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· 论 著 ·

## 中性粒细胞 / 淋巴细胞比值联合 C 反应蛋白 / 白蛋白比值对直肠癌术后吻合口瘘的预测价值

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**[摘要]** **目的** 探讨中性粒细胞 / 淋巴细胞比值 (NLR) 联合 C 反应蛋白 / 白蛋白比值 (CAR) 对直肠癌术后吻合口瘘的预测价值。**方法** 回顾性分析 2016 年 8 月至 2020 年 8 月就诊于中国人民解放军总医院第一医学中心普通外科的 187 例直肠癌患者的临床资料, 根据吻合口瘘发生与否分为吻合口瘘组 (27 例) 和非吻合口瘘组 (160 例), 比较两组在不同时间点的 NLR、CAR 差异。采用 ROC 曲线评价 NLR、CAR 及两者联合对直肠癌患者术后发生吻合口瘘的预测价值。采用多因素 logistic 回归分析直肠癌患者术后发生吻合口瘘的独立危险因素。**结果** 吻合口瘘组直肠癌患者的 NLR 在术后第 3、5 天均高于非吻合口瘘组 ( $P < 0.05$ 、 $P < 0.001$ ), CAR 在术后第 5 天高于非吻合口瘘组 ( $P < 0.001$ )。ROC 曲线分析显示, 术后第 5 天的 NLR 联合 CAR 预测直肠癌患者术后发生吻合口瘘的 AUC 值为 0.814, 术后第 3、5 天 NLR 和术后第 5 天 CAR 单独预测吻合口瘘的 AUC 值分别为 0.652、0.746 和 0.789, 其中术后第 5 天 NLR 联合 CAR 的 AUC 值与术后第 3 天 NLR 的 AUC 值差异有统计学意义 ( $P = 0.03$ )。多因素 logistic 回归分析显示, 饮酒史、术后第 3 天  $NLR \geq 5.610$ 、术后第 5 天  $NLR \geq 11.259$  和术后第 5 天  $CAR \geq 2.447$  是直肠癌患者术后发生吻合口瘘的独立危险因素 ( $P$  均  $< 0.05$ )。**结论** 术后第 5 天 NLR 联合 CAR、术后第 3 天 NLR、术后第 5 天 NLR 和术后第 5 天 CAR 均对直肠癌术后吻合口瘘有预测价值, 其中术后第 5 天 NLR 联合 CAR 预测效果最佳。

**[关键词]** 中性粒细胞 / 淋巴细胞比值; C 反应蛋白 / 白蛋白比值; 直肠肿瘤; 直肠切除术; 吻合口瘘

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### Role of neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio combined with C reactive protein to albumin ratio in predicting postoperative anastomotic leakage in patients with rectal cancer

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**[Abstract]** **Objective** To investigate the role of neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) combined with C reactive protein to albumin ratio (CAR) in predicting postoperative anastomotic leakage (AL) in patients with rectal cancer. **Methods** The clinical data of 187 rectal cancer patients who underwent surgery in Department of General Surgery, the First Medical Center, Chinese PLA General Hospital from Aug. 2016 to Aug. 2020 were retrospectively analyzed. Patients were divided into AL group (27 cases) and non-AL group (160 cases), and NLR and CAR were compared between the 2 groups at different time points. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to evaluate the prediction value of NLR, CAR, and their combination for AL. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to explore the independent risk factors of postoperative AL in patients with rectal cancer. **Results** The NLR of rectal cancer patients in the AL group was significantly higher than that in the non-AL group on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day and 5<sup>th</sup> day after surgery ( $P < 0.05$  and  $P < 0.001$ ), and the CAR was significantly higher than that in the non-AL group on the 5<sup>th</sup> day after surgery ( $P < 0.001$ ). ROC curve analysis showed that the area under curve (AUC) value of NLR combined with CAR on the 5<sup>th</sup> day after surgery for predicting AL

