

血清 PIVKA-II 检测在原发性肝癌患者中的临床意义

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摘要: [目的] 研究血清异常凝血酶原 PIVKA-II 在原发性肝癌中的表达水平及其临床意义。[方法] 共纳入 216 例患者, 包含 105 例肝细胞癌手术切除患者, 54 例肝内胆管细胞癌患者, 57 例乙肝肝硬化患者, 同时入组 96 例健康体检者为对照。采用全自动化学发光免疫分析仪对血清标本进行 PIVKA-II 及甲胎蛋白 (AFP) 浓度检测。基于受试者工作特征曲线 (receiver operation characteristic curve, ROC) 分析血清 PIVKA-II 和 AFP 的检测结果, 并确定 PIVKA-II 检测肝细胞癌的最佳诊断界限值。比较肝癌患者手术前后 PIVKA-II 水平的变化, 分析术前肝细胞癌血清 PIVKA-II 的表达水平与临床病理特征等各项指标的相关性。[结果] 对于肝癌的诊断, 血清 PIVKA-II 的敏感度高于 AFP(93.3% vs 56.2%)。肝细胞癌、肝内胆管细胞癌、乙肝肝硬化患者和健康体检者的血清 PIVKA-II 水平分别为 7928.51 ± 15694.26 mAU/ml、 49.06 ± 168.54 mAU/ml、 104.04 ± 259.79 mAU/ml 和 21.54 ± 5.80 mAU/ml。肝细胞癌手术切除后血清 PIVKA-II 水平显著下降 ($P < 0.001$)。术前 PIVKA-II 值与肿瘤大小、脉管侵犯以及 TNM 分期显著相关 ($P < 0.05$)。[结论] 血清 PIVKA-II 可用于肝细胞癌早期诊断及治疗监测, 但其在肝内胆管细胞癌的诊断中敏感性较差。

主题词: 原发性肝癌; 异常凝血酶原; 脉管侵犯

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Clinical Significance of Serum PIVKA-II in Patients with Primary Liver Cancer

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Abstract: [Objective] To investigate clinical significance of serum PIVKA-II (protein induced by vitamin K absence or antagonist-II) level in primary liver carcinoma(PLC). [Methods] Two hundred and sixteen patients with hepatobiliary diseases were enrolled in the study, including 105 cases of hepatocellular carcinoma(HCC), 54 cases of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma(ICC) and 57 cases of HBV-related cirrhosis; 96 healthy subjects served as control group. The serum level of PIVKA-II and alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) were detected by automatic chemiluminescence immunoassay. Based on receiver operation characteristic curve (ROC), the detection results of serum PIVKA-II and AFP were analyzed, and the optimal diagnostic threshold of PIVKA-II for hepatocellular carcinoma was determined. The changes of PIVKA-II levels in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma before and after operation were compared, and the correlation between serum PIVKA-II expression level and clinicopathological characteristics of hepatocellular carcinoma before operation were analyzed. [Results] For the diagnosis of hepatocellular carcinoma, the sensitivity of serum PIVKA-II was higher than that of AFP(93.3% vs 56.2%). The serum PIVKA-II levels of HCC, ICC and HBV-related cirrhosis patients and healthy subjects were 7928.51 ± 15694.26 mAU/ml, 49.06 ± 168.54 mAU/ml, 104.04 ± 259.79 mAU/ml and 21.54 ± 5.80 mAU/ml, respectively. The serum PIVKA-II level decreased significantly after hepatocellular carcinoma resection ($P < 0.001$). Preoperative PIVKA-II level was significantly correlated with tumor size, vascular invasion and TNM stage(all $P < 0.05$). [Conclusion] Serum PIVKA-II can be used for diagnosis and treatment monitoring of hepatocellular carcinoma, while it has poor sensitivity in the diagnosis of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma.

