

# 循环肿瘤细胞与 I ~ II A 期宫颈癌临床病理参数的相关性

温月凤,曾丽斯,黄文瑾,彭海花,周同冲,林晓丹

(广州医科大学附属肿瘤医院,广东 广州 510000)

**摘要:**[目的]分析I~II期宫颈癌患者外周血循环肿瘤细胞的表达与其临床病理参数相关性。**[方法]**以莱尔生物循环肿瘤细胞检测技术检测69例初治I~IIA期宫颈癌和20例正常人中循环肿瘤细胞的表达情况,并与I~IIA期宫颈癌临床病理参数做相关分析。**[结果]**I~IIA期宫颈癌和正常人中循环肿瘤细胞阳性率分别为47.8%和0( $P<0.05$ )。在 $SCC \leq 1.5\text{ng/ml}$ 和 $SCC > 1.5\text{ng/ml}$ 组中,循环肿瘤细胞阳性率分别为33.3%和59.0%( $P=0.035$ );在无盆腔淋巴结转移和有盆腔淋巴结转移组中,循环肿瘤细胞阳性率分别为39.2%和72.2%( $P=0.035$ );在无淋巴血管间隙受侵和有淋巴血管间隙受侵组中,循环肿瘤细胞阳性率分别为41.8%和71.4%( $P=0.048$ )。在不同的年龄、病理类型和分期以及是否有宫旁浸润和深肌层浸润的各组中,循环肿瘤细胞表达差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。**[结论]**循环肿瘤细胞与I~IIA期宫颈癌盆腔淋巴结转移、淋巴血管间隙受侵和SCC密切相关,可用于评估I~IIA期宫颈癌的病情。

**主题词:**循环肿瘤细胞;宫颈癌;临床病理参数

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## Correlation of Circulating Tumor Cells with Clinicopathological Parameters in Patients with Stage I ~ II A Cervical Carcinoma

WEN Yue-feng,ZENG Li-si,HUANG Wen-Jin,et al.

(Affiliated Cancer Hospital & Institute of Guangzhou Medical University,Guangzhou 510000, China)

**Abstract:**[Objective] To investigate correlation of circulating tumor cells (CTCs) expression with clinicopathological parameters in stage I ~ II A cervical carcinoma patients, and explore its clinical significance. [Methods] A total of 69 stage I ~ II A cervical carcinoma patients and 20 healthy people were evaluated by CytelBio CTC detection technology for detecting CTCs, and the correlation of CTCs with patients' clinicopathological parameters was also analyzed. [Results] The positive rate of CTCs in patients with stage I ~ II A cervical carcinoma and the healthy people was 47.8% and 0, respectively, and the difference was statistically significant( $P<0.05$ ). In patients with  $SCC \leq 1.5\text{ng/ml}$  and  $SCC > 1.5\text{ng/ml}$ , the positive rate of CTCs were 33.3% and 59.0%, respectively( $P=0.035$ ). The positive rate of CTCs in patients with negative and positive pelvic lymph node metastasis were 39.2% and 72.2%, respectively ( $P=0.035$ ), the positive rate of CTCs in patients with negative and positive lymphovascular involvement were 41.8% and 71.4%, respectively ( $P=0.048$ ). In patients with different age, histological type, stage, parametrial extension or deep-stromal invasion, CTCs expression had no significant difference ( $P>0.05$ ). [Conclusion] CTCs are closely related with stage I ~ II A cervical carcinoma's pelvic lymph node metastasis, lymphovascular involvement and SCC level, and can be used to evaluate stage I ~ II A cervical carcinoma.

