

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2022.19.013

ADNEX 模型联合 ROMA 指数、CA199 鉴别卵巢肿瘤良恶性的临床价值及卵巢恶性肿瘤的影响因素分析 *

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摘要 目的:探讨 ADNEX 模型联合 ROMA 指数、糖类抗原 199(CA199)鉴别卵巢肿瘤良恶性的临床价值,并分析卵巢恶性肿瘤的影响因素。**方法:**选取 2019 年 4 月~2021 年 4 月我院收治的 150 例卵巢肿瘤患者,以病理结果为金标准,其中良性肿瘤 111 例(良性组),恶性肿瘤 39 例(恶性组)。所有患者均进行 ADNEX 模型分析,开展卵巢恶性肿瘤风险预测模型(ROMA)指数分析,并检测血清 CA199 水平。通过受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析 ADNEX 模型联合 ROMA 指数、CA199 鉴别诊断卵巢肿瘤良恶性的效能。此外,以单因素、多因素 Logistic 回归分析卵巢恶性肿瘤的影响因素。**结果:**ROC 曲线分析结果显示:ADNEX 模型联合 ROMA 指数、CA199 鉴别诊断卵巢肿瘤良恶性的曲线下面积为 0.974,明显高于三项单独应用时的 0.845、0.772、0.763。单因素分析结果显示:恶性组年龄、病灶最大径大于良性组,流产次数多于良性组,CA199、人附睾蛋白 4(HE4)、糖类抗原 125(CA125)水平以及腹水、乳头数>4 个比例高于良性组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。多因素 Logistic 回归分析结果显示:年龄、病灶最大径较大,CA199 水平较高以及乳头数>4 个是卵巢恶性肿瘤的危险因素($P<0.05$)。**结论:**ADNEX 模型联合 ROMA 指数、CA199 鉴别卵巢肿瘤良恶性的临床价值较高,年龄、CA199 水平、病灶最大径以及乳头数是卵巢恶性肿瘤的影响因素。

关键词:卵巢肿瘤;良恶性;ADNEX 模型;卵巢恶性肿瘤风险预测模型;糖类抗原 199;影响因素

中图分类号:R737.31 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2022)19-3670-06

Clinical Value of ADNEX Model Combined with ROMA Index and CA199 in Differentiating Benign and Malignant Ovarian Tumors and Analysis of Influencing Factors of Ovarian Malignant Tumors*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the clinical value of ADNEX model combined with ROMA index and carbohydrate antigen 199 (CA199) in differentiating benign and malignant ovarian tumors, and to analyze the influencing factors of ovarian malignant tumors.

Methods: 150 patients with ovarian tumors who were treated in our hospital from April 2019 to April 2021 were selected. Taking the pathological results as the gold standard, there were 111 cases of benign tumors (benign group) and 39 cases of malignant tumors (malignant group). All patients underwent ADNEX model analysis, ovarian cancer risk prediction model (ROMA) index analysis was carried out, and serum CA199 level was detected. The efficacy of ADNEX model combined with ROMA index and CA199 in differential diagnosis of benign and malignant ovarian tumors was analyzed by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. In addition, the influencing factors of ovarian malignant tumors were analyzed by univariate and multivariate Logistic regression. **Results:** ROC curve analysis showed that the area under curve of ADNEX model combined with ROMA index and CA199 in differential diagnosis of benign and malignant ovarian tumors was 0.974, which was significantly higher than 0.845, 0.772 and 0.763 when the three items were used alone. The results of univariate analysis showed that the age and maximum diameter of lesions in the malignant group were greater than those in the benign group, the number of abortions was more than that in the benign group, and the CA199, human epididymal protein 4 (HE4) and carbohydrate antigen 125 (CA125) levels, ascites and number of nipples > 4 proportion were higher than those in the benign group, the differences were statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that age, the largest maximum diameter of lesions, the high CA199 level and the number of nipples > 4 were the risk factors of ovarian malignant tumors ($P<0.05$).

Conclusion: ADNEX model combined with ROMA index and CA199 has high clinical value in differentiating benign and malignant ovarian tumors. Age, CA199 level, maximum diameter of lesions and number of nipples are the influencing factors of ovarian malignant tumors.

