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(收稿日期: 2020-04-06) (修回日期: 2020-04-13)

# 淋巴细胞亚群与乳腺癌淋巴结转移及 脉管癌栓的相关性研究

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摘 要 目的 通过分析乳腺癌患者外周血淋巴细胞亚群与其有无淋巴结转移及脉管癌栓的相关性,研究术前检测外周血淋巴细胞亚群对乳腺癌患者病情严重程度及预后的预测价值。方法 选取山西医科大学第二医院乳腺外科 2018 年 12 月 ~ 2019 年 10 月收治并行改良根治术的乳腺癌患者,根据入组标准筛选出 75 例患者。于术前应用流式细胞技术(FCM)检测上述患

基金项目:山西省重点研发计划(指南)项目(201703D321014-1)

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者外周血淋巴细胞亚群(CD3\*T细胞、CD4\*T细胞、CD8\*T细胞、CD4\*T/CD8\*T、NK细胞、CD19\*B细胞),分析与患者是否伴有淋巴结转移及脉管癌栓的相关性。结果 发生淋巴结转移组的患者中,CD4\*T和CD3\*T水平显著低于未转移组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。发生脉管癌栓组的患者,CD4\*T和CD3\*T水平显著低于未发生组(P<0.05);其CD19\*B水平显著高于未发生组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.01)。CD19\*B细胞水平可有效预测患者是否发生淋巴结转移,界值为14.00,曲线下面积(AUC)为0.631(0.505~0.758),敏感度为48.9%,特异性为86.7%。CD19\*B细胞水平可有效预测患者是否发生脉管癌栓,界值为14.00,曲线下面积(AUC)为0.711(0.592~0.830),敏感度为53.7%,特异性为88.2%。结论 乳腺癌患者存在免疫功能失调,其外周血中越低的CD3\*T细胞、CD4\*T细胞水平,越高的CD19\*B细胞水平,提示乳腺癌细胞在体内发生越大程度的免疫逃逸,造成患者更易发生淋巴结转移和伴有脉管癌栓。且外周血中CD19\*B淋巴细胞水平对于乳腺癌患者是否伴有淋巴结转移及有无脉管癌栓有一定的预测价值。

关键词 淋巴细胞亚群 乳腺癌 淋巴结转移 脉管癌栓

中图分类号 R739.9 文献标识码 A **DOI** 10.11969/j. issn. 1673-548X. 2020. 09. 017

Correlation between Lymphocyte Subsets and Lymph Node Metastasis and Vascular Thrombus in Breast Cancer Patients. Zhu Siyuan Wang Fusheng, Lu Xiaoqing, et al. Shanxi Medical University, Shanxi 030000, China

Abstract Objective To study the predictive value of preoperative detection of peripheral blood lymphocyte subsets on the severity and prognosis of breast cancer patients by analyzing the correlation between peripheral blood lymphocyte subsets and the presence or absence of lymph node metastasis and vascular cancer embolus. Methods Breast cancer patients admitted to the department of breast surgery of the second hospital of shanxi medical university for modified radical mastectomy from December 2018 to October 2019 were selected, and 75 patients were screened according to the inclusion criteria. Flow cytometry (FCM) was used to detect the peripheral blood lymphocyte subsets (CD3 \* T cells, CD4 \* T cells, CD8 \* T cells, CD4 \* T/CD8 \* T cells, NK cells, CD19 \* B cells) of the above patients before surgery, and a reasonable statistical method was used to analyze the correlation between lymph node metastasis and vascular cancer embolus. **Results** In the patients with lymph node metastasis group, CD4 T and CD3 T levels were significantly lower than those in the non – metastasis group, with statistically significant differences (P < 0.05). The levels of CD4 T and CD3 T were significantly lower in the group with vascular cancer embolus than in the group without vascular cancer embolus (P < 0.05). The level of CD19 B was significantly higher than that of the control group (P < 0.01). CD19 B can effectively predict the occurrence of lymph node metastasis in patients. The threshold value was 14.00, and the AUC was 0.631 (0.505 - 0.758). The sensitivity was 48.9%, and the specificity was 86.7%. CD19 B can effectively predict the occurrence of vascular cancer embolus in patients. The threshold value was 14.00, the AUC was 0.711 (0.592 - 0.830). The sensitivity was 53.7%, and the specificity was 88.2%. Conclusion Breast cancer patients have immune dysfunction. The lower the level of CD3 \*T cells and CD4 \*T cells in peripheral blood, the higher the level of CD19 \*B cells, the higher the degree of immune escape of breast cancer cells in vivo, which makes the patients more likely to have lymph node metastasis and vascular cancer embolus. Moreover, peripheral blood CD19 B lymphocyte level have certain predictive value for presence or absence lymph node metastasis and vascular cancer embolus in breast cancer patients.

