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TCT 联合 HPV 检测诊断宫颈病变的临床价值分析 *

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摘要 目的:探讨新柏氏液基细胞学技术(TCT)联合人乳头瘤病毒(human papilloma virus,HPV)检测诊断宫颈病变的临床价值。**方法:**选择哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院妇科门诊收治的 6752 例患者,采集其宫颈脱落细胞进行 TCT 检测,登记患者的年龄及宫颈外观。分别随机选取 TCT 阳性和阴性结果的患者 144 例进行 HPV 检测及阴道镜下活检,分析和比较 TCT 单独及联合 HPV 检测诊断宫颈病变的敏感性和特异性。**结果:**宫颈柱状上皮细胞的外移程度及患者的年龄与宫颈 TCT 结果均无显著相关性。单独 TCT 检测诊断宫颈病变的灵敏度为 87.04%, 特异性为 58.55%; 单独 HPV 检测诊断宫颈病变的灵敏度为 62.96%, 特异性为 81.62%; 而联合检测诊断宫颈病变的灵敏度为 100%, 特异度为 48.29%。**结论:**TCT 联合 HPV 检测可显著降低宫颈病变的漏诊率。

关键词:新柏氏液基细胞学技术;人乳头瘤病毒;宫颈病变

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Analysis of the Clinical Value of TCT Combined with HPV Testing in the Diagnosis of Cervical Lesions*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the clinical value of TCT combined with HPV testing in the diagnosis of cervical lesions. **Methods:** The desquamated cells of uterine tube of 6752 patients were collected in Harbin hospital and conducted the TCT test, while each patient's age and uterine tube appearance were registered. 144 cases were selected from the positive and negative results of TCT randomly and were examined by HPV and colposcopy biopsy, the sensitivity and specificity of TCT alone and combined with HPV detection in the diagnosis of cervical lesion were analyzed and compared. **Results:** No significant correlation was found between the moving of cells in columnar epithelium of the uterine tube and uterine tube TCT result. Moreover, no obvious correlation was found between the age and TCT result of uterine tube. The sensitivity and specificity of TCT test alone were 87.04% and 58.55% respectively, which were 62.96% and 81.62% of HPV test alone, 100% and 48.29% of TCT combined with HPV test in the diagnosis of cervical lesion. **Conclusion:** TCT combined with HPV detection could significantly lower the rate of missed diagnosis in the diagnosis of cervical lesions.

Key words: TCT; HPV; Cervical lesions

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前言

宫颈癌是女性常见恶性肿瘤之一,其发病过程较为漫长^[1],常由轻度不典型增生→中度不典型增生→重度不典型增生→原位癌→浸润癌^[2],宫颈癌变的初期几乎没有任何症状,且近年来呈年轻化趋势^[3]。宫颈癌的发生发展与 HPV 感染正相关^[4],TCT 检测可有效预知宫颈癌前病变^[5],而 TCT 联合 HPV 检测是否能够更加有效的检测到宫颈病变呢?本研究通过收集 6752 名患者的宫颈 TCT 结果,分析宫颈柱状上皮细胞外移程度与宫颈 TCT 结果相关性,旨在研究 TCT 联合 HPV 检测女性宫颈疾病的价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选择 2012 年 3 月至 2012 年 9 月就诊于哈尔滨医科大学附属第一医院妇科门诊患者 6752 例,年龄 18~87 岁,平均 42.7 岁,采集其宫颈脱落细胞,进行 TCT 检测,检测后保存剩余标本液,便于进行 HPV 抽样检测。登记所有患者的年龄和宫颈外观。

1.2 方法

宫颈柱状上皮细胞外移过去被称为宫颈糜烂,糜烂面积小于整个宫颈面积的 1/3 时为轻度宫颈糜烂,占宫颈面积 1/3~2/3 为中度宫颈糜烂,占宫颈面积 2/3 以上者称为重度宫颈糜烂,

