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老年非小细胞肺癌患者全身免疫 - 炎症指数与化疗预后的相关性分析 *

李双双¹ 王 萍¹ 李 超¹ 李 娜² 张 怡^{1Δ}

(1 中国人民解放军空军第九八六医院呼吸内科 陕西 西安 710018; 2 西安交通大学第一附属医院检验科 陕西 西安 710061)

摘要 目的:探讨老年非小细胞肺癌患者全身免疫 - 炎症指数与化疗预后的相关性。**方法:**回顾性选择 2018 年 1 月至 2020 年 5 月确诊的老年非小细胞肺癌患者 60 例。收集 60 例老年非小细胞肺癌患者的年龄、性别、吸烟、病理分型、病理分期、入院的血红蛋白、C 反应蛋白、乳酸脱氢酶、神经元特异性烯醇化酶、D 二聚体、癌胚抗原、中性粒细胞计数、血小板计数、淋巴细胞计数、单核细胞计数等指标。(1)比较不同低全身免疫 - 炎症指数老年非小细胞肺癌患者的临床特征资料;(2)计算高全身免疫 - 炎症指数与低全身免疫 - 炎症指数组的中位无进展生存期;(3)Cox 单因素分析模型分析老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗中位无进展生存期的影响因素;(4)分析老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗预后与全身免疫 - 炎症指数、肿瘤分期、淋巴细胞计数、癌胚抗原的相关性。**结果:**高、低全身免疫 - 炎症指数两组在肿瘤分期、血红蛋白、C 反应蛋白、乳酸脱氢酶、中性粒细胞计数、血小板计数、单核细胞计数、淋巴细胞计数、D 二聚体、癌胚抗原对比上有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。低全身免疫 - 炎症指数组的化疗中位无进展生存期明显优于高全身免疫 - 炎症指数组($P<0.05$)。Cox 多因素分析结果表明,肿瘤分期在 III~IV 期、淋巴细胞计数 $<1.1 \times 10^9/L$ 、癌胚抗原 $\geq 1 \text{ ng/mL}$ 、全身免疫 - 炎症指数 ≥ 18.172 是老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗中位无进展生存期的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。Sperman 相关性分析结果表明,老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗预后与全身免疫 - 炎症指数呈正相关($r=0.525, P=0.038$)。**结论:**全身免疫 - 炎症指数是影响老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗预后的独立危险因素,其升高则提高预后患者的预后不良。

关键词:老年非小细胞肺癌;化疗预后;全身免疫 - 炎症指数

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Correlation Analysis of Systemic Immune-inflammatory Index and Chemotherapy Prognosis in Elderly Patients with Non-small Cell Lung Cancer*

LI Shuang-shuang¹, WANG Ping¹, LI Chao¹, LI Na², ZHANG Yi^{1Δ}

(1 Department of Respiratory medicine, The 986 hospital of Chinese People's Liberation Army Air Force, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710018, China;

2 Department of Clinical Laboratory, The First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710061, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the correlation between systemic immune-inflammation index and chemotherapy prognosis in elderly patients with non-small cell lung cancer. **Methods:** 60 elderly patients with NSCLC diagnosed from January 2018 to May 2020 were retrospectively selected. 60 cases of elderly with non-small cell lung cancer of the age, sex, smoking, pathological classification, pathologic stage, admission of hemoglobin, c-reactive protein and lactate dehydrogenase, neuron specific enolization enzyme, D dimer, carcinoembryonic antigen, neutrophil count, platelet count, lymphocyte count, mononuclear cell count were collected. (1) The clinical characteristics of elderly NSCLC patients with different low systemic immune-inflammation indexes were compared; (2) Median progression-free survival was calculated in the high and low systemic immune-inflammation index groups; (3) The influencing factors of median chemotherapy progression-free survival in elderly patients with NSCLC was analyzed by Cox univariate analysis model; (4) The correlation between chemotherapy prognosis and systemic immune-inflammation index, tumor stage, lymphocyte count and carcinoembryonic antigen in elderly patients with NON-small cell lung cancer were analyzed. **Results:** There were statistically significant differences in tumor stage, hemoglobin, C-reactive protein, lactate dehydrogenase, neutrophil count, platelet count, monocyte count, lymphocyte count, D dimer and carcinoembryonic antigen in two groups with high and low systemic immune-inflammation index ($P<0.05$). The median progression-free survival of chemotherapy in the low systemic immune-inflammation index group was better than that in the high systemic immune-inflammation index group ($P<0.05$). Cox multivariate analysis showed that tumor stage iii ~ iv, lymphocyte count $<1.1 \times 10^9/L$, carcinoembryonic antigen $\geq 1 \text{ ng/mL}$ and systemic immune-inflammation index ≥ 18.172 were independent risk factors for progress-free survival in elderly patients with NSCLC ($P<0.05$). Sperman correlation analysis showed that chemotherapy prognosis was

