

# 多发性骨髓瘤患者EB病毒检测及其临床意义

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**摘要:**目的 检测多发性骨髓瘤(MM)患者中EB病毒(EBV)感染情况,探讨其与MM的发生、发展及预后的关系。方法 选取2012年5月~2020年2月在我院住院110例MM患者作为MM组,并选取同期健康者110名作为正常对照组,采用荧光定量PCR检测所有研究对象外周血细胞中EBV-DNA,比较两组EBV感染率及不同分型、不同分期(ISS分期)、不同危险度分层(mSMART)患者外周血细胞中EBV-DNA水平。结果 MM组的EBV感染率为68.18%,高于对照组的8.18%(P<0.00);不同分型中EBV-DNA阳性表达率分别为IgG型57.78%、IgA型73.81%、IgD型66.67%、κ轻链型71.14%、λ轻链型85.71%、不分泌型100.00%;不同分期(ISS分期)中EBV-DNA阳性表达率分别为Ⅰ期27.78%、Ⅱ期59.09%和Ⅲ期81.43%,且Ⅰ期EBV-DNA阳性表达率高于正常对照组,低于Ⅱ期和Ⅲ期(P<0.05),Ⅱ期EBV-DNA阳性表达率低于Ⅲ期(P<0.05);在不同危险度分层(mSMART)中EBV-DNA阳性表达率分别为低危组(43.75%)、中危组(69.77%)和高危组(88.57%),且低危组EBV-DNA阳性表达率高于正常对照组,低于中危组和高危组(P<0.05),中危组EBV-DNA阳性表达率低于高危组(P<0.05)。结论 EBV感染与多发性骨髓瘤的发生可能密切相关,外周血EBV-DNA表达在多发性骨髓瘤患者临床分型、分期、危险度分层的存在差异,通过检测外周血EBV-DNA可作为临幊上评估多发性骨髓瘤预后的重要参考指标,有一定的临幊参考价值。

**关键词:**EB病毒;EBV-DNA;多发性骨髓瘤

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## Detection of Epstein-Barr Virus in Patients with Multiple Myeloma and Its Clinical Significance

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**Abstract:** Objective To detect Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection in patients with multiple myeloma (MM), and to explore its relationship with the occurrence, development and prognosis of MM. Methods A total of 110 patients with MM who were hospitalized in our hospital from May 2012 to February 2020 were selected as the MM group, and 110 healthy people during the same period were selected as the control group. Fluorescence quantitative PCR was used to detect EBV-DNA in peripheral blood cells of all subjects, the EBV infection rate and EBV-DNA levels in peripheral blood cells of patients with different types, different stages (ISS stages) and different risk stratification (mSMART) were compared between the two groups. Results The EBV infection rate in the MM group was 68.18%, which was higher than 8.18% in the control group (P<0.05); The positive expression rates of EBV-DNA in different types were 57.78% for IgG type, 73.81% for IgA type, 66.67% for IgD type, 71.14% for κ light chain type, 85.71% for light chain type, and 100.00% for non-secreted type. The positive expression rates of EBV-DNA in different stages (ISS stages) were 27.78% in stage I, 59.09% in stage II and 81.43% in stage III, respectively and the positive expression rate of EBV-DNA in stage I was higher than that in the normal control group, and lower than in stages II and III (P<0.05). The positive expression rate of EBV-DNA in stage II was lower than that in stage III (P<0.05); The positive expression rates of EBV-DNA in different risk stratification (mSMART) were low-risk group (43.75%), intermediate-risk group (69.77%), and high-risk group (88.57%) and the positive expression rate of EBV-DNA in the low-risk group was higher than that of the normal control group, and lower than the middle-risk group and the high-risk group (P<0.05). The positive expression rate of EBV-DNA in the intermediate-risk group was lower than that in the high-risk group (P<0.05). Conclusion EBV infection may be closely related to the occurrence of multiple myeloma. The expression of EBV-DNA in peripheral blood has differences in the clinical classification, staging and risk stratification of patients with multiple myeloma. The detection of EBV-DNA in peripheral blood can be used as an important reference index for clinical evaluation of the prognosis of multiple myeloma, and has certain clinical reference value.