**Subject words:**circulating tumor cells;cervical carcinoma;clinicopathological parameters

循环肿瘤细胞(circulating tumor cells, CTCs)是一种从肿瘤原发灶或转移灶脱落经周围血管进入

血液循环系统的肿瘤细胞<sup>[1]</sup>。它是肿瘤转移过程中原发灶和转移灶之间的重要枢纽,扮演着诱导转移瘤形成的角色,并保留与原发肿瘤相似的生物学特性<sup>[2,3]</sup>。研究循环肿瘤细胞可以更进一步明确原发灶的相关特性,以期制订更有效的个体化治疗方案。Cristofanilli等<sup>[4]</sup>报道每7.5毫升血液中含有≥5个

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通讯作者:林晓丹,科主任,主任医师,学士;广州医科大学附属肿瘤医院放疗科,广东省广州市越秀区横枝岗路78号(510000);E-mail:lxdbllzc@126.com

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循环肿瘤细胞为转移性乳腺癌的不良预后因素,此外,文献报道循环肿瘤细胞与肺癌<sup>[2-5]</sup>、结直肠癌<sup>[6,7]</sup>、胰腺癌<sup>[8]</sup>、前列腺癌<sup>[9,10]</sup>等实体肿瘤的疾病进展及不良预后相关。本研究旨在分析Ⅰ~ⅡA期宫颈癌患者外周血循环肿瘤细胞与其临床病理参数的相关性。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

收集从2011年11月11日至2016年11月23日在广州医科大学附属肿瘤医院手术初治的69例国际妇产科联盟(international federation of gynecology and obstetrics, FIGO)分期Ⅰ~ⅡA期宫颈癌(术前宫颈活检病理和术后病理确诊)患者,经各项辅助检查排除合并其他肿瘤。其中,≤45岁13例,>45岁56例,中位年龄50岁;Ⅰ期29例,ⅡA期40例;病理类型:鳞癌57例,腺癌9例,其他3例;手术方式:69例患者均行子宫广泛切除术加盆腔淋巴结清扫术。另纳入20例正常人作为对照组,中位年龄45岁。所有研究对象均知情并签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 循环肿瘤细胞检测方法

应用莱尔生物公司imFISH技术检测外周血循环肿瘤细胞<sup>[11]</sup>。采用真空采血管采集3.2ml静脉血于ACD抗凝管中,采血48h之内去除血浆,采用裂解液去除红细胞,磁珠孵育混匀去除白细胞,然后使用分离液分离富集肿瘤细胞。应用CD45抗体进行细胞免疫荧光检测,8号着丝粒探针进行荧光原位杂交。在荧光显微镜下进行细胞计数,二倍体信号或CD45阳性为正常细胞,大于等于3倍体信号且DAPI阳性,CD45阴性为异常细胞,大于等于2个异常细胞即为循环肿瘤细胞阳性。

### 1.3 血清鳞状上皮细胞癌抗原(SCC)检测方法

采用真空采血管采集静脉血液5ml,采用电化学发光法测定治疗前

患者血清中SCC浓度,参考值为1.5ng/ml,检测所用仪器、试剂均由德国罗氏公司提供。

### 1.4 统计学处理

应用SPSS 20.0软件进行统计分析。采用 $\chi^2$ 检验对CTCs在不同因素组的表达情况进行比较。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结 果

### 2.1 宫颈癌与正常人中循环肿瘤细胞的表达差异

Ⅰ~ⅡA期宫颈癌患者中循环肿瘤细胞阳性率为47.8%,而正常人中循环肿瘤细胞阳性率为0,两组比较差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=15.202, P<0.05$ )。

### 2.2 循环肿瘤细胞与宫颈癌临床病理特征的相关性

在不同的年龄、病理类型和分期的中,循环肿瘤细胞表达差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。按照SCC的正常值上限1.5ng/ml将患者分为SCC≤1.5和

Table 1 Relationship between circulating tumor cells and clinicopathological parameters in early cervical carcinoma patients