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无糜烂则为宫颈光滑^[6]。将患者宫颈外观分为宫颈光滑组,轻度宫颈柱状上皮细胞外移组,中度宫颈柱状上皮细胞外移组,重度宫颈柱状上皮细胞外移组。将TCT分为正常、炎症、不典型增生不明确意义(ASCUS)、低度鳞状上皮内病变(LSIL)、高度上皮内病变(HSIL)、鳞癌(SCC)^[7]。将正常与炎症作为阴性组,其余为阳性组。随机抽取144名TCT阳性患者及144名TCT阴性患者的剩余宫颈脱落细胞标本液,进行HPV检测,HPV感染者为阳性,HPV未感染者为阴性。检测结果回报后联系患者行阴道镜下活检,登记病理结果,将病理结果分为炎症、宫颈上皮内瘤变I级(CINI级)、宫颈上皮内瘤变II级(CINII)、宫颈上皮内瘤变III级(CINIII)、宫颈癌(Cervical Cancer)^[8];以炎症作为阴道镜病理阴性,其余为病理阳性。

1.3 统计学分析

所有的数据均用统计软件SPSS 17.0进行分析。宫颈柱状上皮细胞外移程度与TCT阳性检出率相关性分析采用Spearman相关分析,各年龄组TCT阳性率比较、TCT与HPV两种检测方法的比较采用卡方检验,以P<0.05认为有统计学差异。TCT与HPV两种检测方法的一致性程度用卡帕值来表示(k值范围如下:k<0.20,表示一致性差;k处于0.21~0.40,一致性尚

可;k值0.41~0.60,一致性较好;k值0.61~0.80,大体一致;k值0.81~1.00,近乎完美的一致)。比较TCT及HPV联合检测宫颈病变的临床价值通过绘制ROC曲线,ROC曲线下面积值(area under the curve,AUC)在1.0和0.5之间。在AUC>0.5的情况下,AUC越接近于1,说明诊断效果越好。AUC在0.5~0.7时有较低准确性,AUC在0.7~0.9时有一定准确性,AUC在0.9以上时有较高准确性。AUC=0.5时,说明诊断方法完全不起作用,无诊断价值。AUC<0.5不符合真实情况,在实际中极少出现。ROC曲线下面积值越大,说明该项检验的诊断效能越大。

2 结果

2.1 宫颈外观与TCT结果的相关性

宫颈光滑患者2514例,其中TCT阳性67例,占2.67%。轻度宫颈柱状上皮细胞外移患者1723例,其中TCT阳性36例,占2.08%;中度宫颈柱状上皮细胞外移患者1477例,其中TCT阳性46例,占3.11%;重度宫颈柱状上皮细胞外移患者1038例,其中TCT阳性79例,占7.61%。统计学分析结果显示宫颈外观与TCT的结果无显著相关性,详见表1。

表1 宫颈外观与TCT结果的相关性

Table 1 Correlation of the cervical appearance with TCT results

Cervical Appearance	Check the number of cases	TCT number of positive results	TCT positive incidence
Cervical Smooth	2514	67	2.67%
Mild cervical columnar epithelium relocation group	1723	36	2.08%
Moderate cervical columnar epithelium relocation group	1477	46	3.11%
Severe cervical columnar epithelium relocation group	1038	79	7.61%

注:宫颈柱状上皮细胞外移程度与TCT阳性率的相关系数为0.063(P=0.001),小于0.3,宫颈柱状上皮细胞外移程度与宫颈病变的发生成相关关系十分微弱,可忽略其相关关系。

Note: The correlation coefficient of the relocation of cervical columnar epithelium cells degree with positive results of TCT is 0.063 (P = 0.001), less than 0.3, the correlation of relocation of cervical columnar epithelium cells degree with the incidence of cervical lesions is very weak, which can be ignored.

