

## CCLG-ALL2008 方案治疗 303 例儿童 ALL 诱导期感染并发症分析

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**【摘要】目的** 分析 CCLG-ALL2008 方案治疗初诊儿童急性淋巴细胞白血病(ALL)诱导治疗期感染并发症发生情况。**方法** 搜集 2008 年至 2011 年 339 例初诊儿童急性淋巴细胞白血病(ALL)在诱导治疗期感染情况并进行分析,评价标危组(SR)、中危组(MR)、高危组(HR)间感染差异、常见感染部位、感染病原体分布。**结果** 303 例患儿完成诱导治疗,36 例未进入统计范围,包括 16 例曾院外治疗,10 例诊断后放弃治疗,7 例在诱导治疗中期放弃治疗(其中 3 例患儿初诊时伴有肺炎),2 例混合白血病,1 例 T 细胞型且合并肾衰竭放弃治疗。SR 151 例,男 96 例,女 55 例,性别比 1.75:1,中位年龄 4(1~9)岁;MR 81 例,男 46 例,女 35 例,性别比 1.31:1,中位年龄 6 岁(6 个月~14 岁);HR 71 例,男 47 例,女 24 例,性别比 1.96:1,中位年龄 10(1~15)岁。195 例患儿诱导期出现感染,总感染率为 64.36% (195/303),三组感染率分别为 64.9%, 64.19%, 63.38%, 差异无显著性( $P=0.996$ )。感染相关死亡率 3.63% (11/303)。110 例患儿感染部位明确(110/195, 56.41%),发生频率依次为呼吸道、血液、口腔、消化道、皮肤和软组织,发生率分别为 82.72%、30%、11.82%、6.32%、2.72%。疑似真菌感染 37.43% (73/195),病原菌明确的感染为 42 例次(42/110, 38.18%), $G^-$  菌感染 29 例次(29/41, 70.73%), $G^+$  菌感染 12 例次(12/41, 29.27%),真菌感染 1 例。常见病原菌依次为肺炎克雷伯菌、大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌。**结论** CCLG-ALL 2008 诱导化疗在各组间的感染率无显著差异;感染部位以呼吸道为主;病原菌种类以  $G^-$  为主;感染多发生在诱导治疗中期;低龄患儿、粒缺及粒缺持续时间是感染高危因素,感染无性别差异。

**【关键词】** 急性淋巴细胞白血病, 儿童; 诱导化疗; 感染

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To analyze the incidence of infection complications during induction therapy in newly diagnosed childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia treated with CCLG-2008 protocol. **Methods** A total of 339 newly diagnosed children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) from 2008 to 2011 were enrolled in this study, the infection complication at the stage of induction therapy was

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analyzed, the differences of infection, common infection sites and infection pathogens distribution in the standard risk group (SR), moderate risk group (MR) and high risk group (HR) were evaluated.

**Results** A total of 303 patients (303/339 patients) completely finished the induction therapy, 36 patients were not involved in the statistical range, including 16 patients who had extramural hospital treatment, 10 patients gave up treatment after diagnosed, and 7 patients gave up treatment in the middle of induction therapy (3 cases were primarily diagnosed with pneumonia), 2 cases were hybrid leukemia, 1 case was T cell type, who gave up treatment when renal failure occurred. 151 cases in SR, 96 were males and 55 were females, gender ratio was 1.75:1, the median age was 4 years old (1-9 years old); 81 cases in MR, 46 were males and 35 were females, gender ratio was 1.31:1, the median age was 6 years old (6 months old to 14 years old); 71 cases in HR, 47 were males and 24 were females, gender ratio was 1.96:1, the median age was 10 years old (1-15 years old). Among them, 195 cases appeared infection during the induction stage, the overall infection rate was 64.36% (195/303 cases), and the infection rates were 64.9%, 64.19% and 63.38%, respectively, which had no significant differences ( $P=0.996$ ). Infection-related mortality was 3.63% (11/303). The location of infection was definite in 110 cases (110/195, 56.41%). The frequency of infection occurrence was respiratory tract, blood, oral cavity, digestive tract, skin and soft tissue. The incidence was 82.72%, 30%, 11.82%, 6.32% and 2.72%, respectively. Suspected fungal infection was 37.43% (73/195). The specific infection of the confirmed pathogen was 42 cases (42/110, 38.18%); 29 cases were G- infection (29/41, 70.73%); 12 cases were G+ infection (12/41, 29.27%); 1 case was fungal infection. Common pathogens followed by as Klebsiella pneumoniae, Escherichia coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. **Conclusions** There was no significant difference in the infection rate among different groups under CCLG-2008 protocol. The location of infection was mainly respiratory tract, the main pathogenic bacteria was G-, the infection was mainly occurred at the metaphase of induction therapy. Among younger children patients, the duration of granulocyte deficiency and granulocyte deficiency were high risk factors for infection, and there was no difference in both genders.

