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· 临床研究 ·

术前系统免疫炎症指数对远端胆管癌患者术后预后的评估价值

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摘要

背景与目的: 远端胆管癌 (DCC) 发病隐匿, 恶性程度高, 早期诊断困难, 患者确诊时大多数已经进展至中晚期, 多已不具备根治性治疗的条件。因此, 寻求可靠的 DCC 血清学标志物对于早期诊断与治疗获益评估具有重要的意义。系统免疫炎症指数 (SII) 是通过淋巴细胞、中性粒细胞和血小板计数计算获得的综合炎症指标, 其被应用于多种恶性肿瘤的预后评估, 然而在 DCC 患者中的应用价值尚未明确。因此, 本研究探讨 SII 对行胰十二指肠切除术 (PD) 后的 DCC 患者的预后评估价值。

方法: 对 2010 年 1 月—2016 年 6 月期间 117 例在辽宁省健康产业集团阜新矿总医院行 PD 术的 DCC 患者进行回顾性分析。采用 ROC 曲线分析术前 SII、血小板与淋巴细胞比值 (PLR)、中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值 (NLR) 对 DCC 患者 5 年总生存率 (OS) 的预测效能, 并确定 SII 评估 DCC 患者预后的最佳临界值。分析 SII 与患者临床病理特征的关系, 并采用单因素与多因素分析确定 DCC 患者术后生存的危险因素。

结果: 术前 SII 对患者术后 5 年 OS 的预测效能 (AUC=0.649) 高于 PLR (AUC=0.595) 和 NLR (AUC=0.552), 其最佳临界值 975。高 SII 组 (SII>975) 中术前胆管炎、高 CEA 于 CA19-9 水平及术中失血量大的患者比例高于低 SII 组 (SII≤975), 差异均有统计学意义 (均 $P<0.05$), 两组之间复发比例、复发部位及其他临床特征的差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P>0.05$)。全组患者术后中位生存期为 49 (19~104) 个月。单因素分析结果表明, 术前 CA19-9 水平、血管受侵、淋巴结转移、T 分期、门静脉重建、根治程度及术前 SII 与 DCC 患者术后 5 年 OS 有关 (均 $P<0.05$)。多因素分析显示, 伴有淋巴结转移 ($HR=2.406$, 95% $CI=1.437\sim4.026$, $P=0.001$)、门静脉重建 ($HR=1.549$, 95% $CI=1.075\sim2.365$, $P=0.043$) 及 SII>975 ($HR=1.793$, 95% $CI=1.205\sim2.668$, $P=0.015$) 是 DCC 患者术后 5 年 OS 的独立危险因素。

结论: 术前 SII 是预测 DCC 患者术后预后的有效指标, 术前 SII>975 提示 DCC 患者术后预后较差, 对于此类患者应加强术后随访, 积极寻求其他治疗措施。

关键词

胆管肿瘤; 系统免疫炎症指数; 危险因素; 预后

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Value of preoperative systemic immune inflammatory index in postoperative prognostic evaluation of patients with distal cholangiocarcinoma

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Distal cholangiocarcinoma (DCC) is characterized by insidious onset, high degree of malignancy, and difficult early diagnosis. Most patients have progressed to the middle or late stage at the time of diagnosis, with no chance for radical treatment. So, identifying reliable serum markers of DCC is of great importance for early diagnosis and treatment benefit assessment. The systemic immune-inflammatory index (SII) calculated by lymphocyte, neutrophil and platelet and counts is a comprehensive inflammatory index, and has been used for prognostic analysis in variety of malignant conditions. However, its application value in DCC patients has not been demonstrated. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the prognostic value of SII in DCC patients after pancreatoduodenectomy (PD).

Methods: The clinical data of 117 DCC patients undergoing PD in Fuxin Mining General Hospital of Liaoning Health Industry Group from January 2010 to June 2016 were retrospectively analyzed. Using the ROC curve approach, the performances of preoperative SII, platelet-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) in predicting the 5-year overall survival (OS) of DCC patients were rated, and the optimal cut-off value of SII to evaluate the prognosis of DCC patients was determined. The relations of SII with the clinicopathologic characteristics of the patients were analyzed, and the risk factors for postoperative survival of the patients were determined by univariate and multivariate analyses.

