

胰腺神经内分泌瘤研究热点与趋势： 2015~2024年文献计量分析

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摘要

背景: 胰腺神经内分泌瘤是一种临床罕见且具有高度异质性的肿瘤, 其发病率正逐年增加。本研究旨在通过文献计量学方法, 系统地分析胰腺神经内分泌瘤领域内的研究现状、热点与趋势, 为临床工作者和研究者提供参考。方法: 本研究基于Web of Science核心合集数据库, 借助VOSviewer、CiteSpace软件对胰腺神经内分泌瘤研究的发文趋势、发文期刊、国际合作情况、机构发文情况及研究热点进行可视化分析。结果: 共检索到相关文献2527篇, 其中中国是发文数量最多的国家(986篇, 39.02%), 阿姆斯特丹大学是发文数量最多的研究机构(110篇, 4.35%), 深度学习与人工智能是目前突现强度最高的关键词, 人工智能与免疫浸润已成为该领域关键研究领域。结论: 本研究发现深度学习与人工智能是最突出且快速发展的研究主题, 免疫浸润也成为重要研究方向。未来胰腺神经内分泌瘤领域的研究热点或许正从肿瘤生物学和治疗策略转向诊断与预后研究。

关键词

胰腺肿瘤, 胰腺神经内分泌瘤, 文献计量分析

Research Trends and Hotspots on Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumor: A Bibliometric Analysis from 2015 to 2024

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Abstract

Background: Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors (pNETs) are rare but clinically heterogeneous neoplasms with increasing incidence. We aimed to conduct a comprehensive bibliometric analysis of publications related to pNET in order to elucidate the current research trends and forecast future hotspots in this field. **Methods:** Articles correlated with pNET published from 2015 to 2024 were searched from the Web of Science Core Collection. Then, the searched data were analyzed using VOSviewer, CiteSpace, and R language. Finally, burst detection, clustering analysis and thematic map analysis were performed to identify shifts in the research frontier of pNET. **Results:** Since 2015, a total of 2527 articles on pNET have been published. China was the leading contributor among all countries (986, 39.02%), while the University of Amsterdam ranked first (110, 4.35%) among institutions. Deep learning and artificial intelligence were citation key words with the strongest ongoing bursts. Key research areas include artificial intelligence and immune infiltration. **Conclusions:** The study identifies deep learning and artificial intelligence as the most prominent and rapidly evolving research themes, with immune infiltration also emerging as a key area of interest. These findings indicate a shift in research hotspots from tumor biology and treatment strategies to diagnostics and prognosis.

Keywords

Pancreatic Neoplasms, Pancreatic Neuroendocrine Tumor, Bibliometric Analysis

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1. 引言

胰腺癌是一种预后极差的恶性肿瘤，其中约占 90% 的病例为胰腺导管腺癌(PDAC)，它起源于胰腺导管上皮细胞，是导致胰腺癌高死亡率的主要原因[1]。另外，有一类生物学行为和治疗方式完全不同的肿瘤，称为胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤(pNEN)，约占胰腺恶性肿瘤的 1%~2% [2]。根据世界卫生组织，胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤上可进一步分为分化良好的胰腺神经内分泌瘤(pNET)、低分化的胰腺神经内分泌癌(pNEC)以及混合性神经内分泌 - 非神经内分泌肿瘤(MiNEN)，根据 Ki-67 指数和/或核分裂象计数，胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤(pNET)又可分为 G1 级至 G3 级[3]。根据 pNET 患者是否出现因肿瘤分泌相关激素所导致相应临床表现，可将其分为功能性和无功能性，其中最常见的功能性 pNET 为胰岛素瘤。鉴于 pNET 肿瘤细胞起源的功能特性和生物学行为的多样性，患者可出现从无症状到激素相关综合征及局部占位压迫等多种表现。pNET 作为一种临床表现高度异质性的罕见疾病，近年来发病率正逐渐上升[4]。

不同于 PDAC，pNET 通常预后更好。pNET 的五年生存率因疾病分期而异，总体五年生存率为 53% [5]。pNET 患者可从早期治疗中获益，接受手术干预的患者五年生存率高达 95%，而接受药物或保守治疗的患者可达 65%。即使在发生肝脏转移的 pNET 病例中，其五年生存率仍可达 40% [6]。然而，仅凭临床表现和医学影像学检查很难精准区分 pNET 与 PDAC [7] [8]。尽早诊断 pNET 并为患者提供个体化治疗策略，对延长患者无进展生存期(PFS)和提高患者生活质量至关重要。因此，我们拟对近 10 年 pNET 相关领域研究文献进行系统分析，旨在为临床工作者和研究者提供参考。

文献计量学分析作为一种强大的工具，能够通过分析和可视化学术文献来揭示研究现状、热点及未

来发展趋势,帮助研究者更好地把握前沿进展,并为临床实践提供指导[9]。迄今为止,研究者们对罕见病如 pNET 关注度日益提高,但该领域的综合性参考资料仍较为有限[10]-[15]。因此,本文基于 Web of Science 核心合集中的出版物,使用文献计量学方法,系统梳理 pNET 相关研究与进展概况,为全面理解 pNET 研究热点与未来方向提供参考依据。

