

肺癌患者血清 NSE, SCC, CA125 及 CYFRA21-1 水平检测在不同病理类型早期诊断和化疗疗效评价中的应用价值

王妮娜^a, 李晓花^a, 陈敏丽^a, 崔翠花^b

(宝鸡市中心医院 a. 放射治疗科; b. 肿瘤内科, 陕西宝鸡 721008)

摘要: 目的 研究肺癌患者血清神经元特异性烯醇化酶 (neuron specific enolase, NSE)、鳞状上皮细胞癌抗原 (squamous cell carcinoma antigen, SCC)、糖类癌抗原 125 (carbohydrate cancer antigen 125, CA125) 及细胞角蛋白 -19 片断抗原 (cytokeratin-19 fragment antigen, CYFRA21-1) 检测在不同病理类型早期诊断和化疗疗效评估中的作用。方法 纳入宝鸡市中心医院放射治疗科 78 例肺癌患者作为研究对象, 采用免疫电化学发光法检测血清 NSE, SCC, CA125 及 CYFRA21-1 水平, 记录病理分型检测结果。比较腺癌、鳞癌及小细胞肺癌 (small cell lung cancer, SCLC) 不同病理分型患者血清 NSE, SCC, CA125 及 CYFRA21-1 水平。分析血清 NSE, SCC, CA125 及 CYFRA21-1 对诊断不同病理分型患者及判断化疗近期疗效的准确性。结果 穿刺病理结果显示腺癌 38 例, 鳞癌 30 例, SCLC 10 例。三组不同病理分型肺癌患者血清 NSE, SCC, CA125 及血清 CYFRA21-1 水平差异均有统计学意义 ($F=8.627$, 44.832, 31.864, 11.480, 均 $P<0.05$)。受试者工作曲线 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 分析显示血清 CYFRA21-1 和 CA125 诊断肺腺癌的 AUC 分别为 0.690 和 0.691 (95%CI=0.546~0.807, 0.533~0.781, $P<0.05$)。ROC 分析显示血清 CYFRA21-1, SCC 及 CA125 诊断鳞癌的 AUC 分别为 0.681, 0.675 及 0.670 (95%CI=0.561~0.801, 0.557~0.794, 0.550~0.791, $P<0.05$)。ROC 分析显示血清 NSE, CYFRA21-1 及 SCC 诊断 SCLC 的 AUC 为 0.717, 0.743 及 0.699 (95%CI=0.493~0.941, 0.602~0.884, 0.531~0.867, $P<0.05$)。血清 CYFRA21-1+CA125 诊断肺腺癌的敏感度和特异度分别为 0.873 和 0.756, 血清 CYFRA21-1+SCC 诊断肺鳞癌敏感度和特异度分别为 0.893 和 0.822, 血清 CYFRA21-1+SCC+CA125 诊断肺鳞癌的敏感度和特异度分别为 0.915 和 0.716。血清 NSE+CYFRA21-1 诊断 SCLC 的敏感度和特异度分别为 0.914 和 0.786, 血清 NSE+SCC+CYFRA21-1 诊断 SCLC 的敏感度和特异度分别为 0.920 和 0.702。血清 CYFRA21-1+CA125, 血清 CYFRA21-1+SCC 及血清 CYFRA21-1+NSE 对判断肺腺癌、肺鳞癌及 SCLC 化疗疗效的 AUC 分别为 0.822, 0.804 及 0.772 (95%CI=0.708~0.936, 0.697~0.911, 0.641~0.903, 均 $P<0.05$)。结论 不同病理类型肺癌患者血清 NSE, SCC, CA125 及 CYFRA21-1 水平表达各异, 血清 NSE, SCC, CA125 及 CYFRA21-1 的检测有助于不同病理类型肺癌患者的诊断和化疗近期疗效的判断。

关键词: 神经元特异性烯醇化酶; 鳞状上皮细胞癌抗原; 细胞角蛋白 -19 片断抗原; 肺癌病理分型

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Application Value of Serum NSE, SCC, CA125 and CYFRA21-1 in Patients of Lung Cancer for Early Diagnosis and Evaluation of Chemotherapy Efficacy in Patients with Different Pathological Types

