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临床研究·论著

胰腺癌患者血清膜联蛋白A2水平及与临床病理特征和预后的关系

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摘要: 目的 研究胰腺癌患者血清膜联蛋白A2(ANXA2)水平, 探讨其在胰腺癌中的临床意义。**方法** 选取2016年7月—2017年12月在浙江省台州医院就诊的胰腺癌患者90例作为胰腺癌组, 同期该院健康体检者90例作为对照组。采用双抗夹心酶联免疫吸附试验测定血清ANXA2和糖类抗原19-9(CA19-9)水平。**结果** 胰腺癌组血清ANXA2、CA19-9水平高于对照组($P < 0.05$)。不同年龄、性别、饮酒史、吸烟史、肿瘤部位、肿瘤大小、临床分期、肿瘤分化程度、神经浸润的胰腺癌患者血清ANXA2水平比较, 差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$); 有远处转移和有淋巴结转移患者血清ANXA2水平高于无远处转移和无淋巴结转移者($P < 0.05$)。血清ANXA2、CA19-9诊断胰腺癌的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.826和0.871, 敏感性分别为76.67%(95%CI: 0.764, 0.771)和83.33%(95%CI: 0.829, 0.836), 特异性分别为78.89%(95%CI: 0.786, 0.792)和85.56%(95%CI: 0.853, 0.859); 两者联合诊断胰腺癌的AUC为0.924, 敏感性为91.11%(95%CI: 0.908, 0.914), 特异性为92.22%(95%CI: 0.918, 0.926)。ANXA2低表达组的2年总生存期比率和无病生存期比率均高于ANXA2高表达组($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 胰腺癌患者血清ANXA2水平升高, 血清ANXA2联合CA19-9对胰腺癌的诊断效能更好, 在评估病情程度和预后中具有一定价值。

关键词: 胰腺肿瘤; 膜联蛋白A2; 病理学; 诊断; 预后

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Serum annexin A2 level in patients with pancreatic cancer and its relationship with clinicopathological characteristics and prognosis

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Abstract: Objective To study the level of serum annexin A2 (ANXA2) in patients with pancreatic cancer, and to explore its clinical significance. **Methods** Ninety patients with pancreatic cancer from July 2016 to December 2017 in Taizhou Hospital of Zhejiang Province were selected as the pancreatic cancer group, and 90 healthy individuals undergoing physical examination during the same period were selected as the control group. The serum levels of ANXA2 and carbohydrate antigen 19-9 (CA19-9) were measured by double-antibody sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. **Results** The levels of serum ANXA2 and CA19-9 in the pancreatic cancer group were higher than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$). There was no statistically significant difference in serum ANXA2 levels of pancreatic cancer patients that differ in age, gender, history of alcohol consumption, smoking history, tumor location, tumor size, clinical stage, tumor differentiation and nerve invasion ($P > 0.05$). The serum ANXA2 levels in patients with distant metastasis and lymph node metastasis were higher than those without

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distant metastasis and lymph node metastasis ($P < 0.05$). The area under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve for the diagnosis of pancreatic cancer by serum ANXA2 and CA19-9 were 0.826 and 0.871 respectively, with the sensitivity being 76.67% (95% CI: 0.764, 0.771) and 83.33% (95% CI: 0.829, 0.836) and the specificity being 78.89% (95% CI: 0.786, 0.792) and 85.56% (95% CI: 0.853, 0.859). The area under the ROC curve for the diagnosis of pancreatic cancer by the combination of ANXA2 and CA19-9 was 0.924, and the sensitivity and specificity were 91.11% (95% CI: 0.908, 0.914) and 92.22% (95% CI: 0.918, 0.926), respectively. The 2-year overall survival (OS) rate and disease-free survival (DFS) rate of the group with low expression of ANXA2 were higher than those of the group with high expression of ANXA2 ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusions** The level of serum ANXA2 in patient with pancreatic cancer is elevated. The level of serum ANXA2 is conducive to improving the diagnostic efficacy of CA19-9 in pancreatic cancer, and has a potential value in assessing the severity of disease and prognosis.