2. 研究资料与方法

本研究选取 Web of Science 核心合集数据库作为数据源,以((((TS = ("pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor*")) OR TS = ("pNET*")) OR TS = ("pancreatic NET*")) AND ((TS = ("pancreatic cancer*")) OR TS = ("pancreatic carcinoma*")) NOT (((TS = ("pancreatic neuroendocrine cancer*")) OR TS = ("pNEC*")) OR TS = ("pancreatic NEC*")) AND LA = (English)为检索式,对 2015-01-01/2024-10-06 在 Web of Science 核心合集数据库中的关于 pNET 文章进行主题词检索,应用 CiteSpace、VOSviewer 软件对文献作者、机构、国家、关键词以及文献共被引量进行可视化分析。

3. 研究结果

3.1. 年度发文趋势

从 2015 年至 2024 年,胰腺神经内分泌瘤(pNET)相关研究数量增长迅速,并于 2022 年达到最高值(344 篇)。值得注意的是,2016 年文献的被引次数相对突出,说明该时期研究可能对后续进展起到了关键推动作用。总体来看,2015 年后研究数量的持续增加,标志着该罕见疾病正逐渐成为学术研究的热点之一(图 1)。

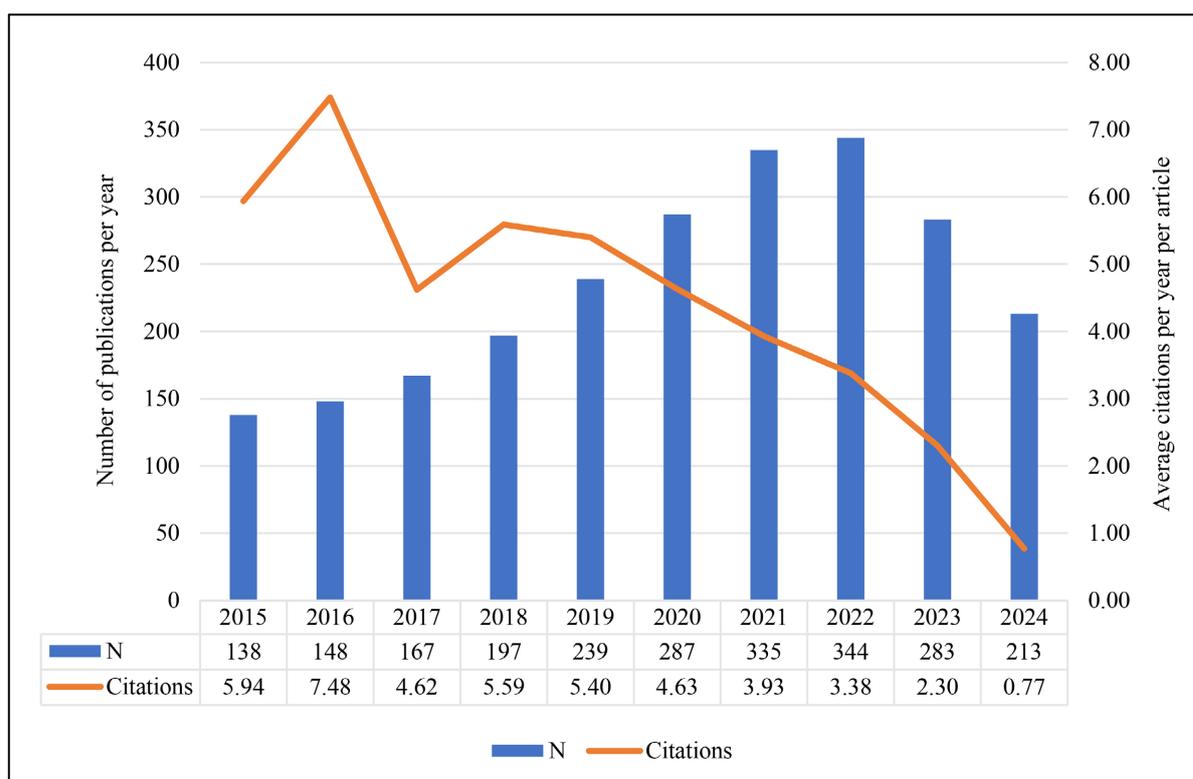


Figure 1. Number of publication per year
图 1. 年度发文量

3.2. 国际合作网络分析

共有 78 个国家参与了胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤(pNET)的相关研究。其中,中国、美国、德国、荷兰、日本和意大利的发文量较高。这些研究以单一国家研究为主,跨国合作研究占比较小(图 2(a))。尽管中国在发文总量上位居首位,但美国在跨国合作方面更为活跃,合作国家包括英国、韩国和日本等。该领域的所有国家间均存在合作关系(图 2(b))。图中连线宽度代表合作紧密程度,连线越宽表示合作越密切。分析结果显示,当前 pNET 研究领域的国际合作程度整体较低。

