

ROMA 模型在卵巢上皮性癌诊断中的应用价值

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摘要:卵巢上皮性癌发病隐匿, 早期诊断困难, 死亡率居女性生殖系统恶性肿瘤第一位, 但缺乏临床上理想的肿瘤标志物。因此, 探索新的、有效的早期诊断卵巢上皮性癌的方法至关重要。近期, 有研究表明卵巢恶性肿瘤风险模型(risk ovarian malignancy algorithm, ROMA)数学模型对预测早期卵巢上皮性癌的诊断具有较高的价值。全文将 ROMA 与癌抗原 125 (cancer antigen 125, CA125)、人附睾蛋白 4 (human epididymis protein 4, HE4)、恶性风险指数、哥本哈根指数等临床常用的检测指标及数学计算模型对卵巢上皮性癌的诊断效能进行比较, 阐述其在临床应用中的进展。

关键词:卵巢恶性肿瘤风险模型; 恶性风险指数; 哥本哈根指数; 卵巢上皮性癌; 诊断
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Value of ROMA Model in Diagnosis of Epithelial Ovarian Cancer

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Abstract: Ovarian cancer is a common gynecologic malignancy. The epithelial ovarian cancer is usually insidious in onset and is difficult to be diagnosed at the early stage, and its mortality rate ranks first among malignant tumors of the female reproductive system. There is lack of ideal clinical tumor markers, therefore, it is of great significance to explore effective early diagnostic methods for epithelial ovarian cancer. Recent studies have shown that the mathematical model risk ovarian malignancy algorithm (ROMA) had high value in the diagnosis of epithelial ovarian malignancy at early stages. In this article, the diagnostic efficacy of ROMA, and CA125, HE4, risk of malignancy index, Copenhagen index, and other commonly used clinical markers and mathematical models are compared in the diagnosis of epithelial ovarian cancer, and the article also elaborates the progress of ROMA model and its clinical application.

Subject words: risk ovarian malignancy algorithm; risk of malignancy index; Copenhagen index; epithelial ovarian cancer; diagnosis

卵巢上皮性恶性肿瘤是全球第五大导致女性死亡的癌症, 因缺乏早期筛查手段, 诊断极为困难, 70%患者诊断时已为晚期, 死亡率持续居第一位^[1]。目前, 癌抗原 125 (cancer antigen 125, CA125)、人附睾蛋白 4 (human epididymis protein 4, HE4) 等作为血清生物学标志物广泛用于卵巢癌的筛查及监测, 但单独应用时其敏感度及特异性受到很多因素影响, 限制了临床应用。卵巢恶性肿瘤风险模型(risk ovarian malignancy algorithm, ROMA)结合了血清

CA125 及 HE4 水平, 考虑患者绝经情况, 获取数学模型来预测早期卵巢上皮性恶性肿瘤风险的大小, 其价值高于单独检测肿瘤标志物或超声检查。现将 ROMA 与其他卵巢肿瘤筛查评判方法及预测模型作一比较。

1 ROMA 指数计算方法

2009 年, Moore 等^[2]进行了一项前瞻性多中心临床试验, 检测了 12 家研究中心共 531 例因“盆腔包块”入院手术治疗患者的血清 CA125 及 HE4 水平, 同时考虑绝经情况, 通过 Logistic 回归分析建立

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并验证了 ROMA 模型,此模型成功识别了 93.8% 卵巢上皮性癌(epithelial ovarian cancer, EOC)。因此,美国食品及药物管理局(food and drug administration, FDA)批准 ROMA 为良恶性盆腔包块的鉴别指标之一。

ROMA 指数计算公式:

绝经前: $PI = -12.0 + 2.38 \times \ln(HE4) + 0.0626 \times \ln(CA125)$; 绝经后 $PI = -8.09 + 1.04 \times \ln(HE4) + 0.732 \times \ln(CA125)$ 。其中 $\ln$ = 自然对数(napierian logarithm)。PI 为预测指数(predictive index)。

