



· 论 著 ·

# 联合凝血功能指标在结直肠癌患者化疗后高凝状态监测中的应用价值

陆悦, 卢仁泉, 张杰, 郑慧

复旦大学附属肿瘤医院检验科, 复旦大学上海医学院肿瘤学系, 上海 200032

**[摘要]** 背景与目的: 常规凝血实验 (conventional coagulation test, CCT) 检测所用的血浆仅能够反映某个凝血时间点/段的单一成分, 而血栓弹力图 (thromboelastography, TEG) 检测能够描绘凝血及纤维蛋白溶解的整体动态过程的曲线, 更能独立完整地反映血液的真实状态, 可作为凝血功能检测的补充。本研究旨在评估联合凝血功能指标在结直肠癌患者化疗后高凝状态监测中的应用价值, 探讨结直肠癌患者化疗后血栓形成的危险因素, 为临床监测高凝状态提供参考。方法: 选取复旦大学附属肿瘤医院2021年6月—2023年6月收治的160例结直肠癌患者作为实验组, 并选取同期的80名健康体检者作为对照组, 再将实验组以是否合并血栓分为未合并血栓组 (82例) 和合并血栓组 (78例)。研究3组对象的TEG [包括凝血反应时间 (coagulation reaction time, R)、凝血形成时间 (coagulation formation time, K)、血细胞凝块形成速率 (blood clot formation rate, Angle)、血栓最大振幅 (maximum amplitude, MA) 和凝血综合指数 (coagulation index, CI)]、CCT [包括活化部分凝血活酶时间 (activated partial thromboplastin time, APTT)、凝血酶原时间 (prothrombin time, PT)、凝血酶时间 (thrombin time, TT)、纤维蛋白原 (fibrinogen, Fib)、D-二聚体 (D-dimer, DD) 和纤维蛋白原降解产物 (fibrinogen degradation products, FDP)] 及血小板计数 (platelet count, PLT) 的差异。以是否合并血栓作为高凝状态的标准, 选择其中差异有统计学意义的指标纳入二元logistic回归分析, 并绘制受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线, 分析单独及联合检测凝血功能指标对结直肠癌患者化疗后高凝状态的诊断效能。收集160例结直肠癌患者的基础信息、肿瘤分期和深静脉血栓Autar评估量表, 进行logistic回归分析, 探索血栓形成的危险因素。本研究经复旦大学附属肿瘤医院伦理委员会审核通过 (编号: 050432-4-2108\*)。结果: 与对照组相比, 未合并血栓组的R、TT和PLT均减小 ( $P<0.05$ ), APTT、PT、DD和FDP均增大 ( $P<0.05$ ); 合并血栓组与对照组的各项指标差异均有统计学意义 ( $P<0.05$ )。与未合并血栓组相比, 合并血栓组的K减小 ( $P<0.05$ ), Angle、MA、CI、Fib、DD和FDP均增大 ( $P<0.05$ )。ROC曲线分析显示, 在结直肠癌患者化疗后高凝状态评估中, TEG检测的曲线下面积 (area under curve, AUC) 为0.756, 灵敏度为67.5%, 特异度为73.8%; CCT检测的AUC为0.691, 灵敏度为78.8%, 特异度为56.2%; 联合检测的AUC为0.840, 灵敏度为80.0%, 特异度为77.5%。在危险因素分析中, 肿瘤分期、远处转移和Autar评分与结直肠癌患者化疗后血栓的形成相关 ( $P<0.05$ ), 3个危险因素在K、Angle、MA、CI、Fib、DD和FDP中的差异也有统计学意义 ( $P<0.05$ )。结论: K、Angle、MA、CI、Fib、DD和FDP是反映高凝状态的主要指标, TEG与CCT联合检测能更好地反映结直肠癌患者化疗后的凝血状态。肿瘤分期为Ⅲ~Ⅳ期、有远处转移和Autar评分高可能是血栓形成的危险因素, 提示可通过监测高危人群的相关凝血指标以降低血栓的发生率。

**[关键词]** 结直肠癌; 化疗; 血栓弹力图; 常规凝血实验; 血栓

中图分类号: R735.3 文献标志码: A DOI: 10.19401/j.cnki.1007-3639.2024.03.005

**Application value of combined coagulation function indicators in monitoring hypercoagulable state of patients with colorectal cancer after chemotherapy** LU Yue, LU Renquan, ZHANG Jie, ZHENG Hui (Department of Clinical Laboratory, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center; Department of Oncology, Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China)

Correspondence to: ZHENG Hui, E-mail: zh19841207xx@163.com.

