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· 专题研究 ·

Ki-67 表达与原发性肝癌根治性切除术后行预防性肝动脉化疗栓塞患者预后的关系

魏复群, 罗柳平, 梁东, 林承杰, 王垒, 曾永毅

(福建医科大学孟超肝胆医院 肝胆外科, 福建 福州 350025)

摘要

目的: 探讨 Ki-67 表达与原发性肝癌根治性切除术后行预防性 TACE 患者预后的关系。

方法: 采用回顾性队列研究, 收集 2014 年 12 月—2016 年 1 月福建医科大学孟超肝胆医院 150 例行原发性肝癌根治性切除术并在术后 2 个月内行预防性 TACE 患者的临床病理资料, 根据术后肝癌组织病理 Ki-67 评分分为低表达组 (Ki-67 评分 $\leq 20\%$, 44 例) 和高表达组 (Ki-67 评分 $>20\%$, 106 例); 分析 Ki-67 表达量与患者临床病理因素及复发与生存的关系。

结果: 高表达组肿瘤多发、肿瘤包膜不完整及合并微血管癌栓患者比例明显高于低表达组 (均 $P<0.05$)。Ki-67 高表达与肿瘤多发、肿瘤直径大为影响无瘤生存期的独立危险因素 (均 $P<0.05$); Ki-67 高表达与肿瘤多发、肿瘤直径大、肿瘤包膜不完整、合并微血管癌栓为影响总生存期的独立危险因素 (均 $P<0.05$); 高表达组患者复发率明显高于低表达组 (57.9% vs. 37.7%, $\chi^2=6.777$, $P<0.05$), 总生存率明显低于低表达组 (45.6% vs. 75.9%, $\chi^2=8.447$, $P<0.05$)。

结论: Ki-67 的表达量对肝癌根治性切除术后行预防性 TACE 患者的预后具有显著影响, 高表达者预后不良。

关键词

肝肿瘤; 肝切除术; 化学栓塞, 治疗性; Ki-67 抗原; 预后

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Relationship between Ki-67 expression and prognosis of patients with primary liver cancer undergoing prophylactic transarterial chemoembolization after radical hepatectomy

WEI Fuqun, LUO Liuping, LIANG Dong, LIN Chengjie, WANG Lei, ZENG Yongyi

(Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Mengchao Hepatobiliary Hospital of Fujian Medical University, Fuzhou 350025, China)

Abstract

Objective: To investigate the association between the Ki-67 expression and the prognosis of patients with primary liver cancer receiving prophylactic transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) after radical resection.

Methods: Using a retrospective cohort method, a total of 150 patients with primary liver cancer undergoing prophylactic TACE within 2 months after radical resection in Mengchao Hepatobiliary Hospital of Fujian Medical University from December 2014 to January 2016 were enrolled. According to postoperative pathological score of Ki-67 in the tumor tissue, the patients were divided into low Ki-67 expression group (Ki-67 score $\leq 20\%$, 44 cases) and high Ki-67 expression group (Ki-67 score $>20\%$, 106 cases). The relations of Ki-67 expression level with the

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作者简介: 魏复群, 福建医科大学孟超肝胆医院住院医师, 主要从事肝胆外科方面的研究。

通信作者: 曾永毅, Email: lamp197311@126.com

clinicopathologic factors as well as recurrence and survival of the patients were analyzed.

Results: The proportions of patients with multiple lesions, incomplete capsule and concomitant microvascular tumor thrombus were significantly higher in high Ki-67 expression group than those in low Ki-67 expression group (all $P < 0.05$). High Ki-67 expression along with multiple lesions and large tumor size were independent risk factors for disease-free survival of the patients (all $P < 0.05$); high Ki-67 expression together with multiple lesions, large tumor size, incomplete tumor capsule and presence of microvascular tumor thrombus were independent risk factors for overall survival of the patients (all $P < 0.05$). The recurrence rate was significantly higher (57.9% vs. 37.7%, $\chi^2 = 6.777$, $P < 0.05$) and the overall survival rate was significantly lower (45.6% vs. 75.9%, $\chi^2 = 8.447$, $P < 0.05$) in patients in high Ki-67 expression group than those in patients in low Ki-67 expression group.

