

联合检测血清及胆汁中 CA199 和 CEA 对胆管癌诊断的临床意义

曾显坤

作者单位:028000 通辽市,内蒙古通辽市医院检验科

【摘要】 目的 探讨血清及胆汁中肿瘤标志物肿瘤抗原 199(cancer antigen 199, CA199)和癌胚抗原(carcino-embryonic antigen, CEA)联合检测对胆管癌诊断的临床意义。方法 选取胆管癌及胆管良性疾病患者 89 例,于术前抽取血清样本、术中抽取胆汁样本,检测患者血清及胆汁中肿瘤标志物 CA199 和 CEA 水平,并比较其在胆管良恶性病变患者血清及胆汁中的变化规律。结果 胆管癌患者血清和胆汁 CA199 水平及 CEA 水平均显著高于胆管良性疾病患者,差异均有统计学意义(P 均 <0.05)。胆管癌患者和良性疾病患者胆汁中 CA199 和 CEA 水平均显著高于其血清 CA199 和 CEA 水平,差异均有统计学意义(P 均 <0.05)。血清和胆汁 CA199 及 CEA 联合检测诊断胆管癌的特异性均高于其单独检测,但敏感性较低。结论 患者血清及胆汁中 CA199 和 CEA 检测均可作为胆管癌的诊断指标,胆汁中 CA199 和 CEA 检测对胆管癌的诊断作用优于血清中上述指标,二者联合检测可提高胆管癌的诊断率。

【关键词】 胆管癌;血清;胆汁;CA199;CEA;特异性;敏感性

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1674-7151.2014.01.005

Significance of combined detection of CA199 and CEA in serum and bile for diagnosis of cholangiocarcinoma

ZENG Xian-kun. Department of Clinical Laboratory, Inner Mongolia Tongliao Hospital, Tongliao 028000, China

【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the clinical significance of serum and bile tumor marker cancer antigen 199(CA199) and carcino-embryonic antigen(CEA) in the diagnosis of cholangiocarcinoma. **Methods** 89 patients with bile duct cancer and bile duct benign lesions were selected. Serum and bile samples were taken before operation and during operation respectively. Serum and bile tumor markers CA199 and CEA levels were detected. The levels of tumor markers in patients with bile duct benign and malignant lesions were compared. **Results** The levels of serum and bile CA199, CEA in cholangiocarcinoma patients were significantly higher than that in patients with bile duct benign lesion (P all <0.05). The levels of CA199 and CEA in bile of cholangiocarcinoma patients and bile duct benign lesion patients were significantly higher than that in serum (P all <0.05). The specificity of CA199 combined detection with CEA in serum and bile were all higher than detection alone, but the sensitivity were lower. **Conclusion** The patient's serum and bile CA199 and CEA can be used as a diagnostic indicator of cholangiocarcinoma. Diagnostic value of tumor markers CA199 and CEA in bile are better than that in serum to cholangiocarcinoma. The two combined detection can improve the diagnosis of cholangiocarcinoma.

【Key words】 Cholangiocarcinoma; Serum; Bile; Cancer antigen 199; Carcino-embryonic antigen; Specificity; Sensitivity

胆管癌是消化系统常见的恶性肿瘤,其起病隐匿,诊治困难,预后较差^[1]。根治性手术是目前治疗胆管癌的主要方法,但手术切除率及患者术后 5 年生存率仍较低,对患者生活质量造成严重影响^[2]。CT、核磁共振、内镜逆行胰胆管造影、经皮肝胆管造影等影像学技术虽然可清晰显示胆管腔病变,但对于病变性质的明确尚欠准确。近年来,肿瘤标志物检测在肿瘤诊断方面的作用比较突出,大量文献^[3-5]研

究显示,胆管癌患者血清肿瘤标志物肿瘤抗原 199(cancer antigen, CA199)、癌胚抗原(carcino-embryonic antigen, CEA)对胆管癌的发生具有不同的提示作用。本文研究通过检测胆管病变患者血清及胆汁中的 CA199、CEA 水平,探讨二者联合检测对胆管癌诊断的临床意义,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料 回顾性分析我院消化内科 2011 年

