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血清 Hcy, 叶酸和维生素 B12 在胃癌及其癌前疾病中的作用 *

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摘要 目的:探讨血清同型半胱氨酸(Hcy)、叶酸以及维生素B12在胃癌及癌前疾病中的水平及临床意义。**方法:**收集2014年1月至2016年8月我院收治的100例胃癌患者(胃癌组),及100例胃良性病变患者包括41例胃炎、34例胃溃疡、25例胃息肉(癌前病变组),并于同期随机选择200例健康体检者为对照组,采用循环酶法测定三组的血清Hcy,电化学发光免疫分析法测定叶酸及维生素B12水平,并分析各指标与胃癌临床病理特征的关系。**结果:**胃癌组、癌前病变组血清Hcy水平均高于对照组,叶酸及维生素B12水平均低于对照组,并且胃癌组血清Hcy水平高于癌前病变组,叶酸及维生素B12水平低于癌前病变组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。III+IV期胃癌患者Hcy水平高于I+II期,进展期患者Hcy水平高于早期,有淋巴结转移患者Hcy水平高于无转移者,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);Hcy表达与性别、年龄、病变位置以及分化程度无关,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。叶酸、维生素B12的表达在胃癌患者中与各临床病理特征(性别、年龄、TNM分期、肿瘤浸润深度、病变位置、有无淋巴结转移、分化程度)无明显关系,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。**结论:**血清Hcy在胃癌患者中呈高水平表达,而叶酸及维生素B12呈低水平表达,联合检测三种指标有助于早期区分胃癌及癌前病变,同时血清Hcy还可能参与了胃癌的发生发展过程。Hcy、叶酸及维生素B12可作为早期鉴别诊断胃癌及其癌前病变的重要指标。

关键词:同型半胱氨酸;叶酸;维生素B12;胃癌;癌前疾病

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Role of Serum Hcy, Folic Acid and Vitamin B12 in Gastric Cancer and Precancerous Diseases*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the expression and clinical significance of serum homocysteine (Hcy), folic acid and vitamin B12 in gastric cancer and precancerous diseases. **Methods:** 100 patients with gastric cancer (gastric cancer group) and 100 patients with benign gastric lesions including 41cases of gastritis, 34 cases of gastric ulcer, 25 cases of gastric polyps,(precancerous lesions group)who were treated in our hospital were collected from January 2014 to August 2016. At the same time, 200 healthy volunteers as control group were randomly selected. The serum Hcy level of three groups were detected by the cyclic enzymatic, and folic acid and vitamin B12 level were detected by the electrochemiluminescence immunoassay. And the associate between Hcy, folic acid, vitamin B12 and clinic pathological features in patients with gastric cancer were analyzed. **Results:** The serum Hcy of gastric cancer and precancerous lesions group was higher than that of control group, and folic acid, vitamin B12 were lower than those of precancerous lesions group, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). Moreover, the serum Hcy of gastric group was higher than that of control group, and folic acid, vitamin B12 were lower than those of precancerous lesions group, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The serum Hcy in patients with III+IV gastric caner was higher than that in I+II gastric cancer, and the serum Hcy in patients with advanced gastric cancer was higher than that in earlier gastric cancer, and the serum Hcy in patients with lymph node metastasis was higher than that in patients with without metastasis, the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). No association between Hcy expression and gender, age, location of lesion, degree of differentiation was found ($P<0.05$). The expression of folic acid, vitamin B12 in clinic pathological features in patients with gastric cancer was no statistical significance($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** Serum Hcy is expressed at high levels in patients with gastric cancer, and folic acid, vitamin B12 is expressed at low levels. Combing detection of three metrics can help to distinguish early gastric cancer and precancerous lesions. Serum Hcy may also be involved in the development of gastric cancer. Therefore, Hcy, folic acid and vitamin B12 can be used as an important indicator for early diagnosis of gastric cancer and precancerous lesions.

