

doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2019.11.012

View this article at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2019.11.012>

不同病因肝内胆管癌行肝切除术预后与年龄的关系

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[摘要] 目的: 探讨不同病因的肝内胆管癌(intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, ICC)患者行肝切除术预后与年龄之间的关系。方法: 对东方肝胆外科医院2004至2010年期间行R0切除术的606名肝内胆管癌患者进行分析。将患者分为乙肝相关组(HBV-ICC, $n=456$), 结石相关组(stone-ICC, $n=75$)及其他病因组(other-ICC, $n=85$)。按年龄分为青年组(<40 岁)、中年组(40~60岁)及老年组(>60 岁)。分别对不同年龄段不同病因的患者进行生存分析对比。结果: 青年组及老年组两种病因的总生存期差异无统计学意义($P=0.236$, $P=0.151$); 而中年组两种病因总生存期差异有统计学意义($P=0.002$); 青年组及老年组两种病因的复发率差异无统计学意义($P=0.169$, $P=0.126$), 而中年组复发率差异有统计学意义($P=0.003$)。结论: 在不同年龄段的患者中, 不同病因肝内胆管癌切除术后的生存及复发均存在差异。

[关键词] 肝内胆管癌; 病因; 年龄

Relationship between age and outcome of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma of different causative factors

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Abstract **Objective:** To evaluate the impact of different causative factors of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma (ICC) on disease outcome related to age. **Methods:** Date of 606 consecutive patients undergoing R0 liver resection for ICC at the Eastern Hepatobiliary Surgery Hospital between 2004 and 2010 were analyzed. These patients were divided into a hepatitis B virus-related (HBV-ICC, $n=456$), a hepatolithiasis-related (stone-ICC, $n=75$), and an other etiologies-related (other-ICC, $n=85$) ICC groups. Patients were classified into 3 groups by age bracket; younger group (<40 years), middle-aged group (40–60 years), and elderly group (above 60 years). **Results:** The differences of overall survival in the younger group and the elderly group were all not statistically significant ($P=0.236$, $P=0.151$), while in the middle-aged group it was significant ($P=0.002$). Recurrence in the younger group and the elderly group showed no significant difference ($P=0.169$, $P=0.126$), but existed significance in the middle-aged

收稿日期 (Date of reception): 2019-04-01

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基金项目 (Foundation item): 国家自然科学基金 (81772531); 上海市优秀学术 / 技术带头人计划 (19XD1425000); 上海市科学技术委员会医学引导项目 (18411968900)。This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation (81772531), Program of Shanghai Academic/Technology Research Leader (19XD1425000), and Medical Guidance Program of Science and Technology Commission of Shanghai (18411968900), China.

group ($P=0.003$). **Conclusion:** In different age-related groups, outcome of different causative factors of ICC exist differences.

Keywords intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma; causative factors; age

肝内胆管癌(intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, ICC)占原发性肝癌的10%~15%,其发病率仅次于肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)^[1]。可能导致ICC发生的病因有肝胆管吸虫病、原发性硬化性胆管炎、胆道囊肿以及肝内胆石症^[2],还有乙/丙肝病毒(HBV/HCV)感染等。根据中国流行病学^[1]的研究,15%~30%的ICC患者有肝内胆石病,而30%~50%的患者为HBV携带者,这表明肝内胆石症和HBV感染是ICC的两个最主要病因。本研究回顾性调查了上海市东方肝胆外科医院自2004至2010年间行R0切除术的606例ICC患者,以探讨不同年龄段患者中不同病因所致的ICC手术后预后的差异。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象

选取东方肝胆外科医院自2004至2010年间行R0切除术后病理结果证实为ICC的患者共606例,排除85例其他病因ICC者,其余456例乙肝病毒相关(HBV-ICC)和75例肝内胆石病(Stone-ICC)。共纳入531例患者,其中男355例,女176例;年龄18~85岁。按年龄分为3组:<40岁组51例,40~60岁组324例,>60岁组156例。本研究已通过东方肝胆外科医院医学伦理委员会审查,并已告知患者且获得同意。

