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血清肿瘤标志物与宫颈癌病理特征的关系及对术后复发的预测研究*

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摘要 目的:探讨血清肿瘤标志物与宫颈癌病理特征的关系及对术后复发的预测研究。**方法:**选择 2015 年 1 月至 2017 年 12 月来我院诊治的宫颈癌患者 82 例作为观察组,选择同期来我院体检的健康女性者 50 例,两组均使用电化学发光免疫分析法检测血清中的 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平,观察组患者随访时间截至 2022 年 12 月。对比两组血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平,分析观察组患者血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平与临床病理特征的关系,分析观察组患者术后随访复发情况,宫颈癌根治术后患者复发的单因素与多因素 Cox 回归结果,血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平对宫颈癌根治术后复发的预测价值。**结果:**观察组的血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平明显较对照组高($P<0.05$)。宫颈癌患者不同 FIGO 分期、间质浸润深度及是否存在淋巴结转移间血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平对比有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。82 例患者随访时间为 13~60 个月,中位生存时间为 39 个月,截止 2022 年 12 月末次随访,82 例患者术后复发 18 例(21.95%)。单因素及多因素 Cox 回归分析表明,FIGO 分期在 II A 期、间质浸润深度 $\geq 1/2$ 、有淋巴结转移、CA125 ≥ 307.41 U/mL、CA153 ≥ 185.89 U/mL、CA199 ≥ 153.23 U/mL、CEA ≥ 30.15 ng/mL 是影响宫颈癌术后复发的独立危险因素。ROC 曲线显示,CA125+CA153+CA199+CEA 预测宫颈癌术后复发的 AUC 明显较 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 单独指标预测价值高($P<0.05$)。**结论:**宫颈癌患者血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 高表达,其与间质浸润深度、FIGO 分期、淋巴结转移、术后复发有关,四者联合可作为宫颈癌术后复发的预测指标。

关键词:血清肿瘤标志物;宫颈癌病理特征;术后复发;预测价值

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The Relationship between Serum Tumor Markers and Pathological Features of Cervical Cancer and the Prediction of Postoperative Recurrence*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the relationship between serum tumor markers and pathological features of cervical cancer and the prediction of postoperative recurrence. **Method:** 82 patients with cervical cancer who came to our hospital from January 2015 to December 2017 were selected as the observation group, and 50 healthy women who came to our hospital for physical examination during the same period were selected. The serum levels of CA125, CA153, CA199 and CEA in both groups were detected by electrochemical luminescence immunoassay. Patients in the observation group were followed up until December 2022. The serum CA125, CA153, CA199, CEA levels of the two groups were compared, and the relationship between the serum CA125, CA153, CA199, CEA levels and clinicopathological characteristics of the observation group was analyzed. The recurrence of patients in the observation group was analyzed after the postoperative follow-up, and the univariate and multivariate Cox regression results of the recurrence of patients after radical resection of cervical cancer were analyzed. Prognostic value of serum CA125, CA153, CA199 and CEA levels for recurrence of cervical cancer after radical resection. **Results:** The levels of serum CA125, CA153, CA199 and CEA in observation group were significantly higher than those in control group ($P<0.05$). The levels of serum CA125, CA153, CA199 and CEA among patients with cervical cancer at different FIGO stages, depth of interstitial invasion and presence of lymph node metastasis were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The follow-up time of 82 patients was 13-60 months, and the median survival time was 39 months. By the end of December 2022, 18 of 82 patients (21.95%) had relapse after surgery. Univariate and multivariate Cox regression analysis showed that FIGO stage in stage II A, interstitial infiltration depth $\geq 1/2$, lymph node metastasis, CA125 ≥ 307.41 U/mL, CA153 ≥ 185.89 U/mL, CA199 ≥ 153.23 U/mL, CEA ≥ 30.15 ng/mL are independent risk factors for postoperative recurrence of cervical cancer. ROC curve showed that the AUC value of CA125+CA153+CA199+CEA in predicting postoperative recurrence of cervical cancer was significantly higher than that of CA125, CA153, CA199 and CEA alone ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions:** Serum CA125, CA153, CA199 and CEA are highly expressed in

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patients with cervical cancer, which is related to the depth of interstitial infiltration, FIGO stage, lymph node metastasis and postoperative recurrence. The combination of the four can be used as a predictor of postoperative recurrence of cervical cancer.