第一作者: 陆悦 (ORCID: 0009-0003-8813-1776), 本科, 技师。

通信作者: 郑慧 (ORCID: 0000-0003-3564-5979), 博士, 副主任技师, E-mail: zh19841207xx@163.com。

[ **Abstract** ] **Background and purpose:** The plasma used for routine coagulation test (CCT) can only reflect a single component at a certain coagulation time point/segment, while thromboelastography (TEG) can depict the overall dynamic process curve of coagulation and fibrinolysis, which can more independently and completely reflect the true state of the blood and can serve as a supplement to coagulation function testing. This study aimed to evaluate the application value of combined coagulation function indexes in monitoring the hypercoagulable state of patients with colorectal cancer after chemotherapy, and to explore the risk factors of thrombosis in patients with colorectal cancer after chemotherapy, so as to provide reference for clinical monitoring of hypercoagulable state. **Methods:** A total of 160 patients with colorectal cancer from Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center from June 2021 to June 2023 were selected as the experimental group, and 80 healthy subjects were selected as the control group. Then the experimental group was divided into a group without thrombosis (82 cases) and a group with thrombosis (78 cases) according to whether they had thrombosis or not. The determinations of thromboelastography (TEG) [coagulation reaction time (R), coagulation formation time (K), blood clot formation rate ( $\alpha$ -Angle), maximum amplitude (MA) and coagulation index (CI)], conventional coagulation tests (CCT) [activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), prothrombin time (PT), thrombin time (TT), fibrinogen (Fib), D-dimer (DD), fibrinogen degradation products (FDP)] and platelet count (PLT) were studied among three groups. With or without thrombosis as the criterion of hypercoagulable state, statistically significant indicators were selected to be included in the binary logistic regression analysis, and the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn to analyze the diagnostic efficacy of single and combined detection of the coagulation function indicators for hypercoagulable state in patients with colorectal cancer after chemotherapy. Basic information, tumor stage and Autar score of deep vein thrombosis were collected in 160 patients with colorectal cancer. Logistic regression analysis was performed to explore the risk factors of thrombosis. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center (number: 050432-4-2108\*). **Results:** Compared with the control group, the R, TT and PLT of the group with thrombosis were decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ), while APTT, PT, DD and FDP were increased ( $P < 0.05$ ). The differences in various indicators between the group with thrombosis and the control group were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with the group without thrombosis, the K in the group with thrombosis decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ), while Angle, MA, CI, FIB, DD and FDP all increased ( $P < 0.05$ ). ROC curve analysis showed that in the assessment of hypercoagulable state in patients with colorectal cancer after chemotherapy, the area under curve (AUC) of TEG was 0.756, sensitivity was 67.5%, and specificity was 73.8%. The AUC of CCT was 0.691, sensitivity was 78.8%, and specificity was 56.2%. The combined detection AUC was 0.840, sensitivity was 80.0%, and specificity was 77.5%. In the analysis of risk factors, tumor stage, distant metastasis and Autar score were correlated with thrombus formation in patients with colorectal cancer after chemotherapy ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the differences of the three risk factors in K, Angle, MA, CI, Fib, DD and FDP were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** K, Angle, MA, CI, Fib, DD and FDP are the main indicators to reflect the hypercoagulable state, and the combined detection of TEG and CCT can better reflect the coagulation state of patients with colorectal cancer after chemotherapy. Tumor stage III to IV, distant metastasis and high Autar score are risk factors for thrombosis. The incidence of thrombosis can be reduced by monitoring the relevant coagulation indicators in the high-risk population.

[ **Key words** ] Colorectal cancer; Chemotherapy; Thromboelastography; Conventional coagulation test; Thrombosis

结直肠癌是临床较常见的消化道恶性肿瘤，其发病率在全国恶性肿瘤中位居第2位，死亡率在全国恶性肿瘤中位居第4位<sup>[1]</sup>。化疗是大多数恶性肿瘤的主要治疗手段之一，但化疗药物无选择性的杀伤作用会损伤骨髓造血功能，造成骨髓抑制，化疗可一过性地增加血栓形成的风险，使其更易发生静脉血栓栓塞症（venous thromboembolism, VTE）<sup>[2]</sup>，这对肿瘤的治疗、预后及患者的生存质量都有很大的影响。常规凝血实验（conventional coagulation test, CCT）检测所用的血浆仅能够反映某

个凝血时间点/段的单一成分，而血栓弹力图（thromboelastography, TEG）检测能够描绘凝血及纤维蛋白溶解的整体动态过程的曲线，更能独立完整地反映血液的真实状态，可作为凝血功能检测的补充<sup>[3]</sup>。本研究通过分析TEG、CCT及血小板计数（platelet count, PLT）来评估凝血相关指标在结直肠癌患者化疗后高凝状态监测中的临床应用价值，通过分析临床资料，包括患者基础信息、肿瘤分期和深静脉血栓Autar评分表，研究结直肠癌患者化疗后血栓形成的危险因素，为临床监测血栓形成提供参考。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 研究对象

