

宫颈癌患者HPV感染与阴道内环境和血清miRNA表达的相关性分析

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摘要 **目的** 探讨宫颈癌患者人乳头瘤病毒(HPV)感染与阴道内环境和血清微RNA(miRNA)表达的相关性。**方法** 选取2020年10月至2023年6月我院收治的100例宫颈癌患者作为研究对象,并根据宫颈癌国际妇产科联盟(FIGO)分期分为FIGO I B期组(38例)和FIGO II A期组(62例),另选取同期宫颈上皮内瘤变(CIN)患者80例作为癌前病变组,比较3组不同病理特征患者阴道内环境生态因子阳性率及血清miRNA的表达水平。**结果** FIGO II A期组高危型HPV感染率较FIGO I B期组和癌前病变组高($P < 0.05$),FIGO II A期组HPV病毒负荷量1级比例低于FIGO I B期组和癌前病变组($P < 0.05$);FIGO II A期组过氧化氢(H_2O_2)、唾液酸苷酶(SNA)、pH值、白细胞脂酶(LE)阳性率高于FIGO I B期组和癌前病变组($P < 0.05$);FIGO II A期组血清miR-3607-3p、miR-497-5p水平低于FIGO I B期组和癌前病变组,血清miR-501水平高于FIGO I B期组和癌前病变组($P < 0.05$); H_2O_2 、SNA、pH值、LE、血清miR-3607-3p、miR-497-5p、miR-501表达水平在不同病理特征中比较,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。**结论** 宫颈癌患者肿瘤分化、HPV病毒负荷量、淋巴结转移、FIGO分期与 H_2O_2 、SNA、pH值、LE、血清miR-3607-3p、miR-497-5p和miR-501水平密切相关。

关键词 人乳头瘤病毒; 宫颈癌; 过氧化氢; 唾液酸苷酶; miR-3607-3p; miR-497-5p; miR-501

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Correlation analysis between HPV infection, vaginal environment, and serum miRNA expression in patients with cervical cancer

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Abstract Objective To explore the correlation between human papilloma virus (HPV) infection and the vaginal environment as well as serum microRNA (miRNA) expression in patients with cervical cancer. **Methods** A total of 100 patients with cervical cancer admitted to our hospital between October 2020 and June 2023 were enrolled and categorized into two groups: FIGO stage I B (38 patients) and FIGO stage II A (62 patients). Additionally, 80 patients diagnosed with cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN) during the same period were included as the precancerous lesion group. Positive rates of vaginal microenvironmental factors and serum miRNA expression levels were compared across the three groups, considering their different pathological characteristics. **Results** The high-risk HPV infection rate was significantly higher in the FIGO stage II A group compared to both the FIGO stage I B and precancerous lesion groups ($P < 0.05$). The proportion of patients with HPV viral load level 1 was significantly lower in the FIGO stage II A group than in the FIGO stage I B and precancerous lesion groups ($P < 0.05$). The positivity rates of H_2O_2 , SNA, pH, and LE in the FIGO stage II A group were higher than those in the FIGO stage I B and precancerous lesion groups ($P < 0.05$). Serum miR-3607-3p and miR-497-5p levels in the FIGO II A stage group were lower than those in the FIGO stage I B and precancerous lesion groups, whereas serum miR-501 levels were higher compared with FIGO stage I B and precancerous lesion groups ($P < 0.05$). Significant differences in the expression levels of H_2O_2 , SNA, pH, LE, serum miR-3607-3p, miR-497-5p, and miR-501 were observed across groups with varying pathological characteristics ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Tumor differentiation, HPV viral load, lymph node metastasis, FIGO stage, and levels of H_2O_2 , SNA, pH, LE, serum miR-3607-3p, miR-497-5p, and miR-501 were closely correlated in patients with cervical cancer.

