

【DOI】 10.3969/j.issn.1671-6450.2023.02.006

肿瘤防治专题

血清 Tg 和 TgAb 对分化型甲状腺癌切除术后¹³¹I 治疗患者预后的预测价值

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基金项目: 新疆维吾尔自治区自然科学基金资助项目(2017D01C354)

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【摘要】目的 分析血清甲状腺球蛋白(Tg)及甲状腺球蛋白抗体(TgAb)对分化型甲状腺癌切除术后经¹³¹I 治疗患者预后的预测价值。**方法** 选择2017年1月—2019年12月新疆医科大学第一附属医院甲状腺外科手术治疗的分化型甲状腺癌患者191例,术后接受¹³¹I治疗,并在治疗后进行为期1年的随访,根据随访结果将患者分为预后良好组及预后不良组,比较2组患者临床资料,甲状腺功能指标[三碘甲状腺原氨酸(T₃)、甲状腺素(T₄)、游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸(FT₃)、游离甲状腺素(FT₄)、促甲状腺素(TSH)、Tg、TgAb]、中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白(NGAL)及影像学指标(淋巴结转移、多灶转移、转移灶大小、转移灶数量),采用多因素 Logistic 回归模型分析影响患者预后的因素,采用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC)分析影响患者预后指标的预测价值。**结果** 随访过程中失访8例,最终纳入患者183例,其中预后良好127例,预后不良56例。预后不良组肿瘤分期Ⅲ~Ⅳ期、多灶转移、病灶>1 cm 比例及血清 Tg、TgAb、NGAL 水平高于预后良好组 [$\chi^2(t)/P = 12.601/ < 0.001, 4.165/0.042, 7.741/0.005, 10.657/ < 0.001, 10.592/ < 0.001, 8.586/ < 0.001$];而2组患者 T₃、T₄、FT₃、FT₄、TSH 及淋巴结转移、转移灶数量等指标比较,差异无统计学意义(P 均>0.05)。多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示,高 Tg、高 TgAb、高 NGAL 水平及多灶转移是患者预后的独立危险因素 [$OR(95\% CI) = 1.114(1.060 \sim 1.172), 1.016(1.007 \sim 1.025), 1.108(1.042 \sim 1.178), 68.700(2.712 \sim 1740.439)$],而肿瘤分期 I ~ II 期是患者预后的独立保护因素 [$OR(95\% CI) = 0.026(0.001 \sim 0.696)$]。ROC 曲线显示,血清 Tg、TgAb、NGAL 及三者联合预测患者预后的曲线下面积(AUC)分别为 0.908、0.852、0.805、0.977,三者联合预测价值高于单项指标($Z = 3.329, 4.013, 4.881, P$ 均<0.001)。**结论** 血清 Tg 联合 TgAb 能有效对分化型甲状腺癌术后患者行¹³¹I 治疗的预后进行预测,具有较高的诊断价值及诊断效能。

【关键词】 甲状腺癌, 分化型; 甲状腺球蛋白; 甲状腺球蛋白抗体; ¹³¹I 治疗; 预后**【中图分类号】** R736.1 **【文献标识码】** A

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Funding program: Natural Science Foundation of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (2017D01C354)

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the predictive value of serum thyroglobulin (Tg) and thyroglobulin antibody (TgAb) on the prognosis of patients with differentiated thyroid carcinoma treated with ¹³¹I after resection. **Methods** One hundred and ninety-one patients with differentiated thyroid cancer were treated by thyroid surgery in the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University from January 2017 to December 2019. They received ¹³¹I treatment after surgery and were followed up for 1 year after treatment. According to the follow-up results, the patients were divided into two groups: the group with good prognosis and the group with poor prognosis. The clinical data of the patients in the two groups were compared, and the indexes of thyroid function [triiodothyronine (T₃), thyroxine (T₄) Free triiodothyronine (FT₃), free thyroxine (FT₄), thyrotropin (TSH), Tg, TgAb], neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipid carrier protein (NGAL) and imaging indicators (lymph node metastasis, multi-focus metastasis, size of metastasis, number of metastasis). The factors affecting the prognosis of patients were analyzed by using multivariate logistic regression model. The predictive value of the prognostic in-

