

彩色多普勒超声联合血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 水平检测在甲状腺腺瘤诊断中的临床意义

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摘要: **目的** 评价彩色多普勒超声联合血清半乳糖血凝素-3 (glactin-3)、高迁移率族蛋白 B-1 (HMGB-1)、肿瘤特异性生长因子 (TSGF) 检测在甲状腺腺瘤诊断中的临床价值。**方法** 选取 156 例高度怀疑为甲状腺癌 (TC) 的甲状腺腺瘤患者, 依据病理诊断结果将其分为 TC 组和良性组, 另选取 73 例正常人群设为健康组。统计病理诊断结果; 比较 3 组彩色多普勒超声诊断结果; 比较三组血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 水平; 绘制受试者工作特征 (ROC) 曲线评价彩色多普勒超声, 血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 单独及联合检测诊断 TC 的效能。**结果** 病理诊断结果显示, 156 例高度怀疑为 TC 的甲状腺腺瘤患者确诊 64 例, 占 41.03%; TC 组、良性组和健康组收缩期峰值流速 (peak systolic velocity, PSV) 分别为 42.47 ± 6.85 , 36.54 ± 6.49 和 31.09 ± 5.12 cm/s, 阻力系数 (resistance index, RI) 分别为 0.75 ± 0.13 , 0.61 ± 0.07 和 0.54 ± 0.06 , 血流分级 II~III 级构成比分别为 79.69%, 25.00% 和 0.00%, 各组 PSV, RI 和血流分级 II~III 级构成比差异均有统计学意义 ($F=57.531, 98.798, \chi^2=6.532$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。TC 组 PSV 大于良性组 ($t=5.487, P < 0.001$)、健康组 ($t=11.095, P < 0.001$), 良性组大于健康组 ($t=5.869, P < 0.05$)。TC 组 RI 大于良性组 ($t=8.684, P < 0.001$)、健康组 ($t=12.384, P < 0.001$), 良性组大于健康组 ($t=6.790, P < 0.001$)。TC 组血流分级 II~III 级构成比大于良性组 ($\chi^2=45.271, P < 0.001$) 和健康组 ($\chi^2=89.290, P < 0.001$), 良性组大于健康组 ($\chi^2=19.173, P < 0.001$)。TC 组、良性组和健康组 glactin-3 分别为 26.47 ± 4.91 , 19.05 ± 3.14 和 11.83 ± 2.52 ng/ml, HMGB-1 分别为 14.97 ± 2.86 , 11.92 ± 2.05 和 5.37 ± 0.97 ng/ml, TSGF 分别为 5.37 ± 0.97 , 66.97 ± 8.40 和 58.16 ± 7.42 U/ml, 各组 glactin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 水平差异均有统计学意义 ($F=287.767, 395.316$ 和 114.259 , 均 $P < 0.001$)。TC 组血清 glactin-3 水平高于良性组 ($t=11.509, P < 0.001$) 和健康组 ($t=22.346, P < 0.001$), 良性组高于健康组 ($t=15.979, P < 0.001$)。TC 组血清 HMGB-1 水平高于良性组 ($t=7.761, P < 0.001$) 和健康组 ($t=26.976, P < 0.001$), 良性组高于健康组 ($t=25.145, P < 0.001$)。TC 组血清 TSGF 水平高于良性组 ($t=8.928, P < 0.001$) 和健康组 ($t=15.220, P < 0.001$), 良性组高于健康组 ($t=7.042, P < 0.001$); ROC 结果显示, 彩色多普勒超声和血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1, TSGF 单独诊断 TC 的 AUC 分别为 0.7843, 0.6953, 0.7210 和 0.7433, 联合诊断的 AUC 为 0.8126。**结论** 彩色多普勒超声联合血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 检测用于甲状腺腺瘤诊断具有较高的临床价值。

关键词: 彩色多普勒超声; 半乳糖血凝素-3; 高迁移率族蛋白; 肿瘤特异性生长因子; 甲状腺腺瘤

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Clinical Significance of Color Doppler Ultrasound Combined with Serum glactin-3, HMGB-1 and TSGF Levels in the Diagnosis of Thyroid Adenoma