Keywords human papilloma virus; cervical cancer; hydrogen peroxide; sialidase; miR-3607-3p; miR-497-5p; miR-501

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宫颈癌是常见的女性生殖系统恶性肿瘤,目前多认为其与人乳头瘤病毒(human papilloma virus, HPV)感染密切相关。研究^[1-2]显示,早期宫颈癌5年生存率为90%,而晚期5年生存率仅为25%,HPV持续感染易引发癌细胞侵袭与转移,是导致宫颈癌发生发展的主要原因。多项研究^[3-4]有目的地筛查宫颈癌高危人群,发现女性阴道内环境微生态紊乱与多种妇科疾病相关,在妇科疾病发生发展过程中发挥重要作用。微RNA(microRNA, miRNA)参与机体细胞活动,可调控基因表达和细胞分化,是有较高特异度的分子标志物^[5]。研究^[6-8]发现,miR-3607-3p、miR-497-5p、miR-501在子宫内膜癌、HPV阳性宫颈癌中表达水平升高,发挥肿瘤标志物的作用,可能与HPV感染相关。基于此,本研究对宫颈癌HPV感染情况及其与阴道内环境、血清miR-3607-3p、miR-497-5p、miR-501表达的相关性进行分析,以指导临床早期筛查与防治宫颈癌。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2020年10月至2023年6月我院收治的100例宫颈癌患者。纳入标准:(1)符合宫颈癌诊断标准^[9-10];(2)首次确诊;(3)有性生活史;(4)近3个月内未接受宫颈相关检查;(5)未接受化疗及相关生物学治疗。排除标准:(1)既往宫颈手术史;(2)伴有其他生殖系统疾病;(3)心脏、肝脏或肾脏等严重功能障碍;(4)近2周有抗菌、抗病毒治疗史;(5)合并其他恶性肿瘤;(6)处于妊娠或哺乳期;(7)精神异常。

根据宫颈癌国际妇产科联盟(International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics, FIGO)分期将宫颈癌患者分为FIGO I B期组(38例)和FIGO II A期组(62例);另选取同期宫颈上皮内瘤变(cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, CIN)患者80例作为癌前病变组。宫颈癌患者年龄37~56岁,平均(45.68 ± 4.26)岁;体重指数18~26 kg/m²,平均(22.59 ± 1.50) kg/m²;鳞状细胞癌79例,腺癌21例;低分化19例,中分化32例,高分化49例。癌前病变组患者年龄37~57岁,平均(46.31 ± 4.38)岁;体重指数19~26 kg/m²,平均(22.83 ± 1.46) kg/m²。本研究获得我院伦理委员会审批通过。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 HPV病毒负荷量检测与分级:采用HPV检测

试剂盒(艾吉泰康生物科技北京有限公司)检测高危型HPV基因型(包括HPV16、18、31、33、35、39、45等13种)。病毒负荷量=样本表达值相对光单位(relative light unit, RLU)/阳性标准品阈值(cutoff, CO), RLU/CO比值≥1.0为高危型HPV阳性。等级划分为1级,1~100;2级,>100~1 000;3级,>1 000。RLU/CO比值越高,则负荷量越大。

1.2.2 阴道内环境微生态因子检测:采集阴道分泌物标本,采用阴道微生态试剂盒(山东仕达思生物产业有限公司)检测过氧化氢(hydrogen peroxide, H₂O₂)、唾液酸苷酶(sialidase, SNA)、pH值、白细胞脂酶(leukocyte lipase, LE)。H₂O₂浓度判定标准为≤2 μmol/L,阳性,显示红色或不显色;>2 μmol/L,阴性,显示紫色。SNA显示淡蓝色为阳性,不显色为阴性。pH值>4.5为阳性,≤4.5为阴性。LE显示淡蓝色或白细胞>15/高倍视野为阳性,不显色为阴性。

1.2.3 血清miRNA检测:入组后采集受检者4 mL空腹外周静脉血,3 500 r/min离心10 min提取血清,置于-80 °C冻存待测。提取总RNA,其浓度与纯度采用紫外分光光度计(UV-2450型,日本岛津公司)检测,合格判定标准为260 nm与280 nm下光密度比值为1.8~2.0;采用实时PCR检测,检测试剂盒购自天根生化科技(北京)有限公司,以U6为内参,反应体系为20 μL,扩增反应条件为95 °C 10 min,85 °C 15 s,60 °C 30 s,连续40个循环,测定循环阈值,采用2^{-ΔΔCt}计算血清miR-3607-3p、miR-497-5p和miR-501的相对表达量。引物序列:miR-497-5p,正向5'-CAGCAGCA CACUGUGGUUUGU-3',反向5'-CGACAGCAGCACA CTGTGGTT-3';miR-3607-3p,正向5'-ATGACTGTA AACGCTTTCTG-3',反向5'-GTGCAGGGTCCGAGG T-3';miR-501正向单链引物序列为3'-AUCCUUUGU CCCUGGGUGAGA-5'。

