

• 肿瘤专栏 •

基于LASSO回归筛选的炎症相关指标在弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤患者中的预后价值分析

黄林玉¹, 沈子园², 张 硕³, 章海燕⁴, 王春玲⁵, 葛洪峰⁶, 桑 威⁷, 庄万传^{8*}

(1. 徐州医科大学附属医院质量管理处, 江苏 徐州 221002; 2. 徐州医科大学附属医院临床研究院, 江苏 徐州 221002;
3. 山东省临沂市人民医院血液科, 山东 临沂 276002; 4. 江苏省宿迁市沐阳县中医院血液科, 江苏 宿迁 223614;
5. 山东省泰安市中心医院血液科, 山东 泰安 271000; 6. 安徽医科大学附属亳州医院血液科,
安徽 亳州 236800; 7. 徐州医科大学附属医院血液科, 江苏 徐州 221002;
8. 南通大学连云港临床学院, 江苏 连云港 222006)

[摘要] 目的 探讨多种外周血炎症指标在弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤(diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, DLBCL)患者中的预后价值。方法 本研究选取2008年8月—2025年1月淮海淋巴瘤协作组中经病理确诊的DLBCL患者1306例(中位年龄为62.0;男性占比52.0%)。采用Spearman相关性分析评估指标间相关性,通过最小绝对收缩和选择算子(least absolute shrinkage and selection operator, LASSO)回归模型筛选预后相关变量,并使用最大选择秩统计量法确定最佳截断值。分别绘制Kaplan-Meier生存曲线进行分层生存分析,构建Cox比例风险回归模型评估炎症指标的独立预后价值,并结合国际预后指数(International Prognostic Index, IPI)/高危美国国家综合癌症网络国际预后指数(National Comprehensive Cancer Network International Prognostic Index, NCCN-IPI)评分开展时间依赖的受试者工作特征(time-dependent receiver operating characteristic, tROC)曲线分析比较各模型预测能力。结果 相关性分析显示部分炎症指标间高度相关。LASSO回归筛选出dNLR、MLR和NMLR 3个变量作为预后相关指标。Maxstat法确定其最佳截断值分别为2.48、0.33和3.90。Kaplan-Meier曲线显示,dNLR、MLR及NMLR高水平组总生存均显著低于低水平组($P < 0.05$)。tROC分析结果提示,炎症指标联合IPI或NCCN-IPI后模型的5年生存预测能力优于传统评分系统。结论 dNLR、MLR和NMLR是DLBCL患者的独立预后相关因素,可在传统临床评分基础上提高预后预测能力,具有一定的临床应用价值。

[关键词] 淋巴瘤, B细胞; 炎症指标; 预后分析 doi:10.3969/j.issn.1007-3205.2026.04.002

[中图分类号] R733.4 **[文献标志码]** A **[文章编号]** 1007-3205(2026)04-0378-07

Prognostic value of inflammation-related indicators selected by LASSO regression in patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma

HUANG Lin-yu¹, SHEN Zi-yuan², ZHANG Shuo³, ZHANG Hai-yan⁴, WANG Chun-ling⁵,
GE Hong-feng⁶, SANG Wei⁷, ZHUANG Wan-chuan^{8*}

(1. Department of Quality Management, Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University, Jiangsu Province, Xuzhou 221002, China; 2. Clinical Research Institute, Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University, Jiangsu Province, Xuzhou 221002, China; 3. Department of Hematology, Linyi People's Hospital, Shandong Province, Linyi 276002, China; 4. Department of Hematology, Shuyang County Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Jiangsu Province, Suqian 223614, China;
5. Department of Hematology, Taian Central Hospital, Shandong Province, Taian 271000, China; 6. Department of Hematology, Bozhou Hospital Affiliated to Anhui Medical University, Anhui Province, Bozhou 236800, China;

[收稿日期] 2025-10-30

[基金项目] 国家自然科学基金项目(82470192);江苏省自然科学基金(BK20241768);江苏省卫生健康委科研项目(MQ2025025);徐州医科大学—齐鲁制药联合基金资助(QL-YB014);连云港市肿瘤防治科技发展计划(ZD202405);连云港市科技计划项目(SF2523)

