

# 体质指数对乳腺癌患者辅助内分泌治疗预后的影响

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**摘要:**[目的]探讨体质指数(BMI)对乳腺癌患者辅助内分泌治疗预后的影响。[方法]对653例乳腺癌患者进行回顾性分析,利用ROC曲线下面积方法计算出BMI的界点,并对患者进行分组,评估BMI对无病生存期(disease-free survival,DFS)及总生存(overall survival,OS)的影响。生存分析采用Kaplan-Meier法和Log-rank检验,单因素和多因素分析采用Cox比例风险模型。[结果]653例乳腺癌患者均为女性,其中BMI<25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup>组患者458例(70.1%),BMI≥25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup>组195例(29.9%)。与BMI<25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup>组患者比较,BMI≥25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup>组患者年龄较大( $\chi^2=20.423$ , $P<0.001$ ),绝经后患者所占比例多( $\chi^2=22.261$ , $P<0.001$ )。BMI<25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup>组患者的DFS显著地长于BMI≥25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup>组( $P<0.001$ )。然而,两组之间的OS差异无统计学意义( $P=0.266$ )。多因素分析显示,年龄、肿瘤大小、淋巴结转移、Ki-67水平、p53表达和BMI均为影响乳腺癌患者DFS的独立不良因素。[结论]超重与肥胖是影响乳腺癌患者辅助内分泌治疗预后的不良因素。

**关键词:**乳腺癌;体质指数;预后;内分泌治疗

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## Effect of Body Mass Index on Prognosis of Patients with Breast Cancer Treated with Adjuvant Endocrine Therapy

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**Abstract:**[Purpose] To investigate the effect of body mass index (BMI) on prognosis of patients with breast cancer treated with adjuvant endocrine therapy. [Methods] A retrospective study of 653 breast cancer patients was carried out, and receiver operating characteristic(ROC) analysis was performed to calculate the cut-off of BMI. The effect of BMI on disease-free survival (DFS) and overall survival (OS) in these patients were evaluated. Kaplan-Meier analysis and Log-rank test were applied to perform survival analysis. The impact of different variables on survival was assessed by Cox proportional-hazards regression model. [Results] A total of 653 female breast cancer patients were eligible, and 458 of patients were in the BMI <25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup> group (70.1%), and 195 of patients were in the BMI ≥25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup> group (29.9%). Compared with patients in the BMI <25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup> group, the BMI ≥25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup> group had a higher rate of older age ( $\chi^2=20.423$ ,  $P<0.001$ ) and postmenopausal status ( $\chi^2=22.261$ ,  $P<0.001$ ). Patients in the BMI <25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup> group had a longer DFS than patients in the BMI ≥25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup> group ( $P<0.001$ ). However, there was no significant difference in OS between two groups ( $P=0.266$ ). Multivariate analysis showed that age, tumor size, lymphatic metastasis, p53 and Ki-67 expression and BMI were independent prognostic factors for DFS of breast cancer patients. [Conclusion] Our findings suggest that high BMI is associated with a poor outcome in breast cancer patients treated with adjuvant endocrine therapy.

**Key words:**breast cancer;body mass index (BMI);prognosis;endocrine therapy

体质指数(body mass index,BMI)与乳腺癌的发生密切相关,研究表明肥胖是影响乳腺癌预后的不

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良因素<sup>[1]</sup>。乳腺癌具有异质性的特征,现阶段许多关于乳腺癌预后因素的研究正在进行,然而却没有达成共识,主要原因包括患者的生活方式、文化、疾病控制等多种条件的不同<sup>[2]</sup>。本次回顾性研究收集了

读研所在的哈尔滨医科大学附属肿瘤医院收治的653例乳腺癌根治术后激素受体阳性、Her-2阴性的术后辅助内分泌治疗患者的基本临床资料进行分析,探讨BMI与辅助内分泌治疗的乳腺癌患者的预后之间的相关性。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

