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· 专题研究 ·

## mRECIST 与 iRECIST 标准评价肝细胞癌免疫治疗疗效的对比研究

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### 摘要

**背景与目的:** 目前免疫治疗逐渐成为肝细胞癌(HCC)患者新的全身治疗方法之一, 其治疗效果得到了临床肯定, 但是其治疗效果的影像学评估方法仍在不断摸索中, 并且影像学评估能有效为临床确定免疫新辅助治疗的主要临床终点提供充足的证据。本研究分析对比实体瘤免疫治疗疗效评价标准(iRECIST)和修订后实体瘤疗效评价标准(mRECIST)对HCC免疫治疗疗效的评价, 以期找到更适合HCC免疫治疗疗效的影像学评估方法, 便于临床医生制订个体化精准治疗方案。

**方法:** 回顾性分析2017—2021年间中国人民解放军陆军军医大学第一附属医院收治行PD-L1单抗免疫治疗HCC患者临床资料, 其中男性58例, 女性9例。CT或MRI动态增强扫描临床影像学资料包括治疗前1周内及治疗后2、4个月3个时间点。分别采用iRECIST和mRECIST标准进行疗效评估, 对比检测两种疗效标准评估结果的差异。

**结果:** PD-L1单抗免疫治疗后2、4个月复查, 两种标准疗效评估结果差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ ); 两种评估方法差异主要体现在客观缓解率(ORR), 两次复查结果, mRECIST标准ORR所占比例均明显大于iRECIST标准的ORR所占比例, 差异有统计学意义( $P<0.01$ ); 大部分mRECIST标准评估为完全缓解或部分缓解的患者采用iRECIST标准评估为稳定; 这两种不同的评估方法均有50%左右患者在初次评定为进展的情况下继续治疗而达到稳定状态或者部分缓解状态。

**结论:** mRECIST标准测量时避开液化坏死区, 以“存活肿瘤”对靶病灶进行疗效评价的方式更加客观、科学, 避免因肿瘤大小变化不明显但肿瘤负荷明显减少而低估治疗效果。而iRECIST标准提出了未确认的疾病进展和确认的疾病进展的概念, 更适用于免疫治疗过程中出现的假性进展等特有反应, 故建议在采用mRECIST标准评估“存活肿瘤”的同时应该借鉴iRECIST标准的循环持续评估的模式, 对使用mRECIST标准初次评估为进展的患者在进行下一周期治疗后再次评估, 尽量避免轻易提前终止治疗, 从而可能使更多的患者临床获益, 对临床医生制定后续治疗方案也有一定的指导意义。

### 关键词

癌, 肝细胞; 免疫疗法; 诊断显像; 实体肿瘤疗效评价标准

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## Comparison of mRECIST and iRECIST criteria in evaluating the efficacy of immunotherapy for hepatocellular carcinoma

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### Abstract

**Background and Aims:** Immunotherapy is emerging as a new systemic treatment method for patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), with its clinically recognized therapeutic effects. However, imaging evaluation methods for assessing treatment response are still being explored. Imaging assessment is crucial in providing sufficient evidence for determining the primary clinical endpoints of immunotherapy in clinical practice. This study analyzes and compares the efficacy evaluation of immunotherapy in HCC using the Immune-Related Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (iRECIST) and the modified Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors (mRECIST), aims to find a more suitable imaging assessment method for immunotherapy efficacy in HCC and facilitate the development of individualized and precise treatment plans by clinical physicians.

**Methods:** A retrospective analysis of clinical data from HCC patients who received PD-L1 monoclonal antibody immunotherapy at the First Affiliated Hospital of the Army Medical University from 2017 to 2021 was conducted. Of the patients, 58 were males, and 9 were females. Clinical imaging data from CT or MRI dynamic contrast-enhanced scans were collected at three time points: one week before treatment and two and four months after treatment initiation. The efficacy evaluations were performed using both iRECIST and mRECIST criteria, and the differences in the evaluation results between the two criteria were compared.