1.2 随访情况

术后最初2年,患者2个月随访1次,随后3个月1次,随访内容包括CA19-9, CEA, AFP, 肝功能指标及腹部B超等,每6个月行1次CT或MRI检查,如发生肿瘤复发则检查更早。ICC复发/转移的标准是两种影像学检查均发现有新的病变。本研究的研究终点为自患者初次接受手术时,至死亡或失访。肿瘤复发的定义为影像学检查发现有新发病灶。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 22.0统计软件进行数据分析。连续变量通过中位数和四分位数描述,分类变量通过

数量和百分比描述。正态分布的检验通过Shapiro-Wilk正态检验来进行,计量数据使用Mann-Whitney *U*检验进行比较,计数资料用卡方检验进行分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 病因与临床病理特征的关系

乙肝相关组男女性比例为69.74% vs 30.26%,淋巴结转移率为81.80%;而结石相关组中男女性比例为49.33:50.67,淋巴结转移率为65.33%,两组间差异存在统计学意义(均 $P=0.001$)。两组AFP, CEA, CA-199等血清学肿瘤标志物方面差异亦存在统计学意义($P=0.006, 0.027, 0.046$);乙肝相关组的AFP水平更高,而结石相关组中的CEA和CA-199水平更高(表1)。

2.2 根据年龄分层分析 ICC 术后生存率

随访23.8(10.4~54.1)个月后,本实验共368人死亡,其余为存活或失访;术后1, 2, 3, 5年总体生存率(overall survival, OS)分别为65.5%, 48.2%, 36.9%, 19.6%, 其中HBV-ICC和Stone-ICC分别为68.2%, 50.9%, 39.5%, 21.1%和49.3%, 32.0%, 21.3%, 10.7%。根据年龄分层后,青年组的1, 2, 3, 5年OS分别为80.4%, 54.9%, 41.2%, 19.6%, 其中HBV-ICC和Stone-ICC分别为81.8%, 54.5%, 45.5%, 22.7%和71.4%, 57.1%, 14.3%, 0%;中年组的1, 2, 3, 5年OS分别为63.6%, 46.9%, 35.5%, 18.5%, 其中HBV-ICC和Stone-ICC分别为66.3%, 50.0%, 38.0%, 20.3%和47.9%, 29.2%, 20.8%, 8.3%;老年组的1, 2, 3, 5年OS分别为64.7%, 48.7%, 38.5%, 21.8%, 其中HBV-ICC和Stone-ICC分别为67.6%, 51.5%, 40.4%, 22.1%和45.0%, 30.0%, 25.0%, 20.0%。各年龄组在总体生存方面差异并无统计学意义($P>0.05$, 图1);青年组和老年组中两种病因的生存差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$, 图2~4),而中年组中两种病因的生存差异有统计学意义($P=0.003$)。

