



一般临床特征与血液学参数在胰腺导管腺癌根治性切除术患者中的预后价值研究*

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【摘要】 目的 分析胰腺导管腺癌(pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, PDAC)根治性切除术患者基线临床特征及血液学参数与预后的关系,为患者的临床风险分层提供依据。方法 收集四川大学华西医院2010年1月-2019年2月进行根治性手术的445例胰腺导管腺癌患者的临床资料,进行回顾性临床分析。采集患者一般临床特征、血液常规检查、肿瘤学生物标志物等数据,探索了这些指标对PDAC患者术后总生存期的影响。使用Cox比例风险回归模型分析影响生存时间的相关因素。采用SPSS 23.0软件包进行数据统计分析。结果 手术后患者的中位总生存期(median overall survival, mOS)为17.0[95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI): 15.0~19.0]个月。在术后的第1年、第2年、第3年、第4年以及第5年,纳入患者的存活率分别为60.6%、33.4%、19.1%、12.7%和9.6%。多因素Cox风险比模型结果显示,影响PDAC患者术后存活率的独立危险因素包括:肿瘤部位[风险比(hazards ratio, HR)=1.574, 95%CI: 1.233~2.011]、肿瘤细胞分化水平(HR=0.687, 95%CI: 0.542~0.870)、是否存在神经受侵犯(HR=0.686, 95%CI: 0.538~0.876)、TNM分期(HR=1.572, 95%CI: 1.252~1.974)、是否接受术后辅助治疗(HR=1.799, 95%CI: 1.390~2.328)、术前饮酒记录(HR=0.744, 95%CI: 0.588~0.943),以及术前血清中CA199水平(HR=0.742, 95%CI: 0.563~0.977)。结论 在PDAC患者中,肿瘤位于胰头、中高分化、无局部神经侵犯、TNM分期为I期、术后接受辅助治疗、术前无饮酒史、术前CA199 \leq 37 U/mL等特征与患者较好的预后显著相关。

【关键词】 胰腺导管腺癌 预后评估 临床特征 血常规指标 肿瘤标志物

The Value of Clinical Characteristics and Hematological Parameters for Prognostic Assessment of Pancreatic Cancer Patients Undergoing Radical Resection ZENG Lianli, LI Shuangshuang, YUE Pengfei, YI Cheng[△]. Department of Abdominal Oncology, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China

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【Abstract】 Objective To explore the relationship between baseline clinical characteristics and hematological parameters of patients undergoing radical resection for pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) and their prognosis, and to provide references for stratifying the patients' clinical risks. **Methods** We retrospectively collected clinical data from 445 patients who underwent radical surgical treatment for PDAC at West China Hospital, Sichuan University between January 2010 and February 2019. Then, we conducted retrospective clinical analysis with the collected data. Data on patients' basic clinical characteristics, routine blood test results, and tumor indicators were collected to explore their effects on the postoperative overall survival (OS) of PDAC patients. Cox proportional hazards regression was used to identify factors affecting OS. Statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS 23.0 software package. **Results** The postoperative median overall survival (mOS) was 17.0 months (95% CI: 15.0-19.0). The 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5-year survival rates of the patients included in the study were 60.6%, 33.4%, 19.1%, 12.7%, and 9.6%, respectively. The multivariate Cox proportional hazards model analysis demonstrated that a number of factors independently affect postoperative survival in PDAC patients. These factors include tumor location (hazards ratio [HR]=1.574, 95% CI: 1.233-2.011), degree of tumor cell differentiation (HR=0.687, 95% CI: 0.542-0.870), presence of neural invasion (HR=0.686, 95% CI: 0.538-0.876), TNM staging (HR=1.572, 95% CI: 1.252-1.974), postoperative adjuvant therapy (HR=1.799, 95% CI: 1.390-2.328), preoperative drinking history (HR=0.744, 95% CI: 0.588-0.943), and high serum CA199 levels prior to the surgery (HR=0.742, 95% CI: 0.563-0.977). **Conclusion** In PDAC patients, having tumors located in the head of the pancreas, moderate and high degrees of differentiated, being free from local neurovascular invasion, being in TNM stage I, undergoing postoperative adjuvant therapy, no history of alcohol consumption prior to the surgery, and preoperative serum CA199 being less than or equal to 37 U/mL are significantly associated with a better prognosis.

