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· 专题研究 ·

肝细胞癌微血管侵犯的危险因素及其对预后的影响分析

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摘要

背景与目的: 肝细胞癌(HCC)在我国属于较常见的恶性肿瘤,根治性切除是其首选治疗方式,但是术后复发仍然严重影响患者的预后。在众多影响因素中,微血管侵犯(MVI)被认为是HCC患者术后复发风险的重要预测指标。因此,本研究探讨HCC患者MVI的危险因素及MVI对根治术术后预后的影响,以为临床治疗提供更多的参考指标。

方法: 回顾性收集2017年2月—2020年2月中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第九〇四医院肝胆外科收治的150例行HCC根治术患者的临床病理资料。病理检查证实42例有MVI,108例无MVI,通过两组患者的临床数据分析MVI的影响因素,通过随访数据分析两组患者术后的生存情况。

结果: 单变量分析结果显示,肿瘤最大直径、术前甲胎蛋白(AFP)、术前血小板(PLT)与HCC患者MVI发生有关(均 $P<0.05$)。多变量分析结果显示,肿瘤最大直径($>5\text{ cm}$)、术前AFP($\geq 400\ \mu\text{g/L}$)、术前PLT($>200\times 10^9/\text{L}$)也是HCC患者MVI发生的独立危险因素(均 $P<0.05$)。150例患者均获得随访,随访时间范围12~48个月,中位时间为26个月。与无MVI患者比较,有MVI患者术后1、2年总体生存率明显降低(76.19% vs. 91.67%, $P<0.05$; 47.20% vs. 78.70%, $P<0.05$),中位生存时间明显缩短(23个月 vs. 34个月, $P<0.05$)。

结论: 肿瘤较大、术前AFP与PLT水平较高的HCC患者发生MVI的风险升高,对于此类患者应进行严格的术后随访,以便一旦出现复发征象及时进行后续治疗,改善患者生存。

关键词

癌,肝细胞;微血管侵犯;危险因素;预后

中图分类号: R735.7

Analysis of risk factors for and prognostic significance of microvascular invasion in hepatocellular carcinoma

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is a relatively common malignant tumor in China, for which, radical resection is the primary treatment option, but the postoperative recurrence still

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seriously affects patients' prognosis. Among various influencing factors, microvascular invasion (MVI) is considered to be an important indicator for postoperative recurrence in HCC patients. Therefore, this study was performed to investigate the risk factors for MVI in HCC patients and the impact of MVI on prognosis of patients after radical surgery, so as to provide more complete data for clinical reference.

Methods: The clinicopathologic data of 150 HCC patients undergoing radical surgery at Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, the 904th Hospital of Joint Logistic Support Force of PLA from February 2017 to February 2020 were retrospectively collected. Of the patients, 42 cases had MVI and 108 cases had no MVI as identified by pathological examination. The influencing factors for MVI were analyzed by comparison of the clinical data of the two groups of patients, and the postoperative survival status of the two groups of patients was analyzed by comparing the follow-up data.

Results: The results of univariate analysis showed that the maximum tumor diameter, preoperative α -fetoprotein (AFP) level, and preoperative platelet (PLT) count were significantly associated with the incidence of MVI in HCC patients (all $P < 0.05$). The results of multivariate analysis revealed that the maximum tumor diameter (>5 cm), preoperative AFP level (≥ 400 $\mu\text{g/L}$), and preoperative PLT count ($>200 \times 10^9/\text{L}$) were also independent risk factors for MVI in HCC patients (all $P < 0.05$). Follow-up was conducted in all the 150 patients for 12 to 48 months with a median time of 26 months. In patients with MVI compared with those without MVI, the 1- and 2-year overall survival rates were significantly decreased (76.19% vs. 91.67%, $P < 0.05$, 47.20% vs. 78.70%, $P < 0.05$), and the median survival time was significantly shortened (23 months vs. 34 months, $P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The risk of MVI is increased in HCC patients with relatively large tumor size, high preoperative AFP level and high preoperative PLT count. For these patients, rigorous postoperative follow-up should be performed, so that subsequent treatment can be provided timely to improve their survival as soon as they develop signs of recurrence.

Key words

Carcinoma, Hepatocellular; Microvascular Invasion; Risk Factors; Prognosis

CLC number: R735.7

肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC) 是我国第四大常见恶性肿瘤, 我国每年新发 HCC 病例占有恶性肿瘤病例的 50% 以上^[1-2]。目前, HCC 常见的治疗方式包括肝切除术、肝移植术、经导管动脉栓塞化疗术 (transcatheter arterial chemoembolization, TACE)、免疫治疗等, 其中根治性切除是首选治疗方案。但是 HCC 的术后复发严重影响患者生存时间, 5 年复发率达 60%~100%^[3]。有研究^[4-5]报道显示, 微血管侵犯 (microvascular invasion, MVI) 是 HCC 术后预后的重要危险因素。近年来研究^[6-7]显示, HBV DNA 水平、中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值等对于 HCC 发生 MVI 有影响, 但研究因素尚不全面。本研究旨在通过回顾性分析 HCC 患者临床病理资料, 分析影响 MVI 的危险因素及其预后。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