Key words Lymphocyte subsets; Breast cancer; Lymph node metastasis; Vascular cancer embolus

乳腺癌(BC)位居全球女性癌症患者死因的第2位,每年造成约50万女性死亡[1]。近年来,发展中国家乳腺癌的发生率和病死率呈现显著上升的趋势,占据了全球约52%的乳腺癌新增病例和约63%的乳腺癌死亡病例<sup>[1,2]</sup>。尽管人类在乳腺癌领域的研究、诊断及治疗已经取得了很大的进步,但目前对于伴有淋巴结转移及脉管癌栓的乳腺癌治疗效果仍然欠佳<sup>[3,4]</sup>。如何能在早期及时发现此类患者的淋巴结转移及伴有脉管癌栓倾向,成为研究的热点。

随着人类对肿瘤认识的不断加深,多项研究表明,免疫细胞和肿瘤细胞之间的相互作用对乳腺肿瘤

的发生和发展有重要影响<sup>[5]</sup>。众所周知,机体的免疫系统在正常情况下具有防御病原微生物的侵袭(免疫防御),消除体内损伤或衰老、死亡的自身细胞(免疫稳定),以及发现并及时清除体内出现的少量异常或突变的细胞(免疫监视)的功能。当人体的免疫监视功能降低时,就会导致肿瘤细胞发生免疫逃逸,从而引起肿瘤的形成和发展<sup>[6,7]</sup>。一旦机体有肿瘤形成,体内存在的抗肿瘤免疫(包括细胞免疫和体液免疫)就会迅速发挥相应作用。各功能淋巴细胞亚群在机体内相互促进而又相互制约,共同构成了机体对抗肿瘤的免疫过程。来自亚洲癌症预防中心的研究表明,乳腺癌患者外周血中的淋巴细胞亚群有着

异于平常的状态和完全失调的比例,而且在乳腺癌组织中可观察到大量的淋巴细胞浸润<sup>[8-10]</sup>。本研究旨在通过对乳腺癌患者外周血中淋巴细胞亚群与该患者是否存在淋巴结转移及脉管癌栓的相关性进行分析,以此探究术前检测外周血淋巴细胞亚群对乳腺癌患者病情严重程度的评估价值及预后的预测价值。

