



· 论 著 ·

# 乳腺癌患者化疗致肝损伤的危险因素分析

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**[摘要]** 背景与目的: 乳腺癌患者化疗方案复杂且通常采用多药联合治疗, 化疗周期长, 不良反应较多。在肿瘤患者的临床诊疗实践中, 药物性肝损伤也是常见的不良反应之一。在药物引起的肝损伤中, 抗肿瘤药物引起的肝损伤占15%。为了解临床乳腺癌患者化疗致肝损伤的情况, 探索其高危影响因素, 为临床乳腺癌化疗致肝损伤相关不良反应的预防提供参考。方法: 采用病例对照回顾性分析2017年1月—2017年12月在复旦大学附属肿瘤医院接受治疗的乳腺癌患者化疗引起肝损伤的风险因素。采用二元logistic分析建立肝损伤预测模型, 采用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线分析检测该模型的预测能力。结果: 本研究符合纳入和排除标准的乳腺癌患者724例。其中40.74%的患者化疗期间出现肝损伤。二元logistic分析结果显示, 年龄分段、TNM分期、肝脏基础疾病、密集型化疗方案、紫杉醇联合铂类化疗方案、含蒽环类化疗方案、目前化疗所处周期为乳腺癌患者化疗引起肝损伤的独立危险因素。二元logistic模型:  $P=1/1+\text{Exp}\sum(0.901-AX_1+1.01X_2+BX_3-1.82X_4+5.225X_5+1.256X_6+0.874X_7-0.764X_8)$ , 其特异度为91.61%, 灵敏度为81.69%, 准确度为87.60%, 阴性预测值(negative predictive value, NPV)为87.92%, 阳性预测值(positive predictive value, PPV)为87.00%。同时ROC曲线分析显示, ROC曲线的曲线下面积为0.923(95% CI: 0.901~0.944,  $P<0.001$ )。结论: 该预测模型能够满足临床乳腺癌患者化疗致肝损伤的预测要求, 具有较强的临床适用性及可推广性, 这为后期对乳腺癌患者肝损伤不良反应的预测及临床干预奠定了必要的基础。

**[关键词]** 乳腺癌; 化疗; 肝损伤; 危险因素; Logistic回归分析

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**Risk factors analysis of liver injury induced by chemotherapy in patients with breast cancer** LIU Jiawei, LI Dan, ZHAI Qing (Department of Pharmacy, Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center; Department of Oncology, Shanghai Medical College, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China)

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**[Abstract]** **Background and purpose:** There are various chemotherapy regimens for breast cancer, and multiple chemotherapy drugs are often used in combination. The chemotherapy cycle is long, and chemotherapy drugs cause many adverse reactions. In clinical diagnosis and treatment of tumor patients, liver injury caused by chemotherapy is also a common adverse reaction. Of the drug-induced liver injuries, liver injury caused by antitumor drugs accounts for 15%. We aimed to provide clinical strategies for chemotherapy patients to reduce adverse reactions, increase chemotherapy compliance and improve the quality of life of patients. **Methods:** We retrospectively analyzed the risk factors of liver injury caused by chemotherapy in patients with breast cancer who were treated in Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center from January 2017 to December 2017. We enrolled breast cancer patients from Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center and collected basic information including patient's information, medical history, chemotherapy, and laboratory indicators related to liver function. According to the presence or absence of liver injury, the patients were divided into case group and control group. Univariate analysis of each factor level and multivariate analysis were used to explore the risk factors of liver injury caused by chemotherapy in patients with breast cancer. The prediction model of liver injury was established by binary logistic analysis, and the predictive ability of the model was tested by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis. **Results:** A total of 724 patients with breast cancer in Fudan University Shanghai Cancer Center were eligible for