2月-2014年1月期间收治的89例胆管疾病患者的临床资料,其中男性36例,女性53例,平均年龄(52.34±1.21)岁,所有患者经CT、核磁共振、B超等证实患有胆管梗阻、胆管囊肿、胆道结石等胆管病变,临床症状有黄疸、肝区不适、腹胀腹痛、胆红素升高、肝功能不良及一系列胆道系统疾病的临床症状及体征。89例患者经术后病理证实胆管癌34例(胆管癌组),良性病变55例(胆管良性病变组)。其中胆管癌组男14例,女20例,平均年龄(50.48±1.09)岁;胆管良性病变组男22例,女33例,平均年龄(53.04±1.27)岁。

1.2 纳入标准 排除因全身情况差不能耐受手术者,合并严重心、肝、肾、脑等疾病,患有凝血功能障碍及出血性疾病者,肝癌和胰腺癌者,内分泌疾病、肝硬化、重症胰腺炎等患者。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 标本采集 所有患者术前清晨空腹抽取静脉血3ml,分离血清留样,同时于术中穿刺抽取2ml胆汁,为避免穿刺对胆汁浓度造成的影响,因此取第二管胆汁留样,血清与胆汁标本均置于-20℃冰箱冷冻待测。

1.3.2 仪器与试剂 检测仪器为美国罗氏公司生产的全自动电化学发光分析仪和北京北方生物技术研究所生产的XH-6010全自动智能免疫计数器。CA199检测应用糖类抗原CA199定量检测试剂盒(郑州安图绿科生物工程有限公司),采用化学发光法进行检测。CEA应用碘(¹²⁵I)癌胚抗原免疫方式分析试剂盒(北京北方生物技术研究所),采用双抗体夹心法进行检测。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS 17.0统计软件进行统计学分析,计量资料用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用 t 检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者血清及胆汁中CA199水平的比较 胆管癌患者血清和胆汁CA199水平均显著高于胆管良性病变患者,差异均有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.05)。胆管癌患者和胆管良性病变患者胆汁中CA199水平均显著高于其血清CA199水平,差异均有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.05),见表1。

2.2 两组患者血清及胆汁中CEA水平的比较 胆管癌患者血清和胆汁CEA水平均显著高于胆管良性病变患者,差异均有统计学意义(P 均 < 0.05)。胆管癌患者和胆管良性病变患者胆汁中CEA水平均显著高于其血清CEA水平,差异均有统计学意义(P

均 < 0.05),见表2。

表1 两组患者血清及胆汁中肿瘤标志物CA199水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, U/mL)

组别	例数	胆汁	血清	t 值	P 值
胆管癌组	34	294.72±13.59	116.43±12.67	55.953	< 0.05
胆管良性病变组	55	36.92±6.15	19.43±3.47	18.369	< 0.05
t 值	-	122.189	53.775	-	-
P 值	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	-	-

表2 两组患者血清及胆汁中肿瘤标志物CEA水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$, ng/mL)

组别	例数	胆汁	血清	t 值	P 值
胆管癌组	34	32.72±3.04	16.34±2.71	23.452	< 0.05
胆管良性病变组	55	3.91±0.64	3.01±0.17	10.080	< 0.05
t 值	-	68.107	36.92	-	-
P 值	-	< 0.05	< 0.05	-	-

2.3 血清CA199、CEA及其联合检测对胆管癌的诊断效能评价 CA199诊断胆管癌的敏感性高于CEA,但其特异性低于CEA,二者联合检测的特异性均高于这两项单独检测,但敏感性较低,见表3。

表3 血清CA199和CEA检测对胆管癌诊断效能评价

肿瘤标志物	敏感性(%)	特异性(%)	阳性预测值	阴性预测值
CA199	79.02	61.13	43.18	88.89
CEA	62.11	86.02	70.37	80.06
CA199+CEA	45.01	93.12	77.78	76.06

