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# 血清 Hmga1、M-CSF 及 AFP 与宫颈癌患者肿瘤病理特征及预后的关系\*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨血清 Hmga1、M-CSF、AFP 与宫颈癌患者肿瘤病理特征及预后的关系。**方法:**选择 2019 年 8 月到 2020 年 6 月在本院妇产科诊治的 120 例宫颈癌患者作为宫颈癌组, 同期选择宫颈良性病变患者 120 例作为良性组。检测两组患者的血清高迁移率族蛋白 A1 (Hmga1)、巨噬细胞集落刺激因子 (M-CSF)、甲胎蛋白 (AFP) 含量, 调查宫颈癌患者的肿瘤病理特征、预后情况并进行相关性分析。**结果:**宫颈癌组的血清 Hmga1、M-CSF、AFP 含量高于良性组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。在宫颈癌患者中, 不同组织学分化、临床分期、淋巴结转移患者的血清 Hmga1、M-CSF、AFP 含量对比有差异 ( $P < 0.05$ ); 随访到 2022 年 1 月 1 日, 平均随访时间  $17.28 \pm 1.25$  个月, 死亡 18 例, 死亡率为 15.0%。Spearsman 分析显示: 患者预后死亡与 Hmga1、M-CSF、AFP 等存在相关性 ( $P < 0.05$ )。Cox 比例风险模型分析显示 Hmga1、M-CSF、AFP 为影响患者预后死亡的重要因素 ( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论:** 宫颈癌患者多存在血清 Hmga1、M-CSF、AFP 的高表达, 且与患者的肿瘤病理特征存在相关性, 宫颈癌患者的预后与血清 Hmga1、M-CSF、AFP 表达存在相关性, 预测宫颈癌患者死亡具有很好的价值。

**关键词:** 宫颈癌; 高迁移率族蛋白 A1; 巨噬细胞集落刺激因子; 甲胎蛋白

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## The Relationship between Serum Hmga1, M-CSF and AFP and Pathological Features and Prognosis of Cervical Cancer Patients\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the relationship between serum Hmga1, M-CSF, AFP and pathological features and prognosis of cervical cancer patients. **Methods:** From August 2019 to June 2020, 120 cases of patients with cervical cancer who were diagnosed and treated in the obstetrics and gynecology department of our hospital were selected as the cervical cancer group, and the other 120 cases of patients with benign cervical lesions were selected as the benign group during the same period. The serum high mobility group protein A1 (Hmga1), macrophage colony-stimulating factor (M-CSF) and alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) were detected in the two groups of patients. The tumor pathological characteristics and prognosis of cervical cancer patients were investigated and correlation analysis were carried out. **Results:** The levels of serum Hmga1, M-CSF, AFP in the cervical cancer group were higher than those in the benign group ( $P < 0.05$ ). In the cervical cancer patients, there were significant differences in serum Hmga1, M-CSF, AFP levels in patients with different histological differentiation, clinical stages, and lymph node metastasis ( $P < 0.05$ ). Followed-up until January 1, 2022, with the average follow-up time were  $17.28 \pm 1.25$  months, there were 18 patients were died, and the mortality rate were 15.0%. Spearsman analysis showed that the prognosis and death of patients were correlated with Hmga1, M-CSF, AFP, etc. ( $P < 0.05$ ). Cox proportional hazards model analysis showed that Hmga1, M-CSF, AFP were important factors affected the prognosis and death of patients ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Cervical cancer patients often have high expression of serum Hmga1, M-CSF, AFP, and they are correlated with the tumor pathological characteristics of patients. The prognosis of cervical cancer patients are correlated with serum Hmga1, M-CSF, AFP expressions. they have good values in predicting death in cervical cancer patients.

**Key words:** Cervical cancer; High mobility group box protein A1; Macrophage colony-stimulating factor; Alpha-fetoprotein