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作者简介:李双双(1984-),女,本科,主治医师,研究方向:慢阻肺,发热伴肺部阴影,肺癌,

电话:15991781419, E-mail: xiaoyou01232022@163.com

Δ 通讯作者:张怡(1985-),女,本科,主治医师,研究方向:呼吸内科、肺癌、慢阻肺、哮喘,电话:15353529769, E-mail: xiaoyou01232022@163.com

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positively correlated with systemic immune-inflammatory index ($r=0.525$, $P=0.038$) in elderly patients with NSCLC. **Conclusion:** Systemic immune-inflammation index is an independent risk factor affecting the prognosis of elderly patients with non-small cell lung cancer after chemotherapy, and which increase can improve the poor prognosis of patients.

Key words: Non-small cell lung cancer; Prognosis of chemotherapy; Systemic immune-inflammation index

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前言

近年来随着人们对肿瘤认识的提高,肿瘤已认为是一种慢性疾病^[1],其化疗目标是延长患者的生存质量及生存期,因此对于带瘤化疗患者需采用其他有效的预后评价方法进行评定,临床上可通过肿瘤标志物检测评价化疗预后,从而更好的改善化疗患者的预后^[2-4]。肿瘤微环境的一个重要特征是炎症,多数研究表明,炎症在肿瘤发生、发展中有重要作用,其可促进巨噬细胞、中性粒细胞等炎性细胞聚集于肿瘤周围,从而对机体免疫反应产生抑制作用;同时有研究发现,全身炎症反应与多个肿瘤疾病预后有一定的相关性^[5,6]。全身炎症免疫反应包括淋巴细胞、中性粒细胞、血小板,以往血小板、中性粒细胞多集中于出血、炎症方面,其中淋巴细胞可同过多种因子诱导细胞死亡,从而对肿瘤细胞增殖、迁移产生抑制作用,血小板可释放出多种生长因子从而促进肿瘤的增殖及转移中性粒细胞可促进肿瘤细胞的细胞增殖、转移,诱导抗肿瘤治疗耐药性^[7,8]。全身免疫-炎症指数 = 血小板 $\times$ 外周血中性粒细胞 / 淋巴细胞^[9,10],其与肿瘤预后有一定相关性,而其与非小细胞肺癌患者的化疗预后研究较少,因此本文分析了老年非小细胞肺癌患者全身免疫-炎症指数与化疗预后的相关性,以为老年非小细胞肺癌患者选择更有效的化疗预后评估指标提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例资料

回顾性选择 2018 年 1 月至 2020 年 5 月确诊的老年非小细胞肺癌患者 60 例。本研究符合医学伦理。

纳入标准:本研究 60 例患者均经组织病理学或细胞学诊断确诊;同时均为初次确诊,未行放疗、免疫或靶向治疗等治疗;所有患者的临床前影像学检查、血液学指标检查等临床资料及随访资料完整;均参照美国国立综合癌症网络指南规范对患者行化疗治疗^[11]。

排除标准:排除继发性非小细胞肺癌者;小细胞肺癌者;存在严重肝病者;存在胃肠道疾病或其他导致影响患者难以正常进食;1 月内出现心血管意外;慢性感染急性发作或急性感染者;近 3 个月内有类固醇;输血治疗者;患者的随访资料不全者等。

1.2 方法

资料收集方法:(1)收集 60 例老年非小细胞肺癌患者的年龄、性别、吸烟等。(2)收集 60 例患者的病理资料,包括病理分型、病理分期等;(3)收集 60 例患者的实验室检查结果,包括入院的血红蛋白、C 反应蛋白、乳酸脱氢酶、神经元特异性烯醇化酶、D 二聚体、癌胚抗原、中性粒细胞计数、血小板计数、淋巴细胞计数、单核细胞计数等。

