

结直肠癌患者外周血 NLR 与 RDW 的变化及临床意义^{*}

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摘要:目的 探讨结直肠癌患者外周血中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值(NLR)和红细胞分布宽度(RDW)的变化及临床诊断价值。方法 回顾性分析2016年1月~2018年1月肿瘤科住院结直肠癌确诊患者116例为实验组,选取同期健康志愿者80例为对照组进行对比分析,通过ROC曲线、独立样本t检验等数据分析方法,比较两组NLR、RDW水平差异,评估各个指标在结直肠癌患者中的诊断作用。**结果** 结直肠癌组外周血NLR和RDW明显高于健康对照组(2.99 ± 2.14 vs 1.71 ± 0.5 , $(14.89\% \pm 2.69\%)$ vs $(13.29\% \pm 0.47\%)$),差异均有统计学意义($t=5.24, 5.27$, 均 $P<0.001$)。绘制ROC曲线,NLR曲线下面积为0.733,确定最佳截点为2.09,敏感度为58.8%,特异度为86.1%,按此临界点将结直肠癌患者分为高NLR组(≥ 2.09 , 67例)和低NLR组(< 2.09 , 49例)。RDW曲线下面积为0.672,最佳截点为14.1%,敏感度为54.3%,特异度为93.1%,根据RDW水平的不同将患者分为高RDW组($\geq 14.1\%$, 62例)和低RDW组($< 14.1\%$, 54例)。高值组和低值组的患者年龄、性别、肿瘤部位之间差异均无统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$)。**结论** 结直肠癌患者NLR和RDW水平显著升高,可以作为结直肠癌患者的一个临床辅助诊断指标。

关键词:结直肠癌; 中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值; 红细胞分布宽度

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Change and Significance of Neutrophil/Lymphocyte Ratio and Red Blood Cell Distribution Width of Peripheral Blood in the Colorectal Cancer

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the changes and clinical significance of ratio of peripheral blood neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and red blood cell distribution width (RDW) in the colorectal cancer. **Methods** Retrospectively analysed of 116 cases of patients with colorectal cancer as objects group from January 2016 to January 2018. Meantime, 99 healthy volunteers were chosen as the control group. Through independent sample t test and ROC curve data analysis methods, the differences of PB-NLR and RDW levels of the two groups were compared and the diagnostic value in the various indicators in colorectal cancer were analyzed. **Results** The peripheral blood neutrophil NLR and RDW in the colorectal cancer groups were 2.99 ± 2.14 and $14.89\% \pm 2.69\%$ which were significantly higher than 1.71 ± 0.5 and $13.29\% \pm 0.47\%$ in the control group ($t=5.24, 5.27$, all $P<0.001$). Depending on the level of NLR, ROC curve was analyzed to determine the best cutoff point was 2.09 in colorectal cancer patients, NLR area under the curve was 0.733, the sensitivity and specificity were 58.6% and 86.1% respectively. The area under the ROC curve was 0.672, the optimum cutoff value of RDW was 14.1%, the sensitivity and specificity were 54.3% and 93.1% respectively. In addition, NLR and RDW were divided into high-value group and low-value group according to the optimal critical point. There was no statistically significant difference in age, gender, and tumor location between the high-value group and the low-value group of NLR and RDW ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** The NLR and RDW are significantly elevated in patients with colorectal cancer, which could be used a clinical auxiliary diagnostic indicator for the assessment of patients with colorectal cancer.

Keywords: colorectal cancer; neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR); red blood cell distribution width (RDW)

结直肠癌是常见的肿瘤之一,在全球范围内,分别位居男性恶性肿瘤第三位和女性恶性肿瘤第二位,每年新发病例约有140万例,死亡病例约69万例^[1]。虽然近年来随着各种治疗方法的不断发展,结直肠癌患者的生存率有了显著的提高,但仍有40%~50%的患者在行根治性切除术后发生复

发或者死于肿瘤转移^[2,3]。炎症在许多恶性肿瘤的发生和发展中起着重要的作用^[4]。外周血中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)作为全身炎症反应的指标之一,能在一定程度上体现炎症反应和抗肿瘤免疫之间的动态关联。NLR升高已被证实与胰腺癌、乳腺癌和胃