**Results:** Evaluation of immunotherapy efficacy using iRECIST and mRECIST criteria two and four months after PD-L1 monoclonal antibody treatment showed statistically significant differences ( $P < 0.01$ ). The main discrepancy between the two evaluation methods was observed in the objective response rate (ORR), with mRECIST showing a significantly higher ORR compared to iRECIST ( $P < 0.01$ ). Many patients who were classified as achieving complete or partial response using mRECIST were categorized as stable diseases according to iRECIST. Both evaluation methods indicated that approximately 50% of patients initially classified as progressive disease continued treatment and achieved stable or partial response status.

**Conclusion:** The mRECIST criteria, which measure "viable tumor" while excluding necrotic areas, provide a more objective and scientific approach to evaluate treatment efficacy. This approach prevents underestimation of treatment effects caused by significant tumor burden reduction despite minor changes in tumor size. On the other hand, iRECIST criteria propose concepts of unconfirmed and confirmed disease progression, making them more suitable for unique responses observed during immunotherapy, such as pseudo-progression. Therefore, it is recommended to adopt the mRECIST criteria for assessing "viable tumor" while considering the cyclic reevaluation model of iRECIST criteria to reassess patients initially classified as a progressive disease under mRECIST after the next treatment cycle to avoid premature treatment termination and potentially provide more clinical benefits to patients, as well as to offer guidance for clinicians to make subsequent treatment plans.

### Key words

Carcinoma, Hepatocellular; Immunotherapy; Diagnostic Imaging; Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors

**CLC number:** R735.7

原发性肝癌病理分型中,约85%~90%为肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)。我国HCC的发病率及病死率均居世界首位,严重威胁人民的健康和生命<sup>[1]</sup>。近年来肿瘤免疫治疗研究发展迅速,免疫治疗已成为部分晚期HCC患者的全身治疗方法之一,取得一定疗效<sup>[2-3]</sup>。对于免疫治疗效果的评价,《原发性肝癌诊疗指南(2022年版)》<sup>[4]</sup>推荐参考实体瘤免疫治疗疗效评价标准(immune response evaluation criteria in solid tumor, iRECIST),该标准主要评价治疗后瘤体大小的变化,但未考虑肿瘤坏死,故免疫治疗的疗效可能会被低估。修订后实体瘤疗效评价标准(modified response evaluation criteria in solid tumors, mRECIST)评价肿瘤坏死程度,可以弥补iRECIST标准的不足之处。目前,影像学方法评估HCC免疫治疗的疗效仍在不断摸索中。本研究回顾性分析PD-L1免疫治疗HCC的患者临床资料,采用mRECIST及iRECIST两种标准进行HCC免疫治疗的疗效评估,以期为指导HCC患者的个体化治疗方案提供依据。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

回顾性分析2017年—2021年间在中国人民解放军陆军军医大学第一附属医院接受PD-L1免疫治疗HCC患者临床资料,其中部分患者前期接受过靶向治疗、经导管动脉化疗栓塞术(transarterial chemoembolization, TACE)、射频消融术(percutaneous radiofrequency ablation, RFA)等治疗后复发者。纳入标准:(1)临床确诊为HCC的患者;(2)免疫治疗前影像资料及治疗后随访影像资料齐全;(3)按照HCC免疫治疗方法进行规范化PD-L1单抗治疗的病例。排除标准:(1)合并其他器官原发肿瘤患者;(2)行免疫治疗期间同时进行其他的抗肿瘤治疗;(3)影像检查图像质量差,不便于靶病灶的测量;(4)合并其他脏器如心、肺、肾功能不全者。共纳入HCC患者67例,其中男性58例,女性9例。本临床研究获得中国人民解放军陆军军医大学第一附属医院伦理委员会审批通过(审批号:KY2020086)。