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inclusion in this study. The proportion of patients with liver injury during chemotherapy was 40.74%. The results of logistics analysis based on the results of univariate analysis showed that age, TNM stage, intensive chemotherapy regimen, paclitaxel combined with platinum chemotherapy regimen, anthracycline chemotherapy regimen and chemotherapy cycle became the independent risk factors for liver injury caused by chemotherapy in patients. The accuracy of the binary logistic model:  $P=1/1+\text{Exp}\sum(0.901-AX_1+1.01X_2+TX_3-1.82X_4+5.225X_5+1.256X_6+0.874X_7-0.764X_8)$ , with a specificity of 91.61% and a sensitivity of 81.69%, was 87.60%. The negative predictive value (NPV) was 87.92%, and the positive predictive value (PPV) was 87.00%. At the same time, ROC curve analysis showed that the area under the ROC curve was 0.923 (95% CI: 0.901-0.944,  $P<0.001$ ). **Conclusion:** It is necessary to establish an effective prediction model to take certain intervention measures for patients with high-risk liver injury. The binary logistic prediction model established in this study has high accuracy, sensitivity and specificity, and can satisfy the prediction requirements of chemotherapy-induced liver injury in breast cancer patients. It lays the theoretical foundation for the prediction and clinical intervention of adverse reactions in breast cancer patients with liver injury at later stage.

[Key words] Breast cancer; Chemotherapy; Liver injury; Risk factors; Logistic regression analysis

国际癌症研究所发布的2018年全球癌症报告数据显示, 乳腺癌已成为全球发病率较高的三大肿瘤之一, 位居女性癌症发病率之首。目前乳腺癌的主要治疗手段包括手术、放疗、化疗、内分泌治疗及靶向治疗等<sup>[1]</sup>。其中化疗仍为治疗乳腺癌的重要手段。临床上乳腺癌的分期、分型复杂, 化疗方案繁多, 患者接受不同的化疗方案, 会出现不同的药物不良反应。在肿瘤患者的临床诊疗实践中, 药物性肝损伤也是常见的不良反应之一, 国内有研究报道, 在药物引起的肝损伤中, 抗肿瘤药物引起的肝损伤占15%<sup>[2]</sup>。但现有指南对于化疗致肝损伤的应对尚不完善, 并未提出针对特殊人群或特殊用药方案中药物致肝损伤的风险评估以及相应的预防性措施<sup>[3]</sup>。

在众多药物性肝损伤的研究中, 针对肿瘤患者化疗所致肝损伤的研究相对较少, 如何在众多因素中排除干扰, 找出关键的影响因素建立肝损伤预测模型成为此类研究的重点。本文通过对乳腺癌患者化疗致肝损伤因素进行分析, 并采用logistic回归建立肝损伤的预测模型, 以指导临床不良反应的预防, 更多地关注肝损伤高危人群, 也有助于阐明化疗致肝损伤的机制。

## 1 资料和方法

### 1.1 研究资料

查阅复旦大学附属肿瘤医院电子病例, 检索并收集2017年1月—2017年12月在复旦大学附属

肿瘤医院接受规范化疗的乳腺癌患者, 进行回顾性分析。

纳入标准: ① 年满18周岁, 女性; ② 病理学检查证实为乳腺癌; ③ 化疗方案规范且疗程完整; ④ 随访规范且记录完整。排除标准: ① 合并其他肿瘤疾病; ② 曾在外院接受阶段性化疗后转入复旦大学附属肿瘤医院治疗; ③ 同步放化疗; ④ 化疗同时服用中药; ⑤ 参加临床试验; ⑥ 基线显示肝损伤的患者; ⑦ 肝功能检查每个月少于1次的患者。

### 1.2 评价标准

#### 1.2.1 常规乳腺癌化疗方案

乳腺癌化疗方案较为复杂, 参照美国国立综合癌症网络(National Comprehensive Cancer Network, NCCN)乳腺癌临床实践指南(2020版)总结整理出复旦大学附属肿瘤医院较常使用的乳腺癌化疗方案, 详见表1~2。

#### 1.2.2 肝损伤严重程度分级

对乳腺癌患者接受化疗后的肝损伤情况进行评估, 严格按照世界卫生组织(World Health Organization, WHO)不良反应评价标准, 以1~2度定义为轻度肝损伤, 3~4度定义为严重肝损伤。具体分级见表3。

#### 1.2.3 乳腺癌TNM分期

采用2010年美国癌症联合会(American Joint Committee on Cancer, AJCC)和国际抗癌联盟(Union for International Cancer Control, UICC)乳腺癌TNM分期系统第7版标准。

