· 妇幼保健 ·

初次性行为年龄与妇科恶性肿瘤的孟德尔随机化研究

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摘要:目的 采用孟德尔随机化(MR)方法分析初次性行为年龄与妇科恶性肿瘤的因果关系。方法 初次性行为年龄相关单核苷酸多态性(SNP)位点资料来自一项全基因组关联研究(GWAS)的 Meta 分析,妇科恶性肿瘤(卵巢癌、子宫内膜癌和宫颈癌)及其亚型相关 SNP位点资料来自 IEU OpenGWAS 数据库。以初次性行为年龄为暴露因素,以妇科恶性肿瘤为结局,采用逆方差加权法(IVW)进行 MR 分析;采用 Cochran Q 检验评估异质性,采用 MR-Egger 回归法和 MR-PRESSO 检验评估工具变量的水平多效性,采用漏斗图检验偏倚。结果 初次性行为年龄越小,卵巢低级别浆液性癌(OR=0.553,95%CI: 0.335~0.911)、宫颈癌(OR=0.674,95%CI: 0.466~0.974)、子宫内膜癌(OR=0.854,95%CI: 0.730~0.999)和子宫内膜样癌(OR=0.830,95%CI: 0.690~0.998)发病风险越高。未发现初次性行为年龄与卵巢癌、卵巢高级别浆液性癌、卵巢黏液性癌、卵巢子宫内膜样癌和非子宫内膜样癌的统计学关联(均P>0.05)。敏感性分析未发现工具变量间的异质性和水平多效性(均P>0.05),漏斗图显示不存在偏倚。结论 初次性行为年龄越小可能与部分妇科恶性肿瘤发病风险增加有关,建议加强青少年性教育。

关键词: 妇科恶性肿瘤; 初次性行为年龄; 孟德尔随机化

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Association between age at first sexual intercourse and gynecologic malignant tumors: a Mendelian randomization study

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Abstract: Objective To examine the casual association between age at first sexual intercourse and gynecologic malignant tumors using Mendelian randomization (MR) approach. Methods The single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with age at first sexual intercourse were obtained from a meta-analysis of genome-wide association study (GWAS), and the SNPs related to gynecologic malignant tumors (ovarian cancer, endometrial cancer, cervical cancer), and their subtypes were sourced from the IEU OpenGWAS database. Using age at first sexual intercourse as the exposure and gynecologic malignant tumors as the outcome, a MR analysis was performed with the inverse-variance weighted (IVW) method. Heterogeneity was assessed using Cochran's Q test, horizontal pleiotropy was evaluated using MR-Egger regression and MR-PRESSO test, and bias was examined using funnel plots. Results The Mendelian randomization analysis demonstrated that younger age at first sexual intercourse was significantly associated with an increased risk of low-grade serous ovarian carcinoma (OR=0.553, 95%CI: 0.335-0.911), cervical cancer (OR=0.674, 95%CI: 0.466-0.974), endometrial cancer (OR=0.854, 95%CI: 0.730-0.999), and endometrioid carcinoma (OR=0.830, 95%CI: 0.690-0.998). No statistical association was found between the age at first sexual intercourse and ovarian cancer, high-grade serous ovarian cancer, muci-

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nous ovarian cancer, endometrioid ovarian cancer, or non-endometrioid ovarian cancer (all *P*>0.05). Sensitivity analysis showed no evidence of undetected instrumental variable heterogeneity or horizontal pleiotropy (all *P*>0.05), and the funnel plot indicated no presence of bias. **Conclusion** Younger age at first sexual intercourse may be associated with an increased risk of certain gynecologic malignant tumors, highlighting the need to strengthen adolescent sex education.

Keywords: gynecologic malignant tumor; age at first sexual intercourse; Mendelian randomization

卵巢癌、子宫内膜癌和宫颈癌是常见的妇科恶性 肿瘤、发病率、复发率和死亡率较高印、被称为女 性生殖系统三大恶性肿瘤。近年来我国妇科恶性肿瘤 的新发病例数和死亡病例数整体上升[2]。研究表明, 初次性行为年龄<16 岁女性发生宫颈癌的风险是初次 性行为年龄≥21岁的2.4倍[3],初次性行为年龄小 可能增加妇科恶性肿瘤的患病风险[4]。然而,初次 性行为与妇科恶性肿瘤发病风险的结论大多来源于观 察性研究,难以排除混杂因素和反向因果关系的影 响;且恶性肿瘤的临床诊断与危险因素间可能存在时 间延迟,难以为因果关系提供有力的证据。本研究采 用两样本孟德尔随机化 (Mendelian randomization, MR) 方法 [5], 使用遗传变异作为初次性行为年龄的 工具变量,分析初次性行为年龄与妇科恶性肿瘤的因 果关系, 为完善妇科恶性肿瘤的病因预防和干预策略 提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料来源

