



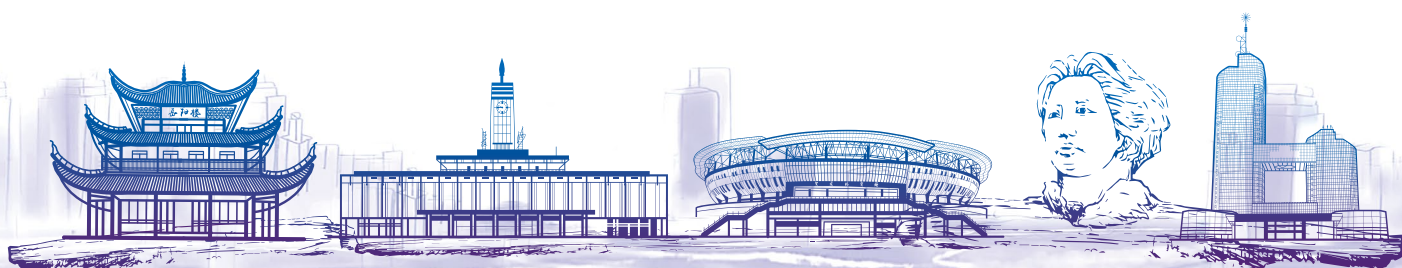
中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

2020年9月4-5日 湖南·长沙 线上+线下

主办单位：中国医师协会 / 中国医师协会血液科医师分会

承办单位：国家血液系统疾病临床医学研究中心-北京大学人民医院 / 中南大学湘雅三医院

汇 编





中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

欢迎词

尊敬的各位代表、同道：

你们好！

九月的长沙，秋高气爽，风景怡人。热烈欢迎大家百忙之中来长沙参加中国医师协会多发性骨髓瘤专业委员会学术会议。在此感谢各位专家对中南大学湘雅三医院血液科的关注、关照、支持和帮助，感谢各位专家对湖南省血液病诊治，特别是骨髓瘤规范化诊治的指导！会议及工作之余，各位嘉宾可以漫步湘江两岸风光带或登上岳麓山，一览长沙全貌；静观“湘江北去，橘子洲头”，感受伟人“恰同学少年”“指点江山”的豪迈；参观岳麓书院，领略湖湘教育文化；也可以逛逛太平老街及五一商圈，感受不夜城的热闹非凡，品尝长沙特色美食。哪怕是忙里偷闲，您也可以近距离欣赏长沙的新名片，长沙市城市副中心、您入住酒店所在地梅溪湖夜景和桃花岭秋色。若您有意考察座落在岳麓山下的中南大学或者是长沙市政府旁边中南大学湘雅医学院和湘雅三医院，我们就是您的向导。

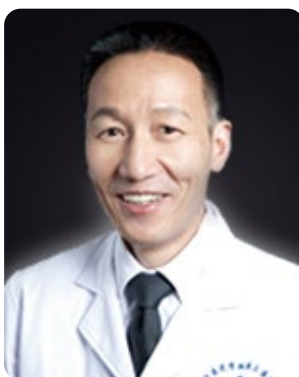
热切期待您的参与！



大会主席:黄晓军



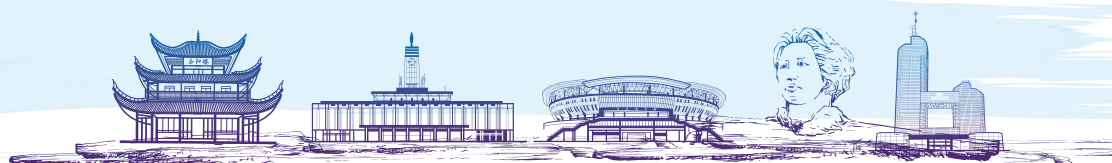
共同主席:刘开彦



执行主席:刘竞



执行主席:路瑾



大会日程

5 日上午会场

开幕式及专题报告

时间	内容	讲者	主持
08:00-08:20	开幕致辞 陈翔副校长, 张国刚院长, 黄晓军会长, 刘开彦副会长, 谢启麟秘书长, 刘竞教授)		路 瑾
08:20-08:55	MGRS 中的几个问题	Nelson leung	赵明辉
08:55-09:30	The first H2H study between 2 generations BTK inhibitors—ASPEN: Zanubrutinib vs. Ibrutinib for Patients with WM	Constantine Tam	傅琤琤
09:30-09:50	卫星会: 浆细胞疾病的动员策略	刘开彦	胡建达
09:50-10:10	走进中国循证 - 从 Rd 到 IRd 看我国多发性骨髓瘤的新药研究之路	侯 健	胡 豫
10:10-10:30	走进中国循证 - 努力提高年轻 MM 患者的 PFS、OS, 实现把恶性病转化为慢性病的目标	李 娟	王 欣
10:30-10:50	走进中国循证 - 浆细胞疾病流行病学及现状调查	路 瑾	路 瑾
10:50-11:10	走进中国循证 - 初探难治复发多发性骨髓瘤的转化研究	蔡 真	施菊妹
11:10-11:30	走进中国循证 - 多发性骨髓瘤伴发浆细胞瘤的诊断和治疗	陈文明	黄东平
11:30-11:50	卫星会: 从指南到临床实践: 中国复发 MM 的免疫靶向治疗	路 瑾	傅卫军
11:50-12:15	卫星会: The next generation of monoclonal protein measurement	Kuan Boone Tan	王晓波
12:15-12:35	卫星会: postEHA NDMM 的治疗进展	刘 澎	陈文明
12:15-13:30	午餐		

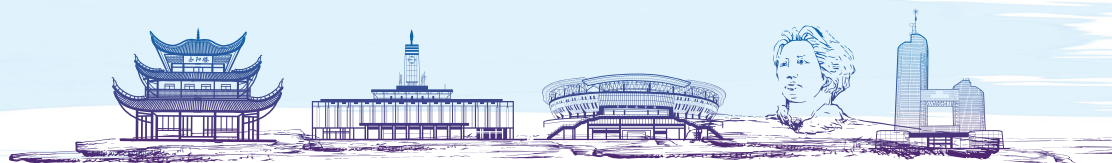


中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

5 日下午会场

疑难浆细胞病论坛 论坛主席：路瑾、侯健

时间	内容	讲者	主持
13:30-13:42	病例 1: 抽丝剥茧觅真凶	王 婷	刘 辉
13:42-13:50	讨论嘉宾: 杨琳 马艳萍		
13:50-14:02	病例 2: 一例“特殊的”MM	杨光忠	阎 骅
14:02-14:10	讨论嘉宾: 黄欣 贡铁军 孟海涛		
14:10-14:22	病例 3: 多发性骨髓瘤患者合并类白血病反应及获得性肝素样抗凝物 1 例	陈丽娟	李莉娟
14:22-14:30	讨论嘉宾: 张晓辉 刘会兰		
14:30-14:42	病例 4: 一例原发性轻链型淀粉样变合并 B 细胞慢性淋巴增殖性疾病的病例分析	方 怡	孙春艳
14:42-14:50	讨论嘉宾: 罗军 魏永强		
14:50-15:02	病例 5: 多发性骨髓瘤中枢累及, 如何鉴定?	李湘新	王鲁群
15:02-15:10	讨论嘉宾: 高大 曲建华		
15:10-15:22	病例 6: 地西他滨联合硼替佐米和地塞米松治疗 14 例复发 / 难治性多发性骨髓瘤	刘 晴	房佰俊
15:22-15:30	讨论嘉宾: 罗建民 靳凤艳		
15:30-15:42	病例 7: 多发性骨髓瘤合并骨髓增生异常综合征	廖爱军	赵洪国
15:42-15:50	讨论嘉宾: 苏丽萍 陈兵		
15:50-16:02	病例 8: 细胞免疫治疗, 斩瘤利剑	廖 益	牛 挺
16:02-16:10	讨论嘉宾: 糜坚青 高广勋		
16:10-16:20	茶歇		



专题报告			
时间	内容	讲者	主持
16:20-16:40	卫星会：苯达莫司汀在浆细胞疾病中的应用	李 娟	李振宇
16:40-17:00	卫星会：The management of Multiple Myeloma in the era of post-COVID 19	Shaji Kumar	钟玉萍
17:00-17:30	Optimize Stem Cell mobilization in Myeloma	Nicolaus Kroeger	付 蓉
17:30-17:50	卫星会：BLD 方案在多发性骨髓瘤中的应用	杜 鹃	刘 竞
17:50-18:20	淀粉样变性的诊治进展	Paolo Milani	黄湘华
18:20-18:30	大会总结	路瑾教授、刘竞教授	

The First Head-to-Head Study Between Two Generations of BTK Inhibitors – ASPEN: Zanubrutinib vs Ibrutinib for Patients with Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia

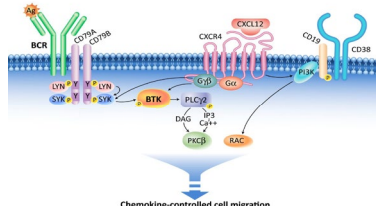
Professor Constantine (Con) S. Tam

University of Melbourne
Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre & Royal Melbourne Hospital

Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia

- An uncommon subtype of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma
- IgM Paraprotein
- Lymphoplasmacytic Infiltrate in Bone Marrow
- MYD88 Mutation in 90%
- CXCR4 Mutation 30% = aggressive, resistant disease
- Traditional therapy – rituximab-based chemotherapy or bortezomib-based combinations

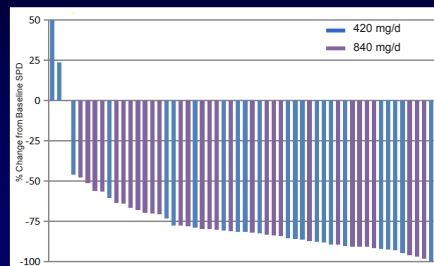
BRUTON'S TYROSINE KINASE (BTK): A CRITICAL KINASE FOR LYMPHOMA CELL SURVIVAL AND PROLIFERATION



Chemokine-controlled cell migration

- Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) is an essential element of the BCR signaling pathway (Niino, NRI 2002)
- Inhibitors of BTK block BCR signaling and induce apoptosis
- BTK also acts downstream of certain chemokine receptors impacting integrin molecules that help in promoting egression from the lymph node environment

Ibrutinib (BTK Inhibitor) in Patients with Multiply Treated Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia



Byrd NEJM 2013; 369:32



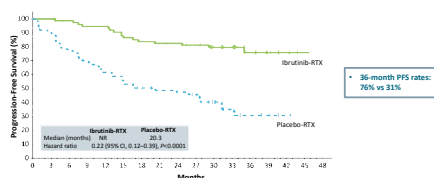
Before BTKi

2 weeks

3 months

Slide courtesy of Jan Burger

BTK Inhibition Effective in Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia: INNOVATE Study



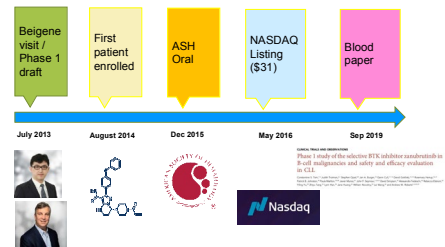
36-month PFS rates:
76% vs 31%



How can Ibrutinib be improved?

- Some Ibrutinib side-effects may be related to off-target toxicity
 - Platelet dysfunction / bleeding (~50% overall, <5% serious)
 - Atrial fibrillation 5 – 15 %
 - Self-limiting diarrhea / rash (EGFR) ~50%
 - Toxicities are likely due to "off-target" inhibition of EGFR/JAK3/TEC
- Relatively low oral bioavailability
- Interference with anti-CD20 mediated ADCC in vitro
- BTK 481 and PLCg mutations conferring resistance

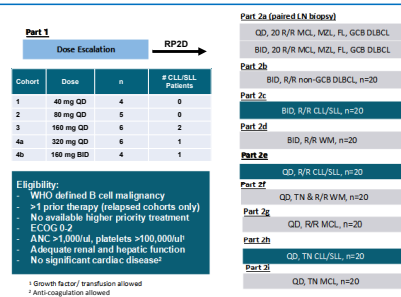
Zanubrutinib (BGB-3111) Timeline at VCCC



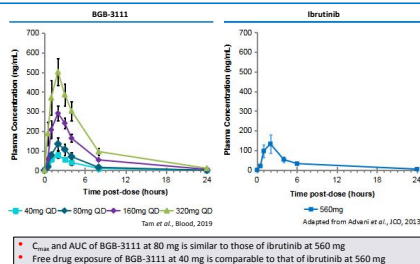
BGB-3111: Kinase Selectivity Relative to Ibrutinib

Equipotent against BTK compared to ibrutinib Higher selectivity vs EGFR, ITK, JAK3, HER2 and TEC				
Targets	Assays	Ibrutinib IC ₅₀ (nM)	BGB-3111 IC ₅₀ (nM)	Ratio (BGB-3111/Ibrutinib)
BTK	BTK-gY223 Cellular Assay	3.5	3.8	0.5
	Rec-1 Proliferation	0.34	0.36	1.1
	BTK Occupation Cellular Assay	2.3	2.2	1.0
	BTK Biochemical Assay	0.20	0.22	1.1
EGFR	p-EGFR HTRF Cellular Assay	101	606	6.0
	A431 Proliferation	323	3,210	9.9
ITK	ITK Occupation Cellular Assay	189	3,265	17
	p-PLC γ Cellular Assay	77	3,433	45
	IL-2 Production Cellular Assay	260	2,536	9.8
JAK3	ITK Biochemical Assay	0.9	30	33
JAK3	JAK3 Biochemical Assay	3.9	200	51
HER2	HER2 Biochemical Assay	9.4	661	70
TEC	TEC Biochemical Assay	0.8	1.9	2.4

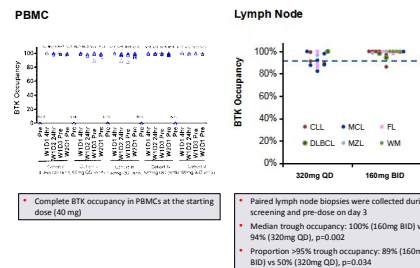
BGB-3111 First-in-Human Study



Plasma Exposure Comparison for BGB-3111 & Ibrutinib

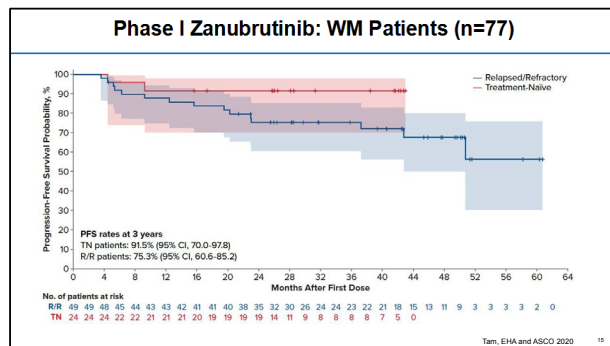
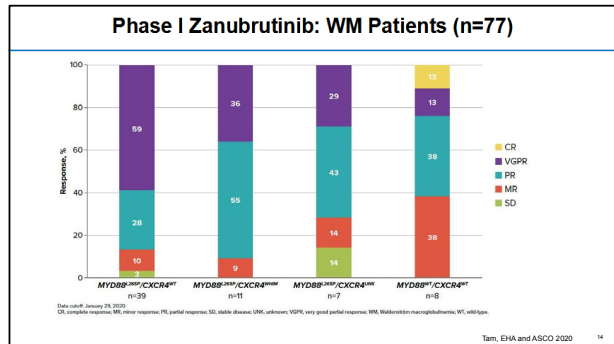
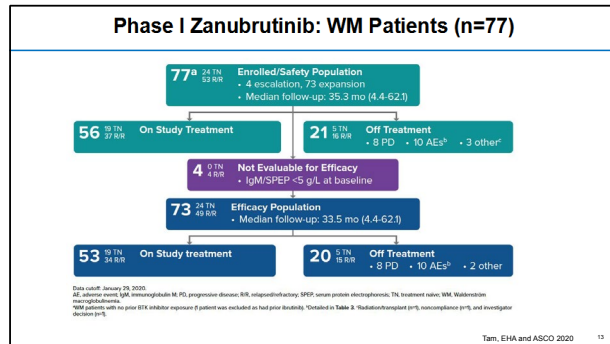


Complete and Sustained BTK Occupancy in PBMC and Lymph Node





中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛



ASPEN: Results of a Phase 3 Randomized Trial of Zanubrutinib versus Ibrutinib for Patients with Waldenström Macroglobulinemia (WM)

Constantine S. Tam, MBBS, MD, FRACP, FRCPA^{1,2,3,4}; Stephen Opat, FRACP, FRCPA, MBBS^{5,6}; Shirley D'Sa, MD, MRCP, FRCPATH⁷; Wojciech Jurczak, MD, PhD⁸; Hua-Peng Lee, MBChB, FRACP, FRCPA⁹; Gavin Cull, MB, BS, FRACP, FRCPA^{10,11}; Roger O. Owen, MD¹²; Paula Marfisi, MBBS (Hons), FRACP, FRCPA^{13,14}; Björn E. Wahren, MD, PhD¹⁵; Alessandra Todeschi, MD¹⁶; Jorge J. Castillo, MD¹⁷; Tanya Siddiqui, MD¹⁸; Christian Buske, MD¹⁹; Veronique Leblond, MD²⁰; Wai Y. Chan, PhD²¹; Jingjing Schneider, PhD²²; Sunhee Ro, PhD²³; Aileen Cohen, MD, PhD²⁴; Jane Huang, MD²⁵; and Meletios Dimopoulos, MD²⁶

¹Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; ²St Vincent's Hospital, Fitzroy, Victoria, Australia; ³University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria, Australia; ⁴Royal Melbourne Hospital, Parkville, Victoria, Australia; ⁵Monash Health, Clayton, Victoria, Australia; ⁶Monash University, Clayton, Victoria, Australia; ⁷University College London Hospital Foundation Trust, London, United Kingdom; ⁸Maria Sklodowska-Curie National Institute of Oncology, Krakow, Poland; ⁹Flinders Medical Centre, Adelaide, SA, Australia; ¹⁰Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital, Perth, WA, Australia; ¹¹University of Western Australia, Perth, WA, Australia; ¹²St. James University Hospital, Leeds, United Kingdom; ¹³Princess Alexandra Hospital, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; ¹⁴University of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia; ¹⁵Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; ¹⁶ASST Grande Ospedale Metropolitano Niguarda, Milan, Italy; ¹⁷Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA, USA; ¹⁸Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA; ¹⁹City of Hope National Medical Center, Duarte, CA, USA; ²⁰CCC Uim - Universitätsklinikum Uim, Uim, Baden-Württemberg, Germany; ²¹Sorbonne University, Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital, Paris, France; ²²BeiGene USA, Inc., San Mateo, CA, USA; and ²³National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece

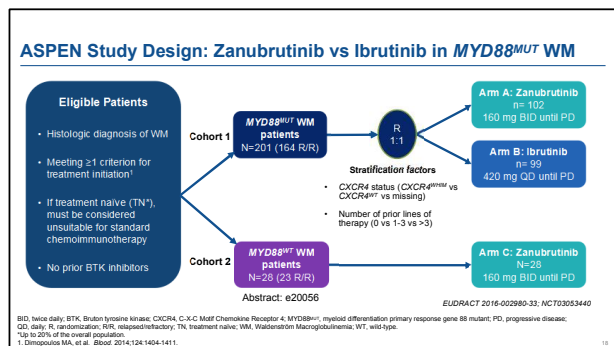
Presented at the 2020 Annual Meeting of the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO), May 29 – May 31, 2020
Abstract 8007

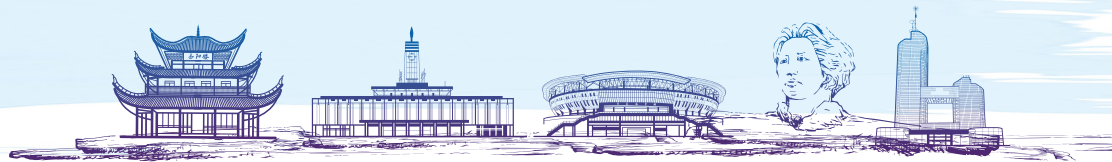
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A RANDOMIZED PHASE 3 TRIAL OF ZANUBRUTINIB VERSUS IBRUTINIB IN SYMPTOMATIC WALDENSTRÖM MACROGLOBULINEMIA: THE ASPEN STUDY

Tracking no: BLD-2020-006844R1





ASPEN Study Objectives

Primary Objective

- To compare the efficacy of zanubrutinib vs ibrutinib
 - Primary endpoint was CR + VGPR rate in patients with activating mutations (*MYD88*^{WT}) WM

Secondary Objectives

- To further compare the efficacy, clinical benefit, and anti-lymphoma effects of zanubrutinib vs ibrutinib
- To evaluate safety and tolerability of zanubrutinib versus ibrutinib as measured by the incidence, timing, and severity of TEAEs according to NCI-CTCAE (version 4.03)

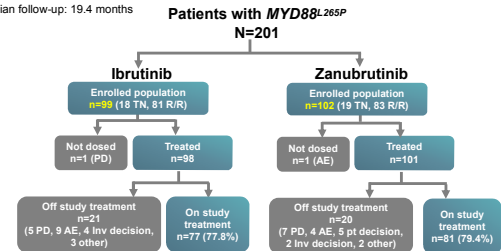
Exploratory Objectives

- To characterize the PK of zanubrutinib in patients with WM
- To compare QoL by EORTC QLQ-C30 and EQ-5D

AE, adverse event; EORTC QLQ-C30, EORTC Quality of Life Questionnaire - Core Questionnaire; EQ-5D, EuroQol-5D; *MYD88*^{WT}, myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88 mutant; NCI-CTCAE, National Cancer Institute Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events; PK, pharmacokinetics; QoL, quality of life; TEAE, treatment-emergent AE.

ASPEN: Patient Disposition

- Median follow-up: 19.4 months



AE, adverse event; Inv, investigator; *MYD88*, myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88; PD, progressive disease; pt, patient; R/R, relapsed/refractory; TN, treatment-naïve.

ASPEN: Demographics and Disease Characteristics

Characteristics, n (%)	Overall ITT	
	Ibrutinib (n=99)	Zanubrutinib (n=102)
Age, years median (range)	70.0 (38, 90)	70.0 (45, 87)
> 65 years	70 (70.7)	61 (59.8)
> 75 years	22 (22.2)	34 (33.3)
Gender, n (%)		
Male	65 (65.7)	69 (67.6)
Female	34 (34.3)	33 (32.4)
Prior Lines of Therapy, n (%)		
0	18 (18.2)	19 (18.6)
1-3	74 (74.7)	76 (74.5)
>3	7 (7.1)	7 (6.9)
Genotype by central lab*, n (%)		
<i>MYD88</i> ^{WT} / <i>CXCR4</i> ^{WT}	90 (90.9)	91 (89.2)
<i>MYD88</i> ^{WT} / <i>CXCR4</i> ^{WT} /mut	8 (8.1)	11 (10.8)
IPSS WM†		
Low	13 (13.1)	17 (16.7)
Intermediate	42 (42.4)	38 (37.3)
High	44 (44.4)	47 (46.1)
Hemoglobin ≤ 110 g/L	53 (53.5)	67 (65.7)

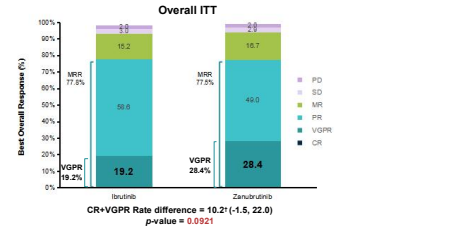
CXCR4, C-X-C Motif Chemokine Receptor 4; ITT, intention-to-treat; IPSS WM, International Prognostic Scoring System for Waldenström macroglobulinemia; *MYD88*, myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88; NGS, next-generation sequencing.

*Waldenstrom blocking PCR for *MYD88* and Bcl-2 sequencing for *CXCR4* using bone marrow aspirates. One patient had local NGS testing results of *MYD88* L265P/*CXCR4* Unknown.

†Maret et al. Blood. 2008;113:4168-4175.

ASPEN: Efficacy – Response by IRC (Data cutoff: 31 August 2019)

- Superiority in CR+VGPR rate compared to ibrutinib in relapsed/refractory population (primary study hypothesis) was not significant*

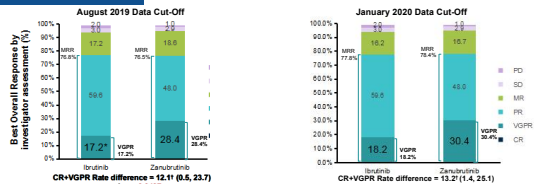


CR, complete response; IRC, independent review committee; ITT, intention-to-treat; MRR, major response rate; MR, minor response; ORR, overall response rate; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; R/R, relapsed/refractory; SD, stable disease; VGPR, very good PR.

*All other P-values are for descriptive purposes only. †Adjusted for stratification factors and age group.

ASPEN: Secondary Efficacy Endpoints Assessment of Response According to Investigator and IgM Analysis

Investigator-Assessed Response



IgM Reduction

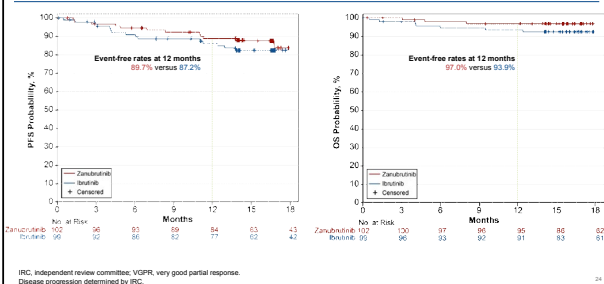
- Area-under-the-curve (AUC) for IgM reduction over time was significantly greater for zanubrutinib vs ibrutinib ($p=0.037$)

CR, complete response; EMD, extra-medullary disease; IgM, immunoglobulin M; IRC, independent review committee; MRR, major response rate; MR, minor response rate; ORR, overall response rate; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; SD, stable disease; VGPR, very good PR.

*Excluded two patients with VGPR by IRC. MR (EMD present) and PR (IgM assessment by local SPEP laboratory).

†Adjusted for stratification factors and age group. ‡P-values for descriptive purposes only.

ASPEN: Progression-Free and Overall Survival in ITT population



IRC, independent review committee; VGPR, very good partial response; Disease progression determined by IRC.



中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

ASPEN: Safety and Tolerability

Category, n (%)	Overall	
	Ibrutinib (n = 98)	Zanubrutinib (n = 101)
Patients with ≥ 1 AE	97 (99.0)	98 (97.0)
Grade ≥ 3	62 (63.3)	59 (58.4)
Serious	40 (40.8)	40 (39.6)
AE leading to death	4 (4.1) ^a	1 (1.0) ^b
AE leading to treatment discontinuation	9 (9.2) ^c	4 (4.0) ^d
AE leading to dose reduction	23 (23.5)	14 (13.9)
AE leading to dose held	55 (56.1)	47 (46.5)
Patients with ≥ 1 treatment-related AE	84 (85.7)	80 (79.2)
Patients with ≥ 1 AE of interest	81 (82.7)	86 (85.1)

AE, adverse event (treatment-emergent); G, grade.
^acardiac failure acute, sepsis (n=2), unspecified death.
^bcardiac arrest after discontinuation.
^ccardiac arrest after discontinuation, G3 acute myocardial infarction, G3 hepatitis, G2 drug-induced liver injury, G2 pneumonia, G1 pneumothorax.
^dG5 cardiac arrest after plasmapheresis, G4 neutropenia, G4 subcutaneous hemorrhage, G2 plasma cell myeloma.

ASPEN: Most Common AEs

Event Preferred Term*, n (%)	All Grades (≥20%)		Grade ≥ 3 (≥5%)	
	Ibrutinib (n = 98)	Zanubrutinib (n = 101)	Ibrutinib (n = 98)	Zanubrutinib (n = 101)
Diarrhea	31 (32)	21 (21)	1 (1)	3 (3)
Upper respiratory tract infection	28 (29)	24 (24)	1 (1)	0
Contusion	23 (24)	13 (13)	0	0
Muscle spasms [†]	23 (24)	10 (10)	1 (1)	0
Peripheral edema [†]	19 (19)	9 (9)	0	0
Hypertension	16 (16)	11 (11)	11 (11)	6 (6)
Atrial fibrillation [†]	14 (14)	2 (2)	3 (3)	0
Neutropenia [†]	12 (12)	25 (25)	8 (8)	16 (16)
Pneumonia [†]	12 (12)	2 (2)	7 (7)	1 (1)
Anemia	10 (10)	12 (12)	5 (5)	5 (5)
Thrombocytopenia	10 (10)	10 (9)	3 (3)	6 (5)

*Including most common AEs, and AEs with ≥10% or ≥5% differentials respectively (higher frequency in bold blue).
†Adverse event: PT, preferred term.
†Descriptive two-sided P-value = 0.05.

ASPEN: AE Categories of Interest (BTKi Class AEs)

AE Categories, n (%) (pooled terms)	All Grades		Grade ≥ 3	
	Ibrutinib (n = 98)	Zanubrutinib (n = 101)	Ibrutinib (n = 98)	Zanubrutinib (n = 101)
Atrial fibrillation/ flutter [†]	15 (15.3)	2 (2.0)	4 (4.1)	0 (0.0)
Diarrhea (PT)	31 (31.6)	21 (20.8)	1 (1.0)	3 (3.0)
Hemorrhage	58 (59.2)	49 (48.5)	8 (8.2)	6 (5.9)
Major hemorrhage ^a	9 (9.2)	6 (5.9)	8 (8.2)	6 (5.9)
Hypertension	17 (17.3)	11 (10.9)	12 (12.2)	6 (5.9)
Neutropenia [†]	13 (13.3)	30 (29.7)	8 (8.2)	20 (19.8)
Infection	66 (67.3)	67 (66.3)	19 (19.4)	18 (17.8)
Second Malignancy	11 (11.2)	12 (11.9)	1 (1.0)	2 (2.0)

Higher AE rate in bold blue with a ≥10% difference in any grade or ≥5% difference in grade 3 or above.
No tumor lysis syndrome was reported. Opportunistic infection (ibrutinib (n=2), zanubrutinib (n=1)).
AE, adverse event; PT, preferred term; BTKi, B-tyrosine kinase inhibitor; PT, preferred term.
†Defined as any grade ≥ 3 hemorrhage or any grade central nervous system hemorrhage.
†Including PT terms of neutropenia, neutrophil count decreased, febrile neutropenia, agranulocytosis, neutropenic infection and neutropenic sepsis.
†Descriptive two-sided P-value = 0.05.

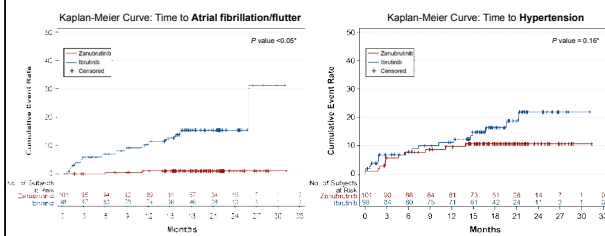
ASPEN: AE Categories of Interest (BTKi Class AEs) with additional 5 months follow-up (Data cutoff: 31 January 2020)

• An additional 5 patients had discontinued ibrutinib treatment due to AEs versus 0 in the zanubrutinib arm (14.3% vs 4%)

AE Categories, n (%) (pooled terms)	All Grades		Grade ≥ 3	
	Ibrutinib (n = 98)	Zanubrutinib (n = 101)	Ibrutinib (n = 98)	Zanubrutinib (n = 101)
Atrial fibrillation/ flutter [†]	18 (18.4)	3 (3.0)	7 (7.1)	0 (0.0)
Diarrhea (PT)	32 (32.7)	22 (21.8)	2 (2.0)	3 (3.0)
Hemorrhage	59 (60.2)	51 (50.5)	9 (9.2)	6 (5.9)
Major hemorrhage ^a	10 (10.2)	6 (5.9)	9 (9.2)	6 (5.9)
Hypertension	20 (20.4)	13 (12.9)	15 (15.3)	8 (7.9)
Neutropenia [†]	15 (15.3)	32 (31.7)	8 (8.2)	23 (22.8)
Infection	70 (71.4)	70 (69.3)	23 (23.5)	19 (18.8)
Second Malignancy	12 (12.2)	13 (12.9)	1 (1.0)	3 (3.0)

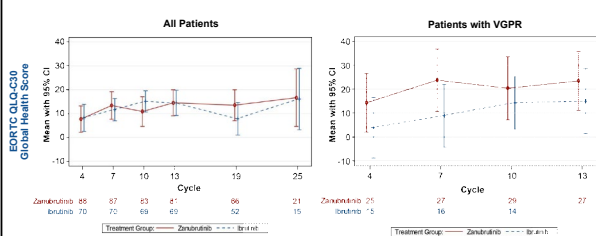
Higher AE rate in bold blue with a ≥10% difference in any grade or ≥5% difference in grade 3 or above.
†Defined as any grade ≥ 3 hemorrhage or any grade central nervous system hemorrhage.
†Including PT terms of neutropenia, neutrophil count decreased, febrile neutropenia, agranulocytosis, neutropenic infection and neutropenic sepsis.
†Descriptive two-sided P-value = 0.05.

ASPEN: Time to AE - Risk Analysis Over Duration of Treatment

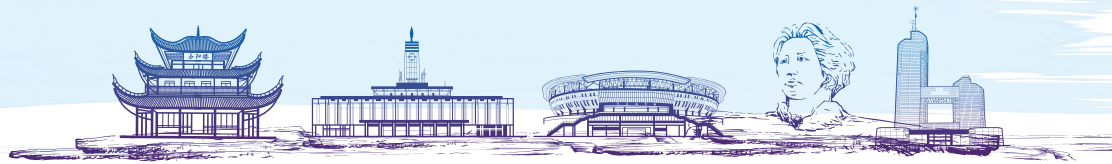


AE, adverse event.
†Descriptive purpose only.

ASPEN: Quality of Life - Change from baseline over time



EORTC QLQ-C30, EORTC Quality of Life Questionnaire - Core Questionnaire; VGPR, very good partial response.



ASPEN Conclusions

- **Zanubrutinib was associated with a CR+VGPR response rate of 28.4% compared to ibrutinib of 19.2% ($p=0.0921$)**

- The primary hypothesis of superiority in CR+VGPR rate (by IRC) was not met
- Greater CR+VGPR response rate by investigator assessment (ITT: 28.4% vs 17.2%, $P=0.04^*$)
- Deeper and sustained IgM reduction over time ($P=0.04^*$)
- Major response rates were comparable, with directionally favorable PFS, OS and QoL

- **Zanubrutinib demonstrated clinically meaningful advantages in safety and tolerability**

- A reduction in the risk of atrial fibrillation/flutter (2.0% vs 15.3%, $p=0.0008^*$)
- Lower rates of major bleeding (5.9% vs 9.2%), diarrhea (20.8% vs 31.6%), and hypertension (10.9% vs 17.3%)
- There was no difference in the rate of infection despite higher rates of neutropenia with Zanubrutinib
- Fewer AEs leading to death, treatment discontinuation or interruption with Zanubrutinib

AEs, (treatment-emergent) adverse events; CR, complete response; IgM, Immunoglobulin M; IRC, independent review committee; ITT, intention-to-treat; OS, overall survival; PFS, progression-free survival; QoL, quality of life; VGPR, very good partial response.
Data not for publication only.