表 1 乳腺癌患者辅助/新辅助化疗方案

Tab. 1 Auxiliary /neoadjuvant chemotherapy in breast cancer patients

Type	Chemotherapy protocol	Drug	Dosage D/(mg·m <sup>-2</sup> )	Chemotherapy cycle
Adjuvant/neoadjuvant chemotherapy for HER2 negative breast cancer patients	Dose intensive AC sequential P	Adriamycin (A)	60	Every 14 d for 4 courses
		Cyclophosphamide (C)	600	
		Sequential taxol (P)	175	Every 14 d for 4 courses
	Dose intensive AC sequential intensive P	Adriamycin (A)	60	Every 14 d for 4 courses
		Cyclophosphamide (C)	600	
		Sequential taxol (P)	80	Once a week for 12 weeks
	TC	Docetaxel (T)	75	Every 21 d for 4 courses
		Cyclophosphamide (C)	600	
	Dose intensive AC	Adriamycin (A)	60	Every 14 d for 4 courses
		Cyclophosphamide (C)	600	
	AC	Adriamycin (A)	60	Every 21 d for 4 courses
		Cyclophosphamide (C)	600	
	TAC	Docetaxel (T)	75	Every 21 d for 4 courses
		Adriamycin (A)	50	
		Cyclophosphamide (C)	500	
	AC sequential T	Adriamycin (A)	60	Every 21 d for 4 courses
		Cyclophosphamide (C)	600	
		Sequential docetaxel	100	Every 21 d for 4 courses
	AC sequential P	Adriamycin (A)	60	Every 21 d for 4 courses
		Cyclophosphamide (C)	600	
Sequential taxol (P)		80	Once a week for 12 weeks	
EC	Epirubicin (E)	100	Every 21 d for 4 courses	
	Cyclophosphamide (C)	830		
Adjuvant/neoadjuvant chemotherapy for HER2 positive breast cancer patients	AC sequential TH, TCH, CEF-TH, CEF sequential PH, TH, etc. (H is trastuzumab, and the specific scheme of CEF, TH and PH is shown in Tab. 2)			

表2 复发或转移性乳腺癌化疗方案

Tab. 2 Chemotherapy regimen for recurrent or metastatic breast cancer

Type	Chemotherapy protocol	Drug	Dosage D/(mg·m <sup>-2</sup> )	Chemotherapy cycle
Chemotherapy for recurrent or metastatic breast cancer	Taxanes	Paclitaxel (P)	175	21 d, 1 course
		Paclitaxel (P)	80	1 treatment course per week
	CEF	Fluorouracil (F)	500	28 d, 1 course
		Epirubicin (E)	50	
		Cyclophosphamide (C)	400	
	AC	Adriamycin (A)	60	21 d, 1 course
		Cyclophosphamide (C)	600	
	EC	Epirubicin (E)	75	21 d, 1 course
Cyclophosphamide (C)		600		
Chemotherapy for HER2 positive recurrent or metastatic breast cancer	TH	Docetaxel (T)	75-100	21 d, 1 course
		Trastuzumab (H)	First dose 8 mg/kg, then 6 mg/kg	
	PH	Paclitaxel (P)	175	21 d, 1 course
		Trastuzumab (H)	First dose 8 mg/kg, then 6 mg/kg	
	Dose intensive PH	Paclitaxel (P)	80	1 time a week
		Trastuzumab (H)	First dose 4 mg/kg, then 2 mg/kg	
	PCH	Paclitaxel (P)	175	21 d, 1 course
		Carboplatin (CBP)	AUC2	
		Trastuzumab (H)	First dose 8 mg/kg, then 6 mg/kg	21 d, 1 course
		Or trastuzumab (H)	First dose 4 mg/kg, then 2 mg/kg	1 time a week

表3 肝损伤严重程度分级

Tab. 3 Classification of severity of liver injury

Grade of liver injury	0	1	2	3	4
TBIL	≤1.25 × N	(1.26-2.50) × N	(2.60-5.00) × N	(5.10-10.00) × N	>10.00 × N
ALP	≤1.25 × N	(1.26-2.50) × N	(2.60-5.00) × N	(5.10-10.00) × N	>10.00 × N
ALT	≤1.25 × N	(1.26-2.50) × N	(2.60-5.00) × N	(5.10-10.00) × N	>10.00 × N

N represents the upper limit of normal value

### 1.3 研究方法

#### 1.3.1 研究分组

采用病例对照研究方法, 根据肝功能检测指标中的相对最高值进行判断, 显示出现肝损伤的为病例组, 未出现肝损伤的为对照组。

#### 1.3.2 信息采集

利用复旦大学附属肿瘤医院电子病例系统, 统计乳腺癌患者信息如下:

(1) 患者基本特征: 年龄、身高、体质量、体质量指数 (body mass index, BMI) 及体表面积 (body surface area, BSA) 等;

(2) 病史信息: 合并症、肝损伤史、既往化疗方案、TNM分期及肝功能相关实验室指标等;

(3) 治疗信息: 化疗方案、化疗周期及出现肝损伤时的化疗疗程等因素。

### 1.4 统计学处理

利用SPSS 20.0软件进行统计学处理。计数资料采用 $\chi^2$ 检验, 计量资料采用独立样本 $t$ 检验, 对病例组和对照组的各因素基线水平进行单因素分析, 初步筛选得出的显著影响肝损伤的因素进行多因素分析。采用二元logistic分析, 排除混杂因素的干扰, 对于多分类变量合理设置哑变量,

得出显著影响因素并建立预测模型, 采用受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线分析评价预测模型效能。  $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 患者基本特征

2017年1月—2017年12月在复旦大学附属肿瘤医院接受化疗的乳腺癌患者共1 800例, 其中符合纳入和排除标准的患者724例。中位年龄51岁 (19~80岁)。化疗期间出现肝损伤患者295例 (40.74%), 患者基本特征见表4。

### 2.2 乳腺癌患者化疗致肝损伤的危险因素分析

对各因素水平的单因素分析, 计数资料的 $\chi^2$

检验结果显示, 病例组与对照组在年龄分段、TNM分期、肝脏基础疾病史、密集化疗方案、紫杉醇联合铂类方案、含5-FU方案、含环磷酰胺方案、含紫杉醇方案、含铂类方案和含多西他赛方案方面差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.01$ , 表5)。

计量资料的独立样本  $t$  检验结果显示, 病例组与对照组仅在年龄和目前化疗所处周期以及肝实验室检测指标总胆红素 (total bilirubin, TBIL)、谷丙转氨酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、碱性磷酸酶 (alkaline phosphatase, ALP)、谷草转氨酶 (aspartate aminotransferase, AST) 方面差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.01$ , 表5~6)。

表 4 患者基本特征

Tab. 4 Basic characteristics of patients

Characteristic	Value
Height $l/\text{cm} \bar{x} \pm s$	160 $\pm$ 5
Weight $m/\text{kg} \bar{x} \pm s$	59 $\pm$ 9
BMI $\bar{x} \pm s$	23 $\pm$ 3
BSA $\bar{x} \pm s$	1.62 $\pm$ 0.12
TBIL $c_B/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) \bar{x} \pm s$	9 $\pm$ 6
ALP $z_B/(\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) \bar{x} \pm s$	75 $\pm$ 33
ALT $z_B/(\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) \bar{x} \pm s$	54 $\pm$ 54
AST $z_B/(\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}) \bar{x} \pm s$	35 $\pm$ 28
Current chemotherapy cycle $\bar{x} \pm s$	7 $\pm$ 4
Pathological stage I $n$ (%)	299 (41.30)
Pathological stage II $n$ (%)	315 (43.51)
Pathological stage III/IV $n$ (%)	110 (15.19)
Complication $n$ (%)	178 (24.59)
History of basic liver diseases $n$ (%)	55 (7.60)
Intensive chemotherapy $n$ (%)	281 (38.81)
Paclitaxel combined with platinum $n$ (%)	92 (12.71)
Docetaxel combined with platinum $n$ (%)	17 (2.35)
Chemotherapy regimen containing 5-FU $n$ (%)	134 (18.51)
Chemotherapy regimen containing cyclophosphamide $n$ (%)	579 (79.97)
Paclitaxel in chemotherapy $n$ (%)	295 (40.75)
Chemotherapy regimen containing platinum $n$ (%)	110 (15.19)
Anthracyclines in chemotherapy $n$ (%)	464 (64.09)
Hondocetase $n$ (%)	387 (53.45)
Anhepatic lesion $n$ (%)	429 (59.25)
Grade of liver injury 1 $n$ (%)	198 (27.35)
Grade of liver injury $\geq 2$ $n$ (%)	97 (13.40)

表5 计数资料的群组统计及 $\chi^2$ 检测结果Tab. 5 Group statistics of counting data and  $\chi^2$  test results

