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## TK1 与 LDH 联合检测对非霍奇金淋巴瘤鉴别诊断及疗效评估的作用 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨联合检测血清胸苷激酶 1(TK1)与乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)水平在非霍奇金淋巴瘤(NHL)患者鉴别诊断及疗效监测中的临床意义。**方法:**收集 2016 年 1 月至 2018 年 6 月我院诊治的 111 例非霍奇金淋巴瘤的初诊患者血清标本,并选择 50 例正常人血清标本作为对照,采用免疫印迹增强发光法检测 TK1 浓度,比色法检测 LDH 浓度。所有患者随访至少 1 年,分析和比较惰性 NHL 与侵袭性 NHL 及各自四类分期之间血清 TK1 和 LDH 水平的差异,化疗后完全缓解、部分缓解与未缓解组 LDH 水平以及 NHL 患者中血清 TK1 和 LDH 的阳性率。**结果:**高度侵袭性 NHL 患者和侵袭性 NHL 患者血清 TK1 和 LDH 水平与惰性 NHL 患者相比显著增高( $P<0.05$ ),但惰性 NHL 患者血清 TK1 和 LDH 水平与正常组之间差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );III、IV 期侵袭性 NHL 患者血清 TK1 和 LDH 水平与 I、II 期患者相比显著增高( $P<0.05$ )。与化疗前相比,四次化疗后,完全缓解组 NHL 患者血清 LDH 水平下降 21.05%,部分缓解组为 16.66%,病情稳定组血清 LDH 水平升高至 11.54%,三组 NHL 患者血清 LDH 水平比较差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.008$ ),两组之间的差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**联合检测血清 TK1 和 LDH 水平对于 NHL 患者的鉴别诊断、疗效评估均具有重要参考价值。

**关键词:**胸苷激酶 1;乳酸脱氢酶;非霍奇金淋巴瘤

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## Effect of the Detection of Serum TK1 and LDH Levels on the Differential Diagnosis and Response Evaluation of Non-hodgkin Lymphoma Patients\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the clinical significance of combined detection of serum thymidine kinase 1 (TK1) and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) levels for the differential diagnosis and efficacy monitoring of patients with non-hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL).

**Methods:** The serum samples of 111 newly diagnosed non-hodgkin's lymphoma patients in our hospital from January 2016 to June 2018 were collected, and the serum samples of 50 normal people were selected as the control group. The concentration of TK1 was detected by western blot enhanced luminescence method, and the LDH concentration was detected by colorimetric method. All patients were followed up for at least 1 year to analyze and compare the differences in the serum TK1 and LDH levels between the inert NHL and the aggressive NHL and their respective four stages, as well as the LDH levels in the complete response group, partial response group and non-response group after chemotherapy, as well as the positive rates of serum TK1 and LDH in NHL patients. **Results:** The serum TKI and LDH levels in the highly aggressive NHL patients and aggressive NHL patients were significantly higher than those in the inactive NHL patients ( $P < 0.05$ ), but the serum TK1 and LDH levels in the inactive NHL patients showed no significant difference compared with those in the normal group ( $P > 0.05$ ). The serum TK1 and LDH levels of invasive NHL patients at the stage III and IV were increased significantly compared with stage NHL patients at the stage I, II ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with that before chemotherapy, the serum LDH level of NHL patients in the complete response group decreased by 21.05% after four times of chemotherapy, which was 16.66% and 11.54% in the partial response group and the stable condition group. The difference in serum LDH level of NHL patients in the three groups was statistically significant ( $P < 0.008$ ), and the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** Combined detection of serum TK1 and LDH levels has important reference value for the differential diagnosis and efficacy evaluation of NHL patients.

**Key words:** Thymidine kinase 1; Lactate dehydrogenase; Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

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## 前言

非霍奇金淋巴瘤(non-Hodgkins lymphoma,NHL)是由于多种蛋白、基因的改变而引起的淋巴系统疾病,具有高度异质性和恶性增殖性的特点。NHL 病理学分型多样、临床表现比较复杂,但是其治愈率很高。近年来,NHL 发病率逐年递增,约占新发肿瘤病例的 4%,约占肿瘤相关死亡的 3%,是目前发病率增长最快的恶性肿瘤之一。鉴于其上述特点,快速、准确、简便的鉴别诊断和疗效评估对改善 NHL 患者的预后至关重要<sup>[1]</sup>。

