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· 临床研究 ·

肺肉瘤样癌患者外周血中单核细胞与淋巴细胞比值的临床意义

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[摘要] 目的:探讨肺肉瘤样癌(pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma, PSC)患者外周血中单核细胞与淋巴细胞的比值(monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio, MLR)与患者临床病理特征和预后的关系及其临床意义。方法:回顾性分析2010年10月至2017年4月天津市肿瘤医院80例PSC患者的完整病例资料,采用受试者工作曲线(ROC)确定MLR预测OS的最佳临界值,将患者分为高和低MLR组,用Kaplan-Meier方法计算得到OS并绘制生存曲线,Log-Rank检验用于比较两组间OS的差别;将单因素有意义的变量带入COX风险回归模型验证、计算风险比(HR)及95%可信区间(95%CI)。结果:单核细胞、淋巴细胞中位绝对值分别为 $0.63 \times 10^9/L$ 、 $1.84 \times 10^9/L$,MLR最佳截点值为0.44。单因素分析显示,MLR ≥ 0.44 ($P < 0.01$)、未行根治性手术($P < 0.01$)、临床分期III+IV期($P < 0.01$)、肿瘤最大径 $> 3 cm$ ($P < 0.05$)、LDH $> 247 U/L$ ($P < 0.01$)是影响OS的不良预后因素。多因素分析显示,MLR ≥ 0.44 ($HR = 3.554$; 95%CI=1.671~6.125; $P < 0.01$)、临床分期III+IV期($HR = 3.275$; 95%CI=2.047~9.399; $P < 0.01$)是影响PSC患者OS的独立危险因素,根治性手术是影响PSC患者OS的独立保护性因素($HR = 0.360$; 95%CI=0.195~0.848; $P < 0.01$)。结论:高MLR是PSC患者不良预后的独立危险因素。

[关键词] 单核细胞/淋巴细胞比值;肺肉瘤样癌;总生存期;预后

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Clinical significance of the monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio in peripheral blood of patients with pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma

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[Abstract] Objective: To explore the relationship between monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio (MLR) in peripheral blood of patients with pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma (PSC) and their clinicopathological features and prognosis, and to investigate its clinical significance. Methods: A retrospective analysis was carried out to analyze the complete case data of 80 patients with PSC from October 2010 to April 2017 in Tianjin Cancer Hospital (monocyte and lymphocyte counts of peripheral blood, clinicopathological features, and survival follow-up). The receiver operating curve (ROC) was used to determine the best cut-off value of MLR for the prediction of overall survival time (OS). The patients were divided into high MLR group and low MLR group. Kaplan-Meier method was used to calculate OS and draw survival curves. The Log-Rank test was used to compare the difference in OS between the two groups. The variables with statistical significance in univariate analysis were included into the COX risk regression model to verify and calculate the hazard ratio (HR) and 95% confidence interval (95%CI). Results: The absolute median values of monocytes and lymphocytes were $0.63 \times 10^9/L$ and $1.84 \times 10^9/L$, respectively. The best cut-off value of MLR is 0.44. Univariate analysis shows that MLR ≥ 0.44 ($P < 0.01$), no radical surgery ($P < 0.01$), clinical stage III+IV ($P < 0.01$), tumor maximal diameter $> 3 cm$ ($P < 0.01$), and LDH $> 247 U/L$ ($P < 0.01$) are the poor prognostic factors affecting overall survival. Multivariate analysis shows that MLR ≥ 0.44 ($HR = 3.554$; 95%CI=1.671~6.125; $P < 0.01$), and clinical stage III+IV ($HR = 3.275$; 95%CI=2.047~9.399; $P < 0.01$) are the independent risk factors for the overall survival of PSC, and

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radical surgery is an independent protective factor affecting the overall survival of PSC ($HR=0.360$; 95%CI=0.195-0.848; $P<0.01$). Conclusion: High MLR is an independent risk factor for poor prognosis in patients with PSC.

