

非小细胞肺癌远处转移相关血清指标及临床特征研究

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摘要

目的: 探讨纤维蛋白原(FIB)、血清肿瘤标志物及肿瘤大小等指标与非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)远处转移的相关性, 为临床诊断及预后评估提供参考。方法: 回顾性分析2019~2024年在重庆大学附属肿瘤医院确诊的NSCLC患者临床资料, 根据是否发生远处器官转移分为转移组(366例)和非转移组(328例)。对比两组患者FIB、血清肿瘤标志物【神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)、癌胚抗原(CEA)、糖类抗原125 (CA125)、细胞角蛋白19片段(CYFRA21-1)等】、肿瘤大小及临床特征等指标与远处转移的关联; 同时从病理类型、肿瘤大小、肿瘤位置三个维度进行亚组分析, 进一步探讨上述指标与NSCLC远处转移的相关性。结果: 肿瘤远处转移组FIB、NSE、CEA、CA125、CYFRA211血清阳性率均显著高于非转移组(all $P < 0.05$), 上述指标与NSCLC远处转移呈密切相关; 年龄、血小板(PLT)、胃泌素释放肽前体(ProGRP)两组间分布差异无统计学意义(all $P > 0.05$), 与远处转移无明显关联。亚组分析中, 不同肿瘤大小、肿瘤位置亚组内FIB、CEA、NSE、CA125、CYFRA21-1仍与转移状态显著相关(all $P < 0.05$), 可作为鉴别NSCLC是否发生远处转移的稳定预测指标。结论: FIB、CEA、NSE、CA125、CYFRA21-1与NSCLC患者远处转移存在相关性, 可为NSCLC远处转移的临床诊断及预后评估提供一定的参考价值。

关键词

非小细胞肺癌, 远处转移, 肿瘤标志物, 纤维蛋白原

Study on Serum Indicators and Clinical Characteristics Related to Distant Metastasis of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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Abstract

Objective: To investigate the correlation between fibrinogen (FIB), serum tumor markers, tumor size and other indicators with distant metastasis in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), so as to provide a reference for clinical diagnosis and prognosis evaluation of NSCLC patients. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was conducted on the clinical data of patients diagnosed with NSCLC at Chongqing University Cancer Hospital from 2019 to 2024. The patients were divided into distant metastasis group (366 cases) and non-distant metastasis group (328 cases) according to the presence or absence of distant organ metastasis. The two groups were compared in terms of fibrinogen (FIB), serum tumor markers including neuron-specific enolase (NSE), carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), carbohydrate antigen 125 (CA125) and cytokeratin 19 fragment (CYFRA21-1), as well as tumor size and clinicopathological characteristics, to analyze their association with distant metastasis. Meanwhile, subgroup analysis was conducted according to pathological type, tumor size and tumor location, so as to further explore the correlation between the above indicators and distant metastasis of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Results:** The serum positive rates of FIB, NSE, CEA, CA125 and CYFRA21-1 in the metastatic group were significantly higher than those in the non-metastatic group (all $P < 0.05$), and the above indicators were closely correlated with distant metastasis of NSCLC. There were no statistically significant differences in age, platelet (PLT) and progastrin-releasing peptide (ProGRP) between the two groups (all $P > 0.05$), which showed no obvious association with distant metastasis. In subgroup analysis, FIB, CEA, NSE, CA125 and CYFRA21-1 were still significantly correlated with metastatic status in subgroups stratified by tumor size and tumor location (all $P < 0.05$), which could serve as stable predictive indicators for identifying the presence or absence of distant metastasis in NSCLC patients. **Conclusions:** FIB, CEA, NSE, CA125 and CYFRA21-1 are correlated with distant metastasis in NSCLC patients, and they have certain clinical significance for the diagnosis and prognosis evaluation of NSCLC patients with distant metastasis.