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## 前言

宫颈癌发病年龄逐渐减小,逐渐年轻化,在女性的恶性肿瘤疾病中,其发病率位于乳腺癌之后<sup>[1]</sup>。随着宫颈癌筛查技术的推广,宫颈癌的病死率有所下降,但仍有大量患者因宫颈癌而困扰,严重影响患者的身心健康,且死亡率还居高不下<sup>[2]</sup>。宫颈癌具体发病机制尚且不明确,但生活环境、性生活紊乱、不规范服用避孕药等均与宫颈癌的发病存在相关性<sup>[3]</sup>。且大量宫颈癌早期无特征性临床表现,而晚期宫颈癌患者治疗效果不佳,为此加强早期诊断具有重要价值,故有关宫颈癌诊断与病理特征判断有效指标的探寻仍是当前该疾病研究的重要内容之一<sup>[4]</sup>。人乳头瘤病毒(Human papilloma virus, HPV)感染是宫颈癌患者的重要特征,也是导致宫颈癌发生的重要因素,但其很难判断患者的病情状况<sup>[5]</sup>。高迁移率族蛋白 A1(High mobility group protein A1, Hmga1)与肿瘤的发生发展密切相关,也参与肿瘤染色体变异与相关基因的转录过程<sup>[6]</sup>。巨噬细胞集落刺激因子(Macrophage colony-stimulating factor, M-CSF)在宫颈上皮内瘤变患者中呈现高表达状况<sup>[7]</sup>,但具体的作用机制还不明确。甲胎蛋白(Alpha-fetoprotein, AFP)可有效预测肝癌的发生

与发展<sup>[8]</sup>。本文具体探讨与分析了血清 Hmga1、M-CSF 及 AFP 在宫颈癌患者中的表达及其与肿瘤病理特征的相关性,旨在为宫颈癌疾病诊治提供参考。现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

选择 2019 年 8 月到 2020 年 6 月在本院妇产科诊治的 120 例宫颈癌患者作为宫颈癌组,同期选择宫颈良性病变患者 120 例作为良性组。

纳入标准:宫颈癌组符合宫颈癌的诊断标准,术前未接受放化疗治疗且符合手术治疗者;良性组符合宫颈良性病变的诊断标准;所有患者签署了知情同意书;有 3 年以上的性生活史;临床资料完整。

排除标准:阴道毛滴虫感染病史者;合并其他原发性肿瘤患者;严重心肝肾功能异常者;合并呼吸道传染性疾病患者;生殖系统合并其他疾病者。

两组患者一般资料对比无差异( $P>0.05$ )。见表 1。医院伦理委员会批准了此次研究。

表 1 一般资料对比

Table 1 Comparison of general data

| Groups                | n   | Age (years) | Body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) | Years of education (years) | Sexual life years (years) | Yield (times) | Pregnancy (number) |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Cervical cancer group | 120 | 58.22±2.33  | 23.87±1.48                           | 14.22±1.38                 | 15.22±0.35                | 1.56±0.20     | 3.47±0.15          |
| Benign group          | 120 | 58.18±3.01  | 23.76±2.10                           | 14.10±2.10                 | 15.29±1.11                | 1.57±0.18     | 3.48±0.28          |

在宫颈癌患者中,组织学分化:高分化 56 例,中分化 44 例,低分化 20 例;临床分期: I 期 30 例, II 期 59 例, III 期 31 例;病理类型:鳞癌 74 例,腺癌 46 例。

### 1.2 血清 Hmga1、M-CSF、AFP 检测

抽取患者的 3 mL 空腹静脉血(空腹时间≥8 h),静置 30 min 后,2000 rpm 离心 15 min,离心半径为 15 cm,取上层血清保存于 -20℃ 冰箱。采用微粒子酶免疫分析法(上海盈公生物技术有限公司)检测血清 Hmga1 含量,采用酶联免疫吸附法(上海裕平生物科技有限公司)检测血清 M-CSF 含量,应用免疫印迹增强化学发光法(大连 TAKARA 公司)检测血清 AFP 含量。

### 1.3 预后调查

对所有患者进行随访分析,具体方法为回院复诊和电话

等,计算截止随访日期患者生存与死亡情况。

### 1.4 统计方法

本次研究统计软件为 SPSS24.00,以  $P<0.05$  表示差异具有统计学意义。计量数据与计数数据以均数±标准差、%等表示,计量数据与计数数据的对比方法为 t 检验、方差分析与卡方分析等,运用 Cox 比例风险模型分析相关因素,相关性分析采用 Spearsman 分析。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 血清 Hmga1、M-CSF、AFP 含量对比

宫颈癌组的血清 Hmga1、M-CSF、AFP 含量高于良性组( $P<0.05$ )。见表 2。

表 2 两组血清 Hmga1、M-CSF、AFP 含量对比(均数±标准差)

Table 2 Comparison of serum Hmga1, M-CSF and AFP contents between the two groups (mean± standard deviation)

| Groups                | n   | Hmga1(ng/mL)  | M-CSF(pg/mL)  | AFP(ng/mL)  |
|-----------------------|-----|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Cervical cancer group | 120 | 167.36±18.38* | 538.28±26.01* | 21.85±2.58* |
| Benign group          | 120 | 109.87±12.76  | 418.48±30.18  | 16.49±1.11  |

Note:\* $P<0.05$ , the same below.