[作者简介] 黄林玉(1993—),女,安徽宿州人,徐州医科大学附属医院质量管理处统计师,医学硕士,从事医学统计应用研究。

*通信作者。E-mail: zhuangwanchuan@lygey.com



7. Department of Hematology, Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University, Jiangsu Province, Xuzhou 221002, China; 8. Department of Hematology, Lianyungang Clinical College of Nantong University, Jiangsu Province, Lianyungang 222006, China)

[Abstract] Objective To evaluate the prognostic value of various peripheral blood inflammation-related indicators in patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL). **Methods** A total of 1 306 patients with pathologically confirmed DLBCL were enrolled from the Huaihai Lymphoma Working Group between August 2008 and January 2025 (median age: 62.0; males: 52.0%). Spearman correlation analysis was used to assess the correlation among the indicators. The least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO) regression was employed to identify prognostically relevant variables, and the maximum selected rank statistics method was used to determine the optimal cut-off values. Kaplan-Meier survival curves were generated for risk stratification. Cox proportional hazards regression models were constructed to assess the independent prognostic value of inflammation-related indicators. Combined with the International Prognostic Index (IPI) and the National Comprehensive Cancer Network International Prognostic Index (NCCN-IPI), time-dependent receiver operating characteristic (tROC) analysis was performed to compare the predictive performance of different models. **Results** Correlation analysis revealed strong correlation among several inflammation-related indicators. LASSO regression identified derived neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (dNLR), monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio (MLR), and neutrophil plus monocyte to lymphocyte ratio (NMLR) as prognostic indicators, and the optimal cut-off values determined by Maxstat were 2.48, 0.33, and 3.90, respectively. Kaplan-Meier survival curves showed that patients with high levels of dNLR, MLR, or NMLR had significantly worse overall survival compared with those with low levels ($P < 0.05$). tROC analysis demonstrated that inflammation-related indicators combined with the IPI or NCCN-IPI demonstrated superior predictive ability for 5-year overall survival compared with conventional scoring system. **Conclusion** dNLR, MLR, and NMLR are independent prognostic factors in patients with DLBCL. Incorporating these indicators into conventional clinical scoring systems may enhance prognostic predictive ability and have potential clinical utility.

[Key words] lymphoma, B-cell; inflammation-related indices; prognostic analysis

弥漫大B细胞淋巴瘤 (diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, DLBCL) 是最常见的非霍奇金淋巴瘤亚型, 具有高度异质性的临床生物学特征^[1-2]。尽管IPI等传统评分系统广泛用于风险分层, 但在实际临床中仍存在预测能力有限、部分患者预后不符等问题^[3-4]。近年来, 外周血炎症相关指标作为反映宿主炎症状态与免疫应答的潜在生物标志物, 在多种恶性肿瘤中被发现与预后密切相关^[5-6]。部分研究已在DLBCL中探讨其预后意义, 然而现有研究多为单中心、小样本, 且炎症指标间相关性较强, 缺乏统一的筛选方法及稳定验证^[7-8]。基于此, 本研究依托淮海淋巴瘤协作组 (Huaihai Lymphoma Working Group, HHLWG) 大样本多中心队列, 系统评估多项炎症相关指标在DLBCL中的预后价值, 并筛选出具有临床应用潜力的关键指标, 为后续风险分层与个体化治疗提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 本研究为多中心回顾性队列研究, 选取2008年8月—2025年1月HHLWG中6家成员

单位中确诊的DLBCL患者共1 306例。其中徐州医科大学附属医院850例, 临沂市人民医院160例, 淮安市第一人民医院91例, 泰安市中心医院85例, 山东省泰安市中心医院70例, 安徽医科大学附属亳州医院50例。DLBCL的诊断依据世界卫生组织淋巴瘤分类标准, 由具有经验的专科病理医师进行判读^[9]。纳入标准: ①经病理确诊为DLBCL^[9]; ②具备完整的临床资料, 包括基线特征、实验室检查及随访信息。排除标准: ①确诊年龄 < 18 岁; ②原发中枢神经系统DLBCL; ③合并其他恶性肿瘤者; ④合并严重感染性疾病、自身免疫性疾病或慢性炎症性疾病者; ⑤因病史不详或资料缺失导致关键信息不完整者。

