



· 论 著 ·

# 皮肤梭形细胞黑色素瘤患者生存预测模型的构建及验证

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**[摘要]** **背景与目的:** 梭形细胞黑色素瘤 (spindle cell melanoma, SCM) 是一种罕见的黑色素瘤类型, 有关SCM患者生存预后的研究较少。通过提取公共数据库中的SCM临床信息, 构建并验证皮肤SCM患者5和10年癌症特异性生存率 (cancer-specific survival, CSS) 和总生存率 (overall survival, OS) 的生存预测模型。**方法:** 从美国国立癌症研究所监测、流行病学和最终结果 (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, SEER) 数据库筛选出共1 445例患者, 分成建模组 ( $n=1\ 011$ ) 和验证组 ( $n=434$ )。通过单因素和多因素COX回归分析确定独立预后影响因素, 建立列线图预测模型。利用一致性指数 (concordance index, C-index)、受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线和校准曲线评估模型的区分度和准确性, 利用决策曲线分析 (decision curve analysis, DCA) 评估模型的临床实用性。**结果:** 年龄、肿瘤部位、肿瘤厚度、溃疡、N分期、M分期及手术共7个独立预后影响因素纳入预测模型, CSS和OS预测模型在建模组中的C-index分别为0.778和0.753, 在验证组中的C-index为0.749和0.712。建模组5和10年CSS的曲线下面积 (area under curve, AUC) 分别为0.815和0.825, 5和10年OS的AUC分别为0.803和0.825, 验证组5和10年CSS的AUC分别为0.777和0.836, 5和10年OS的AUC分别为0.754和0.799。校准曲线与45°线贴合良好, DCA显示, 列线图模型在较广泛概率范围内有临床净收益, 具有良好的临床应用价值。**结论:** 列线图对于皮肤SCM患者预后具有良好的预测能力和临床应用价值。

**[关键词]** 梭形细胞黑色素瘤; 列线图; 癌症特异性生存率; 总生存率; 预后

DOI: 10.19401/j.cnki.1007-3639.2022.03.006

中图分类号: R739.5 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1007-3639(2022)03-0234-09

**Construction and validation of the survival prediction model for patients with cutaneous spindle cell melanoma** WANG Zimao, CAO Yuan, WANG Qiying (Department of Plastic Surgery, The First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450000, Henan Province, China)

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**[Abstract]** **Background and purpose:** Spindle cell melanoma (SCM) is a rare type of melanoma with few studies on its survival prognosis. The nomogram for predicting 5- and 10-year cancer-specific survival (CSS) and overall survival (OS) of patients with cutaneous SCM was constructed and validated by extracting SCM clinical information from a public database. **Methods:** A total of 1 445 patients were screened from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database and divided into training cohort ( $n=1\ 011$ ) and validation cohort ( $n=434$ ). The nomogram was constructed based on these independent prognostic factors which were determined by univariate and multivariate COX regression analyses. The concordance index (C-index), receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve and calibration curve were used to evaluate the discrimination and accuracy of the nomogram. Decision curve analysis (DCA) was used to evaluate the clinical utility of the model. **Results:** Age, tumor site, thickness, ulceration, N stage, M stage and surgery were included in the prediction model. The C-index of the nomogram was 0.778 (CSS) and 0.753 (OS) in the training cohort, and 0.749 (CSS) and 0.712 (OS) in the validation cohort, respectively. The area under curve (AUC) of 5- and 10-year CSS were 0.815 and the AUC of 5- and 10-year OS were 0.825, and the AUC of 5- and 10-year OS were 0.803 and 0.825 in the training cohort, respectively. The AUC of 5- and 10-year were 0.777 and 0.836, and 0.754 and 0.799 in the validation cohort, respectively. The calibration curve fitted well with the 45° line. DCA showed that the nomogram had the clinical net benefit in a wide

range of threshold probabilities and had good clinical application value. **Conclusion:** The nomogram had good predictive ability and clinical application value for the prognosis of SCM patients.