[Key words] monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio(MLR); pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma(PSC); overall survival(OS); prognosis

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肺肉瘤样癌(pulmonary sarcomatoid carcinoma, PSC)是一组罕见的、高度侵袭性的非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)，其发病率约占全部NSCLC的0.4%^[1-2]，目前治疗原则同传统NSCLC。大量研究证实，慢性炎症在肿瘤发生发展过程中起重要作用^[3-5]，外周血炎性检测指标在多种实体肿瘤中具有预后意义^[6-14]，作为判断预后的生物标志物具有经济、简便、易于获得等众多优势。目前，国内外尚未见外周血炎性指数在PSC中作用的研究报道。本课题通过观察PSC患者外周血中单核细胞与淋巴细胞比值(monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio, MLR)并探讨其临床意义，以期为PSC患者的临床诊治提供参考资料。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

回顾性分析2010年10月至2017年4月在天津市肿瘤医院就诊的80例PSC患者的完整病例资料。病例纳入标准：(1)组织病理学确定为PSC；(2)未经治疗的初诊患者。排除标准：(1)非原发肺部肿瘤；(2)近1个月内有感染症状；(3)自身免疫性疾病病史；(4)应用激素治疗；(5)失访。

1.2 方法

收集治疗前1周PSC患者外周血单核细胞和淋巴细胞计数及MLR、肿瘤最大径、手术与否、乳酸脱氢酶(lactic dehydrogenase, LDH)、白蛋白(albumin, ALB)、有无吸烟史等临床数据及资料。所有患者均通过电话或门诊随访，随访截止时间2017年6月15日，中位随访时间为20个月(3~80个月)，总生存期(OS)定义为自确诊之日起至任意原因的死亡或截止至最后一次随访时间。

1.3 统计学处理

应用SPSS17.0软件(IBM Corporation, NY, USA)进行统计学分析。用Mann-Whitney U检验分析PSC患者MLR数值与临床病理特征之间的关系；用受试者工作曲线(ROC)寻找MLR预测死亡风险的最佳临界值，在ROC曲线中，灵敏度+特异度最大值即为最佳临界值；MLR数值以中位数±四分位数的形式列出；Kaplan-Meier方法计算得到OS并绘制生存曲线；Log-Rank检验用于比较单因素组间OS的差别，单因素有意义的变量带入COX风险回归模型验证，计算风险比(HR)及95%可信区间(95%CI)。以 $P<0.05$ 或

$P<0.01$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 PSC患者的临床资料

本组80例PSC患者中70例获得3~80个月随访，中位随访时间为20个月，其中6例患者临床存在肺感染，最终64例患者纳入本研究，截止至随访终点41例死亡、23例存活。64例PSC患者的临床基本资料及MLR见表1。

2.2 MLR与PSC患者临床病理特征的关系

将MLR连续变量数值与患者性别、年龄、吸烟史、白蛋白水平、临床分期的临床病理特征逐一分析结果(表1)发现，MLR在白蛋白<40 g/L组PSC患者明显高于白蛋白≥40 g/L组($P<0.01$)，MLR与年龄、性别、吸烟史、临床分期无关(均 $P>0.05$)。

2.3 0.44是PSC患者MLR的最佳截点值

单核细胞、淋巴细胞的中位绝对值数分别为 $0.63 \times 10^9 / L [(0.17 \sim 2.05) \times 10^9 / L]$ 、 $1.84 \times 10^9 / L [(0.75 \sim 3.68) \times 10^9 / L]$ ，生存状态作为ROC曲线计算MLR的终点，得出MLR的最佳截点值为0.44，对应的曲线下面积为0.641，41例(64.1%) $MLR < 0.44$ 。结果见表1。

2.4 影响PSC患者OS的危险因素分析

64例PSC患者总的中位OS为9.0个月(图1)，1、3、5年生存率分别为32%、25%、17%。 $MLR \geq 0.44 (P < 0.01)$ 、III-IV期($P < 0.01$)、肿瘤最大径 $> 3 \text{ cm} (P < 0.05)$ 、 $LDH > 247 \text{ U/L} (P < 0.01)$ 、无吸烟史($P < 0.01$)、未行根治性手术($P < 0.01$)是影响OS的不良预后因素(表1)，年龄、性别、ALB水平与预后无关($P > 0.05$)。结果见表1。

2.5 影响PSC患者OS的COX多因素分析

将单因素有意义的因素进行COX回归模型多因素分析结果(表2)显示， $MLR \geq 0.44 (HR = 3.554, P < 0.01)$ 、临床分期III-IV期($HR = 3.275, P < 0.01$)是影响PSC患者OS的独立危险因素，根治性手术是影响PSC总生存时间的独立保护性因素($HR = 0.360, P < 0.01$)。