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Abstract :Objective To evaluate color doppler ultrasound combined with serum galactose hemagglutinin-3 (glactin-3), high mobility group box protein B-1 (HMGB-1) and tumor specific growth factor (TSGF) in the diagnosis of thyroid adenoma. **Methods** A total of 156 patients with thyroid adenoma who were highly suspected of having thyroid cancer (TC) were enrolled. According to the pathological diagnosis, they were set as TC and benign group. 73 normal people were selected as healthy group. The results of statistical pathological diagnosis were compared. The results of three groups of color doppler ultrasound were compared. The levels of serum glactin-3, HMGB-1 and TSGF were compared in three groups. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to evaluate color doppler ultrasound and serum glactin-3, HMGB-1, TSGF alone and in combination to detect the efficacy of TC. **Results** The results of pathological diagnosis showed that 156 cases of thyroid adenoma with high suspicion of TC were diagnosed in 64 cases, the composition ratio was 41.03%. The PSV of the

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TC group, the benign group, and the healthy group were 42.47 ± 6.85 , 36.54 ± 6.49 and 31.09 ± 5.12 cm/s, respectively. The RI were 0.75 ± 0.13 , 0.61 ± 0.07 and 0.54 ± 0.06 respectively, and the composition ratios of blood flow grade II~III were 79.69%, 25.00% and 0.00%, respectively. The differences in the composition ratios of PSV, RI and blood flow grade II to III in each group were statistically significant ($F=57.531, 98.798$, $\chi^2=16.532$, all $P<0.001$). The PSV in the TC group was greater than those in the benign group ($t=5.487$, $P<0.001$) and the healthy group ($t=11.095$, $P<0.001$), which of the benign group was greater than that in the healthy group ($t=5.869$, $P<0.001$). The RI in the TC group was greater than those in the benign group ($t=8.684$, $P<0.001$) and healthy groups ($t=12.384$, $P<0.001$), which of the benign group was greater than that in the healthy group ($t=6.790$, $P<0.001$). The composition ratio of blood flow classification II to III in the TC group was greater than those in the benign group ($\chi^2=45.271$, $P<0.001$) and the healthy group ($\chi^2=89.290$, $P<0.001$), which of the benign group was larger than that in the healthy group ($\chi^2=19.173$, $P<0.001$). The galactin-3 in the TC group, the benign group, and the healthy group were 26.47 ± 4.91 , 19.05 ± 3.14 and 11.83 ± 2.52 ng/ml, and HMGB-1 were 14.97 ± 2.86 , 11.92 ± 2.05 and 5.37 ± 0.97 ng/ml, and TSGF were 5.37 ± 0.97 , 66.97 ± 8.40 and 58.16 ± 7.42 U/ml. The differences in galactin-3, HMGB-1 and TSGF in each group were statistically significant ($F=287.767$, 395.316 and 114.259 , $P<0.001$). The level of serum galactin-3 in the TC group was higher than those of the benign group ($t=11.509$, $P<0.001$) and the healthy group ($t=22.346$, $P<0.001$), which of the benign group was higher than that of the healthy group ($t=15.979$, $P<0.001$). The level of serum HMGB-1 in the TC group was higher than those of the benign group and the healthy group ($t=7.761$, 26.976 , $P<0.001$), which of the benign group was higher than that of the healthy group ($t=25.145$, $P<0.001$). The level of serum TSGF in the TC group was higher than those of the benign group ($t=8.928$, $P<0.001$) and the healthy group ($t=15.220$, $P<0.001$), which of the benign group was higher than that of the healthy group ($t=7.042$, $P<0.001$). The ROC results showed that the AUC of color doppler ultrasound and serum galactin-3, HMGB-1, and TSGF alone were 7.843, 6.953, 7.210 and 7.433, respectively. The combined diagnosis AUC was 8.126. **Conclusion** Color doppler ultrasound combined with serum galactin-3, HMGB-1 and TSGF detection for the diagnosis of thyroid adenoma has high clinical value..

