



· 论 著 ·

# CPH-I、CA12-5和HE4对伴乳头状结节的卵巢肿瘤恶性风险的预测价值评估

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**[摘要]** **背景与目的:** 超声提示囊腔内有乳头状结节的卵巢肿瘤因其被怀疑有恶性可能而存在过度治疗风险, 轻率的手术无疑会对年轻有生育需求的患者造成卵巢功能损害, 因此对这类特殊的卵巢肿瘤进行恶性风险预测, 就有可能为恶性风险低的年轻患者争取延缓手术的机会。评估哥本哈根指数 (Copenhagen index, CPH-I)、糖类抗原12-5 (carbohydrate antigen 12-5, CA12-5) 和人附睾蛋白4 (human epididymis protein 4, HE4) 对超声提示有乳头状结节的卵巢肿瘤恶性风险预测价值。**方法:** 收集2015年7月—2019年6月复旦大学附属妇产科医院术前超声提示存在乳头状结节的192例卵巢肿瘤患者的临床资料, 包括年龄、绝经与否、乳头状结节数量、肿瘤最大直径、病理学分期分型、术前CA12-5和HE4值, 并求出CPH-I值。根据术后病理学检查结果分为良性组、恶性组和交界组, 绘制受试者工作特性 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线, 评估CPH-I、CA12-5和HE4对卵巢良恶性肿瘤的鉴别能力。**结果:** CPH-I、CA12-5和HE4对良性组和恶性组均有较好的鉴别能力, 其中CPH-I的鉴别能力优于HE4 ( $P<0.01$ ), 其余两两比较差异均无统计学意义。CA12-5三者组在良性组与恶性组+交界组中均具有良好的鉴别能力, 其中CPH-I和CA12-5的鉴别能力均优于HE4 ( $P<0.001$ ,  $P<0.05$ )。将 $\leq 5$  cm的卵巢肿瘤进行独立分组进行分析, 其结果与不分组时相类似。无论未分组前还是对 $\leq 5$  cm独立分组后, CPH-I在鉴别良性组与恶性组时, 均有较高的灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值及阴性预测值。**结论:** CPH-I、CA12-5和HE4对超声提示有乳头状结节的卵巢肿瘤的恶性风险具有一定的预测价值, 总体而言, CPH-I优于CA12-5及HE4, CA12-5优于HE4。因此对于年轻有生育需求的患者, 即使B超提示卵巢肿瘤存在乳头状结节, 尤其当肿瘤体积不大 ( $\leq 5$  cm) 时, 可以通过定期监测肿瘤生物标志物和B超检查进行随访和评估。

**[关键词]** 哥本哈根指数; 糖类抗原12-5; 人附睾蛋白4; 交界性卵巢肿瘤; 上皮性卵巢肿瘤

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**Assessment of the diagnostic value of CPH-I, CA12-5 and HE4 for cancer prediction in women with ovarian masses with papillary projections diagnosed by ultrasound** WANG Zhihen<sup>1</sup>, MAO Peimin<sup>1</sup>, JIANG Hongyuan<sup>2</sup>, FAN Lingling<sup>2</sup> (1. Clinical Laboratory, Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai 200011, China; 2. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai 200011, China)

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**[Abstract]** **Background and purpose:** Ovarian masses with papillary projections diagnosed by ultrasound are suspected to be malignant, and there is a risk of overtreatment. Hasty operation would undoubtedly damage the ovarian function of young patients with reproductive needs. Therefore, the prediction of malignant risk of such special ovarian tumors may strive for the opportunity of delaying surgery for young patients with low malignant risk. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the values of the Copenhagen Index (CPH-I), carbohydrate antigen 12-5 (CA12-5) and human epididymis protein 4 (HE4) in predicting the malignant potential of ovarian masses with papillary projections diagnosed by ultrasound. **Methods:** The clinical data of 192 patients with ovarian tumors

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with papillary nodules detected by preoperative ultrasound in Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital of Fudan University from Jul. 2015 to Jun. 2019 were collected. Clinical information included age, menopause status, number of papillary projections, maximum diameter of tumor, pathological classification and preoperative CA12-5, HE4 and CPH-I values. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn to evaluate the abilities of CPH-I, CA12-5 and HE4 in differentiating benign from malignant ovarian tumors.