Subject words: primary liver cancer; abnormal prothrombin; vascular invasion

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原发性肝癌(primary liver cancer, PLC)是常见的恶性肿瘤之一,死亡率较高。肝癌起病隐匿,早期较难发现,病情发展较快,确诊时多为中晚期。原发性肝癌主要分为肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)、肝内胆管细胞癌 (intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, ICC) 和肝细胞癌-肝内胆管细胞癌混合型等。我国的 HCC 大多与 HBV 感染相关,约占原发性肝癌的 90%以上。ICC 是指起源于二级胆管及其分支上皮的腺癌,在肝脏原发恶性肿瘤中,其发病率仅次于 HCC,且近年来呈上升趋势^[1]。通过手术完整切除肿瘤及其附近淋巴结是目前治疗肝癌的主要方法,但是术后生存率仍然不高^[2]。

目前用于 PLC 癌的早期诊断方法仍有限,甲胎蛋白(alpha fetoprotein, AFP)是最广泛用于 HCC 诊断和监测的血清学标志物,但我国 HCC 患者诊断中的 AFP 假阴性率约高达

30%,使大量 AFP 阴性患者存在漏诊隐患^[3-4]。因此,探索新的血清肿瘤标志物对于 PLC 早期诊断和疗效监测具有重要的意义。

PIVKA-II (protein induced by vitamin K absence or antagonist-II) 是一种异常脱羧基凝血酶原(Des-gamma-carboxyprothrombin, DCP),是维生素 K 缺乏或拮抗剂-II 诱导产生的蛋白。自 1984 年 Liebman 等^[4]首次报道以来,多项研究发现 PIVKA-II 对诊断原发性肝癌有较高的特异性。Kim 等^[5]的研究发现 PIVKA-II ≥200mAU/ml 和微脉管侵犯是肿瘤复发的重要危险因素。但迄今为止,国内较少有关于临床患者血清 PIVKA-II 与肝癌诊断的研究报告^[6],尤其鲜见 ICC 诊治中作用的研究报告。本课题通过回顾性研究 PLC 患者手术切除前后的血清 PIVKA-II 水平,探寻血清 PIVKA-II 水平的临床诊断及疗效监测的价值。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象

随机选取我院 2014 年 9 月至 2018 年 7 月的住

院患者及健康体检人员 312 例。其中 HCC 组男性 88 例,女性 17 例,年龄 21~81 岁,平均年龄 56.4 岁;ICC 组男性 33 例,女性 21 例,年龄 38~85 岁,平均年龄 61.0 岁;乙肝肝硬化组男性 46 例,女性 11 例,年龄 34~71 岁,平均年龄 51.3 岁;健康体检组男性 58 例,女性 38 例,年龄 21~60 岁,平均年龄 42.6 岁。在 HCC 患者组中,男性比例明显更高,其中年龄 ≥50 岁患者占的比例更高;在 ICC 患者组中,年龄 ≥50 岁患者显著多于 <50 岁患者;肝硬化患者组中,男性比例明显高于女性($P<0.05$) (Table 1)。这符合流行病学特征^[7]。通过电子病历查询获取临床资料,病例诊断标准依据原发性肝癌诊疗规范(2017 版)。剔除所有接受过维生素 K 和华法林治疗的病例(因为这两种药物会影响病人血清中 PIVKA-II 的水平)^[8]。本研究经我院伦理委员会审查批准。

Table 1 Comparison of gender and age of each group

Index	Healthy control (n)	HCC		ICC		Cirrhosis				
		n	χ^2	P	n	χ^2	P	n	χ^2	P
Gender										
Male	58	88	13.807	<0.001*	33	0.007	0.537	46	6.760	0.007*
Female	38	17			21			11		
Age(years)										
≥50	39	76	20.659	<0.001*	44	23.341	<0.001	27	0.663	0.259
<50	57	29			10			30		

Note: Patients in the HCC group, the ICC group, and the cirrhosis group were compared with healthy control respectively for gender and age by the chi-square test, * $P<0.05$.