WANG Ni-na, LI Xiao-hua, CHEN Min-li, CUI Cui-hua

(a. Department of Radiotherapy; b. Department of Oncology, Baoji Central Hospital, Shaanxi Baoji 721008, China)

Abstract: Objective To study the application value of serum neuron specific enolase (NSE), squamous cell carcinoma antigen (SCC), cancer antigen 125 (CA125) and cytokeratin-19 fragment antigen (CYFRA21-1) in lung cancer for early diagnosis and evaluation of chemotherapy efficacy in patients with different pathological types. Methods 78 patients with lung cancer in radiotherapy department of Baoji Central Hospital were included as the research objects. The serum NSE, SCC, CA125 and CYFRA21-1 levels were detected by immuno electrochemiluminescence, the results of pathological type were recorded. The serum levels of NSE, SCC, CA125 and CYFRA21-1 in patients with adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma and small cell lung cancer (SCLC) were compared. The accuracy of serum NSE, SCC, CA125 and CYFRA21-1 in the diagnosis of patients with different pathological types and to judge the short-term efficacy of chemotherapy were analyzed. Results The results of puncture pathology showed that there were 38 cases of adenocarcinoma, 30 cases of squamous cell carcinoma and 10 cases of

作者简介: 王妮娜 (1985-), 女, 硕士, 主治医师, 研究方向: 肿瘤的临床治疗与放疗, E-mail:baowangnin@163.com。

通讯作者: 崔翠花 (1982-), 女, 硕士, 主治医师, 研究方向: 肿瘤内科, E-mail:cch1212zj@163.com。

SCLC. The levels of NSE, SCC, CA125 and CYFRA21-1 were significantly different among the three groups in lung cancer patients with different pathological types ($F=8.627, 44.832, 31.864, 11.480$, all $P<0.05$). The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis showed that the AUC of serum CYFRA21-1 and CA125 in the diagnosis of lung adenocarcinoma was 0.690 and 0.691, respectively (95%CI=0.546~0.807, 0.533~0.781, $P<0.05$). The ROC analysis showed that AUC of serum CYFRA21-1, SCC and CA125 in the diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma of lung were 0.681, 0.675 and 0.670, respectively (95%CI=0.561~0.801, 0.557~0.794, 0.550~0.791, all $P<0.05$). ROC analysis showed that the AUC of NSE, CYFRA21-1 and SCC in diagnosis of SCLC were 0.717, 0.743 and 0.699(95%CI=0.493~0.941, 0.602~0.884, 0.531~0.867, all $P<0.05$). The sensitivity and specificity of serum CYFRA21-1 + CA125 in the diagnosis of lung adenocarcinoma were 0.873 and 0.756, respectively. The sensitivity and specificity of serum CYFRA21-1+SCC in the diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma of lung were 0.893 and 0.822, respectively. The sensitivity and specificity of serum CYFRA21-1+SCC+CA125 in the diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma of lung were 0.915 and 0.716, respectively. The sensitivity and specificity of NSE+CYFRA21-1 in the diagnosis of SCLC were 0.914 and 0.786, respectively. The sensitivity and specificity of NSE+SCC+CYFRA21-1 in the diagnosis of SCLC were 0.920 and 0.702, respectively. The AUC of serum CYFRA21-1+CA125, serum CYFRA21-1+SCC and serum CYFRA21-1+NSE to evaluate the curative effect of lung adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma and SCLC chemotherapy were 0.822, 0.804 and 0.772, respectively (95%CI=0.708~0.936, 0.697~0.911, 0.641~0.903, all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion** The levels of NSE, SCC, CA125 and CYFRA21-1 were different in patients with different pathological types of lung cancer. The detection of NSE, SCC, CA125 and CYFRA21-1 in serum are helpful for the diagnosis of lung cancer patients with different pathological types and the judgment of short-term efficacy of chemotherapy.

