

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2020.20.027

C 反应蛋白、白细胞计数和 T 淋巴亚群与胃癌患者术后感染性并发症的关系及其诊断价值分析 *

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摘要 目的:研究 C 反应蛋白(CRP)、白细胞计数(WBC)和 T 淋巴亚群与胃癌患者术后感染性并发症的关系，并分析其诊断价值。**方法:**以 2016 年 3 月~2018 年 6 月于本院行根治术治疗的胃癌患者 120 例为研究对象，将其按照术后是否发生感染性并发症分为并发症组 56 例与无并发症组 64 例。分别比较两组患者术前、术后 24 h 以及术后 48 h 的血清 CRP、WBC 和 T 淋巴亚群相关指标水平变化情况。采用多因素 Logistic 回归分析胃癌感染性并发症的影响因素，采用受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线分析各项指标诊断胃癌根治术后感染性并发症的效能。**结果:**术后 24 h、术后 48 h 两组患者血清 CRP、WBC 水平高于术前($P<0.05$)，且并发症组高于无并发症组($P<0.05$)。术后 48 h，并发症组 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4^{+/CD8⁺ 低于无并发症组($P<0.05$)，而手术前后 CD8⁺ 无明显变化。多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示，年龄≥ 55 岁、CRP≥ 10 mg/L、WBC≥ 10× 10⁹/L 和 CD4^{+/CD8⁺<1 是患者术后发生胃癌感染性并发症的危险因素($P<0.05$)。ROC 曲线分析发现：CRP、WBC、CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 联合检测诊断胃癌根治术后感染性并发症的敏感度、特异度均高于单独检测。**结论:**CRP、WBC 和 T 淋巴亚群与胃癌患者术后感染性并发症的发生密切相关，在临床工作中对 CRP、WBC、CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 进行联合检测有助于胃癌术后感染性并发症的早期诊断。}}

关键词:胃癌根治术；感染性并发症；C 反应蛋白；白细胞计数；T 淋巴亚群

中图分类号:R735.2 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2020)20-3923-06

The Relationship between C Reactive Protein, Leukocyte Count and T-lymphoid Subsets and Postoperative Infectious Complications of Gastric Cancer and Its Diagnostic Value*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To study the relationship between C reactive protein (CRP), white blood cell count (WBC) and T lymphocyte subsets and postoperative infectious complications in patients with gastric cancer and analyze their diagnostic value. **Methods:** 120 patients with gastric cancer who were treated by radical operation in our hospital from March 2016 to June 2018 were selected as the research objects, according to whether there were infectious complications after operation, they were divided into complication group with 56 cases and non complication group with 64 cases. The level changes of serum CRP, WBC and T lymphatic subgroup related indexes were compared between the two groups before operation, 24 h and 48 h after operation. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis were used to analyze the influencing factors of infectious complications of gastric cancer, the effectiveness of various indicators in diagnosing postoperative infectious complications after radical gastrectomy was analyzed by using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves. **Results:** The levels of serum CRP, serum WBC at 24 h and 48 h after operation in the two groups were higher than before operation ($P<0.05$), the complication group were higher than the non complication group ($P<0.05$). 48 h after operation, the CD3⁺, CD4⁺, CD4^{+/CD8⁺ in the complications group were lower than that in the non complication group($P<0.05$). There was no significant change in CD8⁺ before and after operation. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that age greater than or equal to 55 years, CRP greater than or equal to 10 mg/L, WBC greater than or equal to 10× 10⁹/L and CD4^{+/CD8⁺<1 were risk factor for postoperative gastric cancer infectious complications ($P<0.05$). The ROC curve analysis showed that the sensitivity and specificity of the combined detection of 4 indexes in diagnosing infectious complications after radical gastrectomy for gastric cancer were higher than that of separate detection. **Conclusion:** The changes of CRP, WBC and T lymphoid subgroup are closely related to Postoperative infectious complications in patients with gastric cancer, combined detection of CRP, WBC, CD3⁺, CD4⁺ in clinical work is helpful for early diagnosis of infectious complications of gastric cancer.}}