选取复旦大学附属肿瘤医院2021年6月—2023年6月收治的结直肠癌患者160例,根据是否合并血栓分为未合并血栓组(82例)和合并血栓组(78例)。未合并血栓组中,男性43例,女性39例,年龄36~72岁;合并血栓组中,男性44例,女性34例,年龄38~82岁。结直肠癌组纳入标准:①经病理学检查确诊为结直肠癌;②所有患者均接受新辅助化疗,选用的化疗方案为XELOX(卡培他滨+5-奥沙利铂)或FOLFIRI(伊立替康+亚叶酸钙+氟尿嘧啶),化疗均<3个疗程,收集并整理患者化疗后局部血管造影或计算机体层成像(computed tomography, CT)等影像学检查结果以及3 d内TEG、CCT和PLT的检测数据;③半年内未使用抗凝血药物;④无其他脏器原发性肿瘤。排除标准:①合并严重的肝肾功能损伤者;②合并影响凝血的血液性疾病者。选取同期80名健康体检者作为对照组,年龄29~68岁。对照组纳入标准:①无出血病史或血栓性疾病者,且未服用过抗凝药物;②本次体检未发现肿瘤。本研究经复旦大学附属肿瘤医院伦理委员会审核通过(编号:050432-4-2108\*),所有研究对象均签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 仪器和方法

选用重庆鼎润医疗器械有限责任公司TEG仪SN DROX IV及配套试剂检测TEG:将枸橼酸钠抗凝的全血标本1 000  $\mu$ L注入试剂瓶中,颠倒混匀3~5次。将测定杯装入TEG分析仪中,并加入0.2 mol/L的氯化钙溶液20  $\mu$ L,再从试剂瓶中吸取340  $\mu$ L血液标本加入测定杯中,点击开始测定,参数包括凝血反应时间(coagulation reaction time, R)、凝血形成时间(coagulation formation time, K)、血细胞凝块形成速率(blood clot formation rate, Angle)、血栓最大振幅(maximum amplitude, MA)和凝血综合指数(coagulation index, CI)。采用西班牙Werfen公司全自动凝血分析仪ACL TOP 750

检测CCT:使用枸橼酸钠抗凝的血浆标本进行上机测定,参数包括活化部分凝血活酶时间(activated partial thromboplastin time, APTT)、凝血酶原时间(prothrombin time, PT)、凝血酶时间(thrombin time, TT)、纤维蛋白原(fibrinogen, Fib)、D-二聚体(D-dimer, DD)和纤维蛋白原降解产物(fibrinogen degradation products, FDP)。采用日本Sysmex公司血液分析仪XN-9000进行PLT检测:将含有EDTA-2K抗凝剂的全血标本进行上机测定。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 23.0软件对数据进行统计学处理。实验数据结果以M(Q1, Q3)表示,使用非参数检验,两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney *U*检验,多组间比较采用Kruskal-Wallis检验。以是否合并血栓作为高凝状态的标准,选取TEG、CCT和PLT中差异有统计学意义的指标,通过绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析方法学单独及联合检测的诊断效能。危险因素分析中,计数资料以*n*(%)表示,组间比较使用 $\chi^2$ 检验,使用logistic回归模型估计比值比(odds ratio, OR)及其95% CI。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 对照组、结直肠癌未合并血栓组与结直肠癌合并血栓组的TEG、CCT和PLT比较

与对照组相比,未合并血栓组的R、TT、PLT均减小( $P<0.05$ ),APTT、PT、DD、FDP均增大( $P<0.05$ );合并血栓组与对照组的各项指标差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。与未合并血栓组相比,合并血栓组K减小( $P<0.05$ ),Angle、MA、CI、Fib、DD和FDP均增大( $P<0.05$ ,表1)。

### 2.2 TEG和CCT单独及联合检测应用于结直肠癌患者化疗后高凝状态的诊断效能

根据ROC曲线分析,在结直肠癌患者化疗后高凝状态评估中,TEG检测的曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)为0.756,灵敏度为67.5%,

表1 对照组、结直肠癌未合并血栓组与结直肠癌合并血栓组参数比较

**Tab.1 Comparison of parameters in control group, colorectal cancer without thrombosis group and colorectal cancer with thrombosis group**