回顾分析 2017 年 2 月—2020 年 2 月在中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第九〇四医院接受肝癌根治术的 150 例 HCC 患者资料, 男 85 例, 女 65 例; 年龄 32~89 岁, 平均年龄 54.02 岁。病理证实: 42 例有 MVI, 108 例无 MVI。本研究已通过中国人民解放军联勤保障部队第九〇四医院伦理委员会审查 (审批号: 2022-115)。

1.2 纳入标准和排除标准

纳入标准: (1) 未使用放疗、化疗等抗肿瘤治疗; (2) 行肝癌根治术, R_0 切除^[8]; (3) 术后病理证实为 HCC; (4) 术前 CT、MRI 等检查未见 MVI 的证据。排除标准: (1) 使用放疗、化疗等抗肿瘤治

疗；(2)有其他恶性肿瘤疾病史；(3)死于其他疾病；(4)临床病历资料不完整；(5)术中证实有淋巴结转移或远处转移。

1.3 观察指标

影响HCC术后MVI的危险因素分析：年龄、性别、术前甲胎蛋白(AFP)水平、肝功能Child-Pugh分级、乙型肝炎病毒(hepatitis B virus, HBV) DNA定量、血红蛋白(hemoglobin, Hb)水平、血小板(platelet, PLT)水平、白蛋白(albumin, ALB)水平、总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBIL)水平、肿瘤最大直径、肝硬化、肿瘤数目。随访情况：术后总体生存情况。

1.4 MVI的诊断标准^[9]

MVI是指于内皮细胞衬覆的血管腔可发现癌细胞巢团。常见于癌旁肝组织门静脉小分支(包含肿瘤包膜内血管),也可见于肝静脉分支、肝动脉分支、胆管以及淋巴管。

1.5 随访

门诊复查和电话随访,了解患者术后的生存时间,随访时间截至2021年2月。

1.6 统计学处理

单变量分析采用 χ^2 检验,多变量分析采用Logistic回归分析。绘制生存曲线和生存率计算采用Kaplan-Meier法,生存分析采用Log-rank检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 HCC患者MVI的影响因素分析

单变量分析结果显示：患者肿瘤最大直径、术前AFP水平、术前PLT水平是影响HCC患者MVI的相关因素(均 $P < 0.05$)；性别、年龄、肝硬化、HBV定量、术前肝功能Child-Pugh分级、术前Hb水平、术前ALB水平、术前TBIL水平与HCC患者的MVI无明显关系(均 $P > 0.05$) (表1)。多变量分析结果显示：术前AFP水平、术前PLT水平、肿瘤最大直径是影响HCC患者MVI的独立危险因素(均 $P < 0.05$) (表2)。

2.2 随访和生存情况

150例患者均获得随访,随访时间12~48个月,中位随访时间26个月。42例有MVI患者术后1、2年总体生存率分别为76.19%、47.20%,108例无

MVI患者术后1、2年总体生存率分别为91.67%、78.70%,两组间上述指标比较,差异均有统计学意义($\chi^2=4.527, P < 0.05$)；($\chi^2=5.772, P < 0.05$)；42例有MVI患者术后中位生存时间为23个月,108例无MVI患者术后中位生存时间为34个月,两组术后生存时间差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=14.516, P < 0.05$) (图1)。

表1 HCC患者MVI影响因素的单变量分析[n(%)]
Table 1 Univariate analysis of influencing factors for MVI in HCC patients [n (%)]

因素	n	MVI [n(%)]	χ^2	P
性别				
男	85	25(29.41)	0.194	0.660
女	65	17(26.15)		
年龄(岁)				
≤50	78	22(28.21)	0.003	0.954
>50	72	20(27.78)		
肝硬化				
无	99	31(31.31)	1.585	0.208
有	51	11(21.57)		
HBV DNA定量(cps/mL)				
≤10 ⁴	105	27(25.71)	0.907	0.341
>10 ⁴	45	15(33.33)		
Child-Pugh分级				
A级	135	38(28.15)	0.015	0.904
B级	15	4(26.67)		
AFP(μg/L)				
≤10	37	4(10.81)	11.901	0.003
>10~<400	51	12(23.53)		
≥400	62	26(41.94)		
ALB(g/L)				
≤40	107	27(25.23)	1.417	0.234
>40	43	15(34.88)		
Hb(g/L)				
≤120	138	38(27.54)	0.184	0.668
>120	12	4(33.33)		
PLT(×10 ⁹ /L)				
≤200	95	21(22.11)	4.466	0.035
>200	55	21(38.18)		
TBIL(μmol/L)				
≤17.1	105	31(29.52)	0.403	0.525
>17.1	45	11(24.44)		
肿瘤数目				
单发	108	28(25.93)	0.823	0.364
多发	42	14(33.33)		
肿瘤最大直径(cm)				
≤5	102	22(21.57)	6.540	0.011
>5	48	20(41.67)		