Conclusion: The Ki-67 expression level exerts significant impact on the prognosis of patients with primary liver cancer undergoing prophylactic TACE after radical resection. Those with high Ki-67 expression may have an unfavorable prognosis.

Key words

Liver Neoplasms; Hepatectomy; Chemoembolization, Therapeutic; Ki-67 Antigen, Prognosis

CLC number: R735.7

原发性肝癌（以下简称肝癌）是全世界发病率及病死率最高的恶性肿瘤之一，随着外科技术的发展，越来越多的肝癌患者受益于根治性手术切除，但术后5年复发率仍高达70%^[1]；术后预防性肝动脉化疗栓塞（transarterial chemoembolization, TACE）是肝癌根治性切除术后常用的预防复发手段之一，TACE能及时发现微病灶、微转移，杀死残留癌组织，提早治疗，有效防止复发，提高生存率^[2-4]；肿瘤增殖细胞的比例是其生物侵蚀性的重要标志，核抗原Ki-67免疫组化检测是评估细胞增殖最常用的方法^[5]；目前许多研究已报道Ki-67的表达与肝癌预后密切相关^[6-7]；而Ki-67评分与肝癌根治性切除术后行预防性TACE患者预后关系未曾被报道。因此，本文采用免疫组化法对我院150例肝癌根治性切除术后行预防性TACE患者的肝癌组织进行Ki-67检测，探讨Ki-67评分与预后的关系。

1 资料与方法

1.1 病例资料

采用回顾性队列研究，收集150例肝癌根治性切除术后行预防性TACE患者的临床病理资料，其中男130例，女20例，中位年龄55（26~76）岁。Ki-67阳性细胞百分数波动于2%~97%，平均（20.42 ± 1.24）%，中位数为20%；根据Ki-67

阳性细胞百分数的中位数进行分组：Ki-67评分≤20%为低表达组，Ki-67评分>20%为高表达组，低表达组44例，高表达组106例。纳入标准：（1）术后病理确诊为肝细胞性肝癌；（2）术前肝功能Child-Pugh分级A级；（3）手术为根治性手术；（4）术后只接受1次TACE；（5）术前未接受其他抗肿瘤治疗（如射频、TACE、免疫治疗等）；（6）没有远处转移或手术禁忌。排除标准：（1）术前发现远处转移；（2）合并其他原发性恶性肿瘤；（3）合并影像学及肉眼可见的胆管或血管癌栓；（4）术前接受其他非手术治疗；（5）临床病理资料不全。复发标准：增强CT、增强MRI及超声造影中两项检查发现肝癌典型“快进快出”特征确诊。本研究通过医院伦理委员会审批，批号为（No.2018-042-01）。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 肝癌根治性切除 术中判断标准：（1）肝静脉、门静脉、胆管以及下腔静脉未见肉眼癌栓；（2）无邻近脏器侵犯，无肝门淋巴结或远处转移；（3）肝脏切缘距肿瘤边界>1 cm；如切缘<1 cm，但切除肝断面组织学检查无肿瘤细胞残留，即切缘阴性。术后判断标准：（1）术后2个月行超声、CT、MRI（必须有其中两项）检查未发现肿瘤病灶；（2）如术前AFP升高，则要求术后2个月AFP定量测定，其水平在正常范围^[8]。

1.2.2 解剖性肝切除与非解剖性肝切除 解剖性肝切除标准：进腹后行术中B超定位，确定拟切

除的肝实质范围。在对第一肝门进行解剖时,根据预切除肝脏的范围,解剖、离断预切除肝脏的肝动脉、门静脉。若行肝右前、右后叶、左内叶、左外叶、左半肝、右半肝和右三叶切除时应在第一肝门处离断供应上述肝实质的门静脉及肝动脉分支。肝实质离断用钳夹法。常规在切肝时与 Glisson 鞘一起离断肝管,而不在肝门处游离。对肝断面一般不缝合处理。非解剖性肝切除标准:根据预切除肝脏的部位和大小相应的肝血管阻断方法,本组所有患者均采用 Pringle 入肝血流阻断法。在距离肿瘤边界 1~2 cm 处电刀电凝标记出预切除线。钳夹法离断肝实质切除肿瘤^[9]。

