

系统炎症指标在乙型肝炎肝硬化及乙型肝炎病毒相关肝细胞癌进展中的预测价值

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摘要: 目的 探讨系统炎症指标系统炎症指数 (system inflammation index, SII)、血小板/淋巴细胞比率 (platelet to lymphocyte ratio, PLR) 及单核细胞/淋巴细胞比率 (monocyte to lymphocyte ratio, MLR) 在乙型肝炎肝硬化及乙型肝炎病毒 (hepatitis B virus, HBV) 相关肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC) 疾病进展中的预测价值。方法 纳入2013年1月1日至2016年12月31日就诊于承德医学院附属医院的110例乙型肝炎患者、86例乙型肝炎肝硬化患者、70例HBV相关HCC患者及54例同期健康体检者为研究对象。检测各组血清白蛋白 (albumin, ALB)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶 (aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、总胆红素 (total bilirubin, TBil)、血清C反应蛋白 (C reactive protein, CRP)、凝血酶原时间 (prothrombin time, PT)、凝血酶原活动度 (prothrombin activity, PTA)、中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞、血小板及单核细胞水平。计算SII、PLR及MLR。SII、PLR及MLR与各观察指标的相关性采用Pearson相关性分析。对患者进行随访, 根据患者生存状况分为生存组 (232例) 和病死组 (34例)。采用多元Logistic回归分析乙型肝炎肝硬化患者和HBV相关HCC患者病死的独立危险因素。采用受试者工作特征 (receiver operator characteristic, ROC) 曲线分析SII、PLR及MLR对乙型肝炎肝硬化及HBV相关HCC的诊断价值。结果 对照组、乙型肝炎组、乙型肝炎肝硬化组及HBV相关HCC组患者ALB [(45.45 ± 7.23) g/L vs (36.78 ± 7.76) g/L vs (19.46 ± 7.69) g/L vs (12.54 ± 7.39) g/L]、ALT [(34.65 ± 12.36) U/L vs (180.34 ± 119.88) U/L vs (234.68 ± 12.58) U/L vs (486.84 ± 96.38) g/L]、AST [(25.34 ± 13.45) U/L vs (147.42 ± 15.67) U/L vs (263.39 ± 15.84) U/L vs (447.96 ± 16.54) g/L]、TBil [(12.65 ± 1.61) μ mol/L vs (69.99 ± 29.80) μ mol/L vs (162.63 ± 10.36) μ mol/L vs (355.84 ± 23.69) μ mol/L]、PT [(11.23 ± 1.62) s vs (19.63 ± 12.11) s vs (30.12 ± 1.62) s vs (45.46 ± 12.11) s]、PTA [(80.23 ± 11.09) % vs (62.15 ± 10.43) % vs (50.16 ± 11.54) % vs (40.11 ± 10.37) %]及CRP [(30.23 ± 9.57) mg/L vs (65.78 ± 13.57) mg/L vs (105.69 ± 21.17) mg/L vs (158.39 ± 25.17) mg/L]水平差异有统计学意义 (P 均 < 0.001)。其中乙型肝炎组、乙型肝炎肝硬化组及HBV相关HCC组患者ALT、AST、TBil、PT和CRP水平均显著高于对照组, ALB和PTA水平显著低于对照组; 乙型肝炎肝硬化组和HBV相关HCC组患者ALT、AST、TBil、PT及CRP水平均显著高于乙型肝炎组, ALB和PTA水平显著低于乙型肝炎组; HBV相关HCC组患者ALT、AST、TBil、PT及CRP水平显著高于乙型肝炎肝硬化组, ALB和PTA水平显著低于乙型肝炎肝硬化组, 差异均有统计学意义 (P 均 < 0.001)。对照组、乙型肝炎组、乙型肝炎肝硬化组及HBV相关HCC组SII (365.41 ± 42.36 vs 486.65 ± 119.88 vs 541.63 ± 72.58 vs 684.21 ± 96.38)、PLR (93.21 ± 13.45 vs 129.63 ± 45.67 vs 168.63 ± 55.84 vs 236.65 ± 66.54) 及MLR (0.16 ± 0.03 vs 0.22 ± 0.03 vs 0.28 ± 0.05 vs 0.34 ± 0.05) 差异均有统计学意义 (F 值分别为65.654、54.541、23.654, P 均 < 0.001)。其中乙型肝炎组、乙型肝炎肝硬化组及HBV相关HCC组显著高于对照组 ($P < 0.001$)。乙型肝炎肝硬化组和HBV相关HCC组显著高于乙型肝炎组; HBV相关HCC组显著高于乙型肝炎肝硬化组, 差异均有统计学意义 (P 均 < 0.001)。SII、PLR、MLR与AST、ALT、TBil、PT和CRP呈正相关 ($r > 0.7$, $P < 0.001$), 与ALB和PTA呈负相关 ($r < -0.7$, $P < 0.001$)。病死组SII (601.365 ± 178.65 vs 486.32 ± 119.36)、PLR ($259.63 \pm$