* 基金项目:山东省医药卫生科技发展计划项目(2016WS1364)

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(收稿日期:2019-12-29 接受日期:2020-01-26)

Key words: Radical gastrectomy for gastric cancer; Infectious complications; C reactive protein; White blood cell count; T lymphocyte subsets

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R735.2 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2020)20-3923-06

前言

胃癌属于临幊上最为常见的消化系统恶性肿瘤,其病死率居高不下,对人类的生命健康安全造成了极大的威胁^[1-3]。目前,外科手术治疗是国内外公认的治疗胃癌最有效的手段,然而由于手术会对患者造成一定的创伤,加之手术过程中胃或肠道内的内容物易对腹腔造成污染,从而增加了感染性并发症发生的风险,不利于患者预后^[4,5]。因此,寻找一种有效的手段对胃癌根治术患者腹腔、泌尿系以及肺部等一系列感染的发生进行早期诊断显得尤为重要,其有利于临幊制定针对性的治疗方案,从而达到改善患者预后的目的。随着近年来相关研究的不断深入,越来越多的学者发现T淋巴亚群在各类感染性疾病的发生、发展过程中起着至关重要的作用^[6],C反应蛋白(C reactive protein, CRP)与白细胞计数(White blood cell count, WBC)可作为反映机体免疫功能的重要指标^[7,8]。鉴于此,本研究通过分析胃癌患者行根治术后CRP、WBC和T淋巴亚群的变化规律及其与感染性并发症的关系,旨在为临幊有效预防胃癌根治术后感染性并发症的发生提供参考依据。现作以下报道。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2016年3月~2018年6月于本院行根治术治疗的胃癌患者120例。纳入标准:(1)经影像学检查及手术病理组织检查确诊为胃癌^[9];(2)均接受开腹或腹腔镜胃癌根治术;(3)入院前均未接受化疗、放疗等相关抗肿瘤治疗;(4)临床病历资料完整且签署知情同意书者;(5)预计生存期大于一年者。排除标准:(1)术前存在严重营养不良或呕吐无法进食者;(2)伴有心、肝、肾等脏器功能严重障碍者;(3)合并其他恶性肿瘤者;(4)存在手术禁忌症者;(5)合并精神疾病或交流沟通障碍者;(6)妊娠期或哺乳期妇女;(7)合并免疫系统疾病或感染性疾病者。将入选患者按照术后是否发生感染性并发症分为并发症组56例与无并发症组64例。其中并发症组男性患者34例,女性患者22例;年龄34~77岁,平均年龄(57.32±10.32)岁;并发症:肺部感染21例,切口感染17例,腹腔脓肿11例,败血症7例;开

腹胃癌根治术25例,腹腔镜胃癌根治术31例;病理分期^[9]:I期12例,II期23例,III期21例;病理类型:高分化腺癌27例,低分化腺癌29例。无并发症组男性患者38例,女性患者26例;年龄37~78岁,平均年龄(57.17±10.40)岁;开腹胃癌根治术29例,腹腔镜胃癌根治术35例;病理分期:I期14例,II期26例,III期24例;病理类型:高分化腺癌30例,低分化腺癌34例。两组年龄、性别、手术方式、病理分期、病理类型比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),均衡可比。本院伦理委员会已批准。

1.2 诊断标准

感染性并发症判定标准如下^[10]:(1)血清以及体液细菌培养结果为阳性;(2)WBC显著升高;(3)存在感染指征,且经手术证实;(4)经X线以及超声波检查结果发现存在感染灶。符合以上3项或以上即为感染性并发症。

1.3 研究方法

分别于术前、术后24 h、术后48 h采集两组患者空腹静脉血10 mL,采用BN ProSoec全自动蛋白分析仪,以免疫散射比浊法检测血清CRP水平;采用流式细胞仪检测T淋巴亚群相关指标水平,主要包括CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD8⁺,并计算CD4⁺/CD8⁺值;采用血细胞计数仪检测WBC水平。

