



· 论 著 ·

鳞状细胞癌抗原检测联合磁共振成像对判断早期宫颈癌盆腔淋巴结转移的临床意义

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[摘要] 背景与目的: 宫颈癌是否发生淋巴结转移不仅决定着预后, 还指导着术后辅助治疗; 因此对淋巴结转移进行相关研究具有重要的意义。本文旨在分析宫颈癌发生盆腔淋巴结转移的相关因素, 探讨鳞状细胞癌抗原 (squamous cell carcinoma antigen, SCCAg) 检测联合磁共振成像 (magnetic resonance imaging, MRI) 对宫颈癌盆腔淋巴结转移的临床应用价值。方法: 回顾性分析2016年7月—2018年3月在蚌埠医学院第一附属医院治疗的 I A~II A期110例宫颈鳞癌患者的临床相关资料; 采用SPSS 22.0软件进行相关统计学分析。结果: SCCAg检测判断宫颈癌盆腔淋巴结转移的受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线的曲线下面积为0.695, 最佳临界值为2.45 ng/mL, 95%CI为0.577~0.812, 其阳性预测值为46%, 阴性预测值为84%, 准确率为71%, 灵敏度为58.6%, 特异度为75.3% (Kappa值=0.312, $P=0.001$); 术前MRI检查诊断宫颈鳞癌盆腔淋巴结转移的阳性预测值为77%, 阴性预测值为89%, 准确率为86.4%, 灵敏度为69.0%, 特异度为92.6% (Kappa值=0.637, $P=0.000$); 两者联合诊断宫颈鳞癌盆腔淋巴结转移的阳性预测值为55%, 阴性预测值为97%, 准确率为78.1%, 灵敏度为93.1%, 特异度为72.8% (Kappa值=0.540, $P=0.000$); 单因素分析显示, 淋巴结转移与SCCAg>2.45 ng/mL、间质浸润深度、切缘浸润及脉管浸润有关; 多因素分析显示, 间质浸润及脉管浸润是盆腔淋巴结转移的独立危险因素。结论: 宫颈癌盆腔淋巴结转移与SCCAg>2.45 ng/mL、间质浸润深度、切缘浸润及脉管浸润相关, 尤其当有间质浸润及脉管浸润时, 淋巴结转移的可能性更不可忽视; 而在诊断淋巴结转移方面, MRI要优于SCCAg检查, 当两者结合可显著提高其灵敏度及阴性预测值, 对宫颈癌无盆腔淋巴结转移的判断具有重要的临床意义。

[关键词] 宫颈鳞癌; 鳞状细胞癌抗原; 磁共振成像; 淋巴结转移

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Clinical significance of squamous cell carcinoma antigen combined with magnetic resonance imaging in diagnosing pelvic lymph node metastasis of early cervical cancer LIU Mengjun, LI Yuzhi, WANG Lihua, CHANG Mengran (Department of Tumor Gynecology, the First Affiliated Hospital of Bengbu Medical College, Bengbu 233000, Anhui Province, China)

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[Abstract] **Background and purpose:** Lymph node metastasis of cervical cancer not only determines the prognosis, but also guides postoperative adjuvant therapy, and therefore it is of great significance to study the lymph node metastasis. This article aimed to evaluate the clinical value of squamous cell carcinoma antigen (SCCAg) combined with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in the diagnosis of pelvic lymph node metastasis of cervical squamous cell carcinoma. **Methods:** The clinical data of 110 patients with stage I A-II A cervical squamous cell carcinoma treated in our hospital from Jul. 2016 to Mar. 2018 were retrospectively analyzed. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 22.0 software. **Results:** The area under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve of SCCAg to determine pelvic lymph node metastasis of cervical cancer in subjects was 0.695. The best critical value was 2.45 ng/mL, and 95%CI was 0.577-0.812. The positive predictive value was 46%, and the negative predictive value was 84%. The diagnostic accuracy was 71%, the sensitivity was 58.6%, and the specificity was 75.3% (Kappa=0.312, $P=0.001$). The positive predictive value of preoperative MRI in the diagnosis of pelvic lymph node metastasis in cervical squamous cell carcinoma was 77%. The negative predictive value was 89%. The accuracy rate was 86.4%. The sensitivity was 69.0%. The specificity was 92.60%

