

ESM-1 和 CEA 联合检测在鉴别良恶性胸腔积液中的价值

陆国军^{1*}, 张宇¹, 解卫平², 曾晓宁², 孔辉², 魏永越³

(¹东南大学医学院附属南京胸科医院呼吸科, 江苏南京 210029; ²南京医科大学第一附属医院呼吸科, 江苏南京 210029;

³南京医科大学公共卫生学院统计学系, 江苏南京 211166)

[摘要] 目的: 探讨胸腔积液中细胞内皮特异因子-1(malignant pleural effusion, ESM-1)、癌胚抗原(carcino embryonic antigen, CEA)联合检测对肺癌所致恶性胸腔积液(malignant pleural effusion, MPE)和结核性胸腔积液(tuberculous pleural effusion, TPE)的鉴别诊断价值。方法: 收集110例胸腔积液患者, 其中肺癌伴MPE 65例, TPE 45例, 分别采用ELISA法和化学发光法对两组患者胸腔积液组的ESM-1和CEA水平进行测定, 根据受试者工作曲线(ROC)计算临床诊断界值, 并对结果进行统计分析。结果: MPE中ESM-1和CEA的水平明显高于TPE组, 差异有统计学意义(P 均<0.001)。ESM-1取19.58 ng/mL时, 诊断MPE的敏感度、特异度和准确性分别为81.50%、84.60%、82.73%; CEA取8.52 ng/mL时, 诊断MPE的敏感度、特异度和准确性分别为73.80%、95.60%和82.73%。二者联合检测的敏感度、特异度和准确性为83.1%、93.3%和82.73%。结论: MPE患者胸腔积液中ESM-1显著增高, ESM-1对MPE有一定的诊断价值, 联合检测ESM-1和CEA可进一步提高MPE诊断敏感度。

[关键词] ESM-1; CEA; 胸腔积液; 鉴别诊断

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Diagnostic significance of combining determination ESM-1 with CEA level in differentiating malignant pleural effusion from tuberculous pleural effusion

Lu Guojun^{1*}, Zhang Yu¹, Xie Weiping², Zeng Xiaoning², Kong Hui², Wei Yongyue³

(¹Department of Respiratory Medicine, Nanjing Chest Hospital, School of Medicine, Southeast University, Nanjing 210029; ²Department of Respiratory Medicine, the First Affiliated Hospital of NJMU, Nanjing 210029;

³Department of Biostatistics, School of Public Health, NJMU, Nanjing 211166, China)

[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the diagnostic value of combining determination of ESM-1 and CEA levels in differentiating tuberculous(TPE) from malignant pleural effusion(MPE) caused by lung cancer. **Methods:** Totally 65 NSCLC patients with MPE and 45 patients with TPE were enrolled into this study. The ESM-1 level in pleural effusion was tested by ELISA and CEA levels were tested by the chemiluminescence method. All results were analyzed by the statistical method. **Results:** The levels of ESM-1 and CEA in MPE was significantly higher than those in TPE(P <0.001). The sensitivity of ESM-1 testing for diagnosing MPE was 81.5%, the specificity was 84.60% and the accuracy was 82.73%. The sensitivity of CEA testing was 73.80%, the specificity was 95.60%, and the overall accuracy was 82.73%. The sensitivity of the combined testing was 83.10%, the specificity was 96.30%, and the overall accuracy was 82.73%. The sensitivity and the overall accuracy of combined testing were higher than those by ESM-1 and CEA testing single. **Conclusion:** MPE presents higher ESM-1 concentration than TPE does, and determination of ESM-1 is useful to differentiate MPE from TPE. The combined testing of ESM-1 with CEA can increase the sensitivity of diagnosis of MPE.

[Key words] ESM-1; CEA; pleural effusion; differential diagnosis

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肺癌是全球范围内发病率和病死率居首位的恶性肿瘤, 其中非小细胞肺癌(non-small-cell lung cancer, NSCLC)占85%。约有50%的晚期NSCLC

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*通信作者(Corresponding author), E-mail: lugujun456@163.com

患者出现恶性胸腔积液(malignant pleural effusion, MPE)^[1]。然而MPE尚无敏感性和特异性均令人满意的标志物。寻找新的MPE诊断标志物, 对于MPE的诊断和预后有着重要意义。内皮细胞特异性分子-1(endothelial-cell-specific molecule 1, ESM-1)是一种可溶性蛋白聚糖, 由内皮细胞特异性分泌, 分

子量为 50 kDa。研究表明,ESM-1 在多种肿瘤如肾透明细胞癌、肝癌、胃癌均表达增高^[2-4]。ESM-1 在肺癌组织中的表达也明显增高^[5-6], 尚无胸腔积液 ESM-1 表达的报道。而癌胚抗原(carcino embryonic antigen, CEA)作为肿瘤标志物已广泛应用于临床, 对鉴别良恶性胸腔积液有一定的价值^[7]。本研究拟通过联合检测胸腔积液中 ESM-1 和 CEA 的表达, 探讨其对 MPE 和结核性胸腔积液(tuberculous pleural effusion, TPE)的诊断价值。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