ROMA 指数(%) = $\exp(PI) / [1 + \exp(PI)] \times 100$ 。其中 $\exp(PI) = e^{PI}$ 。

绝经定义: 停经 ≥ 1 年或年龄 > 50 岁, 或任何原因的子宫全切术后。

2 ROMA 指数的预测概率临界值

国际上较为常用 ROMA 指数预测概率临界值为 Moore 研究设定的界值, 高于此值则视为罹患卵巢恶性肿瘤高风险, 但肿瘤分期及病理类型均影响着 ROMA 指数, 故各国学者仍在寻找最优的临界值(Table 1)。此外, 田佳勋等^[5]分析了 88 例卵巢上皮性癌的绝经前女性 ROMA 指数, 发现卵巢癌发生盆腔内转移时, ROMA 概率界值为 28.6% (准确率 71.9%, 敏感度 82.1%, 特异性 76.7%); 盆腔外转移时, ROMA 概率界值为 79.3% (准确率 73.2%, 敏感度 91.9%, 特异性 90.6%)。目前尚缺少较为一致的预测临界值, 尤其缺少预测早期 EOC 的临界值。

3 ROMA 指数与 CA125、HE4 比较

大量临床应用已证实 CA125 是检测 EOC 应用最为广泛的标志物, 但是 CA125 会受到生理及病理因素(如月经、妊娠、子宫内膜异位症、腹膜炎性疾病、病理类型等)的影响, 故其特异性较低。文献显示

高达 20% 的 EOC 中 CA125 水平无明显升高, 且在卵巢恶性肿瘤早期 CA125 水平增高幅度小于 50%, 故其对诊断早期卵巢癌效能较差, 并非为理想的肿瘤标志物。

HE4 是诊断卵巢恶性肿瘤的一种标志物, 目前检测方法有电化学发光法(electrochemiluminescent, ECLIA)或化学发光微粒免疫测定法(chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay, CMIA)。研究者发现 HE4 水平可随着年龄的增加有升高的可能, 故其阈值的设定为绝经前 70 pmol/L, 绝经后 140 pmol/L; 口服避孕药、妊娠可导致 HE4 水平降低; 吸烟可使 HE4 水平上升 20%~30%; HE4 与月经、子宫内膜异位症、体重指数等无关^[6-7]。HE4 鉴别卵巢良、恶性肿瘤的特异性较高, 但敏感度不足, 故常与 CA125 联合应用。与 CA125 联合检测预测 EOC 的敏感度可高达 82%~97%, AUC 较高(0.91~0.96), 但特异性增加并不明显(55%~79%)。

ROMA 指数计算结合了 CA125 及 HE4 水平, CA125、HE4 及 ROMA 预测 EOC 的敏感度分别为 69.1%~93.0%, 64.6%~81.7%, 75.0~97.0%, 特异性分别为 53.0%~92.0%, 86.0%~100.0%, 69.0%~95.5% (Table 2)。ROMA 和 CA125 对于预测 EOC 的敏感度高, 而 HE4 特异性最高。在鉴别卵巢良恶性肿瘤时, ROMA 与 HE4 均有较高的准确率, 其中 ROMA 效能更好。如考虑绝经因素影响, 文献显示 CA125、HE4 及 ROMA 预测绝经前患者 EOC 的敏感度分别为 52.6%~75.6%, 28.3%~75.6%, 50.0~80.0%, 特异性分别为 70.1%~82.8%, 66.4%~97.5%, 64.8%~88.2%, AUC 分别为 0.569~0.836, 0.732~0.895, 0.731~0.898; 预测绝经后 EOC 的敏感度分别为 74.6%~90.0%, 91.4%~98.3%, 68.2%~88.4%, 特异性分别为 63.6%~91.6%, 90.0%~98.3%, 68.2%~88.4%, AUC 分别为 0.888~0.924, 0.845~0.956, 0.871%~0.980%。可见 CA125、HE4 和 ROMA 更适合预测绝经后卵巢癌

Table 1 ROMA cut-off values

Author	N	Premenopausal					Postmenopausal				
		Cut-off value(%)	SN(%)	SP(%)	PPV(%)	NPV(%)	Cut-off value(%)	SN(%)	SP(%)	PPV(%)	NPV(%)
Moore ^[2]	531	13.10	76.5	74.8	33.8	95.0	27.7	92.3	74.7	74.0	92.6
Cesare ^[3]	405	13.20	87.0	87.1	43.5	98.3	32.5	90.0	94.3	90.0	94.3
Zhang D ^[4]	288	9.96	83.3	80.0	—	—	43.3	92.9	95.0	—	—

