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# 桥本氏病合并甲状腺乳头状癌患者血清甲状腺相关激素水平的变化及意义\*

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**摘要目的:**探究桥本氏病(HT)合并甲状腺乳头状癌(PTC)患者血清甲状腺相关激素水平的变化及意义。**方法:**对我院148例HT患者的临床资料进行回顾性分析,根据其是否合并PTC分为HT合并PTC组(n=68)和单纯HT组(n=80)。比较两组患者性别、年龄及血清促甲状腺激素(TSH)、甲状腺功能指标[游离三碘甲腺原氨酸(FT3)、游离甲状腺素(FT4)]、抗甲状腺抗体[甲状腺球蛋白抗体(TGAb)、甲状腺过氧化物酶抗体(TPOAb)]水平等临床资料差异,分析血清TSH水平变化及意义。**结果:**HT合并PTC组患者男性比例、年龄、病程及血清TSH水平均大于单纯HT组,血清TGAb、TPOAb水平则均小于单纯HT组( $P<0.05$ )。血清FT3、FT4水平比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。HT合并PTC患者组血清TSH>4.2 mIU/L患者占比高于血清TSH正常组( $P<0.05$ )。血清TSH>4.2 mIU/L患者中HT合并PTC患者的占比大于血清TSH水平正常的患者( $P<0.05$ )。HT合并PTC患者中,血清TSH水平>4.2 mIU/L患者中央区淋巴结转移发生率高于血清TSH水平正常患者( $P<0.05$ )。血清TSH>4.2 mIU/L与血清TSH正常患者多灶癌发生率比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。**结论:**HT患者血清TSH水平升高可能促进其甲状腺组织癌变,HT合并PTC患者血清TSH水平升高可能促进其中央区淋巴结转移。

**关键词:**桥本氏病;甲状腺乳头状癌;促甲状腺激素;甲状腺组织癌变;淋巴结转移

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## Changes and Significance of Serum Thyroid Related Hormones Levels in Patients with Hashimoto Thyroiditis Complicated with Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To explore the changes and significance of serum thyroid hormones levels in patients with Hashimoto thyroiditis (HT) complicated with papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC). **Methods:** The clinical data of 148 patients with HT in our hospital were retrospectively analyzed. According to whether they were complicated with PTC or not, they were divided into HT with PTC group (n=68) and simple HT group (n=80). The clinical data of gender, age, and levels of serum thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), thyroid function indicators [free triiodothyronine (FT3), free thyroxine (FT4)] and anti-thyroid antibody [thyroglobulin antibody (TGAb), thyroid peroxidase antibody (TPOAb)] were compared between the two groups. The changes and significance of serum TSH level were analyzed. **Results:** The proportion of male, age, disease duration and serum TSH level in HT with PTC group were higher than those in the simple HT group while the levels of TGAb and TPOAb were lower than those in simple HT group ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in the serum levels of FT3 and FT4 ( $P>0.05$ ). The proportion of patients with serum TSH>4.2 mIU/L in HT with PTC group was greater than that in normal serum TSH group ( $P<0.05$ ). The proportion of patients with HT and PTC among patients with serum TSH>4.2 mIU/L was greater than that among patients with normal serum TSH ( $P<0.05$ ). In HT patients with PTC, the incidence rate of lymph node metastasis in central area in patients with serum TSH level>4.2 mIU/L was higher than that in patients with normal serum TSH ( $P<0.05$ ). There was no statistically significant difference in the incidence rate of multifocal cancer between patients with serum TSH>4.2 mIU/L and patients with normal serum TSH ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** Elevated serum TSH level in HT patients may promote thyroid tissue carcinogenesis, and increased serum TSH level in patients with HT and PTC may promote lymph node metastasis in central area.

**Key words:** Hashimoto thyroiditis; Papillary thyroid carcinoma; Thyroid stimulating hormone; Thyroid tissue carcinogenesis; Lymph node metastasis

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## 前言

桥本氏病(Hashimoto thyroiditis, HT)是一种常见慢性自身免疫性甲状腺疾病,我国 HT 发病率约为 0.4%~1.5%,女性 3~4 倍于男性,可引起淋巴细胞浸润、间质纤维化、萎缩等病变,导致甲状腺组织受损<sup>[1,2]</sup>。甲状腺癌(TC)是常见头颈部恶性肿瘤,其中甲状腺乳头状癌(PTC)约占 70%~80%<sup>[3,4]</sup>。相关研究显示 HT 患者中 TC 发生率约为其他甲状腺疾病的 3 倍,PTC 发病率可达 30%~50%<sup>[5,6]</sup>,提示 HT 可能增加了 PTC 发生风险。HT 致甲状腺功能减退,血清 TSH 水平升高,血清 TSH 水平变化可能对 HT 患者 PTC 的发生、进展有一定影响<sup>[7,8]</sup>。本研究主要观察和比较了单纯 HT 患者与 HT 合并 PTC 患者临床资料的差异,探讨血清 TSH 水平变化与甲状腺组织癌变及多灶癌、中央区淋巴转移发生的相关性,现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

