

· 临床研究 ·

肺腺癌患者术前血清肿瘤标志物与微乳头、实体成分的关联研究

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[摘要] 目的:本研究旨在分析肺腺癌患者术前血清肿瘤标志物与肺腺癌微乳头及实体成分的关联。方法:回顾性筛选2018年1月—2020年12月于南京医科大学第一附属医院胸外科就诊的浸润性肺腺癌患者,采集患者术前血清肿瘤标志物[癌胚抗原(carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA)、糖类抗原199(carbohydrate antigen 199, CA19-9)、糖类抗原724(carbohydrate antigen 724, CA724)、神经元特异性烯醇化酶(neuron specific enolase, NSE)、甲胎蛋白(alpha fetoprotein, AFP)及细胞角蛋白21片段抗原(cytokeratin 21 fragment antigen, CYFRA21-1)]、病理亚型等信息。采用Student's *t*-检验、卡方检验、Logistic回归等方法分析血清肿瘤标志物与微乳头、实体成分等临床病理特征的关联。结果:共纳入2 159例肺腺癌患者,分别有291例及248例患者含有微乳头、实体成分。6种肿瘤标志物中,CEA及CYFRA21-1与肿瘤大小、淋巴结转移显著相关($P < 0.001$)。含实体成分的肺腺癌患者,其CEA(2.92 ng/mL vs. 1.88 ng/mL, $P < 0.001$)及CYFRA21-1(2.20 ng/mL vs. 2.02 ng/mL, $P < 0.001$)表达显著高于不含实体成分的患者。同样,CEA(2.59 ng/mL vs. 1.92 ng/mL, $P < 0.001$)及CYFRA21-1(2.15 ng/mL vs. 2.03 ng/mL, $P = 0.009$)在含微乳头成分肺腺癌中的表达显著高于不含微乳头成分者。单因素回归分析显示,性别、肿瘤大小、CEA及CYFRA21-1与微乳头及实体成分有关。多因素回归分析表明,CEA与实体(OR = 2.87, 95%CI: 2.03 ~ 4.06, $P < 0.001$)、微乳头(OR = 2.36, 95%CI: 1.68 ~ 3.32, $P < 0.001$)成分的关联仍然显著,而CYFRA21-1与微乳头、实体成分的关联不再具有统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论:肺腺癌患者术前血清CEA及CYFRA21-1表达与微乳头、实体成分有关,可能作为肺腺癌微乳头、实体成分的预测因子。

[关键词] 肺腺癌;血清肿瘤标志物;微乳头成分;实体成分;CEA;CYFRA21-1

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Study of the associations between preoperative serum tumor markers and the micropapillary and solid components in patients with lung adenocarcinoma

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[Abstract] **Objective:** This study aims to analyze the associations between preoperative serum tumor markers and the micropapillary and solid components in patients with lung adenocarcinoma. **Methods:** Patients with invasive lung adenocarcinoma who underwent treatment in our department from January 2018 to December 2020 were retrospectively screened. Preoperative serum tumor markers [carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), carbohydrate antigen 199 (CA19-9), carbohydrate antigen 724 (CA724), neuron specific enolase (NSE), alpha fetoprotein (AFP) and cytokeratin 21 fragment antigen (CYFRA21-1)], histopathological subtypes and other characteristics were collected. Student's *t*-test, χ^2 test, logistic regression analyses were used to evaluate the relations between serum tumor markers and the micropapillary and solid components, as well as other clinicopathological characteristics. **Results:** A total of 2 159 lung adenocarcinoma patients were enrolled in the current study. There were 291 and 248 patients harboring micropapillary and solid components, respectively. Among these six tumor markers, CEA and CYFRA21-1 levels were significantly associated with tumor size and lymph node metastasis ($P < 0.001$). Patients with solid components had a higher CEA (2.92 ng/mL vs. 1.88 ng/mL, $P < 0.001$) and CYFRA21-1 (2.20 ng/mL vs. 2.02 ng/mL, $P < 0.001$) level than those absence of solid components. Similarly, the expression levels of CEA (2.59 ng/mL vs. 1.92 ng/mL, $P < 0.001$) and CYFRA21-1 (2.15 ng/mL vs. 2.03 ng/mL, $P = 0.009$) in patients with micropapillary components were significantly higher than that in patients without micropapillary components. The univariate regression analysis