Group	N	R/min	K/min	Angle (deg)	MA/mm	CI	PLT/(10 <sup>9</sup> ·L <sup>-1</sup> )
							[ M (Q1, Q3) ]
Control group	80	6.05 (4.83, 7.73)	1.85 (1.33, 2.23)	61.90 (54.55, 68.88)	57.80 (53.80, 62.70)	0.55 (-1.25, 1.90)	235.0 (166.80, 295.00)
Colorectal cancer without thrombosis group	82	5.05 <sup>a</sup> (4.15, 6.13)	1.60 (1.30, 2.18)	65.60 (60.38, 70.58)	60.60 (52.10, 64.80)	0.90 (-1.00, 2.30)	179.0 <sup>a</sup> (136.00, 250.00)
Colorectal cancer with thrombosis group	78	4.65 <sup>a</sup> (3.83, 5.50)	1.30 <sup>ab</sup> (1.00, 1.78)	70.65 <sup>ab</sup> (63.63, 75.28)	65.35 <sup>ab</sup> (60.23, 71.13)	2.20 <sup>ab</sup> (0.63, 3.18)	170.0 <sup>a</sup> (129.0, 215.3)

Group	APTT/s	PT/s	TT/s	Fib/(g·L <sup>-1</sup> )	DD/(μg·mL <sup>-1</sup> )	FDP/(μg·mL <sup>-1</sup> )
Control group	28.45 (25.80, 31.93)	11.30 (9.90, 12.33)	15.30 (11.55, 16.20)	3.03 (2.40, 3.91)	0.28 (0.17, 0.43)	1.70 (0.46, 3.27)
Colorectal cancer without thrombosis group	29.35 <sup>a</sup> (27.60, 31.55)	12.05 <sup>a</sup> (11.43, 12.58)	13.80 <sup>a</sup> (12.60, 14.30)	3.07 (2.70, 3.61)	0.80 <sup>a</sup> (0.41, 1.31)	2.61 <sup>a</sup> (1.44, 4.12)
Colorectal cancer with thrombosis group	29.95 <sup>a</sup> (28.23, 31.60)	12.10 <sup>a</sup> (11.40, 12.60)	13.75 <sup>a</sup> (12.73, 14.40)	3.48 <sup>ab</sup> (2.84, 3.78)	1.27 <sup>ab</sup> (0.57, 2.05)	3.36 <sup>ab</sup> (1.78, 6.09)

<sup>a</sup>:  $P < 0.05$ , compared with control group; <sup>b</sup>:  $P < 0.05$ , compared with colorectal cancer without thrombosis group.

特异度为73.8%；CCT检测的AUC为0.691，灵敏度为78.8%，特异度为56.2%；TEG与CCT联合检测的AUC为0.840，灵敏度为80%，特异度为77.5%（图1，表2）。

### 2.3 结直肠癌患者化疗后血栓形成的危险因素分析

#### 2.3.1 单因素分析结果

本研究共纳入6个变量作为结直肠癌患者化疗后血栓形成的危险因素，其中肿瘤分期为Ⅲ~Ⅳ期、有远处转移和Autar评分高与结直肠癌患者化疗后血栓的形成有显著相关性（ $P < 0.05$ ，表3）。

#### 2.3.2 多因素分析结果

将血栓形成作为因变量，肿瘤分期、有无远处转移和Autar评分作为自变量，进行二元logistic回归分析（图2）。结直肠癌患者化疗后血栓形

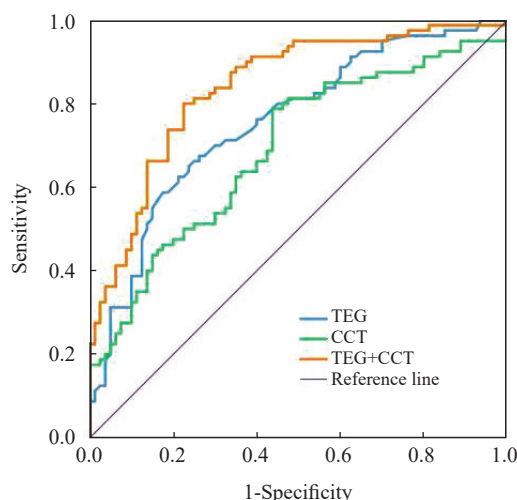


图1 TEG和CCT单独及联合检测应用于结直肠癌患者化疗后高凝状态的ROC曲线

**Fig.1 ROC curve for TEG and CCT single and combined in the diagnosis of hypercoagulable state in patients with colorectal cancer after chemotherapy**

表2 TEG和CCT单独及联合检测应用于结直肠癌患者化疗后高凝状态的诊断效能

**Tab.2 Detection performance of TEG and CCT single and combined in the diagnosis of hypercoagulable state in patients with colorectal cancer after chemotherapy**

Detection method	Index	AUC	Sensitivity/%	Specificity/%
TEG	K, Angle, MA, CI	0.756	67.5	73.8
CCT	Fib, DD, FDP	0.691	78.8	56.2
TEG+CCT	K, Angle, MA, CI, Fib, DD, FDP	0.840	80	77.5

表3 结直肠癌患者化疗后血栓形成危险因素的单因素分析

Tab. 3 Single factor analysis of risk factors for thrombosis in patients with colorectal cancer after chemotherapy

