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· 临床研究 ·

左半结肠癌与直肠癌临床病理特征及生存期的比较

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[摘要] **目的:** 研究左半结肠癌和直肠癌患者的临床病理特征及生存期之间的差异。**方法:** 选取2011年1月至2012年1月在第二军医大学长海医院行手术切除的323例原发性结直肠癌患者为研究对象, 收集患者临床特征资料, 以手术日期或病理确诊日期为随访起点对患者或家属进行随访, 以死亡为终点事件, 随访时间截至2017年8月1日。**结果:** 左半结肠癌和直肠癌患者在首发症状、组织学类型、肿瘤分期、术前是否贫血、p53阳性率及BRAF基因突变状态之间差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=59.088, 4.188, 24.305, 11.956, 4.221, 4.001$; 均 $P<0.05$)。左半结肠癌和直肠癌中位生存时间均未观察到。左半结肠癌、直肠癌的5年生存率分别为79.2%、74.3%。I期、II期左半结肠癌和直肠癌患者生存曲线差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$), III期左半结肠癌和直肠癌患者生存曲线差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。Cox比例风险分析结果显示, 病理类型($HR=1.759, P<0.05$)和肿瘤分期($HR=2.104, P<0.01$)是影响结直肠癌患者OS的独立危险因素。**结论:** 左半结肠癌和直肠癌生存时间未见不同, 病理类型及肿瘤分期可能为结直肠癌患者OS的影响因素。

[关键词] 左半结肠癌; 直肠癌; 临床病理特征; 生存期

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Comparison of clinicopathological features and survival between patients with left-sided colon cancer and rectal cancer

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To compare the differences in clinical and pathological features and survival time between patients with left-sided colon cancer and rectal cancer. **Methods:** A total of 323 patients with colorectal cancer (CRC) underwent surgical resection at Changhai Hospital of the Second Military Medical University between January 2011 and January 2012 were enrolled in this study. The clinical data of patients were collected and the follow-up was started from the day of surgery or pathological confirmation with the death of patients as endpoints. The follow-up lasted until August 1, 2017. **Results:** There were significant differences in initial symptoms, pathologic type, tumor stage, anemia before surgery, p53 positive rate, and BRAF mutation ($\chi^2=59.088, 4.188, 24.305, 11.956, 4.221, 4.001$, all $P<0.05$) between patients with left-sided colon cancer and rectal cancer. For all the patients, the median survival time was not observed. The five-year survival rates of patients with left-sided colon cancer and rectal cancer were 79.2% and 74.3%, respectively. The Kaplan-Meier survival curves of patients at Stage I-II showed that there was no statistical difference between patients with left-sided colon cancer and rectal cancer ($P=0.840$) and the survival of Stage III patients between the two groups also showed no statistical difference ($P=0.106$). Cox regression analysis showed that both the pathologic types [$HR=1.759, P=0.047$] and tumor stage [$HR=2.104, P<0.001$] were independent predictive factors for OS of CRC patients. **Conclusion:** There were no differences in survival time between patients with left-sided colon cancer and rectal cancer. The pathologic types and tumor stage were factors influencing the OS of CRC patients.

[Key words] left-sided colon cancer; rectal cancer; clinicopathological feature; survival

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结直肠癌是常见的消化道恶性肿瘤之一, 目前我国结直肠癌发病率呈明显上升趋势, 根据中国肿瘤登记年报资料显示, 结直肠癌无论发病率还是病死率均位于我国癌症的前列。基于不同的胚胎起源, 通常以脾曲为界, 将结肠癌分为左半结肠癌(left-sided colon cancer, LCC)和右半结肠癌(right-sided colon cancer, RCC)^[1]。大量研究表明, RCC和LCC在

