

肝移植术后应用巴利昔单抗克隆抗体诱导的无糖皮质类固醇激素免疫抑制治疗方案的临床疗效

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【摘要】 目的 探讨肝移植术后应用巴利昔单抗克隆抗体诱导的无糖皮质类固醇激素免疫抑制治疗方案的临床疗效。**方法** 采用回顾性队列研究方法。收集 2010 年 1 月至 2016 年 10 月南京中医药大学附属八一医院收治的 227 例行肝移植患者的临床病理资料。227 例患者中, 125 例术后采用巴利昔单抗克隆抗体+他克莫司+吗替麦考酚酯片的无糖皮质类固醇激素免疫抑制治疗方案, 设为无激素组; 102 例术后常规采用糖皮质类固醇激素+他克莫司+吗替麦考酚酯片免疫抑制治疗方案, 设为激素组。观察指标: (1) 随访和生存情况比较。(2) 两组患者术后感染、排斥反应、胆道狭窄发生情况比较。采用门诊和电话方式进行随访, 了解患者术后生存情况及感染、排斥反应、胆道狭窄发生情况。随访时间截至 2017 年 6 月。正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 组间比较采用 t 检验。偏态分布的计量资料以 $M(P25, P75)$ 和 M (范围) 表示, 组间比较采用秩和检验。计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用 Kaplan-Meier 法绘制生存曲线和计算生存率, 采用 Log-rank 检验进行生存分析。**结果** (1) 随访和生存情况比较: 两组患者均获得术后随访, 随访时间为 9~89 个月, 中位随访时间为 45 个月。无激素组患者术后 1、3 年总体生存率分别为 93.25%、85.24%, 激素组患者分别为 89.89%、74.22%, 两组患者术后总体生存情况比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 8.450, P < 0.05$)。(2) 两组患者术后感染、排斥反应、胆道狭窄发生情况比较: ①无激素组和激素组患者术后感染发生例数分别为 25、40 例, 其中感染肺炎克雷伯杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、念珠菌、鲍曼不动杆菌、嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌例数无激素组分别为 18、3、2、2、0 例, 激素组分别为 26、6、3、3、2 例, 两组比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 10.149, P < 0.05$)。两组术后发生感染患者均予积极抗感染对症治疗, 激素组 3 例患者因严重肺部感染死亡, 两组其余患者均好转。②无激素组和激素组患者术后排斥反应发生例数分别为 6、5 例, 两组比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 0.950, P > 0.05$)。两组患者排斥反应均发生于术后 1 周内, 激素组 2 例患者予糖皮质类固醇激素冲击治疗, 两组其余患者予调整他克莫司和吗替麦考酚酯片剂量后好转。③无激素组和激素组患者术后胆道狭窄发生例数分别为 32、8 例, 两组比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 12.200, P < 0.05$)。激素组患者胆道狭窄均发生于停用糖皮质类固醇激素后。两组胆道狭窄患者行 ERCP 胆道支架植入术后好转。**结论** 肝移植术后应用巴利昔单抗克隆抗体诱导的无糖皮质类固醇激素免疫抑制治疗方案安全可行, 与常规糖皮质类固醇激素免疫抑制治疗方案比较, 前者可显著减少术后感染发生, 不增加排斥反应, 并可改善远期总体生存, 具有一定优势; 但增加术后胆道狭窄发生。

【关键词】 肝移植; 免疫抑制; 巴利昔单抗克隆抗体; 糖皮质类固醇激素; 排斥反应; 胆道狭窄
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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of basiliximab-induced glucose-free corticosteroid immunosuppressive regimen after liver transplantation. **Methods** The retrospective cohort study was conducted. The clinicopathological data of 227 patients with liver transplantation who were admitted to Baiyi Hospital affiliated