患者随访方法:化疗后第一年内每 3 个月复查一次,第 2

年每半年复查一次,之后每年复查一次。复查包括肝功能、血常规、胸片、肿瘤标志物、胸部 CT,随访方式为门诊、电话等,随访截止时间为 2022 年 5 月。

1.3 观察指标

(1)比较不同低全身免疫-炎症指数老年非小细胞肺癌患者的临床特征资料,本研究中全身免疫-炎症指数范围为 7.7~44.2,均值为 20.915,中位数为 18.172,根据中位数 18.172,将 60 例患者分为高全身免疫-炎症指数组与低全身免疫-炎症指数组;

(2)使用 Log-rank 法计算高全身免疫-炎症指数与低全身免疫-炎症指数组的中位无进展生存期;

(3)使用 Cox 单因素分析模型分析老年非小细胞肺癌患者中位无进展生存期的影响因素,对 Cox 单因素分析中有统计学意义的变量进行多因素分析,得到影响老年非小细胞肺癌患者中位无进展生存期的独立危险因素;

(4)分析老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗预后与全身免疫-炎症指数的相关性。

1.4 统计学分析方法

使用 SPSS22.0 软件,计数资料用卡方检验对比分析,计量资料用 t 检验对比分析,中位无进展生存期使用 Log-rank 检验分析,老年非小细胞肺癌患者的中位无进展生存期的影响因素使用 Cox 单因素及多因素回顾分析进行处理,使用 Speraman 分析进行相关性分析, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 不同低全身免疫-炎症指数老年非小细胞肺癌患者的临床特征资料比较

60 例老年非小细胞肺癌患者中,低全身免疫-炎症指数组例数为 32 例,高全身免疫-炎症指数组例数为 28 例。高、低全身免疫-炎症指数两组在年龄、性别、吸烟史、病理类型、神经元特异性烯醇化酶对比上无统计学意义($P>0.05$);两组在肿瘤分期、血红蛋白、C 反应蛋白、乳酸脱氢酶、中性粒细胞计数、血小板计数、单核细胞计数、淋巴细胞计数、D 二聚体、癌胚抗原对比上有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。

2.2 分析高、低全身免疫-炎症指数两组的化疗中位无进展生存期

经 Log-rank 检验分析得知,低全身免疫-炎症指数组的化疗中位无进展生存期为 14.3 个月,高全身免疫-炎症指数组的化疗中位无进展生存期为 9.1 个月,低全身免疫-炎症指数组的化疗中位无进展生存期明显优于高全身免疫-炎症指数组($P<0.05$)。

2.3 老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗预后因素分析

Cox 单因素分析结果表明,性别、吸烟史、肿瘤分期、乳酸

脱氢酶、中性粒细胞计数、血小板计数、淋巴细胞计数、癌胚抗原、全身免疫 - 炎症指数对老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗中位无进展生存期的影响有统计学意义($P<0.05$);Cox 多因素分析结果表明,肿瘤分期在III~IV期、淋巴细胞计数 $<1.1 \times 10^9/L$ 、癌胚抗原 $\geq 1 \text{ ng/mL}$ 、全身免疫 - 炎症指数 ≥ 18.172 是老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗中位无进展生存期的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)。

表 1 不同低全身免疫 - 炎症指数老年非小细胞肺癌患者的临床特征资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of clinical characteristics of elderly patients with non-small cell lung cancer with different low systemic immune-inflammatory indices

