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· 论著 ·

血浆25-羟维生素D水平与结直肠肿瘤关系的病例对照研究

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[摘要] 目的 探讨血浆25-羟维生素D水平与结直肠肿瘤发生的关系。方法 采用病例对照研究,对结直肠癌、进展期腺瘤、腺瘤和增生性息肉患者及健康人群血浆25-羟维生素D水平进行比较,并将结直肠癌患者按照病变部位(近端结肠、远端结肠)进行分层分析。结果 将25-羟维生素D水平分为≤13.39、13.39~18.23和≥18.23 ng/mL 3个等级,结直肠癌($P<0.001$)、进展期腺瘤($P<0.001$)、腺瘤($P_{trend}<0.001$)和增生性息肉($P_{trend}=0.013$)患者血浆25-羟维生素D均低于健康对照人群,其维生素D最高值与最低值比较OR(95%CI)依次为0.33(0.21, 0.53)、0.18(0.09, 0.38)、0.09(0.01, 0.41)、0.25(0.08, 0.77)。按发病部位进行分层后,近端结直肠癌($P_{trend}=0.001$)和远端结直肠癌($P<0.001$)患者血浆25-羟维生素D水平均低于健康对照人群,其维生素D最高值与最低值比较OR(95%CI)依次为0.26(0.12, 0.56)和0.33(0.20, 0.56)。

结论 血浆25-羟维生素D可降低结直肠肿瘤发病风险,且与病变部位无关。

[关键词] 25-羟维生素D;饮食习惯;结直肠肿瘤;病例-对照研究

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Association between plasma 25-hydroxy vitamin D levels and risk of colorectal neoplasms: a case-control study

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the relationship between 25-hydroxy vitamin D and colorectal neoplasms. **Methods** A case control study was designed to compare the plasma 25-hydroxy vitamin D levels of participants with colorectal cancer, progressive adenoma, adenoma, hyperplastic polyposis and healthy controls. Meanwhile, stratified analysis was carried out according to the lesion sites (proximal colon and distal colon). **Results** The plasma 25-hydroxy vitamin D was divided into three levels: ≤13.39, 13.39~18.23 and ≥18.23 ng/mL. The levels in colorectal cancer group ($P<0.001$), progressive adenoma group ($P<0.001$), adenoma group ($P_{trend}<0.001$), and hyperplastic polyposis group ($P_{trend}=0.013$) were all significantly lower compared to that in the healthy control group, with the OR (95%CI) values of highest value and the lowest value of vitamin D as follows: 0.33(0.21, 0.53), 0.18(0.09, 0.38), 0.09(0.01, 0.41), and 0.25(0.08, 0.77), respectively. After stratified according to the lesion sites, the plasma 25-hydroxy vitamin D levels of proximal colorectal cancer group ($P_{trend}=0.001$) and distal colorectal cancer group ($P<0.001$) were significantly lower than that of the healthy control group. The OR (95%CI) of highest value and the lowest value of vitamin D were 0.26(0.12, 0.56) and 0.33(0.20, 0.56), respectively.

Conclusion Plasma 25-hydroxy vitamin D can reduce the risk of colorectal cancer regardless of the lesion locations.

[Key words] 25-hydroxy vitamin D; food habits; colorectal neoplasms; case-control studies

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结直肠肿瘤包括结直肠息肉、结直肠腺瘤及结直肠癌,是常见的消化系统肿瘤之一,其病因仍未得以阐明^[1-2]。大部分的结直肠癌都通过“息肉-腺瘤-癌”途径发生演变。进展期腺瘤是指 $\geq 1\text{ cm}$ 的腺瘤、绒毛状腺瘤或伴有重度不典型增生的管状腺瘤,其作为最具恶变潜质的腺瘤日益受到关注。近年来研究表明饮食因素和遗传因素与结直肠肿瘤的发生和发展密切相关,研究推测,约90%的散发性结直肠肿瘤患者可以归因于饮食相关因素^[3]。在诸多的饮食因素中,维生素D作为人体一种重要的甾类激素与结直肠肿瘤的关系密切,大量研究表明维生素D可能是结直肠肿瘤的保护因素,但也有相反的研究结果^[3-15]。人体血浆25-羟维生素D水平在“息肉-腺瘤-癌”转变过程中的动态变化尚不清楚,同时,近、远端结肠的胚胎起源不同,其发生肿瘤的机制可能不同,25-羟维生素D对于近、远端结肠肿瘤的作用也可能不同。本研究收集了251例结直肠癌、88例进展期腺瘤、32例腺瘤、30例增生性息肉患者及258例健康对照者,通过对血浆25-羟维生素D的检测及饮食情况的问卷调查,探讨维生素D与结直肠肿瘤发生的相关性。