2.4 胆汁CA199、CEA及其联合检测对胆管癌的诊断效能评价 胆汁CA199诊断胆管癌的敏感性高于CEA,而胆汁CEA的特异性较高,两者联合检测可有效提高胆管癌诊断的特异性,见表4。

表4 胆汁CA199和CEA检测对胆管癌诊断效能评价

肿瘤标志物	敏感性(%)	特异性(%)	阳性预测值	阴性预测值
CA199	93.13	46.01	53.23	92.59
CEA	72.07	78.14	71.05	80.39
CA199+CEA	68.00	86.05	78.13	78.95

3 讨论

胆管癌起病隐匿,缺乏特异性的临床表现,早期

很难被发现,而胆管部分良性病变与胆管癌临床表现及影像学特征很相似,因此临床经常遇到难以确定性质的胆管病变患者,给进一步治疗带来困难^[6]。从分子学角度看,胆管癌的发生是多基因参与的过程,包括细胞凋亡、抑癌基因的失活及原癌基因的激活^[7]。肿瘤标志物是由肿瘤细胞合成、释放或者机体对肿瘤细胞产生反应时生成的一类物质,其在正常组织细胞中产生极少或不产生^[8]。随着生物技术的发展,肿瘤标志物的检测技术越来越完善,很多肿瘤标志物在血清及体液中含量随肿瘤的种类、分期、严重程度及治疗效果的不同而不同。

肿瘤标志物应具备特异性好、灵敏度高、有器官特异性、检测方便、价格低廉的特点,其水平与肿瘤分期及瘤体大小相关,可为临床选择化疗药物提供一定依据。CA199 是结肠癌细胞株 SW1116 免疫 BALB/c 小鼠得到的肿瘤特异性单克隆 116-NS199,在肿瘤鉴别、预后判断、疗效观察、复发和转移中意义重大。CA199 是消化道肿瘤相关抗原,在胰腺癌、胃癌、胆管癌、大肠癌、肝癌等患者血清中含量均升高,但其特异性较低,目前主张与其他肿瘤标志物如 CEA、CA242 等联合检测以提高特异性。CEA 是消化系统的另一肿瘤标志物,是一种富含多糖的蛋白复合物,在胆管癌患者胆汁、血清、胆管上皮中含量均较高。

本文在对血清和胆汁中 CA199 和 CEA 水平检测后发现,胆管癌患者血清及胆汁中 CA199 和 CEA 水平均明显高于胆管良性病变患者,且无论是胆管癌患者还是胆管良性病变患者,其胆汁中肿瘤标志物 CA199 和 CEA 水平均显著高于血清,说明血清及胆汁中 CA199 和 CEA 均对胆管癌具有诊断价值,且胆汁中 CA199 和 CEA 水平的升高较血清中更明显。但是,在对胆汁 CEA 的研究中,有报道^[9]显示胆汁中 CEA 含量与胆道良恶性病变差异有统计学意义,但也有报道^[10]显示无差异,产生不同结果的原因可能与胆汁取样方法及取样时期差异有关。有学者^[11]研究了胆管癌患者胆汁中 CA199 和 CEA 的含量,结果提示胆汁 CA199 和 CEA 水平测定对胆道良恶性疾病诊断具有较高价值,而且胆汁 CA199 检测更优于 CEA。

本文研究通过对胆汁及血清中 CA199 和 CEA 两项肿瘤标志物联合检测,探讨其对胆管肿瘤的检测价值,结果显示,单独检测胆汁 CA199 的敏感性较高(93.13%),但特异性却只有 46.01%,而血清 CEA 诊断胆管癌特异性较高(86.02%),说明单独检

