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论著

## 术前血清IV型胶原和富含半胱氨酸蛋白61水平与腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的关系

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**摘要: 目的** 探讨分析术前血清IV型胶原(COLIV)和富含半胱氨酸蛋白61(Cry61)水平与腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的关系。**方法** 选取2020年2月—2021年2月该院收治的100例行腹腔镜直肠癌根治术的患者, 随访至2022年2月28日, 根据术后是否复发将患者分为复发组(34例)和未复发组(66例)。比较两组患者基线资料, 采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清COLIV和Cry61水平, 分析术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平与腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的关系。**结果** 两组患者性别、年龄和病程比较, 差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ), 而两组患者肿瘤分期、分化程度、淋巴转移、术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平比较, 差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示, 肿瘤分期( $OR = 3.384$ , 95%CI: 1.437~7.969)、分化程度( $OR = 3.121$ , 95%CI: 1.493~6.521)、淋巴转移( $OR = 3.476$ , 95%CI: 1.274~9.483)、术前血清COLIV水平( $OR = 3.165$ , 95%CI: 1.290~7.765)和Cry61水平( $OR = 2.924$ , 95%CI: 1.543~5.540)是腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的独立影响因素( $OR > 1$ ,  $P < 0.05$ )。术前血清COLIV水平截断值为164.58 ng/mL时, 预测腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的受试者操作特征曲线(ROC)的曲线下面积(AUC)为0.75(95%CI: 0.678~0.907), 此时的敏感度和特异度分别为78.34%和69.52%; 术前血清Cry61水平截断值为447.36 ng/L时, 预测腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的ROC AUC为0.73(95%CI: 0.714~0.912), 此时的敏感度和特异度分别为75.63%和68.45%; 两者联合检测预测腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的ROC AUC为0.79(95%CI: 0.752~0.936), 此时的敏感度和特异度分别为82.49%和69.31%。**结论** 术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平升高是腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的独立影响因素, 术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平, 对腹腔镜直肠癌根治术后复发, 具有较好的预测价值。

**关键词:** IV型胶原; 富含半胱氨酸蛋白61; 腹腔镜直肠癌根治术; 术后复发

**中图分类号:** R735.37

## Relationship between preoperative serum COLIV and Cry61 levels and postoperative recurrence in patients underwent laparoscopic radical resection of rectal cancer

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**Abstract: Objective** To explore the relationship between preoperative serum collagen IV (COL IV) and cysteine-rich 61 (Cry61) levels and postoperative recurrence in patients underwent laparoscopic radical resection of rectal cancer. **Methods** 100 patients underwent laparoscopic radical resection of rectal cancer from February 2020 to February 2021 were selected and followed-up until February 28, 2022. The patients were divided into recurrence

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group (34 cases) and non-relapse group (66 cases). The baseline data of patients in the two groups were compared. Double-antibody sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay was used to detect serum collagen IV and Cry61 levels. Analyzed the relationship between preoperative serum COL IV and Cry61 level and postoperative recurrence in patients undergoing laparoscopic radical resection of rectal cancer. **Results** There were no significant differences in gender, age, and disease duration between the two groups ( $P > 0.05$ ), but there were significant differences in tumor stage, degree of differentiation, lymph node metastasis, preoperative serum COLIV, and preoperative serum Cry61 between the two groups ( $P < 0.05$ ). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that tumor stage ( $O\hat{R} = 3.384$ , 95%CI: 1.437~7.969), degree of differentiation ( $O\hat{R} = 3.121$ , 95%CI: 1.493~6.521), lymph node metastasis ( $O\hat{R} = 3.476$ , 95%CI: 1.274~9.483), preoperative serum COL IV ( $O\hat{R} = 3.165$ , 95%CI: 1.290~7.765), and preoperative serum Cry61 ( $O\hat{R} = 2.924$ , 95%CI: 1.543~5.540) were independent influencing factors of postoperative recurrence ( $O\hat{R} > 1$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ). When the cut-off value of preoperative serum COL IV level was 164.58 ng/mL, the area under the curve (AUC) of receiver-operating characteristic curve (ROC curve) for predicting postoperative recurrence in patients with laparoscopic radical resection of rectal cancer was 0.75 (95%CI: 0.678~0.907). At this time, the sensitivity and specificity were 78.34% and 69.52%, respectively. When the cut-off value of preoperative serum Cry61 level was 447.36 ng/L, AUC of the ROC curve for predicting postoperative recurrence in patients with laparoscopic radical resection of rectal cancer was 0.73 (95%CI: 0.714~0.912). At this time, the sensitivity and specificity were 75.63% and 68.45%, respectively. AUC of the ROC curve of the combined detection of the two for predicting postoperative recurrence in patients with laparoscopic radical resection of rectal cancer was 0.79 (95%CI: 0.752~0.936). The sensitivity and specificity were 82.49% and 69.31%, respectively.