**[Key words]** Acute lymphoblastic leukemia, Children; Induction chemotherapy; Infection

急性淋巴细胞白血病 (acute lymphoblastic leukemia, ALL) 约占儿童急性白血病的 75%。近年来,随着危险度分层治疗的不断完善,儿童 ALL 的 5 年生存率可达 80%<sup>[1-2]</sup>。但仍有小部分病人死于化疗相关并发症,其中严重感染的发生在一定程度上影响着患儿的整体治疗效果和预后。而诱导治疗阶段的感染更以其发生率高、控制难度大的特点引起临床医生的关注<sup>[3-7]</sup>。本研究通过分析 303 例 ALL 患儿应用 CCLG-2008 方案诱导化疗期间感染的发生情况,为感染发生率、感染部位、感染病原菌分布提供了参考。

#### 资料和方法

1 病例 2008 年 4 月 11 日 - 2011 年 4 月 11 日,

共 339 例患儿诊断为 ALL 并在监护人知情同意下采用 CCLG-2008 方案治疗。回顾性研究中不包括双克隆白血病及成熟 B 细胞白血病患儿,并除外未完成诱导治疗或者院外已进行诱导治疗者。36 例患儿未进入统计范围,包括 16 例曾院外治疗、10 例诊断后放弃治疗、7 例在诱导治疗中期放弃治疗(其中 3 例患儿初诊时伴有肺炎)、2 例混合白血病、1 例为 T 细胞型且合并肾衰竭放弃治疗。303 例符合入选标准并完成 VDLD 诱导治疗;入组患儿中位年龄 5 岁(6 个月 ~ 15 岁);男 189 例(62.38%),女 114 例(37.62%),男女比例为 1.66:1;初治 WBC 中位数为  $9.96 (0.16 \sim 493.17) \times 10^9/L$ , 其中  $< 50 \times 10^9/L$  248 例,  $> 50 \times 10^9/L$  55 例, 入组病例资料见表 1。

表1 CCLG-2008 方案入组患儿资料

临床特征	例数 (n)	标危组 (n)	中危组 (n)	高危组 (n)
总数	303	151	81	71
性别				
男	189	96	46	47
女	114	55	35	24
年龄(岁)				
<1	1	0	1	0
≥1~≤10	259	151	46	62
>10	43	0	34	9
免疫表型				
B 细胞型	294	151	75	68
T 细胞型	9	0	6	3
初治白细胞数				
<50×10 <sup>9</sup> /L	256	151	63	42
≥50×10 <sup>9</sup> /L	47	0	18	29
最低白细胞中位数(×10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	1.12	1.34	0.85	1.02
35 天白细胞中位数(×10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	3.67	4.21	3.24	2.7
粒缺持续时间中位数(d)	22	20	21	22

2 诊断与危险度分组 所有患儿诊断均参照1987年全国白血病化疗讨论会制定的白血病诊断标准<sup>[8]</sup>,并满足CCLG-ALL2008方案纳入及分型标准<sup>[9]</sup>。

3 中性粒细胞缺乏 定义为外周血中性粒细胞计数<0.5×10<sup>9</sup>/L或预计48 h后中性粒细胞计数<0.5×10<sup>9</sup>/L,严重中性粒细胞缺乏定义为外周血中性粒细胞计数<0.2×10<sup>9</sup>/L。

