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论著

超声内镜检查术联合血清丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂Kazal 1型和分泌型磷蛋白1对食管癌的早期诊断价值*

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摘要: 目的 探讨超声内镜检查术(EUS)联合血清丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂Kazal 1型(SPINK1)和分泌型磷蛋白1(SPP1)早期诊断食管癌的临床价值。**方法** 选取2021年6月—2023年5月于该院就诊的276例患者作为研究对象。经手术病理诊断为食管癌92例,作为食管癌组,同期收治且经组织活检判定为食管良性病变89例,作为良性病变组,同期在该院体检且身体健康的95例正常人,作为健康对照组。以病理结果为金标准,验证EUS诊断食管癌的准确率;比较3组患者血清SPINK1和SPP1表达情况;探讨食管癌患者血清SPINK1和SPP1表达与病理特征的关系;采用受试者操作特征曲线(ROC curve)分析EUS联合血清SPINK1和SPP1水平检测对食管癌的早期诊断效能。**结果** EUS结果显示,81例被诊断为食管癌,79例被诊断为良性病变,11例漏诊,10例误诊,准确率为88.40%(160/181);与健康对照组和良性病变组比较,食管癌组血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平明显升高,良性病变组血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平明显高于健康对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$);血清SPINK1表达与患者肿瘤直径 > 2 cm、淋巴结转移、淋巴结阳性和组织分级为Ⅲ级有关($P < 0.05$),血清SPP1表达水平与肿瘤直径 > 2 cm、淋巴结转移、淋巴结阳性和雌激素受体阳性有关($P < 0.05$);ROC curve显示,EUS、血清SPINK1、SPP1水平单独检测和三者联合检测,早期诊断食管癌的曲线下面积(AUC)分别为0.862,0.834,0.782和0.926,三者联合早期诊断食管癌的临床效能明显优于EUS、血清SPINK1和SPP1单独检测($Z = 2.30$ 、 $Z = 3.70$ 、 $Z = 4.23$, $P = 0.022$ 、 $P = 0.000$ 、 $P = 0.000$)。**结论** 食管癌患者血清SPINK1和SPP1表达均异常上调,EUS联合血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平联合检测用于早期诊断食管癌,具有较高的临床应用价值。

关键词: 食管癌;超声内镜检查术(EUS);丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂Kazal 1型(SPINK1);分泌型磷蛋白1(SPP1);早期诊断

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Early diagnostic value of endoscopic ultrasonography combined with serum SPINK1 and SPP1 in esophageal cancer*

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Abstract: Objective To explore the clinical value of endoscopic ultrasonography (EUS) combined with serum serine protease inhibitor Kazal 1 (SPINK1) and secretory phosphoprotein 1 (SPP1) in early diagnosis of esophageal cancer. **Methods** 276 patients from June 2021 to May 2023 were selected as the study objects. 92 cases of esophageal cancer diagnosed by operation and pathology were esophageal cancer group, another 89 patients