**Conclusion** Preoperative serum COLIV and Cry61 levels are independent influencing factors of postoperative recurrence in patients with laparoscopic radical resection of rectal cancer. Preoperative serum COLIV and Cry61 levels have good predictive value for postoperative recurrence after laparoscopic radical resection of rectal cancer.

**Keywords:** collagen IV; cysteine-rich protein 61; laparoscopic radical resection of rectal cancer; postoperative recurrence

直肠癌是消化系统常见的恶性肿瘤，直肠癌根治术是直肠癌的主要治疗手段，随着腹腔镜手术的发展，因其创伤小和术后恢复快等优势，腹腔镜直肠癌根治术已成为治疗直肠癌的重要手术方式之一。但术后可能有复发和转移的风险，影响患者预后<sup>[1-2]</sup>。因此，寻找可早期预测术后复发和转移的指标，并及时予以干预，对于提高患者生存质量，具有重要意义。血清Ⅳ型胶原（collagen IV, COLIV）是一种人体常见的基底膜蛋白，其水平升高可导致基底膜损害，使细胞从基底膜进入血液，进而促进肿瘤复发和转移，血清COLIV多用于肺癌病情的评估，关于其在直肠癌术后复发中的作用，报道较少<sup>[3]</sup>。血清富含半胱氨酸蛋白61（cysteine-rich 61, Cry61）在乳腺癌、食管癌和胃癌中高表达，可促进肿瘤细胞增殖和迁移，参与疾病进展，但在直肠癌肝转移中的报道较少<sup>[4-5]</sup>。基于此，本研究以本院100例行腹腔镜直肠癌根治术的患者作为研究对象，检测术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平，分析其水平变化与术后复发的关系，旨在减少术

后复发，提高患者生存质量。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 一般资料

选取2020年2月—2021年2月本院收治的行腹腔镜直肠癌根治术的患者100例作为研究对象。其中，男57例，女43例；年龄38~82岁，平均（57.62±3.24）岁。随访至2022年2月28日，根据术后是否复发，将患者分为复发组（34例）和未复发组（66例）。

纳入标准：①符合直肠癌诊断标准<sup>[6]</sup>，经肠镜活检和内镜病理活检确诊，均为腺癌，年龄>18岁；②符合手术指征，术前肺功能正常，可在术中建立气腹；③临床资料完整；④患者知情且签署知情同意书。排除标准：①合并其他恶性肿瘤者；②术前严重感染；③术前行放化疗或内分泌治疗者；④术前合并肠梗阻、肠道穿孔/出血和（或）肿瘤远处转移者；⑤合并腹部手术史者。本研究获医院伦理委员会

批准。

## 1.2 方法

**1.2.1 腹腔镜直肠癌根治术** 常规消毒铺巾后, 进行气管插管全身麻醉。在改良截石位下, 于脐环上缘约2.0 cm处切口, 建立15 mmHg气腹, 置入腹腔镜, 于腹直肌外侧做一切口, 置入超声刀和分离钳。使用超声刀切开结肠左侧腹膜, 解剖肠系膜下动脉和静脉, 锐性分离直肠系膜, 划定预切缘的同时, 以500 mL无菌蒸馏水清洁远处肠腔并切断肠腔, 去除肿瘤, 清扫淋巴结, 置入吻合器进行结肠-直肠吻合, 置入引流管引流。