Key words: Ovarian tumor; Benign and malignant; ADNEX model; Ovarian malignant tumors risk prediction model; Carbohydrate

* 基金项目:江苏省妇幼健康科研项目(F201758)

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(收稿日期:2022-03-07 接受日期:2022-04-04)

antigen 199; Influencing factors

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R737.31 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2022)19-3670-06

前言

卵巢癌属于女性生殖系统恶性肿瘤之一,其恶性程度以及死亡率在所有妇科恶性肿瘤中位居首位,严重威胁女性的生命健康安全^[1,2]。由于卵巢解剖结构的特殊性,使得卵巢恶性肿瘤发病早期无典型症状表现,从而增加了卵巢良恶性肿瘤的鉴别区分难度,易致患者丧失最佳治疗时机,临幊上约有70~80%的患者经确诊时便已是中、晚期,预后往往不良^[3,4]。病理检查是迄今为止所公认的卵巢癌诊断金标准,但其具有创伤性的缺陷,临幊应用存在一定局限性。ADNEX模型是由国际卵巢肿瘤分析组推荐的一种客观评价卵巢肿瘤的工具,其主要以患者年龄、肿瘤超声表现以及糖类抗原125(CA125)水平为基础开发而来,在卵巢肿瘤的诊断中具有一定应用价值^[5,6]。卵巢恶性肿瘤风险预测模型(ROMA)指数主要是通过人附睾蛋白4(HE4)以及CA125计算得来,可用作卵巢肿瘤的评估^[7,8]。糖类抗原199(CA199)则是肿瘤标志物之一,在卵巢肿瘤中存在异常表达,可能具有诊断该肿瘤的潜在价值^[9,10]。鉴于此,本文通过研究ADNEX模型联合ROMA指数、CA199鉴别卵巢肿瘤良恶性的临床价值及卵巢恶性肿瘤的影响因素,旨在为临床诊

断提供数据支持,现作以下报道。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2019年4月~2021年4月我院收治的150例卵巢肿瘤患者。年龄最小21岁,最大70岁,平均(42.85 ± 11.37)岁;肿瘤性质:良性111例(良性组),恶性39例(恶性组)。纳入标准:(1)均经病理检查确诊;(2)入组前未接受抗肿瘤治疗;(3)所有纳入对象均有完整的术前超声、CA199以及病理资料。排除标准:(1)合并其他恶性肿瘤者;(2)肝、肾等脏器功能异常者;(3)既往有肿瘤家族史者;(4)合并盆腔炎症者;(5)无法正常交流者。本研究经我院医学伦理委员会批准进行。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 超声检查 使用仪器为三星超声仪WS80A。受试者膀胱充盈时开展超声检测,探头频率为3~5.5MHz;排空膀胱之后开展阴道超声检查,探头频率为4~6MHz。全面扫描子宫、盆腔肿物以及双附件区域,观察病灶形态、大小以及血流信号等信息。示例见图1。

