

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2022.04.031

术前预后营养指数、炎症标志物与结直肠癌患者预后及术后并发症的关系研究*

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摘要 目的:探讨术前预后营养指数(PNI)、炎症标志物与结直肠癌患者预后、术后并发症的关系。**方法:**纳入我院2017年12月~2019年12月收治的结直肠癌患者150例行回顾性分析。在手术前,评估患者的PNI,并采血检测血小板计数(PLT)、中性粒细胞数(NE),计算PLT与淋巴细胞比值(PLR)、NE与淋巴细胞比值(NLR)。分析患者术后并发症情况,并分成并发症组、无并发症组,根据术后12个月的预后情况,分成生存组、死亡组。比较术后有无并发症及不同预后患者的PNI、PLR、NLR,分析影响结直肠癌患者术后并发症及预后的影响因素。**结果:**在150例患者中,术后有26例(17.33%)发生并发症,124例(82.67%)无并发症;术后12个月内死亡19例(12.67%),生存131例(87.33%)。并发症组术前PNI低于无并发症组,PLR、NLR高于无并发症组($P<0.05$),死亡组术前PNI低于生存组,PLR、NLR高于生存组($P<0.05$)。Logistic多元回归模型分析显示:开腹手术、术前营养风险、术中出血量 ≥ 200 mL、PLR ≥ 147.98 、NLR ≥ 2.86 是患者术后并发症发生的危险因素,PNI ≥ 51.94 是预防术后并发症的保护性因素($P<0.05$)。COX多因素模型分析显示:临床分期为III期、肿瘤直径 >4 cm、脉管癌栓、浸润深度为T3+T4、PLR ≥ 147.98 、NLR ≥ 2.86 是患者死亡的危险因素,PNI ≥ 51.94 是预防死亡的保护性因素($P<0.05$)。**结论:**术前PNI下降以及PLR、NLR升高会增加结直肠癌患者术后并发症以及死亡风险,三者是患者术后并发症与预后不良的影响因素。

关键词:结直肠癌;预后营养指数;炎症标志物;预后;并发症

中图分类号:R735.3 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2022)04-746-06

Study on the Correlation Preoperative Prognostic Nutrition Index, Inflammatory Markers, Prognosis and Postoperative Complications in Patients with Colorectal Cancer*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the relationship between preoperative nutritional index, inflammatory markers and the prognosis and postoperative complications of patients with colorectal cancer. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis of 150 patients with colorectal cancer who were admitted to our hospital from December 2017 to December 2019 was included. Before surgery, the patient's prognostic nutritional index (PNI) was assessed, and collect blood to detect platelet count (PLT) and neutrophil count (NE), and the ratio of platelet-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) were calculated. The postoperative complications of the patients were analyzed, and they were divided into complication group and non-complication group. According to the prognosis of 12 months after operation, they were divided into survival group and death group. The PNI, PLR, and NLR of patients with or without postoperative complications and different prognosis were compared, and influence factor affecting postoperative complications and prognosis of patients with colorectal cancer were analyzed. **Results:** Among 150 patients, postoperative 26 cases (17.33%) had complications, 124 cases (82.67%) had no complications, 19 cases (12.67%) died within 12 months after operation, and 131 cases (87.33%) survived. The preoperative PNI of the complication group was lower than that of the non-complication group, the PLR and NLR were higher than those of the non-complication group ($P<0.05$), the preoperative PNI of the death group was lower than that of the survival group, and the PLR and NLR were higher than that of the survival group ($P<0.05$). Logistic multiple regression model analysis shows that: open surgery, preoperative nutritional risk, intraoperative blood loss ≥ 200 mL, PLR ≥ 147.98 , NLR ≥ 2.86 were risk factors for postoperative complications in patients, and PNI ≥ 51.94 was protective factor to prevent postoperative complications ($P<0.05$). Cox multivariate model analysis showed that: clinical stage III, tumor diameter >4 cm, vascular tumor thrombus, depth of invasion T3+T4, PLR ≥ 147.98 , NLR ≥ 2.86 were risk factors for patient death, PNI ≥ 51.94 was protective factor to prevent death ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Preoperative decrease in PNI and increase in PLR and NLR can increase the risk of postoperative complications and death in patients with colorectal cancer,

* 基金项目:广西壮族自治区卫生和计划生育委员会自筹经费科研项目(Z2015363;Z2016580)

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(收稿日期:2021-06-03 接受日期:2021-06-29)

which are influence factor for postoperative complications and poor prognosis.