**1.2.2 血清指标检测** 取患者术前清晨空腹静脉血约3 mL, 以3 000 r/min, 离心10 min, 取上清液置于-70℃冰箱待测。使用Invitrogen公司试剂盒, 采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清COLIV水平; 使用武汉博士德公司试剂盒, 采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附试验检测血清Cry61水平。

## 1.3 观察指标

**1.3.1 两组患者基线资料** 搜集两组患者性别、年龄、病程、肿瘤分期、分化程度、淋巴转移、术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平等资料, 并进行组间比较。

**1.3.2 腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的多因素Logistic回归分析** 对影响腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的相关因素进行多因素Logistic回归分析, 筛选出独立危险因素。

**1.3.3 术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平对腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的预测价值** 以术后复发为因变量, 以术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平为自变量, 绘制受试者操作特征曲线(receiver-operating characteristic curve, ROC curve), 以曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)评估腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的预测价值, AUC越大, 预测价值越高。

## 1.4 统计学方法

应用SPSS 24.0软件进行数据分析, 计量资料用均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示, 采用t检验比较; 计数

资料以例(%)表示, 采用 $\chi^2$ 检验比较。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。应用Logistic逐步回归分析影响腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的危险因素, 入选标准为 $P < 0.05$ 。根据危险因素绘制ROC曲线, 评估其对腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的预测价值。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者基线资料比较

两组患者性别、年龄和病程比较, 差异均无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ); 两组患者肿瘤分期、分化程度、淋巴转移、术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平比较, 差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。见表1。

### 2.2 腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的多因素Logistic回归分析

多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示, 肿瘤分期( $\hat{OR} = 3.384$ , 95%CI: 1.437~7.969)、分化程度( $\hat{OR} = 3.121$ , 95%CI: 1.493~6.521)、淋巴转移( $\hat{OR} = 3.476$ , 95%CI: 1.274~9.483)、术前血清COLIV水平( $\hat{OR} = 3.165$ , 95%CI: 1.290~7.765)和术前血清Cry61水平( $\hat{OR} = 2.924$ , 95%CI: 1.543~5.540)是腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的独立影响因素( $\hat{OR} > 1$ ,  $P < 0.05$ )。见表2。

### 2.3 术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平对腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的预测价值

术前血清COLIV水平截断值为164.58 ng/mL时, 预测腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的ROC AUC为0.75(95%CI: 0.678~0.907), 此时的敏感度和特异度分别为78.34%和69.52%。术前血清Cry61水平截断值为447.36 ng/L时, 预测腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的ROC AUC为0.73(95%CI: 0.714~0.912), 此时的敏感度和特异度分别为75.63%和68.45%。两者联合检测预测腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的ROC AUC为0.79(95%CI: 0.752~0.936), 此时的敏感度和特异度分别为82.49%和69.31%。见表3和附图。

表1 两组患者基线资料比较  
Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between the two groups

组别	年龄/岁	性别 例(%)		病程/年	肿瘤分期 例(%)		
		男	女		Ⅱ期	Ⅲ期	Ⅳ期
复发组(n=34)	57.43±3.26	19(55.88)	15(44.12)	2.58±0.63	9(26.47)	12(35.29)	13(38.24)
未复发组(n=66)	58.22±3.17	38(57.58)	28(42.42)	2.52±0.61	32(48.48)	11(16.67)	23(34.85)
t/χ <sup>2</sup> 值	1.17 <sup>†</sup>	0.03		0.46 <sup>†</sup>		6.11	
P值	0.245	0.871		0.646		0.047	
组别	淋巴转移 例(%)		术前血清COLIV	术前血清Cry61	分化程度 例(%)		
	有	无	水平/(ng/mL)	水平/(ng/L)	低分化	中分化	高分化
复发组(n=34)	20(58.82)	14(41.18)	174.32±25.47	465.84±43.26	10(29.41)	22(64.71)	2(5.88)
未复发组(n=66)	23(34.85)	43(65.15)	159.68±24.33	437.59±41.82	6(9.09)	40(60.61)	20(30.30)
t/χ <sup>2</sup> 值	5.26		2.81 <sup>†</sup>	3.16 <sup>†</sup>		11.94	
P值	0.022		0.006	0.002		0.003	