Characteristic	Case <i>N</i>	Colorectal cancer		$\chi^2$	<i>P</i> value
		without thrombosis group	with thrombosis group		
Gender				0.254	0.614
Male	87	43 (49.4)	44 (50.6)		
Female	73	39 (53.4)	34 (46.6)		
Age/year				1.981	0.159
<60	92	52 (56.5)	40 (43.5)		
≥60	68	30 (44.1)	38 (55.9)		
Basis diseases				0.434	0.933
Hypertension	23	13 (56.5)	10 (43.5)		
Diabetes	15	7 (46.7)	8 (53.3)		
Hyperlipidemia	15	8 (53.3)	7 (46.7)		
Other	107	54 (50.5)	53 (49.5)		
Stage of cancer				7.754	0.005*
I - II	54	36 (66.7)	18 (33.3)		
III - IV	106	46 (43.4)	60 (56.6)		
Distant metastasis				5.383	0.020*
No	116	66 (56.9)	50 (43.1)		
Yes	44	16 (36.4)	28 (63.6)		
Autar score				6.293	0.043*
Low	10	8 (80)	2 (20)		
Middle	104	56 (53.8)	48 (46.2)		
High	46	18 (39.1)	28 (60.9)		

成的风险 =  $-3.623 + 0.828 \times (\text{肿瘤分期为 III} \sim \text{IV 期}) + 0.697 \times (\text{有远处转移}) + 0.582 \times (\text{Autar 评分高})$ , 并采用 Hosmer-Lemeshow 拟合优度检验, 结果  $P = 0.282$ , 说明预测值与真实值的差异无统计学意义。

### 2.3.3 肿瘤分期、有无远处转移和 Autar 评分在 7 个反映高凝状态指标中的比较

与 I ~ II 期组相比, III ~ IV 期组的 MA、DD 和 FDP 均增大 ( $P < 0.05$ , 表 4); 与无远处转移组相比, 有远处转移组的 Angle、MA、CI、DD 和 FDP 均增大 ( $P < 0.05$ , 表 5); 与低风险组相比, 中风险组的 DD 和 FDP 均增大 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 高风险组的 CI、DD 和 FDP 也均增

大 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 与中风险组相比, 高风险组的 Angle、MA 和 CI 均增大 ( $P < 0.05$ , 表 6)。

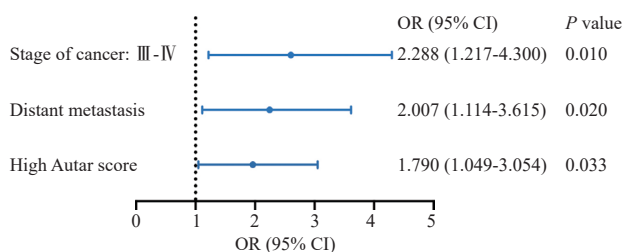


图2 结直肠癌患者化疗后血栓形成危险因素的多因素分析

Fig. 2 Multifactor analysis of risk factors for thrombosis in patients with colorectal cancer after chemotherapy

Stage of cancer: I - II = 1, III - IV = 2; Distant metastasis: No = 0, Yes = 1; Autar score: Low = 1, Middle = 2, High = 3.

表4 肿瘤分期在K、Angle、MA、CI、Fib、DD和FDP中的比较

Tab. 4 Comparison of tumor stage in K, Angle, MA, CI, Fib, DD and FDP

Group	N	[ M (Q1, Q3) ]						
		K/min	Angle/deg	MA/mm	CI	Fib/(g·L <sup>-1</sup> )	DD/(μg·mL <sup>-1</sup> )	FDP/(μg·mL <sup>-1</sup> )
I - II	54	1.50 (1.28, 2.13)	65.60 (60.53, 71.55)	60.45 (52.25, 64.93)	0.85 (-1.00, 2.65)	3.09 (2.71, 3.61)	0.68 (0.41, 1.03)	2.43 (1.23, 3.66)
III-IV	106	1.41 (1.10, 1.80)	69.85 (62.43, 73.53)	64.65 (59.38, 70.08)	1.60 (0.15, 2.95)	3.38 (2.81, 3.72)	1.39 (0.55, 2.34)	3.61 (1.67, 6.26)
P value		0.106	0.118	0.013	0.075	0.263	<0.001	<0.001

表5 有无远处转移在K、Angle、MA、CI、Fib、DD和FDP中的比较

Tab. 5 Comparison of distant metastasis or not in K, Angle, MA, CI, Fib, DD and FDP

