



硫培非格司亭在血液肿瘤患者外周血造血干细胞动员中的应用及采集影响因素分析*

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【摘要】目的 评估硫培非格司亭用于血液肿瘤患者外周血造血干细胞(peripheral blood hematopoietic stem cell, PBSC)动员的效果,探讨PBSC采集的影响因素。**方法** 回顾性分析2016年4月-2022年5月在绵阳市中心医院血液科行PBSC动员的病例,比较含硫培非格司亭(硫培组,28例)和含重组人粒细胞集落刺激因子(recombinant human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, rhG-CSF)(rhG-CSF组,30例)两组的CD34⁺细胞采集成功率,并分析采集失败的影响因素。**结果** 硫培组和rhG-CSF组CD34⁺细胞采集成功率分别为75.0%和63.3%,CD34⁺细胞采集集中位值分别为 $3.37 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$ 和 $2.68 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$,差异均无统计学意义。经普乐沙福补救的硫培组和rhG-CSF组CD34⁺细胞采集集中位值分别为 $4.23 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$ 和 $3.26 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$,差异均无统计学意义。两组在造血系统重建和感染等方面也无明显差异($P>0.05$)。多因素分析发现非浆细胞疾病[比值比(odds ratio, OR)=19.697, 95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI): 1.501 ~ 258.537, $P=0.023$]、采集前贫血(OR=18.571, 95%CI: 1.354 ~ 254.775, $P=0.029$)、采集前WBC $<32 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$ (OR=85.903, 95%CI: 4.947 ~ 1491.807, $P=0.002$)是PBSC采集失败的独立危险因素。**结论** 硫培非格司亭在血液肿瘤患者中的PBSC动员效果与rhG-CSF相当,且联合普乐沙福动员可行、有效。白血病和淋巴瘤、采集干细胞前贫血及WBC $<32 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$ 的患者PBSC采集失败的可能性大。

【关键词】 重组人粒细胞集落刺激因子 硫培非格司亭 血液肿瘤 造血干细胞动员 影响因素分析

Application of Mecapegfilgrastim for Peripheral Blood Hematopoietic Stem Cell Mobilization in Patients With Hematologic Neoplasms and Analysis of Predictors for Poor Mobilization WEN Jing-jing, SHI Lin, XU Fang[△], ZHOU Qiao-lin, LIU Yi-ping, SU Jing, ZHANG Ya, QU Wen, YUE Jing, LIANG Xiao-gong, HU Hong. Department of Hematology, Mianyang Central Hospital, School of Medicine, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Mianyang 621000, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To evaluate the efficacy of applying mecapegfilgrastim for peripheral blood hematopoietic stem cell (PBSC) mobilization in patients with hematologic neoplasms, and to investigate the influencing factors of PBSC collection. **Methods** Patients who underwent PBSC mobilization in the Department of Hematology, Mianyang Central Hospital between April 2016 and May 2022 were retrospectively analyzed. The CD34⁺ cell collection results of two groups, the mecapegfilgrastim group ($n=28$), or the PEG group, and the recombinant human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (rhG-CSF) group ($n=30$), were compared, and the influencing factors of collection failure were analyzed. **Results** The success rates of CD34⁺ cells collection in the PEG group and the rhG-CSF group were 75.0% and 63.3%, respectively ($P>0.05$). The median CD34⁺ cell counts were $3.37 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$ and $2.68 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$, respectively, showing no significant difference. After combined mobilization with plerixafor, the median counts of CD34⁺ cells collected in the PEG group and rhG-CSF group were $4.23 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$ and $3.26 \times 10^6/\text{kg}$, respectively, showing no significant difference ($P>0.05$). There was no significant difference in hematopoietic system reconstruction and infections between the two groups ($P>0.05$). Multivariate analysis found non-plasma cell disease (odds ratio [OR]=19.697, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.501-258.537, $P=0.023$), anemia before collection (OR=18.571, 95% CI: 1.354-254.775, $P=0.029$) and white blood cell count before collection under $32 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$ (OR=85.903, 95% CI: 4.947-1491.807, $P=0.002$) to be independent risk factors for PBSC collection failure. **Conclusion** The effect of PBSC mobilization with mecapegfilgrastim was comparable to that of rhG-CSF in patients with hematologic neoplasms. Furthermore, combined mobilization with plerixafor was feasible and effective. Patients with leukemia or lymphoma, anemia, and WBC $<32 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$ before stem cell collection have a high probability of PBSC collection failure.

