

新血栓风险评估模型对恶性肿瘤患者静脉血栓形成的预测价值

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[摘要] **目的:** 构建一种新的血栓风险评估模型, 评估其对恶性肿瘤患者并发静脉血栓栓塞 (VTE) 的预测能力, 为早期预测具有 VTE 高风险的恶性肿瘤患者提供依据。**方法:** 纳入 128 例未接受过治疗的恶性肿瘤患者, 将其中 40 例在确诊恶性肿瘤 2 个月内被诊断为 VTE 的患者作为 VTE 组, 88 例未出现 VTE 者作为非 VTE 组。比较和分析各组患者的临床危险因素和实验室检测指标, 分析患者血栓事件的类型, 根据受试者工作特征 (ROC) 曲线分析凝血酶-抗凝血酶复合物 (TAT)、 $\alpha 2$ -纤溶酶原激活剂-纤溶酶原激活剂抑制剂复合物 (PIC)、D-二聚体 (D-dimer) 和纤维蛋白 (原) 降解产物 (FDP) 在恶性肿瘤并发 VTE 中的诊断价值。采用多变量 Logistic 回归分析法分析临床危险因素和生物标志物与恶性肿瘤并发 VTE 的相关性。构建由 $TAT \geq 0.70 \mu g \cdot L^{-1}$ 、低分化和心血管危险因素组成的新血栓风险评估模型。根据模型的显著性、拟合优度、校准曲线和 C 值评估模型对恶性肿瘤并发 VTE 事件的预测概率。采用模型的 C 值和决策曲线分析 (DCA) 比较新血栓风险评估模型、COMPASS-CAT 风险评分 (CRS) 和 Khorana 风险评分 (KRS) 评估恶性肿瘤患者并发 VTE 的临床应用价值。**结果:** VTE 组患者血浆 TAT ($P < 0.001$)、PIC ($P < 0.001$)、D-dimer ($P < 0.05$) 和 FDP ($P < 0.01$) 水平均高于非 VTE 组; 与无心血管危险因素、低分化和淋巴转移的患者比较, 有心血管危险因素 ($P < 0.001$)、低分化 ($P < 0.001$) 和淋巴转移 ($P < 0.05$) 的恶性肿瘤患者更容易发生 VTE。VTE 事件中, 大部分 (65%) VTE 类型为单独深静脉血栓栓塞 (DVT)。ROC 曲线分析, TAT 和 PIC 的曲线下面积 (AUC 值)、敏感度和特异度均高于 D-dimer 和 FDP。 $TAT \geq 0.70 \mu g \cdot L^{-1}$ ($P < 0.05$)、低分化 ($P < 0.01$) 和心血管危险因素 ($P < 0.01$) 是恶性肿瘤患者发生 VTE 的独立危险因素。构建了由 $TAT \geq 0.70 \mu g \cdot L^{-1}$ 、低分化和心血管危险因素组成的新血栓风险评估模型。新的风险评估模型有较高的拟合优度 ($P = 0.805$) 和良好的内部验证 ($\chi^2 = 75.266$, $P < 0.001$)。采用 ROC 曲线分析新血栓风险评估模型、CRS 和 KRS 的 C 值分别为 0.908、0.676 和 0.541, 使用 DCA 曲线分析新血栓风险评估模型、CRS 和 KRS 的临床预测价值, 与 CRS 和 KRS 比较, 构建的新血栓风险评估模型具有更高的净获益率。**结论:** TAT 和 PIC 早期预测 VTE 高风险的恶性肿瘤患者较 D-dimer 具有更高的诊断效能。对于本研究纳入的恶性肿瘤患者, 由 $TAT \geq 0.70 \mu g \cdot L^{-1}$ 、低分化和心血管危险因素构建的新血栓风险评估模型诊断效能和临床预测价值均优于 CRS 和 KRS。

[关键词] 恶性肿瘤; 静脉血栓栓塞; 生物标志物; 危险因素; 风险评估模型

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Predictive value of new thrombotic risk assessment model for venous thromboembolism in patients with malignant tumors