Group	N	[ M (Q1, Q3) ]						
		K/min	Angle/deg	MA/mm	CI	Fib/(g·L <sup>-1</sup> )	DD/(μg·mL <sup>-1</sup> )	FDP/(μg·mL <sup>-1</sup> )
No distant metastasis	116	1.50 (1.13, 1.89)	66.00 (61.83, 71.50)	61.20 (52.40, 65.98)	0.90 (-0.55, 2.30)	3.10 (2.70, 3.65)	0.85 (0.43, 1.53)	2.56 (1.45, 4.26)
Distant metastasis	44	1.20 (1.00, 1.80)	71.50 (63.08, 75.28)	67.65 (60.78, 73.15)	2.45 (0.73, 3.48)	3.48 (2.90, 3.76)	1.47 (0.57, 2.62)	4.34 (1.89, 7.59)
P value		0.063	0.010	<0.001	<0.001	0.053	0.014	0.005

表6 Autar评分在K、Angle、MA、CI、Fib、DD和FDP中的比较

Tab. 6 Comparison of Autar score in K, Angle, MA, CI, Fib, DD and FDP

Group	N	[ M (Q1, Q3) ]						
		K/min	Angle/deg	MA/mm	CI	Fib/(g·L <sup>-1</sup> )	DD/(μg·mL <sup>-1</sup> )	FDP/ (μg·mL <sup>-1</sup> )
Low-risk group	10	1.80 (1.40, 2.58)	65.05 (52.50, 69.83)	62.10 (51.93, 65.65)	-0.80 (-2.80, 2.30)	2.98 (2.56, 3.16)	0.49 (0.39, 0.72)	1.64 (1.24, 2.03)
Middle-risk group	104	1.50 (1.13, 1.89)	66.50 (61.83, 71.50)	60.95 (52.40, 65.98)	0.95 (-0.33, 2.38)	3.29 (2.80, 3.65)	0.98 <sup>a</sup> (0.44, 1.87)	3.18 <sup>a</sup> (1.45, 4.55)
High-risk group	46	1.20 (1.00, 1.79)	71.50 <sup>b</sup> (64.20, 75.55)	67.65 <sup>b</sup> (60.60, 72.85)	2.40 <sup>ab</sup> (0.78, 3.43)	3.48 (2.83, 3.77)	1.25 <sup>a</sup> (0.57, 2.39)	3.31 <sup>a</sup> (1.86, 6.78)

<sup>a</sup>:  $P < 0.05$ , compared with low-risk group; <sup>b</sup>:  $P < 0.05$ , compared with middle-risk group.

### 3 讨 论

近年来, 结直肠癌在中国呈高发态势, 有67.19%的结肠癌患者存在血液高凝状态, 有34.69%的结肠息肉患者也存在凝血异常<sup>[4-5]</sup>。随着疾病进展, 患者的Fib功能、凝血因子水平和血小板聚集功能均发生了实质性改变, 从而形成血液的高凝状态<sup>[6]</sup>。研究<sup>[7]</sup>显示, 肿瘤患者VTE的发生率明显高于非肿瘤患者, 而且呈现逐年上升的趋势。另外, 在接受化疗的恶性肿瘤患者中, 化疗药物会损伤血管内皮, 使抗凝活性降

低, 可改变纤维蛋白溶解活性, 导致促凝物质的释放, 加重血液的高凝状态<sup>[8]</sup>, 发生VTE的风险更是升高6倍<sup>[9]</sup>。因此, 重视肿瘤患者化疗后的凝血状态、血栓形成风险的危险因素, 对于延长患者的生存期非常重要。

传统的凝血检测样本为血浆, 不含血细胞, 无法反映患者的整体凝血状态, 其局限性包括: Fib测定和PLT只反映数量, 不能反映功能; 分段检测, 不能对凝血进行整体评估<sup>[10]</sup>。而TEG涵盖了凝血因子启动、纤维蛋白和血小板聚集、纤维蛋白溶解的全过程, 能更全面地反映患者的整体凝血状态。但TEG仍存在一定缺陷, TEG虽然

能反映凝血因子与PLT,但是无法检测血管壁相关因素对凝血过程的影响,此外,TEG检测还应在37℃恒温下进行,若患者实际体温差异大,则不能反映患者准确的结果<sup>[11]</sup>。因此两种测试方法可联合使用,以提供更全面的凝血信息,为临床医师制订诊疗方案提供更可靠的依据<sup>[12]</sup>。

本研究结果显示,对照组、结直肠癌未合并血栓组与合并血栓组相比,结直肠癌患者在化疗后血液系统正在向高凝状态发展,导致血栓的形成,与戚央聪等<sup>[13]</sup>的研究结果基本一致。ROC曲线显示,在结直肠癌患者化疗后高凝状态评估中,TEG检测的特异度优于CCT,CCT检测的灵敏度优于TEG,TEG与CCT联合检测的灵敏度和特异度优于TEG和CCT单独检测。因此,在临床工作中,TEG和CCT检测均具有一定的临床价值,不可相互替代,并且联合应用能够更好地反映结直肠癌患者化疗后的高凝状态。