Key words: Colorectal cancer; Prognostic nutritional index; Inflammation markers; Prognosis; Complication

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R735.3 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2022)04-746-06

前言

结直肠癌在消化系统肿瘤中患病率居于第五位,早期发病隐匿,约1/3的患者出现明显症状时,已进展成中期或晚期^[1,3]。目前,肿瘤根治术是治疗该病早中期的主要方法,与此同时,化疗、放疗方案也取得了较大进展,一定程度上可延长患者生存时间,但术后并发症较多,且复发率仍高达20%~45%,预后欠佳^[4]。研究指出^[5],在结直肠癌患者中,约39.3%的患者出现营养不良,营养状态对机体功能的影响非常大,可导致免疫功能下降,而免疫功能与恶性肿瘤预后密切相关。因此,临床需寻找与结直肠癌患者营养状态相关的指标,分析其与肿瘤结局的关系,以便临床提出针对性的治疗方案,改善预后。近年来,研究发现^[6,7],预后营养指数(Prognostic nutritional index,PNI)获取简单、计算方便,能反映患者营养、免疫情况,在恶性肿瘤营养评估中有一定价值。此外,慢性炎症可通过调节免疫、诱导基因改变等途径,促使肿瘤进展,炎症标志物在其中能起到一定辅助诊断作用,有利于了解肿瘤进展情况^[8]。基于上述背景,本研究拟分析术前PNI和炎症标志物与结直肠癌患者预后、术后并发症的关系,为该病诊治提供依据,报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

纳入我院2017年12月~2019年12月收治的结直肠癌患者150例行回顾性分析,其中男81例,女69例,年龄50~75岁,平均(62.93±10.21)岁;肿瘤部位:直肠78例,结肠72例;临床分期:I期47例,II期59例,III期44例;肿瘤大小:>4 cm 67例,≤4 cm 83例;组织学分型:腺癌81例,粘液癌43例,其他26例;脉管癌栓:有41例,无109例;肿瘤浸润深度:T1+T2 67例,T3+T4 83例;手术方法:腹腔镜手102例,开腹手术48例;术前营养风险:有41例,无109例;术中出血量平均(132.17±25.38)mL。

1.2 纳入与排除标准

(1)纳入标准:①年龄≥18岁,行根治性结直肠癌术,经手术病理证实为结直肠癌;②临床资料完整者;③能配合完成各项临床检查者。(2)排除标准:①术前有新辅助放疗、化疗史者;②出现远处转移者;③同时患有其他部位的原发性肿瘤者;④既往有腹部手术史者;⑤术前肝、肾、心等脏器受损者;⑥合并

肿瘤破裂出血、肠梗阻等严重事件。

1.3 方法

(1)术前PNI评估:采集3 mL空腹静脉血,分装于两管,一管行离心处理,时间为10 min,转速3000 r/min,离心半径8 cm,分离血清,经溴甲酚紫法测定血清白蛋白(ALB)水平,试剂盒由上海雅吉生物科技有限公司提供,另一管经全自动细胞计数仪(美国贝克曼,Vi-CELL XR)检测外周血淋巴细胞总数(TCL)。 $PNI=ALB(g/L)+5\times TCL(\times 10^9/L)$ 。(2)炎症标志物检测:取2 mL空腹静脉血,采用全自动血细胞分析仪(长春迪瑞医疗科技股份有限公司,BF-6900CRP)检测血小板计数(Platelet count,PLT)、中性粒细胞数(Neutrophils,NE),计算炎症标志物水平,包括PLT与淋巴细胞比值(Platelet-lymphocyte ratio,PLR)、NE与淋巴细胞比值(Neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio,NLR)。(3)术后并发症:记录患者术后并发症情况,包括吻合口漏、腹泻、腹胀、切口感染、尿路感染、腹腔感染、肺部感染、肺不张。(4)预后分析:统计患者术后12个月的预后情况,记录总生存率、死亡率。

1.4 统计学方法

经SPSS20.0软件行数据分析,计数资料用百分比(%)表示,行 χ^2 检验或连续性校正卡方检验。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,两组比较行独立样本t检验。利用Logistic多元回归模型分析患者术后并发症发生的危险因素,经COX多因素模型分析患者预后的危险因素。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者术后并发症情况及不同组别患者术前PNI、PLR、NLR比较

