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· 论著 ·

基于 up-to-seven 标准肝细胞癌肝移植术后生存预测模型的建立和验证

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[摘要] 目的 建立并验证基于 up-to-seven (Up7) 标准肝细胞癌 (HCC) 肝移植术后患者的长期生存 Cox 回归预测模型, 以辅助制定临床决策。方法 回顾性分析 251 例符合 Up7 标准的 HCC 肝移植术后患者的临床和随访资料。采用逐步回归向前法进行多因素 Cox 回归分析, 获得 HCC 肝移植术后患者长期生存的独立预测因素, 并建立长期生存 Cox 回归预测模型。使用 R 3.4.3 软件获得预测模型评分, 采用生存决策树方式确定模型的截断值。绘制预测模型在其他肝移植标准 [上海复旦标准、加利福尼亚大学旧金山分校 (UCSF) 标准、意大利米兰 (Milan) 标准] 下 HCC 肝移植术后患者的 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线, 并采用 log-rank 检验分析组间差异。采用受试者工作特征 (ROC) 曲线检验预测模型的预测效能。结果 多因素 Cox 回归分析显示, 甲胎蛋白 (AFP)、总胆红素 (T-Bil)、微血管侵犯 (MVI)、肿瘤最大径 (Diameter) 是 HCC 肝移植术后患者长期生存的独立预测因素, 据此建立的长期生存 Cox 回归预测模型命名为 ATMD (AFP, T-Bil, MVI, Diameter) 模型: $h(t, x) = h_0(t) \exp[0.284 \times \text{肿瘤最大径 (cm)} + 0.773 \times \text{MVI} (\text{是}=1; \text{否}=0) + 0.404 \times \lg \text{AFP} (\text{ng/mL}) + 0.003 \times \text{T-Bil} (\mu\text{mol/L})]$, 根据判别生存树设定 ATMD 模型截断值为 1.44, 评分 >1.44 为高危组, ≤ 1.44 为低危组。符合 Up7 标准的高危组和低危组患者分别为 87 例和 164 例, 符合上海复旦标准的分别为 33 例和 144 例, 符合 UCSF 标准的分别为 29 例和 134 例, 符合 Milan 标准的分别为 29 例和 131 例。Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线分析显示, 在 Up7 标准、上海复旦标准、UCSF 标准和 Milan 标准下 ATMD 模型高危组和低危组患者累积生存率差异均有统计学意义 ($P < 0.001$, $P = 0.008$, $P < 0.001$, $P = 0.001$), ATMD 模型预测的 HCC 肝移植术后 3 年生存的 ROC 曲线下面积分别是 76.63%、75.87%、73.32% 和 69.41%。结论 ATMD 模型对于符合 Up7 标准、上海复旦标准、UCSF 标准和 Milan 标准的 HCC 肝移植术后生存情况有良好的预测能力, 对符合以上标准的 HCC 肝移植患者的术前决策和术后风险评估有重要意义。

[关键词] ATMD 模型; 肝肿瘤; 肝细胞癌; 肝移植; 长期生存; 预后

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Modeling and validation of a survival prediction model for hepatocellular carcinoma patients after liver transplantation based on up-to-seven criteria

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[Abstract] Objective To establish a long-term survival prediction model for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) patients after liver transplantation based on up-to-seven (Up7) criteria, and to validate the prediction model in different liver transplantation criteria, so as to assist clinical decision-making for the treatment of HCC. Methods We retrospectively analyzed the clinical and follow-up data of 251 HCC patients who underwent liver transplantation with Up7 criteria. Stepwise regression method was used to conduct multivariate Cox regression analysis to obtain the independent predictors of long-term survival after HCC liver transplantation, and to establish the survival Cox regression prediction model. R 3.4.3 software was used to score the prediction model, and the decision tree technique was used to determine the cut-off value. The Kaplan-Meier survival curve of the HCC patients after liver transplantation was drawn to validate the prediction model in different criteria (Shanghai Fudan criteria, University of California, San Francisco [UCSF] criteria and Italy Milan