回顾性分析哈尔滨医科大学附属肿瘤医院2009年1月至2011年6月间653例行乳腺癌根治术的患者,患者身高、体重等基本资料明确,激素受体(ER、PR)阳性,Her-2阴性,接受术后辅助内分泌[他莫昔芬(TAM)或芳香化酶抑制剂(AIs)]治疗至少6个月为基本入组标准。排除标准包括合并第二原发肿瘤,诊断时处于疾病IV期以及术后未行辅助内分泌治疗。利用SPSS软件中的ROC(receiver operating characteristic)曲线方法,通过判断点(cut-off point/cut-off value)的移动,获得多对敏感性(sensitivity)和误判率[(1-specificity(特异性))],以敏感性为纵轴,以误判率为横轴,连接各点绘制曲线,然后计算曲线下的面积(AUC),面积越大,判断价值越高。ROC中的cut-off值即敏感性加特异性最大的一点。以BMI的cut-off值为界点对患者进行分组,基本临床特征见表1(Table1)。患者年龄21~83岁,中位年龄49岁。身高、体重均在患者入院时测得。BMI的计算方法即体重/身高<sup>2</sup>(kg/m<sup>2</sup>)。《中国成人超重和肥胖症预防控制指南》提出,BMI在24.0~27.9kg/m<sup>2</sup>为超重,BMI≥28kg/m<sup>2</sup>为肥胖。我们以算出BMI的cut-off值25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup>为界点,分析BMI<25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup>组和BMI≥25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup>组乳腺癌患者的预后。

### 1.2 方法

本研究的主要研究终点为无病生存期(disease-free survival, DFS),次要研究终点为总生存(overall survival, OS)。主要研究终点事件定义为手术同侧乳房或手术同侧区域淋巴结复发、远处转移、乳腺癌进展所致死亡、非乳腺癌原因或原因不明的死亡、对侧乳腺癌,次要研究终点事件定义为乳腺癌进展所致死亡、非乳腺癌原因或不明原因死亡时间。通过医院病历数据库,进行筛选分析,记录患者年龄、身高、体重、月经状态、淋巴结转移、肿瘤大小、ER和PR

状态、复发转移和死亡等的情况。未及时住院随访患者,对其进行电话随访,末次随访时间为2016年6月30日。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 20.0软件进行统计分析,BMI的cut-off值采用ROC曲线方法计算得出,计数资料的比较采χ<sup>2</sup>检验,生存分析采用Kaplan-Meier法和Log-rank检验,单因素和多因素分析采用Cox比例风险模型。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 临床特征分析

653例乳腺癌患者均为女性,其中BMI<25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup>组患者458例(70.1%),BMI≥25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup>组195例(29.9%)。以BMI对乳腺癌复发进行ROC分析,AUC>0.5,P<0.05计算出BMI的cut-off值为25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup>(Figure1)。与BMI<25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup>组患者比较,BMI≥25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup>组患者年龄较大( $\chi^2=20.423$ ,P<0.001),绝经后患者所占比例多( $\chi^2=22.261$ ,P<0.001)。两组家族肿瘤史、肿瘤大小、淋巴结转移、激素受体表达情况、Ki-67水平、p53表达和治疗情况均无统计学差异(均P>0.05)(Table 1)。

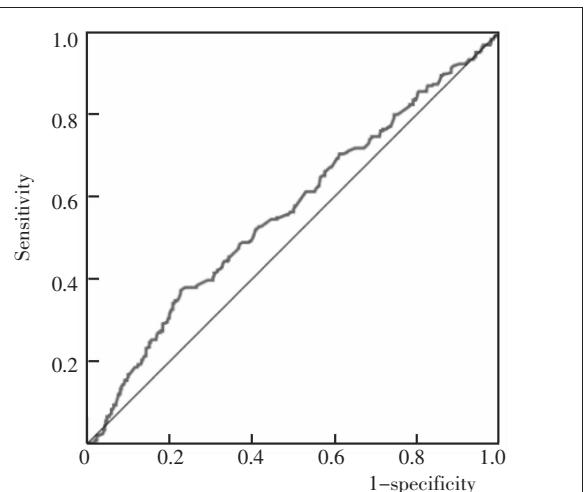


Figure 1 ROC curve for the influence of BMI on the recurrence of breast cancer

### 2.2 BMI对乳腺癌复发和生存的影响

653例患者的中位随访时间为75个月,无失访患者。Kaplan-Meier分析显示,BMI<25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup>组患者的DFS显著地长于BMI≥25.7kg/m<sup>2</sup>组(P<0.001)