Classification	Liver injury		Total	Progressive <i>P</i> value		
	0	1		Pearson square	Linear relationship	Fisher verification
Age segmentation/year				<0.001	<0.001	N
<40	58	65	123			
40-44	41	44	85			
45-49	63	61	124			
50-54	70	36	106			
55-59	62	39	101			
60-64	83	26	109			
≥65	52	24	76			
Pathological stage				0.050	0.240	N
I	193	106	299			
II	176	139	315			
III/IV	60	50	110			
Complication or not				0.430	0.430	0.044
No	312	234	546			
Yes	117	61	178			
History of basic liver diseases or not				0.016	0.016	0.022
No	388	281	669			
Yes	41	14	55			
Whether the scheme is intensive or not				<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
No	306	137	443			
Yes	123	158	281			
Intensive program or combination of paclitaxel and platinum				<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
No	391	241	632			
Yes	38	54	92			
Whether docetaxel combined with platinum or not				0.336	0.336	0.456
No	417	290	707			
Yes	12	5	17			
Whether 5-FU included or not				0.001	0.001	0.001
No	333	257	590			
Yes	96	38	134			
Whether including cyclophosphamide or not				0.009	0.009	0.011
No	72	73	145			
Yes	357	222	579			
Whether including paclitaxel or not				<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
No	299	130	429			
Yes	130	165	295			
Whether including platinum or not				0.003	0.003	0.003
No	378	236	614			
Yes	51	59	110			
Whether including anthracyclines or not				0.349	0.349	0.386
No	160	100	260			
Yes	269	195	464			
Whether including docetaxel or not				<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
No	157	180	337			
Yes	272	115	387			

表 6 群组计量资料独立样本t检验结果

Tab. 6 Results of independent sample *t* test for group measurement data

Project	With or without liver damage	Number <i>n</i>	$\bar{x} \pm s$
Age/year	Yes	295	48 ± 10 <sup>***</sup>
	No	429	52 ± 10
Height //cm	Yes	295	160 ± 5
	No	429	160 ± 5
Weight <i>m</i> /kg	Yes	295	59 ± 9
	No	429	59 ± 9
BMI	Yes	295	23 ± 3
	No	429	23 ± 3
BSA	Yes	295	1.63 ± 0.12
	No	429	1.62 ± 0.12
Current chemotherapy cycle	Yes	295	5 ± 3 <sup>***</sup>
	No	429	8 ± 4
TBIL $c_B/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})\bar{x} \pm s$	Yes	284	10 ± 8 <sup>***</sup>
	No	428	8 ± 3
ALP $z_B/(\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})\bar{x} \pm s$	Yes	284	82 ± 30 <sup>***</sup>
	No	428	69 ± 34
ALT $z_B/(\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})\bar{x} \pm s$	Yes	288	96 ± 64 <sup>***</sup>
	No	428	27 ± 13
AST $z_B/(\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})\bar{x} \pm s$	Yes	286	55 ± 36 <sup>***</sup>
	No	428	22 ± 7

\*\*\*:  $P < 0.001$ , compared with the group without liver injury

## 2.3 乳腺癌患者化疗致肝损伤的预测模型建立

### 2.3.1 二元logistic模型建立

基于单因素分析结果的多因素分析显示, 年龄分段、BSA值、TNM分期、肝脏基础疾病史、密集型化疗方案、紫杉醇联合铂类化疗方案、含蒽环类方案成和目前所处化疗周期为乳腺癌患者化疗引起肝损伤的独立危险因素(表7)。

将多因素分析结果以及有实际临床意义的因素代入构建二元logistic模型:  $P = 1 / (1 + \text{Exp} \sum (0.901 - AX_1 + 1.01X_2 + TX_3 - 1.82X_4 + 5.225X_5 + 1.256X_6 + 0.874X_7 - 0.764X_8))$ , 特异度为91.61%, 灵敏度为81.69%, 准确度为87.60%, 阴性预测值(negative predictive value, NPV)为87.92%, 阳性预测值(positive predict value, PPV)为87.00%(表8)。其