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criteria), and the difference between groups was analyzed by log-rank test. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to test the predictive effectiveness of the model. **Results** Multivariate Cox regression analysis suggested that α -fetoprotein (AFP), total bilirubin (T-Bil), microvascular invasion (MVI) and tumor maximal diameter (Diameter) were the independent predictors of long-term survival of HCC liver transplant recipients after liver transplantation. We built the ATMD (AFP, T-Bil, MVI, Diameter) model using these factors: $h(t, x) = h_0(t) \exp(0.284 \times \text{Diameter} [\text{cm}] + 0.773 \times \text{MVI} [\text{yes}=1; \text{no}=0] + 0.404 \times \lg \text{AFP} [\text{ng/mL}] + 0.003 \times \text{T-Bil} [\mu\text{mol/L}])$. The cut-off value of ATMD model was 1.44. The scores being more than 1.44 were defined as the high-risk group, and scores being 1.44 or less were defined as the low-risk group. The cases in the high-risk and low-risk groups who met the Up7 criteria, Shanghai Fudan criteria, UCSF criteria and Italy Milan criteria had 87 and 164, 33 and 144, 29 and 134, and 29 and 131, respectively. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis showed that the cumulative survival rates of the liver transplantation recipients with Up7 criteria, Shanghai Fudan criteria, UCSF criteria or Milan criteria were significantly different between the high- and low-risk groups ($P < 0.001, P = 0.008, P < 0.001, P = 0.001$). The areas under the ROC curve of the three-year survival of the liver transplantation recipients predicted by ATMD model were 76.63%, 75.87%, 73.32% and 69.41%, respectively. **Conclusion** The ATMD model has a good survival prediction ability for the HCC patients meeting Up7 criteria, Shanghai Fudan criteria, UCSF criteria or Milan criteria. It is of great significance for preoperative decision-making and postoperative risk assessment of HCC liver transplantation recipients meeting the above criteria.

[Key words] ATMD model; liver neoplasms; hepatocellular carcinoma; liver transplantation; long-term survival; prognosis

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肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC) 是最常见的消化道恶性肿瘤之一, 在所有恶性肿瘤中其发病率及病死率分别位居第 5 位和第 3 位, 由于早期缺乏特异性症状和体征, 多数患者确诊时已属晚期, 预后极差^[1]。据报道, 我国 HCC 发病人數占全球新发病例的一半以上, 严重威胁国民的生命健康^[2-3]。目前 HCC 的治疗方式仍以手术切除局部病灶为主^[4], 术前或术后辅以肝动脉化学治疗栓塞术或放射治疗^[5-6], 对于无法行手术治疗的患者可行单纯的放射治疗或口服靶向药物索拉非尼^[7]。但这些治疗方式的患者获益较小, HCC 极易复发、转移是主要原因之一^[8]。随着医学的发展, 肝移植在 HCC 治疗中的应用越来越广泛, HCC 被认为是行肝移植的主要适应证之一^[9]。

目前公认的 HCC 肝移植标准有 up-to-seven (Up7) 标准、上海复旦标准、加利福尼亚大学旧金山分校 (University of California, San Francisco; UCSF) 标准、意大利米兰 (Milan) 标准。符合上述标准的肝移植 HCC 患者预后优于不符合标准的患者, 因此通常在术前对 HCC 患者进行评估, 优先对符合标准的患者进行肝移植^[10-13]。例如 Milan 标准的应用使 HCC 患者肝移植术后 5 年生存率达 70%, 5 年复发率低于 15%^[14-15]。

本研究纳入 251 例符合 Up7 标准接受肝移植手术的 HCC 患者, 分析其临床资料和随访资

料, 建立了基于 Up7 标准 HCC 肝移植术后长期生存的 Cox 回归预测模型, 同时根据上海复旦标准、UCSF 标准、Milan 标准验证预测模型的预测效能, 以更准确地评估 HCC 患者的肝移植术后获益。

1 资料和方法

1.1 研究对象与资料收集 本研究通过我院伦理委员会审批, 纳入 2009 年 1 月至 2012 年 12 月于我院行肝移植术的 251 例 HCC 患者 (均为受者)。纳入标准: (1) 符合 Up7 标准; (2) 术前影像学检查提示肝占位, 且术后病理明确诊断为 HCC。排除标准: (1) 肝硬化; (2) 心血管并发症; (3) 多器官功能衰竭; (4) 移植肝衰竭; (5) 出血; (6) 神经系统并发症, 如肝性脑病。HCC 肝移植标准^[13]: (1) Up7 标准。肿瘤最大径 (cm) 与肿瘤数目之和 ≤ 7 。(2) 上海复旦标准。①单个肿瘤最大径 ≤ 9 cm, 或多发肿瘤 ≤ 3 个且单个肿瘤最大径 ≤ 5 cm, 所有肿瘤最大径之和 ≤ 9 cm; ②无大血管侵犯、淋巴结转移及肝外转移。(3) UCSF 标准。①单个肿瘤最大径 ≤ 6.5 cm, 或肿瘤数目为 2~3 个且单个肿瘤最大径 ≤ 4.5 cm, 所有肿瘤最大径之和 ≤ 8 cm; ②不伴有大血管侵犯及淋巴结转移。(4) Milan 标准。①单个肿瘤最大径 < 5 cm, 或肿瘤数目为 2~3 个