**[Key words]** Spindle cell melanoma; Nomogram; Cancer-specific survival; Overall survival; Prognosis

梭形细胞黑色素瘤 (spindle cell melanoma, SCM) 是一种罕见的黑色素瘤变体, 其特征是肿瘤细胞具有明显的梭形形态, 并呈层状和束状排列<sup>[1-2]</sup>。由于SCM缺乏传统的黑色素瘤细胞学特征, 易被误诊, 常需利用细胞形态识别和免疫组织化学等方式与其他上皮性肿瘤进行鉴别<sup>[3-8]</sup>。且确诊时常伴有转移, 疗效较差<sup>[9-10]</sup>。既往有研究<sup>[11-12]</sup>报道, SCM患者预后与某些临床特征有关, 但未见有研究基于预后影响因素构建列线图对SCM患者的癌症特异性生存率 (cancer-specific survival, CSS) 和总生存率 (overall survival, OS) 进行个体化预测。本研究从监测、流行病学和最终结果 (Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results, SEER) 数据库中提取数据进行回顾性分析, 经过单因素和多因素COX回归分析确定与预后相关的因素, 据此构建并验证SCM患者5和10年生存率的列线图预测模型。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 一般资料

通过SEER\*Stat 8.3.9软件 (<http://seer.cancer.gov//seerstat/>) 从SEER数据库中筛选出满足条件的SCM患者共1 445例。纳入标准: ① 确诊时间为2004—2015年; ② 经组织病理学检查确诊符合《国际疾病分类肿瘤学专辑》第三版 (ICD-O-3) 分类的SCM (8772/3, 8773/3, 8774/3); ③ 原发部位位于皮肤 [在ICD-O-3/世界卫生组织 (World Health Organization, WHO) 2008部位编码中为Melanoma of the Skin, Primary Site相应编码为C49.0-C49.6]。排除标准: ① 临床信息不完整, 如人种、美国癌症联合委员会 (American Joint Committee on Cancer, AJCC) 分期、T分期、N分期、M分期、部位、肿瘤厚度及是否溃疡未知的; ② 患者报告来源仅限来自尸检及死亡证明; ③ 死亡原因不详; ④ 随访生存时间<1个月; ⑤ 年龄<18岁。SEER数据库是

美国大型公共数据库, 可免费获取其中数据, 且并不显示患者个人信息。本人已签署数据使用申请与保证书, 并获得相应的登录账号和使用权限 (用户名: 19352-Nov2019), 因此本研究无需获得机构审查委员会的批准和知情同意。

### 1.2 方法

根据纳入和排除标准, 从SEER数据库中筛选出1 445例患者, 通过随机数字 (seed=123 456) 随机分为建模组 ( $n=1\ 011$ , 70%) 和验证组 ( $n=434$ , 30%)。根据临床经验和文献回顾, 将以下11个变量作为可能的预后影响因素: 年龄、性别、人种、肿瘤部位、肿瘤厚度、溃疡、N分期、M分期、手术、放疗及化疗, 因为T分期由肿瘤厚度和溃疡决定, 因此本研究未再纳入。本研究中, 按年龄划分最佳临界值为 $\leq 65$ 岁和 $\geq 66$ 岁, 肿瘤厚度最佳临界值依据AJCC分期分为 $\leq 1.00$  mm、1.01~2.00 mm、2.01~4.00 mm和 $\geq 4.01$  mm<sup>[13]</sup>。根据临床经验及COX回归分析结果, 利用确定的预后因素, 基于建模组建立列线图生存预测模型, 用于预测皮肤SCM患者5和10年生存率, 并基于验证组数据进行外部验证。

### 1.3 观察指标

本研究终点为患者因SCM死亡和因各种原因死亡, 观察指标为皮肤SCM患者5和10年CSS和OS。

### 1.4 统计学处理

人口统计学和临床病理学特征采用描述性统计分析, 建模组与验证组之间的相关性采用 $\chi^2$ 检验, COX回归分析用于研究可能的预后因素与生存之间的关系, 采用Kaplan-Meier法进行生存分析, 并采用log-rank检验进行比较。在建模组中, 应用单因素和多因素COX回归分析, 筛选出独立预后影响因素以及相应的风险比 (hazard ratio, HR) 和95% CI。通过R软件的“rms”包生成列线图。利用建模组和验证组的一致性指数 (concordance index, C-index) 和受试者工作特

征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线来评估列线图的区分辨别能力, 利用校准曲线图来评估列线图预测与实际结果之间的距离<sup>[14]</sup>, 最后决策曲线分析 (decision curve analysis, DCA) 通过量化不同阈值概率下的净效益来确定预测模型的临床价值<sup>[15]</sup>。所有数据均在R 4.0.4 (<http://www.r-project.org>) 版本下得到分析结果, 所有显著性检验为双侧,  $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 人口学和临床病理学特征

本研究的中位随访时间为64个月 (1~178个月)。人口学和临床病理学特征主要包括年龄、性别、人种、肿瘤部位、肿瘤厚度、溃疡、N分期、M分期、手术、放疗及化疗。建模组和验证组患者的人口学和临床病理学特征见表1。

