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· 专题研究 ·

恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄的预测模型构建与验证

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摘要

背景与目的: 金属支架和¹²⁵I粒子腔内照射是恶性胆道梗阻非手术治疗的首选方法, 疗效确切, 能改善患者生存预后, 但金属支架再狭窄发生率较高, 导致其发生的因素尚不明确, 且缺乏可靠的预测模型。因此, 本研究探讨恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄的影响因素, 建立其预测模型并验证性能。

方法: 选取2019年1月—2022年3月河北省邢台市人民医院收治的110例初次接受金属支架和¹²⁵I粒子腔内照射恶性胆道梗阻患者, 根据术后12个月内金属支架是否再狭窄分为再狭窄组与无再狭窄组。采用单因素、LASSO回归初步筛选金属支架再狭窄的特征变量, Logistic回归进一步分析金属支架再狭窄的相关影响因素, 并以R语言绘制列线图预测模型, 分别采用一致性指数(C指数)、Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度、受试者工作特征曲线下面积(AUC)、临床影响曲线分别评价所构建恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄预测模型的价值; 另选同一中心不同时期的50例初次接受金属支架和¹²⁵I粒子腔内照射恶性胆道梗阻患者作为外部验证数据集, 采用 κ 检验比较列线图预测再狭窄与临床实际的符合率。

结果: 110例患者中, 术后12个月内共发生再狭窄58例。单因素分析, 糖尿病、总胆红素(TBIL)、糖类抗原19-9(CA19-9)、术后胆系感染、胆结石、白蛋白、射频消融、光动力治疗可能与再狭窄有关(均 $P<0.05$)。Logistic回归分析, TBIL、CA19-9、术后胆系感染、胆结石、射频消融、光动力治疗是恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄的独立相关因素(均 $P<0.05$)。基于Logistic回归绘制列线图预测模型显示, 其C指数为0.838, Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验显示, 模型预测值与实际观测值之间的差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=2.796$, $P=0.803$); 所构建的恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄的列线图预测模型的AUC为0.838(95% CI=0.762~0.913), 绘制临床影响曲线显示, 在各个阈概率下, 被所构建的恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄的列线图预测模型划分为高风险的人数与实际情况的符合度较高; 采用列线图预测模型对外部验证数据集进行预测显示, 列线图预测再狭窄的发生率与实际情况符合率为94.00%, κ 值为0.880。

结论: TBIL、CA19-9、术后胆系感染、胆结石、射频消融、光动力治疗是恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄的独立相关因素, 基于以上因素的预测模型具有良好的预测能力, 能为临床早期识别高风险人群提供一定的参考。

关键词

胆汁淤积; 支架; 再狭窄; 危险因素; 列线图

中图分类号: R657.4

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Construction and validation of a predictive model for metal stent restenosis in malignant biliary obstruction

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Metal stents and intraluminal irradiation with ¹²⁵I seeds are the preferred non-surgical treatments for malignant biliary obstruction, with proven efficacy in improving patient survival outcomes. However, the incidence of restenosis in metal stents remains high, and the factors contributing to this are not well understood, with no reliable predictive models currently available. Therefore, this study investigated the factors influencing metal stent restenosis in malignant biliary obstruction, developed a predictive model, and validated its performance.

Methods: A total of 110 patients with malignant biliary obstruction who received metal stents and ¹²⁵I seed intraluminal irradiation for the first time between January 2019 and March 2022 were selected. Patients were divided into restenosis and non-restenosis groups based on whether restenosis occurred within 12 months after operation. Univariate analysis and LASSO regression were initially used to screen for characteristic variables associated with stent restenosis, followed by Logistic regression to further analyze the related influencing factors. A nomogram predictive model was constructed using R language, and its value was assessed using the concordance index (C-index), Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test, the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC), and clinical impact curves. An additional 50 patients with malignant biliary obstruction from the same center, who received metal stents and ¹²⁵I seed intraluminal irradiation for the first time during a different period, were selected as an external validation dataset, and the κ statistic was used to compare the concordance rate between the nomogram prediction of restenosis and clinical reality.