Keywords

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer, Distant Metastasis, Tumor Markers, Fibrinogen

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1. 引言

肺癌是全球最常见的恶性肿瘤,也是癌症相关死亡的首要原因。2022 年全球肺癌新发病例近 250 万,死亡病例达 180 万。而我国 2022 年全国肺癌新发病例 106.06 万例,死亡病例 73.33 万例,远超其他癌种,疾病负担极为沉重[1]。非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)约占所有肺癌的 85%,约 75%的患者确诊时已处于中晚期,整体 5 年生存率较低[2]。远处转移是非小细胞肺癌治疗失败与预后不良的核心因素[3],早期识别转移高危人群,对优化临床决策、改善患者生存结局具有重要意义。

现有研究表明,血清学指标和炎症相关因子均可作为有效的生物标志物,用于预测非小细胞肺癌远处转移并评估治疗效果[4]-[6]。有研究发现,癌胚抗原(CEA)、神经元特异性烯醇化酶(NSE)和细胞角蛋白 19 片段(CYFRA21-1)是早期肺腺癌的独立危险因素,且与远处转移风险升高相关[7];也有研究显示肿瘤大小同样与肺癌转移风险显著相关[8]。基于上述研究背景,本研究旨在探讨实验室指标如肿瘤标志物、纤维蛋白原(FIB)及肿瘤大小等指标与肺癌远处转移的关系,并通过分层分析进一步评估其临床应用价值,

为肺癌转移风险的早期评估提供参考依据。

2. 对象与方法

2.1. 研究对象

本研究回顾性收集了 2019 年 1 月至 2024 年 12 月期间,经组织学确诊为非小细胞肺癌(NSCLC)且未接受任何前期治疗(包括放化疗、基因治疗、免疫治疗及手术等)的患者。

纳入标准如下:(1) 经病理确诊为非小细胞肺癌;(2) 未接受过任何前期治疗;(3) 远处器官转移的病人,通过计算机断层扫描(CT)、正电子发射断层扫描/计算机断层扫描(PET/CT)、单光子发射计算机断层扫描(SPECT)或磁共振成像(MRI)等检查发现有远处器官转移病灶(包括骨、脑、肝、肾上腺、胸膜转移等)。

排除标准包括:(1) 非首次确诊的非小细胞肺癌患者;(2) 有血栓病史,或既往有严重基础疾病(如遗留严重后遗症的中风、正在服用抗凝药物、IV 级心功能等);(3) 有其他恶性肿瘤病史;(4) 临床资料不完整,或血清实验室指标、影像记录缺失。

本研究共纳入 694 名非小细胞肺癌患者,其中 366 名存在远处转移,328 名无远处转移。临床病理信息均从患者病历管理系统中收集,具体包括年龄、性别、体质指数(BMI)、影像分析结果及血液样本。临床血液实验室检测指标包括纤维蛋白原(FIB)、血小板(PLT),以及肿瘤标志物 CYFRA21-1、血清胃泌素释放肽前体(ProGRP)、CEA、糖类抗原 125 (CA125)、NSE。影像 CT 结果包括:原发肿瘤直径及肿瘤发生部位。本研究中各实验室参数的正常范围设定如下:CEA 0~5 ng/mL;NSE 0~6 ng/mL;CYFRA21-1 0~2.08 ng/mL;CA125 0~15 U/mL;ProGRP 0~65 pg/mL;FIB 2.0~4.0 g/L;血小板 $125\sim 350 \times 10^9/L$ 。BMI 分级标准如下:<18.5 为偏瘦,18.5~22.9 为正常,23~24.9 为超重, ≥ 25 为肥胖。已有研究证实^[9],亚洲人群的体质指数、体脂率与健康风险的关联特征与欧洲人群存在明显差异;亚洲人群在 BMI 低于世卫组织现行超重界值($\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$)时,已有相当比例人群面临较高的 2 型糖尿病及心血管疾病发病风险。因此,本研究采用上述 BMI 标准进行人群分层划分。患者诊断初期的计算机断层扫描(CT)特征包括肿瘤位置(下叶或非下叶)及最大肿瘤直径。病理诊断基于肺癌手术、肺穿刺活检或气管镜检查结果,非小细胞肺癌的病理类型包括鳞状细胞癌、腺癌、大细胞癌、其他(腺鳞癌、类癌)等。

2.2. 统计学方法

采用 SPSS 23.0 统计学软件进行数据分析,将连续变量转化为分类变量,计数资料以 n(%)表示,采用卡方或 Fisher 确切概率法进行分析。分类变量用频率和百分比 n(%)表示。年龄以(Q1, Q3)表示,组间比较采用非参数检验(Mann-Whitney U 检验),以 $P < 0.05$ 差异有统计学意义。