表 1 1 445例SCM患者的人口学特征和临床病理学特征

Tab. 1 Demographic and clinicopathological characteristics of 1 445 SCM patients

Characteristic	Total (n=1 445)	Training (n=1 011)	Validation (n=434)	P value
Age/year				0.640
≤65	581 (40.2)	411 (40.7)	170 (39.2)	
≥66	864 (59.8)	600 (59.3)	264 (60.8)	
Gender				0.509
Female	483 (33.4)	332 (32.8)	151 (34.8)	
Male	962 (66.6)	679 (67.2)	283 (65.2)	
Race				0.786
Non-white	23 (1.6)	15 (1.5)	8 (1.8)	
White	1422 (98.4)	996 (98.5)	426 (98.2)	
Site				0.635
Extremities	557 (38.5)	393 (38.9)	164 (37.8)	
Scalp/face/neck	600 (41.5)	412 (40.8)	188 (43.3)	
Trunk	288 (20.0)	206 (20.3)	82 (18.9)	
Depth D/mm				0.648
≤1.00	343 (23.7)	238 (23.5)	105 (24.2)	
1.01-2.00	342 (23.7)	243 (24.0)	99 (22.8)	
2.01-4.00	325 (22.5)	234 (23.2)	91 (21.0)	
≥4.01	435 (30.1)	296 (29.3)	139 (32.0)	
Ulceration				0.079
Absent	936 (64.8)	670 (66.3)	266 (61.3)	
Present	509 (35.2)	341 (33.7)	168 (38.7)	
N stage				0.779
N <sub>0</sub>	1292 (89.4)	904 (89.4)	388 (89.4)	
N <sub>1</sub>	68 (4.7)	45 (4.4)	23 (5.3)	
N <sub>2</sub>	52 (3.6)	39 (3.9)	13 (3.0)	
N <sub>3</sub>	33 (2.3)	23 (2.3)	10 (2.3)	
M stage				0.542
M <sub>0</sub>	1412 (97.7)	990 (97.9)	422 (97.2)	
M <sub>1</sub>	33 (2.3)	21 (2.1)	12 (2.8)	
Surgery				0.620
No/unknown	29 (2.0)	22 (2.2)	7 (1.6)	
Yes	1416 (98.0)	989 (97.8)	427 (98.4)	
Radiotherapy				0.329
No/unknown	1357 (93.9)	954 (94.4)	403 (92.9)	
Yes	88 (6.1)	57 (5.6)	31 (7.1)	
Chemotherapy				0.874
No/unknown	1412 (97.7)	987 (97.6)	425 (97.9)	
Yes	33 (2.3)	24 (2.4)	9 (2.1)	

## 2.2 预后影响因素

预后影响因素的选择关系到后续列线图的建立,选择列线图变量不仅根据单因素及多因素COX回归分析的结果,也需要参考其他相关文献和临床经验,考虑到临床应用等实际问题<sup>[16]</sup>。单因素COX回归分析结果显示,患者CSS及OS与年龄、性别、肿瘤部位、肿瘤厚度、溃疡、

手术、放疗及化疗有关( $P < 0.05$ ),而与人种无关( $P > 0.05$ )。多因素COX回归分析结果显示,患者年龄、肿瘤部位、肿瘤厚度、溃疡、N分期、M分期及手术为独立预后影响因素。CSS和OS单因素COX回归分析结果见表2,CSS和OS多因素回归分析结果及森林图见图1。