1.4 统计学方法

采用SPSS20.0软件进行统计分析,以[n(%)]表示计数资料,组间比较予以 χ^2 检验。以 $(\bar{x}\pm s)$ 表示计量资料,组间比较予以t检验。采用多因素Logistic回归分析胃癌感染性并发症的影响因素,采用ROC曲线分析各项指标诊断胃癌根治术后感染性并发症的效能。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者手术前后血清CRP水平、WBC的比较

术前两组患者血清CRP水平、WBC比较无统计学差异($P>0.05$);术后24 h、术后48 h两组患者血清CRP水平、WBC均高于术前,且并发症组高于无并发症组($P<0.05$);与术后24 h比较,术后48 h两组患者血清CRP水平、WBC均降低($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组患者手术前后血清CRP水平、WBC的比较($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Table 1 Comparison of serum CRP level and WBC between the two groups before and after operation($\bar{x}\pm s$)

Groups	n	CRP(mg/L)				WBC(×10 ³ /L)	
		before operation	24 h after operation	48 h after operation	before operation	24 h after operation	48 h after operation
Complication group	56	0.37±0.18	33.24±6.32*	28.45±6.13**	6.72±1.13	12.31±5.32*	10.85±4.54**
Non complication group	64	0.38±0.21	9.02±3.01*	7.75±2.86**	6.68±1.04	9.52±2.17*	7.24±1.58**
t	-	0.266	27.331	24.184	0.193	3.847	5.965
P	-	0.791	0.000	0.000	0.848	0.000	0.000

Note: Compared with before operation,* $P<0.05$; compared with 24 h after operation,** $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组患者手术前后 T 淋巴亚群指标水平的比较

术前两组患者各项 T 淋巴亚群指标比较无统计学差异 ($P>0.05$)；术后 24 h，两组患者 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4^{+/CD8⁺ 均低于术前 ($P<0.05$)，但两组比较无统计学差异 ($P>0.05$)；术后 48 h，}

并发症组 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4^{+/CD8⁺ 低于术后 24 h 和无并发症组 ($P<0.05$)，而无并发症组 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4^{+/CD8⁺ 高于术后 24 h ($P<0.05$)；术后 24 h、术后 48 h 两组患者 CD8⁺ 比较无统计学差异 ($P>0.05$)，见表 2。}}

表 2 两组患者术前、术后 24 h、术后 48 h 各项 T 淋巴亚群指标水平的比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of T lymphoid subgroups before operation, 24 h after and 48 h after operation in the two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	CD3 ⁺ (%)			CD4 ⁺ (%)			CD8 ⁺ (%)			CD4 ^{+/CD8⁺}		
	before	24 h after	48 h after	before	24 h after	48 h after	before	24 h after	48 h after	before	24 h after	48 h after
	operation	operation	operation	operation	operation	operation	operation	operation	operation	operation	operation	operation
Complication group (n=56)	60.42±7.50	56.82±6.84*	53.20±6.90**#	39.32±7.32	34.67±7.04*	30.21±6.39**#	29.33±2.30	28.85±2.19	28.43±2.15	1.74±0.22	1.21±0.28*	1.04±0.24**#
Non complication group (n=64)	60.32±7.66	56.93±6.91*	62.01±8.84#	39.40±7.28	34.72±3.06*	36.38±4.82**#	29.42±2.33	29.01±2.23	28.51±2.17	1.73±0.24	1.22±0.26*	1.53±0.30**#
t	0.072	0.087	6.022	0.060	0.039	6.014	0.212	0.395	0.202	0.237	0.203	7.788
P	0.943	0.931	0.000	0.952	0.969	0.000	0.832	0.693	0.840	0.813	0.840	0.000

Note: Compared with before operation, * $P<0.05$; compared with 24 h after operation, ** $P<0.05$.