本研究已通过徐州医科大学附属医院伦理委员会审批通过 (批准文号: XYFY2024-KL199-01)。

1.2 临床资料 纳入患者的临床资料主要包括人口学信息 (性别、年龄等)、临床特征 [美国东部肿瘤协作组体力状况评分 (Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status, ECOG PS)、

安阿伯分期 (Ann Arbor Staging System, Ann Arbor)、乳酸脱氢酶等]、实验室检查 (外周血常规、血小板、单核细胞、淋巴细胞等)。Ann Arbor分期依据临床及影像学检查结果进行判定,并根据标准分为 I~IV期^[10]。

1.3 炎症指标计算方法 本研究纳入的7项外周血炎症相关指标均来源于患者确诊时的外周血常规检查数据,各指标单位统一为 $\times 10^9/L$ 。具体计算方法如下^[11-16]: ①中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比值 (neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, NLR) = 中性粒细胞计数/淋巴细胞计数; ②衍生性NLR (derived neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, dNLR) = 中性粒细胞计数/(白细胞总数-淋巴细胞计数); ③血小板与淋巴细胞比值 (platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio, PLR) = 血小板计数/淋巴细胞计数; ④单核细胞与淋巴细胞比值 (monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio, MLR) = 单核细胞计数/淋巴细胞计数; ⑤系统性炎症指数 (systemic immune-inflammation index, SII) = 血小板计数 \times 中性粒细胞计数/淋巴细胞计数; ⑥系统性炎症反应指数 (systemic inflammation response index, SIRI) = 中性粒细胞计数 \times 单核细胞计数/淋巴细胞计数; ⑦中性粒细胞与单核细胞之和与淋巴细胞比值 (neutrophil-monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio, NMLR) = (中性粒细胞计数+单核细胞计数)/淋巴细胞计数。

1.4 结局和随访 通过查阅电子病历系统及纸质病史记录,确认患者住院治疗情况,并进行电话随访,记录患者生存情况,随访时间截止至2025年5月。总生存期 (overall survival, OS) 定义为患者确诊淋巴瘤到任何原因死亡或随访结束的时间。

1.5 统计学方法 应用R统计软件 (版本4.3.2, <https://www.r-project.org>) 分析数据。计数资料以例数 (%) 表示,比较采用秩和检验或 χ^2 检验。采用Spearman相关法分析7项炎症指标之间的相关性。利用最小绝对收缩和选择算子 (least absolute shrinkage and selection operator, LASSO) 回归模型对炎症指标进行变量筛选^[17],确定预后相关指标。使用最大选择秩统计量法确定入选指标的最优截断值,依据该值将患者分为高水平组与低水平组^[18]。采用Kaplan-Meier法绘制生存曲线,并通过Log-rank检验比较组间差异。采用多因素Cox比例风险回归模型,校正年龄、性别、Ann Arbor分期及ECOG PS,评估炎症指标的独

立预后价值。采用时间依赖的受试者工作特征 (time-dependent receiver operating characteristic, tROC) 曲线计算不同模型在5年总生存预测中的受试者工作特征曲线下面积 (area under the curve, AUC)^[19],比较单独国际预后指数 (International Prognostic Index, IPI)/高危美国国家综合癌症网络国际预后指数 (National Comprehensive Cancer Network International Prognostic Index, NCCN-IPI) 评分与联合炎症指标模型的预后判别能力。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 基线特征 1306例DLBCL患者的的中位年龄为62岁 (52~70岁),其中年龄 ≤ 60 岁者604例 (46.2%),男性679例 (52.0%)。Ann Arbor分期中,晚期占58.1%,ECOG PS ≥ 2 分者占34.2%,LDH升高者占47.1%。各项炎症免疫相关指标 [M (QR)] 分别为: NLR [2.85 (2.59)]、dNLR [1.93 (1.42)]、PLR [162.64 (130.15)]、MLR [0.34 (0.34)]、SII [600.45 (648.19)]、SIRI [1.26 (1.77)]、NMLR [3.25 (2.92)], IPI评分低危/低中危748例 (59.3%),高危/高中危513例 (40.7%); NCCN-IPI评分低危/低中危630例 (54.1%),高危/高中危535例 (45.9%)。中位随访时间为62.8个月 (95%CI: 59.5~67.5),总队列的5年OS为66.2%。

