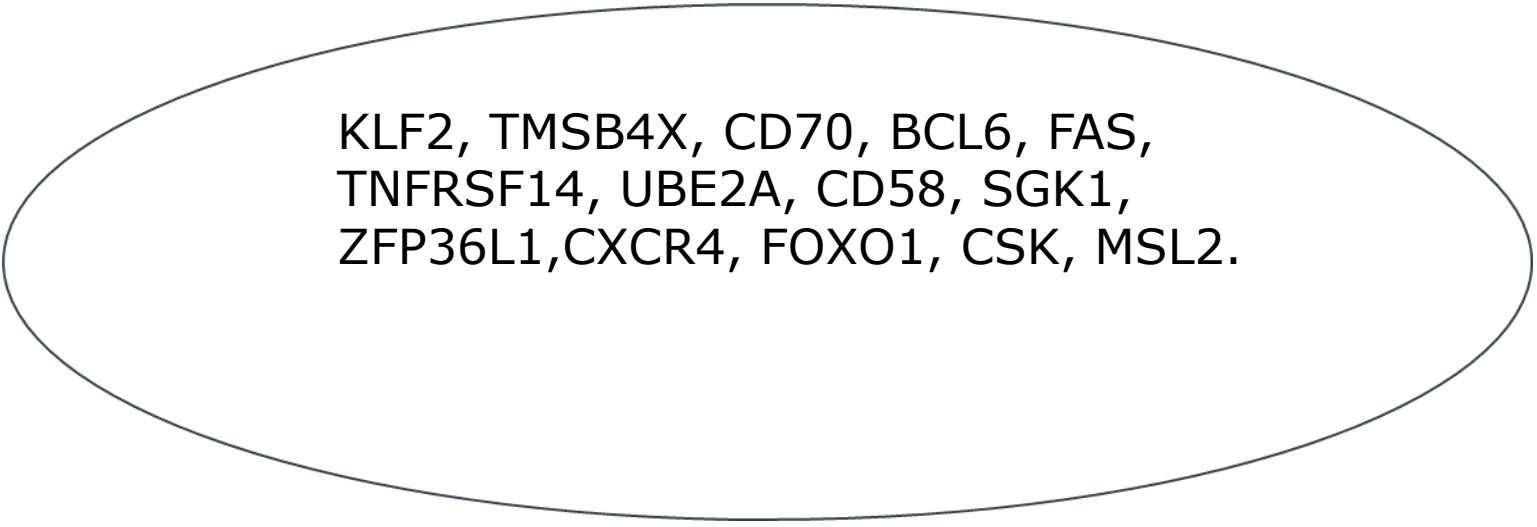
Downregulated 324 genes: including *TLR9*, *CD320* and *MYC*

Genes differentially expressed between HBsAg+ and HBsAg- DLBCLs



Genetic landscape of HBV-associated DLBCL

- 14 Nonsilent mutation driver genes

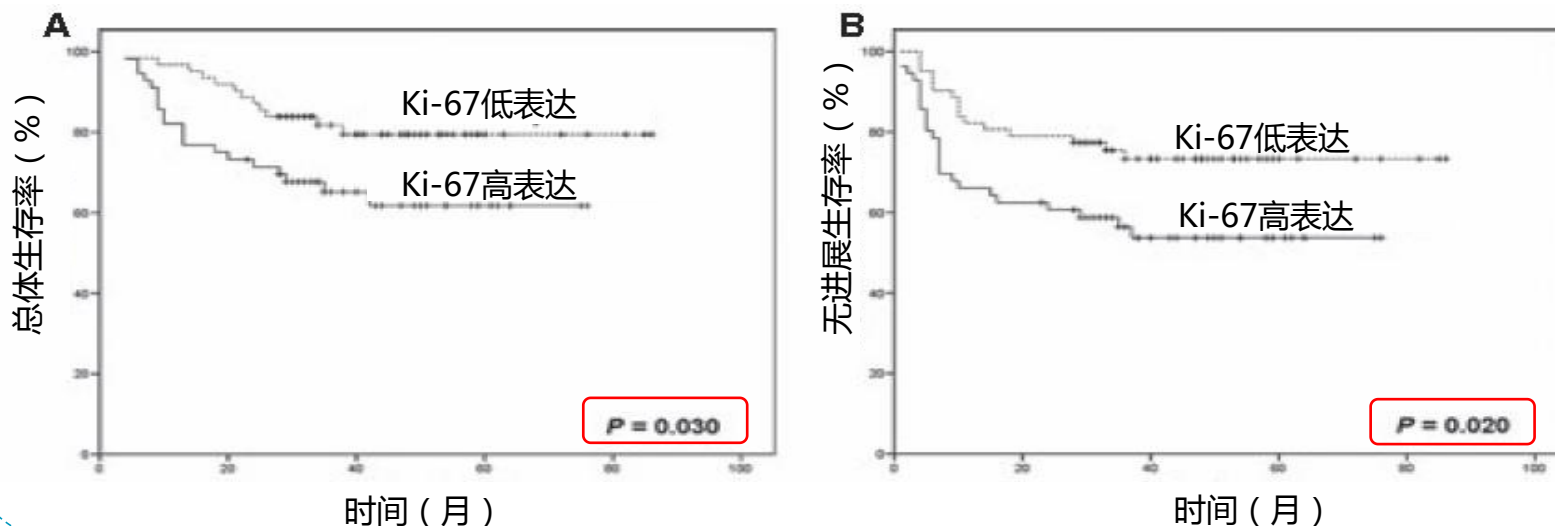


KLF2, TMSB4X, CD70, BCL6, FAS,
TNFRSF14, UBE2A, CD58, SGK1,
ZFP36L1, CXCR4, FOXO1, CSK, MSL2.

Ki-67高表达DLBCL：R-CHOP治疗生存获益有限

- 研究纳入118名新发DLBCL患者，47% Ki-67高表达，53% Ki-67低表达，均接受R-CHOP治疗
- 与Ki-67低表达患者相比，高表达患者3年总体生存率（65.2% vs 81.7%， $P=0.030$ ）和3年无进展生存率均较低（56.4% vs 73.3%， $P=0.020$ ）

Ki-67表达水平与患者的总体生存率/无进展生存率



中期PET评估可以在IPI中进一步细分

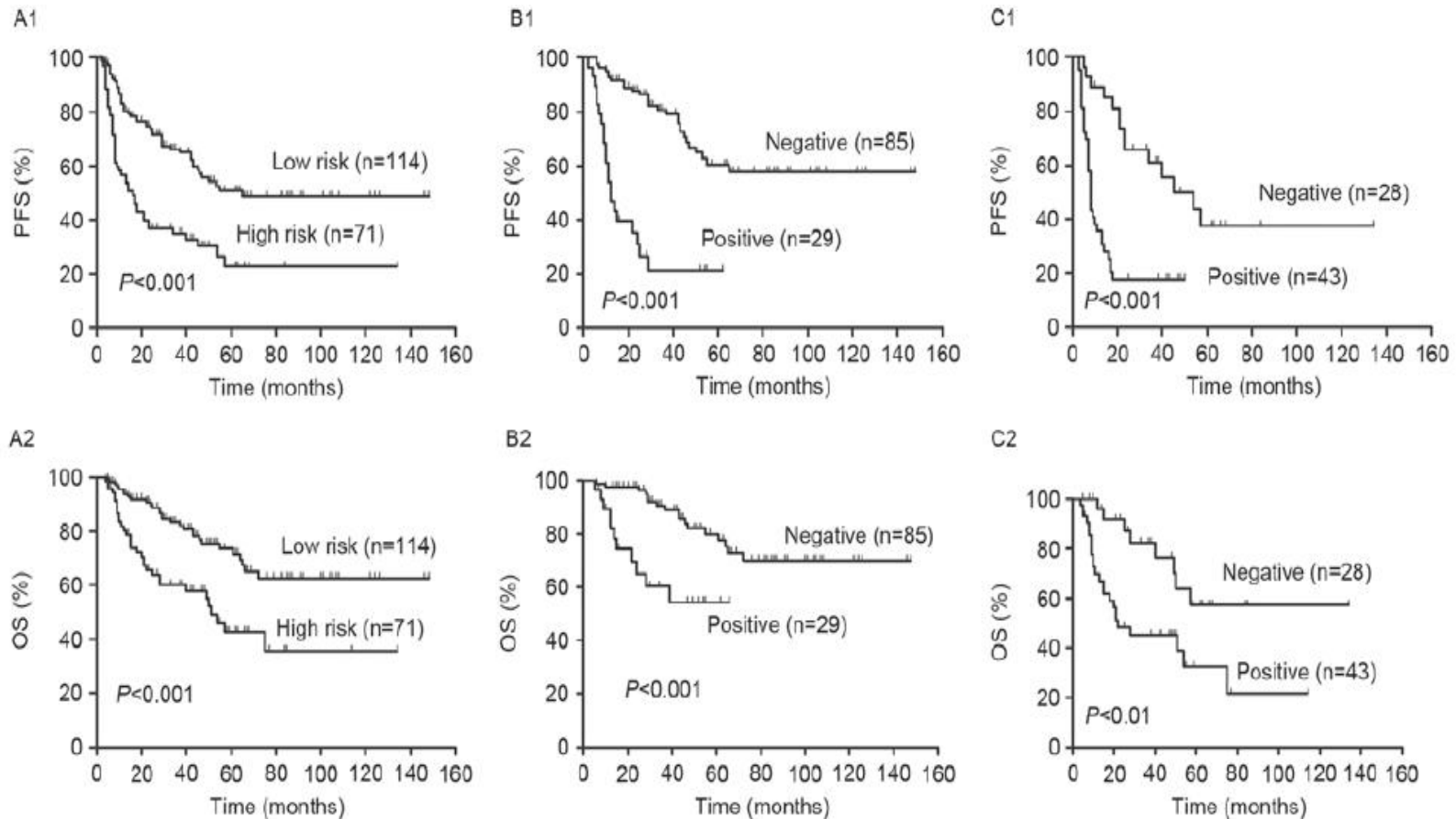


Figure 2. Outcomes according to the S-IPI and interim PET/CT. (A) PFS and OS in the low and high risk groups, as determined by S-IPI. Redistribution of the (B) low and (C) high risk groups into PET negative and positive groups. Differences between the 2-year PFS and OS between the PET negative and positive groups were significant. S-IPI, standard International Prognostic Index; PET, positron emission tomography; CT, computed tomography; PFS, progression free survival; OS, overall survival.

明确的高危因素：DHL

DHL - Outcome

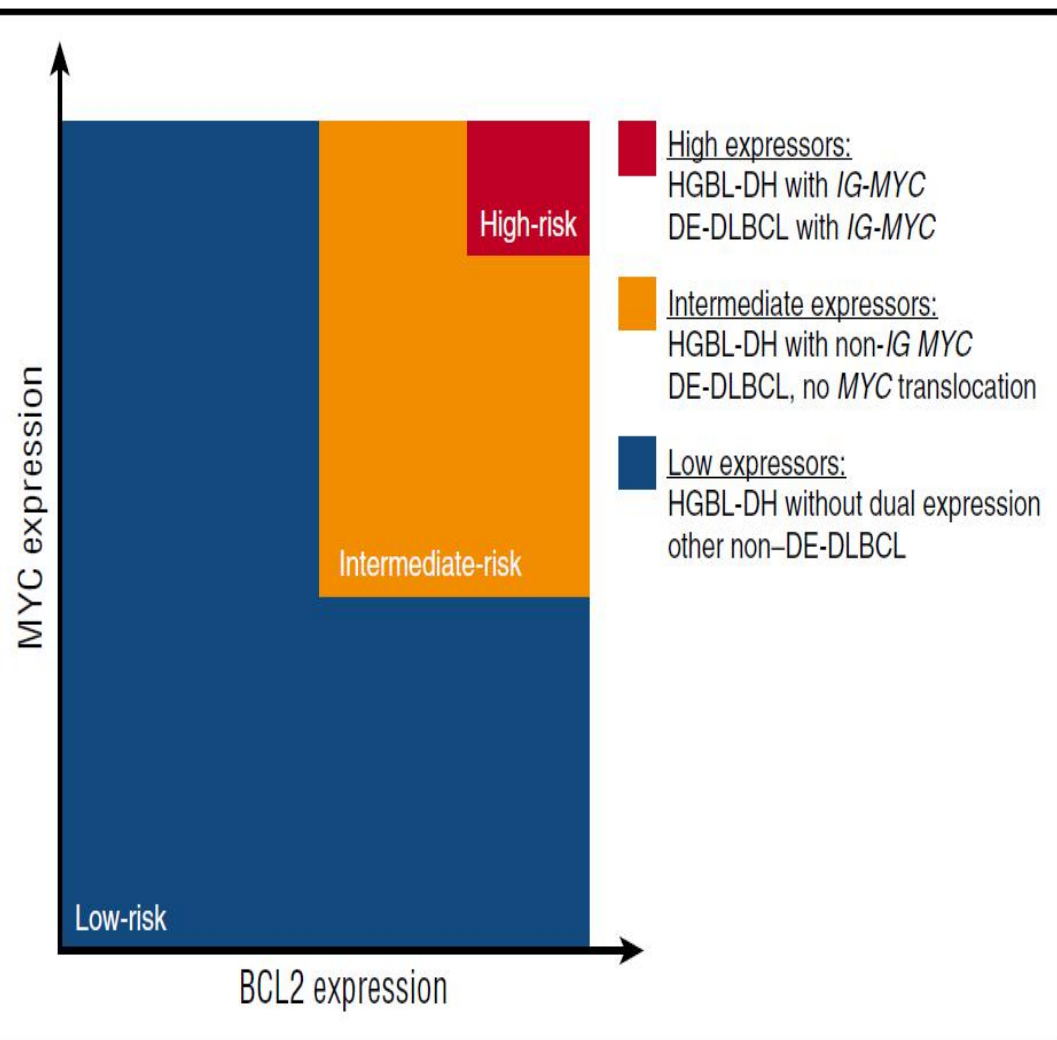
- Response to treatment (14 studies)
 - CR rate from 25% to 64%, refractory?
- PFS (14 studies)
 - 10 studies: median 8 months (4 – 20 m)
 - 3 studies: % 2y:41%, 4y: 16%, 5y: 27%
- OS (38 studies)
 - 3 without difference (165, 66, and 37 patients)
 - 30 studies with shorter median OS
 - Median 15 months (4-26 m)

明确的高危因素：D E L

DPL - Outcome

- Response rate (4 studies)
 - CR rates from 35% to 89%, refractory?
- PFS (16 studies)
 - 1 study: no difference
 - Median PFS: **13 months** (6 – 26 m)
 - 4 studies: % 3y: 39% and 30%, 5y: 27% and 46%
- OS (38 studies)
 - 3 studies without difference 39, 60, and 285 pts
 - 35 studies with shorter median OS
 - Median OS **24 months** (10 - 60 m)
 - 5 studies: 2y 54%, 3y 43% and 40%, 5y 30% and 52%