2.2 年龄与TCT结果的相关性

按年龄分组,18-25岁患者227人,TCT阳性7人;26-35岁患者1584人,TCT阳性40人,36-45岁患者2570人,TCT阳性87人。46-55岁患者1567人,TCT阳性64人,56-65岁患

者501人,TCT阳性22人,大于等于66岁303人,TCT阳性8人。统计学分析显示年龄与TCT结果阳性无显著相关性。详见表2。

表2 年龄与TCT结果的相关性

Table 2 Correlation of the age with TCT results

Age(Years)	Check the number of cases	TCT number of negative results	TCT number of positive results	TCT positive incidence
18-25	227	220	7	3.08%
26-35	1584	1544	40	2.52%
36-45	2570	2483	87	3.38
46-55	1567	1503	64	4.08%
56-65	501	479	22	4.39%
≥ 66	303	295	8	2.64%

注:经检验, $\chi^2=3.117$, $p=0.077$ 无统计意义,说明年龄与TCT阳性检出率没有关系。

Note: Upon examination, $\chi^2=3.117$, $p=0.077$ no statistically significant, suggesting that age has nothing to do with the positive rate of TCT.

2.3 TCT 单独及联合 HPV 检测与阴道镜病理结果的对比分析

288 例患者中, TCT 及 HPV 均阴性的患者共有 113 人, 其中阴道镜病理阳性为 0 人。TCT 及 HPV 均阳性的患者共有 46 人, 其中阴道镜病理阳性为 27 人。TCT 阴性而 HPV 阳性的患

者共 31 人, 其中阴道镜病理阳性为 7 人。TCT 阳性而 HPV 阴性患者共有 98 人, 其中阴道镜病理阳性为 20 人。TCT 联合 HPV 检测能够提高宫颈病变的检出率。详见表 3 及 ROC 曲线图。

表 3 TCT 联合 HPV 检测与阴道镜病理结果的对比分析

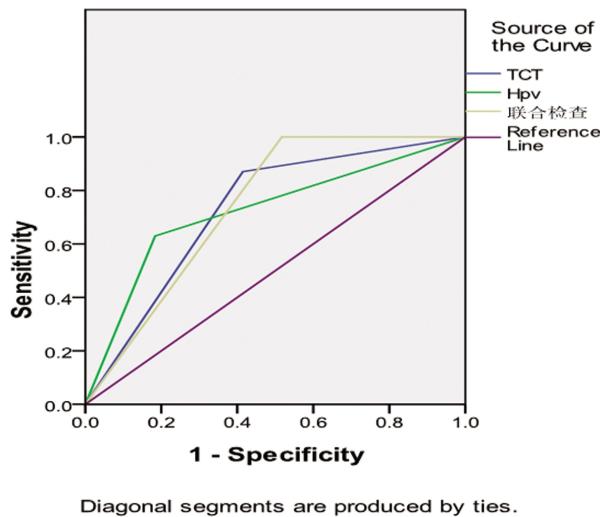
Table 3 Comparison of the results of TCT combined HPV detection with the colposcopy pathology

TCT	HPV	Check the number of cases	Normal	CIN1	CIN2	CIN3	Cervical Cancer	Total positive pathology result
Negative	Negative	113	113	0	0	0	0	0
Negative	Positive	31	24	5	2	0	0	7
Positive	Negative	98	78	12	5	3	0	20
Positive	Positive	46	19	5	8	9	5	27

注:单独 TCT 检验方法的一致性 K 值 0.278, 灵敏度 87.04%, 特异度 58.55%。单独 HPV 检验方法的一致性 K 值为 0.383, 灵敏度 62.96%, 特异度 81.62%。联合检验方法的一致性 K 值为 0.259, 灵敏度 100%, 特异度 48.29%。

Note: Consistency K value of 0.278 alone TCT test method, sensitivity 87.04%. Specificity of 58.55%. Consistency K alone HPV test method is 0.383, sensitivity of 62.96% and a specificity of 81.62%. Joint inspection method consistency K is 0.259, sensitivity 100%, specificity of 48.29%.

ROC Curve



Diagonal segments are produced by ties.