Results: Of the 110 patients, 58 cases of restenosis occurred within 12 months after operation. Univariate analysis showed that diabetes, total bilirubin (TBIL), carbohydrate antigen 19-9 (CA19-9), postoperative biliary infection, gallstones, albumin level, radiofrequency ablation, and photodynamic therapy were associated with restenosis (all $P < 0.05$). Logistic regression analysis identified TBIL, CA19-9, postoperative biliary infection, gallstones, radiofrequency ablation, and photodynamic therapy as independent factors associated with metal stent restenosis in malignant biliary obstruction (all $P < 0.05$). The nomogram predictive model based on Logistic regression had a C-index of 0.838, and the Hosmer-Lemeshow goodness-of-fit test indicated no significant difference between the predicted and observed values ($\chi^2 = 2.796$, $P = 0.803$). The AUC of the constructed nomogram for predicting metal stent restenosis in malignant biliary obstruction was 0.838 (95% $CI = 0.762 - 0.913$), and the clinical impact curve showed a high concordance between the predicted high-risk group and actual outcomes across various threshold probabilities. Using the nomogram predictive model to predict the external validation dataset showed a concordance rate of 94.00% between the predicted restenosis rate and the actual one, with a κ value of 0.880.

Conclusion: TBIL, CA19-9, postoperative biliary infection, gallstones, radiofrequency ablation, and photodynamic therapy are independent factors associated with metal stent restenosis in malignant biliary obstruction. The predictive model based on these factors demonstrates good predictive ability and may

provide a reference for early clinical identification of high-risk patients.

Key words Cholestasis; Stents; Restenosis; Risk Factors; Nomograms

CLC number: R657.4

恶性胆道梗阻多继发于胆道系统癌症、肝癌等，严重降低患者营养状态和生存质量^[1]。经皮穿刺肝胆金属支架置入术和¹²⁵I粒子腔内照射是无法手术切除患者常用的姑息疗法，但约30%~70%患者可能发生支架再狭窄，严重影响患者预后，因此早期预测患者支架再狭窄的风险意义重大^[2-3]。目前有部分研究^[4]对支架再狭窄的原因进行分析，但多为回顾性的描述性报道，不能为临床提供确切的预测参考，所以有必要研究能准确、便捷地预测金属支架再狭窄的方法。本研究在LASSO Logistic回归基础上，建立恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄的预测模型，并对模型进行检验，以期为临床提供一种有效的预测手段，针对性、个性化预防干预，减少支架再狭窄的发生提供参考。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

以回顾性队列研究方式，纳入2019年1月—2022年3月河北省邢台市人民医院收治的110例初次接受金属支架和¹²⁵I粒子腔内照射恶性胆道梗阻患者。纳入标准：胆道内或胆道邻近部位恶性病变阻碍胆汁流入十二指肠引发的胆道压力增高、胆汁逆流、黄疸等胆道梗阻性表现^[5]；接受金属支架和¹²⁵I粒子腔内照射治疗；初次治疗；均获得技术成功（支架到达靶胆管的狭窄段，透视下对比剂顺利通过，且¹²⁵I粒子按计划植入）和临床成功（胆红素水平在2周内降低至介入前的50%以下）；18岁以上。排除标准：数据不完善；大量腹腔积液；无法纠正的严重凝血功能异常；严重全身性感染未控制者；伴器官功能衰竭；未控制的高血糖（>16.7 mmol/L）；合并危及生命的疾病。本研究遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》的相关规定，获得医院伦理委员会审批（批号：2023〔102〕）。

样本量估算根据样本含量公式：

$$n = \frac{[z_{1-\alpha/2}]^2 P(1-P)}{\delta^2}$$

，公式中 n 为样本量， $z_{1-\alpha/2}$ 为置信度标准正态分布的分位数，为1.96， δ 为 P 的允许误差大小，为0.086， P 为评价指标预期值。查阅文献资料可知，恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄率介于30%~70%之间，最小 $P=0.30$ ， $n=109.11$ ，向上取整后 $n=110$ 。

1.2 治疗与分组方法

全部患者均接受经皮穿刺肝胆金属支架置入术和¹²⁵I粒子腔内照射，主要介入步骤图见图1。镍钛记忆合金自扩式医用内支架（胆道支架），厂家：常州新区佳森医用支架器械有限公司，本研究所用型号规格：JSND-08060（即支架尺寸为8 mm×60 mm）及JSND-08080（即支架尺寸为8 mm×80 mm）。均获得技术成功和临床成功，之后再次出现皮肤瘙痒、恶心、胆管炎等相关症状，且影像学检查有金属支架再狭窄的证据，定义为再狭窄^[5]。根据术后12个月内金属支架是否再狭窄分为再狭窄组、无再狭窄组。