MYC和BCL2 状态与预后分层模型

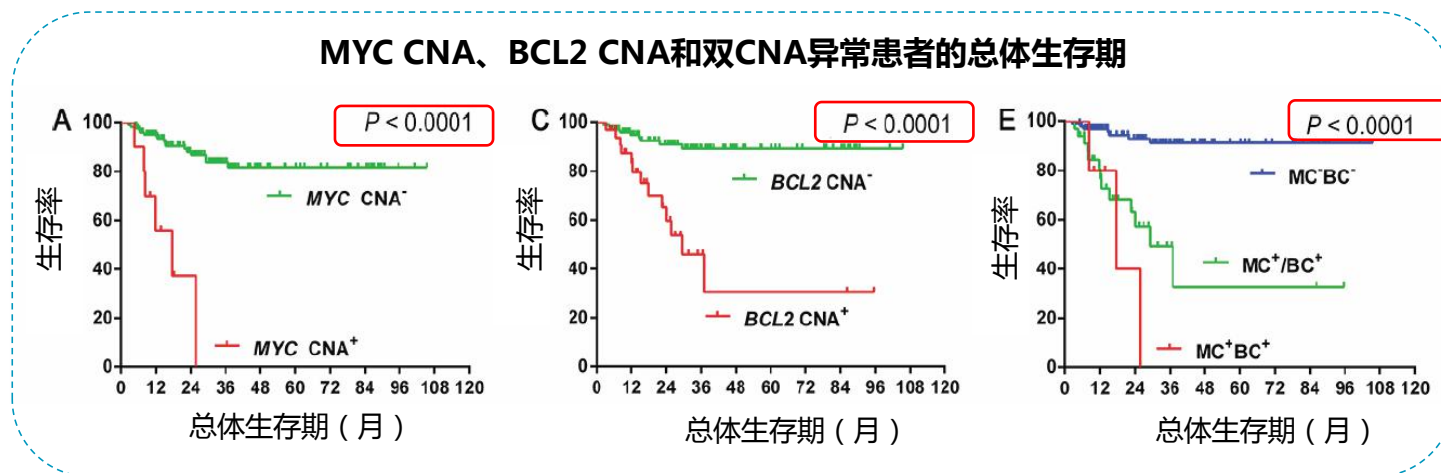


高中低三个危险度分层：

- **高危包括：双打击患者（检测 MYC 异位伙伴基因为 IG）和双表达患者（伴随基因异位：检测 MYC 异位伙伴基因为 IG）；**
- **中危包括：双打击患者（检测 MYC 异位伙伴基因为非 IG）和双表达患者（不伴 MYC 基因异位）；**
- **低危包括：双打击患者（但无双表达）和非双表达患者；**

MYC或BCL2拷贝数异常DLBCL：患者OS显著降低，预后极差

- 对240名中国DLBCL患者进行FISH检测，发现高达30.8%的患者基因拷贝数异常（CNA）：
 - 7.5%MYC CNA，27.1%BCL2 CNA，3.8%双CNA异常
- 141名患者R-CHOP样方案治疗，中位随访30个月：
 - MYC CNA、BCL2 CNA和双CNA异常患者，总体生存期均显著减少（ $P < 0.0001$ ）
 - 这些患者预后极差，或需要更强烈的治疗方案



MC-BC⁻, MYC CNA和BCL2 CNA均正常;
MC⁺/BC⁺, MYC CNA或BCL2 CNA异常;
MC⁺BC⁺, MYC CNA和BCL2 CNA均异常

TP53突变与R-CHOP治疗

blood

2012 120: 3986-3996

Prepublished online September 5, 2012;

doi:10.1182/blood-2012-05-433334

Mutational profile and prognostic significance of TP53 in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma patients treated with R-CHOP: report from an International DLBCL Rituximab-CHOP Consortium Program Study

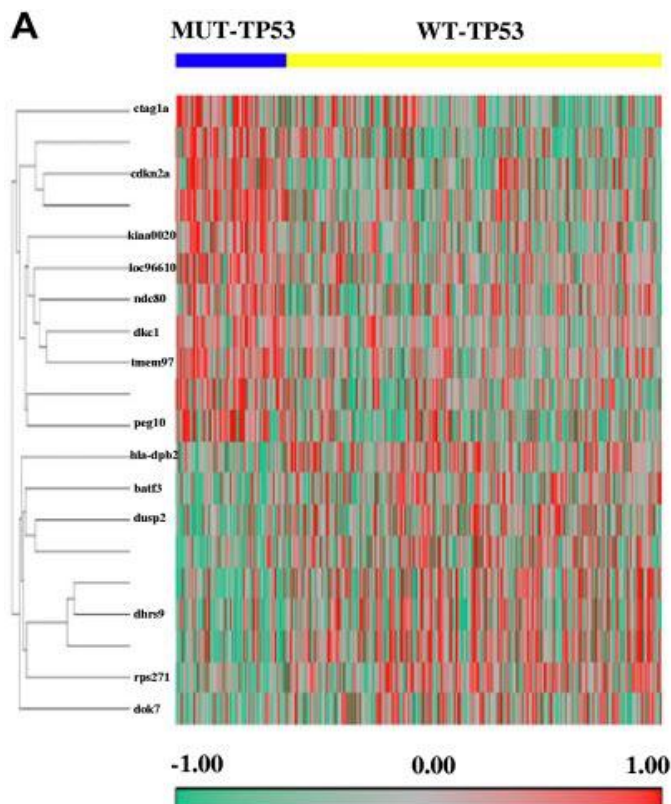
- 一项2012年发表于*BLOOD*的队列研究，旨在探索TP53在利妥昔单抗时代的预后价值。
- 来自29个研究中心，接受R-CHOP方案的506例新发DLBCL患者被纳入此研究。

TP53突变在DLBCL患者中出现率较高

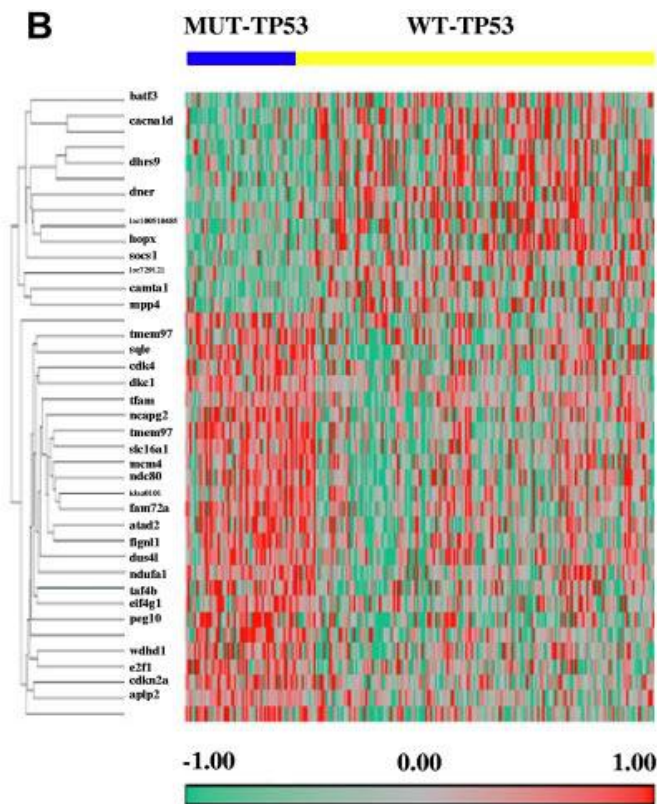
506例患者均接受R-CHOP或R-CHOP样治疗

	No. of patients	Prevalence	No. of mutations	No. of mutation variants
Total patients	506		133	99
Patients with WT-TP53*	395	78%	1	1
Patients with MUT-TP53†	111	22%	132	98
Patients with missense mutations‡	92	18.2%	107	79
Patients with nonsense mutations	14	2.8%	14	9
Patients with a 2-bp deletion causing reading frame shift	2	0.4%	2	2
Patients with silent mutations§	2	0.6%	2	2
Patients with a mutation at the splicing sites¶	7	1.4%	7	6

野生型与突变型TP53的基因差异



R-CHOP治疗的DLBCL患者中14个基因的表达有显著性差异

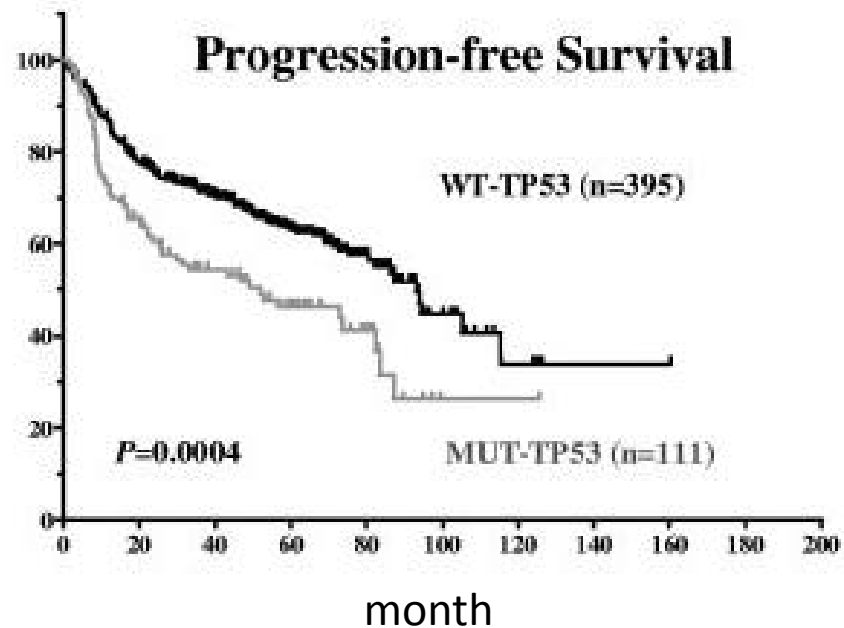
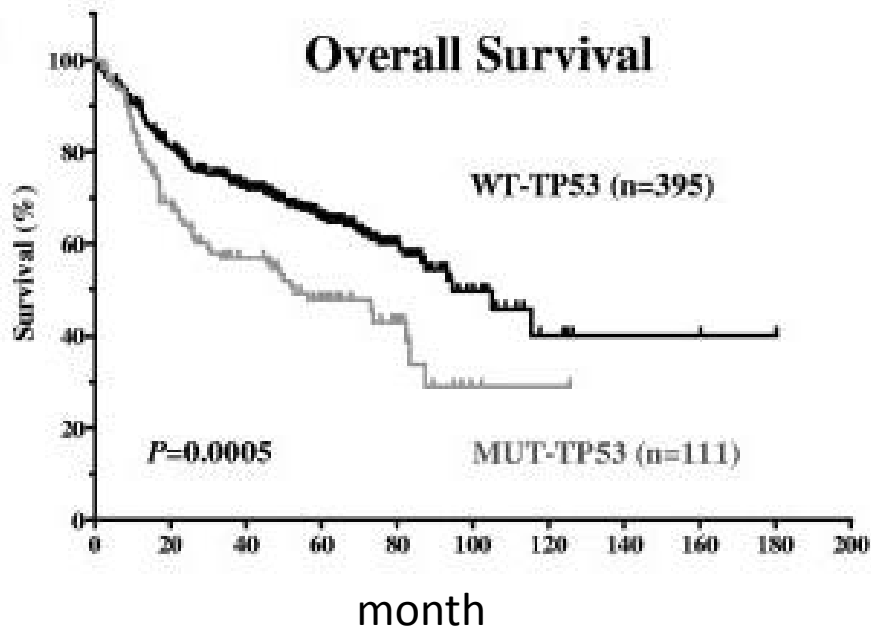


GCB-DLBCL亚组中34个基因的表达有显著性差异

MUT: 突变

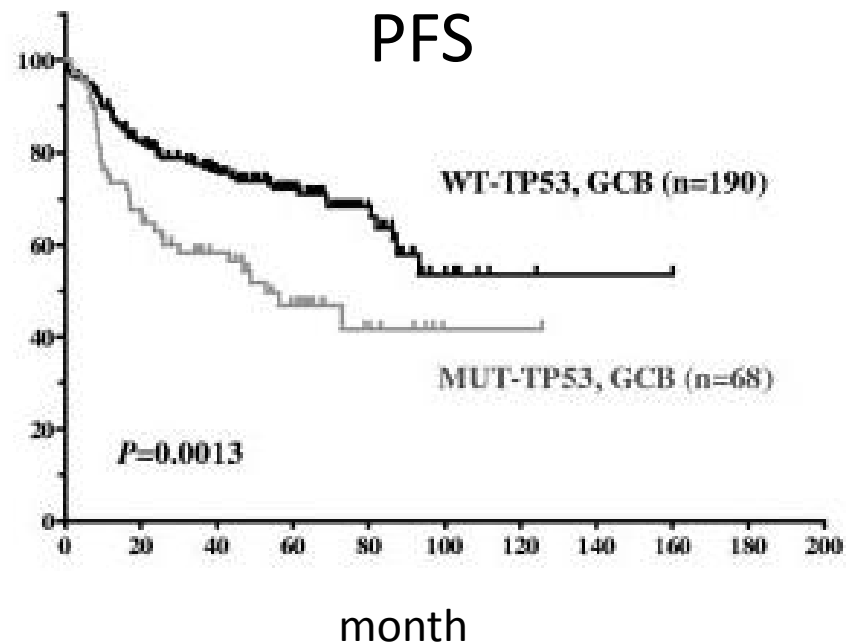
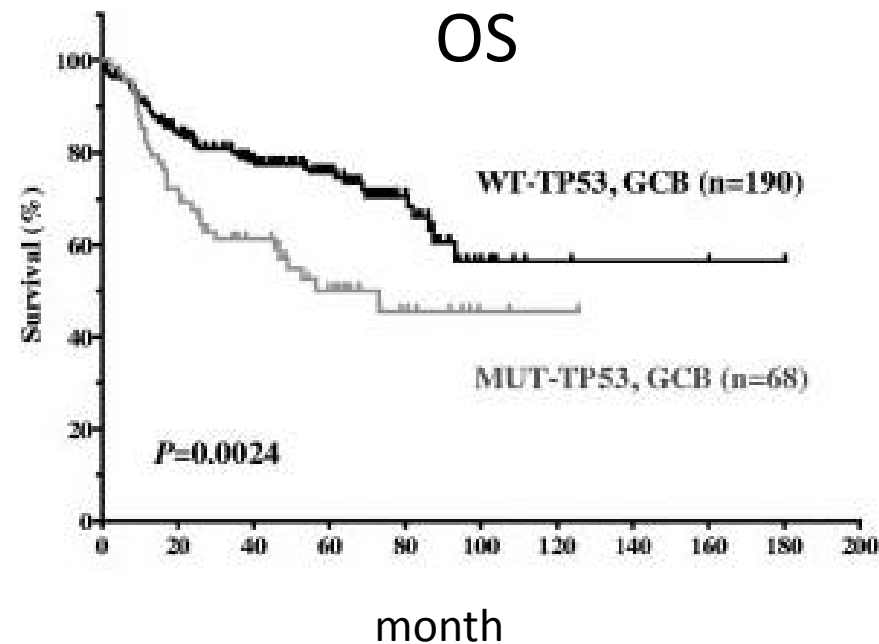
BLOOD 2012 120: 3986-3996