Note: N: numbers; SN: sensitivity; SP: specificity; PPV: positive predictive value; NPV: negative predictive value

Table 2 Comparison of diagnostic efficacy of CA125, HE4 and ROMA

Author	N	CA125					HE4					ROMA				
		SN(%)	SP(%)	PPV(%)	NPV(%)	AUC(95%CI)	SN(%)	SP(%)	PPV(%)	NPV(%)	AUC(95%CI)	SN(%)	SP(%)	PPV(%)	NPV(%)	AUC(95%CI)
Dai XH ^[9]	113	72.9	75.9			0.826	81.4	86.4			0.876	86.4	84.9			0.904
Xu GX ^[10]	102	69.1	62.5			0.871	64.6	100.0			0.902	84.2	80.1			0.926
Ma YX ^[11]	120	73.3	85.0				81.7	88.3				95.0	81.7			
Wang YP ^[12]	135	65.5	81.8	76.0	73.0		75.9	92.4	89.8	81.3		82.8	95.5	94.1	86.3	
Yanarano ^[13]	260	84	53	41	89	0.81(0.74-0.87)	66	86	65	87	0.82(0.76-0.89)	84	69	52	91	0.86(0.81-0.91)
Al Musalhi K ^[14]	213	79	62	38	91	0.81	71	90	68	91	0.82	75	88	65	92	0.84
Wei SU ^[15]	158	85	92	91	89		75	98	96	85		94	93	90	86	
Chen X ^[16]	232	93	67			0.93(0.88-0.97)	73	99			0.96(0.93-1)	97	80			0.97(0.95-1)
Wang J ^[17]	Meta analysis	79	82			0.87(0.84-0.90)	76	94			0.89(0.86-0.92)	85	82			0.91(0.88-0.93)

Note: N: numbers; SN: sensitivity; SP: specificity; PPV: positive predictive value; NPV: negative predictive value; AUC: area under the ROC curve.

Table 3 Comparison of diagnostic efficacy of CA125, HE4, and ROMA at menopausal status

Author	Menopausal status	CA125				HE4				ROMA			
		N	SN (%)	SP (%)	PPV (%)	NPV (%)	AUC(95%CI)	N	SN (%)	SP (%)	PPV (%)	NPV (%)	AUC(95%CI)
Gong SP ^[18]	Premenopausal	518	75.6	72.3	20.6	96.9	0.836(0.757-0.915)	75.6	93.9	54.0	97.6	0.895(0.825-0.965)	80.0
	Postmenopausal	132	89.2	77.6	83.5	84.9	0.924(0.877-0.972)	82.4	98.3	98.4	81.4	0.956(0.922-0.990)	91.9
Wang ZH ^[19]	Premenopausal	401	54.1	82.8	61.1	78.3		73.8	66.4	64.0	78.2		78.7
	Postmenopausal	89	76.6	63.6	81.8	44.4		70.2	90.9	88.6	68.0		83.0
Shin KH ^[20]	Premenopausal	177	52.6	70.1			0.569	31.6	97.5				87.9
	Postmenopausal	89	90.0	85.7			0.917	75.0	91.4				87.1
Han KH ^[21]	Premenopausal	532	54.3	73.7	16.3	94.5	0.685(0.644-0.725)	28.3	97.3	50.0	94.5	0.732(0.692-0.769)	50.0
	Postmenopausal	344	74.6	91.6	64.7	94.6	0.888(0.849-0.919)	40.7	95.4	64.9	88.6	0.845(0.803-0.882)	79.7

Note: N: numbers; SN: sensitivity; SP: specificity; PPV: positive predictive value; NPV: negative predictive value; AUC: area under the ROC curve.