1.3 基线资料收集

自患者电子病历库导出两组年龄、性别、体质量、身高、既往史、病因、丙氨酸氨基转移酶（alanine transaminase, ALT）、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶（aspartate transaminase, AST）、碱性磷酸酶、 γ -谷氨酰基转移酶、总胆红素（total bilirubin, TBIL）、直接胆红素、白蛋白（albumin, ALB）、糖类抗原19-9（carbohydrate antigen 19-9, CA19-9）、支架长度、支架直径、术后胆系感染、胆结石、术前经皮经肝穿刺胆道引流术（percutaneous transhepatic cholangiodrainage, PTCD）情况、术前抗肿瘤治疗、术后其他治疗措施（射频消融、光动力治疗等）的数据至EXCEL表格，核验数据录入正确后进行统计分析。术后以门诊方式进行随访，包括腹部影像学、血常规、肝肾功能、肿瘤标志物，每个月复查1次。

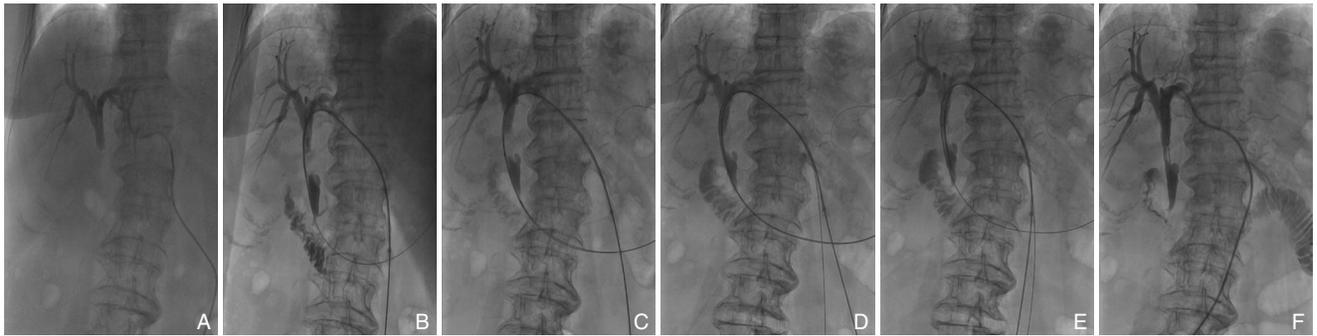


图1 主要介入步骤图 A: 经皮经肝穿刺肝左叶肝管, 置管造影示: 肝左右管贯通显影, 胆总管上段截断; B: 经皮肝穿刺道置入8 F导管鞘后, 在导丝引导下引入6 F造影导管, 使用超滑导丝探查胆总管上段, 通过狭窄段后, 引入造影导管, 退管造影示: 胆总管中上段重度狭窄, 符合胆管癌表现, 狭窄段长度约3 cm; C: 通过造影导管引入双导丝后, 撤出导管, 留置双导丝; D: 通过其中任1根导丝引入8 mm×60 mm裸支架1枚, 通过另1根导丝引入造影导管, 均留置于狭窄段; E: 明确狭窄段及支架位置后, 将装载好的粒子链通过造影导管预留于狭窄段, 释放支架同时退管并通过导丝推出导管内的粒子链, 使粒子链留置于支架与狭窄段之间; F: 留置导丝, 退出8 F导管鞘, 在导丝引导下, 引入8.5 F胆道外引流管, 固定引流管, 局部包扎, 外接引流袋, 结束治疗