to Nanjing University of Traditional Chinese Medicine from January 2010 to October 2016 were collected. Of the 227 patients, 125 who postoperatively received a glucose-free corticosteroid immunosuppressive regimen using a monoclonal antibody + tacrolimus + mycophenolate mofetil tablets were allocated into the hormone-free group, and 102 who were postoperatively treated with the immunosuppressive regimen using glucocorticoid steroid + tacrolimus + mycophenolate mofetil tablets were allocated into the hormone group. Observation indicators: (1) comparison of follow-up and survival; (2) comparison of postoperative infection, rejection and biliary stenosis between groups. Follow-up using outpatient examination and telephone interview was performed to detect postoperative survival, infection, rejection and biliary stenosis up to June 2017. The measurement data with normal distribution were represented as $\bar{x} \pm s$, and comparison between groups was done by the t test. Measurement data with skewed distribution were described as $M (P25, P75)$ and $M (\text{range})$, and comparison between groups was analyzed using the rank sum test. The count data were compared by the chi-square test. Kaplan-meier method was used to draw survival curve and calculated survival rate. Log-rank test was used for survival analysis. **Results** (1) Comparison of follow-up and survival: patients between groups were followed up for 9–89 months, with a median time of 45 months. The 1- and 3-year overall survival rates were respectively 93.25%, 85.24% in the hormone-free group and 89.89%, 74.22% in the hormone group, with a statistically significant difference ($\chi^2 = 8.450, P < 0.05$). (2) Comparison of postoperative infection, rejection and biliary stenosis between groups: ① The total cases with postoperative infections, cases with infection of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Candida*, *Acinetobacter baumannii* and *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* were 25, 18, 3, 2, 2, 0 in the hormone-free group and 40, 26, 6, 3, 3, 2 in the hormone group, respectively, showing a statistically significant difference between groups ($\chi^2 = 10.149, P < 0.05$). The patients between groups with postoperative infection were treated with active anti-infective symptomatic treatment. Three patients in the hormone group died of severe pulmonary infection, and the remaining patients in both groups were improved. ② The cases with postoperative rejection in the hormone-free group and hormone group were 6 and 5, respectively, with no statistically significant difference ($\chi^2 = 0.950, P > 0.05$). The rejection of both groups occurred within 1 week postoperatively. Two patients in the hormone group were treated with glucocorticoid hormonal shock. The other patients in the 2 groups were improved by adjusting the amount of tacrolimus and mycophenolate mofetil tablets. ③ The cases with postoperative biliary stenosis in the hormone-free group and the hormone group were 32 and 8 respectively, with a statistically significant difference ($\chi^2 = 12.200, P < 0.05$). In the hormone group, biliary stenosis occurred after stopping glucocorticoids. The patients with biliary stenosis were improved after biliary stent implantation by endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP). **Conclusion** The basiliximab-induced glucose-free corticosteroid immunosuppressive regimen after liver transplantation is safe and feasible, and it can significantly reduce the incidence of postoperative infection and improve long-term overall survival compared with the conventional glucocorticoid immunosuppressive regimen, but increased postoperative biliary stenosis.

【Key words】 Liver transplantation; Immunosuppression; Basiliximab; Glucocorticoid hormone; Rejection; Biliary stenosis

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肝移植后大剂量糖皮质激素类固醇激素应用的危害已被学术界广泛认识^[1-2]。近年来,肝移植后联合应用单克隆抗体的快速撤除或半量糖皮质激素类固醇激素方案在国内外被应用,且相关研究结果证实:该类方案并未明显增加排斥反应发生率^[3-5]。本研究回顾性分析 2010 年 1 月至 2016 年 10 月我中心收治的 227 例行肝移植患者的临床病理资料,探讨肝移植术后应用巴利昔单抗克隆抗体诱导的无糖皮质激素类固醇激素免疫抑制治疗方案的临床疗效。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

采用回顾性队列研究方法。收集 227 例行肝

移植患者的临床病理资料,男 169 例,女 58 例;年龄范围为 18~65 岁,平均年龄 47 岁。227 例患者中,125 例术后采用巴利昔单抗克隆抗体+他克莫司+吗替麦考酚酯片的无糖皮质激素类固醇激素免疫抑制治疗方案,设为无激素组;102 例术后常规采用糖皮质激素类固醇激素+他克莫司+吗替麦考酚酯片免疫抑制治疗方案,设为激素组。两组患者性别、年龄、原发疾病、术前终末期肝病模型评分、供肝热缺血时间、供肝冷缺血时间、手术时间、术中出血量一般资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),具有可比性。见表 1。本研究通过我院医学伦理委员会审批,批号为 201001018。患者及家属均签署知情同意书。

表 1 无激素组和激素组行肝移植患者一般资料比较

组别	例数	性别(例)		年龄 [$M(P25, P75)$, 岁]	原发疾病(例)			术前终末期肝病模型评分 [$M(P25, P75)$, 分]
		男	女		原发性肝癌	肝硬化失代偿期	重症肝炎	
无激素组	125	93	32	47(39, 56)	56	49	20	13(8, 19)
激素组	102	76	26	45(41, 53)	51	40	11	11(9, 11)
统计值		$\chi^2=0$		$Z=-0.624$	$\chi^2=1.419$			$Z=-1.592$
P 值		>0.05		>0.05	>0.05			>0.05
组别	例数	供肝热缺血时间[$M(P25, P75)$, min]		供肝冷缺血时间($\bar{x} \pm s$, min)	手术时间($\bar{x} \pm s$, min)	术中出血量($\bar{x} \pm s$, mL)		
无激素组	125	5(4, 5)		247 $\pm$ 27	438 $\pm$ 58	2 054 $\pm$ 865		
激素组	102	4(4, 5)		242 $\pm$ 27	449 $\pm$ 42	1 996 $\pm$ 830		
统计值		$t=-1.582$		$Z=-0.112$	$t=1.505$	$t=0.506$		
P 值		>0.05		>0.05	>0.05	>0.05		