dicators of patients was analyzed by the ROC. **Results** During the follow-up, 8 patients were lost and 183 patients were eventually included, including 127 patients with good prognosis and 56 patients with poor prognosis. In the poor prognosis group, the tumor stage III to IV, multiple metastasis, the proportion of lesions > 1 cm, and the serum Tg, TgAb, NGAL levels were higher than those in the good prognosis group [$\chi^2(t)/P=12.601/<0.001, 4.165/0.042, 7.741/0.005, 10.657/<0.001, 10.592/<0.001, 8.586/<0.001$]; There was no significant difference between the two groups in $T_3, T_4, FT_3, FT_4, TSH$, lymph node metastasis and the number of metastatic foci ($P>0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that high Tg, high TgAb, high NGAL level and multifocal metastasis were independent risk factors for the prognosis of patients [$OR(95\%CI)=1.114(1.060-1.172), 1.016(1.007-1.025), 1.108(1.042-1.178), 68.700(2.712-1740.439)$], while tumor stage I-II was an independent protective factor for the prognosis of patients [$OR(95\%CI)=0.026(0.001-0.696)$]. The ROC curve showed that the area under the curve (AUC) of serum Tg, TgAb, NGAL and their combination to predict the prognosis of patients were 0.908, 0.852, 0.805 and 0.977, respectively. The combined predictive value of the three indicators was higher than that of single indicators ($Z=3.329, 4.013, 4.881, P<0.001$). **Conclusion** The combination of serum Tg and TgAb can effectively predict the prognosis of patients with differentiated thyroid cancer undergoing ^{131}I treatment after operation, which has high diagnostic value and diagnostic efficacy.

【Key words】 Thyroid carcinoma, differentiated; Thyroglobulin; Thyroglobulin antibody; ^{131}I treatment; Prognosis

甲状腺癌(thyroid carcinoma, TC)是目前最常见的内分泌恶性肿瘤,已成为全球第五大高发癌症^[1-2]。其中,超过95%的患者为分化型甲状腺癌(differentiated thyroid carcinoma, DTC)^[3]。DTC恶性程度很低,但易发生局部淋巴结转移,甲状腺切除术+放射性碘治疗(radioiodide therapy, RIT)+L-T₄抑制疗法是目前甲状腺癌的标准治疗,已取得良好的临床疗效^[4-5]。然而,约30%远处转移患者为放射性碘难治性DTC,10年生存率低于10%^[6],若患者对RIT无反应或反应较差,其很难从中获益。因此,及时预测患者对术后 ^{131}I 治疗的反应及预后可在一定程度上避免不必要的RIT,并使患者转向其他相对有效的治疗方法。甲状腺球蛋白(thyroglobulin, Tg)是DTC的主要血清标志物,正常的甲状腺组织或甲状腺癌细胞是Tg的唯一来源,甲状腺全切术及RIT后Tg水平持续升高是DTC疾病持续或复发的可靠指标^[7]。甲状腺球蛋白抗体(thyroglobulin antibody, TgAb)是在甲状腺组织或甲状腺癌细胞分泌Tg时产生的,即使TgAb水平非常低,也可能导致Tg测量不可靠,从而导致持续性或复发性疾病的诊断不准确,故目前指南推荐针对DTC患者,Tg水平的测量应始终伴有TgAb试验^[3]。基于此,现研究血清Tg联合TgAb对分化型甲状腺癌切除术后 ^{131}I 治疗患者预后的预测价值,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料 选择2017年1月—2019年12月新疆医科大学第一附属医院甲状腺外科手术切除分化型甲状腺癌患者191例,均在术后行 ^{131}I 治疗,并在治疗结束后进行为期1年的随访,在随访过程中有8例患者失联,最终纳入患者183例,根据随访结果将患者分为预