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diagnosed as benign esophageal lesions through tissue biopsy were selected as the benign lesion group, and 95 healthy individuals who underwent physical examinations were collected as the healthy control group, general information such as age and gender of subjects in three groups were collected and organized; using pathological results as the gold standard, the accuracy of EUS in diagnosing esophageal cancer was verified; the expression of serum SPINK1 and SPP1 was compared among the esophageal cancer group, benign lesion group, and healthy control group; the relationship between the expression of serum SPINK1 and SPP1 in esophageal cancer patients and their clinical and pathological characteristics was explored; efficacy of EUS combined with serum SPINK1, SPP1 levels for early diagnosis of esophageal cancer was analyzed using receiver operator characteristic curve (ROC curve). **Results** Compared with the gold standard, the results of EUS examination showed that 81 cases were diagnosed with esophageal cancer, 79 cases were diagnosed with benign lesions, 11 cases were missed diagnosed, and 10 cases were misdiagnosed, with an accuracy rate of 88.40% (160/181); Compared with the healthy control group and the benign lesion group, the expression levels of serum SPINK1 and SPP1 in the esophageal cancer group were obviously increased, the expression levels of serum SPINK1 and SPP1 in the benign lesion group were significantly higher than those in the healthy control group, the differences were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$); Serum SPINK1 expression was linked to tumor diameter > 2 cm, presence of lymph node metastasis, lymph node positivity, and tissue grading level 3 in patients ($P < 0.05$). Serum SPP1 expression level was related to tumor diameter > 2 cm, presence of lymph node metastasis, lymph node positivity, and estrogen receptor positivity of patients ($P < 0.05$); ROC curve showed that the area under the curve (AUC) of EUS, serum SPINK1, SPP1 levels, and their combination in the early diagnosis of esophageal cancer was 0.862, 0.834, 0.782, and 0.926, respectively, the clinical efficacy of the combination of the three in the early diagnosis of esophageal cancer was superior to that of EUS, serum SPINK1, and SPP1 alone ($Z = 2.30$, $Z = 3.70$, $Z = 4.23$, $P = 0.022$, $P = 0.000$, $P = 0.000$). **Conclusion** The expression levels of serum SPINK1 and SPP1 in esophageal cancer patients are abnormally up-regulated. The combination of EUS and serum SPINK1 and SPP1 has high clinical value in early diagnosis of esophageal cancer.

Keywords: esophageal cancer; endoscopic ultrasonography (EUS); serine protease inhibitor Kazal 1 (SPINK1); secretory phosphoprotein 1 (SPP1); early diagnosis

食管癌是消化道癌中最具侵袭性的恶性肿瘤之一，其发病率高，预后差^[1]。因此，寻找有效的方法用于早期诊断食管癌，对改善患者预后意义重大。近年来，超声内镜检查术（endoscopic ultrasonography, EUS）作为常规手术治疗的辅助或替代方法，发挥着越来越重要的作用，在胃肠道恶性肿瘤、胰腺疾病和胆道疾病的诊断和管理中，应用广泛，其可以为胃肠道和周围壁外结构提供高分辨率实时成像^[2]。丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂 Kazal 1 型（serine protease inhibitor Kazal 1, SPINK1）是一种分泌型蛋白，有研究^[3]表明，SPINK1 在各种类型癌症的进展中，具有促进作用，SPINK1 可调控肿瘤细胞，并诱导癌细胞中表皮生长因子受体下游信号的激活，调节肿瘤增殖、转移、耐药、分化和肿瘤干细胞等方面的直接和间接生物学效应。分泌型磷蛋白 1（secretory phosphoprotein 1, SPP1）是一种多功能分泌型酸性糖蛋白，可由巨

噬细胞、上皮细胞和内皮细胞分泌^[4]。据文献^[5]报道，SPP1 参与多种功能，如：细胞黏附和迁移，以及细胞凋亡和骨钙化，并在多种癌症中过表达。本研究通过检测食管癌血清 SPINK1 和 SPP1 表达水平，旨在探讨 EUS、血清 SPINK1 和 SPP1 表达水平联合检测，对食管癌的早期诊断价值。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取 2021 年 6 月—2023 年 5 月于本院就诊的 276 例患者作为研究对象。经手术病理诊断为食管癌 92 例，作为食管癌组，男 48 例，女 44 例，年龄（ 58.53 ± 8.65 ）岁；同期收治且经组织活检判定为食管良性病变 89 例，作为良性病变组，男 46 例，女 43 例，年龄（ 57.95 ± 8.26 ）岁；同期 95 例体检并正常的受试者，作为健康对照组，男 49 例，女 46 例，年

龄(58.96±8.87)岁。3组患者一般资料比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),具有可比性。见表1。