1 对象和方法

1.1 研究对象 选择2014年10月至2015年8月第二军医大学长海医院收治的251例结直肠癌、88例进展期腺瘤、32例腺瘤及30例增生性息肉患者为病例组,258例健康人群为对照组。病例组纳入和排除标准:(1)初诊的结直肠肿瘤患者;(2)能获得治疗前空腹血浆标本,能获得有关暴露信息,同意参加本课题研究;(3)汉族,年龄 ≥ 40 岁;(4)无大肠肿瘤、肠息肉病、炎症性肠病及其他器官肿瘤史;(5)无家族史:1~2级亲属中无结直肠肿瘤史,60岁以下的1级亲属中无腺瘤性息肉病史和家族遗传性综合征史[主要包括家族性腺瘤性息肉病(FAP)、遗传性非息肉性结直肠癌(HNPCC)、Turcot综合征、Oldfield综合征及青少年性息肉病等];(6)无术前化疗、术前放疗及肠道相关手术史。对照组纳入和排除标准:结肠镜检查无异常发现,其余同病例组。

共纳入结直肠癌病例251例(近、远端结直肠癌分别为67例、184例),进展期腺瘤88例,腺瘤32

例,增生性息肉30例,健康对照人群258例。结直肠癌患者平均年龄为(60.0±11.5)岁,男性138例、女性113例[其中近端结直肠癌组平均年龄为(62.3±11.4)岁,男性38例、女性29例;远端结直肠癌组平均年龄为(59.2±11.5)岁,男性100例、女性84例]。进展期腺瘤患者平均年龄为(59.6±10.3)岁,男性55例、女性33例。腺瘤患者平均年龄为(57.6±9.5)岁,男性16例、女性16例。增生性息肉患者平均年龄为(55.3±8.2)岁,男性15例、女性15例。健康对照人群平均年龄(59.0±11.1)岁,男性143例、女性115例。各组年龄、性别分布均衡可比。

1.2 调查内容及调查方法 主要调查内容:人口学特征、生活习惯、肿瘤家族史、疾病史、饮食习惯、职业暴露、阿司匹林及非甾类抗炎药的使用情况、结肠镜检查结果以及病理检查结果等。在饮食史中,各类食物食用频率分为偶尔(0~2次/周)和经常(≥ 3 次/周)。红肉包括猪、牛、羊肉等,白肉包括鸡、鸭、鱼肉等。调查方法为面对面调查。

1.3 标本采集与血浆25-羟维生素D水平的检测 利用EDTA抗凝真空采血管采集所有研究对象治疗前空腹静脉血标本2mL,将血标本以500×g离心15min。取上清液分装、标记后放置-80℃冰箱保存待用。采用酶联免疫吸附试验检测血浆中25-羟维生素D的水平(试剂盒购自IDS公司)。

1.4 资料分析和统计学处理 根据健康对照组血浆25-羟维生素D浓度分布情况,将连续变量的血浆25-羟维生素D浓度转化为等级变量,即按照浓度依次分为 ≤ 13.39 、 $13.39\sim 18.23$ 和 $\geq 18.23\text{ ng/mL}$ 3个等级。

应用Epidata 3.02软件建库,通过双录入核查方式建立数据库。采用SPSS 19.0软件进行数据的统计分析。所有分析均为双侧检验。多因素分析检验水准(α)为0.05。根据自变量的数据性质,分别采用两组资料t检验、Mann-Whitney U检验或 χ^2 检验进行单因素分析,选择单因素分析结果中 $P < 0.10$ 的自变量作为潜在的影响因子,同时引入自变量的平方项和交互作用项,分别采用前进法、后退法、逐步法多重logistic回归分析方法筛选自变量,依据统计和专业知识确定其中一个筛选结果。

