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## SII、COP-NLR 评分与局部晚期鼻咽癌患者临床病理特征和预后的关系研究 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨系统性免疫炎症指数(SII)、血小板计数和中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(COP-NLR)评分与局部晚期鼻咽癌患者临床病理特征和预后的关系。**方法:**选择2015年1月到2017年12月徐州医科大学附属医院收治的94例局部晚期鼻咽癌患者,计算SII和COP-NLR评分,受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线确定治疗前SII的最佳临界值,比较不同SII、COP-NLR评分局部晚期鼻咽癌患者临床病理特征的差异。绘制Kaplan-Meier生存曲线分析不同SII、COP-NLR评分的局部晚期鼻咽癌患者总生存期(OS)的差异,单因素和多因素Cox回归分析影响患者预后的危险因素。**结果:**根据SII最佳临界值、COP-NLR评分标准将局部晚期鼻咽癌患者分为低SII组(46例)和高SII组(48例),低COP-NLR组(0-1分,45例)和高COP-NLR组(2分,49例)。高SII组、高COP-NLR组TNM分期IVa期、淋巴结转移、颅底侵犯比例高于低SII组、低COP-NLR组( $P<0.05$ )。高SII组、高COP-NLR组的5年OS明显降低( $P<0.05$ )。TNM分期IVa期、SII升高、COP-NLR评分升高是局部晚期鼻咽癌患者预后不良的危险因素( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**局部晚期鼻咽癌患者高SII、高COP-NLR评分与恶性病理特征和低生存率有关,SII、COP-NLR评分可作为局部晚期鼻咽癌预后预测的潜在生物学标志物。

**关键词:**局部晚期鼻咽癌;临床病理;预后;系统性免疫炎性指标;血小板计数和中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值评分

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## Study on the Relationship between SII, COP-NLR Scores and Clinical Pathological Characteristics and Prognosis in Locally Advanced Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma Patients\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the relationship between systemic immune inflammation index (SII), platelet count and neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (COP-NLR) scores with clinical pathological characteristics and prognosis in locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients. **Method:** 94 locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients who were admitted to Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University from January 2015 to December 2017 were selected. SII and COP-NLR scores were calculated, and the optimal threshold value of SII before treatment was determined by the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve. The differences in clinical and pathological characteristics of locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients with different SII and COP-NLR scores were compared. Draw Kaplan-Meier survival curves to analyzed the differences in overall survival (OS) of locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients with different SII and COP-NLR scores, and the risk factors affecting patient prognosis through univariate and multivariate Cox regression analysis were analyzed. **Results:** Patients with locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma were divided into a low SII group (46 cases) and a high SII group (48 cases), low COP-NLR group (0-1 point, 45 cases), and high COP-NLR group (2 points, 49 cases) based on the optimal SII threshold and COP-NLR scoring criteria. The proportion of TNM stage IVa, lymph node metastasis, and skull base invasion in the high SII group and high COP-NLR group were higher than those in the low SII group and low COP-NLR group ( $P<0.05$ ). The 5-year OS of the high SII group and high COP-NLR group significantly decreased ( $P<0.05$ ). TNM stage IVa, elevated SII, and elevated COP-NLR score are risk factors for poor prognosis in locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** High SII and COP-NLR scores are associated with malignant pathological characteristics and low survival rate in locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients. SII and COP-NLR scores can serve as potential biological markers for predicting prognosis of locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma.

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**Key words:** Locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma; Clinical pathology; Prognosis; Systemic immune inflammatory index; Platelet count and neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio scores