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in rectal cancer patients was 0.814, and the AUC values of NLR on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day and 5<sup>th</sup> day after surgery and CAR on the 5<sup>th</sup> day after surgery were 0.652, 0.746 and 0.789, respectively. The AUC value of NLR combined with CAR on the 5<sup>th</sup> day after surgery was significantly higher than that of NLR on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day after surgery ( $P=0.03$ ). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that drinking history,  $NLR \geq 5.610$  on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day after surgery,  $NLR \geq 11.259$  on the 5<sup>th</sup> day after surgery, and  $CAR \geq 2.447$  on the 5<sup>th</sup> day after surgery were independent risk factors for AL in rectal cancer patients (all  $P < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion** NLR combined with CAR on the 5<sup>th</sup> day after surgery, NLR on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day after surgery, NLR on the 5<sup>th</sup> day after surgery and CAR on the 5<sup>th</sup> day after surgery have predictive value for postoperative AL in rectal cancer patients, and NLR combined with CAR on the 5<sup>th</sup> day after surgery has the best predictive effect.

[ **Key words** ] neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; C reactive protein to albumin ratio; rectal neoplasms; proctectomy; anastomotic leakage

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直肠癌是全世界最常见的消化道恶性肿瘤之一, 其发病率和死亡率均居恶性肿瘤的第5位<sup>[1]</sup>。目前, 对直肠癌的治疗仍以手术为主。尽管手术技术和医疗器械不断发展, 临床上仍无法避免术后吻合口瘘(anastomotic leakage)的发生。在国外吻合口瘘的发生率和死亡率分别为3%~23%、6%~30%<sup>[2-3]</sup>; 在国内其发生率为2.4%~15.9%, 而死亡率最高可达16%<sup>[4]</sup>; 吻合口瘘不仅增加了患者的经济负担, 而且降低了患者的生活质量, 甚至威胁患者生命。因此, 探索吻合口瘘的有效预测指标有重要的临床意义。吻合口瘘的发生可能是炎症、免疫系统和营养状态等因素相互作用的结果<sup>[5-6]</sup>。而中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比值(neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio, NLR)和CRP/白蛋白比值(C reactive protein to albumin ratio, CAR)是反映全身炎症、免疫水平和营养状态的重要指标<sup>[7-8]</sup>。本研究通过回顾性分析直肠癌患者的临床资料, 探讨NLR、CAR及两者联合对直肠癌患者术后发生吻合口瘘的预测价值。

## 1 资料和方法

1.1 病例资料 回顾性分析2016年8月至2020年8月就诊于中国人民解放军总医院第一医学中心普通外科的187例直肠癌患者的临床资料。纳入标准:(1)年龄 $\geq 18$ 周岁;(2)病理证实为直肠癌, 并行直肠癌根治术;(3)术前外周血中性粒细胞和淋巴细胞计数及术后第1、3、5天的外周血CRP水平、白蛋白水平、中性粒细胞计数和淋巴细胞计数等实验室检查资料结果记录完整。排除标准:(1)患者围手术期输注人血白蛋白;(2)患有肝肾疾病、感染性疾病和血液系统疾病等影响外周血细胞和血清白蛋白的疾病;(3)术后7d内

因非吻合口瘘原因进行二次手术。本研究通过中国人民解放军总医院医学伦理委员会审批。

1.2 吻合口瘘的诊断标准 (1)消化道造影可见造影剂通过吻合口流出;(2)引流管引流出粪渣样引流液;(3)盆腔CT检查提示吻合口周围存在脓肿<sup>[4]</sup>。观察期为术后1周, 期间出现上述任何1项即诊断为吻合口瘘。

1.3 研究方法 根据是否发生吻合口瘘将患者分为吻合口瘘组(27例)和非吻合口瘘组(160例)。收集患者的性别、年龄、糖尿病史、高血压病史、吸烟史、饮酒史、BMI、TNM分期, 术前外周血中性粒细胞计数和淋巴细胞计数, 术后第1、3、5天外周血CRP水平、白蛋白水平、中性粒细胞计数和淋巴细胞计数等资料, 并计算术前和术后第1、3、5天的NLR [中性粒细胞计数( $\times 10^9/L$ )/淋巴细胞计数( $\times 10^9/L$ )]及术后第1、3、5天的CAR [CRP(mg/L)/白蛋白(g/L)]。其中, 肿瘤TNM分期参照美国癌症联合委员会制定的癌症分期手册(第8版)。比较两组上述指标的差异, 评价NLR、CAR及两者联合对直肠癌患者术后发生吻合口瘘的预测价值, 并分析吻合口瘘的独立危险因素。