注:无激素组患者术后采用巴利昔单抗克隆抗体+他克莫司+吗替麦考酚酯片的无激素免疫抑制治疗方案;激素组患者术后常规采用糖皮质激素+他克莫司+吗替麦考酚酯片免疫抑制治疗方案

1.2 纳入标准和排除标准

纳入标准:(1)首次接受肝移植。(2)术前无糖尿病史。(3)临床病理资料完整。

排除标准:(1)严重的基础疾病,包括心脏病、感染及肾功能不全等。(2)临床病理资料缺失。

1.3 肝移植术后免疫抑制治疗方案

无激素组:仅术中静脉滴注甲基泼尼松龙 500 mg,术后未予糖皮质激素治疗。术后免疫抑制治疗方案为巴利昔单抗克隆抗体+他克莫司+吗替麦考酚酯片。具体方法:(1)术中肝血流开放前及术后第 4 天分别予静脉滴注巴利昔单抗克隆抗体 20 mg。(2)术后第 1 天开始口服他克莫司,初始剂量为 40 $\mu\text{g}/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{d})$,之后根据血药浓度调整剂量。血他克莫司浓度谷值维持在 8~12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$,3 个月后维持在 6~10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$,6 个月后维持在 5~8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$,终生应用。(3)术后第 1 天开始口服吗替麦考酚酯片,750 mg/12 h,终生应用。

激素组:术中静脉滴注甲基泼尼松龙 500 mg,术后常规采用免疫抑制治疗方案,为糖皮质激素+他克莫司+吗替麦考酚酯片。具体方法:(1)术后第 1 天静脉滴注甲基泼尼松龙 200 mg,术后第 2 天开始每日减少 40 mg,至术后第 5 天为 40 mg。术后第 6 天开始改为口服,16 mg/d,每 7 d 减少 4 mg,直至维持剂量 4 mg/d,于术后 3 个月停用。(2)他克莫司和吗替麦考酚酯片应用方法同无激素组。

1.4 观察指标及评价标准

(1)随访和生存情况比较:两组患者术后 1、3 年总体生存率比较。(2)两组患者术后感染、排斥反应、胆道狭窄发生情况比较。排斥反应诊断标准依据文献[6]。

1.5 随访

采用门诊和电话方式进行随访,了解患者术后生存情况及感染、排斥反应、胆道狭窄发生情况。随访时间截至 2017 年 6 月。

1.6 统计学分析

应用 SPSS 18.0 统计软件进行分析。正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用 t 检验。偏态分布的计量资料以 $M(P25, P75)$ 和 M (范围)表示,组间比较采用秩和检验。计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用 Kaplan-Meier 法绘制生存曲线和计算生存率,采用 Log-rank 检验进行生存分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 随访和生存情况比较

两组患者均获得术后随访,随访时间为 9~89 个月,中位随访时间为 45 个月。无激素组患者术后 1、3 年总体生存率分别为 93.25%、85.24%,激素组患者分别为 89.89%、74.22%,两组患者术后总体生存情况比较,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=8.450, P < 0.05$)。见图 1。

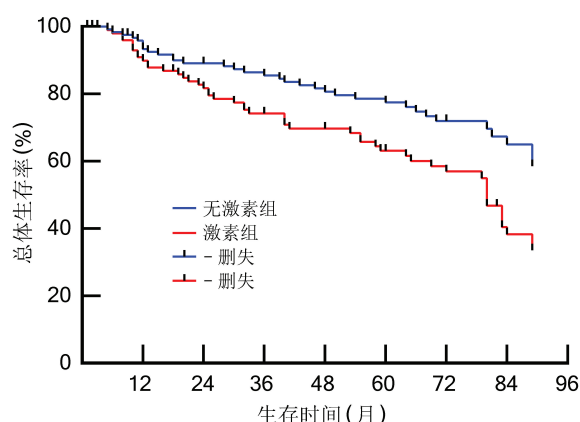
2.2 两组患者术后感染、排斥反应、胆道狭窄发生情况比较

(1)无激素组和激素组患者术后感染发生例数分别为 25、40 例,其中感染肺炎克雷伯杆菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、念珠菌、鲍曼不动杆菌、嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌例数无激素组分别为 18、3、2、2、0 例,激素组分别为 26、6、3、3、2 例,两组比较,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=10.149, P < 0.05$)。两组术后发生感染患者均予积极抗感染对症治疗,激素组 3 例患者因严重肺