3. 结果

3.1. 人口统计学和临床病理特征

本研究共纳入 694 例非小细胞肺癌患者,其中无远处器官转移组 328 例,远处器官转移组 366 例;男性 307 例,女性 387 例。单因素分析结果显示(表 1):FIB、NSE、CEA、CA125、CYFRA21-1、肿瘤大小、性别、BMI 及肿瘤病变部位与远处转移显著相关(均 $P < 0.05$);而年龄、PLT、ProGRP 在转移组与非转移组间差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。与无转移组相比,远处转移组患者血清 FIB、NSE、CEA、CA125、CYFRA21-1 阳性率更高,肿瘤直径 $> 3 \text{ cm}$ 、女性、低 BMI 及肿瘤位于肺下叶的占比亦显著升高。上述结果提示:FIB 及血清肿瘤标志物升高、肿瘤直径偏大、女性、低 BMI 及肺下叶病变与非小细胞肺癌远处转移风险增高具有相关性。

Table 1. Baseline and clinical characteristics in distant metastasis (n = 366) and non-distant metastasis (n = 328) patients
表 1. 远处转移组(n = 366)与无远处转移组(n = 328)患者的基线及临床特征

变量	总数(n = 694)	非转移人群(n = 328)	转移人群(n = 366)	P	Z/ χ^2
性别, n (%)				0.003	8.825
女	387 (55.764)	163 (49.695)	224 (61.202)		
男	307 (44.236)	165 (50.305)	142 (38.798)		
年龄, Median (Q1, Q3)	60.5 (53, 68)	60 (52, 68)	61 (53, 68)	0.812	59395.5
BMI, n (%)				0.007	12.071
<18.5	24 (3.458)	9 (2.744)	15 (4.098)		
18.5~22.9	284 (40.922)	120 (36.585)	164 (44.809)		
23~24.9	189 (27.233)	86 (26.22)	103 (28.142)		
≥25	197 (28.386)	113 (34.451)	84 (22.951)		
FIB, n (%)				<0.001	41.136
≤4	484 (69.741)	268 (81.707)	216 (59.016)		
>4	210 (30.259)	60 (18.293)	150 (40.984)		
NSE, n (%)				<0.001	37.084
≤6	503 (72.478)	274 (83.537)	229 (62.568)		
>6	191 (27.522)	54 (16.463)	137 (37.432)		
CEA, n (%)				<0.001	91.7
≤5	346 (49.856)	227 (69.207)	119 (32.514)		
>5	348 (50.144)	101 (30.793)	247 (67.486)		
CA125, n (%)				<0.001	85.397
≤15	299 (43.084)	202 (61.585)	97 (26.503)		
>15	395 (56.916)	126 (38.415)	269 (73.497)		
ProGRP, n (%)				0.471	0.521
≤65	619 (89.193)	296 (90.244)	323 (88.251)		
>65	75 (10.807)	32 (9.756)	43 (11.749)		
CYFRA21-1, n (%)				<0.001	34.006
≤2.08	257 (37.032)	159 (48.476)	98 (26.776)		
>2.08	437 (62.968)	169 (51.524)	268 (73.224)		
部位分类, n (%)				0.043	4.1
非下叶	472 (68.012)	236 (71.951)	236 (64.481)		
下叶	222 (31.988)	92 (28.049)	130 (35.519)		
PLT1, n (%)				0.068	3.341
≤350	639 (92.075)	309 (94.207)	330 (90.164)		
>350	55 (7.925)	19 (5.793)	36 (9.836)		
大小分类, n (%)				0.001	10.697
≤3 cm	305 (43.948)	166 (50.61)	139 (37.978)		
>3 cm	389 (56.052)	162 (49.39)	227 (62.022)		

3.2. 按病理类型分层的亚组分析

进一步按病理类型将患者分为鳞癌组与腺癌组(非小细胞肺癌中大细胞癌和其他癌占比较小), 分别进行单因素分析, 结果见(表 2)。鳞癌亚组: 共纳入 88 例鳞癌患者, 其中非转移 76 例, 转移 12 例。结果显示: 仅性别与鳞癌患者远处转移显著相关($P < 0.001$); 年龄、BMI、肿瘤标志物、FIB 等指标在转移和非转移组间差异均无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。腺癌亚组: 共纳入 589 例腺癌患者, 其中非转移 240 例, 转移 349 例。结果显示: BMI、FIB、NSE、CEA、CA125、CYFRA21-1 及 PLT、肿瘤大小与非小细胞肺癌远处转移存在相关性, 差异具有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。而年龄、性别、ProGRP、肿瘤发生部位等指标差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。亚组分析证实, NSE、CEA、CA125、CYFRA21-1、FIB 等核心标志物对 NSCLC 远处转移的预测价值存在明显的病理类型异质性, 仅在腺癌患者中具有强预测价值, 在鳞癌患者中无显著相关性。