在150例患者中,有26例(17.33%)发生并发症,124例(82.67%)无并发症,分成并发症组和无并发症组。在26例并发症患者中,吻合口漏5例,腹泻7例,腹胀5例,切口感染4例,尿路感染5例,腹腔感染4例,肺部感染2例,肺不张2例,其中有8例患者同时合并2种并发症。并发症组术前PNI低于无并发症组,PLR、NLR高于无并发症组($P<0.05$),见表1。

2.2 死亡组、生存组术前PNI、PLR、NLR比较

在150例患者中,死亡19例(12.67%),生存131例(87.33%),分成死亡组和生存组。死亡组术前PNI低于生存组,PLR、NLR高于生存组($P<0.05$),见表2。

表1 并发症组、无并发症组术前PNI、PLR、NLR比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of preoperative PNI, PLR and NLR between the complication group and the non-complication group($\bar{x}\pm s$)

| Groups | PNI | PLR | NLR |
|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| Complication group(n=26) | 48.63±4.69 | 182.43±25.61 | 4.39±1.15 |
| Non-complication group(n=124) | 52.64±5.51 | 140.76±10.89 | 2.54±0.89 |
| t | -3.455 | 13.352 | 9.134 |
| P | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

表 2 死亡组、生存组术前 PNI、PLR、NLR 比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of preoperative PNI, PLR and NLR between the death group and the survival group($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| Groups | PNI | PLR | NLR |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| Death group(n=19) | 49.15±5.63 | 183.19±22.43 | 4.21±1.07 |
| Survival group(n=131) | 52.35±4.72 | 142.87±12.64 | 2.66±0.76 |
| t | -2.685 | 11.567 | 7.852 |
| P | 0.008 | 0.000 | 0.000 |

2.3 影响患者术后并发症的单因素分析

术中出血量≥200 mL、PNI<51.94、PLR≥147.98、NLR≥2.86

单因素分析结果提示,并发症组开腹手术、术前营养风险、占比高于无并发症组($P<0.05$),见表3。

表 3 影响患者术后并发症的单因素分析[n(%)]

Table 3 Univariate analysis of postoperative complications[n(%)]

| Indexes | | n | Complication group (n=26) | Non-complication group(n=124) | χ^2 | P |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|-------|
| Gender | Male | 81 | 17(20.99) | 64(79.01) | 1.641 | 0.200 |
| | Female | 69 | 9(13.04) | 60(86.96) | | |
| Age(years old) | ≥ 60 | 82 | 15(18.29) | 67(81.71) | 0.116 | 0.733 |
| | <60 | 68 | 11(16.18) | 57(83.82) | | |
| Tumor site | Rectum | 78 | 9(11.54) | 69(88.46) | 3.808 | 0.051 |
| | Colon | 72 | 17(23.61) | 55(76.39) | | |
| Clinical stages | I stage | 47 | 8(17.02) | 39(82.98) | 0.795 | 0.672 |
| | II stage | 59 | 12(20.34) | 47(79.66) | | |
| | III stage | 44 | 6(13.64) | 38(86.36) | | |
| Tumor size(cm) | >4 | 67 | 8(11.94) | 59(88.06) | 2.458 | 0.117 |
| | ≤ 4 | 83 | 18(21.69) | 65(78.31) | | |
| Histological type | Adenocarcinoma | 81 | 13(16.05) | 68(83.95) | 0.207 | 0.902 |
| | Mucinous carcinoma | 43 | 8(18.60) | 35(81.40) | | |
| | Other | 26 | 5(19.23) | 21(80.77) | | |
| Vascular cancer thrombus | Yes | 41 | 5(12.20) | 36(87.80) | 1.040 | 0.308 |
| | No | 109 | 21(19.27) | 88(80.73) | | |
| Tumor invasion depth | T1+T2 | 67 | 10(14.93) | 57(85.07) | 0.490 | 0.484 |
| | T3+T4 | 83 | 16(19.28) | 67(80.72) | | |
| Operation method | Laparoscope | 102 | 12(11.76) | 90(88.24) | 6.898 | 0.009 |
| | Open | 48 | 14(29.17) | 34(70.83) | | |
| Preoperative nutritional risk | Yes | 41 | 16(39.02) | 25(60.98) | 18.527 | 0.000 |
| | No | 109 | 10(9.17) | 99(90.83) | | |
| Intraoperative blood loss(ml) | ≥ 200 | 44 | 14(31.82) | 30(68.18) | 9.117 | 0.003 |
| | <200 | 106 | 12(11.32) | 94(88.68) | | |
| PNI | ≥ 51.94 | 55 | 4(7.27) | 51(92.73) | 6.134 | 0.013 |
| | <51.94 | 95 | 22(23.16) | 73(76.84) | | |
| PLR | ≥ 147.98 | 86 | 21(24.42) | 65(75.58) | 7.062 | 0.008 |
| | <147.98 | 64 | 5(7.81) | 59(92.19) | | |
| NLR | ≥ 2.86 | 88 | 22(25.00) | 66(75.00) | 8.733 | 0.003 |
| | <2.86 | 62 | 4(6.45) | 58(93.55) | | |