55.47 vs 156.36 ± 66.63) 及MLR (0.29 ± 0.10 vs 0.24 ± 0.05) 水平显著高于生存组 ($P < 0.001$)。多元Logistic回归分析表明, SII ≥ 486.32、PLR ≥ 156.36、MLR ≥ 0.24是乙型肝炎肝硬化患者和HBV相关HCC患者病死的独立危险因素 ($OR = 2.36, 2.48, 3.16, P < 0.05$)。SII、PLR、MLR诊断乙型肝炎肝硬化及HBV相关HCC的ROC曲线下的面积 (area under curve, AUC) 分别为0.732 (95%CI: 0.699~0.793)、0.728 (95%CI: 0.658~0.768) 和0.729 (95%CI: 0.653~0.771), 差异无统计学意义 ($z = 1.365, P = 0.653$)。结论 高水平SII、PLR和MLR与乙型肝炎肝硬化和HBV相关HCC的进展密切相关, 是患者病死的独立危险因素。SII、PLR、MLR对乙型肝炎肝硬化和HBV相关HCC具有一定诊断价值, 可在临床中推广应用。

关键词: 系统炎症指数; 血小板/淋巴细胞比率; 单核细胞/淋巴细胞比率; 肝炎, 乙型; 肝细胞癌

Predictive value of systemic inflammatory indexes on progression of hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis and hepatitis B virus-related hepatocellular carcinoma

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the predictive value of systemic inflammatory indexes [system inflammation index (SII), platelet to lymphocyte ratio (PLR) and monocyte/lymphocyte ratio (MLR)] on progression of hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis and hepatitis B virus (HBV)-related hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). **Methods** Total of 110 patients with hepatitis B, 86 patients with hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis, 70 patients with HBV-related HCC and 54 healthy controls in the Affiliated Hospital of Chengde Medical College from January 1st, 2013 to December 31st, 2016 were selected. Serum albumin (ALB), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), total bilirubin (TBil), C reactive protein (CRP), prothrombin time (PT), prothrombin activity (PTA), neutrophils, lymphocytes, platelets and monocytes were detected. SII, PLR and MLR were calculated. The correlation of SII, PLR and MLR with the above indexes were analyzed by Pearson correlation method. The patients were divided into survival group (232 cases) and death group (34 cases) according to the follow-up results. Independent risk factors for death of patients with hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis and HBV-related HCC were analyzed by multiple Logistic regression analysis. Diagnostic value of SII, PLR and MLR on hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis and HBV-related HCC were analyzed by receiver operator characteristic (ROC) curve. **Results** ALB [(45.45 ± 7.23) g/L vs (36.78 ± 7.70) g/L vs (19.46 ± 7.69) g/L vs (12.54 ± 7.39) g/L], ALT [(34.65 ± 12.36) U/L vs (180.34 ± 119.88) U/L vs (234.68 ± 12.58) U/L vs (486.84 ± 96.38) g/L], AST [(25.34 ± 13.45) U/L vs (147.42 ± 15.67) U/L vs (263.39 ± 15.84) U/L vs (447.96 ± 16.54) g/L], TBil [(12.65 ± 1.61) μmol/L vs (69.99 ± 29.80) μmol/L vs (162.63 ± 10.36) μmol/L vs (355.84 ± 23.69) μmol/L], PT [(11.23 ± 1.62) s vs (19.63 ± 12.11) s vs (30.12 ± 1.62) s vs (45.46 ± 12.11) s], PTA [(80.23 ± 11.09)% vs (62.15 ± 10.43)% vs (50.16 ± 11.54)% vs (40.11 ± 10.37)%] and CRP [(30.23 ± 9.57) mg/L vs (65.78 ± 13.57) mg/L vs (105.69 ± 21.17) mg/L vs (158.39 ± 25.17) mg/L] of patients of control group, hepatitis B group, hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis group and HBV-related HCC group were statistically significant ($P < 0.001$). Levels of ALT, AST, TBil, PT and CRP of patients in hepatitis B group, hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis group and HBV-related HCC group were significantly higher than those of control group, levels of ALB and PTA were significantly lower than those of control group (all $P < 0.001$). Levels of ALT, AST, TBil, PT and CRP of patients in hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis group and HBV-related HCC group were significantly higher and levels of ALB and PTA were significantly lower than those of hepatitis B group ($P < 0.001$). Levels of ALT, AST, TBil, PT and CRP of patients in HBV-related HCC group were significantly higher and levels of ALB and PTA were significantly lower than those of hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis group ($P < 0.05$). SII (365.41 ± 42.36 vs 486.65 ± 119.88 vs 541.63 ± 72.58 vs 684.21 ± 96.38), PLR (93.21 ± 13.45 vs 129.63 ± 45.67 vs 168.63 ± 55.84 vs 236.65 ± 66.54) and MLR (0.16 ± 0.03 vs 0.22 ± 0.03 vs 0.28 ± 0.05 vs 0.34 ± 0.05) of patients in control group, hepatitis B group, hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis group and HBV-related HCC group were statistically significant ($P < 0.001$). The above indexes of patients in hepatitis B group, hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis group and HBV-related HCC group were significantly higher than those of control group, which were significantly higher of hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis

group and HBV-related HCC group than those of hepatitis B group, and those of HBV-related HCC group were significantly higher than those of hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis group (all $P < 0.001$). SII, PLR and MLR were positively correlated with AST, ALT, TBil, PT and CRP, respectively ($r > 0.7$, $P < 0.001$), and were negatively correlated with ALB and PTA, respectively ($r < -0.7$, $P < 0.001$). SII (486.32 ± 119.36 vs 601.365 ± 178.65), PLR (156.36 ± 66.63 vs 259.63 ± 55.47), MLR (0.24 ± 0.05 vs 0.29 ± 0.10) of patients in death group were significantly higher than those in survival group (all $P < 0.05$). Multiple Logistic regression analysis showed that $SII \geq 486.32$, $PLR \geq 156.36$ and $MLR \geq 0.24$ were independent risk factors for the death of patients with hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis and patients with HBV-related HCC ($OR = 2.36, 2.48, 3.16, P < 0.05$). The area under curve (AUC) of SII, PLR, MLR for the diagnosis of hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis and HBV-related HCC were 0.732 (95%CI: 0.699~0.793), 0.728 (95%CI: 0.658~0.708) and 0.729 (95%CI: 0.653~0.771), respectively, while the differences were not statistically significant ($z = 1.365, P = 0.653$). **Conclusions** High levels of SII, PLR and MLR are closely related to the progression of hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis and HBV-related HCC and are risk factors for death prognosis outcomes of patients with hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis and HBV-related HCC. SII, PLR and MLR have some diagnostic values on hepatitis B-related liver cirrhosis and HBV-related HCC, which is worthy of clinical application.

Key words: System inflammation index; Platelet to lymphocyte ratio; Monoocyte to lymphocyte ratio; Hepatitis B; Hepatocellular carcinoma

原发性肝癌常由慢性肝功能损伤发展而来, 肝脏慢性炎症性疾病, 包括慢性肝炎和肝硬化等, 被认为是癌前病变^[1-3]。肝脏慢性损伤所引起的炎症反应可激活肝细胞的再生, 同时还可促进肝硬化发展。肝纤维化甚至早期肝硬化经有效、积极的治疗是可逆转的^[4]。研究表明, 手术切除的肝癌组织中存在大量白细胞浸润, 肝脏炎症反应持续存在可导致肝细胞变性、坏死、再生, 纤维结缔组织增生、修复及纤维化形成, 最终导致肝硬化和肝癌^[5]。系统炎症指数 (system inflammation index, SII)、血小板/淋巴细胞比率 (platelet to lymphocyte ratio, PLR) 及单核细胞/淋巴细胞比率 (monocyte to lymphocyte ratio, MLR) 作为新型炎症标志物, 获取方便, 可重复性好, 适用于临床工作及基层医院, 目前国内外关于炎症指标与早期肝癌诊断方面的研究较少^[6-8]。本研究拟探讨系统炎症指标在乙型肝炎相关肝硬化及肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC) 疾病进展中的预测价值, 为疾病的早期诊断及治疗提供理论和临床依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 纳入自2013年1月1日至2016年12月31日就诊于承德医学院附属医院的110例乙型肝炎患者、86例乙型肝炎肝硬化患者、76例乙型肝炎病毒 (hepatitis B virus, HBV) 相关HCC患者以及54例同期健康体检者为研究对象。乙型肝炎的诊断符合《慢性乙型肝炎防治指南(2015年版)》^[9], 主要包括HBsAg和(或)HBV DNA阳性伴丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (alanine aminotransferase,

ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶 (aspartate aminotransferase, AST) 持续异常6个月以上的患者。肝硬化的诊断符合《肝硬化中西医结合诊治方案(草案)》^[10]、HCC的诊断符合《原发性肝癌诊疗规范》^[11]。本研究经本院伦理委员会批准 (批件文号: 2013-05)。患者或家属均签署知情同意书。所有患者均未进行过抗病毒治疗、护肝治疗及抗肿瘤治疗, 且临床资料完整、有详细随访数据。排除标准: ①心功能不全、膜性心脏病及急诊冠状动脉介入治疗者; ②肝功能或肾功能异常者; ③肝转移瘤及妊娠患者等。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 观察指标 所有研究对象于入院首日清晨空腹抽取肘静脉血5 ml, 置于无菌管中, 室温静置30 min, 3000 r/min离心10 min (离心半径为15 cm), 分离血清; 10 ml置于枸橼酸抗凝血管中。采用贝克曼AU-480全自动生化分析仪 (美国贝克曼) 检测血清白蛋白 (albumin, ALB)、ALT、AST及总胆红素 (total bilirubin, TBil) 水平, 试剂盒为原厂自带。采用MK3酶标仪 (美国赛默飞世) 检测血清C反应蛋白 (C reactive protein, CRP) 水平, 试剂盒购于南京森贝伽生物科技有限公司; 采用cs5100全自动凝血分析仪 (美国西斯美康) 测定抗凝血管中凝血酶原时间 (prothrombin time, PT)、凝血酶原活动度 (prothrombin activity, PTA)、中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞、血小板及单核细胞水平, 中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞、血小板、单核细胞试剂盒为西斯美康原厂自带, PT和PTA试剂盒购自西门子公