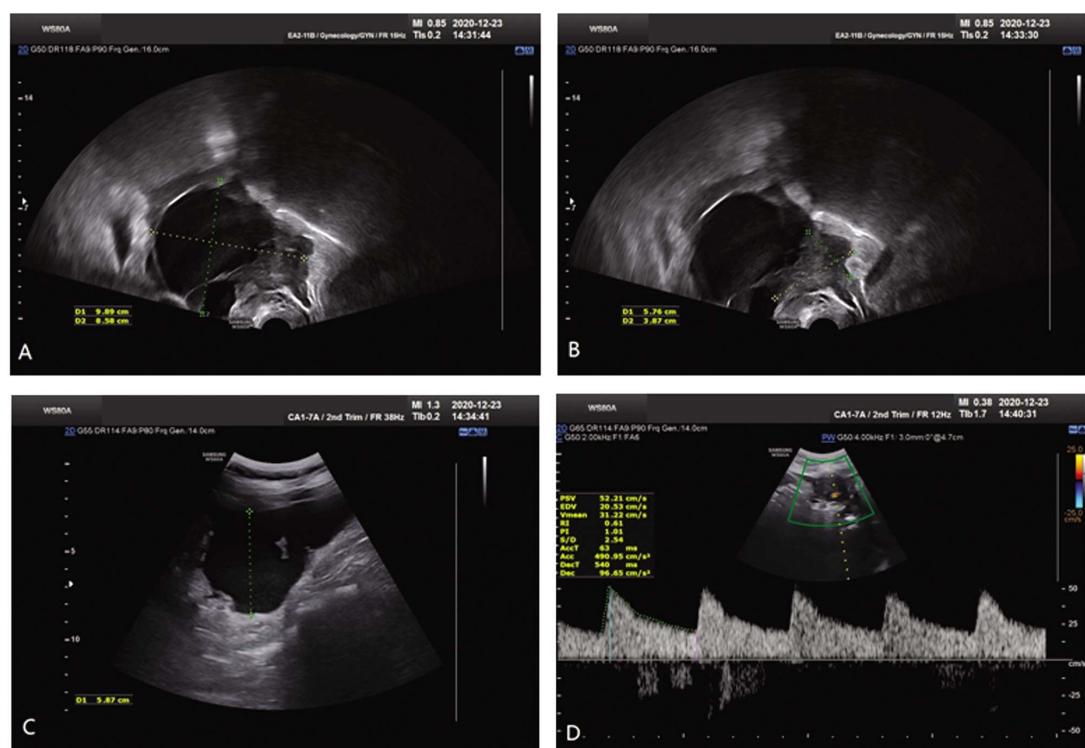


Fig.1 The patient, 57 years old, came to the hospital for examination due to abdominal distension for more than two months. Ultrasound showed a mass of 9.72 cm × 8.69 cm × 8.59 cm in the right posterior part of the uterus (Fig.1 A), which was the uneven hypoechoic area in the anechoic area, 5.77 cm × 3.54 cm (Fig.1 B), free fluid can be seen in the abdominal cavity on both sides (Fig.1 C), CDFI: stellate blood flow signal can be seen in the parenchyma, RI 0.61 (Fig.1 D).

1.2.2 血清学检测 采集所有患者术前空腹静脉血3mL进行离心处理,取血清,置于冰箱中保存备用。采用酶联免疫吸附法检测血清CA199、HE4、CA125水平,CA199、HE4、CA125试剂

盒均购自罗氏集团(中国有限公司),操作严格按照试剂盒说明书进行。

1.2.3 临床资料收集 从医院病历系统中收集所有患者的相

关临床资料,包括年龄、卵巢肿瘤家族史、月经初潮年龄、妊娠次数、流产次数、病灶最大径、腹水、乳头数、声影、囊腔数量等。
1.2.4 ADNEX 模型分析^[11] 借助三星超声仪 WS80A 内置 IOTA ADNEX 软件,将患者的相关信息输入其中,随后点击“

分析”自动生成 ADNEX 模型实现对肿瘤良恶性的鉴别。输入信息包括年龄、肿瘤医院、肿瘤最大径、实质性部分最大径、是否>10个囊腔、乳头数量、声影、腹水、CA125 值,以 10%为截断值。示例见图 2。