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indicated that gender, tumor size, CEA and CYFRA21-1 levels were significantly associated with solid and micropapillary components. However, the multivariate analysis showed that associations between CEA and solid (OR = 2.87, 95%CI: 2.03-4.06, $P < 0.001$), and micropapillary (OR = 2.36, 95%CI: 1.68-3.32, $P < 0.001$) components were still significant, while the associations between CYFRA21-1 and solid or micropapillary components were not significant anymore ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The levels of preoperative serum CEA and CYFRA21-1 were associated with the micropapillary and solid components in lung adenocarcinoma patients, which could serve as predictive factors for the micropapillary and solid components in lung adenocarcinoma.

[Key words] lung adenocarcinoma; serum tumor markers; micropapillary components; solid components; CEA; CYFRA21-1

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肺癌是我国发病及死亡人数最多的恶性肿瘤^[1]。其中,肺腺癌是肺癌的主要病理亚型之一,约占肺癌的50%^[2]。根据组织细胞学特征,肺腺癌又可进一步分为贴壁型、腺泡型、乳头型、微乳头型及实体型5个病理亚型^[3]。研究表明,与贴壁型等其他3个亚型患者相比,微乳头及实体型肺腺癌患者预后更差^[4-7]。此外,微乳头、实体型肺腺癌对于新辅助放化疗、免疫治疗等表现出不同的反应,可能需要更为保守的手术方式^[4,8-13]。可见,深入探索微乳头、实体腺癌临床病理特征,对改善肺腺癌患者预后具有重大的临床意义。

血清肿瘤标志物,如癌胚抗原(carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA)、糖类抗原199(carbohydrate antigen 199, CA19-9)、神经元特异性烯醇化酶(neuron specific enolase, NSE)等,广泛应用于包括肺癌在内的多种恶性肿瘤的早期诊断及病理亚型鉴别等^[14-16]。此外,肺癌患者术后血清肿瘤标志物的变化与肺癌患者辅助治疗反应及肿瘤复发密切相关^[17-21]。而肺腺癌患者术前血清肿瘤标志物表达水平是否与微乳头及实体成分有关,目前研究尚不明确。

因此,本研究通过回顾性筛选浸润性肺腺癌患者,采集患者术前血清肿瘤标志物、病理亚型等相关信息,分析探讨肺腺癌患者术前血清肿瘤标志物表达与微乳头、实体成分的关联。

1 对象和方法

1.1 对象

本研究回顾性筛选2018年1月—2020年12月于南京医科大学第一附属医院胸外科接受手术治疗的肺癌患者。纳入标准:①原发肺癌;②组织病理学确诊的浸润性肺腺癌;③明确的肺腺癌亚型;④单发的浸润性癌;⑤手术前1个月内行肿瘤标志物检测;⑥手术前未接受放化疗、靶向治疗、免疫治疗等其他治疗;⑦5年内无其他恶性肿瘤史。本研究

通过南京医科大学第一附属医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 方法

基于电子病历、检验及影像病理系统采集患者相关信息,包括年龄、性别等基线信息、肿瘤标志物6项、肿瘤大小、病理亚型等临床病理信息。其中,肿瘤标志物6项采用电化学发光法(electrochemiluminescent assay)进行检测,包括:CEA、CA19-9、糖类抗原724(carbohydrate antigen 724, CA724)、NSE、甲胎蛋白(alpha fetoprotein, AFP)以及细胞角蛋白21片段抗原(cytokeratin 21 fragment antigen, CYFRA21-1),其正常上限分别为4.7 ng/mL、39.0 U/mL、6.9 U/mL、16.3 ng/mL、20.0 ng/mL以及3.3 ng/mL,表达水平高于上限视为阳性。病理亚型中,微乳头、实体成分占比不少于5%视为阳性,否则为不含微乳头或实体成分。

1.3 统计学方法

本研究采用Student's *t* 检验或Kruskal 检验进行计量资料组间差异的比较,计数资料用频数(百分比)表示,采用卡方检验或者费舍尔确切概率法进行组间比较。年龄、肿瘤大小用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,肿瘤标志物表达水平采用中位数及四分位数[$M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]进行展示。采用单因素及多因素Logistic 回归分析评价肿瘤标志物水平与实体、微乳头成分的关联。所有统计分析基于R(3.60)完成,采用双侧检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 研究对象特征