Table 2. Comparison of clinical characteristics between distant metastatic and non-distant metastatic patients stratified by pathological subtype

表 2. 不同病理亚型患者远处转移与无远处转移临床特征比较

病理分型	鳞癌				腺癌			
	非转移	转移	<i>P</i>	statistic	非转移	转移	<i>P</i>	statistic
性别, n (%)			<0.001	Fisher			0.659	0.195
女	6 (7.895)	7 (58.333)			153 (63.75)	215 (61.605)		
男	70 (92.105)	5 (41.667)			87 (36.25)	134 (38.395)		
年龄, Mean ± SD	63 (55, 69)	55.5 (52.75, 66)	0.25	551	58 (52, 68)	61 (53, 68)	0.315	39842
BMI, n (%)			1	Fisher			0.003	14.123
<18.5	2 (2.632)	0 (0)			7 (2.917)	15 (4.298)		
18.5~22.9	32 (42.105)	5 (41.667)			83 (34.583)	157 (44.986)		
23~24.9	20 (26.316)	3 (25)			62 (25.833)	97 (27.794)		
≥25	22 (28.947)	4 (33.333)			88 (36.667)	80 (22.923)		
FIB, n (%)			0.514	0.425			<0.001	66.765
≤4	43 (56.579)	5 (41.667)			218 (90.833)	209 (59.885)		
>4	33 (43.421)	7 (58.333)			22 (9.167)	140 (40.115)		
NSE, n (%)			1	Fisher			<0.001	36.67
≤6	61 (80.263)	10 (83.333)			205 (85.417)	217 (62.178)		
>6	15 (19.737)	2 (16.667)			35 (14.583)	132 (37.822)		
CEA, n (%)			0.081	Fisher			<0.001	68.178
≤5	58 (76.316)	6 (50)			160 (66.667)	111 (31.805)		
>5	18 (23.684)	6 (50)			80 (33.333)	238 (68.195)		
CA125, n (%)			0.093	2.829			<0.001	89.499
≤15	36 (47.368)	2 (16.667)			159 (66.25)	93 (26.648)		
>15	40 (52.632)	10 (83.333)			81 (33.75)	256 (73.352)		
ProGRP, n (%)			0.587	Fisher			0.367	0.814
≤65	69 (90.789)	12 (100)			217 (90.417)	306 (87.679)		
>65	7 (9.211)	0 (0)			23 (9.583)	43 (12.321)		

续表

CYFRA21-1, n (%)		0.451		Fisher		<0.001		61.688	
≤2.08	13 (17.105)	3 (25)		143 (59.583)	94 (26.934)				
>2.08	63 (82.895)	9 (75)		97 (40.417)	255 (73.066)				
部位分类, n (%)		0.31		Fisher		0.088		2.903	
非下叶	56 (73.684)	7 (58.333)		171 (71.25)	224 (64.183)				
下叶	20 (26.316)	5 (41.667)		69 (28.75)	125 (35.817)				
PLT1, n (%)		1		Fisher		0.007		7.227	
≤350	66 (86.842)	11 (91.667)		231 (96.25)	314 (89.971)				
>350	10 (13.158)	1 (8.333)		9 (3.75)	35 (10.029)				
大小分类, n (%)		0.359		Fisher		<0.001		36.31	
≤3 cm	9 (11.842)	3 (25)		155 (64.583)	136 (38.968)				
>3 cm	67 (88.158)	9 (75)		85 (35.417)	213 (61.032)				

3.3. 按肿瘤最大直径的亚组分析

进一步按肿瘤直径将患者分为≤3 cm 组和>3 cm 组进行分析。结果见(表 3)。在肿瘤最大径 ≤3 cm 亚组中, FIB、CEA、NSE、CA125、CYFRA21-1 及肿瘤部位在转移组与非转移组间差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$); 而性别、年龄、BMI、ProGRP、病理分型、PLT 在两组间的差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。在肿瘤最大径 >3 cm 亚组中, 性别、FIB、CEA、NSE、CA125、CYFRA21-1、病理分型两组间差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。亚组分析结果可见, FIB、CEA、NSE、CA125、CYFRA21-1 在不同肿瘤直径分层下均与远处转移状态显著相关, 是区分 NSCLC 远处转移的稳定临床指标。

