

弥漫内生型脑桥胶质瘤放化疗及靶向治疗 单中心研究

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【摘要】目的 探索弥漫内生型脑桥胶质瘤(DIPG)的有效治疗方法及生存影响因素。**方法** 回顾分析2021年4月至2024年1月首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院采用放射治疗联合替莫唑胺和尼妥珠单抗化疗或放射治疗联合ACT001化疗的14例儿童DIPG患者的临床和影像学信息及生存资料,采用Kaplan-Meier生存曲线计算中位无进展生存期和总生存期,多变量Cox比例风险回归分析各项因素对无进展生存期和总生存期的影响。**结果** 共14例患儿的客观缓解率为10/14,中位无进展生存期7.83个月,中位总生存期8.30个月。基线影像学无强化是无进展生存期延长的保护因素($RR = 0.052, 95\%CI: 0.006 \sim 0.416; P = 0.005$) ; 男性($RR = 0.085, 95\%CI: 0.009 \sim 0.764; P = 0.028$)、年龄较大($RR = 0.631, 95\%CI: 0.423 \sim 0.942; P = 0.024$)、无脑神经受累表现($RR = 0.116, 95\%CI: 0.017 \sim 0.781; P = 0.027$)和基线影像学无强化($RR = 0.046, 95\%CI: 0.005 \sim 0.413; P = 0.006$)是总生存期延长的保护因素。**结论** 女性、诊断时年龄较小、发病时脑神经受累、基线影像学强化是影响DIPG患儿生存的危险因素。

【关键词】 弥漫性内生型桥脑胶质瘤; 放疗法; 抗肿瘤联合化疗方案; 分子靶向治疗; 儿童

Single-center study of chemoradiotherapy and targeted therapy for diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma

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【Abstract】Objective To explore effective treatments and prognostic factors for diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma (DIPG). **Methods** Clinical and imaging information and survival data of 14 DIPG patients, treated with radiotherapy combined with temozolamide and nitolizumab or radiotherapy combined with ACT001, were retrospectively analysed at Beijing Tiantan Hospital, Capital Medical University from April 2021 to January 2024. The median progression free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) were calculated using Kaplan - Meier survival curves, and multifactorial Cox regression analysis was used to investigate the effects of different factors on PFS and OS. **Results** The objective response rate (ORR) was 10/14, and the median PFS and OS were 7.83 and 8.30 months, respectively. Multifactorial Cox regression analysis identified the absence of enhancement on baseline imaging as a good prognostic variable for both PFS ($RR = 0.052, 95\%CI: 0.006 \sim 0.416; P = 0.005$) and OS ($RR = 0.046, 95\%CI: 0.005 \sim 0.413; P = 0.006$), while male ($RR = 0.085, 95\%CI: 0.009 \sim 0.764; P = 0.028$), older age ($RR = 0.631, 95\%CI: 0.423 \sim 0.942; P = 0.024$), and the absence of symptoms of cranial nerve involvement at the onset ($RR = 0.116, 95\%CI: 0.017 \sim 0.781; P = 0.027$) were also good prognostic variables for OS. **Conclusions** Female, younger age at diagnosis, cranial nerve involvement at the onset, and enhancement on baseline imaging are risk factors for the survival of children with DIPG.

【Key words】 Diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma; Radiotherapy; Antineoplastic combined chemotherapy protocols; Molecular targeted therapy; Child