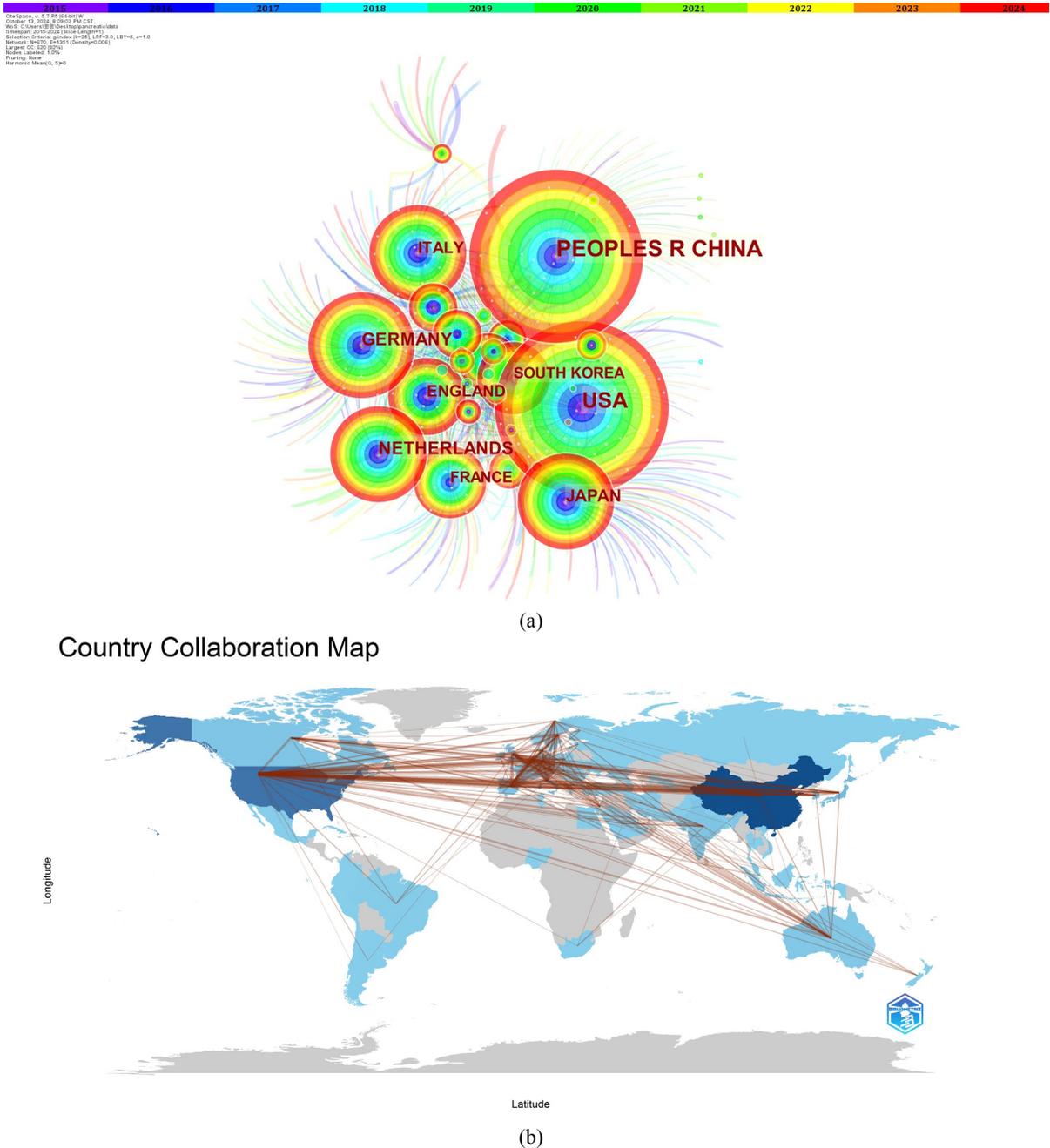


Figure 2. (a) National cooperation network diagram; (b) Country collaboration map
图 2. (a) 国家合作网络图; (b) 国家合作地理分布图

3.3. 高产机构与作者

根据研究发表量, 本文对排名前十的作者及机构进行了分析, 以识别 pNET 领域的关键研究者与核心研究机构(表 1 和图 3)。其中, 荷兰阿姆斯特丹大学及其学者 Marc G Besselink 教授的发文章量最高。阿姆斯特丹大学共发表相关论文 245 篇, 德克萨斯大学系统发表 206 篇, 二者发文章量合计占该领域文献总量的 17%。基于发文章量与总被引次数, Marc G Besselink 均位列作者首位。