【Key words】 Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma Prognostic assessment Clinical characteristics
Routine blood test indicators Tumor markers

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胰腺癌是常见的消化道恶性肿瘤之一,其中约90%为胰腺导管腺癌(pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, PDAC)^[1],该病有着极高的恶性程度,预后不佳,5年生存

率仅为9%^[2]。目前,唯一能彻底治愈该疾病的方式就是进行手术^[3]。由于胰腺是一个位于腹膜后的器官,其肿瘤的产生往往难以察觉,因此临床表现并不显著。另外,现在还没有找到能有效筛查早期胰腺癌的方法,这导致胰腺癌在早期阶段难以发现。据统计,在确诊为胰腺癌时,约有50%的患者已进入IV期^[4],只有15%~20%的病患能接受彻底手术治疗^[5]。即便胰腺癌患者能够接受手术切除,术后复发转移风险仍较高^[6]。因此寻找胰腺癌的预后因素,对于个体化治疗极为重要^[7]。

目前,临床上缺乏简单易得的指标能够在术前评估PDAC患者的预后。恶性肿瘤预后与肿瘤本身生物学特性及肿瘤分化分期密切相关^[8]。但肿瘤准确的分期及分化程度均要在手术后才能获得。胰腺癌患者相关的危险因素,如年龄、吸烟、酗酒、肥胖、低体力活动、胰腺炎、糖尿病、家族史等均可在术前获得^[9]。YUAN等^[10]曾报道吸烟与胰腺癌不良预后相关,而戒烟可以提高胰腺癌患者的生存期。同时研究发现长期糖尿病也与胰腺癌患者预后差有关^[11]。而30年以上的重度饮酒被发现是PDAC的另一个不良预后因素^[12]。血液学检查在临床上简单易行,每位手术患者在住院时均会行常规血液检查。这些检查项目不会给患者带来额外的经济负担,而且能够反映患者的全身营养状况、系统性炎症情况及肿瘤标志物等各个方面,因此,各种血液学指标与胰腺癌的关系日渐受到临床研究的关注。

本研究对445例胰腺癌手术患者进行了回顾性分析,利用Cox比例风险模型筛选可能对其预后产生影响的因素,深掘一般临床特征和血液学参数对胰腺癌预后的评估价值,以此为胰腺癌患者的临床诊疗提供参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

本研究的研究对象为2010年1月-2019年2月于四川大学华西医院经病理确诊为PDAC并进行根治性手术切除的患者。通过华西病例系统以“胰腺癌”为关键词初步筛选病例,按照病例纳入排除标准最终确定445例接受根治性手术切除的PDAC患者为研究对象。本研究通过四川大学华西医院生物医学伦理委员会审查批准(2019年审429号),鉴于系回顾性提取数据,免除患者知情同意。

通过查阅本院的医疗记录系统,取得以下临床资料:患者的性别,年龄,肿瘤的位置,肿瘤细胞的分化水平,肿瘤长径,局部淋巴结的转移状况,是否存在局部神经侵犯,TNM分期,是否接受术后辅助治疗,是否有高血压、糖尿病、胰腺炎的病史,是否有吸烟、饮酒等生活习惯史

及肿瘤家族史,同时包括血液学指标数据。在临床分期的标准方面,则依照美国癌症联合委员会(American Joint Committee on Cancer, AJCC)第8版的胰腺癌分期系统。

1.2 纳入排除标准

病例纳入标准:①胰腺癌患者接受根治性手术治疗;②术后病理学诊断为PDAC;③病例资料及术前血液学检查完整。

病例排除标准:合并有其他器官组织原发的肿瘤。

病例剔除标准:术后随访资料不全。

1.3 方法

本研究纳入的血液学指标主要为临床常用血常规指标及肿瘤标志物。血常规指标包括:血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)水平、血小板(platelet, PLT)数量、白细胞(white blood cell, WBC)数量、中性粒细胞(neutrophil, Neu)数量以及淋巴细胞(lymphocyte, LyC)数量;肿瘤标志物主要包括:血清糖类抗原199(carbohydrate antigen199, CA199)和癌胚抗原(carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA)水平。以上血液学指标均检测于患者手术前24 h内。所有指标根据临界值分为高水平组及低水平组。对于血清PLT、WBC、Neu、CA199、CEA,以我院正常参考值的最高点(upper limit of normal, ULN)为临界值,血清Hb和LyC以我院正常参考值的最低点(lower limit of normal, LLN)为临界值。