初次性行为年龄相关单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphism,SNP)位点资料来自一项全基因组关联研究(genome - wide association study,GWAS)的 Meta 分析,包含 406 457 名欧洲研究对象,数据库编号为 ukb-b-6591(https://gwas.mrcieu.ac.uk/datasets/ukb-b-6591)。妇科恶性肿瘤及其亚型相关 SNP 位点资料来自 IEU OpenGWAS 数据库(https://gwas.mrcieu.ac.uk),具体信息见表 1。本研究使用的数据均来自公共数据库,可免费下载,涉及的GWAS 数据均获得各自机构的伦理批准 [6],各数据库间无样本重复。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 研究设计

MR 分析满足以下 3 个假设: (1) 工具变量与暴露强相关; (2) 工具变量仅通过暴露影响结局; (3) 工具变量独立于暴露与结局关系的任何混杂因素 ^[7]。1.2.2 工具变量筛选

以 $P < 5 \times 10^{-8}$ 为筛选条件从 GWAS 数据库中提取与暴露强相关的 SNP 作为工具变量:设置参数 $r^2 <$

表 1 妇科恶性肿瘤 GWAS 资料

Table 1 GWAS data for gynecologic malignant tumors

| 结局 | 数据库编号 | 病例组/对照组 |
|-----------|--------------------|----------------|
| 卵巢癌 | ieu-a-1120 | 25 509/40 941 |
| 卵巢高级别浆液性癌 | ieu-a-1121 | 13 037/40 941 |
| 卵巢低级别浆液性癌 | ieu-a-1122 | 1 012/40 941 |
| 卵巢黏液性癌 | ieu-a-1231 | 2 566/40 941 |
| 卵巢子宫内膜样癌 | ieu-a-1125 | 2 810/40 941 |
| 宫颈癌 | ebi-a-GCST90018817 | 909/238 249 |
| 子宫内膜癌 | ebi-a-GCST006464 | 12 906/108 979 |
| 子宫内膜样癌 | ebi-a-GCST006465 | 8 758/46 126 |
| 非子宫内膜样癌 | ebi-a-GCST006466 | 1 230/35 447 |

0.001、kb=10000,排除连锁不平衡的干扰,以确保工具变量的独立性;剔除存在回文序列的 SNP 以避免等位基因的影响;使用 F统计量评估筛选的 SNP 是否受弱工具变量偏倚的影响,F>10则表示不存在弱工具变量。

1.2.3 MR 分析

采用逆方差加权法(inverse-variance weighted,IVW)作为评估初次性行为年龄与妇科恶性肿瘤及其亚型因果关系的主要分析方法 $^{[8]}$,采用加权中位数法(weighted median,WME)、MR-Egger 回归法、简单众数法(simple mode,SM)和加权众数法(weighted mode,WM)作为补充方法。IVW 结果的P<0.05,即存在相对稳定的因果关系。

1.2.4 敏感性分析

采用 Cochran Q 检验评估工具变量间是否存在异质性,以 IVW 结果为主,Cochran Q 检验 P>0.05 表明工具变量间不存在异质性。采用 MR-Egger 回归 法和 MR-PRESSO 检验评估水平多效性,MR-Egger 回归截距 P>0.05 表明工具变量不存在水平多效性;MR-PRESSO 检验用于检测离群值,并剔除 P<0.05 的离群值后重新进行因果分析。采用漏斗图绘制每个 SNP 的 Wald 比值,评估工具变量的水平多效性,验证结果的稳健性。

1.3 统计分析

采用 R 4.4.2 软件 TwoSampleMR 0.6.8 程序包和 MR-PRESSO 程序包统计分析。检验水准 α =0.05。

2 结 果

2.1 工具变量筛选结果

筛选出 200 个与初次性行为年龄密切相关的 SNP, 剔除存在回文序列的 SNP (rs10496949、rs10922907、rs1226414、rs12653396、rs1454687、rs3739121、rs6955073、rs9514600 和 rs976179),纳人 191 个 SNP 作为工具变量做 MR 分析。SNP 的 F 值为 30.32~171.06,均>10,表明未受弱工具变量偏