测上述两项指标,在提高检出率的同时,误诊率也有所上升,而降低误诊率的同时诊断率也相应下降。二者联合检测在血清及胆汁中对胆管癌检测的特异性均较单一检测显著提高,同时提高了阳性预测值,提示联合检测血清及胆汁中 CA199 和 CEA 指标,使检测结果更加真实可靠。有研究^[12]证实,联合检测血清肿瘤标志物 CA199、AFP、CEA 等指标,敏感性和特异性显著高于单项检测。有国外学者^[9]研究发现,对 102 例患者同时检测肿瘤标志物 CEA、CA199 和 CA125,三项均升高的 11 例患者中,经病理确诊为恶性肿瘤者 10 例,提示肿瘤标志物联合检测对提高检测结果的特异性十分有益。

总之,胆管癌患者血清及胆汁中肿瘤标志物 CA199 和 CEA 水平均显著升高,患者血清及胆汁中 CA199 和 CEA 检测均可作为胆管癌的诊断指标,胆汁中肿瘤标志物 CA199 和 CEA 检测对胆管癌的诊断作用优于血清中上述指标,二者联合检测可提高胆管癌的诊断率。

4 参考文献

- 1 张洪奎, 王强. CA19-9、CEA 检测在胆管癌诊断中的价值及意义. 内蒙古医学杂志, 2011, 43: 1077-1079.
- 2 许继光, 郭召军, 刘永哲, 等. 血清和胆汁糖链抗原 19-9 及脱落细胞对胆管癌的诊断价值. 中国中医药咨讯, 2011, 3: 39-41.
- 3 刘强, 卢茂松, 张天华, 等. 胆管癌患者血清肿瘤标志物糖类抗原 19-9 的动态变化及其临床意义. 中国老年学杂志, 2012, 32: 3694-3695.
- 4 DeOliveira ML, Cunningham SC, Cameron JL, et al. Cholangiocarcinoma: thirty-one-year experience with 564 patients at a single institution. Ann Surg, 2007, 245: 755-762.
- 5 Shu Y, Wang B, Wang J, et al. Identification of methylation profile of HOX genes in extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. World J Gastroenterol, 2011, 17: 3407-3419.
- 6 霍蓉晖, 刘雄昌, 高春利. 影像学、组织细胞学及肿瘤标志物检查在胆管癌诊断价值中的对比性研究. 中国医师进修杂志, 2010, 33: 58-60.
- 7 郁飞, 孙跃明. 肿瘤标志物与胆管癌预后. 实用临床医药杂志, 2010, 14: 122-126.
- 8 张红云, 燕善军. 血清及胆汁中肿瘤标志物与胆管癌相关性研究现状. 中华全科医学, 2012, 10: 93-94.
- 9 Habermehl D, Lindel K, Rieken S, et al. Chemoradiation in patients with unresectable extrahepatic and hilar cholangiocarcinoma or at high risk for disease recurrence after resection: Analysis of treatment efficacy and failure in patients receiving postoperative or primary chemoradiation. Strahlenther Onkol, 2012, 188: (下接第 56 页)

3 Morris GP, Brown NK, Kong YC. Naturally-existing CD4 (+)CD25 (+)Foxp3 (+)regulatory T cells are required for tolerance to experimental autoimmune thyroiditis induced by either exogenous or endogenous autoantigen. *J Autoimmun*, 2009, 33:68-76.

4 Ziegler SF, Buckner JH. FOXP3 and the regulation of Treg/Th17 differentiation. *Microbes Infect*, 2009, 11:594-598.

5 Pan XD, Mao YQ, Zhu LJ, et al. Changes of regulatory T cells and FoxP3 gene expression in the aging process and its relationship with lung tumors in humans and mice. *Chin Med J (Engl)*, 2012, 125: 2004-2011.

6 Gong XD, Yuan HH, Wang JY, et al. Effects of AG1478 on the expression of FOXM1 gene via FOXO3a in non-small cell lung cancer cells. *Zhonghua Zhong Liu Za Zhi*, 2013, 35:572-578.

7 Horwitz DA, Pan S, Ou JN, et al. Therapeutic polyclonal human CD8+ CD25+ Fox3+ TNFR2+ PD-L1+ regulatory cells induced ex-vivo. *Clin Immunol*, 2013, 149:450-463.