### 1.2 CT或MRI影像学检查方法

患者在治疗前1周内行CT或MRI动态增强扫描,在治疗后2、4个月复查CT或MRI动态增强扫

描。CT检查:采用双源CT增强扫描(西门子,德国)。扫描参数:管电压140 kV,管电流300 mA,层厚5 mm,层间隔0~1 mm,增强扫描采用双筒高压注射器(Missour XD2001, Ulrich, 德国)于肘前浅静脉推注对比剂碘海醇90.0 mL,注射速度3.0 mL/s。通过触发技术,注入对比剂25 s后,开始动态监测靶血管(腹主动脉)CT值。当CT值达130 HU时,触发扫描程序,门静脉期和平衡期分别于注入对比剂后55 S和80 S开始扫描。MRI检查使用Siemens Tiro 3.0T超导型扫描仪,增强扫描采用SpectrisSolarisEP MRI注射系统(ST1011765)经肘静脉团注对比剂钆塞酸二钠0.1 mL/kg,注射速度1.0~2.0 mL/s,对比剂注射完成后即刻以相同速度再注入同等量的生理盐水冲洗导管,当对比剂到达胸主动脉下段水平,行动脉期扫描,门静脉期延时70 s,延迟期180 s,延时15 min后行肝胆期断层扫描。

### 1.3 iRECIST和mRECIST评价标准

iRECIST和mRECIST两种评价标准均采用单径测量法。(1)iRECIST标准目标病灶选择适于准确、可重复测量的病灶;包括所有被累及的器官。存在多个可测量病灶时,根据病灶大小和可重复测量的原则,选取目标病灶。病灶数量限定为每个器官最多选择2个,总数不超过5个,其他病灶为非目标病灶。影像学随诊方法采用增强CT或增强MRI,评价结果包括免疫完全缓解(immune complete response, iCR),免疫部分缓解(immune partial response, iPR),免疫疾病稳定(immune stable disease, iSD),免疫未确认的疾病进展(immune unconfirmed progressive disease, iUPD)、免疫确认的疾病进展(immune confirmed progressive disease, iCPD)。(2)mRECIST标准目标病灶选择iRECIST标准下可准确、重复测量的病灶。CT或MRI增强扫描能够测量该病灶内的存活肿瘤区域强化。动脉增强期所有病灶无增强为完全缓解(complete response, CR);动脉增强期病灶直径之和至少缩小30%为部分缓解(partial response, PR);病灶直径之和至少增加20%为疾病进展(progressive disease, PD);既不符PR也不符PD属于疾病稳定(stable disease, SD)。

### 1.4 疗效评价方法

由2名工作10年以上影像科副主任医师共同评阅患者治疗前基线和治疗后2、4个月复查的影

像学资料。同一患者采用 mRECIST 和 iRECIST 两种标准评价疗效，意见不一致时经商讨综合取得最后评估结果。

### 1.5 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 25.0 软件分析数据。利用非参数检验中的 Fisher 方法检测 mRECIST 标准和 iRECIST 标准疗效评估结果的统计学差异， $P < 0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两种标准的疗效评估结果

治疗后 2、4 个月复查，两种标准疗效评估结果差异有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.01$ )；两种不同标准的评估方法差异主要体现在客观缓解率 (objective response rate, ORR) 上，两次复查结果，mRECIST 标准 ORR 所占比例均明显大于 iRECIST 标准的 ORR 所占比例，而在疾病控制率 (disease control rate, DCR) 方面差异不明显。大部分 mRECIST 标准评估

为 CR 或 PR 的患者采用 iRECIST 标准评估为 iSD (表 1)。

### 2.2 两种标准影像学评估的比较

治疗后第 1 次复查：mRECIST 标准评价为 CR 的 3 例患者中，采用 iRECIST 标准评价为 iUPD 者 2 例 (图 1)、评价为 iSD 者 1 例 (图 2)；mRECIST 标准评价为 PR 的 15 例，iRECIST 标准评价均为 iSD (图 3)；mRECIST 标准评价为 SD 的 13 例，iRECIST 标准均评价为 iSD，mRECIST 标准评价为 PD 的 27 例中，26 例 iRECIST 标准评价为 iUPD (图 4)。