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癌等多种癌症的发病及不良预后相关^[5~7]。红细胞分布宽度(red blood cell distribution width, RDW)作为一种新型炎性反应标志物,参与机体炎性反应及氧化应激过程,与急慢性心力衰竭、高血压等密切相关^[8,9],同时与肺癌、乳腺癌、胃癌等也存在相关性^[10~12]。本文旨在探讨结直肠癌患者外周血NLR和RDW的变化,为临床诊断治疗提供潜在的应用价值。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取2016年1月~2018年1月我院肿瘤科收治的结直肠癌患者116例,其中男性60例,女性56例,平均年龄65.2±12.4岁。入选标准:患者有明确的病理诊断依据,术前未进行放化疗,排除其他恶性肿瘤及严重心肺等器质性病变,临床资料完整者。排除标准:患有明显的系统性炎症或感染、高热、肠道严重器质性病变、血液系统疾病或既往有恶性疾病史。同时选取同期80例年龄性别相当的身体健康、无胃肠道器质性病变、无心脑血管及肝肾疾病,并经临床验证无贫血的健康志愿者作为健康对照组,其中男性44例,女性36例,平均年龄62.2±9.3岁。

1.2 试剂和仪器 SYSMEX XT-1800i血细胞分析仪进行血细胞检测,试剂全部采用XT-1800i配套原装试剂,并且在检测前首先用原厂配套的全血质控品进行室内质量控制,以确保试剂的稳定和仪器处于最佳工作状态。

1.3 方法 用EDTA-K₂抗凝管采集清晨空腹外周静脉血2ml,标本采集后充分混匀,根据血细胞检测结果,计算出NLR=中性粒细胞绝对值(N)/淋巴细胞绝对值(L)。应用统计学软件绘制受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC曲线),根据ROC曲线评价NLR, RDW对结直肠癌患者的临床诊断价值。计算Youden指数选取NLR和RDW的最佳截点,以截点为界将结直肠癌患者分为高NLR组和低NLR组,或高RDW组和低RDW组。观察高值组和低

值组临床资料之间的相关性。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS22.0进行数据的统计学分析。计量资料以均数±标准差(±s)表示,两样本之间比较采用独立样本t检验,计数资料组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 结直肠癌患者和健康对照组外周血NLR和RDW水平比较 见表1。结直肠癌患者外周血NLR和RDW均明显高于健康对照组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.001)。

表1 结直肠癌患者与健康对照组外周血NLR和RDW水平比较(±s)

组别	结直肠癌组 (n=116)	健康对照组 (n=80)	t值	P值
NLR	2.99±2.14	1.71±0.5	5.24	0.000
RDW(%)	14.89±2.69	13.29±0.47	5.27	0.000

2.2 ROC曲线分析结果 见图1。ROC曲线分析显示,NLR的曲线下面积(area under the curve,AUC)为0.733,95%置信区间(95% CI)0.663,0.803(P=0.000),选取Youden指数(敏感度+特异度-1)最大值对应的2.09作为最佳截点,灵敏度为58.6%,特异度为86.1%。RDW曲线下面积为0.672,95% CI:0.595,0.749(P=0.000),选取14.1%作为RDW最佳截点,灵敏度为54.3%,特异度为93.1%,见图1。

2.3 结直肠癌患者外周血NLR和RDW与临床资料之间的关系 见表2。根据ROC曲线,将结直肠癌患者分为高NLR组(≥2.09)和低NLR组(<2.09),高RDW组(≥14.1%)和低RDW组(<14.1%),分别将高值组与低值组和患者年龄、性别、肿瘤部位进行比较,结果NLR和RDW与这些因素之间差异均无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.008$,1.307,3.661,均P>0.05)。

表2

外周血NLR和RDW与临床资料之间的关系(n=116)

变量	构成比 [n(%)]	NLR				RDW(%)			
		≥2.09	<2.09	χ^2	P	≥14.1	<14.1	χ^2	P
年龄(岁)	<65	55(47)	31	24	0.22	0.639	32	23	0.008
	≥65	61(53)	37	24			35	26	
性别	男	60(52)	36	24	0.256	0.613	29	31	1.307
	女	56(48)	31	25			33	23	
肿瘤位置	直肠癌	33(28)	22	11	1.50	0.221	13	20	3.661
	结肠癌	83(72)	45	38			49	34	