### 2.2 血清 Hmga1、M-CSF、AFP 在宫颈癌患者中的表达及其与肿瘤病理特征的相关性

在宫颈癌患者中,不同组织学分化、临床分期、淋巴结转移

患者的血清 Hmga1、M-CSF、AFP 含量对比有差异( $P<0.05$ )。见表 3。

表 3 血清 Hmgal、M-CSF、AFP 在宫颈癌患者中的表达及其与肿瘤病理特征的相关性(均数± 标准差)

Table 3 Expression of serum Hmgal, M-CSF and AFP in patients with cervical cancer and its correlation with tumor pathological features (mean± standard deviation)

| The pathological features    |                            | n  | Hmgal(ng/mL)  | M-CSF(pg/mL)  | AFP(ng/mL)  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|----|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Histological differentiation | High differentiation       | 56 | 142.22±18.32* | 451.09±33.14* | 18.91±0.98* |
|                              | Moderately differentiation | 44 | 178.02±19.38* | 554.10±40.18* | 21.44±2.58* |
|                              | Poorly differentiation     | 20 | 231.40±21.03* | 613.98±41.49* | 26.09±3.19* |
| Clinical staging             | I period                   | 30 | 132.09±24.18* | 456.98±25.77* | 18.92±1.11* |
|                              | II period                  | 59 | 184.20±19.87* | 545.24±50.10* | 22.09±1.24* |
|                              | III period                 | 31 | 244.49±23.19* | 616.39±51.84* | 27.09±2.76* |
| Lymph node metastasis        | Yes                        | 43 | 211.09±31.21* | 599.87±43.21* | 24.44±2.33* |
|                              | No                         | 77 | 142.14±10.83* | 510.00±34.19* | 18.93±2.09* |

### 2.3 预后情况

所有宫颈癌患者随访到 2022 年 1 月 1 日, 平均随访时间 17.28± 1.25 个月, 死亡 18 例, 死亡率为 15.0 %。

### 2.4 相关性分析

在宫颈癌组患者中, Spearmen 分析显示患者预后死亡与 Hmgal、M-CSF、AFP 等存在相关性( $P<0.05$ )。见表 4。

表 4 宫颈癌患者血清 Hmgal、M-CSF、AFP 含量与预后死亡的相关性(n=120)

Table 4 Correlation between serum Hmgal, M-CSF, AFP content and prognostic death in patients with cervical cancer (n =120)

| Indexs | Hmgal | M-CSF | AFP   |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| r      | 0.673 | 0.598 | 0.566 |
| P      | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.004 |

### 2.5 影响因素分析

在宫颈癌组患者中, Cox 比例风险模型分析显示 Hmgal、

M-CSF、AFP 为影响患者预后死亡的重要因素( $P<0.05$ )。见表 5。

表 5 影响宫颈癌患者预后死亡的 Cox 比例风险模型分析(n=120)

Table 5 Analysis of Cox proportional risk model affecting prognosis and death of patients with cervical cancer (n=120)

| Indexs | $\beta$ | SE    | Wald   | P     | OR    | 95%CI       |
|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------------|
| Hmgal  | 0.872   | 0.032 | 25.105 | 0.000 | 1.699 | 1.093-2.556 |
| M-CSF  | 0.714   | 0.056 | 23.188 | 0.000 | 1.367 | 1.213-2.114 |
| AFP    | 0.888   | 0.026 | 24.091 | 0.000 | 1.563 | 1.113-2.767 |

## 3 讨论

宫颈癌对女性的健康存在极大威胁, 在全球每年大概有 20 万女性宫颈癌患者死亡, 我国占其中的 1/3。当前由于各种因素的影响, 宫颈癌的发病越来越年轻化, 且呈现不断上升的趋势, 如果发现不及时, 很可能威胁到患者的生命<sup>[9,10]</sup>。现代研究表明宫颈癌是由子宫良性病变逐步发展而成, 其主要病因为 HPV 感染, 但是 HPV 检测无法判定患者的病情状况<sup>[11]</sup>。

随着生物技术的进步和医疗水平的提高, 各种血清标志物也可作为临床中检测重要的指标。特别是部分标志物是机体受到内外在刺激后产生的急性蛋白物质, 能够反映出患者的炎症情况和损伤严重程度, 在一定情况下还可影响人体各项机能, 并能反应肿瘤生长状况<sup>[12,13]</sup>。本研究显示: 宫颈癌组的血清