Key words: Serum tumor markers; Pathological features of cervical cancer; Postoperative recurrence; Predictive value

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前言

宫颈癌起病较隐匿,早期多无症状,会延误治疗,待确诊时,癌症多已为进展期,患者预后较差,增加了患者的死亡风险^[1-3]。此外近年来,随着 HPV、宫颈脱落细胞学、阴道镜筛查的普及,许多宫颈患者得到了早期诊治,而早期宫颈患者多采用宫颈癌根治术进行治疗,部分患者术后会出现肿瘤复发、转移的情况,而术后复发者再次治疗时疗效较差,患者的 5 年生存率仅为 13.3%^[4,5]。因此对于宫颈患者需给予及早诊断及治疗,宫颈癌的发生、发展、转归是一个复杂的多阶段、多基因调控异常的过程^[6-8],其中糖类抗原(carbohydrate antigen 125, CA125)是生殖系统肿瘤的一个常用血清标志物,正常机体宫颈细胞中不能检测到 CA125,而宫颈患者血清中 CA125 水平会有部分升高,而其特异性不高,其他良性妇科疾病与生殖系统肿瘤也会出现 CA125 的水平升高^[9,10];糖类抗原 153(carbohydrate antigen 153, CA153)是多型糖蛋白的一种,为黏液素族,存在于腺癌中,临床上多用于乳腺癌检测,而其在宫颈癌、卵巢癌、结肠癌等肿瘤中表达也会升高^[11,12];糖类抗原 199(carbohydrate antigen 199, CA199)消化道肿瘤分泌的低聚糖类糖链抗原,也是唾液酸化的乳-N-岩藻戊糖,其可用于肿瘤的诊断中^[13,14];癌胚抗原(carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA)是一种胚胎类肿瘤标志物,其特异性较低,在多种癌症疾病中均可产生癌胚细胞^[15,16],因此本文分析了血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 与宫颈癌病理特征的关系及对术后复发的预测价值,以为宫颈患者选择有效的诊断及预后预测指标提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例资料

选择 2015 年 1 月至 2017 年 12 月来我院诊治的宫颈癌患者 82 例作为观察组,所有患者进行宫颈癌根治术,年龄分布在 23~72 岁,平均 45.89±5.78 岁。选择同期来我院体检的健康女性者 50 例,年龄分布在 24~71 岁,平均 45.74±5.34 岁,两组的年龄等资料对比无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

纳入标准:所有患者均经术后病理确诊,均为初次确诊且进行放化疗治疗,国际妇产科联盟分期在 I A~II A 期,所有患者的临床及随访资料完整,所有患者及其家属知情同意且符合医学伦理。

排除标准:合并严重肝肾功能障碍者、其他部位肿瘤者、免疫、血液系统疾病者、妊娠及哺乳期女性者、全身感染性疾病者等。

1.2 方法

观察组患者术前空腹抽取静脉血 5 mL,在 3000 r/min 下进行离心,离心半径为 10 cm,离心后取上清液,置于 -80℃冰箱中,之后使用贝克曼 DX1800 型全自动电化学发光免疫分析

仪,使用电化学发光免疫分析法检测 82 例患者血清中的 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平;对照组受试者在体检时空腹抽静脉血 5 mL,检测方法同观察组。连续检测 3 次取均值,根据血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 的水平均值将观察组患者分为高表达与低表达。

1.3 宫颈患者随访

宫颈患者术后进行计算机断层扫描、B 超、磁共振等成像检查,每 6 个月检查 1 次。统计宫颈患者的复发转移情况,包括远处转移(切除病灶的远处出现转移病灶)与局部复发(为切除病灶范围中出现了新宫颈病灶)。观察组患者随访时间截至 2022 年 12 月。

1.4 观察指标

- (1)对比两组血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平;
- (2)分析观察组患者血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平与临床病理特征的关系;
- (3)观察组患者术后随访复发情况分析;
- (4)分析宫颈根治术后患者复发的单因素与多因素 Cox 回归结果;
- (5)分析血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平对宫颈根治术后复发的预测价值。

1.5 统计学方法

SPSS23.0 软件,计数资料频数表示,卡方检验分析,计量资料 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,t 检验分析,影响因素使用 Cox 回归分析,预测分析使用 ROC 曲线分析,使用 Kaplan-Meier 分析患者的生存时间, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 对比两组血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平