中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛



浆细胞疾病的动员策略

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BMTC-CN-2017/2018-1-6-2020/01

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主要内容

- 1 背景介绍
- 2 自体干细胞动员及采集
- 3 Plerixafor应用

造血干细胞移植定义

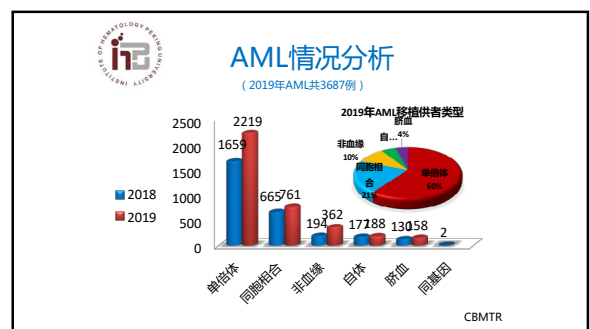
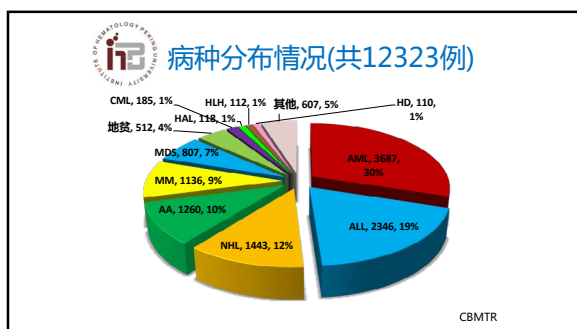
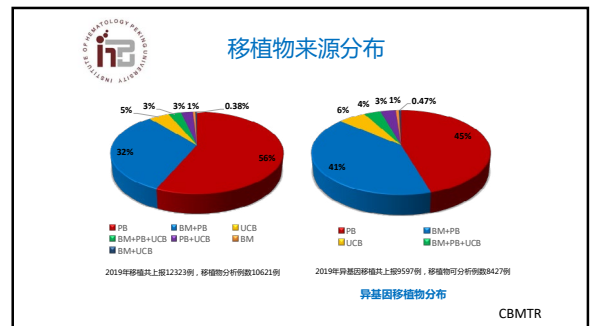
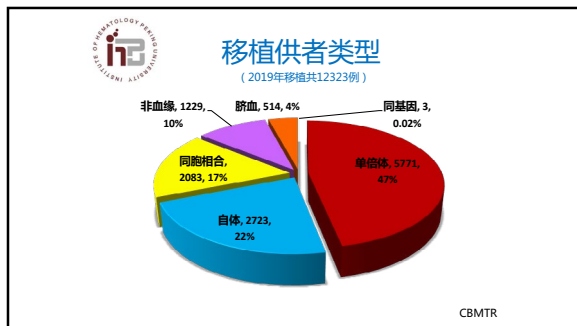
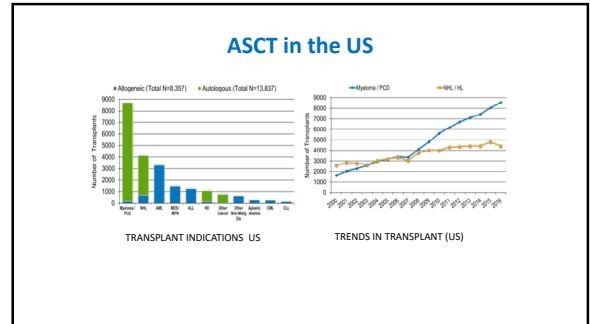
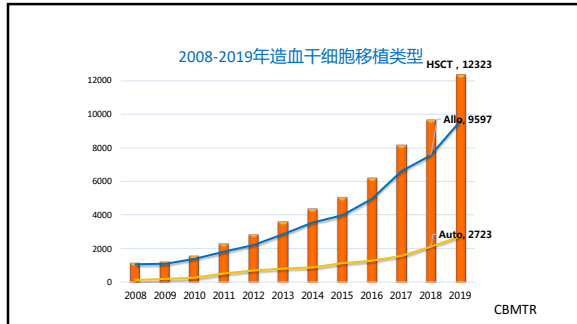
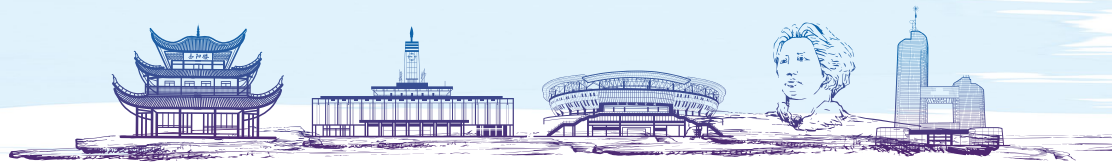
- 造血干细胞移植 (hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, HSCT)
- 是指对患者进行放疗、化疗及新型药物预处理，**清除异常造血与免疫系统**后，将**自身或供者**造血干细胞 (HSC) 经血管输注到患者体内，使之**重建正常造血和免疫系统**的一种治疗方法

造血干细胞移植分类

- 造血干细胞来源
 - 骨髓
 - 外周血
 - 脐带血
- 造血干细胞移植类型
 - 自体
 - 异体：亲缘 (HLA相合, HLA半相合, 同基因)
 - 非亲缘

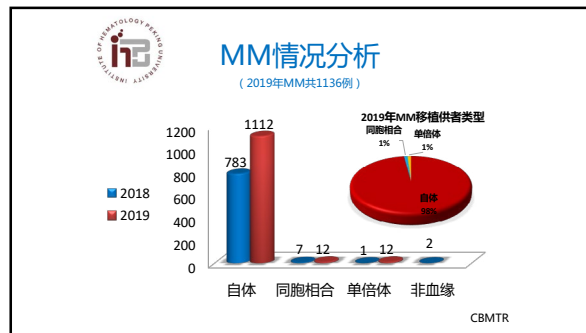
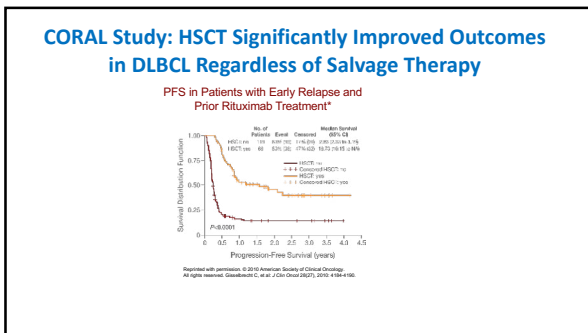
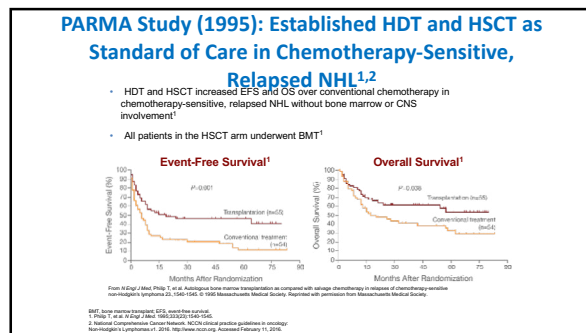
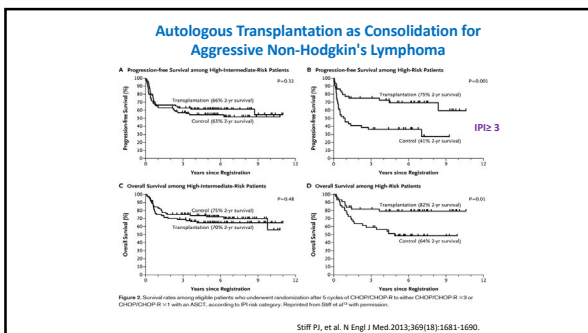
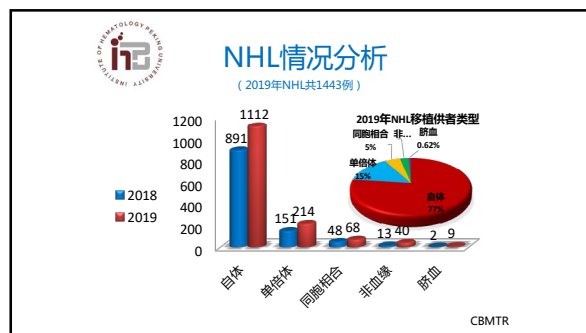
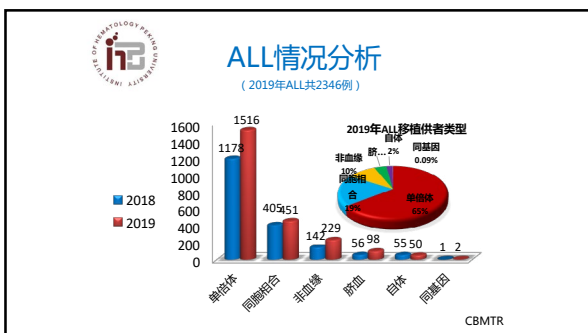
外周血造血干细胞移植主要适应症

- | | |
|---------------------|---------|
| 血液淋巴系统肿瘤 | 非肿瘤性疾病 |
| ❖ 淋巴瘤 | ❖ 自身免疫病 |
| ❖ 多发性骨髓瘤 | |
| ❖ 急性白血病 | |
| 化疗敏感其他系统恶性肿瘤 | |
| 乳腺癌等 | |





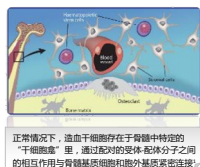
中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛





中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

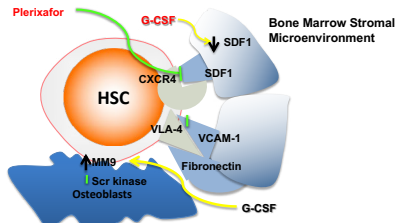
外周血干细胞的有效动员和采集 是保障自体造血干细胞移植的关键环节



- 造血干细胞在外周血中的含量极低，必须经过动员使造血干细胞自骨髓释放至外周血；
- 动员效率和干细胞采集量对移植成功以及移植后转归有重要的影响¹⁻⁴

1. Hsu H, Coughlin MM. Hematol Oncol Clin North Am 2016; 30(3):573-585.
2. Doring M, et al. Biol Blood Marrow Transplant 2014; 20(12):2273.
3. Gahrh, et al. Biol Blood Marrow Transplant 2014; 20(12):2282.
4. Maitly M, et al. Bone Marrow Transplant 2014; 49(7):855-872.

Mechanisms of Stem Cell Mobilization



Parmela S, et al. ASH 2008, Abstract #558.
Brodsky et al. J Exp Med 2008;205:2181.

造血干细胞的监测指标

- ✓ **长程培养**：可以用于评价干细胞的增殖能力，但费时较长，方法不稳定，重复性差，各实验室间的结果缺乏可比性
- ✓ **干细胞功能的实验方法**：与植入速度相关，如集落形成单位 (colony-forming unit, CFU)、爆裂型集落形成单位 (Burst-forming unit, BFU)、粒-巨噬细胞集落形成单位 (CFU-GM)、粒-红-巨核-巨噬细胞集落形成单位 (CFU-GEMM)，以及红细胞集落形成单位 (BFU-E) 等，但是这些方法同样具有上述费时和缺少标准化评价方法的缺陷。
- ✓ **CD34+**：便捷，快速。但是测定方法存在实验室间差异，可采用标准化的测定方法弥补。
- ✓ **CD34+细胞亚群**：如CD34+CD38-，对造血恢复的预测优于CD34+细胞群，也与血小板的长期植入有关。

自体造血干细胞的采集目标

人类造血干细胞表面高表达CD34，随着干细胞的逐渐分化成熟，CD34表达逐渐减弱

多项研究证实，以流式细胞仪测定外周血采集物中的CD34+细胞含量的高低，与中性粒细胞计数及血小板植入时间相关

因此，直接测定CD34+细胞数可以作为检测采集物中干细胞数的可靠指标¹

2014 美国ASBMT自体造血干细胞移植外周血动员指南²
2014 美国ASBMT 自体造血干细胞动员策略优化指南³
2014 EBMT立场声明⁴
造血干细胞移植治疗淋巴瘤中国专家共识(2018版)⁵

优质动员1-3
最佳干细胞采集量应 $\geq 5 \times 10^6$ CD34+细胞/kg
达标动员1-3
保障植入的干细胞采集数量的最低标准是 2×10^6 CD34+细胞/kg

1. 自体造血干细胞移植 黄晓军主编 北京人民卫生出版社 2014
2. Doring M, et al. Biol Blood Marrow Transplant 2014; 20(12):2273.
3. Gahrh, et al. Biol Blood Marrow Transplant 2014; 20(12):2282.
4. Maitly M, et al. Bone Marrow Transplant 2014; 49(7):855-872.
5. 中国医师协会多发性骨髓瘤专委会 等. 中国骨髓瘤学杂志 2018; 4(3):157-164.

优质动员与ASCT后长期血小板恢复密切相关

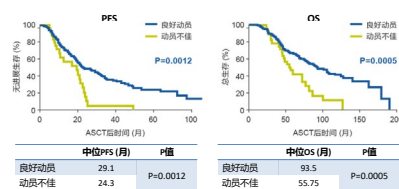
- CD34+细胞输注量与100天、6个月、12个月时血小板计数 $> 150 \times 10^9/L$ 的患者比例存在显著线性趋势



一项事后分析使用普乐沙群联合G-CSF vs 安慰剂联合G-CSF作为干细胞动员方案的2个多中心、III期临床研究数据，共纳入434例自体造血干细胞移植的非霍奇金淋巴瘤或多发性骨髓瘤患者，旨在评估CD34+细胞输注量对造血恢复的影响

Shiff PJ, et al. Biol Blood Marrow Transplant 2011; 17(8):1145-1153.

优质动员显著改善ASCT后患者长期生存



	中位PFS (月)	P值
良好动员	29.1	P=0.0012
动员不佳	24.3	

	中位OS (月)	P值
良好动员	93.5	P=0.0005
动员不佳	55.75	

良好动员定义为：在最多6个单采日内采集到 4×10^6 CD34+细胞/kg，且达到这一目标仅需要4个动员周期
动员不佳定义为：在最多6个单采日内采集到 4×10^6 CD34+细胞/kg，或未达到这一目标需要>4个动员周期
—该研究中动员不佳患者入组时ASCT前多发性骨髓瘤患者，其中42%为浆细胞瘤，58%为浆细胞瘤患者，旨在研究ASCT动员不佳对行ASCT的多发性骨髓瘤患者无进展生存和总生存的影响

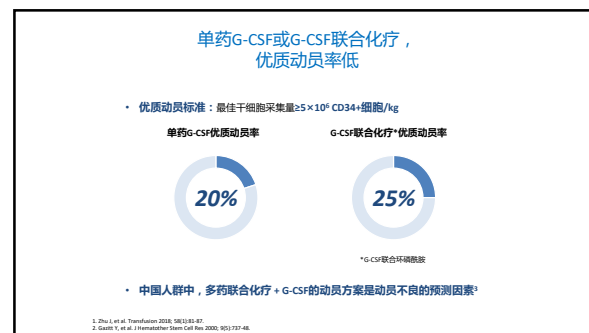
Maitly M, et al. J Clin Oncol 2018; 36(12):25-37.



不同动员药物的对比

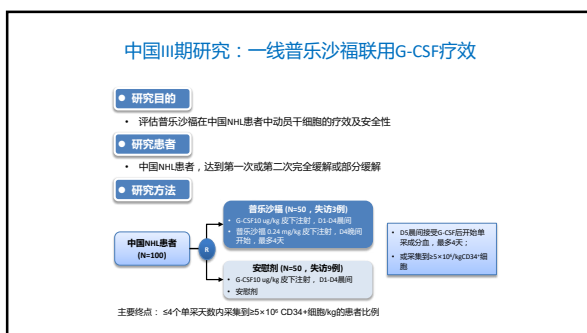
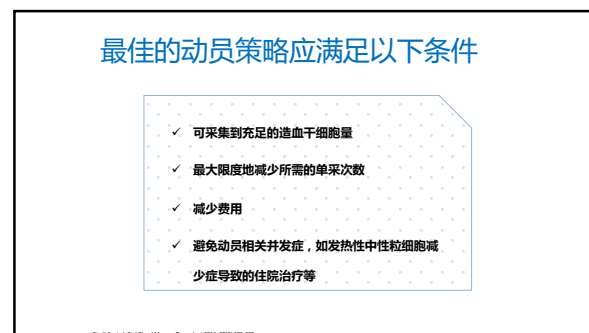
动员药物	作用机制	优点	缺点
G-CSF (稳态动员)	- 通过中性粒细胞弹性蛋白酶降解诱导G-CSF-1减少 - 诱导蛋白降解释放到骨髓中	- 门诊用药 - 低毒性 - CD34+细胞达到峰值的时间可预测 - 采集时间可预测	- 与联合方案相比，CD34+细胞的采集量更低 - 单采次数更多 - 降低干细胞产物中CD34+细胞含量的可能性
化疗 (非稳态动员)	化疗药物导致骨髓抑制，随后刺激造血恢复	- 与G-CSF相比，CD34+细胞的采集量更多 - 单采次数更少 - 抗增殖活性	- 需要住院治疗 - CD34+细胞达到峰值的时间不可预测 - 采集时间不可预测 - 更大的毒性和并发症
普乐沙福	可逆性CXCR4拮抗剂 (阻断CXCR4与SDF-1之间的相互作用)	- 与G-CSF相比，普乐沙福联用G-CSF的CD34+细胞采集量更多 - 单采次数更少 - 干细胞移植物具有更多CD34+细胞 - 成功动员和采集的可能性更高 - CD34+细胞达到峰值的时间可预测	费用问题，医保无覆盖

Foranheba VC, et al. Transfusion 2015; 55(12):2334-2335.



GITMO动员不佳的判断标准

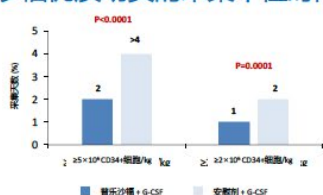
确诊动员不佳	预计动员不佳
1) 外周血CD34+细胞峰值 $< 20/\mu\text{l}$ 2) CD34+产物 $< 2 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$ (最多经3次单采)	主要标准: 1) 曾接受细胞毒化疗 2) 骨髓曾接受放疗; 3) 曾经发生采集失败; 次要标准: 1) 疾病处于进展期 (至少接受2线细胞毒化疗) 2) 难治性疾病; 3) 动员时骨髓广泛受累; 4) 动员时骨髓容积 $< 30\%$ 5) 年龄 > 65 岁





中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

中国III期研究： 普乐沙福优质动员的采集中位时间仅2天

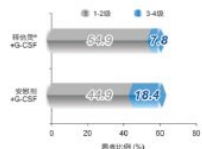


中国NHL患者Mozobil联合G-CSF疗效更优

- 中国NHL患者中，Mozobil+G-CSF的疗效优于安那格+G-CSF，Mozobil组有更多的患者成功动员自体外周血造血干细胞移植



普乐沙福安全性可控，不良事件多为1-2级



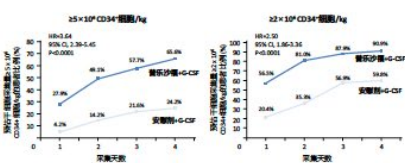
Mozobil中国III期研究中的不良事件

- Mozobil的中国III期研究中的不良事件：
 - 治疗期间无死亡事件发生，1例死亡事件发生于治疗前5天，原因为病毒感染
 - 治疗相关的不良事件共报道4例，均为3-4级的不良事件

不良事件	Mozobil + G-CSF, N=51		安那格 + G-CSF, N=51	
	所有级别	3-4级	所有级别	3-4级
任何1级或更高级别不良事件	32 (63%)	4 (8%)	31 (61%)	4 (8%)
任何3-4级不良事件	4 (8%)	4 (8%)	4 (8%)	4 (8%)
发热	4 (8%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)
血小板减少	4 (8%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)
恶心	4 (8%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)
头痛	3 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
淋巴细胞减少	3 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
腹泻	3 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
血小板计数下降	3 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)
低血压	3 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)

FDA注册III期研究： NHL患者普乐沙福+G-CSF效果更优

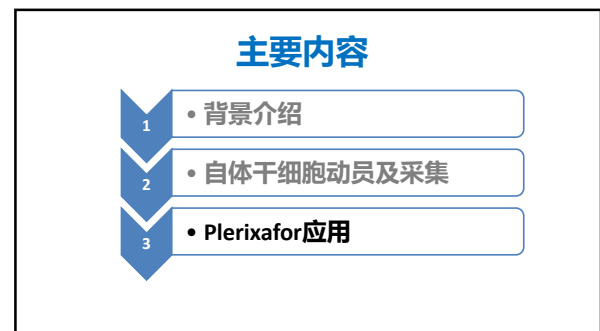
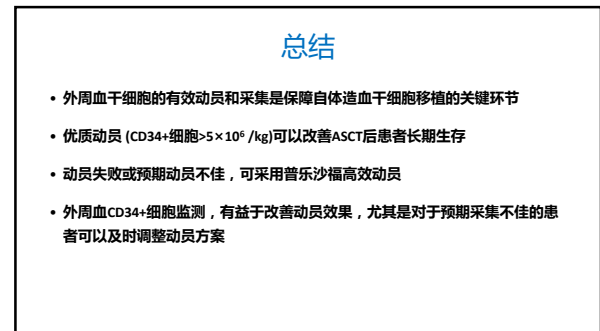
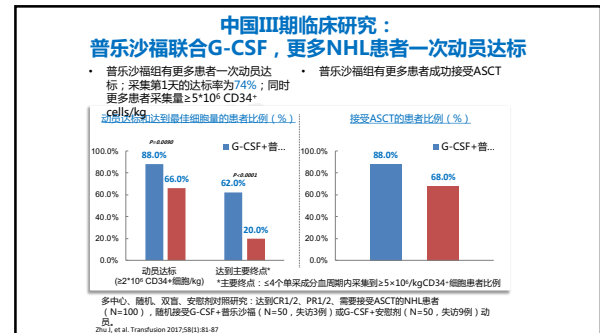
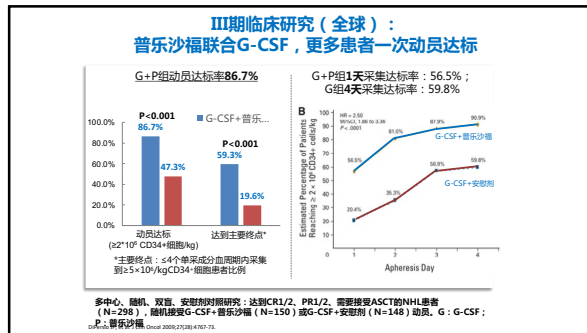
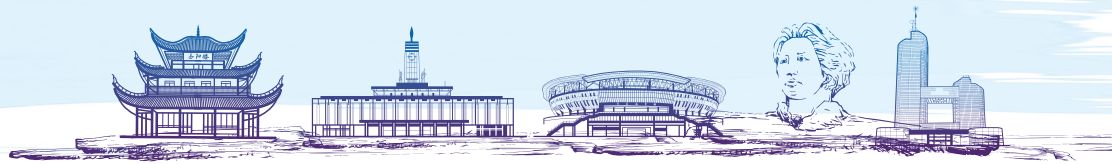
- 普乐沙福组83%的患者达到主要终点（4天内采集到≥5x10⁶ CD34+细胞/kg），而安那格组仅20%患者达到（P<0.0001）
- 4天内采集到≥2x10⁶ CD34+细胞/kg：普乐沙福组86.7%患者，安那格组仅为47.3%（P<0.0001）



Peripheral CD34+ Cells Phase III NHL Study

	Plerixafor (n = 130)	Placebo (n = 124)	P Value*
Pre-mobilization†			
Mean	12.1 ± 12.2 cells/μL	12.5 ± 18.5 cells/μL	0.81
Median	7.6 cells/μL	7.9 cells/μL	
Post-mobilization‡			
Mean	53.5 ± 47.5 cells/μL	19.2 ± 23.7 cells/μL	< 0.001
Median	36.2 cells/μL	13.0 cells/μL	
Fold Increase			
Mean	6.2 ± 5.4	1.9 ± 1.5	< 0.001
Median	5.0	1.4	

Note: Includes all randomized patients receiving any fraction of study treatment with CD34+ cell data on study day 4 and at least 1 of day 5 through day 8.
†Analysis of variance with Tukey's test for treatment and study center.
‡Pre-mobilization = after G-CSF treatment and prior to plerixafor or placebo.
§Post-mobilization = 18 to 11 hours after plerixafor or placebo treatment.





中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

普乐沙福在浆细胞疾病动员中有效性及安全性分析
—单中心连续病例回顾性总结

给药方案:

G-CSF: 5ug/kg/d, 皮下注射, d1-4

普乐沙福: 0.24ug/kg d4 22:00皮下注射

采集当天(第5天) 提前2小时皮下注射G-CSF

患者采集前基线临床特征	
项目	MM(N=39)
年龄, 岁, 中位数(范围)	55(32-68)
性别, 例(%)	57(44-66)
男/女	26(64.7)/13(33.3)
克隆类型	66(60)/4(40%)
例(%)	3/4
例(%)	17(13.5)/4(3.6)/3(3.3)/2(1.8)/10(3.3)
分期, 例(%)	NA
ISS 分期	NA
R-ISS 分期	NA
Mayo2012分期	2/1/1(25)/6(15.4)/12(30.8)
采集前治疗线, 例(%)	10(0/0/100%)
一线/二线	4(1-6)
疗程, 中位数(范围), 次	3(3-5)
采集前治疗线, 例(%)	10(8/13/25.6)/20(51.3)/20(51.3)
CR/VR/PR/SD	3(1/6)(30.0)/10(10.0)/60(60.0)
vdFR, ml/min ^{1.73m²} , 例(%)	4(40.0)
>60	2(20.0)
60-90	2(20.0)
30-60	0
<30	1(10.0)
基于最佳疗效时间, 中位数(范围), 月	5.6(4.1-7.1)

中位采集次数1 (1-3) 次

中位采集天数2 (1-3) 天

既往采集失败患者占14.3% (7/49), 其中10.2% (5/49) 既往动员方案为化疗联合G-CSF, 4.1% (2/49) 既往动员方案为G-CSF+普乐沙福

49人予G-CSF+普乐沙福动员后, 一次采集成功占95.9% (47/49); 累计采集两次成功为100%

患者采集前基线临床特征	
项目	MM(N=39)
年龄, 岁, 中位数(范围)	55(32-68)
性别, 例(%)	57(44-66)
男/女	26(64.7)/13(33.3)
克隆类型	66(60)/4(40%)
例(%)	3/4
例(%)	17(13.5)/4(3.6)/3(3.3)/2(1.8)/10(3.3)
分期, 例(%)	NA
ISS 分期	NA
R-ISS 分期	NA
Mayo2012分期	2/1/1(25)/6(15.4)/12(30.8)
采集前治疗线, 例(%)	10(0/0/100%)
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vdFR, ml/min ^{1.73m²} , 例(%)	4(40.0)
>60	2(20.0)
60-90	2(20.0)
30-60	0
<30	1(10.0)
基于最佳疗效时间, 中位数(范围), 月	5.6(4.1-7.1)

移植后结果

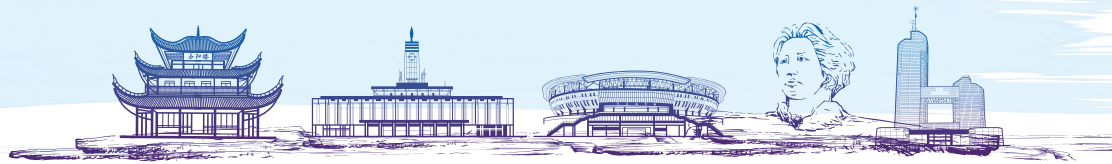
共37例患者ASCT: MM患者占89.2% (33/37), 淀粉样变性占8.1% (3/37), MGRS占2.7% (1/37)

自诊断至移植中位时间9 (4-27) 个月

白细胞中位植活时间11 (8-13) 天

血小板中位植活时间11 (9-26) 天。

普乐沙福在不同人群中的不良反应发生率	
项目	总体 n=43
注射相关局部反应, 例数(%)	6 (14.0%)
乏力	14 (32.6%)
失眠	13 (30.2%)
腹痛	11 (25.6%)
腹泻	11 (25.6%)
头晕	9 (20.9%)
关节痛	9 (20.9%)
恶心	8 (18.6%)
腹胀	7 (16.3%)
水冲	7 (16.3%)
心悸	5 (11.7%)
皮疹	3 (7.0%)
头痛	2 (4.7%)
体温轻度升高, ≤38℃	1 (2.3%)



总结

- 普乐沙福是新型自体外周血造血干细胞移植动员剂，通过靶向拮抗CXCR4受体，将干细胞自骨髓释放至外周血循环；
- 自体外周血造血干细胞移植对血液恶性肿瘤患者治疗非常重要，成功的干细胞动员是实施自体移植的基础。
- G-CSF+普乐沙福动员方案具有高效（提高动员成功率）、稳态、安全、经济的特点，是指南推荐的一线动员选择。



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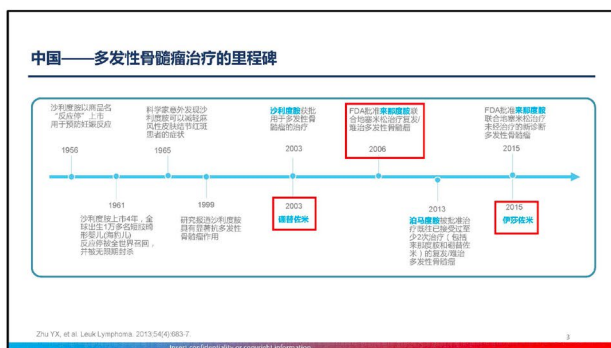


中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛



主要内容

- ❖ 1) 中国 RRMM治疗现状
- ❖ 2) 中国Rd方案——MM021试验
- ❖ 3) 中国方案Ird方案——TOURMALINE-MM1
- ❖ 4) 小结



2011NCCN指南-MM治疗推荐

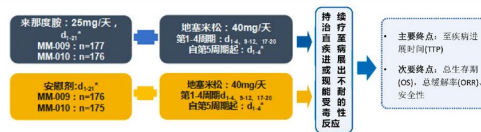
- NCCN Guidelines™ Version 1.2011
Multiple Myeloma
- MYELOMA THERAPY 13.3.4
- Exposure to myelotoxic agents (including alkylating agents and mitomycin) should be limited to avoid compromising stem-cell reserve prior to stem-cell harvest in patients who may be candidates for transplant.
 - Primary induction therapy for transplant candidates:**
 - Bortezomib/dexamethasone (category 1)
 - Bortezomib/cyclophosphamide/dexamethasone (category 1)
 - Bortezomib/thalidomide/dexamethasone (category 2B)
 - Bortezomib/lenalidomide/dexamethasone (category 1)
 - Dexamethasone (category 2B)
 - Lenalidomide/dexamethasone (category 1)
 - Liposomal doxorubicin/vincristine/dexamethasone (DVD) (category 2B)
 - Thalidomide/dexamethasone (category 2B)
 - Primary induction therapy for nontransplant candidates:**
 - Bortezomib/dexamethasone (category 2B)
 - Dexamethasone (category 2B)
 - Lenalidomide/dexamethasone (category 1)
 - Liposomal doxorubicin/vincristine/dexamethasone (DVD) (category 2B)
 - Melphalan/prednisone (MP) (category 1)
 - Melphalan/prednisone/bortezomib (MPB) (category 1)
 - Melphalan/prednisone/thalidomide (MPT) (category 1)
 - Thalidomide/dexamethasone (category 2B)
 - Vincristine/dexamethasone (VD) (category 2B)
 - Maintenance therapy:**
 - Interferon (category 2B)
 - Lenalidomide (category 2B)
 - Bleomycin (category 2B)
 - Thalidomide (category 1) & prednisone (category 2B)
 - Salvage:**
 - Repeat primary induction therapy (if relapse at > 6 mo)
 - Bortezomib (category 1)
 - Bortezomib/dexamethasone (category 2B)
 - Bortezomib/lenalidomide/dexamethasone (category 2B)
 - Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, and etoposide (CVPE)
 - Cyclophosphamide/lenalidomide/dexamethasone⁴
 - Dexamethasone
 - Dexamethasone, cyclophosphamide, etoposide, and vincristine (DCEVP)
 - Dexamethasone, thalidomide, etoposide, doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, and etoposide (DTPECE)
 - High-dose cyclophosphamide
 - Lenalidomide/dexamethasone (category 1)
 - Lenalidomide
 - Thalidomide
 - Thalidomide/dexamethasone

中国治疗现状

- ❖ 2011年 MM治疗方案：多以V base方案为主，患者有未被满足治疗需求
- ❖ 同期国外已有MM-009/010研究，而中国药监局管理较滞后，新型药物未进入中国市场

瑞复美®RRMM全球注册临床研究：MM-009/010研究设计

- 两项大型、平行、随机、III期临床研究(MM-009/MM-010)评估了RD治疗RRMM患者的疗效和安全性



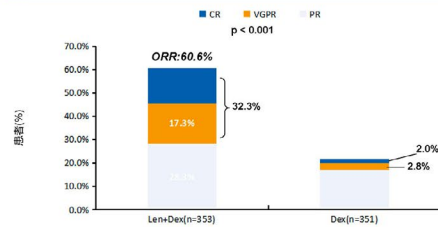
1. Dimopoulos M, et al. N Engl J Med. 2007;357:2123-32.

2. Weber DM, et al. N Engl J Med. 2007;357:2133-42.

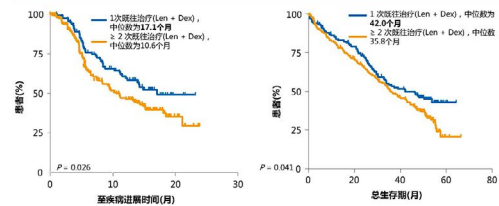
¹注: 28天为一个周期



MM009/010汇总分析：RD组总缓解率提高近3倍



MM-009/010：首次复发使用RD:中位TTP达17个月，中位总生存期42个月



MM-009/010研究：RD方案持续治疗能进一步提高缓解质量

- 在最佳疗效达到CR/VGPR的患者中，82%的患者首次疗效仅为PR并在后续治疗中获得CR/VGPR

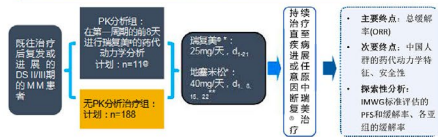


中国治疗现状

- MM治疗方案：多以V base方案为主，患者有未被满足治疗需求
- 同期国外已有MM-009/010研究，而中国药监局管理较滞后，新型药物未进入中国市场

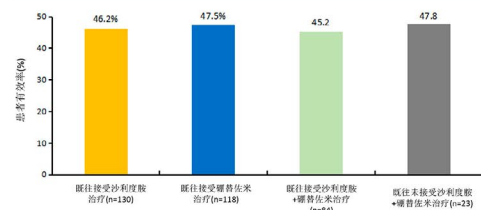
MM-021：Rd方案在中国注册临床研究设计

- 多中心(13个)、开放性、II期临床研究评估了瑞复美®联合地塞米松治疗中国复发/难治性多发性骨髓瘤(RRM)患者的疗效和安全性



- 注：瑞复美® (Revlimid) 25mg/天, d1-21
- 注：地塞米松 (Dexamethasone) 40mg/天, d1-4
- 注：瑞复美® + 地塞米松联合治疗

MM-021：治疗不受既往治疗药物的影响



- Hou et al. Journal of Hematology & Oncology 2013, 6:41



24





26



实现把MM恶性病转变成慢性病的目标

中山大学附属第一医院血液科
2020-9-4
李娟

“新药诱导-ASCT-维持”整体治疗的优化

MM的基础研究——克服耐药及骨髓微环境

取得成绩和学科建设及未来发展

新药诱导-ASCT-维持”整体治疗的优化

- 建立了“含Bz诱导化疗-ASCT-维持治疗”整体治疗体系
- “含Bz诱导化疗-ASCT-维持治疗”整体治疗体系的优化
 - 病人筛选
 - 诱导治疗
 - 动员和预处理
 - 维持治疗
- MM的分层治疗及MRD检测

我院MM患者移植与不移植生存对比

中山大学附属第一医院

移植患者 (含硼替佐米的方案诱导化疗序贯ASCT)

- 2006年6月—2011年6月, 共62例, PFS 30月, OS 未达到
- 2006年6月—2014年1月, 共100例, PFS 42.3月, OS 未达到
- 2006年12—2018年4月, 共200例, PFS 75.3月, OS 99.5月

不移植患者 (含硼替佐米的方案诱导化疗)

- 2007年1月—2014年6月, 共58例, PFS 27.1月, OS 37.1月

参考文献:

- 刘松松, 李娟. 含硼替佐米的诱导化疗序贯自体造血干细胞移植治疗多发性骨髓瘤的疗效和安全性. 中华内科杂志. 2012;51(4):270-283
- 黄晓军, 李娟. 以硼替佐米为基础的诱导化疗序贯自体造血干细胞移植治疗多发性骨髓瘤的疗效和安全性. 中华内科杂志. 2014;53(11):866-872
- 吴晓, 李娟. 含硼替佐米方案序贯自体造血干细胞移植治疗多发性骨髓瘤——单中心200例长期随访结果. 中华血液学杂志. 2018;40(8):453-459
- 刘松松, 李娟. 含硼替佐米方案序贯自体造血干细胞移植治疗多发性骨髓瘤的疗效和安全性. 中华内科杂志. 2015;54(4):568-583

优化移植的各环节, 努力提高新药年代ASCT的疗效

病人筛选

- 年龄
- 肾功能不全
- 继发性淀粉样变性

干细胞动员

- 动员不同方法
- 影响因素

维持治疗

- 是否需维持治疗
- 根据M蛋白个体化维持治疗

诱导治疗

- 二药 vs. 三药
- 诱导疗程数

移植

- 移植的时机
- 预处理方案

整体治疗策略流程

诱导化疗: 含硼替佐米的方案 (根据M蛋白类型选择两药/三药联合方案以及不同疗程数), 尽量争取在诱导阶段获得CR

序贯自体造血干细胞移植

维持治疗: 反应停 (200mg Qd) 和/或干扰素 (SMIU, 每周2-3次) 长期维持

严密定期随访, 监测MRD

取得的疗效指标

移植相关死亡率 0%

与同期国内外比较

中国适合移植患者中仅 14.4% 进行了ASCT^[1], 2017年中国登记的MM移植率仅为50.8%

美国Mayo Clinic MM患者移植相关死亡率 0.5-1.1%

本项目最新报道【参考文献】

中国多中心报道【参考文献4】

Mayo Clinic中心报道【参考文献5】

参考文献:

- 刘松松, 李娟. 含硼替佐米的诱导化疗序贯自体造血干细胞移植治疗多发性骨髓瘤的疗效和安全性. 中华内科杂志. 2012;51(4):270-283
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- 刘松松, 李娟. 含硼替佐米方案序贯自体造血干细胞移植治疗多发性骨髓瘤的疗效和安全性. 中华内科杂志. 2015;54(4):568-583



中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛



浆细胞疾病的流行病学及现状调查

刘扬 路瑾

北京大学人民医院血液科

背景

- 癌症成为2010年以来中国的主要公共卫生问题
- 浆细胞疾病治疗效果逐年提高
- 流行病学数据的不完善

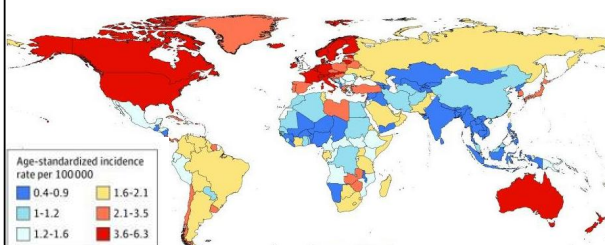
内容

- 多发性骨髓瘤的流行病学研究
- 孤立性浆细胞瘤的流行病学研究
- 原发性浆细胞白血病的流行病学研究及CMC登记研究

内容

- 多发性骨髓瘤的流行病学研究
- 孤立性浆细胞瘤的流行病学研究
- 原发性浆细胞白血病的流行病学研究及CMC登记研究

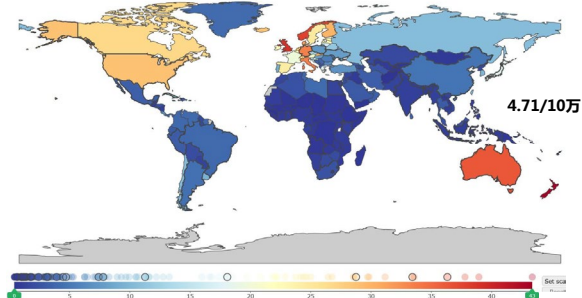
多发性骨髓瘤发病率世界地区差异



- 中国国家癌症登记中心 (NCCR) 成立于2002年
- 来源：医院、社区卫生中心、城市居民基本医疗保险、新农合
- 2014年：308个登记点

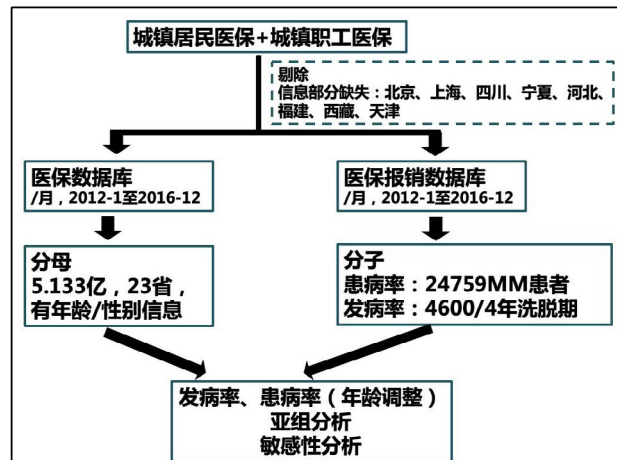
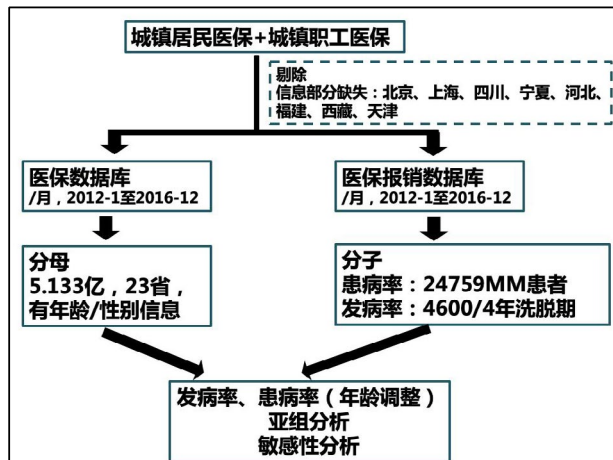
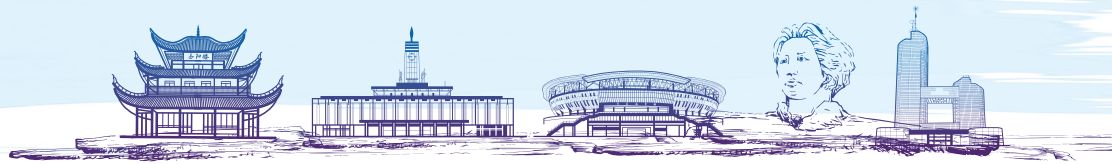
JAMA Oncol. 2018 Sep 1;4(9):1221-1227.