1.2 样本采集

由我院生物样本库采集 HCC 患者手术切除前及手术后 1 周的血液,ICC 患者术前的血液及乙肝肝硬化健康体检者的血液。血液经离心机低速离心 10min 后,将分离的血清标本保存于 -80℃ 冰箱冻存至检测。

1.3 血清 PIVKA-II 和 AFP 检测

采用 LUMIPULSE G1200 全自动化学发光免疫分析仪及配套 PIVKA-II 检测试剂盒(富士瑞必欧株式会社)检测血清 PIVKA-II 浓度,采用 ABBOTT Architect i2000 全自动化学发光免疫分析仪及配套 AFP 检测试剂盒(雅培公司)检测血清 AFP 浓度,试剂盒质控品的测定值均在正常质控范围内。

1.4 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 21 软件进行统计学分析,采用卡方检验比较正常体检组与各组患者性别和年龄的关系。采用受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operation

curve, ROC) 分析血清 PIVKA-II 和 AFP 的检测结果，并确定 PIVKA-II 检测肝癌的最佳诊断界限值。HCC 手术前后血清 PIVKA-II 值采用配对 *t* 检验。所有 HCC 病例，将术前 PIVKA-II 水平与性别、HBsAg、HBV DNA、肝硬化、肿瘤大小、肿瘤数目、脉管侵犯、TNM 分期和肿瘤分化水平进行分组比较，各项特征之间临床特征采用非配对 *t* 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 各组患者血清 PIVKA-II 水平比较

HCC 组患者 AFP 和 PIVKA-II 水平明显高于其它疾病组和健康体检组($P<0.05$)。与正常体检组相比，乙肝肝硬化组 PIVKA-II 水平偏高($P<0.05$)，但明显低于 HCC 组，ICC 组 PIVKA-II 水平略升高，但差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)(见 Table 2)。

2.2 血清 PIVKA-II 对 HCC 临床诊断的价值

通过 HCC 组与对照组(包括健康体检者和乙肝肝硬化患者)比较，根据 ROC 曲线结果综合血清标志物的敏感度和特异性确定肝癌的最佳诊断界限值：PIVKA-II : 45.5mAU/ml, AFP: 23.3ng/ml。PIVKA-II 敏感度为 93.3%，明显高于 AFP 的敏感度 56.2%；曲线下面积 PIVKA-II 为 0.957，大于 AFP 的 0.808(Figure 1, Table 3)。PIVKA-II 与 AFP 的联合检测，敏感度更高，曲线下面积达到 0.968。

2.3 PIVKA-II 水平与 HCC 患者临床病理特征的相关性

分析 HCC 患者血清 PIVKA-II 水平与临床病理特征的相关性，显示术前 PIVKA-II 表达水平与性别、HBsAg、HBV DNA、肝硬化和肿瘤数目无明显相关性，而与年龄、TNM 分期、肿瘤大小、脉管侵犯及肿瘤分化水平明显相关(Table 4)。

2.4 HCC 患者手术前后血清 PIVKA-II 水平的变化

手术前 HCC 患者术前血清 PIVKA-II 显著高于手术后 (7928.51 ± 15694.26 mAU/ml vs 1405.84 ± 7989.51 mAU/ml, $P<0.001$)，差异有显著统计学意义。

3 讨 论

已有的许多研究表明 PIVKA-II 在原发性肝癌，

Table 2 Comparison of serum PIVKA-II levels in each group

Group	Case	PIVKA-II	AFP
HCC	105	$7928.51\pm15694.26^*$	$8028.51\pm20827.04^*$
ICC	54	49.06 ± 168.54	4.35 ± 7.34
Cirrhosis	57	$104.04\pm259.79^*$	$18.18\pm43.42^*$
Healthy control	96	21.54 ± 5.80	4.75 ± 3.66

Note: Compared with healthy control, * $P<0.05$.