1.4 统计学处理 应用SPSS 26.0软件对数据进行统计学分析。计量资料均呈偏态分布, 以中位数(下四分位数, 上四分位数)表示, 两组间比较采用Mann-Whitney  $U$ 检验。计数资料以例数和百分数表示, 两组间比较使用 $\chi^2$ 检验。采用ROC曲线评价NLR、CAR及两者联合对直肠癌患者术后发生吻合口瘘的预测价值, 并使用DeLong检验对ROC曲线的AUC值进行差异性比较。采用多因素logistic回归分析直肠癌患者术后发生吻合口瘘的独立危险因素。检验水准( $\alpha$ )为0.05。

## 2 结果

2.1 两组患者NLR和CAR的比较 吻合口瘘组和非吻合口瘘组直肠癌患者术前NLR及术后第1天

CAR的差异均无统计学意义( $P$ 均 $>0.05$ )。吻合口瘘组直肠癌患者NLR在术后第3、5天均高于非吻合口瘘组( $P<0.05$ 、 $P<0.001$ )，CAR在术后第5天高于非吻合口瘘组( $P<0.001$ )。见表1。

表1 两组直肠癌患者术前及术后不同时间点NLR和CAR的比较

Tab 1 Comparison of NLR and CAR of rectal cancer patients before and at different time points after surgery between 2 groups

Index	Non-AL group $n=160$	AL group $n=27$	Median (lower quartile, upper quartile)	
			Z value	P value
NLR				
Before surgery	2.114 (1.595, 3.288)	2.003 (1.625, 3.121)	-0.440	0.660
1 <sup>st</sup> day after surgery	9.000 (6.961, 13.770)	8.436 (7.355, 17.577)	-0.188	0.851
3 <sup>rd</sup> day after surgery	6.280 (4.366, 9.750)	8.530 (6.276, 14.274)	-2.518	0.012
5 <sup>th</sup> day after surgery	4.596 (3.276, 7.306)	6.917 (5.063, 16.865)	-4.089	$<0.001$
CAR				
1 <sup>st</sup> day after surgery	0.905 (0.409, 1.410)	0.934 (0.551, 1.525)	-0.486	0.627
3 <sup>rd</sup> day after surgery	1.717 (1.025, 2.967)	2.565 (1.392, 3.384)	-1.557	0.120
5 <sup>th</sup> day after surgery	1.055 (0.631, 1.701)	3.003 (1.383, 4.742)	-4.801	$<0.001$

NLR: Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; CAR: C reactive protein to albumin ratio; AL: Anastomtic leakage.

2.2 ROC曲线分析 对术后第3、5天的NLR和术后第5天的CAR预测吻合口瘘的效能进行ROC曲线分析,结果如图1所示。直肠癌患者术后第5天的NLR联合CAR预测吻合口瘘的AUC值为0.814 (95% CI 0.722~0.906,  $P<0.001$ )，约登指数为0.560，灵敏度为74.1%，特异度为81.9%。术后第3、5天的NLR和术后第5天的CAR预测吻合口瘘的AUC值分别为0.652 (95% CI 0.542~0.761,  $P=0.012$ )、0.746 (95% CI 0.646~0.846,  $P<0.001$ ) 和0.789 (95% CI 0.692~0.886,  $P<0.001$ )，最佳临界值分别为5.610、11.259和2.447，约登指数分别为0.320、0.388和0.517，灵敏度分别为88.9%、44.1%和66.7%，特异度分别为43.1%、98.1%和85%。DeLong检验结果显示，术后第5天NLR联合CAR的AUC值与术后第3天NLR的AUC值差异有统计学意义( $Z=2.18$ ,  $P=0.03$ )，其余AUC值比较差异均无统计学意义( $P$ 均 $>0.05$ )。

2.3 吻合口瘘影响因素的单因素分析 在男性、有饮酒史、术后第3天NLR $\geq 5.610$ 、术后第5天NLR $\geq 11.259$ 和术后第5天CAR $\geq 2.447$ 的患者中吻合口瘘的发生率较高,差异均有统计学意义( $P$ 均 $<0.05$ )，表明性别、饮酒史、术后第3天和5天NLR、术后第5天CAR可能与吻合口瘘的发生有关。见表2。