Items	Classification	Low systemic	High systemic	χ^2	P
		immune-inflammation index group(n=32)	immune-inflammation index group(n=28)		
Age	65~70 years	14	12	0.005	0.944
	≥ 71 years	18	16		
Gender	Male	20	18	0.021	0.886
	Female	12	10		
Smoking	Yes	15	13	0.001	0.972
	No	17	15		
Tumor staging	I ~ II	22	8	9.643	0.002
	III~IV	10	20		
Pathologic types	Adenocarcinoma	24	18	0.816	0.366
	Squamous cell carcinomas	8	10		
Hemoglobi	$<120 \text{ g/L}$	3	12	8.929	0.003
	$\geq 120 \text{ g/L}$	29	16		
C-reactive protein	$<8 \text{ mg/L}$	28	16	7.037	0.008
	$\geq 8 \text{ mg/L}$	4	12		
Lactate dehydrogenase	$<220 \text{ U/L}$	18	7	6.000	0.014
	$\geq 220 \text{ U/L}$	14	21		
Neuron Specific Enolase	$<36 \text{ ng/mL}$	32	25	-	0.096
	$\geq 36 \text{ ng/mL}$	0	3		
Neutrophil Count	$<6.3 \times 10^9/L$	32	22	7.619	0.000
	$\geq 6.3 \times 10^9/L$	0	6		
Platelet Count	$<300 \times 10^9/L$	30	13	16.469	<0.001
	$\geq 300 \times 10^9/L$	2	15		
Monocyte Count	$<0.6 \times 10^9/L$	22	11	5.238	0.022
	$\geq 0.6 \times 10^9/L$	10	17		
Lymphocyte Count	$<1.1 \times 10^9/L$	20	10	4.286	0.038
	$\geq 1.1 \times 10^9/L$	12	18		
D-Dimer	$<1 \mu\text{g/mL}$	22	9	8.014	0.005
	$\geq 1 \mu\text{g/mL}$	10	19		
Carcinoembryonic Antigen	$<5 \text{ ng/mL}$	9	20	22.214	0.001
	$\geq 5 \text{ ng/mL}$	23	8		

2.4 分析老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗预后与全身免疫 - 炎症指数的相关性

Sperman 相关性分析结果表明,老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗预后与全身免疫 - 炎症指数呈正相关($r=0.525, P=0.038$)。

3 讨论

肺癌是一种发病率、死亡率均较高的恶性肿瘤,其病理分类为小细胞肺癌及非小细胞肺癌,其中非小细胞肺癌占比较

表 2 老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗中位无进展生存期 Cox 单因素及多因素分析表

Table 2 Cox univariate and multivariate and multivariate analysis of median progression-free survival in chemotherapy for elderly non-SCLC patients

Items	classification	Single factor			Multiple factors		
		HR	95%CI	P	HR	95%CI	P
Age (year)	65~70	1					
	≥71	1.441	0.789~2.341	0.132	-	-	-
Gender	Male	1					
	Female	0.500	0.296~0.831	0.023	1.115	0.561~2.087	0.756
Smoking	Yes	1			1		
	No	4.198	1.899~8.723	0.031	3.897	1.786~8.997	0.678
Tumor staging	I ~ II	1			1		
	III~IV	5.421	2.912~10.056	0.002	4.120	1.590~10.556	0.005
Pathologic types	Adenocarcinoma	1					
	Squamous cell carcinomas	0.318	0.347~0.698	0.141	-	-	-
Hemoglobi	<120 g/L	1					
	≥120 g/L	0.789	0.452~1.382	0.429	-	-	-
C-reactive protein	<8 mg/L	1	1.430				
	≥8 mg/L	1.430	0.876~2.435	0.189	-	-	-
Lactate dehydrogenase	<220 U/L	1			1		
	≥220U/L	2.341	1.411~3.965	0.005	1.965	0.981~4.041	0.098
Neuron Specific Enolase	<36 ng/mL	1					
	≥36 ng/mL	2.567	0.898~7.352	0.087	-	-	-
Neutrophil Count	<6.3× 10 ⁹ /L	1			1		
	≥6.3× 10 ⁹ /L	3.187	1.302~7.686	0.015	3.145	0.675~13.999	0.145
Platelet Count	<300× 10 ⁹ /L	1			1		
	≥300× 10 ⁹ /L	1.897	1.125~3.340	0.019	1.587	0.271~9.345	0.632
Monocyte Count	<0.6× 10 ⁹ /L	1					
	≥0.6× 10 ⁹ /L	1.241	0.778~2.041	0.345	-	-	-
Lymphocyte Count	<1.1× 10 ⁹ /L	1			1		
	≥1.1× 10 ⁹ /L	0.521	0.371~0.654	0.001	0.561	0.289~0.755	0.005
D-Dimer	<1 μg/mL	1					
	≥1 μg/mL	1.530	0.931~2.467	0.079	-	-	-
Carcinoembryonic Antigen	<5 ng/mL	1			1		
	≥5 ng/mL	0.187	0.113~0.337	0.004	0.274	0.118~0.625	0.005
Systemic immune-inflammation index	<18.172	1			1		
	≥18.172	3.178	1.928~5.520	0.003	2.470	1.049~5.784	0.035