两个通过运算得出的复合指标:中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞数量的比值(neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)和血小板与淋巴细胞数量的比值(platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio, PLR)。通过将血清中的中性粒细胞数量除以血清淋巴细胞数量则可计算NLR,将血小板数量除以血清淋巴细胞数量则可计算PLR。NLR及PLR的临界值通过X-tile软件确定。X-tile软件是Rimm实验室在2004年为耶鲁大学设计的,是一种能够进行可视化操作并且与结果有着紧密联系的临界值选择工具^[13]。该软件主要通过枚举法,比较不同临界值时的生存分析结果从而确定最佳临界值。

1.4 观察随访

通过四川省户政管理中心或通过电话联络对445位胰腺癌患者进行了随访,最后一次随访发生在2019年8月。研究终结标准为患者死亡,如果末次随访时患者依然存活,那么研究终点则为最后一次随访的时间点。主要研究终点为患者总生存(overall survival, OS)时间,即从患者手术治疗日期开始,直至患者死亡或最后一次随访的日期为止(以月为单位计算)。

1.5 统计学方法

通过SPSS(23.0版本)对研究数据进行分析,解读患者

的基础临床特征、血液常规参数以及肿瘤特异性标志物的水平,并进行描述性统计。使用Pearson卡方检验或Fisher精确检验比较不同组别患者之间一般临床特征的差异。运用Kaplan-Meier方法分析并制作不同患者群体的生存曲线,并通过log-rank检验确定各群体患者OS差异。筛选出与PDAC患者相关的危险因素,并列出所有可能影响患者预后的因素,引入到多因素Cox危险回归模型中,计算并报告危险因素的风险比(hazards ratio, HR)及其95%置信区间(confidence interval, CI)。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 术前临床资料

本研究445例研究对象中,男性患者272例(61.1%),女性患者173例(38.9%),年龄 ≤ 60 岁的患者218例(49.0%),年龄 > 60 岁的患者227例(51.0%);肿瘤位于胰头的患者324例(72.8%),肿瘤位于其他部位的患者121例(27.2%);术前有高血压病史的患者87例(19.6%),无高血压病史的患者358例(80.4%);术前有糖尿病病史的患者63例(14.2%),无糖尿病病史的患者382例(85.8%);术前有胰腺炎病史的患者12例(2.7%),无胰腺炎病史的患者433例(97.3%);术前有吸烟史的患者171例(38.4%),无吸烟史的患者274例(61.6%);术前有饮酒史的患者124例(27.9%),无饮酒史的患者321例(72.1%);有肿瘤家族史的患者63例(14.2%),无肿瘤家族史的患者382例(85.8%)。

2.2 总体生存分析

在观察随访结束时,335例(75.3%)病患已死亡,所有患者的中位总体生存(median overall survival, mOS)时间为17.0个月(95%CI: 15.0~19.0个月)。其1~5年的存活率分别为60.6%、33.4%、19.1%、12.7%、9.6%。总体生存曲线见图1。

2.3 PDAC临床特征的单因素分析

单因素分析显示,性别、年龄、高血压、糖尿病、胰腺炎病史、吸烟史、肿瘤家族史与患者预后无关;肿瘤部位、肿瘤分化程度、肿瘤长径、局部淋巴结有无转移、局部神经受侵犯情况、TNM分期、术后接受辅助治疗与否、术前饮酒史与患者预后有关。见表1。

2.4 PDAC血常规指标及肿瘤标志物的单因素分析

血清Hb水平、PLT计数、WBC计数、Neu计数、LyC计数根据正常参考值临界点分为高水平组及低水平组,结果显示,患者术前上述指标的高低与PDAC根治术后的预后无关。因NLR及PLR不是临床常规使用的指标,目前还没有公认的正常值范围。本研究采用X-tile软件

