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血清 CA72-4、CA199 对结直肠癌的诊断价值及与肿瘤进展的关系研究*

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摘要 目的:探讨血清糖类抗原 72-4(CA72-4)、糖类抗原 199(CA199)对结直肠癌的诊断价值及与肿瘤进展的关系。方法:选取 2016 年 7 月到 2018 年 7 月期间在我院接受治疗的结直肠癌患者 60 例作为结直肠癌组,另选取同期在我院接受治疗的结直肠良性病变患者 40 例作为良性病变组,比较结直肠癌组、良性病变组血清 CA72-4、CA199 的水平,比较不同 TNM 分期、不同分化程度的结直肠癌患者血清 CA72-4、CA199 的水平,以病理诊断为金标准,分析血清 CA72-4、CA199 对结直肠癌的诊断价值。结果:结直肠癌组的血清 CA72-4、CA199 水平高于良性病变组($P<0.05$)。TNM 分期为 III-IV 期的结直肠癌患者的血清 CA72-4、CA199 水平高于 I-II 期的患者($P<0.05$),分化程度为低分化的结直肠癌患者的血清 CA72-4、CA199 水平高于中高分化的患者($P<0.05$)。CA72-4 联合 CA199 检测对结直肠癌的灵敏度高于 CA72-4、CA199 单独检测。结论:CA72-4 与 CA199 联合检测对结直肠癌具有较高的诊断价值,且两指标的水平与结直肠癌的分化程度和 TNM 分期有关,可在一定程度上反映肿瘤进展情况。

关键词: 糖类抗原 72-4;糖类抗原 199;结直肠癌;诊断

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Diagnostic Value of Serum CA72-4 and CA199 for Colorectal Cancer and Its Relationship with Tumor Progression*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To investigate the diagnostic value of serum carbohydrate antigen 72-4 (CA72-4) and carbohydrate antigen 199 (CA199) for colorectal cancer and its relationship with tumor progression. **Methods:** 60 patients with colorectal cancer who were treated in our hospital from July 2016 to July 2018 were enrolled as colorectal cancer group, another 40 patients with benign colorectal lesions who were treated in our hospital at the same time were selected as benign lesion group. The levels of serum CA72-4 and CA199 were compared in colorectal cancer group and benign lesions group. The levels of serum CA72-4 and CA199 in colorectal cancer patients with different TNM stage and differentiation degree were compared. The pathological diagnosis was used as the gold standard, the diagnostic value of serum CA72-4 and CA199 for colorectal cancer were analyzed. **Results:** The levels of serum CA72-4 and CA199 in the colorectal cancer group were higher than those in the benign lesion group ($P<0.05$). The levels of serum CA72-4 and CA199 in patients with colorectal cancer with TNM stage III-IV stage were higher than those in the patients with stage I-II ($P<0.05$). The levels of serum CA72-4 and CA199 in patients with poorly differentiated colorectal cancer were higher than those in patients with moderately or highly differentiated colorectal cancer ($P<0.05$). The sensitivity of CA72-4 combined with CA199 detection for colorectal cancer is higher than that of CA72-4 and CA199 alone detection. **Conclusion:** The CA72-4 combined with CA199 detection has a high diagnostic value for colorectal cancer, and the level of these two indicators is related to the differentiation degree and TNM stage of colorectal cancer, which may reflect the progress of the tumor to some extent.

Key words: Carbohydrate antigen 72-4; Carbohydrate antigen 199; Colorectal cancer; Diagnosis

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前言

结直肠癌是常见的消化道肿瘤之一,具有较高的发病率和死亡率^[1-3]。结直肠癌患者在早期并无明显的临床症状,少部分患者表现出腹泻、血便等非特异性症状,难以引起患者的重视,导致大部分患者在确诊疾病时已步入中晚期,严重影响了患者

的治疗^[4-6]。早发现、早诊断、早治疗可有效改善结直肠癌患者的生存情况,目前临床诊断结直肠癌的金标准为病理活检,但由于该检查方式属于有创性检查,会给患者带来一定痛苦^[7]。近年来,血清肿瘤标志物在恶性肿瘤的诊断、病情和疗效的评估、预后的预测中有一定的应用,糖类抗原 72-4(Carbohydrate antigen 72-4, CA72-4)是糖类抗原中的一种,是一种广谱肿瘤标志物,

