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· 临床研究 ·

子宫内膜癌患者血浆溶血磷脂酸、血清癌抗原 125 及人附睾蛋白 4 的表达及临床意义*

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摘要 目的:探讨子宫内膜癌患者血浆溶血磷脂酸(LPA)、血清癌抗原 125(CA125)及人附睾蛋白 4(HE4)的表达及与临床病理特征的关系。**方法:**选取 2014 年 3 月到 2016 年 6 月在同济大学附属第一妇婴保健院进行治疗的子宫内膜癌患者 76 例作为观察组,另选取我院同期收治的子宫内膜增生症患者 50 例作为良性病变组,再选取同期在我院体检结果为健康的志愿者 50 例作为对照组。比较三组受试者血浆 LPA、血清 CA125 以及 HE4 水平。以病理检测结果为金标准,计算血浆 LPA、血清 CA125、HE4 诊断子宫内膜癌的灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值。分析子宫内膜癌患者血浆 LPA、血清 CA125 以及 HE4 水平与临床病理特征的关系。**结果:**观察组的血浆 LPA、血清 CA125 以及 HE4 水平均高于对照组和良性病变组($P<0.05$),良性病变组的血浆中 CA125 水平高于对照组($P<0.05$)。血浆 LPA、血清 CA125 以及 HE4 诊断子宫内膜癌的灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$)。子宫内膜癌患者 LPA 水平与年龄、肿瘤直径无关($P>0.05$),与淋巴结转移、临床分期、分化程度、疾病类型有关($P<0.05$);CA125、HE4 水平与年龄、疾病类型无关($P>0.05$),与淋巴结转移、临床分期、肿瘤直径、分化程度有关($P<0.05$)。**结论:**子宫内膜癌患者血浆 LPA、血清 CA125 以及 HE4 水平偏高,LPA、CA125、HE4 与部分临床病理参数相关,三指标对子宫内膜癌均有较高的诊断价值。

关键词:子宫内膜癌;溶血磷脂酸;癌抗原 125;人附睾蛋白 4;临床病理特征;诊断价值

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Expression of Plasma LPA, Serum CA125 and HE4
in Patients with Endometrial Carcinoma and Its Relationship
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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the expression of plasma lysophosphatidic acid (LPA), serum cancer antigen 125 (CA125) and human epididymal secretory protein 4 (HE4) in patients with endometrial carcinoma and its relationship with clinicopathological features. **Methods:** 76 patients with endometrial carcinoma who were treated in First Maternity and Infant Health Hospital Affiliated to Tongji University from March 2014 to June 2016 were selected as the observation group, 50 patients with endometrial atypical hyperplasia who were treated in our hospital in the same period were selected as benign lesions group, and 50 healthy volunteers who were underwent physical examination in our hospital at the same period were selected as control group. The levels of plasma LPA, CA125 and serum HE4 were compared between the three groups. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of plasma LPA, serum CA125 and HE4 in endometrial carcinoma were calculated by using the pathological examination as the gold standard. The relationship between the levels of plasma LPA, serum CA125 and HE4 clinicopathological features in patients with endometrial carcinoma were analysed. **Results:** The levels of plasma LPA, serum CA125 and HE4 in the observation group were significantly higher than those in the control group and benign lesion group ($P<0.05$). The level of plasma CA125 in benign lesion group was higher than that in the control group ($P<0.05$). There were no significant differences in the sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of plasma LPA, serum CA125 and HE4 in endometrial cancer ($P>0.05$). The level of LPA in patients with endometrial carcinoma was not correlated with age and tumor diameter ($P>0.05$), but there was correlated with lymph node metastasis, clinical stage,

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differentiation degree and histological type ($P < 0.05$). The levels of CA125 and HE4 were not correlated with age and histological type ($P > 0.05$), but there were correlated with lymph node metastasis, clinical stage, tumor diameter and differentiation degree ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The expressions of LPA, serum CA125 and HE4 in patients with endometrial carcinoma are high, LPA, CA125 and HE4 were correlated with some clinicopathological parameters, the three indicators have higher diagnostic value for endometrial carcinoma.