纳入标准:经病理确诊,符合相关诊断标准^[6];术前行EUS。排除标准:有其他部位恶性肿瘤者;伴有肝、肾或其他脏器功能严重损伤者;合并有自身免疫性疾病者;合并有感染症状者;血常规检查前曾服用影响血液指标结果准确性的药物者。所有受试者均知情同意,且本研究经过医院伦理委员会批准(伦审2021-032)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 EUS过程 术前行EUS,检查前8h禁食。检查前,使用浓度为2%的利多卡因对食管癌患者咽喉进行麻醉,使用超声电子胃镜(生产厂家:Olympus,型号:UM-DP20-25R型)和小凸阵探头(生产厂家:Olympus,型号:UM-3R,频率:20MHz)确定病变位置和大小。将探头插入患者十二指肠降部,退镜过程中对病变病理特征进行观察。

1.2.2 血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平检测方法 采集所有受试者空腹静脉血3~5mL,血液静置一段

时间后离心,以获得血清。采用酶标仪[生产厂家:美谷分子仪器(上海)有限公司,货号:SpectraMax iD5],严格按照酶联免疫吸附试验测定试剂盒(生产厂家:上海佰利莱生物科技有限公司,货号:BLL-hlk2169,BLL104181E)步骤进行测定。

1.3 统计学方法

采用SPSS 27.0统计学软件对数据进行处理。计数资料采用例或百分率(%)表示,比较行 χ^2 检验;计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用单因素方差分析,比较食管癌组、良性病变组及健康对照组的年龄、血清SPINK1和SPP1水平,进一步两两分析,采用SNK- q 检验;不同临床病理特征的食管癌患者血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平,比较采用 t 检验或单因素方差分析;EUS、血清SPINK1和SPP1水平联合检测对食管癌的早期诊断效能,采用受试者操作特征曲线(receiver operator characteristic curve, ROC curve)进行分析,用约登指数分析各指标的敏感度和特异度。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

表1 3组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data among the three groups

组别	性别/例		年龄/岁
	男	女	
食管癌组($n=92$)	48	44	58.53±8.65
良性病变组($n=89$)	46	43	57.95±8.26
健康对照组($n=95$)	49	46	58.96±8.87
F/χ^2 值	0.01 [†]		0.32
P 值	0.996		0.728

注:†为 χ^2 值。

2 结果

2.1 EUS诊断结果

92例食管癌患者中,81例经EUS诊断为食管癌。其中,47例出现淋巴结转移,24例淋巴结未转移,11例漏诊。89例食管良性病变患者中,79例被诊断为良性病变,10例误诊。EUS结果与手术病理结果比较,准确率为88.40%(160/181)。典型病例见图1。

2.2 3组患者血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平比较

与健康对照组和良性病变组比较,食管癌组血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平明显升高,良性病变组血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平明显高于健康对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表2。