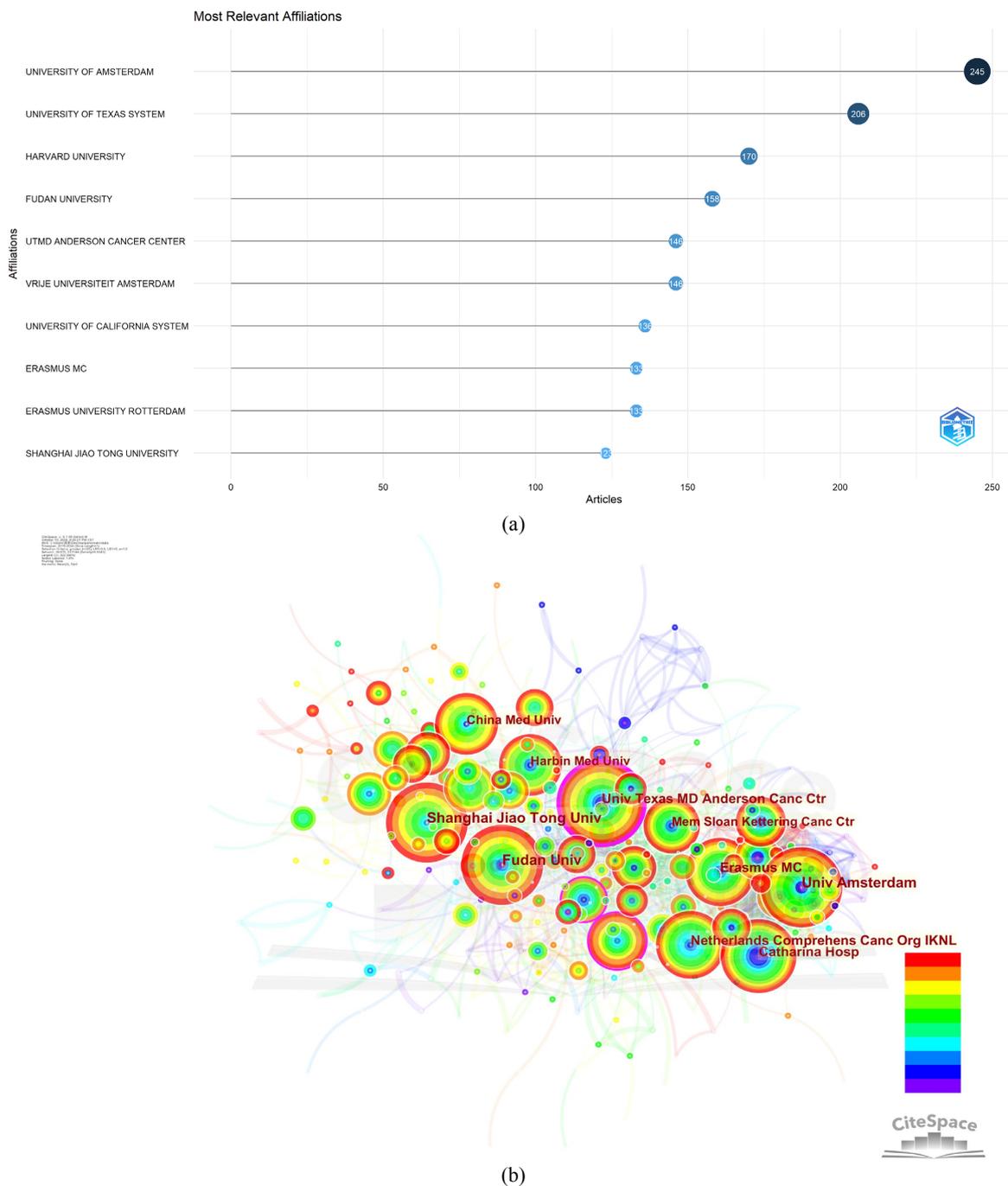


Figure 3. (a) The top 10 institutions based on publication; (b) Network diagram of institution cooperation
图 3. (a) 机构发文章量前十排名; (b) 机构合作网络可视化图

Table 1. The top 10 most active authors (sorted by article count)**表 1.** 前十位活跃作者(按发文量排序)

Rank	Author	Article counts	Total number of citations	H index	G index
1	BESSELINK MARC G.	62	1588	23	38
2	BUSCH OLIVIER R.	32	892	16	29
3	VAN LAARHOVEN HANNEKE W. M.	23	568	12	23
4	BONSING BERT A.	22	766	11	22
5	DE HINGH IGNACE H. J. T.	24	611	11	24
6	KOERKAMP BAS GROOT	25	653	11	25
7	VAN EIJCK CASPER H. J.	24	636	11	24
8	VAN SANTVOORT HJALMAR C.	26	615	11	24
9	WILMINK JOHANNA W.	28	873	11	28
10	DE HINGH IGNACE H.	14	509	10	14

3.4. 期刊来源分布

截至 2024 年 10 月, 共有 100 种 SCI 期刊发表了 2527 篇与胰腺神经内分泌肿瘤(pNET)及胰腺癌相关的文献。本研究按总被引频次筛选出发文量最高的前 10 种期刊(表 2), 其累计发文量占全部文献的 70.38%。其中, ONCOTARGET 为被引频次最高的期刊(被引 1108 次), SCIENTIFIC REPORTS 位列第二(被引 839 次), 这两种期刊在 pNET 领域均具有较高的学术声誉。根据 Web of Science 分类信息, 相关期刊主要涉及肿瘤学、细胞生物学、外科学及胃肠肝病学等领域。图 4 为期刊双图叠加分析结果, 图中左侧为施引期刊分布, 右侧为被引期刊分布, 展示了相关研究的主题分布特征。该图谱显示, 几乎所有 pNET 相关文献集中发表在“医学 - 临床”与“分子生物学 - 免疫学”两个学科群中, 而该领域的知识基础主要来源于右侧图谱中的“健康 - 护理 - 医学”与“分子生物学 - 遗传学”两个学科群。

Table 2. The top 10 most active journals (sorted by article count)**表 2.** 前十位活跃期刊(按发文量排序)

Rank	Journal title	Article counts	Total number of citations	H index	G index
1	ONCOTARGET	32	1108	19	32
2	SCIENTIFIC REPORTS	54	839	16	27
3	ANNALS OF SURGICAL ONCOLOGY	30	643	14	25
4	CLINICAL CANCER RESEARCH	18	919	14	18
5	PLOS ONE	27	484	14	21
6	BMC CANCER	36	946	13	30
7	PANCREAS	32	602	13	24
8	FRONTIERS IN ONCOLOGY	56	422	12	17
9	CANCERS	54	467	11	19
10	ONCOLOGY LETTERS	34	402	11	18