倚的影响。

2.2 MR 分析结果

IVW 结果显示,初次性行为年龄与卵巢低级别浆液性癌、宫颈癌、子宫内膜癌和子宫内膜样癌的发病风险存在统计学关联,且呈负相关(均 P<0.05)。未发现初次性行为年龄与卵巢癌、卵巢高级别浆液性癌、卵巢黏液性癌、卵巢子宫内膜样癌和非子宫内膜样癌的发病风险存在统计学关联(均 P>0.05)。见表 2。

表 2 初次性行为年龄与妇科恶性肿瘤的 MR 分析结果

Table 2 Results of MR analysis of association between age at first sexual intercourse and gynecologic malignant tumors

| 结局 | SNP数量 | 方法 | OR值 (95%CI) | P值 | Cochran Q 检验P值 | MR-Egger 回归 截距 <i>P</i> 值 | MR-PRESSO 检验P值 |
|-------------|-------|-------------|----------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 卵巢癌 17 | 176 | IVW | 1.022 (0.891~1.172) | 0.754 | 0.991 | 0.880 | 0.987 |
| | | WME | 1.069 (0.870~1.313) | 0.525 | | | |
| | | MR-Egger回归法 | 1.071 (0.577~1.986) | 0.829 | | | |
| | | SM | 1.166 (0.632~2.150) | 0.624 | | | |
| | | WM | 1.166 (0.645~2.108) | 0.612 | | | |
| 卵巢高级别浆液性癌 | 177 | IVW | 0.975 (0.829~1.146) | 0.758 | 0.999 | 0.864 | 0.995 |
| | | WME | 0.955 (0.756~1.207) | 0.702 | | | |
| | | MR-Egger回归法 | 0.916 (0.441~1.902) | 0.814 | | | |
| | | SM | 1.328 (0.685~2.574) | 0.401 | | | |
| | | WM | 1.178 (0.618~2.245) | 0.618 | | | |
| 卵巢低级别浆液性癌 1 | 173 | IVW | 0.553 (0.335~0.911) | 0.020 | 0.998 | 0.950 | 0.995 |
| | | WME | 0.496 (0.238~1.034) | 0.061 | | | |
| | | MR-Egger回归法 | 0.593 (0.062~5.709) | 0.651 | | | |
| | | SM | 0.804 (0.090~7.189) | 0.845 | | | |
| | | WM | 0.337 (0.042~2.654) | 0.303 | | | |
| 卵巢黏液性癌 | 170 | IVW | 0.921 (0.672~1.263) | 0.611 | 0.997 | 0.311 | 0.992 |
| | | WME | 1.048 (0.651~1.687) | 0.845 | | | |
| | | MR-Egger回归法 | 1.898 (0.454~7.939) | 0.381 | | | |
| | | SM | 0.847 (0.207~3.465) | 0.818 | | | |
| | | WM | 1.068 (0.326~3.500) | 0.913 | | | |
| 卵巢子宫内膜样癌 | 176 | IVW | 1.117 (0.829~1.506) | 0.467 | 0.992 | 0.215 | 0.994 |
| | | WME | 1.376 (0.885~2.139) | 0.156 | | | |
| | | MR-Egger回归法 | 2.682 (0.654~11.005) | 0.172 | | | |
| | | SM | 2.771 (0.717~10.717) | 0.141 | | | |
| | | WM | 2.650 (0.684~10.257) | 0.160 | | | |
| 宫颈癌 | 177 | IVW | 0.674 (0.466~0.974) | 0.036 | 0.992 | 0.208 | 0.990 |
| | | WME | 0.523 (0.306~0.894) | 0.018 | | | |
| | | MR-Egger回归法 | 0.232 (0.044~1.265) | 0.093 | | | |
| | | SM | 0.322 (0.072~1.435) | 0.139 | | | |
| | | WM | 0.386 (0.115~1.298) | 0.126 | | | |
| 子宫内膜癌 | 177 | IVW | 0.854 (0.730~0.999) | 0.049 | 0.981 | 0.917 | 0.981 |
| | | WME | 0.896 (0.706~1.137) | 0.367 | | | |
| | | MR-Egger回归法 | 0.823 (0.407~1.666) | 0.589 | | | |
| | | SM | 1.110 (0.569~2.166) | 0.760 | | | |
| | | WM | 1.124 (0.576~2.195) | 0.733 | | | |