Keywords: NSE; SCC; CYFRA21-1; pathological classification of lung cancer

肺癌是呼吸系统常见恶性肿瘤，但肺癌早期诊断缺乏特异性，一半以上患者确诊时已处于中晚期^[1]。这直接影响后续治疗和患者预后。因而，对肺癌早期诊断一直是临床关注重点，而既往研究显示单项肿瘤标记物检测敏感度和特异度均不满意^[2]。另外，对于不同病理类型肺癌，既往多依靠组织病理学检查，不利于临床推广^[3]。有关血清肿瘤标记物对判断不同病理分型肺癌的价值，临床缺乏相应认识。此外，化疗是肺癌患者重要的治疗方法，有报道显示联合检测肿瘤标记物有助于判断肺癌近期化疗疗效^[4]，但对肿瘤标记物的选取缺乏指南意见。本研究将糖类抗原 125 (carbohydrate antigen 125, CA125) 等传统经典血清标记物与细胞角蛋白-19 片断抗原 (cytokeratin-19 fragment antigen, CYFRA21-1)、神经元特异性烯醇化酶 (neuron specific enolase, NSE) 特异性标记物联合检测，以期提高临床诊断和疗效预测的准确性，为临床提供参考。现将结果报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 根据纳入和排除标准，收集宝鸡市中心医院放射治疗科 2018 年 3 月 ~ 2020 年 3 月 78 例肺癌患者临床资料，其中男性 52 例，女性 26 例；年龄 42.48 ± 13.71 岁；体重指数 20.33 ± 1.69 kg/m²；肿瘤分期：I 期 20 例，II 期 24 例，III 期 18 例，IV 期 16 例；高分化 42 例，中低分化 36 例。

纳入标准：①患者均经 CT 引导穿刺病理活检证实^[5]；②患者病例资料完整；③患者均参照中华医学会指南进行规范化治疗^[6]；排除标准：①肝肾

功能严重不全或有严重心肺疾病者；②并发有其他原发性恶性肿瘤者；③妊娠哺乳期患者。

1.2 仪器与试剂 血清 NSE, 鳞状上皮细胞癌抗原 (squamous cell carcinoma antigen, SCC), CA125 及 CYFRA21-1 试剂盒均由德国 Roche Diagnostics GmbH 公司提供，CT 采用 Brilliance16 型飞利浦螺旋 CT。

1.3 方法 所有患者均在化疗开始前 1 天采血，采用免疫电化学发光法检测血清 NSE, SCC, CA125 及 CYFRA21-1 水平，操作按试剂盒说明书进行。所有患者均采用 CT 进行定位扫描，根据 CT 扫描结果，标记确定进针部位和深度，在 CT 指引下经皮穿刺，进针时注意避免损及骨骼和大血管，在 CT 引导下用活检枪切割、留取病灶组织标本，并尽快送病理活检，参照世界卫生组织推荐标准^[7]，记录病理分型结果。

记录肺腺癌、肺鳞癌及小细胞肺癌 (small cell lung cancer, SCLC) 不同病理分型患者血清 NSE, SCC, CA125 及 CYFRA21-1 水平。分析血清 NSE, SCC, CA125 及 CYFRA21-1 对诊断肺腺癌、肺鳞癌及 SCLC 的价值。在化疗结束后 4 周参照实体瘤疗效评定标准^[8]，记录完全缓解 (complete remission, CR)、部分缓解 (partial remission, PR)、疾病稳定 (stable disease, SD) 及疾病进展 (progression disease, PD)。分析化疗前血清 NSE, SCC, CA125 及 CYFRA21-1 对预测肺癌化疗疗效的准确性。

1.4 统计学分析 选用 SPSS 20.0 软件对数据进行统计学分析，计量资料以均数 ± 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示，

组间行独立样本 *t* 检验, 计数资料以(%)表示, 组间行 χ^2 检验, 诊断和预测价值均采用受试者工作曲线(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)分析, 结果以曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)>0.75为准确性高, *P*<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

表 1 不同病理类型肺癌患者血清标记物比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, ng/ml)