**Results:** CPH-I, CA12-5 and HE4 discriminated well between the benign ovarian tumors and epithelial ovarian cancers (EOC), and the discrimination ability of CPH-I was superior to that of HE4 ( $P<0.01$ ). CPH-I, CA12-5 and HE4 all discriminated well between benign ovarian tumors and malignant plus borderline ovarian tumors (EOC+BOT). The abilities of CPH-I and CA12-5 to discriminate between benign and EOC+BOT groups were significantly better than that of HE4 ( $P<0.001$  and  $P<0.05$ , respectively). The results for the  $\leq 5$  cm group were similar to the results obtained when all ovarian masses were considered. CPH-I had high sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, and negative predictive value in discriminating between the benign and malignant ovarian masses. **Conclusion:** Tumor markers can differentiate between benign and malignant ovarian masses with papillary projections. In all, CPH-I had a better discrimination ability than CA12-5, and CA12-5 was better than HE4. For young patients who have small ( $\leq 5$  cm) ovarian masses with papillary projections and fertility needs, follow-up opportunities are enabled by monitoring tumor markers and B-mode ultrasound.

[Key words] CPH-I; CA12-5; HE4; Borderline ovarian tumor; Epithelial ovarian cancer

卵巢癌发病隐匿, 早期诊断困难, 其死亡率占据所有肿瘤死亡率的第五位, 在妇科肿瘤中稳居第一<sup>[1]</sup>。超声是目前卵巢癌最常用的辅助诊断方法。超声诊断囊腔内存在乳头状结节的卵巢肿瘤被认为存在恶性风险<sup>[2]</sup>, 即使是诊断准确性优于超声的盆腔核磁共振成像也无法准确鉴别这种特殊卵巢肿瘤的良好恶性。因此临床医师对这一类卵巢肿瘤往往会建议患者行腹腔镜检查以避免漏诊卵巢癌。然而术后病理学检查却证实有相当一部分患者是卵巢良性肿瘤。此外, 卵巢手术后患者的卵巢功能会有不同程度的损伤, 尤其是双侧卵巢囊肿剥除术后的患者<sup>[3-5]</sup>, 而且卵巢囊肿易于复发。因此, 为了满足年轻患者的生育需求, 对于超声提示有乳头状结节的卵巢肿瘤患者, 如果肿瘤体积小 ( $\leq 5$  cm) 且具备随访条件, 应在认真评估其恶性风险的前提下, 决定是否可以延迟手术。已知血清肿瘤标志物糖类抗原125 (carbohydrate antigen 125, CA12-5) 和人附睾蛋白4 (human epididymis protein 4, HE4) 以及在此基础上计算所得的卵巢癌风险评估模型哥本哈根指数 (Copenhagen index, CPH-I), 对卵巢良恶性肿瘤的鉴别具有较高的敏感性和特异性, 但其对有乳头状结节的卵巢肿瘤性质的鉴别能力鲜有报道。因此本研究通过回顾性分析入组

的192例术前超声提示有乳头状结节的卵巢肿瘤的患者资料, 评估CPH-I、CA12-5和HE4对伴有乳头状结节的卵巢肿瘤恶性风险预测的能力。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 临床资料

本研究收集了2015年7月—2019年6月复旦大学附属妇产科医院术前超声提示存在乳头状结节的卵巢肿瘤患者的临床病理学资料。所有患者均接受了经阴道超声检查 (无性生活患者改为经直肠超声检查)。术前30 d内使用瑞士Roche诊断公司COBAS e 601电化学发光分析仪测定血清CA12-5、HE4值。CPH-I通过下列公式计算<sup>[6]</sup>:

$$\text{CPH-I} = -14.0647 + 1.0649 \times \log_2(\text{HE4}) + 0.6050 \times \log_2(\text{CA12-5}) + 0.2672 \times \text{age}/10;$$

$$\text{PP} = e(\text{CPH-I}) / [1 + e(\text{CPH-I})]$$

### 1.2 统计学处理

本研究中连续变量表示为中位数四分位数范围 (interquartile range, IQR)。采用Kruskal-Wallis试验对3组的CA12-5、HE4和CPH-I进行显著性检验。采用SPSS 20.0统计软件对数据进行分析。绘制受试者工作特性 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线, 计算曲线下面积 (area under curve, AUC) (95% CI), 评估