治疗后第 2 次复查：mRECIST 标准评价为 PR 的 9 例，iRECIST 标准均评价为 iSD；mRECIST 标准评价为 SD 的 40 例中，iRECIST 标准评价为 iSD 38 例，iUPD 2 例；mRECIST 标准评价为 PD 的 18 例中，17 例 iRECIST 标准评价为 PD：3 例为 iUPD，14 例为 iCPD。

第 1 次复查 iRECIST 标准评价为 iUPD 的 29 例，其中 15 例在第 2 次复查时评估为 iSD；mRECIST 标准评价为 PD 的 29 例，其中 14 例在第 2 次复查时评估为 SD 或 PR。

表 1 治疗后 2、4 个月患者 iRECIST 标准与 mRECIST 标准评价结果 [n (%)]

Table 1 Evaluation of iRECIST and mRECIST criteria at 2 and 4 months after treatment [n (%)]

疗效评价	治疗后 2 个月		治疗后 4 个月	
	iRECIST 标准	mRECIST 标准	iRECIST 标准	mRECIST 标准
iCR/CR	0(0.0)	3(4.5)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
iPR/PR	8(11.9)	24(35.8)	0(0.0)	9(13.4)
iSD/SD	30(44.8)	13(19.4)	50(74.6)	40(59.7)
iUPD/iCPD/PD	29(43.3)	27(40.3)	17(25.4)	18(26.9)
ORR	8(11.9)	27(40.3)	0(0.0)	9(13.4)
DCR	38(65.7)	40(59.7)	50(74.6)	49(73.1)
<i>P</i>	<0.01		<0.01	

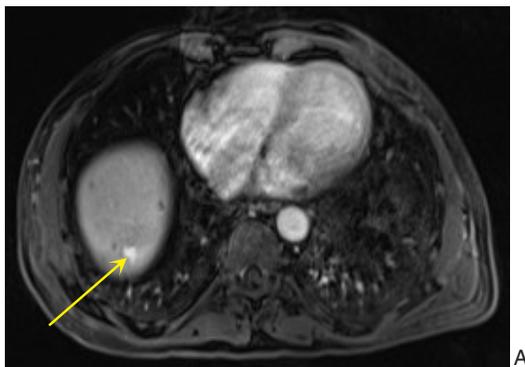


图 1 mRECIST 标准 CR 与 iRECIST 标准 iUPD 病例 A: 治疗前病灶长径约为 9 mm，动脉期强化病灶长径 9 mm；B: 治疗后，病灶长径 20 mm，但动脉期无异常强化，mRECIST 标准评价为 CR，iRECIST 标准评价为 iUPD

Figure 1 Case of CR determined by mRECIST criteria and iUPD determined by iRECIST criteria A: Before treatment, the lesion's longest diameter was approximately 9 mm, and arterial phase enhancement showed a lesion with a longest diameter of 9 mm; B: After treatment, the lesion's longest diameter increased to 20 mm, but there was no abnormal enhancement in the arterial phase, and the evaluation is classified as CR according to mRECIST criteria, whereas according to iRECIST criteria, the evaluation is classified as iUPD