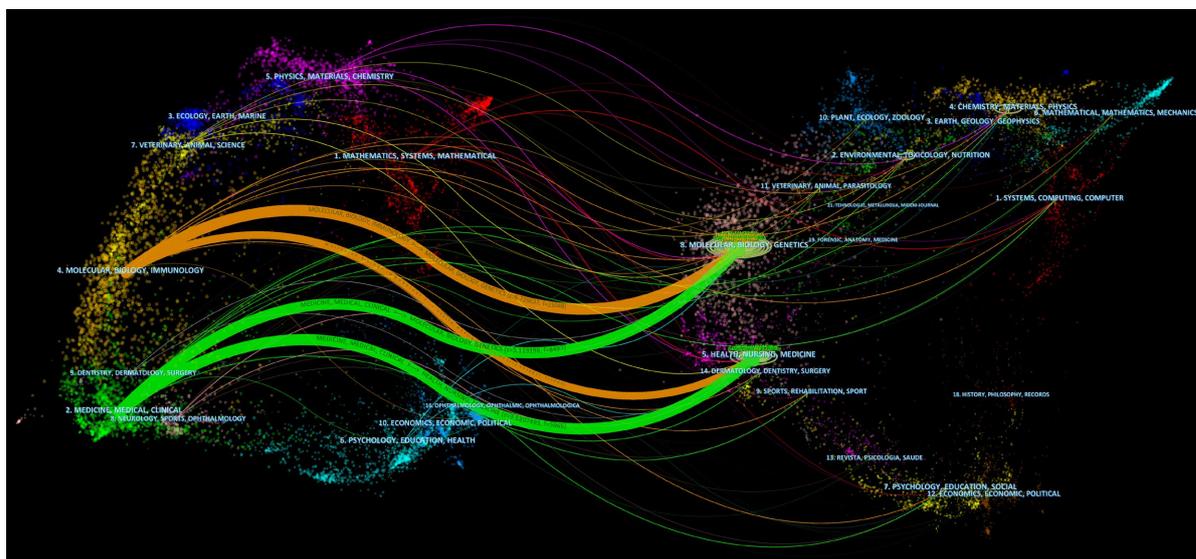


Figure 4. Dual-map overlay of journals

图 4. 期刊双引叠加图

3.5. 共被引参考文献

Table 3. The top 10 high-cited papers

表 3. 前十篇高被引论文

Rank	Title	Journal	Author	Publication year
1	Genomic analyses identify molecular subtypes of pancreatic cancer	NATURE	BAILEY P	2016
2	Neuroendocrine neoplasms of the pancreas at dynamic enhanced CT: comparison between grade 3 neuroendocrine carcinoma and grade 1/2 neuroendocrine tumour	EUR RADIOL	KIM DW	2015
3	Nationwide trends in incidence, treatment and survival of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	EUR J CANCER	LATENSTEIN AEJ	2020
4	Prognostic relevance of molecular subtypes and master regulators in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma	BMC CANCER	JANKY R	2016
5	Ten hub genes associated with progression and prognosis of pancreatic carcinoma identified by co-expression analysis	INT J BIOL SCI	ZHOU Z	2018
6	Pancreatic stellate cells support tumour metabolism through autophagic alanine secretion	NATURE	SOUSA CM	2016
7	Underestimation of pancreatic cancer in the national cancer registry - Reconsidering the incidence and survival rates	EUR J CANCER	FEST J	2017
8	Weighted gene co-expression network analysis reveals key genes involved in pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma development	CELL ONCOL	GIULIETTI M	2016
9	Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor: prediction of the tumor grade using CT findings and computerized texture analysis	ACTA RADIOL	CHOI TW	2018
10	Contrast enhancement pattern on multidetector CT predicts malignancy in pancreatic endocrine tumours	EUR RADIOL	CAPPELLI C	2015

共被引参考文献是指被本研究纳入的多篇文献共同引用的参考文献。为探索 pNET 领域的知识背景与理论基础，本研究借助 CiteSpace 软件对参考文献进行了共被引分析。图 5(a)展示了 2015 年至 2024 年间共被引文献的分布网络，并据此识别出该领域的重要文献，表 3 列出了被引频次最高的 10 篇论文。这些重要文献多发表于 2015 年至 2018 年间，其中排名前十的关键文献主要涉及胰腺癌的遗传学研究和 pNET 的影像辅助诊断研究。

基于 CiteSpace 共识别出 11 个主要聚类，如图 5(b)所示。在时间线视图中，同一聚类内不同颜色的节点代表不同年份的文献，节点越靠右表示文献发表时间越近，聚类标签位于时间线末端。模块化 Q 值为 0.677 (>0.3)，平均轮廓值为 0.8701 (>0.7)，表明聚类结果可信且结构显著。