1.3 观察指标

统计3组患者HPV感染率及HPV病毒负荷量分级,比较3组阴道内环境H₂O₂、SNA、pH值、LE阳性率及血清miR-3607-3p、miR-497-5p、miR-501表达水平。分析阴道内环境微生态因子、血清miRNA表达与宫颈癌患者临床病理特征(HPV病毒负荷量、病理类型、FIGO分期、肿瘤分化、淋巴结转移)的相关性。

1.4 统计学分析

采用SPSS 27.0对数据进行分析, 计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 多组间比较采用单因素方差分析, 2组间比较采用独立样本 *t* 检验, 计数资料以率 (%) 表示, 采用 χ^2 检验比较, 等级资料采用非参数秩和检验比较, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 3组HPV感染情况及HPV病毒负荷量分级

FIGO II A期组高危型HPV感染率较FIGO I B期组和癌前病变组高 ($P < 0.05$), FIGO II A期组HPV病毒负荷量1级比例低于FIGO I B期组和癌前病变组, HPV病毒3级负荷量比例高于FIGO I B期组和癌前病变组 ($P < 0.05$), 见表1。

2.2 3组阴道内环境微生态因子阳性率比较

FIGO II A期组H₂O₂、SNA、pH值、LE阳性率高于FIGO I B期组和癌前病变组 ($P < 0.05$), 见表2。

表1 3组HPV感染情况及HPV病毒负荷量分级[n (%)]

Tab.1 HPV infection status and viral load classification among the three groups [n (%)]

Group	n	High-risk HPV infection	HPV virus load classification		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Precancerous lesion	80	56 (70.00)	35 (43.75)	31 (38.75)	14 (17.50)
FIGO Stage I B	38	33 (86.84)	22 (57.89)	8 (21.05)	8 (21.05)
FIGO II Stage A	62	57 (91.94)	19 (30.65)	14 (22.58)	29 (46.77)
χ^2		12.003		10.096	
<i>P</i>		0.003		0.014	

表2 3组阴道内环境微生态因子阳性率比较[n (%)]

Tab.2 Comparison of positive rates of vaginal microecological factors among the three groups [n (%)]

Group	n	H ₂ O ₂	SNA	pH	LE
Precancerous lesion	80	30 (37.50)	23 (28.75)	41 (51.25)	41 (51.25)
FIGO stage I B	38	22 (57.89)	14 (36.84)	25 (65.79)	23 (60.53)
FIGO II Stage A	62	48 (77.42)	31 (50.00)	57 (91.94)	48 (77.42)
χ^2		22.650	6.728	26.864	10.235
<i>P</i>		<0.001	0.035	<0.001	0.006

2.3 3组血清miRNA表达水平比较

FIGO II A期组血清miR-3607-3p、miR-497-5p水平低于FIGO I B期组和癌前病变组, 血清miR-501水平高于FIGO I B期组和癌前病变组 ($P < 0.05$), 见表3。

2.4 阴道内环境微生态因子与宫颈癌患者临床病理特征的相关性

H₂O₂、SNA、pH值、LE与不同HPV病毒负荷量、淋巴结转移、肿瘤分化、FIGO分期有显著相关性 ($P < 0.05$), 见表4。

表3 3组血清miRNA表达水平比较 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Tab.3 Comparison of serum miRNA expression levels among the three groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Group	n	miR-3607-3p	miR-497-5p	miR-501
Precancerous lesion	80	0.89 ± 0.25	3.84 ± 0.91	0.36 ± 0.11
FIGO stage I B	38	0.68 ± 0.18	2.53 ± 0.76	0.61 ± 0.15
FIGO II Stage A	62	0.35 ± 0.10	1.94 ± 0.58	0.87 ± 0.21
<i>F</i>		133.877	109.698	179.975
<i>P</i>		<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

表4 宫颈癌患者阴道内环境微生态因子与病理特征的相关性 [n (%)]

Tab.4 Correlation between vaginal microecological factors and pathological characteristics in patients with cervical cancer [n (%)]