司。SII、PLR及MLR的计算公式如下^[9]: SII = 血小板($\times 10^9/L$) \times 中性粒细胞($\times 10^9/L$)/淋巴细胞($\times 10^9/L$); PLR = 血小板($\times 10^9/L$)/淋巴细胞($\times 10^9/L$); MLR = 单核细胞($\times 10^9/L$)/淋巴细胞($\times 10^9/L$)。

1.2.2 随访 对患者进行电话随访,随访截止日期为2018年12月31日,随访内容包括生存质量、病情变化、治疗效果及进展(病死)情况等。根据随访结果将患者分为生存组和病死组。

1.3 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 19.0 对数据进行录入及统计学分析。年龄、ALB、ALT、AST、TBil、PT、PTA、CRP、SII、PLR 及 MLR 等计量资料均符合正态分布,以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,多组间比较采用单因素方差分析,多重比较采用 LSD-*t* 检验,生存组和病死组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验。性别为计数资料,以例数表示,采用 χ^2 检验。SII、PLR 及 MLR 与各观察指标的相关性采用 Pearson 相关性分析。采用多元 Logistic 回归分析乙型肝炎肝硬化组和 HBV 相关 HCC 组患者病死的独立危险因素,采用受试者工作特征(receiver operator characteristic, ROC)曲线分析系统炎症指标对乙型肝炎肝硬化及 HBV 相关 HCC 的诊断价值,采用秩和检验比较各指标的 ROC 曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料 对照组、乙型肝炎组、乙型肝炎肝硬化组及HBV相关HCC组间性别和年龄的差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 1.365$, $P = 0.547$; $F = 51.147$, $P = 0.487$), ALB、ALT、AST、TBil、PT、PTA及CRP水平差异有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.001)。其中乙型肝炎组、乙型肝炎肝硬化组及HBV相关HCC组患者ALT、AST、TBil、PT和CRP水平均显著高于对照组,ALB和PTA水平显著低于对照组;乙型肝炎肝硬化组和HBV相关HCC组患者ALT、AST、TBil、PT及CRP水平均显著高于乙型肝炎组,ALB和PTA水平显著低于乙型肝炎组;HBV相关HCC组患者ALT、AST、TBil、PT及CRP水平显著高于乙型肝炎肝硬化组,ALB和PTA水平显著低于乙型肝炎肝硬化组,差异均有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.001)。见表1。乙型肝炎肝硬化组中Child-Pugh A级32例, B级38例, C级16例。

2.2 4组间SII、PLR及MLR 4组间SII、PLR及MLR差异均有统计学意义(F 值分别为65.654、54.541、23.654, P 均 < 0.001), 其中乙型肝炎组、乙型肝炎肝硬化组及HBV相关HCC组显著高于对照组($P < 0.001$), 乙型肝炎肝硬化组和HBV相关HCC组显著高于乙型肝炎组; HBV相关HCC组显著高于乙型肝炎肝硬化组, 差异均有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.001), 见表2。

表1 对照组、乙型肝炎组、乙型肝炎肝硬化组及 HBV 相关 HCC 组患者一般资料

组别	男/女(例)	年龄 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 年)	ALB ($\bar{x} \pm s$, g/L)	ALT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, U/L)	AST ($\bar{x} \pm s$, U/L)
对照组($n = 54$)	29/25	45.53 \pm 9.80	45.45 \pm 7.23	34.65 \pm 12.36	25.34 \pm 13.45
乙型肝炎组($n = 110$)	55/55	45.30 \pm 9.70	36.78 \pm 7.76 ^a	180.34 \pm 119.88 ^a	147.42 \pm 15.67 ^a
乙型肝炎肝硬化组($n = 86$)	40/46	46.18 \pm 10.30	19.46 \pm 7.69 ^{ab}	234.68 \pm 12.58 ^{ab}	263.39 \pm 15.84 ^{ab}
HBV相关HCC组($n = 70$)	36/34	46.37 \pm 9.63	12.54 \pm 7.39 ^{abc}	486.84 \pm 96.38 ^{abc}	447.96 \pm 16.54 ^{abc}
统计量值	$\chi^2 = 1.365$	$F = 51.147$	$F = 56.321$	$F = 546.584$	$F = 5156.655$
P 值	0.547	0.487	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_1 值	-	-	23.471	36.324	59.654
P_1 值	-	-	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_2 值	-	-	32.147	47.547	26.548
P_2 值	-	-	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_3 值	-	-	47.145	54.214	58.214
P_3 值	-	-	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_4 值	-	-	23.654	48.547	74.619
P_4 值	-	-	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_5 值	-	-	54.635	49.587	63.147
P_5 值	-	-	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_6 值	-	-	78.965	102.365	59.639
P_6 值	-	-	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001