且单个肿瘤最大径≤3 cm; ②不伴有微血管侵犯 (microvascular invasion, MVI) 和肝外转移。

1.2 随访 通过医院随访登记或电话随访收集纳入患者肝移植术后死亡时间和原因。肝移植术后患者及时门诊复查, 每月复查项目包括肝功能检查、免疫抑制剂和甲胎蛋白 (α -fetoprotein, AFP) 等血清学指标。对于怀疑复发转移的患者复查 B 超、胸部 X 线片、计算机断层扫描 (computed tomography, CT), 必要时行正电子发射计算机断层扫描 (positron emission computed tomography, PET-CT) 全身检查。影像学检查发现有癌灶特点的结节, 且经病理活组织检查证实的为 HCC 肝移植术后肿瘤复发。随访起始时间为肝移植手术时间, 截止时间为 2017 年 12 月 31 日。6 个月未复查视为失访。详细记录无瘤生存期、肿瘤复发时间、肿瘤复发部位、患者死亡时间、最后一次随访状态、最后一次随访时间等。

1.3 统计学处理 应用 R 3.4.3 软件进行统计学分析。首先对计量资料进行正态性检验, 若服从正态分布, 则以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 组间比较采用方差分析; 若不服从正态分布, 则以中位数 (下四分位数, 上四分位数) 表示, 组间比较采用非参数 Kruskal-Wallis H 检验。计数资料以例数和百分数表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。对患者术前血清学指标和影像学指标进行单因素 Cox 回归模型分析, 以确定患者生存预后的预测因素; 将差异有统计学意义的指标纳入多因素 Cox 回归模型, 进行逐步回归向前法分析, 以确定生存预后的独立预测因素, 并建立 Cox 回归预测模型。使用 R 3.4.3 软件模拟获得模型评分, 采用生存决策树确定模型的截断值。绘制患者术后总体生存期的 Kaplan-Meier 曲线, 并用 log-rank 检验分析高危和低危组间差异。以病理结果为金标准, 使用 R 3.4.3 软件绘制受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线并对年度死亡和未死亡的比例进行分析。检验水准 (α) 为 0.05。

2 结 果

2.1 一般资料 纳入符合 Up7 标准的行肝移植术 HCC 患者 251 例。所有病例均行原位全肝移植术, 皆采用 a 经典原位式。其中 177 例符合上海复旦标准, 163 例符合 UCSF 标准, 160 例符合 Milan 标准。符合 4 个标准的 HCC 肝移植患者的肿瘤多发性、MVI 以及大血管侵犯指标差异

有统计学意义 (P 均 <0.01), 而患者的年龄、性别、乙型病毒性肝炎病史、是否肝衰竭、脾切除术史、上消化道出血史、肿瘤治疗史、是否腹腔静脉曲张、肿瘤是否有典型的“快进快出”、肿瘤包膜情况、术前血清学指标等差异均无统计学意义 (P 均 >0.05)。见表 1。

2.2 HCC 患者肝移植术后长期生存的预测因素分析 见表 2。通过单因素 Cox 回归分析发现, 肿瘤最大径、MVI、大血管侵犯、Ig AFP 水平、白蛋白水平、总胆红素 (total bilirubin, T-Bil) 水平和谷氨酰转肽酶水平是 HCC 患者肝移植术后长期生存的预测因素; 多因素 Cox 回归分析发现, 肿瘤最大径、MVI、Ig AFP 水平和 T-Bil 水平是 HCC 患者肝移植术后长期生存的独立预测因素。根据多因素 Cox 回归分析结果, 建立 HCC 患者肝移植术后长期生存的 Cox 回归预测模型: $h(t, x) = h_0(t) \exp [0.284 \times \text{肿瘤最大径 (Diameter, cm)} + 0.773 \times \text{MVI (是=1; 否=0)} + 0.404 \times \text{Ig AFP (ng/mL)} + 0.003 \times \text{T-Bil (\mu mol/L)}]$, 命名该模型为 ATMD (AFP, T-Bil, MVI, Diameter) 模型。