2.2 炎症指标间的相关性分析 相关性分析的结果显示: NLR与dNLR的相关系数为0.927, NLR与NMLR的相关性最高 ($r=0.989$); SII与dNLR、SIRI、NMLR也均呈正相关 (均 $P < 0.001$)。见表1。

2.3 LASSO回归 为避免多重共线性对后续模型稳定性造成干扰,在相关性分析的基础上,本研究采用LASSO回归模型对7项炎症相关指标进行变量筛选。结果显示,随着正则化参数 λ 的增加,大部分变量的回归系数逐渐趋近于零,最终保留了3个具有独立预测价值的指标: dNLR、MLR和NMLR (图1A)。交叉验证结果显示,在最优 λ 值对应的模型中,3个变量具有非零回归系数,为该模型的最终纳入变量 (图1B)。

2.4 截断值的计算 为进一步评估筛选出的3项炎症指标在DLBCL患者中的预后分层能力,采用Maxstat确定其最佳截断值。结果显示, dNLR、

表1 各项炎症指标之间的相关性(r值)

Table 1 Correlation analysis among inflammation-related indicators (r value)

变量	NLR	dNLR	PLR	MLR	SII	SIRI	NMLR
NLR	—	0.927	0.616	0.620	0.814	0.787	0.989
dNLR	0.927	—	0.542	0.415	0.790	0.649	0.893
PLR	0.616	0.542	—	0.472	0.780	0.435	0.618
MLR	0.620	0.415	0.472	—	0.444	0.844	0.698
SII	0.814	0.790	0.780	0.444	—	0.699	0.795
SIRI	0.787	0.649	0.435	0.844	0.699	—	0.831
NMLR	0.989	0.893	0.618	0.698	0.795	0.831	—

注:均 $P < 0.001$

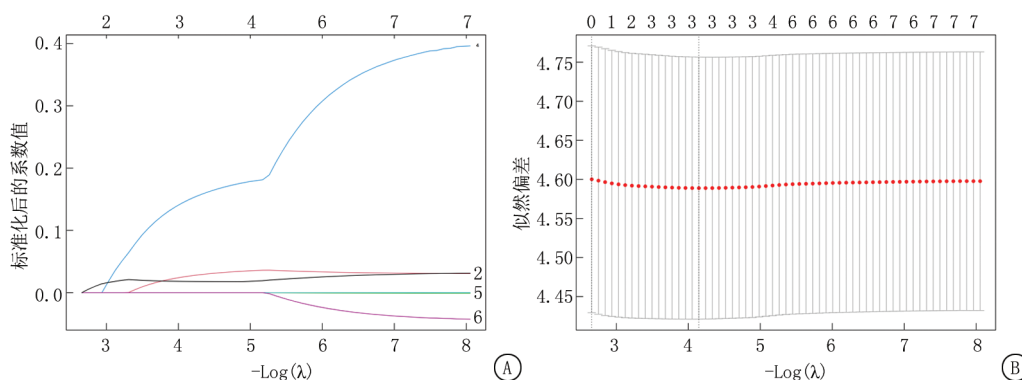


图1 基于LASSO回归的变量筛选过程

A. 不同正则化参数($\log(\lambda)$)下的变量系数路径;B. 通过10折交叉验证选择最优 λ 值的似然偏差,红点表示在不同 λ 值下的均值偏差,灰色误差线表示标准误。虚线对应的2个 λ 值分别表示最小偏差值及1个标准误之内的最简模型所对应的 λ 值