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张静与王鹏对本文有同等贡献

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弥漫内生型脑桥胶质瘤(DIPG)是儿童最常见的脑干肿瘤,占比超过儿童脑干胶质瘤的80%,诊断中位年龄为5~9岁,女性略多于男性^[1-2]。DIPG具有高侵袭性,预后差,确诊后的中位无进展生存期(PFS)约为7个月,中位总生存期(OS)<1年^[3]。首发症状主要为脑神经麻痹、锥体束征和共济失调,少部分可见脑积水和瘤内出血。典型影像学表现为弥漫性扩张性病灶浸润脑桥,增强扫描无强化或呈片状、环形、多灶性强化征象。脑桥病变位置特殊,获取组织学标本难度大,加之DIPG组织病理学分级与预后无明显关联性^[4-5],故根据临床和影像学特征可明确诊断的DIPG无需组织病理学确认。标准治疗方法为常规分割放疗^[6]。目前,儿童脑干胶质瘤的药物化疗总体疗效欠佳,尚无标准方案,不同化疗药物及其组合的疗效评价仍在探索中^[7-8]。尼妥珠单抗是一种表皮生长因子受体(EGFR)人源化单克隆抗体,国外开展的多项临床试验已证实尼妥珠单抗联合放射治疗或放化疗治疗儿童胶质瘤的安全性和有效性^[9-10]。二甲胺基含笑内酯富马酸盐(以下简称ACT001)是一种巯基活性亲电试剂,可与蛋白共价结合参与氧化还原平衡、炎症反应和肿瘤免疫调节等多种信号转导通路。2023年,ACT001获得美国食品与药品管理局(FDA)快速通道资格(FTD),批准用于治疗儿童弥漫性中线胶质瘤包括但不限于DIPG。本研究基于首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院放疗科牵头的尼妥珠单抗联合同步放化疗及ACT001联合放疗治疗新诊断的儿童DIPG的临床试验,探索DIPG的有效治疗方法及生存影响因素,以期深入认识疾病并为患儿提供个体化诊断与治疗。

对象与方法

一、研究对象

1. 纳入标准 (1)纳入“尼妥珠单抗联合同步放化疗治疗新诊断儿童DIPG的多中心、前瞻性、开放、单臂临床研究”(项目编号:BPL-Nim-DIPG-1)或“一项单臂、多中心评价ACT001联合放疗治疗初诊DIPG安全性和有效性的Ⅱ期临床研究”(项目编

号:ACT001-CN-031)中首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院放疗科的病例。须满足以下条件:经影像学或影像学结合立体定向活检术确认的新诊断的儿童DIPG患者;初诊年龄为5~15岁;Lansky功能状态评分(LPS)≥60分,预期生存时间>3个月;至少存在1个符合儿童神经肿瘤学应答评估(RAPNO)标准规定的可测量病灶^[11]。(2)本研究获得首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院伦理委员会审核批准(审批号:YW2023-004-03, YW2020-037-02),符合2013年修订的《赫尔辛基宣言》要求。(3)所有患儿及其家属均对治疗方案知情并签署知情同意书。

2. 排除标准 (1)既往曾接受开颅肿瘤切除术。(2)既往有其他恶性肿瘤病史。(3)影像学检查提示存在全脑或脊髓播散及颅外转移灶。(4)既往有针对DIPG的放化疗史。

3. 一般资料 根据上述纳入与排除标准,纳入2021年4月至2024年1月“尼妥珠单抗联合同步放化疗治疗新诊断儿童DIPG的多中心、前瞻性、开放、单臂临床研究”的10例患儿和“一项单臂、多中心评价ACT001联合放疗治疗初诊DIPG安全性和有效性的Ⅱ期临床研究”的4例患儿,共14例新诊断DIPG患儿,男性6例,女性8例;年龄5~14岁,中位年龄为8岁;出现临床症状至诊断时间为0.23~7.87个月,中位时间1.95个月;LPS评分60~80分。9例就诊时即出现脑神经受累症状,最常表现为展神经功能异常;4例出现肌力减退和共济失调;1例就诊时症状为头痛。14例患儿治疗前影像学检查均可见典型脑桥弥漫性占位效应,3例肿瘤浸润延髓或中脑,2例出现桥前池肿瘤外生成分,7例病灶呈强化征象。9例患儿治疗前接受立体定向组织活检术,病理诊断为弥漫性中线胶质瘤,H3 K27M突变型。