单独行 TCT 的曲线下面积为 0.728, 单独行 HPV 检测的曲线下面积为 0.723, 联合诊断的曲线下面积为 0.741, 三种检测方法 P 值均 <0.001, 均有统计学意义。而联合诊断的曲线下面积最大, 即联合检测的效能最大。经比较 TCT 与联合检测的 ROC 曲线下面积, 其 Z=0.286, P=0.774, 无统计意义, 表明 TCT 与联合检测方法没有差别, 即 TCT 与联合检查方法检测效率相等。经比较 HPV 与联合检测的 ROC 曲线下面积, 其 Z=0.353, P=0.724, 无统计意义, 表明 HPV 与联合检测方法没有差别, 即 HPV 与联合检查方法检测效率相等。经比较 TCT 与 HPV 的 ROC 曲线下面积, 其 Z=0.09, P=0.927, 无统计意义, 表明 TCT 与 HPV 没有差别, 即 TCT 与 HPV 方法检测效率相等。

3 讨论

宫颈癌的发生发展是一个较为漫长的过程^[9], 宫颈癌给了女性患者足够的时间去发现它, 忽略宫颈癌的筛查, 容易失去早期治疗的机会^[10]。如果一名女性一生中能够做一次子宫颈

癌的筛查, 可能会降低三分之一的宫颈癌发病率^[11,12]。降低宫颈癌发病率的唯一方法就是预防^[13]。就诊于妇科门诊的患者中, 有两类人容易忽视宫颈癌的筛查, 一类为宫颈外观光滑女性, 一类为年轻女性^[14,15]。通常在进行妇科体检过程中, 患者会询问宫颈是否有糜烂, 或者由医生边检查边叙述体检结果^[16], 宫颈柱状上皮外移的女性相对会更加重视宫颈癌筛查^[17], 而年轻的女性及宫颈外观正常的女性通常认为宫颈癌的筛查是没必要的浪费, 大多会拒绝医生建议的宫颈癌筛查^[18]。大量研究已经证实 HPV 的反复感染可以增加宫颈癌的发病几率^[19], TCT 能够有效的检测宫颈病变^[20]。本研究通过 6752 名患者的样本数据中发现, 即便是宫颈外观光滑, 仍然有较高的 TCT 阳性率, 宫颈外观及年龄均与 TCT 结果无明显相关性。因此, 凡有性生活的女性, 无论宫颈光滑与否, 无论年轻年老, 均需要进行宫颈癌的筛查。

宫颈癌早期没有任何症状, 当出现接触性出血或者阴道异常流血流液时, 已经达到疾病的中晚期, 宫颈癌一旦发生, 需要手术或者结合放化疗, 会给女性的身体及心理造成极大伤害, 对一个家庭的经济更是巨大的打击, 既然降低宫颈癌发病率的唯一方法就是预防, 那么早期预防就需要把所有已发生或者潜在发生宫颈癌变的患者检测出来, 单独 TCT 检验方法的一致性 K 值 0.278, 灵敏度 87.04%, 特异度 58.55%。单独 HPV 检验方法的一致性 K 值为 0.383, 灵敏度 62.96%, 特异度 81.62%。联合检验方法的一致性 K 值为 0.259, 灵敏度 100%, 特异度 48.29%。三者的 k 均处于 0.21~0.40, 说明检验的一致性尚可, 三者灵敏度联合检测 >TCT>HPV, 联合检测灵敏度最高, 达到 100%, 即 TCT 联合 HPV 检查可确保零漏诊。单独行 HPV 的灵敏度最低, 即对病患的检出率最低。三者的特异度 HPV>TCT>联合检测, 说明对正常人的检出率单独行 HPV 最高, 联合检测最低。在绘制的 ROC 曲线图中, 联合检测曲线下面积最大, 说明 HPV 及 TCT 联合检测宫颈病变的效能最大, 但三种方法的等效性检验中, 三种方法对宫颈疾病检测的效率相等, TCT 及 HPV 均是宫颈病变的重要有效检测手段, 而为了确保零漏诊, 对患者来说, 选择 HPV 及 TCT 联合检测宫颈病变无疑是最好

的选择。

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