**Key words:** Epstein-Barr virus; EBV-DNA; Multiple myeloma

多发性骨髓瘤(multiple myeloma, MM)是一种以浆细胞克隆性增殖为特征的血液系统恶性肿瘤,占血液系统恶性肿瘤第2位,其病因及机制尚不清楚<sup>[1]</sup>。EB病毒(Epstein-Barr Virus, EBV)属于人疱疹病毒γ亚科,是一种嗜人类淋巴细胞的双链线性DNA病毒,也是第一个被证实与人类肿瘤相关的病毒,全世界约有90%以上的成年人曾感染过EBV,但绝大多数仅表现为自限性潜伏性感染<sup>[2,3]</sup>。我国感

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染EBV的患者年龄比西方国家年轻<sup>[4]</sup>。因此,在我国研究EBV感染与肿瘤的关系显得尤为重要。研究表明EBV和其他疱疹病毒一样,Burkitt淋巴瘤、霍奇金淋巴瘤和弥漫性大B细胞淋巴瘤等不同类型的B细胞源性淋巴恶性肿瘤密切相关<sup>[5]</sup>。B淋巴细胞恶性肿瘤可由EBV感染的B细胞克隆引起,有证据表明持续的EBV感染可导致疾病进展<sup>[6]</sup>。但EBV感染与MM之间的关系仍有争议<sup>[7]</sup>,需要进一步的研究。本研究通过检测MM患者外周血中EBV-DNA拷贝数,探讨EBV感染与MM的潜在关系及其对MM患者临床特征、分期、预后的影响。

## 1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 2012年5月~2020年2月在九江市第一人民医院初诊的MM患者110例被纳入MM组，其中男性患者53例，女性患者57例，年龄38~85岁，所有患者诊断均符合《血液病诊断及疗效标准》多发性骨髓瘤诊断标准<sup>[9]</sup>。依照异常增殖的免疫球蛋白类型分为IgG型45例(40.04%)，IgA型42例(37.50%)，IgD型6例(5.77%)，κ轻链型7例(6.73%)，λ轻链型7例(6.73%)，不分泌型3例(2.88%)。按照国际分期体系(ISS)临床分期，I期18例(16.36%)，II期22例(20.00%)，III期70例(63.64%)。按照梅奥骨髓瘤分层(mSMART)为基础国际危险度分层，低危32例(29.09%)，中危43例(39.09%)，高危35例(31.82%)。另选取同一时间段在九江市第一人民医院就诊的110例没有任何类型的血液系统疾病和其他癌症且骨髓象大致正常患者作为正常对照组，其中男性患者55例，女性患者55例。

1.2 方法 通过实时荧光定量PCR检测所有受试者外周血EBV-DNA拷贝数。按EBV-DNA拷贝数分为EBV-DNA阳性( $\geq 500 \text{ IU/ml}$ )和EBV-DNA阴性( $< 500 \text{ IU/ml}$ )。取2~4 ml EDTA抗凝外周血进行检验，加入淋巴细胞分离液进行分离，将白细胞层吸出，使用0.9%的氯化钠溶液洗涤白细胞层，再加入50 μl DNA提取液，充分混匀后在100 °C的恒温环境内反应10 min，再经过5 min离心处理后，取上清液用于PCR检测。通过实时荧光定量PCR试剂盒(中山大学达安基因股份有限公司生产)检测，基因拷贝使用IU/ml表示，按EBV-DNA拷贝数分为EBV-DNA阳性( $\geq 500 \text{ IU/ml}$ )和EBV-DNA阴性( $< 500 \text{ IU/ml}$ )。

1.3 观察指标 观察所有受试者EBV-DNA表达情况，分析外周血EBV-DNA在不同分型、不同分期、不同危险度分层MM患者中的表达情况。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS 19.0进行统计学分析，正态分布计量资料以( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示，两组之间比较采用t检验，多组间比较采用方差分析。计数资料以(%)表示，采用 $\chi^2$ 检验，以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

2.1 MM组与对照组EBV-DNA阳性表达率比较 MM组的EBV感染率高于对照组，差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 83.887, P < 0.05$ )，见表1。

表1 MM患者与对照组外周血EBV-DNA的阳性表达率[n(%)]

分组	n	EBV-DNA+	EBV-DNA-
MM组	110	75(68.18)	35(40.91)
正常对照组	110	9(8.18)	101(91.82)