Keywords: color doppler ultrasound; galectin hemagglutinin-3; high mobility group protein; tumor specific growth factor; thyroid adenoma

甲状腺癌 (thyroid carcinoma, TC) 是临床常见恶性肿瘤, 其发病率在头颈部肿瘤中已跃居首位^[1-2]。由于该病早期症状隐匿且无特异性, 易与甲状腺肿、甲状腺腺瘤等混淆, 误诊率、漏诊率高^[3]。因此, 探寻更为准确的 TC 诊断方式广受临床关注。目前彩色多普勒超声是诊断 TC 的常用方式, 既可定位肿瘤位置, 也能定性肿瘤, 整体效果满意, 但 TC 表现的复杂性及多样性使得其单独应用受到一定限制。近年来血清标志物诊断肿瘤疾病的价值逐渐被挖掘。半乳糖血凝素-3 (galactose hemagglutinin-3, galactin-3)、高迁移率族蛋白 B-1 (high mobility group box B-1, HMGB-1) 和肿瘤特异性生长因子 (tumor specific growth factor, TSGF) 异常表达于小细胞肺癌、骨癌、TC 等多种恶性肿瘤^[4-6], 提示上述因子与肿瘤发生、发展相关, 但目前鲜有关于三者与彩色多普勒超声联合诊断 TC 价值的研究。本研究以 156 例高度怀疑为 TC 的甲状腺腺瘤患者为研究对象, 评价彩色多普勒超声联合血清 galactin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 检测诊断 TC 的价值。详述如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 从 2017 年 7 月~2019 年 7 月本院高度怀疑为 TC 的甲状腺腺瘤患者中抽取 156 例, 男性 51 例, 女性 105 例, 年龄 35~71 岁, 平均年

龄 52.17 ± 7.26 岁; 体质指数 (body mass index, BMI) $18.01 \sim 28.12$ kg/m², 平均 23.05 ± 1.13 kg/m²。另从同期本院体检人群中随机抽取 73 例设为健康组, 男性 18 例, 女性 55 例, 年龄 32~74 岁, 平均年龄 51.96 ± 7.04 岁; BMI $18.12 \sim 27.64$ kg/m², 平均 23.34 ± 1.38 kg/m²。纳入标准: 156 例患者经影像学检查证实存在甲状腺腺瘤, 且至少符合以下 1 项: ①女性; ②高辐射环境暴露史; ③碘摄入量过多; ④恶性肿瘤家族史。健康组经体检甲状腺各项指标正常; 所有受试者沟通与理解能力均正常。排除标准: ①已被确诊为甲状腺癌; ②具有头颈部放疗史或(和)相关治疗史; ③肝、肾等主要器官功能异常; ④其他恶性肿瘤发生转移的患者; ⑤妊娠期、哺乳期女性。该研究获得医院伦理委员会批准, 受试者签署研究知情同意书。

1.2 仪器与试剂 galactin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 酶联免疫吸附法 (enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA) 试剂盒由德国 SIEMENS 股份公司提供; ACUSON Oxana Series 彩色多普勒超声诊断仪由德国 SIEMENS 股份公司提供; AMR-100 全自动酶标分析仪由江苏盛蓝仪器制造有限公司提供。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 彩色多普勒超声诊断: 选用彩色多普勒超声诊断仪, 探头频率 9~13 MHz。受试者保持仰卧