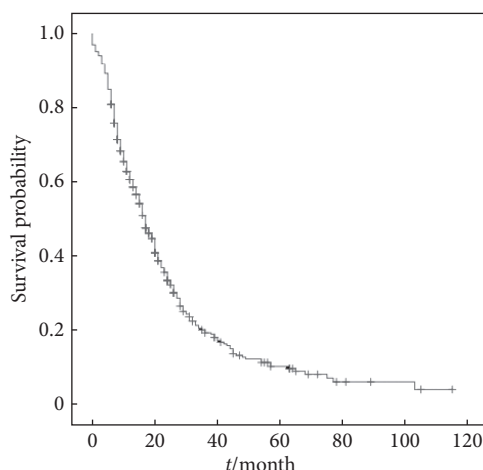


图1 总体生存曲线

Fig 1 Overall survival curve

确定NLR、PLR的最佳临界值分别为1.94和157。单因素分析(表2)显示,PLR与患者预后无关,NLR与患者预后有关。血清CA199和血清CEA水平与患者的预后有关。

2.5 PDAC预后多因素分析

单因素分析显示肿瘤部位、分化程度、肿瘤长径、局部淋巴结有无转移、局部神经受侵犯情况、TNM分期、术前饮酒史、术后辅助治疗与否及术前NLR、CA199、CEA水平能够影响胰腺癌患者术后OS。将以上预后因素纳入Cox比例风险模型,因肿瘤TNM分期与肿瘤长径及局部淋巴结转移密切相关,故此次分析不纳入这两项指标。根据多因素Cox分析的结果(表3):肿瘤位于除胰头外的胰腺其他部位、低分化程度、局部神经受侵、TNM分期为II和III期、术后未接受辅助治疗、术前存在饮酒史、术前CA199 > 37 U/mL均为影响PDAC患者OS的独立危险因素。

2.6 血清NLR水平与一般临床特征的关系

本研究采用Pearson卡方检验或Fisher确切概率法分析年龄、性别、肿瘤长径、局部淋巴结转移情况、局部神经受侵状况、TNM分期、术后接受辅助治疗情况、高血压病史、糖尿病病史、胰腺炎病史、术前吸烟史、术前饮酒史、恶性肿瘤家族病史等诸多因素是否会影响患者术前血清NLR水平。结果(表4)显示年龄 > 60 岁、肿瘤位于胰头、肿瘤低分化、局部有淋巴结转移、TNM分期为II和III期、术后未接受辅助治疗的患者中术前血清NLR高水平的比例也会更高($P < 0.05$)。

3 讨论

近年来,全球范围内胰腺癌的发病率持续上升^[14]。探讨影响胰腺癌患者手术后存活时间的因素,对于提升

表 1 患者一般临床特征与术后 OS 的关系

Table 1 Relationship between general clinical characteristics and postoperative OS

Characteristic	Total (n=445)	Proportion/ %	mOS/ month	P
Sex				0.207
Male	272	61.1	16	
Female	173	38.9	18	
Age/yr.				0.139
≤60	218	49.0	18	
>60	227	51.0	15	
Tumor location				0.019
Pancreatic head	324	72.8	18	
Other site in pancreas	121	27.2	13	
Degree of differentiation				<0.001
Moderately and highly differentiated	167	37.5	23	
Poorly differentiated	278	62.5	14	
Tumor diameter/cm				<0.001
≤4	322	72.4	20	
>4	123	27.6	11	
Lymph node metastasis				<0.001
Yes	174	39.1	13	
No	271	60.9	19	
Nerve invasion				<0.001
Yes	310	69.7	15	
No	135	30.3	22	
TNM stage				<0.001
I	204	45.8	21	
II and III	241	54.2	13	
Postoperative adjuvant therapy				<0.001
Yes	141	31.7	26	
No	304	68.3	14	
Hypertension				0.880
Yes	87	19.6	16	
No	358	80.4	17	
Diabetes				0.606
Yes	63	14.2	16	
No	382	85.8	17	
History of pancreatitis				0.342
Yes	12	2.7	21	
No	433	97.3	17	
Smoking				0.147
Yes	171	38.4	14	
No	274	61.6	19	
Drinking				0.049
Yes	124	27.9	15	
No	321	72.1	17	
Family history of cancer				0.316
Yes	63	14.2	20	
No	382	85.8	16	

mOS: median overall survival.