高,约为 85 %,非小细胞肺癌包括非鳞癌与鳞癌,患者确诊时多数患者已为晚期,因此也增加了肺癌患者的死亡率^[12-14]。有研究发现^[15],2018 年,每年全球新发肺癌病例约为 120 万,肺癌死亡病例数约为 180 万。目前我国肺癌发病率仍较高,且死亡率不断上升,已称为严重威胁我国人民健康的恶性肿瘤之一^[16-18]。临床上将年龄≥ 65 岁的非小细胞患者称作为老年非小细胞肺

癌患者,临床上多采用化疗进行治疗,而及时有效的评估化疗预后非常重要^[19-21]。目前临床上多采用影像学检查、实体瘤疗效评价标准进行评定,而两种方法的评定效果均存在一定的局限性,因此寻找一种经济、简单、方便的标志物很有必要,其可为今后临床医师选择化疗的获益人群提供一定的治疗指导^[22-24]。全身免疫 - 炎症指数可综合反映中性粒细胞、血小板及淋巴细

胞,有研究发现^[25,26],其与肿瘤预后有一定的相关性,因此本文分析了全身免疫-炎症指数与老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗预后的相关性,以为老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗预后选择更有效的评价预测指标。

本文结果表明,高、低全身免疫-炎症指数两组在肿瘤分期、血红蛋白、C反应蛋白、乳酸脱氢酶、中性粒细胞计数、血小板计数、单核细胞计数、淋巴细胞计数、D二聚体、癌胚抗原对比上有统计学意义,乳酸脱氢酶存在于所有组织中,可见于多种疾病中,Sert F等^[27]研究表明,高水平的中性粒细胞淋巴细胞比值、血小板/淋巴细胞比值、乳酸脱氢酶、C反映蛋白值表明肿瘤患者机体负担高,是除分期、组织学和淋巴结状态外的影响肺癌的预后因素;同时单核细胞计数、D二聚体、癌胚抗原也与肺癌患者的预后密切相关,而高、低全身免疫-炎症指数两组与以上指标有统计学意义,因此表明全身免疫-炎症指数与肺癌预后有一定的相关性。低全身免疫-炎症指数组的老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗中位无进展生存期明显优于高全身免疫-炎症指数组,Cox多因素分析结果表明,肿瘤分期在III~IV期、淋巴细胞计数 $<1.1 \times 10^9/L$ 、癌胚抗原 $\geq 1 \text{ ng/mL}$ 、全身免疫-炎症指数 ≥ 18.172 是老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗中位无进展生存期的独立危险因素。Choe J等^[28]研究表明,CT表现对IA期非小细胞肺癌对病理淋巴血管侵犯的预测价值,病理分期越高,患者的疾病预后越差;Sumiyoshi I等^[29]研究表明,淋巴细胞计数是一种预测性生物标志物,可以为非小细胞肺癌患者对培美曲塞的长期反应提供有用的预测信息;Arrieta O等^[30]研究表明,对于基线癌胚抗原水平升高的转移性非小细胞肺癌患者,一线治疗期间癌胚抗原浓度高于阈值与患者的生存期和无进展生存期有关。血清癌胚抗原检测是一种可行的、无创的非小细胞患者预后监测的选择指标,而Cox多因素回归分析结果表明,全身免疫-炎症指数 ≥ 18.172 是影响老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗中位无进展生存期的一个独立危险因素,因此也表明其升高与患者的化疗预后有明显的相关性。Sperman相关性分析结果表明,老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗预后与全身免疫-炎症指数呈正相关,表明全身免疫-炎症指数水平越高,老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗预后越差。浅析可知:炎症是肿瘤微环境的重要特征,中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞、血小板及单核细胞等外周血参数可反映机体免疫状态,对肿瘤患者的预后具有重要的预测价值。全身免疫炎症指数定义为中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比率和血小板计数的乘积,可反映非小细胞肺癌患者肿瘤进展的简单且无创的指标。

总之,全身免疫-炎症指数是影响老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗预后的独立危险因素,其升高则提高预后患者的老年非小细胞肺癌患者化疗预后不良。本文仍存在一定的不足,本研究所选择的样本量较少,有待后续扩大样本量进行更深入的分析。

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