1.2.3 预防性 TACE 采用 Seldinger 法,即经皮穿刺右股动脉,先超选至肝固有动脉,注入化疗药物 5-FU 750 mg 及奥沙利铂 150 mg,微导管超选至肿瘤供血分支,注入碘油与表柔比星 30 mg 的混合乳液,可加用明胶海绵颗粒,根据病灶大

小,血供情况还可以选择载药微球,PVA 栓塞颗粒等栓塞材料,栓塞以肿瘤滋养血管不显影为度;TACE 治疗时间为根治性切除术后 2 个月内。

1.2.4 Ki-67 检测 所有患者的肿瘤组织样本均采用免疫染色法^[10]进行分析。所有肝癌的组织标本均经过 10% 甲醛固定,常规脱水包埋,切成 4 μm 厚切片,以小鼠抗人 Ki-67 单克隆抗体 (MIB-1,福州迈新)进行 Ki-67 免疫染色,低温孵育过夜,漂洗后用 3,3'-二氨基联苯胺 (DAB,美国 DAKO 公司)显色,最后切片用苏木精复染。结果判定:由两个有经验的病理医师共同阅片,光学显微镜下 ($\times 400$, Olympus BX53,日本)观察细胞核出现棕黄色颗粒为 Ki-67 阳性细胞,每张切片选取 5 个高倍视野随机观察,每个视野计数 100 个细胞,计算出每个视野的阳性细胞百分数,取其平均值 (图 1)。