表1 临床病理特征

Table 1 Clinical pathological features

组别	n	复发		并发症			性别		AFP/($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	TBIL/ ($\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	ALB/ ($\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)			
		无	有	无	I~II级	III~IV级	女	男						
青年组														
HBV-ICC	44	13	31	28	12	4	13	31	4.9 (0.8~1 210)	13.7 (5.4~34.7)	43.3 (34.1~51.4)			
Stone-ICC	7	0	7	6	1	0	5	2	2.9 (1.2~34.1)	10.8 (8.8~29.7)	42.6 (36.1~49)			
P		0.169		0.478			0.082		1.000	1.000	1.000			
中年组														
HBV-ICC	276	74	202	211	45	20	82	194	5.3 (0.6~1210.0)	12.7 (4.9~411.6)	42.1 (21.0~60.2)			
Stone-ICC	48	4	44	31	9	8	26	22	2.9 (0.8~295.0)	12.55 (7.2~389.9)	41.2 (30.9~51.8)			
P		0.005		0.077			0.001		0.017	0.512	1.000			
老年组														
HBV-ICC	134	29	107	95	32	9	41	93	3.8 (0.6~1210.0)	12.9 (4.7~378.9)	41.35 (24.3~52.7)			
Stone-ICC	20	1	19	19	1	0	7	13	3.95 (1.2~28.9)	11.3 (6.7~49.1)	42.7 (35.5~61.8)			
P		0.126		0.059			0.800		0.200	0.311	0.227			
组别	ALT/($\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	切缘/cm	肝硬化		血管侵犯		肿瘤分化			肿瘤类型		住院	原位侵袭	
			无	有	无	有	好~中等	差	块状型	非块状型	时长/d	无	有	
青年组														
HBV-ICC	31.35 (7.8~218.1)	0.4 (0.1~3.0)	33	11	31	13	38	6	44	0	16.5 (10.0~33.0)	42	2	
Stone-ICC	28.6 (5.2~105.5)	0.5 (0.3~1.7)	4	3	6	1	7	0	6	1	17.0 (7.0~41.0)	7	0	
P	1.000	1.000	0.376		0.657		0.578			0.137		1.000	1.000	
中年组														
HBV-ICC	29.3 (3.5~666.8)	0.4 (0.1~5.0)	202	74	239	37	253	23	263	13	16.0 (6.0~52.0)	250	26	
Stone-ICC	29.55 (8.7~188.3)	0.4 (0.1~2.4)	40	8	41	7	39	9	38	10	18.0 (10.0~40.0)	41	7	
P	0.342	0.728	0.153		0.820		0.035			0.001		0.210	0.300	
老年组														
HBV-ICC	27.2 (6.4~516.1)	0.4 (0.1~5.3)	105	31	120	16	127	9	127	9	17.0 (7.0~60.0)	127	9	
Stone-ICC	20.85 (10.2~53.2)	0.3 (0.1~3.8)	15	5	19	1	15	5	18	2	16.5 (12.0~63.0)	16	4	
P	0.407	0.796	0.782		0.699		0.020			0.634		1.000	0.066	

续表1

组别	肿瘤尺寸/cm	CEA/($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	CA-199/($\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	ALP/($\text{U}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	肿瘤数目		淋巴结转移	
					单发	多发	无	有
青年组								
HBV-ICC	5.65 (1.6~16.0)	1.8 (0.1~1 000.0)	27.95 (0.4~1 000.0)	112.5 (55.0~363.0)	36	8	36	8
Stone-ICC	4.5 (2.8~6.3)	1.5 (0.3~5.1)	31.1 (0.7~1 000.0)	109.0 (50.0~304.0)	4	3	3	4
P	0.687	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.162		0.044	
中年组								
HBV-ICC	5.8 (0.6~19.4)	2.5 (0.1~1000.0)	39.75 (0.4~1 000.0)	101.0 (38.0~788.0)	191	85	228	48
Stone-ICC	5.4 (2.0~11.2)	2.6 (0.1~101.2)	69.45 (0.4~1 000.0)	140.5 (37.0~578.0)	26	22	30	18
P	0.874	1.000	0.088	0.001	0.047		0.003	
老年组								
HBV-ICC	5.8 (1.0~17.4)	2.6 (0.1~170.7)	35.85 (0.4~1 000.0)	104.0 (18.0~787.0)	97	39	109	27
Stone-ICC	5.2 (2.0~12.0)	10.4 (0.2~293.6)	139.25 (2.1~1 000.0)	108.5 (59.0~419.0)	13	7	16	4
P	0.467	<0.001	0.231	0.447	0.603		1.000	