### 材料与方法

- 1. 一般资料:选取笔者医院 2018 年 12 月~2019 年 10 月收治并行改良根治术的乳腺癌患者。收集患者术前外周血淋巴细胞亚群(CD3<sup>+</sup>T 细胞、CD4<sup>+</sup>T 细胞、CD4<sup>+</sup>T 细胞、CD8<sup>+</sup>T 细胞、CD19<sup>+</sup>B 细胞)、有无淋巴结转移、有无脉管癌栓等指标。
- 2. 纳入与排除标准:(1)纳入标准:①笔者医院 2018年12月~2019年10月收治并行改良根治术的 乳腺癌患者;②无其他肿瘤、无近期感染、无血液系统 疾病及自身免疫性疾病;③采血前未做任何化疗及放 疗。(2)排除标准:①无完整临床资料;②多发肿瘤 或之前经过放化疗的病例;③有贫血及低蛋白血症; ④近期使用免疫治疗剂治疗。
- 3. 研究方法:对符合上述纳入、排除标准的乳腺癌患者 75 例,患者平均年龄 55. 45 ± 11. 67 岁,其中≤55 岁者 34 例,>55 岁者 41 例;伴有淋巴结转移的患者有 45 例,未转移者 30 例;有脉管癌栓的患者 41 例,无脉管癌栓的患者 34 例,于术前空腹取其静脉血 3ml 到 EDTA K2 采血管内混匀。淋巴细胞亚群检测试剂盒、溶血素、荧光微球计数试剂等均由美国 Beckman Coulter 公司提供,严格按照说明书处理标本后,用 Epics XL 流式细胞仪进行检测。
- 4. 统计学方法:采用 SPSS 25.0 统计学软件对数据进行统计分析,计量资料采用均数  $\pm$  标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,计数资料采用例数(百分比)[n(%)]表示。采用 t 检验和方差分析进行计量资料的组间比较,采用  $\chi^2$  检验进行计数资料的组间比较。采用 ROC 曲线分析预测患者淋巴转移与脉管癌栓的淋巴细胞亚群指标,以 P < 0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

## 结 果

1. 乳腺癌患者淋巴结转移情况与其外周血淋巴细胞亚群的关系:伴有淋巴结转移患者的 CD4<sup>+</sup>T 和 CD3<sup>+</sup>T 水平均显著低于未出现淋巴结转移的患者, 差异有统计学意义(*P* < 0.05)。CD8<sup>+</sup>T、CD4<sup>+</sup>T/CD8<sup>+</sup>T、CD19<sup>+</sup>B 及 NK 细胞水平与患者有无淋巴结转移无明显的相关性(表 1)。

表 1 淋巴结转移情况与淋巴细胞亚群的关联性分析 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 

淋巴细胞亚群	未转移	转移	t	P
CD4 <sup>+</sup> T	$43.76 \pm 8.20$	$36.80 \pm 4.79$	4.636	0.000
CD8 * T	$23.66 \pm 7.16$	$21.59 \pm 5.48$	1.419	0.160
CD4 * T/CD8 * T	$2.03 \pm 0.77$	$1.80 \pm 0.46$	1.639	0.105
CD3 + T	$71.84 \pm 6.34$	$62.59 \pm 5.71$	6.573	0.000
NK	$13.23 \pm 5.07$	$12.43 \pm 5.45$	0.646	0.520
CD19 * B	$11.74 \pm 2.73$	13.01 ± 3.88	-1.561	0.123

2. 乳腺癌患者是否存在脉管癌栓与其外周血淋巴细胞亚群的关系:存在脉管癌栓的患者,其 CD4<sup>+</sup>T及 CD3<sup>+</sup>T水平均低于无脉管癌栓的患者(P < 0.05);其 CD19<sup>+</sup>B水平明显高于无脉管癌栓组,差异有统计学意义(P < 0.01)。而 CD8<sup>+</sup>T、CD4<sup>+</sup>T/CD8<sup>+</sup>T及 NK 细胞水平与患者有无脉管癌栓无明显相关性(表 2)。

表 2 有无脉管癌栓与淋巴细胞亚群的关联性分析 $(x \pm s)$ 

淋巴细胞亚群	无	有	t	P
CD4 <sup>+</sup> T	42.22 ± 8.18	37.41 ± 5.47	3.038	0.003
CD8 * T	$23.81 \pm 7.48$	$21.27 \pm 4.80$	1.781	0.079
CD4 $^+$ T/CD8 $^+$ T	$1.94 \pm 0.69$	$1.85 \pm 0.53$	0.618	0.539
CD3 * T	$70.70 \pm 7.60$	$62.64 \pm 5.07$	5.487	0.000
NK	$13.39 \pm 5.49$	$12.22 \pm 5.10$	0.949	0.346
CD19 * B	11.19 ± 3.27	$13.60 \pm 3.34$	-3.138	0.002