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($\kappa=0.637$, $P=0.000$). The positive predictive value of the combined diagnosis of pelvic lymph node metastasis of cervical squamous cell carcinoma was 55%, the negative predictive value was 97%, the accuracy was 78.1%, the sensitivity was 93.1%, and the specificity was 72.8% ($\kappa=0.540$, $P=0.000$). In univariate analysis, lymph node metastasis was associated with $\text{SCCAg}>2.45$ ng/mL, depth of interstitial infiltration, incision margin infiltration and vascular infiltration. Multivariate analysis showed that interstitial infiltration and vascular infiltration were independent risk factors for pelvic lymph node metastasis. **Conclusion:** Pelvic lymph node metastasis is associated with $\text{SCCAg}>2.45$ ng/mL, depth of interstitial invasion, incision margin infiltration and vascular infiltration. Especially when the interstitial infiltration and vascular infiltration are present, the possibility of lymph node metastasis could not be ignored. For the diagnosis of lymph node metastasis, MRI is superior to SCCAg. When SCCAg is combined with MRI, the sensitivity and negative predictive value can be significantly improved, which has important clinical significance for the diagnosis of cervical cancer without pelvic lymph node metastasis.

[Key words] Cervical squamous cell carcinoma; Squamous cell carcinoma antigen; Magnetic resonance imaging; Lymph node metastasis

宫颈癌是主要的妇科恶性肿瘤之一，其子宫颈具有不受控制的细胞分裂和组织侵袭性。盆腔淋巴结转移是影响宫颈癌预后的主要危险因素；因此，研究淋巴结转移的相关风险因素，以及准确地判断淋巴结转移状态，对宫颈癌的治疗有着重要意义^[1]。Liu等^[2]研究显示，I A期宫颈癌淋巴结未出现转移，I B期淋巴结转移率为17.5%，II A期淋巴结转移率为24.6%，II B期淋巴结转移率为33.9%；根据最新的宫颈癌国际妇产科联合会（International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics, FIGO）分期治疗指南，除I A1期无淋巴管间隙浸润的患者可考虑只行锥形切除外（切缘阴性，整块切除，3 mm阴性切缘），I A2~II A2期宫颈癌均要求切除盆腔淋巴结；但系统的淋巴结清扫却不可避免地带来了多种并发症，如淋巴囊肿、下肢及会阴水肿、感染等，显著降低了患者的术后生活质量。本研究旨在探讨临床相关因素与宫颈癌淋巴结转移的关系，并分析血清鳞状细胞癌抗原（squamous cell carcinoma antigen, SCCAg），结合磁共振成像（magnetic resonance imaging, MRI）对宫颈癌盆腔淋巴结转移进行检查，为术前诊断宫颈鳞癌淋巴结转移寻找新方法，进而为患者制定更精准的治疗方案。

1 资料和方法

1.1 一般资料

本研究对2016年7月—2018年3月在蚌埠医学

院第一附属医院接受治疗的110例I A~II A期宫颈鳞癌患者的临床资料进行分析。入选标准：所有患者首次治疗为广泛全子宫切除+盆腔/腹主动脉旁淋巴结清扫；术前均行MRI检查、血清SCCAg滴度检测；术后病理学检查均由蚌埠医学院第一附属医院病理科确诊为宫颈鳞癌；未曾接受过辅助治疗，如放疗、化疗及免疫抑制剂类等药物治疗；临床资料完整。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 血清SCCAg的检测