| 结局 | SNP数量 | 方法 | OR值 (95%CI) | P值 | Cochran Q 检验P值 | MR-Egger回归 截距 <i>P</i> 值 | MR-PRESSO 检验P值 |
|---------|-------|--------------|---------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 子宫内膜样癌 | 179 | IVW | 0.830 (0.690~0.998) | 0.048 | 0.989 | 0.962 | 0.995 |
| | | WME | 0.817 (0.626~1.066) | 0.137 | | | |
| | | MR-Egger回归法 | 0.846 (0.369~1.943) | 0.695 | | | |
| | | SM | 1.123 (0.487~2.591) | 0.785 | | | |
| | | WM | 0.672 (0.298~1.519) | 0.341 | | | |
| 非子宫内膜样癌 | 177 | IVW | 1.293 (0.823~2.031) | 0.265 | 0.989 | 0.395 | 0.989 |
| | | WME | 1.127 (0.595~2.134) | 0.714 | | | |
| | | MR-Egger 回归法 | 0.546 (0.071~4.182) | 0.560 | | | |
| | | SM | 1.108 (0.150~8.190) | 0.920 | | | |
| | | WM | 1.185 (0.194~7.248) | 0.854 | | | |

表 2 (续) Table 2 (continued)

2.3 敏感性分析结果

Cochran Q 检验未发现工具变量间存在异质性 (P>0.05)。MR-Egger 回归法和 MR-PRESSO 检验结果显示不存在水平多效性(均 P>0.05)。见表 2。漏斗图显示两侧分布对称,表明工具变量不通过初次性行为年龄以外的途径影响妇科恶性肿瘤,MR 分析结果可靠。

3 讨论

本研究基于大规模 GWAS 数据对初次性行为年龄与妇科恶性肿瘤及其亚型的因果关系进行 MR 分析,结果显示,遗传预测的初次性行为年龄与卵巢低级别浆液性癌、宫颈癌、子宫内膜癌和子宫内膜样癌的发病风险存在统计学关联,且呈负相关。提示初次性行为年龄越小可能与部分妇科恶性肿瘤发病风险增加有关,建议加强青少年性教育,早期识别初次性行为年龄较小的群体,并制定针对性的预防措施和保健策略,降低妇科恶性肿瘤的发病风险。

性行为是生殖道感染的主要途径之一,初次性行为年龄小,生殖系统和免疫功能尚未完全发育成熟,易引起生殖细胞微环境紊乱和传导通路异常,增加部分妇科恶性肿瘤的发病风险^[9]。研究发现卵巢低级别浆液性癌组织中雌激素受体表达较高,提示其发病可能与激素水平相关^[10]。性行为过程中会释放多种激素,如催产素、雌激素等,初次性行为年龄越小可能会越早暴露于高水平雌激素波动状态,从而增加卵巢低级别浆液性癌的发病风险。

多项研究报道初次性行为年龄与宫颈癌、卵巢癌的关系,例如,初次性行为年龄<18 岁女性患宫颈癌的风险是初次性行为年龄≥18 岁女性的 2.95 倍 [11]; 与 10~19 岁发生性行为后妊娠的女性相比,≥20 岁

妊娠女性患宫颈癌的风险降低 41%, 患卵巢癌的风险降低 11% [12]。此外, 初次性行为年龄小的女性采取避孕措施的可能性较小, 无避孕措施的高危性行为时间较长, 且可能存在子宫颈癌筛查的认识和积极性不足、人乳头瘤病毒疫苗接种率低, 从而增加了宫颈癌危险因素暴露风险 [13-14]。

子宫内膜样癌是子宫内膜癌中最常见的类型^[15],受激素、基因突变和微环境等多种因素影响。研究表明,青少年初次发生性行为可能影响生理和心理健康,引起激素水平波动和焦虑、抑郁及恐惧等心理应激反应,加剧内分泌紊乱,影响子宫内膜细胞的修复能力,这些变化可能导致子宫内膜细胞增殖和凋亡异常^[16],增加子宫内膜癌发病风险。

本研究未发现初次性行为年龄与卵巢癌、卵巢高级别浆液性癌、卵巢黏液性癌、卵巢子宫内膜样癌和非子宫内膜样癌存在因果关系,可能与不同亚型恶性肿瘤的病因、形态特征和分子改变存在差异有关[17]。研究发现,卵巢高级别浆液性癌和卵巢低级别浆液性癌在基因突变谱和临床表现上存在显著差异[18],这可能是未发现遗传基因预测的初次性行为年龄表型与卵巢高级别浆液性癌因果关系的原因。本研究尚不能完全排除混杂因素,如性伴侣数量、生育年龄等,探讨初次发生性行为年龄与妇科恶性肿瘤的因果关系时需谨慎推断。

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