后良好组127例,预后不良组56例。预后不良组患者肿瘤分期III~IV期比例高于预后良好组($P<0.01$),而2组患者性别、年龄、肿瘤类型、原发病灶、手术方式等资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见表1。本研究通过医院伦理委员会审核批准(K201712-08),且患者及家属均知情同意并签署知情同意书。

表1 预后良好组与预后不良组甲状腺癌患者临床资料比较
Tab.1 Comparison of clinical data between patients with good prognosis and those with poor prognosis

项目	预后良好组 (n=127)	预后不良组 (n=56)	t/χ^2 值	P 值
性别[例(%)]	男 68(53.54)	34(60.71)	0.810	0.368
	女 59(46.46)	22(39.29)		
年龄($\bar{x}\pm s$,岁)	61.51 \pm 2.91	62.04 \pm 3.87	1.022	0.308
肿瘤类型 [例(%)]	乳头状 90(70.87)	35(62.50)	2.090	0.352
	滤泡状 27(21.26)	13(23.21)		
	混合型 10(7.87)	8(14.29)		
原发病灶 [例(%)]	单侧 117(92.13)	47(83.93)	2.807	0.094
	双侧 10(7.87)	9(16.07)		
肿瘤分期 [例(%)]	I~II期 109(85.83)	35(62.50)	12.601	<0.001
	III~IV期 18(14.17)	21(37.50)		
手术方式 [例(%)]	腺叶切除 58(45.67)	25(44.64)	0.925	0.630
	次全切除 52(40.94)	26(46.43)		
	全切 17(13.39)	5(8.93)		

1.2 病例选择标准 (1)纳入标准:①年龄18~75岁;②符合分化型甲状腺癌诊断标准,经病理诊断为甲状腺癌;③手术治疗且术后行 ^{131}I 治疗;④临床资料完整。(2)排除标准:①合并严重心、肺功能不全;②合并肝、肾功能不全;③合并其他部位恶性肿瘤、自身免疫系统疾病;④合并手术及麻醉禁忌证;⑤合并贫血、凝血功能障碍等血液系统疾病;⑥既往行甲状腺手术

者;⑦合并严重精神—神经系统疾病者。

1.3 观察指标与方法

1.3.1 血清甲状腺功能指标及 NGAL 检测:患者于入院第 2 天抽取空腹肘静脉血 3 ml,离心留取血清,置于 -80℃ 环境下待测。采用放射免疫分析法 [Unicel Dxi800 Access 型免疫分析仪,贝克曼库尔特商贸(中国)有限公司]检测血清三碘甲状腺原氨酸(triiodothyronine, T₃)、甲状腺素(thyroxine, T₄)、游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸(free triiodothyronine, FT₃)、游离甲状腺素(free thyroxine, FT₄)、促甲状腺素(thyroid stimulating hormone, TSH)、甲状腺球蛋白(thyroglobulin, Tg)、甲状腺球蛋白抗体(thyroglobulin antibody, TgAb),检测试剂均为配套试剂盒,且操作步骤严格按照说明书进行。采用酶联免疫吸附法检测中性粒细胞明胶酶相关脂质运载蛋白(neutropil gelatinase-associated lipocalin, NGAL)水平,试剂盒为美国 R&D 公司产品。

1.3.2 影像学指标检测:采用二维超声联合彩色多普勒超声检查患者是否出现淋巴结转移、多灶转移、转移灶大小及转移灶数量。选用迈瑞 Resena70B 彩色多普勒超声及配套探头(型号 L14-5WU,频率 10 ~ 12 MHz),对患者颈部行二维超声多方位、多切面检查,观察锁骨区域、颈部、胸骨上窝区域等是否存在可疑淋巴结并记录超声征象:(1)微钙化;(2)淋巴结融合、淋巴结门偏移;(3)淋巴结呈圆形或椭圆形则内径 ≥ 10 mm,淋巴结呈长条形则内径 > 20 mm;(4)彩色多普勒超声检查可知肿大淋巴结内可见丰富血流分布(条状、短棒状)、血流评级为 III 型;(5)淋巴结具有模糊边界且皮质增厚幅度 > 3 mm。若患者经二维超声联合彩色多普勒超声检查符合上述任意 2 项即可判断其出现淋巴结转移(阳性)。血流信号分型标准:I 型:未见血流信号;II 型:血流信号差;III 型:血流信号丰富。