Figure 1 Variable selection process based on LASSO regression

MLR、NMLR的最佳截断值分别为2.48、0.33和3.90。据此将患者分为高、低2个水平组,并分别绘制Kaplan-Meier曲线,结果显示,3项炎症指标均具有良好的分层效应。dNLR高水平组患者的总

生存明显低于低水平组 ($P < 0.001$); MLR和NMLR的高水平组同样表现出较差的总生存,差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.001$)。见图2。

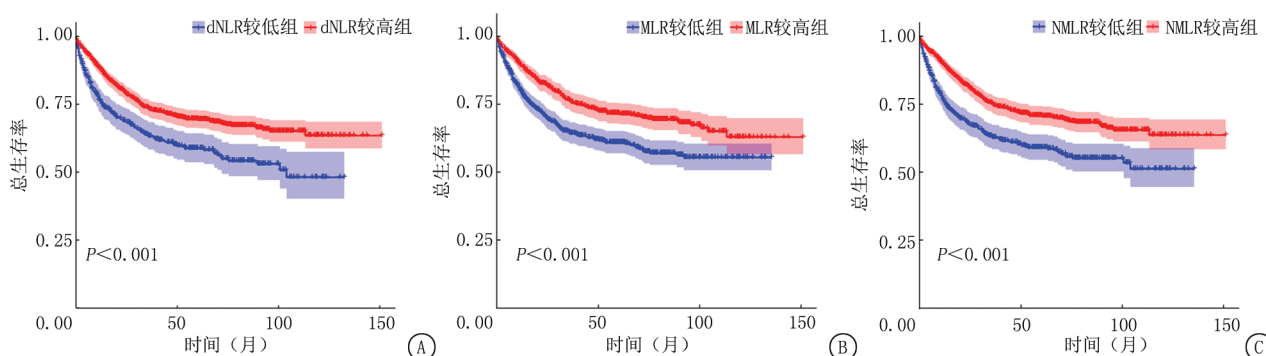


图2 基于Maxstat确定的炎症指标截断值分组的Kaplan-Meier总生存曲线

A. dNLR;B. MLR;C. NMLR

Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier curves for overall survival based on cut-off values of inflammation-related indicators determined by the Maxstat

2.5 dNLR、MLR及NMLR的独立预后价值分析 在基于Maxstat确定的最佳截断值基础上,将dNLR、MLR与NMLR 3项指标分别构建为二分类变量,并纳入Cox比例风险模型中进行分析。调

整年龄、性别、Ann Arbor分期及ECOG PS后,3项炎症指标在多变量模型中均表现出良好的独立预测能力。dNLR较低组的总生存显著优于高水平组,HR为0.773(95%CI: 0.588~0.889, $P =$

0.002); MLR低水平组的死亡风险亦显著降低, HR为0.779 (95%CI: 0.633~0.961, $P=0.019$); NMLR低水平组的HR为0.719 (95%CI: 0.586~0.882, $P=0.002$)。

2.6 IPI/NCCN-IPI模型与联合模型的预后预测效能对比 为评估炎症指标在传统预后模型中的增益价值, 本研究分别构建了4个基于Cox回归的

预测模型: ①单独IPI/NCCN-IPI模型, ②IPI/NCCN-IPI联合dNLR, ③IPI/NCCN-IPI联合MLR, ④IPI/NCCN-IPI联合NMLR, 并以5年总生存为终点进行tROC分析。结果显示, 联合炎症指标后的模型在预测能力上均优于单独IPI/NCCN-IPI模型, 见图3。