3.利用外周血淋巴细胞亚群预测乳腺癌患者是否伴有淋巴结转移:乳腺癌患者外周血中的 CD19<sup>+</sup>B 水平可有效预测患者是否发生淋巴结转移,界值为14.00,此时曲线下面积(AUC)为 0.631(95% CI: 0.505~0.758),敏感度为 48.9%,特异性为 86.7%(图 1,表 3)。

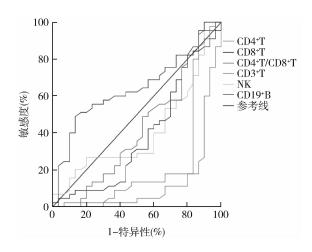


图 1 利用淋巴细胞亚群预测有无淋巴结转移

项目	曲线下面积(AUC)	P	AUC 95% CI	界值	敏感度(%)	特异性(%)
CD4 * T	0.220	0.000	0.096 ~ 0.345	27.00	97.8	6.7
CD8 * T	0.392	0.116	$0.253 \sim 0.531$	15.05	100.0	10.0
CD4 $^{\scriptscriptstyle +}$ T/CD8 $^{\scriptscriptstyle +}$ T	0.414	0.210	$0.277 \sim 0.551$	1.06	93.3	13.3
CD3 + T	0.127	0.000	0.036 ~ 0.217	51.30	100.0	0
NK	0.406	0.168	0.273 ~ 0.538	16.25	26.7	80.0
CD19 + B	0.631	0.055	0.505 ~ 0.758	14.00	48.9	86.7

表 3 利用淋巴细胞亚群预测有无淋巴结转移

4. 利用外周血淋巴细胞亚群预测乳腺癌患者有无脉管癌栓:乳腺癌患者外周血中的 CD19 <sup>+</sup> B 可有效预测患者是否发生脉管癌栓,界值为 14.00,此时曲线下面积(AUC)为 0.711(95% CI:0.592 ~ 0.830),敏感度为 53.7%,特异性为 88.2%(图 2,表 4)。

#### 讨 论

随着肿瘤学与免疫学的不断发展,肿瘤的发生、发展与机体免疫功能异常之间的关系被越来越多的研究揭示<sup>[11]</sup>。淋巴细胞亚群作为人体免疫系统中最重要的组成部分,其在机体抗肿瘤的免疫应答过程中占据了不可或缺的地位<sup>[12,13]</sup>。其中,CD3<sup>+</sup>T细胞是所有T淋巴细胞的总称,发挥着重要的抗肿瘤作用,

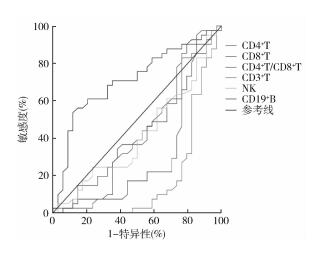


图 2 利用淋巴细胞亚群预测有无脉管癌栓

表 4	利用淋巴细胞亚群预测有无脉管	瘟栓

项目	曲线下面积(AUC)	P	AUC 95% CI	界值	敏感度(%)	特异性(%)
CD4 + T	0.309	0.005	0.177 ~ 0.441	33.10	90.2	20.6
CD8 + T	0.405	0.158	$0.274 \sim 0.536$	15.05	97.6	5.9
CD4 + T/CD8 + T	0.446	0.422	$0.312 \sim 0.580$	1.06	95.1	14.7
CD3 + T	0.181	0.000	$0.074 \sim 0.287$	52.85	100.0	2.9
NK	0.418	0.225	0.287 ~ 0.549	4.75	95.1	8.8
CD19 + B	0.711	0.002	0.592 ~ 0.830	14.00	53.7	88.2