续表

组别	TBil ($\bar{x} \pm s$, $\mu\text{mol/L}$)	PT ($\bar{x} \pm s$, s)	PTA ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)	CRP ($\bar{x} \pm s$, mg/L)
对照组 ($n=54$)	12.65 \pm 1.61	11.23 \pm 1.62	80.23 \pm 11.09	30.23 \pm 9.57
乙型肝炎组 ($n=110$)	69.99 \pm 29.80 ^a	19.63 \pm 12.11 ^a	62.15 \pm 10.43 ^a	65.78 \pm 13.57 ^a
乙型肝炎肝硬化组 ($n=86$)	162.63 \pm 10.36 ^{ab}	30.12 \pm 1.62 ^{ab}	50.16 \pm 11.54 ^{ab}	105.69 \pm 21.17 ^{ab}
HBV相关HCC组 ($n=70$)	355.84 \pm 23.69 ^{abc}	45.46 \pm 12.11 ^{abc}	40.11 \pm 10.37 ^{abc}	158.39 \pm 25.17 ^{abc}
统计量值	$F=549.654$	$F=589.654$	$F=564.635$	$F=536.545$
P 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_1 值	78.541	65.847	56.741	41.254
P_1 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_2 值	56.478	43.219	49.541	58.247
P_2 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_3 值	23.547	48.247	36.587	38.472
P_3 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_4 值	47.854	74.324	56.547	86.324
P_4 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_5 值	49.665	58.417	63.963	74.147
P_5 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_6 值	97.426	87.014	106.364	84.541
P_6 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001

注: t_1 、 P_1 为乙型肝炎组和对对照组比较, t_2 、 P_2 为乙型肝炎肝硬化组和对对照组比较, t_3 、 P_3 为 HBV 相关 HCC 组和对对照组比较, t_4 、 P_4 为乙型肝炎组 and 乙型肝炎肝硬化组比较, t_5 、 P_5 为乙型肝炎组 and HBV 相关 HCC 组比较, t_6 、 P_6 为乙型肝炎肝硬化组 and HBV 相关 HCC 组比较; ^a 为与对照组比较, $P < 0.05$; ^b 为与乙型肝炎组比较, $P < 0.05$; ^c 为与乙型肝炎肝硬化组比较, $P < 0.05$; “-” 为无相关数据

表 2 对照组、乙型肝炎组、乙型肝炎肝硬化组及 HBV 相关 HCC 组患者 SII、PLR 及 MLR ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	SII	PLR	MLR
对照组 ($n=54$)	365.41 \pm 42.36	93.21 \pm 13.45	0.16 \pm 0.03
乙型肝炎组 ($n=110$)	486.65 \pm 119.88 ^a	129.63 \pm 45.67 ^a	0.22 \pm 0.03 ^a
乙型肝炎肝硬化组 ($n=86$)	541.63 \pm 72.58 ^{ab}	168.63 \pm 55.84 ^{ab}	0.28 \pm 0.05 ^{ab}
HBV相关HCC组 ($n=70$)	684.21 \pm 96.38 ^{abc}	236.65 \pm 66.54 ^{abc}	0.34 \pm 0.05 ^{abc}
F 值	65.654	54.541	23.654
P 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_1 值	42.321	46.354	18.595
P_1 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_2 值	69.654	86.541	21.241
P_2 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_3 值	59.698	85.698	25.241
P_3 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_4 值	35.647	46.365	29.547
P_4 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_5 值	65.254	59.547	23.654
P_5 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
t_6 值	82.214	79.654	18.241
P_6 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001

注: t_1 、 P_1 为乙型肝炎组和对对照组比较, t_2 、 P_2 为乙型肝炎肝硬化组和对对照组比较, t_3 、 P_3 为 HBV 相关 HCC 组和对对照组比较, t_4 、 P_4 为乙型肝炎组 and 乙型肝炎肝硬化组比较, t_5 、 P_5 为乙型肝炎组 and HBV 相关 HCC 组比较, t_6 、 P_6 为乙型肝炎肝硬化组 and HBV 相关 HCC 组比较; ^a 为与对照组比较, $P < 0.05$; ^b 为与乙型肝炎组比较, $P < 0.05$; ^c 为与乙型肝炎肝硬化组比较, $P < 0.05$

2.3 SII、PLR、MLR与各观察指标的相关性 乙型肝炎组、乙型肝炎肝硬化组和HBV相关HCC组SII、PLR、MLR与AST、ALT、TBil、PT及CRP均呈正相关（ $r > 0.7$ ， $P < 0.001$ ），与ALB和PTA呈负相关（ $r < -0.7$ ， $P < 0.001$ ），见表3、图1。

2.4 生存组和病死组SII、PLR及MLR 生存组232例，病死组34例（乙型肝炎肝硬化组病死3例、HBV相关HCC组病死31例）。病死组患者SII、PLR及MLR均显著高于生存组（ $t = 269.365$ 、 189.657 、 35.654 ， $P < 0.001$ ），见表4。