Table 3. Comparison of clinical characteristics between metastatic and non-metastatic groups stratified by maximum tumor diameter

表 3. 不同肿瘤最大径分层下远处转移组与无远处转移组临床特征比较

肿瘤最大直径	≤3		P	statistic	>3		P	statistic
	非转移 (n = 166)	转移 (n = 139)			非转移 (n = 162)	转移 (n = 227)		
性别, n (%)			0.843	0.039			<0.001	24.466
女	108 (65.06)	88 (63.309)			55 (33.951)	136 (59.912)		
男	58 (34.94)	51 (36.691)			107 (66.049)	91 (40.088)		
年龄, Median (Q1, Q3)	60 (52, 68)	62 (53, 69)	0.308	26338.5	62 (53.25, 69)	62 (54, 69.5)	0.583	17786
BMI, n (%)			0.228	4.33			0.099	Fisher
<18.5	6 (3.614)	6 (4.317)			3 (1.852)	9 (3.965)		
18.5~22.9	55 (33.133)	56 (40.288)			65 (40.123)	108 (47.577)		
23~24.9	41 (24.699)	39 (28.058)			45 (27.778)	64 (28.194)		
≥25	64 (38.554)	38 (27.338)			49 (30.247)	46 (20.264)		
FIB, n (%)			<0.001	26.385			<0.001	11.652
≤4	155 (93.373)	98 (70.504)			113 (69.753)	118 (51.982)		
>4	11 (6.627)	41 (29.496)			49 (30.247)	109 (48.018)		

续表

NSE, n (%)			<0.001	17.852			<0.001	14.791
≤6	148 (89.157)	96 (69.065)			126 (77.778)	133 (58.59)		
>6	18 (10.843)	43 (30.935)			36 (22.222)	94 (41.41)		
CEA, n (%)			<0.001	34.148			<0.001	49.109
≤5	125 (75.301)	58 (41.727)			102 (62.963)	61 (26.872)		
>5	41 (24.699)	81 (58.273)			60 (37.037)	166 (73.128)		
CA125, n (%)			<0.001	36.99			<0.001	40.394
≤15	114 (68.675)	46 (33.094)			88 (54.321)	51 (22.467)		
>15	52 (31.325)	93 (66.906)			74 (45.679)	176 (77.533)		
ProGRP, n (%)			0.749	0.102			0.69	0.159
≤65	151 (90.964)	124 (89.209)			145 (89.506)	199 (87.665)		
>65	15 (9.036)	15 (10.791)			17 (10.494)	28 (12.335)		
CYFRA21-1, n (%)			<0.001	14.287			<0.001	11.242
≤2.08	104 (62.651)	56 (40.288)			55 (33.951)	42 (18.502)		
>2.08	62 (37.349)	83 (59.712)			107 (66.049)	185 (81.498)		
部位分类, n (%)			0.004	8.46			1	0
非下叶	126 (75.904)	83 (59.712)			110 (67.901)	153 (67.401)		
下叶	40 (24.096)	56 (40.288)			52 (32.099)	74 (32.599)		
病理分型, n (%)			0.236	Fisher			<0.001	Fisher
鳞癌	9 (5.422)	3 (2.158)			67 (41.358)	9 (3.965)		
腺癌	155 (93.373)	136 (97.842)			85 (52.469)	213 (93.833)		
大细胞癌	1 (0.602)	0 (0)			5 (3.086)	2 (0.881)		
其他	1 (0.602)	0 (0)			5 (3.086)	3 (1.322)		
PLT, n (%)			0.23	1.443			0.43	0.624
≤350	162 (97.59)	131 (94.245)			147 (90.741)	199 (87.665)		
>350	4 (2.41)	8 (5.755)			15 (9.259)	28 (12.335)		