所有患者空腹状态下采集静脉血3~5 mL，分离血清，采用美国Abbott公司生产的全自动荧光酶标分析检测仪，采用酶联免疫吸附试验（enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA）检测血清SCCAg滴度，取本研究临界值做截断分析。

1.2.2 MRI扫描方法及诊断标准

采用荷兰Philips公司生产的Achieva 3.0 T MRI超导性扫描仪，患者扫描前适当饮水，保持膀胱充盈，常规平扫包括（轴位T1加权和T2加权压脂、矢状位及冠状位T2加权压脂）和增强序列（轴位、矢状位、冠状位T1加权）；采用高压注射器经肘静脉注入对比剂钆喷替酸葡甲胺。诊断标准：①淋巴结的最大横径 ≥ 10 mm；②T1W1序列上呈均匀低信号，T2W1一致序列上呈均匀高信号；③MRI图像均由蚌埠医学院第一附属医院放射科经验丰富的医师阅读。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0软件进行统计分析, 计算出其诊断宫颈鳞癌盆腔淋巴结转移的最佳临界值, 并绘制其受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线, 计算曲线下面积; 术前SCCAg及MRI诊断淋巴结转移检查结果与术后病理学检查的一致性采用Kappa检验; 单因素分析采用 χ^2 检验, 多因素采用logistic回归分析。P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 SCCAg对宫颈癌盆腔淋巴结转移的预测结果

根据110例患者的SCCAg值, 绘出其诊断宫颈癌盆腔淋巴结转移的ROC曲线 (图1), ROC曲线的曲线下面积为0.695, 差异有统计学意义 ($P=0.002$)。SCCAg诊断宫颈癌盆腔淋巴结转移的最佳诊断分界点为2.45 ng/mL (95% CI: 0.577~0.812)。

取SCCAg为2.45 ng/mL为分界点时, 诊断宫颈癌淋巴结转移37例, 无转移73例 (表1)。其诊断盆腔淋巴结转移的阳性预测值为46%, 阴性预测值为84%, 准确率为71.0%, 灵敏度为58.6%, 特异度为75.3% (Kappa值=0.312, $P=0.001$)。

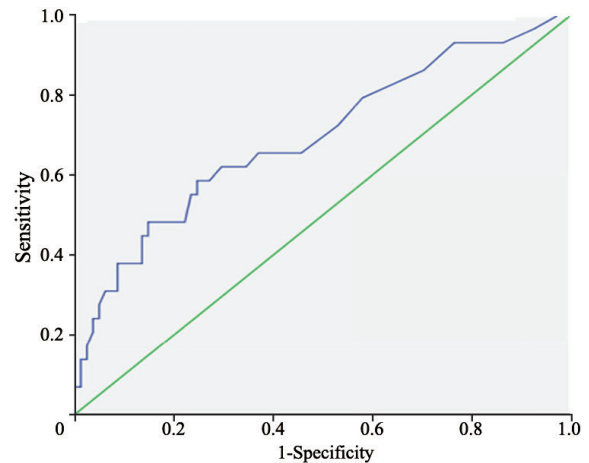


图1 SCCAg诊断宫颈癌盆腔淋巴结转移的ROC曲线

Fig. 1 ROC curve of SCCAg in diagnosis of pelvic lymph node metastasis of cervical carcinoma

表1 SCCAg值判断有无盆腔淋巴结转移与术后病理的比较

Tab. 1 Comparison of SCCAg between pelvic lymph node metastasis and postoperative pathology

SCCAg results	Postoperative pathological examination		Total
	+	-	
+	17	20	37
-	12	61	73
Total	29	81	110

SCCAg>2.45 ng/mL means +; SCCAg≤2.45 ng/mL means -

2.2 盆腔淋巴结转移的相关因素分析

单因素分析显示, 淋巴结转移与SCCAg>2.45 ng/mL、间质浸润深度、切缘浸润及脉管浸润有关 ($P<0.05$, 表2)。多因素分析显示, 间质浸润及脉管浸润是盆腔淋巴结转移的独立危险因素 ($P<0.05$, 表3)。