Key words: Endometrial carcinoma; Lysophosphatidic acid; Cancer antigen 125; Human epididymal secretory protein4; Clinicopathological features; Diagnostic value

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前言

子宫内膜癌是一种发源于子宫内膜上皮的恶性肿瘤,与宫颈癌、卵巢癌并称为妇科三大肿瘤^[1-3]。子宫内膜癌患者多发于围绝经期、绝经后的中老年妇女,且该病也具有年轻化的趋势,对患者的生命健康造成巨大的威胁^[4-6]。子宫内膜癌患者在早期无明显的特异性症状,且此时常规的体检对其检出率较低,若在早期未被检出,当疾病发展至晚期后,患者已错过了最佳的治疗时机,导致治疗效果不理想,由此可见提高子宫内膜癌的早期诊断率具有重要的临床价值^[7-8]。溶血磷脂酸(Lysobisphosphatidic acids, LPA)是一种细胞间磷脂类信号分子,具有广泛的生物学效应,过往的研究多以 LPA 与缺血性脑血管病、动脉粥样硬化等疾病的关系为主,近年来有研究显示,LPA 在子宫内膜癌、卵巢癌等恶性肿瘤患者中异常表达^[9-11]。癌抗原 125 (Cancer antigen125, CA125)是一种源于胚胎发育期体腔上皮的糖类抗原,是一种常用的肿瘤标志物^[12]。人附睾蛋白 4(human epididymal secretory protein4, HE4)是酸性小分子分泌型糖蛋白,是乳酸蛋白结构域家族蛋白中的一员^[13]。本研究旨在探讨子宫内膜癌患者血浆 LPA、血清 CA125 及 HE4 的表达及与临床病理特征的关系,以期为临床上诊断子宫内膜癌提供新的思路,结果如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2014 年 3 月到 2016 年 6 月在同济大学附属第一妇婴保健院进行治疗的子宫内膜癌患者 76 例作为观察组,纳入标准:①患者均经病理学检验,确诊为子宫内膜癌;②均为首次患上子宫内膜癌;③经评估患者生存期大于 3 个月;④患者及其家属对本次研究均知情同意。排除标准:①合并有其他恶性肿瘤者;②入组前接受过放化疗、激素治疗者;③存在肝、脑、肾等严重器质性疾病者;④临床资料不全者。观察组患者年龄 30-76 岁,平均年龄(54.62 ± 8.69)岁,体质指数 $17 \sim 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$,平均(20.21 ± 1.24) kg/m^2 ,有淋巴结转移 40 例,无淋巴结转移 36 例,临床分期(FIG02009 标准)^[2]:I 期 20 例,II 期 30 例,III 期 26 例,肿瘤直径 $\geq 2 \text{ cm}$ 41 例,肿瘤直径 $< 2 \text{ cm}$ 35 例,分化程度:高 19 例,中 28 例,低 29 例,疾病类型:子宫内膜腺癌 58 例,浆液性腺癌 13 例,透明细胞癌 5 例。另选取我院同期收治的子宫内膜增生症患者 50 例作为良性病变组,年龄 26-73 岁,平均年龄(52.67 ± 8.32)岁,体质指数 $17 \sim 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$,平均(21.18 ± 1.20) kg/m^2 。再选同期在我院体检结果为健康的志愿者 50 例作为对照组,年龄 24-75 岁,平均年龄(53.42 ± 8.45)

岁,体质指数 $18 \sim 23 \text{ kg/m}^2$,平均(20.30 ± 1.35) kg/m^2 。三组受试者的年龄、体质指数比较无明显差异($P > 0.05$),可行组间比较。本研究已取得我院伦理委员会的批准。