3.4. 按肿瘤位置分层的亚组分析

为探讨肿瘤解剖位置对 NSCLC 远处转移的影响, 按肿瘤所在肺叶位置分为下叶亚组与非下叶亚组进行亚组分析(见表 4)。非下叶亚组中, 性别、肿瘤大小、病理分型及 FIB、NSE、CEA、CA125、CYFRA21-1 在转移组与非转移组间差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$); 下叶亚组中, BMI、病理分型及上述血清学标志物同样与远处转移显著相关(均 $P < 0.05$)。亚组对比显示: FIB、CEA、NSE、CA125、CYFRA21-1 及病理分型在不同肿瘤位置分层下均与远处转移状态显著相关, 为不依赖肿瘤解剖位置的稳定预测指标; 而年龄、ProGRP、PLT 在两个亚组中组间差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

Table 4. Comparison of clinical characteristics between distant metastatic and non-distant metastatic groups stratified by tumor location**表 4.** 不同肿瘤位置分层下远处转移组与无远处转移组临床特征比较

肿瘤部分	非下叶		P	statistic	下叶		P	statistic
	非转移 (n = 236)	转移 (n = 236)			非转移 (n = 92)	转移 (n = 130)		
性别, n (%)			<0.001	12.301			1	0
女	107 (45.339)	146 (61.864)			56 (60.87)	78 (60)		
男	129 (54.661)	90 (38.136)			36 (39.13)	52 (40)		
年龄, Median (Q1, Q3)	60 (52, 68)	62 (53, 69)	0.308	26338.5	62 (54, 68)	59.5 (53, 67)	0.281	6488.5
BMI, n (%)			0.267	3.946			0.009	Fisher
<18.5	8 (3.39)	10 (4.237)			1 (1.087)	5 (3.846)		
18.5~22.9	85 (36.017)	101 (42.797)			35 (38.043)	63 (48.462)		
23~24.9	65 (27.542)	65 (27.542)			21 (22.826)	38 (29.231)		
≥25	78 (33.051)	60 (25.424)			35 (38.043)	24 (18.462)		
FIB, n (%)			<0.001	35.837			0.012	6.381
≤4	194 (82.203)	133 (56.356)			74 (80.435)	83 (63.846)		
>4	42 (17.797)	103 (43.644)			18 (19.565)	47 (36.154)		
NSE, n (%)			<0.001	22.795			<0.001	13.076
≤6	196 (83.051)	149 (63.136)			78 (84.783)	80 (61.538)		
>6	40 (16.949)	87 (36.864)			14 (15.217)	50 (38.462)		
CEA, n (%)			<0.001	78.17			<0.001	16.785
≤5	163 (69.068)	66 (27.966)			64 (69.565)	53 (40.769)		
>5	73 (30.932)	170 (72.034)			28 (30.435)	77 (59.231)		
CA125, n (%)			<0.001	66.936			<0.001	18.68
≤15	146 (61.864)	57 (24.153)			56 (60.87)	40 (30.769)		
>15	90 (38.136)	179 (75.847)			36 (39.13)	90 (69.231)		
ProGRP, n (%)			0.56	0.34			0.778	0.079
≤65	212 (89.831)	207 (87.712)			84 (91.304)	116 (89.231)		
>65	24 (10.169)	29 (12.288)			8 (8.696)	14 (10.769)		
CYFRA21-1, n (%)			<0.001	30.696			0.031	4.666
≤2.08	116 (49.153)	57 (24.153)			43 (46.739)	41 (31.538)		
>2.08	120 (50.847)	179 (75.847)			49 (53.261)	89 (68.462)		
病理分型, n (%)			<0.001	Fisher			<0.001	Fisher
鳞癌	56 (23.729)	7 (2.966)			20 (21.739)	5 (3.846)		
腺癌	171 (72.458)	224 (94.915)			69 (75)	125 (96.154)		
大细胞	5 (2.119)	2 (0.847)			1 (1.087)	0 (0)		
其他	4 (1.695)	3 (1.271)			2 (2.174)	0 (0)		

续表

PLT1, n (%)			0.146	2.117			0.273	1.199
≤350	220 (93.22)	210 (88.983)			89 (96.739)	120 (92.308)		
>350	16 (6.78)	26 (11.017)			3 (3.261)	10 (7.692)		
大小分类, n (%)			<0.001	15.147			1	0
≤3 cm	126 (53.39)	83 (35.169)			40 (43.478)	56 (43.077)		
>3 cm	110 (46.61)	153 (64.831)			52 (56.522)	74 (56.923)		