2.3 MRI检查对宫颈癌盆腔淋巴结转移的预测结果

110例患者的术后病理学诊断结果显示, 淋巴结转移29例; MRI检出25例。MRI检查诊断盆腔淋巴结转移的阳性预测值为77%, 阴性预测值

为89%, 准确率为86.4%, 灵敏度为69.0%, 特异度为92.6% (Kappa值=0.637, $P=0.000$, 表4)。

2.4 SCCAg联合MRI检查对宫颈癌盆腔淋巴结转移的预测结果

110例患者中, 术前MRI联合SCCAg检查诊断淋巴结转移共49例, 术后病理学检查确诊29例, 两者联合诊断淋巴结转移的阳性预测值为55%, 阴性预测值为97%, 准确率为78.1%, 灵敏度为93.1%, 特异度为72.8% (Kappa值=0.540, $P=0.001$, 表5)。

表 2 淋巴结转移高危因素的单因素分析

Tab. 2 Univariate analysis of high-risk factors for lymph node metastasis

Factor	Lymphatic metastasis		χ^2	P value
	Positive	Negative		
Age/year			0.013	0.910
>35	26	72		
≤ 35	3	9		
Clinical stages			2.373	0.305
I A	3	15		
I B	10	34		
II A	16	32		
Tumor diameter <i>D</i> /cm			2.295	0.130
>4	18	37		
≤ 4	11	44		
Interstitial infiltration			11.545	0.001
$\leq 1/2$	8	52		
>1/2	21	29		
Incisor infiltration			5.803	0.016
Yes	5	3		
No	24	78		
Vascular infiltration			12.824	0.000
Yes	20	25		
No	9	6		
SCCAg value ρ_B /(ng·mL ⁻¹)			48.228	0.000
>2.45	17	20		
≤ 2.45	12	61		

表 3 淋巴结转移高危因素的logistic回归分析

Tab. 3 Logistic regression analysis of high-risk factors for lymph node metastasis

Factor	<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>Wald</i>	<i>P</i> value	<i>Exp (B)</i> 95% CI
SCCAg	1.165	0.837	1.939	0.164	0.622~16.518
Interstitial infiltration	-1.597	0.651	6.022	0.014	0.057~0.725
Incisor infiltration	-0.882	0.858	1.057	0.304	0.077~2.226
Vascular infiltration	-1.784	0.697	6.544	0.011	0.043~0.659

表 4 MRI检查宫颈淋巴结转移与术后病理诊断结果的比较

Tab. 4 Comparison of lymph node metastasis and postoperative pathology of cervical carcinoma by MRI

MRI results	Postoperative pathological examination		Total
	+	-	
+	20	6	26
-	9	75	84
Total	29	81	110

表 5 SCCAg检测、MRI检查及联合实验分别诊断淋巴结转移与术后病理诊断结果的对比

Tab. 5 Comparison of SCCAg, MRI and combined experiment in the diagnosis of lymph node metastasis and postoperative pathology

Test method	True positive	False negative	True negative	False positive	SE/%	SP/%	PPV/%	NPV/%
MRI	20	9	75	6	69.0	92.6	77	89
SCCAg	17	12	61	20	58.6	75.3	46	84
MRI+SCCAg	27	2	59	22	93.1	72.8	55	97

SE: Sensitivity; SP: Specificity; PPV: Positive predictive value; NPV: Negative predictive value