二、研究方法

1. 治疗方法 14例DIPG患儿中10例接受放射治疗联合尼妥珠单抗和替莫唑胺化疗,4例接受放射治疗联合ACT001化疗。(1)放射治疗:调强放射治疗剂量为54 Gy/30 f(1.80 Gy/f),计划6周内完成,治疗延误不超过1周。(2)尼妥珠单抗联合替莫唑

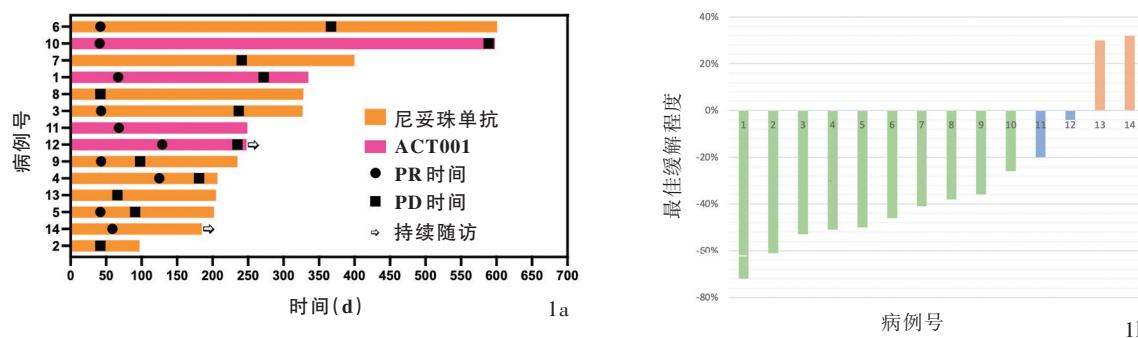


图1 14例DIPG患儿的治疗过程及最佳缓解程度 1a 治疗过程(PR时间为入组至首次影像学部分缓解的时间,PD时间为入组至首次疾病进展的时间) 1b 肿瘤较基线最佳缓解程度为-72%~32%

Figure 1 Course of treatment and optimal degree of response for 14 DIPG patients Course of treatment (Panel 1a). Optimal degree of tumor remission from baseline was -72% to 32% (Panel 1b).

胺:尼妥珠单抗 $150 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2$,每周1次,放射治疗结束后每2周1次,直至疾病进展(PD)或患儿不耐受;替莫唑胺参考Stupp方案^[12],同步放射治疗阶段剂量 $75 \text{ mg}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})$,放射治疗结束后4周开始辅助化疗,第1周期的第1~5天为 $150 \text{ mg}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})$,第2~6周期的第1~5天为 $200 \text{ mg}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})$,每28天为一周期。(3)ACT001:参考目前正在举行的Ⅱ期临床试验方案,ACT001剂量 $700 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^2$ 、2次/d,放射治疗前3天开始口服用药,直至疾病进展或患儿不耐受。

2. 疗效及耐受性评估 记录治疗和随访期间的下述指标,(1)总生存期:自开始治疗至因任何原因死亡的时间。(2)无进展生存期:自开始治疗至疾病进展或因任何原因死亡的时间,以先发生者为准。(3)客观缓解率(ORR):按照RAPNO标准达完全缓解(CR)或部分缓解(PR)的病例数占总病例数的百分比^[11]。其中,完全缓解为病灶完全消失,无新发病灶,临床症状稳定或改善,无或仅服用生理替代量的激素,无抗血管生成药;部分缓解为肿瘤最大垂直直径乘积较基线减少 $\geq 25\%$,无新发病灶,临床症状稳定或改善,无或仅服用生理替代量的激素,无抗血管生成药。(4)最佳缓解程度:肿瘤最大垂直直径乘积较基线减少比例的最大值。(5)不良反应:参照常见不良反应事件评估标准(NCI-CTCAE V5.0)^[13],主要包括消化道反应、血液学毒性和全身症状,并记录 ≥ 3 级的不良反应(严重不良反应)。