4. 讨论

远处转移是非小细胞肺癌治疗失败及预后不良的关键诱因，筛选可靠的转移预测标志物、早期甄别转移高危人群，对指导个体化治疗、改善患者预后具有重要临床价值。本研究纳入 BMI、PLT、肿瘤部位、年龄、FIB 及多项肿瘤标志物、肿瘤大小、性别等临床指标进行分析，单因素分析显示 FIB、NSE、CEA、CA125、CYFRA21-1、肿瘤大小、性别、BMI 及肿瘤病变部位与 NSCLC 远处转移显著相关。进一步从肿瘤大小、病理类型、肿瘤部位开展亚组分析，可更全面明确各指标与远处转移的关联规律，为临床转移风险分层提供循证依据。

按病理类型进行亚组分层分析，能够有效验证各指标的独立预测价值。本研究亚组结果显示：肺腺癌亚组中 BMI、PLT、FIB、CEA、NSE、CA125、CYFRA21-1 及肿瘤大小与远处转移关联性显著；而肺鳞癌亚组中上述指标转移无明显相关性。这种差异与两种亚型固有生物学行为特征密切相关：肺腺癌更易发生血行转移且肿瘤标志物表达整体偏高；肺鳞癌多保持高鳞状分化表型，细胞间黏附结构更稳定，侵袭迁移潜能相对较弱。已有研究证实，鳞癌中高表达的紧密连接蛋白 Claudin-3 可通过负向调控 Wnt/ β -catenin 信号通路，抑制上皮-间质转化(EMT)进程，进而削弱肿瘤细胞的迁移与侵袭潜能[10]。一项关于肺癌转移进展模式的研究也显示，鳞状细胞癌的远处转移模式与腺癌有明显差异，鳞癌更倾向于局部进展而非广泛的远处转移[11]。这也解释了本研究中相关临床及生化指标在肺鳞癌人群中转移预测效能偏低的现象。

本研究在肿瘤最大径亚组分析中观察到，肿瘤最大径 > 3 cm 患者的远处转移率显著高于≤3 cm 组，这一结果印证了肿瘤体积可作为反映肿瘤负荷与转移潜能的基础宏观指标，与临床常规认知相符。但进一步以 3 cm 为临界值开展分层亚组分析后发现，无论肿瘤直径是否超过 3 cm，不同亚组中肿瘤标志物的异常升高均为区分远处转移风险的核心独立变量，而非肿瘤大小本身。该结果明确提示，临床中单纯依赖肿瘤直径这一指标进行转移风险分层，无法全面诠释肺癌远处转移的生物学异质性，易出现风险评估偏差。既往多项研究已证实，肺癌肿瘤大小与远处转移风险并非呈简单线性相关关系，并非肿瘤体积越大转移风险就越高，二者关联受肿瘤发生部位、组织学类型等多重因素调控，呈现出明显的部位特异性与组织学依赖性复杂特征[12] [13]。Jiménez-Sánchez 等通过进化模型与 ^{18}F -FDG PET 影像联合分析发现，随着肿瘤演进、侵袭性增强，代谢活性最高的区域会从肿瘤中心向外周偏移。基于这一规律，研究者建立了 NHOC (代谢热点到肿瘤质心的归一化距离)指标。该发现的深层意义在于：肿瘤大小本身并非驱动转移的核心因素，真正决定转移风险的是肿瘤边缘的进化动力学特征——大肿瘤若边缘代谢活跃、NHOC 高，则转移风险高；反之，即使体积大但边缘代谢“静默”、NHOC 低，转移风险也未必升高[14]。结合既往研究显示驱动肿瘤转移的核心是肿瘤边缘的克隆演化、代谢重编程及侵袭表型重塑[15]-[17]，并非单纯的肿瘤体积增大。因此即使是体积 > 3 cm 的肿瘤，若边缘生物学活性相对静止、高侵袭克隆未富集，仍可表现为低转移潜能；反之，部分体积 ≤ 3 cm 的肿瘤，若边缘侵袭性表型活跃、恶性克隆富集，

依然具备较高的远处转移风险。这也提示未来需更多关注肿瘤空间异质性与边缘生物学特征,以构建更精准的转移预测模型。结合本研究结果可见,相较于单一的肿瘤直径指标,联合肿瘤标志物动态监测,更能精准识别高转移风险患者,弥补单纯肿瘤大小分层的评估缺陷,为临床个体化转移风险预判提供更可靠的参考。