检测指标	肺腺癌(n=38)	肺鳞癌(n=30)	SCLC(n=10)	F	P
NSE	10.93 ± 6.41	12.17 ± 5.59	20.23 ± 8.09 ^{*#}	8.627	0.000
SCC	3.91 ± 1.02	8.86 ± 3.24*	4.05 ± 1.86 [#]	44.832	0.000
CA125	56.37 ± 20.16	27.25 ± 11.39*	26.38 ± 10.25*	31.864	0.000
CYFRA21-1	8.63 ± 3.41	12.27 ± 6.06*	5.01 ± 0.95 ^{*#}	11.480	0.000

注: 与肺腺癌比较, **P*<0.05; 与肺鳞癌比较, [#]*P*<0.05。

2.2 血清标记物单项和联合诊断不同病理分型肺癌的价值分析 见表2。以血清NSE、SCC、CA125及CYFRA21-1水平为检验变量, 分别以肺腺癌、肺鳞癌及SCLC为状态变量, 绘制ROC。结果显示血清CYFRA21-1(AUC=0.690, 95%CI=0.546~0.807, *P*=0.009), CA125(AUC=0.691, 95%CI=0.533~0.781, *P*=0.020)对判断肺腺癌具有一定应用价值, 敏感度分别为0.813和0.667, 特异度分别为0.533和0.700, 截断值分别为4.905和45.620。血清CYFRA21-1(AUC=0.681, 95%CI=0.561~0.801, *P*=0.006), SCC(AUC=0.675, 95%CI=0.557~0.794, *P*=0.008)及CA125(AUC=0.670, 95%CI=0.550~0.791,

2.1 不同病理类型肺癌患者血清标记物比较 见表1。穿刺病理结果显示腺癌38例, 鳞癌30例, 小细胞肺癌10例。三组不同病理分型肺癌患者血清NSE、SCC、CA125及血清CYFRA21-1水平差异有统计学意义(*P*<0.05)。

P=0.010)对判断肺鳞癌具有一定应用价值, 敏感度分别为0.750, 0.725, 0.675, 特异度分别为0.378, 0.474和0.605, 截断值分别为5.77, 2.38和32.18。血清NSE(AUC=0.717, 95%CI=0.493~0.941, *P*=0.027), CYFRA21-1(AUC=0.743, 95%CI=0.602~0.884, *P*=0.014), SCC(AUC=0.699, 95%CI=0.531~0.867, *P*=0.043)对判断SCLC具有一定应用价值, 敏感度分别为0.702, 0.700和0.691, 特异度分别为0.603, 0.618和0.588, 截断值分别为15.82, 5.30和2.09。以截断值为界对血清NSE、SCC、CA125及CYFRA21-1指标进行赋值, 记录各指标两项或三项联合对诊断肺腺癌、肺鳞癌及SCLC的敏感度、特异度和准确度。

表 2 血清标记物判断肺腺癌、肺鳞癌及SCLC的价值

肿瘤标记物	肺腺癌			肺鳞癌			SCLC		
	敏感度	特异度	准确度	敏感度	特异度	准确度	敏感度	特异度	准确度
CYFRA21-1+CA125	0.873	0.756	0.801						
CYFRA21-1+SCC				0.893	0.822	0.853			
CYFRA21-1+CA125				0.811	0.751	0.782			
SCC+CA125				0.769	0.746	0.720			
CYFRA21-1+SCC+CA125				0.915	0.716	0.836			
NSE+SCC							0.823	0.697	0.774
NSE+CYFRA21-1							0.914	0.786	0.817
SCC+CYFRA21-1							0.830	0.704	0.723
NSE+SCC+CYFRA21-1							0.920	0.702	0.805

2.3 血清标记物联合判断化疗近期疗效准确性 见表3。化疗后肺腺癌、肺鳞癌及SCLC患者完全缓解(CR)病例数分别为9例、7例及2例。三种不同病理分型患者CR率比较, 差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.062$, *P*=0.969)。分别以血清

CYFRA21-1+CA125, 血清CYFRA21-1+SCC及血清CYFRA21-1+NSE为检验变量, 以是否达到CR为状态变量, 绘制ROC, 两项联合预测概率对判断肺腺癌、肺鳞癌及SCLC化疗疗效的AUC分别为0.822, 0.804及0.772。