临床及生物学特性上存在很大差异, 应视为不同性质的肿瘤。Benedix等^[2]对17 641例结肠癌患者评价

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分析,发现RCC和LCC在临床表现、组织学类型及生存期等方面存在明显差异。使用西妥昔单抗治疗的RCC和LCC的OS存在显著统计学差异。以往多笼统地将直肠癌(rectal cancer)归类为左半结肠癌参与研究,而从解剖学角度分析,右半结肠由肠系膜上动脉供血,左半结肠由肠系膜下动脉供血,而直肠的部分血供来自于髂内动脉。越来越多的研究发现,右半结肠癌、左半结肠癌、直肠癌的临床、病理特征及生存期均存在差异,目前的研究热点多集中在左半结肠癌与右半结肠癌、结肠癌与直肠癌之间的差异,而左半结肠癌对比直肠癌的临床特征及生存期研究甚少。在当前倡导精准医学和个体化治疗的大背景下,进一步地细分肠癌发病部位,了解不同部位结直肠癌患者的临床病理特征及生存期等具有重要意义。本研究回顾性分析本院收治的结直肠癌患者的临床病理特征和生存期状况,为促进结直肠癌的精准治疗提供参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料

回顾性分析2011年1月至2012年1月在第二军医大学长海医院行手术切除的323例原发性结直肠癌患者资料,其中左半结肠癌163例,直肠癌160例。术后病理确诊为结直肠癌,排除类癌或阑尾腺癌、家族性腺瘤性息肉病及其他部位原发性转移瘤的患者。

1.2 研究方法

根据患者的肿瘤病理诊断部位分为左半结肠癌组(降结肠癌、乙状结肠癌)和直肠癌组。分析2组的临床病理特征、免疫组化结果、*KRAS*、*BRAF*基因检测结果及生存期。临床病理特征包括性别、年龄、组织类型、分化程度、淋巴结转移情况、TNM分期、远处转移。免疫组化结果包括肿瘤蛋白p53、细胞增殖核抗原Ki-67。随访开始时间为患者手术日期或病理确诊日期,患者出院后采用门诊就诊、再次入院、以及通过电话等进行5年生存随访,末次随访时间为2017年8月。在收治的323例结直肠癌患者中,有45例失访,失访率为13.9%。

1.3 统计学处理

应用SPSS21.0统计学软件,计数资料比较使用卡方检验,使用Kaplan-Meier方法绘制生存曲线,生存时间比较使用Log-rank分析;使用Cox回归分析左半结肠癌和直肠癌患者预后影响因素。以 $P<0.05$ 和 $P<0.01$ 表示差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 左半结肠癌和直肠癌的多个病理特征存在差异

入组的结直肠癌患者共323例,其中男性210例(65%)、女性113例(35%),左半结肠癌163例(50.5%)、直肠癌160例(49.5%)。在所有临床及病理特征中,首发症状、组织学类型、肿瘤分期、术前是否贫血、p53阳性率及*BRAF*基因突变状态之间差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),具体为:左半结肠癌多以腹痛、排便习惯改变为首发症状,直肠癌则以血便为主;黏液腺癌/印戒细胞癌多见于左半结肠癌,而腺癌多见于直肠癌;直肠癌患者就诊时的肿瘤分期早于左半结肠癌的患者;左半结肠癌术前贫血的比例高于直肠癌;左半结肠癌p53阳性率低于直肠癌;左半结肠癌*BRAF*突变的频率较直肠癌高。而在发病年龄、性别、肿瘤分化程度、淋巴结检出数目 ≥ 12 枚的比例、Ki-67蛋白表达及*KRAS*基因突变状态之间差异无统计学意义(表1)。

2.2 病理类型和肿瘤分期与患者OS的独立影响因素

随访期间左半结肠癌和直肠癌的中位生存时间均未达到,左半结肠癌患者的5年生存率为79.2%,直肠癌患者的5年生存率为74.3%,左半结肠癌对比直肠癌在各期累积生存率,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),见图1、2。单因素分析(表2)显示,病理类型和肿瘤分期与肿瘤累积生存率相关。多因素分析(表3)显示,病理类型和肿瘤分期是患者肿瘤术后生存的独立影响因素。