Keywords: pancreatic cancer; annexin; pathology; diagnosis; prognosis

胰腺癌发病隐匿，早期临床表现缺乏特异性，易被忽视；且胰腺癌缺乏特异的肿瘤标志物，早期诊断困难^[1]。多数胰腺癌患者确诊时已经发生远处转移，仅少数病例存在手术机会，但术后生存率低^[2]。探索胰腺癌早期诊断和预后评估的相关指标具有重要意义。膜联蛋白A2（annexin A2, ANXA2）是一种钙依赖性蛋白，在多种恶性肿瘤中发挥正向调节作用，促进其发生、发展^[3-4]。研究发现ANXA2在肺癌等恶性肿瘤的诊断和预后评价中具有一定价值^[5]。基础研究发现ANXA2可促进胰腺癌的进展^[6]；胰腺癌中ANXA2高表达与肿瘤细胞的DNA修复、细胞增殖关系密切^[7]，但ANXA2在胰腺癌中的临床价值尚不明确。本文对胰腺癌患者血清ANXA2水平及与临床病理特征和预后的关系进行研究，探讨其在胰腺癌中的临床意义。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

采用回顾性病例对照分析，选取2016年7月—2017年12月在浙江省台州医院就诊的胰腺癌患者90例作为胰腺癌组，同期本院健康体检者90例作为对照组。胰腺癌组男性56例，女性34例；年龄（ 57.46 ± 9.47 ）岁。对照组男性53例，女性37例；年龄（ 56.81 ± 10.32 ）岁。两组年龄、性别比较，差异无统计学意义（ $P > 0.05$ ），具有可比性。本研究经医院伦理委员会审批，参与者均签署知情同意书。

1.2 纳入与排除标准

1.2.1 纳入标准 胰腺癌患者均为首次就诊患者，病理证实为胰腺导管腺癌，术前未进行放、化疗等其他治疗，病例资料和随访资料完整。对照组

体检结果正常。

1.2.2 排除标准 合并其他恶性肿瘤、糖尿病、高血压、冠状动脉硬化性心脏病、肝病等其他内外科疾病。对于随访过程中失访的患者予以完全剔除。

1.3 方法

胰腺癌组采集患者入院次日空腹静脉血，对照组采集体检当日空腹静脉血，分离血清。采用双抗夹心酶联免疫吸附试验测定血清ANXA2和糖类抗原19-9（carbohydrate antigen, CA19-9）水平，试剂盒购自美国RD公司。

1.4 统计学方法

数据分析采用SPSS 20.0统计软件。计量资料以均数±标准差（ $\bar{x} \pm s$ ）表示，比较用t检验或方差分析，进一步两两比较用LSD-t检验；绘制ROC曲线；采用Kaplan-Meier法绘制生存曲线，比较用Log-rank χ^2 检验，相关性分析用Pearson法， $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组血清ANXA2、CA19-9水平比较

两组血清ANXA2、CA19-9水平比较，经t检验，差异有统计学意义（ $P < 0.05$ ），胰腺癌组高于对照组。见表1。

表1 两组血清ANXA2、CA19-9水平比较（ $n=90$, $\bar{x} \pm s$ ）

组别	ANXA2/($\mu\text{g/L}$)	CA19-9/(u/ml)
对照组	3.89 ± 1.34	26.31 ± 4.35
胰腺癌组	17.58 ± 3.52	39.57 ± 4.63
t值	34.482	19.801
P值	0.000	0.000

2.2 胰腺癌患者血清ANXA2与CA19-9的相关性

胰腺癌患者血清ANXA2与CA19-9水平呈正相关($r=0.671$, $P=0.000$)。

2.3 不同临床病理特征胰腺癌患者血清ANXA2水平比较

不同年龄、性别、饮酒史、吸烟史、肿瘤部位、肿瘤大小、临床分期、肿瘤分化程度、神经浸润的胰腺癌患者血清ANXA2水平比较,经t检验或方差分析,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。是否合并远处转移和淋巴结转移胰腺癌患者的血清ANXA2水平比较,经t检验,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),有远处转移和有淋巴结转移患者血清ANXA2水平高于无远处转移和无淋巴结转移者。见表2。