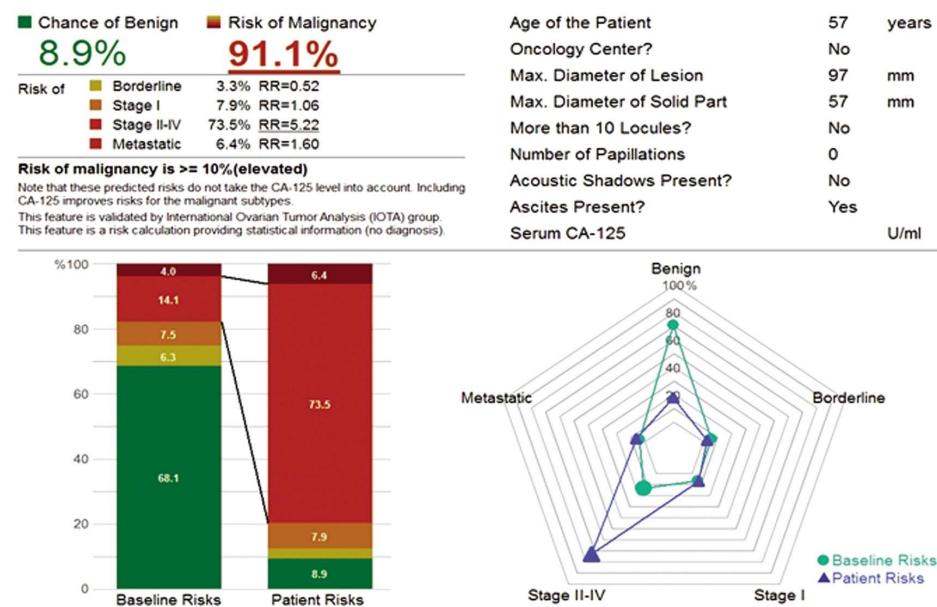


Fig.2 Example of ADNEX model result display interface of international ovarian tumor analysis group. The top right in the figure was the 9 parameters required by the model. The ultrasound doctor manually inputs each parameter. The upper left, lower left and lower right in the figure give the possibility of benign and malignant judgment of ADNEX model in the form of percentage, histogram and radar chart, and give stages. The ADNEX model of the above cases tends to tumor stage II-IV, and the pathological result is ovarian serous carcinoma stage IIIc.

1.2.5 ROMA 指数计算^[12] 绝经前女性预测指数(PI)=−12+2.38×In(HE4)+0.0626×In(CA125);绝经后女性预测指数(PI)=−8.09+1.04×In(HE4)+0.732×In(CA125)。ROMA 指数=exp(PI)/[1+exp(PI)]×100%。

1.3 统计学方法

以 SPSS 22.0 软件分析本研究所得数据,符合正态分布的计量资料采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,开展 t 检验。计数资料以例数或百分比表示,进行 χ^2 检验。通过受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析 ADNEX 模型、ROMA 指数、CA199 单独及联合鉴别卵巢肿瘤良恶性的效能。采用单因素、多因素 Logistic 回归分析卵巢恶

性肿瘤的影响因素。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 ADNEX 模型、ROMA 指数、CA199 的鉴别诊断结果

以病理结果为金标准,运用 ADNEX 模型正确诊断恶性肿瘤 37 例 (37/39, 94.87%), 正确诊断良性肿瘤 106 例 (106/111, 95.50%);通过 ROMA 指数正确诊断恶性肿瘤 36 例 (36/39, 92.31%), 正确诊断良性肿瘤 103 例 (103/111, 92.79%);检测 CA199 水平正确诊断恶性肿瘤 34 例 (34/39, 87.18%), 正确诊断良性肿瘤 102 例 (102/111, 91.89%)。见表 1。

表 1 ADNEX 模型、ROMA 指数、CA199 的鉴别诊断结果

Table 1 Differential diagnosis results of ADNEX model, ROMA index and CA199

Diagnosis mode	Results	Pathological results	
		Malignant	Benign
ADNEX model	Malignant	37	5
	Benign	2	106
ROMA index	Malignant	36	8
	Benign	3	103
CA199	Malignant	34	9
	Benign	5	102
Three combinations	Malignant	39	1
	Benign	0	110

2.2 ADNEX 模型联合 ROMA 指数、CA199 的鉴别诊断效能

ROC 曲线分析结果显示:ADNEX 模型联合 ROMA 指数、

CA199 鉴别诊断卵巢肿瘤良恶性的曲线下面积为 0.974, 明显高于 ADNEX 模型单独应用时的 0.845。见表 2、图 3。

表 2 ADNEX 模型联合 ROMA 指数、CA199 的鉴别诊断效能

Table 2 Differential diagnostic efficacy of ADNEX model combined with ROMA index and CA199

Diagnosis mode	Area under curve	95%CI	Threshold	Sensitivity(%)	Specificity(%)	Jordan index
ADNEX model	0.845	1.034-2.208	80.26%	86.23	82.72	0.690
ROMA index	0.772	1.108-1.942	79.70%	79.45	75.19	0.546
CA199	0.763	1.126-1.861	68.24 U/mL	80.45	72.67	0.531
Three combinations	0.974	1.257-3.145	-	98.25	96.16	0.844