表 3 乙型肝炎组、乙型肝炎肝硬化组和 HBV 相关 HCC 组 SII、PLR、MLR 与各观察指标的相关性

项目	ALB		ALT		AST		TBil	
	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值
SII	-0.785	< 0.001	0.726	< 0.001	0.722	< 0.001	0.779	< 0.001
PLR	-0.814	< 0.001	0.760	< 0.001	0.707	< 0.001	0.814	< 0.001
MLR	-0.814	< 0.001	0.760	< 0.001	0.707	< 0.001	0.814	< 0.001

项目	PT		PTA		CRP	
	r值	P值	r值	P值	r值	P值
SII	0.793	< 0.001	-0.779	< 0.001	0.709	< 0.001
PLR	0.840	< 0.001	-0.762	< 0.001	0.759	< 0.001
MLR	0.840	< 0.001	-0.762	< 0.001	0.759	< 0.001

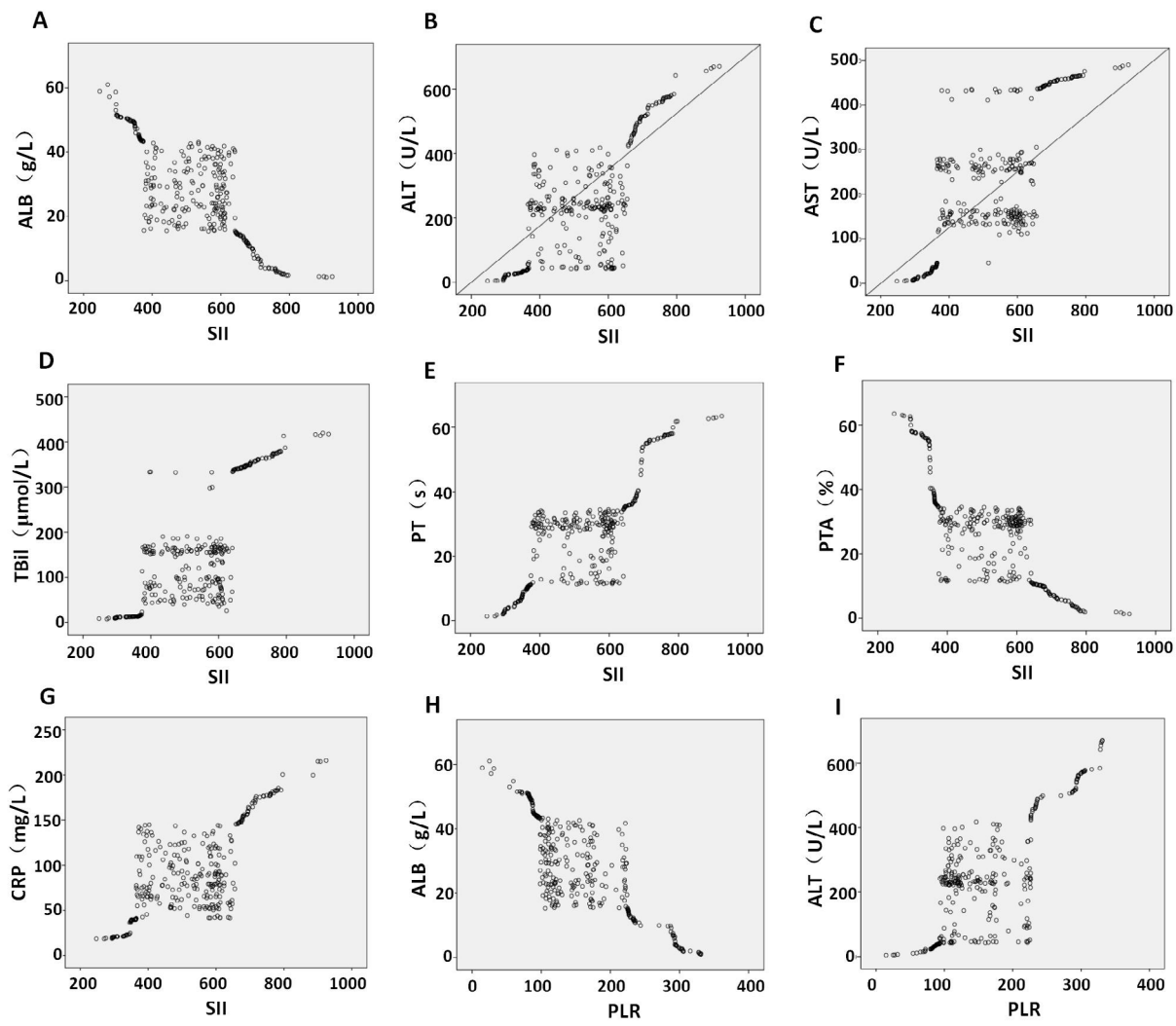


图 1 SII、PLR、MLR 与各观察指标相关性分析散点图

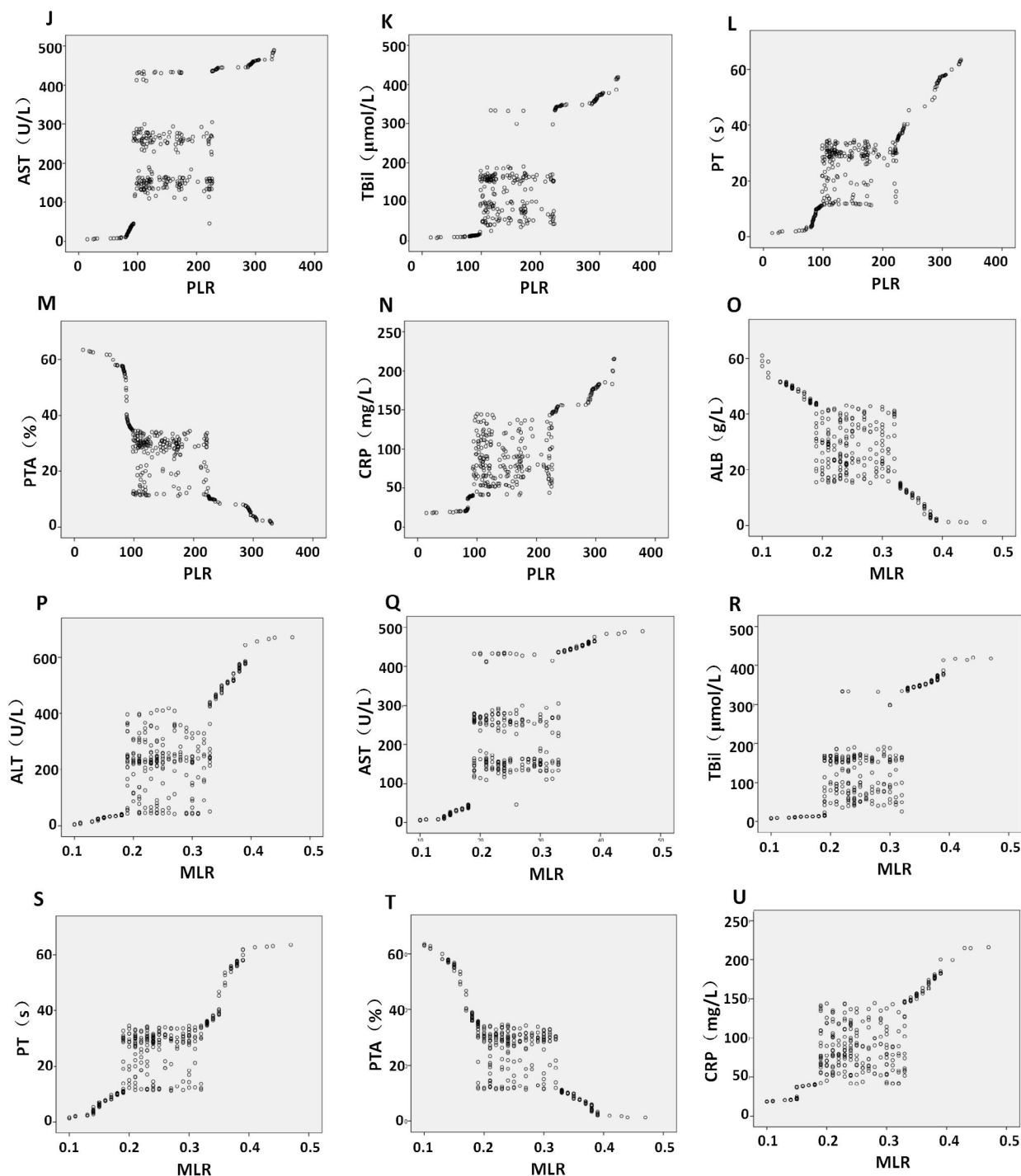


图1 SII、PLR、MLR与各观察指标相关性分析散点图（续）