2 结 果

2.1 结直肠肿瘤进展和发病的影响因素 单因素分析结果显示(表1),血浆25-羟维生素D浓度、绿色蔬菜摄入、水果摄入、白肉摄入、饮用咖啡、饮用牛奶、体质量指数(BMI)、吸烟、饮酒是结直肠癌的潜

在影响因素($P<0.10$);血浆25-羟维生素D浓度、蛋类摄入、吸烟、饮酒是进展期腺瘤的潜在影响因素($P<0.10$);血浆25-羟维生素D浓度、牛奶摄入是结直肠腺瘤的潜在影响因素($P<0.10$);血浆25-羟维生素D浓度和年龄是增生性息肉的潜在影响因素($P<0.10$)。

表1 结直肠肿瘤进展和发病的影响因素单因素分析

Tab 1 Univariate analyses of the risk factors for colorectal tumor progression

Variable	Healthy N=258	Colorectal cancer N=251		Progressive adenoma N=88		Adenoma N=32		Hyperplastic polyposis N=30	
		Value	P^c	Value	P^c	Value	P^c	Value	P^c
Age(year), $\bar{x} \pm s$	59.0 \pm 11.1	60.0 \pm 11.5	0.331	59.6 \pm 10.3	0.667	57.6 \pm 9.5	0.561	55.3 \pm 8.2	0.032
BMI(kg·m ⁻²), $\bar{x} \pm s$	23.8 \pm 3.0	23.3 \pm 3.1	0.033	23.9 \pm 3.3	0.888	24.4 \pm 3.5	0.339	24.2 \pm 3.8	0.537
Gender n(%)			0.919		0.247		0.502		0.572
Male	143(55.4)	138(55.0)		55(62.5)		16(50.0)		15(50.0)	
Female	115(44.6)	113(45.0)		33(37.5)		16(50.0)		15(50.0)	
Plasma 25-hydroxy vitamin D n(%)			<0.001		<0.001		0.001		0.037
≤13.39 ng/mL	86(33.3)	127(50.6)		54(61.4)		20(62.5)		16(53.3)	
13.39-18.23 ng/mL	85(32.9)	76(30.3)		23(26.1)		10(31.3)		10(33.3)	
≥18.23 ng/mL	87(33.7)	48(19.1)		11(12.5)		2(6.3)		4(13.3)	
Smoking ^a n(%)			0.010		0.003		0.136		0.356
No	200(77.5)	169(67.3)		54(61.4)		21(65.6)		21(70.0)	
Yes	58(22.5)	82(32.7)		34(38.6)		11(34.4)		9(30.0)	
Drinking ^a n(%)			<0.001		<0.001		0.443		0.360
No	223(86.4)	179(71.3)		61(69.3)		26(81.3)		24(80.0)	
Yes	35(13.6)	72(28.7)		27(30.7)		6(18.8)		6(20.0)	
Vegetable ^a n(%)			0.031		0.100		0.100		0.590
Occasional	7(2.7)	17(6.8)		6(6.8)		0(0.0)		1(3.3)	
Regular	251(97.3)	234(93.2)		82(93.2)		32(100.0)		29(96.7)	
Fruit ^a n(%)			<0.001		0.696		0.515		0.863
Occasional	82(31.8)	127(50.6)		26(29.5)		12(37.5)		10(33.3)	
Regular	176(68.2)	124(49.4)		62(70.5)		20(62.5)		20(66.7)	
Egg ^a n(%)			0.848		0.018		0.266		0.585
Occasional	107(41.5)	102(40.6)		24(27.3)		10(31.3)		14(46.7)	
Regular	151(58.5)	149(59.4)		64(72.7)		22(68.8)		16(53.3)	
Milk ^a n(%)			0.042		0.949		0.087		0.682
Occasional	171(66.3)	187(74.5)		58(65.9)		26(81.3)		21(70.0)	
Regular	87(33.7)	64(25.5)		30(34.1)		6(18.8)		9(30.0)	
Coffee ^a n(%)			0.088		0.760		0.363		0.949
Occasional	240(93.0)	242(96.4)		81(92.0)		31(96.9)		28(93.3)	
Regular	18(7.0)	9(3.6)		7(8.0)		1(3.1)		2(6.7)	
Red meat ^{a,b} n(%)			0.257		0.746		0.813		0.466
Occasional	86(33.3)	72(28.7)		31(35.2)		10(31.3)		12(40.0)	
Regular	172(66.7)	179(71.3)		57(64.8)		22(68.8)		18(60.0)	
White meat ^{a,b} n(%)			0.038		0.898		0.813		0.237
Occasional	84(33.3)	104(41.4)		28(31.8)		10(31.3)		13(43.3)	
Regular	174(67.4)	147(58.6)		60(68.2)		22(68.8)		17(56.7)	