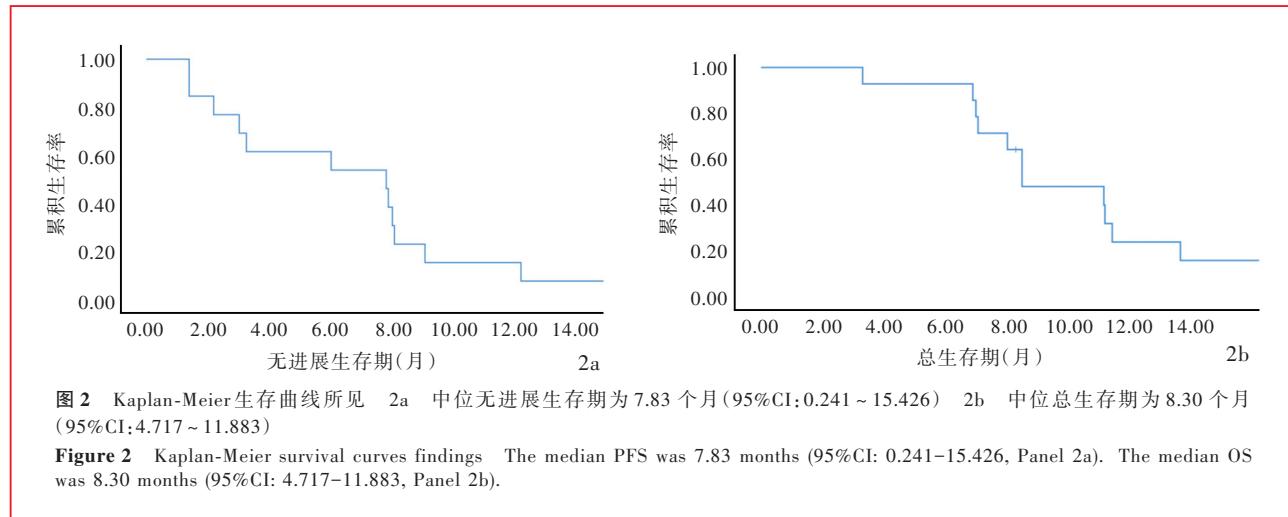
3. 统计分析方法 采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行数据处理与分析。计数资料以相对数构成比(%)或率(%)表示,采用Kaplan-Meier生存曲线计算中位无进展生存期和总生存期。各项因素对无进展

生存期和总生存期的影响采用多变量向后剔除法Cox比例风险回归分析($\alpha_{入}=0.05$, $\alpha_{出}=0.10$)。以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

本组14例患儿的末次随访时间为2024年7月,至末次随访时,13例出现疾病进展,其中12例死亡。10例患儿治疗过程中达部分缓解,自开始治疗至达部分缓解的时间为1.37~4.30个月,中位时间为1.82个月(图1a);2例治疗后最佳疗效为疾病稳定;2例治疗后首次复查即出现疾病进展。客观缓解率为10/14。肿瘤较基线最佳缓解程度为-72%~32%,平均为-31%(图1b),其中5例肿瘤体积较基线缩小 $>50\%$ 。

Kaplan-Meier生存曲线显示,DIPG患儿中位无进展生存期为7.83个月(95%CI: 0.241~15.426,图2a),中位总生存期为8.30个月(95%CI: 4.717~11.883,图2b)。将患儿性别、年龄、出现症状至诊断时间、LPS评分、是否存在脑神经受累表现及基线影像学是否强化纳入多变量Cox比例风险回归方程,结果显示,基线影像学无强化是无进展生存期延长的保护因素($RR = 0.052$, 95%CI: 0.006~0.416, $P = 0.005$;表1,2),提示基线影像学强化可使患儿无进展生存期缩短。男性($RR = 0.085$, 95%CI: 0.009~0.764, $P = 0.028$)、年龄较大($RR = 0.631$, 95%CI: 0.423~0.942, $P = 0.024$)、无脑神经受累表现($RR = 0.116$, 95%CI: 0.017~0.781, $P = 0.027$)和基线影像学无强化($RR = 0.046$, 95%CI: 0.005~0.413, $P = 0.006$)是总生存期延长的保护因素(表1,3),提示女