3 讨 论

2015年WHO分类^[15]定义PSC是一组含有肉瘤形态细胞或肉瘤样分化的NSCLC。PSC为罕见肺部恶性肿瘤，发病率约占全部NSCLC的0.4%^[1]。据文献^[16-18]报道，PSC好发于老年、吸烟男性。本研究收



治的 26 654 例 NSCLC 患者中, PSC 患者 80 例, 占比 0.3%; 由于 10 例患者失访及 6 例患者临床考虑存在感染故不能纳入本项研究, 最终纳入本研究只有 64

例 PSC 患者的完整资料, 男女比例为 3.57:1, 吸烟患者占比 71.9%, 这与文献报道^[16-19]相一致。

表1 PSC 患者 MLR 与临床特征关系以及预测 OS 的单因素分析结果

Tab.1 Relationship between MLR and clinical features of patients with PSC, and univariate analysis of variables predicting OS

Clinical feature	n(%)	MLR		Univariate analysis		
		$\bar{x} \pm s$	P	Median OS (Month)	95%CI	P
Gender						
Male	50(78.1)	0.356±0.197	0.581	6.0	2.646-9.354	0.265
Female	14(21.9)	0.405±0.418		12.0	8.502-15.498	
Age(t/a)						
<60	23(35.9)	0.402±0.265	0.928	8.0	4.478-11.522	0.198
≥60	41(64.1)	0.358±0.212		9.3	0.000-21.520	
Smoking						
No	18(28.1)	0.403±0.285	0.905	4.0	2.004-5.996	0.013*
Yes	46(71.9)	0.354±0.212		12.0	5.444-18.556	
Tumor stage						
I-II	26(40.6)	0.349±0.246	0.119	NR	NR	<0.001*
III-IV	38(59.4)	0.408±0.318		6.0	3.330-8.670	
ALB[ρ _b /(g·L ⁻¹)]						
≥40	41(64.1)	0.290±0.200	<0.001*	12.0	1.613-22.387	0.067
<40	23(35.9)	0.494±0.335		8.0	4.900-11.100	
LDH[Z/(U·L ⁻¹)]						
≤247	51(79.7)			12.0	2.824-21.176	<0.001*
>247	11(17.2)			3.5	2.286-4.714	
Undetected	2(3.1)					
Diameter(D/cm)						
≤3	13(20.3)			NR	NR	0.045*
>3	51(79.7)			8.0	5.896-10.104	
Radical operation						
No	30(46.9)			6.0	2.908-9.092	<0.001*
Yes	34(53.1)			33.0	4.384-61.616	
MLR						
<0.44	41(64.1)			17.0	6.174-27.826	<0.001*
≥0.44	23(35.9)			5.0	2.670-7.330	

NR: Not reached.; *Statistically significant

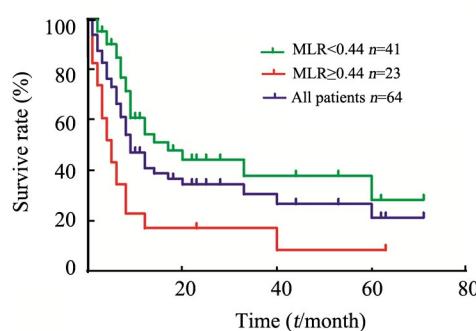


图1 64例PSC患者的生存曲线及MLR高、低两组患者的生存曲线

Fig.1 Survival curve of 64 PSC patients and survival curves based on high and low MLR

肿瘤的全身炎症反应与肿瘤局部的免疫应答有复杂而密切的关系, 循环免疫细胞包括中性粒细胞、单核细胞和淋巴细胞, 是全身炎症反应的重要指标。近年来, 越来越多的研究^[6-14]认为, 在 NSCLC、胃肠道肿瘤等多种实体肿瘤患者中外周血炎症指标增高可能提示预后不良, 但具体的机制尚未明了。CANON 等^[6]收集 59 例 I 期接受立体定向放疗的 NSCLC 患者治疗前 3 个月以内的中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞、血小板资料, 发现治疗前中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)、血小板与淋巴细胞比值(platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio, PLR)具有预测 OS 和预后的价值。YAO 等^[8]收集 182 例接受一线含铂方案化疗的晚期 NSCLC 患者 NLR 数据, 发现治