2.4 患者术后并发症影响因素的 Logistic 多元回归分析

Logistic 多元回归分析提示,开腹手术、术前营养风险、术中出血量 ≥ 200 mL 以及 PLR ≥ 147.98 、NLR ≥ 2.86 是患者术后

并发症发生的危险因素,而 PNI ≥ 51.94 是预防术后并发症的保护性因素($P<0.05$),见表 4。

表 4 患者术后并发症影响因素的 Logistic 多元回归分析

Table 4 Logistic multiple regression analysis of influencing factors of postoperative complications

| Variable | Quantitative assignment | B | SE | χ^2 | P | OR | 95%CI |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|----------|-------|-------|--------------|
| Operation method | Laparoscope=0, open=1 | 1.379 | 0.569 | 5.876 | 0.015 | 3.969 | 1.302-12.099 |
| Preoperative nutritional risk | No=0, yes=1 | 1.594 | 0.379 | 17.673 | 0.000 | 4.925 | 2.342-10.357 |
| Intraoperative blood loss | <200 mL=0, ≥ 200 mL=1 | 1.230 | 0.427 | 8.715 | 0.003 | 3.524 | 1.527-8.133 |
| PNI | <51.94=0, ≥ 51.94 =1 | -0.143 | 0.062 | 5.322 | 0.021 | 0.867 | 0.768-0.979 |
| PLR | <147.98=0, ≥ 147.98 =1 | 1.088 | 0.440 | 6.103 | 0.013 | 2.968 | 1.252-7.036 |
| NLR | <2.86=0, ≥ 2.86 =1 | 1.098 | 0.410 | 7.155 | 0.007 | 2.998 | 1.341-6.702 |

2.5 影响患者预后的单因素分析

死亡组临床分期为Ⅲ期、肿瘤直径 >4 cm、脉管癌栓、浸润深度为 T3+T4、PNI <51.94 、PLR ≥ 147.98 、NLR ≥ 2.86 占比高于生存组($P<0.05$),见表 5。

2.6 影响患者预后的 COX 多因素分析

经 COX 多因素分析提示,临床分期为Ⅲ期、肿瘤直径 >4 cm、脉管癌栓、浸润深度为 T3+T4、PLR ≥ 147.98 、NLR ≥ 2.86 是患者死亡的危险因素,PNI ≥ 51.94 是预防死亡的保护性因素($P<0.05$),见表 6。

3 讨论

结直肠癌是临床常见的恶性肿瘤,因早期症状缺乏特异性,部分患者就诊时,病情进展严重,预后欠佳^[9-11]。现阶段,国内外均在寻求一种可靠的方式对其预后进行评估,以便提供精准化、针对性的治疗方案,提高生命质量。研究表明^[12,13],恶性肿瘤会增加机体蛋白质消耗量,尤其对消化道肿瘤患者而言,还可引起腹泻、恶心呕吐、食欲下降等症状,易导致营养不良。营养不良已成为影响恶性肿瘤疗效的重要因素,都庆国等^[14]认为,营养水平对癌症患者临床结局的影响非常大,消化系肿瘤者营养不良率较高,而治疗率低。临床可通过评估患者的免疫营养状态,预测生存结局。近年来,PNI 在宿主免疫功能、营养评估中应用越来越广泛,具有一定应用价值,但单纯通过 PNI 评估所反映的内容仍比较局限^[15-17]。葛婷雯等^[18]认为,炎症与肿瘤进展密切相关,其可通过促进肿瘤生长影响预后。因此,本研究将术前 PNI 与炎症标志物结合,进一步了解其对结直肠癌手术患者术后并发症和预后的影响。