表2 SCM患者单因素COX回归分析

Tab. 2 Univariate COX regression analysis of SCM patients

Characteristic	CSS		OS	
	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)
Age/year				
≤65	Ref		Ref	
≥66	0.000	2.30 (1.63-3.23)	0.000	4.53 (3.54-5.81)
Gender				
Female	Ref		Ref	
Male	0.015	1.54 (1.09-2.19)	0.000	1.56 (1.25-1.93)
Race				
Non-white	Ref		Ref	
White	0.318	0.60 (0.22-1.63)	0.573	0.82 (0.41-1.65)
Site				
Extremities	Ref		Ref	
Scalp/face/neck	0.000	1.98 (1.41-2.80)	0.000	2.19 (1.76-2.71)
Trunk	0.961	0.99 (0.62-1.58)	0.862	1.03 (0.77-1.37)
Depth D/mm				
≤1.00	Ref		Ref	
1.01-2.00	0.190	1.51 (0.82-2.80)	0.278	1.20 (0.86-1.66)
2.01-4.00	0.001	2.66 (1.50-4.70)	0.000	2.07 (1.53-2.80)
≥4.01	0.000	5.47 (3.24-9.21)	0.000	3.13 (2.37-4.15)
N stage				
N <sub>0</sub>	Ref		Ref	
N <sub>1</sub>	0.000	2.86 (1.64-4.97)	0.010	1.73 (1.14-2.61)
N <sub>2</sub>	0.000	4.05 (2.36-6.93)	0.001	2.12 (1.38-3.27)
N <sub>3</sub>	0.000	12.04 (6.86-21.12)	0.000	6.54 (4.09-10.44)
M stage				
M <sub>0</sub>	Ref		Ref	
M <sub>1</sub>	0.000	6.04 (3.27-11.15)	0.000	3.56 (2.16-5.88)
Ulceration				
Absent	Ref		Ref	
Present	0.000	3.07 (2.26-4.17)	0.000	2.59 (2.14-3.13)
Surgery				
No/unknown	Ref		Ref	
Yes	0.032	0.41 (0.18-0.93)	0.009	0.48 (0.28-0.83)
Radiotherapy				
No/unknown	Ref		Ref	
Yes	0.039	1.78 (1.03-3.08)	0.016	1.57 (1.09-2.26)
Chemotherapy				
No/unknown	Ref		Ref	
Yes	0.000	4.82 (2.73-8.5)	0.013	1.96 (1.15-3.34)