BMI: Body mass index. ^a: For these variables, 2 categories for frequency of consumption were provided, that is, no or occasional (<3 times/week) and yes or regular (at least 3 times/week); ^b: Red meat includes beef, pork, and lamb, white meat includes fish, chicken, and duck; ^c: P values refer to comparison with healthy group in the univariate analysis

多因素分析结果显示(表2),在控制上述潜在影响因素后,与最低等级的血浆25-羟维生素D水平($\leq 13.39 \text{ ng/mL}$)相比,高等级血浆25-羟维生素D水平($\geq 18.23 \text{ ng/mL}$)和中等等级血浆25-羟维生素D水平($13.39 \sim 18.23 \text{ ng/mL}$)是结直肠癌($OR=0.33, 95\% CI: 0.21 \sim 0.53$; $OR=0.57, 95\% CI: 0.37 \sim 0.87$; $P < 0.001$)、进展期腺瘤($OR=$

$0.18, 95\% CI: 0.09 \sim 0.38$; $OR = 0.44, 95\% CI: 0.24 \sim 0.80$; $P < 0.001$)、腺瘤($OR=0.09, 95\% CI: 0.01 \sim 0.41$; $OR = 0.52, 95\% CI: 0.23 \sim 1.17$; $P_{\text{trend}} < 0.001$)和增生性息肉($OR=0.25, 95\% CI: 0.08 \sim 0.77$; $OR = 0.63, 95\% CI: 0.27 \sim 1.47$; $P_{\text{trend}} = 0.013$)的保护因素。

表2 结直肠肿瘤进展和发病的影响因素多因素分析

Tab 2 Multivariate analyses of the risk factors for colorectal tumor progression

Disease	Variable	OR(95%CI) ^b	P
Colorectal cancer	Plasma 25-hydroxy vitamin D		
	$\leq 13.39 \text{ ng/mL}$	1(Referent)	
	$13.39 \sim 18.23 \text{ ng/mL}$	$0.57(0.37, 0.87)$	0.009
	$\geq 18.23 \text{ ng/mL}$	$0.33(0.21, 0.53)$	<0.001
	Drinking ^a		
	No	1(Referent)	
	Yes	$2.55(1.60, 4.07)$	<0.001
	Fruit ^a		
	Occasional	1(Referent)	
	Regular	$0.44(0.30, 0.64)$	<0.001
Progressive adenoma	Plasma 25-hydroxy vitamin D		
	$\leq 13.39 \text{ ng/mL}$	1(Referent)	
	$13.39 \sim 18.23 \text{ ng/mL}$	$0.44(0.24, 0.80)$	0.007
	$\geq 18.23 \text{ ng/mL}$	$0.18(0.09, 0.38)$	<0.001
	Smoking ^a		
	No	1(Referent)	
	Yes	$1.79(0.93, 3.44)$	0.082
	Drinking ^a		
	No	1(Referent)	
	Yes	$2.19(1.08, 4.47)$	0.030
Adenoma	Plasma 25-hydroxy vitamin D		$P_{\text{trend}} < 0.001$
	$\leq 13.39 \text{ ng/mL}$	1(Referent)	
	$13.39 \sim 18.23 \text{ ng/mL}$	$0.52(0.23, 1.17)$	0.115
	$\geq 18.23 \text{ ng/mL}$	$0.09(0.01, 0.41)$	0.002
	Milk ^a		
	Occasional	1(Referent)	
	Regular	$0.40(0.16, 1.03)$	0.057
Hyperplastic polyposis	Plasma 25-hydroxy vitamin D		$P_{\text{trend}} = 0.013$
	$\leq 13.39 \text{ ng/mL}$	1(Referent)	
	$13.39 \sim 18.23 \text{ ng/mL}$	$0.63(0.27, 1.47)$	0.288
	$\geq 18.23 \text{ ng/mL}$	$0.25(0.08, 0.77)$	0.016