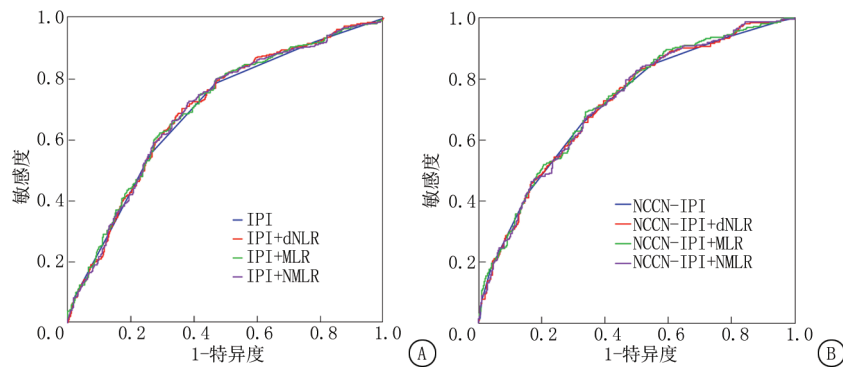


图3 IPI/NCCN-IPI模型及联合模型的tROC曲线比较
A. IPI模型与联合模型; B. NCCN-IPI模型与联合模型

Figure 3 Comparison of tROC curves for IPI/NCCN-IPI model and the combined model

3 讨 论

本研究基于淮海淋巴瘤协作组多中心大样本队列, 系统评估了7项外周血炎症指标在DLBCL患者中的预后价值。通过LASSO回归筛选, 最终纳入dNLR、MLR和NMLR3项与预后密切相关的指标。进一步应用最大选择秩统计法确定其截断值后, 绘制Kaplan-Meier生存曲线及构建Cox回归模型, 发现上述3项指标在多因素校正后仍具有独立预后意义。此外, 将炎症指标与IPI/NCCN-IPI评分联合建模后, tROC分析显示模型预测能力显著提升。本研究结果表明, dNLR、MLR和NMLR作为简便易得的炎症指标, 具备良好的生存分层和补充预后评估能力, 为DLBCL患者的风险判别与个体化管理提供了新的参考依据。

在本研究中, dNLR被确定为DLBCL患者的独立预后指标。与传统的NLR相比, dNLR利用了白细胞总数减去淋巴细胞计数的分母, 更能代表中性粒细胞主导的炎症状态。中性粒细胞通过释放促炎细胞因子、趋化因子和活性氧自由基, 可促进肿瘤细胞增殖、抑制T细胞介导的免疫应答, 从而加速肿瘤进展^[20]。而淋巴细胞减少则反映免疫防御能力下降, 提示肿瘤相关免疫抑制。已有研究^[21]发现, dNLR较NLR在预后预测中的表现更为稳定, 本研究结果对此提供了多中心样

本验证。

MLR作为单核细胞与淋巴细胞比值, 同样在多因素分析中表现出显著的预后价值。单核细胞是肿瘤相关巨噬细胞 (tumor-associated macrophages, TAMs) 的前体, TAMs可通过促进血管生成、上调免疫检查点分子表达、重塑肿瘤免疫微环境等方式协助DLBCL细胞免疫逃逸^[22-23]。当MLR升高时, 反映促瘤免疫成分活跃而抗癌免疫成分削弱, 进而导致生存不良。此前少量DLBCL单中心研究亦发现MLR与进展相关, 尽管大多数既往文献多采用其数学倒数形式^[24-26], 而本研究通过严格变量筛选后仍保留其独立性, 进一步印证其临床意义。

NMLR为中性粒细胞与单核细胞之和除以淋巴细胞的效应。在本研究中, NMLR在Cox模型和tROC分析中均显示出较dNLR和MLR更强的风险预测能力, 提示该指标可能更全面地反映机体炎症免疫失衡状态。既往有关NMLR的研究多集中于实体瘤^[16, 27-28], 而在DLBCL中尚属首次系统评估。我们推测, NMLR同时反映急性炎症和慢性免疫激活2个通路的协同失衡, 较单一指标更具生物学代表性, 这一发现为今后机制研究提供了方向。此外, 在tROC分析中, 将炎症指标与传统IPI评分联合后, 模型的预测能力明显提升, 尤其是