1.2 方法

在清晨抽取所有受试者的空腹静脉血 5 mL,取 2.5 mL 抗凝后低温离心 15 min,另外 2.5 mL 不抗凝直接低温离心 15 min,离心速度均为 3000 r/min,分别提取血浆、血清,采用双抗夹心酶联免疫吸附法检测血浆中 LPA 水平以及血清 HE4 水平,试剂盒购于上海江莱生物科技有限公司。采用电化学发光免疫分析法检测血清 CA125 水平,全自动电化学发光免疫测定仪(型号:COBAS6000)购于美国罗氏公司,试剂盒为配套试剂盒,所有操作步骤均严格遵循试剂盒的操作指南进行。

1.3 观察指标

比较三组受试者血浆中 LPA、血清 CA125 以及 HE4 水平。以血浆 LPA $> 3.56 \mu\text{mol/L}$ 为阳性、血清 CA125 $> 35 \text{ U/mL}$ 为阳性、HE4 $> 150 \text{ pmol/L}$ 为阳性,同时以病理检测结果为金标准,计算血浆 LPA、血清 CA125 以及 HE4 对子宫内膜癌的灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值。其中灵敏度 = 真阳性 / (真阳性 + 假阴性) $\times 100\%$,特异度 = 真阴性 / (假阳性 + 真阴性) $\times 100\%$,阳性预测值 = 真阳性 / (真阳性 + 假阳性) $\times 100\%$,阴性预测值 = 真阴性 / (真阴性 + 假阴性) $\times 100\%$ 。分析子宫内膜癌患者血浆中 LPA、血清 CA125 以及 HE4 水平与年龄、淋巴结转移、临床分期、肿瘤直径、分化程度、疾病类型的关系。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS22.0 进行统计分析,采用($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示计量资料,实施 t 检验,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,采用[n(%)]表示计数资料,实施 χ^2 检验, $\alpha = 0.05$ 为检验水准。

2 结果

2.1 三组受试者血浆中 LPA、血清 CA125、HE4 水平比较

三组受试者血浆 LPA、血清 CA125、HE4 水平的整体比较均有统计学差异($P < 0.05$),观察组血浆 LPA、血清 CA125、HE4 水平均高于对照组和良性病变组($P < 0.05$),良性病变组的血浆 CA125 水平高于对照组($P < 0.05$),具体见表 1。

2.2 血浆 LPA、血清 CA125、HE4 对子宫内膜癌的诊断价值

血浆 LPA、血清 CA125、HE4 对子宫内膜癌的灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值比较无统计学差异($P > 0.05$),具体见表 2。

2.3 子宫内膜癌患者血浆中 LPA、血清 CA125 及 HE4 水平与临床病理特征的关系

子宫内膜癌患者血浆中 LPA 水平与年龄、肿瘤直径无关

($P>0.05$), 与淋巴结转移、临床分期、分化程度、疾病类型有关 ($P>0.05$), 与淋巴结转移、临床分期、肿瘤直径、分化程度有关 ($P<0.05$)。血清 CA125、HE4 水平与年龄、疾病类型无关 ($P>0.05$), 具体见表 3。

表 1 三组受试者血浆中 LPA、血清 CA125 及 HE4 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 1 Comparison of plasma LPA, serum CA125 and HE4 levels between the three groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	LPA($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	CA125(U/mL)	HE4(pmol/L)
Control group	50	2.94 $\pm$ 0.25	23.02 $\pm$ 6.45	38.73 $\pm$ 12.58
Benign lesions group	50	3.08 $\pm$ 0.27	27.56 $\pm$ 7.13*	39.58 $\pm$ 18.34
Observation group	76	4.86 $\pm$ 0.59**	41.68 $\pm$ 11.39**	468.16 $\pm$ 267.94**
F		391.734	73.493	126.956
P		0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with control group, * $P<0.05$; Compared with benign lesion group, ** $P<0.05$.