血清胸苷激酶 1(thymidine kinase1, TK1)在正常成年人细胞中处于低活性、低浓度状态,一旦癌变,TK1 的活性和浓度将随着肿瘤细胞的增殖而升高,超过正常水平的 2-100 倍<sup>[2,3]</sup>。近年来研究表明 TK1 可作为一种细胞增殖标志物来评估各类增殖类疾病恶变风险,评估放化疗效果及肿瘤复发风险<sup>[4-6]</sup>。目前,国际 NHL 预后因素研究组将血清乳酸脱氢酶(lactate dehydrogenase, LDH)水平的变化作为最具独立性的预后指标之一<sup>[7]</sup>。LDH 作为关键酶之一参与糖酵解及糖异生的过程,可以催化乳酸与丙酮酸之间的氧化还原反应,其有 5 种同工酶,广泛存在于人体组织中。血清 LDH 水平在多种恶性肿瘤中均有表达升高的现象<sup>[8-10]</sup>,例如非小细胞肺癌、其他上皮性鳞癌、头颈部肿瘤、乳腺及妇科肿瘤、肾癌<sup>[11-15]</sup>,提示血清 LDH 水平变化与多种肿瘤的发生、发展密切相关,但需要联合其他指标共同判断血清 LDH 水平偏高的原因。

目前,染色体技术、基因表达谱检查、肿瘤标记物均已广泛应用于淋巴瘤,特别是血清肿瘤标志物的检测,对肿瘤的鉴别诊断、疗效监测及判断预后有重要的临床意义。Alexandra 等的研究发现 NHL 患者中存在 LDH 组织异常表达现象<sup>[16]</sup>,而 TK1 多用于实体肿瘤的疗效监测及预后判断。本研究主要探讨了联合检测血清胸苷激酶 1(TK1)与乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)水平在非霍奇金淋巴瘤患者鉴别诊断及疗效监测中的临床意义。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 一般资料

收集 2016 年 1 月至 2018 年 6 月经影像学和组织病理检查或骨髓活检确诊为 NHL 的患者共计 111 例,其中男性 66 例,女性 45 例,中位年龄 56 岁。惰性淋巴瘤 25 例;滤泡淋巴瘤 12 例,淋巴浆细胞淋巴瘤 5 例,其他型共计 8 例。侵袭性淋巴瘤 75 例:弥漫大 B 细胞淋巴瘤 56 例,NK/T 细胞淋巴瘤 8 例,周围 T 细胞淋巴瘤 3 例,其他型共计 8 例。高度侵袭性淋巴瘤

11 例;Burkitt 淋巴瘤 2 例,前体 B 淋巴母细胞性淋巴瘤 4 例,成人 T 细胞淋巴瘤 2 例。临床分期按 Ann Arbor 分期标准:侵袭性淋巴瘤 I 期和 II 期共计 21 例, III 期和 IV 期共计 54 例;惰性 I、II 期 12 例;III、IV 期 13 例。根据 NHL 临床实践指南,将侵袭性淋巴瘤和惰性淋巴瘤患者分为完全缓解组(CR,n=29)、部分缓解组(PR,n=43)和疾病稳定组(SD,n=28)。正常对照组共计 50 例对象,其中男性 34 例,女性 16 例,中位年龄 51 岁。本研究经我院伦理委员会批准。

### 1.2 检测方法

血清 TK1 的检测方法为免疫印迹增强发光法(华瑞同康生物科技有限公司,深圳),TK1>2 pmol/L 为阳性;血清 LDH 的检测方法为比色法(BECKMAN COULTER 公司,上海),LDH >250 U/L 为阳性。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS22.0 进行统计学分析。符合正态分布的计量资料以  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示,多组间均数比较采用单因素方差分析,多重比较采用 LSD-t 检验。不符合正态分布的计量资料以中位数(四分位数间距)表示,2 组间比较采用 Wilcoxon 秩和检验,多组间比较采用 H 秩和检验,多重比较采用 Bonferroni 法校正检验。计数数据采用百分比表示,组间差异分析用卡方检验。不符合正态分布的计量资料采用 Bonferroni 法校正后, $P<0.05/6=0.008$  为差异有统计学意义,其他方法检验后以  $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 NHL 患者和正常人血清 TK1 和 LDH 的水平比较

根据肿瘤细胞增殖速度和临床特点,NHL 可分为高度侵袭性、侵袭性和惰性 NHL,其血清 TK1 和 LDH 水平与正常对照组比较差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见表 1。高度侵袭性淋巴瘤 NHL 患者和侵袭性淋巴瘤患者的血清 TK1 水平均显著高于正常人( $P<0.008$ ),而惰性淋巴瘤患者血清 TK1 水平和正常人相比差异无统计学意义( $H=1.492, P>0.008$ )。高度侵袭性 NHL 患者和侵袭性 NHL 患者的血清 LDH 水平均明显高于正常人( $H$  值分别为 3.933 和 5.209, $P<0.008$ ),而惰性 NHL 患者血清 LDH 水平和正常人相比差异无统计学意义( $H=1.462, P>0.008$ ),见表 1。