体位,颈后放垫以垫高颈部,涂抹耦合剂于颈部皮肤,选用凸形探头,直接接触皮肤并将其置于甲状腺位置。顺甲状腺行横切、纵切十字交叉位检查,再行左右纵向扫查,观察结节回声,仔细记录结节位置、体积、数量、形态,并测量其收缩期峰值流速(peak systolic velocity, PSV)、阻力系数(resistance index, RI),观察其周围及内部血流分布。血流分级:病灶周围或内部未显示血流信号为0级;病灶周围血流信号分布 $\leq 1/3$ 病灶周长或病灶内部血流信号分布 $\leq 1/3$ 病灶面积为I级;病灶周围血流信号分布 $> 1/3$ 病灶周长或病灶内部血流信号分布 $> 1/3$ 病灶面积为II级;病灶周围信号基本占据全部周长或病灶内部血流信号极为丰富为III级。由2位具备相关资质的超声诊断医师评价检查结果。阳性判断标准:以钙化灶,RI > 0.70 ,血流分级 \geq II级^[9]。

1.3.2 血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 水平测定:晨起空腹抽取受试者静脉血 4 ml,采用 ELISA 法检测血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1, TSGF 水平,检测步骤完全依照试剂盒说明书进行。采用全自动酶标分析仪测定 450 nm 位置吸光光度值,重复测定 3 次取平均值。血清指标阳性判断标准:glactin-3 > 16.03 ng/ml, HMGB-1 > 11.00 ng/ml, TSGF > 71.00 U/ml。彩色多普勒超声联合血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 检测采用平行检测方式,即 ≥ 1 项为阳性则整体结果判定为阳性。

1.3.3 病理诊断:156 例高度怀疑为 TC 的甲状腺腺瘤患者均经腔镜手术切除,其中腔镜下甲状腺腺瘤切除术 74 例,甲状腺腺叶切除术 41 例,甲状腺腺叶次全切除术 22 例,双侧甲状腺次全切除术 19 例。于手术过程中规范化采集病灶组织块(体积为 2.0 cm \times 2.0 cm \times 0.3 cm),尽快置入液体固定剂中固定;采用乙醇脱水后将石蜡浸入组织中,后置入融化石

蜡中完成包埋;石蜡切片,厚度 4~6 μ m,经 HE 染色后观察病理结果。以《甲状腺·甲状旁腺外科学》为诊断依据^[8],术后对肿瘤标本进行病理诊断,固定染色后以胞浆或胞核中显示淡黄色、黄色或棕褐色颗粒为阳性判断标准。

1.4 统计学分析 采用 SPSS 26.0 统计学软件分析数据,计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用单因素方差分析行多样本计量资料检验,采用 LSD-*t* 检验进一步两两比较;计数资料以率(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验;通过 Med Calc 9.3.0 绘制受试者工作曲线(receiver operating curve, ROC),基于曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)判断该模型诊断甲状腺腺瘤的价值,AUC > 0.5 提示该模型有诊断价值。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 病理诊断结果 156 例高度怀疑为 TC 的甲状腺腺瘤患者经病理诊断,64 例确诊为 TC,占 41.03%,其中 32 例为乳头状癌,14 例为滤泡状癌,9 例为髓样癌,6 例为未分化癌,3 例为混合癌。

2.2 三组彩色多普勒超声诊断结果比较 见表 1。114 例为单发结节,42 例为多发结节;54 例为实质性结节,且内部回声减低;49 例病灶边缘模糊,形态不规则,内部存在砂砾样钙化灶;42 例结节存在明显毛刺状不规则边界;18 例颈部发现淋巴结转移。51 例综合确诊为 TC,占 32.69%。三组 PSV, RI 及血流分级 0~I 级, II~III 级构成比比较,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$);TC 组 PSV, RI 及血流分级 II~III 级构成比均大于良性组($t=5.487$, 8.684, $\chi^2=45.271$)、健康组($t=11.095$, 12.384, $\chi^2=89.290$),良性组上述指标均大于健康组($t=5.869$, 6.790, $\chi^2=19.173$),差异均有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。