本研究共纳入2 159例符合标准的肺腺癌病例。其中,男845例(39.1%),女1 314例(60.9%),平均年龄(59.15 ± 10.61)岁,平均肿瘤大小(17.15 ± 8.62)mm。术后病理发现291例含有微乳头成分,248例含实体成分。发生淋巴结转移者153例。病理分期I期1 987例(92.0%),II期74例(3.4%),

Ⅲ期98例(4.6%)。研究对象具体特征见表1。

表1 研究对象的特征
Table 1 Characteristics of study subjects

特征	数值
(n=2 159)	
性别[n(%)]	
男	845(39.1)
女	1 314(60.9)
年龄(岁, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	59.15 \pm 10.61
肿瘤大小(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	17.15 \pm 8.62
肿瘤大小[n(%)]	
≤10 mm	466(21.6)
>10~20 mm	1 185(54.9)
>20~30 mm	379(17.5)
>30 mm	129(6.0)
淋巴结转移[n(%)]	
N0	2 006(92.9)
N+	153(7.1)
病理分期[n(%)]	
I	1 987(92.0)
II	74(3.4)
III	98(4.6)
微乳头成分[n(%)]	
含	291(13.5)
不含	1 868(86.5)
实体成分[n(%)]	
含	248(11.5)
不含	1 911(88.5)
AFP[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.72(1.94, 3.83)
AFP阳性[n(%)]	4(0.2)
CEA[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.99(1.28, 3.06)
CEA阳性[n(%)]	228(10.6)
CA19-9[U/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	10.10(6.59, 15.16)
CA19-9阳性[n(%)]	29(1.3)
CA724[U/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.73(1.09, 3.74)
CA724阳性[n(%)]	214(9.9)
CYFRA21-1[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.05(1.56, 2.71)
CYFRA21-1阳性[n(%)]	278(12.9)
NSE[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	16.52(14.29, 19.74)
NSE阳性[n(%)]	1 123(52.0)

2.2 术前肿瘤标志物与肿瘤大小、淋巴结转移的关联

6种肿瘤标志物中,CEA、CA19-9及CYFRA21-1与肿瘤大小有关($P < 0.05$,表2)。随着肿瘤直径的增大,CEA中位表达水平由1.52 ng/mL(≤ 10 mm)升至1.90 ng/mL($>10\sim 20$ mm)、2.85 ng/mL($>20\sim 30$ mm)、3.27 ng/mL(> 30 mm)($P < 0.001$)。CYFRA21-1中位表达水平由1.88 ng/mL(≤ 10 mm),升至2.05 ng/mL

($>10\sim 20$ mm)、2.18 ng/mL($>20\sim 30$ mm)、2.46 ng/mL(> 30 mm)($P < 0.001$)。同样,CEA阳性率由2.8%(≤ 10 mm)升至7.3%($>10\sim 20$ mm)、22.4%($>20\sim 30$ mm)、34.1%(> 30 mm)($P < 0.001$)。进一步分析6种肿瘤标志物与淋巴结转移的关联,结果显示,未发生淋巴结转移的患者CEA及CYFRA21-1中位表达水平分别为1.92 ng/mL、2.02 ng/mL,而发生淋巴结转移的患者CEA及CYFRA21-1的表达为3.46 ng/mL、2.31 ng/mL($P < 0.001$,表3)。类似地,未发生淋巴结转移的患者,CEA及CYFRA21-1阳性率为8.3%、12.0%,而发生淋巴结转移的患者CEA及CYFRA21-1阳性表达率为40.5%、24.2%($P < 0.001$)。

2.3 血清肿瘤标志物在含/不含微乳头、实体成分肺腺癌患者中的表达

含微乳头、实体成分的腺癌较不含微乳头或实体成分的腺癌具有更大的肿瘤直径($P < 0.001$)。6种肿瘤标志物中,AFP、CA19-9、CA724以及NSE在含/不含微乳头或实体成分的腺癌中表达差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$,表4),而含实体成分的腺癌,其CEA及CYFRA21-1表达较不含实体成分的腺癌更高($P < 0.001$)。类似地,与不含微乳头成分的腺癌相比,含微乳头成分的肿瘤CEA及CYFRA21-1的表达均显著增高(P 均 < 0.05)。含实体或微乳头成分的肺腺癌患者,其CEA表达阳性率显著高于不含实体或微乳头成分的患者($P < 0.001$)。此外,与既往研究报道一致,含实体或微乳头成分的腺癌较不含实体或微乳头成分的腺癌淋巴结转移率更高($P < 0.001$)。