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## 前言

鼻咽癌是我国南方地区最常见的头颈部鳞状细胞癌,起源于鼻咽粘膜上皮,由于鼻咽癌早期症状隐蔽,容易被忽略,70%以上的患者确诊时为局部晚期<sup>[1]</sup>。放化疗是治疗局部晚期鼻咽癌的主要方法,可提高鼻咽癌的局部控制率,然而部分患者治疗后不可避免地出现复发和远处转移,是导致治疗失败和预后不良的主要原因<sup>[1]</sup>。由于局部晚期鼻咽癌的异质性,TNM分期系统不能准确预测预后,而分子生物学标志物可反映肿瘤增殖、侵袭和转移特性,有助于鼻咽癌患者预后的评估并指导治疗<sup>[2]</sup>。研究显示炎症可激活致癌信号通路,促进肿瘤生长及扩散,在鼻咽癌组织中可观察到核因子-κB信号通路的持续激活和炎症因子表达上调,并促进鼻咽癌的转移易感性<sup>[3]</sup>。系统性免疫炎症指数(SII)是基于血小板、中性粒细胞和淋巴细胞计数的全身炎症标志物,可揭示癌细胞与系统免疫炎症的关系,SII升高提示炎症加重,免疫功能减弱,与肿瘤进展及预后不良密切相关<sup>[4]</sup>。血小板计数和中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(COP-NLR)评分是基于中性粒细胞-淋巴细胞比值(NLR)和血小板的新型炎症标志物,在癌症患者预后评估方面更具有价值,已有研究证实COP-NLR评分可预测晚期胃癌患者抗肿瘤治疗的反应和预后<sup>[5]</sup>,与接受舒尼替尼治疗的转移性肾细胞癌患者总生存期(OS)有关<sup>[6]</sup>。本研究拟探讨SII、COP-NLR评分与局部晚期鼻咽癌患者临床病理特征和预后的关系,以期为局部晚期鼻咽癌患者预后判断提供参考。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

选择2015年1月到2017年12月徐州医科大学附属医院收治的94例局部晚期鼻咽癌患者,男72例,女22例,年龄≤60岁73例,>60岁21例;TNM分期:Ⅲ期59例,Ⅳa期35例;淋巴结转移75例;颅底侵犯30例。本研究已经获得徐州医科大学附属医院伦理委员会批准,患者或其家属均书面知情同意。纳入标准:①经病理检查确诊为Ⅲ~Ⅳa期,病理类型为非角化型癌;②患者年龄≥18岁;③Karnofsky功能状态(KPS)评分≥60分;④入组前未接受任何形式的抗肿瘤治疗。排除标准:①远处转移;②感染、血液或免疫缺陷疾病;③近1个月使用免疫抑制剂;④妊娠及哺乳期患者。

### 1.2 方法

所有患者治疗前1周内采集外周血2mL注入EDTA抗凝试管混匀,采用LH7501850全自动五类血液分析仪(美国贝克曼库尔特公司)检测中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞和血小板计数。SII=血小板计数×中性粒细胞计数/淋巴细胞计数<sup>[7]</sup>;NLR=中性粒细胞计数/淋巴细胞计数,COP-NLR评分根据血小板计数和NLR的临界值评估,血小板计数升高(>临界值)和NLR升高(>临界值)计2分,血小板计数或NLR升高计1分,两者

均未升高计0分<sup>[8]</sup>。

### 1.3 随访

所有患者出院后定期电话随访和门诊复查,2年内每3个月随访1次,3~5年每6个月随访1次。两组患者均随访5年,随访终止事件为随访到期或患者死亡。统计随访期间OS情况,OS定义为确诊到死亡或随访截止时间。

### 1.4 统计学分析

SPSS 25.00录入和分析数据。计量资料符合正态分布以( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,采用t检验。计数资料以例(%)表示,采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线确定治疗前SII最佳临界值。绘制Kaplan-Meier生存曲线和采用Log-Rank检验不同SII、COP-NLR评分局部晚期鼻咽癌患者OS的差异。单因素和多因素Cox回归分析影响局部晚期鼻咽癌患者预后的危险因素。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 SII、COP-NLR评分的分组

局部晚期鼻咽癌患者治疗前SII为 $326.32\sim539.45\times10^9/L$ ,平均 $(468.02\pm62.96)\times10^9/L$ ,血小板计数为 $273.26\sim372.69\times10^9/L$ ,平均 $(339.12\pm26.49)\times10^9/L$ ,NLR为 $1.75\sim2.98$ ,平均 $(2.42\pm0.42)$ 。