Clinicopathological features	n	H ₂ O ₂		SNA		pH		LE	
		Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Pathological type									
Adenocarcinoma	21	16 (76.19)	5 (23.81)	12 (57.14)	9 (42.86)	16 (76.19)	5 (23.81)	15 (71.43)	6 (28.57)
Squamous carcinoma	79	54 (69.23)	25 (31.65)	33 (42.31)	46 (58.23)	66 (84.62)	13 (16.46)	56 (71.79)	23 (29.11)
χ^2		0.387		1.469		0.826		0.001	
P		0.534		0.226		0.364		0.974	
HPV virus load									
Level 1	41	17 (41.46)	24 (58.54)	10 (24.39)	31 (75.61)	28 (68.29)	13 (31.71)	18 (43.90)	23 (56.10)
Level 2	22	19 (86.36)	3 (13.64)	14 (63.64)	8 (36.36)	19 (86.36)	3 (13.64)	20 (90.91)	2 (9.09)
Level 3	37	34 (91.89)	3 (8.11)	21 (56.76)	16 (43.24)	35 (94.59)	2 (5.41)	33 (89.19)	4 (10.81)
χ^2		27.148		12.190		9.479		24.802	
P		<0.001		0.002		0.009		<0.001	
Tumor differentiation									
Highly differentiated	49	22 (44.90)	27 (55.10)	6 (12.24)	43 (87.76)	32 (65.31)	17 (34.69)	24 (48.98)	25 (51.02)
Moderately differentiated	32	30 (93.75)	2 (6.25)	24 (75.00)	8 (25.00)	31 (96.88)	1 (3.13)	30 (93.75)	2 (6.25)
Poorly differentiated	19	18 (94.74)	1 (5.26)	15 (78.95)	4 (21.05)	19 (100)	0 (0)	17 (89.47)	2 (10.53)
χ^2		28.834		41.724		18.220		22.733	
P		<0.001		<0.001		<0.001		<0.001	
FIGO staging									
FIGO I B	38	13 (34.21)	25 (65.79)	9 (23.68)	29 (76.32)	22 (57.89)	16 (42.11)	12 (31.58)	26 (68.42)
FIGO II A	62	57 (91.94)	5 (8.06)	36 (58.06)	26 (41.94)	60 (96.77)	2 (3.23)	59 (95.16)	3 (4.84)
χ^2		37.384		11.252		24.128		46.259	
P		<0.001		0.001		<0.001		<0.001	
Lymph node metastasis									
No	65	38 (58.46)	27 (41.54)	19 (29.23)	49 (75.38)	47 (72.31)	18 (27.69)	40 (61.54)	25 (38.46)
Yes	35	32 (91.43)	3 (8.57)	26 (74.29)	6 (17.14)	35 (100)	0 (0)	31 (88.57)	4 (11.43)
χ^2		11.774		18.659		11.820		8.074	
P		0.001		<0.001		0.001		0.004	

2.5 血清miRNA表达与宫颈癌患者临床病理特征的相关性

血清miR-3607-3p、miR-497-5p、miR-501表达水平与不同HPV病毒负荷量、淋巴结转移、肿瘤分化、FIGO分期有显著相关性($P < 0.05$),见表5。

3 讨论

高危型HPV持续感染是宫颈癌浸润、病情进展的关键因素^[11]。本研究选取早期浸润的FIGO I B、II A期宫颈癌患者及CIN患者作为研究对象,结果显示,FIGO II A期组高危型HPV感染率较FIGO I B期组和癌前病变组高,3组HPV病毒负荷量比较存在统计学差异,说明高危型HPV感染在癌前病变与宫颈

癌侵袭中发挥重要作用。

阴道内环境的动态平衡是女性生殖系统的重要保护屏障,阴道酸性环境、免疫功能的动态平衡被打破会增加生殖系统感染风险。本研究中,FIGO II A期组H₂O₂、SNA、pH值、LE阳性率高于FIGO I B期组和癌前病变组,说明宫颈病变患者阴道内环境微生态失衡程度随宫颈病变程度的增加而加重。阴道内环境存在致病病原体、阴道内菌群失衡,可表现为H₂O₂阳性;SNA升高提示阴道细胞损伤和菌群失调,会导致阴道免疫机制对病原菌的抑制作用及病毒清除能力减弱;阴道pH值升高可改变阴道内酸性微生态环境,导致大量有害代谢产物累积、病原菌增殖,可增加高危型HPV的易感性;LE阳性表示