2.4 血清肿瘤标志物与肺腺癌实体、微乳头成分相关性的回归分析

单因素回归分析发现,性别(OR=0.43,95%CI: 0.33~0.57, $P < 0.001$)、肿瘤大小(OR=2.19,95%CI: 1.92~2.51, $P < 0.001$)、CEA阳性(OR=5.11,95%CI: 3.73~7.02, $P < 0.001$)及CYFRA21-1阳性(OR=1.70,95%CI: 1.20~2.40, $P=0.003$,表5)与包含实体成分显著有关。进一步的多因素回归分析显示,性别(OR=0.51,95%CI: 0.39~0.68, $P < 0.001$)、肿瘤大小(OR=1.91,95%CI: 1.65~2.20, $P < 0.001$)及CEA阳性(OR=2.87,95%CI: 2.03~4.06, $P < 0.001$)与实体成分的关联仍然显著。而CYFRA21-1阳性与实体成分的关联不再显著(OR=1.13,95%CI: 0.76~1.67, $P=0.552$)。

类似地,单因素回归分析表明,性别(OR=0.65,95%CI: 0.52~0.85, $P < 0.001$)、肿瘤大小(OR=2.22,

表2 血清肿瘤标志物与肺腺癌肿瘤大小的关联

Table 2 Associations between serum tumor markers and lung adenocarcinoma size

特征	≤10 mm (n=466)	>10~20 mm (n=1 185)	>20~30 mm (n=379)	>30 mm (n=129)	P值
AFP[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.62(1.90, 3.70)	2.71(1.90, 3.84)	2.79(1.98, 3.87)	2.91(2.30, 3.89)	0.225
CEA[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.52(0.99, 2.40)	1.90(1.27, 2.71)	2.85(1.79, 4.31)	3.27(2.14, 6.97)	<0.001
CA19-9[U/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	10.10(6.41, 14.28)	9.89(6.54, 14.81)	11.28(7.13, 17.36)	10.44(6.83, 17.34)	0.043
CA724[U/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.70(1.11, 3.55)	1.73(1.08, 3.69)	1.70(1.10, 4.00)	1.92(1.05, 3.44)	0.998
CYFRA21-1[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.88(1.42, 2.39)	2.05(1.53, 2.70)	2.18(1.72, 2.77)	2.46(1.88, 3.49)	<0.001
NSE[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	16.73(14.37, 19.85)	16.50(14.25, 19.83)	16.25(14.07, 18.89)	17.04(15.06, 20.05)	0.047
AFP阳性[n(%)]	0(0)	1(0.1)	2(0.5)	1(0.8)	0.096
CEA阳性[n(%)]	13(2.8)	86(7.3)	85(22.4)	44(34.1)	<0.001
CA19-9阳性[n(%)]	3(0.6)	11(0.9)	8(2.1)	7(5.4)	<0.001
CA724阳性[n(%)]	45(9.7)	122(10.3)	32(8.4)	15(11.6)	0.666
CYFRA21-1阳性[n(%)]	34(7.3)	159(13.4)	46(12.1)	39(30.2)	<0.001
NSE阳性[n(%)]	252(54.1)	610(51.5)	183(48.4)	78(60.5)	0.087

肿瘤标志物超过正常上限者视为阳性。

表3 血清肿瘤标志物与肺腺癌淋巴结转移的关联

Table 3 Associations between serum tumor markers and lymphnode metastasis in patients with lung adenocarcinoma

特征	淋巴结转移情况		P值
	无转移 (n=2 006)	转移 (n=153)	
AFP[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.71(1.94, 3.82)	2.74(1.98, 4.09)	0.689
CEA[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.92(1.25, 2.89)	3.46(2.02, 7.70)	<0.001
CA19-9[(U/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$)]	10.06(6.62, 14.94)	10.83(5.98, 17.24)	0.699
CA724[(U/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$)]	1.74(1.09, 3.75)	1.67(1.10, 3.61)	0.740
CYFRA21-1[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.02(1.55, 2.67)	2.31(1.72, 3.27)	<0.001
NSE[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	16.50(14.26, 19.72)	16.79(14.41, 20.09)	0.370
AFP阳性[n(%)]	2(0.1)	2(1.3)	0.018
CEA阳性[n(%)]	166(8.3)	62(40.5)	<0.001
CA19-9阳性[n(%)]	25(1.2)	4(2.6)	0.293
CA724阳性[n(%)]	200(10.0)	14(9.2)	0.849
CYFRA21-1阳性[n(%)]	241(12.0)	37(24.2)	<0.001
NSE阳性[n(%)]	1 038(51.8)	85(55.6)	0.416