表3

血清标记物联合判断化疗近期疗效的ROC分析

检验指标	AUC	SE	95%CI	敏感度	特异度
CYFRA21-1+CA125	0.822	0.058	0.708~0.936	0.696	0.782
CYFRA21-1+SCC	0.804	0.055	0.697~0.911	0.739	0.800
CYFRA21-1+NSE	0.772	0.067	0.641~0.903	0.783	0.772

3 讨论

我国肺癌病理类型以非小细胞肺癌 (non small cell lung cancer, NSCLC) 为主, 流行病学调查显示腺癌在 NSCLC 中的比例有上升趋势^[9], 而对于 SCLC 尚缺乏大样本量数据报道。有关 NSCLC 和 SCLC 在治疗方案方面也存在显著差异^[10]。因而, 不同病理类型肺癌患者的早期诊断对后续治疗至关重要。CA125 是单抗 OC125 相应抗原, 在卵巢癌、结肠癌、乳腺癌等多种恶性肿瘤中均可呈现高表达^[11-12], 后被用于肺癌诊断, 本研究发现血清 CA125 在不同病理类型肺癌中表达也呈现显著差异, 其中在肺腺癌中表达水平最高, 与熊娟等^[13] 的报道结果一致, 这可为肺腺癌的诊断提供依据, 但单项检测特异度有限。CYFRA21-1 是由细胞角蛋白可溶性片段及单克隆体结合而成的细胞角蛋白 21 片段, 肺癌细胞溶解时 CYFRA21-1 被溶解入血清^[14]。本研究发现 CYFRA21-1 联合 CA125 诊断肺腺癌的准确性为 0.801, 提示联合检测对判断腺癌准确性高。

另外, 本研究发现 CYFRA21-1 在肺鳞癌中表达水平最高, 进一步分析显示 CYFRA21-1 对判断肺鳞癌的敏感度为 0.750, 但特异度较低。SCC 是肺癌诊断标记物, 王媛媛等^[15] 报道显示肺鳞癌患者 SCC 水平显著高于肺腺癌, 这与本研究结果相符。GADGEEL 等^[16] 还认为 SCC 是肺鳞癌的特异性标记物。本研究发现 CYFRA21-1+SCC 诊断肺鳞癌的特异度达 0.822, 说明血清 CYFRA21-1+SCC 用于肺鳞癌诊断具有较高可行性。NSE 属酸性细胞内酶, 具有催化 2- 磷酸甘油酸裂解, 加快糖酵解反应作用^[17]。在肺癌发生发展过程中, 肿瘤细胞糖蛋白异常表达, 使血清 NSE 水平相应升高, 这种异常表达在 SCLC 患者中最为显著。本研究也显示 SCLC 患者血清 NSE 水平显著高于肺鳞癌和肺腺癌患者。此外, 研究显示 CYFRA21-1 在 SCLC 患者中表达水平最低, 推测 CYFRA21-1+NSE 联合诊断有助于提高诊断准确性, 研究结果也证实其准确性为 0.817。本研究还发现三项联合检测较两项检测并不能提高诊断肺癌病理分型的特异度, 且敏感度水平相近。因而, 对于肺癌患者, 通过观察不同血清肿瘤标记物水平, 进行两项联合检测即可为病理分型诊断提供依据。

此外, 无论是 NSCLC, 还是 SCLC, 化疗对于不同分期患者均具有重要意义, 化疗已成为肺癌最重要治疗方法^[18]。本研究发现, 不同血清标记物水平还有助于化疗疗效的判断, 郭九玲等^[19] 也证实通过治疗前后血清标记物水平变化有助于评估病情。本研究利用化疗前血清标记物水平预测化疗效果, 结果显示血清标记物联合检测不仅有助于病理分型的判断, 还有助于预测近期化疗效果, 这可为肺癌患者综合治疗方案的确定提供指导。

综上, 不同病理分型肺癌患者其血清标记物表达水平具有差异, 通过检测不同血清标记物表达水平有助于病理分型和近期化疗效果的判断。

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