3 讨论

结直肠癌发病率逐年上升,有统计^[1]显示,2015年中国新发生结直肠癌约37.6万人,死亡约19.1万人,在所有肿瘤中发病率及病死率均居第5位。虽然直肠是结肠的直接延续,但部分生物学特性和临床特征显示直肠癌不同于结肠癌,结肠和直肠的胚胎起源、解剖和功能都存在差异,结肠起源于中肠和后肠,而直肠起源于泄殖腔^[4-6]。当然原发结肠癌和直肠癌治疗也不相同,直肠癌要求特殊的手术治疗,在新辅助放化疗或放疗后行全直肠系膜切除术(TME)^[7-8],然而这种治疗模式与单纯手术相比并不改善生存,只减少了局部复发的风险^[9]。

本研究显示,左半结肠癌和直肠癌的发病年龄及性别没有表现出明显差异。在首发症状方面,差异有显著统计学意义,直肠癌多以单纯血便起病,而左半结肠癌多表现为腹痛、排便习惯改变等。肿瘤分期及术前是否贫血同样有显著差异,左半结肠发生术前贫血较直肠癌多见,直肠癌I期患者较左半结肠癌多见,这种现象可能因为患者相比腹痛、排便习惯的改变更重视血便症状而及时就诊,所以早期直肠癌患者较多,术前贫血的发生也较左半结肠更少。

结直肠癌主要有3种组织学亚型:腺癌、黏液型腺癌和印戒细胞癌。Hugen等^[10]通过对5 817例结直肠癌患者的组织病理进行分型发现:黏液型腺癌和印戒细胞癌更易发于近端结肠,约占45%;其次发生于远端结肠,约占22%;而直肠发生的比例更少,约占19%。腺癌

更倾向于转移至肝,黏液腺癌和印戒细胞癌更倾向于转移至腹膜、骨和其他部位,腺癌和黏液腺癌、印戒细胞癌在转移部位的差异均有显著统计学意义。本研究数据还显示,相比直肠,黏液腺癌和印戒细胞癌更多见于左半结肠,两者差异有统计学意义。

表1 左半结肠癌与直肠癌临床病理特征比较

Tab.1 Comparison of clinicopathological features between left-sided colon cancer and rectal cancer

Variable	Left-sided		Rectal		χ^2	P
	n	Constituent ratio (%)	n	Constituent ratio(%)		
Age(t/a)						
<40	15	9.2	10	6.3		
40-60	92	56.4	82	51.3	2.708	0.258
>60	56	34.4	68	42.4		
Gender						
Male	111	68.1	99	61.9		
Female	52	31.9	61	38.1	1.375	0.241
Clinical presentation						
Bloody stool	35	21.5	102	63.8		
Abdominal pain/defecation habits change	128	78.5	58	36.2	59.088	<0.001
Histologictype						
Adenocarcinoma	130	79.7	141	88.1		
Mucinous/signet-ring cell adenocarcinoma	33	20.3	19	11.9	4.188	0.041
Differentiation						
Poor	6	3.7	5	3.1		
Moderate/poor	6	3.7	3	1.8	1.066	0.587
Moderate	151	92.6	152	95.1		
TNM stage						
I	4	2.5	31	19.4		
II	78	47.9	68	42.5	24.305	<0.001
III	81	49.6	61	38.1		
Anaemia						
Yes	67	41.1	37	23.1		
No	96	58.9	123	76.9	11.956	0.001
Lymph node sample						
<12	12	7.4	17	10.6		
≥12	151	92.6	143	89.4	1.052	0.305
p53						
Negative	59	36.2	41	25.6		
Positive	104	63.8	119	74.4	4.221	0.04
Ki-67(%)						
<50	32	19.6	39	24.4		
≥50	131	80.4	121	75.6	1.059	0.303
KRAS						
Mutation	61	37.4	64	40		
Wild-type	102	62.6	96	60	0.226	0.635
BRAF						
Mutation	8	4.9	1	0.6		
Wild-type	155	95.1	159	99.4	4.001	0.045