注: <sup>†</sup>为t值

表2 腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的多因素Logistic回归分析

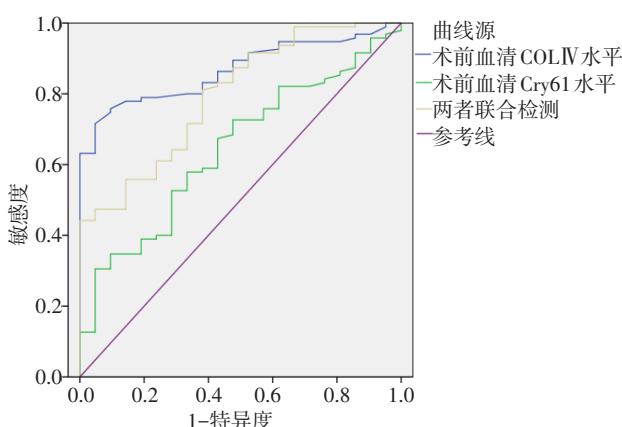
Table 2 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of postoperative recurrence in patients undergoing laparoscopic radical resection of rectal cancer

因素	赋值		B	SE
肿瘤分期	1 = Ⅲ期和Ⅳ期, 0 = Ⅱ期		1.219	0.437
分化程度	1 = 低分化, 0 = 中、高分化		1.138	0.376
淋巴转移	1 = 有, 0 = 无		1.246	0.512
术前血清COLIV水平	1 为 ≥ 164.58 ng/mL, 0 为 < 164.58 ng/mL		1.152	0.458
术前血清Cry61水平	1 为 ≥ 447.36 ng/L, 0 为 < 447.36 ng/L		1.073	0.326
因素	Wald χ <sup>2</sup> 值	P值	OR值	95%CI
肿瘤分期	7.781	0.005	3.384	1.437 ~ 7.969
分化程度	9.160	0.002	3.121	1.493 ~ 6.521
淋巴转移	5.922	0.015	3.476	1.274 ~ 9.483
术前血清COLIV水平	6.327	0.012	3.165	1.290 ~ 7.765
术前血清Cry61水平	10.833	0.001	2.924	1.543 ~ 5.540

表3 术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平对腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的预测价值

Table 3 Predictive value of serum COLIV and Cry61 for postoperative recurrence in patients undergoing laparoscopic radical resection of rectal cancer

因素	截断值	AUC	P值	95%CI	敏感度/%	特异度/%
术前血清COLIV水平	164.58 ng/mL	0.75	0.000	0.678 ~ 0.907	78.34	69.52
术前血清Cry61水平	447.36 ng/L	0.73	0.000	0.714 ~ 0.912	75.63	68.45
两者联合检测	/	0.79	0.000	0.752 ~ 0.936	82.49	69.31



附图 术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平预测腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的ROC曲线

Attached fig. ROC curve of preoperative serum COLIV and Cry61 predicting postoperative recurrence in patients undergoing laparoscopic radical resection of rectal cancer

### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 直肠癌的复发风险

直肠癌是直肠组织细胞异常变化引起的恶性肿瘤, 需予以根治术进行治疗, 但术后不可避免地会发生肿瘤复发和转移, 导致患者预后不良。有研究<sup>[7-8]</sup>显示, 直肠癌根治术患者术后复发和转移风险高达35%以上, 是导致患者死亡的重要原因。本研究通过检测直肠癌患者术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平发现, 术后复发患者的血清COLIV和Cry61水平明显高于未复发患者。这提示: 术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平对于预测术后复发具有重要提示作用。经ROC曲线证实, 术前血清COLIV和Cry61联合检测对预测术后复发, 具有较好的预测价值, 且血清检测方便、快捷, 值得临床推广使用。

#### 3.2 影响腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的危险因素

本研究结果显示, 行腹腔镜直肠癌根治术的患者, 术后复发组肿瘤分期Ⅲ期至Ⅳ期、低分化、存在淋巴转移、术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平均明显高于术后未复发组 ( $P < 0.05$ )。这提示: 肿瘤分期、分化程度、淋巴转移、术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平与腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发有关。并且, 多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示, 肿瘤分期Ⅲ期至Ⅳ期、分化程度为低分化、存在淋巴转移、术前血清COLIV和Cry61高表达是腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复