2.3 对影响术后胃癌感染性并发症的单因素分析

术后胃癌感染性并发症与年龄、CRP、WBC 和 CD4^{+/CD8⁺ 指标相关 ($P<0.05$)；与 CD3⁺、性别、体质量指数、吸烟史、肿瘤}

部位、肿瘤直径、病理分期和病理类型均无关 ($P>0.05$)。详见表 3。

表 3 影响术后胃癌感染性并发症的单因素分析 n(%)

Table 3 Univariate analysis of Infectious complications in gastric cancer after operation n(%)

Factors		n	Number of complications group(n=56)	χ^2	P
Age(year)	≥ 55	78	46(58.97)	12.188	0.000
	<55	42	10(23.81)		
Gender	male	72	34(47.22)	0.169	0.681
	female	48	22(45.83)		
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	<18.5	9	4(44.44)	0.043	0.835
	18.5~25	73	35(47.95)		
	≥ 25	38	17(44.74)		
Smoking history	yes	50	25(50.00)	0.188	0.665
	no	70	31(44.29)		
Tumor site	gastric antrum	63	34(53.97)	1.526	0.217
	gastric body	36	14(38.89)		
	Cardia	21	8(38.10)		
Tumor diameter(cm)	<4	38	15(39.47)	0.772	0.380
	≥ 4	82	41(50.00)		
Operative type	open radical gastrectomy for gastric cancer	51	25(49.02)	0.163	0.881
	laparoscopic radical gastrectomy for gastric cancer	69	31(44.93)		

	I	15	12(80.00)	1.513	0.219
Pathological stage	II	40	23(57.50)		
	III	65	21(32.31)		
Pathological type	highly differentiated adenocarcinoma	50	27(54.00)	1.381	0.240
	poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma	70	29(41.43)		
CRP(mg/L)	<10	60	16(26.67)	9.712	0.000
	≥ 10	60	40(66.67)		
WBC($\times 10^9/L$)	<10	72	10(13.89)	14.443	0.000
	≥ 10	48	46(95.83)		
CD4 $^+$ /CD8 $^+$	<1	35	30(85.71)	13.096	0.000
	≥ 1	85	26(30.59)		
CD3 $^+ (%)$	<61	42	20(47.62)	0.101	0.869
	≥ 61	78	36(46.15)		

2.4 术后发生胃癌感染性并发症的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

多因素 Logistic 回归分析显示,年龄 ≥ 55 岁、CRP ≥ 10 mg/L、

WBC $\geq 10 \times 10^9/L$ 和 CD4 $^+$ /CD8 $^+ < 1$ 是患者术后发生胃癌感染性并发症的危险因素($P < 0.05$),详见表 4。

表 4 术后发生胃癌感染性并发症的多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Table 4 Multivariate Logistic regression analysis of postoperative infectious complications of gastric cancer

Factors	β	SE	Wald x^2	OR	95%CI	P
Age ≥ 55 year	0.501	0.312	7.985	1.535	1.368~1.901	0.000
CRP ≥ 10 mg/L	0.516	0.305	7.321	1.681	1.418~2.012	0.006
WBC $\geq 10 \times 10^9/L$	0.283	0.105	3.658	1.321	1.162~1.491	0.000
CD4 $^+/CD8^+ < 1$	0.968	0.415	10.128	2.615	1.512~4.015	0.001

2.5 各项指标诊断胃癌根治术后感染性并发症的 ROC 曲线分析

由于手术前后两组 CD8 $^+$ 对比差异无统计学意义,因此只考虑 CRP、WBC、CD3 $^+$ 、CD4 $^+$ 等 4 项指标的诊断价值。经 ROC 曲线分析发现:4 项指标单独诊断胃癌根治术后感染性并发症的曲线下面积(Area under curve,AUC)、敏感度、特异度均在

0.6~0.8 之间。继续进行 4 项指标联合诊断胃癌根治术后感染性的研究,设计以下联合诊断模式:若 4 项指标有 3 项及更多阳或阴即做确诊判断,2 阴 2 阳则进行复查,并重点参考 AUC 最高的 CRP 指标。如此对本研究资料进行参数计算,结果:联合诊断大大提高了诊断的敏感度和特异度,分别为 Se=86.8%,Sp=85.3%。见表 5。4 项指标单独诊断的 ROC 曲线见图 1。