根据此前的预试验资料,以治疗效果为评估目标变量,以治疗前SII指标为评估变量,进行ROC曲线分析。根据ROC曲线确定SII最佳临界值为 $445.02\times10^9/L$ ,见图1。根据SII最佳临界值将局部晚期鼻咽癌患者分为低SII组(46例)和高SII组(48例)。根据COP-NLR评分标准,分为低COP-NLR组(0-1分,45例)和高COP-NLR组(2分,49例)。

### 2.2 不同SII、COP-NLR评分患者的临床病理特征比较

高SII组、高COP-NLR组TNM分期Ⅳa期、有淋巴结转移和颅底侵犯比例分别高于低SII组、低COP-NLR组( $P<0.05$ )。高SII组与低SII组、高COP-NLR组与低COP-NLR组的性别、年龄比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),见表1。

### 2.3 不同SII、COP-NLR评分局部晚期鼻咽癌患者预后的差异

截止随访结束,死亡26例,存活68例。高SII组5年生存率为60.42%(29/48),低于低SII组的84.78%(39/46),差异有统计学意义(Logrank  $\chi^2=4.926$ , $P=0.026$ );高COP-NLR组5年生存率为61.22%(30/49),低于低COP-NLR组的84.44%(38/45),差异有统计学意义(Logrank  $\chi^2=4.447$ , $P=0.035$ ),Kaplan-Meier生存曲线见图2。

### 2.4 影响局部晚期鼻咽癌患者预后的因素分析

以局部晚期鼻咽癌患者预后为因变量(赋值:0=存活,1=死亡,t=生存期),单因素分析显示TNM分期Ⅳa期、有颅底侵犯、高SII、高COP-NLR与局部晚期鼻咽癌患者预后不良有关( $P<0.05$ ),多因素Cox回归结果显示TNM分期Ⅳa期、高SII、高COP-NLR是局部晚期鼻咽癌患者预后不良的危险因素。

( $P < 0.05$ ), 见表 2。

### 3 讨论

鼻咽癌是一种由 Epstein-Barr 病毒感染引起的恶性肿瘤, 随着诊断和治疗技术的不断进步, 大多数早期鼻咽癌患者的病情得到了很好的控制, 然而部分局部晚期鼻咽癌患者不可避免地发生局部复发和远处转移, 导致预后不良<sup>[9,10]</sup>。寻找预后的生物标志物将有助于提高局部晚期鼻咽癌患者的生存率, 研究显示炎症通常与局部晚期鼻咽癌的发生和发展有关, 外源性和内源性炎症可导致免疫抑制, 促使炎症细胞募集和激活, 启动癌变程序, 增加癌症风险并刺激局部晚期鼻咽癌恶性进展<sup>[11]</sup>。

SII 是基于血小板计数、中性粒细胞计数、淋巴细胞计数计算而来, 可较好地反映局部免疫反应和全身炎症反应, 在恶性肿瘤预后分析中有着广泛的应用<sup>[12]</sup>。血小板被证实与肿瘤细胞有相互作用, 肿瘤细胞可通过分泌凝血酶和表达组织因子激活血小板, 形成血小板和纤维蛋白网格的物理屏障, 帮助癌细胞隐藏在其中逃避自然杀伤细胞的监视<sup>[13]</sup>。中性粒细胞在癌细胞的刺激下粒细胞集落刺激因子水平增高, 激活酪氨酸蛋白激酶 (JAK)/ 信号转导激活转录因子 -3 (STAT3) 信号通路, 促进中性粒细胞的迁移和增殖<sup>[14,15]</sup>。另外中性粒细胞可通过外源性途径改变肿瘤微环境, 内源性途径分泌炎症介质促进肿瘤细胞增殖、侵袭、转移<sup>[16]</sup>。淋巴细胞可介导细胞和体液免疫, 杀伤包括肿瘤细胞在内的异常细胞, 淋巴细胞降低可引起机体抗肿瘤作用减弱, 有助于肿瘤细胞逃避免疫监视, 进而导致肿瘤进展<sup>[17]</sup>。现有报道显示子宫内膜癌 SII 值与 FIGO 分期呈正相关, 是子宫内膜癌转移的独立危险因素<sup>[18]</sup>。较高的 SII 值与胃癌患者较短的总生存期<sup>[19]</sup>和结直肠癌患者不良预后<sup>[20]</sup>有关。本研