(Table 3)。但是也有相反意见, Vincent 等^[8]前瞻性观察 4 家研究中心共 221 例超声筛查无腹水及转移的假定卵巢良性肿瘤(presumed benign ovarian tumour, PBOT)并进行了腹腔镜手术的女性, 其中 209 例(94.6%) 良性肿瘤和 12 例(5.4%) 卵巢恶性肿瘤(2 例腺癌和 10 例交界性肿瘤), 发现 CA125 联合 HE4 预测卵巢癌的特异性高达 99.5%, 阳性似然比 104.5 (95% CI: 13.6 ~ 800.0), 明显高于 ROMA (特异性 83.3%, 阳性似然比 4.48), 认为 CA125 和 HE4 组合是确诊卵巢癌的有用诊断工具; 但此文章的结果有一定局限性: ①样本量估算时预期的卵巢癌患病率为 8.3%, HE4 和 CA125 之间预期的特异性差异为 10%, 而此研究中卵巢癌患病率为 5.4%, CA125 (90.4%) 和 HE4 (91.4%) 的特异性间无显著性差异; ②此研究中纳入的为 PBOT 患者, 仅有 2 例腺癌, 代表性欠佳。

4 ROMA 与恶性风险指数比较

Jacobs 等^[22]早在 1990 年提出了恶性风险指数 (risk of malignancy index, RMI), RMI 结合了盆腔超声检查结果、是否绝经及血清 CA125 水平以综合考虑盆腔肿物恶性风险大小, 计算公式为 $RMI = U \times M \times CA125$ 。公式中 U 代表异常超声检查结果, 包括多房囊性肿物, 实性占位、双侧附件区病

变、有无转移及腹水。无上述异常改变,则 $U=0$,如存在单独的异常结果,则 $U=1$;如果异常结果 ≥ 2 ,则 $U=3$ 。 M 代表绝经状况:停经 1 年以上或年龄 >50 岁,或任何原因的子宫全切术后,则 $M=3$,未绝经或年龄 ≤ 50 岁,则 $M=1$ 。血清 CA125 值直接代入公式中。随后一些学者应用不同的定义将 RMI 扩展为 RMI1 至 RMI4,但相关研究显示 RMI1 的诊断率最高,被较为广泛应用。在以往的研究文献中,RMI1 的最佳界值为 200,此界值诊断卵巢恶性肿瘤的敏感度(85.4%)、特异性(96.9%)最高;但超声评估取决于超声科医师及妇产科医师的经验,从而影响 RMI 值的计算。Anton 等^[23]评估了使用计算机断层扫描或磁共振成像对 RMI 评分的影响及其结果,发现与超声无明显差异。在不考虑绝经状态情况下,ROMA 指数敏感度及特异性均高于 RMI 指数(Table 4)。

考虑绝经情况下,Musalhi 认为 ROMA 指数在未绝经女性中敏感度略低于 RMI,但对绝经后女性有更高的特异性。而 Yanaranop 认为在绝经前妇女中,ROMA 和 RMI 指数预测能力相似(AUC 分别为 84.4%和 85.6%),但 RMI 在绝经后妇女中预测能力优于 ROMA (AUC 分别为 87.9%和 84.0%)。徐西岳等^[24]通过研究 93 例卵巢肿瘤患者,发现 ROMA 诊断绝经前和绝经后卵巢上皮性恶性肿瘤的准确率均高于 RMI。

5 ROMA 指数与 Sassone 超声评分系统比较

为了使超声诊断更加客观准确,Sassone 等^[26]通

过阴道超声检查 143 例患者卵巢包块情况,于 1991 年提出了较为公认的超声评分系统(Table 5),以 ≥ 9 分作为判断卵巢恶性肿瘤的标准,敏感度为 100%,特异性为 83%,阳性预测值为 37%,阴性预测值为 100%。尽管如此,Yanaranop 等^[13]发现 ROMA 指数比 Sassone 评分系统有更好的预测价值(AUC 分别为 0.86 及 0.77)。这可能与 RMI 指数相同,受超声判断的主观因素影响,故较少被临床医师应用。

6 ROMA 指数与哥本哈根指数比较

哥本哈根指数 (Copenhagen index, CPH-I) 是由丹麦学者 MA Karlsen 等^[27]在 2015 年提出的预测卵巢恶性肿瘤风险大小的数学模型,同样结合了术前 CA125 及 HE4 水平,却将年龄代替了绝经状态。其计算公式如下:

$$\text{CPH-I} = -14.067 + 1.0649 \times \text{Log}_2(\text{HE4}) + 0.6050 \times \text{Log}_2(\text{CA125}) + 0.267 \times \text{年龄}/10$$