Results: The prediction efficiency of preoperative SII (AUC=0.649) was higher than that either of PLR (AUC=0.595) or NLR (AUC=0.552), and its cut-off value was 975. In high SII group (SII>975), the proportions of patients with preoperative cholangitis, high levels of CEA and CA19-9 and large intraoperative blood loss were higher than those in the low SII group (SII≤975), with statistical significance (all $P<0.05$), while there were no significant differences in recurrence rate, recurrence site and other clinicopathologic variables between the two groups (all $P>0.05$). The median survival time for the entire group was 49 (19–104) months. Univariate analysis showed that preoperative CA19-9 level, vascular invasion, lymph node metastasis, T stage, portal vein reconstruction, degree of radical resection, and preoperative SII were significantly associated with the postoperative 5-year OS of DCC patients (all $P<0.05$). Multivariate analysis revealed that the presence of lymph node metastasis ($HR=2.406$, 95% $CI=1.437-4.026$, $P=0.001$), portal vein reconstruction ($HR=1.549$, 95% $CI=1.075-2.365$, $P=0.043$), and SII>975 ($HR=1.793$, 95% $CI=1.205-2.668$, $P=0.015$) were independent risk factors for postoperative 5-year OS of DCC patients.

Conclusion: Preoperative SII is an effective indicator for predicting the postoperative prognosis in DCC patients. DCC patients with SII>975 may face a poor postoperative prognosis, and for them the follow-up should be strengthened and other treatment measures should be considered.

Key words

Bile Duct Neoplasms; Systemic Immune-Inflammatory Index; Risk Factors; Prognosis

CLC number: R735.8

近几十年间,胆管癌在大部分国家和(或)地区的发病率呈逐年上升之势^[1],远端胆管癌(distal cholangiocarcinoma, DCC)占有胆管癌的30%~40%,其5年生存率约为30%,胰十二指肠切除术(pancreatoduodenectomy, PD)是目前唯一可能的治愈方法^[2-3],但鉴于其较高的术后并发症发生率^[4],术前应充分评估手术风险和受益情况。既往研究已明确术后影响DCC预后的独立危险因素包括R₀切除、术后并发症、肿瘤分化程度、淋巴结转移及门静脉切除等^[5-8]。目前罕有报道提示术前临床病理指标可有效评估其预后,且部分患者起病隐匿,至出现明显临床症状时肿瘤已广泛累及,失去了根治性手术机会。

研究^[9-11]表明,外周血中诸如淋巴细胞、中性粒细胞和血小板等炎症细胞与各类肿瘤的进展、转移和免疫反应存在显著相关;术前血小板与淋巴细胞比值(platelet-lymphocyte ratio, PLR)和中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)与DCC的预后相关。系统免疫炎症指数(systemic immune-inflammation index, SII)是一种全新的炎性标志物,主要被用于评估小细胞肺癌^[12]、肝细胞癌^[13]和胰腺癌^[14]在内的多种恶性肿瘤患者的预后,而术前SII在DCC患者中的临床价值尚未明确。因此,本研究旨在确定术前SII与DCC患者的预后之间的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2010年1月—2016年6月在辽宁省健康产业集团阜新矿总医院完成手术且具有完整随访资料行PD术的117例DCC患者临床资料。患者或患者家属知晓全部诊疗计划,并签署知情同意书。

纳入标准:(1)均行PD治疗;(2)经术后病理学检查,均有至少2名病理科医师确诊为DCC者;(3)术前无重大疾病,可耐受手术者;(4)术前影像学检查明确无远处转移者;(5)具有完整的临床病理资料。排除标准:(1)术前合并其它脏器存在严重基础疾病,不能耐受手术者;(2)术前1周内合并血液系统或感染性疾病;(3)术前行新辅助放疗

或化疗;(4)术前存在远处转移或术中发现存在腹膜转移者;(5)术中附加肝部分切除术者。

1.2 资料收集

患者入院后在未接受任何治疗前检测血常规、肝肾功及肿瘤学标记物等,统计血小板计数(P)、中性粒细胞计数(N)和淋巴细胞计数(L)、CEA水平、CA19-9水平等指标, $SII = P \times (N/L)$,依据ROC曲线确定术前SII的最佳临界值,将患者分为高SII组和低SII组。评估的临床指标包括术前临床资料、术中情况和术后病理结果,比较两组患者的术后复发情况和总生存期(overall survival, OS)。根据《美国癌症联合委员会(AJCC)肿瘤分期手册》第8版^[15]对切除标本的病理特征进行分类。并发症依据Clavien-Dindo分级系统^[16]进行分级,术后连续观察30 d,将其中IIIa级及以上并发症患者纳入并发症组。

1.3 随访

通过门诊和入院方式完成患者术后随访,以完成手术治疗为随访起点,随访至2021年6月30日或患者死亡。所有患者术后每3个月复查血常规、肝肾功、肿瘤标志物,并行胸部和腹部CT扫描,必要时增加磁共振成像,监测患者术后生存时间。生存期定义为手术切除距确诊至死亡或随访结束的时间。