肿瘤标志物超过正常上限者视为阳性。

95%CI: 1.95~2.53, $P < 0.001$)、CEA阳性(OR=4.09, 95%CI: 3.00~5.57, $P < 0.001$)及CYFRA21-1阳性(OR=1.41, 95%CI: 1.00~1.97, $P=0.048$)与微乳头成分显著有关。多因素回归分析显示,在调整肿瘤大小、CEA表达后,性别与CYFRA21-1阳性不再与微乳头成分有关($P > 0.05$);而肿瘤大小(OR=2.01, 95%CI: 1.75~2.31, $P < 0.001$)及CEA阳性(OR=2.36, 95%CI: 1.68~3.32, $P < 0.001$)与微乳头成分的关联仍然显著(表5)。

3 讨论

大量研究表明,肺腺癌实体、微乳头成分与更

高的淋巴结转移率、更差的预后有关^[12, 22-23]。因此,肺腺癌实体、微乳头成分的早期识别对手术方式的选择及后续治疗具有重要指导意义。本研究发现,含实体、微乳头成分的肺腺癌患者,其术前血清CEA及CYFRA21-1水平显著高于不含实体或微乳头成分的患者。

CEA是长度约180 kDa的糖蛋白,其在健康成人中的表达通常小于2.5 ng/mL,而在恶性肿瘤患者中的表达水平显著增高^[24]。既往研究表明,CEA在非小细胞肺癌中的表达高于小细胞肺癌,在肺腺癌中的表达高于鳞癌^[14, 25]。值得注意的是,本研究发现,不含实体或微乳头成分的肺腺癌患者,

表4 血清肿瘤标志物在含/不含实体、微乳头成分腺癌中的表达水平

Table 4 Serum tumor markers expression levels in lung adenocarcinoma with/without solid or micropapillary components

特征	实体成分			微乳头成分		
	不含(n=1 911)	含(n=248)	P值	不含(n=1 868)	含(n=291)	P值
肿瘤大小(mm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	16.27 ± 7.90	23.91 ± 10.92	<0.001	16.14 ± 7.82	23.56 ± 10.54	<0.001
AFP[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.72(1.93, 3.83)	2.74(2.00, 3.85)	0.603	2.70(1.93, 3.79)	2.79(2.05, 4.18)	0.132
CEA[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	1.88(1.24, 2.86)	2.92(1.91, 5.52)	<0.001	1.92(1.24, 2.89)	2.59(1.54, 5.15)	<0.001
CA19-9[(U/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$)]	10.09(6.61, 15.03)	10.10(6.11, 15.57)	0.757	10.08(6.58, 15.08)	10.22(6.79, 15.49)	0.666
CA724[(U/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$)]	1.73(1.10, 3.71)	1.74(1.05, 3.84)	0.692	1.70(1.09, 3.71)	1.85(1.11, 3.93)	0.367
CYFRA21-1[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	2.02(1.54, 2.67)	2.20(1.70, 2.97)	<0.001	2.03(1.55, 2.67)	2.15(1.66, 2.79)	0.009
NSE[ng/mL, $M(P_{25}, P_{75})$]	16.51(14.29, 19.71)	16.61(14.30, 20.20)	0.487	16.51(14.29, 19.73)	16.61(14.13, 19.81)	0.969
AFP阳性[n(%)]	3(0.2)	1(0.4)	0.950	2(0.1)	2(0.7)	0.159
CEA阳性[n(%)]	152(8.0)	76(30.6)	<0.001	151(8.1)	77(26.5)	<0.001
CA19-9阳性[n(%)]	25(1.3)	4(1.6)	0.923	22(1.2)	7(2.4)	0.157
CA724阳性[n(%)]	184(9.6)	30(12.1)	0.269	188(10.1)	26(8.9)	0.617
CYFRA21-1阳性[n(%)]	231(12.1)	47(19.0)	0.003	229(12.3)	49(16.8)	0.038
NSE阳性[n(%)]	990(51.9)	133(53.6)	0.648	972(52.1)	151(51.9)	1.000
淋巴结转移[n(%)]	76(4.0)	77(31.0)	<0.001	67(3.6)	86(29.6)	<0.001