dNLR联合模型的AUC值提高最为显著。这一结果提示,炎症状态作为与肿瘤进展独立但高度相关的宿主因子,可能弥补IPI评分在部分中危患者中的识别不足。

本研究具有以下几个优点:首先,研究基于淮海淋巴瘤协作组多中心大样本DLBCL患者队列,样本量充足,数据覆盖广,增强了研究结果的代表性和稳定性;其次,在统计分析中引入了LASSO回归方法,对多指标进行正则化筛选,有效避免了多重共线性问题,提升了模型的解释力与泛化能力^[29-30];再次,采用最大选择秩统计量确定最佳临床截断点,并结合生存分析、Cox回归与tROC分析,从多角度系统评估炎症指标的预后价值,使研究结果具有较强的临床转化潜力。但本研究仍存在一定局限性:炎症指标均基于患者初诊时的单次检测,尚未纳入其动态变化趋势或与治疗反应的关联分析;其次,机制层面的探索尚缺乏基础实验支持,后续需结合多组学或免疫组化研究进一步明确其生物学意义。

综上所述,本研究确认dNLR、MLR和NMLR是DLBCL患者具有独立预后价值的外周血炎症相关指标,可作为传统临床评分系统(如IPI/NCCN-IPI)的有益补充,有望用于优化风险分层与个体化管理策略。未来研究可在前瞻性队列中进一步验证其稳定性,并结合生物标志物及免疫相关特征,构建更精确的综合预后模型,推动DLBCL预后评估体系的个体化与精准化发展。

[参考文献]

- [1] Liu Y, Barta SK. Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma: 2019 update on diagnosis, risk stratification, and treatment [J]. *Am J Hematol*, 2019, 94(5):604-616.
- [2] Mangain G, Singh PK, Patra P, et al. Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and new insights into its pathobiology and implication in treatment [J]. *J Family Med Prim Care*, 2022, 11(8):4151-4158.
- [3] International Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma Prognostic Factors Project. A predictive model for aggressive non-Hodgkin's lymphoma [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 1993, 329(14):987-994.
- [4] Zhou Z, Sehn LH, Rademaker AW, et al. An enhanced International Prognostic Index (NCCN-IPI) for patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma treated in the rituximab era [J]. *Blood*, 2014, 123(6):837-842.
- [5] Zhang YY, Liu FH, Wang YL, et al. Associations between peripheral whole blood cell counts derived indexes and cancer prognosis: An umbrella review of meta-analyses of cohort studies [J]. *Crit Rev Oncol Hematol*, 2024, 204:104525.
- [6] Templeton AJ, Ace O, Mc Namara MG, et al. Prognostic role of platelet to lymphocyte ratio in solid tumors: A systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, 2014, 23(7):1204-1212.
- [7] Keam B, Ha H, Kim TM, et al. Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio improves prognostic prediction of International Prognostic Index for patients with diffuse large B-cell lymphoma treated with rituximab, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine and prednisone [J]. *Leuk Lymphoma*, 2015, 56(7):2032-2038.
- [8] Koh YW, Park CS, Yoon DH, et al. Should the cut-off values of the lymphocyte to monocyte ratio for prediction of prognosis in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma be changed in elderly patients? [J]. *Eur J Haematol*, 2014, 93(4):340-348.
- [9] Alaggio R, Amador C, Anagnostopoulos I, et al. The 5th edition of the world health organization classification of haematolymphoid tumours: Lymphoid neoplasms [J]. *Leukemia*, 2022, 36(7):1720-1748.
- [10] Carbone PP, Kaplan HS, Musshoff K, et al. Report of the committee on Hodgkin's disease staging classification [J]. *Cancer Res*, 1971, 31(11):1860-1861.
- [11] Kurniawan RB, Siahaan PP, Saputra PB, et al. Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio as a prognostic biomarker in patients with peripheral artery disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Vasc Med*, 2024, 29(6):687-699.
- [12] Longueville E, Dewolf M, Dalstein V, et al. Comparing neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), absolute neutrophil count (ANC) and derived NLR as predictive biomarkers in first-line immunotherapy for non-small cell lung cancer: A retrospective study [J]. *Transl Lung Cancer Res*, 2025, 14(4):1212-1230.
- [13] Islam MM, Satici MO, Eroglu SE. Unraveling the clinical significance and prognostic value of the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio, systemic immune-inflammation index, systemic inflammation response index, and delta neutrophil index: An extensive literature review [J]. *Turk J Emerg Med*, 2024, 24(1):8-19.
- [14] Obeagu EI. Monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio as a predictive marker for breast cancer treatment outcomes: A narrative review [J]. *Ann Med Surg (Lond)*, 2025, 87(11):7306-7310.
- [15] Wang RH, Wen WX, Jiang ZP, et al. The clinical value of neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), systemic immune-inflammation index (SII), platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) and systemic inflammation response index (SIRI) for predicting the occurrence and severity of pneumonia in patients with intracerebral hemorrhage [J]. *Front Immunol*, 2023, 14:1115031.
- [16] Gao S, Jiang P, Tian R. Neutrophil-and-monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio is positively associated with elevated prostate-specific antigen levels and high-risk prostate cancer: Evidence from the NHANES (2003-2008) [J]. *Front Cell Dev Biol*, 2025, 13:1573932.
- [17] Tibshirani R. Regression shrinkage and selection via the lasso [J]. *J R Statist Soc B (1996)*, 1996, 58(1):267-288.
- [18] Shen Z, Zhang S, Chen X, et al. Prognostic value of prognostic