2.3 ATMD 模型对 HCC 患者肝移植术后生存情况的预测效能 对纳入的所有 HCC 患者进行 ATMD 评分, 根据判别生存树设定 ATMD 模型截断值为 1.44, 评分 >1.44 为高危组, ≤ 1.44 为低危组。符合 Up7 标准高危组和低危组的肝移植术后 HCC 患者分为 87 例和 164 例, 符合上海复旦标准的分别为 33 例和 144 例, 符合 UCSF 标准的分别为 29 例和 134 例, 符合 Milan 标准的分别为 29 例和 131 例。图 1 所示为 ATMD 模型在不同标准下 HCC 肝移植术后患者的 Kaplan-Meier 生存曲线, 经 log-rank 检验发现, 在 Up7 标准、上海复旦标准、UCSF 标准和 Milan 标准下, ATMD 模型高危组和低危组 HCC 患者肝移植术后累积生存率差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.001$, $P=0.008$, $P<0.001$, $P=0.001$)。

Up7 标准下, ATMD 模型预测 1、3、5 年 HCC 患者肝移植术后长期生存的曲线下面积 (area under curve, AUC) 分别为 72.37%、76.63% 和 70.78%; 上海复旦标准下, AUC 分别为 64.00%、75.87% 和 67.18%; UCSF 标准下, AUC 分别 61.07%、73.32% 和 64.71%; Milan 标准下 AUC 分别为 64.65%、69.41% 和 62.79%。ATMD 模型预测 HCC 患者肝移植术后 3 年生存情况的结果较为稳定, AUC 均大于 69.00%。见图 2。

表1 符合不同标准的HCC肝移植患者的临床资料比较

Tab 1 Comparison of clinical information of HCC liver transplantation patients under different criteria

Variable	Up7 criteria N=251	Shanghai Fudan criteria N=177	UCSF criteria N=163	Milan criteria N=160	t/ χ^2/Z value	P value
Age (year), $\bar{x} \pm s$	57.4±8.5	58.4±8.1	58.1±8.2	57.3±8.7	0.555	0.645
Gender n (%)					0.626	0.998
Male	223 (88.84)	159 (89.83)	145 (88.96)	141 (88.12)		
Female	28 (11.16)	18 (10.17)	18 (11.04)	19 (11.88)		
History n (%)					0.101	0.992
HBV (+)						
No	15 (5.98)	11 (6.21)	11 (6.75)	10 (6.25)		
Yes	236 (94.02)	166 (93.79)	152 (93.25)	150 (93.75)		
Hepatic failure					1.351	0.717
No	245 (97.61)	171 (96.61)	157 (96.32)	157 (98.12)		
Yes	6 (2.39)	6 (3.39)	6 (3.68)	3 (1.88)		
Splenectomy					1.433	0.698
No	230 (91.63)	160 (90.40)	148 (90.80)	150 (93.75)		
Yes	21 (8.37)	17 (9.60)	15 (9.20)	10 (6.25)		
UGIH					0.425	0.935
No	232 (92.43)	165 (93.22)	153 (93.87)	150 (93.75)		
Yes	19 (7.57)	12 (6.78)	10 (6.13)	10 (6.25)		
History of treatment					3.211	0.360
No	172 (68.53)	123 (69.49)	113 (69.33)	122 (76.25)		
Yes	79 (31.47)	54 (30.51)	50 (30.67)	38 (23.75)		
Transplant information n (%)						
Implant					0.642	0.887
Survive	214 (85.26)	152 (85.88)	143 (87.73)	136 (85.00)		
Inactive	37 (14.74)	25 (14.12)	20 (12.27)	24 (15.00)		
Blood type					0.779	0.993
Identical	230 (91.63)	160 (90.40)	146 (89.57)	145 (90.62)		
Compatible	21 (8.37)	17 (9.60)	17 (10.43)	15 (9.38)		
Antiviral					0.532	0.997
No	115 (45.82)	79 (44.63)	72 (44.17)	72 (45.00)		
Yes	136 (54.18)	98 (55.37)	91 (55.83)	88 (55.00)		
Radiographic index						
Varices n (%)					0.696	0.995
No	70 (27.89)	47 (26.55)	44 (26.99)	46 (28.75)		
Yes	181 (72.11)	130 (73.45)	119 (73.01)	114 (71.25)		
Typical “fast-in and fast-out” n (%)					0.406	0.939
No	93 (37.05)	63 (35.59)	56 (34.36)	59 (36.88)		
Yes	158 (62.95)	114 (64.41)	107 (65.64)	101 (63.12)		
Number of tumor n (%)					63.292	<0.001
Single	166 (66.14)	122 (68.93)	118 (72.39)	117 (73.12)		
Multiple	85 (33.86)	55 (31.07)	45 (27.61)	43 (26.88)		
Diameter d/cm, M (Q_L, Q_U)	2.55 (1.90, 3.68)	3.20 (2.50, 4.00)	3.00 (2.50, 4.00)	3.00 (1.95, 4.00)	7.017	0.071
Tumor capsule n (%)					3.211	0.360
Incomplete	100 (39.84)	60 (33.90)	66 (40.49)	66 (41.25)		
Complete	151 (60.16)	117 (66.10)	97 (50.51)	94 (58.75)		
MVI n (%)					87.233	<0.001
No	192 (76.49)	147 (83.05)	138 (84.66)	135 (84.38)		
Yes	59 (23.51)	30 (16.95)	25 (15.34)	25 (15.62)		
Ascites n (%)					2.008	0.991
No	114 (45.42)	71 (40.11)	69 (42.33)	72 (45.00)		
Minor	103 (41.04)	80 (45.20)	72 (44.17)	66 (41.25)		
Medium	5 (1.99)	4 (2.26)	3 (1.84)	2 (1.25)		
Severe	29 (11.55)	22 (12.43)	19 (11.66)	20 (12.50)		
Intraoperative index M (Q_L, Q_U)						
Cold ischemia time t/min	600 (540, 660)	600 (540, 660)	600 (540, 660)	600 (525, 637)	1.954	0.582
Anhepatic phase t/min	55 (46, 67)	55 (46, 66)	55 (46, 66)	48 (45, 61)	0.607	0.895
Hemorrhage amount V/mL	2 250 (1 300, 4 575)	2 500 (1 600, 5 050)	2 500 (1 600, 5 050)	2 750 (1 500, 5 625)	0.232	0.972
Pathology n (%)						
Great vessel encroachment					22.238	<0.001
No	240 (95.62)	177 (100.00)	163 (100.00)	160 (100.00)		
Yes	11 (4.38)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)		