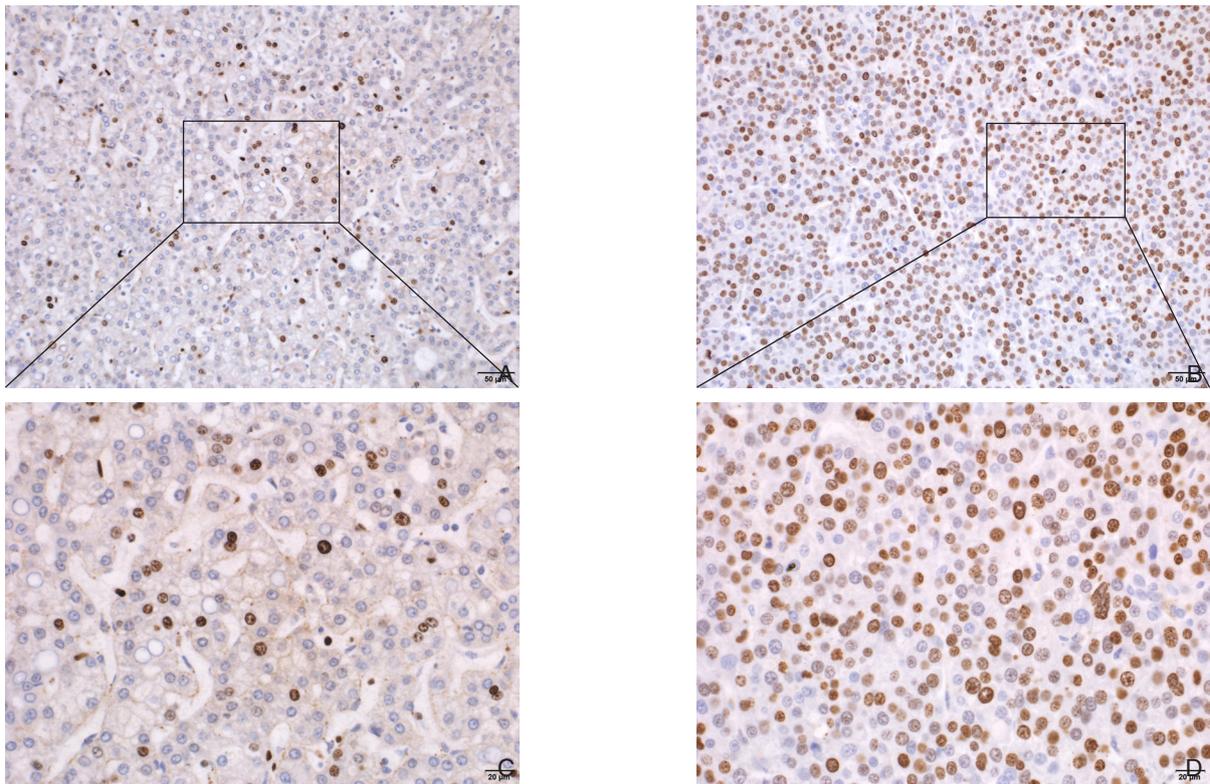


图 1 免疫组化检测 Ki-67 在肝癌中组织中的表达 A: Ki-67 低表达 ($\times 200$); B: Ki-67 高表达 ($\times 200$); C: Ki-67 低表达 ($\times 400$); D: Ki-67 高表达 ($\times 400$)

Figure 1 Immunohistochemical staining for Ki-67 expression of in liver cancer tissue A: Low Ki-67 expression ($\times 200$); B: High Ki-67 expression ($\times 200$); C: Low Ki-67 expression ($\times 400$); D: High ki-67 expression ($\times 400$)

1.2.5 随访 采用住院复查和门诊电话方式进行随访,患者预防性TACE术后第1年每3个月复查1次CT或MRI和血清AFP,1年后每半年复查1次CT或MRI,一旦诊断复发,根据情况行再次手术、射频、TACE、保守治疗,死亡为随访终止时间,随访时间截至2018年1月31日。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 χ^2 检验对分类数据进行比较,用Kaplan-Meier方法估算无病生存期(DFS)和总生存期(OS),采用多变量Cox回归模型的正演方法,进行单因素及多因素分析。 $P<0.05$ 均被认为具有统计学意义,所有数据均采用SPSS 22.0进行分析。

2 结果

2.1 临床病理资料分析

分析结果显示,Ki-67评分高低与肿瘤数目、肿瘤包膜有无、是否合并微血管癌栓有明显关系(均 $P<0.05$),而与性别、年龄、凝血酶原时间(PT)、总胆红素(TBIL)水平、白蛋白(ALB)水平、HBV-DNA载量、AFP水平、是否合并肝硬化、手术方式、肿瘤部位、肿瘤大小、切缘距离、分化程度均无明显关系(均 $P>0.05$)(表1)。

表1 Ki-67表达与临床病理因素的关系[n(%)]

Table 1 Relations of Ki-67 expression with the clinicopathologic factors [n(%)]

因素	低表达组 (n=44)	高表达组 (n=106)	χ^2	P	因素	低表达组 (n=44)	高表达组 (n=106)	χ^2	P
性别					手术方式				
男	37 (84.09)	93 (87.74)	0.357	0.550	非解剖	27 (61.36)	65 (61.32)	0.000	0.996
女	7 (15.91)	13 (12.26)			解剖	17 (38.64)	41 (38.68)		
年龄(岁)					肿瘤部位				
≤50	12 (27.28)	42 (39.62)	2.058	0.151	左	9 (20.45)	30 (28.30)	2.105	0.349
>50	32 (72.72)	62 (60.38)			右	35 (79.45)	76 (71.70)		
PT(s)					肿瘤大小(cm)				
<14	25 (56.82)	50 (47.17)	1.158	0.282	≤5	28 (63.64)	53 (50.00)	3.797	0.150
≥14	19 (43.18)	56 (52.83)			>5	16 (36.36)	53 (50.00)		
TBIL(μmol/L)					肿瘤数目				
≤17	37 (84.09)	99 (93.40)	5.757	0.056	单发	40 (90.91)	78 (73.58)	5.561	0.018
>17	7 (15.91)	7 (6.60)			多发	4 (9.09)	28 (26.42)		
ALB(g/L)					切缘(cm)				
≤34	25 (52.82)	61 (57.55)	0.007	0.934	≤1	16 (36.36)	44 (41.41)	0.343	0.558
>34	19 (43.18)	45 (42.45)			>1	28 (62.64)	62 (58.49)		
HBV-DNA(IU/mL)					肿瘤包膜				
≤104	25 (56.82)	64 (60.38)	0.163	0.686	不完整	2 (4.55)	63 (59.43)	38.149	0.000
>104	19 (13.18)	42 (39.62)			完整	42 (95.45)	43 (40.47)		
AFP(μg/mL)					微血管癌栓				
<400	31 (70.45)	76 (71.70)	0.432	0.806	无	22 (50.00)	38 (35.85)	6.923	0.031
≥400	13 (29.55)	30 (28.30)			有	22 (50.00)	68 (64.15)		
肝硬化					肿瘤分化程度				
无	5 (11.36)	7 (6.60)	0.957	0.328	I/II	28 (63.64)	56 (52.84)	1.474	0.225
有	39 (88.64)	99 (93.40)			III/IV	16 (36.36)	50 (47.16)		