- nutritional index on extranodal natural killer/T-cell lymphoma patients: A multicenter propensity score matched analysis of 1022 cases in Huaihai lymphoma working group [J]. *Hematol Oncol*, 2023, 41(3):380-388.
- [19] Beyene KM, Chen DG. Time-dependent receiver operating characteristic curve estimator for correlated right-censored time-to-event data [J]. *Stat Methods Med Res*, 2024, 33(1): 162-181.
- [20] Koenderman L, Vrisekoop N. Neutrophils in cancer: From biology to therapy [J]. *Cell Mol Immunol*, 2025, 22(1):4-23.
- [21] Shen QQ, Gao J, Tao H, et al. The derived neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio and the neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio are related to poor prognosis in Hodgkin lymphoma patients [J]. *Am J Blood Res*, 2021, 11(1): 100-110.
- [22] Lin M, Ma S, Sun L, et al. The prognostic value of tumor-associated macrophages detected by immunostaining in diffuse large B cell lymphoma: A meta-analysis [J]. *Front Oncol*, 2023, 12:1094400.
- [23] Wen ZF, Huang QT, Wang YY, et al. MCP-1-CCR2-M2 macrophages axis contributes to diffuse large B-cell lymphoma progression and inhibits antitumor immune response [J]. *Sci Rep*, 2025, 15(1):29044.
- [24] Li ZM, Huang JJ, Xia Y, et al. Blood lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio identifies high-risk patients in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma treated with R-CHOP [J]. *PLoS One*, 2012, 7(7):e41658.
- [25] Sun HL, Pan YQ, He BS, et al. Prognostic performance of lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma: An updated meta-analysis of eleven reports [J]. *Onco Targets Ther*, 2016, 9:3017-3023.
- [26] Xia WK, Lin QF, Shen D, et al. Prognostic significance of lymphocyte-to-monocyte ratio in diffuse large B-cell lymphoma: A systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *FEBS Open Bio*, 2016, 6(6):558-565.
- [27] Cömert GK, Türkmen O, Kar İ, et al. Independent predictors of survival in endometrium cancer: Platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio and platelet/neutrophil/monocyte-to-lymphocyte ratio [J]. *J Turk Ger Gynecol Assoc*, 2018, 19(2): 78.
- [28] Sánchez-Gastaldo A, Muñoz-Fuentes MA, Molina-Pinelo S, et al. Correlation of peripheral blood biomarkers with clinical outcomes in NSCLC patients with high PD-L1 expression treated with pembrolizumab [J]. *Transl Lung Cancer Res*, 2021, 10(6):2509.
- [29] Tibshirani R. Regression shrinkage and selection via the LASSO [J]. *J R Statist Soc B (1996)*, 2018, 58(1):267-288.
- [30] Bodinier B, Filippi S, Nøst TH, et al. Automated calibration for stability selection in penalised regression and graphical models [J]. *J R Stat Soc Ser C Appl Stat*, 2023, 72(5): 1375-1393.

(本文编辑:王聪)