CA12-5、HE4和CPH-I对恶性肿瘤的预测价值。采用MedCalc软件进行ROC曲线分析,并计算CA12-5、HE4和CPH-I在卵巢良性肿瘤鉴别诊断中的灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值和阴性预测值。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

本研究共纳入192例超声提示囊腔内存在乳头状结节的卵巢肿瘤患者(表1)。根据术后病理学诊断结果,将患者分为卵巢良性肿瘤组(58例,占30.2%)、交界性肿瘤组(71例,占37.0%)和恶性肿瘤组(63例,占32.8%)。患者总体年龄呈正态分布。良性组年龄28.8~55.0岁,中位年龄37.5岁;交界组年龄28.0~43.0岁,中位年龄31.0岁,两组年龄差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。恶性组年龄44.0~59.0岁,中位年龄51.0岁,明显高于其他两组,差异有统计学

意义( $P<0.05$ )。共有58例(30.2%)的患者已绝经,其中恶性组绝经患者最多,共计32例(50.8%)。术后病理学分型见表2。恶性组均为上皮性卵巢癌,其中透明细胞癌为恶性组最常见的上皮性卵巢癌类型(20例,占31.7%),其次为高级别浆液性卵巢癌(18例,占28.6%)。良性组中有一半(29例,占50%)为囊性成熟性畸胎瘤,其次为浆液性囊腺瘤和黏液性囊腺瘤,分别为(12例,占20.7%)。交界组中最多见的是交界性浆液性囊腺瘤(38例,占53.5%)。恶性或交界性肿瘤根据2018年国际妇产科联合会(International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics, FIGO)分期系统进行分类。恶性组可分为I期61例,II期0例,III期10例。交界组I期44例,II期1例,III期18例。这两组患者均无IV期疾病。所有的患者术前都检测了血清肿瘤标志物CA12-5、HE4,并计算出CPH-I,不同组间的数值比较见表1,病理学类型见表2。

表1 患者基本资料

Tab. 1 The characteristics of the patients

Item	Benign ovarian tumors	Borderline ovarian tumors	Epithelial ovarian cancer	Total
Age/year (median, range)	37.5 (28.8-55.0)	31.0 (28.0-43.0)	51.0 (44.0-59.0)	
Menopausal status <i>n</i>				
Premenopausal	41	62	31	134
Postmenopausal	17	9	32	58
Papillary projections <i>n</i>				
Single	36	40	32	108
Multiple	22	31	31	84
Tumor diameter <i>D/cm</i>				
<5	26	27	9	62
5-10	28	34	22	84
>10	4	10	32	46
Serum biomarkers (median, range)				
CA125 $z_B/(U \cdot mL^{-1})$	13.965 (10.76-23.68)	33.050 (19.60-82.60)	60.390 (31.96-360.70)	-
HE4 $c_B/(pmol \cdot L^{-1})$	45.400 (41.25-51.80)	50.500 (43.90-62.90)	87.500 (52.30-221.00)	-
CPH-I/%	0.915 (0.51-1.41)	2.130 (1.24-4.28)	8.160 (2.60-61.66)	-

表2 卵巢良性肿瘤、恶性肿瘤和交界性肿瘤的病理分型

Tab. 2 Pathological types of benign ovarian tumors, borderline ovarian tumors and epithelial ovarian cancer

Pathological type	Case <i>n</i>
Benign ovarian tumor ( <i>N</i> =58)	
Mature cystic teratoma	29
Serous cystadenoma	3
Mucinous cystadenoma	12
Serous papillary cystadenoma	12
Serous papillary cystadenofibroma	2
Borderline ovarian tumor ( <i>N</i> =71)	
Serous	38
Mucinous	10
Endometrioid	1
Serous papillary	14
Seromucous	8
Epithelial ovarian cancer ( <i>N</i> =63)	
High-grade serous	18
Low-grade serous	5
Mucinous	4
Clear cell	20
Endometrioid	13
Other	3