TP53是DLBCL的不良预后分子



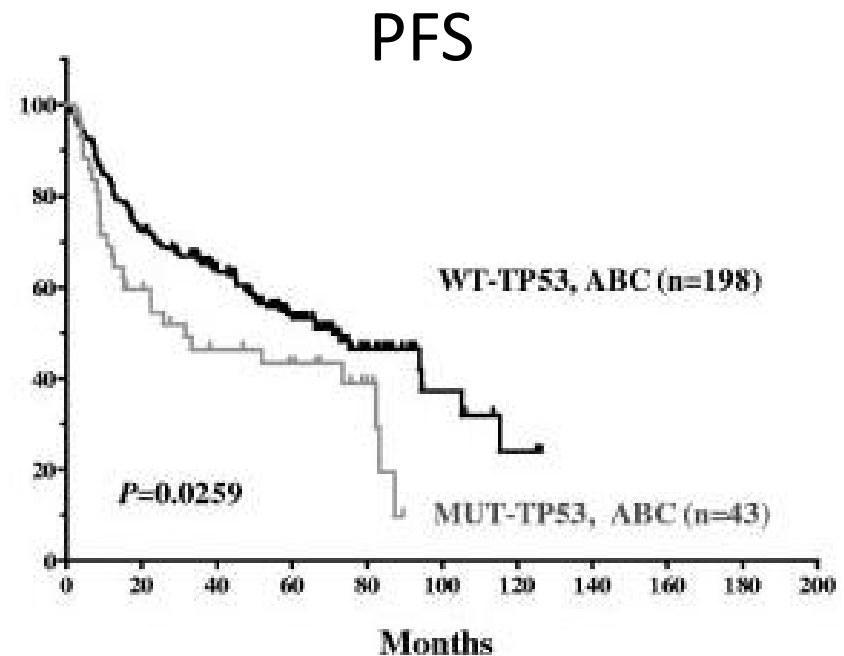
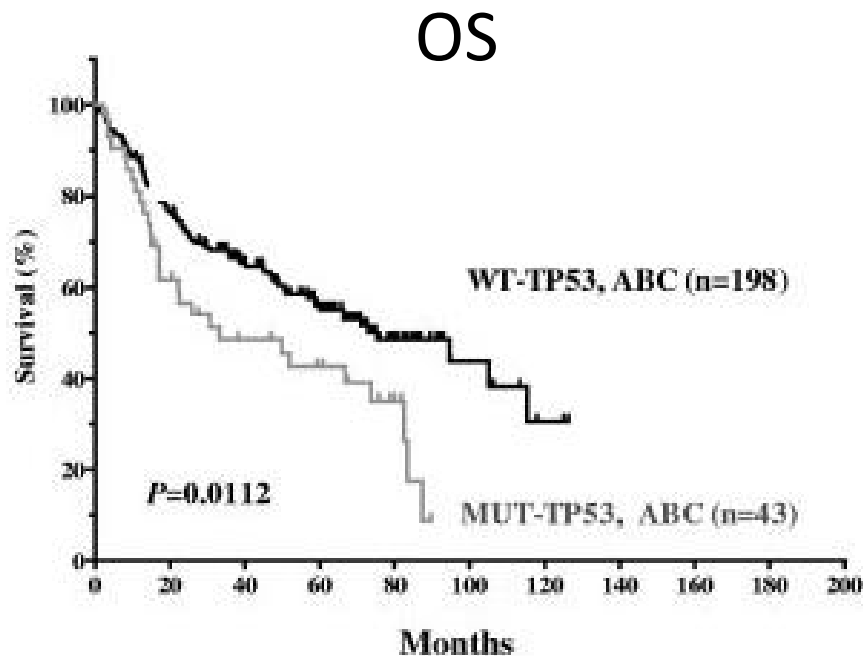
在接受R-CHOP治疗的506例DLBCL患者中，WT-TP53在OS和PFS上较MUT-TP53有显著地获益. (OS, $P < 0.0005$; PFS, $P < 0.0004$)

TP53是GCB的不良预后分子



接受R-CHOP治疗的GCB-DLBCL患者患者中，WT-TP53的 OS ($P < 0.0024$; $HR=0.46$; 95% CI, 0.28-0.76) 和PFS ($P < 0.0013$; $HR=0.4483$; 95% CI, 0.28-0.73) 显著优于MUT-TP53患者

TP53是ABC的不良预后分子



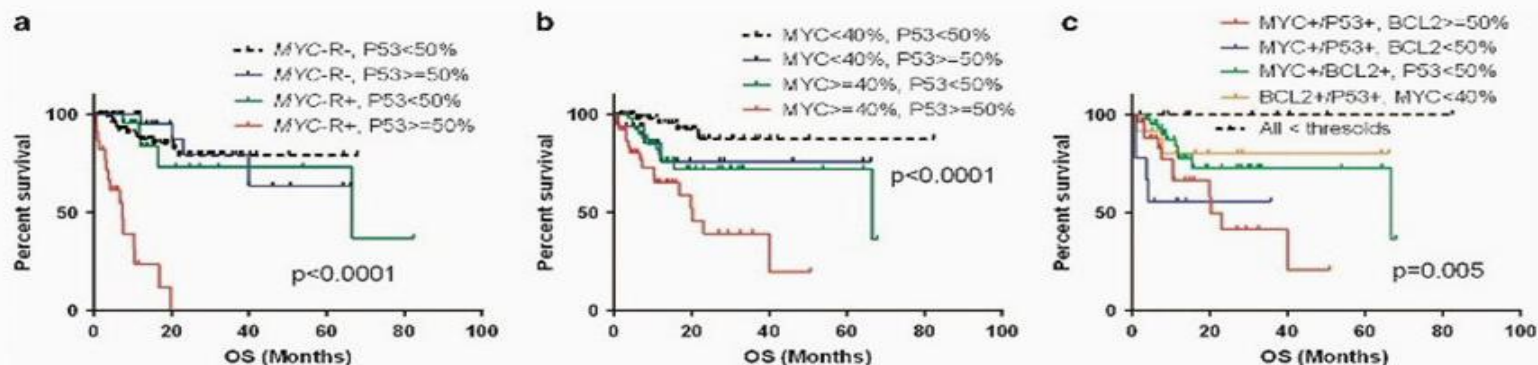
ABC-DLBCL 亚组中, WT-TP53 较MUT-TP53 具有更好的OS和PFS

OS: $P < 0.0112$, HR=0.5218, 95% CI, 0.32-0.86 ;

PFS: $P < 0.0259$ HR = 0.5665, 95% CI, 0.34-0.9

P53的重要性在提高

P53: more important than *MYC* or *BCL-2*?



Overall Survival in 201 untreated DLBCL

p53 expression versus *MYC* rearrangement (*MYC*-R) and *MYC* expression (*MYC*) or DPL (*MYC* and *BCL-2* hyperexpression)

Multivariate analysis: both *MYC*-R and p53 expression are independent

影响DLBCL预后的其它生物标志

Biomarker	Mechanism	Prognosis
Bcl-2	Anti-apoptosis	Unfavourable
Bcl-6	Transcription factor, GC	Favourable
CD10	Peptidase, GC	Favourable
CD5		Unfavourable
FOXP1	Transcription factor, AB	Unfavourable
MUM1	Transcription factor, AB	Unfavourable
EBV+/CD30+		Unfavourable
Ki-67 (>80%)		Unfavourable
MYC		Unfavourable

其它预后相关因素新进展

Other Prognostic Factors

- Around 200 papers published during the last 5 years
- Different types
 - *Clinical & biologic*: low serum albumin, anemia, low lymphocyte count, co-morbidities ...
 - *Imaging*: PET (interim/end), necrosis, metabolic volume
 - *Oncogenes*: loss SLC2A16 (doxorubicin transporter), FoxP1 expression, Stat3 or STAT5 mutations
 - *Pathways*: TP53, NF-kB, miR-15, CDKN2A loss
 - *Antigens*: HLA-G, sIL-2R, VEGFR3, CD59, survivin, circulating free DNA/RNA



See Table 1 in the Educational Book

但是，这些预后因素存在一些问题

Which ones look at?

- Mostly retrospective analyses
- Few patients (less than 100)
- No correlation with other prognostic factors
- Few correlation with COO
- No correlation with C-MYC rearrangement or hyperexpression 

第58届ASH 会议上Prof.Coiffer 推荐如下筛查

Recommendations

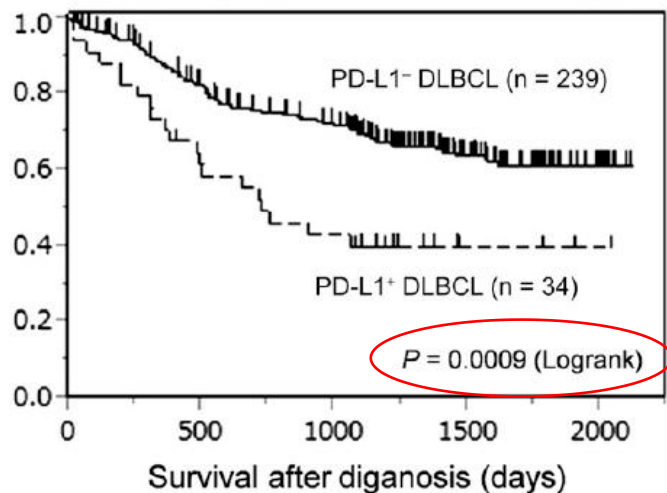
- For all patients with DLBCL
 - IHC analysis
 - CD20, CD5, CD30, **bcl-2, MYC**, Ki-67, **p53**
 - Cell of origin (GC vs. Non GC)
 - IHC Hans (CD10, bcl-6, MUM1)
 - Cell of Origin
 - Gene expression profiling (NanoString)
 - **FISH analysis**
 - **MYC, BCL-2, BCL-6**,



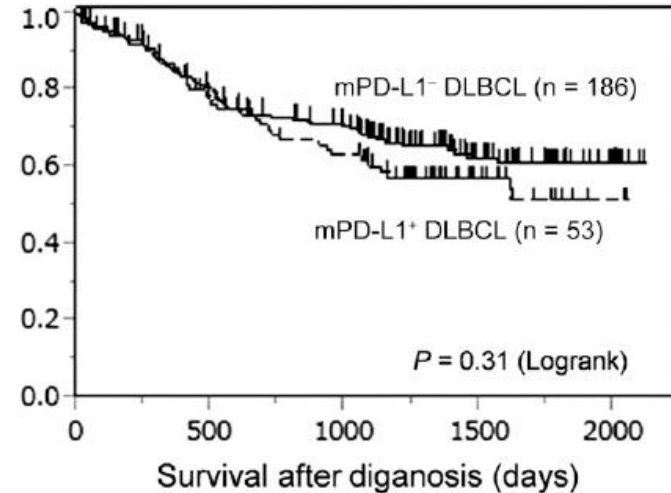
蓝色字体强调了IHC分析BCL-2，MYC，P53以及FISH分析 MYC，BCL2，BCL-6的重要性

但是未来仍然值得探索，例如免疫治疗时代：PD-L1 Associated with Poor Survival in DLBCL

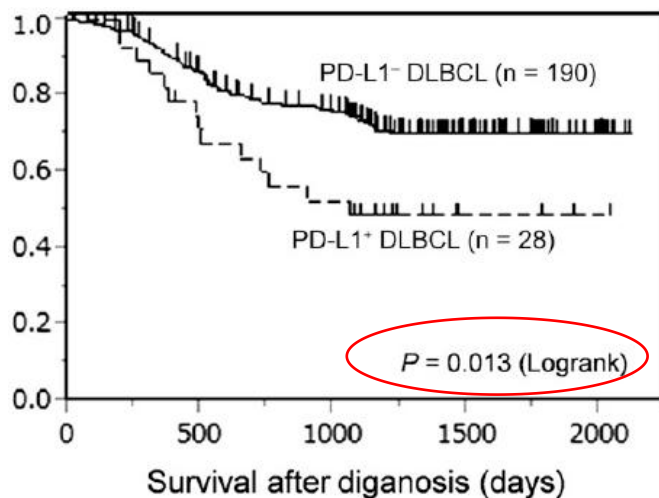
Overall Survival all Cohort (PD-L1)



Overall Survival (mPD-L1)



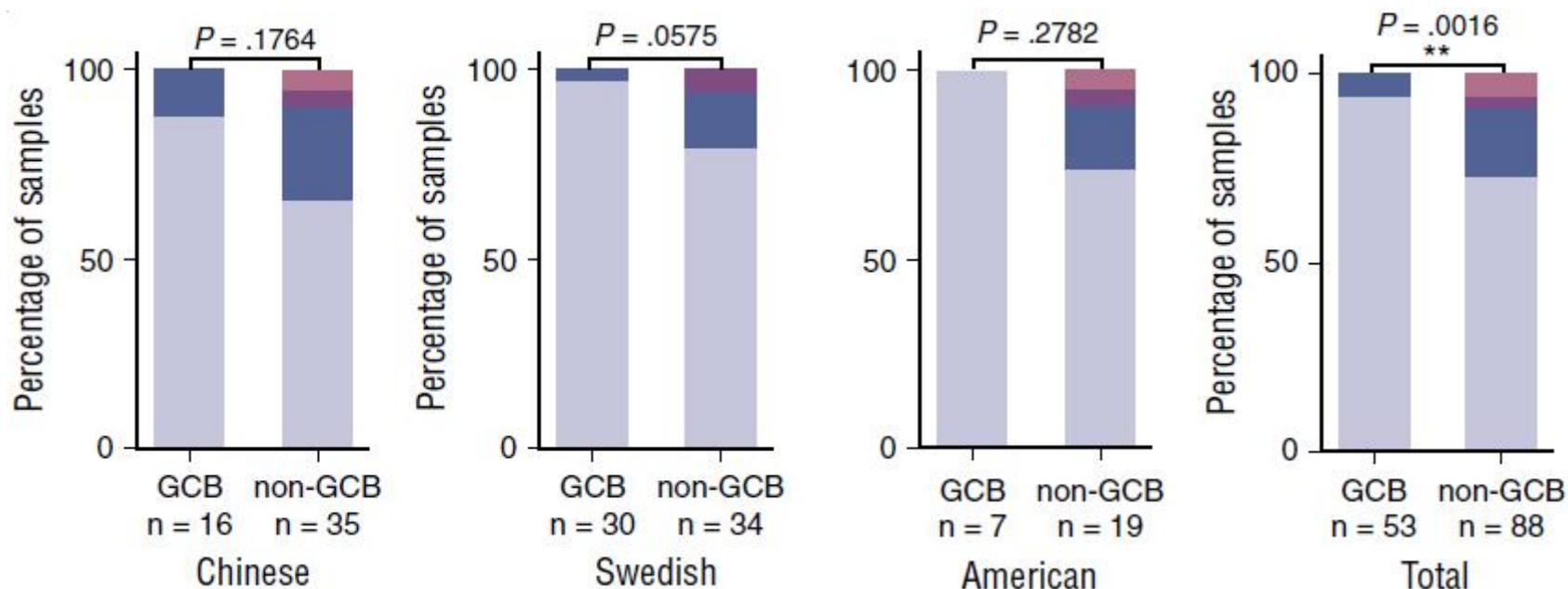
Overall Survival of Patients R-CHOP



● Patients with PD-L1⁺ DLBCL had **inferior overall survival (OS)** compared with that in patients with PD-L1⁻ DLBCL.