^a: For these variables, 2 categories for frequency of consumption were provided, that is, no or occasional (<3 times/week) and yes or regular (at least 3 times/week); ^b: For variables not significant ($P > 0.05$) in the logistic regression model, multivariable data are not shown

2.2 近端结直肠癌和远端结直肠癌的危险因素比较 单因素分析结果显示(表3),血浆25-羟维生素D浓度、绿色蔬菜摄入、水果摄入、BMI、吸烟、饮酒、

年龄是近端结直肠癌的潜在影响因素($P < 0.10$);血浆维生素D浓度、绿色蔬菜摄入、水果摄入、白肉摄入、牛奶摄入、吸烟、饮酒是远端结直肠癌的潜在

影响因素($P < 0.10$)。

多因素分析结果显示(表4),在控制上述潜在影响因素后,与最低等级的血浆25-羟维生素D水平($\leq 13.39 \text{ ng/mL}$)相比,高等级血浆25-羟维生素D水平($\geq 18.23 \text{ ng/mL}$)和中等等级血浆25-羟维

生素D水平($13.39 \sim 18.23 \text{ ng/mL}$)是近端结直肠癌($OR = 0.26, 95\%CI: 0.12 \sim 0.56; OR = 0.68, 95\%CI: 0.36 \sim 1.31; P_{trend} = 0.001$)和远端结直肠癌($OR = 0.33, 95\%CI: 0.20 \sim 0.56; OR = 0.55, 95\%CI: 0.34 \sim 0.88; P < 0.001$)的保护因素。

表3 近端结直肠癌和远端结直肠癌的危险因素单因素分析比较

Tab 3 Univariate analyses of the risk factors for proximal and distal colorectal cancer

Variable	Healthy N=258	Proximal colorectal cancer N=67		Distal colorectal cancer N=184	
		Value	P ^c	Value	P ^c
Age(year), $\bar{x} \pm s$	59.0±11.1	62.3±11.4	0.034	59.2±11.5	0.893
BMI(kg·m ⁻²), $\bar{x} \pm s$	23.8±3.0	22.9±2.8	0.021	23.4±3.2	0.136
Gender n(%)			0.850		0.822
Male	143(55.4)	38(56.7)		100(54.3)	
Female	115(44.6)	29(43.3)		84(45.7)	
Plasma 25-hydroxy vitamin D n(%)			0.037		<0.001
≤13.39 ng/mL	86(33.3)	32(47.8)		95(51.6)	
13.39~18.23 ng/mL	85(32.9)	22(32.8)		54(29.3)	
≥18.23 ng/mL	87(33.7)	13(19.4)		35(19.0)	
Smoking ^a n(%)			0.046		0.024
No	200(77.5)	44(65.7)		125(67.9)	
Yes	58(22.5)	23(34.3)		59(32.1)	
Drinking ^a n(%)			0.039		<0.001
No	223(86.4)	51(76.1)		128(69.6)	
Yes	35(13.6)	16(23.9)		56(30.4)	
Vegetable ^a n(%)			0.035		0.031
Occasional	7(2.7)	6(9.0)		11(6.0)	
Regular	251(97.3)	61(91.0)		173(94.0)	
Fruit ^a n(%)			0.008		<0.001
Occasional	82(31.8)	33(49.3)		94(51.1)	
Regular	176(68.2)	34(50.7)		90(48.9)	
Egg ^a n(%)			0.692		0.972
Occasional	107(41.5)	26(38.8)		76(41.3)	
Regular	151(58.5)	41(61.2)		108(58.7)	
Milk ^a n(%)			0.404		0.036
Occasional	171(66.3)	48(71.6)		139(75.5)	
Regular	87(33.7)	19(28.4)		45(24.5)	
Coffee ^a n(%)			0.190		0.155
Occasional	240(93.0)	65(97.0)		177(96.2)	
Regular	18(7.0)	2(3.0)		7(3.8)	
Red meat ^{a,b} n(%)			0.212		0.444
Occasional	86(33.3)	17(25.4)		55(29.9)	
Regular	172(66.7)	50(74.6)		129(70.1)	
White meat ^{a,b} n(%)			0.463		0.026
Occasional	84(33.3)	25(37.3)		79(42.9)	
Regular	174(67.4)	42(62.7)		105(57.1)	