2.2 影响肝癌根治性切除术后行预防性TACE患者DFS及OS的单因素及多因素分析

影响DFS单因素分析:AFP>400 ng/mL、非解剖性肝切除、肿瘤多发、肿瘤大、Ki-67高表达为DFS的影响因素(均 $P<0.05$);影响DFS多因素分析:肿瘤多发、肿瘤大、Ki-67高表达为影响DFS的独立危险因素(均 $P<0.05$)(表2)。影响OS单

因素分析:男性、肿瘤多发、肿瘤大、肿瘤包膜不完整、合并微血管癌栓、Ki-67高表达为OS的影响因素影(均 $P<0.05$);影响OS多因素分析:肿瘤多发、肿瘤大、肿瘤包膜不完整、合并微血管癌栓、Ki-67高表达为影响OS的独立危险因素(均 $P<0.05$)(表3)。

表2 原发性肝癌根治性切除术后行预防性TACE患者DSF危险因素分析

Table 2 Analysis of the risk factors for DSF in patients with prophylactic TACE after radical hepatectomy for primary liver cancer

因素	DSF			
	单因素分析		多因素分析	
	HR (95% CI)	P	HR (95% CI)	P
性别 (男 vs. 女)	0.624 (0.275~1.413)	0.258		
年龄 (≤ 50岁 vs. >50岁)	0.757 (0.492~1.166)	0.206		
肿瘤数目 (单发 vs. 多发)	1.875 (1.183~2.970)	0.007	1.893 (1.160~2.918)	0.010
肿瘤部位 (左 vs. 右)	1.058 (0.622~1.798)	0.835		
肿瘤大小 (≤ 5/ >5)	2.897 (1.861~4.510)	0.000	3.012 (1.967~4.612)	0.000
HBV-DNA (≤ 104 IU/mL vs. >104 IU/mL)	1.305 (0.863~1.975)	0.207	1.483 (0.927~2.372)	0.100
TBIL (≤ 17 μmol/L vs. >17 μmol/L)	1.131 (0.585~2.184)	0.714		
ALB (≤ 34 g/L vs. >34 g/L)	0.922 (0.607~1.401)	0.705		
PT (≤ 1.4 s vs. >1.4 s)	1.080 (0.713~1.186)	0.717		
AFP (≤ 400 μg/mL vs. >400 μg/mL)	1.079 (1.001~1.163)	0.048		
肝硬化 (有 vs. 无)	0.808 (0.360~1.811)	0.604		
手术方式 (解剖 vs. 非解剖)	0.609 (0.390~0.949)	0.028	0.659 (0.405~1.072)	0.098
切缘 (≤ 1 cm vs. >1 cm)	0.959 (0.612~1.502)	0.854		
肿瘤分化程度 (I/II vs. III/IV)	0.801 (0.514~1.249)	0.327		
肿瘤包膜 (有 vs. 无)	1.292 (0.758~2.202)	0.346		
微血管癌栓 (有 vs. 无)	1.127 (0.695~1.826)	0.629		
Ki-67表达 (≤ 20% vs. >20%)	1.820 (1.015~3.262)	0.044	1.738 (1.067~2.832)	0.026

表3 原发性肝癌根治性切除术后行预防性TACE患者OS危险因素分析

Table 3 Analysis of the risk factors for OS in patients with prophylactic TACE after radical hepatectomy for primary liver cancer