表 2 血浆 LPA、血清 CA125 及 HE4 对子宫内膜癌的诊断价值

Table 2 Diagnostic value of plasma LPA, serum CA125 and HE4 in endometrial carcinoma

Indexes	Sensitivity	Specificity	Positive predictive value	Negative predictive value
LPA	73.68%	90.00%	84.85%	81.82%
CA125	68.42%	88.00%	81.25%	78.57%
HE4	72.37%	85.00%	78.57%	80.19%
χ^2	0.483	0.265	0.367	0.165
P	0.318	0.684	0.421	0.786

表 3 子宫内膜癌患者血浆中 LPA、血清 CA125 及 HE4 水平与临床病理特征的关系[n(%)]

Table 3 Relationship between plasma LPA, serum CA125 and HE4 levels and clinicopathological characteristics in patients with endometrial carcinoma[n(%)]

Pathological features		n	LPA		x ²	P	CA125		x ²	P	HE4		x ²	P
			Positive	Negative			Positive	Negative			Positive	Negative		
Age (years old)	<55	39	29(74.36)	10(25.64)	0.019	0.891	28(71.79)	11(28.21)	0.422	0.516	30(76.92)	9(23.08)	0.198	0.657
	≥ 55	37	27(72.97)	10(27.03)			24(64.86)	13(35.14)			30(81.08)	7(18.92)		
Lymph node metastasis	Yes	40	25(62.50)	15(37.50)	5.447	0.020	34(85.00)	6(15.00)	10.742	0.001	36(90.00)	4(10.00)	6.207	0.013
	No	36	31(86.11)	5(13.89)			18(50.00)	18(50.00)			24(66.67)	12(33.33)		
Clinical stages	Stage I-II	50	42(84.00)	8(16.00)	8.021	0.005	29(58.00)	21(42.00)	7.346	0.007	36(72.00)	14(28.00)	4.244	0.039
	Stage III	26	14(53.85)	12(46.15)			23(88.46)	3(11.54)			24(92.31)	2(7.69)		
Tumor diameter	≥ 2 cm	41	28(68.29)	13(31.71)	1.335	0.248	34(82.93)	7(17.07)	8.670	0.003	37(90.24)	4(9.76)	6.836	0.009
	<2 cm	35	28(80.00)	7(20.00)			18(51.43)	17(48.57)			23(65.71)	12(34.29)		
Degree of differentiation	High	19	16(84.21)	3(15.79)	8.301	0.016	7(36.84)	12(63.16)	13.132	0.001	12(63.16)	7(36.84)	9.210	0.010
	Middle	28	24(85.71)	4(14.29)			20(71.43)	8(28.57)			20(71.43)	8(28.57)		
	Low	29	16(55.17)	13(44.83)			25(86.21)	4(13.79)			28(96.55)	1(3.45)		
Type of disease	Adenocarcinoma of endometrium	58	50(86.21)	8(13.79)	19.964	0.000	42(72.41)	16(27.59)	4.862	0.088	48(82.76)	10(17.24)	5.102	0.078
	Serous adenocarcinoma	13	4(30.77)	9(69.23)			8(61.54)	5(38.46)			10(76.92)	3(23.08)		
	Clear cell carcinoma	5	2(40.00)	3(60.00)			2(40.00)	3(60.00)			2(40.00)	3(60.00)		

3 讨论

子宫内膜癌是常见的女性生殖系统恶性肿瘤,具有较高的发病率和死亡率^[15]。据流行病学研究显示,美国在 2015 年有 54870 例新发子宫内膜癌患者,有 10170 例患者因子宫内膜癌而死亡^[16]。在我国,子宫内膜癌的占比虽低于欧美部分发达国家,但其发病率也逐年增加,严重影响我国女性生命健康安全^[17,18]。子宫内膜癌的发病机制至今尚未明确,多数研究认为和长期持续的雌激素刺激、遗传因素、子宫有长期慢性炎症及个人体质有关^[19,20]。目前临床上治疗子宫内膜癌的方法主要有激素和化学治疗、手术治疗等,早期患者若得到了及时有效的治疗,其 5 年生存率可达到 70% 左右,但子宫内膜癌的早期诊断率较低,且患者在早期无特异性症状,往往在疾病发展到一定程度才发现患病,严重影响了患者的治疗,因此探究早期诊断子宫内膜癌的方法,早发现、早治疗子宫内膜癌具有重要的临床价值^[21,22]。磁共振成像和阴道超声是临床上诊断子宫内膜癌的常用方法,但对早期患者检出率较低,宫腔镜下子宫内膜活检是诊断的金标准,但属于侵袭式检查,不但操作较为繁琐,还会给患者带去一定的痛苦^[23]。肿瘤标志物的出现为早期诊断子宫内膜癌提供了新的思路,肿瘤标志物的主要类型有癌胚抗原类、糖蛋白类、酶类、激素类,肿瘤标志物检测属于非侵袭性检测,具有操作简便、微创、无射线危害等特点,目前已得到广泛的应用。