中, A为患者年龄所处分段的常数; T为不同分期所对应的常数;  $X_1$ 为年龄;  $X_2$ 为BSA值;  $X_3$ 为对应分期;  $X_4$ 为肝损伤史有无, 0=“无”, 1=“有”;  $X_5$ 为密集方案, 0=“否”, 1=“是”;  $X_6$ 为紫杉醇联合铂类方案, 0=“否”, 1=“是”;  $X_7$ 为含蒽环类方案, 0=“否”, 1=“是”;  $X_8$ 为目前化疗所处周期。该模型的PPV达87.00%, PPV是指根据预测值预测出现肝损伤的病例占实际肝损伤病例的比例, PPV高, 能指导医师进行及时干预。而NPV则为87.92%, NPV表示根据预测值预测未出现肝损伤的病例占实际未肝损伤病例的比例, NPV越高, 此类患者在治疗方案中出现肝损伤率越低。NPV和PPV可以在不同情况下指导医师及时对肝损伤进行干预, 体现了该预测模型的价值。结果见表8。

表 7 二元logistic分析及模型方程式中的变数

Tab. 7 The variables in the bivariate logistic analysis and the model equation

Classification	B	SE	Wald	df	P value	Exp (B)	95% Exp CI	
							Lower limit	Upper limit
Age segmentation/year			31.641	6	<0.001			
40-44	-0.284	0.394	0.519	1	0.471	0.753	0.348	1.630
45-49	-0.229	0.362	0.401	1	0.526	0.795	0.391	1.616
50-54	-1.337	0.432	9.595	1	0.002	0.263	0.113	0.612
55-59	-0.935	0.394	5.614	1	0.018	0.393	0.181	0.851
60-64	-1.623	0.415	15.292	1	<0.001	0.197	0.088	0.445
≥65	-1.938	0.504	14.785	1	<0.001	0.144	0.054	0.387
BSA	1.01	0.938	1.160	1	0.281	2.746	0.437	17.255
Pathological stage			7.421	2	0.024			
II	0.633	0.252	6.311	1	0.012	1.883	1.149	3.085
III and IV	0.767	0.392	3.827	1	0.05	2.154	0.999	4.646
History of basic liver diseases or not	-0.182	0.436	0.174	1	0.676	0.834	0.355	1.959
Whether the scheme is intensive or not	5.225	0.494	111.742	1	<0.001	185.815	70.528	489.549
Whether paclitaxel combined with platinum	1.256	0.478	6.907	1	0.009	3.511	1.376	8.959
Whether including anthracyclines or not	0.874	0.269	10.597	1	<0.001	2.397	1.416	4.059
Current chemotherapy cycle	-0.764	0.061	155.886	1	<0.001	0.466	0.413	0.525
Constant	0.901	1.548	0.338	1	0.561	2.462		

表 8 二元logistic模型评价

Tab. 8 bi variate logistic model evaluation

Observation value	Predicted value		Percentage/%
	Liver injury or not		
	No	Yes	
Liver injury or not			
No	393	36	91.61 (specificity)
Yes	54	241	81.69 (sensitivity)
Percentage/%	NPV: 87.92	PPV: 87.00	87.60

2.3.2 受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线分析

根据建立的预测模型, 对肝损伤结果进行分析, 以灵敏度为纵坐标 (代表真阳性率), 1-特异度为横坐标 (代表假阳性率), 作图绘制ROC曲线。ROC曲线分析显示, ROC曲线的曲线下面积为0.923 (95% CI: 0.901~0.944,  $P<0.001$ , 表9)。该肝损伤预测模型的准确度较高, 预测能力较好, 临界值为0.466。ROC曲线见图1。

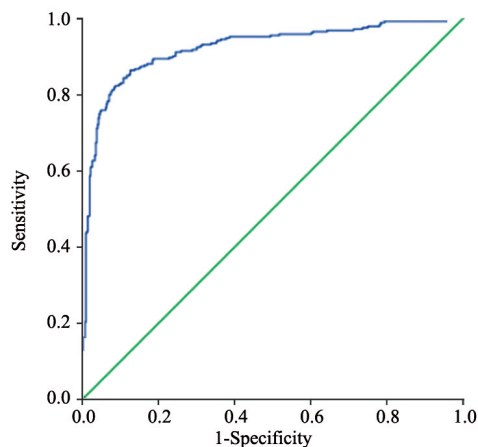


图 1 基于肝损伤模型预测的ROC曲线

Fig. 1 ROC curve based on liver injury model prediction

表 9 ROC曲线参数

Tab. 9 ROC curve parameters

Area under curve	Standard error <sup>a</sup>	Progressive <i>P</i> value <sup>b</sup>	Progressive 95% CI	
			Lower limit	Upper limit
0.923	0.011	0.000	0.901	0.944