选取南京市胸科医院住院的胸腔积液患者, 共 110 例。其中经病理学检查确诊的 NSCLC 合并 MPE 患者 65 例, 其中男 37 例, 女 28 例, 年龄 33~84 岁, 平均 59.34 岁; 其中肺腺癌 50 例, 肺鳞癌 15 例。TPE 患者 45 例, 男 26 例, 女 19 例, 年龄 18~94 岁, 平均 52.91 岁。诊断标准: NSCLC 患者合并的 MPE 均经病理学证实, 胸水细胞或胸膜活检病理找到癌细胞。TPE 的诊断标准如下: 患者无肿瘤病史, 经反复多次化验胸水中无肿瘤细胞, 胸水中腺苷脱氨酶(ADA)增高(>40 U/L), 胸膜活检标本存在典型的上皮细胞样肉芽肿或结核分枝杆菌, 且经过抗结核治疗后胸水能吸收。

1.2 方法

签署知情同意书后, 在患者接受化疗或抗结核治疗前, 经无菌条件下胸腔穿刺术抽取胸腔积液, 在 4℃以 1 500 r/min 离心 10 min, 收集上清液保存于-80℃冰箱备用。采用 ELISA 试剂盒(武汉 USCN 生物公司)检测胸腔积液中 ESM-1 的表达。同时采用化学发光法试剂盒(罗氏公司, 瑞士)检测胸腔积液中的 CEA 水平。所用的样本都有经验丰富的实验人员按照试剂盒说明书进行。

1.3 统计学方法

应用 SPSS 17.0 统计软件进行分析, 计量资料采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示, 两组间均数比较用 *t* 检验。根据受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC)确定诊断的敏感度、特异度和准确性, 以及诊断 MPE 的最佳临界值。 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 良恶性胸腔积液中 ESM-1 和 CEA 的表达水平

实验结果表明, MPE 组中 ESM-1 及 CEA 表达

均高于 TPE 组, 差异有统计学意义[ESM-1: (50.86±37.39) ng/mL vs. (13.96±6.21) ng/mL, $P < 0.001$; CEA: (199.28±248.12) ng/mL vs. (3.79±2.66) ng/mL, $P < 0.001$]。因 MPE 中 ESM-1 和 CEA 的值变化差异大且显著高于 TPE 组, 作图时进行了对数转换(图 1)。

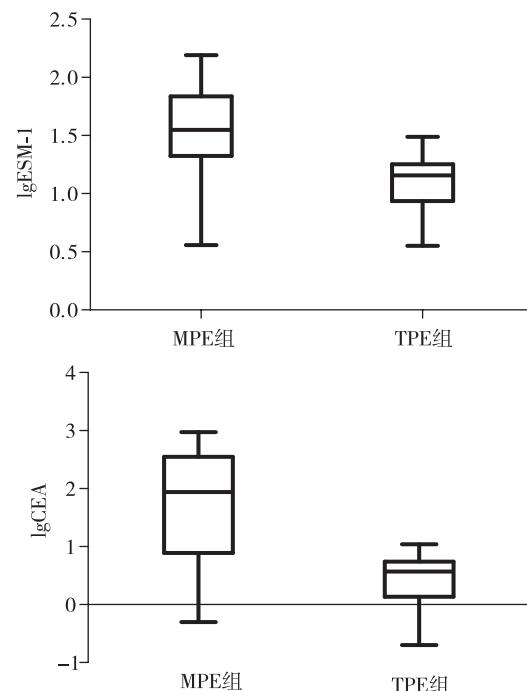


图 1 MPE 组胸腔积液中 ESM-1、CEA 浓度显著高于 TPE 组

Figure 1 MPE presents higher ESM-1, CEA concentration than TPE

2.2 胸腔积液 ESM-1、CEA 对鉴别 MPE 和 TPE 的价值

通过 ROC 曲线分析不同诊断界值时, 胸腔积液 ESM-1 和 CEA 诊断 MPE 的敏感性和特异性。ESM-1 和 CEA 的 ROC 曲线下面积分别为 0.885 和 0.903(图 2)。ESM-1 的 95%CI 为 0.822~0.947, 当最佳截断值取 19.58 ng/mL 时, ESM-1 诊断 MPE 的灵敏度和特异度分别为 81.5% 和 84.6%。CEA 的 95% CI 为 0.846~0.910, 当最佳截断值取 8.52 ng/mL 时, CEA 诊断 MPE 的灵敏度和特异度分别为 73.8% 和 95.6%。

2.3 二者联合检测诊断 MPE 的价值

共有 41 例(63.1%)MPE 患者 CEA 和 ESM-1 同时增高。ESM-1 和 CEA 联合检测时, 先用 Logistic 回归进行分析, 做出概率预测值, 并以此值绘制 ROC 曲线。二者联合诊断 MPE 的灵敏度较单一检测有所增高(83.1%), 特异度略有下降(93.3%), 而准确性无变化(表 1)。