1.4 统计学处理

应用SPSS 20.0统计软件进行分析,计数资料用例数(百分比)[n (%)]表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。绘制SII受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),并根据Youden指数的最大值确定术前SII的最佳临界值。采用Cox回归模型分析SII与DCC患者的术后生存关系,并计算风险比(HR)及其对应的95%可信区间(CI)。以双侧 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 PLR、NLR和SII对DCC预后评估能力的比较

ROC分析结果显示,SII预测的强度明显高于PLR和NLR;术前SII最佳临界值为975时(敏感度41.2%,特异度83.8%),其曲线下面积(AUC)值为0.649,Youden指数为0.250(表1)(图1)。

表1 PLR、NLR和SII对DCC预后评估能力比较

Table 1 Comparison of the abilities of prognostic prediction among DCC by PLR, NLR and SII

指标	AUC	95% CI	临界值	敏感度	特异度	阳性预测值	阴性预测值	P
PLR	0.595	0.449~0.824	310	0.352	0.806	0.849	0.737	0.152
NLR	0.552	0.415~0.796	4.7	0.282	0.785	0.705	0.824	0.484
SII	0.649	0.518~0.915	975	0.412	0.838	0.952	0.868	0.039

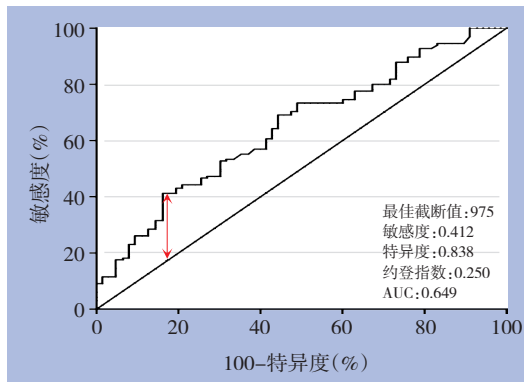


图1 SII对DCC预后评估的ROC曲线

Figure 1 The ROC curve of SII for prognostic estimation

2.2 术前SII与ICC患者临床病理特征的关系

根据SII的最佳临界值，将患者分为高SII组 (SII>975, n=21) 和低SII组 (SII≤975, n=96)。高SII组术前胆管炎、CEA、CA19-9及术中失血量明显高于低SII组 ($\chi^2=4.262, 5.868, 8.602, 6.796, P<0.05$)；两组其他临床病理特征差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P>0.05$) (表2)。53例 (45.3%) 患者复发，其中低SII组40例，高SII组13例，结果显示两组之间复发及复发部位的差异均无统计学意义 (均 $P>0.05$) (表3)。

表2 术前SII与DCC患者临床病理特征的关系[n (%)]

Table 2 The relationship between preoperative SII and clinicopathologic factors of DCC patients [n (%)]

因素	低SII组 (n=96)	高SII组 (n=21)	χ^2	P	因素	低SII组 (n=96)	高SII组 (n=21)	χ^2	P
性别					术中失血量(mL)				
男	59(61.5)	12(57.1)	0.135	0.714	<500	53(55.2)	5(23.8)	6.796	0.009
女	37(38.5)	9(42.9)			≥500	43(44.8)	16(76.2)		
年龄(岁)					血管受侵				
<70	71(74.0)	15(71.4)	0.057	0.812	无	57(59.4)	9(42.9)	1.912	0.167
≥70	25(26.0)	6(28.6)			有	39(40.6)	12(57.1)		
术前胆管炎					淋巴结转移				
无	79(82.3)	13(61.9)	4.262	0.039	无	55(57.3)	13(61.9)	0.151	0.698
有	17(17.7)	8(38.1)			有	41(42.7)	8(38.1)		
术前胆道引流					T分期				
无	54(56.3)	9(42.9)	1.244	0.265	T1+T2	40(41.7)	5(23.8)	0.888	0.346
有	42(43.7)	12(57.1)			T3+T4	56(58.3)	16(76.2)		
白蛋白水平(g/L)					门静脉重建				
<35	21(21.9)	6(28.6)	0.435	0.509	无	80(83.3)	17(81.0)	0.069	0.793
≥35	75(78.1)	15(71.4)			有	16(16.7)	4(19.0)		
CEA(ng/mL)					根治程度				
≤5	46(47.9)	4(19.0)	5.868	0.015	R ₀	86(89.6)	18(85.7)	0.261	0.609
>5	50(52.1)	17(81.0)			R ₁	10(10.4)	3(14.3)		
CA19-9(IU/mL)					并发症(CD≥IIIa)				
<37	42(43.8)	2(9.5)	8.602	0.003	无	72(75.0)	16(76.2)	0.013	0.909
≥37	54(56.2)	19(90.5)			有	24(25.0)	5(23.8)		
手术时间(h)									
≤6	58(60.4)	9(42.9)	2.171	0.141					
>6	38(39.6)	12(57.1)							