(续表)

Variable	Up7 criteria N=251	Shanghai Fudan criteria N=177	UCSF criteria N=163	Milan criteria N=160	$t/\chi^2/Z$ value	P value
Histological differentiation					2.245	0.896
Extremely low differentiation	31 (12.35)	25 (14.12)	24 (14.72)	19 (11.88)		
Poor differentiation	17 (6.77)	16 (9.04)	16 (9.82)	13 (8.12)		
Moderate differentiation	160 (63.75)	112 (63.28)	101 (61.96)	102 (63.75)		
Well-differentiated	43 (17.13)	24 (13.56)	22 (13.50)	26 (16.25)		
Hepatic capsule encroachment					0.904	0.824
No	198 (78.88)	144 (81.36)	130 (79.75)	130 (81.25)		
Yes	53 (21.12)	33 (18.64)	33 (20.25)	30 (18.75)		
Preoperative serological index M (Q_L, Q_U)						
AFP ρ_B /(ng • mL ⁻¹)	11.9 (2.5, 312.9)	6.3 (2.3, 85.6)	6.3 (2.3, 85.6)	8.2 (2.3, 423.9)	2.218	0.528
PLT count (L ⁻¹ , × 10 ⁹)	68.0 (36.5, 103.5)	67.0 (41.5, 94.5)	67.0 (41.5, 94.5)	50.0 (32.5, 87.0)	1.569	0.666
PT lengthening time t/s	3.0 (2.3, 5.8)	3.7 (2.4, 8.4)	3.7 (2.4, 8.4)	2.8 (2.4, 6.9)	0.385	0.943
Child-Pugh score	7.0 (6.0, 8.0)	7.0 (6.0, 8.0)	7.0 (6.0, 8.0)	7.0 (6.0, 8.3)	2.022	0.568
T-Bil c_B /(μmol • L ⁻¹)	22.0 (16.5, 42.0)	22.0 (17.0, 42.0)	22.0 (17.0, 42.0)	22.0 (18.7, 44.0)	0.873	0.832
SCr c_B /(μmol • L ⁻¹)	66.0 (54.2, 75.5)	67.0 (53.0, 76.0)	67.0 (53.0, 76.0)	62.5 (51.0, 72.2)	0.130	0.988
GGT z_B /(U • L ⁻¹)	44.0 (28.7, 149.7)	44.0 (24.0, 160.0)	44.0 (24.0, 160.0)	46.5 (22.0, 163.7)	0.719	0.869
ALT z_B /(U • L ⁻¹)	33.0 (21.2, 58.7)	31.0 (19.5, 58.0)	31.0 (19.5, 58.5)	35.5 (24.3, 59.8)	1.726	0.631
WBC count (L ⁻¹ , × 10 ⁹)	2.9 (2.2, 4.5)	2.9 (2.3, 4.2)	2.9 (2.3, 4.2)	2.8 (2.4, 3.8)	0.486	0.922

HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma; HBV: Hepatitis B virus; UGIH: Upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage; MVI: Microvascular invasion; AFP: α-Fetoprotein; PLT: Platelet; PT: Prothrombin time; T-Bil: Total bilirubin; SCr: Serum creatinine; GGT: γ-Glutamyl transferase; ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; WBC: White blood cell; Up7: Up-to-seven; UCSF: University of California, San Francisco; M (Q_L, Q_U): Median (lower quartile, upper quartile)

表2 HCC患者肝移植术前血清学和影像学指标对预后影响的单因素和多因素Cox回归分析

Tab 2 Cox regression analysis of serology and imaging of HCC patients before liver transplantation on prognosis

Variable	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis		
	HR (95% CI)	P value	B	HR (95% CI)	P value
General index					
Age (year)	0.980 (0.951, 1.011)	0.201			
Gender (male vs female)	0.253 (0.062, 1.036)	0.056			
HBV (+) (yes vs no)	1.734 (0.423, 7.108)	0.444			
Splenectomy (yes vs no)	0.871 (0.315, 2.408)	0.791			
UGIH (yes vs no)	1.648 (0.657, 4.132)	0.287			
History of treatment (yes vs no)	1.009 (0.566, 1.799)	0.976			
Hepatic failure (yes vs no)	0.048 (0.000, 62.553)	0.406			
Antiviral (yes vs no)	1.271 (0.740, 2.182)	0.385			
Radiographic index					
Typical “fast-in and fast-out” (no vs yes)	0.814 (0.478, 1.384)	0.446			
Number of tumor (single vs multiple)	1.178 (0.695, 1.997)	0.544			
Diameter d/cm	1.441 (1.199, 1.732)	<0.001	0.284	1.328 (1.057, 1.669)	0.015
Tumor capsule (complete vs incomplete)	0.872 (0.516, 1.475)	0.610			
MVI (yes vs no)	2.191 (1.274, 3.766)	0.005	0.773	2.166 (1.193, 3.931)	0.011
Ascites (no vs yes)	1.063 (0.827, 1.368)	0.633			
Hepatic capsule encroachment (yes vs no)	1.663 (0.924, 2.992)	0.090			
Great vessel encroachment (yes vs no)	2.798 (1.002, 7.811)	0.049			
Varices (yes vs no)	0.681 (0.396, 1.173)	0.166			
Preoperative serological index					
Ig AFP ρ_B /(ng • mL ⁻¹)	1.555 (1.219, 1.984)	<0.001	0.404	1.498 (1.131, 1.982)	0.005
Ig HBV-DNA z_B /(U • mL ⁻¹)	1.075 (0.994, 1.163)	0.071			
PLT count (L ⁻¹ , × 10 ⁹)	1.003 (0.998, 1.007)	0.254			
ALB ρ_B /(g • L ⁻¹)	1.047 (1.006, 1.091)	0.026			
PT t/s	0.779 (0.582, 1.043)	0.094			
T-Bil c_B /(μmol • L ⁻¹)	1.002 (1.000, 1.004)	0.013	0.003	1.003 (1.001, 1.005)	0.004
INR	0.554 (0.269, 1.143)	0.110			
SCr c_B /(μmol • L ⁻¹)	1.002 (1.000, 1.004)	0.084			
GGT z_B /(U • L ⁻¹)	1.002 (1.000, 1.003)	0.028			
ALT z_B /(U • L ⁻¹)	1.001 (0.998, 1.004)	0.525			
WBC count (L ⁻¹ , × 10 ⁹)	1.105 (0.976, 1.250)	0.114			

HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma; HBV: Hepatitis B virus; UGIH: Upper gastrointestinal hemorrhage; MVI: Microvascular invasion; AFP: α-Fetoprotein; PLT: Platelet; ALB: Albumin; PT: Prothrombin time; T-Bil: Total bilirubin; INR: International normalized ratio; SCr: Serum creatinine; GGT: γ-Glutamyl transferase; ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; WBC: White blood cell; HR: Hazard ratio; CI: Confidence interval

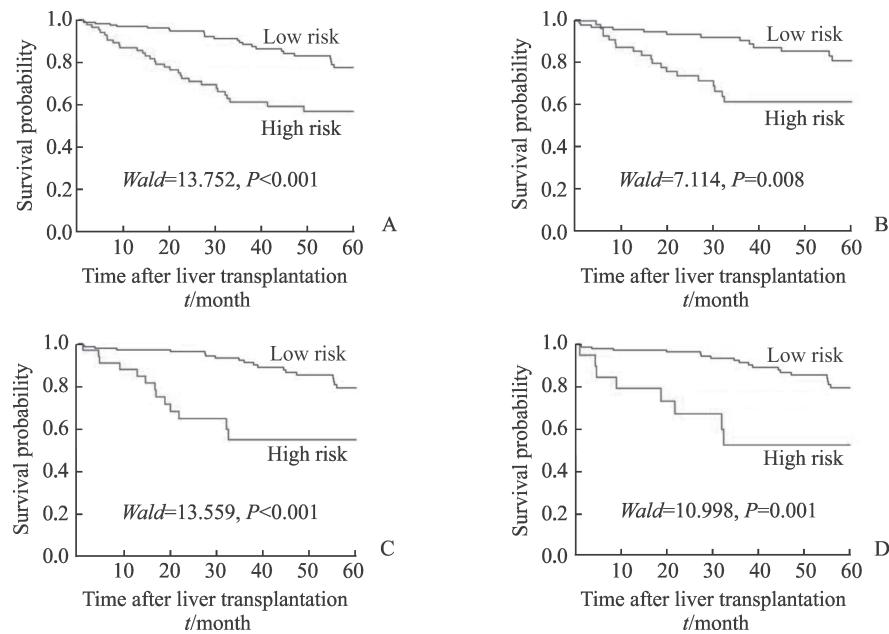


图1 不同标准下HCC肝移植术后患者的ATMD模型的Kaplan-Meier曲线及log-rank检验

Fig 1 Kaplan-Meier curve and log-rank test of ATMD models for HCC patients undergoing liver transplantation with different criteria

A: Up7 criteria; B: Shanghai Fudan criteria; C: UCSF criteria; D: Milan criteria. HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma; ATMD: AFP, T-Bil, MVI, Diameter; AFP: α -Fetoprotein; T-Bil: Total bilirubin; MVI: Microvascular invasion; Up7: Up-to-seven; UCSF: University of California, San Francisco