● In contrast, there was **no significant difference** in OS between mPD-L1⁺ and mPD-L1⁻ DLBCL.

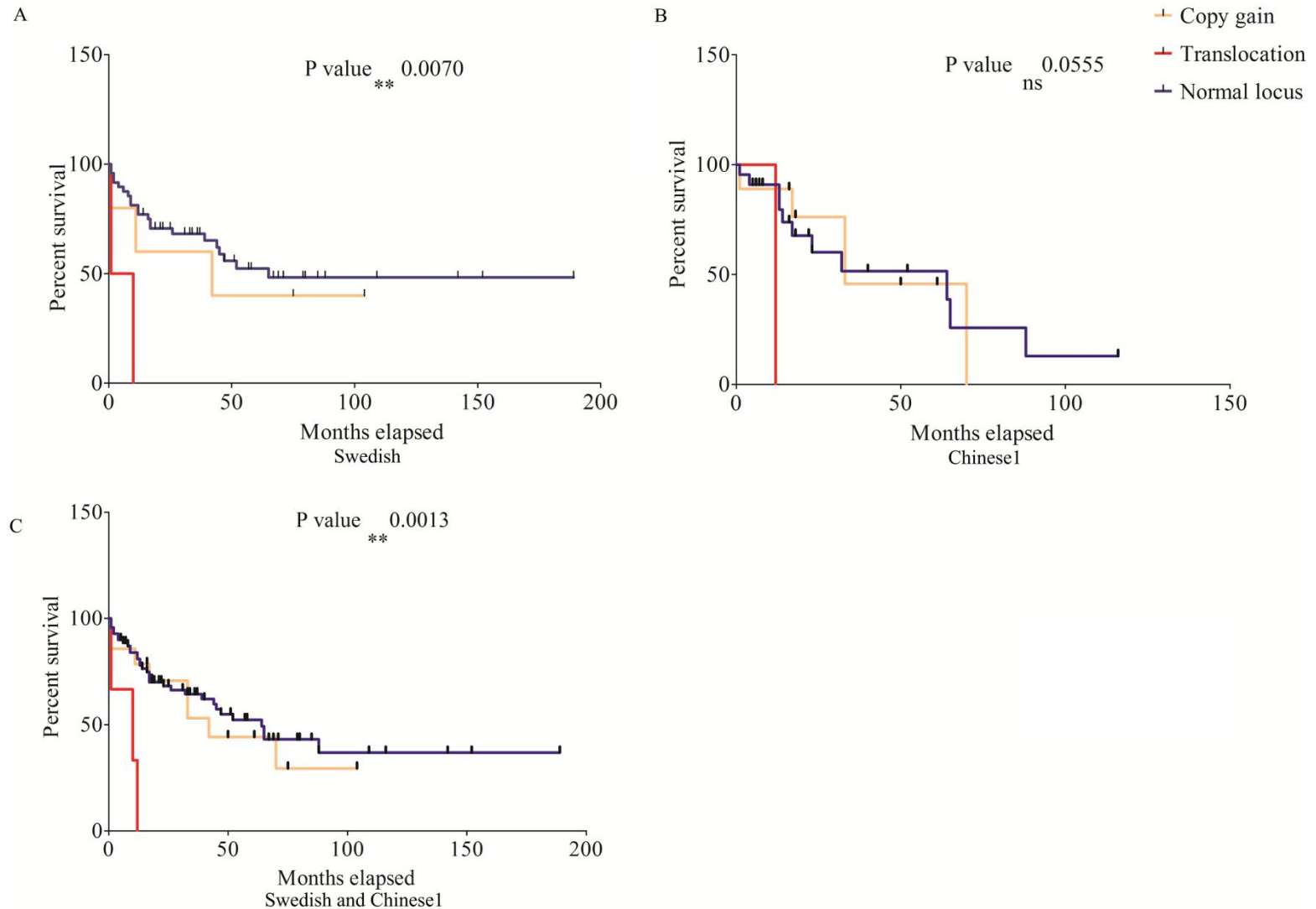
我们的工作：PD-1–PD-L1/PD-L2靶向治疗 可能更适用于non-GCB DLBCL



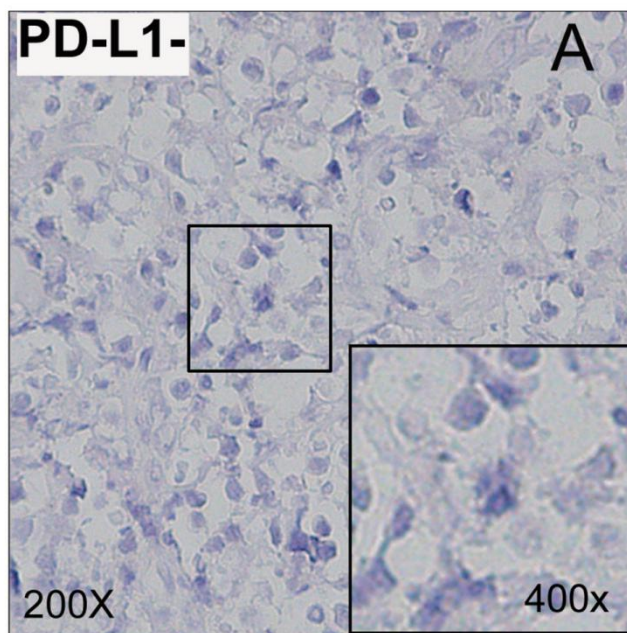
Cytogenetic alterations affecting the PD-L1/PD-L2 locus (copy number gains, amplifications, and translocations) are **more frequent in the non-GCB subtype**.

Translocations and amplifications in the PD-L1/PD-L2 locus were exclusively found in non-GCB samples or ABC samples in the American cohort.

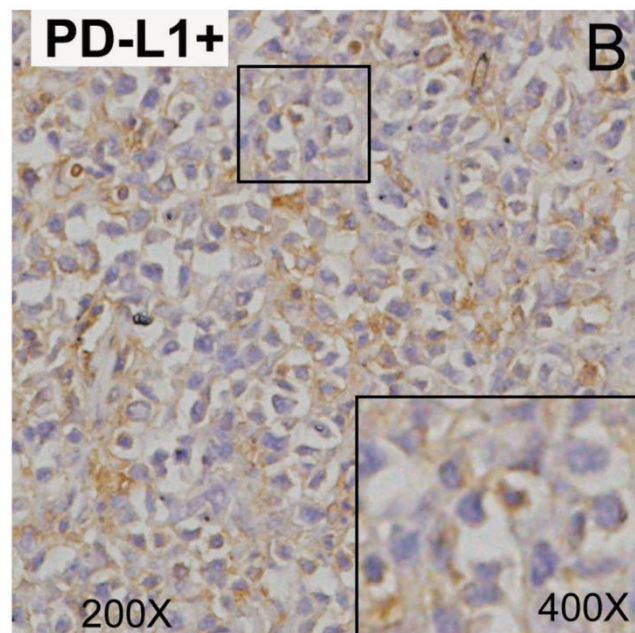
PD-L1 translocation is associated with a poor survival of the patients



PD-L1在DLBCL石蜡组织中免疫组化结果



扁桃体增生组织（对照）.

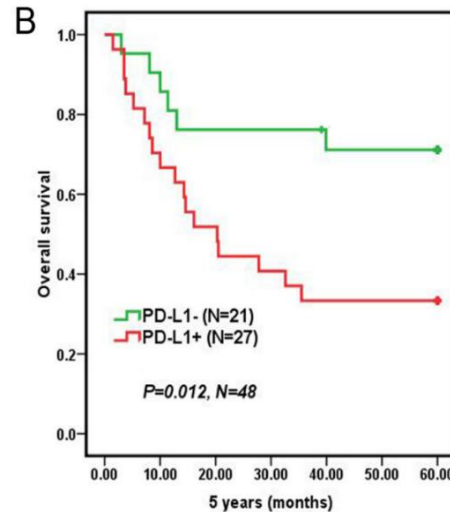
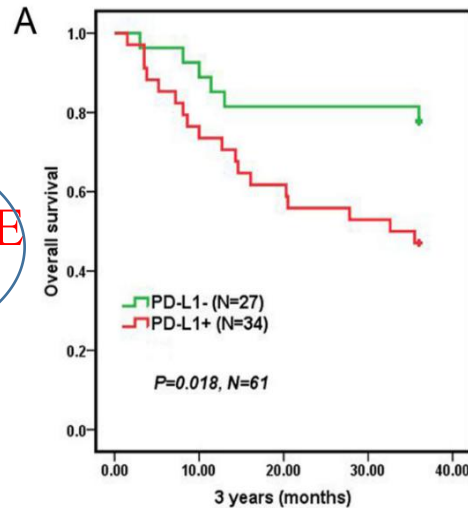


DLBCL石蜡组织.

◆ DLBCL
中，
PD-L1 呈高
表达，阳性
表达率为
54%

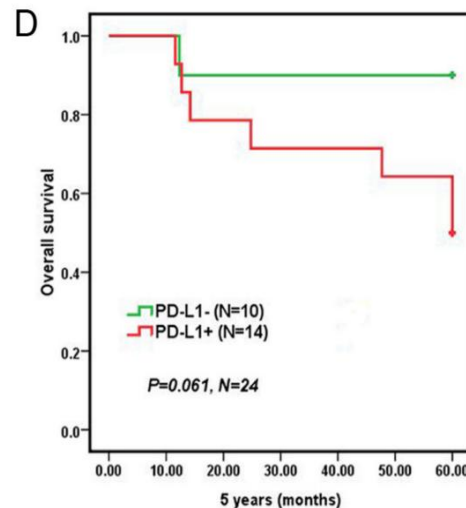
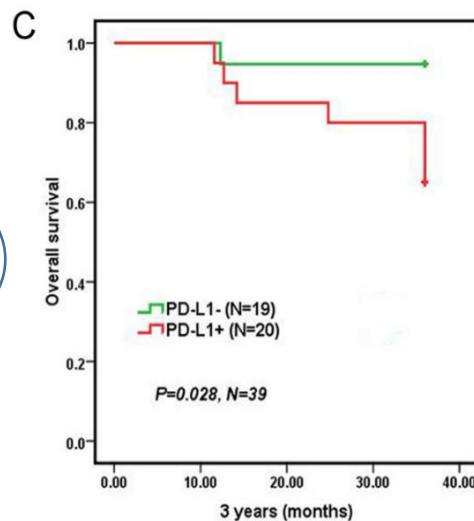
PD-L1与DLBCL患者3年和5年总生存之间的关系

CHOP/CHOPE
N=61



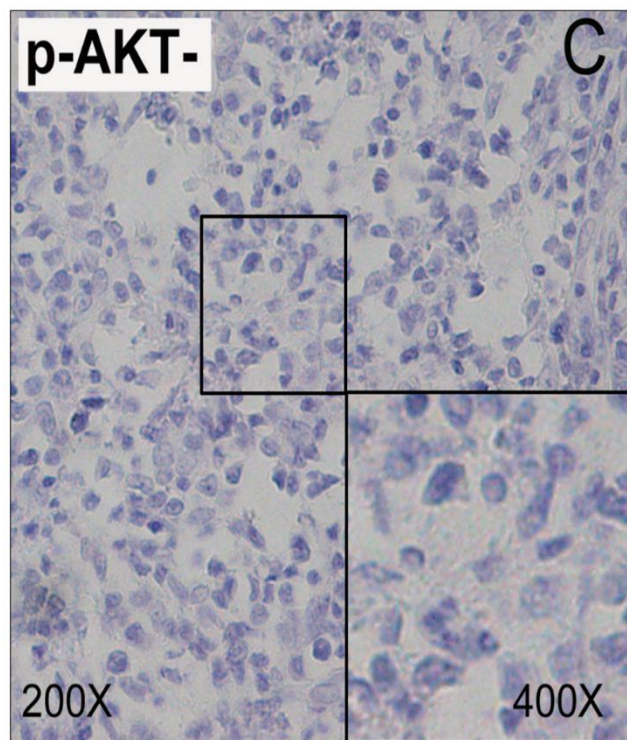
➤ CHOP/CHOPE方案组，PD-L1阳性表达的DLBCL患者3年和5年的OS都更差 ($P=0.018$, $P=0.012$)

R-CHOP
N=39

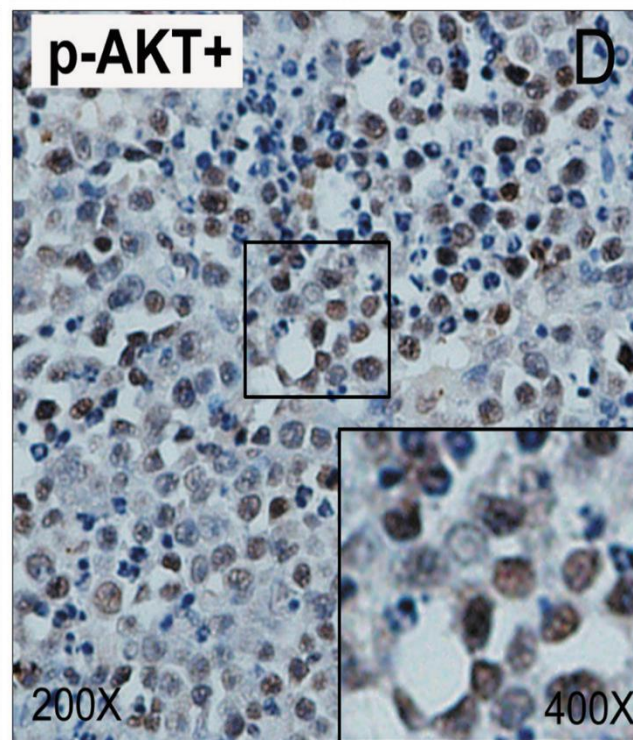


➤ R-CHOP方案组，PD-L1阳性表达的DLBCL患者3年OS更差 ($P=0.030$)，而5年OS没有明显差异 ($P=0.061$)

磷酸化AKT在DLBCL石蜡组织中免疫组化结果



扁桃体增生组织（对照）.