观察组的血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平明显较对照组高($P<0.05$)。

2.2 分析宫颈患者血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平

与临床病理特征的关系 宫颈患者不同 FIGO 分期、间质浸润深度及是否存在淋巴结转移间血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平对比有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

2.3 观察组患者术后随访复发情况分析

82 例患者随访时间为 13~60 个月,中位生存时间为 39 个月,截止 2022 年 12 月末次随访,82 例患者术后复发 18 例(21.95%)。

2.4 影响宫颈术后复发的单因素及多因素 Cox 回归分析

单因素及多因素 Cox 回归分析表明,FIGO 分期在 II A 期、间质浸润深度 $\geq 1/2$ 、有淋巴结转移、CA125 ≥ 307.41 U/mL、CA153 ≥ 185.89 U/mL、CA199 ≥ 153.23 U/mL、CEA ≥ 30.15 ng/mL 是影响宫颈术后复发的独立危险因素。

2.5 分析血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平对宫颈根治

表 1 对比两组血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 1 The levels of serum CA125, CA153, CA199 and CEA were compared between the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	CA125(U/mL)	CA153(U/mL)	CA199(U/mL)	CEA(ng/mL)
Observation group	82	307.41±67.45	185.89±45.12	153.23±34.12	30.15±6.56
Control group	50	17.34±3.14	9.10±2.78	18.09±3.89	1.52±0.34
t	-	38.874	35.371	35.490	39.434
P	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

表 2 分析宫颈癌组患者血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平与临床病理特征的关系

Table 2 The analysis of relationship between serum CA125, CA153, CA199, CEA levels and clinicopathologic features in patients with cervical cancer group

Clinicopathologic features	n	CA125	t/P	CA153	t/P	CA199	t/P	CEA	t/P
Age(Year)	≥ 45	38	305.78±	-0.297/	178.89±	-0.900/	148.78±	-1.032/	28.89±7.67
			75.23	0.767	48.89	0.371	38.78	0.305	
	<45	44	310.89±		188.78±		157.89±		
			79.88		50.23		40.78		
Tumor diameter (cm)	≥ 4	37	307.78±	0.478/0.634	186.45±	0.744/0.459	154.78±	0.663/0.509	29.89±7.78
			80.34		43.13		39.89		
	<4	45	299.34±		178.89±		148.89±		
			78.78		47.89		40.13		
Pathological type	Squamous cell carcinoma	58	306.41±	0.228/0.820	185.77±	0.604/0.548	153.67±	0.642/0.523	30.23±7.88
			82.34		45.67		38.78		
	other	24	301.90±		179.09±		147.67±		
			79.34		44.23		37.89		
Differentiation Degree	Underdifferentiation	23	307.67±	0.258/0.797	186.23±	0.763/0.448	154.73±	0.922/0.359	31.89±8.23
			85.12		46.67		40.23		
	Medium-high differentiation	59	302.56±		178.09±		145.67±		
			78.67		42.09		39.89		
FIGO staging	I A~II B	49	270.78±	-2.586/	150.34±	-3.041/	130.23±	-2.896/	25.89±6.34
			67.89	0.011	40.23	0.004	38.99	0.005	
	II A	33	310.89±		183.45±		156.77±		
			70.34		53.12		43.13		
Interstitial infiltration Depth(cm)	≥ 1/2	26	321.78±	2.444/0.017	185.23±	2.342/0.025	155.34±	2.338/0.022	33.11±7.88
			78.89		55.67		44.55		
	<1/2	56	280.34±		156.78±		132.45±		
			67.78		39.89		39.67		
Lymph node metastasis	Yes	19	324.56±	2.531/0.013	183.78±	2.350/0.028	158.78±	2.811/0.006	33.78±8.23
			80.34		58.88		42.13		
	No	63	276.44±		150.23±		130.23±		
			70.23		36.67		37.78		

术后复发的预测价值

ROC 曲线显示,CA125+CA153+CA199+CEA 预测宫颈癌术后复发的 AUC 明显较 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 单独指标预测价值高($P<0.05$),具体见表 5 与图 1。

3 讨论

宫颈癌是女性常见的生殖系统恶性肿瘤,在女性的每年我国宫颈癌的新发病例达 13 万,死亡病例达 5.3 万,其发病率仅次于乳腺癌,对我国女性的身体健康及生命安全产生了严重威