多发性骨髓瘤患病率世界地区差异



- 中国国家癌症登记中心 (NCCR) 成立于2002年
- 来源：医院、社区卫生中心、城市居民基本医疗保险、新农合
- 2014年：308个登记点

JAMA Oncol. 2018 Sep 1;4(9):1221-1227.



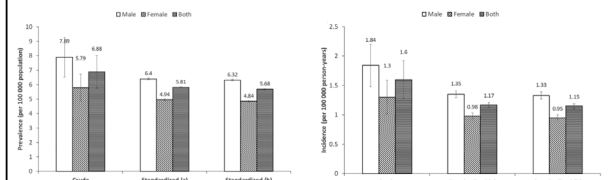
多发性骨髓瘤发病年龄

	男+女	男	女
均值	57.91	58.43	57.04
标准差	(14.38)	(14.24)	(14.55)

FOODS 00/700, 2020 ✓

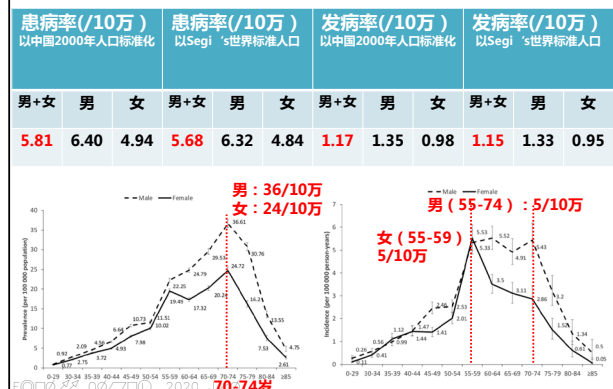
多发性骨髓瘤患病率、发病率调查

患病率(/10万) 以中国2000年人口标准化			患病率(/10万) 以Segi's世界标准人口			发病率(/10万) 以中国2000年人口标准化			发病率(/10万) 以Segi's世界标准人口		
男+女	男	女	男+女	男	女	男+女	男	女	男+女	男	女
5.81	6.40	4.94	5.68	6.32	4.84	1.17	1.35	0.98	1.15	1.33	0.95



FOODS 00/700, 2020 ✓

多发性骨髓瘤患病率、发病率调查



FOODS 00/700, 2020 ✓

多发性骨髓瘤患病率、发病率调查

	患病率 (95%CI)	发病率 (95%CI)
东部	8.82 (8.73-8.90)	1.77 (1.71-1.84)
北部	10.73 (10.45-11.02)	0.93 (0.79-1.09)
东北	6.94 (6.80-7.08)	1.76 (1.56-1.99)
西北	4.91 (4.71-5.12)	1.18 (1.01-1.37)
中南	5.62 (5.54-5.71)	1.47 (1.39-1.56)
西南	5.25 (5.14-5.37)	0.70 (0.62-0.78)

- 1) 可能真实存在地区差异；
- 2) 可能由于未纳入省份影响地区差异；未纳入北京、上海、天津、四川、宁夏、河北、福建、西藏

FOODS 00/700, 2020 ✓



中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

多发性骨髓瘤流行病学数据敏感性分析

		所有疑似病例	排除最高10%缺失数据省份后
患病率	6.88 (5.75-8.0)	6.95 (5.81-8.08)	7.00 (5.71-8.29)
发病率	1.60 (1.28-1.92)	1.62 (1.29-1.94)	1.57 (1.25-1.90)

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台湾地区多发性骨髓瘤发病率调查

- 台湾NHIRD, 1995年3月起强制提供99%的台湾地区人民享有全民健康保险
- 台湾NHIRD-RCI (灾难性疾病登记系统)

年龄	2007-2008			2009-2010			2011-2012		
	男+女	男	女	男+女	男	女	男+女	男	女
所有年龄	1.78	2.07	1.49	2.02	2.41	1.65	2.21	2.59	1.84
<30	0.01	0.01	0	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0
30-39	0.14	0.11	0.16	0.22	0.27	0.18	0.16	0.29	0.05
40-49	0.91	0.94	0.88	0.81	1.07	0.56	0.98	1.04	0.93
50-59	2.56	2.81	2.33	2.58	2.98	2.19	3.05	3.4	2.72
60-69	6.45	7.25	5.71	7.04	7.98	6.17	6.63	7.76	5.57
70-79	11.2	14.06	8.5	12.9	15.62	10.47	12.47	15.3	10.1
≥80	11.99	15.44	8.51	12.66	17.18	8.15	14.33	19.07	9.79

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台湾地区多发性骨髓瘤患病率调查

年龄	2007-2008			2009-2010			2011-2012		
	男+女	男	女	男+女	男	女	男+女	男	女
所有年龄	5.82	6.86	4.81	6.56	7.76	5.38	7.78	8.84	6.76
<30	0.13	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.16	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.02
30-39	0.64	0.81	0.48	0.76	0.75	0.71	0.81	1.04	0.61
40-49	3.87	4.76	2.98	3.82	4.84	2.82	4.45	5.07	3.84
50-59	9.94	10.86	9.05	10.4	11.49	9.34	12.17	13.05	11.31
60-69	22.61	26.99	18.56	23.89	28.00	20.07	25.46	29.07	22.08
70-79	32.64	40.17	25.48	36.51	45.00	28.13	41.01	49.83	33.57
≥80	24.73	30.43	19.00	28.06	36.92	19.21	33.55	42.75	24.73

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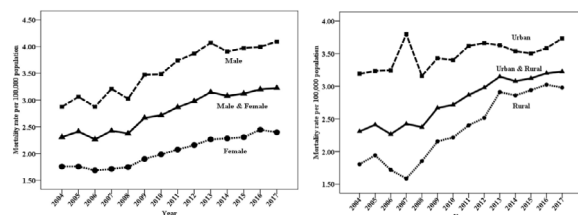
(淋巴瘤+骨髓瘤)死亡率的调查

	Sex	Deaths (×10 ³)	Crude rate (1/10 ⁵)	ASMR (1/10 ⁵)	ASMR (1/10 ⁵)
All	Both	52	3.83	3.74	2.60
	Male	32	4.67	4.54	3.30
	Female	20	2.97	2.91	1.93
Urban	Both	29	4.43	4.35	2.97
	Male	18	5.28	4.53	3.73
	Female	11	3.67	2.91	2.25
Rural	Both	23	3.62	3.74	2.42
	Male	14	4.35	4.53	3.09
	Female	9	2.66	2.91	1.77

死亡率(%) = 年内死亡人数/年平均人口数 × 1000

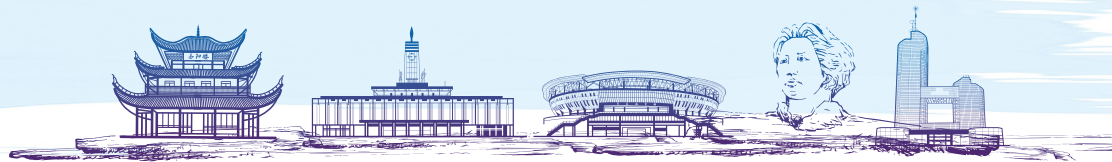
JHO 2019 Mar 4;12(1):22. 数据来源: 中国疾病预防控制中心疾病监测系统 (CDC-DSP)

(淋巴瘤+骨髓瘤)死亡率的变迁



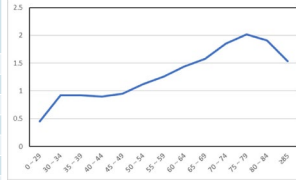
JHO 2019 Mar 4;12(1):22.

- 多发性骨髓瘤的流行病学研究
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孤立性浆细胞瘤患病率调查

	/10万	95% CI
所有年龄	1.18 (1.06 ~ 1.31)	
	1.26 (1.10 ~ 1.43) 男性	
	1.10 (0.93 ~ 1.29) 女性	
0 ~ 29	0.45 (0.27 ~ 0.68)	
30 ~ 34	0.92 (0.57 ~ 1.36)	
35 ~ 39	0.92 (0.57 ~ 1.34)	
40 ~ 44	0.90 (0.58 ~ 1.30)	
45 ~ 49	0.95 (0.61 ~ 1.37)	
50 ~ 54	1.12 (0.75 ~ 1.57)	
55 ~ 59	1.26 (0.86 ~ 1.74)	
60 ~ 64	1.44 (1.00 ~ 1.96)	
65 ~ 69	1.58 (1.12 ~ 2.13)	
70 ~ 74	1.85 (1.34 ~ 2.44)	
75 ~ 79	2.02 (1.48 ~ 2.64)	
80 ~ 84	1.91 (1.38 ~ 2.52)	
≥85	1.53 (1.01 ~ 2.16)	



我国2016年孤立性浆细胞瘤患病率年龄趋势

中华血液学杂志2020年6月第41卷第6期

孤立性浆细胞瘤患病率地区差异

	/10万	95% CI
东部	2.39 (1.97 ~ 2.85)	
北部	0.70 (0.54 ~ 0.89)	
东北	0.46 (0.38 ~ 0.55)	
西北	0.65 (0.48 ~ 0.85)	
中南	0.59 (0.50 ~ 0.67)	
西南	0.87 (0.77 ~ 0.98)	

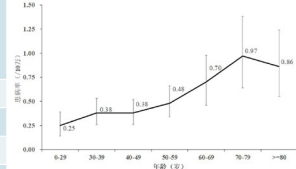
中华血液学杂志2020年6月第41卷第6期

内容

- 多发性骨髓瘤的流行病学研究
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原发性浆细胞白血病患病率调查

	患病率 (95% CI)
所有年龄	0.50 (0.43 ~ 0.58)
	男 : 0.53 (0.43 ~ 0.65)
	女 : 0.46 (0.37 ~ 0.57)
0 ~ 29	0.25 (0.14 ~ 0.39)
30 ~ 39	0.38 (0.26 ~ 0.53)
40 ~ 49	0.38 (0.26 ~ 0.52)
50 ~ 59	0.48 (0.34 ~ 0.66)
60 ~ 69	0.70 (0.46 ~ 0.98)
70 ~ 79	0.97 (0.64 ~ 1.38)
≥80	0.86 (0.55 ~ 1.24)



我国2016年浆细胞白血病患病率年龄趋势

数据未发表

原发性浆细胞白血病患者率地区差异

地区	患病率 (95% CI)
东部	0.51 (0.41 ~ 0.63)
北部	0.32 (0.21 ~ 0.45)
东北	0.37 (0.26 ~ 0.49)
西北	0.35 (0.17 ~ 0.60)
中南	0.71 (0.52 ~ 0.92)
西南	0.14 (0.09 ~ 0.20)

数据未发表

原发性浆细胞白血病多中心回顾性研究

1, 北京大学人民医院; 2, 中国医科大学附属盛京医院; 3, 北京朝阳医院血液肿瘤科; 4, 北京朝阳医院血液科; 5, 上海瑞金医院; 6, 江苏省人民医院; 7, 浙江医科大学附属第一医院; 8, 山西医科大学第二医院; 9, 中山大学附属第一医院; 10, 厦门大学附属中山医院; 11, 内蒙古医学院附属第一医院; 12, 山东大学齐鲁医院; 13, 上海市第十医院; 14, 河南省肿瘤医院; 15, 甘肃省人民医院; 16, 山东省立医院; 17, 南方医科大学南方医院; 18, 兰州大学附属第二医院; 19, 西京医院; 20, 山西省肿瘤医院 中国医师协会多发性骨髓瘤专业委员会

CMC数据, 未发表

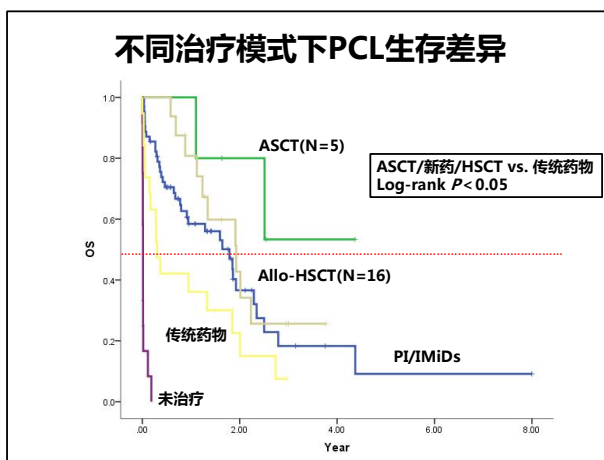


中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

因素	结果
入组患者	103例
性别 (男%)	55.3%
年龄 (均值, 范围)	60 (37-84)
ECOG 3-4分	37.9%
外周血浆细胞比例 (均值, 范围)	39.9% (20% - 95%)
M蛋白类型	
IgG	47.8%
IgA	17.8%
Free κ	12.2%
Free λ	13.3%
其他	8.9%
游离轻链型比例	25.6%
轻链类型 (κ%)	48.5%

因素	结果
β2MG (mg/dL)	10.95 (0.74-39.1)
Alb (g/L)	33.1 (15.7-55.6)
高LDH	16.7%
Scr (μmol/L)	198.8 (21-2020)
PLT (*10 ⁹ /L)	90.1 (1-311)
FISH	
IgH重组 (53例可分析)	63.5%
1q21扩增 (52例可分析)	52.9%
Del(17p) (52例可分析)	38.5%
RB1缺失 (52例可分析)	46.2%

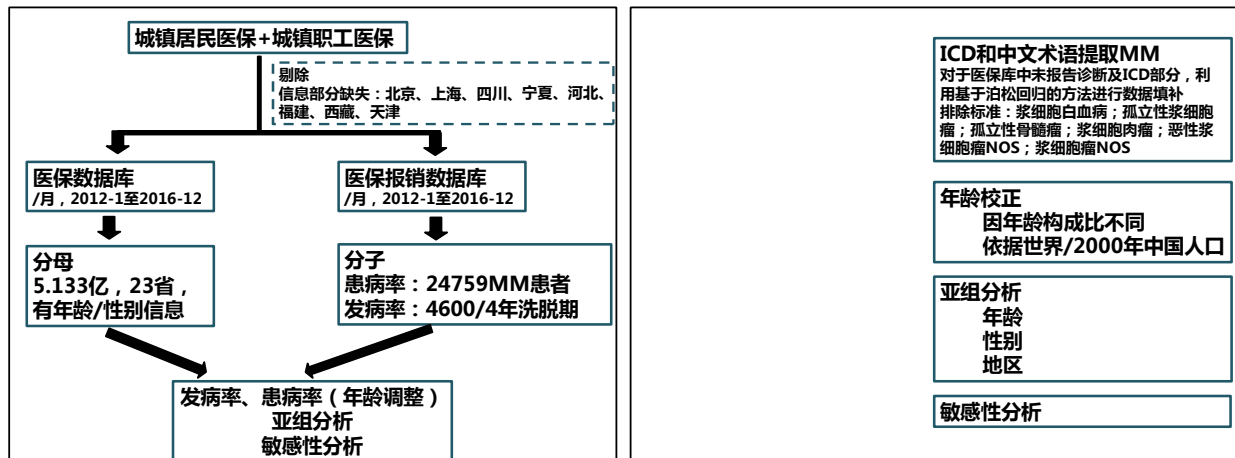
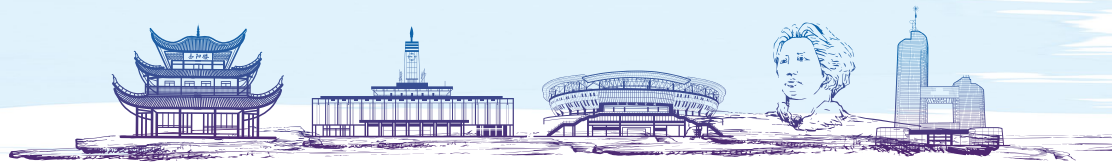
Factors	Univariate			Multivariate		
	HR	95% CI	P	HR	95% CI	P
Sex	1.018	0.645-1.607	0.938			
Age ≥ 65	0.544	0.327-0.905	0.019	0.377	0.179-0.792	0.010
ECOG ≥ 3	1.568	0.974-2.524	0.064	1.128	0.619-2.059	0.694
β2MG ≥ 3.5mg/dL	2.309	0.720-7.403	0.159			
β2MG ≥ 5.5mg/dL	1.576	0.833-2.981	0.162			
Alb ≤ 35 g/L	1.307	0.805-2.120	0.279			
ISS 1-2 vs. 3	1.197	0.593-2.417	0.617			
ISS 1 vs. 2-3	5.030	0.690-36.689	0.111			
PC > 20*10 ⁹ /L	0.813	0.465-1.421	0.467			
LDH > 300U/L	0.880	0.541-1.432	0.606			
Scr > 177 μmol/L	0.599	0.355-1.011	0.055	0.837	0.367-1.908	0.672
PLT ≤ 50 *10 ⁹ /L	0.575	0.345-0.957	0.033	0.496	0.261-0.941	0.032
新药/自体移植	2.172	1.209-3.902	0.010	3.798	1.894-7.619	<0.001



总结

- 通过与国家医保中心的合作，首次获得医保数据来源的MM发病率 (1.15/10万) 和患病率 (5.68/10万)
- 现有资料显示中国MM发病率及患病率低于欧美国家
- PCL的规范化诊治水平有待进一步提高

敬请指正





中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛



初探难治复发多发性骨髓瘤的转化研究

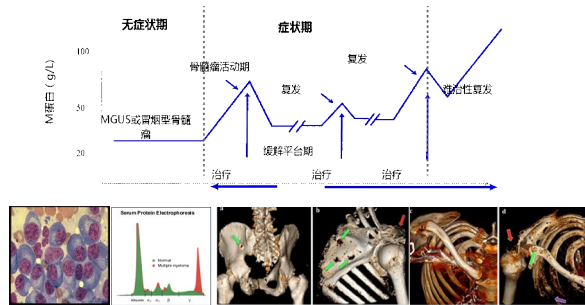
浙江大学医学院附属第一医院

蔡真

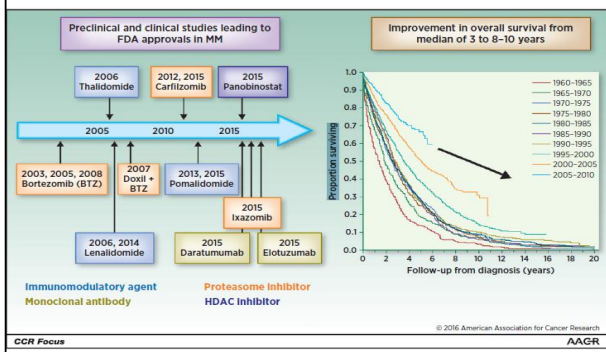
2020.9

多发性骨髓瘤患者终将复发

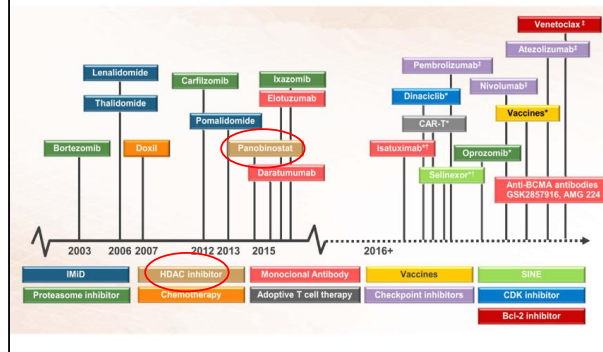
自然病程：具有进展性，且不断复发



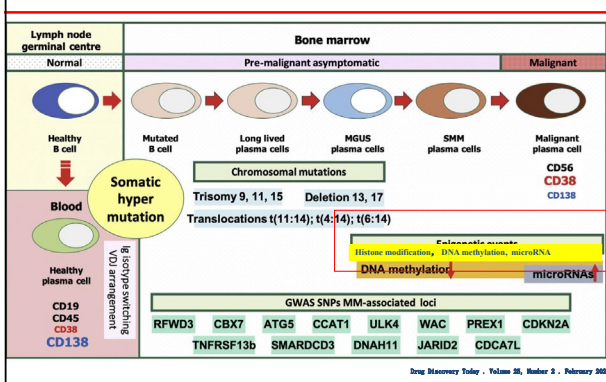
新药的出现显著延长MM患者的生存



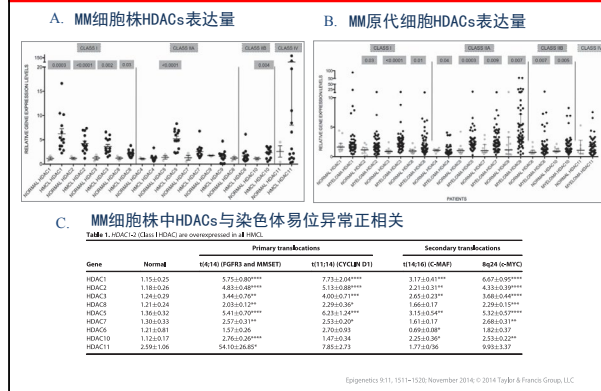
多发性骨髓瘤新药百花齐放

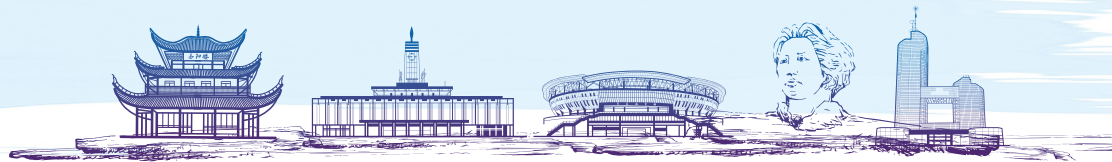


遗传学异常及修饰触发骨髓瘤疾病发生发展

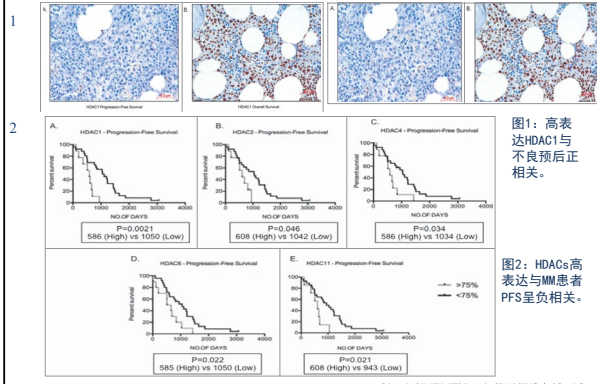


骨髓瘤HDACs表达失调且与遗传学异常密切相关

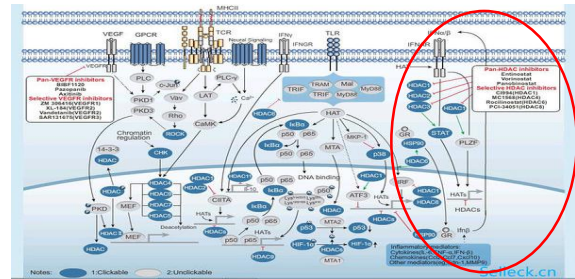




HDACs高表达提示患者预后不良



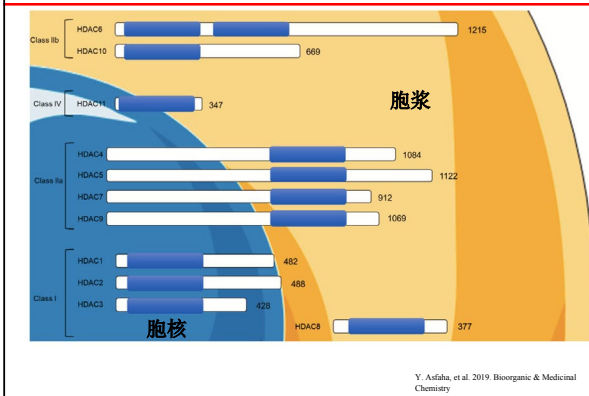
HDACi 作用机制



HDACi 促进MM细胞分化、成熟和诱导MM细胞凋亡

Leonard Nymann et al. Journal of Hematology & Oncology 2016; 9(1):52.

HDAC分子的分类、细胞定位及分子大小



Y. Asafu, et al. 2019. Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry

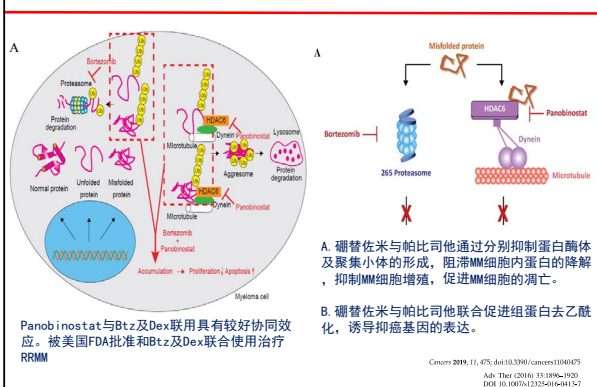
HDACi 针对多发性骨髓瘤的临床研究

药物名称	试验阶段	给药方案	治疗类型	备注
Panobinostat	前期	LBH589+硼替佐米+地塞米松	二线	2015.2 FDA批准三线
Farydak® (LBH589, 帕比司他)	二期	LBH589+依维莫司 LBH589+马法替尼 LBH589+Carfilzomib 自体干细胞移植+地塞米松 自体干细胞移植+硼替佐米+地塞米松	二线/三线	正在进行中
Vorinostat	二期	SAHA+硼替佐米	二线	已完成
Zolinza® (SAHA, 伏立诺他)	二期	SAHA+硼替佐米+地塞米松 SAHA+Carfilzomib+来那度胺+地塞米松 SAHA+硼替佐米+来那度胺+地塞米松 SAHA+来那度胺+地塞米松	二线/三线	正在进行中
Romidepsin (Istodax®, FK228, 罗米地辛)	二期	FK228+来那度胺+地塞米松 FK228+硼替佐米+地塞米松 FK228单药	二线/三线	正在进行中
Belinostat (PXD-101)	二期	PXD-101+硼替佐米 PXD-101+硼替佐米+地塞米松	二线/三线	正在进行中

Richardson, Paul, et al. "Phase 1 trial of oral vorinostat (suberoylanilide hydroxamic acid, SAHA) in patients with advanced multiple myeloma." *Leukemia & lymphoma* 49.3 (2008): 502-507.
Nevsky, Robert, et al. "Phase 2 trial of the histone deacetylase inhibitor romidepsin for the treatment of refractory multiple myeloma." *Cancer* 117.2 (2011): 336-342.

<http://clinicaltrials.gov/>

帕比司他与硼替佐米具有协同作用



Cancers 2019, 11, 475; doi:10.3390/cancers11040475
Adv Ther (2019) 33:1896-1920
DOI: 10.1007/s00255-019-06411-7

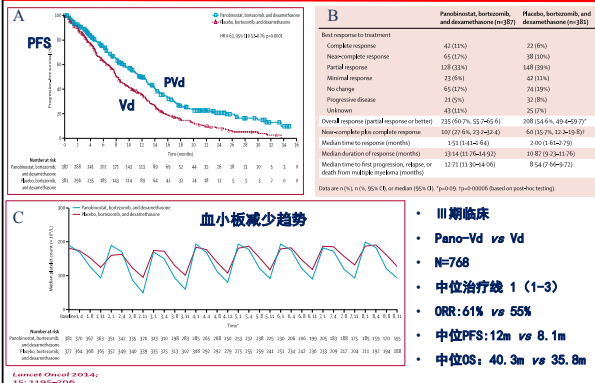
PANORAMA2: 帕比司他联合Btz及Dex治疗RRMM





中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

PANORAMA1: 帕比司他联合Btz及Dex治疗RRMM



phase I: 帕比司他联合卡非佐米治疗RRMM

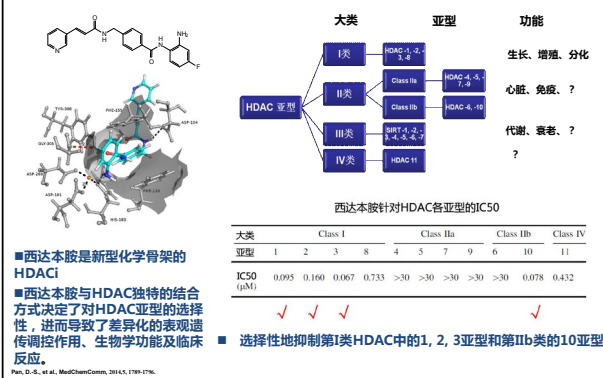
Dose-escalation cohorts

Cohort	Carfilzomib (mg/m ²) on days 1, 2, 8, 9, 15, and 16 every 4 weeks	Panobinostat ^b (mg) T1W 3 out of 4 weeks
1 (initial dose level)	27	15
2	27	20
3	36	20
4	45	20

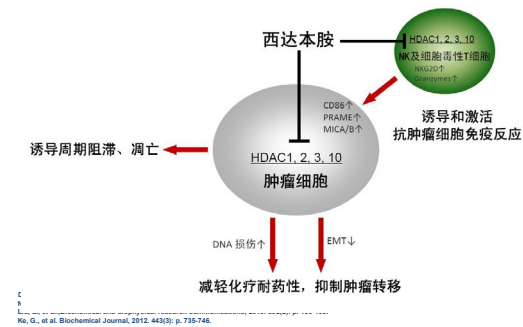
Table Best response with carfilzomib and panobinostat in the overall population

Best response	AR (n=30)	MTD (n=16)	Bortezomib sensitive (n=11)	Bortezomib refractory (n=16)	Prior bortezomib and lenalidomide (n=23)	Lenalidomide refractory (n=8)	Bortezomib and lenalidomide refractory (n=7)
CR	2 (7)	1 (6)	1 (9)	2 (12)	2 (9)	1 (13)	1 (14)
VGPR	5 (17)	3 (19)	1 (9)	3 (19)	2 (9)	1 (13)	1 (14)
PR	7 (23)	4 (25)	2 (18)	4 (25)	4 (17)	3 (38)	3 (43)
MR	10 (33)	5 (31)	4 (36)	5 (31)	7 (30)	1 (13)	1 (14)
SD	4 (13)	3 (19)	2 (18)	4 (25)	4 (17)	2 (25)	2 (29)
PD	5 (17)	2 (13)	3 (27)	1 (6)	4 (17)	1 (13)	1 (14)
ORR	17 (57)	10 (63)	6 (55)	9 (57)	11 (48)	4 (50)	3 (43)
CRR	21 (70)	11 (69)	8 (73)	11 (69)	15 (65)	5 (63)	4 (57)

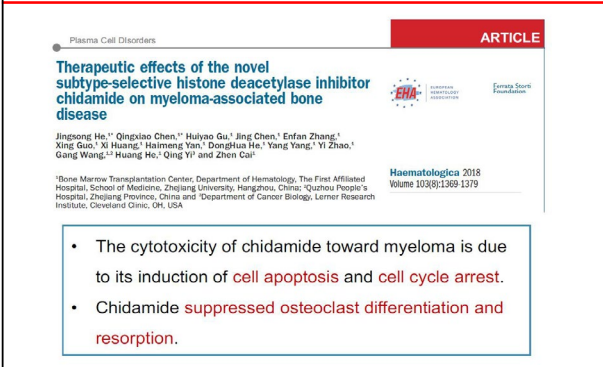
新型HDAC抑制剂 — 西达本胺



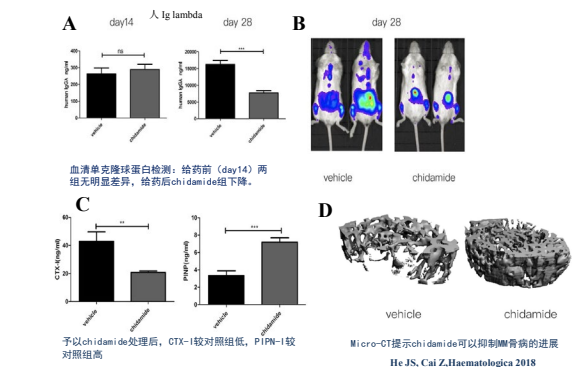
西达本胺抗肿瘤分子作用机理

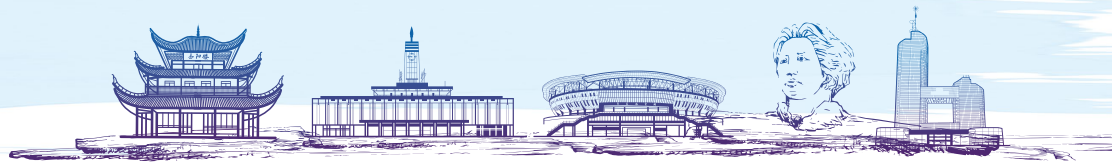


本中心基础研究初探

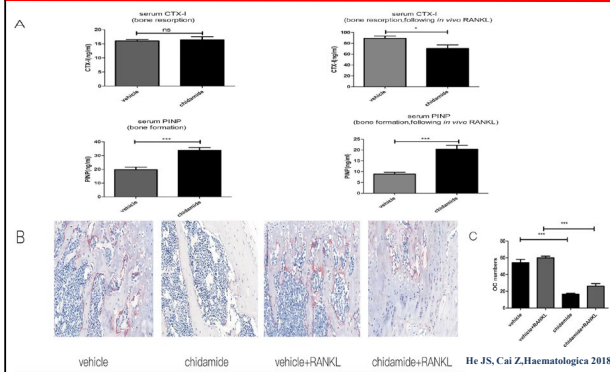


西达本胺可以减小小鼠肿瘤负荷 减轻MM相关溶骨性病变

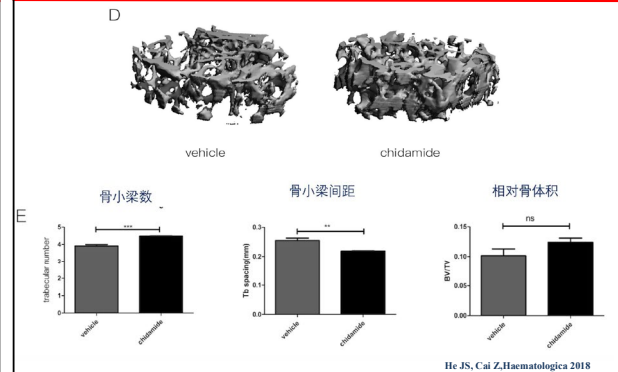




西达本胺可以拮抗RANKL介导的小鼠急性骨损伤



西达本胺可以拮抗RANKL介导的小鼠急性骨损伤



本中心临床研究



西达本胺、硼替佐米和地塞米松治疗难治复发 多发性骨髓瘤的前瞻性、非随机性临床研究 (CPd-201901)

临床试验方案
版本号: 1.0





中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

新一代单克隆蛋白检测技术 — 定量免疫沉淀质谱分析(QIP-MS)

Kuan Boone Tan PhD
陈光文 博士

医学联络经理-亚太区
The Binding Site Group Ltd.