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在胃癌、卵巢癌、肺癌、乳腺癌等恶性肿瘤中均呈异常表达^[8,9],糖类抗原 199(Carbohydrate antigen 199,CA199)也是一种糖类抗原,其对胰腺癌有较高的诊断价值,同时也用于胃癌、肺癌等恶性肿瘤的辅助诊断^[10,11]。本研究旨在探讨血清 CA72-4、CA199 对结直肠癌的诊断价值及与肿瘤进展的关系,以为临床诊治结直肠癌提供新思路,现将研究结果整理如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2016 年 7 月到 2018 年 7 月期间在我院接受治疗的结直肠癌患者 60 例作为结直肠癌组,纳入标准:(1)所有患者均经病理诊断确诊为结直肠癌;(2)入组前尚未进行放化疗治疗;(3)临床资料完整;(4)患者及其家属对本次研究知情同意,且签署知情同意书。排除标准:(1)合并有其他恶性肿瘤者;(2)存在心、肝、肾等重要脏器严重功能不全者;(3)结直肠癌复发者;(4)预计生存时间低于 3 个月者。另选取同期在我院接受治疗的结直肠良性病变患者 40 例作为良性病变组。结直肠癌组男性 35 例,女性 25 例,年龄 38-74 岁,平均(56.48± 9.68)岁,TNM 分期:I-II 期 27 例,III-IV 期 33 例,分化程度:低分化 28 例,中高分化 32 例。良性病变组男性 25 例,女性 15 例,年龄 36-75 岁,平均(57.35± 9.94)岁,疾病类型:结直肠息肉 28 例,上皮内瘤变 8 例,结直肠炎症 4 例。两组性别、年龄比较无明显差异($P>0.05$),均衡可比。

1.2 研究方法

抽取所有研究对象的空腹静脉血 5 mL,静置 30 min,3000 r/min 离心 10 min,提取上清液,采用电化学发光法检测血清 CA72-4、CA199 的水平,相关试剂盒购于罗氏公司,所有检测步骤均严格遵循试剂盒中的说明书进行。CA72-4 >6.90 U/mL 为阳性,CA72-4 ≤ 6.90 U/mL 为阴性;CA199 >34.00 U/mL 为阳性,CA199 ≤ 34.00 U/mL 为阴性。

1.3 观察指标

比较结直肠癌组、良性病变组血清 CA72-4、CA199 的水平,比较不同 TNM 分期、不同分化程度的结直肠癌患者血清 CA72-4、CA199 的水平,以病理诊断为金标准,分析血清 CA72-4、CA199 单独检测及联合检测对结直肠癌的灵敏度和特异性,灵敏度 = 真阳性例数 / (真阳性例数 + 假阴性例数) * 100%,特异性 = 真阴性例数 / (假阳性例数 + 真阴性例数) * 100%。

1.4 统计学方法

采用 SPSS22.0 对所有数据进行统计分析,计数资料以(n,%)表示,进行卡方检验,计量资料以均值± 标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,两两比较进行 t 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组血清 CA72-4、CA199 水平比较

结直肠癌组的血清 CA72-4、CA199 水平高于良性病变组($P<0.05$),具体数据见表 1。

表 1 两组血清 CA72-4、CA199 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 1 Comparison the levels of serum CA72-4 and CA199 in the two groups($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	CA72-4(U/mL)	CA199(U/mL)
Colorectal cancer group	60	13.45± 7.73	43.25± 16.57
Benign lesion group	40	3.89± 2.32	25.36± 7.82
t		7.586	6.364
P		0.000	0.000

2.2 不同 TNM 分期的结直肠癌患者血清 CA72-4、CA199 水平比较

TNM 分期为 III-IV 期的结直肠癌患者的血清 CA72-4、CA199 水平高于 I-II 期的患者($P<0.05$),具体数据见表 2。

表 2 不同 TNM 分期的结直肠癌患者血清 CA72-4、CA199 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)
Table 2 Comparison the levels of serum CA72-4 and CA199 in patients with colorectal cancer at different TNM stages($\bar{x} \pm s$)

TNM stages	n	CA72-4(U/mL)	CA199(U/mL)
I-II stage	27	8.49± 3.36	39.63± 6.89
III-IV stage	33	17.51± 9.68	46.21± 15.26
t		4.614	2.072
P		0.000	0.043

2.3 不同分化程度的结直肠癌患者血清 CA72-4、CA199 水平比较

分化程度为低分化的结直肠癌患者的血清 CA72-4、CA199 水平高于中高分化的患者($P<0.05$),具体数据见表 3。

2.4 血清 CA72-4、CA199 对结直肠癌的诊断价值

CA72-4 联合 CA199 检测对结直肠癌的灵敏度高于

CA72-4、CA199 单独检测 ($P<0.05$),CA72-4 联合 CA199 检测与 CA72-4、CA199 单独检测对结直肠癌的特异性比较无明显差异($P>0.05$),具体数据见表 4、表 5。

3 讨论

结直肠癌主要包括结肠癌和直肠癌,多发于中老年人群,

表 3 不同分化程度的结直肠癌患者血清 CA72-4、CA199 水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 3 Comparison the levels of serum CA72-4 and CA199 in patients with colorectal cancer of different differentiation degrees($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Differentiation degrees	n	CA72-4(U/mL)	CA199(U/mL)
Poorly differentiated	28	18.11± 10.08	45.89± 12.68
Moderately or highly differentiated	32	9.37± 4.11	40.94± 5.39
t		4.500	2.012
P		0.000	0.049