Table 3 The sensitivity and specificity of serum level of PIVKA-II and AFP in HCC diagnosis

Tumor marker	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)	AUC
PIVKA-II	93.3	87.6	0.957
AFP	56.2	96.1	0.808
PIVKA-II + AFP	96.2	88.2	0.968

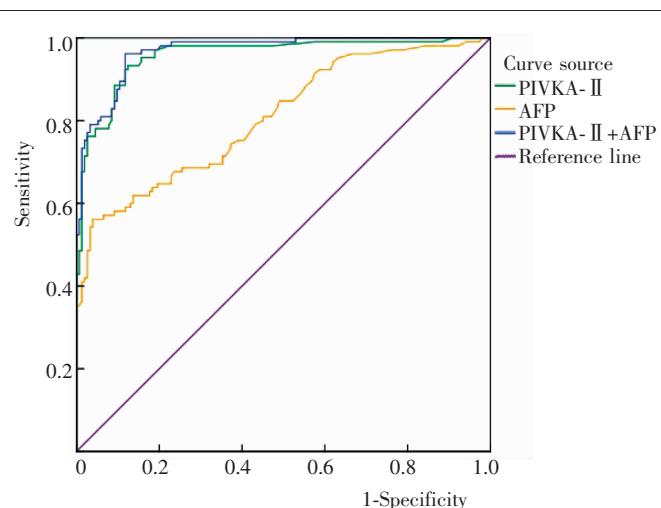


Figure 1 The ROC curve of AFP and PIVKA-II used for diagnosis of primary liver cancer

特别是 HCC 中高表达^[9,10]，同样地，本研究结果发现：与健康人群、乙肝肝硬化和 ICC 患者相比，术前血清 PIVKA-II 水平在 HCC 患者中普遍显著升高，具有极佳的敏感度和特异性，优于血清 AFP 水平在 HCC 诊治中敏感度，并且 HCC 术前血清 PIVKA-II 高表达与患者年龄、肿瘤大小、脉管侵犯、TNM 分期及肿瘤分化显著相关；此外，血清 PIVKA-II 水平在手术治疗后可显著降低，可作为潜在的 HCC 治疗效果评价指标。

尽管文献表明揭示血清 PIVKA-II 水平在原发性肝癌中具有较好的特异性^[8]，但是血清 PIVKA-II 水平在 HCC 患者中表现的特异性和敏感度更加良好^[11]，我们研究结果也显示术前血清 PIVKA-II 在 HCC 诊治中具有较好的特异性和敏感度，在 HCC 中的病理生理条件下 PIVKA-II 水平呈现异常表达，表达位

Table 4 Relationship between serum PIVKA-II level and clinical indicators of hepatocellular carcinoma

Clinical parameters	HCC(n)	PIVKA-II	t	P
Gender				
Female	17	8745.29±18623.82	-0.233	0.816
Male	88	7770.73±15182.09		
Age(years)				
<50	31	14172.07±22901.58	-2.718	0.008
≥50	74	5312.97±10577.22		
AFP level(ng/ml)				
<20	47	5943.26±12583.78	1.169	0.245
≥20	58	9537.26±7768.83		
HBsAg				
Negative	22	8182.00±18244.94	-0.085	0.933
Positive	83	7861.33±15070.56		
HBV DNA				
Negative	53	7445.21±16121.23	0.317	0.752
Positive	52	8421.12±15388.25		
Cirrhosis				
Negative	30	9941.03±15876.51	-0.830	0.409
Positive	75	7123.51±5655.18		
Tumor size(cm)				
<5	40	1649.45±5921.24	3.373	0.001
≥5	65	11792.55±18414.18		
Tumor number				
Single	76	6392.20±12674.09	1.637	0.105
Multiple	29	11954.72±21480.29		
Vascular invasion				
Negative	49	4687.74±12656.76	2.008	0.047
Positive	56	10764.20±17561.31		
TNM stage				
≤2	36	1690.83±6150.87	3.058	0.003
>2	69	11182.96±18052.43		
Tumor differential level				
High,high-moderate,moderate	58	4898.52±0890.47	2.240	0.027
Moderate-poor,poor	47	1667.66±19597.17		