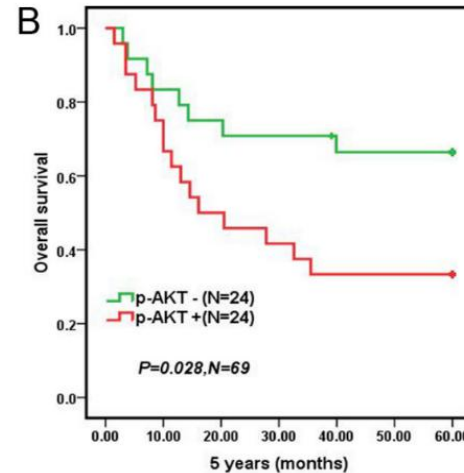
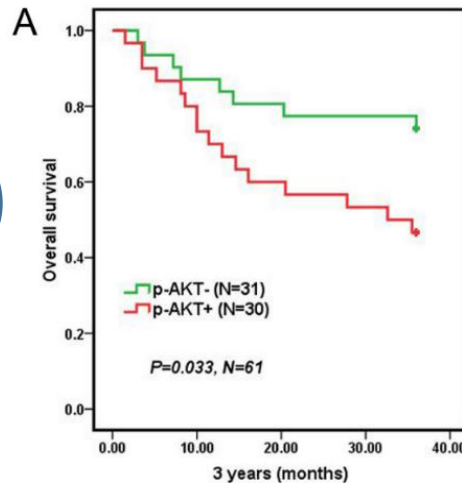


DLBCL石蜡组织.

◆ DLBCL中，
P-AKT 呈高
表达，阳性
表达率为
48%

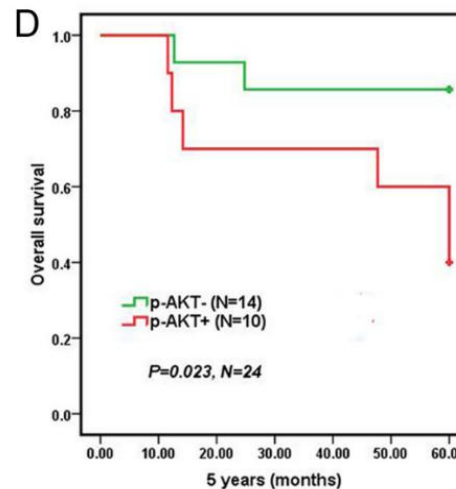
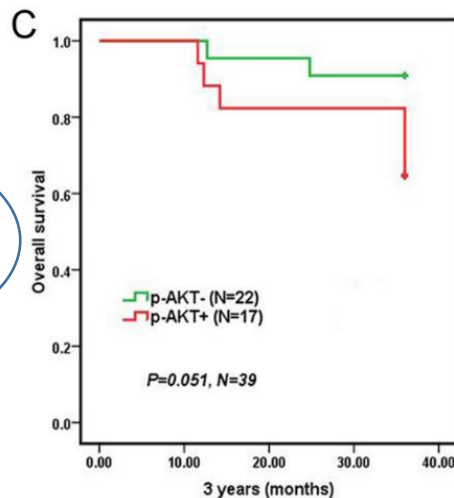
p-AKT与DLBCL患者3年和5年总生存之间的关系

CHOP/CHOPE
N=61



➤ CHOP/CHOPE方案组，p-AKT阳性表达的DLBCL患者3年和5年的OS都更差 ($P=0.033$, $P=0.028$)

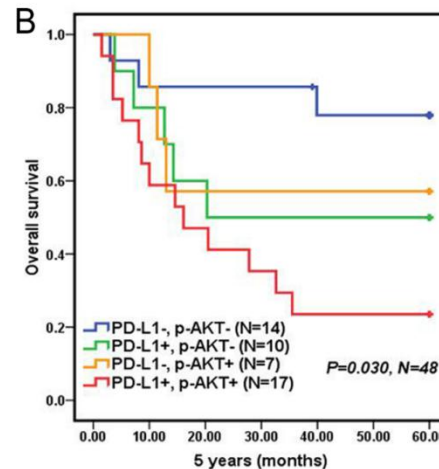
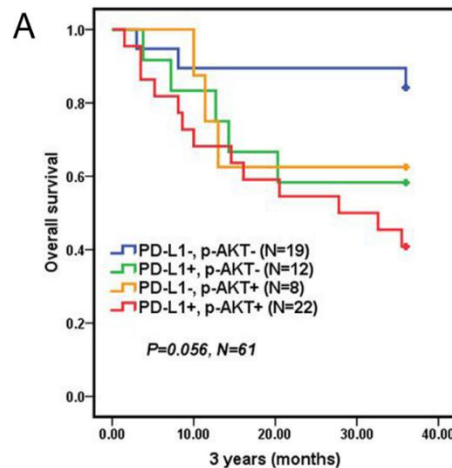
R-CHOP
N=39



➤ R-CHOP方案组，p-AKT阳性表达的DLBCL患者5年OS更差 ($P=0.023$)，而3年OS没有明显差异 ($P=0.051$)

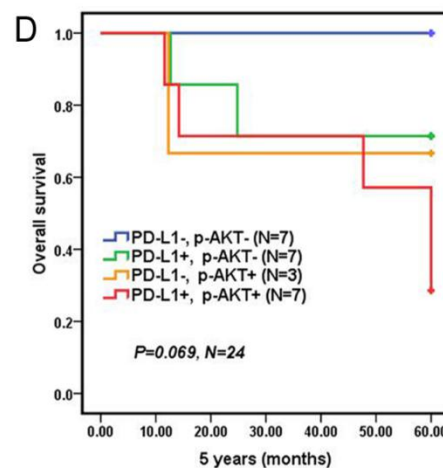
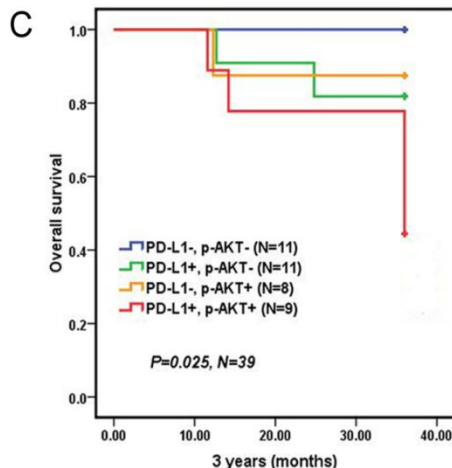
PD-L1和p-AKT共表达与DLBCL患者 3年和5年OS之间的关系

CHOP/CHOPE
N=61



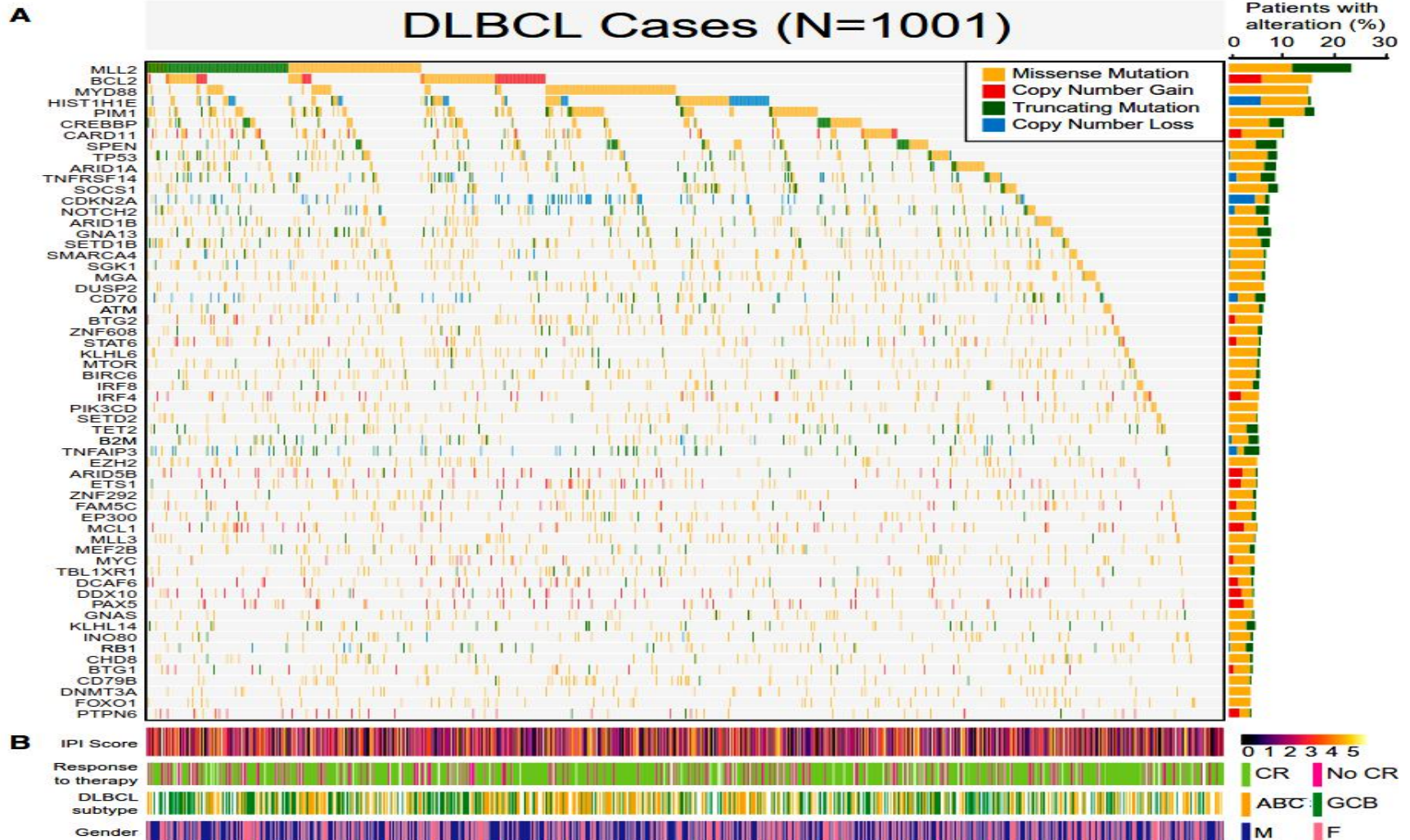
➤ 对于CHOP/CHOPE方案, PD-L1和p-AKT共表达的患者5年OS较二者双阴性和单阳性表达更差 ($P=0.030$)

R-CHOP
N=39

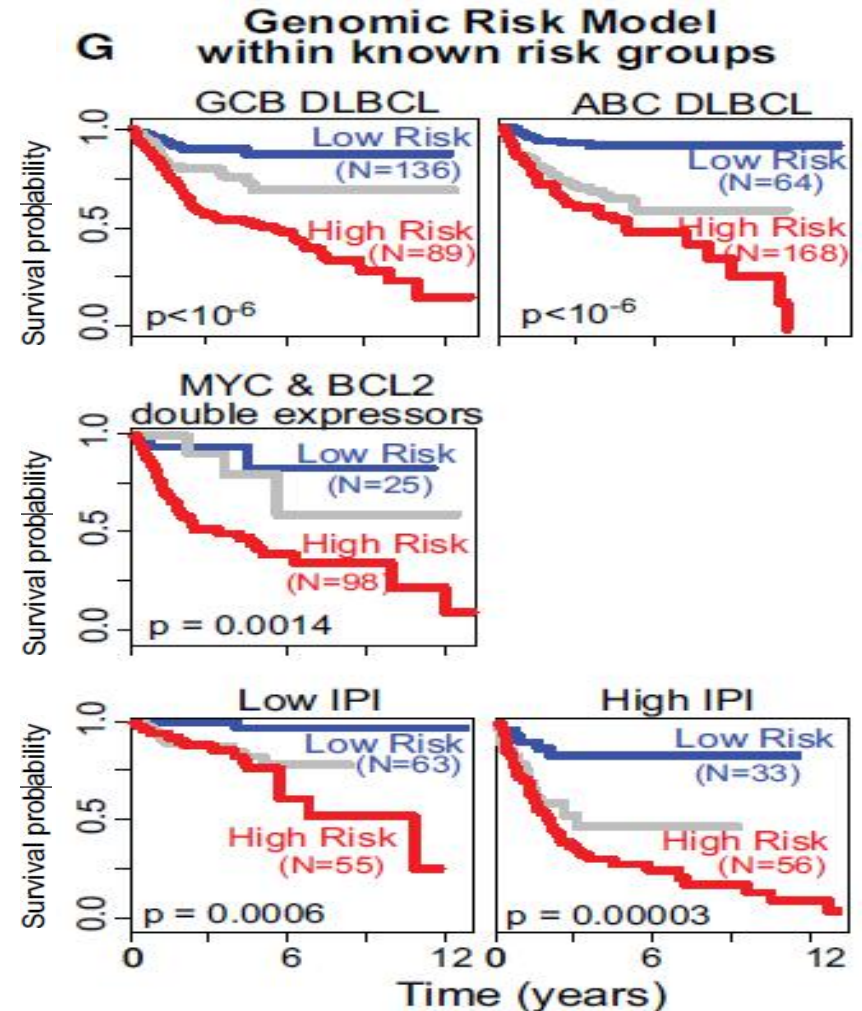
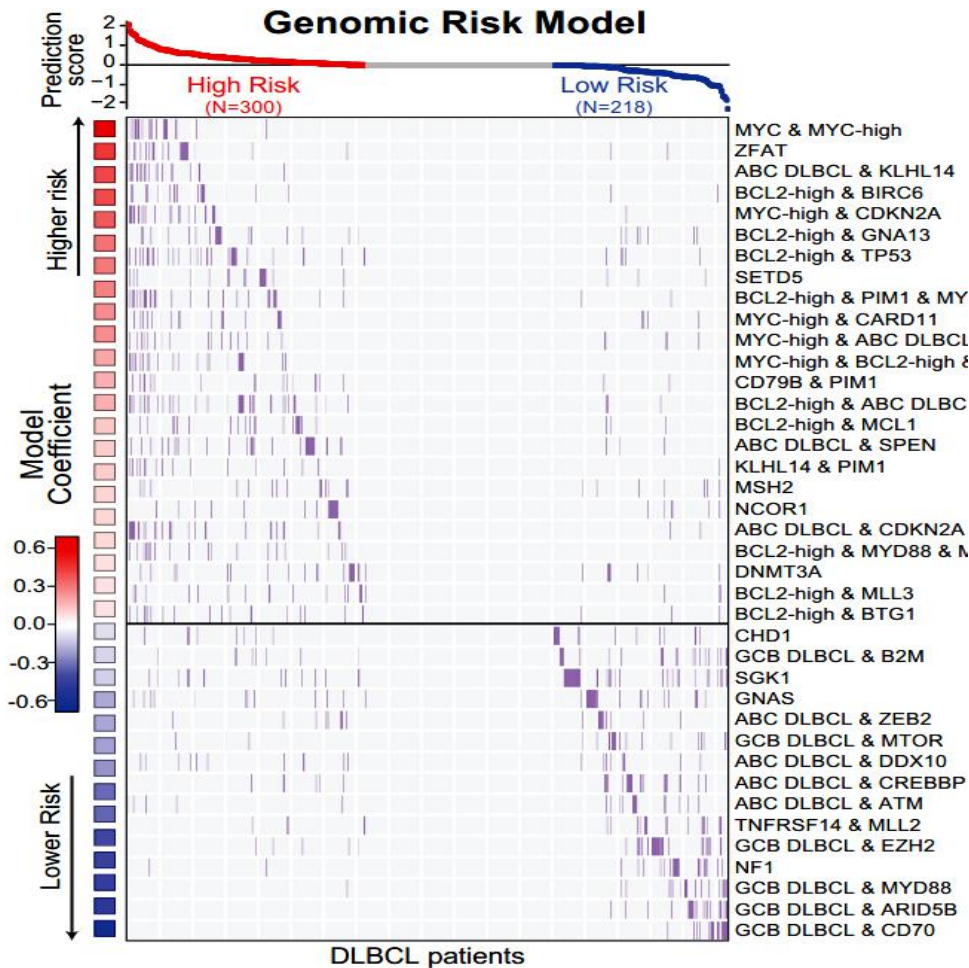