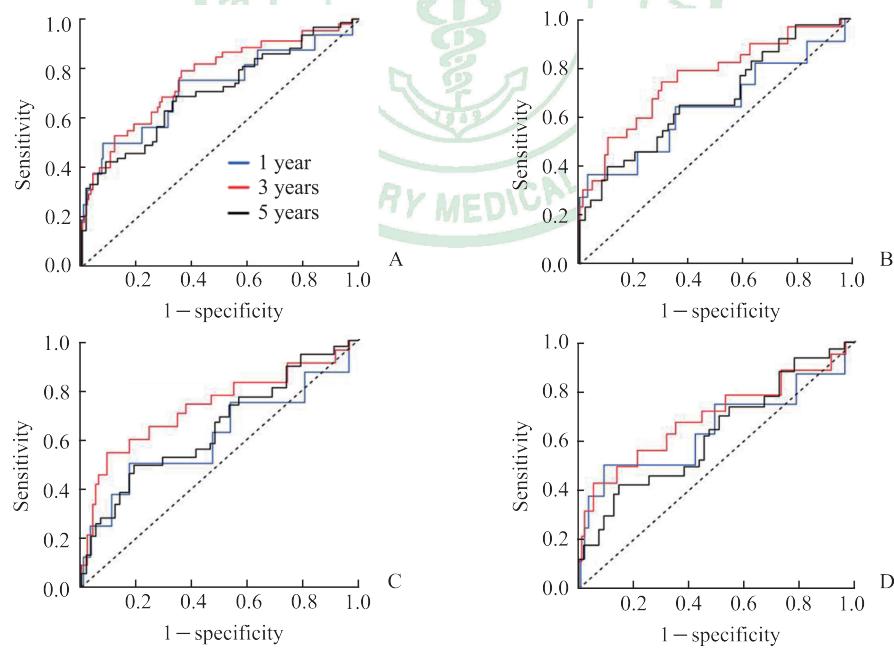


图2 不同标准下HCC肝移植术后患者长期生存情况ATMD模型的预测价值分析

Fig 2 Predictive value of ATMD models for long-term survival in HCC patients undergoing liver transplantation with different criteria

A: Up7 criteria; B: Shanghai Fudan criteria; C: UCSF criteria; D: Milan criteria. HCC: Hepatocellular carcinoma; ATMD: AFP, T-Bil, MVI, Diameter; AFP: α -Fetoprotein; T-Bil: Total bilirubin; MVI: Microvascular invasion; Up7: Up-to-seven; UCSF: University of California, San Francisco

3 讨论

我国是HCC的高发大国,每年至少有30万人死于HCC,约占全球HCC死亡人数的50%,除手术及其他综合治疗方案外,肝移植术作为HCC的治疗手段之一已经逐渐得到认可^[16]。据报道,截至2014年4月,我国肝移植注册网站登记的肝移植人数就已达到26 751例^[17],并且呈逐年递增趋势,移植数量及质量也均不断提高。随之面临的主要问题是供体稀缺和受体获益。供体稀缺已经成为各国的主要难题;而如何对患者进行筛选,使稀缺的供体为合适的患者带来最大的生存获益也是目前移植领域最严峻的问题^[18-19]。通过过去几十年的研究,在不断总结以及循证医学证据下,临幊上制定了各种肝移植标准,并认为符合此类标准的患者肝移植后获益最大,因此通过这些标准对患者进行筛选,提高了肝移植术后患者的总体生存时间^[20]。目前对HCC行肝移植的入选标准主要有Up7标准、上海复旦标准、UCSF标准及Milan标准,这些标准均依据肿瘤大小和肿瘤数目的不同界值制定^[21]。

在所有肝移植标准中,肿瘤最大径作为一个极其重要的指标,对入选病例均有决定性的意义。Metroticket 2.0模型将患者术前AFP水平及肿瘤最大径和肿瘤数目作为判断预后的重要指标,对HCC肝移植术后5年生存率具有重要的预测价值,在验证组中准确度为0.721(0.648~0.793)^[22]。Notarpaolo等^[23]对移植前末次AFP水平在HCC肝移植患者生存预测中的价值进行研究,发现AFP评分≤2和>2的HCC肝移植患者的5年总体生存率分别为(71.7±2.2)%和(42.2±8.3)%(HR=2.14,P<0.001),5年复发率分别为(13.2±1.8)%和(49.8±8.7)%(HR=4.98,P<0.001)。陈达伟等^[24]对肝移植术后HCC生存及复发的危险因素进行分析,发现MVI是HCC术后复发及生存率的独立危险因素(HR=2.553,95%CI:1.342~4.856,P=0.004;HR=2.890,95%CI:1.464~5.704,P=0.002),且术前AFP水平、肿瘤数目、结节最大径、大血管侵犯和Milan标准也与术后复发相关。

本研究基于Up7标准的HCC肝移植患者资料,以AFP、T-Bil、MVI和肿瘤最大径建立

了ATMD模型,用于预测患者的预后,通过绘制Kaplan-Meier曲线并经log-rank检验分析发现,尽管HCC患者肝移植术前符合Up7标准,但与低危组相比,高危组患者的生存预后仍较差(P<0.01),且在上海复旦标准、UCSF标准及Milan标准下同样如此。目前肝移植术后HCC患者的总体生存率仍较低,即使是符合上述标准的患者,其获益依然不同,说明目前制定的标准并不够精准化、个体化,因此迫切需要对符合标准的患者进行二次评估,以更好地为患者提供最佳的治疗手段,并更准确地判断预后。而ATMD模型可以协助临幊做出有利于患者的辅助决策,并可对预后进行更准确的判断,从而为患者提供最佳的治疗手段。但与Montano-Loza等^[25]建立的肝移植术后判别模型相比,本研究患者的部分指标如是否存在MVI,未在术前获得,这是本研究的局限性,今后需重点关注。

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