Hmgal、M-CSF、AFP 含量高于良性组; 在宫颈癌患者中, 不同组织学分化、临床分期、淋巴结转移患者的血清 Hmgal、M-CSF、AFP 含量对比有差异, 表明宫颈癌患者多存在血清 Hmgal、M-CSF、AFP 的高表达, 且与患者的肿瘤病理特征存在相关性。该结果与 Johnson CA 等人<sup>[4]</sup>的报道具有相似性。分析可知, Hmgal 参与染色体变异, 并通过机体多种途径对肿瘤相关基因转录进行调控, 还可调节信号通路的表达, 从而与肿瘤的发生、发展及侵袭关系<sup>[15,16]</sup>。M-CSF 受体具有酪氨酸激酶活性, 属于原癌基因编码产物, 可导致酪氨酸激酶活化, 造成了细胞膜离子通透性改变, 从而能够调节肿瘤细胞生长、侵袭与黏附<sup>[17,18]</sup>。在正常状态下, M-CSF 可结合于细胞外基质, 并且于胚胎期细胞膜表面出现, 在血清中的含量比较小<sup>[19]</sup>。肿瘤的生长可导致 M-CSF 含量增加, 可参与并促进肿瘤新生血管形成。

AFP 是一种糖蛋白,在机体内由胎儿肝细胞以及卵黄囊合成,在健康成人中因含量极低,很难被检出<sup>[20]</sup>。宫颈癌患者肿瘤细胞生长时会诱发炎症反应,产生肿瘤分泌物,导致患者出现肝功能异常,从而使得 AFP 含量增加<sup>[21]</sup>。

宫颈癌在临床上主要变现为不规则阴道出血、阴道排液,但是其因复杂,发病机制还不明确<sup>[22,23]</sup>。据相关报道显示:宫颈癌的发病人群年龄逐渐减小呈现年轻化,且这个年龄段的患者预后效果差,病死率一直居高不下。临床治疗中所使用的常规手术以及放疗化疗均有一定的不足,且其 5 年生存率并未有所提高,复发率一直较高<sup>[24]</sup>。随着广泛开展宫颈刮片、阴道镜、HPV 检测等,可极大地提高早期宫颈癌的诊断效率,但还有大量患者死于肿瘤复发以及转移。血清标志物检测因无创、经济等优势被广泛使用,早期采用血清标志物进行疾病诊断与病情判断,进而合适的治疗方案的选择已成为改善宫颈癌患者预后的关键。相关研究发现,一些血清学标志物作为临床上预测恶性肿瘤的指标,在健康人群体内含量极低且稳定,而在恶性肿瘤患者体内则会出现异常<sup>[25]</sup>。本研究显示所有宫颈癌患者随访到 2022 年 1 月 1 日,平均随访时间 17.28±1.25 个月,死亡 18 例,死亡率为 15.0%;Spearsman 分析显示患者预后死亡与 Hmgal、M-CSF、AFP 等存在相关性;Cox 比例分析显示 Hmgal、M-CSF、AFP 为患者预后死亡的重要影响因素,表明宫颈癌患者的预后与血清 Hmgal、M-CSF、AFP 表达存在相关性。该结果与 Zhang S 等人<sup>[26]</sup>的报道具有相似性。分析可知:加强宫颈癌的早期诊断筛查,可在一定程度上有利于发病率的降低,改善预后,延长生存周期<sup>[27]</sup>。Hmgal 为一种比较好的肿瘤标记物,其表达水平与宫颈癌的发生发展以及转移存在相关性,随着宫颈癌病情的不断进展及转移,其表达水平不断提高,对该疾病的预后预测有一定价值<sup>[28]</sup>。M-CSF 能够活化人体的免疫细胞、激活补体,在正常人血清中,M-CSF 含量较少,但当肿瘤发生时,在细胞因子的作用下大量合成 M-CSF,且 M-CSF 的表达可以反映出患者的病情严重程度<sup>[29]</sup>。AFP 与肝癌的发生发展密切相关,是由肿瘤组织产生的肿瘤标志物,血清 AFP 水平可以反映出机体的变化状态,对转移性癌症具有明显的诊断价值<sup>[30]</sup>。本研究由于经费限制,在研究中并未设置空白对照组(健康人群),且样本量较小,将在后续进行深入探究。

总之,宫颈癌患者多存在血清 Hmgal、M-CSF、AFP 的高表达,且与患者的肿瘤病理特征存在相关性,宫颈癌患者的预后与血清 Hmgal、M-CSF、AFP 表达存在相关性,预测宫颈癌患者死亡具有很好的价值。

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