➤ 对于R-CHOP方案组, PD-L1和p-AKT共表达的患者3年OS较二者双阴性和单阳性表达更差 ($P=0.025$)

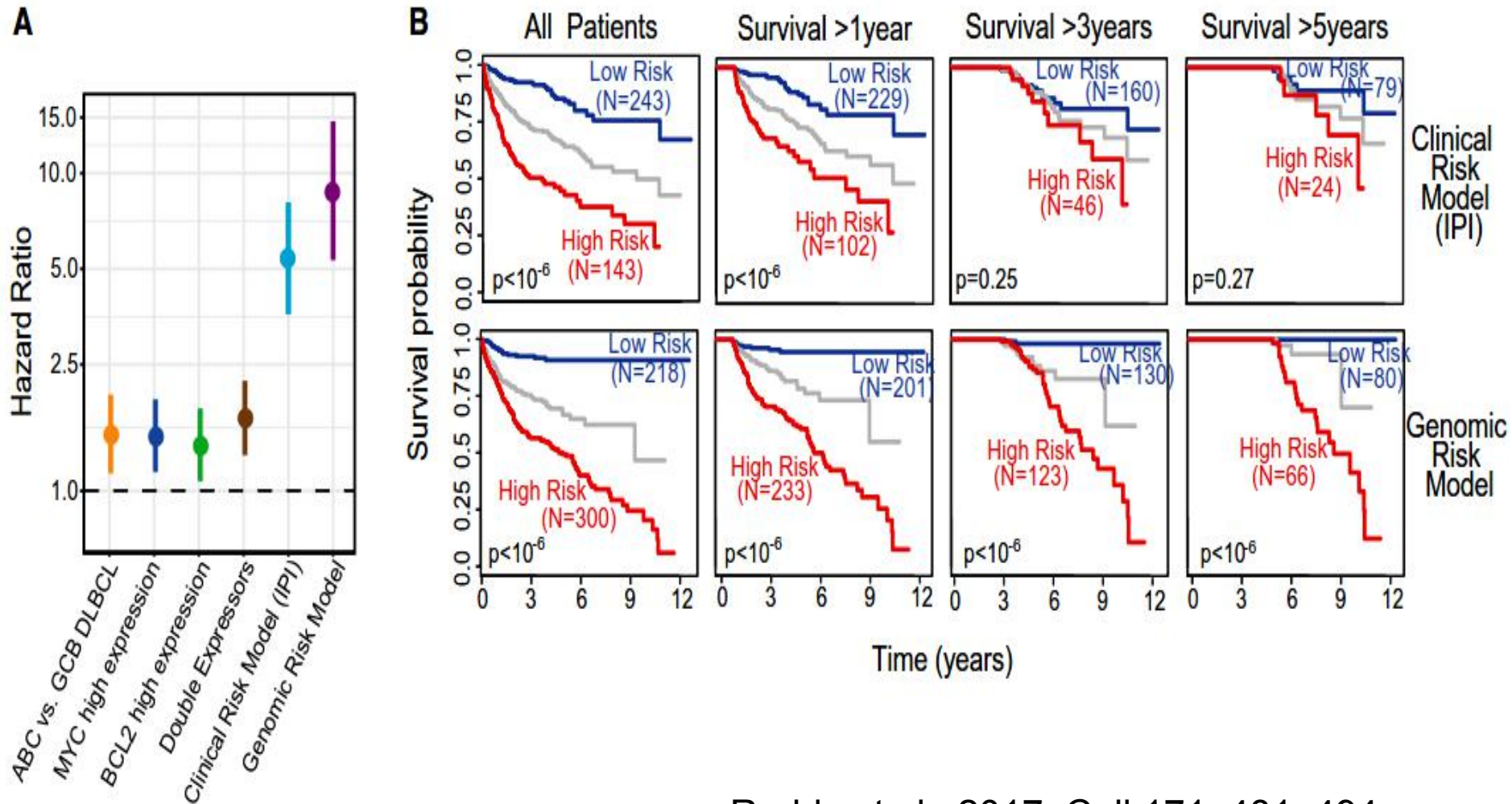
2017 CELL 刊登1,001 DLBCLs 基因组分析



使用此次分析的数据建立基因组风险模型

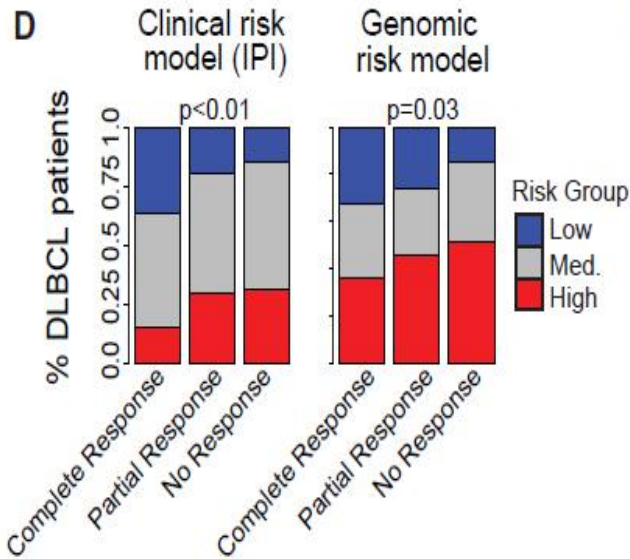
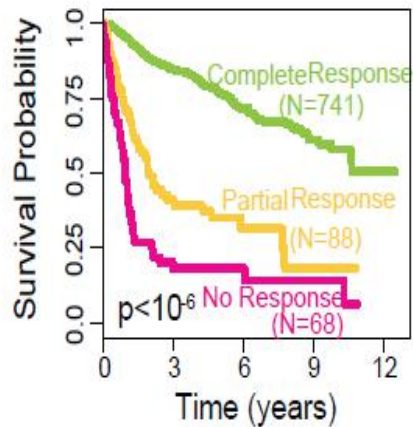


基因组风险模型与IPI模型的对比

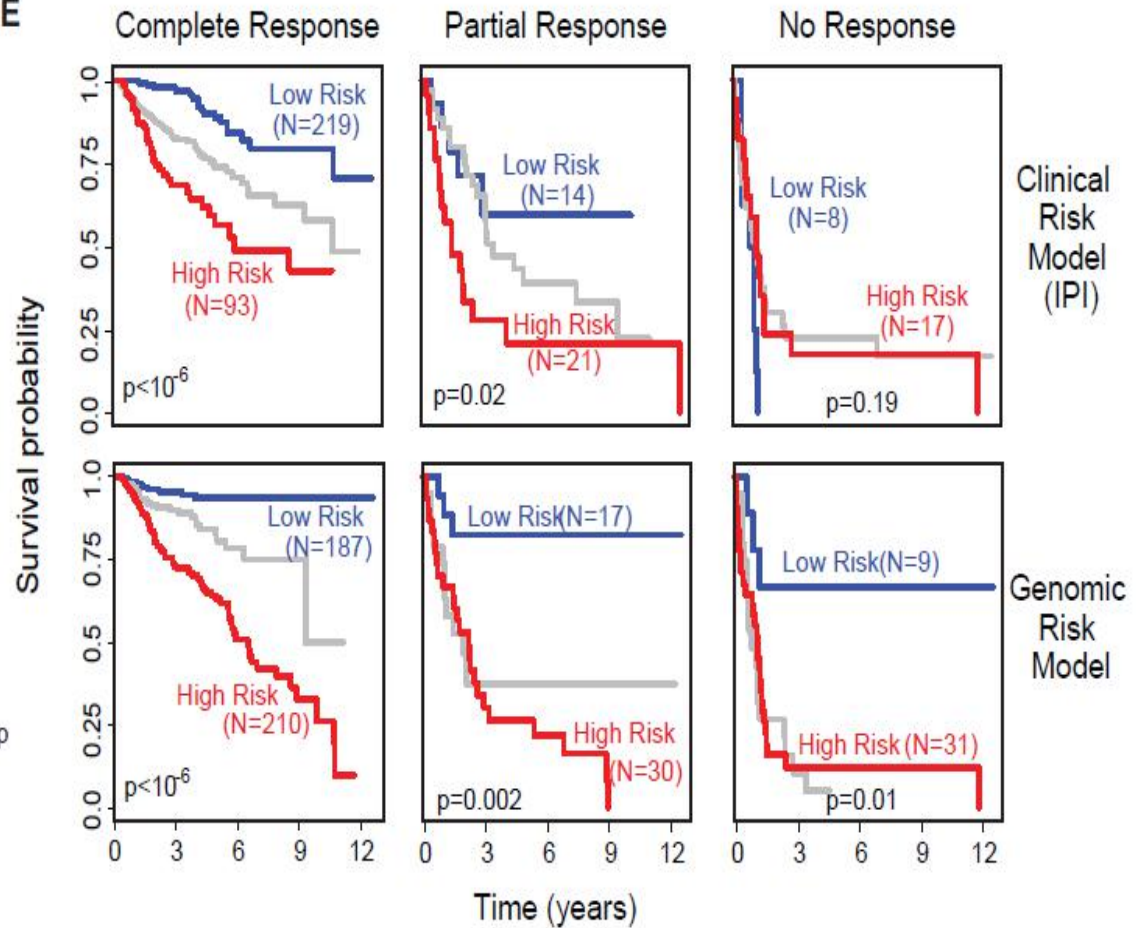


基因组风险模型与IPI模型的对比

C Response to Initial Therapy



E



小结

IPI之外，其他预后因素的优点与不足

- ◆ 其他因素弥补了IPI 指数体系只关注临床指标的固有缺陷，尤其是生物学因素，**更能反映疾病的本质**；
- ◆ 这些因素中目前被证实是DLBCL真正高危因素的是DH和DE，其他因素由于样本量小，来自于回顾性研究等原因，证据尚不充分；
- ◆ DLBCL的异质性对预后模型的建立构成了挑战，对DLBCL的全面探索以及和IPI这类临床预后模型的对比与融合能克服其缺点

内容

01

DLBCL 的经典预后系统：IPI

02

新预后因素涌现带来的冲击：IPI之外

03

趋势与未来：融合IPI，超越IPI

Bio-marker 和 IPI 体系存在各自的缺陷

IHC和分子学技术发现了
许多DLBCL具有预后显著
性的生物标志物和基因特征

大多数情况下，这些新的
预后标志物独立于IPI
评分，但单一Bio-marker
存在过于细化，**只见树木，
不见森林的问题**

Bio-marker仍然存在
着重重复性差，成本高的问题

IPI评分应用于利妥昔单抗前时代，
在利妥昔单抗时代，IPI区分患者的
能力不足，尤其是高危的患者，可
见未能随着新药物的发展与时俱进；

IPI仅考虑到：年龄、LDH、
分期、结外受累数、PS；
aaIPI仅考虑到：LDH、分
期、PS，其他IPI系统也由于
各种原因忽略了一些临床
指标；

没有考虑病理亚型、细胞
起源、遗传学改变以及具
体的结外受累部位

在互补与发展中看问题，分享以下几个案例和启示

案例 1：对于局限期DLBCL生物学因素（DEL/DPL/COO）和临床因素（疾病分期改良的IPI/肿瘤负荷）**谁更有预后价值**

• 主要目的

对PET-CT I/II期DLBCL患者PFS和OS的影响：

- 细胞起源
- MYC/BCL2双表达
- FISH确定的MYC ($\pm$ BCL2 $\pm$ BCL6) 基因重排

• 次要目的

探索I/II期DLBCL的其他潜在临床预后因素

研究方法：多中心、回顾性分析

• 多中心：

- 澳大利亚 Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, Nedlands
- 加拿大 British Columbia Cancer Agency, Vancouver
- 丹麦 Aalborg University Hospital, Aalborg
- 英国 Nottingham City Hospital, Nottingham

• 临床/病理学数据库审查本研究未经中心病理学审查

• 如果IHC/FISH数据缺失：获取组织块进行其他检测

- 采用Hans法确定COO分型
- IHC临界值：MYC $\geq$ 40% , BCL2 $\geq$ 50%
- 如果MYC IHC $\geq$ 40% , 进行FISH检测 (Johnson, J Clin Oncol, 2012)

