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祛瘀散结汤联合 BRD 治疗多发性骨髓瘤患者的疗效及机制探究 *

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摘要 目的:探究祛瘀散结汤联合硼替佐米 - 来那度胺 - 地塞米松(BRD)治疗多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma, MM)患者的疗效及对患者血清 M 蛋白(monoclonal protein), N 末端 B 型利钠肽原(N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide, NT-proBNP)、肌钙蛋白 I(cardiac troponin I, cTnI)水平的影响。**方法:**选择我院 2017 年 1 月~2020 年 1 月收治的 90 例多发性骨髓瘤患者,根据其治疗方法分为研究组与对照组,每组各 45 例。对照组患者给予 BRD 化疗方案进行治疗,研究组在对照组基础上给予祛瘀散结汤,对比两组治疗后疗效,治疗前后骨痛症状、M 蛋白、NT-proBNP、cTnI 水平的变化及不良反应的发生情况。**结果:**治疗后,研究组的治疗有效率为 91.11 %,显著高于对照组(68.89 %, $P < 0.05$);两组的血清 M 蛋白和 NT-proBNP 水平较治疗前显著降低,且研究显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$),血清 cTnI 水平较治疗前显著升高,且研究组显著高于对照组($P < 0.05$);观察组治疗后骨痛评分显著低于对照组($P < 0.05$)。研究组治疗期间不良反应发生率 11.11 %,显著低于对照组发生率(28.89 %, $P < 0.05$)。**结论:**祛瘀散结汤联合 BRD 治疗 MM 患者可以显著提高患者的治疗效果,改善骨痛症状,安全性较高,可能与其降低 M 蛋白和 NT-proBNP 水平及升高 cTnI 水平有关。

关键词:多发性骨髓瘤;BRD 方案;祛瘀散结汤;机制

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Therapeutic Effect and Mechanism of Quyu Sanjie Decoction Combined with BRD on Patients with Multiple Myeloma*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the efficacy of Quyu Sanjie Decoction combined with bortezomib-lenalidomide-dexamethasone (BRD) in the treatment of multiple myeloma patients and its effects on serum M protein, NT-proBNP, cTnI levels. **Methods:** Ninety patients with multiple myeloma from January 2017 to January 2020 in our hospital were selected and divided into the study group and the control group according to their treatment methods, with 45 patients in each group. The control group was treated with BRD chemotherapy regimen, and the study group was given Quyu Sanjie Decoction on the basis of control group. The therapeutic effect, the changes of symptoms of bone pain, M protein, NT-proBNP, cTnI levels before and after treatment and the occurrence of adverse reactions were compared between two groups. **Results:** The effective rate of treatment in the study group was 91.11 %, which was significantly higher than that of the control group (68.89 %, $P < 0.05$). The serum M protein and NT-proBNP levels of both groups were significantly lower than before treatment, which was significantly lower than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$), the serum cTnI levels were significantly higher than before treatment, which was significantly higher in the study group than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). The bone pain score in the observation group after treatment was significantly lower than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$). The incidence of adverse reactions during the treatment group in the study group was 11.11 %, which was significantly lower than that of the control group than (28.89 %, $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Quyu Sanjie decoction combined with BRD could significantly improve the therapeutic efficiency of MM patients, improve the symptoms of bone pain with higher safety, which may be related to the reduction of M protein and NT-proBNP levels and the increase of cTnI levels.

Key words: Multiple myeloma; BRD regimen; Quyu Sanjie Decoction; Mechanism

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前言

多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma, MM)是一种多发于老年的克隆性浆细胞异常增殖的血液系统恶性疾病,占血液系统恶性肿瘤的 10 %左右,是一种不可治愈的疾病,临床以骨痛、病理性骨折、贫血、蛋白尿及肾功能不全等为主要症状^[1-3]。以往的研究显示基因造血干细胞移植是临幊上最佳的治疗方案,但是由于患者的年龄高,病死率高,所需医疗费用也比较高,在临幊上难以开展^[4]。目前,临幊治疗主要以传统的化疗为主,但是并不能延长患者的生存期^[5,6]。

随着分子生物学新药的不断深入研究,新的治疗药物和方案不断涌现,免疫抑制剂和蛋白酶抑制剂及新的治疗方案的出现为 MM 患者的治疗提供新的希望。BRD 方案显著的提供了治疗效率,但是会有 82 %的患者出现三级以上的不良反应而停止治疗,严重影响患者的预后^[7,8]。近年来,随着对 MM 的深入了解、新的检测项目及新药的开发应用,寻找治疗 MM 的新方法成为医幊的解决的任务。中医作为祖国医学,在 MM 的支持治疗中具有重要作用。MM 在中医中属于“骨痹”、“骨瘤”、