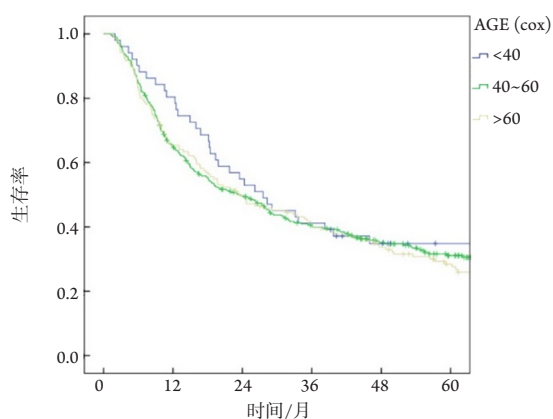


图1 各年龄段生存情况
Figure 1 Survival of all ages

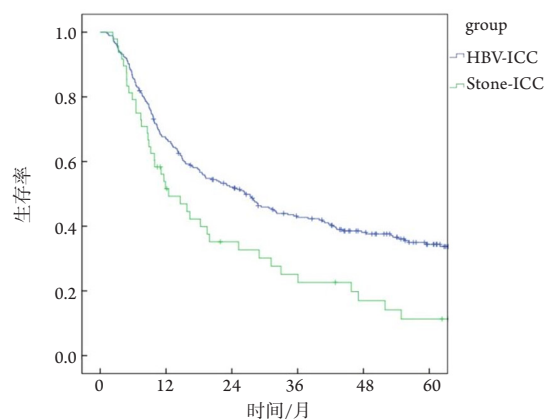


图3 中年组生存情况
Figure 3 Survival of middle-aged group

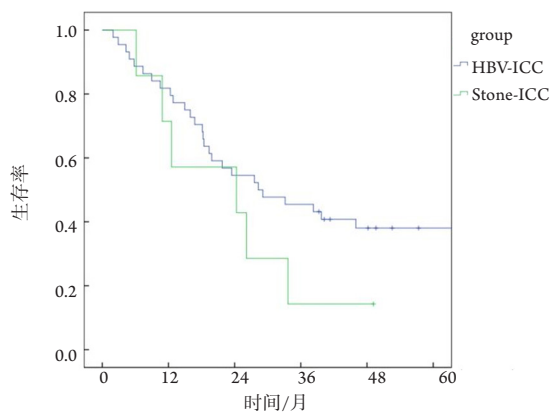


图2 青年组生存情况
Figure 2 Survival of younger-aged group

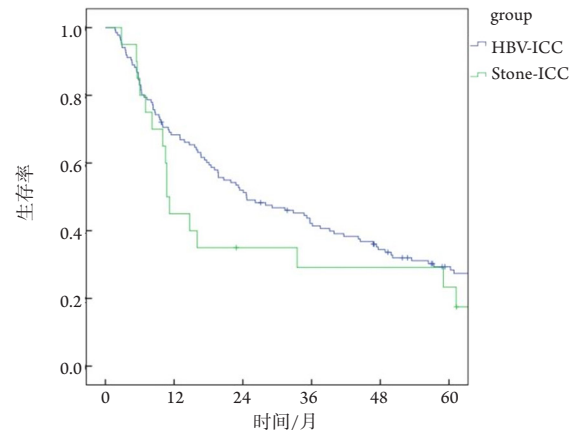


图4 老年组生存情况
Figure 4 Survival of elderly-aged group

2.3 根据年龄分层分析 ICC 术后复发率

经统计, 随访期间共有410名患者发生了复发, 术后1, 2, 3, 5年复发率分别为46.7%, 60.5%, 68.2%, 76.1%, 其中HBV-ICC和Stone-ICC分别为44.1%, 58.3%, 66.2%, 73.7%和62.7%, 73.3%, 80.0%, 90.7%。根据年龄分层后, 青年组的1, 2, 3, 5年复发率分别为45.1%, 60.8%, 68.6%, 74.5%, 其中HBV-ICC和Stone-ICC分别为53.2%, 59.1%, 65.9%, 70.5%和57.1%, 71.4%, 85.3%, 100%; 中年组的1, 2, 3, 5年复发率分别