BMI: Body mass index. ^a: For these variables, 2 categories for frequency of consumption were provided, that is, no or occasional (<3 times/week) and yes or regular (at least 3 times/week); ^b: Red meat includes beef, pork, and lamb, white meat includes fish, chicken, and duck; ^c: P values refer to comparison with healthy groups in the univariate analysis

表4 近端结直肠癌和远端结直肠癌的危险因素多因素分析比较

Tab 4 Multivariate analyses of the risk factors for proximal and distal colorectal cancer

Disease	Variable	OR(95%CI) ^b	P
Proximal colorectal cancer	BMI	0.88(0.80,0.96)	0.014
	Plasma 25-hydroxy vitamin D		$P_{\text{trend}}=0.001$
	≤13.39 ng/mL	1(Referent)	
	13.39–18.23 ng/mL	0.68(0.36,1.31)	0.252
	≥18.23 ng/mL	0.26(0.12,0.56)	0.001
	Smoking ^a		
	No	1(Referent)	
	Yes	1.94(1.04,3.64)	0.038
	Vegetable ^a		
	Occasional	1(Referent)	
	Regular	0.31(0.09,1.09)	0.067
	Fruit ^a		
	Occasional	1(Referent)	
	Regular	0.57(0.32,1.04)	0.065
Distal colorectal cancer	Plasma 25-hydroxy vitamin D		
	≤13.39 ng/mL	1(Referent)	
	13.39–18.23 ng/mL	0.55(0.34,0.88)	0.012
	≥18.23 ng/mL	0.33(0.20,0.56)	<0.001
	Drinking ^a		
	No	1(Referent)	
	Yes	2.81(1.71,4.61)	<0.001
	Fruit ^a		
	Occasional	1(Referent)	
	Regular	0.43(0.29,0.65)	<0.001

BMI: Body mass index. ^a: For these variables, 2 categories for frequency of consumption were provided, that is, no or occasional (<3 times/week) and yes or regular (at least 3 times/week); ^b: For variables not significant ($P > 0.05$) in the logistic regression model, multivariable data are not shown.

3 讨论

结直肠肿瘤是最常见的消化系统肿瘤^[1]。探究结直肠肿瘤的病因,对结直肠肿瘤的预防及控制具有重要意义。结直肠肿瘤发生是环境因素和遗传因素综合作用的结果。移民流行病学研究发现,人群从结直肠肿瘤低发区移民到高发区后,其结直肠肿瘤发病率明显升高,提示饮食等因素在结直肠肿瘤的发生中具有重要作用^[3]。本研究基于医院人群开展,采用病例对照研究资料分析方法,对结直肠癌、进展期腺瘤、腺瘤、增生性息肉及健康人群血浆25-羟维生素D水平进行比较,同时按照病变部位(近端结肠、远端结肠)进行分层分析。结果提示,25-羟

维生素D可降低结直肠肿瘤发病风险,且与病变部位无关。

近年研究认为,作为人体必需营养素摄入的维生素D可能通过抑制细胞增殖、促进细胞分化、诱导细胞凋亡等发挥其对结直肠的保护作用,但确切机制仍然不明^[16]。然而2015发表在*N Engl J Med*杂志上的一项随机对照试验却给出了阴性结论,该研究招募结肠镜检查无结直肠腺瘤人群进行随机对照分组,实验组共纳入2 259名人群,每日补充维生素D3(1 000 IU)及碳酸钙(1 200 mg),随访3~5年,与对照组相比并不能减少结直肠腺瘤的发病风险^[17]。如果两者存在因果关系,导致研究结果不一致的原因可能在于随访的时间不够长,有学者