因素	OS			
	单因素分析		多因素分析	
	HR (95% CI)	P	HR (95% CI)	P
性别 (男 vs. 女)	0.390 (0.158~0.965)	0.042	0.541 (0.209~1.399)	0.205
年龄 (≤ 50岁 vs. >50岁)	0.731 (0.466~1.146)	0.172		
肿瘤数目 (单发 vs. 多发)	2.194 (1.355~3.553)	0.001	1.897 (1.162~3.096)	0.010
肿瘤部位 (左 vs. 右)	1.204 (0.691~2.099)	0.513		
肿瘤大小 (≤ 5/ >5)	1.837 (1.355~2.490)	0.000	1.779 (1.310~2.416)	0.000
HBV-DNA (≤ 104 IU/mL vs. >104 IU/mL)	1.307 (0.839~2.036)	0.236		
TBIL (≤ 17 μmol/L vs. >17 μmol/L)	0.914 (0.699~1.197)	0.515		
ALB (≤ 34 g/L vs. >34 g/L)	0.783 (0.416~1.229)	0.287		
PT (≤ 1.4 s vs. >1.4 s)	1.136 (0.731~1.767)	0.571		
AFP (≤ 400 μg/mL vs. >400 μg/mL)	1.049 (0.970~1.134)	0.230		
肝硬化 (有 vs. 无)	0.793 (0.365~1.725)	0.559		
手术方式 (解剖 vs. 非解剖)	0.686 (0.615~1.638)	0.120		
切缘 (≤ 1 cm vs. >1 cm)	1.004 (1.778~12.207)	0.989		
肿瘤分化程度 (I/II vs. III/IV)	0.804 (0.500~1.292)	0.367		
肿瘤包膜 (有 vs. 无)	2.021 (1.087~3.759)	0.026	1.922 (1.026~3.600)	0.041
微血管癌栓 (有 vs. 无)	1.469 (1.059~2.036)	0.021	1.474 (1.069~2.034)	0.018
Ki-67表达 (≤ 20% vs. >20%)	2.593 (1.345~5.000)	0.004	1.930 (1.089~3.422)	0.024

2.3 Ki-67评分与肝癌根治性切除术后行预防性TACE患者DFS及OS关系

低表达组和高表达组复发率分别为37.7%和57.9%，两组患者无瘤生存期差异有统计学意义

($\chi^2=6.777$, $P<0.05$)。低表达组和高表达组患者生存率分别为75.9%和45.6%，两组比较，差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=8.447$, $P<0.05$) (图2)。

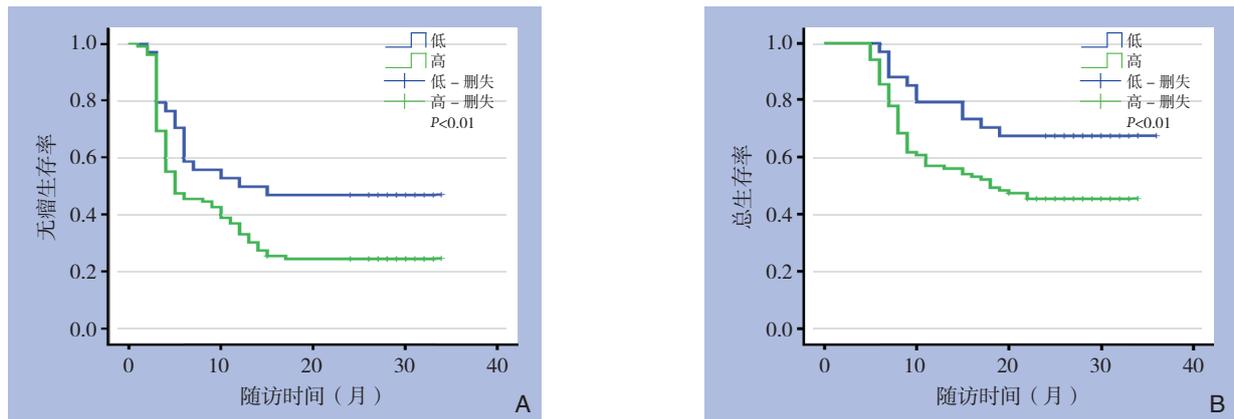


图 2 Ki-67 高表达组与低表达组患者 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线 A: DFS 曲线; B: OS 曲线

Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier survival curves of the patients in high and low Ki-67 expression groups A: DFS curves; B: OS curves

3 讨论

肝癌根治性切除术后行预防性TACE能早发现微病灶、微转移, 杀死残留癌组织, 改善患者预后^[11-12], 且载药微球与传统碘油栓塞效果无显著差别^[13]; 近年来, 许多学者提出仅部分肝癌患者能从预防性TACE中获益, 研究^[2,14-15]发现按MVI等级分组后合并MVI组更能从预防性TACE治疗中获益; Liao等^[16]指出当肝癌直径>5 cm更能从预防性TACE治疗中获益; Hsiao等^[17]发现在多发性肝癌的患者中, 肝内转移比多中心起源的患者更能从预防性TACE治疗中获益; 此外, Huang等^[18]结合肿瘤包膜、肿瘤大小、肿瘤数目、肿瘤切缘及MVI设计预防性TACE治疗获益评分系统, 得分越高, 越能从中获益。本文旨在探讨Ki-67评分与肝癌根治性切除术后行预防性TACE患者预后关系。

肿瘤细胞的增殖状态是反应肿瘤生物学特性的重要参数^[19], 影响肿瘤术后治疗的有效性; Ki-67是一种传统的增殖标志物, 在细胞周期的G₁、S和G₂期达到高峰, 而在G₀期缺失, 在许多肿瘤中高表达, Ki-67标志物的变化能可靠地反映正常和病变组织的增殖活性, 对肿瘤的复发和转移有预测作用; 众多研究已报道Ki-67与肿瘤临床病理特征及预后的关系, 包括: 乳腺癌、垂体腺瘤、喉癌、肾上腺皮质癌、套淋巴瘤和卵巢癌等^[20-24]。目前很多研究表明Ki-67与肝癌预后密切相关^[25-29], 肝癌组织Ki-67高表达常常与组织分化差、肿瘤大、淋巴结转移、血管侵犯及肝外转移相关; 有研究表明, Ki-67降低细胞间的黏附力, 使肿瘤细胞从肿瘤分离并与细胞外基质黏附, 能

促进肿瘤的转移^[30], 本研究同样发现, 在Ki-67高低表达组中, 肿瘤包膜是否完整、肿瘤数目、是否合并微血管癌栓的差异有统计学意义, 与上述研究结果相仿。

以往的研究中^[2, 15, 18]表明, 肝癌根治性术后合并高危因素如肿瘤大、MVI、肿瘤多发等建议行TACE术, Ki-67常常与这些肝癌复发高危因素相关^[31]; 然而本研究结果提示, 在肝癌根治性切除术后行预防性TACE患者中, Ki-67低表达组无瘤生存期及总生存期均超过Ki-67高表达组, 原因可能是预防性TACE仅仅行肝动脉栓塞, 而Ki-67高表达组微血管侵犯率高于低表达组(64.15% vs. 50%, $P < 0.05$), 导致早期复发, 影响预后; 因此, 在评估原发性肝癌根治术后行预防性TACE患者预后时, Ki-67表达可能是一个重要参考指标。

本研究多因素分析结果显示肿瘤多发、肿瘤大、Ki-67高表达是影响肝癌根治性切除术患者预后的独立危险因素, 这与以往报道相一致; 研究^[32]显示肿瘤的直径<5 cm的肝癌患者根治术后5年生存率为58.2%、10年生存率为38.4%, 而肿瘤直径>5 cm的肝癌患者根治术后5年生存率下降至31.4%、10年生存率降至20.43%; 研究^[33]显示肿瘤单发的肝癌患者根治术后5年生存率为65.8%, 而肿瘤多发的肝癌患者根治术后5年生存率下降至45.8%。

本研究仍有如下不足: (1) 单中心并且是回顾性研究, 一个前瞻、多中心、随机的临床试验是需要的; (2) 本研究未纳入丙型肝炎、酒精性肝炎及脂肪肝相关性肝癌; (3) 患者复发后不同治疗方式可能影响研究结果, 需进一步探究。

综上所述, Ki-67高表达为肝癌根治性切除术后行预防性TACE患者预后不良因素之一。

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