• 入组标准

- 新发DLBCL的组织学诊断
- 有淋巴结诊断活检标本可以进行下列检测：

——CD10、MUM1/IRF4、BCL6、BCL2、MYC的IHC检测

——MYC、BCL2、BCL6的FISH检测

- PET-CT确定为I/II期
- 接受根治性R-CHOP $\pm$ 放疗
- 至少随访2年

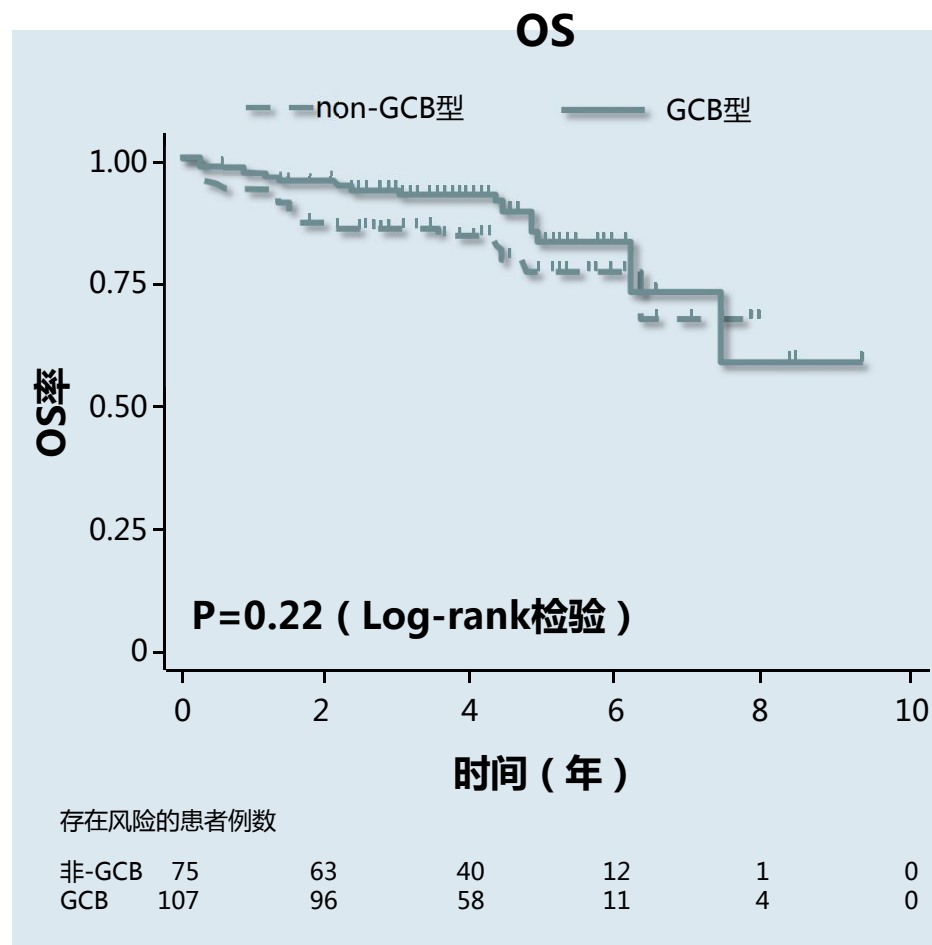
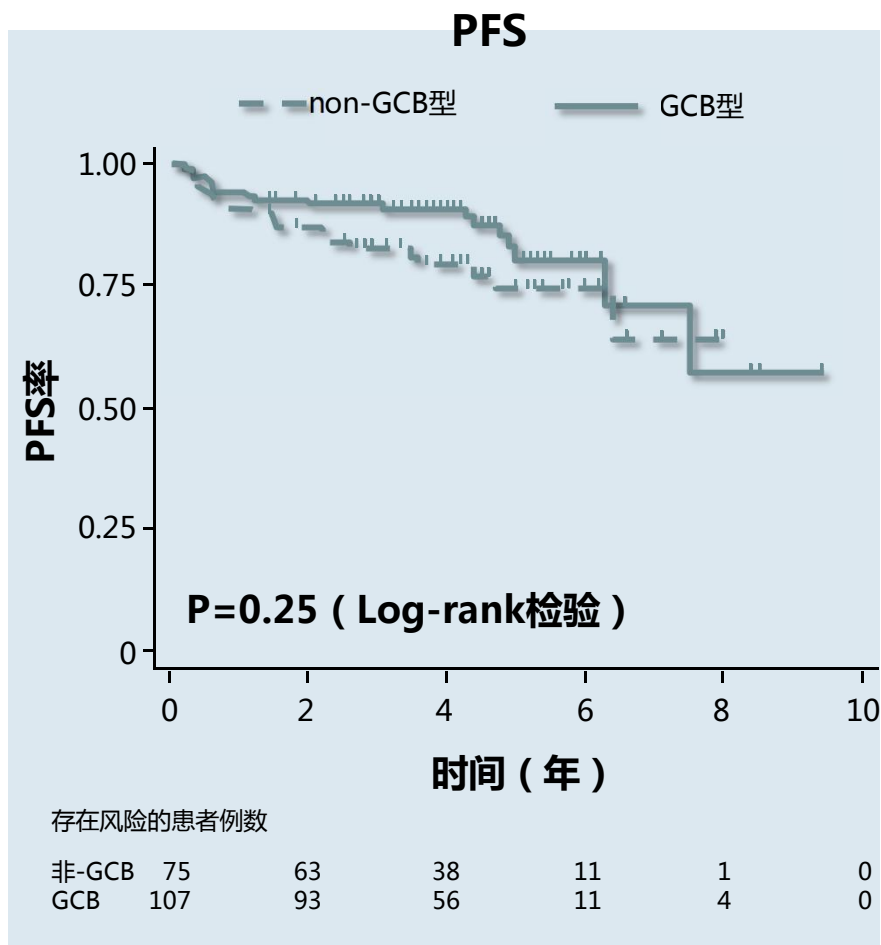
• 排除标准

- 原发性纵隔B细胞淋巴瘤
- 原发性中枢神经系统淋巴瘤
- 移植后淋巴增殖性疾病
- 低级别淋巴瘤组织学转化

入组患者的基线特征

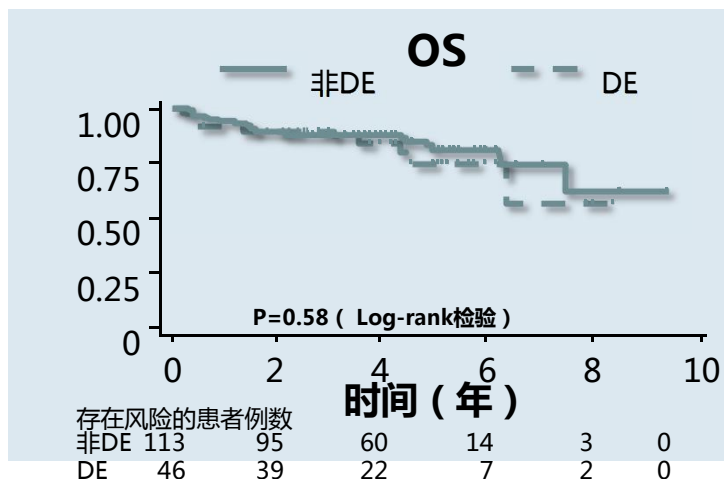
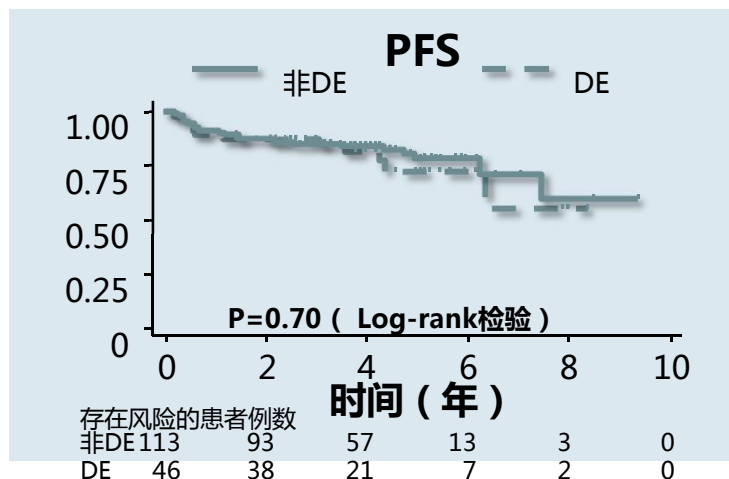
特征	无DH或DE (n=112)	DE (n=42)	DH (n=6)	P值
年龄, 中位值 (范围)	62 (19-89)	62 (35-82)	62 (44-77)	
>60岁 (%)	87 (78)	24 (57)	3 (50)	0.788
男性 (%)	60 (54)	15 (36)	3 (50)	0.128
I期 (%)	72 (62)	26 (62)	3 (50)	0.782
II期 (%)	40 (36)	16 (38)	3 (50)	
ECOG>1 (%)	16 (15)	5 (12)	0 (0)	0.831
LDH>ULN (%)	30 (32)	12 (34)	2 (40)	0.834
结外病灶 (%)	51 (50)	26 (62)	3 (50)	0.473
膈上病灶 (%)	70 (63)	30 (71)	3 (33)	0.473
Ki-67 中位值 (%), 范围	73 (50-100)	82 (50-100)	83 (70-90)	0.0349
最大淋巴结直径>7.5cm (%)	18 (17)	6 (16)	3 (50)	0.146
细胞起源				
GCB (%)	44 (41)	19 (49)	3 (50)	0.675
non-GCB (%)	62 (59)	20 (51)	3 (50)	
疾病分期改良的IPI (分值) (%)				
低 (0-1)	49 (52)	21 (62)	3 (60)	0.556
中 (2)	30 (32)	6 (18)	1 (20)	
高 (3-4)	15 (16)	7 (20)	1 (20)	

结果：COO不是局限期DLBCL的不良预后因素

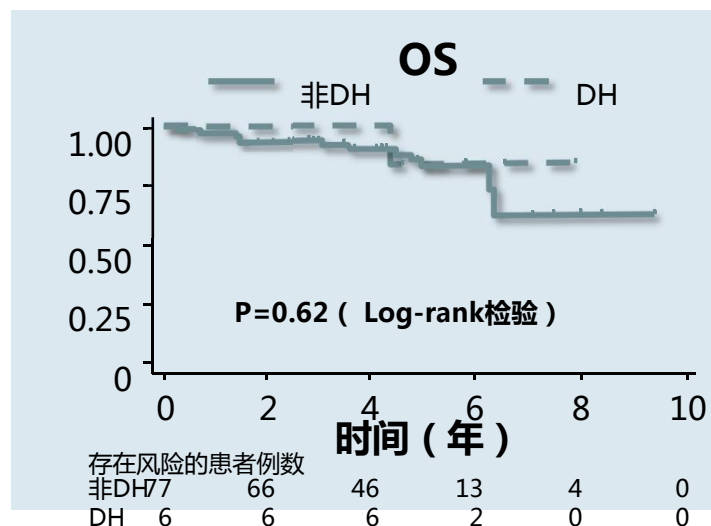
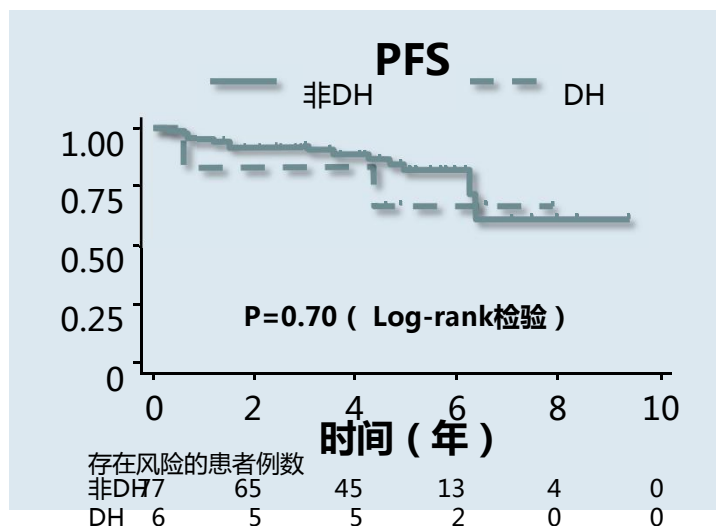


182例 (91%) 患者有足够的IHC数据来确定COO：107例 (**59%**) **GCB** , 75例 (**41%**) non-**GCB**

结果：DEL/DHL也非局限期DLBCL的预后因素

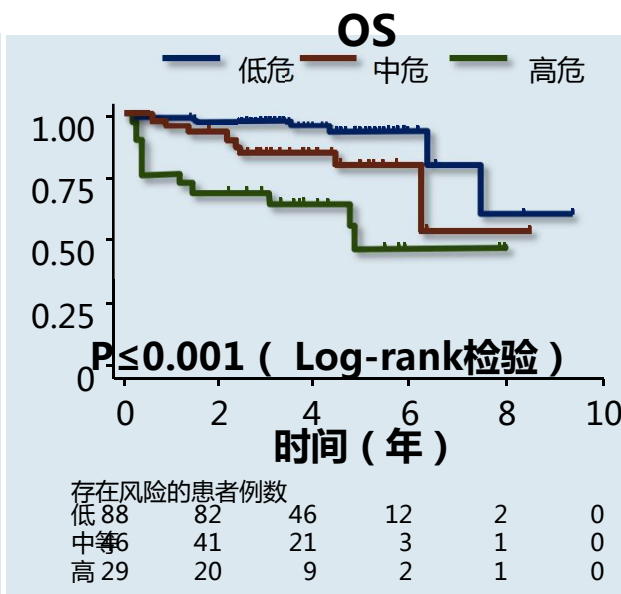
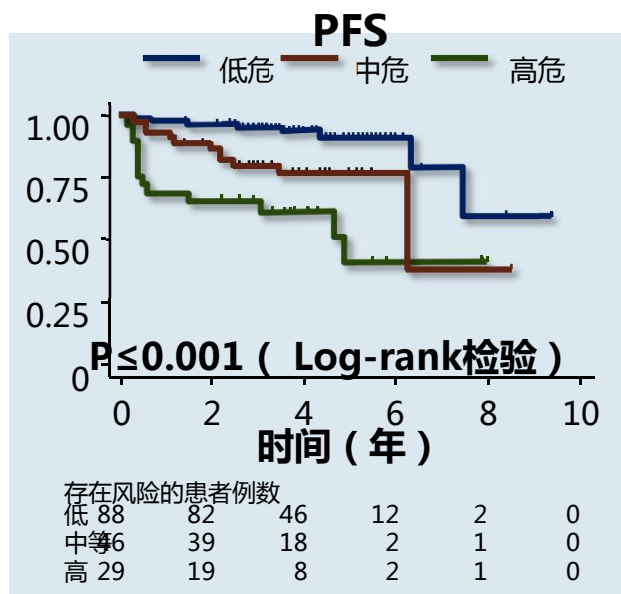