Figure 1 Main interventional procedure steps A: Percutaneous transhepatic puncture of the left hepatic duct, and catheterization and imaging show continuity between the left and right hepatic ducts, with the upper segment of the common bile duct severed; B: After inserting an 8 F sheath through the percutaneous hepatic puncture tract, a 6 F angiographic catheter is guided by a guidewire, using a super-smooth guidewire, the upper segment of the common bile duct is probed and navigated through the stenotic segment, and imaging with the catheter withdrawn reveals severe stenosis in the middle and upper segments of the common bile duct, consistent with cholangiocarcinoma, with the stenotic segment approximately 3 cm in length; C: After introducing dual guidewires through the angiographic catheter, the catheter is withdrawn, leaving the dual guidewires in place; D: An 8 mm × 60 mm bare-metal stent is introduced over one guidewire, and an angiographic catheter is introduced over the other, both positioned at the stenotic segment; E: After confirming the location of the stenotic segment and the stent, a loaded seed chain is advanced through the angiographic catheter and positioned in the stenotic segment, the stent is released, and simultaneously the catheter is withdrawn, deploying the seed chain between the stent and the stenotic segment; F: A guidewire is left in place, the 8 F sheath is withdrawn, and an 8.5 F external biliary drainage catheter is introduced under guidewire guidance, the drainage catheter is secured, the area is bandaged, and an external drainage bag is connected, concluding the procedure

1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 27.0软件, 计数资料用例数(百分比)[n (%)]表示, 采用 χ^2 检验, 计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 采用 t 检验; 采用LASSO Logistic回归分析恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄的相关影响因素, 以R语言绘制列线图, 采用一致性指数(concordance index, C指数)、Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度、受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)下面积(area under the curve, AUC)、临床影响曲线分别评价所构建恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄预测模型的价值; 采用 κ 检验列线图预测再狭窄与临床实际的符合率, $\kappa > 0.75$ 为好。检验标准 $P < 0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄的影响因素的单因素分析

110例患者共发生再狭窄58例, 术后2、3、5、6、7、8、9、10、11、12个月, 分别发生再狭窄1例(1.72%)、2例(3.45%)、4例(6.90%)、7例(12.07%)、5例(8.62%)、3例(5.17%)、4例(6.90%)、14例(24.14%)、6例(10.34%)、12例(20.69%)。单因素分析显示, 糖尿病、TBIL、CA19-9、术后胆系感染、胆结石、ALB、射频消融、光动力治疗可能与再狭窄有关(均 $P < 0.05$)(表1)。

表1 恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄影响因素的单因素分析

Table 1 Univariate analysis of factors for metal stent restenosis in malignant biliary obstruction

资料	再狭窄组(n=58)	无再狭窄组(n=52)	t/χ^2	P
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	67.12±4.38	65.97±5.01	1.284	0.202
性别[n(%)]				
男	38(65.52)	33(63.46)	0.011	0.917
女	20(34.48)	19(36.54)		
体质指数(kg/m ² , $\bar{x} \pm s$)	23.12±0.64	23.29±0.57	1.204	0.273
既往史[n(%)]				
饮酒史	5(8.62)	8(15.38)	0.997	0.318
吸烟史	19(32.76)	24(46.15)	2.066	0.151
高脂血症	4(6.90)	7(13.46)	1.313	0.252
糖尿病	13(22.41)	2(3.85)	8.026	0.005
冠心病	7(12.07)	2(3.85)	1.495	0.222
高血压	9(15.52)	5(9.62)	0.860	0.354
病因[n(%)]				
肝门胆管癌	41(70.69)	40(76.92)	0.549	0.459
远端胆管癌	17(29.31)	12(23.08)		
ALT(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	190.25±63.48	179.48±58.24	0.924	0.358
AST(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	182.78±60.91	175.00±56.33	0.693	0.490
碱性磷酸酶(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	679.34±219.53	665.29±208.15	0.343	0.732
γ -谷氨酰基转移酶(U/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	640.28±202.77	628.13±194.50	0.320	0.750
TBIL(μ mol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	349.57±90.26	262.15±81.44	5.310	<0.001
直接胆红素(μ mol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	223.09±63.14	212.49±67.38	0.852	0.396
ALB(g/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	31.75±1.08	33.20±1.22	6.612	<0.001
CA19-9(ng/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	711.31±194.33	605.96±170.07	3.010	0.003
支架长度(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	64.02±6.95	66.13±8.04	1.476	0.143
支架直径(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	8.55±0.43	8.60±0.49	0.570	0.570
术前行PTCD[n(%)]				
否	17(29.31)	10(19.23)	1.504	0.220
是	41(70.69)	42(80.77)		
术前抗肿瘤治疗[n(%)]				
否	30(51.72)	21(40.38)	1.418	0.234
是	28(48.28)	31(59.62)		
术后胆系感染[n(%)]				
否	44(75.86)	48(92.31)	5.418	0.020
是	14(24.14)	4(7.69)		
胆结石[n(%)]				
否	37(63.79)	45(86.54)	7.475	0.006
是	21(36.21)	7(13.46)		
射频消融[n(%)]				
否	56(96.55)	43(82.69)	5.852	0.016
是	2(3.45)	9(17.31)		
光动力治疗[n(%)]				
否	55(94.83)	40(76.92)	7.463	0.006
是	3(5.17)	12(23.08)		