表2 HCC患者MVI影响因素的多变量分析

Table 2 Multivariate analysis of influencing factors for MVI in HCC patients

因素	B	SE	Wald	df	Sig.	OR(95% CI)
AFP	0.918	0.343	7.159	1	0.007	2.505(1.278~4.908)
PLT	0.204	0.066	9.543	1	0.002	1.229(1.075~1.398)
肿瘤最大直径	1.142	0.348	10.780	1	0.001	3.132(1.584~6.192)

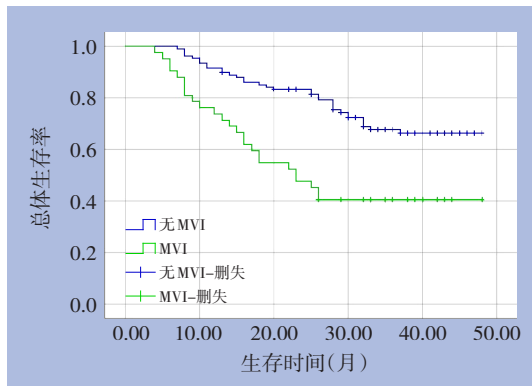


图1 MVI和无MVI患者行HCC根治术后的总体生存曲线
Figure 1 Overall survival curves for HCC patients with and without MVI after radical surgery

3 讨论

MVI被认为是HCC发生侵袭转移的早期阶段。尽管MVI的作用机制暂未明确^[8],但多数国内外研究^[10-11]认为MVI影响HCC的预后。MVI诊断的金标准是病理检查,另外CT、磁共振、放射组学等影像学方法对MVI的预测也有较好的效果^[12-13]。但是国内外仍缺乏能够系统性评价MVI进展的体系。本文通过单因素分析和多因素分析,来选择临床上多见的常规检查指标去评估MVI的进展程度。

有研究^[14-17]显示,肿瘤直径大小是发生MVI和HCC术后复发的重要危险因素。伴随肿瘤直径增大,HCC患者发生MVI和术后复发发生率逐步升高^[18-20]。Margon等^[21]研究报道显示,将1 073例HCC患者以肿瘤直径大小分为<3.0 cm、3.0~5.0 cm、>5.0~6.5 cm和>6.5 cm 4组,4组MVI发生率分别为25%、40%、55%和63%。本研究将不同肿瘤直径大小患者分为两组,其中肿瘤直径≤5 cm共有102例,22例发生MVI,MVI发生率为21.57%。肿瘤直径>5 cm共有48例,20例发生MVI,MVI发生率为41.67%。通过单因素分析和多因素分析显示,肿瘤直径大小是HCC患者发生MVI的独立危险因素。HCC患者肿瘤直径大小与MVI发生率密切相关,随着肿瘤直径增大,MVI的发生率逐渐升高。

AFP由HCC细胞合成分泌到患者血液中,是

HCC最常见的诊断及疗效观察指标之一^[22]。Murray等^[23]研究结果显示,AFP升高是HCC术后1年内复发的重要危险因素,Zhou等^[24]研究结果显示,术前AFP>250 μg/L是HCC术后半年内复发的独立危险因素。本研究将不同术前AFP水平患者分为AFP≤10 μg/L、10~400 μg/L和≥400 μg/L 3组,3组MVI发生率分别为10.81%、23.53%和41.94%。通过单因素分析和多因素分析显示,术前AFP水平是HCC患者发生MVI的独立危险因素,与上述结果相一致。

PLT是机体血液系统的重要组成部分,参与凝血机制、炎症反应机制。有研究^[25]显示,在HCC患者中,术前PLT越低,MVI发生率越低。另外,有国外文献^[26-27]指出,活化PLT与肿瘤细胞相结合可加快肿瘤进展。本研究将不同术前PLT水平患者分为PLT≤200×10⁹/L和PLT>200×10⁹/L两组,其MVI发生率分别为22.11%和38.18%。通过单因素分析和多因素分析显示,术前PLT水平是HCC患者发生MVI的独立危险因素。

国内有研究^[28]显示,将HCC患者分为无MVI组、低风险MVI组(侵犯的微血管数≤5个和侵犯距离≤1 cm)、高风险MVI组(侵犯的微血管数>5个或侵犯距离>1 cm),比较各组术后生存情况。结果显示:前两组累积生存率和无瘤生存率均优于高风险MVI组。本研究结果显示,有MVI患者术后1、2年总体生存率明显低于无MVI患者,这与既往研究^[29]结果一致。

综上所述,肿瘤最大直径、术前AFP水平、术前PLT水平是HCC患者发生MVI的独立危险因素,有MVI的患者比无MVI的患者预后更差。

利益冲突:所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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