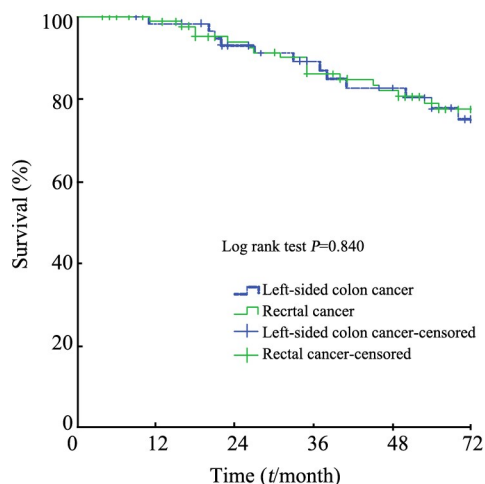


图1 左半结肠癌和直肠癌I期、II期5年OS比较
Fig.1 Comparison of 5-year OS of Stage I/II patients with left-sided colon cancer and rectal cancer

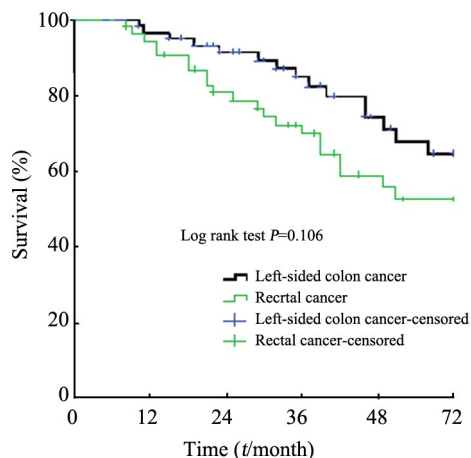


图2 左半结肠癌和直肠癌III期5年OS比较
Fig.2 Comparison of 5-year OS of Stage III patients with left-sided colon cancer and rectal cancer

表2 左半结肠癌与直肠癌患者累积生存率影响因素的单因素分析

Tab.2 Univariate analysis of factors influencing overall survival of patients with left-sided colon cancer and rectal cancer

Variable	HR	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	P
Age (<60 years/≥60 years)	0.803	0.485-1.329	0.393
Gender(Male/Female)	1.088	0.660-1.794	0.741
Site(Left-sided/Rectal)	1.173	0.716-1.922	0.526
Histologictype(Adenocarcinoma/Mucinous, signet-ring cell adenocarcinoma)	2.057	1.183-3.579	0.011
Cell differentiation(Moderate/Moderate/Poor)	1.532	0.958-2.449	0.075
TNM stage (I/II/III)	2.187	1.457-3.282	<0.001
Anaemia(No/Yes)	0.897	0.521-1.546	0.695
Ki67(<50/≥50)	1.105	0.590-2.070	0.754

表3 左半结肠癌与直肠癌患者累积生存率影响因素的多因素分析

Tab.3 Multivariate analysis of factors influencing overall survival of patients with left-sided colon cancer and rectal cancer

Variable	HR	Hazard ratio (95% CI)	P
Site(Left-sided/Rectal)	1.630	0.982-2.706	0.059
Histologictype(Adenocarcinoma/Mucinous, signet-ring cell adenocarcinoma)	1.939	1.099-3.421	0.022
TNM stage(I/II/III)	2.219	1.476-3.337	<0.001

*p53*基因是一个非常重要的抑癌基因,分为野生型和突变型两种,野生型维持细胞周期正常运转,并有诱导细胞凋亡的作用,若其发生突变,则细胞凋亡功能将被抑制,细胞增殖失控,导致肿瘤的发生^[11]。突变型因蛋白质空间构象发生改变,半衰期延长,免疫组化能加以检测,所以当免疫组化显示*p53*蛋白阳

性,表明*p53*基因已发生突变^[12]。*p53*基因突变的肿瘤具有较强的侵袭力、转移力,并与淋巴结转移密切相关,提示预后不良。高表达*p53*蛋白的早期结肠癌患者表现出100%的4年复发率^[13]。*Ki-67*与肿瘤恶性程度,复发转移和预后相关。但目前关于*Ki-67*的表达和结直肠癌生物学行为的相关性研究未达成共