我们使用AUC比较CA12-5、HE4和CPH-I鉴别良恶性肿瘤的能力(表3)。结果发现CA12-5(AUC=0.869)、HE4(AUC=0.838)、CPH-I(AUC=0.915)对卵巢良恶性肿瘤均有较好的鉴别能力,3者之间仅CPH-I的鉴别能力优于HE4( $P<0.01$ ),其余两两比较差异均无统计学意义。当我们将恶性组和交界组合在一起(恶性组+交界组)与良性组进行鉴别时,我们发现CA12-5(AUC=0.830)、HE4(AUC=0.730)、CPH-I(AUC=0.831)均具有良好的鉴别能力。CPH-I和CA12-5的鉴别能力明显优于HE4组( $P<0.001$ 和 $P<0.05$ ),CPH-I与CA12-5之间比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。同样,CPH-I和CA12-5对良性组与交界组的鉴别能力也显著优于HE4。其中,CA12-5(AUC=0.638)对恶性组和交界组的鉴别能力以及HE4(AUC=0.633)对交界组和良性组的鉴别能力均较弱。对于恶性组与交界组而言,CPH-I(AUC=0.773)及HE4(AUC=0.758)具有较好的鉴别能力,两者相比差异无统计学意义。对于交界组与良性组而言,CPH-I

表3 各研究组中CA12-5、HE4和CPH-I的AUC比较

Tab. 3 Comparison of AUC of CA12-5, HE4 and CPH-I in different groups

Item	ROC-AUC (95% CI)			Comparison of ROC-AUC <i>P</i> value		
	CA12-5	HE4	CPH-I	CPH-I vs CA12-5	CPH-I vs HE4	HE4 vs CA12-5
All						
EOC vs benign	0.869 (0.795-0.923)	0.838 (0.760-0.899)	0.915 (0.850-0.958)	0.083 7	0.007 8	0.490 2
EOC vs BOT	0.638 (0.551-0.719)	0.758 (0.676-0.827)	0.773 (0.693-0.841)	0.000 1	0.612 8	0.014 6
BOT vs benign	0.796 (0.716-0.862)	0.633 (0.544-0.716)	0.757 (0.674-0.828)	0.247 0	0.003 0	0.004 9
Benign vs EOC+BOT	0.830 (0.770-0.881)	0.730 (0.661-0.791)	0.831 (0.771-0.881)	0.971 0	0.000 4	0.019 5
Diameter $\leq$ 5 cm						
EOC vs benign	0.892 (0.760-0.966)	0.814 (0.666-0.916)	0.924 (0.801-0.983)	0.464 7	0.030 5	0.275 9
EOC vs BOT	0.654 (0.501-0.787)	0.792 (0.649-0.896)	0.802 (0.660-0.904)	0.010 3	0.835 8	0.153 6
BOT vs benign	0.784 (0.664-0.877)	0.540 (0.411-0.666)	0.757 (0.634-0.856)	0.606 8	0.002 3	0.011 2
Benign vs EOC+BOT	0.814 (0.709-0.894)	0.616 (0.498-0.725)	0.804 (0.697-0.885)	0.805 5	0.000 8	0.011 2

(AUC=0.757)及CA12-5(AUC=0.796)具有较好的鉴别能力,两者相比差异无统计学意义。此外研究结果显示,肿瘤标志物对交界组与恶性组、交界组与良性组的鉴别能力总体弱于其对良性组与恶性组、良性组与恶性组+交界组的鉴别能力,其中CA12-5对恶性组与交界组的鉴别能力弱于HE4。接着,我们将直径≤5 cm的卵巢囊肿进行独立分组研究,其结果与纳入所有卵巢肿瘤时所得到的结果相似。对于恶性组与良性组的鉴别,3种标志物都显示了较好的鉴别能力:CA12-5(AUC=0.892)、HE4(AUC=0.814)、CPH-I(AUC=0.924)。对于恶性组+交界组与良性组,CA12-5(AUC=0.814)和CPH-I(AUC=0.804)具有较好的鉴别能力,两者之间相比差异无统计学意义(P>0.05);而HE4(AUC=0.616)鉴别能力较弱。在鉴别恶性组与交界组以及交界组与良性组时,以直径5 cm独立分组后,也存在上述将所有卵巢肿瘤,大小不论均纳入的问题。对于恶性组+交界组与良性组的鉴别,CPH-I和CA12-5具有较好的鉴别能力,两者之间相比无显著性差异,而HE4的鉴别能力较弱。