表 2 患者血常规常用指标及肿瘤标志物与术后 OS 的关系

Table 2 Relationship between the indicators of routine blood tests and tumor markers and postoperative OS

Variable	Total (n=445)	Proportion/ %	mOS/ month	P
Hb/(g/L)				0.267
<120	150	33.7	17	
≥120	295	66.3	17	
PLT/(×10 ⁹ L ⁻¹)				0.435
>300	45	10.1	17	
≤300	400	89.9	17	
WBC/(×10 ⁹ L ⁻¹)				0.298
>10	44	9.9	20	
≤10	401	90.1	16	
Neu/(×10 ⁹ L ⁻¹)				0.989
>6.3	63	14.2	17	
≤6.3	382	85.8	17	
LyC/(×10 ⁹ L ⁻¹)				0.469
<1.1	169	38.0	17	
≥1.1	276	62.0	17	
NLR				0.003
<1.94	93	20.9	24	
≥1.94	352	79.1	16	
PLR				0.142
<157	242	54.4	16	
≥157	203	45.6	20	
CA199/(U/mL)				0.021
>37	351	78.9	16	
≤37	94	21.1	21	
CEA/(ng/mL)				0.016
>5	129	29.0	13	
≤5	316	71.0	19	

Hb: hemoglobin; PLT: platelet; WBC: white blood cell; Neu: neutrophil; LyC: lymphocyte; NLR: neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; PLR: platelet to lymphocyte ratio; CA199: carbohydrate antigen 199; CEA: carcinoembryonic antigen.

患者治疗效果具有重要的临床意义。本研究对我院 445 例接受 PDAC 根治性切除术的患者进行了回顾性研究, 主要结论如下: ①对于患有 PDAC 的病患, 如果肿瘤在胰头以外部位, 分化程度较低, 肿瘤侵犯周边神经, TNM 分期偏晚, 术后未给予辅助治疗, 术前有饮酒习惯, NLR ≥ 1.94, CA199 > 37 U/mL, CEA > 5 ng/mL, 那么术后存活状况更为不佳; ②多因素生存分析结果显示, 肿瘤部位、分化程度、是否侵犯局部神经、TNM 分期、术后是否接受辅助治疗、术前是否有饮酒史、术前 CA199 水平是决定 PDAC 患者术后存活状况的关键预后因素; ③年龄 > 60 岁, 肿瘤位于胰头, 肿瘤分化程度低, 存在局部淋巴结转移, TNM 分期为 II 和 III 期, 术后未接受辅助治疗的患

表 3 多因素Cox生存分析
Table 3 Multifactor Cox survival analysis

Variable	Total (n=445)	B	Standard error	HR (95% CI)	P
Tumor location					<0.001
Pancreatic head	324	0.454	0.125	1.574 (1.233-2.011)	
Other site in pancreas (ref.)	121				
Degree of differentiation					0.002
Poorly differentiated	278	-0.376	0.121	0.687 (0.542-0.870)	
Moderately and highly differentiated (ref.)	167				
Nerve invasion					0.002
Yes	310	-0.377	0.124	0.686 (0.538-0.876)	
No (ref.)	135				
TNM stage					<0.001
I	204	0.452	0.116	1.572 (1.252-1.974)	
II and III (ref.)	241				
Postoperative adjuvant therapy					<0.001
Yes	141	0.587	0.132	1.799 (1.390-2.328)	
No (ref.)	304				
Drinking					0.014
Yes	124	-0.295	0.121	0.744 (0.588-0.943)	
No (ref.)	321				
NLR					0.087
≥ 1.94	352	-0.257	0.150	0.773 (0.576-1.038)	
< 1.94 (ref.)	93				
CA199/(U/mL)					0.033
> 37	350	-0.299	0.141	0.742 (0.563-0.977)	
≤ 37 (ref.)	95				
CEA/(ng/mL)					0.057
> 5	129	-0.231	0.121	0.794 (0.626-1.007)	
≤ 5 (ref.)	316				

All abbreviations are explained in the note to Table 2. B: partial regression coefficient; HR: hazards ratio; CI: confidence interval.