性、年龄较小、存在脑神经受累表现、基线影像学强化可使患儿总生存期缩短。

本组14例患儿对放射治疗联合不同药物化疗的方案均有良好耐受性,常见不良反应包括骨髓抑制(13/14)、消化道反应(13/14)、体重下降(7/14)、肝脏毒性(4/14)。其中≥3级不良反应主要为骨髓抑制,表现为淋巴细胞计数减少(7/14)、中性粒细胞计数减少(3/14)、血小板计数减少(1/14)。1例患儿(1/14)出现≥3级体重下降。14例患儿均未发生治疗相关死亡事件,均未因不良反应导致治疗中断。

讨 论

DIPG患儿发病时常有脑神经麻痹、锥体束征和共济失调表现,10%患儿诊断时可见颅内压升高和脑积水,6%患儿有明显瘤内出血^[5]。既往多项研究表明,年龄较小(<3岁)和较大(>10岁)的患儿预后可能更好,其他预后保护因素包括出现症状至诊断时间较长、无脑神经麻痹^[1,14]。本研究14例病例中9例以脑神经受累症状发病,且症状持续时间短,多变量Cox比例风险回归分析显示,男性、发病年龄大、起病时无脑神经受累表现是患儿生存的有利因素。患儿诊断时症状持续时间仅2个月,未能得出发病时间对患儿生存的影响。多变量Cox比例风险回归分析显示,基线影像学强化是无进展生存期和总生存期缩短的危险因素。影像学提示肿瘤强化可能表示更快的肿瘤生长速度和临床进程,虽然经过治疗后部分肿瘤快速消退,但短时间内再次快速增长的风险更高^[4]。

目前,放射治疗仍是唯一改变DIPG临床病程的治疗手段,可显著缩小肿瘤体积,但疗效持续时

间较短。本研究患儿的客观缓解率达10/14,5例患儿的肿瘤体积较基线缩小>50%,但中位无进展生存期仅为7.83个月。既往研究表明,疗效持续时间与肿瘤分级和病灶体积有关,但尚未得到进一步证实^[4]。关于剂量递增、非常规分割放疗及放疗增敏的临床试验,均未显示比常规分割放疗有效^[15]。大多数复发患儿表现为肿瘤局部进展,进而出现脑积水,脑神经受累症状加重,但仍有部分患儿出现远处复发^[16]。本研究有2例患儿放射治疗后出现非原位复发,在原发灶稳定的情况下,对远处复发病灶进行局部放射治疗能否延长患儿生存期尚待进一步探究。

迄今为止,单药化疗、多药联合化疗、靶向治疗、免疫治疗、大剂量化疗联合干细胞移植治疗均未在DIPG患儿中显示出明确疗效。尽管替莫唑胺已成为大多数成人高级别胶质瘤的标准治疗手段,但与单纯放射治疗相比,替莫唑胺联合放射治疗并未提高对新诊断DIPG的疗效^[5]。

尼妥珠单抗是一种EGFR人源化单克隆抗体,儿童DIPG存在EGFR基因扩增和蛋白过表达,且EGFR蛋白过表达与肿瘤高侵袭性及不良预后高度相关。巴西一项单臂、多中心、前瞻性Ⅱ期临床研究(试验编号:NCT01182350)纳入21例新诊断儿童和青少年DIPG患者,放射治疗联合尼妥珠单抗化疗后1年生存率为57.14%(12/21)^[17]。意大利一项尼妥珠单抗联合放射治疗和长春瑞滨的Ⅱ期临床试验(试验编号:NCT03620032)纳入25例DIPG患儿,1年无进展生存率和总生存率分别为32%(8/25)和76%(19/25),中位总生存期为14.6个月^[18],提示尼妥珠单抗联合放化疗可能优于尼妥珠单抗联合