不同肿瘤部位亚组分析结果显示:FIB、CEA、NSE、CA125及CYFRA21-1、病理分型在不同发病部位分层中,均与NSCLC远处转移存在显著相关性,属于不依赖肿瘤原发位置的转移预测指标。

本研究进一步证实,FIB及多项肿瘤标志物与NSCLC远处转移密切相关,且在不同临床亚组中均具备良好的预测稳定性与通用性。肿瘤标志物是恶性肿瘤特征性物质,可由癌细胞释放入体液或组织,对肺癌的诊断、复发、转移监测及疗效评估具有重要临床价值[18]。多项研究证实,伴转移的肺癌患者血清CEA、CA125、CYFRA21-1及NSE水平显著高于无转移者。CYFRA21-1与CEA已被视作非小细胞肺癌鉴别诊断的潜在生物标志物[19]-[21]。

具体而言,CEA作为一种酸性糖蛋白类肿瘤相关抗原,与多种恶性肿瘤发生密切相关[22],且CEA升高的水平与转移部位及转移数目相关[23],提示CEA可作为评估肺癌远处转移的重要参考指标。NSE主要来源于神经嵴细胞来源肿瘤,可通过调控上皮-间质转化及 β -catenin信号通路增强细胞侵袭与转移能力[24]。NSE在伴神经内分泌分化、高血行转移潜能的肿瘤中表达尤为显著,其水平升高提示肿瘤远处转移风险增加[25][26]。在非小细胞肺癌脑转移患者中发现,NSE升高是影响患者总生存的独立预后因素[27]。CA125可通过促进肿瘤细胞增殖、抑制抗肿瘤免疫反应参与疾病进展[28][29]。研究表明,ERO1L可能通过IL6信号通路影响CA125的分泌,形成正向反馈环,进一步推动肺癌发展[30];同时CA125也被认为是肺癌肝转移的重要指标[31]。

此外,纤维蛋白原作为凝血与炎症的关键指标,可通过多种机制参与肿瘤进展。其在肿瘤微环境中沉积可形成利于肿瘤细胞黏附、迁移及侵袭的临时基质,并诱导上皮-间质转化(EMT),还可通过基质金属蛋白酶(MMP)降解细胞外基质,进而促进肿瘤侵袭与转移[32][33]。动物实验显示,纤维蛋白原缺乏可通过恢复NK细胞抗肿瘤活性减少肺转移[34]。临床研究亦证实,血浆纤维蛋白原水平升高与肺癌患者不良预后及病理特征相关,提示其在肺癌发生发展中发挥重要作用[35][36]。而BMI、血小板计数、胃泌素、年龄等其余指标在整体及各亚组分析中未显示出稳定的预测价值,提示其对NSCLC远处转移的评估作用有限,不宜作为独立预测因子。

5. 结论

综上,三个维度的亚组分析形成了完整的证据链:FIB、CEA、NSE、CA125、CYFRA21-1标志物对NSCLC远处转移的预测价值,在腺癌、无论肿瘤大小及发生部位均较显著;而年龄、ProGRP、BMI、PLT等指标无明显预测意义。本研究通过全面分析各项指标的预测价值,明确了各指标的临床适用性,可为NSCLC远处转移风险的早期评估提供可靠的参考依据,助力临床个体化治疗策略的制定。

尽管本研究基于单中心样本,系统分析了血清肿瘤标志物、CT影像学特征及年龄、性别、BMI等临床指标与非小细胞肺癌远处转移的关联规律,但仍存在若干局限性。第一,本研究为单中心回顾性设计,存在潜在选择偏倚,结论外推及临床普适性受限。第二,研究仅开展相关性分析及亚组分析,未设置独立验证队列,相关指标的预测效能仍有待进一步验证。第三,血清肿瘤标志物呈明显右偏分布且存在大量极端高值,为降低离群值干扰,本研究将连续计量指标转换为二分类变量分析,一定程度上损失了原始数据信息,未能充分探讨指标连续变化与转移风险的关联趋势。后续可通过多中心、大样本前瞻性队列研究,结合更精细的变量分析策略,进一步验证并完善各指标对非小细胞肺癌远处转移的临床评估价值。

声 明

本研究已获得重庆大学肿瘤医院伦理委员会批准, 伦理编号为 CZLL2026-030-001, 所有患者在手术前均签署了临床信息使用知情同意书。

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