2.3 血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平与食管癌患者临床病理特征的关系

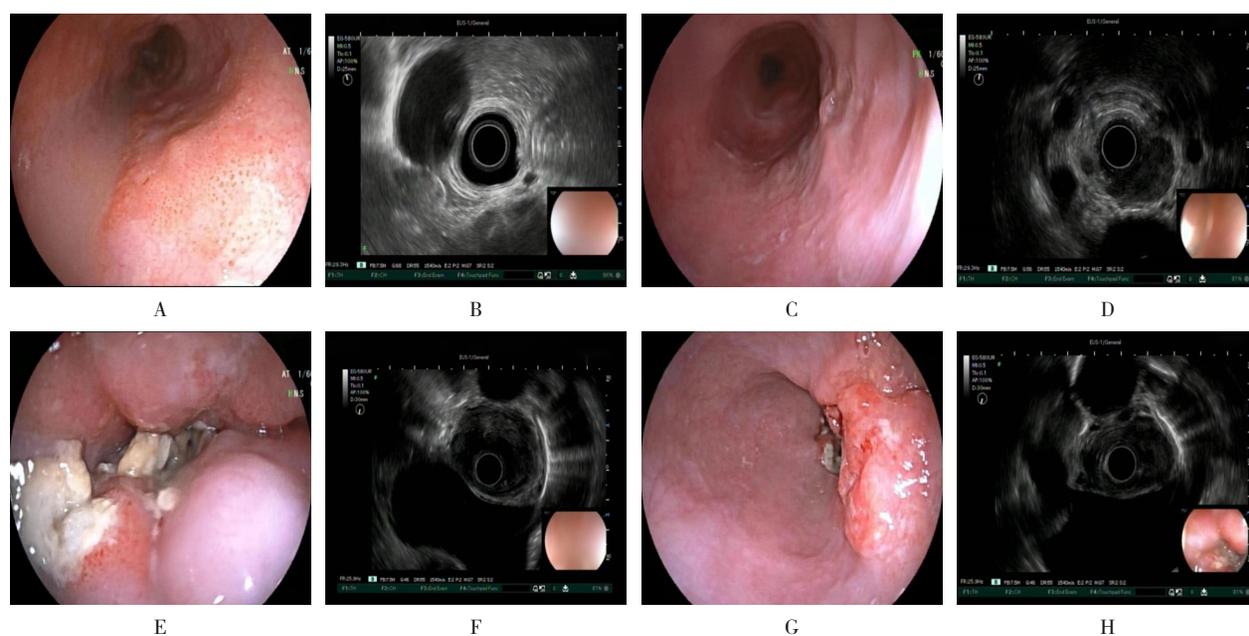
食管癌患者血清SPINK1表达水平与年龄、TNM分期和雌激素受体状态无关($P>0.05$),与肿

瘤直径 > 2 cm、淋巴结转移、淋巴结阳性和组织分级为Ⅲ级有关 ($P < 0.05$)。食管癌患者血清SPP1表达水平与年龄、TNM分期和组织分级无关 ($P > 0.05$)，与肿瘤直径 > 2 cm、淋巴结转移、淋巴结阳性和雌激素受体阳性有关 ($P < 0.05$)。见表3。

2.4 ROC curve 评估EUS、血清SPINK1和SPP1单独和联合检测早期诊断食管癌的临床价值

以是否患有食管癌为自变量 (是 = 1, 否 = 0), EUS结果、血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平为因变量,

绘制ROC curve, 评价EUS、血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平单独和联合检测早期诊断食管癌的临床价值。EUS、血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平单独检测和三者联合检测, 早期诊断食管癌的曲线下面积 (area under the curve, AUC) 分别为0.862、0.834、0.782和0.926, 三者联合早期诊断食管癌的敏感度为92.39%, 特异度为86.52%, 三者联合早期诊断食管癌的临床效能优于EUS、血清SPINK1和SPP1单独检测 ($Z = 2.30$ 、 $Z = 3.70$ 和 $Z = 4.23$, $P = 0.022$ 、 $P = 0.000$ 和 $P = 0.000$)。见表4和图2。



A和B: 食管早癌(无转移)胃镜和EUS表现; C和D: 食管早癌(无转移)胃镜和EUS表现; E和F: 食管进展期癌(有转移)胃镜和EUS表现; G和H: 食管进展期癌(有转移)胃镜和EUS表现。

图1 典型病例

Fig.1 Typical cases

表2 3组患者血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平比较 (ng/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

Table 2 Comparison of serum SPINK1 and SPP1 expression among the three groups (ng/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

组别	SPINK1	SPP1
食管癌组($n = 92$)	17.16±5.26 ¹⁾²⁾	13.31±4.32 ¹⁾²⁾
良性病变组($n = 89$)	12.05±3.52 ¹⁾	9.53±2.82 ¹⁾
健康对照组($n = 95$)	8.12±2.23	5.76±1.95
F值	128.47	131.98
P值	0.000	0.000

注: 1) 与健康对照组比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); 2) 与良性病变组比较, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$)。

表 3 血清 SPINK1 和 SPP1 表达水平与食管癌患者临床病理特征的关系 (ng/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)
 Table 3 Relationship between serum SPINK1, SPP1 expression with clinicopathologic features of esophageal cancer patients (ng/mL, $\bar{x} \pm s$)

