

## 改良ProMACE-CytaBOM方案治疗复发、难治侵袭性NHL的疗效评价

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### Evaluation of Modified ProMACE-CytaBOM Regimen in Treating Relapsed or Refractory Patients with Aggressive NHL

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- 摘要
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#### 摘要 目的

评价改良ProMACE-CytaBOM方案治疗复发、难治侵袭性NHL的疗效及安全性。方法

回顾性分析2005年5月至2010年9月期间, 我院收治的27例复发、难治性侵袭性淋巴瘤患者, 其中男19例, 女8例, 中位年龄47(15~74)岁; 均采用改良ProMACE-CytaBOM方案; 21天为1周期。结果27例患者均可评价疗效, 总有效率51.8%(完全缓解率22.2%)。中位无进展生存期为7月, 中位总生存期为19月。B细胞、LDH正常NHL患者中位无进展生存期长于T细胞、LDH高者, 差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05)。B细胞、IPI≤2、LDH正常的NHL患者中位总生存期长于T细胞、IPI>2、LDH高者, 差异均有统计学意义(P<0.05)。不良反应主要有II~III度血液学毒性及I~II度非血液学毒性, 6例并发轻度感染, 经一般抗生素治疗可控制。结论ProMACE-CytaBOM改良方案治疗复发、难治侵袭性NHL疗效肯定, 不良反应可耐受, 值得进一步研究。

关键词: 改良ProMACE-CytaBOM方案 复发 难治 侵袭性非霍奇金淋巴瘤

#### Abstract: Objective

To evaluate the efficacy and safety of modified ProMACE-CytaBOM regimen for relapsed or refractory patients with aggressive NHL. Methods Twenty-seven patients with relapsed or refractory NHL from May 2005 to September 2010 were retrospectively analyzed. They were 19 male and 8 female patients with median age of 47 years (range 15 to 74) years old. All patients were treated by modified ProMACE-CytaBOM cycles were repeated every 21 days. Results The overall response rates of all patients were 51.9% (CR 22.2%). The median progression-free survival (PFS) was 7 months and the median overall survival (OS) was 19 months. The median PFS was longer in subgroups patients with B-cell and normal LDH NHL than that in those with T-cell and elevated serum LDH NHL. The median OS was longer in subgroups patients with B-cell, IPI ≤ 2 and normal LDH than that in those with T-cell, IPI > 2 and elevated serum LDH NHL. The major side effects were II~III grades of bone marrow suppression and I~II grades of non-myeloid toxicities. Conclusion Modified ProMACE-CytaBOM showed promising activity and acceptable toxicity in relapsed and refractory patients with aggressive NHL. However further investigation was required.

Key words: Modified ProMACE-CytaBOM regiment Relapsed Refractory Aggressive non-Hodgkin's lymphomas

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