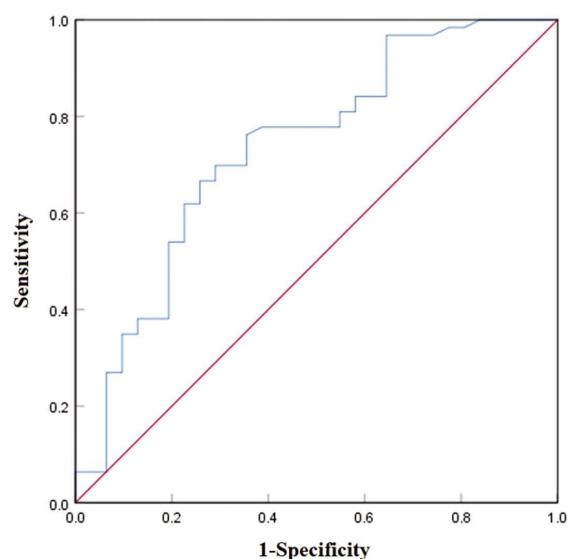


图 1 治疗前 SII 最佳临界值的 ROC 曲线

Fig.1 ROC curve of the optimal critical value of SII before treatment

究发现 SII 与淋巴结转移、颅底侵犯、更晚的 TNM 分期有关, 高 SII 是局部晚期鼻咽癌患者预后不良的危险因素, 表明 SII 升高提示更强的肿瘤侵袭性和更高的预后不良风险, 可能作为局部晚期鼻咽癌患者预后的标志物。分析原因为 SII 升高提示全身炎症反应增加和免疫系统功能障碍, 与癌细胞逃避免疫监视和免疫逃逸, 肿瘤微环境形成有关, 高 SII 可能促使肿瘤增殖、侵袭和转移<sup>[21]</sup>, 导致局部晚期鼻咽癌预后不良。

基于炎症的几种预后指标包括 NLR、血小板与淋巴细胞比值等可反映癌症患者的全身炎症和免疫状态, 与癌症进展密切相关<sup>[22]</sup>。COP-NLR 是一种在 NLR、血小板基础上研发而来的

表 1 SII、COP-NLR 评分与患者临床病理特征的关系【例(%)】

Table 1 Relationship between SII, COP-NLR scores and clinical pathological characteristics of patients [n(%)]

Clinical pathological features	n	High SII group (48 cases)	Low SII group (46 cases)	$\chi^2$	P	High COP-NLR group(49 cases)	Low COP-NLR group (45cases)	$\chi^2$	P
<b>Gender</b>									
male	72	39(81.25)	33(71.74)	1.185	0.276	40(81.63)	32(71.11)	1.449	0.229
female	22	9(18.75)	13(28.26)			9(18.37)	13(28.89)		
<b>Age</b>									
$\leq 60$ years	73	36(75.00)	37(80.44)	0.400	0.527	38(77.55)	35(77.78)	0.001	0.979
$>60$ years	21	12(25.00)	9(19.56)			11(22.45)	10(22.22)		
<b>TNM stage</b>									
III stage	59	20(41.67)	39(84.78)	21.683	0.001	19(38.78)	40(88.89)	25.207	0.000
IVa stage	35	28(58.33)	7(15.22)			30(61.22)	5(11.11)		
<b>Lymph node metastasis</b>									
Yes	75	45(93.75)	30(65.22)	11.858	0.001	47(95.92)	28(62.22)	16.515	0.000
No	19	3(6.25)	16(34.78)			2(4.08)	17(37.78)		
<b>Skull base</b>									
Yes	30	20(41.67)	10(21.74)	4.293	0.038	21(42.86)	9(20.00)	5.640	0.018
No	64	28(58.33)	36(78.26)			28(57.14)	36(80.00)		