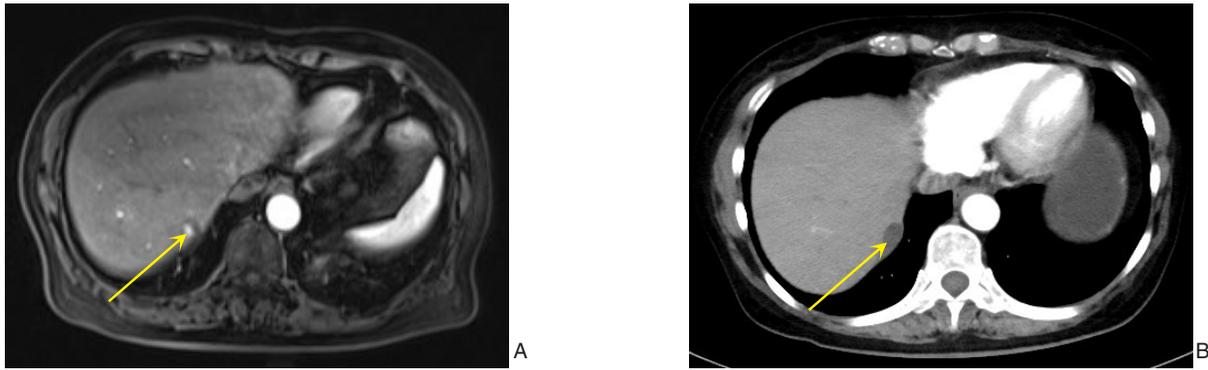


图2 mRECIST标准CR与iRECIST标准iSD病例 A: 治疗前病灶长径约为13 mm, 动脉期强化病灶长径8 mm; B: 治疗后, 病灶长径14 mm, 但动脉期无异常强化, mRECIST标准评价为CR, iRECIST标准评价为iSD

**Figure 2 Case of CR determined by mRECIST criteria and iSD determined by iRECIST criteria** A: Before treatment, the lesion's longest diameter was approximately 13 mm, and arterial phase enhancement showed a lesion with a longest diameter of 8 mm; B: After treatment, the lesion's longest diameter increased to 14 mm, but there was no abnormal enhancement in the arterial phase, and the evaluation is classified as CR according to mRECIST criteria, whereas according to iRECIST criteria, the evaluation is classified as iSD

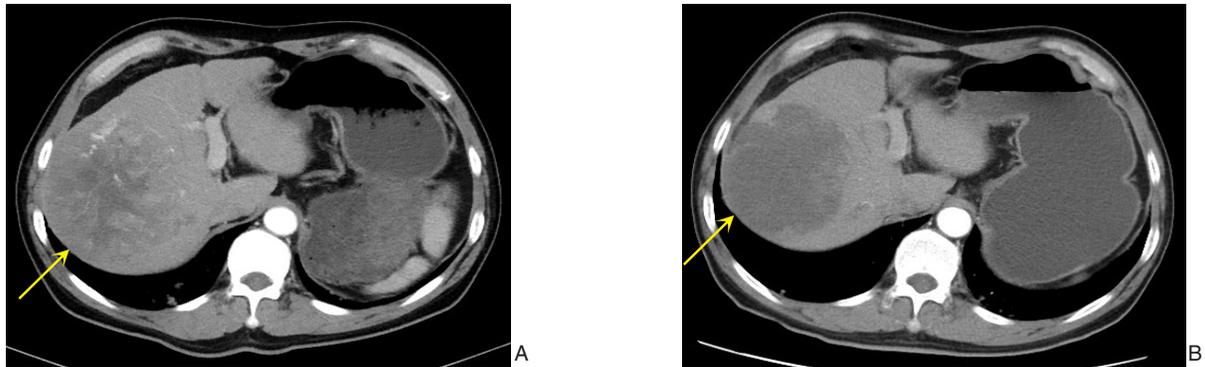


图3 mRECIST标准PR与iRECIST标准iSD病例 A: 治疗前病灶长径约为113 mm, 动脉期强化病灶长径113 mm; B: 治疗后, 病灶长径114 mm, 动脉期强化病灶长径约42 mm, mRECIST标准评价为PR, iRECIST标准评价为iSD

**Figure 3 Case of PR determined by mRECIST criteria and iSD determined by iRECIST criteria** A: Before treatment, the lesion's longest diameter was approximately 113 mm, and arterial phase enhancement showed a lesion with a longest diameter of 113 mm; B: After treatment, the lesion's longest diameter increased to 114 mm, but in the arterial phase, enhancement showed a lesion with a longest diameter of approximately 42 mm, and the evaluation is classified as PR according to mRECIST criteria, whereas according to iRECIST criteria, the evaluation is classified as iSD