部感染死亡,两组其余患者均好转。

(2)无激素组和激素组患者术后排斥反应发生例数分别为 6、5 例,两组比较,差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.950, P>0.05$)。两组患者排斥反应均发生于术后 1 周内,激素组 2 例患者予糖皮质激素冲击治疗,两组其余患者予调整他克莫司和吗替麦考酚酯片剂量后好转。

(3)无激素组和激素组患者术后胆道狭窄发生例数分别为 32、8 例,两组比较,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=12.200, P<0.05$)。激素组患者胆道狭窄均发生于停用糖皮质激素后。两组胆道狭窄患者行 ERCP 胆道支架植入术后好转。



注:无激素组患者术后采用巴利昔单抗克隆抗体+他克莫司+吗替麦考酚酯片的无激素免疫抑制治疗方案;激素组患者术后常规采用糖皮质激素+他克莫司+吗替麦考酚酯片免疫抑制治疗方案

图 1 无激素组和激素组行肝移植患者术后总体生存曲线

3 讨论

糖皮质激素是预防和治疗器官移植术后排斥反应的重要药物,可作用于免疫反应各环节,具有广泛免疫抑制作用,已被作为器官移植术后常规免疫抑制剂,更是控制急性排斥反应的首选药物^[7]。但随着肝移植经验的积累,临床医师逐渐认识到应用糖皮质激素的诸多不良反应,包括增加高血压病、糖尿病、高脂血症和感染性并发症发生率,甚至导致行肝移植患者术后病毒性肝炎复发^[8-10]。目前国际上已有部分中心尝试行肝移植术后早期停用糖皮质激素,其研究结果显示:早期甚至完全停用糖皮质激素安全可行,可显著降低患者术后糖尿病和病毒感染发生率,类固醇耐药性急性排斥反应发生率也较低^[11-14]。感染是肝移植术后患者常见而严重的并发症^[15]。本研究结果显示:无激素组行肝移植患者术后感染

发生情况明显优于激素组。这与已有相关研究结果一致^[16]。

新型免疫抑制剂巴利昔单抗克隆抗体为器官移植术后无糖皮质激素免疫抑制治疗方案提供了可能。巴利昔单抗克隆抗体是一种选择性单克隆抗体,可特异性与活化的人 T 淋巴细胞表达的 IL-2 受体 α 链结合,从而特异性阻断 IL-2 的生物学效应,阻止 T 淋巴细胞活化和增殖,抑制免疫过程,降低急性排斥反应发生率^[17]。已有研究结果显示:应用巴利昔单抗克隆抗体进行免疫诱导治疗,可安全撤除糖皮质激素,且更有效地降低肝移植术后急性排斥反应发生率^[18-19]。本研究结果显示:无激素组患者术后远期总体生存情况明显优于激素组,且并未增加术后排斥反应发生风险。

胆道并发症是并列于排斥反应和血管并发症的肝移植术后三大常见并发症之一,其发生率各中心报道不一,为 6%~29%^[20]。近年来,随着肝移植相关技术的提升,术后胆道并发症发生率已逐渐降低,但其处理困难,严重影响患者预后,严重者需行二次肝移植,预防尤为重要^[21-23]。肝移植术后胆道并发症主要包括胆汁漏、胆道狭窄、胆道出血等,其中胆道狭窄占 40%~60%^[24]。肝移植术后胆道狭窄发生原因较多,主要包括缺血性损伤、保存性损伤、免疫性损伤、感染、胆道重建方式及患者原发疾病等。胆道修复愈合过程中瘢痕增生是胆道狭窄的主要原因,瘢痕形成与转化生长因子- β 1、VEGF、趋化因子等密切相关,其中转化生长因子- β 1 是作用极强的纤维化促进因子^[25-26]。糖皮质激素具有极强的抗炎作用,影响转化生长因子- β 1 生物活性,下调 VEGF 和炎症趋化因子表达^[27-29]。已有研究结果显示:肝移植术后应用无糖皮质激素免疫抑制治疗方案后,患者胆道并发症发生率显著高于应用糖皮质激素免疫抑制治疗方案患者^[30]。本研究结果与该研究一致。

综上,肝移植术后应用巴利昔单抗克隆抗体诱导的无糖皮质激素免疫抑制治疗方案安全可行,与常规糖皮质激素免疫抑制治疗方案比较,前者可显著减少术后感染发生,不增加排斥反应,并可改善患者远期总体生存,具有一定优势;但增加术后胆道狭窄发生。相关研究结果尚待多中心、前瞻性、大宗病例临床研究及长期随访数据进一步验证。

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