Test result variable: the prediction probability has at least one connection space between the positive and negative real state groups. Statistical data may be biased. <sup>a</sup>: Under nonparametric hypothesis; <sup>b</sup>: Null hypothesis (true region=0.5)

### 3 讨 论

对各因素水平的单因素分析, 计数资料的 $\chi^2$ 检验结果显示, 年龄分段、TNM分期、肝脏基础疾病史、密集化疗方案、含5-FU方案、含环磷酰胺方案、含紫杉醇方案、含铂类药物方案、含多西他赛方案在病例组和对照组中差异有统计学意义。而计量资料的独立样本 $t$ 检验结果显示, 年龄分段、目前化疗所处周期和肝实验室检验指标(TBIL、ALT、ALP、AST)在病例组和对照组中差异有统计学意义。其中生化指标(TBIL、ALT、ALP、AST)的分析结果显示作为数据的质控指标, 不纳入多因素分析。在上述单因素分析结果的基础上, 将差异有统计学意义的因素(除生化指标)进行多因素回归分析, 发现年龄分段、TNM分期、密集型化疗方案、紫杉醇联合铂类化疗方案、含蒽环类方案和目前化疗所处周期成为乳腺癌患者化疗引起肝损伤的独立危险因素。然而在单因素的分析中, 有无肝脏基础疾病史差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ ), 在临床实践中有一定的现实意义。

本研究显示, 年龄分段为50岁以上的患者在病例组和对照组中出现肝损伤的差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ ), 说明年龄是肝损伤风险的独立危险因素。因为随着年龄增加, 机体有效的肝细胞数减少, 肝药酶数量也相应减少, 肝功能减退, 肝损伤风险也就越高。而且老年人基础疾病比较多, 往往需要联合用药。陈智娴等<sup>[4]</sup>在一项探讨老年人与中青年的药物性肝损伤研究中指出, 老年组联合用药引起的肝损伤比例高于青年组, 联合用药后多种药物代谢竞争同一亚型代谢酶导致药物累积所致肝损伤, 可见联合用药后老年患者的肝损伤风险会更高。

虽然BSA值差异无统计学意义, 但本研究

仍然考虑将BSA值作为风险因素。因为BSA值越高, 药物用量也会增加, 出现药物性肝损伤风险也就越高。Furlanetto等<sup>[5]</sup>进行的一项实验结果显示, 根据BSA值给药会增加不良反应的发生率。另外一项研究指出, BSA值高、BMI低和较长的化疗周期与中性粒细胞减少有关<sup>[6]</sup>。所以, 本研究在这次考虑预测模型时, 也将此作为一个风险因素。肿瘤专科临床医师在实际考虑用药剂量时, 往往根据患者的BSA值给药, 而不是根据患者的药代动力学曲线下面积考虑用药。

本研究中无肝脏基础疾病史的患者出现化疗致肝损伤的比例为42.00%, 而有肝脏基础疾病史的患者出现化疗所致肝损伤的比例为25.45%, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ )。有研究显示, 肝脏基础疾病是药物性肝损伤的危险因素之一<sup>[7]</sup>, 所以本研究也将此因素纳入预测模型。肿瘤TNM分期反映肿瘤大小及受累范围, 以及有无淋巴结转移和血行远处转移。通常分期越早, 患者预后就越好, 分期高则表示肿瘤进展程度越高, 化疗期间用药所致肝损伤的可能性也就越大。本研究的统计学分析结果显示, 病理学分期在Ⅱ级以上, 病例组与对照组的差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ), 所以本研究将病理学分期作为一个风险因素纳入预测模型。

在化疗方案中, 病例组和对照组在是否密集方案、紫杉醇联合铂类方案和蒽环类药物方面差异有统计学意义, 所以成为预测模型中的风险因素。化疗方案为剂量密集的AC序贯P或序贯剂量密集P时, 常见不良反应为血液学毒性、消化道毒性和肝毒性<sup>[8]</sup>。在《中国临床肿瘤学会(CSCO)乳腺癌诊疗指南(2017.V1)》<sup>[9]</sup>中也只是推荐剂量密集AC-P治疗部分可耐受的三阴性乳腺癌患者。蒽环类化疗药是一类抗肿瘤活性强的广谱抗肿瘤药物, 是乳腺癌化疗的基础药