本研究发现,肿瘤分期为Ⅲ~Ⅳ期、有远处转移和Autar评分高是结直肠癌患者化疗后血栓形成的危险因素,与Chen等<sup>[14]</sup>的研究结果一致。可能原因为肿瘤Ⅲ~Ⅳ期处于恶变发展期,肿瘤细胞会释放大量的肿瘤坏死因子和组织因子从而造成血管内皮损伤,加重血液高凝状态,并且Ⅲ~Ⅳ期患者的卧床时间长,血流速度减慢,更容易形成血栓。肿瘤Ⅲ~Ⅳ期血栓发生的概率是Ⅰ~Ⅱ期的2.288倍( $P<0.05$ ),发生远处转移是未发生远处转移的2倍( $P<0.05$ )。Autar评估量表是VTE风险因素的评估量表,是临床上常用来评估VTE风险因素的三大量表之一,可评估发生VTE的危险程度,根据该表可采取相应的预防措施<sup>[15]</sup>。3个危险因素在K、Angle、MA、CI、Fib、DD和FDP中的差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ),其中MA、DD和FDP在3组中的差异均有统计学意义,提示MA、DD和FDP与预测血栓的发生也有相关性,更进一步地证实肿瘤分期为Ⅲ~Ⅳ期、有远处转移和Autar评分高作为预测血栓形成的危险因素,需要引起高度重视。

本研究仍存在一定的局限性:首先,因为总样本量偏少,纳入的危险因素较少;其次,有研究<sup>[16-17]</sup>报道,恶性肿瘤患者血流感染会导致高

凝状态,亦有研究<sup>[17-18]</sup>报道,手术也会导致高凝状态,本研究的多因素分析没有纳入这些危险因素,后续将增加样本量以进一步探索结直肠癌患者化疗后血栓形成的危险因素。

综上所述,结直肠癌患者化疗后以血液高凝状态为主,建议临床联合检测TEG和CCT以观察患者的凝血状态。肿瘤分期为Ⅲ~Ⅳ期、有远处转移和Autar评分高是血栓形成的危险因素,关注含有危险因素的人群,采取预防措施以降低VTE的风险,从而提高患者的生存质量并延长患者的生存期。

**利益冲突声明:**所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

#### 作者贡献声明:

陆悦:设计并实施研究,分析数据,撰写文章;

卢仁泉:提供研究思路,分析研究方案可行性,并参与文章的修订与审核;

张杰:参与提出文章的撰写思路,收集并分析数据;

郑慧:提出研究方向,设计论文框架,并参与文章的修订与终版文章的审核。

#### [参 考 文 献]

- [1] 陈万青,郑荣寿,张思维,等. 2013年中国恶性肿瘤发病和死亡分析[J]. 中国肿瘤, 2017, 26(1): 1-7.  
CHEN W Q, ZHENG R S, ZHANG S W, et al. Report of cancer incidence and mortality in China, 2013 [J]. China Cancer, 2017, 26(1): 1-7.
- [2] 张彤炜,刘晓梅,李秀琴,等. 血栓弹力图在卵巢癌术后化疗患者凝血状态中的应用[J]. 中国输血杂志, 2020, 33(6): 585-587.  
ZHANG T W, LIU X M, LI X Q, et al. Application of thromboelastography in evaluating coagulation status of patients with ovarian cancer after postoperative chemotherapy [J]. Chin J Blood Transfus, 2020, 33(6): 585-587.
- [3] QU Z J, WANG G, XU C S, et al. The effects of platelet apheresis on blood saving and coagulation in bilateral total hip replacement: a prospective study on 60 patients [J]. Int J Surg, 2016, 34: 58-63.
- [4] 谢媛,易婉婉,史秋园,等. 血栓弹力图和常规凝血试验评估结肠癌和结肠息肉患者凝血状态的临床价值[J]. 检验医学, 2022, 37(11): 1007-1011.  
XIE Y, YI W W, SHI Q Y, et al. Clinical value of