病原菌感染导致中性粒细胞大量释放,引发宫颈上皮细胞炎性损害,促使高危型HPV持续感染^[12-14]。同时本研究发现,H₂O₂、SNA、pH值、LE阳性率在不

同HPV病毒负荷量、淋巴结转移、肿瘤分化、FIGO分期中差异明显,阴道内环境异常改变是宫颈癌病变进程、病理特征的重要影响因素。

表5 血清miRNA表达与病理特征的相关性

Tab.5 Correlation between serum miRNA expression levels and pathological characteristics in patients with cervical cancer

Clinicopathological features	miR-3607-3p	miR-497-5p	miR-501
Pathological type			
Adenocarcinoma	0.46 ± 0.16	2.23 ± 0.59	0.74 ± 0.20
Squamous carcinoma	0.49 ± 0.15	2.14 ± 0.65	0.79 ± 0.17
<i>t</i>	0.803	0.574	1.154
<i>P</i>	0.424	0.567	0.252
HPV virus load			
Level 1	0.56 ± 0.18	2.56 ± 0.64	0.64 ± 0.19
Level 2	0.48 ± 0.15	2.01 ± 0.59	0.79 ± 0.22
Level 3	0.39 ± 0.12	1.81 ± 0.53	0.90 ± 0.25
<i>F</i>	11.920	16.626	13.663
<i>P</i>	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Tumor differentiation			
Highly differentiated	0.55 ± 0.15	2.35 ± 0.66	0.67 ± 0.21
Moderately differentiated	0.47 ± 0.14	2.11 ± 0.61	0.80 ± 0.25
Poorly differentiated	0.32 ± 0.10	1.75 ± 0.42	0.98 ± 0.31
<i>F</i>	18.948	6.866	11.376
<i>P</i>	<0.001	0.002	<0.001
FIGO staging			
FIGO I B staging	0.68 ± 0.18	2.53 ± 0.76	0.61 ± 0.15
FIGO II A staging	0.35 ± 0.10	1.94 ± 0.58	0.87 ± 0.21
<i>t</i>	11.790	4.380	6.656
<i>P</i>	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
Lymph node metastasis			
No	0.69 ± 0.20	2.51 ± 0.74	0.71 ± 0.18
Yes	0.37 ± 0.12	1.97 ± 0.61	0.88 ± 0.23
<i>t</i>	10.003	3.692	4.079
<i>P</i>	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

miRNA可参与肿瘤细胞的增殖、凋亡,进而促进或抑制肿瘤生长。目前研究^[15]普遍将miRNA作为分子标志物用于疾病诊断与评估。本研究中,3组血清miR-3607-3p、miR-497-5p、miR-501水平存在统计学差异,提示其异常表达可能参与从HPV感染向癌前病变、宫颈癌的恶性转化过程。LOU等^[16]研究发现miR-3607-3p在肝细胞癌患者中可有效抑制癌细胞增殖。王亚菲等^[17]研究显示,miR-497-5p/PD-L1轴在宫颈癌进展过程中可能促进癌细胞免疫逃逸。多项研究^[18-19]表明,血清miR-501水平与宫颈癌患者

HPV持续阳性、临床病理特征及术后生存预后有关。本研究结果显示,血清miR-3607-3p、miR-497-5p和miR-501表达水平在不同病理特征中存在统计学差异,与上述结论基本相符,进一步证实血清miRNA异常与HPV持续感染、宫颈病变及癌变有关。本研究初步探讨了宫颈癌患者HPV感染情况与阴道内环境、血清miRNA表达的相关性,但未明确阴道内环境、血清miRNA表达对宫颈癌病情进展的预测效能,在未来的研究中应进一步探讨其对HPV感染进展至宫颈癌的临床预测意义。

综上所述,宫颈癌患者阴道内环境、血清miRNA水平与HPV病毒负荷量、淋巴结转移、肿瘤分化、FIGO分期有显著相关性,可为宫颈癌的治疗提供新的参考依据。

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