为48.5%, 61.7%, 68.8%, 74.7%, 其中HBV-ICC和Stone-ICC分别为45.7%, 59.4%, 66.7%, 72.1%和64.6%, 75.0%, 81.3%, 89.6; 老年组的1, 2, 3, 5年复发率分别为43.6%, 51.3%, 66.7%, 79.5%, 其中HBV-ICC和Stone-ICC分别为41.2%, 55.9%, 65.4%, 77.9%和60.0%, 70.0%, 75.0%, 90.0%。各年龄组在总体复发方面差异无统计学意义(图5), 而青年组和老年组中两种病因的复发差异无统计学意义, 而中年组中两种病因的复发差异有统计学意义($P=0.002$; 图6~8)。

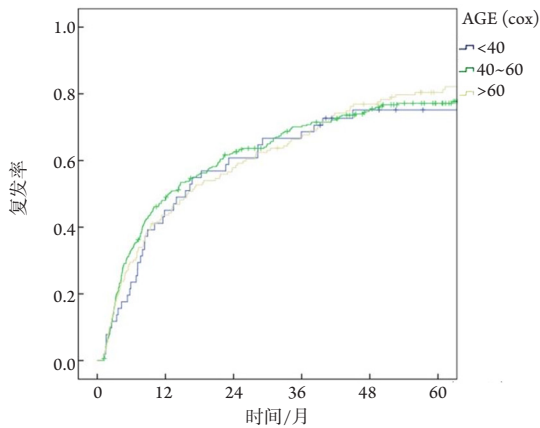


图5 各年龄段复发情况
Figure 5 Recurrence of all ages

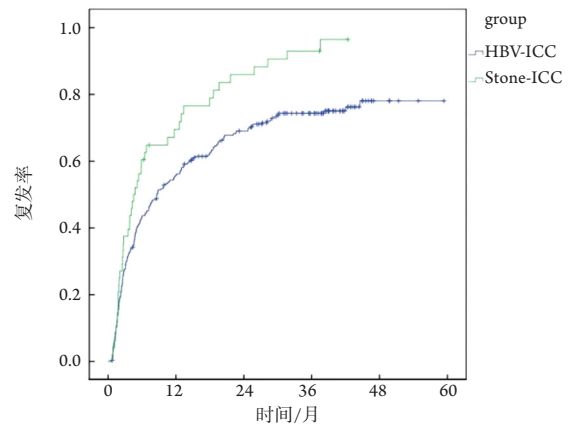


图7 中年组复发情况
Figure 7 Recurrence of middle-aged group

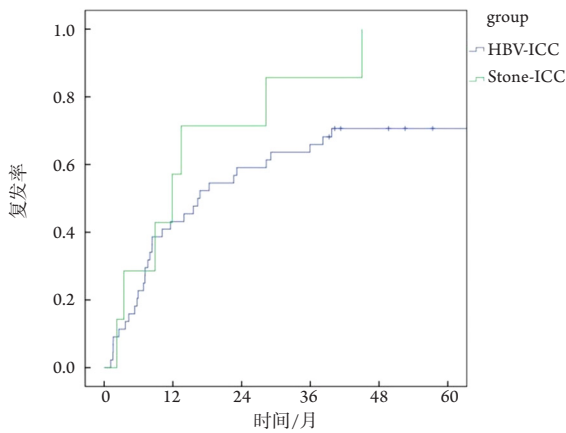


图6 青年组复发情况
Figure 6 Recurrence of younger-aged group

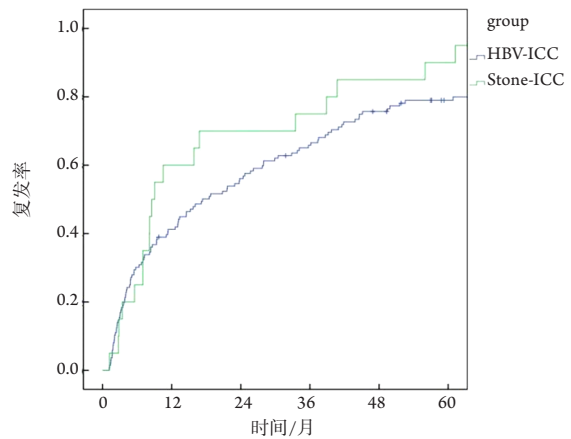


图8 老年组复发情况
Figure 8 Recurrence of elderly-aged group

3 讨论

关于HCC患者的年龄因素对预后的影响有许多报道。多项研究^[3-6]表明:高龄的HCC患者预后不佳。然而,关于ICC患者术后预后与年龄的关系,却尚未有过报道。

本研究中青年组、中年组和老年组间生存率并无显著差异,提示年龄并非影响ICC患者术后预后的独立危险因素。而据报道^[7-8]:不同病因的ICC患者,在预后方面存在差异,HBV-ICC组的预后要显著优于Stone-ICC组。本研究发现:不同病因的ICC患者预后存在显著差异,在中年组的预后亦存在显著差异,但青年组及老年组却并无此差异。本研究结果显示:3个年龄段不同病因患者的各项临床数据差异方面,中年组在性别、AFP、ALP、肿瘤数目、肿瘤类型、肿瘤分化以及淋巴结转移等多个方面均存在显著差异,而青年、老年组则无显著差异。这一差异的存在,可能有以下原因:对于不同年龄的患者,其肿瘤分化程度可能存在差异,低龄较高龄肿瘤恶性程度相对较高,而高龄患者由于长期病程导致一般状况较差,因而年龄对其生存的影响不显著^[9];对ICC而言,其影响肿瘤发生发展的通路较多^[10-13],而且通路机制都不甚相同,因而年龄可能对于不同通路所产生的影响也不同,从而导致不同病因的ICC在不同年龄中的预后不同。