者, NLR高水平的比例更高。

胰腺癌的部位对于早期诊断和治疗极为重要, 目前关于胰腺肿瘤位置和预后之间的关系尚无定论。胰头癌容易早期出现胆道梗阻症状, 多表现为黄疸, 易被早期发现, 而胰体尾癌的症状多无特异性, 症状明显时肿瘤多发展至晚期, 难以早期发现。既往有研究表明, 肿瘤位于胰头的胰腺癌患者预后要优于肿瘤位于胰体尾的胰腺癌患者^[15-16]。但 LEE等^[17]的研究则得出相反的结果。本研究中, 肿瘤位于胰头者占大多数(72.8%), 结果显示, 胰头部肿瘤组的术后mOS达18个月, 长于其他部位组的13个月($P=0.019$)。在本研究中, 62.5%的患者术后病理报告为低分化导管腺癌, 术后mOS为14个月, 短于高、中分化肿瘤患者的23个月($P<0.001$)。此外, 本研究再次证实了术

后无淋巴结转移、长径 ≤ 4 cm、分期为 I 期均是PDAC患者术后预后良好的独立预测因素, 与既往研究结果相符^[18-22]。有研究表明周围神经浸润是胰腺癌^[22]、结直肠癌^[23]、胆道癌^[24]预后不良的标志。PDAC本身的神经趋向性导致周围神经侵犯成为PDAC的一种常见的转移方式^[25], 报告胰周神经受侵率可达86.9%^[26], 容易导致术后肿瘤残余, 预后不佳。本研究中, 也有69.7%的PDAC患者局部神经受侵, 术后mOS明显短于肿瘤没有侵犯局部神经的患者, 与既往研究结果一致^[22]。

糖尿病病史对PDAC患者的预后潜在影响具有重要临床价值。糖尿病史对PDAC患者预后的影响尚无定论^[27]。2型糖尿病被视为胰腺癌的高风险因子^[28], 然而, 许多研究指出糖尿病病史与患者预后并无直接关联^[29-30]。

表4 血清NLR水平与一般临床特征的关系
Table 4 Relationship between general clinical characteristics and serum NLR

Variable	Total (n=445)	NLR>ULN/case (%)	NLR≤ULN/case (%)	P
Sex				
Male	272	218 (80.1)	54 (19.9)	0.496
Female	173	134 (77.5)	39 (22.5)	
Age/yr.				
≤60	218	163 (74.8)	55 (25.2)	0.028
>60	227	189 (83.3)	38 (16.7)	
Tumor location				
Pancreatic head	324	264 (81.5)	60 (18.5)	0.043
Other site in pancreas	121	88 (72.7)	33 (27.3)	
Degree of differentiation				
Poorly differentiated	278	230 (82.7)	48 (17.3)	0.015
Moderately and highly differentiated	167	122 (73.1)	45 (26.9)	
Nerve invasion				
Yes	310	249 (80.3)	61 (19.7)	0.337
No	135	103 (76.3)	32 (23.7)	
Tumor diameter/cm				
≤4	322	251 (78.0)	71 (22.0)	0.334
>4	123	101 (82.1)	22 (17.9)	
Lymph node metastasis				
Yes	174	150 (86.2)	24 (13.8)	0.003
No	271	202 (74.5)	69 (25.5)	
TNM stage				
I	204	151 (74.0)	53 (26.0)	0.015
II and III	241	201 (83.4)	40 (16.6)	
Postoperative adjuvant therapy				
Yes	141	102 (72.3)	39 (27.7)	0.017
No	304	250 (82.2)	54 (17.8)	
Hypertension				
Yes	87	70 (80.5)	17 (19.5)	0.728
No	358	282 (78.8)	76 (21.2)	
Diabetes				
Yes	63	52 (82.5)	11 (17.5)	0.469
No	382	300 (78.5)	82 (21.5)	
History of pancreatitis				
Yes	12	8 (66.7)	4 (33.3)	0.285
No	433	344 (79.4)	89 (20.6)	
Smoking				
Yes	171	136 (79.5)	35 (20.5)	0.860
No	274	216 (78.8)	58 (21.2)	
Drinking				
Yes	124	102 (82.3)	22 (17.7)	0.309
No	321	250 (77.9)	71 (22.1)	
Family history of cancer				
Yes	63	45 (71.4)	18 (28.6)	0.106
No	382	307 (80.4)	75 (19.6)	

NLR: neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; ULN: upper limit of normal.