胁^[17,18]。宫颈癌多采用手术治疗,而术后复发是影响患者术后生存时间,降低生活质量的一个主要原因^[19,20]。早期诊断宫颈癌并治疗患者的预后明显优于中晚期宫颈癌患者,同时宫颈癌术后监测可以及早发现术后复发情况,提高患者的生活质量与生存率^[21,22],而目前无高级别证据支持最佳的监测策略,血清指标检测具有无创、检测快速等优点,因此有待探索宫颈癌术后复发的相关标志物,本文分析了血清肿瘤标志物与宫颈癌病理特征的关系及对术后复发的预测研究,以为宫颈癌术后选择有效的血清诊断、复发预测指标提供依据。

表 3 影响宫颈癌术后复发的单因素 Cox 回归分析

Table 3 Univariate Cox regression analysis on postoperative recurrence of cervical cancer

Clinicopathologic features		n	Relapse(n=18)	No recurrence(n=64)	χ^2	P
Age(Year)	≥ 45	38	8	30	0.033	0.855
	<45	44	10	34		
Tumor diameter(cm)	≥ 4	37	7	30	0.362	0.547
	<4	45	11	34		
Pathological type	Squamous cell carcinoma	58	13	45	0.025	0.875
	other	24	5	19		
Differentiation Degree	Underdifferentiation	23	5	19	0.025	0.875
	Medium-high differentiation	59	13	45		
FIGO staging	I A~II B	49	3	46	5.543	0.019
	II A	33	15	18		
Interstitial infiltration Depth(cm)	≥ 1/2	26	13	13	17.482	0.000
	<1/2	56	5	51		
Lymph node metastasis	Yes	19	12	7	24.066	0.000
	No	63	6	56		
CA125(U/mL)	High expression(≥ 307.41 U/mL)	40	14	26	4.800	0.028
	Underexpression(<35.0 U/mL)	42	4	38		
CA153(U/mL)	High expression(≥ 185.89 U/mL)	40	15	25	10.323	0.001
	Underexpression(<185.89 U/mL)	42	3	39		
CA199(U/mL)	High expression(≥ 153.23 U/mL)	40	13	27	4.588	0.032
	Underexpression(<153.23 U/mL)	42	5	37		
CEA(ng/mL)	High expression(≥ 30.15 ng/mL)	40	14	26	4.800	0.028
	Underexpression(<30.15 ng/mL)	42	4	38		

表 4 影响宫颈癌术后复发的多因素 Cox 回归分析

Table 4 Cox regression analysis of multiple factors affecting postoperative recurrence of cervical cancer

Argument	B	S.E.	Wald χ^2	OR	P	95%CI
The FIGO stage was in stage II A	1.071	0.478	5.523	1.879	0.020	1.156~4.786
Interstitial infiltration depth ≥ 1/2	1.089	0.513	4.768	1.436	0.031	1.278~4.321
Lymph node metastasis	1.032	0.623	5.678	2.012	0.018	1.132~4.989
CA125≥ 307.41 U/mL	0.987	0.564	6.786	2.565	0.012	1.432~5.675
CA153≥ 185.89 U/mL	0.789	0.532	5.987	2.341	0.009	1.513~5.098
CA199≥ 153.23 U/mL	0.823	0.547	6.102	2.453	0.010	1.478~5.342
CEA≥ 30.15 ng/mL	0.845	0.5553	6.342	2.389	0.011	1.485~5.432

本文结果表明, 观察组的血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平明显较对照组高, 表明宫颈癌患者的血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 指标水平均明显升高, 说明以上指标与宫颈癌的发生、发展密切相关, 主要是由于 CA125 是生殖系统的肿瘤标志物, 是卵巢上皮类癌的相关抗原, 其在卵巢上皮癌患者中的诊断灵敏度、特异度均较高, 本文发现 CA125 也可用于宫颈癌的评估; CA199 在宫颈癌细胞异常分化中的分泌量有所

增加; CA153 是乳腺细胞上皮表面的糖抗原变异体, 是上皮膜抗原, 随着癌细胞扩散也会释放至血清中, 本文发现在宫颈癌患者中其水平也有所升高; CEA 是可溶性糖蛋白, 结构较复杂, 存在于内胚层细胞分化形成癌症细胞表面, 而具有广谱型, 可反映多种肿瘤的存在, 本文结果与王伟等^[23]、梁锐根等^[24]、袁红琴等^[25]结果相似。