表 4 血清 CA72-4、CA199 对结直肠癌的诊断价值

Table 4 Diagnostic value of serum CA72-4 and CA199 in colorectal cancer

Detection mode		CA72-4 alone detection		CA199 alone detection		CA72-4 combined with CA199 detection	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Pathologic	Positive	38	22	32	28	48	12
diagnosis	Negative	16	64	15	65	14	66

表 5 血清 CA72-4、CA199 对结直肠癌的灵敏度和特异性(%)

Table 5 Sensitivity and specificity of serum CA72-4 and CA199 for colorectal cancer (%)

Detection mode	Sensitivity	Specificity
CA72-4 alone detection	63.33 [#]	80.00
CA199 alone detection	53.33 [#]	81.25
CA72-4 combined with CA199 detection	80.00	82.50

Note: compared with CA72-4 combined with CA199 detection, [#] $P < 0.05$.

近年来,全球结直肠癌发病率和死亡率水平基本稳定,我国虽然是结直肠癌的低发区,但随着我国人民饮食习惯的改变和人口老龄化的到来,我国结直肠癌的发病率和死亡率均呈逐年上升趋势,严重威胁着人们的生命健康^[12-14]。由于结直肠癌患者早期无特异性症状,导致大部分患者均在疾病发展至中晚期才被确诊,相关研究发现^[15,16],结直肠癌患者的预后与患者的疾病进展有密切的关系,易呈浩等人分析了 1368 例结直肠癌的生存情况与 TNM 分期的关系,结果显示 TNM 分期为 I 期和 II 期的患者 5 年生存率分别为 90.1%、72.6%,而 III 期仅有 53.8%,IV 期患者直接下降到 10.4%^[17]。由此可见,准确、高效的诊断结直肠癌,尽早进行有效的治疗对结直肠癌患者有重要的意义。病理检查虽是金标准,但属于有创性检查,而影像学类的检查成本高,检查过程较为繁琐,且不易发现早期病变^[18,19]。肿瘤标志物是指由肿瘤细胞或受到肿瘤组织刺激的正常细胞分泌的一类物质,通常存在于肿瘤组织中或者通过分泌进入血液中,血清肿瘤标志物具有检测方便、无创等特点,近年来已应用于恶性肿瘤的诊断和病情评估^[20,21]。

CA72-4、CA199 均属于糖类抗原,其中 CA72-4 是 1981 年国立癌症研究所从乳腺癌的肝转移灶中得到的肿瘤相关糖蛋白,其在正常人群血清中表达水平较低,但在结直肠癌、胃癌、乳腺癌等恶性肿瘤患者血清中均呈高表达^[22,23]。CA199 是细胞膜上的糖脂类,超过 95% 以上的健康人群血清 CA199 水平 ≤ 34.00 U/mL,然而结直肠癌、胃癌等恶性肿瘤患者 CA199 的分泌明显增加,并可通过淋巴管胸导管进入血液,导致血清 CA199 水平上升^[24,25]。本研究结果显示,结直肠癌组的血清 CA72-4、CA199 水平高于良性病变组,说明 CA72-4、CA199 在

结直肠癌患者血清中呈高表达。此外,TNM 分期越高、分化程度越低的结直肠癌患者血清 CA72-4、CA199 水平越高,这说明可通过检测患者血清中的 CA72-4、CA199 水平来评估患者的疾病进展。CA72-4 可对结直肠癌细胞表面的糖蛋白受体活性产生影响,促进癌细胞的 DNA 扩增能力增强,进而影响疾病的进展,韩晓颖等人的研究显示,结直肠癌患者血清中 CA72-4 的表达水平与 TNM 分期有关,且 TNM 分期是 CA72-4 表达水平的独立影响因素^[26]。李娜等人的研究则显示^[27],结肠癌患者血清中 CA199 水平与临床分期和分化程度有关,与本研究结果基本一致,但杨娇等人的研究显示^[28],血清 CA199 水平与结直肠癌患者的临床分期与分化程度无关,与本研究存在差异,这可能是由于选取病例数较少,且两研究测量仪器不同,导致血清 CA199 的正常参考范围存在差异,这也可能会影响结果。本研究结果还显示,CA72-4 联合 CA199 检测对结直肠癌的灵敏度高于 CA72-4、CA199 单独检测,提示 CA72-4、CA199 联合检测可有效提高对结直肠癌的灵敏度,这主要是因为各种肿瘤标志物单一检测易受到其他因素的影响,单个的肿瘤标志物也可以在多种肿瘤或疾病中表达,导致其对恶性肿瘤的灵敏度和特异性均存在较大差异,而通过联合检测则有效避免上述问题,进而减少漏诊和误诊^[29,30]。

综上所述,CA72-4、CA199 联合检测对结直肠癌有较高的诊断价值,且两指标的水平与分化程度和 TNM 分期有关,可在一定程度上反映肿瘤的进展情况。临床可通过检测血清 CA72-4、CA199 水平来辅助诊断结直肠癌,同时也可一定程度地评估患者的病情。

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