2.2 患者外周血EBV-DNA的阳性表达比较 不分泌型多发性骨髓瘤EBV-DNA阳性表达率高于其他类型多发性骨髓瘤，差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )；ISS分期I期EBV-DNA阳性表达率高于正常对照组( $\chi^2 = 6.098, P < 0.05$ )，低于II期( $\chi^2 = 3.922, P < 0.05$ )和III期( $\chi^2 = 19.799, P < 0.00$ )，II期EBV-DNA阳性表达率低于III期( $\chi^2 = 4.591, P < 0.05$ )；mSMART危险度分层低位组EBV-DNA阳性表达率高于正常对照组( $\chi^2 = 23.104, P < 0.00$ )，但低于中危组( $\chi^2 = 5.121, P < 0.05$ )和高危组( $\chi^2 = 15.228, P < 0.00$ )，中危组EBV-DNA阳性表达率低于高危组( $\chi^2 = 4.003, P < 0.05$ )，见表2。

表2 MM患者外周血EBV-DNA的阳性表达率(n, %)

分组	EBV-DNA+	EBV-DNA-	阳性表达率
分型			
IgG型	26	19	57.78
IgA型	31	11	73.81
IgD型	4	2	66.67
κ轻链型	5	2	71.14
λ轻链型	6	1	85.71
不分泌型	3	0	100.00
分期			
I期	5	13	27.78
II期	13	9	59.09
III期	57	13	81.43
危险度分层			
低危组	14	18	43.75
中危组	30	13	69.77
高危组	31	4	88.57
对照组	9	101	8.18

## 3 讨论

多发性骨髓瘤是一种病因不明的血液系统肿瘤，常有低水平的多克隆免疫球蛋白，并表现出中至重度的体液免疫缺陷<sup>[9]</sup>。此外，治疗期间使用免疫抑制药物是导致免疫低下和诱发感染的另一个重要因素<sup>[10]</sup>。因此，确定与MM进展相关的各种感染因素，对于确定疾病预后和选择个体化治疗方案至关重要。

研究表明<sup>[11]</sup>，多发性骨髓瘤的发生与EBV感染存在一定关系，且EBV-DNA的阳性率在50.0%~83.3%<sup>[12]</sup>，本研究检测的MM患者EBV的感染率为59.09%。其可能机制为：①EBV诱导免疫功能低下者发生MM<sup>[13]</sup>；②EBV感染B淋巴细胞引起永生化，促进其分泌IL-6，并可能在癌基因的参与下引起细胞恶性变<sup>[14]</sup>；③EBV可能通过上调Bel-2及其他抑制凋亡的蛋白，激活NF-KB信号传导通路导致IL-

10表达增多,使细胞间的增殖与凋亡失衡,引起肿瘤的发生<sup>[3,15]</sup>;④EBV干扰细胞DNA修复机制,并可能导致感染细胞的遗传变化<sup>[16,17]</sup>。

本研究结果显示,EBV-DNA阳性表达率在不同分型多发性骨髓瘤患者中存在差异,尤其是不分泌型多发性骨髓瘤EBV-DNA阳性表达率明显高于其他类型多发性骨髓瘤,可能是因为不分泌型多发性骨髓瘤恶性程度较高,其发生可能与EBV感染更加密切相关,但由于样本量少,缺乏统计价值。在不同分期比较中,Ⅰ期EBV-DNA阳性表达率低于Ⅱ期和Ⅲ期( $P<0.05$ ),Ⅱ期EBV-DNA阳性表达率低于Ⅲ期( $P<0.05$ ),提示临床分期越晚的患者EBV阳性表达率越高,提示病情较严重。在不同危险度分层比较中,低位组EBV-DNA阳性表达率低于中位组和高位组( $P<0.05$ ),中位组EBV-DNA阳性表达率低于高位组( $P<0.05$ ),提示危险程度越高的患者EBV阳性表达率越高,提示预后较差。因此表明,EBV在不同分型、不同分期、不同危险度分层多发性骨髓瘤患者中存在一定差异,这与Xia B等<sup>[18]</sup>研究结果相似。

综上所述,EBV感染与多发性骨髓瘤的发生密切相关,EBV感染与多发性骨髓瘤的发生密切相关,外周血EBV-DNA表达在多发性骨髓瘤患者临床分型、分期、危险度分层的存在差异,通过检测外周血EBV-DNA对多发性骨髓瘤诊断、预后判断具有一定应用价值,且检测手段方便、快捷。

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