Key words: Homocysteine; Folic acid; Vitamin B12; Gastric cancer; Precancerous disease

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前言

胃癌是临床常见的消化道恶性肿瘤,在各种恶性肿瘤的死因中仅次于肺癌,研究发现^[1],中、晚期胃癌经手术切除或者放、化疗等方案治疗后的5年生存率低于20%,而早期胃癌术后5年的生存率可接近90%。早发现、早诊断、早治疗对改善胃癌患者预后、提高远期生存率具有重要意义。报道表明^[2,3],胃癌前疾病具有可逆性,对胃癌前病变进行早期筛查和诊断,可有效降低胃癌的发病率及死亡率。血清学指标是一种无创的检查方式,通过检测血清学指标的水平可早期评估胃黏膜的疾病状态,进而筛查出胃癌前病变患者这一高危人群。同型半胱氨酸(homocysteine,Hcy)作为蛋氨酸代谢途径的中间代谢产物,它在肝癌、食管癌、前列腺癌等恶性肿瘤患者的血清中呈高表达水平,而研究发现高水平Hcy也可增加胃癌发生的风险^[4]。关于Hcy在胃癌及胃癌前疾病中的表达情况,目前相关的研究尚不足。同时,研究发现^[5,6],机体内缺乏叶酸、维生素B12辅酶也可能与恶性肿瘤的发生、发展密切相关。本研究检测胃癌及胃癌前疾病中血清Hcy、叶酸及维生素B12的表达,旨在探讨三种指标在胃癌发生过程中的作用。现报道如下:

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

收集2014年1月至2016年8月我院收治的100例经胃镜及组织病理学检查确诊为胃癌的患者作为胃癌组,其中男57例,女43例;年龄39~75岁,平均(54.26±11.38)岁;根据国际抗癌联盟美国抗癌联合会关于TNM的临床分期标准^[7]:I期11例,II期36例,III期39例,IV期14例;根据肿瘤浸润深度:早期41例,进展期59例;胃窦部癌28例,胃体部癌35例,胃贲门部癌37例;淋巴结转移29例,无淋巴结转移71例;高分化39例,中分化27例,低分化34例。100例胃良性病变患者为癌前病变组,其中男54例,女46例;年龄36~78岁,平均

(56.91±9.55)岁;其中,糜烂性胃炎41例,胃溃疡34例,胃息肉25例。并于同期随机选取200例健康体检者为对照组,其中男103例,女97例;年龄42~75岁,平均(53.82±12.24)岁。三组的基线资料具有可比性,差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。

胃癌组和癌前病变组患者存在以下情况不纳入统计分析:
① 纳入研究前近2周内接受过H2受体拮抗剂或者质子泵抑制剂等药物治疗;② 心功能不全者;③ 肝、肾功能障碍者;④ 近1个月内接受过可能引起Hcy水平升高的药物治疗,如利尿药、抗癫痫药等;⑤ 合并有严重贫血、严重硬皮病等可能影响本研究结果的疾病;⑥ 合并有其它恶性肿瘤者。

1.2 方法

对所有受试对象分别于清晨空腹采集肘静脉血5mL,以2000r/min的速度离心10min,收集上清液置于-70℃的环境下保存留待检测。采用日立7600-120DPP模块式大型全自动生化分析仪测定血清Hcy水平,方法为循环酶法,检测试剂购于北京九强公司;采用罗氏E601测定血清叶酸、维生素B12水平,方法为电化学发光免疫分析法,检测试剂为配套试剂,参考操作书上的说明进行严格的相关检测。

1.3 统计学方法

SPSS22.0统计软件包录入数据并进行统计学分析,定量资料的描述采用($\bar{x} \pm s$),多组独立样本的比较采用方差分析,两两比较采用Dunnett-t检验,定性资料的描述采用率(%),比较采用 χ^2 检验,P<0.05提示结果具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 血清Hcy、叶酸及维生素B12水平比较

三组血清Hcy、叶酸、维生素B12水平经方差分析,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05),其中胃癌组、癌前病变组血清Hcy水平高于对照组,叶酸及维生素B12水平低于对照组;同时胃癌组血清Hcy水平高于癌前病变组,叶酸及维生素B12水平低于癌前病变组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。见表1。

表1 比较三组的血清Hcy、叶酸及维生素B12水平

Table 1 Comparison of serum Hcy, folic acid, vitamin B12 in the three groups

Groups	n	Hcy(μmol/L)	Folic acid(μg/L)	Vitamin B12(ng/L)
Gastric group	100	26.37±3.85 [△]	11.08±5.62 [△]	372.34±146.85 [△]
Precancerous lesions group	100	12.16±3.91*	15.23±6.18*	451.02±141.18*
Control group	200	9.83±3.24	21.05±5.97	533.16±128.79
F	-	10.038	8.764	8.975
P	-	0.019	0.036	0.035

Notes: Compared with control group, *P<0.05. Compared with precancerous lesions group, △ P<0.05.