1.3.3 随访:在患者治疗后进行为期 1 年随访,前 3 个月每个月于门诊随诊 1 次,而后每 3 个月随访 1 次,根据 WBS 标准^[8]分成预后不良组(II ~ IV 级)及预后良好组(I 级)。

1.4 统计学方法 采用 SPSS 21.0 软件对数据进行分析。计数资料以频数或率(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,2 组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验;多因素 Logistic 回归模型分析影响患者预后的因素;受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operating characteristic curve, ROC)预测血清 Tg、TgAb 对患者的预后价值。*P* < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 2 组血清甲状腺功能指标及 NGAL 水平比较

预后不良组患者血清 Tg、TgAb 及 NGAL 水平均高于预后良好组(*P* < 0.01),2 组患者 T₃、T₄、FT₃、FT₄、TSH 水平比较,差异均无统计学意义(*P* > 0.05),见表 2。

表 2 预后良好组与预后不良组甲状腺癌患者血清甲状腺功能指标及 NGAL 水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab. 2 Comparison of serum thyroid function index and NGAL level between patients with good prognosis and those with poor prognosis

项目	预后良好组 (<i>n</i> = 127)	预后不良组 (<i>n</i> = 56)	<i>t</i> / χ^2 值	<i>P</i> 值
T ₃ (nmol/L)	1.81 ± 0.29	1.83 ± 0.27	0.439	0.661
T ₄ (nmol/L)	21.75 ± 4.11	20.96 ± 3.98	1.210	0.228
FT ₃ (pmol/L)	2.29 ± 0.40	2.32 ± 0.43	0.457	0.648
FT ₄ (pmol/L)	6.75 ± 2.17	6.79 ± 2.14	0.115	0.908
TSH(IU/L)	76.44 ± 21.81	75.01 ± 22.03	0.407	0.684
Tg(μg/L)	87.36 ± 27.12	135.41 ± 30.25	10.657	<0.001
TgAb(IU/ml)	357.23 ± 127.04	589.36 ± 156.37	10.592	<0.001
NGAL(μg/L)	56.75 ± 12.51	75.89 ± 19.83	8.586	<0.001

2.2 2 组影像学指标比较 预后不良组多灶转移、病灶 ≥ 1 cm 患者比例高于预后良好组(*P* < 0.05);2 组患者淋巴结转移、转移灶数量等指标比较,差异无统计学意义(*P* 均 > 0.05),见表 3。

表 3 预后良好组与预后不良组甲状腺癌患者影像学指标比较 [例(%)]

Tab. 3 Comparison of imaging indexes between patients with good prognosis and those with poor prognosis

项目	预后良好组 (<i>n</i> = 127)	预后不良组 (<i>n</i> = 56)	χ^2 值	<i>P</i> 值
淋巴结转移	89(70.08)	45(80.36)	2.094	0.148
多灶转移	33(25.98)	23(41.07)	4.165	0.042
转移灶大小	<1 cm 62(48.82)	15(26.79)	7.741	0.005
	≥1 cm 65(51.18)	41(73.21)		
转移灶数量	单发 21(16.54)	7(12.50)	0.488	0.485
	多发 106(83.46)	49(87.50)		