临床病理特征	SPINK1	t/F 值	P 值	SPP1	t/F 值	P 值
年龄						
< 60 岁 (n = 41)	16.82±4.92	0.55	0.582	12.55±3.96	1.51	0.135
≥60 岁 (n = 51)	17.43±5.53			13.92±4.61		
肿瘤直径						
≤ 2 cm (n = 42)	15.95±4.62	2.01	0.047	12.13±3.85	2.40	0.019
> 2 cm (n = 50)	18.18±5.80			14.31±4.72		
TNM 分期						
I 期和 II 期 (n = 53)	16.58±4.82	1.23	0.222	12.62±4.02	1.78	0.078
III 期和 IV 期 (n = 39)	17.95±5.86			14.25±4.73		
淋巴结转移						
有 (n = 49)	18.68±5.91	2.93	0.004	14.45±4.80	2.67	0.009
无 (n = 43)	15.43±4.52			12.02±3.78		
淋巴结状态						
阳性 (n = 54)	18.48±5.84	2.84	0.006	14.46±4.89	3.00	0.003
阴性 (n = 38)	15.29±4.43			11.68±3.51		
雌激素受体状态						
阳性 (n = 51)	18.13±5.78	1.96	0.053	14.43±4.85	2.74	0.007
阴性 (n = 41)	15.95±4.62			11.92±3.66		
组织分级						
I 级 (n = 21)	14.05±4.12	7.28 [†]	0.001	11.62±3.58	2.82 [†]	0.065
II 级 (n = 46)	17.02±5.29			13.35±4.36		
III 级 (n = 25)	20.03±6.15			14.67±4.85		

注: †为 F 值。

表 4 EUS、血清 SPINK1 和 SPP1 表达水平单独检测和联合检测早期诊断食管癌的临床价值
 Table 4 Clinical value of individual and combined detection of EUS and serum SPINK1 and SPP1 expression levels in early diagnosis of esophageal cancer

诊断方法	AUC	截断值	敏感度/%	特异度/%	95%CI	约登指数
EUS	0.862		88.04	88.76	0.834 ~ 0.931	0.768
SPINK1 表达水平	0.834	15.27 ng/mL	67.39	87.64	0.771 ~ 0.885	0.550
SPP1 表达水平	0.782	11.29 ng/mL	68.48	87.64	0.715 ~ 0.840	0.561
三者联合	0.926		92.39	86.52	0.878 ~ 0.960	0.789

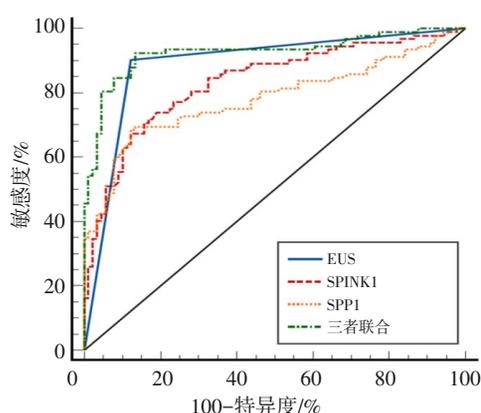


图2 ROC curve评估EUS联合血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平早期诊断食管癌的临床价值

Fig.2 Clinical value of EUS combined with serum SPINK1, SPP1 for early diagnosis of esophageal cancer assessed by ROC curve

3 讨论

食管癌的发病率因地区和人群而异。据统计^[7-9], 每年估计有约57万例被诊断为食管癌, 占有癌症的3.2%, 其5年生存率较低。因此, 早期诊断食管癌有助于及时为患者制定治疗方案, 改善预后。