(Figure 2)。然而,两组之间的OS差异无统计学意义( $P=0.266$ )(Figure 3)。

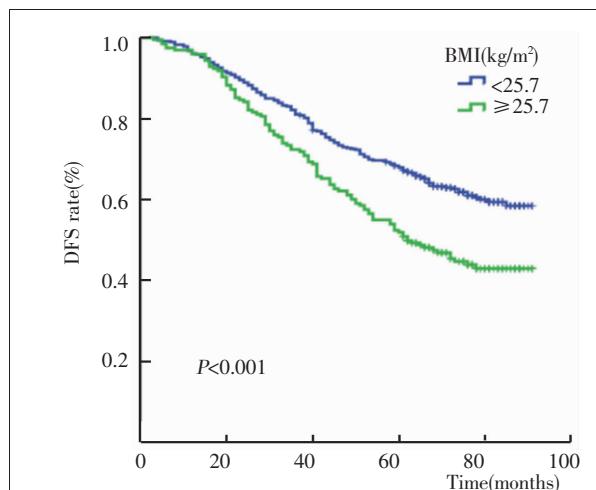
### 2.3 影响乳腺癌患者DFS的单因素和多因素分析

单因素分析显示,年龄、肿瘤大小、淋巴结转移、Ki-67水平、p53表达和BMI与患者的DFS相关(均 $P<0.05$ )。多因素分析显示,年龄、肿瘤大小、淋巴结转移、Ki-67水平、p53表达和BMI均为影响乳腺癌患者DFS的独立不良因素(均 $P<0.05$ )(Table 2)。

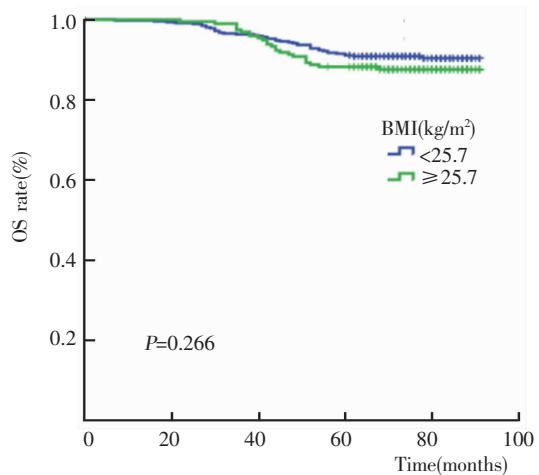
**Table 1 Baseline characteristics of patients with breast cancer**

Characteristics	BMI(kg/m <sup>2</sup> )		$\chi^2$	$P$
	<25.7	≥25.7		
Cases	458	195		
Age (years)				
<60	418	153		
≥60	40	42	20.423	<0.001
Menopause status				
Non-menopause	273	77		
Menopause	185	118	22.261	<0.001
Family history				
Yes	366	152		
No	92	43	0.322	0.571
Tumor size(cm)				
T≤2	187	67		
2<T≤5	246	109	5.319	0.072
T>5	25	19		
Lymphatic metastasis				
Yes	194	70		
No	264	125	2.370	0.139
Hormone receptor				
ER (+) / PR (+)	361	140		
ER (+) / PR (-)	22	13	3.801	0.147
ER (-) / PR (+)	75	42		
Ki-67				
≤14%	238	92		
>14%	220	103	1.253	0.268
P53				
Positive	376	160		
Negative	82	35	0.000	1.000
Neoadjuvant chemotherapy				
Yes	420	171		
No	38	24	2.560	0.144
Chemotherapy postoperaion				
Yes	37	14		
No	421	181	0.154	0.752
Radiotherapy postoperaion				
Yes	330	147		
No	128	48	0.771	0.388

Note: BMI=body mass index; ER=estrogen receptor; PR=progesterone receptor.



**Figure 2 DFS curves of breast cancer patients with  $BMI<25.7\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$  or  $BMI\geq 25.7\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$**



**Figure 3 OS curves of breast cancer patients with  $BMI<25.7\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$  or  $BMI\geq 25.7\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$**

### 3 讨论

现阶段,肥胖与乳腺癌预后关系的研究很多。在中国,相关的研究还并不是很完善,大多数都是小样本的报道。针对乳腺癌不同的分型,相关的研究还在进行。Choi等<sup>[4]</sup>回顾性分析了50例接受手术治疗的三阴性乳腺癌患者,结果显示,超重和肥胖患者的DFS显著地低于体重正常患者( $P=0.035$ ),然而,两者之间的OS无统计学差异( $P=0.134$ )。Chen等<sup>[5]</sup>通过对206例三阴性乳腺癌进行分析表明,向心性肥胖、 $BMI\geq 25\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ 是乳腺癌预后不良的独立预测因素,其中肥胖组倾向于年龄更