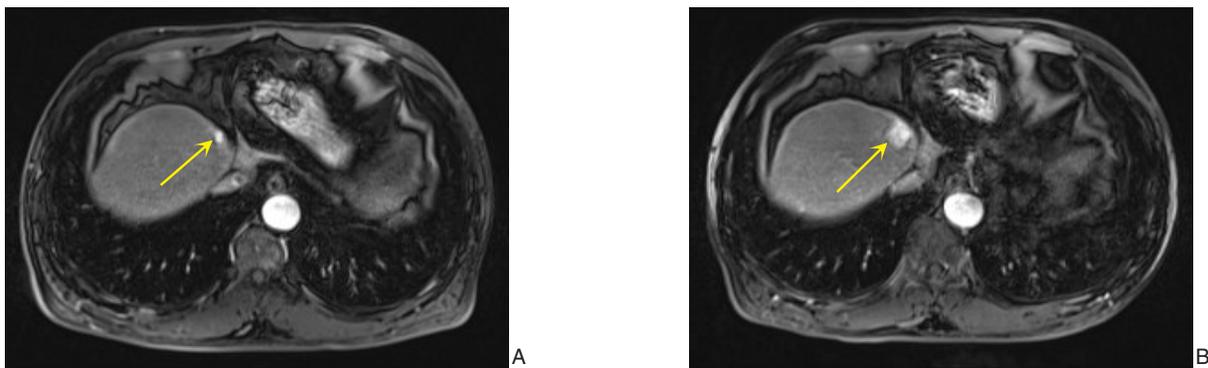


图4 mRECIST标准PD与iRECIST标准iUPD病例 A: 治疗前病灶长径约为8 mm, 动脉期强化病灶长径8 mm; B: 治疗后, 病灶长径17 mm, 动脉期强化病灶长径约17 mm, mRECIST标准评价为PD, iRECIST标准评价为iUPD

**Figure 4 Case of PD determined by mRECIST criteria and iUPD determined by iRECIST criteria** A: Before treatment, the lesion's longest diameter was approximately 8 mm, and arterial phase enhancement showed a lesion with a longest diameter of 8 mm; B: After treatment, the lesion's longest diameter increased to 17 mm, and in the arterial phase, enhancement showed a lesion with a longest diameter of approximately 17 mm, and the evaluation is classified as PD according to mRECIST criteria, whereas according to iRECIST criteria, the evaluation is classified as iUPD

### 3 讨论

根据世界卫生组织 (World Health Organization, WHO) 数据估算, 2020 年全球 HCC 新发病例约为 90.6 万例, 我国 HCC 发病人数占全球病例的 46.7%<sup>[5-6]</sup>, HCC 恶性程度很高, 确诊时多已经进展到中晚期, 失去手术治疗机会; HCC 预后极差, 5 年总体生存率不足 15%<sup>[7]</sup>, 且 HCC 切除术后 5 年复发转移率高达 40%~70%<sup>[8]</sup>。目前, 对于无法手术治疗的 HCC 患者药物治疗成为首选治疗方式, 主要包括介入治疗、分子靶向治疗和免疫治疗<sup>[9]</sup>。HCC 发生发展和复杂的免疫微环境直接相关。近年来免疫治疗已成为治疗 HCC 的重要手段。新近研究<sup>[10-11]</sup>发现, PD-1、PD-L1 单抗在 HCC 的治疗中取得了良好的效果。免疫治疗的主要临床特点是药物起效后, 其疗效是比较持久的。但是约 5% 的患者会发生重度免疫相关不良反应<sup>[12]</sup>, 同时还存在肿瘤超进展 (hyperprogressive disease, HPD)、假性进展 (pseudoprogression, PsPD)、延迟反应、混合缓解等特有反应<sup>[13]</sup>。因此, 准确评估 HCC 免疫治疗疗效尤为重要。目前影像学检查已经成为 HCC 多种治疗后的常规检查手段, 但是对于免疫治疗疗效影像学评估的研究尚未完善, 有效评估免疫治疗的疗效, 优化治疗措施, 提高精准个体化治疗的效果, 是在精准医学时代背景下亟需回答的问题<sup>[14-15]</sup>。