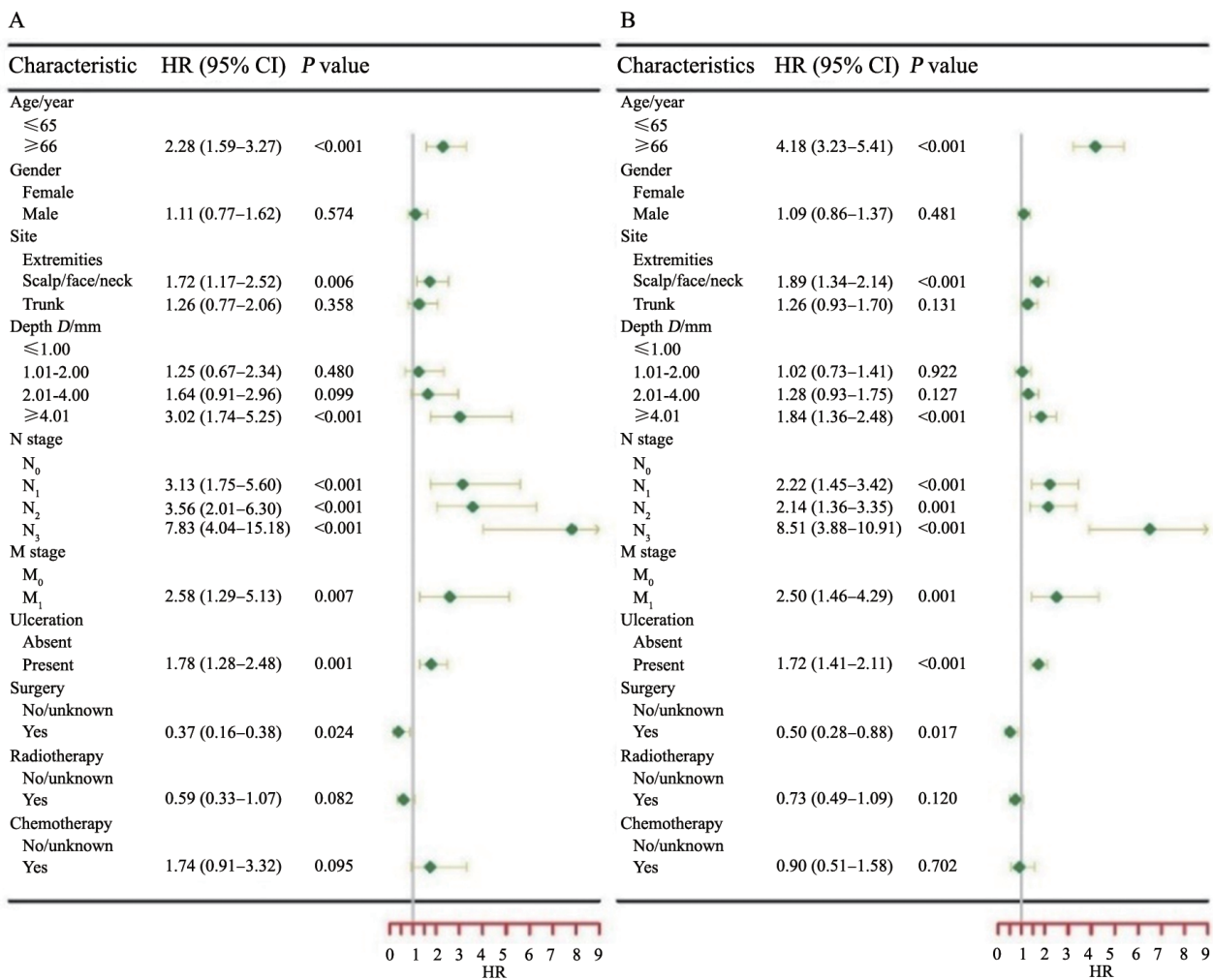


图1 SCM患者多因素COX回归分析森林图

Fig. 1 Forest plot of SCM patients by multivariate COX regression analysis

A: CSS; B: OS

### 2.3 预后预测模型的建立及验证

本研究共确定了7个因素纳入预后模型，包括年龄、肿瘤部位、肿瘤厚度、溃疡、N分期、M分期及手术。将这7个预测因素通过R软件的“rms”包，生成具有预后预测价值的列线图（图2）。列线图中各变量的长度越长，其对患者生存结局的影响比重越大，可见N分期对患者CSS有较大影响，年龄和N分期对于患者OS有较大的影响，各个因素对应分值见表3。根据个体每个因素分值相加得到总分值，总分值越大，生

存率越低。对预后模型进行校准和验证，建模组和验证组的C-index见表4，建模组5和10年CSS的曲线下面积（area under curve, AUC）分别为0.815和0.825，5和10年OS的AUC分别为0.803和0.825，验证组5和10年CSS的AUC分别为0.777和0.836，5和10年OS的AUC分别为0.754和0.799（图3），列线图预测SCM患者5和10年CSS和OS的校准曲线见图4，建模组和验证组预测SCM患者5和10年CSS和OS的DCA见图5。

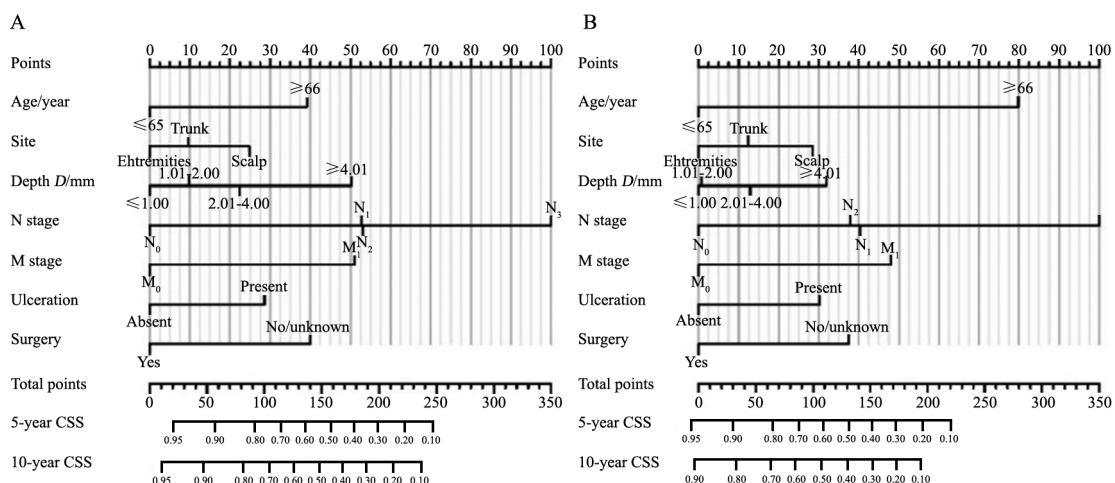


图2 SCM患者预测5和10年CSS (A) 和OS (B) 列线图

Fig. 2 Nomogram for predicting 5- and 10-year CSS (A) and OS (B) of patients with SCM