【Key words】 Recombinant human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor Mecapegfilgrastim
Hematologic neoplasms Hematopoietic stem cell mobilization Root cause analysis

自体造血干细胞移植(autoalogous hematopoietic stem cell transplant, auto-HSCT)是血液系统恶性肿瘤重要的

治疗手段之一。外周血造血干细胞(peripheral blood hematopoietic stem cell, PBSC)是auto-HSCT的主要干细胞来源^[1],充分、有效的PBSC动员和采集是造血干细胞移植实施的前提条件。PBSC的传统动员方式包括粒细胞

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集落刺激因子(granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, G-CSF)单药或联合化疗;在此基础上,可联合增强干细胞动员的新型制剂——趋化因子受体拮抗剂普乐沙福^[2]。临床常用的基础动员剂重组人粒细胞集落刺激因子(recombinant human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, rhG-CSF),半衰期短,需每日注射。硫培非格司亭是第二代聚乙二醇化重组人粒细胞集落刺激因子(pegylated recombinant human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor, PEG-rhG-CSF),作用机制与rhG-CSF相似,但半衰期长,仅注射一次,对患者来说更舒适^[3]。国外已有研究将PEG-rhG-CSF用于PBSC动员^[4-7],但国内报道极少,硫培非格司亭用于干细胞动员的研究就更少。因此本研究回顾性分析应用硫培非格司亭或rhG-CSF进行PBSC动员的病例,比较两种G-CSF的动员疗效,并探讨PBSC采集失败的影响因素。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2016年4月–2022年5月在绵阳市中心医院血液科采用rhG-CSF或硫培非格司亭行PBSC动员、采集的所有患者。纳入标准:①年龄14~70岁;②有明确自体干细胞移植指征。排除标准:①年龄<14岁或>70岁;②严重心肺功能不全;③无行自体干细胞移植指征。该研究符合2013年修订的《世界医学会赫尔辛基宣言》并经绵阳市中心医院伦理委员会批准(批准号S20220220-02),患者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 PBSC动员及采集方案

根据患者意愿,28例应用硫培非格司亭(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司,批准号S20180004)动员(硫培组),30例应用rhG-CSF(瑞白,齐鲁制药有限公司,批准号S19990050)动员(rhG-CSF组)。①硫培组:单次注射硫培非格司亭12 mg;②rhG-CSF组:注射rhG-CSF 10 μg/(kg·d),视采集效果予以注射4~7 d。在此基础上可联合化疗和(或)普乐沙福[释倍灵,赛诺菲(北京)制药有限公司,批准号J20190003],普乐沙福采集前11 h给药,本组患者体质量均≤83 kg,故予以20 mg固定剂量。在给予G-CSF后第4天采集PBSC,视采集效果采集1~3 d。

1.3 观察指标及相关定义

动员前疾病疗效评估根据沈悌主编的《血液病诊断及疗效标准(第4版)》分为完全缓解(complete response, CR)、有效缓解(partial response, PR)及非常好的部分缓解(very good partial response, VGPR)。采集效果分为失败、合格及优质采集。失败采集:采集物CD34⁺细胞计数<2×

10⁶/kg;合格采集:采集物CD34⁺细胞计数(2~<5)×10⁶/kg;优质采集:采集物CD34⁺细胞计数≥5×10⁶/kg。采集成功率=(合格+优质例数)/总人数×100%。观察患者auto-HSCT后造血重建情况,造血重建标准:①粒细胞植入时间:停用G-CSF后,中性粒细胞绝对计数>0.5×10⁹ L⁻¹连续3 d的第1天;②血小板植入时间:当脱离输注血小板时,PLT>20×10⁹ L⁻¹连续7 d的第1天。同时观察行自体移植的住院期间感染发生情况、输血量及住院时长(住院第1天至出院的持续时间)等指标。

1.4 统计学方法

符合正态分布的计量资料采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,非正态分布的计量资料以中位数(范围)表示;分类变量采用卡方检验或Fisher精确检验,连续变量资料如果服从正态分布采用 t 检验,如果不服从正态分布采用秩和检验。应用logistic回归模型进行多因素分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 病例特点