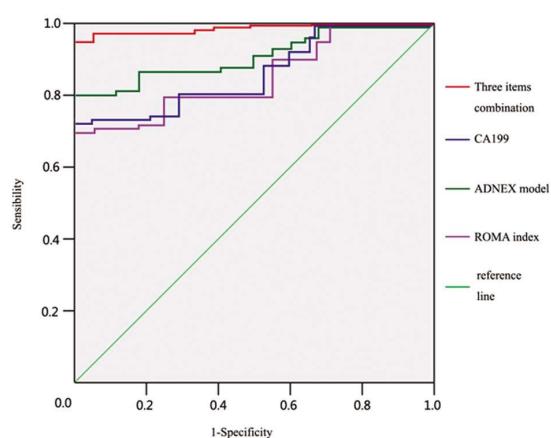


图 3 ADNEX 模型联合 ROMA 指数、CA199 鉴别诊断卵巢肿瘤良恶性的 ROC 曲线

Fig.3 ROC curve of ADNEX model combined with ROMA index and CA199 in differential diagnosis of benign and malignant ovarian tumors

2.3 卵巢恶性肿瘤的单因素分析

恶性组年龄、病灶最大径大于良性组, 流产次数多于良性组, CA199、HE4、CA125 水平以及腹水、乳头数 > 4 个比例高于良性组, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); 而两组间家族史、月经初潮年龄、妊娠次数、声影、囊腔数量 > 10 个比例比较无统计学差异 ($P > 0.05$)。见表 3。

2.4 卵巢恶性肿瘤的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

以卵巢良恶性为因变量, 赋值如下: 0= 良性, 1= 恶性; 以上述单因素分析(表 3)差异有统计学意义的因素作为自变量, 赋值如下: 年龄、流产次数、CA199、HE4、CA125 水平、病灶最大径均为原值输入, 腹水 (0= 否, 1= 是), 乳头数 (0= ≤ 4 个, 1= > 4 个); 纳入多因素 Logistic 回归模型, 最终分析结果显示: 年龄、病灶最大径较大, CA199 水平较高以及乳头数 > 4 个是卵巢恶性肿瘤的危险因素 ($P < 0.05$)。见表 4。

表 3 卵巢恶性肿瘤的单因素分析
Table 3 Univariate analysis of ovarian malignant tumors

Items	Malignant group (n=39)	Benign group (n=111)	χ^2/t	P
Age (years)	49.94± 12.03	40.36± 10.26	4.791	0.000
Family history	4(10.26)	13(11.71)	0.061	0.805
Age at menarche (years)	13.51± 2.10	13.66± 2.34	0.353	0.725
Number of pregnancies (times)	2.19± 0.34	2.12± 0.31	1.183	0.239
Number of abortions (times)	1.57± 0.15	1.45± 0.12	5.022	0.000
CA199 (U/mL)	72.15± 14.20	11.39± 1.42	44.722	0.000
HE4 (pmol/L)	352.13± 122.34	55.28± 6.29	25.627	0.000
CA125 (U/mL)	201.72± 15.28	32.05± 2.30	114.045	0.000
Maximum diameter of lesions (mm)	80.49± 12.03	40.06± 3.94	31.125	0.000
Ascites	26(66.67)	15(13.51)	41.051	0.000
Number of nipples > 4	26(66.67)	20(18.02)	32.124	0.000
Sound shadow	0(0.00)	3(2.70)	1.076	0.300
Number of cysts > 10	13(33.33)	25(22.52)	1.783	0.182

3 讨论

目前, 病理检查仍是唯一获得国内外公认的卵巢肿瘤鉴别

诊断金标准, 然而该检查方式为有创性检查, 会对患者造成一定的创伤, 且对患者的耐受性具有较高要求, 临床应用有一定局限性^[13-15]。超声是目前临幊上广泛用以诊断卵巢肿瘤的手段

之一,其可为肿瘤的定性提供有利信息。然而,超声医师临床经验存在差异,加之超声检查结果在一定程度上受医生主观影响,从而影响其临床应用价值^[16,17]。随着近年来相关研究的深入,不少学者开发了卵巢癌相关诊断模型,从而为卵巢癌的诊