这 11 个主要聚类中，聚类#0 免疫浸润、#1 癌症基因组图谱和#2 癌症干细胞规模最大，而聚类#0 为近期形成的最新聚类。

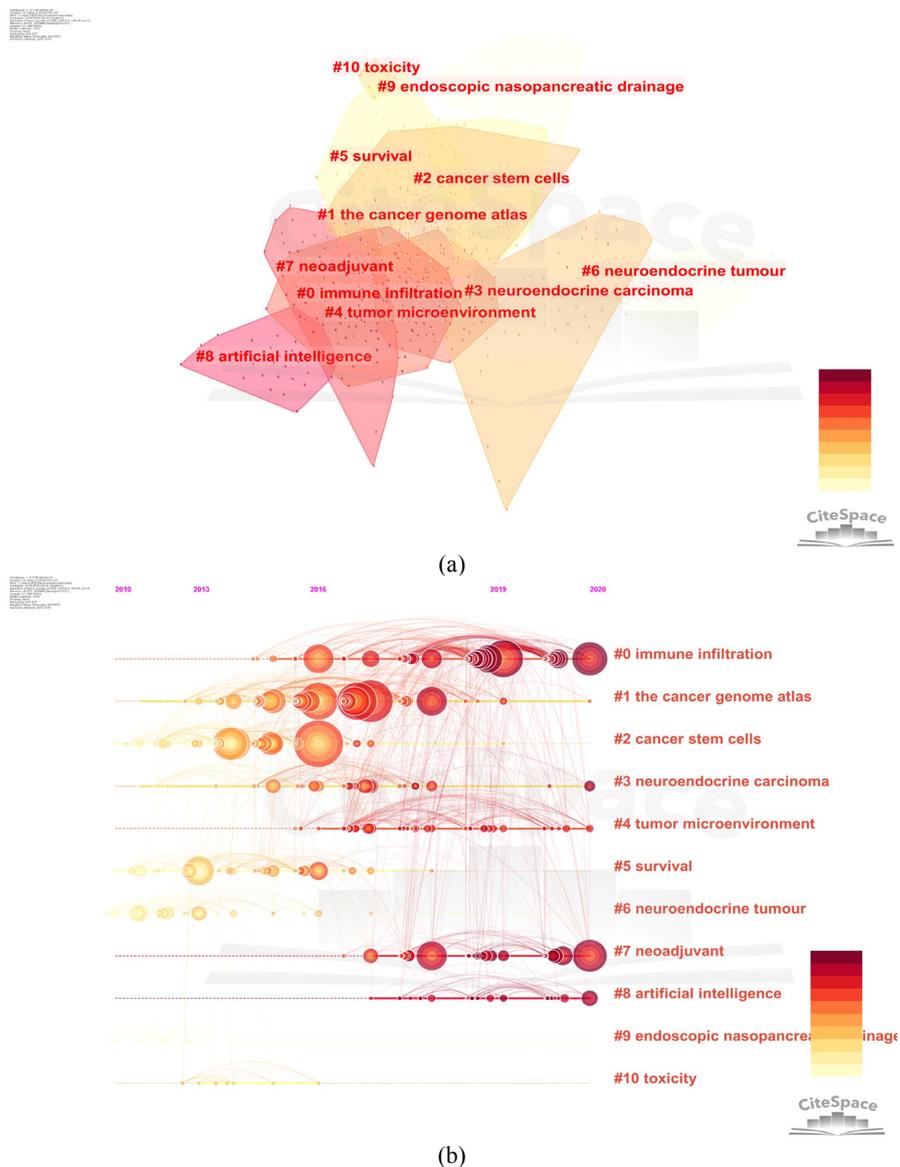


Figure 5. (a) Network diagram of co-cited references; (b) Timeline view of co-citation literature
图 5. (a) 共被引文献网络图; (b) 共被引文献时间线图

3.6. 引文突现分析

引文突现是指参考文献在特定时间段内被引频次显著高于通常水平的现象，该分析有助于追踪研究热点随时间的演变趋势。图 6 展示了突现强度最高的前 25 篇文献，其中红色线段表示高被引突现阶段，蓝色线段表示低被引阶段。突现强度最高的文献为 Daniel D Von Hoff 等人发表的《白蛋白结合型紫杉醇联合吉西他滨可延长胰腺癌患者生存期》(突现强度 = 15.87, 突现期 = 2015~2018 年) [16]。

Top 25 References with the Strongest Citation Bursts

References	Year	Strength	Begin	End	2015 - 2024
Von Hoff DD, 2013, NEW ENGL J MED, V369, P1691, DOI 10.1056/NEJMoa1304369, DOI	2013	15.87	2015	2018	
Yao JC, 2011, NEW ENGL J MED, V364, P514, DOI 10.1056/NEJMoa1009290, DOI	2011	13.52	2015	2016	
Raymond E, 2011, NEW ENGL J MED, V364, P501, DOI 10.1056/NEJMoa1003825, DOI	2011	11.82	2015	2016	
Conroy T, 2011, NEW ENGL J MED, V364, P1817, DOI 10.1056/NEJMoa1011923, DOI	2011	8.99	2015	2016	
Strosberg JR, 2011, CANCER-AM CANCER SOC, V117, P268, DOI 10.1002/cncr.25425, DOI	2011	7.3	2015	2016	
Sorbye H, 2013, ANN ONCOL, V24, P152, DOI 10.1093/annonc/mds276, DOI	2013	7.27	2015	2018	
Caplin ME, 2014, NEW ENGL J MED, V371, P1556	2014	6.97	2015	2017	
Rahib L, 2014, CANCER RES, V74, P2913, DOI 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-14-0155, DOI	2014	13.92	2016	2019	
Ryan DP, 2014, NEW ENGL J MED, V371, P1039, DOI 10.1056/NEJMra1404198, DOI	2014	8.93	2017	2019	
Szklarczyk D, 2015, NUCLEIC ACIDS RES, V43, P0, DOI 10.1093/nar/gku1003, DOI	2015	7.85	2017	2020	
Siegel R, 2014, CA-CANCER J CLIN, V64, P9, DOI 10.3322/caac.21208, DOI	2014	13.07	2018	2019	
Ilic M, 2016, WORLD J GASTROENTERO, V22, P9694, DOI 10.3748/wjg.v22.i44.9694, DOI	2016	10.29	2019	2021	
Kleeff J, 2016, NAT REV DIS PRIMERS, V2, P0, DOI 10.1038/nrdp.2016.22, DOI	2016	10.05	2019	2021	
Ritchie ME, 2015, NUCLEIC ACIDS RES, V43, P0, DOI 10.1093/nar/gkv007, DOI	2015	9.75	2019	2020	
Bailey P, 2016, NATURE, V531, P47, DOI 10.1038/nature16965, DOI	2016	9.23	2019	2021	
Kamisawa T, 2016, LANCET, V388, P73, DOI 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)00141-0, DOI	2016	7.04	2019	2020	
Tang ZF, 2017, NUCLEIC ACIDS RES, V45, P0, DOI 10.1093/nar/gkx247, DOI	2017	15.88	2021	2022	
Mizrahi JD, 2020, LANCET, V395, P2008, DOI 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30974-0, DOI	2020	13.72	2021	2024	
Szklarczyk D, 2019, NUCLEIC ACIDS RES, V47, P0	2019	10.56	2021	2022	
Siegel RL, 2020, CA-CANCER J CLIN, V70, P7	2020	10.34	2021	2024	
Li TW, 2017, CANCER RES, V77, P0, DOI 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-17-0307, DOI	2017	10.02	2021	2022	
McGuigan A, 2018, WORLD J GASTROENTERO, V24, P4846, DOI 10.3748/wjg.v24.i43.4846, DOI	2018	9.09	2021	2024	
Peng JY, 2019, CELL RES, V29, P725, DOI 10.1038/s41422-019-0195-y, DOI	2019	7.74	2022	2024	
Zhou YY, 2019, NAT COMMUN, V10, P0, DOI 10.1038/s41467-019-09234-6, DOI	2019	6.65	2022	2024	
Conroy T, 2018, NEW ENGL J MED, V379, P2395, DOI 10.1056/NEJMoa1809775, DOI	2018	6.56	2022	2024	