本研究共纳入58例患者,男性32例,女性26例,中位年龄51岁(15~66岁)。急性白血病13例(髓系9例,淋系4例),淋巴瘤18例[非霍奇金淋巴瘤(NHL)15例、霍奇金淋巴瘤3例],浆细胞疾病27例[多发性骨髓瘤(MM)26例,系统性轻链型淀粉样变性1例]。急性髓系白血病患者应用rhG-CSF动员,其他患者根据意愿选择硫培非格司亭或rhG-CSF动员。

2.2 硫培组与rhG-CSF组的临床特征比较

硫培组共28例,包括单用硫培非格司亭11例,联合化疗1例,联合普乐沙福16例。rhG-CSF组共30例,包括单用rhG-CSF 9例,联合化疗13例(其中3例患者使用rhG-CSF+化疗+普乐沙福),联合普乐沙福11例。硫培组与rhG-CSF组在年龄、性别、疾病分类、动员前疾病状态、是否联合普乐沙福等临床基线特征方面差异无统计学意义,详见表1。

2.3 硫培组与rhG-CSF组的动员疗效比较

采集效果:硫培组采集成功率为75.0%,rhG-CSF组采集成功率63.3%,差异无统计学意义。硫培组和rhG-CSF组的单个核细胞(MNC)采集中位值分别为16.27×10⁸/kg和15.90×10⁸/kg,CD34⁺细胞采集中位值分别为3.37×10⁶/kg和2.68×10⁶/kg,差异均无统计学意义。其中联合普乐沙福动员的患者,硫培组和rhG-CSF组的采集成功率分别为81.3%(13/16)和81.8%(9/11),两组CD34⁺细胞采集中位值分别为4.23×10⁶/kg和3.26×10⁶/kg,差异均无统计

表1 硫培组与rhG-CSF组的临床特点比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline clinical characteristics between the PEG and rhG-CSF groups

Clinical characteristic	PEG group (n=28)	rhG-CSF group (n=30)	P
Age/yr., median (range)	52 (30-66)	47 (15-63)	0.272
Sex/case (%)			0.771
Male	16 (57.1)	16 (53.3)	
Female	12 (42.9)	14 (46.7)	
Diagnosis/case (%)			0.099
Acute leukemia	3 (10.7)	10 (33.3)	
Lymphoma	9 (32.1)	9 (30.0)	
Plasma cell disease	16 (57.1)	11 (36.7)	
ECOG score/case (%)			0.871
0-1	20 (71.4)	22 (73.3)	
2-4	8 (28.6)	8 (26.7)	
Body mass index/(kg/m ²), $\bar{x} \pm s$	23.03±3.06	24.96±4.56	0.066
Lymphoma risk stratification/case (%) [*]			1.000
Low-intermediate	4 (44.4)	4 (44.4)	
High	2 (22.2)	2 (22.2)	
Unknown	3 (33.3)	3 (33.3)	
MM ISS stage/case (%) [#]			0.484
I	6 (40.0)	4 (36.4)	
II	8 (53.3)	4 (36.4)	
III	1 (6.7)	3 (27.3)	
Number of chemotherapy cycles/case (%)			0.198
<5	14 (50.0)	10 (33.3)	
≥5	14 (50.0)	20 (66.7)	
Lenalidomide exposure/case (%)			0.107
Yes	11 (39.3)	6 (20.0)	
No	17 (60.7)	24 (80.0)	
Pre-mobilization disease status/case (%)			1.000
Newly diagnosed	24 (85.7)	25 (83.3)	
Remission after recurrence	4 (14.3)	5 (16.7)	
Disease response pre-mobilization/case (%) [△]			1.000
CR	13 (61.9)	13 (61.9)	
VGPR	5 (23.8)	6 (28.6)	
PR	3 (14.3)	2 (9.5)	
Combination chemotherapy/case (%)			0.000
Yes	1 (3.6)	13 (43.3)	
No	27 (96.4)	17 (56.7)	
Combination plerixafor/case (%)			0.118
Yes	16 (57.1)	11 (36.7)	
No	12 (42.9)	19 (63.3)	

rhG-CSF: recombinant human granulocyte colony stimulating factor; PEG: mecapefilgrastim; ECOG: Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; MM: multiple myeloma; ISS: International Staging System; CR: complete response; PR: partial response; VGPR: very good partial response. ^{*} There were 9 cases in the PEG group and 9 cases in the rhG-CSF group; [#] there were 15 cases in the PEG group and 11 cases in the rhG-CSF group; [△] there were 21 cases in the PEG group and 21 cases in the rhG-CSF group.