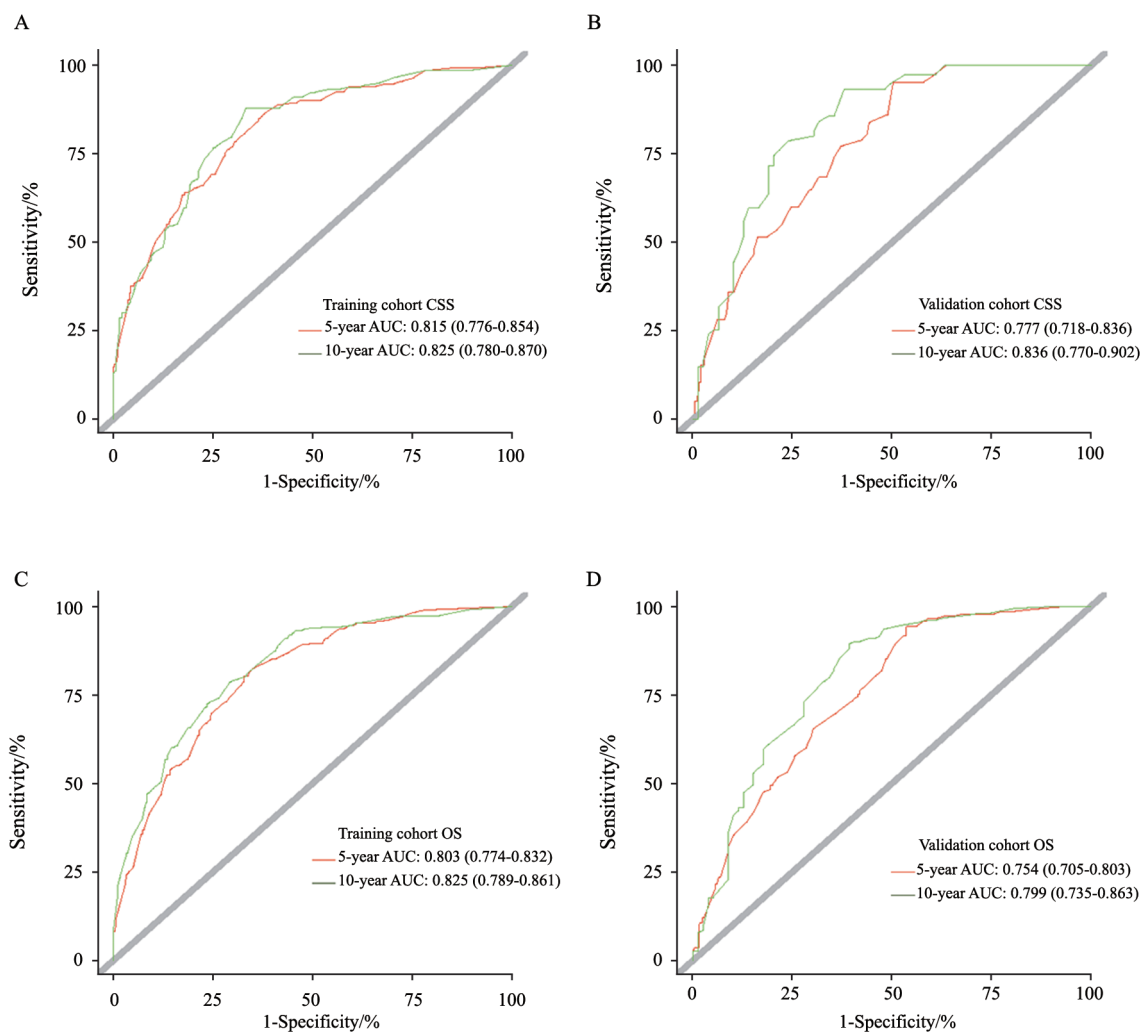


图3 建模组和验证组SCM患者5和10年CSS (A和B) 及OS (C和D) 的ROC曲线及AUC

Fig. 3 ROC curves and AUC of 5- and 10-year CSS (A and B) and OS (C and D) of SCM patients in the training cohort and validation cohort