既往研究<sup>[16-17]</sup>表明, 大部分实体瘤评价标准如 WHO 标准和 RECIST 标准均是以肿瘤瘤体大小变化来评估其治疗效果, 忽略了肿瘤负荷的变化, 难以准确评估免疫治疗过程中出现的假性进展、延迟反应等, 常由于瘤体体积大小没有明显变化而得出治疗无效的结果, 导致部分免疫治疗疗效被低估, 存在一定局限性。2009 年美国肝病研究协会 (American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases, AASLD) 借鉴了研究报道的存活肿瘤概念, 提出了 mRECIST 标准<sup>[18]</sup>。提出对 HCC 的评估, 要注意避开液化坏死区域, 测量其残留活性的肿瘤, 即动脉期强化存活肿瘤的最大径, 更加客观和真实<sup>[19]</sup>。本组病例中, 在治疗后 2、4 个月复查, 两种不同评估方法得出的结果其差异有统计学意义, 可以看出两种不同标准的评估方法, 其 DCR 及 PD 所占比例均相近, 差异主要体现在 ORR 上。两次复查结果, mRECIST 标准 ORR 所占比例均明

显大于 iRECIST 标准的 ORR 所占比例, 大部分 mRECIST 标准评估为 CR 或者 PR 的患者采用 iRECIST 标准评估为 SD。该两组数据提示采用动脉期存活肿瘤测量方法较单纯测量病灶长径的测量方法 ORR 所占比例明显增加, 能有效避免疗效被低估, 与文献<sup>[20-21]</sup>报道相符。iRECIST 标准和 mRECIST 标准评价的 PD 病例数相近, 提示无论采用哪种标准测量, 对于评价恶化进展的病例结果差异不大。目前 HCC 免疫新辅助治疗的主要临床终点为主要病理学缓解 (major pathologic response, MPR), 指活性肿瘤的坏死成分的比例达到某一临界值以上<sup>[22]</sup>, mRECIST 测量活性肿瘤的评估方法也能有效为临床确定免疫新辅助治疗的主要临床终点提供影像依据。

免疫治疗后部分肿瘤内部出现液化坏死, 此时虽然肿瘤体积变化不大, 或者瘤体有增大, 但肿瘤内部已无活性, 或仅残留少许活性, 采用测量肿瘤长径的 iRECIST 标准具有很大局限性, 以往类似研究<sup>[23-26]</sup>也证实测量动脉期强化的存活肿瘤的方法较测量病灶长径的方法更合理。在肿瘤免疫治疗后可能会出现短期肿瘤负荷增加, 可能是因为暂时的免疫细胞浸润所导致的局部炎症反应, 临床称为 PsPD<sup>[27]</sup>。2017 年基于 RECIST1.1 标准提出的 iRECIST<sup>[28]</sup>, 提出了未确认的疾病进展和确认的疾病进展的概念, 首次评价的 iUPD 需在 4~8 周后再次确认以排除免疫治疗过程中的 PsPD, 这是 iRECIST 标准与其他评价标准最大的不同之处。因为免疫治疗后的 PsPD 很有可能在 iUPD 确定后 4 周内开始缩小, 只有连续 2 次评价肿瘤负荷均有增加时, 才被认定为 iCPD, 此举能很好地避免肿瘤免疫治疗过程中因 PsPD 而误判为 PD, Tazdait 等<sup>[29]</sup>也提示 iRECIST 标准循环评估的模式, 在治疗过程中发生非常规反应时, 更能有效体现临床获益患者比例。有临床研究<sup>[30]</sup>表明, 评估为 PD 后继续治疗能带来 56% 的有效率, 并可在一定程度上改善患者总生存。本组病例中, 治疗后第 1 次复查 iRECIST 标准评价为 iUPD 的 29 例, 其中 15 例在第 2 次复查时评估为 iSD, mRECIST 标准评价为 PD 的 29 例, 其中 14 例在第 2 次复查时评估为 SD 或 PR, 可以看出两种评估方法均有 50% 左右患者在初次评定为 PD 的情况下继续治疗而达到 SD 或者 PR 状态, 同文献报道基本相符。临床上, 这一部分病例也属于治疗获益病例, 而按照以往的评估