2.2 恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄特征变量分析

以恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄情况(赋值:无再狭窄=0,再狭窄=1)为因变量,以单因素分

析中 $P<0.05$ 的8个变量:糖尿病(无=0,有=1)、TBIL(按实测值赋值)、CA19-9(按实测值赋值)、ALB(按实测值赋值)、术后胆系感染(无=0,

有=1)、胆结石(无=0,有=1)、射频消融(否=0,是=1)、光动力治疗(否=0,是=1)为自变量进行LASSO回归分析,随着惩罚系数 λ 变化,糖尿病、ALB的系数被压缩至0(图2A)。以交叉验证法绘制均方误差随 $\log\lambda$ 的变化图,寻找到可使模型性

能优良且影响因素最少的最佳惩罚系数的 $\lambda=0.015$ (图2B),依据此 λ 值选出6个预测变量为TBIL、CA19-9、术后胆系感染、胆结石、射频消融、光动力治疗。

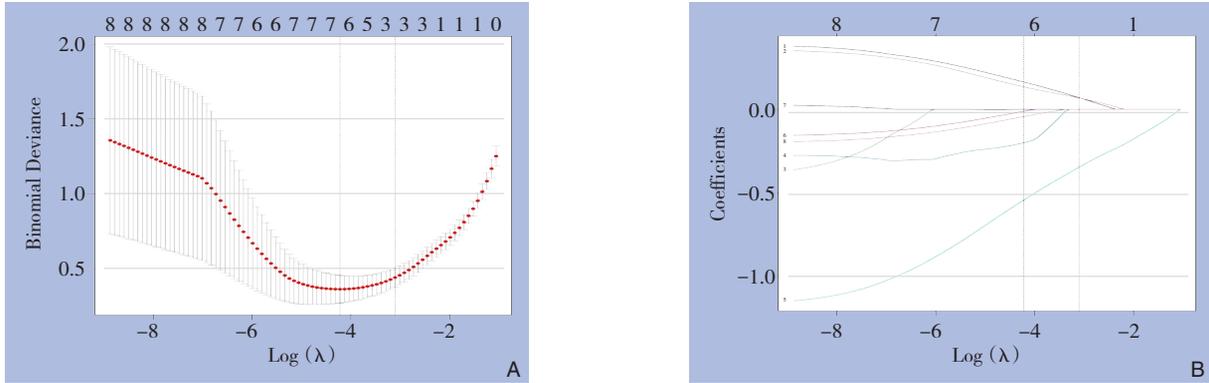


图2 恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄特征变量分析 A: LASSO回归筛选变量动态过程; B: 交叉验证最佳参数 λ 的选择过程

Figure 2 Analysis of characteristic variables for metal stent restenosis in malignant biliary obstruction A: Dynamic process of variable selection using LASSO regression; B: Selection process for the optimal λ parameter through cross-validation

2.3 恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄影响因素的多因素分析

以恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄情况(赋值:无再狭窄=0,再狭窄=1)为因变量,以LASSO初筛出的六个变量:TBIL、CA19-9、术后胆系感染、

胆结石、射频消融、光动力治疗为自变量,TBIL、CA19-9、术后胆系感染、胆结石、射频消融、光动力治疗是恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄的独立影响因素(均 $P<0.05$)(表2)。

表2 恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄影响因素的Logistic回归分析

Table 2 Logistic regression analysis of factors for metal stent restenosis in malignant biliary obstruction

因素	β	SE	Wald/ χ^2	OR(95% CI)	P
TBIL	0.142	0.044	10.386	1.152(1.035~1.283)	0.003
CA19-9	0.285	0.082	12.075	1.330(1.174~1.506)	<0.001
术后胆系感染	0.925	0.274	11.400	2.522(2.236~2.845)	<0.001
胆结石	0.935	0.290	10.406	2.548(2.087~3.112)	0.002
射频消融	-0.622	0.159	15.279	0.537(0.354~0.815)	<0.001
光动力治疗	-0.567	0.163	12.084	0.567(0.404~0.797)	<0.001