对 2015 年 1 月至 2018 年 6 月我院收治的 148 例 HT 患者的临床资料进行回顾性分析。纳入标准:经病理检查确诊为 HT 或 HT 合并 PTC 者;18≤ 年龄≤ 75 岁者;无远处转移者。排除标准:合并其他恶性肿瘤者;有头颈部放疗史者;临床资料不

全者。根据其是否合并 PTC 分为 HT 合并 PTC 组(n=68)和单纯 HT 组(n=80)。两组患者临床资料见表 1。

### 1.2 方法

收集两组患者性别、年龄及血清促甲状腺激素(TSH)、甲状腺功能指标[游离三碘甲腺原氨酸(FT3)、游离甲状腺素(FT4)]、抗甲状腺抗体[甲状腺球蛋白抗体(TGAb)、甲状腺过氧化物酶抗体(TPOAb)]水平等临床资料,探讨血清 TSH 水平变化与甲状腺组织癌变及多灶癌、中央区淋巴转移发生的相关性。(血清 TSH 水平正常范围:0.2~4.2 mIU/L)。

### 1.3 统计学分析

数据分析用 SPSS 19.0 软件处理,计数资料以 n(%)表示,组间比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验;计量资料以平均数± 标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用 t 检验;以  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组临床资料的比较

HT 合并 PTC 组患者男性比例、年龄、病程及血清 TSH 水平均大于单纯 HT 组,血清 TGAb、TPOAb 水平则均小于单纯 HT 组( $P < 0.05$ );血清 FT3、FT4 水平比较差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ )。见表 1。

表 1 两组临床资料的比较[例(%),  $\bar{x} \pm s$ ]

Table 1 Comparison of the clinical data between two groups [n (%),  $\bar{x} \pm s$ ]

Items	HT with PTC group(n=68)	Simple HT group(n=80)	$\chi^2/t$	P
Gender(male/female)	21/47	13/67	4.447	0.035
Age(years old)	50.58± 9.71	46.09± 8.52	2.996	0.003
disease duration(year)	2.81± 0.44	2.62± 0.37	2.854	0.005
TSH(mIU/L)	3.77± 0.72	3.39± 0.68	3.298	0.001
FT3(pmol/L)	2.26± 0.44	2.34± 0.46	1.076	0.284
FT4(pmol/L)	11.96± 2.38	12.21± 2.45	0.627	0.532
TGAb(IU/mL)	159.12± 32.71	348.71± 51.34	26.251	0.000
TPOAb(IU/mL)	274.14± 48.54	486.58± 81.43	18.849	0.000

### 2.2 血清 TSH>4.2 mIU/L 对 HT 患者合并 PTC 情况的影响

所有 148 例患者中,血清 TSH>4.2 mIU/L 者 35 例,正常者 113 例。HT 合并 PTC 患者中,血清 TSH>4.2 mIU/L 患者

的占比大高于单纯 HT 其于血清 TSH 正常患者( $P < 0.05$ )。血清 TSH>4.2 mIU/L 患者中 HT 合并 PTC 患者的占比大于血清 TSH 水平正常的患者( $P < 0.05$ )。见表 2。

表 2 血清 TSH>4.2 mIU/L 对 HT 患者合并 PTC 情况的影响[例(%)]

Table 2 Effect of serum TSH>4.2 mIU/L on HT patients with PTC [n(%)]

Items	HT with PTC	Simple HT	$\chi^2$	P
Serum TSH>4.2mIU/L	22(32.35)	13(16.25)	5.279	0.022
Normal serum TSH	46(67.65)	67(83.75)		
$\chi^2$		5.279		
P		0.022		

### 2.3 血清 TSH>4.2 mIU/L 对 HT 合并 PTC 患者多灶癌发生的影响

68 例 HT 合并 PTC 患者中,血清 TSH>4.2 mIU/L 者 22 例,正常者 46 例。血清 TSH>4.2 mIU/L 与血清 TSH 正常患者

多灶癌发生率比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。见表3。

表3 血清 TSH>4.2mIU/L 对 HT 合并 PTC 患者多灶癌发生的影响[例(%)]  
Table 3 Effect of serum TSH>4.2mIU/L on the occurrence of multifocal cancer in patients with HT and PTC [n(%)]

Items	Multifocal cancer		$\chi^2$	P
	With	Without		
Serum TSH>4.2mIU/L	7(31.82)	15(68.18)	0.091	0.763
Normal serum TSH	13(28.26)	33(71.74)		