Figure 6. The top 25 references with the strongest citation burst

图 6. 被引突现性最高的前 25 篇参考文献

3.7. 关键词分析

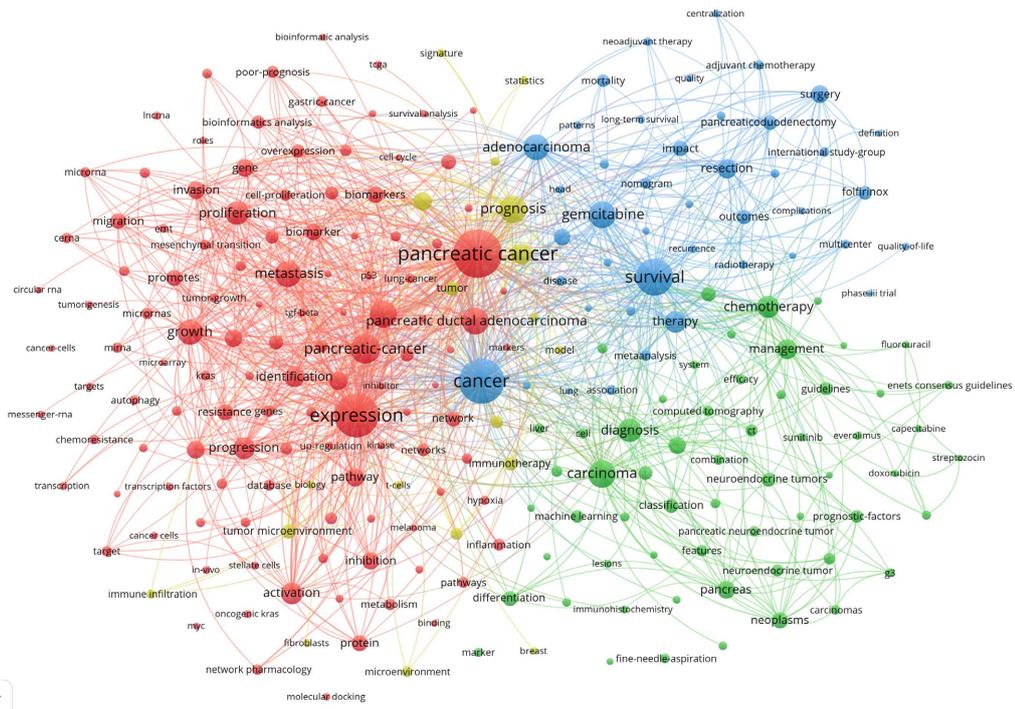


(a)

Top 25 Keywords with the Strongest Citation Bursts

Keywords	Year	Strength	Begin	End	2015 - 2024
islet cell carcinoma	2015	8.39	2015	2016	
endocrine tumor	2015	6.83	2015	2018	
streptozocin	2015	6.21	2015	2016	
neuroendocrine tumor	2015	6.18	2015	2017	
temozolomide	2015	5.87	2015	2018	
endocrine carcinoma	2015	5.64	2015	2016	
pancrea	2015	5.25	2015	2016	
pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor	2015	5.23	2015	2017	
everolimus	2015	4.69	2015	2016	
phase ii	2015	4.61	2015	2016	
sunitinib	2015	5.21	2016	2018	
tumor suppressor	2015	4.94	2016	2019	
metaanalysis	2015	4.9	2016	2018	
efficacy	2015	4.66	2016	2018	
cell cycle	2015	4.5	2016	2018	
circular rna	2015	4.65	2018	2020	
tissue	2015	5.13	2019	2021	
grade	2015	4.8	2019	2021	
tcga	2015	4.38	2020	2021	
deep learning	2015	9.44	2021	2024	
inflammation	2015	5.77	2021	2024	
artificial intelligence	2015	5.18	2021	2024	
pancreatic adenocarcinoma	2015	4.49	2021	2024	
image	2015	5.15	2022	2024	
fibroblast	2015	4.41	2022	2024	

(b)



(c)