物,应用广泛,可能会引起肝、肾及心脏毒性。蒽环类药物进入细胞,触发线粒体中的电子传递过程,产生超氧阴离子或过氧化物等活性氧成分,而在肝细胞中存在大量线粒体,蒽环类药物更容易产生过量活性氧,造成肝细胞氧化损伤,产生肝毒性<sup>[10]</sup>。紫杉醇是一种从植物中提取的抗肿瘤活性药物,通过诱导细胞的微管聚合,抑制微管解聚进而干扰细胞的有丝分裂,诱导细胞凋亡。其在体内会下调肝组织抗氧化功能,引发脂质过氧化,造成肝细胞应激损伤<sup>[11]</sup>。而铂类药物属于细胞周期非特异性药物,在细胞内水解后,以单链内联结构与DNA交叉联结,从而抑制DNA复制,对处于任意细胞周期的肿瘤细胞均具有杀伤作用,在有丝分裂期及DNA合成期杀灭作用更强。《铂类药物临床应用与不良反应管理专家共识》<sup>[12]</sup>指出,铂类药物肝毒性主要表现为肝实验室检验指标(TBIL、ALT、ALP、AST)升高,多为一过性、可逆性的改变,其中肝功异常发生率较高的是卡铂和奥沙利铂,分别为24%和46%。紫杉醇和铂类药物联用,肝毒性累加,肝损伤风险越高,所以本研究将紫杉醇联合铂类药物作为独立风险因素纳入预测模型。

目前化疗所处周期在病例组和对照组中的差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.01$ )。出现肝损伤的患者多数处在第4~5个周期,这和Nakano等<sup>[13]</sup>的研究大致相同。未出现肝损伤或其他严重不良反应的患者可以完成整个化疗疗程,与患者没有出现肝损伤,不需要更换化疗方案或推迟化疗有关。而化疗所致的肝损伤出现的周期可能较晚,与化疗药物引起的肝细胞慢性变化有关,导致药物性肝损伤,但这种变化不是积蓄性的<sup>[14]</sup>。

因此,我们将上述风险因素建立肝损伤二元logistic回归预测模型: $P = 1 / (1 + \text{Exp} \sum (0.901 - A X_1 + 1.01 X_2 + T X_3 - 1.82 X_4 + 5.225 X_5 + 1.256 X_6 + 0.874 X_7 - 0.764 X_8))$ 。其中,A为患者年龄所处分段的常数;T为不同分期所对应的常数; $X_1$ 为年龄; $X_2$ 为BSA值; $X_3$ 为对应分期; $X_4$ 为肝脏基础疾病史有无,0=“无”,1=“有”; $X_5$ 为密集方案,0=“否”,1=“是”; $X_6$ 为紫杉醇联合铂类方

案,0=“否”,1=“是”; $X_7$ 为含蒽环类方案,0=“否”,1=“是”; $X_8$ 为目前化疗所处周期。 $P$ 值越接近于1,则越可能出现肝损伤, $P$ 值越接近于0,则出现肝损伤的可能性就越小,临界值为0.466。计算ROC曲线的曲线下面积为0.923(0.9~1.0),该模型的准确度高,预测能力较好。

复旦大学附属肿瘤医院乳腺癌患者化疗后引起肝损伤的比例相对较高,根据本研究入组病例可以看到化疗期间出现1度肝损伤有198例,2度及以上肝损伤有97例,共计出现肝损伤患者295例(40.74%)。因此建立切实有效的预测模型,对预测有肝损伤风险的患者采取一定干预措施非常必要。我们所建立的二元logistic预测模型具有较高的特异度(91.61%)和灵敏度(81.69%),能够满足临床乳腺癌患者的化疗致肝损伤的预测要求,从而为临床医师选择合理的化疗方案提供决策依据。

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## 《抗癌》杂志征稿启事

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记录癌症患者自强不息、热爱生活、勇敢面对病痛和生活压力的故事, 能够启发其他患者自信和勇敢的精神, 帮助他们建立积极、知足、感恩和达观的生活态度。可以是你的亲身经历, 也可以是医生治疗患者时的所见所闻, 或是你身边发生的故事。

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