疗前 NLR>2.63 是无进展生存及 OS 的独立危险因素。FENG 等^[11]认为, 胃肠间质瘤患者高 NLR、MLR、

PLR 提示预后不良。

表2 预测患者OS的多因素分析结果

Tab.2 The multivariate analysis of variables predicting OS of patients

Factor	B	SE	Wald	P	Exp(B)	95% CI
MLR	1.268	0.340	13.880	<0.001	3.554	1.671-6.125
Tumor stage	1.186	0.410	8.359	0.004	3.275	2.047-9.399
Radical operation	-1.023	0.386	7.026	0.008	0.360	0.195-0.848

目前国内外尚无外周血炎性指标在 PSC 中的报道, 本研究首次提出 MLR ≥ 0.44 ($P<0.01$) 是 PSC 的不良独立预后因素。本研究意外地发现, MLR 数值在 ALB <40 g/L 组患者中更高, 差别具有显著统计学意义 ($P<0.01$), 这与 SHIMIZU 等^[13]的研究结果有相似之处, 该作者收集 334 例接受手术的 NSCLC 患者 NLR 及预后营养指数 (prognostic nutritional index, PNI) 研究发现, NLR 与 PNI 呈负相关。炎症与营养状况、免疫之间的复杂机制有待深入研究。本研究中单因素分析结果显示, 有吸烟史的患者 OS 更长 ($P<0.01$); 多因素分析发现, 吸烟并不是独立预后因素, 目前尚未看到吸烟与 PSC 患者预后有关的报道, 分析此有可能是样本较少导致的数据偏倚, 尚需深入研究证实。

PSC 为高度侵袭性肿瘤, 通常放化疗耐药, 目前缺乏有效治疗方法, EGFR、KRAS 基因突变率尚存在分歧^[20-23], MET 抑制剂及 PD-1/PD-L1 抗体可能为有效治疗方法。SCKROCK 等^[20]收集 125 例 PSC 组织标本检测到多种类型的基因突变, 包括 MET (13.6%)、EGFR (8.8%)、BRAF (7.2%)、HER - 2 (1.6%)、RET (0.8%)。TERRA 等^[22]检测 33 例 PSC 组织, 未检测到 EGFR 基因突变, KRAS 基因突变率 30% (10/33)、ALK 重排 3% (1/33)。TONG 等^[24]报道, 687 例 NSCLC 中 MET14 突变率为 2.62% (18/687), 肉瘤样癌 MET14 突变率高达 31.8%, 这就提示 MET 抑制剂可能为 PSC 的有效治疗方法。LIU 等^[25]报道, MET14 外显子跳跃突变率 22% (8/36), 1 例 MET14 外显子突变晚期 PSC 化疗耐药, 接受克唑替尼治疗疗效显著。靶向 PD-1/PD-L1 的免疫治疗在传统 NSCLC 治疗中显示出较好的临床疗效^[26]。有研究^[27-29]报道, PSC 中 PD-L1、PD-L2 均为高表达, 表达率分别为 90.2% (37/41)、87.8% (36/41), 明显高于传统的 NSCLC (20.0%), PD-L1、PD-L2 表达并无明确预后意义, 但 NSCLC 研究中 PD-L1 表达水平高低与疗效有一定正相关性。因此笔者有理由猜测, 应用 PD-1 抗体治疗 PSC 或许能够获得更佳的疗效, MET 抑制剂及 PD-1/PD-L1 抗体很可能对 PSC 的治疗产生

重大影响, 期待大规模的基因分析及临床试验进一步考证。

本研究还存在下述局限性:(1)由于本研究是单中心研究, 且为罕见疾病, 故样本量受到较大限制, 可能导致数据的偏倚;(2)MLR 最佳临界值的确定在不同的文献中略有不同, 这与各个肿瘤病种及研究样本量等有密切关系。

总之, 高 MLR 是 PSC 的不良预后的独立危险因素。由于样本量小及单中心回顾性研究等局限性, 期待多中心前瞻性研究来进一步证实。

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