Figure 7. (a) Word cloud of key words; (b) The top 25 keywords with the strongest citation burst; (C) Co-occurrence network diagram of high-frequency keywords. Each node resents a key word, and a larger node means higher frequency

图 7. (a) 关键词词云图; (b) 实现性最高的前 25 个关键词; (c) 高频关键词共现网络图。图中节点代表关键词, 节点大小与其出现频次正相关

关键词是文章核心内容的凝练,有助于观察研究主题间的关联及领域发展方向。本研究提取并聚类了出现频次最高的 25 个关键词(图 7(b)),展示了近十年来 pNET 领域的关键词突现情况。其中,深度学习、人工智能、影像及炎症等关键主题词在近四年关注度显著上升,且目前仍处于突现阶段,提示其可能成为未来的潜在研究热点。

4. 讨论

本研究利用文献计量分析系统性梳理了 2015 至 2024 年间 pNET 相关研究的热点与进展。我们的分析结果表明,近年来 pNET 研究热点领域已从肿瘤生物学与治疗策略逐渐转向诊断与预后。其中,促炎因子已成为关注重点,而人工智能在 pNET 诊断中的应用同样引起了重视。

关键词作为论文研究主题的高度概括,在文献检索与分类中具有重要作用[17]。本文所析出的前 25 个高频关键词大致可分为三个类别(图 7(b))。第一类可分为研究时段早期(2015~2016 年),此时 pNET 领域主要关注肿瘤细胞的组织学来源与经典药物治疗,代表关键词包括链脲佐菌素、替莫唑胺、依维莫司、舒尼替尼等。第二类可分为研究时段中期(2016~2020 年),pNET 领域研究热点转向细胞周期与环状 RNA,该趋势与此前共被引文献的分析结果一致(图 5(a)、图 5(b))。已有研究提示循环肿瘤细胞(CTCs)的存在可能与 pNET 更高的肿瘤分级、肿瘤负荷、循环 CgA 浓度及 Ki-67 指数相关[18][19]。微小 RNA(miRNAs)作为一类调控癌症基因表达的非编码 RNA,其血清 miR-193b 与血浆 miR-21 水平在 pNET 患者中显著上调[20][21],然而其在 pNET 疾病发生发展中的具体机制仍有待阐明,亦需进一步建立标准化检测体系或开发诊断试剂盒[19]。第三类为近年来(2021~2024 年)的研究方向,pNET 领域研究重点从肿瘤生物学与治疗策略转向诊断与预后评估,高频关键词包括深度学习、人工智能及促炎因子等。

近十年来,人工智能尤其是深度学习在 pNET 疾病研究与管理中取得显著进展,主要体现在影像分析、预测建模及基因数据挖掘等方面,以提升诊断与预后评估的准确性。例如,基于 MRI 与 CT 影像的深度学习算法可识别与肿瘤分级、血管生成及转移潜能相关的影像特征。Luo 等开发了一种卷积神经网络模型,用于术前基于增强 CT 图像预测 pNET 的病理分级[22],该模型尤其在动脉期影像中表现稳健(AUC=0.81),优于传统机器学习模型及放射科医师评估。Si 等提出一种端到端深度学习模型,涵盖影像筛选、胰腺定位、分割与肿瘤诊断,在独立测试集中准确率达 82.7% [23],尽管训练集中 pNET 病例有限,模型仍表现出识别包括 pNET 在内的多种胰腺肿瘤的能力。

此外,Masatoshi 等利用随机生存森林模型预测 pNET 切除术后复发风险[24],该模型的 Harrell's C 指数为 0.841,识别出 Ki-67 指数、肿瘤大小与淋巴结转移为关键预测因子。Jacques 等则基于 RNA 测序数据构建机器学习模型,用于预测 pNET 的转移潜能[25],模型筛选出的 8 基因组合(如 AURKA、CDCA8)在转移预测中表现出高灵敏度(87.5%~93.8%)与特异性(78.1%~96.9%)。

然而,当前 AI 应用仍存在若干局限。模型性能高度依赖于训练数据的质量与多样性,数据集中患者群体的代表性不足可能导致预测偏差,影响其准确性与泛化能力。当前研究热点包括开发能够整合多模态影像数据与生物标志物的更复杂 AI 模型,以提高预测精度;同时,基于影像组学的 pNET 特征提取与预后预测也日益受到关注[26]-[29]。未来需进一步解决数据偏差、提升算法可解释性并确保符合监管要求,以推动 AI 在该领域的深入应用。

“炎症”及相关关键词的出现频次显著,凸显了肿瘤微环境在 pNET 进展中的重要作用。既往研究表明,pNET 是一种高血管生成性肿瘤,血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)家族及其受体呈高表达[30]。与非功能性 pNET 相比,功能性 pNET 中 IL-6、IL-8 及其受体水平更高[31]-[33]。IL-8 的过表达可能通过促进血管生成增强肿瘤细胞的增殖、迁移与侵袭能力[34]。由于对 IL-6 的反应,C 反应蛋白的血清水平似可作为 pNET 患者总生存期的预测指标[35]。这些关键词的突现可能标志着炎症与 pNET 发展相互关系的研究进

入活跃阶段,亦可能为新的治疗靶点探索提供方向。

综上所述,本文通过文献计量分析系统描绘了 pNET 领域的研究图景,识别出主要发展趋势、重要机构与学者,并指出未来需进一步深入的研究方向。随着 pNET 发病率的持续上升,此类综合分析将为未来研究规划与患者治疗改善提供重要参考。

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