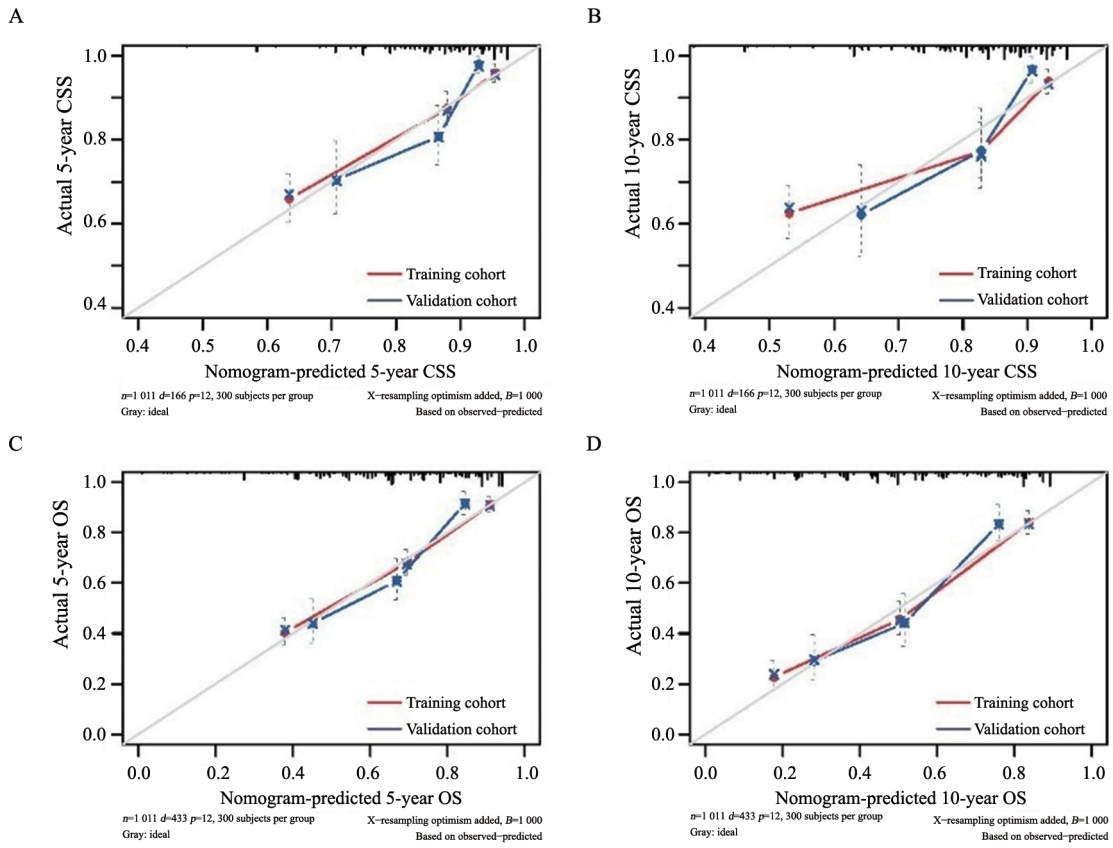


图 4 列线图预测SCM患者5和10年CSS (A和B) 和OS (C和D) 的校准曲线

Fig. 4 Calibration curves for 5-year and 10-year CSS (A and B) and OS (C and D) predicted by nomogram in SCM patients

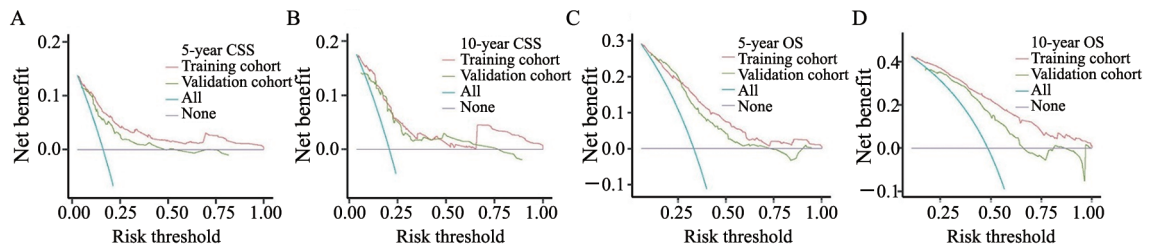


图 5 建模组和验证组预测SCM患者5和10年CSS (A和B) 和OS (C和D) 的DCA

Fig. 5 DCA for training cohort and validation cohort to predict 5- and 10-year CSS (A and B) and OS (C and D) in SCM patients

The abscissa represents threshold probability and the ordinate represents net benefit. The X-axis (purple line) shows that all samples are negative, and the net benefit is zero. The slash line (blue line) indicates that all samples are positive. The net benefit is expressed as a negative slope. The nomogram had the clinical net benefit in a wide range of threshold probabilities (0.10-0.99). A: Threshold probability of validation cohort (green line) was <0.44; B: Threshold probability of validation cohort (green line) was <0.75; C: Threshold probability of validation cohort (green line) was <0.67; D: Threshold probability of validation cohort (green line) was <0.65. DCA: Decision curve analysis.