### 2.2 不同分期 NHL 患者血清 TK1 和 LDH 水平的比较

III 期和 IV 期惰性 NHL 患者血清 TK1 和 LDH 水平较 I 期和 II 期惰性 NHL 患者明显升高,差异具有统计学意义( $P<$

表 1 NHL 患者与正常对照组血清 TK1 和 LDH 水平的比较[中位数(四分位数间距)]

Table 1 Comparison of the serum TK1 and LDH levels between NHL patients and the normal control group [median (quartile spacing)]

Groups	Number	Serum TK1(pmol/L)	Serum LDH(U/L)
Highly invasive NHL	11	5.91(1.38)	362.17(204.15)
Invasive NHL	75	4.08(1.29)	312.88(101.24)
Indolent NHL	25	2.01(0.75)	250.14(163.67)
Normal control	50	1.45(1.09)	194.32(199.33)
<i>H</i>		115.954	34.224
<i>P</i>		<0.001	<0.001

0.05);而I期和II期惰性NHL患者与III期和IV期惰性NHL患者血清TK1和LDH水平比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。见

表2 不同分期NHL患者血清TK1和LDH水平的比较[中位数(四分位数间距)]

Table 2 Comparison of the serum TK1 and LDH levels between NHL patients with different stages [median (quartile interval)]

Groups	Stage	Number	Serum TK1 (pmol/L)	Z	P	Serum LDH (U/L)	Z	P
Indolent NHL	I, II	12	1.41(0.58)	-1.360	0.174	201.42(78.49)	-1.849	0.064
	III, IV	13	2.21(1.09)			301.56(105.18)		
Invasive NHL	I, II	21	2.82(0.58)	-6.685	<0.001	253.04(46.33)	-6.691	<0.001
	III, IV	54	4.29(1.06)			333.85(107.25)		

### 2.3 单独及联合检测NHL患者血清TK1和LDH水平的阳性率

联合检测NHL患者血清TK1和LDH的表达阳性率显著

高于单独检测血清TK1或LDH,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见表3。

表3 NHL患者血清TK1和LDH的表达阳性检出率

Table 3 Positive detection rates of serum TK1 and LDH in the NHL patients

Index	Positive	Negative	Positive rate(%)	Statistic	P
TK1	97	14	87.39	5.1598	0.023
LDH	91	20	81.98	11.9596	<0.01
TK1+LDH	107	4	96.40		

### 2.4 NHL患者治疗过程中监测LDH水平变化

将100例惰性NHL和侵袭性NHL患者预后随访,根据NHL临床实践指南分为完全缓解组(CR,n=29)、部分缓解组(PR,n=43)和疾病稳定组(SD,n=28),测定四次化疗(1,2,3,4)的血清LDH表达水平,结果显示与化疗前(0)相比,CR组患者四次化疗后血清LDH水平下降21.05%,PR组为16.66%,SD组LDH水平升高至11.54%,三组NHL患者血清LDH水平的差异具有统计学意义( $F=6.374, P<0.008$ ),每两组之间的差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),见图1。

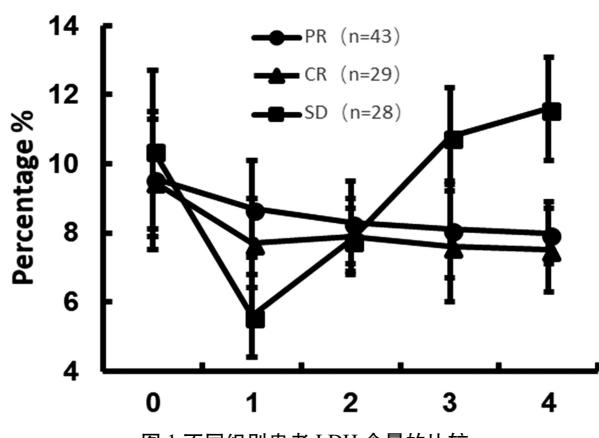


图1 不同组别患者LDH含量的比较

Fig.1 Comparison of the serum LDH contents among patients in different groups

### 3 讨论

非霍奇金淋巴瘤主要发生在淋巴结、脾脏、胸腺等,也可发生在淋巴结外的淋巴造血系统,具有的复杂的组织学变化、起

病部位不一的特点,因而常常在诊断时已广泛扩散<sup>[17,18]</sup>。血清肿瘤标志物的敏感度较高,可早期协助诊断肿瘤,对于NHL的临床分期、疾病的发展、治疗反应、预后判断有一定临床意义<sup>[29-31]</sup>。