最后,我们研究了CPH-I、CA12-5和HE4诊断卵巢良性肿瘤、恶性肿瘤和交界性肿瘤的灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值以及阴性预测值(表4)。CPH-I鉴别恶性组和良性组的灵敏度(88.89%,95%CI:78.4~95.4),特异度(86.21%,95%CI:74.6~93.9),阳性预测值(87.5%,95%CI:78.5~93.1)及阴性预测值(87.7%,95%CI:77.9~93.5)均较高,总体优于CA12-5及HE4。在对直径≤5 cm的卵巢肿瘤进行独立分组后,CPH-I在区分恶性组与良性组时的特异度、阳性预测值及阴性预测值更优于总体对象,值得一提的是,CA12-5在区分恶性组与良性组时有较好的特异度、阳性预测值及阴性预测值,优于HE4。

表4 各研究组CA12-5、HE4和CPH-I的灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值和阴性预测值比较

Item	CA12-5				HE4				CPH-I			
	SE/% (95% CI)	SP/% (95% CI)	PPV/% (95% CI)	NPV/% (95% CI)	SE/% (95% CI)	SP/% (95% CI)	PPV/% (95% CI)	NPV/% (95% CI)	SE/% (95% CI)	SP/% (95% CI)	PPV/% (95% CI)	NPV/% (95% CI)
All												
EOC vs benign	73.02 (60.3-83.4)	93.10 (83.3-98.1)	92.0 (81.5-96.8)	76.1 (67.8-82.7)	61.90 (48.8-73.9)	94.83 (85.6-98.9)	92.9 (80.9-97.5)	69.6 (62.5-75.9)	88.89 (78.4-95.4)	86.21 (74.6-93.9)	87.5 (78.5-93.1)	87.7 (77.9-93.5)
EOC vs BOT	73.02 (60.3-83.4)	54.93 (42.7-66.8)	59.0 (51.6-65.9)	69.6 (59.2-78.4)	55.56 (42.5-68.1)	90.14 (80.7-95.9)	83.3 (70.5-91.3)	69.6 (63.2-75.3)	57.14 (44.0-69.5)	84.51 (74.0-92.0)	76.6 (64.6-85.4)	69.0 (62.2-75.0)
BOT vs benign	80.28 (69.1-88.8)	67.24 (53.7-79.0)	75.0 (67.1-81.5)	73.6 (62.8-82.2)	54.93 (42.7-66.8)	70.69 (57.3-81.9)	69.6 (59.4-78.3)	56.2 (48.6-63.5)	74.65 (62.9-84.2)	70.69 (57.3-81.9)	75.7 (67.2-82.6)	69.5 (59.7-77.8)
Benign vs E+B	59.70 (50.9-68.1)	93.10 (83.3-98.1)	95.2 (88.5-98.1)	50.0 (44.6-55.4)	67.91 (59.3-75.7)	70.69 (57.3-81.9)	84.3 (77.9-89.0)	48.8 (41.5-56.2)	74.63 (66.4-81.7)	82.76 (70.6-91.4)	90.9 (84.9-94.7)	58.5 (50.8-65.9)
Diameter≤5 cm												
EOC vs benign	76.92 (46.2-95.0)	100.00 (88.4-100.0)	100.0 (N/A)	90.9 (78.8-96.4)	69.23 (38.6-90.9)	90.00 (73.5-97.9)	75.0 (49.1-90.3)	87.1 (74.8-93.9)	84.62 (54.6-98.1)	96.67 (82.8-99.9)	91.7 (61.2-98.7)	93.5 (80.2-98.1)
EOC vs BOT	76.92 (46.2-95.0)	67.65 (49.5-82.6)	47.6 (34.0-61.6)	88.5 (73.4-95.5)	69.23 (38.6-90.9)	85.29 (68.9-95.0)	64.3 (42.6-81.4)	87.9 (76.0-94.3)	69.23 (38.6-90.9)	85.29 (68.9-95.0)	64.3 (42.6-81.4)	87.9 (76.0-94.3)
BOT vs benign	70.59 (52.5-84.9)	83.33 (65.3-94.4)	82.8 (67.7-91.7)	71.4 (59.2-81.2)	94.12 (80.3-99.3)	23.33 (9.9-42.3)	58.2 (52.9-63.3)	77.8 (44.0-94.0)	64.71 (46.5-80.3)	80.00 (61.4-92.3)	78.6 (63.2-88.7)	66.7 (55.1-76.5)
Benign vs E+B	72.34 (57.4-84.4)	83.33 (65.3-94.4)	87.2 (75.0-93.9)	65.8 (54.1-75.8)	46.81 (32.1-61.9)	73.33 (54.1-87.7)	73.3 (58.5-84.3)	46.8 (38.4-55.4)	59.57 (44.3-73.6)	93.33 (77.9-99.2)	93.3 (78.2-98.2)	59.6 (50.7-67.9)