2.4 恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄的列线图预测模型及检验

绘制列线图预测模型显示,C指数为0.838(图3);Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验显示,模型预测值与实际观测值之间的差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=2.796, P=0.803$),预测模型有较好的校准能力;所构建的预测模型的AUC为0.838(95% CI=0.762~0.913),具有良好的区分度(图4A);绘制临床影响曲线显示,在各个阈概率下,被所构建的恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄的列线图预测模

型划分为高风险的病例数与实际情况的符合度较高(图4B)。另选同一中心不同时期的50例初次接受金属支架和 ^{125}I 粒子腔内照射恶性胆道梗阻患者作为外部验证数据集,经临床证实术后12个月内发生再狭窄26例,无再狭窄24例;采用列线图预测模型对外部验证数据集进行预测显示,列线图预测再狭窄的发生率与实际情况符合率为94.00%(95% CI=0.604~1.157), κ 值为0.880($\chi^2=35.337, P=0.000$)(表3)。

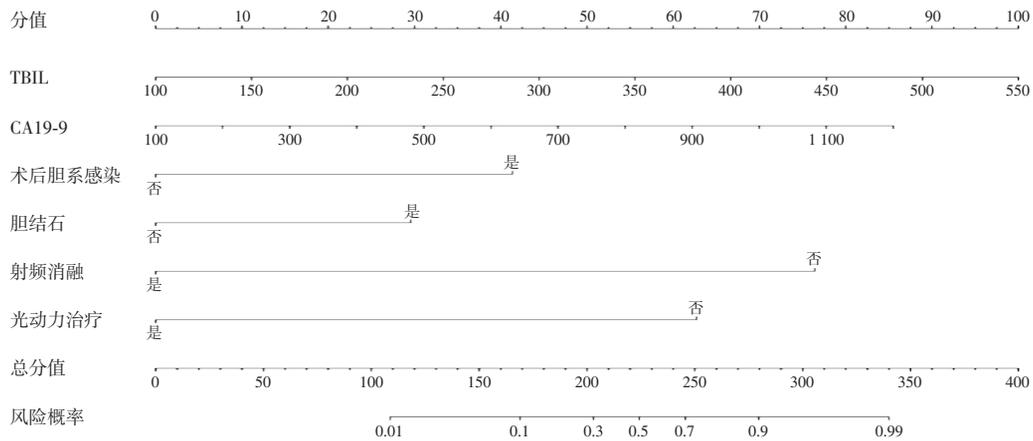


图3 恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄的列线图预测模型

Figure 3 Nomogram predictive model for metal stent restenosis in malignant biliary obstruction

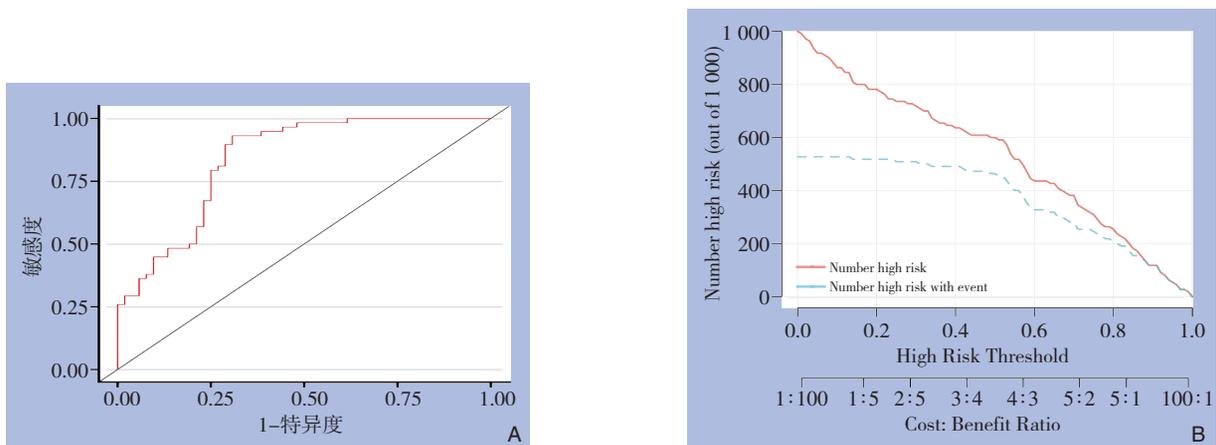


图4 列线图的预测效能分析 A: ROC曲线; B: 临床影响曲线

Figure 4 Analysis of the predictive performance of the nomogram A: ROC curve; B: Clinical impact curve