宫颈癌患者不同 FIGO 分期、间质浸润深度及是否存在淋

表 5 分析血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平对宫颈癌根治术后复发的预测价值

Table 5 The analysis of predictive value of serum CA125, CA153, CA199 and CEA levels for recurrence of cervical cancer after radical resection

Indexes	AUC	P	Truncation value	95%CI
CA125	0.580	0.042	305.43	0.702~0.876
CA153	0.762	0.040	186.23	0.698~0.887
CA199	0.813	0.035	151.89	0.712~0.912
CEA	0.821	0.031	29.99	0.705~0.893
CA125+CA153+CA199+CEA	0.915	0.010	-	0.876~0.931

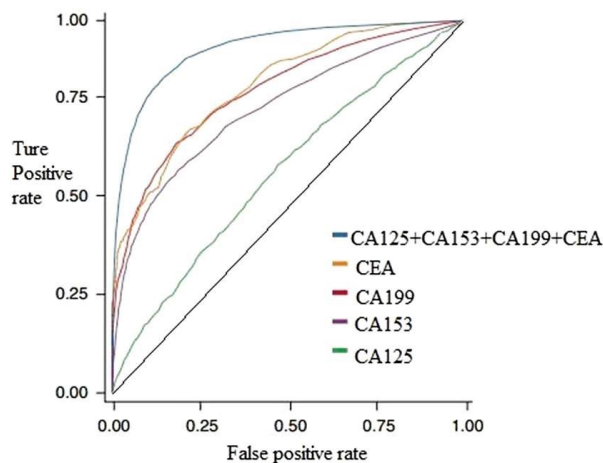


图 1 血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平对宫颈癌根治术后复发的预测 ROC 曲线

Fig.1 Predictive ROC curve of serum CA125, CA153, CA199 and CEA levels for recurrence of cervical cancer after radical surgery

巴结转移间血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平对比有统计学意义,表明宫颈癌血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平与 FIGO 分期、间质浸润深度、是否存在淋巴结转移间的病理指标有一定的相关性,也说明血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 水平可作为宫颈癌患者严重程度的一个判断指标。

82 例患者术后复发率为 21.95%,复发率较高,Cox 回归分析表明,FIGO 分期在 II A 期、间质浸润深度 $\geq 1/2$ 、有淋巴结转移、CA125 $\geq 307.41\text{U/mL}$ 、CA153 $\geq 185.89\text{U/mL}$ 、CA199 $\geq 153.23\text{U/mL}$ 、CEA $\geq 30.15\text{ ng/mL}$ 是影响宫颈癌术后复发的独立危险因素,说明宫颈癌血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 高表达与宫颈癌术后复发明显相关,若以上指标升高,患者的复发率会大大增加,主要是由于 CA125 来源于胚胎发育体腔上的糖蛋白,在子宫宫内膜、胸腹膜、输卵管等组织中均有所表达,而其表达容易受到性激素及某些良性疾病的影响,本文发现,宫颈癌复发者的血清 CA125 均呈高表达,可能是由于自然屏障受到破坏时,脱落肿瘤细胞会直接接触到体循环,从而加快了恶性肿瘤的生长、转移^[26,27];CEA 异常升高时,胚胎细胞有关的恶性肿瘤表型会出现转化,而引起肿瘤的局部复发、转移^[28];CA153 升高时,会使得唾液酶活性与细胞膜上的蛋白酶活性增加,破坏细胞骨架,引起细胞表面的抗原凋亡,进而出现肿瘤复发、转移^[29];CA199 与肿瘤增殖、凋亡密切相关,其是胃肠胰腺等上皮细胞的一种糖蛋白^[30],在 CA199 水平升高时,可能会使得消化肿瘤方面的复发转移率较高,因此其与宫颈癌术后复发有关。

ROC 曲线显示,CA125+CA153+CA199+CEA 预测宫颈癌术后复发的 AUC 明显较 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 单独指标预测价值高,表明对于宫颈癌患者行宫颈癌根治术后,可通过检测血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 来判断术后的复发情况。

综上所述,宫颈癌患者血清 CA125、CA153、CA199、CEA 高表达,其与间质浸润深度、FIGO 分期、淋巴结转移、术后复发有关,四者联合可作为宫颈癌术后复发的预测指标。本研究仍存在一定不足,本研究所选样本量较少,有待进一步扩大样本量进行深入分析。

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