断提供了客观数据^[18,19]。ADNEX是基于3个临床变量以及6个超声变量开发而来的一种卵巢肿瘤良恶性鉴别工具,其有效性已得到研究报道证实^[20-22],然而关于其与ROMA指数、CA199联合诊断的研究报道较少,对其进行科学分析显得十分必要。

表4 卵巢恶性肿瘤的多因素 Logistic 回归分析
Table 4 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of ovarian malignant tumors

Factors	Regression coefficient	Standard error	Wald x^2	P	OR	95%CI
Age	0.038	0.049	7.104	0.004	1.306	1.092~1.689
CA199	0.402	0.031	8.203	0.001	2.108	1.426~3.405
Maximum diameter of lesions	0.331	0.079	14.258	0.000	2.356	1.725~3.287
Ascites	0.004	0.010	1.234	0.156	1.010	0.994~1.053
Number of nipples	0.1802	0.130	23.192	0.000	4.892	2.104~9.405

本文通过分析研究后的结果发现,以病理结果为金标准,ADNEX模型、ROMA指数、CA199诊断卵巢肿瘤良恶性的准确率为87.18%~95.50%,进一步ROC曲线分析结果显示,ADNEX模型联合ROMA指数、CA199鉴别诊断卵巢肿瘤良恶性的曲线下面积为0.974,明显高于ROMA指数、CA199的0.772和0.763,也高于ADNEX模型单独应用时的0.845。这提示了ADNEX模型联合ROMA指数、CA199鉴别卵巢肿瘤良恶性的临床价值较高。考虑原因,主要可能是由于联合三项诊断可为医生提供更为全面的信息,继而实现临床诊断效能的提升。其中ADNEX模型主要是通过临床指标以及超声指标实现对卵巢肿瘤良恶性的鉴别诊断,科学性、合理性以及全面性均较佳。其中三维超声可实现对卵巢肿瘤部位、形态以及血流情况等信息的观察,继而为医生鉴别诊断提供参考依据。其中良性肿瘤周围血流不丰富,继而导致血流阻力较高,而恶性肿瘤新生血管生长迅速,血流丰富。HE4属于分泌性蛋白之一,具有抑制蛋白酶活性的作用,其在卵巢良性病变中的水平较低而随着肿瘤的不断生长、恶化,其水平急剧升高^[23,24]。CA125则是高分子糖蛋白之一,具有黏蛋白分子的特性,广泛存在于人体多种组织中,在正常卵巢以及良性病变中的水平远低于卵巢恶性肿瘤^[25,26]。而ROMA指数是根据患者HE4以及CA125水平计算获得,因此在卵巢肿瘤良恶性鉴别诊断中具有不错的灵敏度以及特异度。CA199属于黏膜糖蛋白之一,在多种恶性肿瘤患者血清中均存在异常高表达^[27,28]。其中李欢等人^[29]的研究报道发现,ADNEX模型诊断卵巢肿瘤良恶性的灵敏度为65%、特异度为99%,这与本文结果存在一定的差异。另有陈轶杰等人^[30]的研究结果显示,ROMA指数诊断卵巢肿瘤良恶性的灵敏度为91.18%、特异度为89.29%,亦和本文结果不一。导致差异发生的原因可能和本研究纳入的恶性卵巢肿瘤例数较少有关。

此外,本文经单因素、多因素Logistic回归分析发现,年龄、病灶最大径较大,CA199水平较高以及乳头数>4个是卵巢恶性肿瘤的危险因素。究其原因,伴随着此类恶性肿瘤患者年龄的逐渐增长,其所具有的机体抵抗力以及对于癌细胞的综合免疫力均有所下降,这为肿瘤的进展提供了相应的增殖条件。同时,CA199水平的升高、病灶最大径的增加,以及乳头数的增多,往往反映了患者肿瘤的严重程度较为明显,存在较大

的进展趋势,因此恶性程度也相对越高。

综上所述,ADNEX模型联合ROMA指数、CA199对于卵巢肿瘤良恶性的鉴别诊断效能,值得临床推广。其中年龄、CA199水平、病灶最大径以及乳头数均是卵巢恶性肿瘤的影响因素,临床实际工作中应关注上述因素,及早实现对卵巢恶性肿瘤的诊断,继而改善患者预后。

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