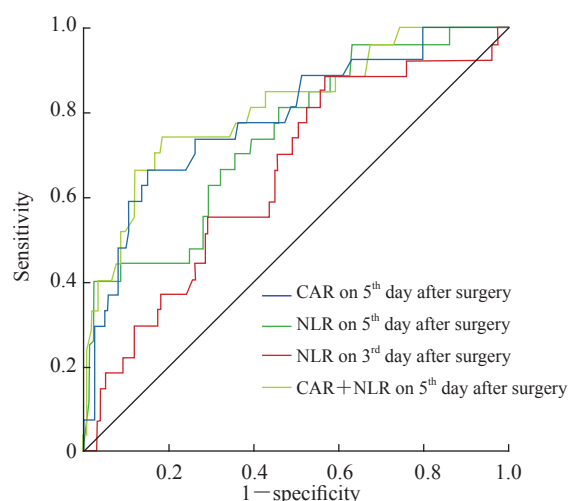


图1 NLR和CAR预测直肠癌患者术后发生吻合口瘘的ROC曲线

Fig 1 ROC curves of NLR and CAR in predicting anastomotic leakage after surgery in rectal cancer patients

NLR: Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; CAR: C reactive protein to albumin ratio; ROC: Receiver operating characteristic.

2.4 吻合口瘘影响因素的多因素logistic回归分析 以发生吻合口瘘与否为因变量(否=0,是=1)，单因素分析中 $P<0.05$ 的变量(性别、饮酒史、术后第3天和第5天的NLR、术后第5天的CAR)为自变量,采用全部进入法,进行logistic回归分析。结果显示,饮酒史( $OR=13.511$ , 95% CI 2.772~65.861,  $P=0.001$ )、术后第3天NLR $\geq$

5.610 ( $OR=4.924$ , 95%  $CI$  1.219~19.888,  $P=0.025$ )、术后第5天  $NLR \geq 11.259$  ( $OR=36.092$ , 95%  $CI$  4.639~280.797,  $P=0.001$ ) 和术后第5天  $CAR \geq 2.447$  ( $OR=5.219$ , 95%  $CI$  1.683~16.184,  $P=0.004$ ) 是直肠癌患者术后发生吻合口瘘的独立危险因素。

表2 直肠癌患者术后发生AL影响因素的单因素分析

Tab 2 Univariate analysis of influencing factors of AL after surgery in rectal cancer patients

Index	Non-AL group $N=160$	AL group $N=27$	$\chi^2$ value	$n$ (%) $P$ value
Gender			4.039	0.043
Male	105 (65.6)	23 (85.2)		
Female	55 (34.4)	4 (14.8)		
Age/year			0.233	0.629
$\geq 65$	55 (34.4)	8 (29.6)		
$< 65$	105 (65.6)	19 (70.4)		
Body mass index/( $kg \cdot m^{-2}$ )			0.003	0.957
$\geq 24$	72 (45.0)	12 (44.4)		
$< 24$	88 (55.0)	15 (55.6)		
Hypertension	51 (31.9)	6 (22.2)	1.016	0.314
Diabetes mellitus	27 (16.9)	4 (14.8)	0.071	0.790
Smoking	52 (32.5)	11 (40.7)	0.702	0.402
Drinking	53 (33.1)	19 (70.4)	13.534	$< 0.001$
TNM stage			0.247	0.619
I - II	97 (60.6)	15 (55.6)		
III - IV	63 (39.4)	12 (44.4)		
NLR on 3 <sup>rd</sup> day after surgery			9.999	0.002
$\geq 5.610$	91 (56.9)	24 (88.9)		
$< 5.610$	69 (43.1)	3 (11.1)		
NLR on 5 <sup>th</sup> day after surgery			50.383	$< 0.001$
$\geq 11.259$	3 (1.9)	11 (40.7)		
$< 11.259$	157 (98.1)	16 (59.3)		
CAR on 5 <sup>th</sup> day after surgery			35.410	$< 0.001$
$\geq 2.447$	24 (15.0)	18 (66.7)		
$< 2.447$	136 (85.0)	9 (33.3)		

AL: Anastomotic leakage; NLR: Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio; CAR: C reactive protein to albumin ratio.