“血证”等。中医将其命名为“骨髓瘤”^[9]。为此,本研究主要是采用祛瘀散结汤联合 BRD 治疗多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma, MM)患者疗效及 M 蛋白,NT-proBNP、cTnI 的影响,探究其治疗机制,以期为后续的治疗和寻找治疗靶点提供新的思路,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选择我院 2017 年 1 月 ~2020 年 1 月收治的 90 例多发性骨髓瘤患者,年龄 40~70 岁,男 67 例,女 23 例。纳入标准:(1)符合中国多发性骨髓瘤诊断指南确诊为 MM 患者^[10];(2)初诊者;(3)意识清晰能够配合进行调研;(4)临床资料完整。排除标准:(1)不配合治疗者;(2)患有其他恶性肿瘤者;(3)有传染病史者;(4)妊娠期或哺乳期妇女;(5)肾功能不全者;(6)对研究所用药物过敏者;(7)已开展放化疗的 MM 者。本研究获得本院伦理委员会批准,患者及家属均知情同意。根据随机的抽签法分为研究组和对照组,各 45 例。两组的一般资料对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),有可比性,见表 1。

表 1 两组的一般资料对比

Table 1 Comparison of the general information between the two groups

Groups	n	Gender(Male/ Female)	Average age (years)	Mean course of disease (month)	Pathological typing (IgG/IgA /λ light chain)	Clinical stages (I / II / III)
Study group	45	33/10	56.32± 4.23	18.63± 2.14	18/20/7	12/20/13
Control group	45	34/13	56.48± 4.35	19.14± 2.11	16/20/9	13/21/9

1.2 研究方法

治疗前,对两组患者进行详细的检测,包括血常规、骨髓穿刺、肝肾功能、血糖、心电图检测。

对照组患者给予 BRD 化疗方案进行治疗,在治疗的第 1 d、第 4 d,第 11 d 给予硼替佐米(西安杨森制药有限责任公司,国药准字:H20088463)1.0 mg/(m²·d),静脉滴注治疗;来那度胺(北京双鹭药业股份有限公司,国药准字:H20170011)25 mg/d 于治疗的第 1~14 d 口服;地塞米松(吉林美伦制药有限责任公司,国药准字:H20029374) 静脉滴注 20~40 mg/d 在治疗的第 1 d、第 2 d、第 4 d、第 5 d,第 8 d、第 9 d、第 11 d、第 12 d 给药。间隔 1 w 进行下一个疗程,共治疗 8 个疗程。

研究组在对照组基础上给予祛瘀散结汤,方剂:黄芩 30 g,黄芪 30 g,党参 20 g,白花蛇舌草 20 g,解毒草 15 g,八角莲 15 g,土鳖虫 10 g,全蝎 10 g,加水 500 mL 煎至 100 mL,早晚顿服,治疗 8 个疗程。两组治疗期间均无病例脱落,均完成相应的治疗和检测。

1.3 观察指标

(1)疗效^[11]:疗效分为:完全缓解(CR)、接近完全缓解(nCR)、部分缓解(PR)、无效(NC)。完全缓解:免疫固定电泳检测血清和尿中单克隆免疫球蛋白(M 蛋白)消失,骨髓检测显示浆细胞<5 %,溶骨性病变的数量和大小未增加;接近完全缓解:免疫固定电泳检测血清阳性,其他指标达到 CR 标准;部分缓解:免疫固定电泳检测血清显示 M 蛋白减少至少 50 %,轻链型为尿轻链蛋

白分泌减少≥ 90 %;轻微治疗反应(MR):无效:免疫固定电泳检测血清显示 M 蛋白减少 25 %~49 %;无效:治疗无免疫固定电泳检测血清显示 M 蛋白减少。总有效率=(完全缓解+接近完全缓解+部分缓解)/ 总例数× 100%。

(2)M 蛋白、NT-proBNP、cTnI 水平:M 蛋白检测采用免疫固定电泳方法,使用美国 Helena laboratories Inc 公司生产的 Helena 全自动电泳仪及配套试剂,严格按照说明书操作;NT-proBNP 和 cTnI 的检测采用 ELISA 法,在治疗前后抽取患者空腹静脉血 5 mL,3000 r/min 离心 5 min,分离血清,试剂盒购买于上海康贝生物科技有限公司,严格按照说明书操作。