学意义。

硫培组与rhG-CSF组动员前和采集前血常规指标的差异均无统计学意义;在行auto-HSCT住院期间,两组造血系统重建、是否感染、输血量及住院时长等方面差异亦均无统计学意义,详见表2。

2.4 PBSC采集失败的影响因素分析

浆细胞疾病、急性白血病及淋巴瘤患者的造血干细胞采集成功率分别为88.9%、38.5%、61.1%,浆细胞疾病

的采集成功率高于急性白血病($P=0.003$)。由表3可见,相比干细胞采集失败者,干细胞采集成功者年龄偏大、化疗疗程数更少、动员前血红蛋白更高、采集前白细胞更高、采集前淋巴细胞绝对值更高、采集前单核细胞绝对值更高、采集前血红蛋白更高、采集前血小板更高,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。而PBSC采集是否成功在性别、疾病分期、疾病危险度分层、ECOG评分、动员前疾病状态及动员前疾病疗效等方面无明显差异($P>0.05$)。

表 2 硫培组与rhG-CSF组的动员疗效比较

Table 2 Comparison of mobilization effect in the PEG group and the rhG-CSF group

Characteristic	PEG group (n=28)	rhG-CSF group (n=30)	P
Pre-mobilization WBC/($\times 10^9 L^{-1}$), median (range)	4.75 (1.19-20.04)	4.56 (1.68-8.10)	0.166
Pre-mobilization lymphocyte/monocyte count ratio (median [range])	1.81 (0.84-4.14)	2.26 (0.15-6.19)	0.238
Pre-mobilization HGB/(g/L), median (range)	118 (59-159)	122 (61-139)	0.913
Pre-mobilization PLT/($\times 10^9 L^{-1}$), median (range)	169 (74-306)	165 (7-498)	0.539
Pre-collection WBC/($\times 10^9 L^{-1}$), $\bar{x} \pm s$	49.97 $\pm$ 19.27	41.51 $\pm$ 14.86	0.066
Pre-collection lymphocyte/monocyte count ratio (midian [range])	0.55 (0.28-3.74)	0.60 (0.19-4.22)	0.363
Pre-collection HGB/(g/L), $\bar{x} \pm s$	110 $\pm$ 21	112 $\pm$ 20	0.823
Pre-collection PLT/($\times 10^9 L^{-1}$), median (range)	129 (49-260)	120 (68-459)	0.938
Collection of MNC/($\times 10^8/kg$), median (range)	16.27 (6.88-47.60)	15.90 (3.48-36.61)	0.576
Collection of CD34 ⁺ cell counts/($\times 10^6/kg$), median (range)	3.37 (0.32-13.26)	2.68 (0.05-9.85)	0.362
Mobilization efficacy/case (%)			0.614
Failure	7 (25.0)	11 (36.7)	
Standard	14 (50.0)	12 (40.0)	
Optimal	7 (25.0)	7 (23.3)	
Collection of CD34 ⁺ cell counts with plerixafor/($\times 10^6/kg$), median (range)	4.23 (0.32-13.26)	3.26 (0.20-9.17)	0.698
Time of neutrophil implantation/d, $\bar{x} \pm s$	10 $\pm$ 0.83	10 $\pm$ 1.31	0.440
Time of platelet implantation/d, $\bar{x} \pm s$	12 $\pm$ 2.62	12 $\pm$ 1.80	0.950
Occurrence of infection/case (%) [*]			0.669
Yes	13 (72.2)	10 (83.3)	
No	5 (27.8)	2 (16.7)	
Transfusion of red blood cell/U, median (range)	0 (0-6)	0 (0-3)	0.773
Transfusion of PLT/therapeutic volumes, median (range)	2 (1-5)	2 (1-4)	0.928
Length of stay/d, median (range)	23 (19-30)	25 (19-39)	0.222

Thirty-one patients completed auto-HSCT process in our hospital. rhG-CSF: recombinant human granulocyte colony stimulating factor; PEG: mecapegfilgrastim; WBC: white blood cell; HGB: hemoglobin; PLT: platelet; MNC: mononuclear cell. ^{*} There were 18 cases in the PEG group and 12 cases in the rhG-CSF group.