LDH作为关键酶参与体内能量代谢过程,几乎存在于所有组织中,尤其是心肌、骨骼肌、肾脏中的LDH的表达水平及活力均比正常人血清中高。因此,当少量组织坏死时,LDH被释放出来,致使其在血液中的表达水平升高,活力增加。一般情况,LDH用于对心梗、肝病及部分恶性肿瘤的辅助诊断,LDH升高是诊断结核性胸、腹腔积液的良好指标。研究表明血清LDH也可以作为NHL患者的预后评估指标<sup>[25-28]</sup>,已经被 Federico、M.D.Anderson等肿瘤研究中心列为淋巴瘤的预后评估的指标之一<sup>[24]</sup>。目前研究显示血清TK1表达水平可以评估血液病化疗效果,并指导化疗方案。Jagaramudi KK 和 Weagel EG 等的结果表明测定TK1可更有效地区分早期肿瘤,并且TK1可能是免疫疗法的目标,有可能被用于治疗血液病<sup>[20,21]</sup>。Ren D L等发现血清TK1是早期AML患者的重要诊断标记物,监测其表达变化对AML的治疗、疗效监测及预后评估等方面具有一定的临床意义<sup>[22]</sup>。徐文鑫等报道,儿童ALL患者血清TK1表达水平与其他预后因素相关,对其疗效监测、预后评估及复发风险方面具有重要参考价值<sup>[23]</sup>。

本研究检测了111例非霍奇金淋巴瘤患者血清TK1和LDH的水平,发现NHL患者血清TK1和LDH水平平均较正常人群显著升高,提示其可能作为临床诊断治疗NHL的参考指标<sup>[19]</sup>。此外,高侵袭性淋巴瘤患者和侵袭性淋巴瘤患者血清TK1和LDH水平与惰性淋巴瘤患者相比明显升高,但惰性淋巴瘤患者与正常对照组血清TK1和LDH水平之间的差异不具有统计学意义。非霍奇金淋巴瘤患者血清TK1和LDH的表

达水平显著升高时,提示侵袭性强,预后差,可能与侵袭性淋巴瘤较惰性淋巴瘤细胞增殖速度更快密切相关。此外,Ⅲ期和Ⅳ期惰性NHL患者血清TK1和LDH水平较Ⅰ期和Ⅱ期惰性NHL患者明显升高,而Ⅰ期和Ⅱ期惰性NHL患者与Ⅲ期和Ⅳ期惰性NHL患者血清TK1和LDH水平比较差异无统计学意义。在侵袭性淋巴瘤患者中,临床分期越晚,细胞侵犯范围增加,血清中TK1和LDH的表达水平增高更快,而这种改变并没有发生在惰性淋巴瘤患者中,因此血清中TK1和LDH的表达水平在惰性淋巴瘤患者不同分期中没有明显特殊的变化。

本实验中,我们同时检测患者血清中TK1和LDH的表达水平,两者阳性率达96.40%,提示联合应用血清中TK1和LDH的表达水平并且进行多次检测,可以动态反应疾病情况的变化情况。本研究100例NHL患者预后随访结果显示CR组患者血清LDH水平下降21.05%,PR组为16.66%,SD组血清LDH水平升高至11.54%。并且三组NHL患者血清LDH表达水平的差异具有统计学意义。经R-CHOP或R-CEOP化疗后,SD组血清TK1和LDH的表达水平明显高于CR组和PR组,提示通过动态检测血清TK1和LDH水平有助于评估治疗效果。由于心肌、骨骼肌、肝脏、肾脏中的LDH的表达水平及活力均比正常人血清中高,因此肝损伤、肾损伤、骨骼肌损伤及心肌梗死时,LDH也会升高,本研究中的患者经过化疗后,可能存在肝损伤或心脏损伤,在选取病例的同时,应将肝、肾功能作为重要指标进行检测。

综上所述,本研究结果表明血清TK1和LDH水平与NHL的发生和发展过程密切相关,对NHL患者的鉴别诊断、疗效监测以及预后评估等情况具有重要的临床意义。随着对血清中肿瘤标记物表达水平研究的不断深入,联合检测TK1和LDH的表达水平,在NHL诊断与疗效方面的价值将进一步被临床肯定,并且血清中TK1和LDH的表达水平检测经济简便易行,同时联合多种相关肿瘤标志物的检测,将更进一步提高对临床的敏感性、特异性。

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