本次研究结果提示,出现并发症、死亡事件的患者术前 PNI 较无并发症、生存者明显降低,而 PLR、NLR 升高。PNI 的计算方法比较简单,仅需检测 TLC、ALB 两项指标便能获得,若机体营养状况欠佳,则可导致 ALB 降低,且机体免疫低下、营养不良引起 TLC 下降,二者能客观反映营养水平,通常 PNI <40 则提示身体存在严重营养不良,PNI 越低,机体营养状况越差,免疫能力下降越明显,容易引起术后并发症^[19]。李美端等^[20]以食管癌患者进行研究,也发现 PNI 与术后并发症的发生密切相关。此外,营养不良会对手术切口愈合产生直接影响,导

致愈合时间延长,增加感染风险,降低手术疗效,影响预后。PLR 与 NLR 为炎症标志物,其中 PLR 是血小板计数与淋巴细胞计数比值,血小板对肿瘤转移有重要作用,能促进趋化因子释放,激活肿瘤细胞,诱导癌细胞分裂,为肿瘤血管生成提供条件,促使肿瘤进展^[21-23]。NLR 升高意味着中性粒细胞相关炎症加重,抗肿瘤反应削弱,导致抗肿瘤效应下降,增加肿瘤复发、转移风险^[24-26]。术前 PLR、NLR 升高表明在手术之前,患者的机体炎症加重,术后更容易出现并发症,且会增加肿瘤转移与复发的可能性,导致预后不佳。朱旭等^[27]也认为,炎症相关指标能影响结直肠癌患者预后,为本次结论给予了支持。

结直肠癌患者术后并发症的发生与多种因素有关,本研究发现,开腹手术、术前营养风险、术中出血量过多会增加术后并发症风险,原因如下:(1)开腹手术对机体造成的创伤大,可增加术中出血量,引起手术应激事件,加大并发症风险;(2)术前有营养风险的患者机体免疫能力较差,抗感染、抗肿瘤作用低下,对组织愈合影响较大,易引起并发症^[28]。此外,本次研究结果发现,临床分期、肿瘤直径、脉管癌栓、浸润深度与结直肠癌预后相关,分析原因,考虑如下:(1)肿瘤临床分期越高、浸润深度越重的患者,表明肿瘤恶化程度重,累及的病变范围更广,治疗难度大;(2)肿瘤直径越大的患者因瘤体过大,增加了手术难度,可能造成瘤体残留;(3)合并脉管癌栓的患者可能存在肿瘤微转移,若未能及时发现,则会进展为远处转移,影响预后^[29]。本研究的创新之处在于,证实 PLR、NLR 过高是结直肠癌患者术后并发症发生与死亡的危险因素,而 PNI 升高是预防不良事件发生的保护性因素。肿瘤微环境表现复杂,可导致外周血细胞计数异常,具体表现为淋巴细胞下降,中性粒细胞增高,引起 NLR 异常增高,从而对基因突变进行诱导,提高癌细胞的转移能力以及侵袭性,引起机体内环境紊乱^[30]。PLR 增高对肿瘤细胞有刺激作用,可导致其释放出更多血管活性物质,致内皮细胞收缩,促进癌细胞移行^[31]。PNI 增高则表明机体营养水平、免疫状态较好,对机体功能有保护作用^[32]。PLR、NLR 越高提示机体炎症指数越重,影响术后机体功能恢复,更容易导致并发症发生,引起预后不良,而 PNI 越高,提示机体营养状况越好,可增强免疫,减少不良事件发生。

综上所述,结直肠癌患者术后并发症、预后不良的发生与

表 5 影响患者预后的单因素分析[n(%)]
Table 5 Single factor analysis of prognosis[n(%)]