在本次研究中,观察组血浆中 LPA、血清 CA125 以及 HE4 水平均高于对照组和良性病变组,这说明 LPA、CA125、HE4 在子宫内膜癌患者血浆或血清中水平偏高,其水平可能与肿瘤的发生、发展密切相关。血浆 LPA、血清 CA125 以及 HE4 对子宫内膜癌的灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值、阴性预测值比较虽无统计学差异,但三指标的上述诊断指标的数值均较高,提示 LPA、CA125、HE4 对子宫内膜癌有较高的诊断价值。本研究结果还显示,子宫内膜癌患者血浆中 LPA 水平与淋巴结转移、临床分期、分化程度、疾病类型有关,而 CA125、HE4 水平与淋巴结转移、临床分期、肿瘤直径、分化程度有关,这说明子宫内膜癌患者血浆中 LPA、血清 CA125 以及 HE4 水平与患者的部分临床病理特征存在一定联系,其表达水平可影响病情的进展。LPA 是为结构最简单的甘油磷脂,具有亲水和亲脂性,其细胞表面的 G 蛋白可偶联受体,发挥广泛的生物学效应^[24]。LPA 主要有 LPA1、LPA2、LPA3 三种亲和力较强的受体,LPA 受体在多种恶性肿瘤中均呈现异常表达,并通过与 LPA 结合刺激肿瘤细胞发生浸润、转移,同时可刺激多种与血管生成和肿瘤细胞发展相关的因子,如血管内皮生长因子、白介素 -8 等^[25]。目前,LPA 及其受体已成为治疗肿瘤的新靶点,通过干扰 LPA 及其受体的合成、阻断代谢途径有可能达到治疗肿瘤的目的^[26]。CA125 是一种能被单克隆抗体 OC125 识别的糖蛋白,在正常情况下,CA125 无法进入到血液中,因此健康人血浆中的 CA125 水平较低,但恶性肿瘤的生长、浸润等过程中,CA125 能够进入血液,参与血液循环,因此其水平会明显上升^[27]。在叶辉霞等人的研究中^[28],CA125 水平与子宫内膜癌患者的组织学类型、组织学分级、肌层浸润、宫颈浸润、淋巴脉管间隙受累、腹腔积液细胞学、附件转移、淋巴结转移均显著相关,提示 CA125 水平可预测肿瘤进展程度。HE4 位于人类染色体 2q12-3.1,全

长约 12 kd,主要在女性子宫内膜、宫颈、输卵管及男性附睾等上皮细胞中表达。既往研究发现^[29],HE4 在子宫内膜癌、卵巢癌、宫颈癌等多种妇科恶性肿瘤患者血清中呈异常表达。崔彭华等人通过 HEC-1B 和 Ark2 构建 HE4 过表达、低表达的子宫内膜癌细胞系,结果发现 HE4 过表达可促进子宫内膜癌细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭,有效促进肿瘤形成,而 HE4 低表达则可明显抑制子宫内膜癌细胞增殖、迁移、侵袭^[30],提示 HE4 在子宫内膜癌的发生、发展中起到重要的作用。

综上所述,在子宫内膜癌患者血浆中 LPA、CA125 以及血清 HE4 水平均较高,三指标对子宫内膜癌均有较高的诊断价值,临床上可通过检测子宫内膜癌患者血浆中 LPA、CA125 以及血清 HE4 的水平来评估患者疾病情况,并对患者的预后进行合理的预测。

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(上接第 1256 页)

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