- thromboelastography and conventional coagulation tests in evaluating coagulation status of colon cancer and colon polyps [J]. *Lab Med*, 2022, 37(11): 1007-1011.
- [5] 开今言, 马倩, 童颖, 等. 血清纤维蛋白降解复合物(DR-70)检测在结直肠癌患者中的诊断价值[J]. *中国癌症杂志*, 2020, 30(4): 293-298.  
KAI J Y, MA Q, TONG Y, et al. Diagnostic value of serum fibrin degradation complex (DR-70) in patients with colorectal cancer [J]. *China Oncol*, 2020, 30(4): 293-298.
- [6] 冯征, 温灏, 吴小华. 卵巢癌患者血液高凝状态临床研究进展[J]. *中国癌症杂志*, 2015, 25(3): 231-234.  
FENG Z, WEN H, WU X H. Clinical advancement of hypercoagulability in patients with ovarian cancer [J]. *China Oncol*, 2015, 25(3): 231-234.
- [7] 李金玲, 代俊利, 黄艳, 等. 肺癌合并静脉血栓栓塞症的危险因素研究[J]. *医学与哲学(B)*, 2015, 36(4): 26-28.  
LI J L, DAI J L, HUANG Y, et al. Risk factors for lung cancer combined with venous thromboembolism [J]. *Med Philos B*, 2015, 36(4): 26-28.
- [8] 胡夕春, 胡志皇, 王碧芸, 等. 新型冠状病毒肺炎与抗肿瘤药物治疗[J]. *中国癌症杂志*, 2022, 32(6): 499-511.  
HU X C, HU Z H, WANG B Y, et al. COVID-19 and systemic anti-cancer therapy [J]. *China Oncol*, 2022, 32(6): 499-511.
- [9] THALER J, AY C, PABINGER I. Clinical significance of circulating microparticles for venous thromboembolism in cancer patients [J]. *Hamostaseologie*, 2012, 32(2): 127-131.
- [10] 胡贵锋, 李俊杰, 尹文. 急重症患者血栓弹力图与传统凝血检查对比研究[J]. *中华急诊医学杂志*, 2017, 26(9): 1043-1049.  
HU G F, LI J J, YIN W. The comparative study between thromboelastography and conventional coagulation tests in critically ill patients of emergency department [J]. *J Zhejiang Chin Med Univ*, 2017, 26(9): 1043-1049.
- [11] 吴伟鑫, 张印则, 李璐, 等. 温度对血栓弹力图常规参数的影响及分析[J]. *检验医学与临床*, 2021, 18(11): 1590-1592.  
WU W X, ZHANG Y Z, LI L, et al. Influence and analysis of temperature on routine parameters of thromboelastogram [J]. *Lab Med Clin*, 2021, 18(11): 1590-1592.
- [12] 何嘉豪, 江倩, 刘春丽. 血栓弹力图与传统凝血功能检测的相关性与一致性分析[J]. *实用医学杂志*, 2022, 38(5): 606-610.  
HE J H, JIANG Q, LIU C L. Analysis of the correlation and consistency between thromboelastography and traditional coagulation tests [J]. *J Pract Med*, 2022, 38(5): 606-610.
- [13] 戚央聪, 王磊, 周薇, 等. 血栓弹力图与常规凝血指标对结直肠癌的预后价值[J]. *中国卫生检验杂志*, 2020, 30(21): 2631-2633.  
QI Y C, WANG L, ZHOU W, et al. Prognostic value of thromboelastography and conventional coagulation tests in colorectal cancer [J]. *Chin J Health Lab Technol*, 2020, 30(21): 2631-2633.
- [14] CHEN Y, WANG Y C, XIE S H, et al. A risk of venous thromboembolism algorithm as a predictor of venous thromboembolism in patients with colorectal cancer [J]. *Clin Appl Thromb Hemost*, 2021, 27: 10760296211064900.
- [15] AUTAR R. The management of deep vein thrombosis: the Autar DVT risk assessment scale re-visited [J]. *J Orthop Nurs*, 2003, 7(3): 114-124.
- [16] 陈祝俊, 丁志敏, 马晓路, 等. 恶性肿瘤患者血流感染病原分析及血糖检测的临床意义[J]. *中国癌症杂志*, 2023, 33(10): 927-935.  
CHEN Z J, DING Z M, MA X L, et al. Analysis of characteristics of infectious pathogens in malignant tumors combined with bloodstream infection and significance of serum glucose detection [J]. *China Oncol*, 2023, 33(10): 927-935.
- [17] 程纬浩, 王微丽, 毕钊, 等. COVID-19感染后手术时机与乳腺癌术后血栓并发症风险分析[J]. *中国癌症杂志*, 2023, 33(10): 920-926.  
CHENG W H, WANG W L, BI Z, et al. Timing of surgery and risk of postoperative thrombotic complications after recovery from COVID-19 in breast cancer patients [J]. *China Oncol*, 2023, 33(10): 920-926.
- [18] 鲁明, 洪育明, 郑朝晖, 等. 头颈肿瘤游离皮瓣修复术后高凝状态的影响因素分析[J]. *中国癌症杂志*, 2021, 31(4): 317-322.  
LU M, HONG Y M, ZHENG C H, et al. Factors influencing postoperative hypercoagulability of free flap reconstruction for head and neck tumor [J]. *China Oncol*, 2021, 31(4): 317-322.

(收稿日期: 2023-11-05 修回日期: 2024-02-13)