近年来, 随着医疗技术的发展, 无创成像技术, 如: CT和MRI, 以及微创成像技术, 如: EUS和内镜逆行胰胆管造影术, 在食管癌的早期发现中, 均发挥着重要作用。EUS是一种高效且经济的, 评估良性和恶性胃肠道疾病的方法^[2], 与CT和MRI相比, EUS在柔性内镜尖端增加了超声换能器, 线性内镜超声与内镜轴在同一平面上进行成像, 而径向内镜超声可在垂直于内镜轴的平面上进行轴向成像^[10], 从而提供高分辨率、详细、实时的胃肠道和周围外壁结构成像^[11]。本研究采用EUS对92例食管癌患者进行诊断, 敏感度为88.04%, 特异度为88.76%, 准确率为88.40%, 提示: EUS对早期诊断食管癌具有一定的价值, 可以作为患者术前诊断的有效指标。

SPINK1是一种有56个氨基酸的长肽, 由位于5q32的SPINK1基因编码, 在胰腺腺泡细胞中表达, 参与炎症和癌症发展^[12]。SPINK1与表皮生长因子结构相似, 有50%的序列同源性和相似的分子大小,

以及3个链内二硫键^[13]。可以认为: SPINK1通过结合表皮生长因子受体, 既有生长因子作用, 又可以促进细胞增殖和抑制细胞凋亡等^[14], 对肿瘤细胞的转移、耐药、干性和分化具有深远的影响^[15]。另有证据^[16]表明, 诱导自分泌和旁分泌的SPINK1形成, 可能会破坏细胞-基质相互作用的平衡, 从而增强癌症的侵袭性和转移。在肿瘤发生过程中, SPINK1还能调节上皮间质转化和自噬^[17]。GUO等^[18]研究发现, SPINK1通过调节核转录因子红系2相关因子2通路, 维持氧化还原稳态, 促进肿瘤细胞生长, 抑制细胞凋亡, 在非小细胞肺癌组织样本中高表达, 可能是非小细胞肺癌的潜在预后标志物。本研究结果显示, 食管癌患者血清SPINK1表达明显升高, 食管癌患者血清SPINK1表达与肿瘤直径>2cm、淋巴结转移、淋巴结阳性和组织分级为Ⅲ级明显相关。提示: SPINK1与食管癌的发生及发展密切相关, 这可能是因为SPINK1在机体内具有促进细胞增殖、侵袭、转移和抑制细胞凋亡等作用; ROC curve提示: 血清SPINK1可以作为早期诊断食管癌的辅助指标。

SPP1是一种位于4q13的分泌型多功能磷酸化蛋白, 是小整合素结合配体N-连接糖蛋白家族的成员^[19], 在癌症中可以特异性结合和激活基质金属蛋白酶^[20]。有研究^[19-23]发现, SPP1参与细胞的增殖、迁移和凋亡过程, 并在多种癌症中过表达, 与患者预后有关, 包括: 卵巢癌、肺癌和肝细胞癌等。本研究结果显示, 与健康对照组和良性病变组相比, 食管癌组血清SPP1表达明显升高, 且食管癌患者血清SPP1表达水平与肿瘤直径>2cm、淋巴结转移、淋巴结阳性和雌激素受体阳性相关; ROC curve提示: 应用血清SPP1早期诊断食管癌, 具有一定的临床价值。

本研究通过ROC curve分析, 发现: EUS、血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平联合检测, 早期诊断食管癌的临床效能优于以上三者单独检测, 并可明显提高敏感度。EUS可清晰显示食管癌病变相关影像学特征, 血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平可反映癌细胞的生物学和病理改变情况。因此, 三者联合应用, 既可显示影

像学特征,又能反映癌细胞生物学现象,可以从多方面呈现食管癌病变情况,进而提高临床诊断率。密切关注患者血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平,并结合EUS结果,有助于早期诊断食管癌,从而及时采取干预治疗,改善患者预后。

综上所述,食管癌患者血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平均异常上调,EUS联合血清SPINK1和SPP1表达水平检测早期诊断食管癌,具有较高的临床效能,有助于改善预后。但仍需加大样本量进一步探讨SPINK1和SPP1表达水平在食管癌发生和发展过程中的具体作用机制。

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