标准,评估为PD的患者属于临床治疗无效而终止治疗,提示iRECIST标准可以有效避免误判为PsPD的患者提前终止治疗,从而为临床医生制定个体化治疗方案提供一致性的参考<sup>[28]</sup>。

本研究的不足之处在于病例数较少,部分患者因经济或者身体原因没有继续治疗,只进行了治疗后2、4个月的疗效评估,没有对比两组病例生存期。由于病例数较少,没有对病例进行年龄、肿瘤分期、AFP水平等其他相关指标进一步分层,排除这些差异对疗效评估的影响。部分行免疫治疗的患者前期经过了外科或者介入手术后肿瘤复发,部分患者前期还经过其他全身治疗,单纯行免疫治疗的患者仅占少部分。如能扩大样本量,对行免疫治疗的HCC患者细化分层,并进行影像学评估方法的总结分析,寻找到精准的评估方法,将对HCC的个体化免疫治疗产生更重要的影响。

综上所述,本研究提示采用mRECIST标准对HCC免疫治疗效果的评价,在测量时避开液化坏死区,强调治疗后动脉期强化的存活肿瘤测量,以“存活肿瘤”对靶病灶进行疗效评价的方式更加客观、科学、可靠。但是在评估的同时应该借鉴iRECIST标准的循环持续评估的模式,对于第1次评估为PD的患者需要继续治疗4~8周后再次评估,两种评估方法联合运用对临床医生判断后续治疗有一定的指导意义,既能做到准确评估疗效,也能尽量避免轻易提前终止治疗,可能会使更多的患者临床获益。

利益冲突:所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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## 本刊对来稿中统计学处理的有关要求

1. 统计研究设计: 应交代统计研究设计的名称和主要做法。如调查设计(分为前瞻性、回顾性或横断面调查研究); 实验设计(应交代具体的设计类型, 如自身配对设计、成组设计、交叉设计、正交设计等); 临床试验设计(应交代属于第几期临床试验, 采用了何种盲法措施等)。主要做法应围绕4个基本原则(随机、对照、重复、均衡)概要说明, 尤其要交代如何控制重要非试验因素的干扰和影响。

2. 资料的表达与描述: 用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表达近似服从正态分布的定量资料, 用 $M(IQR)$ 表达呈偏态分布的定量资料; 用统计表时, 要合理安排纵横标目, 并将数据的含义表达清楚; 用统计图时, 所用统计图的类型应与资料性质相匹配, 并使数轴上刻度值的标法符合数学原则; 用相对数时, 分母不宜小于20, 要注意区分百分率与百分比。

3. 统计分析方法的选择: 对于定量资料, 应根据所采用的设计类型、资料所具备的条件和分析目的, 选用合适的统计分析方法, 不应盲目套用 $t$ 检验和单因素方差分析; 对于定性资料, 应根据所采用的设计类型、定性变量的性质和频数所具备条件以分析目的, 选用合适的统计分析方法, 不应盲目套用 $\chi^2$ 检验。对于回归分析, 应结合专业知识和散布图, 选用合适的回归类型, 不应盲目套用简单直线回归分析, 对具有重复实验数据的回归分析资料, 不应简单化处理; 对于多因素、多指标资料, 要在一元分析的基础上, 尽可能运用多元统计分析方法, 以便对因素之间的交互作用和多指标之间的内在联系进行全面、合理地解释和评价。

4. 统计结果的解释和表达: 当 $P < 0.05$  (或 $P < 0.01$ )时, 应说明对比组之间的差异有统计学意义, 而不应说对比组之间具有显著性(或非常显著性)的差别; 应写明所用统计分析方法的具体名称(如: 成组设计资料的 $t$ 检验、两因素析因设计资料的方差分析、多个均数之间两两比较的 $q$ 检验等), 统计量的具体值(如 $t=3.45$ ,  $\chi^2=4.68$ ,  $F=6.79$ 等)应尽可能给出具体的 $P$ 值(如 $P=0.0238$ ); 当涉及总体参数(如总体均数、总体率等)时, 在给出显著性检验结果的同时, 再给出95%置信区间。

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