表3 术前SII与DCC患者术后复发位置的关系[n (%)]
Table 3 Relationship between preoperative SII and postoperative recurrence site [n (%)]

因素	n	低SII组 (n=96)	高SII组 (n=21)	χ^2	P
局部复发					
无	106	88(91.7)	18(85.7)	0.717	0.397
有	11	8(8.3)	3(14.3)		
肝转移					
无	92	77(80.2)	13(61.9)	3.252	0.071
有	25	19(19.8)	8(38.1)		
肺转移					
无	109	89(92.7)	20(95.2)	0.173	0.677
有	8	7(7.3)	1(4.8)		
腹膜转移					
无	110	90(93.8)	20(95.2)	0.068	0.795
有	7	6(6.2)	1(4.8)		

2.3 影响DCC患者术后生存的单因素和多因素分析

所有患者术后中位生存期为49(19~104)个月,随访期间患者死亡86例,存活31例,无失访。单因素分析结果表明,术前CA19-9水平、血管受侵、淋巴结转移、T分期、门静脉重建、根治程度及术前SII与DCC患者术后生存相关($\chi^2=5.337、4.939、8.186、5.337、5.723、5.272、6.208$,均 $P<0.05$)(表4)。

多因素分析结果显示,伴有淋巴结转移($HR=2.406, 95\% CI=1.437\sim4.026, P=0.001$)、门静脉重建($HR=1.549, 95\% CI=1.075\sim2.365, P=0.043$)及SII>975($HR=1.793, 95\% CI=1.205\sim2.668, P=0.015$)是影响DCC患者术后5年内生存的独立危险因素(表5)(图2)。

表4 影响DCC患者术后生存的单因素分析

Table 4 Univariable analysis of the influencing factors for postoperative survival of DCC patients

因素	n	5年OS(%)	χ^2	P	因素	n	5年OS(%)	χ^2	P
性别					术中失血量(mL)				
男	71	28.2	0.260	0.610	<500	58	31.0	1.217	0.270
女	46	23.9			≥500	59	22.0		
年龄(岁)					血管受侵				
<70	86	27.9	0.483	0.487	无	66	34.8	4.939	0.026
≥70	31	22.6			有	51	15.9		
术前胆管炎					淋巴结转移				
无	92	28.3	0.689	0.407	无	68	36.8	8.186	0.004
有	25	20.0			有	49	12.2		
术前胆道引流					T分期				
无	63	23.8	0.506	0.477	T1+T2	45	37.8	5.337	0.021
有	54	29.6			T3+T4	72	19.4		
白蛋白水平(g/L)					门静脉重建				
<35	27	18.5	1.147	0.284	无	97	30.9	5.723	0.017
≥35	90	28.9			有	20	5.0		
CEA(ng/mL)					根治程度				
≤5	50	34.0	2.525	0.112	R ₀	104	29.8	5.272	0.022
>5	67	20.9			R ₁	13	0.0		
CA19-9(IU/mL)					并发症(CD≥Ⅲa)				
<37	44	38.6	5.337	0.021	无	88	29.5	1.696	0.193
≥37	73	19.2			有	29	17.2		
手术时间(h)					SII分组				
≤6	67	28.4	0.279	0.597	低SII组	96	31.3	6.208	0.013
>6	50	24.0			高SII组	21	4.8		

表5 影响DCC患者术后生存的多因素分析

Table 5 Multivariable analysis of the influencing factors for postoperative survival of DCC patients

因素	β	S.E	Wald χ^2	HR(95%CI)	P
CA19-9(≥ 37 IU/mL vs. < 37 IU/mL)	0.348	0.188	2.916	1.412(1.179~2.069)	0.099
血管受侵(有 vs. 无)	0.313	0.189	2.634	1.357(1.054~1.957)	0.109
淋巴结转移(有 vs. 无)	0.878	0.263	11.163	2.406(1.437~4.026)	0.001
T分期(T3+T4 vs. T1+T2)	0.219	0.250	0.767	1.244(1.016~2.209)	0.381
门静脉重建(有 vs. 无)	0.438	0.216	4.109	1.549(1.075~2.365)	0.043
根治程度(R ₁ vs. R ₀)	0.351	0.336	1.094	1.421(1.021~2.745)	0.296
SII分组(高SII vs. 低SII)	0.584	0.203	8.306	1.793(1.205~2.668)	0.015