表3 列线图预测模型的外部验证结果 (n)

Table 3 External validation results of the nomogram prediction model (n)

临床最终明确	列线图预测模型		总计
	再狭窄	无再狭窄	
再狭窄	24	2	26
无再狭窄	1	23	24
总计	25	25	50

3 讨论

恶性梗阻性黄疸目前采用的治疗方法主要有外科手术、介入治疗和经内窥镜治疗。外科切除无疑是最彻底的方法，但多数患者就诊时往往已经失去手术机会或仅能进行姑息性胆肠吻合手术来暂时解除胆道梗阻症状，远期效果不甚理想，5年生存率一般不超过10%^[3]。即使能耐受手术的患者，病灶的手术切除率也仅为10%~20%^[6]。对恶性

胆道梗阻患者，全身静脉化疗的效果不佳，动脉灌注化疗对病灶可起到缓解效果但受黄疸水平的限制^[7]。放射治疗被认为是难治性实体肿瘤有效的治疗方法，但胆道周围脏器对外放疗敏感、耐受性差^[8]。胆道引流可迅速解决梗阻，胆道支架因引流效果好、创伤小等优点，逐渐成为非手术治疗的首选方法^[9-10]。金属支架因膨胀后支架大、不易滑脱、引流效果好等成为恶性胆道梗阻植入支架的主要选择，但因肉芽组织增生、肿瘤生长、支架移位、胆泥淤积等多种原因，导致术后易发生支架再狭窄^[11]。¹²⁵I粒子是一种低剂量放射源，可持续照射，可永久性植入，无须携带引流管，提高了生活质量^[12]。¹²⁵I粒子的放射线穿透1.7 cm的人体组织，能量衰减1/2，经过3~4个衰减（即5.1~6.8 cm后），能量几乎消失^[13]。因此，¹²⁵I粒子有效的辐射半径为5~6 cm，最有效的辐射半径是1.7 cm^[14]。胆道支架直径一般8~10 mm，尽管¹²⁵I粒

子条是贴在胆道壁的一侧,但也能辐射到支架对侧的胆道壁上^[15]。有研究^[16]表明,对于恶性梗阻性黄疸,胆道支架联合使用¹²⁵I粒子采用近距离照射治疗能提高支架通畅率及延长患者生存时间。尽管联合¹²⁵I粒子腔内照射能在一定程度预防狭窄,但仍不能完全避免其发生。本研究结果显示,支架再狭窄发生率为52.73%,与So等^[17]相似,稍低于Song等^[18]研究,但均说明支架再狭窄较为常见,所以有必要研究其早期的预警模型。

现阶段关于恶性胆道梗阻支架再狭窄原因分析的资料较多,但多为描述性研究,鲜见客观、量化的报道。研究^[19]发现,糖尿病患者血液循环较差,高血糖的环境为肉芽组织增生、胆管内膜增生创造了有利条件,可能会增大支架再狭窄的风险。本研究单因素分析结果显示,糖尿病可能与再狭窄有关,但在后续的模型优化过程中,糖尿病的系数被压缩至0,未呈现出增加支架再狭窄的风险,与上述观点不一致。有资料^[20]显示,糖尿病不会增加支架再狭窄的风险,一方面是患者血糖控制理想,另一方面是糖尿病引起的肉芽组织增生、胆管内膜增生过程缓慢,周期较长,增殖迅速的癌细胞与之形成了鲜明的对比,从而淡化了糖尿病的影响,本研究认可这一观点,临床实际中,不建议过度放大糖尿病对支架再狭窄的影响,但应积极控制血糖水平。