In this talk

- 新一代M蛋白检测技术
 - 目前存在的挑战
 - 质谱技术概述
 - 质谱技术特点：高灵敏度、特异的克隆图谱
- 质谱技术在M蛋白检测中的应用
 - 识别翻译后修饰，如糖基化
 - 区别M蛋白和治疗性单抗
 - 长期灵敏的克隆性监测
 - 微小残留病的检测

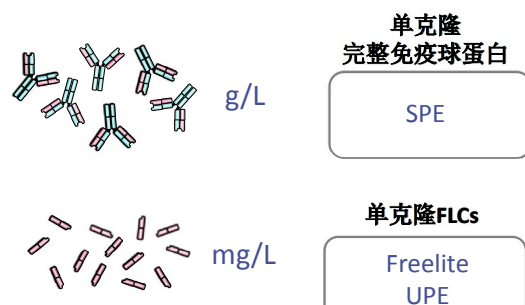


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实验室检测M蛋白的常规方法



电泳法所面临的挑战 — 需要新的检测方法

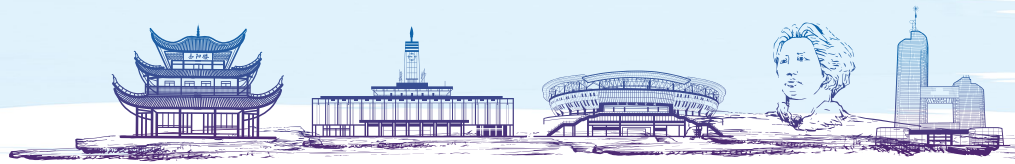
Electrophoresis	
不够灵敏	
定量 ~1000 mg/L	
定性 ~50 mg/L	
不能反应疾病负荷	
<10g/L时不准确	
染料饱和导致非线性	
主观解读	
和其他血清蛋白共迁移	
受治疗性mAbs影响	
手工操作多	
技术要求高	



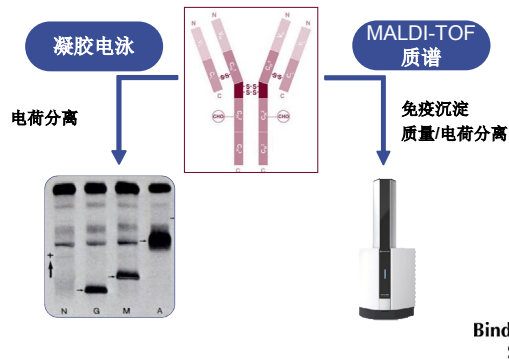
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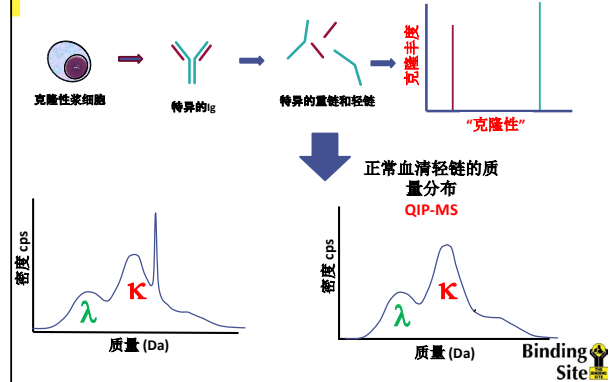




创新的方法—QIP-MS

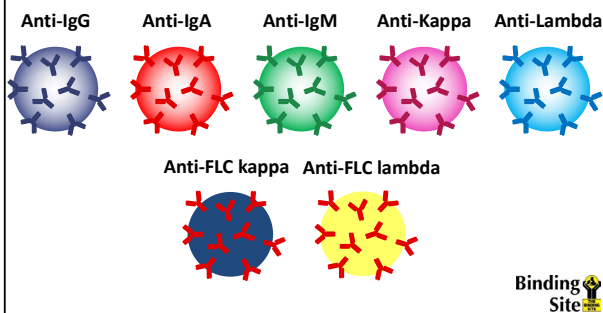


基本原理示意图



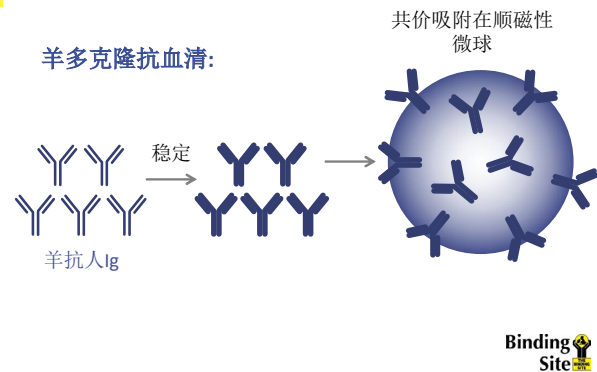
同型特异微球

羊多克隆抗血清:

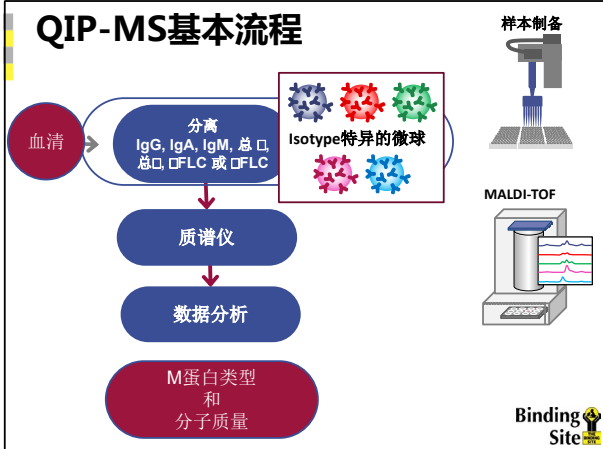


同型特异微球

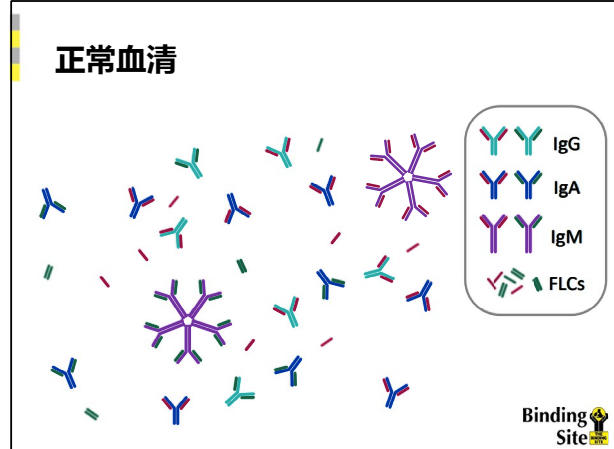
羊多克隆抗血清:

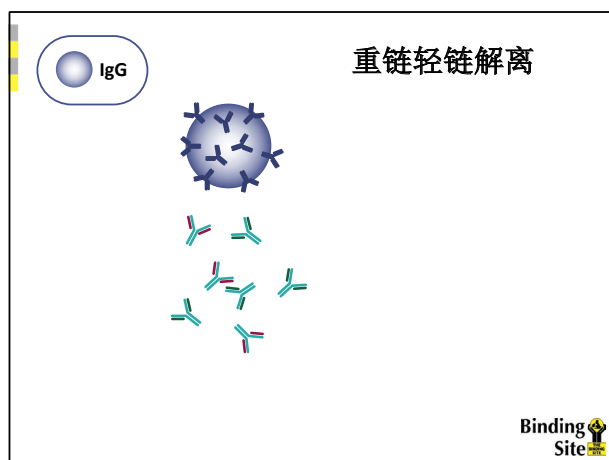
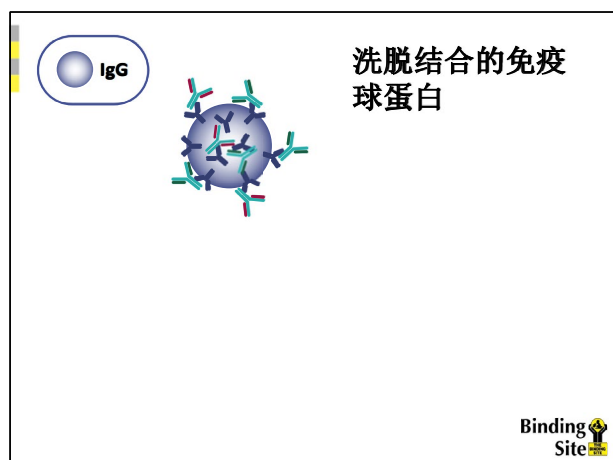
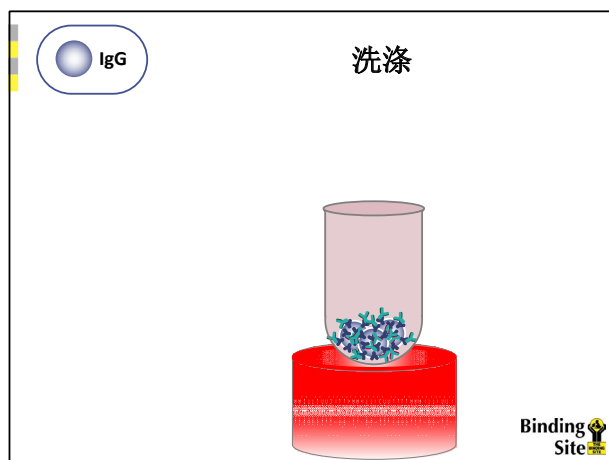
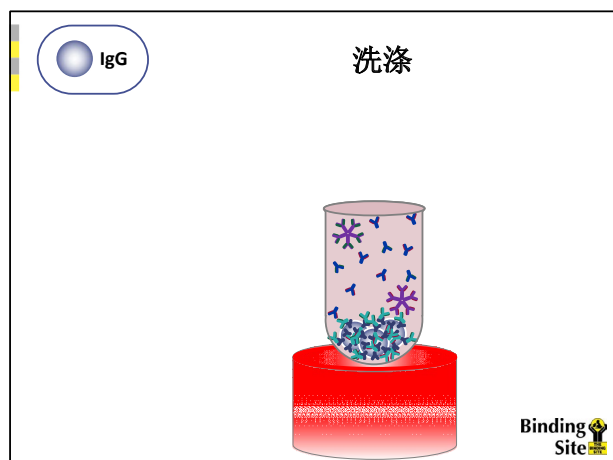
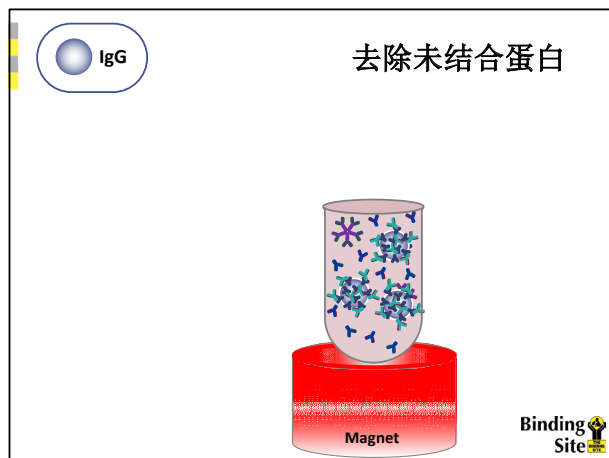
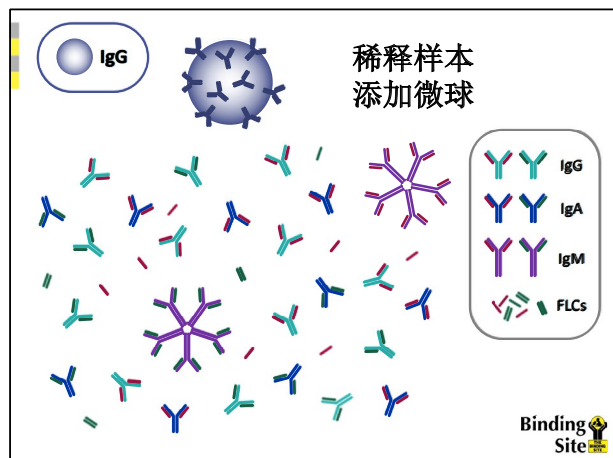


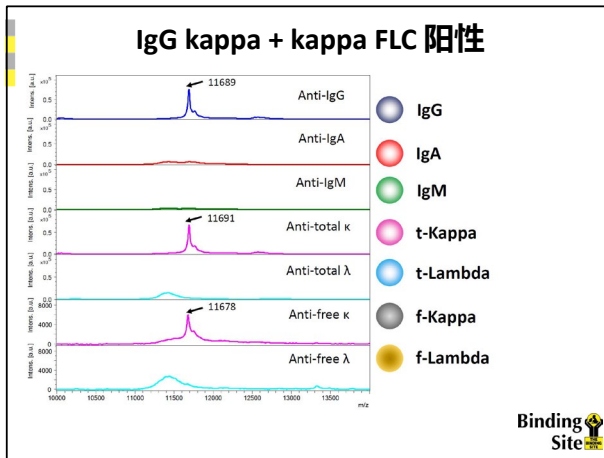
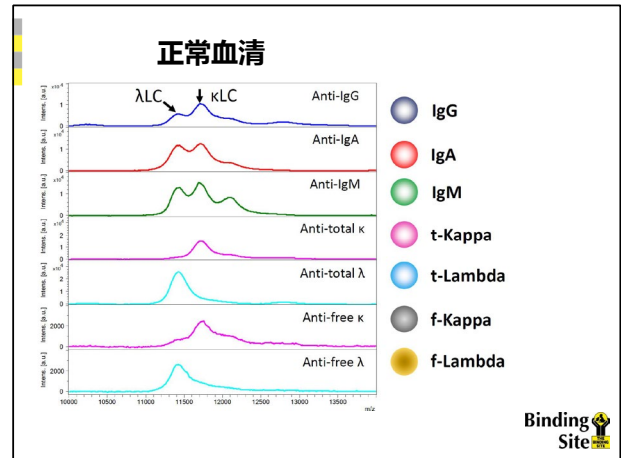
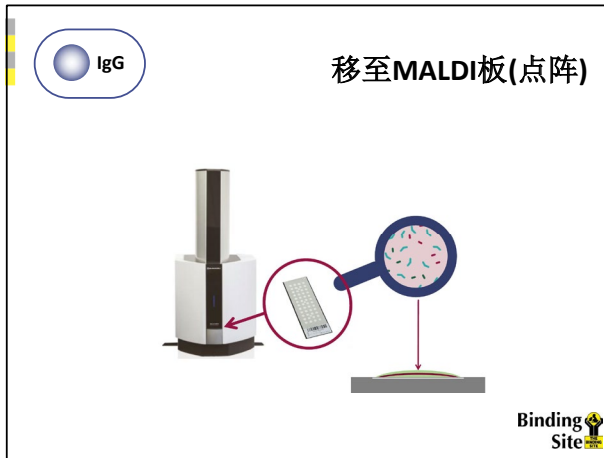
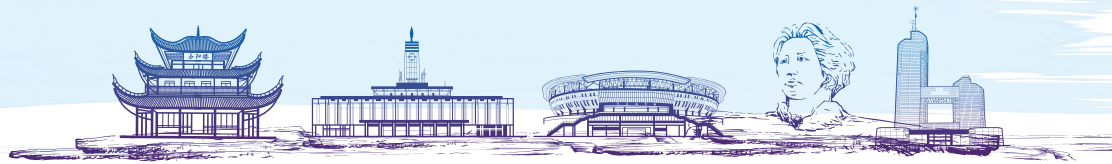
QIP-MS基本流程



正常血清



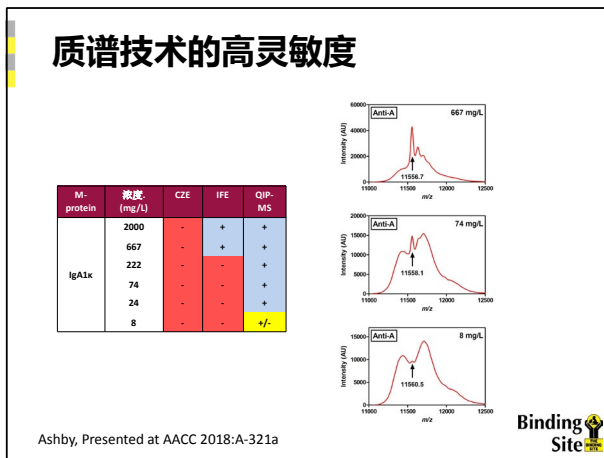




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灵敏度高出SPE40倍以上

	LoD	LoQ
SPE	1000 mg/L	1000-3000mg/L
IFE	50-100mg/L	N/A
IgG MALDI-MS*	0.7 mg/L	24mg/L
IgA MALDI-MS*	1.4 mg/L	8mg/L
IgM MALDI-MS*	1.4 mg/L	8mg/L
Total κ MALDI-MS*	1.4 mg/L	-
Total λ MALDI-MS*	0.7 mg/L	-

*Pre-verification results

Ashby, Presented at AACC 2018:A-321a

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Binding Site

翻译后修饰(PTMs)

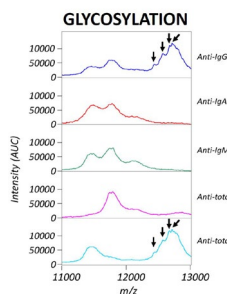


Binding Site

M蛋白糖基化

非典型规律:

- 分子质量增加
- 整个峰型更宽
- 不规则形状峰



Howard, Presented at AACC 2019

Binding Site

M蛋白糖基化: 临床意义

AL淀粉样变性病人比MM病人更常见M蛋白的糖基化

- 轻链糖基化比AL淀粉样变性早数年出现
- MM伴随AL淀粉样变性的患者发生轻链糖基化的概率是没有AL淀粉样变性的四倍

Milani, Presented at IMW 2017, New Delhi; PS186da
Kourelis Am J Hematol 2018;93:E368-E70
Sletten in "Amyloidosis" 1986 p 463-475

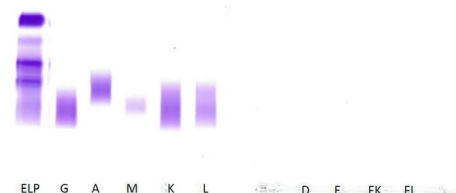
Binding Site

Case 1: 检测低含量糖基化的λFLC

Binding Site

AL淀粉样变性

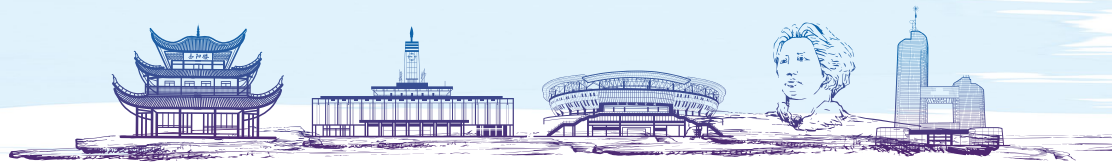
IFE: 未检测到M蛋白



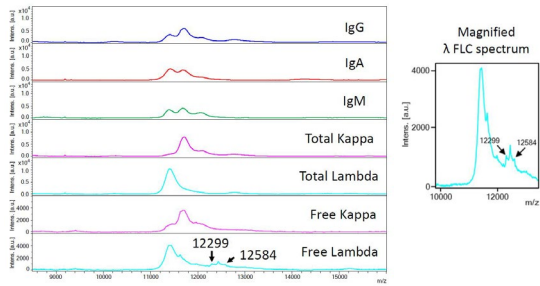
Freelite结果:

κFLC	11.61 mg/L
λFLC	15.81 mg/L
κ/λFLC ratio	0.73

Binding Site



AL淀粉样变性



糖基化的 λ FLC (12299-12584 m/z)

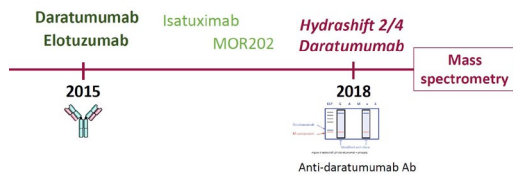
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Binding Site

治疗性单抗药物：广泛用于MGs的药物



临床实验室面临的挑战：
将单抗与内源性M蛋白区别

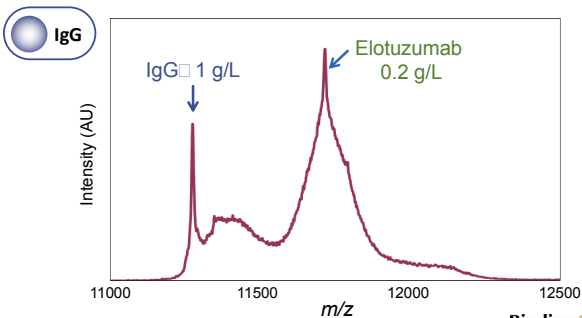
Binding Site

Case 2

特殊的克隆质量：区别M蛋白和治疗性单抗

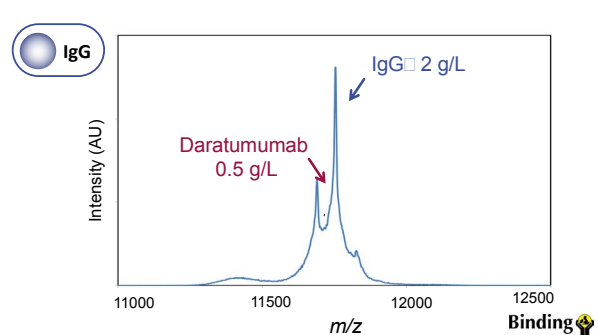
Binding Site

区别M蛋白和治疗性单抗



Binding Site

区别M蛋白和治疗性单抗



Binding Site

区别M蛋白和治疗性单抗

• 所有治疗性单抗都适用:

- 已知的分子质量
- 不需要进一步开发研究

- 不需要再做凝胶阻滞分析 (e.g. DIRA)



Binding Site

In this talk

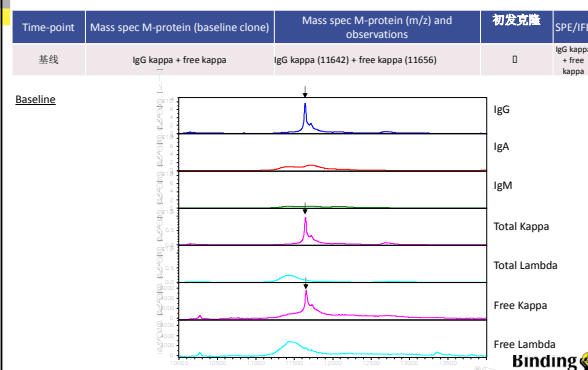
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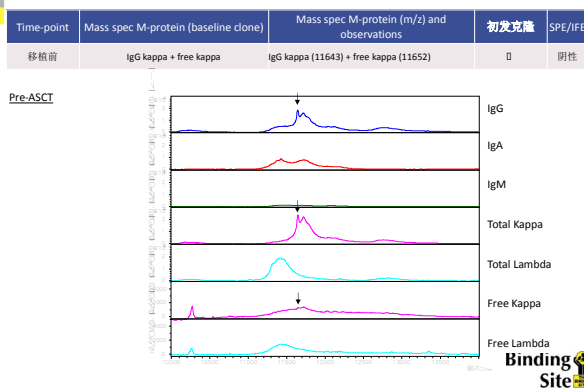
Case 3

一例IgGκ 骨髓瘤病人的监测:
长期跟踪特异的克隆性

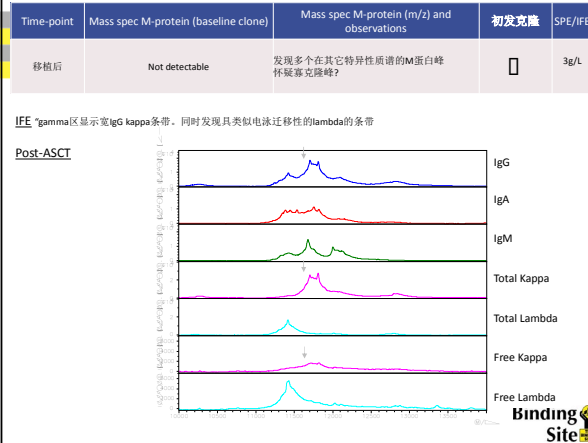
Binding Site



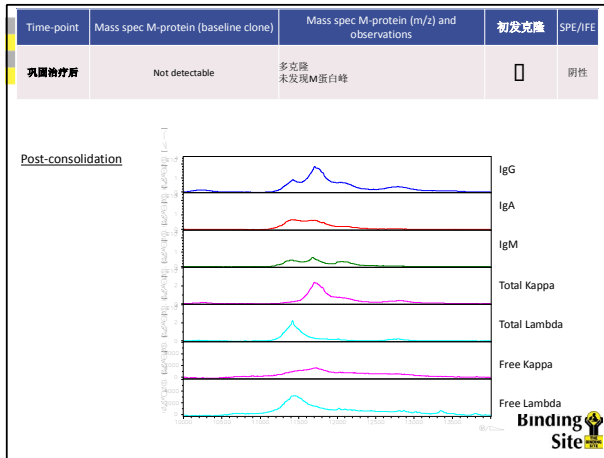
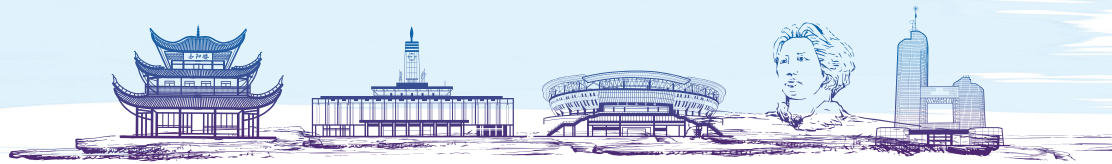
Binding Site



Binding Site



Binding Site

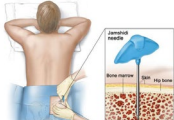


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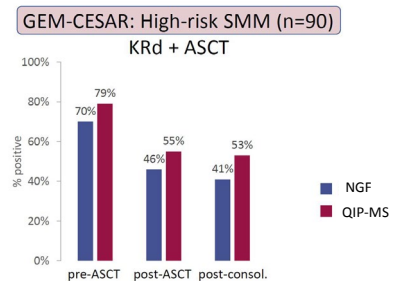
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骨髓残留病

Bone marrow assessment				Limitations
Invasive	Painful	Inaccurate	Expensive	- 髓外疾病? - 髓内病灶分布不均? - BM样本质量差?
				

QIP-MS补充NGF对MRD的检测



Puig, Blood 2019;134-S1:581

QIP-MS补充NGF对MRD的检测

GEM-CESAR: High-risk SMM (n=90)
KRd + ASCT

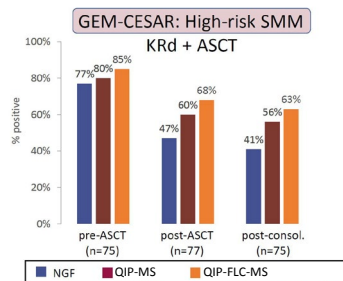
Profile of response in progressive patients (n=6)

Patient no	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	NGF	MS	NGF	MS	NGF	MS	NGF	MS	NGF	MS	NGF	MS
Pre-ASCT	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Post-ASCT	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	NS
Post-consol.	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	NS	-	-	-	NS

NS: no sample available

Puig, Blood 2019;134-S1:581

QIP-FLC-MS增加MRD检测的灵敏度



Puig, EHA 2020; EP946



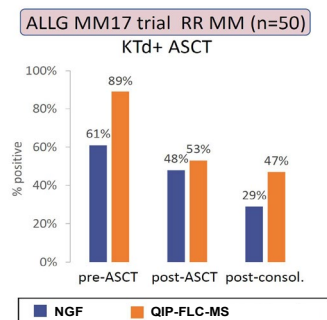
中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

**[联合使用QIP-MS和 QIP-FLC-MS] “
可能提供骨髓穿刺最佳时期的相关信息。”**

Puig, EHA 2020; EP946



QIP-FLC-MS增加MRD检测的灵敏度



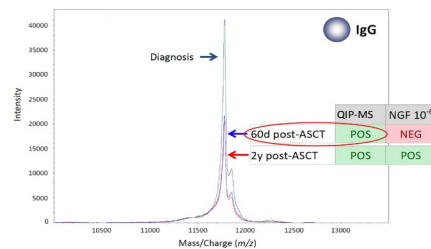
Spencer, Blood 2019;134-S1:3090

Case 4

一例IgGκ骨髓瘤病人的监测:
微小残留病的检测



IgGκ M蛋白系列样本



总结

质谱技术的优势:

- 高分析性灵敏度
- 对结果客观、一致的解读
- 可检测翻译后的修饰
- 同时检测治疗性单抗和M蛋白
- 长期特异性克隆的追踪
- 残留病的检测



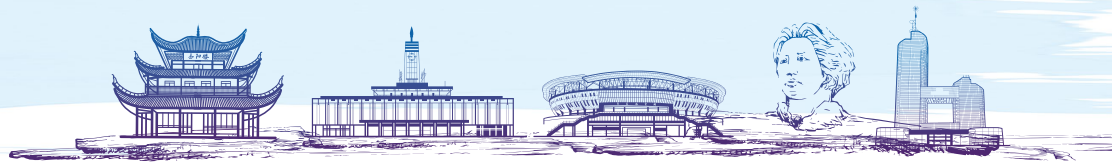
Any questions?

kuanboone.tan@bindingsite.com



info.cn@bindingsite.com





MS methods for M-proteins

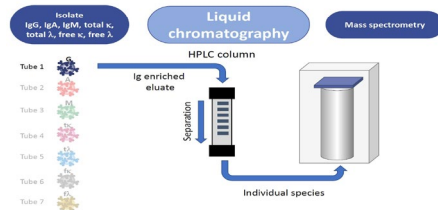
	MS method	Immuno-enrichment		
		Antibodies	Beads	Target
miRAAM ¹	MicroLC-ESI-Q-TOF	Melon Gel Resin		• HCs • Total κ and λ LCs
MASS-FIX ²	MALDI-TOF	Nanobodies	Agarose beads	• IgG, IgA, IgM HCs • Total κ and λ LCs
MASS-SCREEN ³	MALDI-TOF	Nanobodies	Agarose beads	• Total κ and λ LCs
TBS-MS ⁴	MALDI-TOF	Polyclonal antibodies	Paramagnetic beads	• IgG, IgA, IgM HCs • Total κ and λ LCs

¹Barnidge Proteome Res 2014;13:1419-27
²Mills Clin Chem 2016;62:1334-44

³Kohlhagen Clin Chem 2016;62:1345-52
⁴Ashby Presented at AACC 2018:A-321a

Binding
Site

LCMS



Binding
Site



中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛



北京医院
BEIJING HOSPITAL



抽丝剥茧觅真凶



北京医院·国家老年医学中心
血液科
王婷



基本情况

王** 女 75岁

入院日期: 2018-2-14

主诉: 发热、乏力1周



现病史

时间	症状	症状	无
1周前	无诱因	清水样鼻涕	咳嗽、咳痰
海南旅游	发热 T max 37.9℃	头疼、乏力 轻微嗜睡	恶心、呕吐 腹痛、腹泻
		口干 食欲下降	尿频、尿急 尿痛、尿痛 皮疹、出血点 骨痛



现病史

血常规: WBC 18.76*10⁹/L, NEUT 66%, HB 108g/L, PLT 35*10⁹/L

生化: ALT 85U/L, AST 84U/L, LDH (-)

MYO 157.6ng/ml

IgA 1190mg/dl, IgG 2690mg/dl, IgE 873IU/ml, IgM 71mg/dl

C3 34mg/dl, C4 11mg/dl

海南医院神经内科



海南骨髓穿刺

增生	红系	粒系
活跃 粒红比 5.71	7% 中晚幼红为主 成熟红细胞增 钱状	40% 构成形态未见异常 可见嗜酸性粒细胞

巨核、淋巴

未见巨核
淋巴细胞21%
形态未见异常

幼稚浆细胞

20%
椭圆形、胞体多呈类圆形
可见双核、三核
核染色深排列较紊乱
部分可见核仁、胞浆丰富、呈深蓝色

BL: 幼浆占23%, 红细胞增钱状排列, 血小板散在分布



既往史

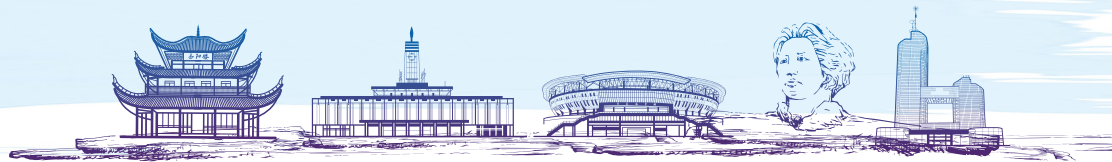
入我科
(距发病1周)

精神欠佳, 轻微嗜睡, 纳差
大小便正常, 体重无明显改变

浆细胞白血病

高血压20余年
颈动脉粥样硬化、颈动脉狭窄
拜阿司匹林、阿托伐他汀

辽宁人, 个人史无特殊



入院查体

- T 36℃ P 80次/分 R 18次/分 BP 120/80mmHg
- 皮肤黏膜无出血点、瘀斑
- 双侧颈部多发淋巴结，最大1*1cm，质地中等，活动度尚可
- 胸骨无压痛
- 双肺呼吸音清，未闻及干湿啰音
- 心律齐，未闻及瓣膜杂音
- 腹软，无压痛、反跳痛，肝脾肋下未及
- 双下肢不肿

化验检查

血常规	WBC 7.75*10 ⁹ /L, NEUT 41.6%, MONO 11.4%, HB 100g/L, PLT 88*10 ⁹ /L 造血原料正常
生化	TP 100g/L, ALB 31g/L CRE 76umol/L, LDH 364U/L, 肝酶、TBIL、DBIL (-)
免疫球蛋白	IgG 4990mg/dl, IgA 1210mg/dl, IgE 429 IU/ml, IgM 209mg/dl
炎症指标	ESR 102mm/hr, CRP 1.5mg/dl, PCT 0.07ng/ml, 铁蛋白 597ng/ml
β2-MG	12.33mg/L
尿便	蛋白微量，潜血少量，便OB (-) 尿白蛋白、α1-微、β2-微、κ、λ均升高，比值正常
免疫	肿瘤标志物、乙肝两对半、感染三项阴性
凝血相	PT 18.7s, D-dimer 542ng/ml

海南骨髓片送协和复阅

海南

增生尚可
粒红比5.71

粒系 47%
A红细胞增铁状

粒系 40%
构成形态未见异常
可见嗜酸性粒细胞

未见巨核

协和

增生尚可
粒红比2.16

粒系 比例正常
红血细胞增铁状排列

粒系 比例、形态正常

未见巨核

骨髓瘤细胞 16.5%

幼稚浆细胞 26%
BL: 可见较多骨髓瘤细胞，占24%，形态同骨髓，偶见幼稚粒细胞
红血细胞呈增铁状排列，血小板减少，考虑蛋白。

初步考虑诊断

TP升高
ALB降低

IgG升高
B₂-MG升高

贫血
血小板减少

BM、BL
骨髓瘤细胞
>20%

浆细胞白血病

M蛋白筛查、骨破坏筛查、等待海南骨髓流式回报

单克隆证据? No

浆细胞27.5%

免疫表型

未见异常

海南BM
免疫分型

复查
外周血流式

- CD38+CD138+ 3.22%
- κ/λ = 0.64
- 表达CD19、CD27、CD81、HLA-DR
- 不表达CD56、CD20、CD117
- 考虑为多克隆浆细胞

体温正常

- WBC 8.79*10⁹/L
- HB 95g/L
- PLT 92*10⁹/L

对症支持治疗

病情进展

低热

血小板
进行性下降

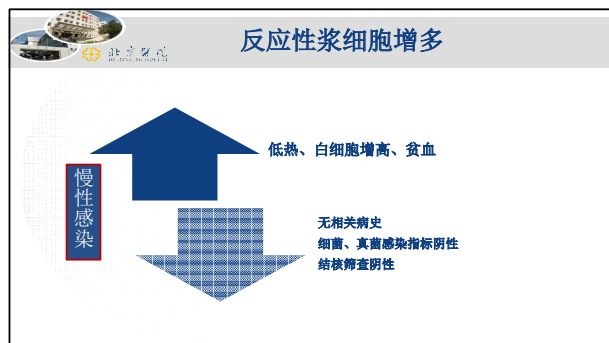
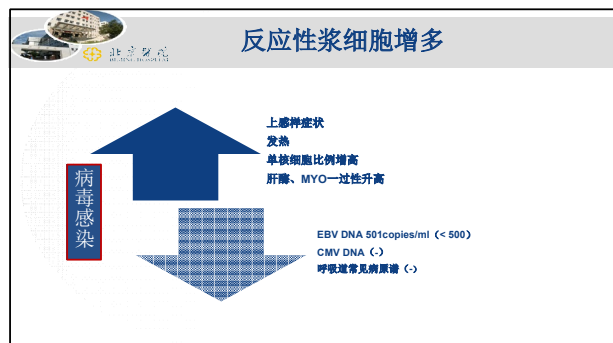
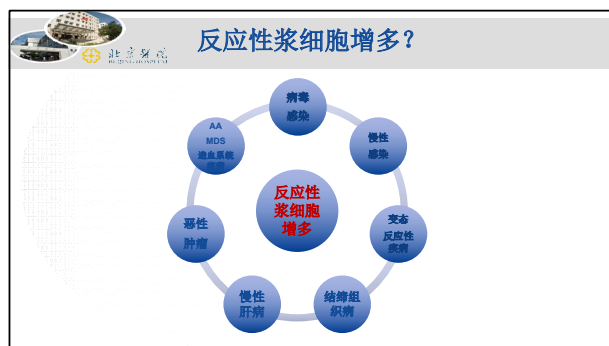
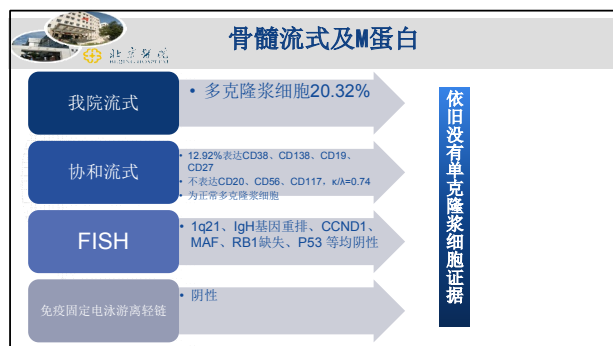
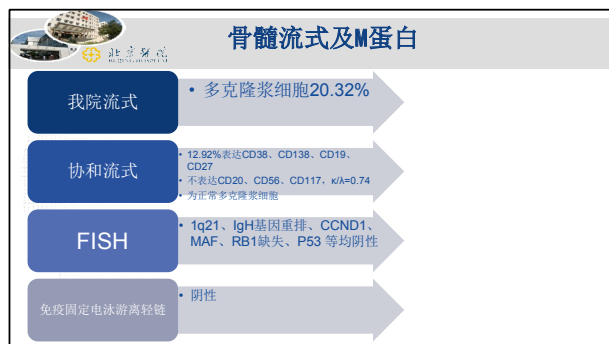
白细胞
进行性升高