2.4 血清ANXA2、CA19-9对胰腺癌的诊断价值

血清ANXA2、CA19-9诊断胰腺癌的ROC曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.826和0.871,敏感性分别为76.67% (95% CI: 0.764, 0.771) 和 83.33% (95% CI: 0.829, 0.836),特异性分别为78.89% (95% CI: 0.786, 0.792) 和 85.56% (95% CI: 0.853, 0.859)。两者联合诊断胰腺癌的AUC为0.924,敏感性为91.11% (95% CI: 0.908, 0.914),特异性为92.22% (95% CI: 0.918, 0.926)。见表3和图1。

2.5 血清ANXA2水平对胰腺癌预后的影响

以胰腺癌患者血清ANXA2水平的中位数为界分为ANXA2高表达组45例和低表达组45例。ANXA2低表达组患者的总生存期(overall survival, OS)和无病生存期(disease-free survival, DFS)的中位生存时间为10.86个月和6.23个月;ANXA2高表达组患者的OS和DFS分别为29.43个月和20.63个月。ANXA2低表达组的2年OS比率和DFS比率均高于ANXA2高表达组($\chi^2=5.327$ 和7.021, $P=0.011$ 和0.000)。见图2。

表2 不同临床病理特征胰腺癌患者血清ANXA2水平比较 ($\mu\text{g/L}$, $\bar{x}\pm s$)

临床病理特征	n	ANXA2	t值	P值
性别				
男	56	17.81±3.76		
女	34	17.42±3.68	0.481	0.632
年龄				
≥60岁	41	18.13±4.01		
<60岁	49	17.26±4.23	0.995	0.322
饮酒史				
有	18	17.95±3.66		
无	72	17.32±3.71	0.646	0.520
吸烟史				
有	14	17.86±3.85		
无	76	17.37±3.64	0.459	0.647
肿瘤部位				
胰头	73	17.26±3.37		
胰体尾	17	18.02±3.54	0.830	0.409
肿瘤大小				
≥4 cm	64	17.95±4.01		
<4 cm	26	16.34±3.73	1.760	0.082
临床分期				
I期、II期	67	16.53±4.53		
III期、IV期	23	18.61±4.45	1.908	0.060
分化程度				
低分化	14	18.21±3.68		
中分化	54	17.62±3.42	0.388	0.680
高分化	22	17.16±3.57		
神经浸润				
有	18	18.47±3.54		
无	72	16.87±3.33	1.801	0.075
远处转移				
有	10	19.87±3.31		
无	80	14.32±3.18	5.181	0.000
淋巴结转移				
有	25	19.42±3.45		
无	65	14.73±3.37	5.875	0.000

表3 血清ANXA2、CA19-9对胰腺癌的诊断价值

指标	分界点	AUC	95% CI		敏感性/%	95% CI		特异性/%	95% CI	
			下限	上限		下限	上限		下限	上限
ANXA2	11.32	0.826	0.823	0.829	76.67	0.764	0.771	78.89	0.786	0.792
CA19-9	36.79	0.871	0.868	0.874	83.33	0.829	0.836	85.56	0.853	0.859
两者联合		0.924	0.921	0.927	91.11	0.908	0.914	92.22	0.918	0.926