在以上研究基础上,本研究单因素分析还发现,TBIL、CA19-9、术后胆系感染、胆结石、ALB、射频消融、光动力治疗可能与再狭窄有关。研究^[21-22]发现,TBIL水平不仅与恶性胆道梗阻患者肝损伤程度呈正相关,还与肝胆系癌症的肿瘤负荷有关,高水平患者肿瘤负荷较高,对胆管的侵犯较严重,可能因肿瘤生长速度较快或肿瘤控制难度较大,导致介入术后支架再狭窄。当前已知肝胆系等癌症是引起恶性胆道梗阻的主要病因,CA19-9作为广谱肿瘤标志物,是诊断、疗效评估、复发评估、预后评估的重要参考^[23-24]。有资料^[25]显示,CA19-9水平与胆管癌病理分期有关,CA19-9水平越高,患者分期越晚,胆管受到的侵犯越严重,介入术后肿瘤生长较快,支架移位风险也增加,所以患者更易发生支架再狭窄;且CA19-9水平与胆道梗阻程度也相关,还可能通过影响病情严重程度的途径,增大术后再狭窄的风险^[26]。术后胆系感染和胆结石增加支架再狭窄的机制可能

是胆结石患者存在慢性炎症,不仅会造成肉芽组织增生、胆管内膜增生,还会使蛋白质等更易黏附于支架表面,形成胆泥,沉积于支架,进而引起支架再狭窄^[27]。Suksai等^[28]报道胆结石与金属支架再狭窄相关,与无胆结石患者相比,有胆结石患者发生再狭窄的风险增加3.91倍,表明胆结石是支架再狭窄的危险因素。ALB是反映肝功能和营养状态的指标,低ALB患者更易并发胆系感染,且对抗癌治疗耐受性较差,高ALB则相反,故是支架再狭窄的保护因素。Tarar等^[29]指出,射频消融联合胆道金属支架能延长支架开放持续时间,使患者生存获益,提示联合射频消融有助于减少支架再狭窄的发生,本研究结论与之相似。但Jarosova等^[30]表明,腔内射频消融术和支架置入术的联合应用在改善支架通畅性方面并不优于支架置入术,提示联合射频消融不会减少支架再狭窄,本研究结果与之不同,分析其原因,本研究纳入的研究对象均为恶性胆道梗阻患者,射频消融后能预防因肿瘤生长、肉芽组织增生等引起的支架再狭窄,而以上学者纳入的还有颈动脉狭窄、冠状动脉狭窄患者,其与恶性胆道梗阻病因和病情不同,可能导致了研究结果的异质性。光动力治疗是一种有效的肿瘤微创疗法,可联合胆管支架、化疗等方法,控制肿瘤局部进展,解除胆道梗阻。

LASSO回归可通过特征变量间的相关关系,将相关的自变量的系数变为0,从而降低多重共线性对分析结果的影响。本研究运用LASSO回归筛选特征变量发现,随着惩罚系数 λ 变化,糖尿病、ALB的系数被压缩至0,当 $\lambda=0.015$,模型性能优良且影响因素最少依据此 λ 值选出六个预测变量为TBIL、CA19-9、术后胆系感染、胆结石、射频消融、光动力治疗,提示糖尿病、ALB对支架再狭窄无显著影响,与其他自变量存在高度共线性,存在异方差性等,将两者排除掉后简化了模型,减少了过拟合的风险。基于该Logistic回归分析绘制的列线图预测模型的C指数为0.838,Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合优度检验、ROC和临床影响曲线分析提示模型预测值与实际观测值之间的差异无统计学显著性,预测模型有较好的校准能力、区分度。采用列线图预测模型对外部验证数据集进行预测显示,列线图预测再狭窄的发生率与实际情况符合率为94.00%, κ 值为0.880,一致性良好,可作为预测支架再狭窄的一个预测方案。本研究

纳入样本量较少,可能会影响 Logistic 回归分析结果,存在一定的不足,后续纳入患者数量有待进一步扩大。

综上所述,基于 TBIL、CA19-9 等的恶性胆道梗阻金属支架再狭窄的预测模型具有良好的预测能力,能为临床早期识别高风险人群提供一定的参考。

利益冲突:所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

作者贡献声明:戴守方负责实验设计、实施介入治疗、数据统计分析、撰写论文;张丽晓负责实验实施、收集病例、整理资料、数据统计分析、撰写论文;王瑞锋实验实施、介入治疗、病例分组、患者随访、数据收集;李蕾负责统计学处理、数据分析;王继涛负责患者管理、病例分组、患者随访、数据整理;连晓静和尹永超负责患者护理、整理资料、汇总数据、随访调查;徐晓负责技术支持、统计分析,介入治疗;陈威提供全面性指导工作。

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