3 讨 论

宫颈癌的主要转移途径是直接侵袭和淋巴结转移, 淋巴结转移对宫颈癌预后的重要性早已达成共识。国内外多项研究表明, 宫颈癌盆腔淋巴结转移与临床分期、肿瘤大小、间质浸润、脉管浸润、切缘浸润及SCCAg值等多项因素均有关系^[3-6]。本研究的多因素logistic分析显示, 间质浸润及脉管浸润是盆腔淋巴结转移的独立危险因素, 与上述研究结果相符。因宫颈癌的常见病理学类型是鳞状细胞癌, 其相对特异性肿瘤标志物SCCAg是Kato等^[7]于1977年发现的肿瘤抗原TA-4的一个片段, 对宫颈癌的诊断、治疗、预后评估及复发监测有着重要作用^[8-9], 且相关研究表明, SCCAg值与淋巴结转移呈正相关, 但其预测价值目前尚不明确。冯淑瑜等^[10]对205例根治性手术治疗的患者进行回顾性研究分析, SCCAg ≥ 1.5 ng/mL并不能有效地提示淋巴结转移风险, 而SCCAg ≥ 4 ng/mL的宫颈癌患者中近一半发生了淋巴结转移, 淋巴结转移的风险增加了4.2倍。相关学者对其诊断淋巴结转移价值的研究进行了meta分析, 结果显示, SCCAg对诊断宫颈癌淋巴结转移的联合灵敏度为60%, 联合特异度为76%, ROC曲线的曲线下面积为0.713, 其中SCCAg所取的分界值为1.5~8.0 ng/mL^[11]。在本

研究中, SCCAg判断盆腔淋巴结转移的ROC曲线的曲线下面积为0.695, 最佳临界值为2.45 ng/mL, 95%CI为0.577~0.812, 其阳性预测值为46%, 阴性预测值为84%, 准确率为71%, 灵敏度为58.6%, 特异度为75.3%。综合来看, 其灵敏度、特异度等均不令人满意, 提示诊断价值一般。国内外大量相关研究表明, 血清SCCAg可作为诊断宫颈癌淋巴结转移的独立危险因素, 而本研究结果仅提示其与淋巴结转移有关, 但却不是其独立危险因素; 分析原因可能是本研究样本量较小, 导致数据分析结果有偏倚, 有待扩大样本量进行深入研究。

虽然SCCAg在临床上的应用已有共识, 但却不具有特异性; 对其单独应用预测宫颈鳞癌淋巴结的转移, 其诊断结果可能并不十分理想。Yin等^[12]研究发现, SCCAg联合MRI可以提高对宫颈癌新辅助化疗疗效的预测能力。本研究结合了MRI影像学检查, 以期提高淋巴结转移的预测价值; MRI在软组织分辨率中有突出表现, 且具有无创伤、可多方位及多序列成像等优势^[13], 对淋巴结转移的诊断也突显了其较高的灵敏度及特异度^[14-15]; MRI可通过测量淋巴结的最大径来判断淋巴结有无异常^[16]。淋巴结受肿瘤侵犯后, 形态发生变化, T1W1序列上呈均匀性低信号, T2W1脂肪抑制序列

上呈均匀性高信号^[17]。本研究结果显示,术前MRI检查诊断淋巴结转移的阳性预测值为77%,阴性预测值为89%,准确率为86.4%,灵敏度为69.0%,特异度为92.6%(Kappa值=0.637, $P=0.000$);研究结果也表明,MRI在诊断淋巴结转移方面有较高的特异度;两者结合诊断宫颈鳞癌盆腔淋巴结转移的灵敏度可提高至93.1%,阴性预测值可提高至97%(Kappa值=0.540, $P=0.000$)。

综上所述,宫颈癌盆腔淋巴结转移与SCCAg>2.45 ng/mL、间质浸润深度、切缘浸润及脉管浸润相关,尤其当有间质浸润及脉管浸润时,其淋巴结转移的可能性更不可忽视;而在诊断淋巴结转移方面,MRI各方面要优于SCCAg检查,当两者结合时可显著提高其灵敏度及阴性预测值,对宫颈癌无盆腔淋巴结转移的判断具有重要的临床意义。

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