表1 14例DIPG患儿治疗后生存资料的变量赋值表

Table 1. The variable assignment for survival data in all 14 DIPG patients

变量	赋值	
	0	1
性别	女性	男性
LPS(评分)	60	>60
脑神经受累表现	有	无
基线影像学强化	有	无

LPS, Lansky Performance Status, Lansky 功能状态评分。The same for tables below

表2 14例DIPG患儿治疗后无进展生存期生存资料的多变量向后剔除法Cox回归分析[-2ln(L)=26.517]

Table 2. Multifactorial backward elimination method Cox regression analysis of PFS in 14 DIPG patients [-2ln (L) = 26.517]

变量	b	SE	Wald χ^2	P值	RR值	RR 95%CI
性别	0.938	1.092	0.738	0.341	2.714	0.347~21.223
年龄	-0.268	0.194	1.907	0.054	0.741	0.546~1.005
LPS评分	-0.032	0.058	0.295	0.584	0.968	0.863~1.087
症状至诊断时间	0.002	0.008	0.058	0.165	0.301	0.055~1.640
脑神经受累表现	-1.063	1.073	0.982	0.809	1.002	0.986~1.018
基线影像学强化	-4.101	1.637	6.273	0.005	0.052	0.006~0.416

表3 14例DIPG患儿治疗后总生存期生存资料的多变量向后剔除法Cox回归分析[-2ln(L)=26.223]

Table 3. Multifactorial backward elimination method Cox regression analysis of OS in 14 DIPG patients [-2ln (L) = 26.223]

变量	b	SE	Wald χ^2	P值	RR值	RR 95%CI
性别	-2.470	1.123	4.836	0.028	0.085	0.009~0.764
年龄	-0.460	0.204	5.065	0.024	0.631	0.423~0.942
LPS评分	-0.076	0.061	1.557	0.212	0.927	0.822~1.044
症状至诊断时间	0.015	0.010	2.172	0.141	1.015	0.995~1.036
脑神经受累表现	-2.152	0.972	4.902	0.027	0.116	0.017~0.781
基线影像学强化	-3.087	1.124	7.540	0.006	0.046	0.005~0.413

放射治疗。本研究10例患儿采用放射治疗联合替莫唑胺和尼妥珠单抗化疗,中位无进展生存期和总生存期分别为6.03和10.90个月,虽然不良反应可耐受,但与上述研究相比,并未见明显疗效提高。尼妥珠单抗是否提高放化疗敏感性进而使得疗效提高有待进一步研究。

本研究另一种治疗方法为放射治疗联合ACT001,该治疗方法来源于首都医科大学附属北京天坛医院放疗科牵头的“一项单臂、多中心评价ACT001联合放疗治疗初诊DIPG安全性和有效性的

II期临床研究”。ACT001为小白菊内酯合成的小分子抗肿瘤药物,主要通过抑制核因子-κB(NF-κB)和信号转导与转录激活因子3(STAT3)的转录活性以直接抑制DIPG细胞增殖和存活^[19]。基因变异、慢性炎症等因素导致的NF-κB异常活化可以提高肿瘤细胞对放化疗的抵抗,因此ACT001通过抑制NF-κB活性以增强肿瘤细胞对放射治疗的敏感性,并诱导细胞凋亡^[20]。本研究4例接受放射治疗联合ACT001化疗患儿中3例达部分缓解且治疗期间均未出现≥3级不良反应。目前此项临床研究仍在持续入组中,已入组的37例病例中期分析报告显示,截至2024年5月底客观缓解率为38.9%,后续试验结果需耐心等待(未发表)。