可以很好地反映宿主细胞的免疫状态。CD4<sup>+</sup>T细胞除可以激活体内其他抗肿瘤的免疫细胞外,其自身还能通过分泌一系列细胞因子(TNF - α、IL - 2、IFN - γ等)来发挥相应的抗肿瘤效应,然而肿瘤细胞在发展过程中会产生一些抑制淋巴细胞增殖及分化的免疫抑制因子,致使 CD4<sup>+</sup>T细胞含量减少,形成免疫效应不足。活化的 CD8<sup>+</sup>T细胞不仅能够和靶细胞上的MHC - I类抗原复合物进行结合后释放颗粒酶和穿孔素杀死靶细胞,而且还可产生抗肿瘤的细胞毒性 T细胞<sup>[14,15]</sup>。NK细胞则是一种在免疫监视及抗肿瘤免疫中均可发挥巨大作用的淋巴细胞,其在不需要特异性致敏源的情况下即可对肿瘤细胞产生有效的非特异性杀伤作用<sup>[16,17]</sup>。CD19<sup>+</sup>B淋巴细胞的作用则恰恰与上述几种细胞完全相反,Olkhanud等<sup>[18]</sup>研究

表明, CD19<sup>+</sup>B细胞可通过促使 CD4<sup>+</sup>T细胞转化为调节性 T细胞,从而抑制 CD4<sup>+</sup>T细胞的活化,帮助肿瘤实现免疫逃逸,促进了乳腺癌发生和转移。

根据乳腺癌 NCCN 指南,淋巴结转移和脉管癌栓侵犯是乳腺癌患者不良预后的重要指标,也直接影响后续治疗方案的选择。调查显示,伴有淋巴结转移和瘤周脉管侵犯的乳腺癌患者总生存率远低于对照组<sup>[19]</sup>。本研究显示,不论是发生淋巴结转移的乳腺癌患者还是伴有脉管癌栓的患者,其 CD4<sup>+</sup>T 和 CD3<sup>+</sup>T 水平均显著低于各自的对照组(P<0.05);除此以外,伴有脉管癌栓的乳腺癌患者的 CD19<sup>+</sup>B 水平显著高于无脉管癌栓组(13.60±3.34 vs 11.19±3.27,P<0.01)。这也与 Mamessier 等<sup>[20]</sup>的研究结果一致,提示在伴有淋巴结转移及脉管癌栓的乳腺癌

患者体内发生着更为严重的免疫逃逸和免疫抑制反应。这也揭示了此类患者疾病进展快、预后差的原因。

此外,本研究发现,外周血淋巴细胞亚群中CD19<sup>+</sup>B水平可以作为术前预测乳腺癌患者是否伴有淋巴结转移和脉管癌栓的指标。CD19<sup>+</sup>B淋巴细胞预测乳腺癌患者是否有淋巴结转移的敏感度为48.9%,特异性为86.7%;预测是否有脉管癌栓的敏感度为53.7%,特异性为88.2%。两个预测的界值均为14.00,近一步阐明了CD19<sup>+</sup>B淋巴细胞水平对乳腺癌患者不良预后的巨大预测价值。尽管CD19<sup>+</sup>B淋巴细胞作为预测指标的敏感度均<60%,但其特异性较高。术前检测外周血CD19<sup>+</sup>B淋巴细胞水平高于界值(14.00)的乳腺癌患者,可能预示着其伴有淋巴结转移和(或)脉管癌栓,提示术者在行淋巴结及瘤周组织清扫时更应谨慎进行。

综上所述,乳腺癌患者外周血中的 CD3<sup>+</sup>T 细胞、CD4<sup>+</sup>T 细胞、CD19<sup>+</sup>B 细胞水平与患者是否伴有淋巴结转移及脉管癌栓有明确的相关性。乳腺癌患者外周血中的 CD19<sup>+</sup>B 淋巴细胞水平可有效预测患者是否伴有淋巴结转移和脉管癌栓,术前进行 CD19<sup>+</sup>B 淋巴细胞的检测可以很好地预测乳腺癌患者淋巴结转移及瘤周脉管侵犯情况,对术者术中进行淋巴结及瘤周组织清扫有一定的提示及指导意义。

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(收稿日期: 2020-04-10) (修回日期: 2020-04-19)