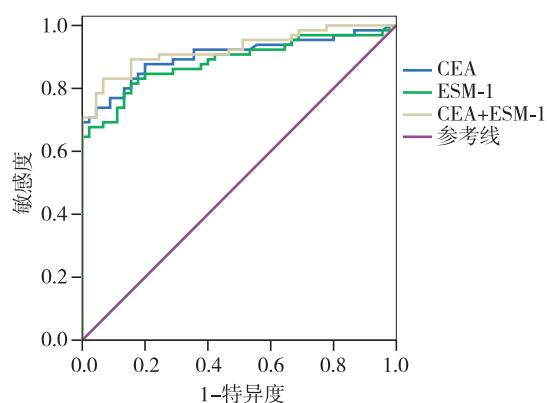


图2 ESM-1、CEA及二者联合对MPE的诊断价值

Figure 2 ROC curve of ESM-1, CEA and combining determination for MPE

表1 ESM-1、CEA及二者联合MPE的诊断效能评价

Table 1 Diagnostic value of ESM-1, CEA and combining determination for MPE

指标	敏感度	特异度	准确性	阳性预测值	阴性预测值	(%)
ESM-1	81.5	84.6	82.73	88.33	76.00	
CEA	73.8	95.6	82.73	96.00	71.70	
ESM-1+CEA	83.1	93.3	82.73	94.74	79.25	

3 讨论

肺癌是全球范围内发病率和病死率均居首位的恶性肿瘤,大约15%的NSCLC患者在初诊时即伴有胸腔积液,同时约有高达50%的患者在病程中出现。结核性胸膜炎仍是我国胸腔积液最主要的原因。目前诊断胸腔积液最常用的办法有胸水细胞学、闭式胸膜活检或胸腔镜检查。胸水细胞学和闭式胸膜活检术诊断胸腔积液效率低下^[8],而胸腔镜虽可将诊断率提高到90%以上,但技术要求高、易出现并发症^[9-10],且无法在基层医院推广。因此,对于病理无法确诊的患者,常检测胸腔积液中肿瘤标志物等的表达来辅助诊断,目前常用的指标有CEA、CY21-1、CA125,其敏感性低下不能满足临床需求^[11-12]。因此,临幊上迫切需要寻找新的鉴别胸腔积液的标志物。

ESM-1是长度为2 kb的cDNA序列所编码的一种可溶性蛋白聚糖,1996年由法国科学家Lassalle等发现^[13]。ESM-1主要表达于肺和肾的血管内皮细胞,可作为血管内皮细胞激活和功能障碍的特异性标志物^[14]。研究表明,ESM-1在细胞黏附^[13]、脓毒症^[15]和肿瘤中表达增高并发挥重要作用。ESM-1有广泛的生物活性,可通过多种信号转导途

径,参与体内的炎症反应、血管生成及肿瘤的发生发展^[16]。研究表明,大多数肿瘤组织细胞均有较高水平的ESM-1表达,而在正常组织和体细胞为阴性,因此可作为恶性肿瘤筛选的标记物^[17-18]。Lv等^[17]发现胃癌患者血清中ESM-1水平增高,且其诊断胃癌的敏感性高于CEA。Jiang等^[18]发现结肠癌患者血清中ESM-1水平较健康对照显著增高,且与组织分化、肿瘤侵犯程度、TNM分期及淋巴结转移正相关。这些研究结果说明体液ESM-1检测有可能会成为一种新的肿瘤标志物。目前尚无ESM-1在胸腔积液中表达的研究。

本研究选择65例NSCLC所致的MPE患者和45例TPE患者,分别检测其胸水中ESM-1和CEA水平,结果发现MPE患者CEA水平亦明显高于TPE患者,与相关文献报道一致^[11],ESM-1明显高于TPE患者。故ESM-1和CEA均可作为良恶性胸腔积液鉴别诊断的辅助手段。本研究通过ROC曲线分析ESM-1和CEA对MPE及TPE的诊断价值。ESM-1和CEA的ROC曲线下面积分别为0.885和0.903,说明二者诊断胸腔积液有一定准确性。以TPE患者胸腔积液的检测值为对照,从ROC曲线得到的CEA的临界值为8.52 ng/mL,诊断MPE的敏感度为73.8%,特异度为95.6%,准确度为82.73%,与文献一致^[7],ESM-1的临界值为19.58 ng/mL,诊断MPE的敏感度为81.5%,特异度为84.6%,准确度为82.73%。因此其对良、恶性胸腔积液的鉴别诊断具有很好的临床应用价值。两者联合检测时,敏感度上升至83.1%,特异度可达93.3%,准确性无变化。本研究结果表明,联合测定胸腔积液中ESM-1和CEA水平,可提高MPE的诊断敏感率,对良性和恶性胸腔积液的鉴别诊断具有重要意义。

综上所述,MPE患者胸腔积液中ESM-1显著增高,ESM-1的检测易于临床应用和操作,可作为诊断MPE的实验室指标。联合检测ESM-1和CEA可进一步提高MPE诊断敏感度。

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