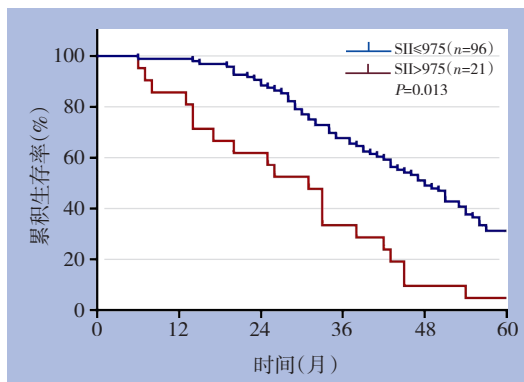


图2 高、低SII组DCC患者术后生存曲线比较

Figure 2 Comparison of postoperative survival curves between DCC patients in high and low SII groups

3 讨论

本研究对完成PD的DCC患者术前SII与其临床病理特征及5年OS之间的关系进行分析,发现SII与门静脉是否受侵、病理结果及术后并发症均无相关性,但与术前CEA和CA19-9水平明显有关,这些结果表明SII并非通过病理分期或肉眼可见的门静脉受侵等方式影响肿瘤进展。对伴有胆管炎的患者均为胆管炎改善后获取的SII值,而高SII胆管炎患者的比例明显高于低SII患者,但胆管炎与DCC患者的预后并无相关性。由于入组患者数量较少,很难解释两组之间胆管炎比例的差异。SII与DCC术后具体的复发部位无显著相关性,但高SII组的肝转移率高于其他位置,提示高SII对术后无病生存时间有负面影响。因此,本研究推测SII可以作为一种全新的术前评估指标,直接反映DCC患者的预后。

早前的研究结果认为NLR^[9]和PLR^[10]可作为DCC的预后标志物,而SII是根据中性粒细胞、淋

巴细胞和血小板计数计算获得,本研究结果显示SII对DCC患者预后评估能力优于前者。已有研究^[17-18]表明,中性粒细胞在IL-8的作用下释放一系列酶,创造有利于肿瘤血管生成的环境,IL-8有助于肿瘤的生长、进展和转移。血小板还通过产生TGF- β 、促进黏附和防止细胞死亡的能力促进肿瘤进展和转移^[19]。淋巴细胞计数被广泛用于预后评分,其依据是针对肿瘤细胞的免疫反应依赖于淋巴细胞,并抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖、侵袭和迁移^[20-21]。激活的淋巴细胞通过释放诸如IFN- γ 和TNF- α 等细胞因子来抑制肿瘤生长和促进细胞介导的宿主癌细胞的破坏^[22-23],有临床研究表明瘤体所在部位通常被淋巴细胞浸润,并且肿瘤浸润所在区域的淋巴细胞水平与肿瘤的进展和侵袭性有关^[24]。

笔者将术前SII对预后评估的准确性与既往研究报道的围手术期预后因素如肿瘤残余状态、肿瘤T分期、淋巴结转移、术后并发症、门静脉切除等进行了比较^[3-8],结果提示SII是影响DCC患者接受PD术的5年OS的独立危险因素。

近来SII作为一种有效的标志物受到重视,研究认为其不仅可以用于判断预后,还可以用于评估接受化疗和免疫治疗的恶性肿瘤患者的应答率^[25-27]。此外,治疗过程中可通过监测SII来评价疗效。在本研究中,超过50%的患者复发为血行转移,这表明DCC可视为一种全局性疾病。从这个意义上说,SII有望反映术前化疗和免疫治疗在多学科治疗新时代的反应。

本研究的局限性在于其设计的回顾性:(1)由于本研究纳入分析的患者都接受了手术切除,尚不清楚SII如何影响那些未接受手术切除的患者。因此,后续需要招募此类患者进一步评估;(2)由于患者例数较少,胆管炎的比例和术后采用何种

辅助化疗方案甚至辅助化疗缺失等几个随机误差无法消除; (3) 本研究中SII的临界值(975)高于之前其他中心研究中报道的临界值(340~660)^[28-31], 虽然这可能是由于肿瘤类型的不同所致, 也可能是受限于本研究中患者数量较少, 今后需要开展多中心大样本研究确定SII更可靠的临界值。总之, 本研究表明术前SII是预测胰十二指肠切除术后DCC患者5年OS的独立危险因素。

利益冲突: 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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