发的独立影响因素 ( $\hat{OR} > 1$ ,  $P < 0.05$ )。究其原因为: 肿瘤分期、分化程度和淋巴转移是肿瘤病理特征, 是临床常用来预测肿瘤复发的方式之一。肿瘤分期可反映肿瘤侵袭程度, 级别越高, 侵袭程度越高, 术后复发风险就越高<sup>[9]</sup>。分化程度可反映肿瘤组织恶性程度, 分化程度越低, 恶性程度越高, 易发生扩散, 且不易被检查发现, 无法获得完整切除, 增加术后复发风险。淋巴转移可侵犯周围淋巴管, 发生隐匿性转移, 致使手术无法完全清除, 进而增加复发风险<sup>[10-11]</sup>。但由于肿瘤病理特征需术中或术后才能得到准确的评估结果, 预测术后复发有一定滞后性。因此, 寻找在术前可有效评估术后复发的相关指标, 对于减少直肠癌术后复发, 具有积极意义<sup>[12-13]</sup>。COLIV主要由上皮细胞和内皮细胞产生, 可与层粘连蛋白和粘连蛋白等特异性结合, 形成基底膜, 是肿瘤浸润转移的屏障, 属于细胞外间质成份, 由蛋白多糖、胶原蛋白和糖蛋白等组成, 是细胞外环境, 与肿瘤生长、浸润和转移密切相关<sup>[14-15]</sup>。肿瘤细胞分解过程中产生的IV型胶原酶可溶解COLIV, 进而导致基底膜被破坏, COLIV进入血液, 导致血清COLIV水平升高。术前血清COLIV高表达说明肿瘤细胞基底膜被破坏, 肿瘤细胞由基底膜进入血清, 进而发生浸润和转移, 增加了术后复发风险<sup>[16-17]</sup>。Cry61是CCN家族成员之一, 在多种肿瘤组织中呈较高表达, 可通过刺激P13K/Akt信号通路, 激活核因子κB转录, 促进肿瘤细胞增殖、迁移、黏附、合成和分化等, 对于评估肿瘤进展具有重要作用<sup>[18-19]</sup>。Wnt/β-catenin通路是结直肠癌发生和发展的关键通路之一, Cry61可通过调节Wnt/β-catenin通路, 促进直肠癌肿瘤细胞增殖和分化。同时, Cry61还可通过调节细胞外基质蛋白结构来调节细胞黏附功能, 导致细胞基底膜降解及破坏, 进而促进肿瘤细胞的浸润和转移, 增加术后复发风险<sup>[20-21]</sup>。因此, 术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平对于评估术后复发, 具有重要参考价值。

#### 3.3 术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平预测腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的价值

本研究中, 根据术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平绘制ROC曲线, 结果显示: 术前血清COLIV水平预测腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的ROC AUC为0.75, 敏感度和特异度分别为78.34%和69.52%; 术前血清Cry61水平预测腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后

复发的ROC AUC为0.73，敏感度和特异度分别为75.63%和68.45%；两者联合检测预测腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的ROC AUC为0.79，敏感度和特异度分别为82.49%和69.31%。这说明：术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平对预测腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发，具有重要参考价值，联合检测时，预测价值更高。考虑原因为：ROC曲线整合了两种肿瘤细胞增殖和转移路径，可更全面地评估肿瘤细胞发生和发展情况，进而为术后复发评估提供重要依据。且ROC曲线具有较好的稳定性和准确性，两组联合检测预测腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发的AUC高达0.79，证实了其在预测术后复发中的价值<sup>[19, 22]</sup>。

### 3.4 本研究的局限性

本研究样本量有限，且随访时间较短，对于术后远期复发的评估作用尚不完善，还需扩大样本，进一步分析术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平在术后远期复发中的预测作用，进而为临床应用提供更为可靠的指导依据。

综上所述，术前血清COLIV和Cry61高表达的直肠癌患者术后复发风险更高，术前血清COLIV和Cry61水平，对于腹腔镜直肠癌根治术患者术后复发，具有较好的预测价值，可为临床干预提供指导，降低术后复发风险。

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