#### 2.4 血清 TSH>4.2 mIU/L 对 HT 合并 PTC 患者中央区淋巴结转移的影响

HT 合并 PTC 患者中, 血清 TSH 水平>4.2 mIU/L 患者中

央区淋巴结转移发生率显著高于血清 TSH 正常患者( $P<0.05$ )。见表4。

表4 血清 TSH>4.2mIU/L 对 HT 合并 PTC 患者中央区淋巴结转移的影响[例(%)]  
Table 4 Effect of serum TSH>4.2mIU/L on central lymph node metastasis in patients with HT and PTC [n(%)]

Items	Central lymph node metastasis		$\chi^2$	P
	With	Without		
Serum TSH>4.2mIU/L	14(63.64)	8(36.36)	5.026	0.025
Normal serum TSH	16(34.78)	30(65.22)		

### 3 讨论

HT 的发病机制尚未阐明, 相关研究显示其为甲状腺因某种原因引起抗原性改变或免疫活性细胞突变所致的自身免疫性疾病, 多数患者血清及甲状腺组织中可见 TGAb、TPOAb 等抗甲状腺抗体<sup>[9-11]</sup>。HT 致甲状腺功能减退, 血清 TSH 水平升高, 血清 TSH 水平变化可能对 HT 患者 PTC 的发生、进展有一定影响<sup>[12,13]</sup>。

本研究中, HT 合并 PTC 组与单纯 HT 组患者性别、年龄、病程及血清 TSH、TGAb、TPOAb 水平差异有统计学意义, 提示上述因素与 HT 患者发生 PTC 密切相关。有报道称, 女性 HT 患者癌变率 28.3% 远低于男性 HT 患者的 44.3%, 且 HT 患者癌变率随时间推移逐年上升<sup>[14]</sup>, 与本研究基本一致。抗甲状腺抗体 TGAb、TPOAb 则可作为甲状腺自身免疫炎症的标志, 在单纯 HT 患者血清中呈高表达<sup>[15-17]</sup>。TSH 则可促进血管内皮生长因子、胰岛素样生长因子、细胞生长因子等与肿瘤生长密切相关细胞因子在甲状腺细胞中的分泌, 诱导新生血管形成和恶性肿瘤细胞生长<sup>[18,19]</sup>。且有研究表明 TSH 可能参与恶性肿瘤细胞免疫逃逸过程, 避免肿瘤细胞凋亡<sup>[20,21]</sup>。Zayed AA 等<sup>[22]</sup>在控制性别及年龄等影响因素后, 发现血清 TSH 水平升高为 HT 患者 PTC 发生的独立危险因素, 可作为 PTC 发生的预测指标。本研究中, HT 合并 PTC 患者于血清 TSH>4.2 mIU/L 患者中占比大于其于血清 TSH 正常患者中占比, 提示 HT 患者血清 TSH 水平升高可能促进其甲状腺组织癌变, 与上述研究基本一致。

对于 HT 合并 PTC 的发病机制, 部分学者认为 HT 与 PTC 有共同的病因, HT 为 PTC 的前期病变<sup>[23,24]</sup>。相关研究显示 50% 的 PTC 患者血清中有自身甲状腺抗体, HT 与 PTC 患者血清抗甲状腺抗体均可阳性<sup>[25]</sup>。HT 患者抑制性 T 细胞功能降低, 辅助性 T 细胞作用增强, 使 B 细胞分化产生 TGAb、TPOAb 等大

量抗甲状腺抗体, 通过抗体依赖性、NK 细胞介导的细胞毒作用造成甲状腺细胞损伤, 使 TSH 升高, 腺体内生长的纤维组织分离, 残存上皮组织表现为结节性增生, 诱发癌变<sup>[26,27]</sup>。另有部分学者则认为 HT 患者甲状腺组织受自身免疫作用破坏后最终出现甲状腺机能减退, 反馈性地引起 TSH 分泌增加, 并作用于 TSH 受体使甲状腺滤泡上皮细胞增生活跃, 而致癌变<sup>[28]</sup>。两种理论均显示了 TSH 水平升高对甲状腺组织癌变的影响, 与本研究基本一致。此外, 本研究还发现 HT 合并 PTC 患者中血清 TSH 水平>4.2 mIU/L 患者中央区淋巴结转移发生率大于血清 TSH 正常患者, 提示 HT 合并 PTC 患者血清 TSH 水平升高可能促进其中央区淋巴结转移。Sleddering MA 等<sup>[29]</sup>研究也发现血清 TSH 对滤泡细胞源性 TC 的生长有营养作用, 与淋巴结转移密切相关, 与本研究一致。

综上所述, HT 患者血清 TSH 水平升高可能促进其甲状腺组织癌变, HT 合并 PTC 患者血清 TSH 水平升高可能促进其中央区淋巴结转移, 检测其血清水平对 HT 合并 PTC 诊断、治疗有重要意义。

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