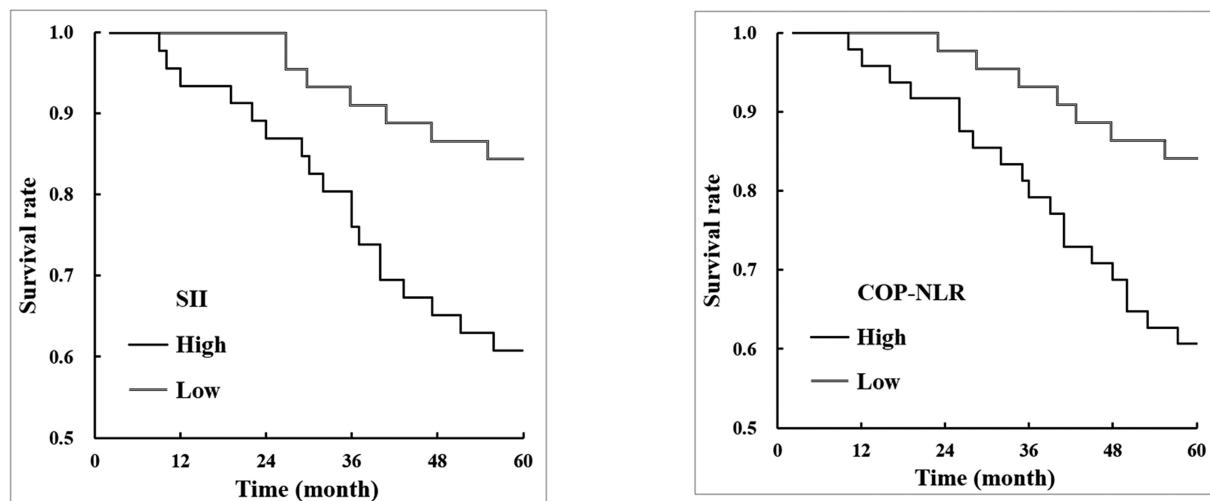


图 2 不同 SII 和 COP-NLR 组局部晚期鼻咽癌患者的 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线

Fig.2 Kaplan-Meier survival curve of locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients in different SII and COP-NLR groups

表 2 影响局部晚期鼻咽癌患者预后的单因素和多因素 Cox 回归方程

Table 2 Univariate and multivariate Cox regression equations affecting the prognosis of locally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma patients

Factors	Single factor Cox recurrence		Multivariate Cox regression	
	HR(95%CI)	P	HR(95%CI)	P
TNM stage was IVa stage	1.532(1.122~2.094)	0.007	2.351(1.454~3.803)	0.000
Having skull base invasion	1.352(1.037~1.765)	0.026	1.154(0.739~1.801)	0.529
High SII	1.685(1.258~2.258)	0.000	1.825(1.246~2.675)	0.002
High COP-NLR	1.853(1.316~2.611)	0.000	1.724(1.177~2.526)	0.005

新型炎症预后评分系统,已被证明其是肝细胞癌肝切除术后患者预后的独立预测因子<sup>[23]</sup>,术前 COP-NLR 可预测非小细胞肺癌患者预后不良<sup>[24]</sup>,COP-NLR 增高与肾细胞癌患者低 OS 生长期和无复发生存期有关<sup>[25]</sup>。本研究发现 COP-NLR 评分升高与局部晚期鼻咽癌患者淋巴结转移、颅底侵犯、更晚的 TNM 分期以及预后不良有关。推测原因为 COP-NLR 评分升高提示机体免疫功能低下,抗肿瘤作用降低,同时反映过度炎症反应和肿瘤微环境形成,为肿瘤细胞恶性增殖、侵袭和转移提供便利条件,最终引起患者预后不良<sup>[26]</sup>。

综上,局部晚期鼻咽癌患者高 SII、COP-NLR 评分与淋巴结转移、有颅底侵犯、TNM 分期 IVa 期和低 OS 有关,是局部晚期鼻咽癌患者预后不良的危险因素。SII、COP-NLR 评分作为一种简单、方便、易得、廉价、无创的标志物,有望成为局部晚期鼻咽癌患者预后评估的潜在标志物。

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