### 3 讨论

在目前术后促进康复 (enhanced recovery after surgery) 的治疗策略中, 着重强调患者早期恢复肠道功能、快速出院的同时, 存在着因早期出院而未能发现吻合口瘘的风险。吻合口瘘一旦发生, 若不能及时识别并采取相应的治疗措施, 患者可能发生发热、腹腔脓肿、腹膜炎, 严重者可出现代谢紊乱、感染性休克及多器官功能衰竭甚至死亡<sup>[9]</sup>。目前对吻合口瘘的诊断主要依据临床症状及影像学检查<sup>[10]</sup>, 而确诊的吻合口瘘已经对患者造成了无法挽回的后果。尽管当前建立了对吻合口瘘的预测

诊断模型<sup>[11-13]</sup>, 临床外科医师可以通过术中、术后相关指标预测吻合口瘘发生的可能性, 如结肠瘘评分 (colon leakage score, CLS) 和 DULK (Dutch leakage) 评分等评价系统, 但这些评价系统的预测效能在各学者间观点不一, 预测价值未被广泛认可, 临床应用较少<sup>[14-17]</sup>。因此, 寻找一种新型、有效的吻合口瘘预测指标意义重大。

目前, 吻合口瘘的发生机制尚未完全明了, 可能与遗传、肠道微生物、全身炎症、免疫系统、营养状态及吻合口局部血供等因素有关<sup>[5-6,18]</sup>。在吻合口愈合的炎症期, 大量淋巴细胞、中性粒细胞和巨噬细胞在吻合口处聚集, 通过吞噬外来微粒和细

菌、分解吻合口处的坏死组织促使吻合口愈合,而持续存在的中性粒细胞可通过释放蛋白酶和具有毒性的氧自由基导致细胞外基质损伤,不利于吻合口愈合<sup>[19-21]</sup>。另外,淋巴细胞减少会导致细胞外基质中胶原蛋白合成障碍和组织愈合能力下降<sup>[22-23]</sup>。吻合口愈合离不开患者对营养和能量的摄入,当患者营养不良时吻合口的愈合能力也会下降<sup>[24]</sup>。而NLR和CAR作为综合反映患者全身炎症、免疫和营养状况的指标,可能与吻合口的愈合和吻合口瘘的发生有关<sup>[7-8]</sup>。

本研究通过回顾性分析187例直肠癌术后患者的临床资料,探讨围手术期不同时间点NLR、CAR和两者联合对吻合口瘘的预测价值。结果表明,术后第3天和第5天的NLR、术后第5天的CAR及术后第5天的NLR联合CAR对直肠癌患者术后是否发生吻合口瘘均有一定的预测价值。对上述各指标AUC值的差异性进行分析显示,术后第5天NLR联合CAR的AUC值与术后第3天NLR的AUC值差异有统计学意义,说明术后第5天NLR联合CAR对吻合口瘘的预测效果优于术后第3天NLR单一指标的预测效果。但临床实践中仍需重视术后第3天NLR预测吻合口瘘的价值,其时间窗较早,能更早地识别吻合口瘘。临床上,NLR与CAR的监测和计算较为方便、快捷,若发现术后第3天NLR $\geq 5.610$ 、术后第5天NLR $\geq 11.259$ 、术后第5天CAR $\geq 2.447$ ,应及时推迟进食时间、加强抗炎和营养支持,并尽早对患者进行影像学检查以明确诊断,一旦确诊则应及时采取腹腔冲洗引流、内镜下覆膜支架置入等治疗措施,避免二次手术,从而最大程度地减轻吻合口瘘给患者带来的不良影响。

本研究中多因素分析结果还表明,饮酒史是直肠癌患者术后发生吻合口瘘的独立危险因素。乙醇的摄入可以导致骨髓损伤,使纤维蛋白原、因子Ⅶ和血管因子降低,进一步影响机体的止血功能并对伤口的愈合造成不良影响<sup>[25-26]</sup>。既往也有研究证实饮酒可增加直肠癌术后吻合口瘘及其他术后并发症的发生风险<sup>[27-29]</sup>。因此,对于有饮酒史的直肠癌术后患者,在围手术期也要警惕发生吻合口瘘的可能性。本研究因部分患者的资料记录不全,故入组病例有限,样本量不大,样本的代表性不强,导致目前已被大多学者证实的吻合口瘘影响因素如性

别、糖尿病和BMI等,在本研究中未能发现其与吻合口瘘相关。本研究结果仍需前瞻性、大样本试验进一步证实。

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