认为维生素D的保护作用可能需要经过10年或更长的时间来验证^[18]。并且结直肠腺瘤-进展期腺瘤-癌的病程更长,进行如此长的前瞻性研究需要大量的财力和人力,不可避免会出现失访偏倚。高质量的病例对照研究或许可以提供更多的线索。此外,一项系统回顾认为,血浆25-羟维生素D可降低结直肠肿瘤发病风险是因为在结直肠肿瘤患者与维生素D缺乏患者体内都存在着慢性持续的炎症反应,炎症可能是个混杂因素^[19]。但是另一项对炎症因子变量进行控制的观察性研究中发现,即使严格控制炎症因子变量也不能改变维生素D对结直肠肿瘤的保护作用^[20]。

观察性研究和随机对照研究都具有各自的局限性,维生素D作为一种饮食因素,其对结直肠肿瘤的保护作用或许需要10年以至于更长时间的研究,目前还缺乏这方面的研究。短时间内能够获得结果的最佳研究方式是观察性研究,但是目前相关的观察性研究通常以无消化道症状、血清学检测无异常、无肿瘤家族史等作为对照纳入标准,缺乏对对照人群的结直肠镜检,并且由于结直肠肿瘤早期症状的隐匿性及早癌临床血清学筛查的局限性,在无结肠镜诊断的前提下难以排除“健康人群”发生早期病变的可能,在此基础上得出的结论有待考究。本研究收集了251例结直肠癌、88例进展期腺瘤、32例腺瘤、30例增生性息肉患者及258例健康对照人群,这些研究对象均是经过严格肠镜筛查的,并按照年龄和性别进行严格匹配,尽可能减少未行结肠镜检带来的分类偏倚。经对照分析后表明血浆25-羟维生素D对结直肠肿瘤具有保护作用。

此外,因近、远端结肠的胚胎起源不同,其发生肿瘤的危险因素和病理表现均不同^[21],所以推测血浆25-羟维生素D水平及其通路对于近、远端结肠的作用可能不同,但目前尚缺乏相关研究证实。因此本研究将结直肠癌患者按照发病部位不同进行分层分析。近端结肠包括盲肠、升结肠、肝曲、横结肠和脾曲,远端结肠包括降结肠、乙状结肠、直肠乙状结肠交界和直肠。研究结果表明,25-羟维生素D对结直肠癌的保护作用并不受病变部位的影响。

本研究仍存在一定的缺陷。首先,因条件所限,进展期腺瘤(88例)、腺瘤(32例)、增生性息肉(30例)的样本量低,需要扩大样本量后进一步探讨;其

次,本课题在实施调查问卷过程中可能存在被调查者的主观性及回忆性偏倚,对调查问卷的准确性有一定影响;再次,本研究对血浆25-羟维生素D的检测采用的是酶联免疫吸附法,此种方法虽然易操作且对同批样本检测具有较高的内部一致性,但是对25-羟维生素D检测的精确性不如放射免疫法、高效液相色谱法精确,导致研究结果可能存在一定的误差;最后,虽然本研究对较多的混杂因素进行了调查,但是可能有遗漏隐匿的混杂因素。因而,设计更为科学合理的研究方法与流程、在调查问卷中纳入更多的潜在因素、改进血浆25-羟维生素D的检测方法、采用多中心扩大样本量将会得出更为客观的结论。

总之,本研究证实血浆25-羟维生素D水平在一定范围内具有减少结直肠肿瘤发生风险的作用。对人群定期检测血浆25-羟维生素D浓度,并进行相应的干预,可能有利于降低增生性息肉、腺瘤、进展期腺瘤及结直肠癌的发生风险。但长期大量补充维生素D可能带来的高钙等不良反应对人体的影响有待进一步研究。通过对维生素D受体类型进行深入研究,选择维生素D的类似物或仅激活某类受体的类似物或将成为降低结直肠肿瘤风险的新方法。

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