识。Peng和Ma等^[14-15]研究显示,Ki-67的表达与肿瘤组织的分化程度,分期以及是否转移高度相关,Ki-67表达水平越高,患者3年无病生存率就越低。而Forones等^[16]得出相反的观点,即Ki-67的表达与肿瘤的病理学类型、分化程度、浸润深度及是否有淋巴结转移等无关。本研究结果显示,直肠癌中p53蛋白阳性率较左半结肠癌高,预示直肠癌有更强的侵袭力、转移力以及更高的复发率。Ki-67强阳性率在两者之间未表现出明显差异。

目前通过检测*RAS*、*BRAF*基因的状态预测患者是否可从西妥昔单抗等药物中获益。在结直肠癌患者*RAS*基因突变中,*KRAS*突变占多数,其中第2外显子的第12、13密码子突变率超过95%,并且第12密码子突变比例显著高于第13密码子^[17-18]。*BRAF*基因在结直肠癌患者中突变率为4%~10%^[19-20],Yamauchi等^[21]发现患病部位与*BRAF*基因突变概率呈线性相关,从升结肠至直肠,*BRAF*突变率自40%下降为2.3%。*BRAF*突变者病理常为黏液性癌,常有腹膜转移,预后较差。并且当前研究均倾向*BRAF*突变的患者不论使用EGFR单抗还是EGFR联合化疗均不能获益^[22]。本研究发现,*KRAS*基因突变的频率在左半结肠癌和直肠癌之间无差异,而左半结肠癌*BRAF*基因突变型明显多于直肠癌。

通过Log-rank分析左半结肠癌和直肠癌生存曲线发现,两者I期、II期和III期OS均无差异,但从整体看,直肠癌的预后均差于左半结肠。III期肿瘤为局部进展期肿瘤,存在淋巴结转移。结肠癌淋巴结引流不同于直肠癌,结肠癌淋巴结转移是先转移到结肠上淋巴结,然后是结肠旁淋巴结、中间淋巴结,最后为各动脉根部的主淋巴结。直肠癌最先受累的为直肠系膜内淋巴结,然后转移至肠系膜下动脉淋巴结,侧方淋巴结最后至髂内淋巴结^[23-26]。一项纳入2340例I~III期行结直肠癌根治术的患者的回顾性分析^[27]显示,在直肠癌患者中,淋巴结阳性的患者比例显著高于结肠癌,虽然淋巴结检出数目较少,但阳性淋巴结的数目却高于结肠癌,III期直肠癌患者的淋巴结阳性率(lymph node ratio,LNR)显著高于III期结肠癌患者的淋巴结阳性率。而淋巴结阳性率已被认为是结直肠癌预后的一项重要指标,淋巴结阳性率越高,患者的无病生存期和总生存期越短^[28]。

此外,远处转移模式在结肠癌和直肠癌中也有不同,一项对567例结肠癌和1013例直肠癌研究发现^[29],11.5%的直肠癌存在肺转移,而只有3.5%的结肠癌有肺转移。另一项1238例转移性结肠癌和441例转移性直肠癌尸检研究显示^[10],两者肝转移频度没有区别,直肠癌相对于结肠癌增加了肺转移的风险,

并且*KRAS*基因状态在原发肿瘤和肺转移灶中不一致性达32.4%,而原发肿瘤和其他位置转移灶不一致率仅12.3%。通过上述研究发现,直肠癌发生远处转移的比例较高,并且*KRAS*基因状态与原发肿瘤的高度不一致率,预示着西妥昔单抗治疗的高耐药率。一项129例结直肠癌肺转移的回顾性分析^[30]显示,直肠癌肺转移的患者行手术治疗后的OS显著差于结肠癌肺转移术后的患者,两组患者的3年无病生存期同样有差异。

总之,结直肠癌并不是一种单一的疾病,越来越多的数据显示出右半结肠癌、左半结肠癌及直肠癌之间在临床、病理及分子层面的差异,影响结直肠癌生存期的既有病理分期、组织学分型等宏观因素,也有分子差异的微观因素,本研究初步显示出左半结肠癌和直肠癌的临床病理及生存期等之间的差异。目前结直肠癌分子亚型备受关注,进一步亚型研究将有助于确定辅助治疗或是转移性治疗时的最优化的治疗方案。

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