表 1 三组彩色多普勒超声诊断结果比较

| 类别 | TC 组 (n=64) | 良性组 (n=92) | 健康组 (n=73) | F/Z/ χ^2 值 | P 值 |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| PSV (cm/s) | 42.47 \pm 6.85 | 36.54 \pm 6.49 | 31.09 \pm 5.12 | 57.531 | < 0.001 |
| RI | 0.75 \pm 0.13 | 0.61 \pm 0.07 | 0.54 \pm 0.06 | 98.798 | < 0.001 |
| 血流分级 (%) 0 级 | 2 (3.13) | 23 (25.00) | 52 (71.23) | | |
| I 级 | 11 (17.19) | 46 (50.00) | 21 (28.77) | 16.254 | < 0.001 |
| II 级 | 16 (25.00) | 15 (16.30) | 0 (0.00) | | |
| III 级 | 35 (54.69) | 8 (8.70) | 0 (0.00) | | |
| II~III 级 | 51 (79.69) | 23 (25.00) | 0 (0.00) | 16.532 | < 0.001 |

2.3 三组血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 水平比较 见表 2。三组血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 水平比较,差异均有统计学意义(均

$P<0.05$);TC 组上述指标水平高于良性组($t=11.509$, 7.761, 8.999)、健康组($t=22.346$, 26.979, 15.220, $P<0.001$),良性组上述指

标准均高于健康组 ($t=15.979, 25.145, 7.042, P < 0.001$), 差异均有统计学意义。

表2 三组血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

| 项目 | TC组 ($n=64$) | 良性组 ($n=92$) | 健康组 ($n=73$) | F值 | P值 |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| glactin-3 (ng/ml) | 26.47 \pm 4.91 | 19.05 \pm 3.14 | 11.83 \pm 2.52 | 287.767 | < 0.001 |
| HMGB-1 (ng/ml) | 14.97 \pm 2.86 | 11.92 \pm 2.05 | 5.37 \pm 0.97 | 395.316 | < 0.001 |
| TSGF (U/ml) | 79.56 \pm 9.03 | 66.97 \pm 8.40 | 58.16 \pm 7.42 | 114.259 | < 0.001 |

2.4 彩色多普勒超声、血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1, TSGF 单独及联合诊断 TC 的效能 见表3, 图1。ROC 结果显示, 血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 诊断甲状腺腺癌的最佳截断点分别为 22.15 ng/ml,

13.62 ng/ml, 73.46 U/ml, 彩色多普勒超声、血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 单独诊断的 AUC 分别为 7.843, 6.953, 7.210, 7.433, 联合诊断的 AUC 为 8.126。

表3 四者单独、联合诊断 TC 的效能 (%)

| 项目 | 最佳截断点 | 灵敏度 | 特异度 | 准确度 | AUC | 95%CI |
|-----------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| 彩色多普勒超声 | - | 79.69 | 79.35 | 79.49 | 7.843 | 7.213~8.324 |
| glactin-3 | 22.15 ng/ml | 67.19 | 75.00 | 71.79 | 6.953 | 6.456~7.579 |
| HMGB-1 | 13.62 ng/ml | 71.88 | 76.09 | 74.36 | 7.210 | 6.847~7.902 |
| TSGF | 73.46 U/ml | 82.81 | 76.09 | 78.85 | 7.433 | 7.026~8.135 |
| 联合检测 | - | 89.06 | 75.00 | 80.77 | 8.126 | 7.563~8.970 |

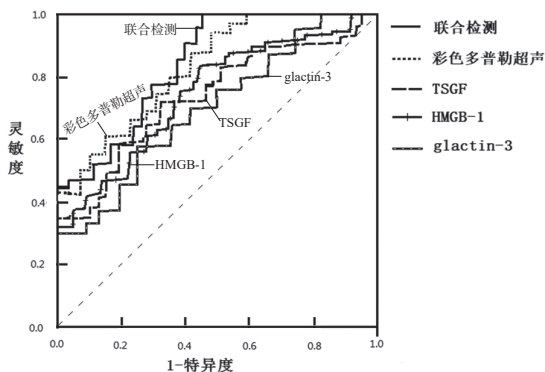


图1 彩色多普勒超声、血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1, TSGF 单独及联合诊断 TC 的 ROC 曲线