2.5 乙型肝炎肝硬化患者及HBV相关HCC患者病死因素的多元Logistic回归分析 以乙型肝炎肝硬化患者和HBV相关HCC患者是否发生病死结局事件为应变量（是=1，否=0），以SII、PLR和MLR为因变量，进行多元Logistic逐步回归，结果表明高水平SII ≥ 486.32 、PLR ≥ 156.36 、MLR ≥ 0.24 是乙型肝炎肝硬化患者和HBV相关HCC患者病死的独立危险因素

（OR=2.36、2.48、3.16， $P < 0.05$ ），见表5。

2.6 SII、PLR及MLR的ROC曲线分析 SII、PLR及MLR对乙型肝炎肝硬化及HBV相关HCC诊断的AUC分别为0.732（95%CI: 0.699~0.793）、0.728（95%CI: 0.658~0.768）和0.729（95%CI: 0.653~0.771），差异无统计学意义（ $z = 1.365$ ， $P = 0.653$ ），见表6、图2。

表 4 生存组和病死组患者 SII、PLR、MLR 水平 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	SII	PLR	MLR
生存组 ($n = 232$)	486.32 \pm 119.36	156.36 \pm 66.63	0.24 \pm 0.05
病死组 ($n = 34$)	601.365 \pm 178.65	259.63 \pm 55.47	0.29 \pm 0.10
t 值	269.365	189.657	35.654
P 值	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001