表 5 各项指标诊断胃癌根治术后感染性并发症的 ROC 曲线分析

Table 5 ROC curve analysis of each index in diagnosis of infectious complications after radical gastrectomy for gastric cancer

Indicators	AUC	Sensitivity(%)	Specificity(%)
CRP	0.763	71.3	68.7
WBC	0.646	61.9	63.4
CD3 $^+$	0.702	66.1	70.3
CD4 $^+$	0.731	68.4	71.5
Combined detection	-	86.8	85.3

3 讨论

胃癌手术大部分均为 R 类切口手术,具有手术创面暴露时间较长、愈合较慢的缺点,从而为细菌的生长、繁殖提供了有利

条件,且患者通常处于营养不良阶段,导致患者免疫力降低,最终增加了感染的风险^[11]。既往,临床主要采用开腹胃癌根治术进行治疗,该治疗术式具有创伤较大以及术后并发症发生风险较高等缺陷,不利于患者预后。有研究报道证实,有效降低胃癌

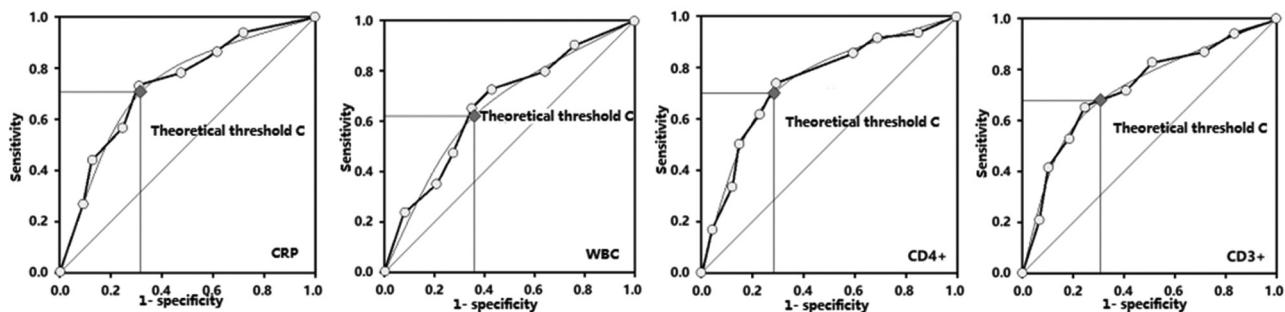


Fig.1 ROC curve of each index for diagnosis of infectious complications after radical gastrectomy

手术后腹腔、切口、肺部以及盆腔感染性并发症的发生,有利于改善患者预后以及延长生存期^[12,13]。因此,临幊上一直致力于寻找一种更加安全、有效的治疗方式。近年来人们对微创理念的不断认识,并且微创技术的日渐成熟,腹腔镜胃癌根治术也开始被广泛应用于临幊治疗中,改术式因其创伤性小、术后患者恢复快、并发症少等优势而得到医师的认可^[14]。然而,接受腹腔镜手术治疗的患者仍会发生院内感染,且进展迅速,对临幊治疗以及预后具有不利影响^[15]。因此,早期有效诊断感染性并发症的发生显得尤为重要。T 细胞亚群是调节细胞免疫功能的重要标记物,在维持免疫系统稳定中发挥着至关重要的作用,而机体免疫又参与了感染的发生、发展过程^[16,17]。而 WBC 是机体防御系统的重要组成部分之一,主要是指计数单位体积血液中所含有的 WBC 目,亦属于细菌感染性疾病的诊断指标之一^[18,19]。CRP 则是一种急性时相蛋白,在机体发生感染时其水平明显升高,且随着患者病情的变化而变化,是目前临幊上广泛用以诊断感染的敏感性指标^[20]。由此可见,临幊工作中我们可能通过联合检测上述各项指标水平,或许有助于感染性并发症的早期诊断。