$$\text{PP}(\text{预测概率}) = e^{(\text{CPH-I})} / [1 + e^{(\text{CPH-I})}]$$

CPH-I 与 ROMA 指数预测 EOC 效能相近,而 CPH-I 敏感度及特异性略高于 ROMA(Table 6)。同时,陈咏宁等^[28]进一步将卵巢恶性肿瘤病理进行分型,发现预后较好的少见组织病理学类型卵巢恶性肿瘤(less common ovarian histopathologies, LCOHs)患者中 CPH-I 的敏感度为 32.6%,特异性为 94.7%,ROMA 敏感度为 44.6%,特异性为 87.6%。这明显低于其在非少见组织病理学类型卵巢恶性肿瘤(non-less common ovarian histopathologies, Non-LCOHs)中的预测效能。Yoshida 等^[29]在研究了 384 例女性,包

Table 4 Comparison of diagnostic efficacy of RMI and ROMA

Author	N	RMI					ROMA				
		SN(%)	SP(%)	PPV(%)	NPV(%)	AUC(95%CI)	SN(%)	SP(%)	PPV(%)	NPV(%)	AUC(95%CI)
Chen LX ^[25]	292	80.0	75.8	66.7	86.3	0.87(0.81~0.92)	90.0	78.0	71.2	92.8	0.97(0.95~0.99)
Yanaranop M ^[13]	260	78	80	60	90	0.88(0.83~0.93)	84	69	52	91	0.86(0.81~0.91)
Al Musalhi K ^[14]	213	77	82	56	93	0.85	75	88	65	92	0.84

Note: N: numbers; SN: sensitivity; SP: specificity; PPV: positive predictive value; NPV: negative predictive value; AUC: area under the ROC curve

Table 5 Sassone scoring system

Value	Inner wall structure	Wall thickness(mm)	Septa(mm)	Echogenicity
1	Smooth	Thin ≤ 3 mm	No septa	Sonolucent
2	Irregularities ≤ 3 mm	Thick > 3 mm	Thin ≤ 3 mm	Low echogenicity
3	Papillarities > 3 mm	Not applicable, Mostly solid	Thick > 3 mm	Low echogenicity with echogenic core
4	Not applicable, mostly solid			Mixed echogenicity
5				High echogenicity

Table 6 Comparison of diagnostic efficacy of CPH-I and ROMA

Author	N	CPH-I			ROMA		
		SN(%)	SP(%)	AUC(95%CI)	SN(%)	SP(%)	AUC(95%CI)
Ma YX ^[11]	120	100	85.5	—	95.0	81.7	—
Chen YN ^[28]	1018	93.8	97.4	0.97(0.95~0.99)	92.7	87.6	0.97(0.96~0.99)
Gong SP ^[18]	719	84.9	94.7	0.94(0.91~0.97)	87.4	87.6	0.95(0.92~0.98)
Wang ZH ^[19]	490	70.5	78.7	—	78.7	64.8	—
MA Karlsen ^[27]	1055	95.0	78.4	0.96	95.0	71.1	0.954

Note: N: numbers; SN: sensitivity; SP: specificity; PPV: positive predictive value; NPV: negative predictive value; AUC: area under the ROC curve.

括 EOC、原发性非 EOC、转移性卵巢癌和交界性肿瘤,发现鉴别 EOC 与良性肿瘤时 CPH-I 效能略好于 ROMA,两者的敏感度和特异性都接近 89%和 85%。当所有类型的恶性肿瘤纳入时,两者的敏感度下降至 72%,特异性仍接近 85%。可见,CPH-I 有望代替 ROMA 成为新的卵巢癌风险评估模型。

综上,ROMA 指数综合了 CA125 及 HE4 血清学检查结果,并考虑了绝经状况,与 CA125、HE4、RMI、Sassone 超声评分系统相比,提高了 EOC 的诊断率。但目前尚无统一的 ROMA 指数的最优预测概率临界值,尤其是预测早期 EOC 临界值,且其对 LCOHs 的诊断效能尚不十分满意;而 CPH-I 将年龄代替绝经状况,其敏感度及特异性略高于 ROMA,有望成为新的卵巢癌风险评估模型,但 ROMA 及 CPH-I 均缺乏预测肿瘤恶性程度及预后评估的相关文献。故如何提高这两种预测模型在不同病理类型及临床分期的卵巢恶性肿瘤风险评估中的准确率、敏感度及特异性是我们应继续探讨的问题,需要更多高质量的随机对照研究来解决。

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