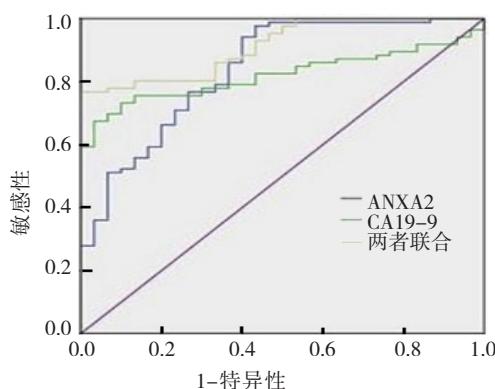


图1 血清ANXA2、CA19-9诊断胰腺癌的ROC曲线

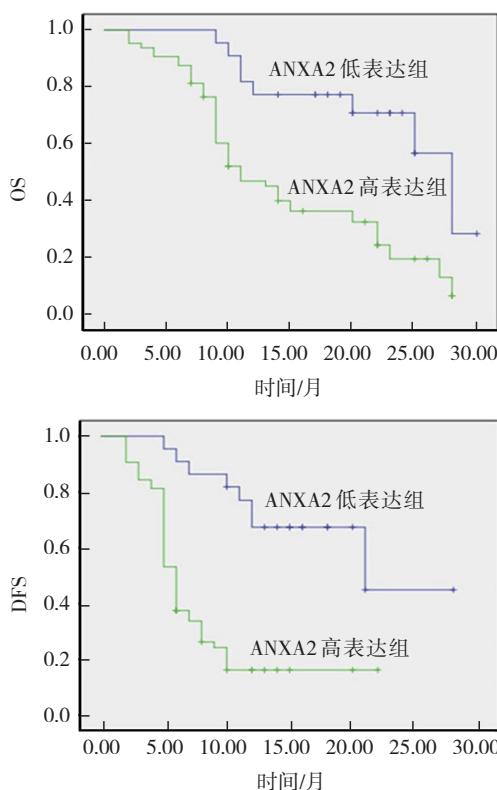


图2 不同血清ANXA2表达水平胰腺癌患者OS和DFS的Kaplan-Meier生存曲线

3 讨论

胰腺癌的发病率呈逐年上升趋势，患者年龄也呈年轻化趋势；由于胰腺癌早期诊断困难且容易发生转移，导致胰腺癌为恶性程度最高的实体恶性肿瘤^[8-10]。手术是治疗胰腺癌的有效方法，但多数患者在就诊时已出现转移，错过根治性切除机会^[11-12]；即使进行根治性手术，仍有大部分患者出现复发和转移，严重影响了胰腺癌的治疗效果^[13-14]。目前诊断胰腺癌主要靠超声、CT、磁共振

等影像学检查，同时联合血清肿瘤标志物。影像学检查对早期胰腺癌、腹腔隐匿性转移灶、血管侵犯等诊断的准确性仍存在一定限制，故探索方便、廉价、有效的胰腺癌肿瘤标志物具有重要意义^[15-16]。

ANXA2具有多种调节细胞功能的作用，如调节细胞增殖、凋亡、血管生成、细胞入侵、迁移、黏附等^[17]，在恶性肿瘤的发病过程中发挥正向调节作用^[18-19]。ANXA2为一种外分泌蛋白，其被释放到外周血中，并能够从血清中检出。研究发现多种恶性肿瘤血清ANXA2水平升高，如郑张军等^[20]研究发现胃癌患者血清ANXA2水平升高，血清ANXA2水平与胃癌的临床分期、浸润程度和淋巴结转移关系密切，认为血清ANXA2为评价胃癌发生、发展的有效指标；徐冬云等^[21]研究发现ANXA1在胆道肿瘤患者血清中升高，并有望成为判断胆道肿瘤残存及预测病情发展的潜在标志物；岑美婷等^[22]研究发现血清ANXA2水平对胃癌诊断的敏感性和特异性优于CEA和CA19-9，认为血清ANXA2水平可辅助诊断胃癌。上述研究表明血清ANXA2在胃癌、胆道肿瘤等恶性肿瘤中具有潜在肿瘤标志物的作用。本文对胰腺癌患者血清ANXA2水平进行研究，发现胰腺癌患者血清ANXA2水平升高，血清ANXA2水平诊断胰腺癌的AUC、敏感性和特异性虽然低于CA19-9，但是两者联合诊断胰腺癌的AUC、敏感性和特异性均显著提高。因此，ANXA2可能参与胰腺癌的发病过程，与CA19-9联合可提高胰腺癌的诊断效能。

ANXA2与血纤溶酶原、组织纤溶酶原激活物相结合，导致纤溶酶原向血纤维蛋白溶酶转化，血纤维蛋白溶酶可降解细胞外基质，激活基质金属蛋白酶，从而在恶性肿瘤的转移中发挥重要作用^[23-24]。ANXA2在乳腺癌等恶性肿瘤中高表达，其表达水平与肿瘤转移关系密切^[25]。本文从临床研究中证实，血清ANXA2水平与胰腺癌的远处转移、淋巴结转移关系密切，血清ANXA2低表达患者OS和DFS均高于ANXA2高表达组。因此ANXA2参与胰腺癌的侵袭转移过程，血清ANXA2水平高的胰腺癌患者容易发生远处转移和淋巴结转移，严重影响患者预后。综上所述，胰腺癌患者血清ANXA2水平升高，检测血清ANXA2水平在胰腺癌

的诊断、病情进展和预后评估中具有一定辅助和指导价值。

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