4 发热 单次温度测定口腔≥38.3℃、腋温≥38℃或口腔≥38℃、腋温≥37.7℃持续超过1 h。

5 抗菌药物使用原则<sup>[10]</sup>

5.1 符合标准发热(T≥38.3℃或≥38.0℃超过1 h)及粒缺(ANC<0.5×10<sup>9</sup>/L或预计48 h后ANC降低至0.5×10<sup>9</sup>/L以下)定义的病人需要经验性抗感染治疗。

5.2 未发热病人有粒缺且有新的腹部疼痛发作、精神状态改变、呼吸症状或其他感染相关的体征或症状,则被评估且作为高危候选人进行经验性抗感染治疗。

5.3 广谱抗生素治疗4~7 d后,高危病人伴有持续或反复发热,进行经验性抗真菌治疗。

6 支持治疗 如果粒缺合并较重感染,给予重组人粒细胞集落刺激因子(G-CSF)支持治疗。血红蛋白

低于70g/L,给予输注悬浮红细胞。无明显出血情况下,血小板<20×10<sup>9</sup>/L给予单采血小板输注。

7 治疗方案 根据CCLG-2008方案的标准进行分组和治疗<sup>[11]</sup>

8 收集资料 该研究记录时间段为诱导治疗开始到下一疗程之间,所有体温及粒细胞数值、发热及持续时间、粒缺持续时间以及抗菌药物、抗真菌药物的使用类型、使用时间(临床症状消失、体温正常3 d并且粒细胞>0.5×10<sup>9</sup>/L,停用抗菌药物)、可能感染的部位及其相关部位病原学培养结果。

9 统计学方法 采用SPSS 17.0,三组间感染率的比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验,三组间定量数值比较采用方差分析;组间定量数值比较采用秩和检验, $P < 0.05$ 差异有显著性。两变量间的关系采用直线相关方法。

## 结 果

1 感染率 诱导治疗期间,结合临床症状、体征、影像学检查以及血培养结果,共有195例患儿出现感染,感染率为64.36%,中位年龄为4岁(6月~15岁),其中标危组98例(64.90%),中危组52例(64.19%),高危组45例(63.38%)。三组间感染率无差异( $P=0.996$ )。感染相关死亡率3.63%(11/303)。

2 感染部位及病原菌分布 110例感染部位明确(110/195,56.41%),按频率依次为呼吸道、血液、口腔、消化道、皮肤和软组织,发生率分别为82.72%、30%、11.82%、6.32%、2.72%,见表2。仅有发热而部位不明的感染为85例(43.59%)。感染病原明确者42例次(42/110,38.18%),G<sup>-</sup>败血症29例次(29/41,70.73%),G<sup>+</sup>败血症12例次(12/41,29.27%),1例为白假丝酵母菌真菌败血症。G<sup>-</sup>菌分布依次为肺炎克雷伯菌、大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌、沙门菌,发生率分别为31.03%(9/29)、27.59%(8/29)、20.69%(6/29)、20.69%(6/29);G<sup>+</sup>菌依次为人葡萄球菌(5/12,41.67%)、表皮葡萄球菌(2/12,16.67%)、无乳链球菌(1/12,8.33%)、唾液链球菌(1/12,8.33%)、屎肠球菌(1/12,8.33%)、缓征链球菌(1/12,8.33%)、沃氏葡萄球菌(1/12,8.33%),见表3。单联抗生素控制感染患儿为150例(150/195,76.92%),两联抗生素控制感染患儿为45例(45/195,23.08%)。74例患儿(37.95%)经验性抗真菌治疗。

表2 感染部位分布

部位	例数	比例	标危组	中危组	高危组
下呼吸道	71	64.5	34	21	16
败血症	33	30	15	11	7
上呼吸道	20	18.18	9	6	5
口腔	13	11.82	7	5	1
肠道	7	6.36	5	0	2
皮肤	2	1.82	1	1	0
肛周	1	0.91	0	0	1