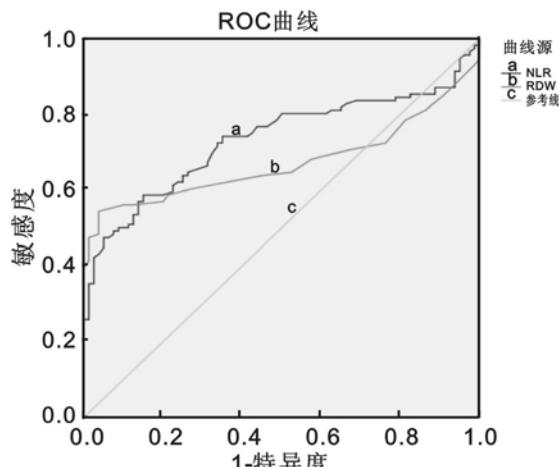


图1 外周血NLR及RDW受试者工作曲线

3 讨论 自1863年德国病理学家Rudolph Virchow首次提出肿瘤可能起源于慢性炎症这一假说后,已有越来越多的学者通过流行病学研究证实慢性炎症和肿瘤之间存在密切的因果关系^[13]。肿瘤的发生是多因素、多机制共同作用的结果,当机体受到感染或在损伤修复时会通过树突状细胞、肥大细胞、中性粒细胞等的激活和趋化聚集,细胞因子、趋化因子、细胞毒性介质等的大量产生,促进炎症进一步加重,并通过影响细胞的增殖、存活,促进新生血管生成,抑制抗肿瘤免疫反应等,促进肿瘤细胞浸润及转移。

中性粒细胞是机体抵御外界微生物入侵的第一道防线,是代表宿主炎症的一项敏感指标,通过产生肿瘤坏死因子- α 、诱导型一氧化氮合酶等促进肿瘤发生^[14],并可分泌多种蛋白及酶类,增强肿瘤细胞的迁移和侵袭能力,参与肿瘤的生长和转移。淋巴细胞是机体免疫应答功能的重要细胞成分,参与机体肿瘤特异性免疫反应,其通过杀灭肿瘤细胞及分泌细胞因子抑制肿瘤细胞的活性而发挥抗肿瘤作用^[15]。NLR是中性粒细胞和淋巴细胞比值,其值增高意味着中性粒细胞升高,淋巴细胞减少,也预示着更有利肿瘤的生长和转移及更高的恶性潜能。因此NLR可作为机体促进肿瘤生长的炎性环境与机体抗肿瘤免疫的一个平衡指数。本研究发现,结直肠癌患者外周血NLR明显高于健康对照组($P<0.001$),说明NLR可以将结直肠癌患者与正常人进行鉴别。根据ROC曲线分析结果,选取2.09作为NLR的阈值,该阈值与Kubo等^[5]在结直肠癌中报道的2.1相近,说明该阈值在结直肠癌的诊断中有一定的参考价值。但不同年龄、性别、肿瘤部位患者的NLR比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。根据研究结果可以证实,外周血NLR的监测可以作为结直肠癌有价值的临床评价指标,高NLR值对结直肠癌患者的病情评估

有一定的临床辅助诊断作用。

RDW是全血细胞检测中的一项参数,是红细胞体积分布的变异系数,反映红细胞大小的离散程度。近年来大量研究发现RDW在心血管疾病、多种癌症患者外周血中均显著升高,同时与炎性肠病、结直肠癌等疾病都有关系。在本研究中,结直肠癌患者外周血RDW明显高于健康对照组($P<0.001$),而且根据ROC曲线,选取14.1%作为RDW的阈值时,曲线下面积为0.672($P<0.001$),具有较高的特异度,但敏感度稍低,这提示外周血RDW的升高对结直肠癌患者具有一定的辅助诊断价值。结直肠癌患者外周血RDW水平升高可能与以下原因有关:结直肠癌属于慢性消耗性疾病,随着病情发展,会出现如吸收功能障碍、造血原料不足等一系列消化道症状;肿瘤组织本身出血,使患者处于慢性失血状态,最终导致患者出现贫血症状或贫血前期症状,从而导致RDW值升高。

综上所述,外周血NLR和RDW在结直肠癌的诊断中均具有较高的特异度和灵敏度,可用于结直肠癌患者和正常人的区分,高NLR和RDW值对结直肠癌患者的病情评估有一定的临床辅助诊断价值。但是由于本研究标本量较小,使其在临床应用上受到一定的局限,因此还有待更大规模的临床研究进行进一步的验证。

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