除年龄对于各项临床数据产生影响可能导致不同病因ICC预后存在差异外,还可能有非疾病发生发展机制方面的影响。由于生理及心理因素,低龄患者对疾病未给予足够重视,诊断及接受治疗较老年患者更晚,这可能在一定程度上放纵了肿瘤的进展^[14],导致一经发现即已经为较晚期,对治疗效果产生较大影响。

HBV感染为ICC的主要致病因素^[15-17],而术前及术后接受抗病毒治疗均能有效改善乙肝相关的ICC患者手术的预后^[18]。本研究也发现:HBV感染为ICC的主要致病因素,HBV-ICC占有所有患者的75.2%,这也表明我国仍是乙肝大国,及早发现及早预防有重要作用。

本研究探究了不同病因的ICC患者在不同年龄段的预后差异,得出中年组不同病因的ICC患者术后生存及复发存在显著差异,而青年组及老年组则无显著差异这一结论。虽然现有研究对于ICC治疗的靶点有了一定进展^[19-20],但HBV感染及结石病对于ICC的发生及发展的影响机制尚未研究清楚,因而今后可针对这一机制进行深入研究,以期在

疾病发生的初期即可早期预防或诊断,疾病进展期或手术后也可针对作用靶点进行靶向治疗。

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本文引用: 李昊昱, 陆丽华, 夏勇, 沈锋, 李俊. 不同病因肝内胆管癌行肝切除术预后与年龄的关系[J]. *临床与病理杂志*, 2019, 39(11): 2418-2424. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2019.11.012

Cite this article as: LI Haoyu, LU Lihua, XIA Yong, SHEN Feng, LI Jun. Relationship between age and outcome of intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma of different causative factors[J]. *Journal of Clinical and Pathological Research*, 2019, 39(11): 2418-2424. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.2095-6959.2019.11.012