(3)骨痛症状^[12]:在治疗前后按照 WHO 数字疼痛分级法(numerical rating scale, NRS)评估两组骨痛症状效评价。NRS 用 0~10 表示疼痛的程度,分数越高越痛,分为 5 个程度:无痛、轻微疼痛、中度疼痛、重度疼痛、极度疼痛,患者根据自己的情况选择疼痛的程度,由 1 名不参与研究的疼痛科的护士记录。

(4)不良反应的发生情况:对比两组治疗期间出现的不良反应,如恶心呕吐、腹胀、便秘、食欲不振、睡眠不佳、转氨酶轻度升高等情况。

1.4 统计方法

数据应用 SPSS 20.00 进行统计学分析,计量数据对比采用 t 检验(以 表示),计数资料对比采用 χ^2 分析(%表示),以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组疗效的对比

治疗后,研究组的治疗有效率为 91.11 % (41/45),对照组的

治疗有效率为 68.89 % (31/45),研究组显著高于对照组($\chi^2=6.944$, $P=0.008$; $P<0.05$),见表 2。

表 2 两组疗效的对比(例,%)

Table 2 Comparison of the efficacy between two groups (n,%)

Groups	n	CR	nCR	PR	NC	Total effective rate
Study group	45	20 (44.44)	9 (20.00)	12 (26.67)	4 (8.89)	41 (91.11)*
Control group	45	15 (33.33)	7 (15.56)	9 (20.00)	14 (31.11)	31 (68.89)

Note: Compare with the control group, * $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组治疗前后血清 M 蛋白、NT-proBNP、cTnI 水平对比

两组治疗前血清 M 蛋白、NT-proBNP、cTnI 水平对比差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$),治疗后,两组的血清 M 蛋白和 NT-proBNP 水平较治疗前显著降低,且研究显著低于对照组

($t=14.016$, $P=0.000$; $t=11.024$, $P=0.000$; $P<0.05$),血清 cTnI 水平较治疗前显著升高,且研究组显著高于对照组($t=9.055$, $P=0.000$; $P<0.05$),见表 3。

表 3 两组治疗前后血清 M 蛋白、NT-proBNP、cTnI 水平对比($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 3 Comparison of the serum M protein, NT-proBNP, cTnI levels between the two groups before and after treatment($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	M protein (g/L)		NT-proBNP (pg/mL)		cTnI (g/L)	
		Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment	Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Study group	45	66.25± 14.24	14.37± 4.31*#	4127.53± 152.57	583.42± 102.31*#	0.05± 0.01	1.62± 0.42*#
Control group	45	67.12± 15.11	28.53± 5.23*	4153.48± 153.21	824.62± 105.23*	0.05± 0.02	0.98± 0.22*

Note: Compared with the same group before treatment, * $P<0.05$; compared with the control group after treatment, # $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组治疗前后骨痛程度对比

治疗前,两组骨痛评分对比差异无统计学意义($t=0.13$,

$P=0.897$; $P>0.05$),治疗后,观察组骨痛评分显著低于对照组($t=19.546$, $P=0.000$; $P<0.05$),见表 4。

表 4 两组治疗前后骨痛程度的对比

Table 4 Comparison of the degree of bone pain between the two groups

Groups	n	NRS(score)	
		Pretherapy	Post-treatment
Study group	45	7.52± 2.21	3.03± 0.34*#
Control group	45	7.58± 2.18	4.21± 0.22*

2.4 两组不良反应发生情况的对比

研究组治疗期间出现的不良反应出现恶心呕吐 1 例,腹胀 1 例,便秘 0 例,食欲不振 1 例,睡眠不佳 1 例,转氨酶轻度升高 1 例,总发生率为 11.11 % (5/45),对照组出现恶心呕吐 2 例,腹胀 1 例,便秘 3 例,食欲不振 3 例,睡眠不佳 2 例,转氨酶轻度升高 2 例,总发生率为 28.89 % (13/45),研究组治疗期间的不良反应显著低于对照组($\chi^2=4.444$, $P=0.035$; $P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