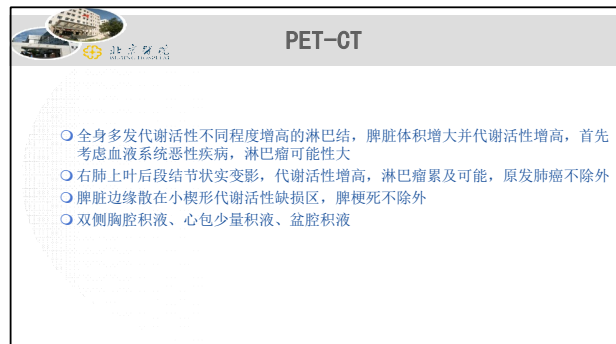
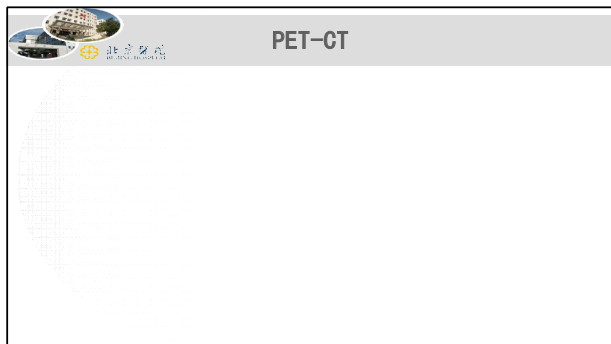
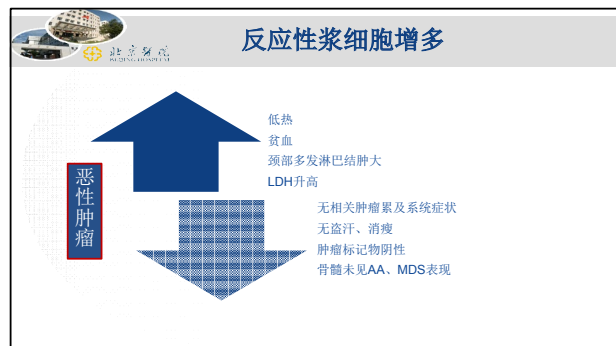
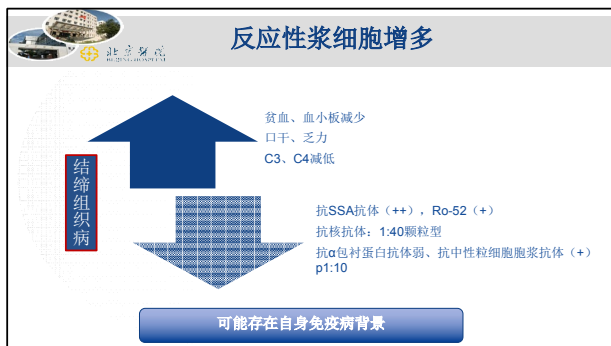
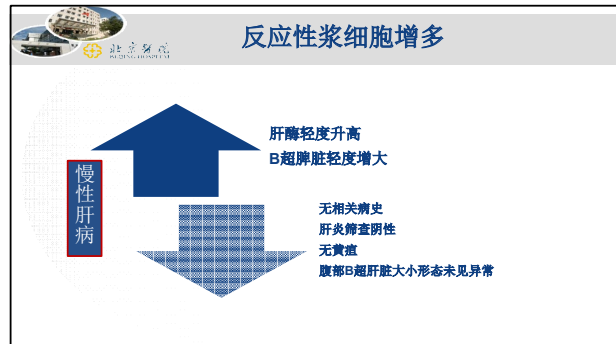
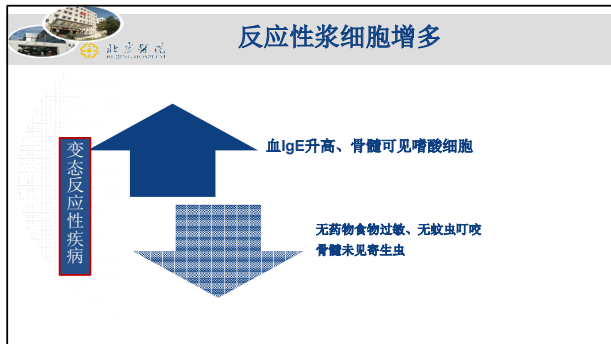
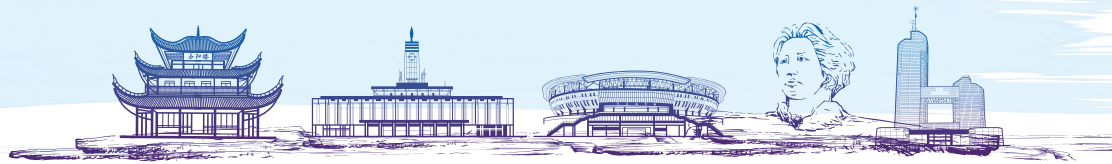
WBC 15.37*10⁹/L, MONO 31.2%, HB 88g/L, PLT 10*10⁹/L

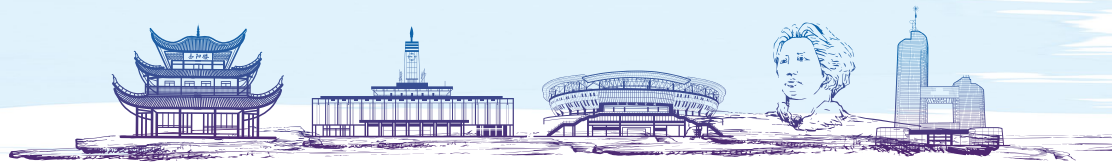
临床、骨髓形态
支持蛋白

矛盾

无
单克隆证据









热带病原体筛查

- 流行性出血热抗体IgM阳性
- 余阴性（布病、钩端螺旋体、登革热、蜱虫等）



回顾诊断

- 流行病学资料（鼠类及其分泌物接触史）
- 临床特征（三类主症，五期经过：一过性发热，热退症状加重、头痛、腰痛乏力、纳差、神经系统症状）
- 实验室检查（白细胞增多,血小板减少,肾损害表现、肝脏损伤、DIC）
- 血清学和病毒核酸的检测：IgM 抗体阳性
双份血清 IgG 抗体滴度 4 倍以上增高
检出汉坦病毒 RNA



降低误诊措施

5 031例，其中误诊1441例，平均误诊率为28.64%。
省级医院为51.95%，市级医院45.41%，县级医院11.49%
原因:1医院越大其专业划分越细，导致大医院的医师对非本专业的疾病不熟悉。
2本病与职业及生活环境关系密切，农民发病多于城市居民，一些高发区的县级医院医师接触本病较多，诊断经验较丰富。
3大医院接收的非典型病例及危重病例较多，导致诊断的难度加大。
误诊表现：病变范围较广，受累器官较多，临床表现多样，故其误诊范围较广
上呼吸道感染415例(28.79%)、
病毒性肝炎214例 (14.85%)
急性肾炎 128例(8.88%)
急慢性92例(6.38%)、急性胃肠炎82例(5.69%)、细菌 性痢疾47例(3.26%)
感染性休克44例(3.05%)
上消化道出血42例(2.91%)
白血病31例 (2.15%)
尿路感染29例(2.01%)。



降低误诊措施

- 重视流行病学资料的调查，提高对本病的警惕性，注意询问病人旅居史、工作性质及家中有无动物传染源等，同时要注意非流行季节仍可发生本病。
- 提高对本病的认识
 - 1、有不明原因的多部位出血倾向者，尤其是软腭出血点，腋下抓痕样、条索状出血点；
 - 2、有恶心、呕吐、腹痛等症，难以用胃肠道疾患解释者；
 - 3、不明原因的休克，血液检查有类白血病样反应，出现异型淋巴细胞，血小板低下者；
 - 4、不明原因的剧烈腹痛，不能用外科急腹症解释者；
 - 5、短期内出现腰痛、尿少、尿闭，尿中有蛋白、红细胞或颗粒管型者，尤其是尿中排出膜状物者；
 - 6、急性感染性疾病病人，体温下降后，全身症状不缓解反而加重者。
- 认真进行查体，特别要注意易被忽略的环节，如轻度或中度的球结膜胶冻状水肿，皮肤粘膜出血、鼻出血、腹腔积液等多系统、多脏器改变，避免遗漏重要体征。
- 注意全面分析病史资料，提高对本病临床表现、演变规律及并发症的认识，避免只重视局部较为突出的表现，而忽视全身其他系统的改变。



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一例特殊的“MM”

杨光忠 陈文明

首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院血液科
北京市多发性骨髓瘤医疗研究中心



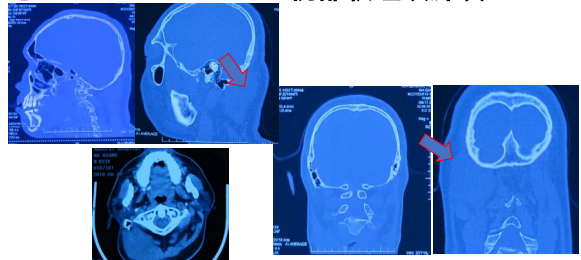


病例介绍

- 男，33岁，枕部包块1年，局部疼痛半年
- 2018-6-3就诊于外地某医院
- 超声：大小相近，边界不清，侵犯肌肉 低回声 血流信号

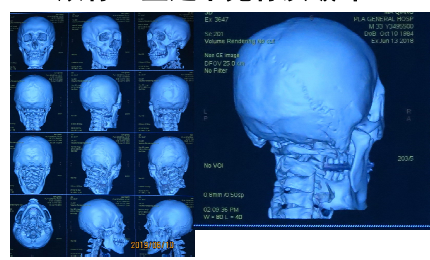


2018-6-13 CT 枕部软组织肿块



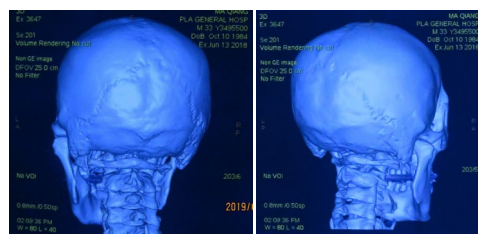


颅骨CT重建未见骨质破坏



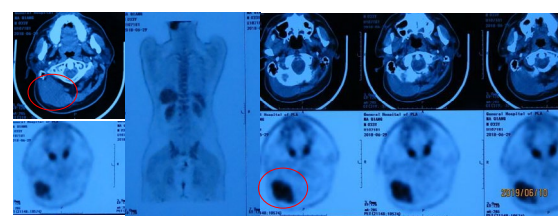


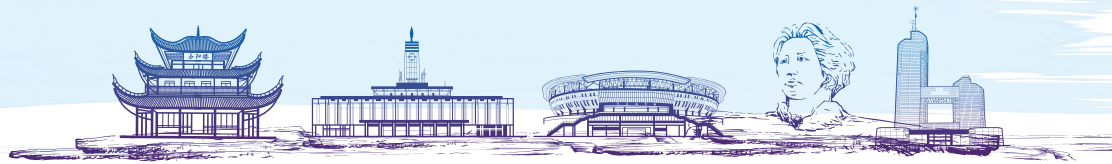
颅骨CT重建未见骨质破坏





PET - CT : 枕部软组织包块，高代谢病灶 其他未见异常





该患者的诊断与治疗？

穿刺活检

检查所见：
(右侧枕部区)灰白色穿刺组织3条，大者1x0.1x0.1cm，小者0.5x0.1x0.1，质软。

病理诊断：
(右侧枕部区)小圆细胞肿瘤，细胞大小一致，部分核偏位，结合临床病史，倾向为浆细胞瘤，建议做免疫组织进一步明确诊断。

病理补充诊断：
(右侧枕部皮下)小圆细胞肿瘤，部分细胞核偏位呈浆细胞样分化，结合免疫组化结果，符合浆细胞瘤。免疫组化结果：CD3(-)，CD20(-)，CD138(+)，CD38(-)，Ki-67(+30%)，Lambda(-)，Kappa(+).

诊断与治疗

■ 髓外浆细胞瘤

■ 如何治疗？

- 手术切除？
- 局部放疗？
- 化疗？

局部放疗

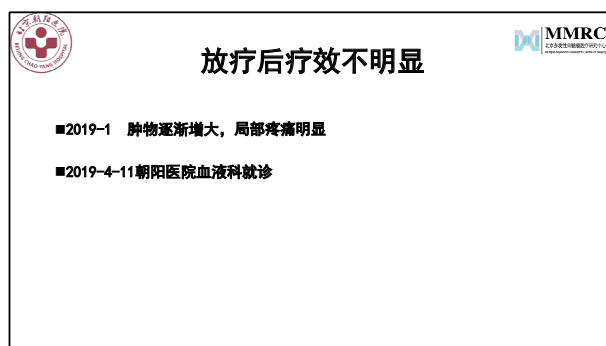
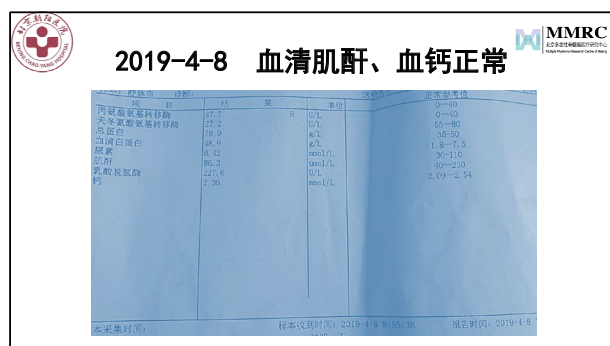
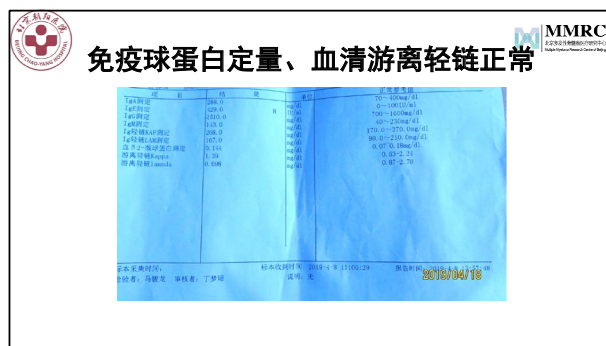
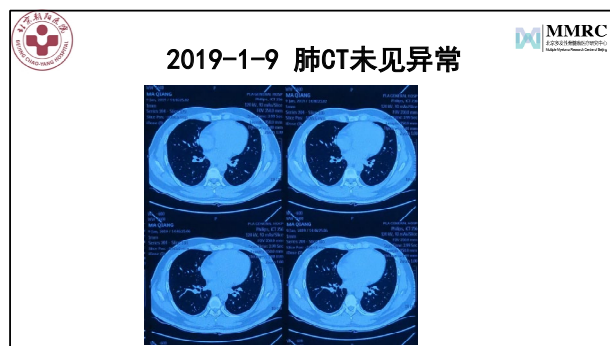
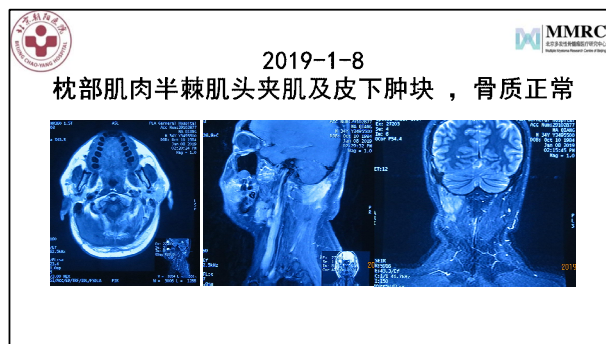
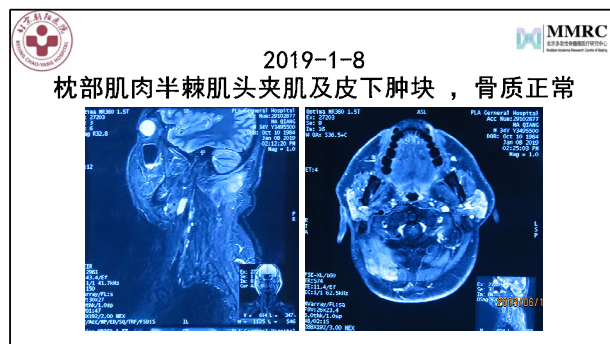
2018-8-9至2018-9-12 2GY /day 50GY/25F

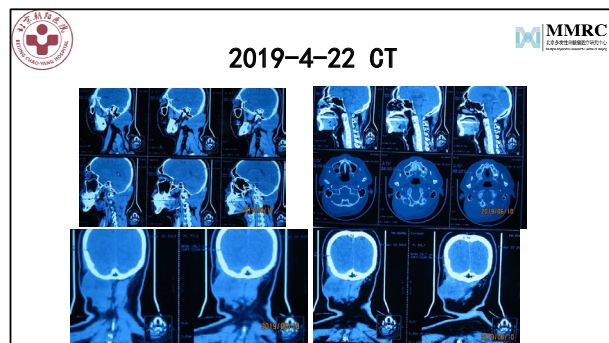
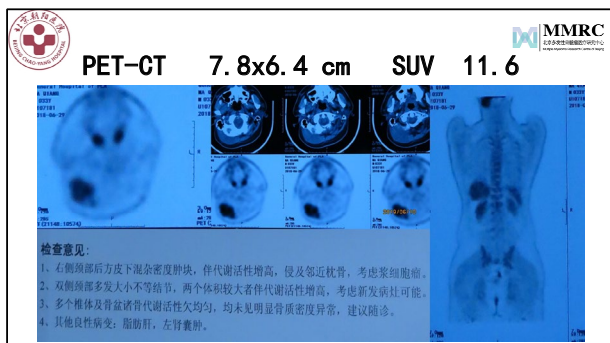
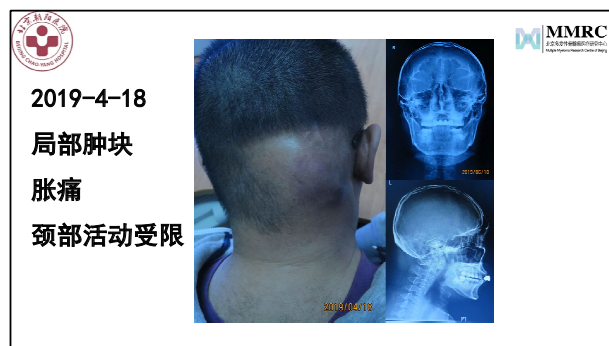
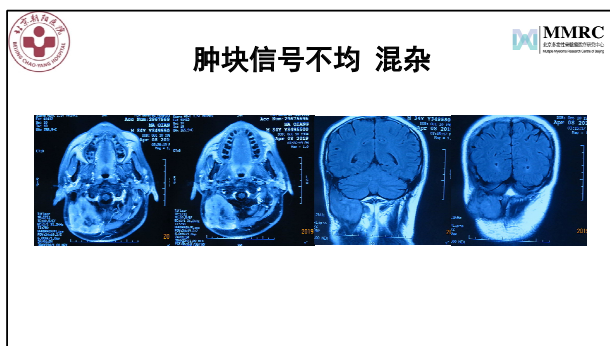
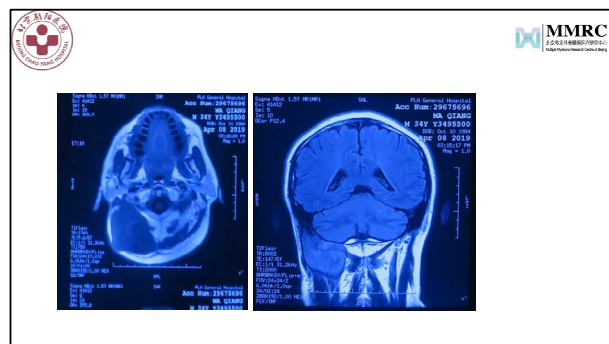
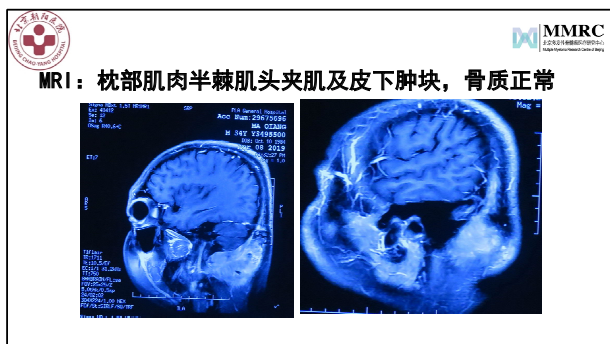
2019-1-8

枕部肌肉半棘肌头夹肌及皮下肿块，骨质正常

2019-1-8

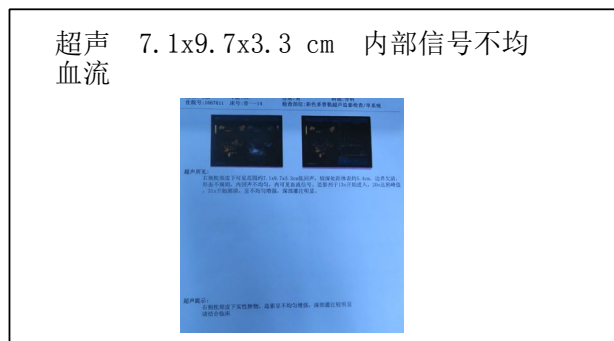
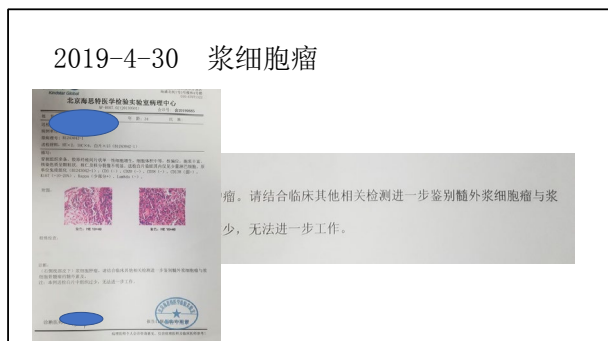
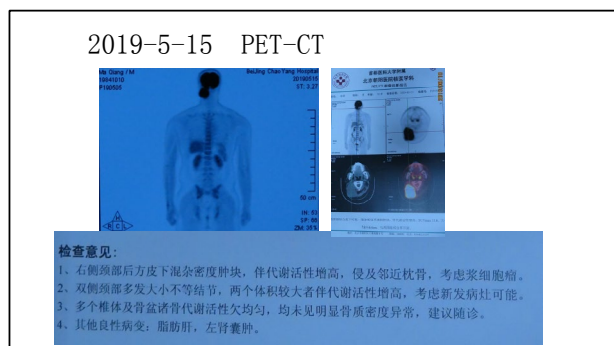
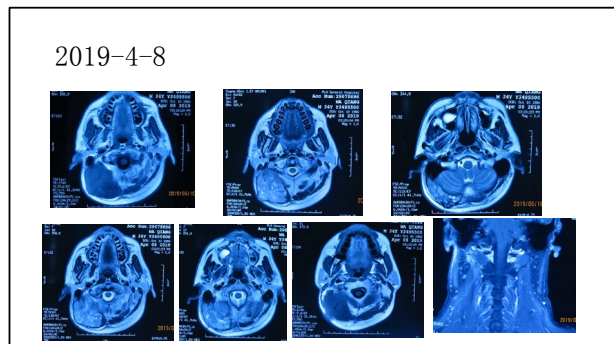
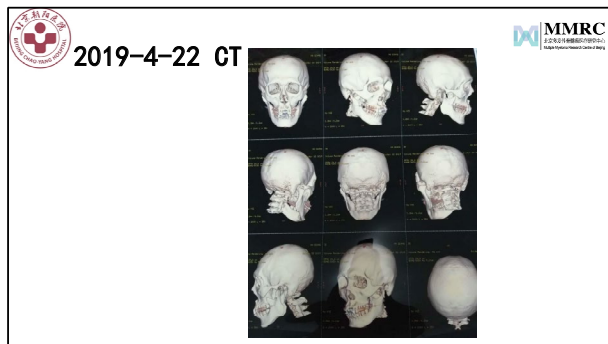
枕部肌肉半棘肌头夹肌及皮下肿块，骨质正常

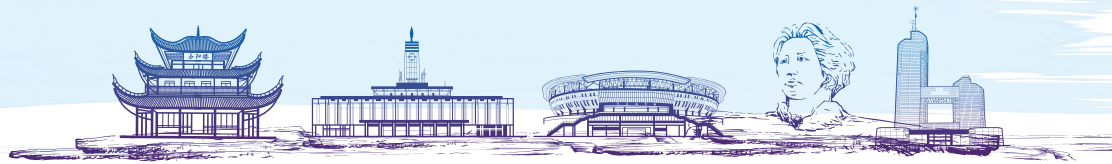






中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛





2019-5-30大体所见肿物增大 皮肤受累

诊断?

• 下一步?

髓外浆细胞瘤多数对放疗敏感，但该患者却无反应。诊断有误？因此，血液科、骨科、医学影像科、放疗科联合会诊，决定再次手术活检，进一步明确其病理性质

2019-5-15 开放活检
局部和另切口2处取病理

HE

2019-5-21手术后病理免疫表型不典型

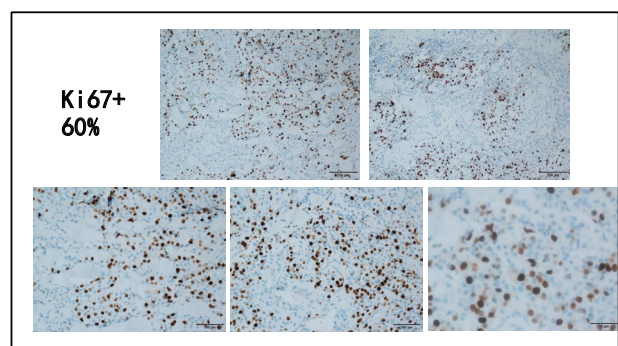
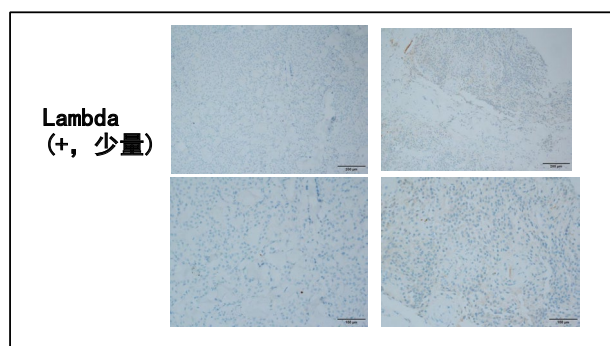
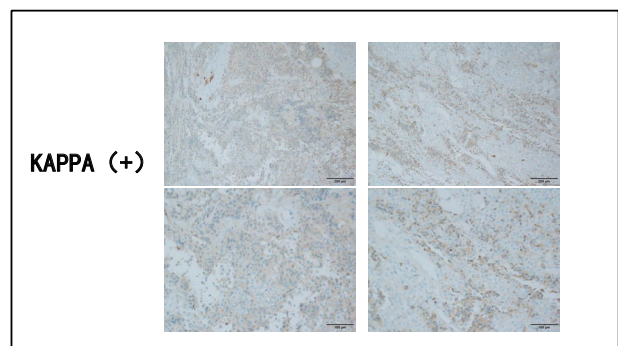
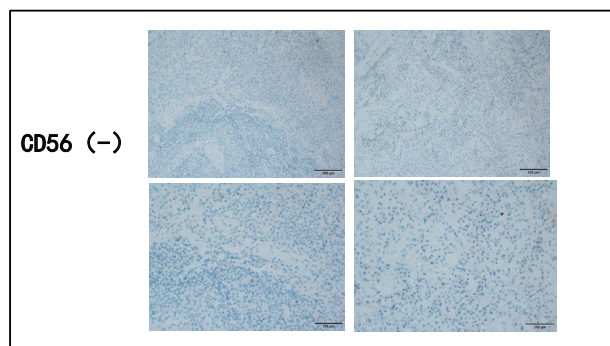
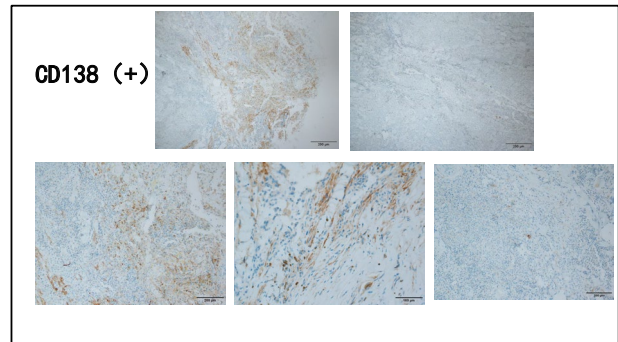
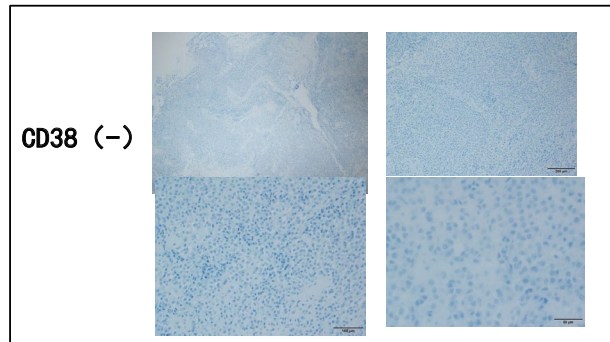
会诊报告：
(颈部肿物)小圆细胞肿瘤，胞浆红染，部分细胞核偏位，鉴于免疫表型不典型，建议进一步行免疫组化染色明确诊断。
(请切10张免疫白片)。

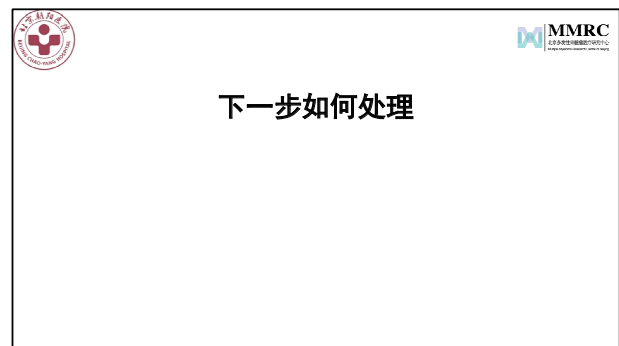
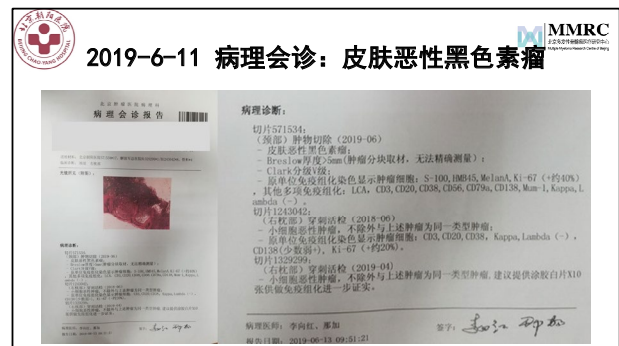
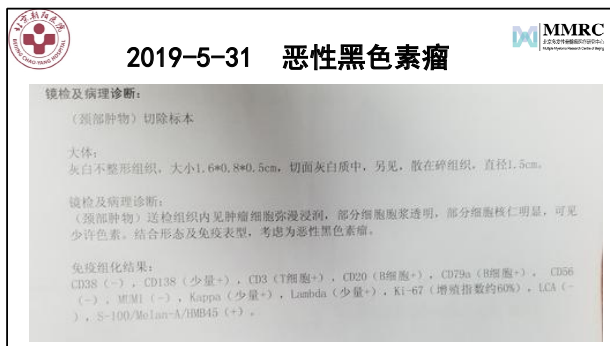
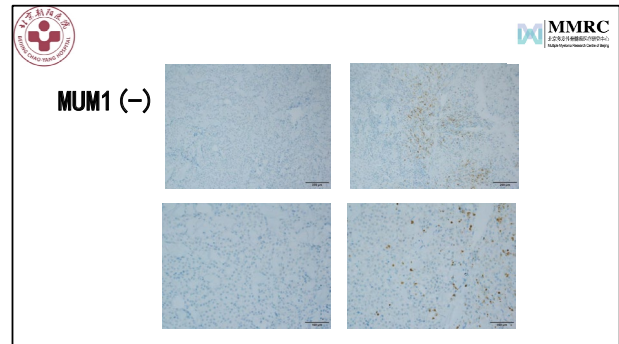
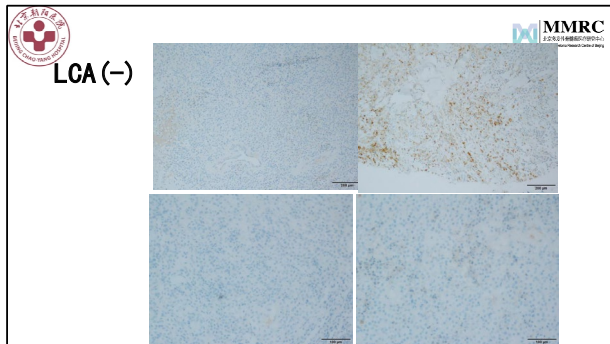
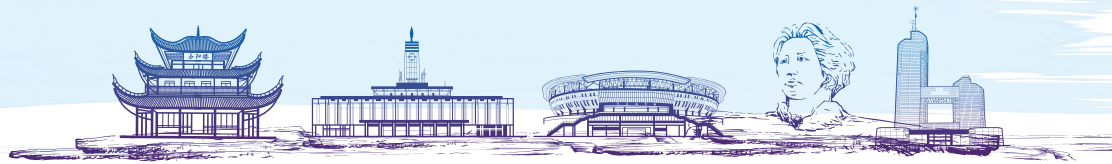
免疫组化：
CD38 (-)，CD138 (弱+)，MUM-1 (-)，Kappa (弱+)，Lambda (-)，CD20 (-)，CK (-)，Vimentin (+)，ki67 (增值指数约30%)。

CD20 (-)
B细胞 (+)



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暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛





第二次手术微创射频



颈部深度标准第一次功率0.02~9.02时间12:14分。第二次换位置功率0.02~9.83时间01:01。第三次同上功率0~9.05时间12:03。第四次换位置功率0~2.98时间02:38。第五次换位置功率0~6.02时间05:58

MMRC
CHINESE MYELOMA COMMUNITY
CHINA

2019-6-30 射频后缩小 局部干燥 靶向治疗



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CHINA

2019-7-24 随访



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CHINA

随访至今 继续治疗中

- 靶向治疗
- 局部换药

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CHINESE MYELOMA COMMUNITY
CHINA

文献复习
特殊的“MM”——恶性黑色素瘤 (malignant melanoma, MM)

- 2000年约为0.2/10万, 2004年约为1/10万
- 4年内我国恶性黑色素瘤的发病率增长了5倍,
- 2011年新发病6505例, 发病率 0.48 / 10 万; 死亡 2660例, 死亡率 0.20 / 10 万
- 我国的 MM 占所有恶性肿瘤的 1% ~3%, 年增长率为 3% ~5%。
- 我国MM 男女发病比例为 1.12:1, 中位诊断年龄, 50 ~55岁, 老年患者占 17.8%
- 恶性黑色素瘤是我国发病率上升速度最快的恶性肿瘤之一

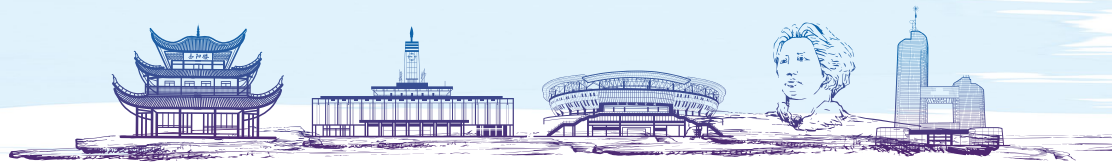
根据国际癌症研究中心的数据显示
• 郎中亮 王明刚. 中国人恶性黑色素瘤的临床特征研究进展. 安徽医学, 2018, 12 (1): 120-122

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CHINA

恶性黑色素瘤临床特征

- 来源于黑色素细胞的一类恶性肿瘤
- 常见于皮肤, 亦见于黏膜、眼脉络膜等部位
- 头颈部黏膜, 鼻腔、口腔, 肢体等
- 具有放射抗拒性, 对常规射线不敏感
- 皮肤癌中最具侵袭性的恶性肿瘤
- 转移早、死亡率高

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组织病理学 主要4 个亚型

- 浅表扩散型恶性黑色素瘤
- 结节型恶性黑色素瘤
- 恶性雀斑样恶性黑色素瘤
- 肢端雀斑样恶性黑色素瘤
- 上皮样、促纤维增生性、恶性无色痣、气球样细胞、梭形细胞和巨大色素痣性恶性黑色素瘤等类型
- 未知源性恶性黑色素瘤（占 9.0 %）

预后相对较差

- 5 年生生存率和生存期分别为 41.6%和 43 个月
- 5 年无病生存率和生存期分别为 12.3%和 20 个月
- 美国 MM 患者的 5 年生生存率为 91.4 %
- 我国北方 446 例伴有转移 MM
- 1、2、5 年生生存率分别是 52%、32%和 16%，
- 总生存期 13.5 个月，无病生存期 9 个月
- 伴有内脏转移 总生存期8.5 个月，无病生存期 7.5 个月
- 逐年增长，初诊时病期往往较晚可能有关

病理及免疫组织化学特点

- 肿瘤细胞成片排列，瘤细胞体积较大，核呈空泡状，
- HMB45和S-100蛋白阳性；
- 不同程度表达HMIM5、Melan. A与Vimentin，
- 个别表达CD56和CgA
- CK、EMA、CEA、Desmin、NSE、LCA、CD3、CD20、SMA、MyoD 1、Myogen n、Syn等均阴性。
- 其组织学形态变化大，
- 免疫组化 及基因检测对于 诊断及指导靶向治疗有重要意义

恶性黑色素瘤和髓外浆细胞瘤

恶性黑色素瘤	浆细胞瘤
• 皮肤粘膜黑色素细胞	• 浆细胞 非骨髓内
• 黑色素颗粒	• 轻链限制性表达
• HMB45、S-100、Melan、Vimentin（+）	• CD138（+）CD20（-）
• 预后差	• Kappa（+）/Lamda（-）
• 放疗不敏感	• 部分表达 CD79 a、CD56，MUM-1
	• 预后好
	• 放疗敏感

本患者特点

- 男，中年，颈项部 既不是恶黑常发，也不是浆细胞瘤多发部位
- 早期见不到皮肤病变 单发病变 先有深部病变，后有皮肤发黑
- 小圆细胞
- CD3（-）CD38（-）CD20（-）CD138（+）Lambda（-）Kappa（+）Ki67 30%
- HMB45、Melan和S-100蛋白阳性；
- 血尿轻链及微球蛋白阴性
- 放疗不敏感，射频有一定效果
- 存活26月

有经验，更多的是教训



64



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鱼精蛋白纠正试验 (TT纠正试验)

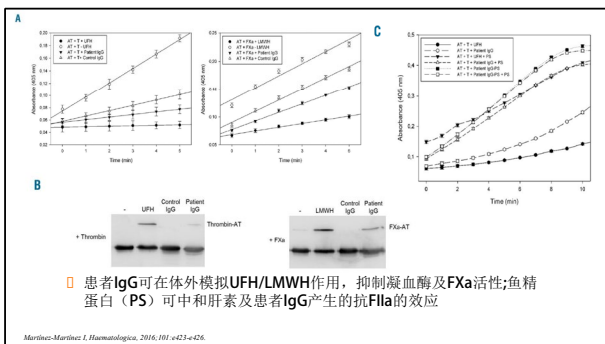
纠正前TT	31.9s
纠正后TT	16.2s
纠正结果	纠正

病程中未使用肝素（均为无肝素透析），发病前否认使用抗血小板及抗凝药物，否认家族遗传病史

类肝素样抗凝物

文献回顾

Coagulation abnormalities in multiple myeloma derived from the summary of our reports													
Age	Gender	Diagnosis	PT (s)	aPTT (s)	TT (s)	RT (s)	Fbg (g/L)	Subtypes of myeloma	At the time of diagnosis	Treatment	Prognosis	Article	
68	Female	MM	21	48	>600	21	138	IgA kappa	Yes	Cryoprecipitate + plasmapheresis + protamine	Dead of sepsis and bleeding		
2	46	Male	MGUS	18	46	185	18	626	IgG kappa	Yes	Protamine + cryoprecipitate + plasmapheresis	Dead of renal failure and coronary artery disease	Teffert, A. 1990
3	47	Male	MM	25	44	>600	17	432	IgG lambda	Yes	Chemotherapy + plasmapheresis	Dead of sepsis and bleeding	
4	78	Female	MM	28	48	>600	20	883	Kappa	Yes	Protamine	Unknown	Bayer-Garnier, I. B. 2001
5	-	-	MM	15	35.4	122	22	-	IgG+IgA	Yes	Protamine	Unknown	Torjman, I. 2007
6	55	Male	MM	14	63	65	22	267	IgG lambda	No	Chemotherapy + ASCT	Unknown	Martinez-Martinez, I. 2016
7	73	Female	MM	-	-	-	-	-	IgG	Yes	Recombinant FVIIa + protamine + VMP	PIB and no further bleeding events	
8	62	Female	MM	12	44.3	32.3	22	228	IgG kappa	No	Protamine	No further bleeding events	Wilmer, C. A. 2018



考虑为原发病所致，于2019-11-12予开始治疗：CTX + Dex，11-15确诊MM，加用硼替佐米，规律化疗

	11/6	11/8	11/12	11/13	11/14	11/16	11/18	11/20	11/22	11/25
APTT	117.90	85.70	104.10	93.60	84.50	78.00	67.50	67.70	51.90	43.5
PT	14.00	13.90	14.80	14.30	14.50	14.30	13.10	14.10	13.80	12.2
FIB	6.20	5.56	4.07		3.44	3.21	3.24	3.04	2.71	2.88
TT	28.50	25.40	29.60		31.30	31.00	32.50	27.70	27.50	26.9
DD2	1.01	1.74	3.31		1.10	0.93	0.66	0.39	0.46	0.3
凝血全套	CTX 100mg qd+ Dex 5mg qd					VCD：硼替佐米(1.3 mg/m ² , 2.34mg, d1,4,8,11) + Dex 20mg d1-2, 4,5, 8-9, 11-12) + CTX (500mg d1, 8, 15)				

白细胞增高原因：

- 1. 感染？
- 2. 慢性中性粒细胞白血病？
- 3. 中性粒细胞类白血病反应？

Review > Br J Haematol. 2015 Nov;171(3):400-10. doi: 10.1111/bjh.13600. Epub 2015 Jul 27.