置为肝细胞^[12],而ICC是起源于二级胆管及其分支上皮的腺癌,在大多数ICC患者中PIVKA-II水平并没有异常升高。因此,对于单纯HCC患者,检测血清PIVKA-II水平具有潜在应用价值。虽然Kanazumi等^[13]发现胰胆管恶性肿瘤导致的梗阻性黄疸能够引起PIVKA-II水平的升高,但其研究中所采用的病例与本文研究中使用的HCC或ICC具有不同的遗传背景和发病机制,因此对合并梗阻性黄疸患者,PIVKA-II水平升高对原发性肝癌诊断应谨慎甄别。相应地,PIVKA-II在HCC和胰胆管恶性肿瘤特异性表达机制仍需要进一步的探索。

AFP是一种糖蛋白,属于白蛋白家族,主要由胎

儿肝细胞和卵黄囊合成,成人当肝细胞发生癌变后肝细胞会产生这种蛋白^[14],是原发性肝癌特别是HCC诊治的经典血清学指标,但实际应用过程中AFP的敏感度仍相对较低,容易造成漏检^[15]。本研究结果发现HCC患者血清PIVKA-II水平的阳性率高于AFP,血清PIVKA-II敏感度优于经典的AFP肿瘤标志物,提示血清PIVKA-II水平有助于提高HCC检测率;由于血清PIVKA-II水平在HCC诊治过程特异性较AFP略差,因此将其联合应用诊治HCC可弥补二者的不足,这对提高慢性乙型肝炎患者肝癌的早期诊断具有极为重要意义^[16]。除此之外,肝硬化病例血清PIVKA-II水平虽然也明显高于AFP水平,但是二者阳性率均处于较低水平,故二者联合检测对鉴别肝脏良恶性结节亦具有一定的帮助。

血清PIVKA-II水平的检测对肝癌恶性程度和疗效评判也具有一定参考价值,可望成为预测HCC术后治疗效果的血清学肿瘤标志物^[17-18],术后血清PIVKA-II表达水平与生存水平呈正相关^[19]。本研究结果也显示血清PIVKA-II的表达与患者肿瘤大小、脉管侵犯、TNM分期和肿瘤分化水平显著相关,当患者肿瘤体积越大、合并脉管侵犯、TNM分期越高和肿瘤分化水平越差,血清PIVKA-II水平越高,提示血清PIVKA-II水平的升高可较好反映HCC恶性进展过程。血清PIVKA-II水平与患者年龄呈现负相关,也一定程度上提示年轻患者具有更高的HCC恶性程度和更差的预后^[20],因此针对HCC高危年轻人群,筛查血清PIVKA-II水平具有更高的临床价值。另外,血清PIVKA-II水平的改变还是HCC患者较好的治疗响应指标,本研究发现HCC病例手术后较手术前的血清PIVKA-II表达水平显著下降,而低表达血清PIVKA-II水平又提示良好HCC预后^[21],因此监测HCC治疗前后血清PIVKA-II水平的下降程度具有明确的临床意义。尽管文献显示血清PIVKA-

Ⅱ水平与患者HBsAg状态密切相关^[22],这与本研究结果并不一致,且进一步分析血清PIVKA-Ⅱ水平与HBV DNA复制水平之间相关性时,也并未发现显著统计学意义,其中的原因可能是由于种族及样本差异所导致的,因此需要多中心大样本且纳选不同种族人群的标本进一步加以证实。

综上所述,血清PIVKA-Ⅱ在我国HCC患者的肿瘤组织中高表达,且其敏感度高于AFP,有助于HCC早期预警筛查,尤其是联合检测血清PIVKA-Ⅱ和AFP水平,更加有利于提高HCC的诊断效率,但是血清PIVKA-Ⅱ对肝内胆管细胞癌的诊断不敏感。

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