8 Fontenot JD, Rudensky AY. A well adapted regulatory contrivance: regulatory T cell development and the forkhead family transcription factor Foxp3. *Nat Immunol*, 2005, 6:331-337.

9 Wang L, Xie Y, Zhu LJ, et al. An association between immunosenescence and CD4⁺CD25⁺ regulatory T cells: a systematic review. *Biomed Environ Sci*, 2010, 23:327-322.

10 Hossain DM, Panda AK, Manna, et al. FoxP3 acts as a cotranscription factor with STAT3 in tumor-induced regulatory T cells. *Immunity*, 2013, 39:1057-1069.

11 Emamgholipour S, Emamgholipour S, Hossein-nezhad A, et al. Adipocytokine profile, cytokine levels and foxp3 expression in multiple sclerosis: a possible link to susceptibility and clinical course of disease. *PLoS One*, 2013, 8:e76555.

12 He YQ, Bo Q, Yong W, et al. FoxP3 genetic variants and risk of non-small cell lung cancer in the Chinese Han population. *Gene*, 2013, 531:422-425.

13 Chen Z, Barbi J, Bu S, et al. The ubiquitin ligase Stub1 negatively modulates regulatory T cell suppressive activity by promoting degradation of the transcription factor Foxp3. *Immunity*, 2013, 39:272-285.

14 Woo EY, Chu CS, Goletz TJ, et al. Regulatory CD4(+)/CD25(+) T cells in tumors from patients with early-stage non-small cell lung cancer and late-stage ovarian cancer. *Cancer Res*, 2001, 61:4766-4772.

15 Hiraoka N, Onozato K, Kosuge T, et al. Prevalence of FOXP3+ regulatory T cells increases during the progression of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma and its premalignant lesions. *Clin Cancer Res*, 2006, 12:5423-5434.

16 Miller AM, Lundberg K, Ozenci V, et al. CD4+CD25+high T cells are enriched in the tumor and peripheral blood of prostate cancer patients. *J Immunol*, 2006, 177:7398-7405.

17 Gokmen-Polar Y, Thorat MA, Sojitra P, et al. FOXP3 expression and nodal metastasis of breast cancer. *Cell Oncol (Dordr)*, 2013, 36: 405-409.

18 Müller S, Poehnert D, Müller JA, et al. Regulatory T cells in peripheral blood, lymph node, and thyroid tissue in patients with medullary thyroid carcinoma. *World J Surg*, 2010, 34:1481-1487.

19 Sato E, Olson SH, Ahn J, et al. Intraepithelial CD8+ tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes and a high CD8+/regulatory T cell ratio are associated with favorable prognosis in ovarian cancer. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*, 2005, 102:18538-18543.

20 Ladoire S, Amould L, Apetoh L, et al. Pathologic complete response to neoadjuvant chemotherapy of breast carcinoma is associated with the disappearance of tumor-infiltrating foxp3+ regulatory T cells. *Clin Cancer Res*, 2008, 14:2413-2420.

21 Gao Q, Qiu SJ, Fan J, et al. Intratumoral balance of regulatory and cytotoxic T cells is associated with prognosis of hepatocellular carcinoma after resection. *J Clin Oncol*, 2007, 25:2586-2593.

(收稿日期:2014-01-17)

(本文编辑:张志成)

(上接第 20 页)

795-801.

10 蒋海兵, 刘鹏, 盘利莉. 血清 CA19-9、CA242、CA125 及 CEA 检测在胆管癌中的诊断价值. *湖南师范大学学报 (医学版)*, 2011, 8: 59-61.

11 霍蓉晖, 吴静, 刘雄昌. 胆管癌的影像学、组织细胞学及肿瘤标记

物检测的对比性研究. *中国医学理论与实践*, 2006, 7:39-43.

12 Rattanasinganchan P, Leelawat K, Treepongkaruna S-a, et al. Establishment and characterization of a cholangiocarcinoma cell line (RMCCA-1) from a Thai patient. *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, 2006, 40:6500-6506.

(收稿日期:2014-01-26)

(本文编辑:陈淑莲)