注:感染部位以呼吸道为主,依次为血液、口腔、肠道、皮肤及软组织

表3 血培养阳性患者病原菌分布情况

病原菌	例数 [n(%)]	标危组 (n)	中危组 (n)	高危组 (n)
革兰氏阴性菌	29			
肺炎克雷伯菌	9(31.03)	4	4	1
大肠埃希菌	8(27.59)	4	3	1
铜绿假单胞菌	6(20.69)	2	2	2
沙门氏菌	6(20.69)	3	2	1
革兰氏阳性菌	12			
人葡萄球菌	5(41.67)	3	1	1
表皮葡萄球菌	2(16.67)	1	1	0
无乳链球菌	1(8.33)	1	0	0
唾液链球菌	1(8.33)	0	0	1
屎肠球菌	1(8.33)	0	0	1
缓征链球菌	1(8.33)	0	1	0
沃氏葡萄球菌	1(8.33)	0	1	0
真菌	1			
白假丝酵母菌	1	0	1	0

注:革兰氏阴性菌占 70.73%,以肺炎克雷伯菌、大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞为主;革兰氏阳性菌占 29.27%,以凝固酶阴性球菌为主

3 感染时机、与年龄、性别关系 195例感染患儿中,男120例,女75例,发热时间在诱导治疗第14d左右。粒缺持续中位时间22(0~49)d,粒细胞中位数1.09(0.02~6.49)×10<sup>9</sup>/L,83例给予G-CSF支持,粒缺持续时间与发热持续时间及抗生素使用时间正相关( $P=0.00$ , $R=0.177$ )。感染持续时间与年龄负相关( $P=0.028$ , $R=-0.06$ ),男女患儿之间感染持续时间无差异( $P=0.391$ )。

## 讨 论

随着个体化治疗的完善,化疗相关并发症,尤其

感染成为影响疗效的主要因素。化疗过程中,尤其是诱导治疗阶段,患儿细胞免疫及体液免疫均受到损伤<sup>[12]</sup>,易并发严重感染,乃至死亡<sup>[13]</sup>。本研究发现:诱导治疗期感染相关死亡率为3.63%(11/303),与目前国内报道一致<sup>[14-15]</sup>。分析原因主要有:初始诱导化疗周期长,且每周均有化疗,导致骨髓抑制明显,粒缺时间延长,大量类固醇激素的使用导致血糖升高增加感染<sup>[16]</sup>,病初肿瘤负荷大也使机体免疫力降低。

既往报道初始诱导化疗的感染率高于巩固强化治疗,更高于后期的维持治疗<sup>[17-19]</sup>。也有报道维持治疗时期感染较多,但多以上呼吸道病毒感染为主<sup>[20]</sup>,细菌感染仍以诱导治疗期为著,且危及生命的感染多发生在诱导治疗期。所以关注诱导期感染至关重要。本研究整体感染率64.36%,SR组64.90%,MR组64.19%,HR组63.38%,三组间感染率无统计学差异,说明感染与危险度分层无关<sup>[21]</sup>,可能与骨髓抑制之前加强支持保护措施及层流病房的使用有关。国外亦有文献报道,低危组与高危组感染率无统计学差异<sup>[22]</sup>。ALL诱导治疗期感染率较高,其它血液肿瘤的诱导治疗期间也有较高的感染率,多是因为此期治疗时间长,骨髓抑制延长所致<sup>[23]</sup>。

Bakhshi等<sup>[24]</sup>回顾性研究得出,44%感染灶明确,肺部为主,消化道及败血症次之,泌尿道感染可达10.2%,且以真菌感染为主。本研究感染部位明确者比例达56.41%。主要是肺部感染、败血症,而消化道感染位次比较靠后,考虑口腔护理、消化道黏膜保护的加强以及食用高压消毒食物有关,可减少病原菌入侵,但也有报道加强隔离及高压消毒食物与是否感染无明显差异<sup>[25]</sup>,这需要进一步细化研究。本研究泌尿道感染罕见,可能儿童监护人对其卫生及肛周护理加强有关,而且无明显症状者未进行尿液标本培养。此研究中败血症比例达38.18%,与过去报道明确的细菌学诊断比例大致相同<sup>[26]</sup>,也与血培养敏感性增加有关。