表 3 影响自体造血干细胞采集效果的单因素分析

Table 3 Univariate analysis for predictive factors of poor HSC mobilization

Variable	Successful mobilization (n=40)	Poor mobilization (n=18)	P
Age/yr., median (range)	52.50 (15-66)	44 (15-63)	0.029
Number of chemotherapy cycles (median [range])	4 (3-15)	6 (4-16)	0.007
Pre-mobilization HGB/(g/L), $\bar{x} \pm s$	120.65 $\pm$ 21.08	105.83 $\pm$ 21.02	0.016
Pre-collection WBC/($\times 10^9 L^{-1}$), median (range)	45.83 (27.93-89.41)	31.87 (11.86-66.81)	0.001
Pre-collection lymphocyte/($\times 10^9 L^{-1}$), median (range)	2.37 (0.88-7.19)	1.75 (0.91-3.81)	0.028
Pre-collection monocyte/($\times 10^9 L^{-1}$), median (range)	4.41 (0.78-10.96)	2.50 (0.54-8.02)	0.023
Pre-collection HGB/(g/L), $\bar{x} \pm s$	115.18 $\pm$ 19.10	101.56 $\pm$ 20.46	0.017
Pre-collection PLT/($\times 10^9 L^{-1}$), median (range)	140.50 (49-459)	95.00 (63-235)	0.030

HSC: hematopoietic stem cell; WBC: white blood cell; HGB: hemoglobin; PLT: platelet.

根据ROC曲线确定上述指标的最佳临界值,纳入疾病分类(浆细胞疾病=0,非浆细胞疾病=1)、年龄(≥ 45 岁=0, < 45 岁=1)、化疗疗程数(< 5 次=0, ≥ 5 次=1)、采集前白细胞($\geq 32 \times 10^9 L^{-1}$ =0, $< 32 \times 10^9 L^{-1}$ =1)、采集前淋巴细胞绝对值($\geq 1.7 \times 10^9 L^{-1}$ =0, $< 1.7 \times 10^9 L^{-1}$ =1)、采集前单核细胞绝对值($\geq 3.2 \times 10^9 L^{-1}$ =0, $< 3.2 \times 10^9 L^{-1}$ =1)、采集前贫血(HGB正常(男 ≥ 120 g/L或女 ≥ 110 g/L)=0,男 < 120 g/L或女 < 110 g/L=1)、采集前血小板($\geq 100 \times 10^9 L^{-1}$ =0, $< 100 \times 10^9 L^{-1}$ =1)等8项指标进行多因素分析,发现非浆

细胞疾病者[比值比(odds ratio, OR)=19.697, 95%CI: 1.501 ~ 258.537, $P=0.023$]、采集前贫血(OR=18.571, 95%CI: 1.354 ~ 254.775, $P=0.029$)和采集前白细胞 $< 32 \times 10^9 L^{-1}$ (OR=85.903, 95%CI: 4.947 ~ 1491.807, $P=0.002$)是PBSC采集失败的独立危险因素。

3 讨论

LIPAN等^[7]应用PEG-rhG-CSF对淋巴瘤患者行PBSC采集的成功率为90.9%,王婷等^[8]应用PEG-rhG-

CSF联合化疗对多发性骨髓瘤和淋巴瘤患者行PBSC采集的成功率为92.1%,均高于本研究结果PEG-rhG-CSF组采集成功率75.0%,这可能与本组病例单用硫培非格司亭静态动员的比例较高(39.3%),同时含采集成功率最低的急性白血病有关。