MM 是骨髓中单克隆浆细胞异常增生并分泌 M 蛋白,多发于中老年人,发病中位年龄约为 65 岁,男女比例约 3:2^[13,14]。在我国,每年约有 1.4 万例新诊断的患者,如果不及时治疗患者的中位生存时间仅约 6~12 个月,且随着患者病情的不断恶化,会损伤患者的重要脏器,甚至威胁生命^[15]。老年 MM 的治疗以往研究采用化疗以及造血干细胞移植治疗,虽能延长患者的生存期,但治愈可能性极低^[16,17],选择含新药(蛋白酶体抑制剂,如硼替佐米;免疫调节剂,如来那度胺)的 3 药联合化疗,优于 2

种新药或 1 种药化疗的疗效,但不良反应增加而不能长期使用^[18,19]。中医认为 MM 由脏腑经络失调,阴阳气血亏损,导致气机阻滞,痰瘀互结,热毒内蕴所致,表现出肾虚、血虚、血瘀等,治疗主要以补肾化瘀,祛毒散结为主^[9,20]。

祛瘀散结汤主要方剂为黄芩、黄芪、党参、白花蛇舌草、解毒草、八角莲、土鳖虫、全蝎等,现代药理学研究发现其中黄芩和白花蛇舌草清热解毒,二者具有抗肿瘤的作用,黄芪补气健脾,党参益气固表,解毒草泻热解毒,八角莲祛瘀止痛,土鳖虫破瘀续骨,全蝎攻毒散镇痛,且祛瘀散结汤具有抗肿瘤的作用,主要为祛瘀散结汤中的中药单体成分、中药提取物等具有抗肿瘤作用,可以有效的抑制骨髓瘤细胞及原发性骨髓瘤细胞的增殖和诱导细胞的凋亡,从而发挥抑制肿瘤的作用,如黄芩中的主要成分黄芩素能降低骨髓瘤细胞的增殖能力,抑制凋亡基因的表达,方剂联合使用共奏补肾化瘀,祛毒散结的功效,从而提高 MM 患者的疗效^[21]。本研究结果显示研究组的治疗有效率显著高于对照组,治疗后骨痛评分显著低于对照组,与王翠竹^[22]等学者的研究类似。该学者在化疗的基础上应用中药血府逐瘀

汤,进一步改善了患者的疗效,缓解病情,改善骨痛症状,安全性较高,说明中药联合BRD治疗MM患者可以提高患者的疗效,减轻其骨痛的程度,分析其原因为这可能与祛瘀散结汤的补肝肾、化瘀毒、行气止痛等作用有关,从而可改善机体造血能力。

由于MM患者骨髓瘤细胞异常增生引起患者骨破坏,使得M蛋白水平增加,其水平是诊断MM的重要指标,对其诊断、疗效的观察和预后有重要的意义^[23]。NT-proBNP主要是判断心衰的指标,在诊断、预后方面有重要的价值,近年来,也用于MM的血生化检查中的一项,患者中其水平显著升高^[24];cTnI是心肌细胞内肌纤维上有一种调节蛋白,被认为是目前预测心肌损伤的敏感指标,在检测早期心脏毒性反应有较高的预测价值^[25]。本研究结果显示两组治疗后血清M蛋白和NT-proBNP水平显著降低,cTnI水平显著升高,且研究组上述指标变化优于对照组,与王万里^[15]等学者和Noemi Pavo等学者^[26]的研究类似,说明中药联合BRD治疗MM患者,可以显著降低化疗药物对MM患者心肌损害,显著改善患者的心功能,从而提高疗效。分析其原因为在BRD化疗的基础上应用祛瘀散结汤,可以显著抑制患者的炎性反应,有研究也显示炎性因子很可能直接参与心肌损伤的病理过程,从而导致M蛋白、NT-proBNP水平表达^[27,28]。但是也有研究表明cTnI水平与炎症因子的水平没有相关性,可能与样本量差异性和大小有关^[29]。

MM在化疗时,患者在治疗期间出现的不良反应,如恶心呕吐、腹胀、便秘、食欲不振、睡眠不佳、转氨酶轻度升高等^[30,31]。本研究中,研究组治疗期间的不良反应显著低于对照组,与说明祛瘀散结汤辅助MM治疗可以有效降低化疗药物的不良反应,对患者安全有效,提高治疗的依从性。本研究也存在一定的不足,样本量少,没有进行追踪随访,也没有对治疗机制深入研究,后续需要扩大样本量进行深入的研究。

综上所述,祛瘀散结汤联合BRD治疗MM患者可以显著提高患者的治疗效果,改善骨痛症状,安全性较高,可能与其降低M蛋白和NT-proBNP水平及升高cTnI水平有关。

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