3 讨论

TC 为高发甲状腺恶性肿瘤, 其发病率随年龄增长而持续上升^[9], 且女性患者多于男性。研究显示^[10], 内分泌紊乱、碘摄入量、良性疾病病变及遗传因素等均为 TC 发生的危险因素。该病早期可通过触诊发现甲状腺中表面不平、质地坚硬的肿块, 晚期则可出现呼吸及吞咽障碍、声音嘶哑等症状, 且部分患者可发生远处转移或腺内扩散, 严重威胁其生命安全。早期确诊对 TC 患者尽早开展手术切除、延长其生存期限至关重要。目前临床触诊、CT 检查、磁共振及穿刺活检等 TC 诊断技术均有一定缺陷, 如准确度不足、创伤大、不具有重复性等^[11]。因此, 探究有效、安全、操作简便的诊断方式是医学领域重点研究课题。

本研究显示, TC 组、良性组和健康组 PSV,

RI 及血流分级 II~III 级构成比依次降低, 提示 TC 患者 PSV, RI 及血流分级 II~III 级构成比异常升高。彩色多普勒超声可显示出甲状腺内部微小病灶, 并可反映病灶边界及内部钙化、血流特征, 进而辅助判断肿瘤性质。恶性肿瘤的持续生长对新生血管生成依赖性极强, 故 TC 病灶中血管丰富、血流速度快, 树枝状、网状血管分布紊乱, 而良性肿瘤通常由宿主为其提供血液, 血流大部分为抱球样, 且速度较慢、走向规律, 因此 PSV, RI 及血流分级可作为鉴别良恶性的参考依据。本研究还显示, TC 组、良性组和健康组血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 水平依次降低, 提示 TC 患者血清 glactin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 水平异常升高。glactin-3 在正常组织、肿瘤细胞中均有分布, 经非经典途径分泌至细胞外, 根据所处生理、病理条件发挥对应生物学功能, 以调节细胞生长、分化为主要作用, 广泛参与肿瘤细胞黏附、增殖及迁移过程。HMGB-1 属于非组蛋白染色质蛋白, 通常存在于细胞核参与调控基因转录, 并可维持染色质结构与功能的稳定^[12]。其可与纤溶酶原系统结合, 增强基质金属蛋白酶活性, 促进肿瘤进展、转移。研究认为^[13-14], 宫颈癌、非小细胞肺癌血清 HMGB-1 水平均显著高于正常群体, 提示该因子可作为恶性肿瘤诊断的参考指标之一。TSGF 与多种肿瘤的增殖、侵袭等生物学活动有关^[15-17], 对肿瘤生长及周边血管增生有促进作用, 且随肿瘤细胞的分化被持续释放入血液, 导致血清水平异常升高。

本研究通过绘制 ROC 曲线发现,彩色多普勒超声和血清 galectin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 单独诊断 TC 的 AUC 分别为 7.843, 6.953, 7.210, 7.433, 联合诊断的 AUC 为 8.126, 表明四者联合诊断 TC 的价值高于单独诊断。甲状腺腺瘤可在一定条件下发生癌变,多个腺瘤患者的每个腺瘤生长状态均存在差异,因此甲状腺腺瘤并发 TC 在临床较为常见^[18-19]。彩色多普勒超声对单独甲状腺腺瘤或 TC 诊断准确率较高,但两者并发时常发生误诊或漏诊问题。血清 galectin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 检测操作简单,患者接受度高,但在 2 型糖尿病并发脑梗死、宫颈癌、原发性肝癌等其他恶性肿瘤中同样异常表达^[14, 20-21],单独检测特异度不足,且不能反映出腺体自身形态学及血流动力学的变化,故需与彩色多普勒超声联用,相互弥补,促进 TC 诊断效能的提升。

综上所述,彩色多普勒超声联合血清 galectin-3, HMGB-1 和 TSGF 检测可作为 TC 的有效诊断方式。本研究尚有不足,如受客观条件限制所选病例数较少、未对良性甲状腺腺瘤患者继续随访等,在今后研究中需针对性改进。

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