有研究^[9]报道PEG-rhG-CSF的造血干细胞动员疗效优于rhG-CSF。也有研究^[10-11]认为短效G-CSF(Filgrastim)的造血干细胞动员疗效优于长效G-CSF(Pegfilgrastim)。但更多的研究报道认为PEG-rhG-CSF与rhG-CSF两者行造血干细胞动员的疗效相似。邵珊等^[12]报道PEG-rhG-CSF与rhG-CSF在复发难治恶性淋巴瘤的PBSC采集的CD34⁺细胞和MNC数量上无明显差异,造血重建时间无明显差异,且应用PEG-rhG-CSF可明显降低患者费用,应用前景广泛。LIPAN等^[7]应用长效G-CSF(Pegfilgrastim)和短效G-CSF(Filgrastim)联合化疗对32例淋巴瘤患者进行PBSC动员,发现两组的动员疗效相似。一项Meta分析^[4]纳入了5项临床研究以比较PEG-rhG-CSF与非PEG-rhG-CSF造血干细胞动员的疗效,其中2项研究数据显示两组动员成功率无明显差异,另3项研究的数据显示两组的CD34⁺细胞数量、单采次数、不良事件发生率及中性粒细胞和血小板植入天数差异均无统计学意义。本研究显示硫培组与rhG-CSF组在PBSC采集成功率、MNC采集量和CD34⁺细胞采集量方面差异均无统计学意义,提示硫培非格司亭用于血液肿瘤患者的PBSC动员效果与传统rhG-CSF相似;同时两组在auto-HSCT期间的造血重建时长、感染发生率与住院时长均无明显差异,也提示硫培非格司亭采集的PBSC质量与传统rhG-CSF相当。长效G-CSF联合普乐沙福动员的研究较少。PARTANEN等^[13]报道92% NHL患者予Pegfilgrastim联合普乐沙福+化疗动员后采集PBSC安全、有效。WATTS等^[5]研究显示Pegfilgrastim联合普乐沙福的成功率高达95%,且多数情况下Pegfilgrastim的动员花费低于rhG-CSF。本研究显示联合普乐沙福动员的患者中,硫培组的采集成功率为81.3%,与rhG-CSF组比较无明显差异,提示硫培非格司亭联合普乐沙福的动员方案可行、有效。

造血干细胞动员失败是造血干细胞移植中的一个重要问题,对动员失败高风险患者的识别,有利于分层动员策略的实施。本研究显示化疗疗程数 ≥ 5 次、采集前血小板 $< 100 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$ 的患者采集失败率较高,这与国内外文献报道的多周期化疗和低血小板计数是动员失败的危险因素结果一致^[14-15]。此外,本研究单因素分析发现采集前单核细胞绝对值 $< 3.2 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$ 的患者采集失败率高于单核细胞绝对值 $\geq 3.2 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$ 者,与文献^[16-17]报道采集前单核细

胞计数 $\geq 1.455 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$ 或 $> 1000/\mu\text{L}$ 者采集成功率高于对照组的类似结果,提示采集前单核细胞计数高者采集成功可能性大。但以上因素并未被多因素分析证实。

研究显示淋巴瘤患者采集干细胞的失败发生率高于MM患者^[14-15]。本研究多因素分析显示非浆细胞疾病者(白血病和淋巴瘤)采集干细胞失败率高于浆细胞疾病患者,是PBSC采集失败的独立危险因素之一,提示非浆细胞疾病患者需要更积极的联合动员方案。有学者报道^[15]动员前血红蛋白下降($< 130 \text{ g/L}$),低白细胞计数($< 5 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$)、低血小板计数($< 170 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$)是动员失败的独立危险因素。鲍文等^[18]研究发现采集前外周血白细胞及血红蛋白与采集的CD34⁺细胞数呈正相关,采集前若白细胞 $> 10.68 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$,常预示采集成功。来自南非的一项研究显示,采集时白细胞计数低于 $9 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$ 是自体造血干细胞动员不良的危险因素之一^[19]。本研究多因素分析证实采集前贫血和采集前白细胞 $< 32 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$ 是PBSC采集失败的独立危险因素,与上述文献报道结果类似。

综上所述,本研究将硫培非格司亭用于血液肿瘤患者的PBSC动员,无论在CD34⁺细胞采集量和单核细胞计数,还是在回输后造血系统重建、是否感染等方面,均与传统rhG-CSF动员效果相当。硫培非格司亭一次注射,患者的舒适度更高,且可安全、有效地与普乐沙福联合用于PBSC动员,可作为动员替代方案加以推荐。同时本研究发现非浆细胞疾病者(白血病和淋巴瘤)、采集前贫血和采集前白细胞 $< 32 \times 10^9 \text{ L}^{-1}$ 是PBSC采集失败的独立危险因素,具有这些采集失败高危因素的患者需要更积极的联合药物动员方案。但本研究系回顾性研究,病例数较少,危险因素的95%CI范围过大,所得结论需扩大病例数或前瞻性研究进一步证实。

* * *

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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