**Table 2 Univariate and multivariate analysis of prognostic factors related to DFS in patients with breast cancer**

Variables	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	HR(95% CI)	P	HR(95% CI)	P
Age(<60 vs ≥60years)	1.51(1.10~2.07)	0.011	1.46(1.05~2.01)	0.023
Menopause status(non-menopause vs menopause)	1.16(0.92~1.47)	0.207	—	—
Family history(yes vs no)	0.99(0.74~1.31)	0.923	—	—
Tumor size(mm)				
≤20 vs 20 <T≤50	1.66(1.29~2.15)	<0.001	1.41(1.08~1.83)	0.011
≤20 vs >50	2.47(1.62~3.78)	<0.001	2.07(1.34~3.18)	0.001
Lymphatic metastasis(positive vs negative)	1.90(1.48~2.44)	<0.001	1.64(1.27~2.12)	<0.001
Hormone receptor				
PR+ vs PR-	1.20(0.90~1.61)	0.214	—	—
ER+ vs ER-	1.23(0.69~2.21)	0.473	—	—
Ki-67(≤14% vs >14%)	1.58(1.25~2.00)	<0.001	1.38(1.08~1.77)	0.009
P53(positive vs negative)	1.58(1.20~2.09)	0.001	1.38(1.03~1.84)	0.030
BMI(<25.7 vs ≥25.7kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	1.62(1.27~2.06)	<0.001	1.39(1.09~1.78)	0.008

Note: BMI=body mass index; ER=estrogen receptor; PR=progesterone receptor.

大以及肿瘤大小更大<sup>[5]</sup>。张钰梓等<sup>[6]</sup>回顾性分析了1699例中国乳腺癌患者,结果显示,BMI≥24kg/m<sup>2</sup>是影响乳腺癌预后的独立不良因素。此外,赵敏等<sup>[7]</sup>进行了一项BMI对绝经前后Luminal型乳腺癌预后的影响,BMI<23.0kg/m<sup>2</sup>和BMI≥23.0kg/m<sup>2</sup>的绝经前Luminal型乳腺癌患者的5年DFS分别为78.9%和60.7%(P=0.036),BMI≥23kg/m<sup>2</sup>可显著增加绝经前Luminal型乳腺癌复发转移的风险(调整HR=2.451,95%CI:1.100~5.459),BMI对绝经后Luminal型乳腺癌DFS的影响无统计学意义<sup>[7]</sup>。这些相关的研究取得了一致性,即高BMI为乳腺癌预后的不良因素。

本次回顾性研究,旨在系统性地收集患者的临床信息,在样本量充足的前提下,统计出精确的研究结果。本次研究最后得出高BMI是辅助内分泌治疗的乳腺癌患者复发的一个不良预后因素。除此之外,年龄、肿瘤大小、淋巴结转移、Ki-67水平和p53表达是乳腺癌患者复发的独立因素。

目前,肥胖对乳腺癌预后影响的相关机制还不是十分明确。针对激素受体阳性乳腺癌,肥胖导致预后不良的几种可能的机制包括糖代谢的改变,高循环雌激素水平,增加胰岛素和胰岛素样生长因子的分泌<sup>[8,9,18~20]</sup>。有研究显示,脂肪组织可以产生脂肪因子,脂肪因子对肿瘤生长以及血管生成的异常调节具有促进作用<sup>[10,11]</sup>。通常,肥胖能够提高绝经后女性的雌激素水平,从而增加循环雌激素的水平,脂肪过多产生过多的芳香化酶,并且能减少性激素结合

球蛋白的水平<sup>[12]</sup>。然而,对于三阴性乳腺癌,肥胖导致预后不良的可能机制是合并其他疾病如糖尿病和心脏病<sup>[13]</sup>,由脂肪组织分泌的肥胖相关的调节蛋白(如瘦素和脂联素)对乳腺肿瘤细胞的增殖、凋亡和游走起着重要的作用<sup>[14,15]</sup>。还有研究报道,三阴性乳腺癌肥胖导致预后不良的机制可能是通过干扰胰岛素—瘦素—脂联素轴,其中向心性肥胖比普通肥胖胰岛素抵抗更严重,以及胰岛素生长因子-1(IGF-1)水平更高<sup>[16,17]</sup>。

总之,通过本次研究,超重及肥胖对于激素受体阳性乳腺癌是独立的预后不良因素,甚至影响内分泌治疗的效果。对于乳腺癌合并肥胖的患者,早期进行生活干预或者药物干预,也许对改善乳腺癌预后能够起到积极的作用。

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