2.2 血清Hcy、叶酸、维生素B12水平与胃癌临床病理特征的关系

胃癌患者中III+IV期的Hcy水平高于I+II期,进展期Hcy水平高于早期,有淋巴结转移者的Hcy水平高于无转移者,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05);Hcy的表达与性别、年龄、病变位置以及分化程度无关,差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。叶酸、维生素B12的表达在胃癌患者中与各临床病理特征(性别、年龄、TNM分期、肿瘤浸润深度、病变位置、有无淋巴结转移、分化程度)无

明显关系,差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。见表2。

3 讨论

胃癌是临床常见的胃肠道恶性肿瘤,由于早期缺乏特异性的临床症状,很多患者在被确诊时已接近中、晚期,从而失去了最佳的治疗时机^[8,9]。胃镜联合病理检查是目前诊断“胃癌”的金标准,但是胃镜的检查过程较为痛苦,患者难以接受,并且费用高昂,尤其不适用于有心脑血管疾病的患者以及儿童^[10]。胃

癌的发生是一个多因素介导的多步骤过程,病理学研究结果发现^[11],在多种因素的影响下,胃溃疡、胃息肉等胃癌前病变可发展为胃癌。关于胃癌的发病机制,目前尚存争议,但是比较认可的是胃癌前病变是可逆的,早期识别并准确判别胃黏膜的疾病状态,进而筛选出胃癌前病变,可有效降低胃癌的发病率及死

亡率。目前,我国对胃癌患者的早期发现主要依赖于机会性筛查,但是,对于胃癌前病变还缺乏相关的血清学检查指标。因此,寻找灵敏度好、准确性高的血清学指标早期筛查癌前病变这一高危人群,并进一步采取干预措施延缓甚至防止病情进展至胃癌至关重要。

表 2 血清 Hcy、叶酸及维生素 B12 水平与胃癌临床病理特征的关系

Table 2 The associate between serum Hcy, folic acid, vitamin B12 and pathological features in patients with gastric cancer

Projects	Hcy(μmol/L)	t/F	P	Folic acid	t/F	P	Vitamin B12	t/F	P	
				(μg/L)			(ng/L)			
Gender	Male(n=57)	21.67± 9.03	-0.762	0.447	12.29± 5.18	1.536	0.129	335.28± 163.12	-1.785	0.078
	Female(n=43)	23.05± 8.85			10.57± 6.03			391.05± 142.87		
Age(year)	<55(n=38)	22.23± 7.79	-0.916	0.367	11.23± 4.89	-0.427	0.673	389.56± 150.51	1.036	0.306
	≥ 55(n=62)	23.60± 7.06			11.67± 5.14			354.60± 172.80		
TNM stage	I+II (n=47)	19.86± 8.81	-2.697	0.008	12.23± 5.28	1.167	0.248	372.64± 169.29	0.517	0.609
	III+IV(n=53)	24.45± 8.24			11.06± 4.79			355.18± 170.00		
Depth of invasion	Early period (n=41)	17.39± 9.22	-4.706	<0.001	10.69± 5.67	1.275	0.407	346.34± 176.52	-0.914	0.364
	Advanced period (n=59)	25.62± 8.16			11.75± 5.04			377.56± 162.50		
Location of lesions	Antrum (n=28)	21.04± 8.23	5.109	0.271	11.33± 5.24	3.372	0.531	382.11± 159.93	5.872	0.195
	Gastric body (n=35)	23.11± 7.55			12.05± 5.18			358.70± 168.87		
Lymph node metastasis	Gastric cardia (n=37)	22.24± 8.16			11.60± 4.89			379.03± 169.95		
	Yes (n=29)	24.56± 8.29	3.286	0.002	12.26± 4.85	1.089	0.282	362.24± 158.82	-0.542	0.593
Differentiation	No (n=71)	18.89± 7.67			11.03± 5.27			381.37± 163.09		
	Well-differentiation(n=66)	20.78± 8.86	-1.706	0.092	10.96± 5.62	-0.336	0.741	379.85± 165.90	0.507	0.615
Poorly-differentiated(n=34)	23.85± 7.92			11.34± 5.03			362.42± 159.05			