EOC: Epithelial ovarian cancers; BOT: Borderline ovarian tumors; E+B: EOC+BOT; SE: Sensitivity; SP: Specificity; PPV: Positive predictive value; NPV: Negative predictive value

### 3 讨 论

卵巢癌是女性生殖系统常见的恶性肿瘤, 5年生存率<30%<sup>[7]</sup>。由于早期症状的缺失, 超声发现的卵巢肿块往往成为患者就诊的原因。近年来随着仪器清晰度的提升, 越来越多的卵巢小囊肿被发现, 囊肿的内部结构也显示得越来越清晰, 但也带来了许多非必要的卵巢手术, 增加了手术导致卵巢早衰或不孕<sup>[8-11]</sup>。血清肿瘤标志物检测是除影像学外常用的预测恶性程度的手段, 其异常甚至早于影像学改变<sup>[12]</sup>。CA12-5是卵巢癌的经典标志物, 灵敏度最高<sup>[12-13]</sup>。但由于其在炎性疾病以及子宫内膜异位症等良性疾病甚至月经期都可能发生改变, 导致特异度受到影响<sup>[13]</sup>。HE4是卵巢肿瘤的新标志物, 近年来临床应用广泛, 诊断特异性好, 但敏感性不足。鉴于CA12-5和HE4各有优劣, 且HE4值存在随年龄增长逐步增高的趋势, Karlsten等<sup>[6]</sup>提出一种结合了CA12-5、HE4和年龄的卵巢癌风险指数的新算法, 即CPH-I, 并指出CPH-I鉴别卵巢良恶性肿瘤的能力优于CA12-5及HE4。

据此, 本研究使用CPH-I、CA12-5和HE4来预测伴乳头状结节的卵巢肿瘤的恶性风险。研究结果显示, CPH-I对于有乳头状结节的卵巢肿瘤的恶性预测能力优于CA12-5及HE4, 这一结果与既往大多数研究结论相符。但我们同时发现, 对这类特殊的卵巢肿瘤而言, CA12-5的鉴别能力总体优于HE4, HE4仅在鉴别恶性肿瘤与交界性肿瘤时优于CA12-5, 这一结论与既往研究中HE4对良恶性肿瘤的鉴别能力优于CA12-5的结论相悖。我们分析可能的原因是, 当以所有的卵巢肿瘤为研究对象时, CA12-5在卵巢子宫内膜异位症、盆腔炎性肿块等良性疾病中的高表达限制了其鉴别良恶性肿瘤的能力。而本研究以超声提示存在囊腔内乳头状结节的卵巢肿瘤为研究对象, 通过特殊影像学特征的限制, 排除了临床上常见的卵巢子宫内膜异位症和盆腔炎性肿块, 因为这类盆腔肿块往往不具有乳头样结构。因此, CA12-5的特异度得到提升, 甚至优于HE4。同样, CA12-5在鉴别卵巢良恶性肿瘤和卵巢交界性肿瘤方面优于CPH-I也可以得到合理的解释。乳头状结节的存在排除

了CA12-5表达升高的良性疾病, 从而显著提高了CA12-5鉴别良恶性肿瘤和交界性肿瘤的能力。本研究对≤5 cm的卵巢肿瘤进行独立分组后, 肿瘤标志物对良恶性肿瘤仍具有良好的鉴别能力。

综上所述, 研究表明, 肿瘤标志物能很好地预测卵巢肿瘤的恶性风险, CPH-I比CA12-5和HE4具有更好的鉴别能力。

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