Parameters	N	CTC-positive	CTC positive rate(%)	$\chi^2$	P
Age(years)				0.563	0.453
≤45	13	5	38.5		
>45	56	28	50.0		
Pathology type				0.332	0.847
Squamous cell carcinoma	57	28	49.1		
Adenocarcinoma	9	4	44.4		
Others	3	1	33.3		
FIGO stage				3.569	0.059
I	29	10	34.5		
II	40	23	57.5		
SCC(ng/ml)				4.468	0.035
≤1.5	30	10	33.3		
>1.5	39	23	59.0		
Pelviclymphnode metastasis				5.809	0.016
-	51	20	39.2		
+	18	13	72.2		
Lymphovascular involvement				3.921	0.048
-	55	23	41.8		
+	14	10	71.4		
Deepstromal invasion				1.045	0.307
-	46	20	43.5		
+	23	13	56.5		
Parametrial extension				0.028	0.868
-	57	27	47.4		
+	12	6	50.0		

SCC>1.5 组，两组的循环肿瘤细胞阳性率分别为 33.3% 和 59.0%( $P=0.035$ )；在无盆腔淋巴结转移和有盆腔淋巴结转移组中，循环肿瘤细胞阳性率分别为 39.2% 和 72.2%( $P=0.035$ )；在无淋巴血管间隙受侵和有淋巴血管间隙受侵组中，循环肿瘤细胞阳性率分别为 41.8% 和 71.4%( $P=0.048$ )；在有无宫旁浸润、深肌层浸润的各组中，循环肿瘤细胞表达差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )(Table 1)。

### 3 讨 论

循环肿瘤细胞作为一种新兴的分子标志物，对肿瘤的早期诊断、疗效评价、预后评估、个体化治疗等具有积极的临床指导意义<sup>[12]</sup>。此外，由于循环肿瘤细胞为非侵入性检测手段，取样便捷，可实现实时动态监测，并用于指导靶向药物治疗，被称为“液体活检”<sup>[13]</sup>。

本研究结果显示，循环肿瘤细胞的表达与 SCC、盆腔淋巴结转移和淋巴血管间隙受侵之间存在相关性。SCC 是宫颈鳞状细胞癌的血清肿瘤标志物。治疗前血清 SCC 水平与宫颈鳞癌的分期、盆腔淋巴结转移及对放化疗的敏感性相关，并可用于监测宫颈癌的复发和转移<sup>[14,15]</sup>。循环肿瘤细胞和 SCC 相关，提示循环肿瘤细胞与宫颈癌的病程进展密切相关，监测循环肿瘤细胞有助于宫颈癌的诊断、疗效评价及预后评估。我们推测肿瘤细胞可能通过侵入淋巴管、血管、淋巴血管间隙的途径进入外周血，而使循环肿瘤细胞表达呈阳性。而宫旁浸润、深肌层浸润者可能为肿瘤细胞直接侵袭深肌层、浸润周围间质组织，但肿瘤细胞未侵入淋巴管、血管而未进入外周血液循环。据报道，在早期乳腺癌患者中，每 30 毫升血液中含有≥5 个循环肿瘤细胞提示预后不良<sup>[4]</sup>。当非转移性结直肠癌患者外周血循环肿瘤细胞的数量≥1 个/7.5ml 血液时，提示发生复发、转移的风险更大，预后更差<sup>[16]</sup>。术后病理提示盆腔淋巴结转移、淋巴血管间隙受侵者具有复发、转移的高风险，临幊上建议行辅助放疗、化疗，而循环肿瘤细胞与盆腔淋巴结转移、淋巴血管间隙受侵相关，由此推断循环肿瘤细胞阳性的宫颈癌患者具有更高的远处转移风险。对于这部分病人，建议进一步完善相关检查排除转移的可能性，并考虑加强化疗的强度。

综上所述，循环肿瘤细胞与 I~II A 期宫颈癌盆腔淋巴结转移、淋巴血管间隙受侵和 SCC 密切相关，检测循环肿瘤细胞的表达水平，有助于早期诊断宫颈癌的微转移，评估病情，为指导临幊治疗提供依据。

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