Hcy 是一种含硫氨基酸,主要经肉类、乳类等蛋白质食物中的蛋氨酸经去甲基后转化合成,并在叶酸及维生素 B12 等辅酶的作用下,通过再甲基化以及转硫化的途径进行代谢。研究发现^[12],Hcy 硫内酯的形成及其毒性与细胞发生癌性病变密不可分,Hcy 硫内酯可使恶性肿瘤细胞不断的增殖。已有研究证实^[13,14],Hcy 在乳腺癌、肝癌等多种恶性肿瘤的发生发展中有重要作用,但是其在胃癌中表达情况的相关研究尚不足。叶酸在核苷酸合成以及一碳基团的甲基化反应中起到重要载体的作用,叶酸不足可出现 DNA 异常甲基化,同时干扰 DNA 的合成以及修复,进而破坏基因的完整性和稳定性,降低肿瘤抑癌基因的表达,并最终促进肿瘤细胞的增殖和生长,同时机体内叶酸,尤其是 N5- 甲基四氢叶酸合成不足可引起蛋氨酸循环发生障碍,使 Hcy 水平升高^[15]。研究认为^[16],体内保证足够的叶酸水平,可对机体形成保护作用,而异常甲基化则在促进肿瘤的发生发展过程中有重要作用。维生素 B12 在人体的生理功能中有重要作用,它可作为甲基转移酶中的类辅助因子而参与蛋氨酸的合成,并有利于叶酸在细胞内的存储,如果机体内缺乏维生素 B12,可明显减少叶酸在肝脏内储存的含量^[17,18]。可见 Hcy、

叶酸及维生素 B12 三者之间存在密切的关系,叶酸和维生素 B12 缺乏可导致 Hcy 水平的明显降低。关于 Hcy、叶酸及维生素 B12 在胃癌及胃癌前病变中的表达情况,目前相关的研究相对较少。

本研究结果显示,胃癌组、癌前病变组血清 Hcy 水平均高于对照组,然而叶酸、维生素 B12 水平低于对照组,并且胃癌组血清 Hcy 水平高于癌前病变组,叶酸及维生素 B12 水平低于癌前病变组,提示胃癌患者 Hcy 水平明显升高,叶酸及维生素 B12 水平明显降低,可作为早期鉴别胃癌及癌前病变的重要指标,临床有重要的参考价值。恶性肿瘤细胞的分裂、增殖速度较快,在核酸的形成过程中需要更多的叶酸及维生素 B12 作为辅酶参与,继而造成体内的叶酸及维生素 B12 含量相对不足,并间接影响了蛋氨酸的循环速度;同时胃癌患者的吸收和消化功能较差,以致于叶酸的摄入量不足而导致绝对含量下降,影响了蛋氨酸的循环并使血液中的 Hcy 聚集^[19]。Lee 等^[20]人研究显示,机体内叶酸的缺乏可抑制 CD8+T 细胞的增殖,致使机体对肿瘤细胞的清除能力下降,叶酸降低与胃癌的发生密切关系。本研究结果还显示,III+IV 期胃癌患者的 Hcy 水平高于 I+II

期,进展期胃癌患者 Hcy 水平高于早期,有淋巴结转移患者的 Hcy 水平高于无转移者,上述结果提示 Hcy 与 TNM 分期、胃癌浸润的深度以及淋巴结转移密切相关,提示通过检测 Hcy 可评估胃癌的发生及发展过程。而叶酸、维生素 B12 与各临床病理特征,如 TNM 分期、肿瘤浸润深度、病变位置等无明显关系,提示叶酸、维生素 B12 尚不能作为评估胃癌患者病情的指标,其在胃癌发病机制中的作用需进一步研究。

综上所述,Hcy、叶酸及维生素 B12 可作为早期鉴别诊断胃癌及其癌前病变的重要指标,并且 Hcy 可作为评估胃癌发生发展过程的重要指标。上述结果也提示,对于胃癌前病变的患者以及胃癌切除术后的患者,适时补充叶酸及维生素 B12,对延缓患者病情,改善预后具有重要意义。

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