表 5 乙型肝炎肝硬化患者及 HBV 相关 HCC 患者病死的多元 Logistic 回归分析

因变量	回归系数	标准误	Wald χ^2	P 值	OR值 (95%CI)
SII (≤ 486.32 vs > 486.32)	0.86	0.41	16.452	< 0.001	2.36 (1.05~5.27)
PLR (≤ 156.36 vs > 156.36)	0.91	0.43	17.441	< 0.001	2.48 (1.07~5.77)
MLR (≤ 0.24 vs > 0.24)	1.15	0.54	4.501	0.031	3.16 (1.09~9.10)

注: SII 参考项为 ≤ 486.32 , PLR 参考项为 ≤ 156.36 , MLR 参考项为 ≤ 0.24

表 6 SII、PLR、MLR 诊断乙型肝炎肝硬化及 HBV 相关 HCC ROC 曲线的 AUC、敏感性和特异度

指标	AUC (95%CI)	敏感性	特异性
SII	0.732 (0.699~0.793)	0.804	0.795
PLR	0.728 (0.658~0.768)	0.799	0.787
MLR	0.729 (0.653~0.771)	0.783	0.781

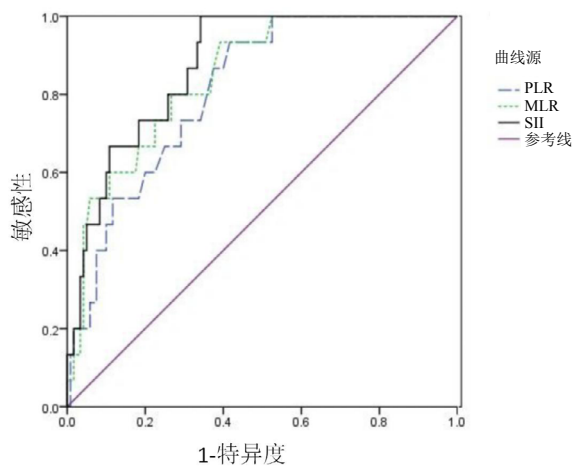


图 2 SII、PLR、MLR 诊断乙型肝炎肝硬化及 HBV 相关 HCC 的 ROC 曲线

3 讨论

慢性乙型肝炎在肝癌的恶性转化和转移中具有重要作用^[12]。研究表明,外周血中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞和单核细胞的数目与多种类型癌症的进展显著相关^[13]。SII由外周血中性粒细胞、淋巴细胞及血小板计数计算得出^[14-16]。中性粒细胞可增强肿瘤细胞的侵袭、增殖和转移能力,并能够帮助肿瘤细胞逃避免疫监视^[17]。淋巴细胞可通过免疫机制杀伤肿瘤细胞,淋巴细胞减少是慢性肝病患者免疫系统应答欠佳的标志,淋巴细胞迁移至肝脏是免疫监督机制的重要部分,但当其无节制持续时,慢性炎症进展可导致肝功

能损伤,并最终导致肝纤维化和肝硬化^[18]。最近研究表明,单核细胞/淋巴细胞比率与恶性淋巴瘤患者的生存率及许多实体肿瘤(如头颈部、乳房、肺、胃肠)和泌尿生殖系统癌症相关^[19,20]。

炎症细胞与癌症患者预后的关联涉及多种机制。中性粒细胞在肿瘤周围适应性免疫中至关重要,循环中性粒细胞可产生多种介质,如炎症细胞因子、血管内皮生长因子和基质金属蛋白酶,其可促进肿瘤的生长、转移和进展^[21]。肿瘤周围中性粒细胞的增加可能抑制淋巴细胞、活化T细胞和自然杀伤细胞对肿瘤细胞的抗肿瘤反应^[22]。近期研究表明,淋巴细胞的减少可导致先天细胞免疫的抑制,从而减少淋巴细胞介导的抗肿瘤作用^[23];相反,肿瘤相关巨噬细胞(单核细胞)可增强血管生成和细胞外基质的分解,这有助于肿瘤细胞的侵袭、迁移和进展。体外细胞学实验表明,单核细胞可通过与细胞内皮相互作用而促进肿瘤转移^[24]。此外,单核细胞还可通过分泌富含半胱氨酸的酸性蛋白介导肿瘤细胞的迁移和转移^[25]。循环单核细胞增加会诱导巨噬细胞聚集,可作为评估癌症严重程度的指标。近年来,PLR和MLR作为癌症潜在预后标志物已被广泛研究^[24]。尽管部分研究结果不一致,但这些标志物在多种癌症中均具有显著诊断和预后价值。NLR已被证实是判断多种类型癌症预后的参数^[27]。在子宫内膜癌中,高水平PLR和MLR可提示患者生存期显著缩短^[28,29]。

本研究表明, SII、PLR和MLR与乙型肝炎相关肝硬化及HBV相关HCC疾病进展密切相关。多元Logistic回归分析表明, 高水平SII、PLR及MLR是乙型肝炎肝硬化和HBV相关HCC病死的独立危险因素; ROC曲线表明SII、PLR及MLR诊断乙型肝炎肝硬化及HBV相关HCC具有一定价值, 值得在临床中推广应用。

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