2.3 多因素 Logistic 回归分析影响患者预后的因素

将上述结果中 *P* < 0.05 的变量纳入二分类 Logistic 回归模型,纳入 Tg、TgAb、NGAL(连续性变量直接代入)、肿瘤分期(赋值:1 = I ~ II 期,2 = III ~ IV 期)、多灶转移(赋值:1 = 有,0 = 无)、转移灶大小(赋值:1 为 <1 cm,2 为 ≥1 cm)为自变量,以患者结局为因变量(0 = 预后良好,1 = 预后不良),结果显示,高 Tg、高 TgAb、高 NGAL 水平及多灶转移是影响患者预后的独立危险因素(*P* < 0.05),而肿瘤分期 I ~ II 期是患者预后的保护因素(*P* < 0.05),见表 4。

表 4 分化型甲状腺癌切除术后¹³¹I 治疗患者预后影响的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Tab. 4 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of the prognosis of patients treated with ¹³¹I after resection of differentiated thyroid cancer

变 量	β 值	SE 值	Wald 值	P 值	OR 值	95% CI
高 Tg	0.108	0.026	17.933	<0.001	1.114	1.060 ~ 1.172
高 TgAb	0.016	0.004	12.636	<0.001	1.016	1.007 ~ 1.025
高 NGAL	0.103	0.031	10.719	0.001	1.108	1.042 ~ 1.178
分期 I ~ II 期	-3.650	1.677	4.735	0.030	0.026	0.001 ~ 0.696
多灶转移	4.230	1.649	6.579	0.010	68.700	2.712 ~ 1 740.439
转移灶 <1 cm	-1.717	0.878	3.823	0.051	0.180	0.032 ~ 1.004

2.4 不同指标预测分化型甲状腺癌切除术后¹³¹I 治疗患者的预后价值 绘制 ROC 曲线结果显示,血清 Tg、TgAb、NGAL 及三者联合预测患者预后的 AUC 分别为 0.908、0.852、0.805、0.977,三者联合预测患者预后的价值高于单项指标($Z = 3.329、4.013、4.881, P$ 均 <0.001),见表 5、图 1。

表 5 不同指标预测分化型甲状腺癌切除术后¹³¹I 治疗患者预后价值分析

Tab. 5 Analysis of prognostic value of different indicators in patients with differentiated thyroid cancer treated with ¹³¹I after resection

变 量	Cut-off 值	AUC	95% CI	敏感度	特异度	Youden 指数
Tg	112.75 $\mu\text{g/L}$	0.908	0.857 ~ 0.946	0.821	0.874	0.695
TgAb	531.78 IU/ml	0.852	0.792 ~ 0.900	0.661	0.945	0.606
NGAL	69.23 $\mu\text{g/L}$	0.805	0.740 ~ 0.859	0.643	0.858	0.501
三者联合	—	0.977	0.943 ~ 0.993	0.857	0.976	0.834

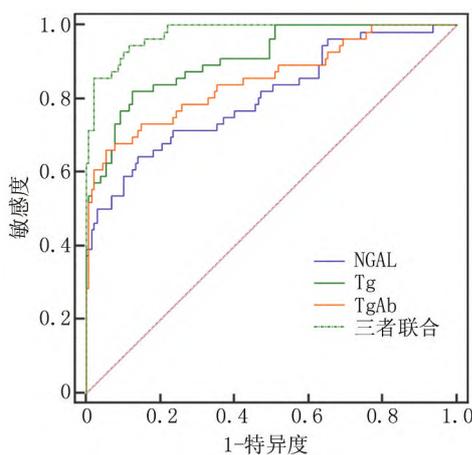


图 1 影响分化型甲状腺癌切除术后¹³¹I 治疗患者预后的 ROC 曲线

Fig. 1 ROC curve that affects the prognosis of patients treated with ¹³¹I after resection of differentiated thyroid cancer

3 讨论

近年来,甲状腺癌的发病率稳步上升,DTC 是最

常见的类型,DTC 预后良好,10 年生存率在 90% 以上^[9-11]。手术及¹³¹I 治疗为主要的治疗方式,大多数接受相应治疗的患者预后良好,但有近 1/3 DTC 患者存在颈部淋巴结转移,且仍有少数 DTC 患者可能复发,10 年生存率为 10%^[12-14]。故对 DTC 患者的预后进行预测,以便选择针对性治疗方案,对改善患者预后具有重要意义。Tg 是一种敏感的肿瘤标志物,可用于检测残留的甲状腺病变,并能监测复发的 DTC,而 TgAb 水平可能会影响 Tg 测定,故在临床应用时,常将二者同时测定^[15]。故本研究针对血清 Tg 联合 TgAb 预测甲状腺癌患者预后的价值进行研究。