肿瘤标志物超过正常上限者视为阳性。

表5 血清肿瘤标志物与实体、微乳头成分关联回归分析结果

Table 5 Results of regression analysis of associations between serum tumor markers and solid or micropapillary components

特征	实体成分				微乳头成分			
	单变量		多变量		单变量		多变量	
	OR(95%CI)	P值	OR(95%CI)	P值	OR(95%CI)	P值	OR(95%CI)	P值
年龄	1.01(1.00~1.02)	0.131	—	—	1.01(0.99~1.02)	0.408	—	—
性别(女性)	0.43(0.33~0.57)	<0.001	0.51(0.39~0.68)	<0.001	0.65(0.52~0.85)	<0.001	0.80(0.62~1.05)	0.106
肿瘤大小	2.19(1.92~2.51)	<0.001	1.91(1.65~2.20)	<0.001	2.22(1.95~2.53)	<0.001	2.01(1.75~2.31)	<0.001
CEA阳性	5.11(3.73~7.02)	<0.001	2.87(2.03~4.06)	<0.001	4.09(3.00~5.57)	<0.001	2.36(1.68~3.32)	<0.001
CYFRA21-1阳性	1.70(1.20~2.40)	0.003	1.13(0.76~1.67)	0.552	1.41(1.00~1.97)	0.048	0.93(0.63~1.36)	0.693
AFP阳性	2.57(0.27~24.82)	0.414	—	—	6.45(0.90~45.97)	0.063	—	—
CA19-9阳性	1.24(0.43~3.58)	0.697	—	—	2.07(0.87~4.88)	0.098	—	—
CA724阳性	1.29(0.86~1.95)	0.224	—	—	0.88(0.57~1.35)	0.545	—	—
NSE阳性	1.07(0.82~1.40)	0.600	—	—	0.99(0.77~1.27)	0.949	—	—

单变量回归分析中P < 0.05的变量纳入多变量回归分析。

CEA表达平均值分别为1.88 ng/mL及1.92 ng/mL, 而含实体、微乳头成分的患者CEA平均水平为2.92 ng/mL及2.59 ng/mL, 均大于2.5 ng/mL。同样, CEA在不含实体或微乳头成分肺腺癌患者中的阳性率分别为8.0%及8.1%, 而在含实体、微乳头成分患者中的阳性率分别升至30.6%及26.5%。多因素回归分析表明, 在调整肿瘤大小、性别等混杂因素后, CEA与实体、微乳头成分的关联仍然显著。实体、微乳头腺癌患者, 更大的肿瘤及更强的侵袭性可能是其血清CEA高表达的原因之一。

除了CEA以外, 本研究还发现CYFRA21-1在含

实体、微乳头成分肺腺癌患者中的表达水平显著高于不含实体、微乳头成分的患者。CYFRA21-1在不含实体、微乳头成分肺腺癌患者中的阳性率为12.1%及12.3%, 而在含实体、微乳头成分患者中的阳性率为19.0%及16.8%。既往研究表明, CYFRA21-1在非小细胞肺癌中的表达高于小细胞肺癌, 且在肺鳞癌中的表达高于肺腺癌^[15, 25]。单因素回归分析显示, CYFRA21-1、肿瘤大小、性别与实体及微乳头成分有关。然而, 调整肿瘤大小、CEA、性别等因素后, CYFRA21-1与实体、微乳头成分无关。

本研究样本量较大, 同时检测了肿瘤标志物的

表达水平与阳性率。然而,本研究92.0%的肺腺癌患者为 I 期,限制了研究结果的适用范围,中晚期肺腺癌患者血清肿瘤标志物可能有不同的表达模式。

综上,CEA 及 CYFRA21-1 在含实体、微乳头成分肺腺癌患者血清中的水平显著高于不含实体或微乳头成分的患者。术前血清 CEA 及 CYFRA21-1 可能作为肺腺癌实体、微乳头成分的预测因子。

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