本研究结果发现,并发症组患者术后 24 h、术后 48 h 血清 CRP 高于无并发症组,说明 CRP 与感染性并发症的炎症状态联系紧密。朱艺斌^[21]等人的研究报道显示,术前血清 CRP 水平是克罗恩病肠段切除患者术后发生腹腔感染性并发症的独立危险因素,也说明了 CRP 的重要作用。CRP 主要是肝脏合成而来,主要作用是激活补体系统以及促进粒细胞、巨噬细胞的吞噬能力,在 T 淋巴细胞所介导的免疫反应中发挥着重要作用^[22]。在正常生理状况下,其在血清中的含量微乎其微,一旦机体受到细菌感染时,其合成迅速增加。因此,CRP 可能成为诊断感染性并发症的有效指标之一^[23]。此外,并发症组患者术后 24 h、术后 48 h WBC 高于无并发症组,这提示了存在并发症的患者机体的 WBC 水平明显更高,同时也说明了 WBC 可能成为胃癌根治术后感染性并发症发生的诊断指标之一。然而,WBC 的升高与降低均可提示细菌感染,且在机体发生感染时其水平亦可能处于正常范围内,因此其应用于感染性并发症的诊断中敏感度与特异度较差,存在一定的局限性^[24]。另外,并发症组术后 48 h 的 CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4^{+/}CD8⁺ 低于无并发症组,这提示了胃癌根治术后发生感染性并发症患者的 T 淋巴亚群存在明显的变化,可能是与 T 淋巴亚群参与到了感染性并发症的细胞免疫过程有关。CD3⁺ 属于成熟 T 细胞的代表,而 CD4⁺ 主要发挥对免疫反应的调节作用,可辅助 B 细胞合成抗体以及分泌相关细胞因子,CD8⁺ 主要抑制性与细胞毒性 T 淋巴细胞,在免疫系统

平衡中起着重要作用^[25,26]。患者一旦发生感染性并发症,机体自身的免疫功能会遭受一定程度的抑制,从而促使 CD4⁺ 细胞降低,CD8⁺ 细胞上升,进一步促使 CD4^{+/}CD8⁺ 值降低^[27]。经单因素和多因素 Logistic 回归分析发现,年龄≥ 55 岁、CRP≥ 10 mg/L、WBC≥ 10× 10⁹/L 和 CD4^{+/}CD8⁺<1 是患者术后发生胃癌感染性并发症的独立危险因素。随着年龄的增加,人体各种组织器官均会出现退行性变化,免疫力也会相应降低,所以会随着年龄的增长,胃癌感染性并发症也会逐渐增多^[28],而 CRP、WBC 和 T 淋巴细胞 CD4^{+/}CD8⁺ 均是反映机体感染的敏感指标,因此其水平升高意味着机体感染的几率增加^[29]。ROC 曲线分析发现:4 项联合检测诊断胃癌根治术后感染性并发症的敏感度、特异度均高于 CRP、WBC、CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 的单独检测。这也证实了在临幊工作中可通过联合检测上述指标,从而有效预测、诊断胃癌根治术后患者感染性并发症发生与否。史娜等人^[30]的研究表明,T 淋巴亚群术前后的水平变化与胃癌根治术后感染性并发症的发生率有显著的相关性,而本研究综合考察了 CRP、WBC、CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 四项指标的联合诊断价值,为临幊感染性并发症的防治提供了新的靶点和思路。

综上所述,CRP、WBC 和 T 淋巴亚群与胃癌患者术后感染性并发症的发生密切相关,临幊工作中可通过对 CRP、WBC、CD3⁺、CD4⁺ 进行联合检测,从而提高早期诊断感染性并发症的灵敏度与特异度。然而本研究仍存在样本量不足、术后时间点选取较少等缺点,今后研究中将留取多时间点样本、扩大样本量,从而获取更为可靠的数据。

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