159例 (79%) 足够IHC评估DE状态, 46例 (29%) 被确定为DE



83例 (41%) 患者有足够的FISH数据评估DH状态, 其中6例 (7%) 出现DH

结果：按疾病分期改良的IPI和肿瘤负荷仍然是有价值的预后工具

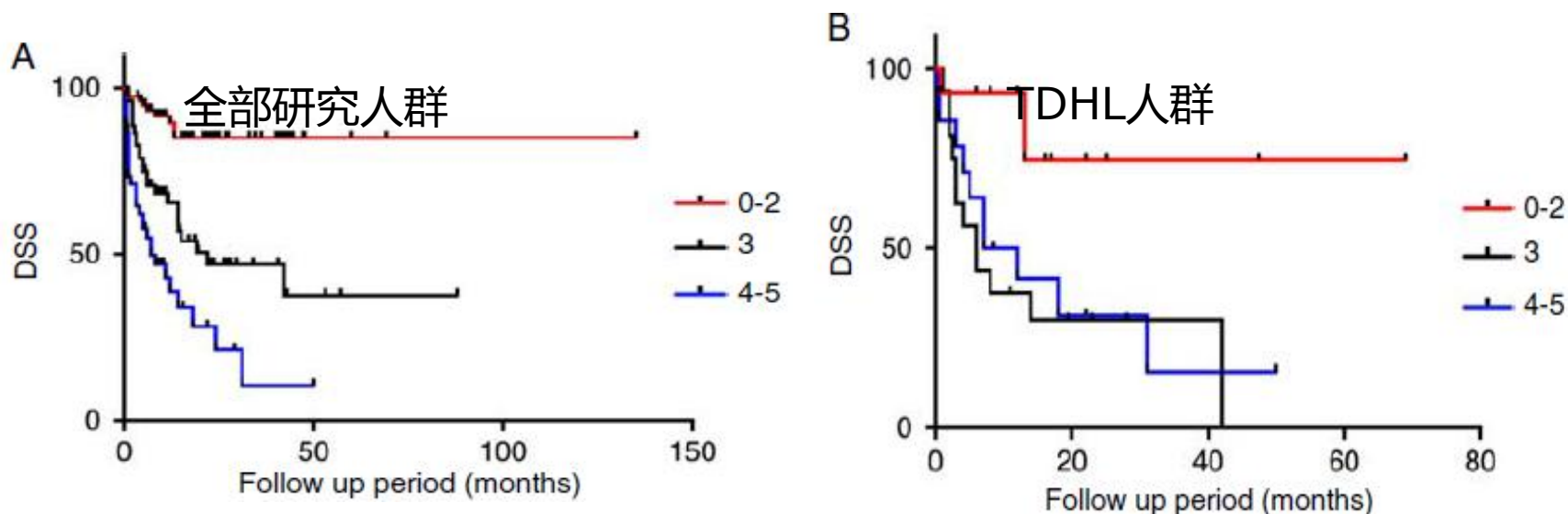


结果表明：在接受R-CHOP ± 放疗的PET-CT I/II期DLBCL患者中，基于Hans法确定的COO、以及DE和DH状态均与不良预后无关，而大包块和SM-IPI与R-CHOP治疗患者的预后相关；

启示：即使公认重要的生物学因素也可能存在局限性，以IPI和肿瘤负荷为代表的临床因素在某些情景下反而更有价值；

影响因素	PFS HR (95% CI)	P值	OS HR (95% CI)	P值
年龄>60岁	4.61 (0.62-34.32)	0.135	*	
血清LDH升高	1.86 (0.21-16.29)	0.573	3.70 (0.27-51.93)	0.330
疾病分期 (II vs. I)	0.58 (0.06-5.42)	0.634	0.18 (0.01-2.61)	0.212
大包块	15.13 (2.35-97.46)	0.004	17.87 (1.74-183.7)	0.015
细胞起源 (non-GCB vs. GCB)	1.16 (0.19-7.02)	0.87	0.70 (0.06-7.76)	0.772
双表达	0.64 (0.12-3.57)	0.61	0.64 (0.06-6.87)	0.716
双重打击	1.00 (0.16-6.49)	0.99	0.23 (0.018-2.96)	0.261

案例2：TDHL患者中IPI有价值吗？



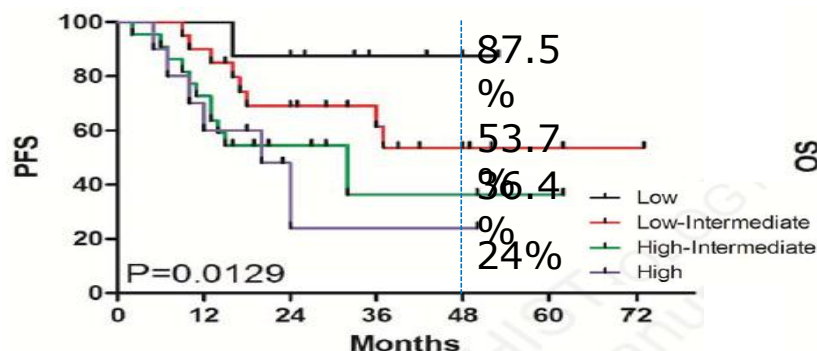
匹兹堡大学和安德森研究中心对 1 8 7 例患者进行回顾性分析，患者样本都进行 F I S H 分析发现，鉴定出 47 名 TDHL 患者。研究发现全部人群中，IPI 评分有预后价值，同时在 TDHL 人群中，IPI 评分 > 3 分仍然是患者预后的分水岭

启示：生物学因素反映了疾病的本质，但是疾病的本质中仍然有临床因子预后体系运用的空间，如疾病生物学异质性分类后达到一定同质性，在这一亚群中，反映患者整体状况的 IPI 体系仍有用武之地

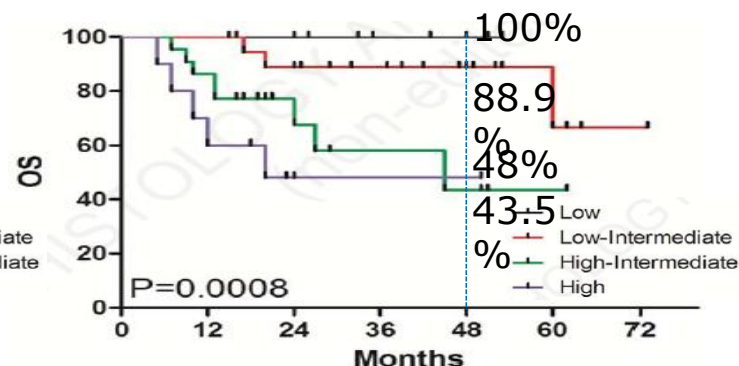
案例3：MYC和BCL2联合IPI评分

- 单中心回顾性分析纳入60例DLBCL患者评估在IPI基础上增加生物标志物MYC和BCL2是否能改善患者的分层。所有患者4-8周期R-CHOP21治疗
- 纳入7个预后因素：>60岁、III/IV期, LDH升高, ECOG PS ≥ 2 , 结外侵犯>1个, MYC高表达, BCL2高表达
- 0-1分为低危, 2-3分为中低危, 4分为中高危, 5-7分为高危

IPI



L vs L-I P=0.206; L vs H-I =0.048
L vs H P=0.025; L-I vs H-I P=0.177
L-I vs H P=0.122; H-I vs H P=0.629



L vs L-I P=0.339; L vs H-I =0.03
L vs H P=0.021; L-I vs H-I P=0.034
L-I vs H P=0.008; H-I vs H P=0.264

启示：生物学预后因素与IPI评价系统二者互补融合的努力正在形成；

案例 4：生物学因素与IPI结合成为新预后系统在新领域的探索——复发难治患者中超高危因素体系



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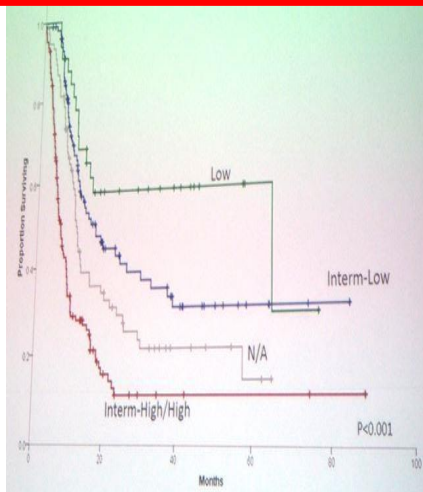
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103 Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma with Primary Treatment Failure: Identification of Ultra-High Risk Patients and Benchmarking for Experimental Therapies

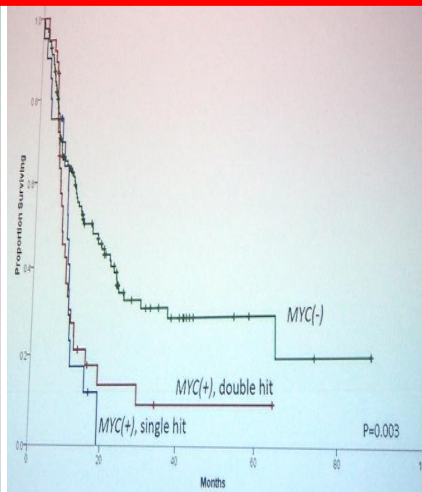
Aggressive Lymphoma (Diffuse Large B-Cell and Other Aggressive B-Cell Non-Hodgkin Lymphomas)—Results from Retrospective/Observational Studies
Program: Oral and Poster Abstracts
Type: Oral

REFINE研究

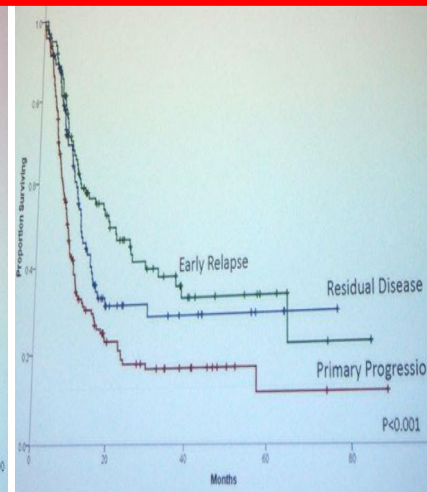
- REgistry of diFfuse large B cell lymphoma with prImary treatmeNt failurE (REFINE)合作组对15个中心331例复发难治患者进行回顾性，观察性研究，时间为2008 - 2015之间，年龄 ≥ 18 岁，接收含R和蒽环类药物为基础的免疫化疗，以治愈为目的；
- 对样本进行了难治状态（PTF：包括6个月内复发，残留病和原发耐药三种状态），COO分型，MYC基因重排和治疗失败时的NCCN-IPI评价与生存状态之间的分析。结果，鉴定出复发难治患者的三种超高危因素：**MYC基因重排，原发耐药和NCCN-IPI评价中高 / 高危；**



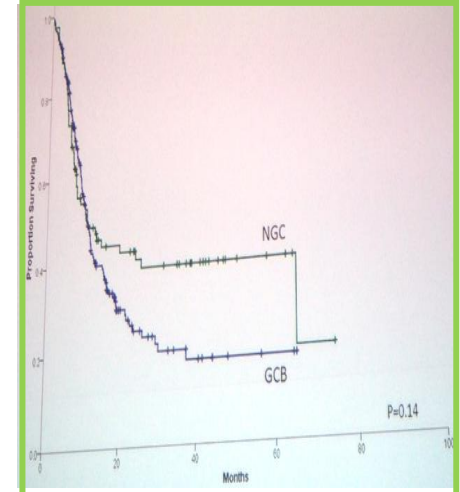
治疗失败时的NCCN-IPI评价



MYC基因重排



PTF：包括早期复发，残留病和原发耐药



COO分型

生物学因素与IPI结合成为新预后系统在新领域的探索——复发难治患者中超高危因素体系



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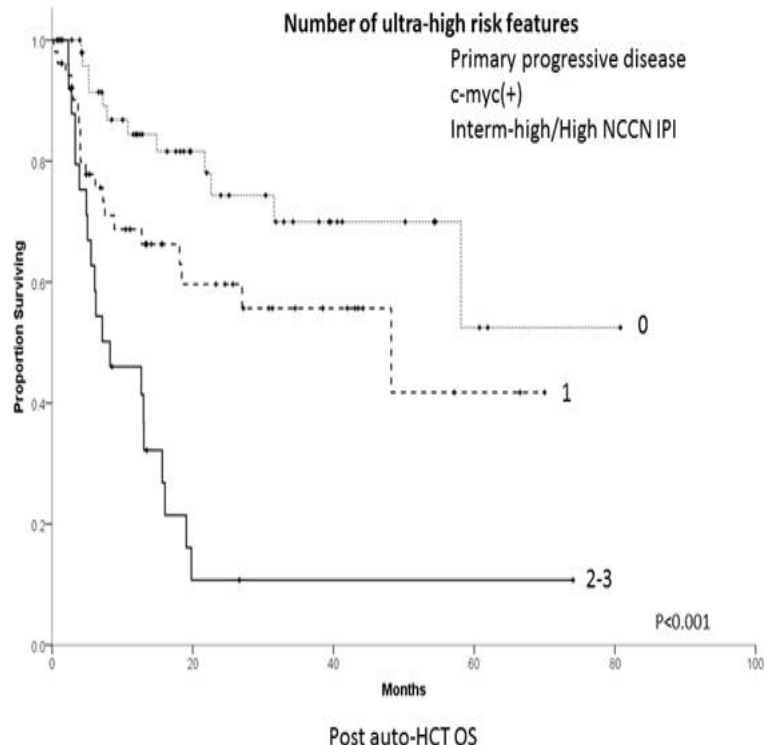
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513 Primary Failure Diffuse Large B Cell Lymphoma: Early Autologous or Donor Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation Not Effective in Patients with Ultra-High Risk Features

Clinical Autologous Transplantation: Results
Program: Oral and Poster Abstracts
Type: Oral



- 研究组分析了后续接受了移植的157名 (47.4%) 患者，其中132名 接受auto-HCT；约50%的患者1-2线挽救治疗后移植时为CR状态；
- 接受auto-HCT的患者中，多因素分析提示，**原发耐药，myc重排状态和高中危/高危NCCN-IPI**这三种超高危因素ultra-high-risk (UHR) 有重要的预后价值：
 - 0个UHR患者2年OS 74.3%
 - 1个UHR因素2年OS 59.6%
 - 2个以上UHR因2年OS 10.7%；

启示：含2个UHR的患者不能auto-HCT中获益，这种包含生物学因子、临床特征和IPI体系的超高危因素预后系统的探索不仅限于原有应用的领域，更多的可以在充满临床需求的未知领域探索和开拓，不仅有临床价值，更为临床研究奠定基础

我对IPI和生物学预后因素分层的观点

- 与传统的IPI相比，生物学预后因素（Myc重排，拷贝数异常等）需要优先考虑：
 - 1、DLBCL是典型的生物学异质性疾病；
 - 2、针对靶点的异病同治方兴未艾，相关探索更具意义；
- 以IPI为代表的临床指标预后体系不可偏废：
 - 1、IPI反映的是患者机体的全面状态；
 - 2、在相对生物学同质的亚组人群中，IPI评分还可以发挥作用；
- 二者结合的设计，有助于更为精准的分层，从而筛选出真正高危的患者



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