HWANG等^[31]的研究则表明长于5年的糖尿病病史会导致胰腺癌患者预后不良。YUAN等^[11]的研究也证实长期的糖尿病会降低胰腺癌患者的生存时间,但是新发的糖尿

病对胰腺癌的预后无显著影响。本研究分析结果中,糖尿病病史对PDAC患者的术后生存无明显影响。

炎症在肿瘤的发生发展过程中扮演着重要角色^[32]。

由于机体全身炎症反应的复杂性,目前临床研究多选用NLR、PLR这类综合性指标作为预后因素,而很少研究PLT、WBC、Neu、LyC等单一指标对肿瘤的预后价值。PLR^[33]、NLR^[34]作为肿瘤预后因子的作用已得到临床研究的证实。NLR的数值可体现出人体促进及抑制肿瘤免疫反应的均衡状态。如果NLR值变化,会打破机体的免疫平衡,NLR值升高多提示有助于肿瘤增长的微观环境,从而导致人体的抗癌能力降低。NLR作为预后指标,已在结肠癌^[35]、肺癌^[36]、肝癌^[37]等肿瘤中得到了应用。在胰腺癌患者中,血清NLR和PLR水平与预后的关系尚不明确。尽管有研究支持高水平NLR及PLR是胰腺癌预后不良的危险因素^[38],但是CHAWLA等^[39]的研究却未能发现NLR和PLR水平对胰腺癌患者的预后价值。由于NLR和PLR为计算获得的综合性指标,没有临床公认的正常值范围,本研究中使用X-tile软件寻找最佳临界点。X-tile软件目前已被应用在多项回顾性研究中^[40-42]。本研究发现,术前PLT、WBC、Neu、LyC及PLR水平与PDAC患者的术后生存无关。单因素分析显示术前NLR ≥ 1.94 的PDAC患者术后生存更差,多因素分析结果显示术前血清NLR水平不是PDAC患者的独立预后因素。经Pearson卡方检验和Fisher确切概率法分析后,可以观察到NLR的高比例在特定患者群体中偏多,即年龄 > 60 岁、肿瘤位于胰腺头部、肿瘤表现为低分化状态、存在局部淋巴结转移、TNM分期在II和III期,以及手术后未行辅助治疗的患者。这提示在研究中,术前高水平NLR与患者的一般临床特征可能出现了混杂,有必要对更大的样本进行深度研究。

CA199作为消化道肿瘤常用的肿瘤标志物,已广泛用于胰腺癌的诊断、评估预后以及病情随访^[43]。虽然胰头癌继发的梗阻性黄疸也能引起CA199升高,但梗阻性黄疸的严重程度多取决于肿瘤大小,侧面也反映了肿瘤的严重程度。LIU等^[44]研究证实术前高水平的CA199的胰腺癌患者,术后分期更晚,术后生存更短。CA199对于可切除胰腺癌和晚期胰腺癌均有预后评估的价值^[45-47]。本研究多因素分析也显示术前高水平CA199是PDAC患者术后预后不良的独立危险因素。

本项研究尚存局限。首先,这是一项单一中心的回顾性研究,可能会有选择偏倚和信息偏倚。比如本研究中I期患者mOS仅为21个月,考虑与本中心患者多未行围手术期化疗及低分化肿瘤较多相关。其次,随访结束时,已有335例(占75.3%)患者死亡,仅剩110例患者存活,由于存活患者样本数量不足,可能会使多变量Cox模型产生过度拟合的问题。再次,本研究未对患者1年、2年、3

年、4年、5年生存情况的相关因素分别展开分析。将来可以扩大样本量,进一步分析胰腺癌患者短期、中期与远期预后的相关因素。

综上,本研究对我院收治的445例行PDAC根治性切除手术的患者进行回顾性分析,证实了肿瘤位于胰头、中高分化、无局部神经侵犯、TNM分期为I期、术后接受辅助治疗、术前无饮酒史、术前CA199 ≤ 37 U/mL等特征与患者较好的预后有关。

* * *

作者贡献声明 曾莲丽负责论文构思、数据审编、正式分析、研究方法、软件、可视化、初稿写作和审读与编辑写作,李双双负责论文构思、数据审编、正式分析、调查研究和初稿写作,岳鹏飞负责正式分析、调查研究、软件、验证和可视化,易成负责论文构思、经费获取、研究项目管理、提供资源和监督指导。所有作者已经同意将文章提交给本刊,且对将要发表的版本进行最终定稿,并同意对工作的所有方面负责。

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利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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