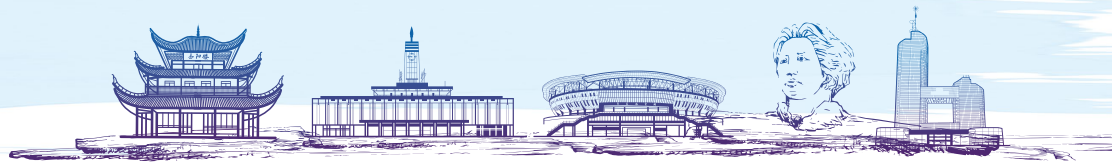
Chronic neutrophilic leukaemia and plasma cell-related neutrophilic leukaemoid reactions

Barbara J Bain¹, Shahzaib Ahmad²

AFRICATIONS + expand
PMID: 26218186 DOI: 10.1111/bjh.13600
Free article

It is important to distinguish CNL from the neutrophilic leukaemoid reaction that can occur with multiple myeloma (plasma cell myeloma) and monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance (MGUS), which is attributable to cytokine release by neoplastic plasma cells.

preferential association of a neutrophilic leukaemoid reaction with **lambda-expressing neoplastic plasma cells**. Nevertheless only 59% of strictly defined cases were lambda associated.



2016年WHO慢性中性粒细胞白血病诊断标准

1. 外周血WBC $\geq 25 \times 10^9/L$ ；白细胞杆状核和分叶核比例 $\geq 80\%$ ，原始粒细胞少见
2. 骨髓明显增生，中性粒细胞比例和数目明显增生，原始粒细胞占有核细胞比例 $< 5\%$
3. 不符合WHO关于BCR/ABL阳性的CML，PV、ET、PMF的相关诊断标准
4. 未见PDGFRA、PDGFRB或FGFR1或PCM1-JAK2等基因重组
5. 存在CSF3R T168I或其他激活CSF3R基因突变，或未见CSF3R突变，持续性中性粒细胞增多（至少大于3个月），脾肿大，不明原因的反应性中性粒细胞增多。

无感染临床表现

外周血WBC: $24.44 \times 10^9/L$, NE 84.70%

骨髓：原始粒细胞0.4%

无肝脾肿大；

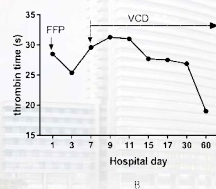
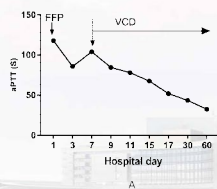
骨髓增殖性肿瘤全套基因筛查（BCR-ABL、JAK2 V617F、CALR、MPL）均为阴性CSF3R/SETBP1/ASXL1突变均阴性

浆细胞相关的中性粒细胞类白血病反应

VCD治疗1疗程

凝血评估：

APTT 32.6s, TT 19s

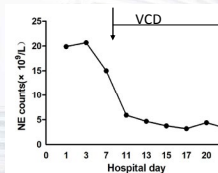
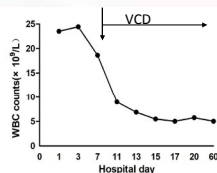


凝血因子活性

Coagulation factors	Before treatment	After treatment
Factor II	166.6	76.2
Factor V	139.5	112.4
Factor VII	173.2	94.7
Factor VIII	60.7	153.8
Factor IX	49.9	78.6
Factor X	152	78.5
Factor XI	24.4	81.9
Factor XII	13.9	31.5

血常规：

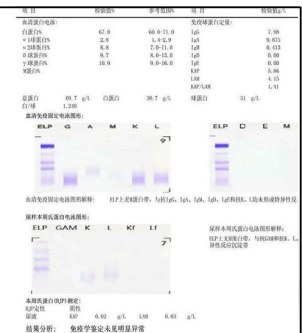
WBC $5.04 \times 10^9/L$, NE $3.26 \times 10^9/L$



PCD4疗程后：sCR

MM评估：sCR

- 血、尿免疫固定电泳：阴性
- sFLC: $\kappa 81.7mg/L, \lambda 117mg/L, \kappa/\lambda=0.7$
- 血常规：WBC $4.13 \times 10^9/L$, NE $2.82 \times 10^9/L$, HB 85g/L, PLT $157 \times 10^9/L$
- 血生化：总蛋白68.2g/L, 白蛋白40.7g/L, 球蛋白：27.5g/L, 白球比1.5, 肌酐831.9 $\mu mol/L$ (Cr 7.2ml/min)
- BM: 未见原幼浆细胞





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总 结

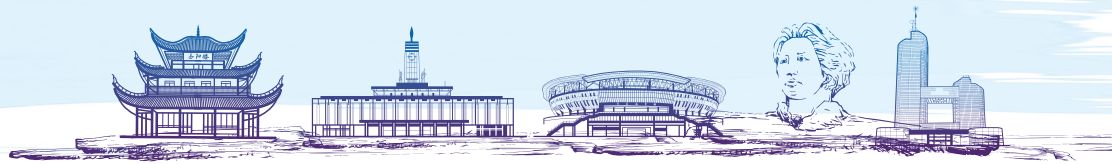


- 初诊MM合并高白时需鉴别类白血病反应及慢性中性粒细胞白血病；
- 初诊MM合并出血表现或凝血功能障碍时需警惕肝素样抗凝物存在，
APTT纠正实验、TT纠正实验以及凝血因子活性检测有助于诊断；
- 积极治疗原发病可以改善凝血功能异常和中性粒细胞数目；



Thank





中国多发性骨髓瘤工作组
Chinese Myeloma Committee
C M C

多发性骨髓瘤中枢累及，如何鉴定？

--以中枢神经系统症状为首表现的NDMM一例

山东大学齐鲁医院
2020.9.4

山东大学齐鲁医院
SHANGHAI QILU HOSPITAL

病史简介

- 患者阴XX，女，56岁，因“左手左足麻木6天，双足疼痛3天”来我院。
- 疼痛起病，1周内四肢相继瘫痪，进而意识障碍；
- 入院查体：颅神经（-），四肢肌力正常，右侧上下肢及左上肢肌力5级，左下肢肌力5-级，共济检查无异常，深浅感觉无异常，双上肢腱反射（++），双膝反射（++），双侧巴氏征、克氏征阴性。

山东大学齐鲁医院
2020.3.22

右侧基底节、双侧侧脑室后角旁、脑干见多发片状长T1长T2信号，T2FLAIR呈高信号，DWI呈略高信号灶。增强扫描后病变呈轻度强化，边界欠清。双侧大脑半球脑白质内见数个长T1长T2信号，T2FLAIR呈高信号，DWI呈等信号；脑内多发异常信号，病变范围较2020.3.15外院片扩大，部分轻度片状强化，**髓鞘病变不除外**，请结合临床；颅脑MRA未见明显异常

临床印象：多发病灶，不符合脑血管分布范围（肿瘤？炎症？）

病变处轻度强化，轻度占位效应

山东大学齐鲁医院

CSF细胞学-神经内科实验室结果

项目	结果	正常值
细胞数	$20 \times 10^6 / L$	$< 10 \times 10^6 / L$
分类	L 82% ; M 18%	
乳酸	2.3 mmol / L	1.2 ~ 2.2 mmol / L
寡克隆带	血 (+), CSF (+)	血 (-), CSF (-)
免疫球蛋白 Ig G	347 mg/L	$< 34 \text{ mg/L}$
脱髓鞘谱 (血+CSF, 2次)	阴性	阴性
CMV/IVC/HSV-1 PCR	阴性	阴性

CSF浆细胞疾病相关检查

► 脑脊液免疫固定电泳：单克隆 IgG-κ成分
► 脑脊液流式：表型未见异常

寡克隆带结果分析：

- 1 型——正常，CSF 中无条带出现
- 2 型——脑脊液有寡克隆带出现而血清中没有
见于多发性硬化 (MS)
- 3 型——CSF 与血清中均有寡克隆带出现并有额外的条带出现
见于多发性硬化、系统性风湿病引起的髓鞘脱髓鞘、如：肉芽肿病
- 4 型——CSF 与血清中均有寡克隆带出现
见于系统性疾病如 Guillain-Barre
- 5 型——CSF 与血清中均有寡克隆带出现
见于骨髓瘤或不明原因的神经免疫性疾病

患者CSF寡克隆带结果

C等电聚焦+免疫固定或转印=国际规范化的“金标准”

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Click here to add the title text content

免疫固定电泳阳性，完善MM证据
完善腰穿

2020.3.24-2020.3.28
丙种球蛋白20g/d*5天
甲强龙500*5天

2020.3.28
复查MRI
甲强龙240*2天
泼尼松60mg*2天

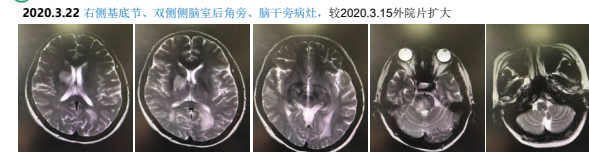
2020.04.03
转入血液科

意识障碍
行走不能、视物模糊

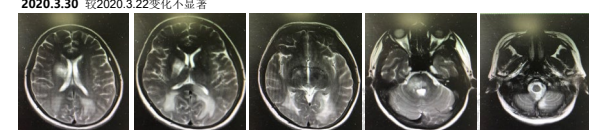


中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

山东大学齐鲁医院
2020.3.22 右侧基底节、双侧侧脑室后角旁、脑干旁病灶，较2020.3.15外院片扩大



2020.3.30 较2020.3.22变化不显著



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M蛋白检查

- 免疫固定电泳: IgG-κ阳性, 32.43 g/L
- 血免疫球蛋白测定: IgG 34g/L, κ轻链 13.10 g/L, λ轻链 0.34g/L
- 24小时尿轻链: κ轻链 2440 mg/24小时, λ轻链 44mg/24小时, κ/λ 50.7
- 血清游离轻链: κ轻链 2900mg/L, λ轻链 11.8mg/L, κ/λ 245.76

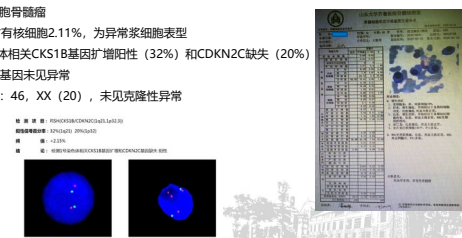
骨髓瘤相关靶器官损害

- [C] 高钙血症: 血钙 2.2 mmol/L
- [R] 肾功能不全: 肌酐 79 umol/L
- [A] 贫血: 血红蛋白 116g/L
- [B] 骨病: 肋骨/骨盆等多骨/髓不均高摄取 FDG
- [S] 骨髓单克隆浆细胞比例: 19%
- [Li] 血清游离轻链比: κ/λ 245.76
- [M] MRI>1处5mm以上局灶性骨质破坏

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实验室检查

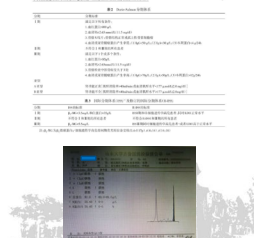
- 骨髓形态学: 幼稚浆细胞 19%
- 骨髓病理: 浆细胞骨髓瘤
- FCM: 浆细胞占有核细胞 2.11%, 为异常浆细胞表型
- FISH: 1号染色体相关CKS1B基因扩增阳性 (32%) 和CDKN2C缺失 (20%)
- TP53基因、IgH基因未见异常
- 染色体核型分析: 46, XX (20), 未见克隆性异常



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诊断

- 多发性骨髓瘤 (IgG-λ型, D-S分期I期; ISS分期 III期, R-ISS分期为 III期, 高危)
- 颅内病变性质待查
- M蛋白介导中枢损害?
- CNS-MM?
- β2微球蛋白: 27.4 mg/L
- 白蛋白 36g/L
- LDH 232U/L



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中枢病变如何界定?

- 中枢病变是否与MM相关?
- 有无浆细胞瘤的中枢浸润?
- M蛋白介导的中枢神经系统损害?
- 是否存在CNS炎性脱髓鞘病?



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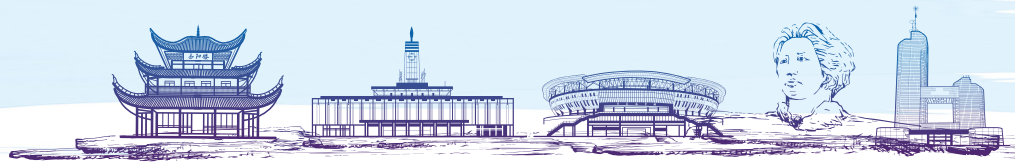
M蛋白与中枢神经系统损害

European Journal of Neurology 2010, 17: 1075-1081
doi:10.1111/j.1468-1329.2010.02977.x

Central nervous system involvement in patients with monoclonal gammopathy and polyneuropathy

H. C. Lehmann, F. R. Hoffmann, G. Meyer zu Hörste, H.-P. Hartung and B. C. Kieseier
Department of Neurology, Heinrich-Heine University, Düsseldorf, Germany





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医道泛德 精益求精

CNS-MM

- 存争议
- 脑膜或/和脑实质受累
- 找浆细胞存在的证据:
 - CSF细胞学
 - 颅脑影像学
 - 组织活检

hematol transfus cell ther. 2018;40(1):30-36

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医道泛德 精益求精

ARTICLE IN PRESS

Original Study

Myelomatous Involvement of the Central Nervous System

Jonas Paludo,¹ Utkarsh Painuly,² Shaji Kumar,¹ Wilson I. Goncalves,¹ Vincent Rajkumar,¹ Francis Buadi,¹ Martha Q. Lacy,¹ Angela Dispenzieri,¹ Robert A. Kyle,¹ Michelle L. Mauermann,² Arleigh McCurdy,³ David Dingli,¹ Ronald S. Go,¹ Suzanne R. Hayman,¹ Nelson Leung,¹ John A. Lust,¹ Yi Lin,¹ Morie A. Gertz,¹ Prashant Kapoor¹

Introduction: Limited data exist with respect to the outcome and optimal treatment of patients with myelomatous involvement of the central nervous system (CNS). **Materials and Methods:** Of 4080 patients with multiple myeloma (MM), evaluated at Mayo Clinic from 1998 to 2014, 29 (0.7%) had identifiable CNS involvement, established by the presence of atypical plasma cells in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and/or identification of intraparenchymal or meningeal involvement on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). A cohort of 87 MM patients without CNS disease served as the control group (1:3), matched by diagnosis date and gender. **Results:** Plasma cells were detected in the

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医道泛德 精益求精

来那度胺导致肝功能异常?

Dex 20mg 4.4, 4.5, 4.11, 4.12

4.4 4.11
Vel 2.6 Vel 2.6

4.3-4.12 4.22-4.26 5.15-5.21 6.5 6.12
来那度胺 25mg qd 来那度胺 25mg qd 来那度胺 25mg qd 来那度胺 10mg qd

	4.3	4.10	4.12	4.17	4.19	4.22	4.26	5.11	5.22	5.27	6.4	6.12	6.18	6.22	6.24	6.26	6.28
ALT	17	110	288	240	208	130	233	78	178	303	103	68	120	591	687	539	299
AST	13	56	87	95	86	56	134	45	89	170	76	46	94	379	389	252	93

- 考虑来那度胺导致肝功能异常

确替佐米通过肝脏代谢，而来那度胺仅通过肾脏排泄。

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医道泛德 精益求精

2020.5.20第二次入院 行走正常，无复视

2020.3.24
免疫固定电泳: IgG-κ阳性, 32.43 g/L
免疫球蛋白测定: IgG 34g/L, κ轻链 13.10 g/L

2020.5.22
免疫固定电泳: IgG-κ阳性, 6.12g/L
免疫球蛋白测定: IgG 11.6g/L, κ轻链 3.3 g/L

2020.3.25
脑脊液 球蛋白+, 脑脊液蛋白 0.91g/L
脑脊液免疫球蛋白 IgG 347mg/L, 糖、氯化物正常
脑脊液细胞学: 单核样细胞易见, 未查见病理细胞
脑脊液流式: 获取9507个细胞, 表型未见异常
脑脊液免疫固定电泳: 单克隆 IgG-κ成分
脑脊液脱髓鞘谱 阴性
脑脊液病毒谱 (巨细胞/EB/IC/疱疹) 阴性

2020.5.23、2020.5.28两次腰穿, 给予dex5mg
脑脊液 球蛋白-, 脑脊液蛋白 0.37g/L
脑脊液免疫球蛋白 IgG 33mg/L, 糖、氯化物正常
脑脊液细胞学: 未查见病理细胞
脑脊液流式: 获取108个细胞, 表型未见异常
脑脊液免疫固定电泳: 单克隆 IgG-κ成分
脑脊液脱髓鞘谱 阴性
脑脊液病毒谱 (巨细胞/EB/IC/疱疹) 阴性

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SHANGDONG UNIVERSITY OF QILU HOSPITAL

医道泛德 精益求精

2020.3.30 右侧基底节、双侧侧脑室后角旁、脑干旁病灶

2020.5.20 病灶较前好转

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医道泛德 精益求精

中枢病变如何界定?

- 中枢脱髓鞘谱多次阴性
- 影像学: 非白质对称性病损;
甲强龙及丙种球蛋白治疗病损无明显改善
- 影像学: 多发不对称性灰质病灶
脑脊液免疫固定电泳阳性
RVD抗骨髓瘤治疗后脑脊液蛋白明显下降;
中枢神经表现及颅脑影像学明显改善

- 不支持CNS炎性脱髓鞘病
- 不支持M蛋白介导中枢神经损害
- 支持CNS-MM诊断

复发/难治性多发性骨髓瘤的二线治疗探索

刘玉章 刘靖 宋永平 房伯俊

河南省骨髓瘤研究所
河南省肿瘤医院 郑州大学附属肿瘤医院

复发/难治性多发性骨髓瘤 (RRMM)

复发/难治性多发性骨髓瘤 (RRMM)

复发 (广义) [Relapse]

难治 [Refractory]

原发难治

复发难治

原发难治

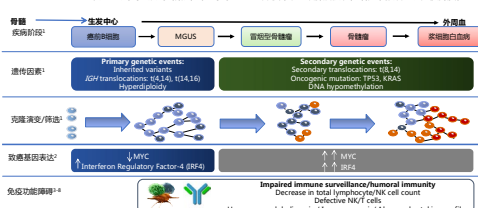
复发难治

- ① 原发难治 (Primary refractory) : 对起始治疗反应差, 没有达到MR^{1,2}
- ② 复发 (Relapsed) : 接受一次/一次以上治疗后出现PD需要进行挽救性治疗者^{1,2}
- ③ 复发难治 (Relapsed refractory) : 对挽救治疗无反应; 或之前治疗时的某个时间点至少达到MR, 但未次治疗后60天内进展的患者^{1,3}

1. Nooka AK, et al. Blood. 2015;125:3085-3099. 2. Lian, et al. Clin Cancer Res. 2011;17:1264-1277. 3. Vincent Rajkumar, et al. Blood. 2011;117(18):4691-4695.

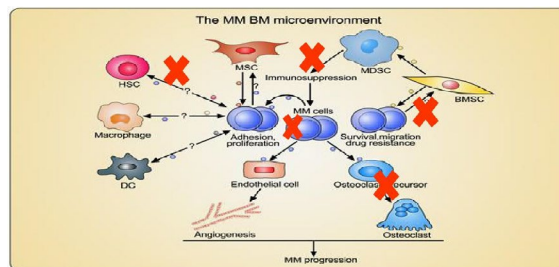
复杂病因导致多发性骨髓瘤(MM)疾病进展

MM的发生是多步骤、多阶段性的, 逐步积累的遗传异常导致肿瘤侵袭性增高, 预后呈现高度异质性

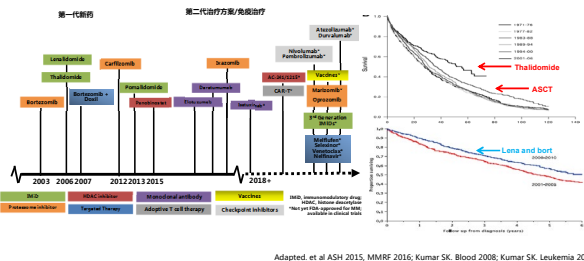


1. Morgan GJ. Nat Rev Cancer. 2012;12:335-348. 2. Shaffer AL, et al. Nature. 2008;454(7201):226-231. 3. Zheng MM, et al. PLoS ONE. 2013;8(3):e58504. 4. Zembile RM, et al. J Clin Immunol. 2011;131(5):737-743. 5. Cherry BM, et al. Am J Hematol. 2013;88(2):89-92. 6. Dhodapkar MV, et al. J Exp Med. 2003;191(12):1647-1676. 7. Muthu Raja KR, et al. PLoS ONE. 2012;7(12):e49446. 8. Schett P, et al. Leuk Lymphoma. 2006;47:1370-1382.

MM细胞与MM微环境间的相互作用

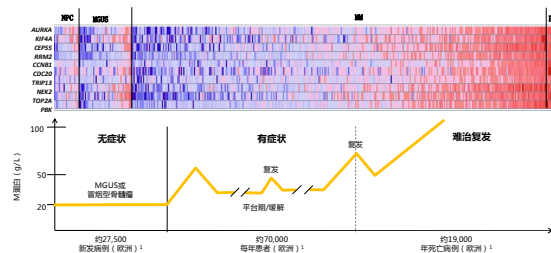


新药与新治疗方案显著改善多发性骨髓瘤(MM)的远期生存



Adapted: et al. ASH 2015, MMRF 2016, Kumar SK. Blood 2008; Kumar SK. Leukemia 2014

多发性骨髓瘤 (MM) 治疗的困局



1. Painuly U, et al. Clinical Medicine Insights: Oncology 2013;7:53-73. 2. Durie BGM. 2011. Concise review of the disease and treatment options. Multiple myeloma. 3. North Hollywood, CA: International Myeloma Foundation. Available from: http://myeloma.org/pdfs/PH2010-Eng_12.pdf.

RRMM的二线治疗方案至关重要

For patients with relapsed and/or refractory multiple myeloma (RRMM), the second-line therapy is particularly important

治疗线数越多获得再次治疗的机会越少, 大多数患者只有两次抗MM治疗的最佳机会

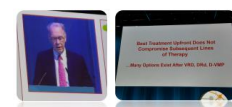
Durrer C, et al. Blood Rev. 2020; 39: 100616. Spencer A, et al. Haematologica. 2018; 103: 2079-2087. Dimopoulos MA, et al. Haematologica. 2018; 103: 2088-2096. Richardson PG, et al. Lancet Oncol. 2019; 20: 781-794. Dimopoulos MA, et al. Blood Cancer J. 2017; 7: e554. Lomas OC, et al. Curr Opin Oncol. 2020; 32: 170-175. Kaiser MF, et al. Blood. 2013; 122: 219-226. Cao Y, et al. Mol Med Rep. 2016; 14: 3469-3475. Jin Y, et al. Oncol Res. 2019; 27: 729-737. Zhou J, et al. J Cancer Res Clin Oncol. 2019; 145: 329-336. Malek E, et al. Blood Rev. 2016; 30: 341-348.

如何优化RRMM的二线治疗方案?

新药前置 — 把最好的方案放在一线用

2019 EHA24, Prof. Thierry Facon观点:

- ✓ Yes, 好的方案在一二线能有更好获益。
- ✓ 预先的最佳治疗不会影响后续的治疗, VRD, DRd, D-VMP治疗后还有许多选择...



From EHA24 2019, Prof. Thierry Facon Oral Presentation

第1次复发

基于PI的合并用药

Kd
Kd-Cyclo
Dara-Kd

基于Pomalidomide-dex
的合并用药

VCD
Ixa-CD
VD
Dara-Kd

Pom-Cyclo-Dex
Pom-bortezomib-Dex
Pom-Dara-Dex
Pom-Isatuximab-Dex
Pom-Kd
Pom-Elo-Dex
Pom-Dex

Durrer C, et al. Blood Rev. 2020; 39: 100616. Spencer A, et al. Haematologica. 2018; 103: 2079-2087. Dimopoulos MA, et al. Haematologica. 2018; 103: 2088-2096. Richardson PG, et al. Lancet Oncol. 2019; 20: 781-794. Dimopoulos MA, et al. Blood Cancer J. 2017; 7: e554.

如何优化RRMM的二线治疗方案?

Optimal combination treatments must target both the myeloma and its interactions with MM microenvironment.

The triple combinations based on bortezomib and/or lenalidomide are the most common first-line regimens for newly diagnosed MM patients in China at present and in the next few years.

Durrer C, et al. Blood Rev. 2020; 39: 100616. Spencer A, et al. Haematologica. 2018; 103: 2079-2087. Dimopoulos MA, et al. Haematologica. 2018; 103: 2088-2096. Richardson PG, et al. Lancet Oncol. 2019; 20: 781-794. Dimopoulos MA, et al. Blood Cancer J. 2017; 7: e554. Lomas OC, et al. Curr Opin Oncol. 2020; 32: 170-175. Kaiser MF, et al. Blood. 2013; 122: 219-226. Cao Y, et al. Mol Med Rep. 2016; 14: 3469-3475. Jin Y, et al. Oncol Res. 2019; 27: 729-737. Zhou J, et al. J Cancer Res Clin Oncol. 2019; 145: 329-336. Malek E, et al. Blood Rev. 2016; 30: 341-348.

如何优化RRMM的二线治疗方案?

Therefore, the screening of available and inexpensive drugs, aiming at synergizing with other established affordable antimyeloma agents and targeting simultaneously the MM clone itself and its interactions with MM immune microenvironment remains a high priority in China.

价格便直、安全有效

同时靶向骨髓瘤细胞及其与骨髓瘤免疫微环境间的相互影响

Demethylating agent decitabine is a good choice?

In MM, DNA methylation is important for the pathogenesis, progression and prognosis of the disease.

Hypermethylation at pd-DMR genes (TGFBI, SPARC, RBP1, GPX3) can significantly reduce the responses to antimyeloma therapy and perturb the interactions of the myeloma cells with MM immune microenvironment, and demethylating agent decitabine can effectively reduce the methylation of pd-DMR genes.

Furthermore, decitabine can not only synergistically enhance myeloma cell sensitivity to bortezomib but also deplete myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) in MM.

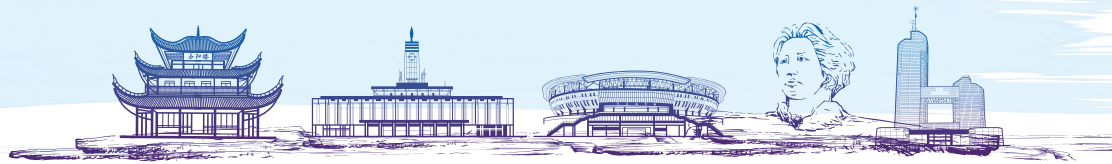
Lomas OC, et al. Curr Opin Oncol. 2020; 32: 170-175. Kaiser MF, et al. Blood. 2013; 122: 219-226. Cao Y, et al. Mol Med Rep. 2016; 14: 3469-3475. Jin Y, et al. Oncol Res. 2019; 27: 729-737. Zhou J, et al. J Cancer Res Clin Oncol. 2019; 145: 329-336. Malek E, et al. Blood Rev. 2016; 30: 341-348.

Addition of low-dose decitabine to bortezomib and dexamethasone (VD) in multiple myeloma patients at first relapse

All patients received up to 8 cycles of Dvd

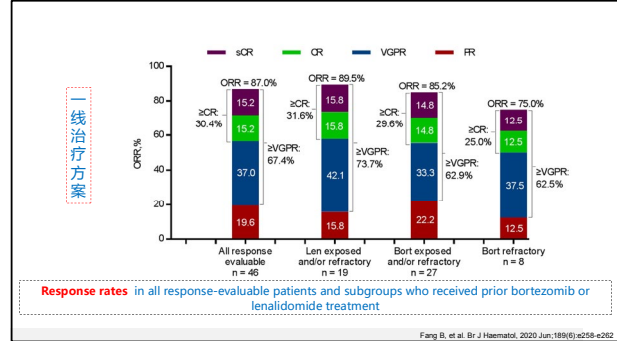
Decitabine (5 mg/m²/d) was given intravenously days 1-5 followed by bortezomib and dexamethasone. Bortezomib (1.3 mg/m²) was administered subcutaneously on days 1, 4, 8, and 11. Dexamethasone (20 mg/dose) was administered orally on the same days as bortezomib and the day after. Treatment cycles were every 28 days.

The trial was registered at www.clinicaltrials.gov as ChiCTR-OPC-17013860

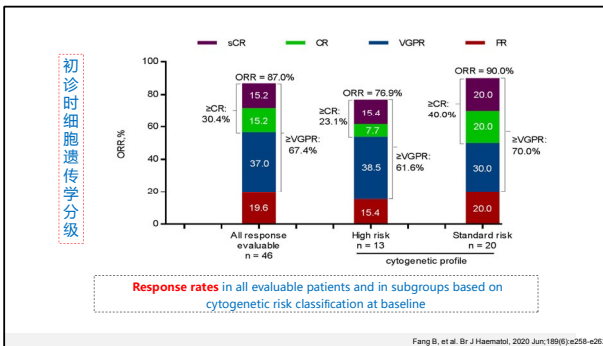


Characteristic	All patients (n = 47)	The first-line therapy, n (%)	
Age, y		VO	8 (17.0)
Median (range)	61 (36-73)	VOD	13 (27.7)
Distribution, n (%)		PAD	5 (10.6)
15-54	32 (68.1)	VTD	2 (4.3)
65-73	15 (31.9)	Kd	19 (40.4)
Median (range) time since initial diagnosis, y	1.8 (0.6-5.9)	Disease status, n (%)	
ECOG performance status, n (%)		Primary refractory	0 (0)
0	27 (57.4)	Relapsed but not refractory to bortezomib	20 (42.6)
1	17 (36.2)	Relapsed and Refractory to bortezomib	8 (17.0)
2	3 (6.4)	Relapsed but not refractory to lenalidomide	10 (21.3)
Myeloma type, n (%)		Relapsed and Refractory to lenalidomide	9 (19.1)
IgG	26 (55.3)	Previous ASCT, n (%)	14 (29.8)
IgA	19 (40.4)	Treatment-free interval, n (%)	
Light chain only	2 (4.3)	>12 months	21 (44.7)
ISS disease stage, no (%)		≤12 months	26 (55.3)
I	14 (29.8)	>6 months	28 (59.6)
II	18 (38.3)	≤6 months	19 (40.4)
III	15 (31.9)	Median neutrophil count, ×10 ⁹ /L (range)	1.9 (1.3-5.7)
Cytogenetic profile, n (%) *		Median platelet count, ×10 ⁹ /L (range)	98 (87-356)
Standard risk	20 (42.6)	Median haemoglobin concentration, g/L (range)	101 (92-154)
High risk	13 (27.7)		

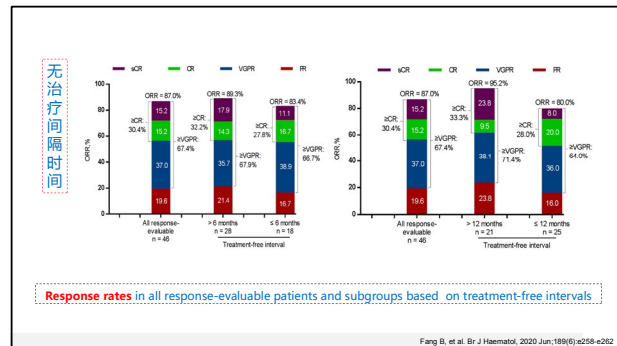
Fang B, et al. Br J Haematol. 2020 Jun;189(6):e258-e262



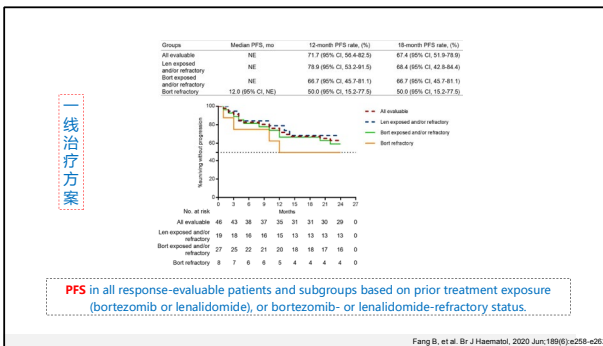
Fang B, et al. Br J Haematol. 2020 Jun;189(6):e258-e262



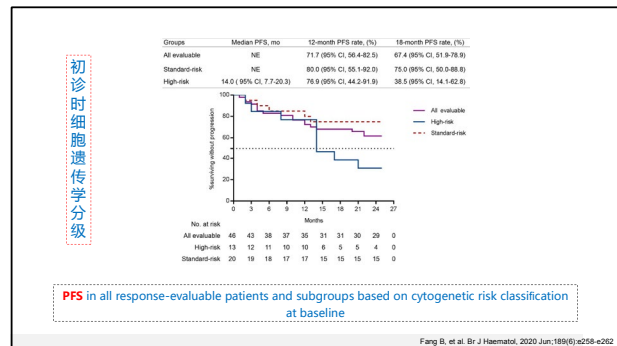
Fang B, et al. Br J Haematol. 2020 Jun;189(6):e258-e262



Fang B, et al. Br J Haematol. 2020 Jun;189(6):e258-e262



Fang B, et al. Br J Haematol. 2020 Jun;189(6):e258-e262



Fang B, et al. Br J Haematol. 2020 Jun;189(6):e258-e262



中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

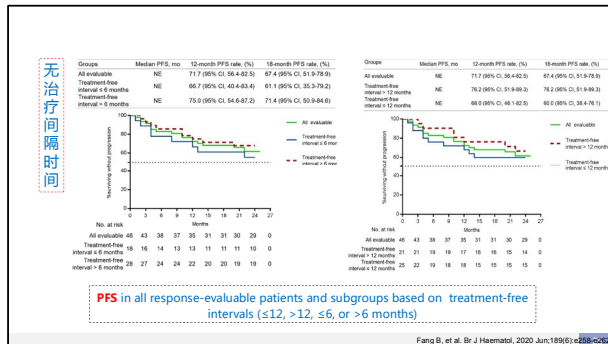


Table S1. Most common adverse events during treatment.