| Indexes | | n | Death group(n=19) | Survival group(n=131) | χ^2 | P |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|
| Gender | Male | 81 | 14(17.28) | 67(82.72) | 3.394 | 0.065 |
| | Female | 69 | 5(7.25) | 64(92.75) | | |
| Age(years old) | ≥ 60 | 82 | 12(14.63) | 70(85.37) | 0.633 | 0.426 |
| | <60 | 68 | 7(10.29) | 61(89.71) | | |
| Tumor site | Rectum | 78 | 10(12.82) | 68(87.18) | 0.004 | 0.953 |
| | Colon | 72 | 9(12.50) | 63(87.50) | | |
| Clinical stages | I stage | 47 | 2(4.26) | 45(95.74) | 12.429 | 0.002 |
| | II stage | 59 | 5(8.47) | 54(91.53) | | |
| | III stage | 44 | 12(27.27) | 32(72.73) | | |
| Tumor size(cm) | >4 | 67 | 14(20.90) | 53(79.10) | 7.412 | 0.006 |
| | ≤ 4 | 83 | 5(6.02) | 78(93.98) | | |
| Histological type | Adenocarcinoma | 81 | 9(11.11) | 72(88.89) | 0.415 | 0.813 |
| | Mucinous carcinoma | 43 | 6(13.95) | 37(86.05) | | |
| | Other | 26 | 4(15.38) | 22(84.62) | | |
| Vascular cancer thrombus | Yes | 41 | 12(29.27) | 29(70.73) | 14.058 | 0.000 |
| | No | 109 | 7(6.42) | 102(93.58) | | |
| Tumor invasion depth | T1+T2 | 67 | 3(4.48) | 64(95.52) | 7.340 | 0.007 |
| | T3+T4 | 83 | 16(19.28) | 67(80.72) | | |
| Operation method | Laparoscope | 102 | 11(10.78) | 91(89.22) | 1.021 | 0.312 |
| | Open | 48 | 8(16.67) | 40(83.33) | | |
| Preoperative nutritional risk | Yes | 41 | 5(9.76) | 36(90.24) | 0.011 | 0.915 |
| | No | 109 | 14(12.84) | 95(87.16) | | |
| Intraoperative blood loss(mL) | ≥ 200 | 44 | 7(15.91) | 37(84.09) | 0.592 | 0.442 |
| | <200 | 106 | 12(11.32) | 94(88.68) | | |
| PNI | ≥ 51.94 | 64 | 3(4.69) | 61(95.31) | 6.425 | 0.011 |
| | <51.94 | 86 | 16(18.60) | 70(81.40) | | |
| PLR | ≥ 147.98 | 89 | 17(19.10) | 72(80.90) | 8.191 | 0.004 |
| | <147.98 | 61 | 2(3.28) | 59(96.72) | | |
| NLR | ≥ 2.86 | 84 | 16(19.05) | 68(80.95) | 7.027 | 0.008 |
| | <2.86 | 66 | 3(4.55) | 63(95.45) | | |

表 6 影响患者预后的 COX 多因素分析
Table 6 Multivariate analysis of Cox influencing the prognosis of patients

| Variable | Quantitative assignment | B | SE | χ^2 | P | RR | 95%CI | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-------|----------|--------|-------|--------------|--------------|
| Clinical stages | I stage=0, II stage=1, III stage=2 | I stage | 0.675 | 0.367 | 3.396 | 0.065 | 1.965 | 0.958-4.031 |
| | | II stage | 0.488 | 0.278 | 3.073 | 0.080 | 1.629 | 0.944-2.811 |
| | | III stage | 1.594 | 0.493 | 10.459 | 0.001 | 4.925 | 1.874-12.943 |
| Tumor size(cm) | ≤ 4 cm=0, >4 cm=1 | 1.116 | 0.431 | 6.698 | 0.010 | 3.052 | 1.311-7.105 | |
| Vascular cancer thrombus | No=0, yes=1 | 1.088 | 0.322 | 11.398 | 0.001 | 2.967 | 1.578-5.579 | |
| Tumor invasion depth | T1+T2=0, T3+T4=1 | 1.383 | 0.564 | 6.005 | 0.014 | 3.988 | 1.319-12.058 | |
| PNI | <51.94=0, ≥ 51.94=1 | -0.078 | 0.033 | 5.568 | 0.018 | 0.925 | 0.867-0.987 | |
| PLR | <147.98=0, ≥ 147.98=1 | 1.381 | 0.497 | 7.701 | 0.006 | 3.977 | 1.500-10.544 | |
| NLR | <2.86=0, ≥ 2.86=1 | 1.378 | 0.532 | 6.708 | 0.010 | 3.965 | 1.398-11.246 | |

术前PNI下降以及PLR、NLR升高有关，临床需引起重视。本研究局限性在于采用了单中心的回顾性分析，样本量较少，日后还需要增加样本量，进行前瞻性、多中心的深入探讨。

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