表3 各因素在列线图中对应的分值

Tab. 3 The corresponding score of each factor in the nomogram

Characteristic	Points (CSS)	Points (OS)
Age/year		
≤65	0	0
≥66	39	80
Site		
Extremities	0	0
Scalp/face/neck	25	28
Trunk	10	12
Depth D/mm		
≤1.00	0	0
1.01-2.00	10	1
2.01-4.00	22	13
≥4.01	50	32
N stage		
N <sub>0</sub>	0	0
N <sub>1</sub>	53	40
N <sub>2</sub>	53	38
N <sub>3</sub>	100	100
M stage		
M <sub>0</sub>	0	0
M <sub>1</sub>	51	48
Ulceration		
Absent	0	0
Present	29	30
Surgery		
No/unknown	40	38
Yes	0	0

表4 SCM患者CSS和OS预测模型的C-index

Tab. 4 C-index of CSS and OS prediction models

Nomogram	Training cohorts C-index (95% CI)	Validation cohorts C-index (95% CI)
CSS	0.778 (0.742-0.814)	0.749 (0.696-0.802)
OS	0.753 (0.731-0.775)	0.712 (0.672-0.752)

### 3 讨 论

SCM在1967年首次被报道,组织学表现为单纯或混合纺锤体样肿瘤细胞群<sup>[17]</sup>。由于SCM具有生物侵袭性行为,且不易早期诊断,转移风险高,尽管可以进行手术治疗、放疗、化疗或免疫治疗,但疗效不佳<sup>[10, 12, 18]</sup>。因此,提高SCM患者确诊后的监测、随访和干预能力,对延长AM患者的生存时间和改善预后可能具有积极意义。而列线图预后模型可以将复杂的回归分析结果转

化为可视化的图像,使预后预测模型更具可读性,可以提供个体化信息,便于临床医师评估患者的生存和预后<sup>[19]</sup>。

本研究通过单因素和多因素COX回归分析,确定患者的年龄、肿瘤部位、肿瘤厚度、溃疡、N分期、M分期及手术为SCM患者的独立预后影响因素,而性别、人种、放疗及化疗对患者预后的影响差异无统计学意义。因此,患者的年龄越大、肿瘤位于头颈部、肿瘤厚度越大、肿瘤存在溃疡、N分期和M分期越晚,患者预后越差,而手术可在一定程度上改善患者预后,这与之前有关皮肤黑色素瘤预后研究<sup>[11-12, 20-21]</sup>的结果一致。

基于上述独立预后影响因素,可以分别构建预测SCM患者5和10年CSS和OS的列线图并进行验证。通过参考列线图的个体化预测结果,临床医师可增强或减少监测与干预强度,实现个体化治疗和随访<sup>[22]</sup>。同时为避免模型数据过度解释和确定其临床实用性,需对列线图进行校准和验证<sup>[16]</sup>。在CSS和OS预测模型中,建模组和验证组的C-index均大于0.7,说明其辨别能力较好。5和10年的AUC建模组和验证组均大于0.75,同样说明预测模型具有较为准确的辨别能力。建模组和验证组的5和10年生存率校准曲线和45°线较贴合,显示出预测概率和实际概率的一致性,说明模型具有良好而准确的预测能力。此外,本研究DCA结果表明,在较广泛的阈值概率范围内,应用预测模型来预测患者5和10年生存率均可以为患者带来净收益,显示出预测模型良好的临床实用性。

本研究也存在一些局限。首先,本文为回顾性研究,存在一些固有偏倚,如选择性偏倚等。其次,SEER数据库缺乏基础疾病、合并症等重要临床信息,因此难以判断这些混杂因素对患者生存的影响,存在混杂偏倚的现象。最后,SEER数据库也缺乏手术切缘、手术范围、放疗、化疗及免疫治疗方案等详细信息,难以进一步了解不同手术方式、放疗、化疗及免疫治疗对治疗效果及患者预后的影响。因此,本研究结论有待于进一步的大型随机对照试验结果来验证。

综上, 本研究将年龄、肿瘤部位、肿瘤厚度、是否溃疡、N分期、M分期及手术纳入列线图生存预测模型, 并通过区分度、校准曲线验证及决策曲线分析, 展现了列线图对生存率预测良好的区分辨别能力、准确性及临床实用性, 表明该列线图对于SCM患者5和10年OS和CSS具有良好的预测能力, 对临床医师减少或增强随访监测强度、更好地与患者沟通及为患者提供个性化的临床信息具有重要的临床意义。

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(收稿日期: 2021-10-27 修回日期: 2021-12-29)