Event	All grade, n (%)	Grade 3/4, n (%)
Hematologic		
Thrombocytopenia	19 (41.3)	12 (26.1)
Anemia	12 (26.1)	6 (13.0)
Neutropenia	6 (13.0)	4 (8.7)
Non-hematologic		
Peripheral neuropathy	20 (43.5)	3 (6.5)
Fatigue	16 (34.5)	4 (8.7)
Nausea	13 (28.3)	2 (4.3)
Anorexia	11 (23.9)	2 (4.3)
Insomnia	8 (17.4)	1 (2.2)
Diarrhea	8 (17.4)	2 (4.3)
Upper respiratory tract infection	8 (17.4)	0 (0)
Constipation	7 (15.2)	1 (2.2)
Pneumonia	7 (15.2)	5 (10.9)
Cough	6 (13.0)	0 (0)
Pyrexia	6 (13.0)	1 (2.2)
Peripheral edema	6 (13.0)	0 (0)
Rash	6 (13.0)	1 (2.2)
Dizziness	5 (10.9)	1 (2.2)
Vomiting	4 (8.7)	2 (4.3)
Asthenia	4 (8.7)	0 (0)
Hypertension	3 (6.5)	0 (0)

Adverse events were consistent with the well-established safety profile of bortezomib and no new emergent toxicities due to adding low-dose decitabine (Richardson et al., 2003; Spencer et al., 2018).

Table S2A. PFS and response of the present study and other studies of bortezomib-containing regimens by subgroup

Response (%)	CASTOR-D-Vd ^{1,2}	CASTOR-Vd ^{1,2}	CASTOR-D-Vd-Vd ^{1,2}	CASTOR-Vd-Vd ^{1,2}	The present study	VCD-FR ¹
ORR	83.8	63.2	90.8	74.3	87.0	64.0
CR or better	28.8	9.8	N/A	N/A	30.4	16.0
sCR	8.8	2.6	N/A	N/A	15.2	7.0
CR	20.0	7.3	N/A	N/A	15.2	9.0
VGPR or better	62.1	29.1	N/A	N/A	67.4	25.0
VGPR	33.3	19.2	N/A	N/A	37.0	9.0
PR	21.7	34.2	N/A	N/A	19.6	39.0
12-month PFS rate	60.7	26.9	77.5	29.4	71.7	60.0
18-month PFS rate	48.0	7.9	68.0	11.5	67.4	N/A
Median PFS (months)	16.7	7.1	NE	7.9	NE	16.3

¹ CASTOR-D-Vd, all response-evaluable patients treated with D-Vd in CASTOR trial; CASTOR-Vd, all response-evaluable patients treated with Vd in CASTOR trial; CASTOR-D-Vd-FR, patients who received D-Vd at first relapse in CASTOR trial; CASTOR-Vd-FR, patients who received Vd at first relapse in CASTOR trial; VCD-FR, patients who received VCD at first relapse.

² Haematologica 2018;103: 2079-2087. 2. N Engl J Med 2016; 375: 764-766. 3. Br J Haematol. 2020;188: 807-817. 4. Br J Haematol. 2020 Jun;189(6):e258-e262.

Table S2B. PFS and response of the present study and CASTOR trial by Subgroup

Subgroup	ORR (%)			Median PFS (months)		
	CASTOR-D-Vd ^{1,2}	CASTOR-Vd ^{1,2}	The present study	CASTOR-D-Vd ^{1,2}	CASTOR-Vd ^{1,2}	The present study
All response-evaluable patients	83.8	63.2	87.0	16.7	7.1	NE
Prior exposure						
Bortezomib	80.5	59.5	89.5	12.1	6.7	NE
Lenalidomide	78.3	52.7	90.0	9.5	6.1	NE
Refractory to lenalidomide	80.5	50.0	88.9	9.3	4.4	NE
Treatment-free interval						
≤12 months	76.8	48.9	80.0	10.3	5.2	NE
>12 months	91.3	82.8	95.2	NE	9.4	NE
<6 months	76.6	46.7	83.3	9.5	5.0	NE
>6 months	88.4	77.2	89.3	19.6	8.7	NE
Cytogenetic risk ³						
High	81.8	61.7	76.9	11.2	7.2	14.0
Standard	84.7	64.1	90.0	19.6	7.0	NE

¹ CASTOR-D-Vd, all response-evaluable patients treated with D-Vd in CASTOR trial; CASTOR-Vd, all response-evaluable patients treated with Vd in CASTOR trial; VCD-FR, patients who received VCD at first relapse.

² Haematologica 2018;103: 2079-2087. 2. N Engl J Med 2016; 375: 764-766. 3. Br J Haematol. 2020;188: 807-817. 4. Br J Haematol. 2020 Jun;189(6):e258-e262.

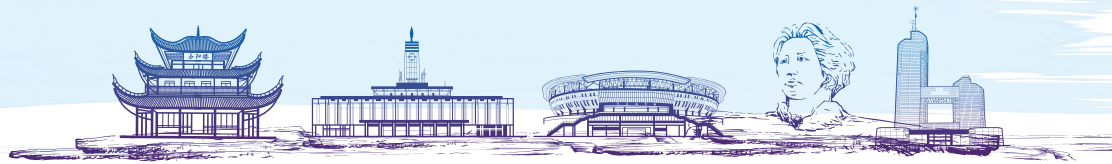
总结

In conclusion, the addition of low-dose decitabine to VD proved to be a well-tolerated and highly cost-effective regimen as second-line therapy for RRMM, it may represent an optimal treatment for patients after frontline lenalidomide and/or bortezomib.

谢谢

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!





02

治疗:

针对MM?

针对MDS?

针对MM+MDS?



02

治疗:



extramedullary myeloma (EMM) 的临床分类

Table 1. Clinical entities of EMM reported in the myeloma literature

EMM entities	Definition	Clinical presentation
Bone-related plasmacytomas	Plasmacytomas developed from the bone, arising in continuity with the bone marrow	Tumor masses affecting the axial skeleton, ribs, vertebrae, skull, sternum, pelvis
Extramedullary disease	Soft-tissue plasmacytoma or PC infiltration of an anatomical site distant from the bone marrow. Secondary to a hematogenous spread	Mainly affect the liver, skin, CNS, pleural effusion, adrenals, lymph nodes, pancreas. May be triggered by invasive procedures (ie, catheter insertion, surgical scars)
PCL	Aggressive variant of myeloma characterized by the presence of circulating plasma cells (>20% and/or absolute count >2 × 10 ⁹ /L)	Could be considered as EMM because of blood involvement. Extramedullary disease is also very common in PCL patients
BP	Localized bone or extramedullary infiltration by clonal plasma cells without systemic tumor dissemination	Bone marrow and skeletal survey are both normal. CRAB symptoms are absent. Focal radiotherapy is the treatment of choice

CNS, central nervous system; CRAB, hypercalcemia, renal failure, anemia, bone lesions; BP, solitary plasmacytoma.

How I treat extramedullary myeloma. Blood .2016;127(18).

EMM的临床特点、生物学表现以及预后

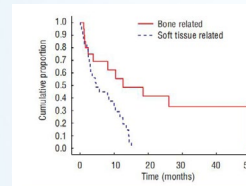


Figure 2. Overall survival from diagnosis of patients with bone-related extramedullary relapse (EMR) is significantly longer than in patients with soft-tissue related extramedullary relapse (EMR) (4 vs 12 months; $P=0.006$).

B-EMR中位OS为12个月, S-EMR中位OS为4个月, 总的EMR中位OS一般不超过6个月。

Characteristic	Summary of features
Definition	Soft-tissue plasmacytoma or PC infiltration of an anatomical site distant from the bone marrow (eg, solid extramedullary disease as defined in Table 1)
Incidence	8% to 10% in all new patients 10% to 30% in relapsed/refractory patients
Molecular pathogenesis	CD44 ^{hi} , CD56 ^{hi} , CD138 ^{hi} , CD138 ^{hi} CD138 ^{hi}
Clinical characteristics	Rare, PSL, FAK mutations Symptoms related to organ involvement Mostly liver, skin, CNS, pleural effusion, lymph nodes, pancreas
Biological characteristics	High LDH, anemia, thrombocytopenia High-risk gene expression profile High-risk cytogenetics (TP, del(17p))
Myeloma staging	Frequent immunophenotypic morphologic Value of PET-CT to detect extramedullary disease CRAB EMM, CRAB analysis (morphology, flow cytometry, genetic abnormalities)
Prognosis	EMM is an independent adverse prognostic factor in de novo MM patients receiving intensive therapy Few series specifically analyzed the particular outcome of EMM

How I treat extramedullary myeloma. Blood .2016;127(18).

北京朝阳医院2007-2013年统计了256例MM患者, 其中36例患者出现了脊髓(椎管)侵犯。

Table 1. Clinicopathological characteristics of 36 multiple myeloma patients with extramedullary plasmacytoma invasion of the spinal cord

	Overall N=36
Age, years, median (range)	58.6 (31-78)
Gender, n(%)	
Male	23 (63.9)
Female	13 (36.1)
Heavy chain, n (%)	
κ	15 (41.7)
λ	6 (16.7)
Light chain, n(%)	
κ light chain	7 (19.4)
λ light chain	8 (22.2)
Both κ and λ	18 (50)
Stage at diagnosis, n(%)	
I	1 (2.8)
II	1 (2.8)
III	1 (2.8)
IV	1 (2.8)
Plasma cell percentage <5%, n(%)	8 (22.2)
Immunofixation electrophoresis, negative, n(%)	9 (25)

Table 2. Treatment of multiple myeloma patients with spinal infiltration and response to therapy

Method of therapy	CR	VGPR	PR	SD	PD
High-dose melphalan + melphalan	3	3	3	3	3
High-dose melphalan + melphalan + melphalan	3	3	3	3	3
High-dose melphalan + melphalan + melphalan + melphalan	3	3	3	3	3
High-dose melphalan + melphalan + melphalan + melphalan + melphalan	3	3	3	3	3

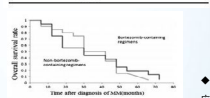


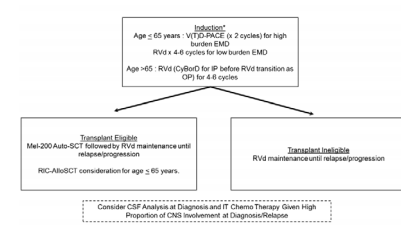
Figure 3. Patients who received bortezomib-containing regimens survived longer than patients who did not receive bortezomib treatment.

◆ 肿瘤侵犯神经根出现严重临床症状的, 应及时的手术干预去除肿瘤病灶, 缓解脊髓受压, 随后给予联合化疗, 可提高缓解率并延长OS。

Clinical analysis of 36 multiple myeloma patients with extramedullary plasmacytoma invasion of the spinal canal Hematological Oncology .2014

EMM的治疗

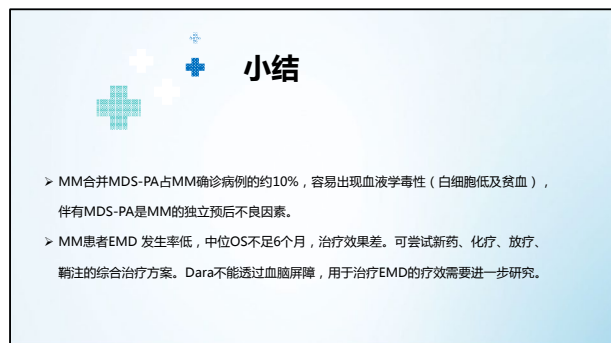
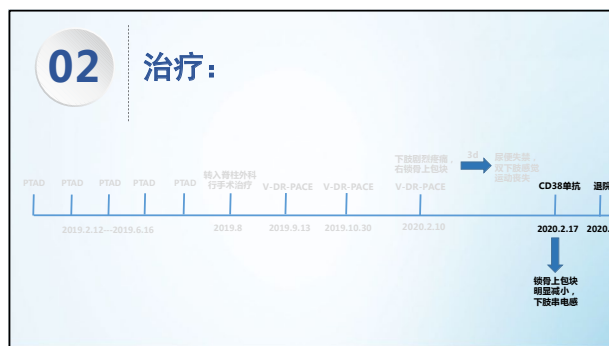
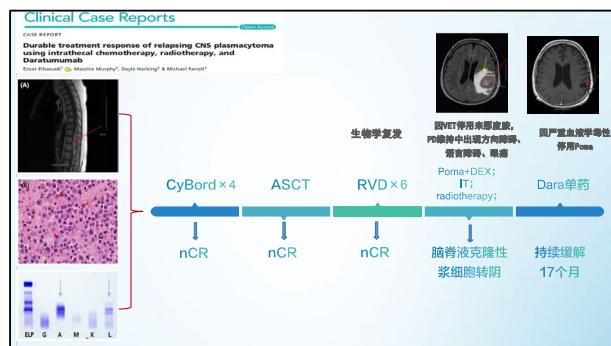
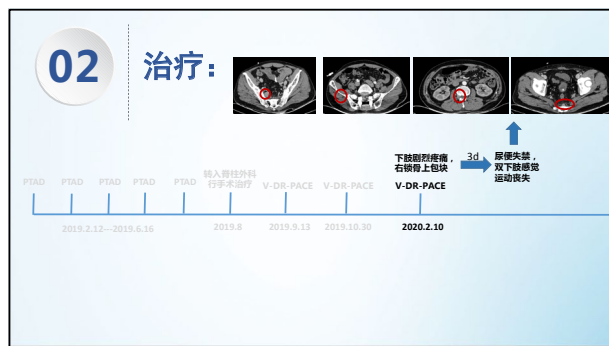
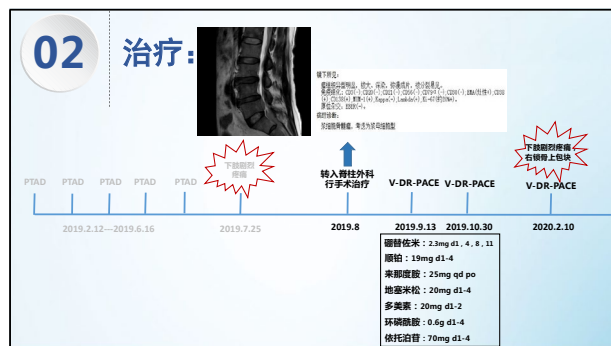
Approach to EMD in Newly Diagnosed MM



Extramedullary Disease in Multiple Myeloma. Curr Hematol Malig Rep .2020



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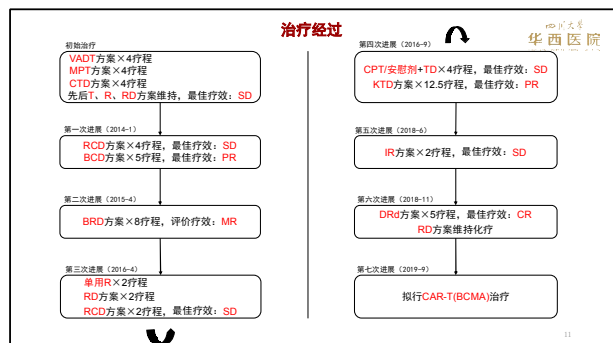
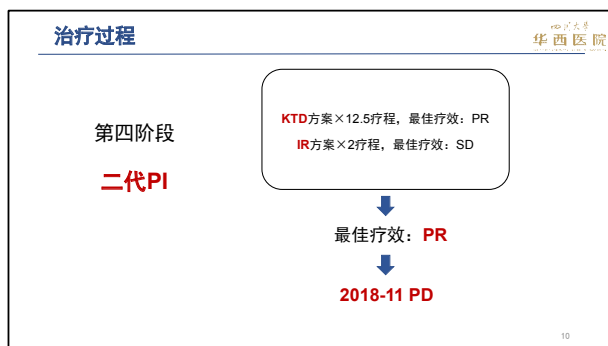
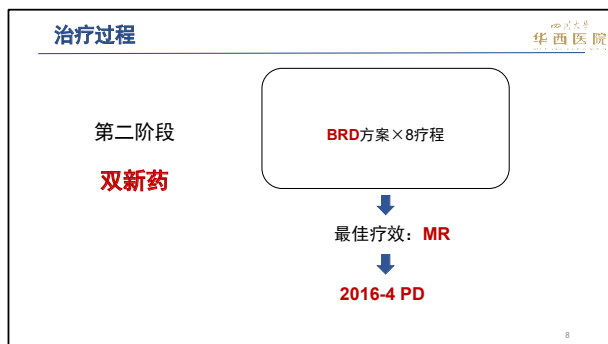
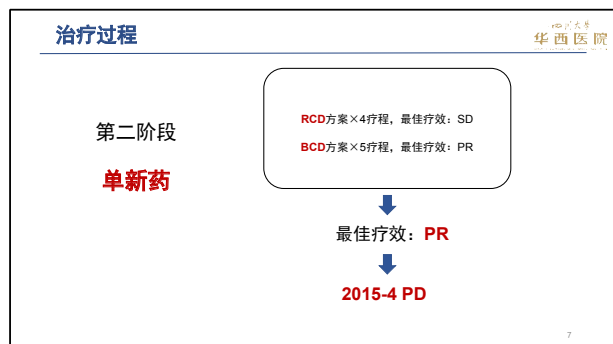
 细胞免疫治疗，斩瘤利剑 ——从细胞免疫治疗中获得深度缓解的九年、多线、老年复发难治多发性骨髓瘤 廖益，杨云帆，沈恺，张丽，余艳，冷亚美，牛挺 四川大学华西医院血液科 长沙2020.9.5 <td> 内容 ◆ 临床特点 ◆ 既往治疗及治疗策略分析 ◆ Daratumumab治疗 ◆ CAR-T治疗 ◆ 讨论 </td>	内容 ◆ 临床特点 ◆ 既往治疗及治疗策略分析 ◆ Daratumumab治疗 ◆ CAR-T治疗 ◆ 讨论
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初诊情况 • 性别：女 年龄：66岁 职业：文职人员 • 起病时间：2011-6 • 主要表现：间断腰背疼痛，左下胸肋骨后支疼痛	初诊情况 辅助检查 • 血常规：血红蛋白 100g/L； • 血生化：总蛋白100.1g/L，球蛋白63.9g/L，白蛋白 36.2g/L，肌酐 60.2μmol/L，钙 2.23mmol/L，β2-微球蛋白 1.98mg/L；血清蛋白电泳：M蛋白阳性，M蛋白34.3%； • 免疫固定电泳：IgG/k型M蛋白阳性；
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初诊情况 辅助检查 • 骨髓涂片：浆细胞系占38%，原始浆细胞占6.5%，考虑MM； • 骨髓免疫分型：克隆性浆细胞占有核细胞27%； • 骨髓活检：浆细胞骨髓瘤浸润； • PET/CT：未见恶性肿瘤象，胸6、胸10棘突、胸11及双侧数支肋骨骨折。 诊断：多发性骨髓瘤 IgG-κ型（ISS I期，DS IA期）	治疗过程 第一阶段 传统药物 VADT方案×4疗程 MPT方案×4疗程 CTD方案×4疗程 先后T、R、RD方案维持 最佳疗效：SD 2014-1 PD
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Daratumumab——CD38单克隆抗体

2015 FDA

- 批准Daratumumab用于治疗复发难治性多发性骨髓瘤

作用机制

- 抗体依赖性细胞介导的细胞毒作用
- 补体依赖的细胞毒作用
- 抗体依赖性细胞吞噬作用
- Fcγ受体介导的交联诱导凋亡的直接细胞毒性

作用机制不同于既往使用过的药物

13

治疗过程

2018-11开始
DRd方案×5疗程
RD方案维持化疗

不良反应

- 1-2级白细胞减少
- 2级肺炎

最佳疗效: CR

2019-9 复发

14

CAR-T治疗现状

2019.12.02

- CAR-T在治疗复发难治MM的临床试验中获得较好的疗效。
- BCMA或CD269是目前疗效最好的CAR-T靶点。
- 抗BCMA CAR-T治疗多耐药且多线复发MM的总体有效率达80%以上，CR/sCR多在50%以上，无进展生存超过12个月，安全性可接受。

Efficacy and toxicity data of selected B-cell maturation antigen (BCMA)-targeted CAR-T-cell therapies in multiple myeloma (MM).

Study	Regimen	N	ORR (CR)	Median PFS (95% CI)	CRS (≥ 2)	NT (≥ 3)
NCT02540167 [10]	10L	25	48% (8%)	NR	88% (32%)	32% (12%)
NCT02115962 [12-16]	26	30%	NR	69% (23%)	4% (4%)	
NCT02689939 [11]	33	83% (43%)	11.8 mo (8.2-27.8 mo)	76% (65%)	42% (3%)	
NCT03099839 [12]	17	88% (82%)	12.2 mo (4.0%)	100% (41%)	0% (0%)	
NCT03099839 [13]	37	88% (74%)	15.0 mo (17.0 mo-16.6)	89% (77%)	2% (0%)	
CMCT01-1701177 [14]	21	95% (37%)	6.0 mo (3.0%)	91% (3%)	10% (NR)	

Roex G, Feys T, Beguin Y, et al. Pharmaceuticals, 2020, 12(2):194

15

抗BCMA CAR-T治疗

2019.12.02

采集细胞制备抗BCMA CAR-T细胞

2020.01.01

FC（氟达拉滨+环磷酰胺）方案预处理

2020.01.06

d0 回输抗BCMA CAR-T细胞

16

回输抗BCMA CAR-T细胞

CRS 1级

- 发热，炎症因子升高
- IL-6 15.8pg/ml, IL-8 44.6pg/ml, IL-10 101pg/ml, IL-1β 27.2pg/ml, IL-2R 2790pg/ml, 铁蛋白 1037ng/ml

CRS 2级

- 发热、血压下降、SpO2下降
- 吸氧、补液，托珠单抗8mg/kg输注1次
- 输注雅美罗10分钟时，出现明显畏寒寒战伴发热，心率140+次/分，暂停输注托珠单抗，予以抗过敏，美罗培南+可乐必妥抗感染后好转，血培养回报阴性。

体温变化

炎症因子变化

17

回输抗BCMA CAR-T细胞

d8

体温开始正常，氧饱和度和血压逐渐回升

d10

复查炎症因子大部分恢复正常，考虑CRS结束

d14

血常规示白细胞 $2.52 \times 10^9/L$ ，中性粒细胞 $0.58 \times 10^9/L$ ，予以重组人粒细胞集落刺激因子75mg皮下注射1次

d14

血常规示白细胞 $9.39 \times 10^9/L$ ，中性粒细胞 $5.16 \times 10^9/L$ ，情况稳定出院

18

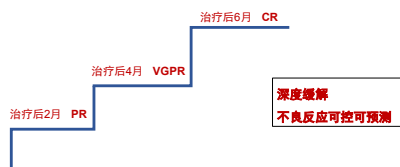


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随访及初期疗效

四川大学
华西医院

- 此后未行维持治疗，目前密切随访中，一般状况良好



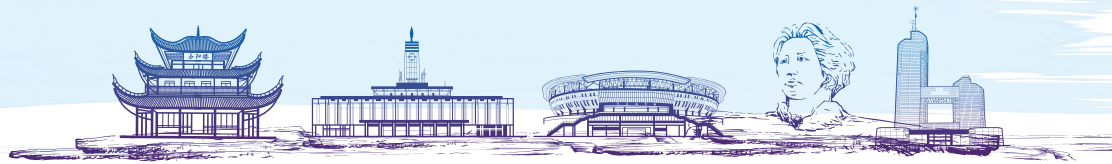
19

总结

四川大学
华西医院

- 既往9线治疗使病情稳定、生活质量高，为后期免疫治疗及细胞治疗的探索奠定了基础。
- Daratumumab获得深度缓解，不良反应少，但疗效持续时间有限。
- 在该病例中，抗BCMA CAR-T细胞免疫治疗像一把斩瘤利剑，成功使患者获得深度缓解。不良反应可控可预测。提示即使在九年、多线、老年复发难治的MM患者中，抗BCMA CAR-T细胞免疫治疗是安全性和有效性兼备的抗肿瘤新疗法，值得积极探索。

20



苯达莫司汀在MM中的应用

中山大学附属第一医院血液内科
李娟
2020-9

目录

苯达莫司汀作用特点及机制

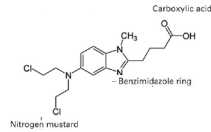
苯达莫司汀在MM中的发展历史及研究现状

中山一院使用苯达莫司汀在MM中的研究结果

讨论和小结

苯达莫司汀 (Bendamustine)

- 20世纪60年代开发 (1963年在东德首次合成)
- 是一种兼具烷化剂和抗代谢双重功能的氮芥类烷化剂
- 化学结构：1-甲基-5-β-氯乙基的丁酸盐盐基 (三个功能团)
 - 氮芥基团：烷化剂的功能基团
 - 苯并咪唑环：起嘌呤类似物的抗代谢作用
 - 正丁酸侧链：增加水溶性



苯达莫司汀在MM治疗中的发展历程

- | 时间 | 事件 |
|--------|--|
| 1963 | 东德首次合成Bendamustine |
| 2003 | 体外试验证实有效 |
| 2006 | Ponisch等人进行的一项III期临床试验表明，与MP方案(美法仑+泼尼松)相比，Ben联合泼尼松可显著提高初诊MM的缓解率，延长患者生存时间并改善生活质量。 |
| 2010 | Ben与强的松联合被欧洲批准为一线方案，用于治疗65岁以上无法进行干细胞移植且因应用硼替佐米和/或沙利度胺后出现神经病变的患者。 |
| 2010年后 | 国外有多项临床研究用于新诊断MM或者RRMM、动员及预处理等，取得了不错的疗效，毒副作用少，患者耐受良好。 |

指南推荐

中山一院使用苯达莫司汀治疗MM患者情况 (一)

编号	姓名	年龄	诊断	既往使用方案	FISH	BM瘤细胞比例	R-ISS分期
1	孔*	61	髓外浆细胞瘤 (多发性)	无	—	4%	—
2	张*	56	浆细胞白血病	PAD/PADT	P53 (+) 1q21 (+) t(11;14) (+)	46%	—
3	谢*	70	RRMM	PAD	—	2.5%	II
4	周*	74	RRMM (髓外复发)	IRD/PAD	t(4;14) (+) 1q21 (+) 13q- (+)	3%	II
5	张*	54	RRMM (髓外复发)	RAD+ASCT	—	61%	II
6	毛*	67	RRMM (髓外复发)	PAD	—	1%	I
7	刘*	65	RRMM (髓外复发)	PAD	—	—	II



中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

中山一院使用苯达莫司汀治疗MM患者情况（二）

编号	姓名	年龄	诊断	治疗前影像学	化疗方案	1疗程后影像学评价
1	孔*	61	髓外浆细胞瘤（多发性）	左侧下颈椎、右侧肩胛骨、左侧锁骨、胸骨、L2	Ben+VTD×3	髓外病灶完全消失
2	张*	56	浆细胞白血病	胸10右侧附件肝脏显著增大并多发结节	Ben+VRD×1	BM浆细胞从22%减少至12% 原本肿大的肝脏缩小
3	谢*	70	RRMM	PET/CT提示骨质破坏	Ben+VTD×1 Ben+VRD×1	无症状，尚未复查PET/CT
4	周*	74	RRMM（髓外复发）	T3、T9椎旁软组织	Ben+VRD×1	MR提示T9肿块显著缩小
5	张*	54	RRMM（髓外复发）	胸骨上窝、胸骨柄可见软组织肿块	Ben+VTD×2	胸骨病灶比前显著缩小
6	毛*	67	RRMM（髓外复发）	左侧锁骨外上缘及近段软组织肿块	Ben+VRD×1	左侧锁骨旁病灶缩小
7	刘*	65	RRMM（髓外复发）	右侧锁骨旁、椎体前方、双侧后肋可见软组织肿块	Ben+VTD×1	右锁骨下肿块缩小

乐唯欣®产品特征

➤产品名：乐唯欣®（注射用盐酸苯达莫司汀）

➤适应症：

- 适用于在利妥昔单抗或含利妥昔单抗方案治疗过程中或者治疗后病情进展的惰性B细胞非霍奇金淋巴瘤

➤规格：

- 25mg/支，1瓶/盒和2瓶/盒





BLD在多发性骨髓瘤中的应用

杜 鹏
上海长征医院 血液科
全军骨髓瘤与淋巴瘤疾病中心

CONTENTS

- 1 NDMM诱导治疗现状
- 2 RVD方案的前世今生
- 3 小 结

NDMM诱导治疗现状

MULTIPLE MYELOMA 2nd most common CANCER of the blood

TABLE 1. Estimated New Cancer Cases and Deaths by Sex, United States, 2020^a

	ESTIMATED NEW CASES			ESTIMATED DEATHS		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
Lymphoma	85,720	47,070	38,650	20,910	12,030	8,880
Hodgkin lymphoma	8,480	4,690	3,790	970	570	400
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	77,240	42,380	34,860	19,940	11,460	8,480
Myeloma	32,270	17,530	14,740	12,830	7,190	5,640
Leukemia	60,530	35,470	25,060	23,100	13,420	9,680
Acute lymphocytic leukemia	6,150	3,470	2,680	1,520	860	660
Chronic lymphocytic leukemia	21,040	12,930	8,110	4,060	2,330	1,730
Acute myeloid leukemia	19,940	11,090	8,850	11,180	6,470	4,710
Chronic myeloid leukemia	8,450	4,970	3,480	1,130	670	460
Other leukemia ^b	4,950	3,010	1,940	5,210	3,090	2,120

CA CANCER J CLIN 2020;70:7-30

新药/新治疗方案的不不断发展 提高了多发性骨髓瘤(MM)的生存期

• 蛋白酶体抑制剂 (PI)、免疫调节剂 (IMiDs)、单抗类药物 (mAb) 的出现以及干细胞移植和免疫治疗等治疗技术 不断发展, 促使MM患者的生存率明显提高。

^a Historical median OS for MM patients based on analysis of the National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. *Median analysis of OS was included using data from clinical trials, cancer registries and hospital data for patients treated.

1. Gnanapavan S, et al. Impact of Novel Therapies on Multiple Myeloma – Current and Future Outcomes. Poster presented at the 23rd Congress of the European Hematology Association, Vienna, Austria, June 11-14, 2015.

2. Bergsagel PL. Am Soc Clin Oncol. 2014;34:199-205.

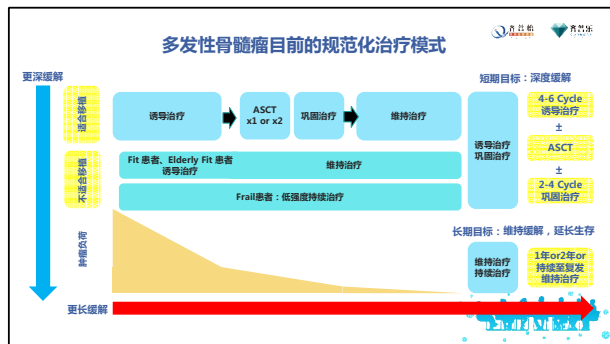
MM自然病程：进展且不断复发

多发性骨髓瘤尚不可治愈。无论获得何种程度的缓解深度, 在所有患者中都会伴有残留病灶 (residual disease), 而残余骨髓瘤细胞必然会导致耐药、难治和复发。

• 骨髓瘤患者在可移植患者中, 加13和10005-01研究未观察到中位TTP为48个月, CALGB 100104研究未观察到中位TTP为45个月, 诱导+自体干细胞移植+沙利度胺/硼替佐米维持中位TTP为30-36个月, 不适合移植MM患者用硼替, PF3/TTP=20-40个月, VISTA研究MM患者中位TTP为31.1个月, 硼替+自体干细胞移植+沙利度胺/硼替佐米维持中位TTP为20.5个月

• 以美罗度胺+硼替佐米为首发治疗方案在首次复发患者中位TTP为77%。

© Borrelli et al., Nat Comm 2016; 7. Sarker et al., Cancer Cells 2016; 30. McKeown et al., Leukemia 2016; 30. The Cancer Research and Biotechnology Institute, 2017-2020.



NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2020 Multiple Myeloma

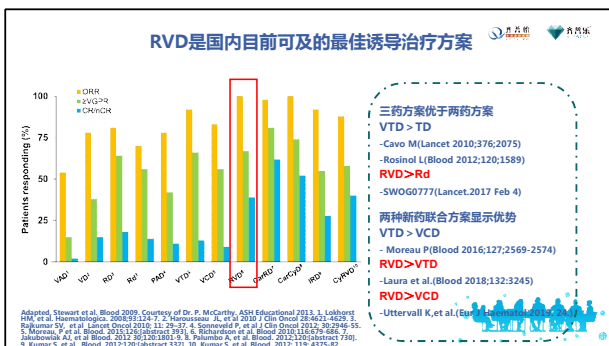
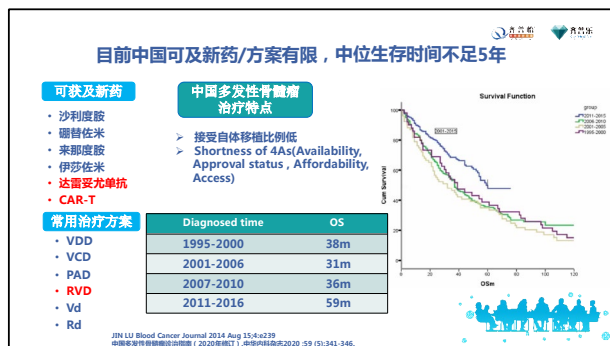
MYELOMA THERAPY[®] 611

PRIMARY THERAPY FOR TRANSPLANT CANDIDATES	
Preferred Regimens	- Bortezomib/thalidomide/dexamethasone (category 1) - Bortezomib/cyclophosphamide/dexamethasone - Carfilzomib/thalidomide/dexamethasone - Carfilzomib/lenalidomide/dexamethasone
Other Recommended Regimens	- Thalidomide/bortezomib/dexamethasone (category 2B) - Lenalidomide/bortezomib/dexamethasone
Useful in Certain Circumstances ^a	- Bortezomib/cyclophosphamide/dexamethasone - Carfilzomib/cyclophosphamide/dexamethasone - Carfilzomib/lenalidomide/dexamethasone (category 1) - Carfilzomib/thalidomide/dexamethasone - Dexamethasone/thalidomide/cyclophosphamide/bortezomib (category 1) (VTD-PACE)
MAINTENANCE THERAPY	
Preferred Regimens	- Lenalidomide (category 1) - Bortezomib (category 1)
Other Recommended Regimens	Bortezomib
Useful in Certain Circumstances	Bortezomib/lenalidomide

NCCN Guidelines Version 3.2020 Multiple Myeloma

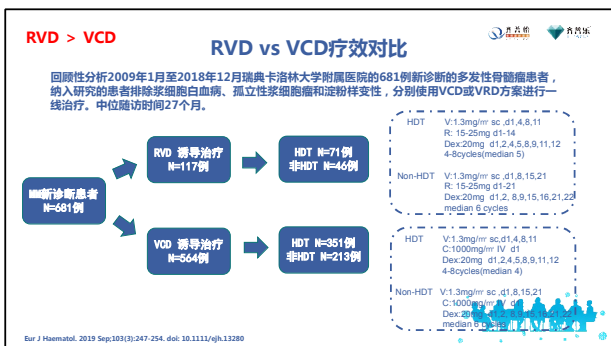
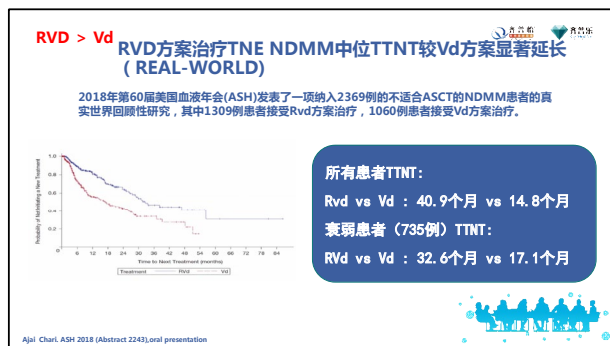
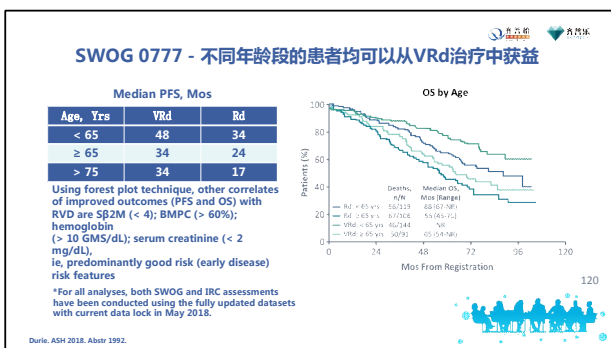
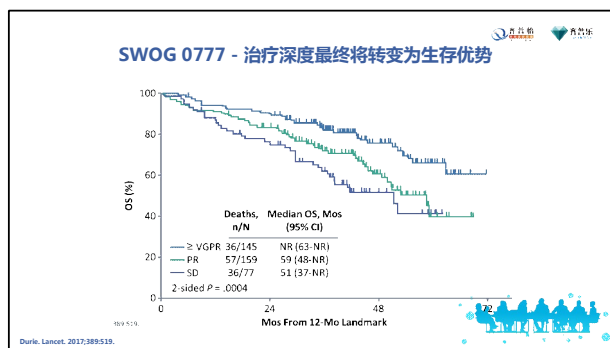
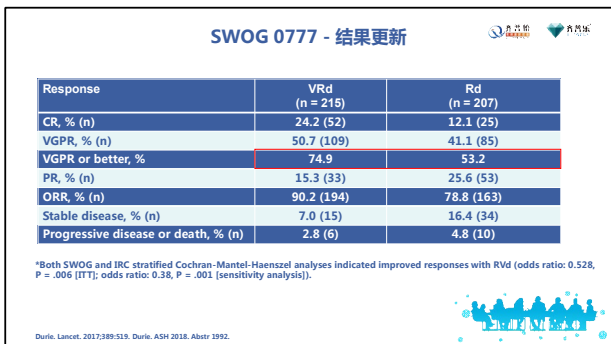
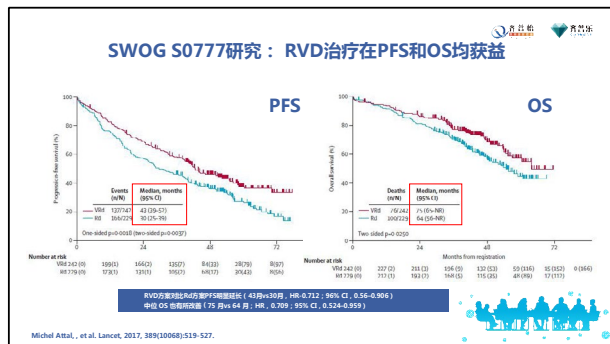
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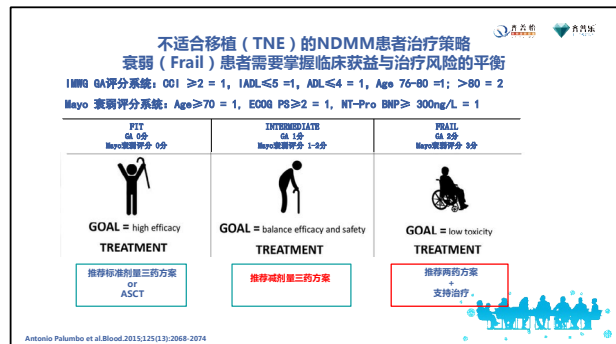
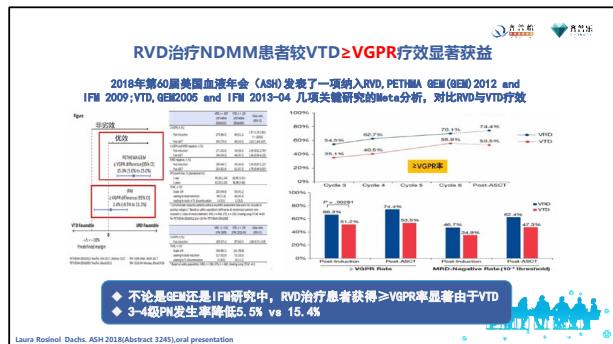
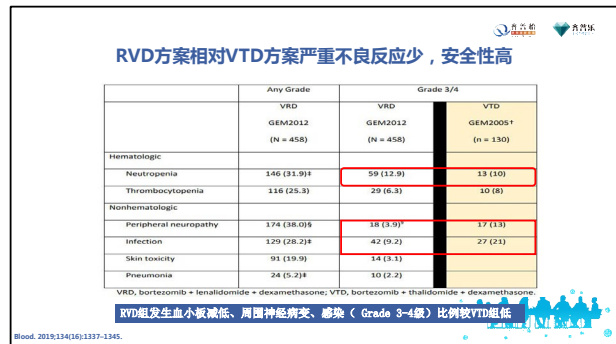
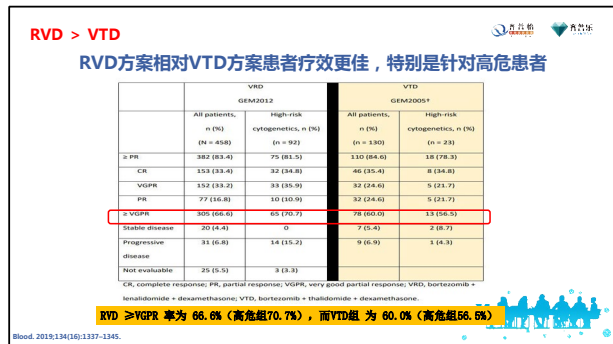
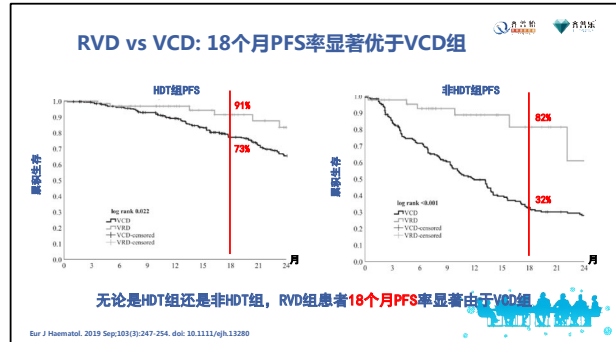
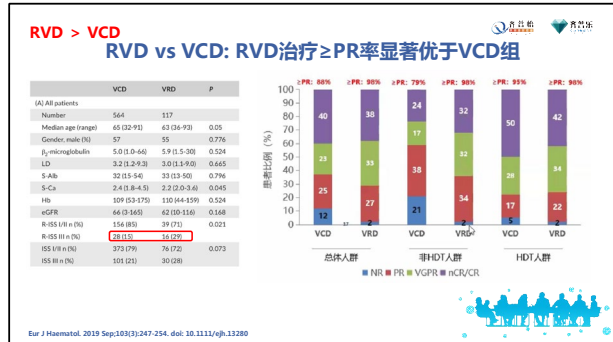
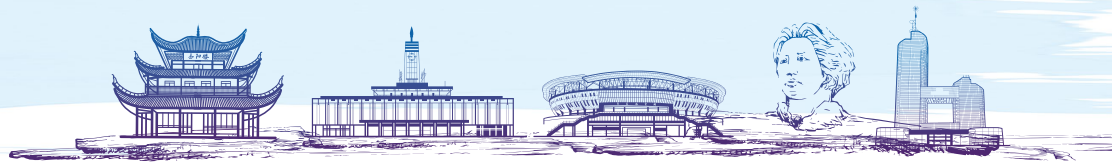
PRIMARY THERAPY FOR NON-TRANSPLANT CANDIDATES	
Preferred Regimens	- Bortezomib/thalidomide/dexamethasone (category 1) - Carfilzomib/thalidomide/dexamethasone (category 1) - Carfilzomib/cyclophosphamide/dexamethasone - Carfilzomib/lenalidomide/dexamethasone
Other Recommended Regimens	- Thalidomide/bortezomib/dexamethasone - Lenalidomide/bortezomib/dexamethasone
Useful in Certain Circumstances ^a	- Bortezomib/cyclophosphamide/dexamethasone - Carfilzomib/cyclophosphamide/dexamethasone - Carfilzomib/lenalidomide/dexamethasone - Carfilzomib/thalidomide/dexamethasone
MAINTENANCE THERAPY	
Preferred Regimens	- Lenalidomide (category 1) - Bortezomib (category 1)
Other Recommended Regimens	Bortezomib
Useful in Certain Circumstances	Bortezomib/lenalidomide



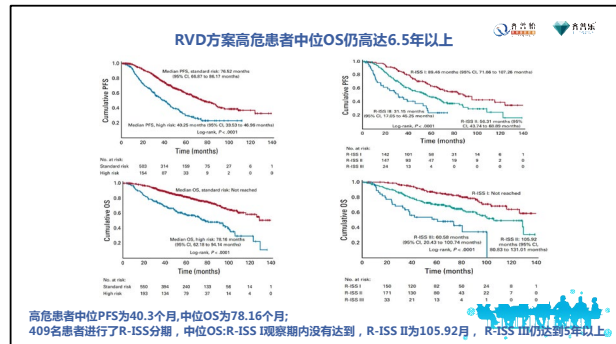
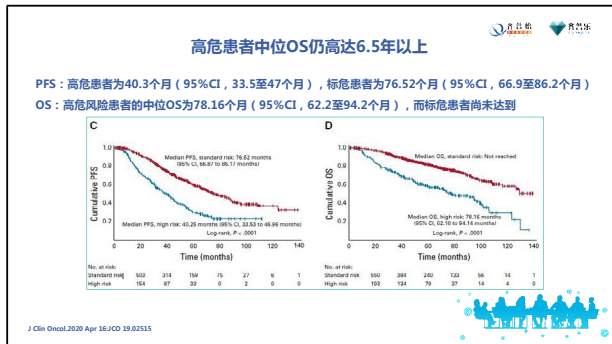


中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛











中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

An update on AL amyloidosis management

Giovanni Palladini, Paolo Milani

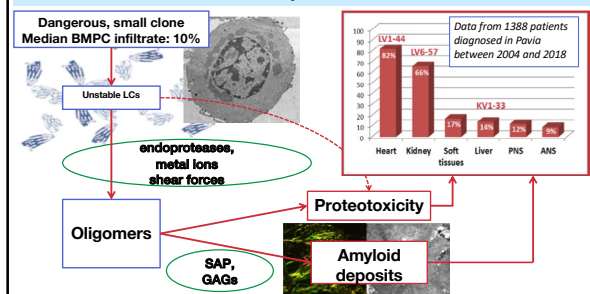
Amyloidosis Research and Treatment Center
Foundation «IRCCS Policlinico San Matteo»
and
Department of Molecular Medicine
University of Pavia



Disclosures: Paolo Milani

Research Support/P.I.	-
Honoraria	Janssen and Pfizer (Travel support from Celgene)
Scientific Advisory Board	

AL amyloidosis



The amyloidogenic PC clone

- **t(11;14): ~40-50%** [FLC only]
- **gain 1q(21): ~20%** [Higher BMPC infiltrate, λ restriction]
- Hyperdiploidy: in 11% [κ restriction, higher BMPC infiltration, higher dFLC, older age, intact Ig]
- High risk aberrations - t(4;14), del17p: < 10%
- Subclones are less frequent in AL amyloidosis, regardless of the stage of plasma cell dyscrasia

Bochtler, et al. Blood 2008; 111(9):4700-5
Bochtler, et al. Blood 2011; 117(14):3809-15
Bryce, et al. Haematologica 2009; 94(3):380-6
Warsame, et al. Blood Cancer J 2015; 5:e110

Muchtar, et al. Leukemia 2017; 31(7):1562-1569
Bochtler, et al. Blood Adv 2018; 2(20):2607-2618
Liu, et al. Amyloid 2020; 27(3):208-209

Epidemiology of AL amyloidosis

Annual incidence (per million person-years)	Annual prevalence (per million person-years)	Location (time frame)	Study design	Median age (years)	Male patients (%)	Refs
6.9 (95% CI 5.1-12.8) ^a	No data	Olmsd county, Minnesota, USA (1990-1990)	Population-based study with immunohistochemical typing for case ascertainment	73.5	62	[1]
12 (95% CI 8-16) ^a	No data	Olmsd county, Minnesota, USA (1990-2015)	Population-based study primarily using mass spectrometry typing for case ascertainment (see above)	76	54	[2]
6.2 (95% CI 2.6-9.7) ^{a,c}	No data	Buenos Aires, Argentina (2006-2015)	Case ascertainment was extrapolated from registrants in the Medical Care Program in Buenos Aires	No data	No data	[3]
10.8-12.7 ^a	*Year 2007: 15.5 *Year 2015: 40.5	USA (2007-2015)	US claims data	64 ^d	54	[4]

If you have 5-10 patients with myeloma you should have 1 patient with amyloidosis ...

AL, Immunoglobulin light chain. ^aAge and sex adjusted. ^bReference is forthcoming. ^cCrude estimate. ^dAdjusted for age only. ^eAdjusted to the Buenos Aires 2010 Census. ^fMean age.

Merlini, et al. Nat Rev Dis Primers. 2018;4(1):38

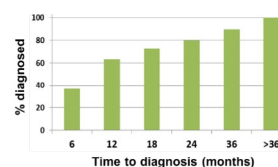
When to suspect systemic amyloidosis

Symptoms and signs of organ involvement

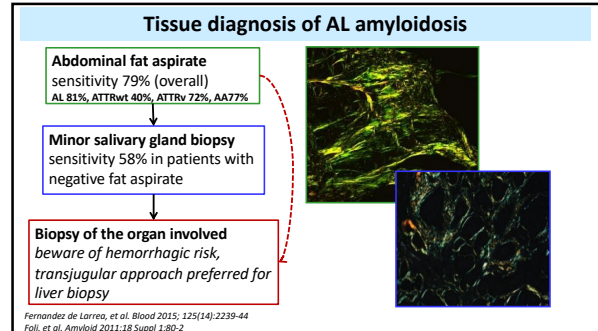
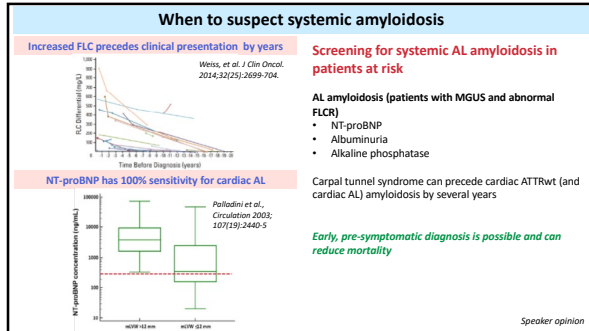
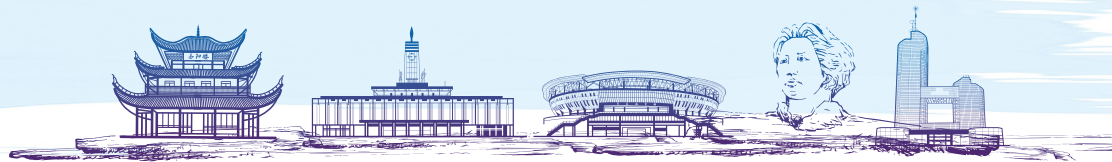
- Heart failure, increased wall thickness @ echo, late gadolinium enhancement @ MRI
- Nephrotic syndrome
- Hepatomegaly without scan defects, cholestasis
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Autonomic neuropathy (e.g. spontaneous "resolution" of hypertension, postural hypotension, impotence, diarrhea/constipation)
- Fatigue, anorexia, weight loss
- Carpal tunnel syndrome

Beware of combinations !

Symptoms are recognized late

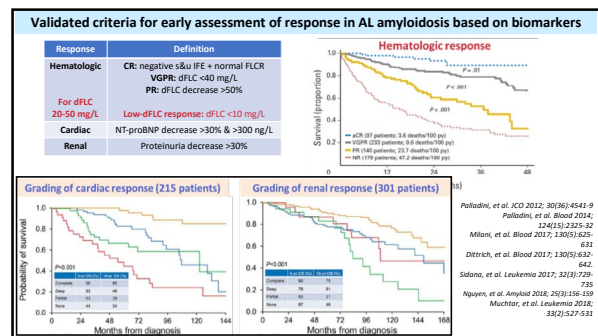
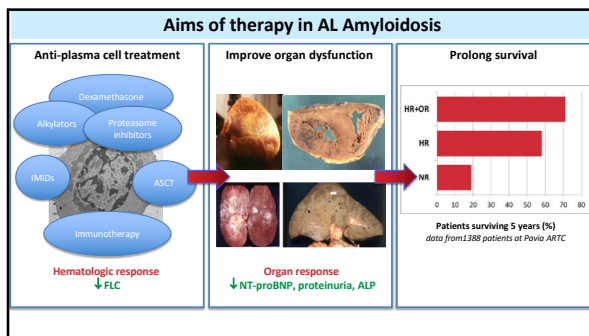
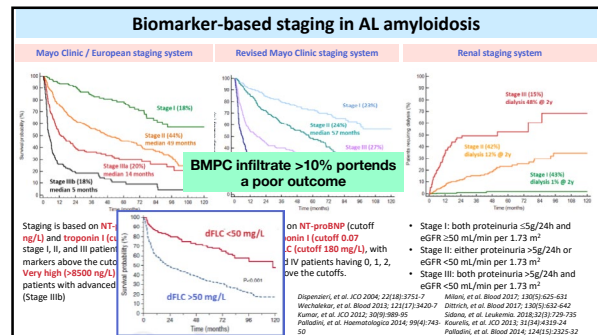


Lousada, et al. Adv Ther 2015; 32(10):920-8



Clinical presentation of the most common forms of systemic amyloidosis

Amyloid type	Organ involvement					Treatment
	Heart	Kidney	Liver	PNS	ANS	
AL amyloidosis (~60%)	++	++	+	+	+	Chemotherapy targeting PC clone
Wild-type ATTR amyloidosis (~30%) (Senile systemic amyloidosis)	++	-	-	-	-	TTR stabilization TTR gene silencing Liver transplant
Hereditary ATTR amyloidosis	++	±	-	++	+	-
AA (reactive) amyloidosis	±	++	+	-	+	Treatment of inflammatory disease
Hereditary AApoAI amyloidosis	+	+	+	-	-	-
ALECT2 Amyloidosis (Leukocyte chemotactic factor 2)	-	+	+	-	-	Data from 2297 patients diagnosed in Pavia between 2004 and 2018





中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

MRD assessment in AL amyloidosis

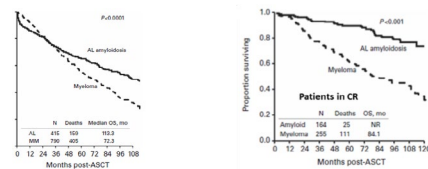
- Profound decreases of FLC can result in improved organ dysfunction and prolonged survival. However, even CR does not translate into organ response in all patients
- High-sensitive next-generation flow cytometry (NGF) is used to detect MRD in multiple myeloma and has been suggested as the new treatment-endpoint for MM
- MRD assessment by NGF is being assessed in AL amyloidosis by several groups.
- Between 40% and 75% of patients in CR are reported to be MRD negative by NGF
- Absence of clonal BMPC by standard-sensitivity multiparameter flow cytometry, is associated with improved progression-free survival
- Patients without detectable MRD by NGF have higher probability of organ response and very low probability of relapse

Palva, et al. Blood 2011
Lisovsky, et al. Cancer Med. 2016
Machlin, et al. Blood 2007

Storén, et al. Am J Hematol 2020
Kastrup, et al. Blood Adv 2018
Salmán, et al. Am J Hematol 2020

Machlin, et al. Blood 2007
Storén, et al. Blood Adv 2020
Kastrup, et al. Blood 2020

The disease course is different in AL amyloidosis and multiple myeloma

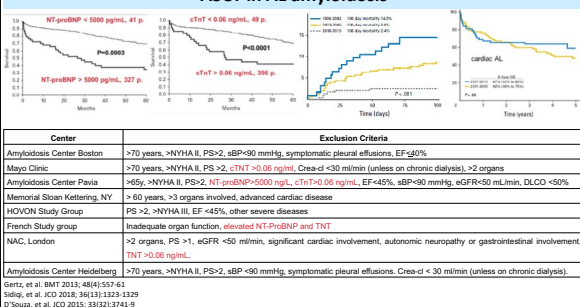


Principles of AL treatment

- No long-term treatment strategy
- Risk-adapted therapy
- "Aggressive" follow-up and be ready to change approach

Dispenzieri et al. Bone Marrow Transplant. 2013 Oct;48(10):1302-7

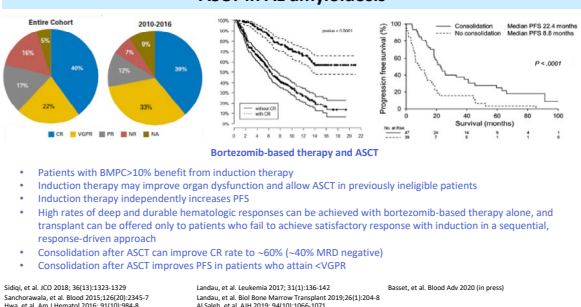
ASCT in AL amyloidosis



Center	Exclusion Criteria
Amyloidosis Center Boston	>70 years, >NYHA II, PS >2, sBP <90 mmHg, symptomatic pleural effusions, EF <50%
Mayo Clinic	>70 years, >NYHA II, PS >2, cTnT >0.06 ng/mL, Creat <30 μmol/L (unless on chronic dialysis), >2 organs
Amyloidosis Center Pavia	>65y, >NYHA II, PS >2, NT-proBNP >5000 ng/L, cTnT >0.06 ng/mL, EF <45%, sBP <90 mmHg, eGFR <50 mL/min, DLCO <50%
Memorial Sloan Kettering, NY	>60 years, >3 organs involved, advanced cardiac disease
HOVON Study Group	PS >2, >NYHA III, EF <45%, other severe diseases
French Study group	Inadequate organ function, elevated NT-proBNP and TnT
NAC, London	>2 organs, PS >1, eGFR <50 mL/min, significant cardiac involvement, autonomic neuropathy or gastrointestinal involvement, TnT >0.06 ng/mL
Amyloidosis Center Heidelberg	>70 years, >NYHA II, PS >2, sBP <90 mmHg, symptomatic pleural effusions, Creat <30 μmol/L (unless on chronic dialysis)

Gertz, et al. BMJ 2013; 346(1):557-61
Siddiqui, et al. JCO 2018; 36(13):1323-1329
Siddiqui, et al. JCO 2018; 36(13):1323-1329

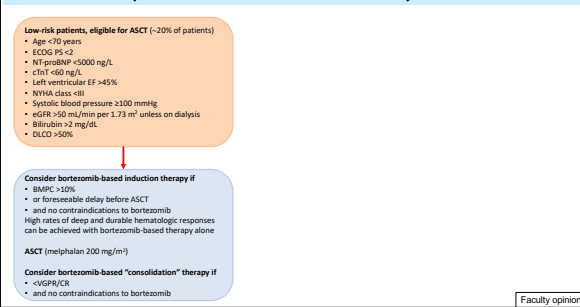
ASCT in AL amyloidosis



- Patients with BMPC<10% benefit from induction therapy
- Induction therapy may improve organ dysfunction and allow ASCT in previously ineligible patients
- Induction therapy independently increases PFS
- High rates of deep and durable hematologic responses can be achieved with bortezomib-based therapy alone, and transplant can be offered only to patients who fail to achieve satisfactory response with induction in a sequential, response-driven approach
- Consolidation after ASCT can improve CR rate to ~60% (~40% MRD negative)
- Consolidation after ASCT improves PFS in patients who attain <VGR

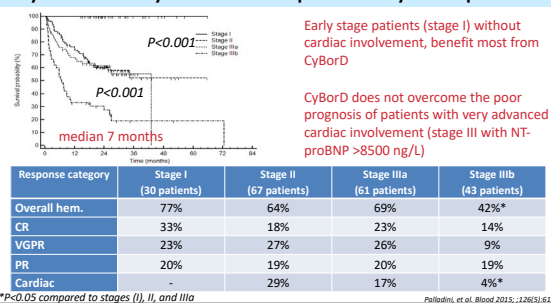
Siddiqui, et al. JCO 2018; 36(13):1323-1329
Sanchis-Gris, et al. Blood 2015; 126(20):2345-7
Lindau, et al. JCO 2018; 36(13):1323-1329
Lindau, et al. Blood 2015; 126(20):2345-7
Lindau, et al. Blood 2015; 126(20):2345-7
Bassett, et al. Blood Adv 2020 (in press)

Upfront treatment flow chart for AL amyloidosis



Faculty opinion

CyBorD in AL amyloidosis: a retrospective study of 230 patients



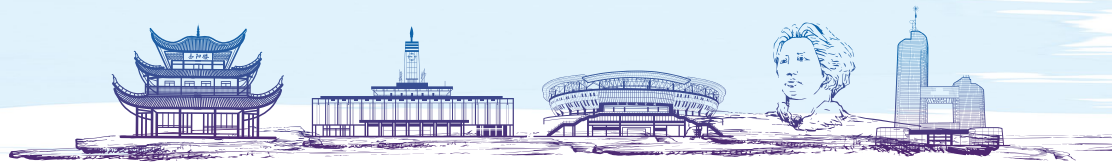
Early stage patients (stage I) without cardiac involvement, benefit most from CyBorD

CyBorD does not overcome the poor prognosis of patients with very advanced cardiac involvement (stage III with NT-proBNP >8500 ng/L)

Response category	Stage I (30 patients)	Stage II (67 patients)	Stage IIIa (61 patients)	Stage IIIb (43 patients)
Overall hem.	77%	64%	69%	42%*
CR	33%	18%	23%	14%
VGR	23%	27%	26%	9%
PR	20%	19%	20%	19%
Cardiac	-	29%	17%	4%*

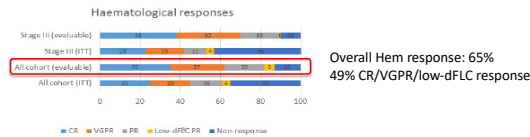
*P<0.05 compared to stages I, II, and IIIa

Paladini, et al. Blood 2015; 126(5):612-5



A prospective observational study of 915 patients with systemic AL amyloidosis treated with upfront bortezomib.

- CyBorD 94.9%, B-Dex 2.9%, BTD 1.3%, B-melphalan-Prednisone 0.4%, BMDex 0.2%, B-Len-Dex 0.2% and B-melphalan-thal-dex 0.1%.

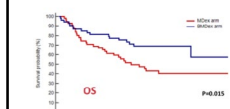


Manwani, et al. Blood 2019; 134(25):2271-2280

Is there a preferred non-transplant therapy in AL amyloidosis?

A phase III trial of BMDex vs. MDex

Response	MDex (56 pts)	BMDex (53 pts)	P
Overall Hem.	32 (57%)	43 (81%)	0.005
CR	11 (20%)	12 (23%)	0.440
VGPR	11 (20%)	22 (42%)	0.007
PR	10 (17%)	9 (17%)	0.454
Heart	10/36 (28%)	10/26 (38%)	0.195
Kidney	15/35 (43%)	16/36 (44%)	0.448



Kastritis, et al. JCO 2020 (in press)
Bochtler, et al. JCO 2015; 33(12):1373-8
Bochtler, et al. Amyloid 2016; 21(1):9-17

t(11;14) (~50% of patients)

In patients treated with CyBorD and BMDex

≥VGPR 23% vs. 47%

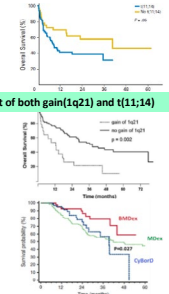
BMDex can overcome the effect of both gain(1q21) and t(11;14)

gain(1q21) (~20% of patients)

≥VGPR 5% vs. 25%

In patients treated with MDex

Exposure to both melphalan and bortezomib prolongs time to re-treatment

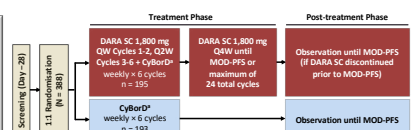


Liu, et al. Amyloid 2020 (in press)
Palladini, et al. Blood 2017; 131(5):525-532

Daratumumab + CyBorD: a new standard of care

ANDROMEDA: a randomized, open-label, active-controlled, phase 3 study of DARA SC plus CyBorD vs CyBorD alone in newly diagnosed AL amyloidosis

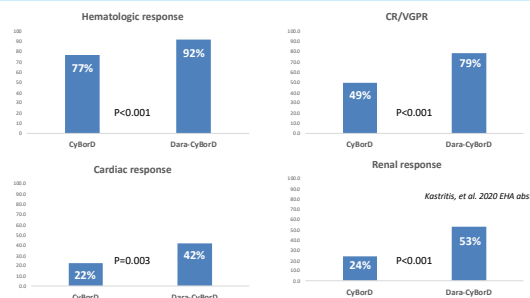
- Key eligibility criteria:**
- AL amyloidosis with ≥1 organ impacted
 - No prior therapy for AL amyloidosis or MM
 - Cardiac stage I-IIA (Mayo 2004)
 - eGFR ≥20 mL/min



- Stratification criteria:**
- Cardiac stage (I vs II vs IIA)
 - Transplant typically offered in local country (yes vs no)
 - Creatinine clearance (>60 mL/min vs ≤60 mL/min)

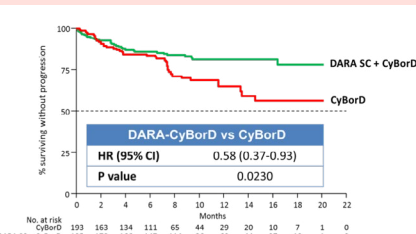
Kastritis, et al. 2020 EHA abstract

Daratumumab + CyBorD: a new standard of care (ANDROMEDA study)



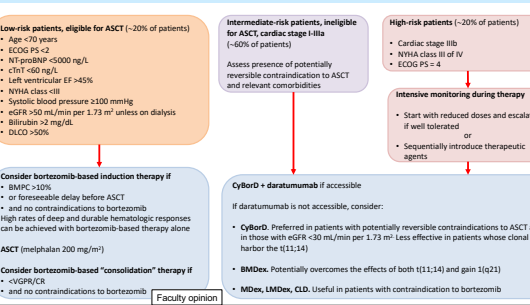
Daratumumab + CyBorD: a new standard of care (ANDROMEDA study)

Major organ deterioration—progression-free survival



Kastritis, et al. 2020 EHA abstract

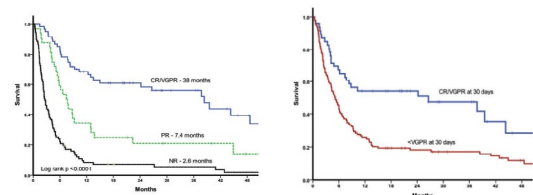
Upfront treatment flow chart for AL amyloidosis





中国医师协会第六届多发性骨髓瘤学术会议 暨湖南省第七届多发性骨髓瘤高峰论坛

Rapid and deep responses improve outcome of patients with advanced heart involvement

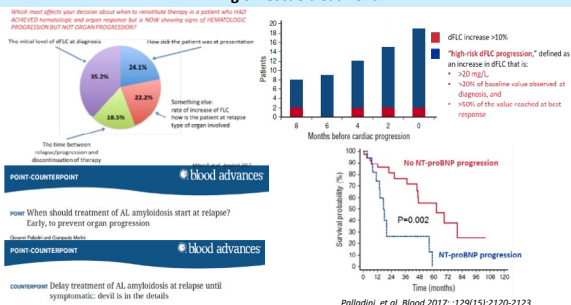


Manwani, et al. Haematologica 2018; 103(4):e165-e168

Is there a role for maintenance treatment?

- No controlled study of maintenance is available
- Maintenance therapy after standard upfront therapy is not advisable
- Based on the ANDROMEDA study design and on the efficacy and safety profile of daratumumab in AL amyloidosis, it is reasonable to
 - prolong treatment with daratumumab in patients who achieve a satisfactory response and tolerate the drug

Timing of rescue treatment



Palladini, et al. Blood 2017; 129(15):2120-2123

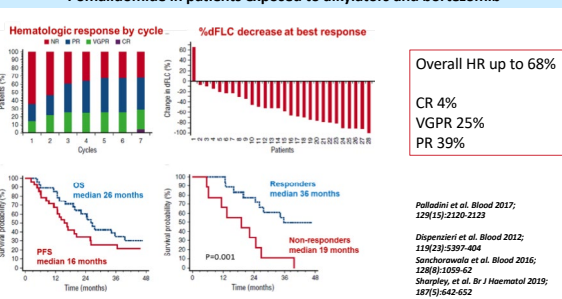
Lenalidomide can overcome resistance to alkylating agents and proteasome inhibitors

Regimen	Time period	Previously treated patients (prior therapies)	HR	OR	Survival
L(Dex)	2004-2005	13 (ASCT 46%)	38%	15%	-
L(Dex)	2004-2006	31 (ASCT 61%, T 23%)	52%	51% (kidney)	-
CLD	2007-2008	11 (ASCT 64%, T 9%)	60%	32% (including newly-diagnosed)	Median 38 months
CLD	2008-2011	13 (ASCT 31%, T 31%, B 39%)	58% (CR 8%)	42%	Median 29 months
LDex	2007-2009	24 (ASCT 29%, MDex 71%, T 37%, B 100%)	41%	6% (heart)	Median 14 months
CLD	2008-2009	21 (ASCT 24%, MDex 81%, T 29%, B 19%)	62% (CR 5%, VGPR 24%)	19% (kidney)	Median 36 months
LDex	2007-2013	84 (ASCT 15%, T 76%, B 68%)	61% (CR 20%)	55% (kidney)	84% @ 2y

Among patients with [renal] AL amyloidosis, worsening of kidney function occurs frequently during lenalidomide treatment. [...] kidney function should be monitored closely during treatment with this drug¹

1. Dispenzieri et al., Blood 2017; 129(15):2120-2123; 2. Santhorawala et al., Blood 2017 Jan 15;129(2):492-6; 3. Kumar et al., Blood 2012 May 24; 119(21):4860-4867; 4. Kastrup et al., 119(23):5384-90; 5. Palladini et al., 91(2):189-92; 6. Palladini et al., Haematologica 2013 Mar;98(3):433-6; 7. Mahmood et al., Br J Haematol 2014 Sep;166(6):842-8; Specter et al., Nephrol Dial Transplant 2011; 26(3):881-6

Pomalidomide in patients exposed to alkylators and bortezomib



Overall HR up to 68%

CR 4%

VGPR 25%

PR 39%

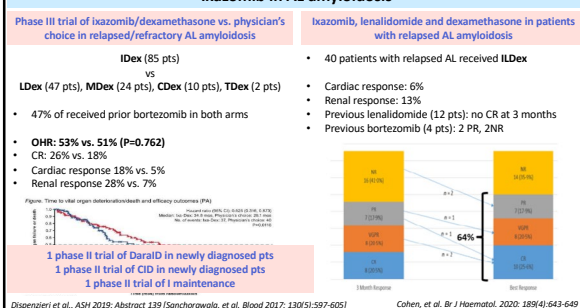
Palladini et al. Blood 2017; 129(15):2120-2123

Dispenzieri et al. Blood 2012; 119(23):5397-404

Santhorawala et al. Blood 2016; 128(8):1059-62

Sharpley, et al. Br J Haematol 2019; 187(5):642-652

Ixazomib in AL amyloidosis



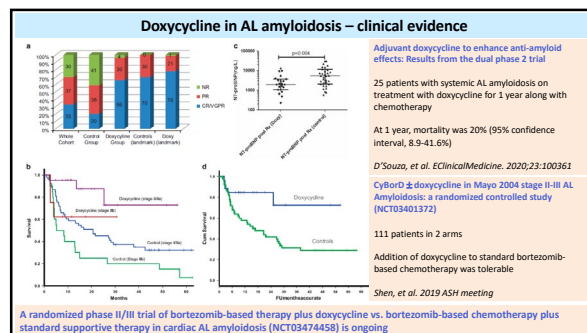
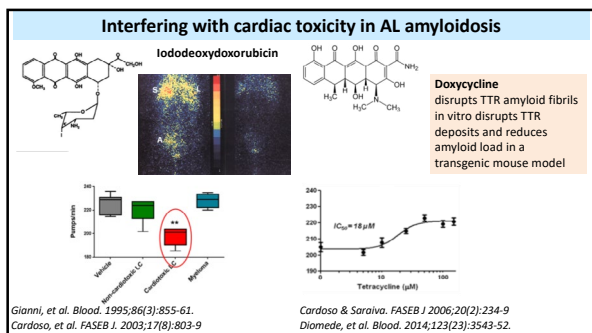
1 phase II trial of Daratid in newly diagnosed pts

1 phase II trial of CID in newly diagnosed pts

1 phase II trial of maintenance

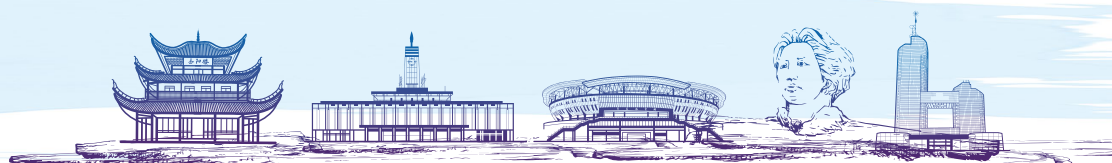
Dispenzieri et al., ASH 2019; Abstract 139 (Santhorawala, et al. Blood 2017; 130(5):597-605)

Cohen, et al. Br J Haematol 2020; 189(4):643-649



Conclusion

- Early diagnosis, possibly at a pre-symptomatic stage is vital
- Diagnosing systemic amyloidosis is difficult and requires adequate technologies
- Treatment should be risk-adapted
- Treatment should be response-adapted, but response assessment is difficult and best done at specialized centers
- The combination of chemo- and immuno-therapy offers powerful regimens upfront and at relapse



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齐鲁制药有限公司
QILU PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.

赛诺菲



Takeda

西安杨森
xian janssen

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CHIATAI TIANQING PHARMACEUTICAL GROUP