该研究病原菌分布以G<sup>-</sup>菌为主,同既往报道一致<sup>[13]</sup>,且粒缺者感染以条件致病菌导致的内源性感染为主,大肠杆菌、克雷伯菌、铜绿假单胞菌常见,这与国内报道相同<sup>[21]</sup>。Yilmaz等<sup>[27]</sup>报道,部位明确的约47.7%病原菌明确约31.4%,也以上述病原菌为主。Hakim等<sup>[26]</sup>报道,明确病原感染约25%,而且病原菌种类以革兰阴性菌为主,铜绿假单胞菌、

肺炎克雷伯菌及大肠杆菌占主要。Meir 等<sup>[28]</sup>指出,部位明确者约 59%,这三种菌群也常见。急性髓系白血病诱导治疗期亦如此<sup>[29]</sup>。发达国家大多以革兰阳性菌为主<sup>[30]</sup>。关于病原体由革兰氏阴性为主转向以革兰氏阳性为主的说法<sup>[31]</sup>,可能是更多静脉导管的置入、更高级别抗菌药物的广泛使用以及大剂量化疗引起粘膜炎的后果。

粒缺是感染的高危因素,粒细胞计数  $<1.0 \times 10^9/L$  时即有感染风险,  $<0.5 \times 10^9/L$  时易感性增加,降至  $0.1 \times 10^9/L$  以下时极易发生严重感染和菌血症。该研究粒细胞中位数值为  $1.09 \times 10^9/L$ ,最低者  $0.02 \times 10^9/L$ ,感染易感性比较高。粒缺持续时间亦增加感染风险<sup>[13, 32-33]</sup>,本研究粒缺中位数为 22 d,低、中、高危组三组间粒缺持续时间差异有显著性( $P = 0.034$ ),低危组和中危组无差异;中危组与高危组无差异;低危组与高危组有差异。这与蒽环类药物的使用频次有直接关系。持续 7 d 以上是高危状态,中性粒细胞下降显著改变炎症反应,而且症状和体征不明显,延误抗菌药物的使用。该研究单用抗杆菌药物的患儿粒缺持续时间与联合使用抗球菌药物的患儿粒缺持续时间,差异无显著性( $P = 0.539$ ),即粒缺持续时间与感染严重程度无明显差异。是否使用 G-CSF,粒缺持续时间差异有显著性( $P = 0.00$ )。G-CSF 的使用可以缩短粒缺时间<sup>[34-35]</sup>,但不能降低感染严重程度及感染相关死亡率<sup>[36]</sup>。

白血病患儿化疗期间,真菌感染部位以肺部最常见,其次为口腔。病原菌分布主要是白念珠菌、克柔念珠菌、酵母菌、热带念珠菌。真菌感染大部分为临床诊断或者可疑诊断<sup>[37]</sup>,血培养很难培养出真菌,该研究真菌培养阳性仅有 1 例,为白假丝酵母菌。而且治疗周期长,部分患儿院外继续口服抗真菌治疗药物,后续另有课题进行研究。但粒缺发热患儿,最初的经验性治疗应考虑覆盖抗真菌药物。

粒缺期患儿,随着年龄的增长感染风险降低,可能与年长儿机体调节能力以及免疫屏障发育较低龄儿好有关,感染率无性别差异( $P = 0.391$ ),与既往报道一致<sup>[13, 38-39]</sup>。

## 结语

急性白血病患儿化疗后感染相关死亡率逐步下降,但新的微生物学模式向我们发起挑战。本研究限于回顾性调查,仍存在局限性,有较多的缺失值,涉及的干扰因素较多。如血常规未能每天检测,粒

缺持续时间、抗生素使用时间会有影响。而且后期工作中,有必要增加感染检测手段,如 C-反应蛋白、降钙素原、血沉等生化检测项目;及时进行鼻窦、肺部等可能感染部位的影像学检查;消化道、泌尿道及可疑感染部位标本培养,及时有效的进行抗感染治疗。

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