临床常采用 TNM 分期法根据肿瘤大小及淋巴结转移等指标作为评估甲状腺癌分期及预后的指标,对于 III ~ IV 期肿瘤患者,其肿瘤较大,甚至突破腺体,合并淋巴及远处转移等患者其自身预后较差,手术并不能完全切除,为预后不良危险因素之一,而合并多灶转移,提示肿瘤进入晚期阶段,预后亦欠佳^[16-17]。Tg 是由正常及病理甲状腺细胞特异表达的蛋白质,为 DTC 的肿瘤标志物,在甲状腺切除术及¹³¹I 治疗后,随着甲状腺彻底的消融,其特异度增加,可作为检测肿瘤残留、持续或复发的最佳标志物^[18-19]。TgAb 是 Tg 的特异性自身免疫抗体,研究显示^[20],甲状腺切除术后,患者体内的 TgAb 水平可能升高,且 TgAb 水平越高,患者在随访期间出现肿瘤复发的风险越高。生理条件下,TgAb 对甲状腺组织无影响,但 TgAb 与 Tg 结合后,可引起 Fc 受体间相互作用,激活自然杀伤细胞,从而损伤甲状腺,所以患者体内 TgAb 水平会对 Tg 的测量产生影响,但可与 Tg 联合预测甲状腺癌患者预后^[21]。本研究结果显示,随着 TgAb 及 Tg 水平的升高,患者预后不良的风险上升,这与 Llorens 等^[20] 研究结果一致,即随着 TgAb 水平升高,患者肿瘤复发风险增加。

NGAL 为中性粒细胞活化后产生的分泌性蛋白,高 NGAL 水平可使肿瘤细胞内的铁含量增加,从而导致肿瘤细胞代谢及增殖亢进,使 NGAL 水平进一步升高,目前已证实其与多种肿瘤的发生发展密切相

关^[22-23]。本结果亦显示,高 NGAL 水平与甲状腺癌预后不佳相关,提示 NGAL 对甲状腺癌的复发、转移及预后评估有重要意义。此外,ROC 曲线结果显示,血清 Tg 联合 TgAb 在预测患者预后方面具有较高诊断效能,其诊断价值高于血清 Tg、TgAb 等单一指标诊断,弥补了二者间相互影响的作用缺陷,提高了诊断价值,能有效预测 DTC 患者术后行¹³¹I 治疗的预后情况,以便及时对患者进行干预并选择适合的治疗方案。而本结果显示,肿瘤分期 III ~ IV 期、多灶转移及高 Tg、TgAb、NGAL 水平是影响患者预后的危险因素,且血清 Tg、TgAb 联合 NGAL 预测患者预后具有较高的诊断价值。

综上,血清 Tg 联合 TgAb 能有效对分化型甲状腺癌术后行¹³¹I 治疗患者的预后情况进行预测,具有较高的诊断价值及诊断效能。但本研究仍存在一定不足,首先,本研究纳入样本量有限,使结果具有一定局限性;其次,本研究纳入指标相对有限,且未对患者进行长期随访,故应进一步行大样本、多中心的长期试验对其诊断及预测价值进行分析,以便为临床预后提供更有效的预测工具。

利益冲突:所有作者声明无利益冲突

作者贡献声明

巴雅:设计研究方案,实施研究过程,论文撰写;祖拉亚提·库尔班:提出研究思路,分析试验数据,论文审核;刘立水:课题设计,论文撰写;娜姿·依力哈木:实施研究过程,资料搜集整理;谢彬:进行统计学分析

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(收稿日期: 2022-09-28)