从分子遗传学角度分析,80%的DIPG存在组蛋白H3.3和H3.1编码基因(分别为H3F3A和HIST3H1B)致病性突变,两种突变均导致组蛋白第27位赖氨酸替换为甲硫氨酸(H3 K27M突变);由于K27位于翻译后组蛋白修饰的关键位点,H3 K27M突变对于基因转录调控和DNA甲基化具有重要影响^[21-22]。一项回顾性研究显示,多变量Cox比例风险回归分析,伴H3.1 K27M突变患儿中位生存期较长(15个月),而伴H3.3 K27M突变患儿中位生存期较短(10.4个月),对DIPG H3野生型患儿的生存期目前尚缺乏统一认识^[14]。随着对不同中枢神经系统肿瘤的进一步探索,人们逐渐发现DIPG肿瘤微环境与成人胶质母细胞瘤的肿瘤微环境有着本质区别,其免疫抑制作用并不明显^[23-25],嵌合抗原受体T细胞(CAR-T)等免疫治疗在无固有免疫抑制的情况下具有广阔前景。目前,利用针对GD2(一种在组蛋白H3改变中大量表达的双唾液酸神经节苷脂)的CAR-T细胞动物模型可见肿瘤完全消退^[26],提示CAR-T细胞治疗在DIPG中的应用前景。

由于缺乏安全的手术切除和化疗药物,加之放射治疗效果持续时间短,DIPG患儿预后差。但随着对DIPG分子水平和免疫微环境了解的不断加深,新型治疗方法和靶向治疗逐渐显示出疗效,科学家们正努力进行临床转化,以延长和挽救更多DIPG患儿的生命^[27-28]。

利益冲突 无

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· 小词典 ·

中英文对照名词词汇(二)

胶质母细胞瘤细胞侵袭性亚群
invasive sub-populations of glioblastoma cells(IM3)

结节性硬化症 tuberous sclerosis complex(TSC)

金属蛋白酶组织抑制因子3
tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase 3(TIMP3)

进行性核上性麻痹 progressive supranuclear palsy(PSP)

颈内动脉 internal carotid artery(ICA)

颈外动脉 external carotid artery(ECA)

聚ADP核糖聚合酶 poly ADP-ribose polymerase(PARP)

决策树 decision tree(DT)

卡铂 carboplatin(CBP)

抗癫痫发作药物 antiepileptic seizure medicine(ASM)

客观缓解率 objective response rate(ORR)

快速通道资格 fast track designation(FTD)

酪氨酸激酶 tyrosine kinase(TK)

立体定向放射外科 stereotactic radiosurgery(SRS)

磷脂酰肌醇-3激酶 phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase(PI3K)

卵巢早衰 premature ovarian failure(POF)

毛细胞型星形细胞瘤 pilocytic astrocytoma(PA)

美国国家癌症研究所 National Cancer Institute(NCI)

美国国立卫生研究院卒中量表
National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale(NIHSS)

美国国立综合癌症网
National Comprehensive Cancer Network(NCCN)

美国食品与药品管理局
Food and Drug Administration(FDA)

弥漫内生型脑桥胶质瘤
diffuse intrinsic pontine glioma(DIPG)

脑桥小脑角 cerebellopontine angle(CPA)

帕金森病 Parkinson's disease(PD)

胚胎发育不良性神经上皮肿瘤
dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor(DNT)

平均扩散率 mean diffusivity(MD)

前循环大血管闭塞
anterior circulation large vessel occlusion(ac-LVO)

嵌合抗原受体T细胞
chimeric antigen receptor T cell(CAR-T)

球囊闭塞试验 Balloon Occlusion Test(BOT)

全量表智商 Full Scale Intelligence Quotient(FSIQ)

全面性强直-阵挛发作
generalized tonic-clonic seizure(GTCS)

全外显子组测序 whole exome sequencing(WES)