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ABSTRACT Objective: To construct a new thrombus risk assessment model and evaluate its predictive ability for venous thromboembolism (VTE) in the patients with malignant tumors, and to provide the basis for the early prediction of the malignant tumor patients with high risk for VTE. **Methods:** A total of 128 untreated malignant tumor patients were included, of which 40 were diagnosed with VTE within 2 months of malignant tumor diagnosis and categorized as VTE group. A total of 88 patients who did not develop VTE were categorized as non-VTE group. The clinical risk factors and laboratory indicators of the patients in two groups were compared and analyzed; the types of thrombotic events of the patients were analyzed; the diagnostic values of thrombin-antithrombin-complex (TAT), α 2-plasmin inhibitor-plasmin complex (PIC), D-dimer(D-dimer), and fibrin degradation products(FDP) in malignant tumors complicated by VTE were assessed using receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis; Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was used to analyze the correlations of the clinical risk factors and biomarkers with the malignant tumors complicated with VTE. A new thrombus risk assessment model was constructed, consisting of $TAT \geq 0.70 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, poor differentiation, and cardiovascular risk factors. The predictive probability of the model for malignant tumors complicated by VTE was evaluated based on the significance, goodness of fit, calibration curve, and C value of the model. The clinical application value of the new thrombus risk assessment model, COMPASS-CAT risk score (CRS), and Khorana risk score (KRS) in assessing malignant tumor patients complicated by VTE was compared using the C value and decision curve analysis (DCA). **Results:** The plasma levels of TAT ($P < 0.001$), PIC ($P < 0.001$), D-dimer ($P < 0.05$), and FDP ($P < 0.01$) of the patients in VTE group were higher than those in non-VTE group. Compared with the patients without cardiovascular risk factors, poor differentiation, and lymphatic metastasis, the malignant tumor patients with cardiovascular risk factors ($P < 0.001$), poor differentiation ($P < 0.001$), and lymphatic metastasis ($P < 0.05$) were more likely to develop VTE. Most VTE events (65%) were isolated deep vein thromboembolism (DVT). The ROC curve analysis showed that the area under the curve (AUC), sensitivity, and specificity of TAT and PIC were higher than those of D-dimer and FDP. $TAT \geq 0.70 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ($P < 0.05$), poor differentiation ($P < 0.01$), and cardiovascular risk factors ($P < 0.01$) were the independent risk factors for VTE in the malignant tumor patients. A new thrombus risk assessment model consisting of $TAT \geq 0.70 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, poor differentiation, and cardiovascular risk factors was constructed. The new risk assessment model had a high goodness of fit ($P = 0.805$) and good predictive ability during internal validation ($\chi^2 = 75.266$, $P < 0.001$). The ROC curve analysis results showed that the C values for the new thrombus risk prediction model, CRS, and KRS were 0.908, 0.676, and 0.541, respectively. The DCA curve analysis results showed that the new thrombus risk assessment model had a higher net benefit rate compared with CRS and KRS. **Conclusion:** TAT and PIC have greater diagnostic efficiency than D-dimer in the early prediction of the malignant tumor patients with high-risk VTE. For the patients included in this study, the new thrombus risk assessment model, constructed from $TAT \geq 0.70 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, poor differentiation, and cardiovascular risk factors, has superior diagnostic efficiency and clinical predictive value compared with CRS and KRS.

KEYWORDS Malignant tumor; Venous thromboembolism; Biomarker; Risk factor; Risk assessment model

恶性肿瘤可导致机体高凝状态和静脉血栓栓塞 (venous thromboembolism, VTE) 形成^[1]。VTE 包括深静脉血栓栓塞 (deep vein thromboembolism, DVT)、肺栓塞 (pulmonary embolism, PE) 和上肢静脉血栓 (upper limb venous thrombosis,

ULVT), 是恶性肿瘤患者的主要并发症之一和死亡的主要原因^[2-5]。大规模流行病学调查^[6]结果显示: 与同年龄段普通人群比较, 在无诱因的 VTE 患者中隐匿性恶性肿瘤的检出率更高。与无恶性肿瘤的普通人比较, 恶性肿瘤患者发生 VTE 的风险升

高4~13倍^[7]。有心血管危险因素、处于肿瘤晚期、低分化状态、接受手术、化疗、放疗和中心静脉置管治疗的恶性肿瘤患者容易发生VTE^[8-15]。因此,需要对恶性肿瘤患者发生VTE风险采取个体化评估,并预测出高风险患者进行药物干预^[16]。目前有一些基于大型前瞻性或观察性研究的风险评估模型,用于早期识别具有较高VTE风险的恶性肿瘤患者。COMPASS-CAT评分(COMPASS-CAT risk score, CRS)和Khorana评分(Khorana risk score, KRS)在临床应用中有一定的诊断价值,但是不能敏感地反映患者全身高凝状态^[15, 17-18]。迄今为止,对于未进行抗癌治疗的普通实体恶性肿瘤患者来说,尚缺乏一个有效的血栓风险评估工具来满足临床需求。本研究构建并验证一个新的血栓风险评估模型,用于早期预测具有VTE高风险的恶性肿瘤患者,并评估新血栓分析评估模型在识别具有VTE高风险的恶性肿瘤患者中的诊断效能和临床预测价值,并与CRS和KRS进行比较。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象一般资料 纳入2022年3月—2023年6月吉林大学第二医院收治的首次经组织病理学或细胞学证实为恶性肿瘤的成年患者,术前均未接受过放化疗及其他治疗,所有恶性肿瘤分期均按照肿瘤最新版TNM分期执行。排除标准:①3个月内接受预防性抗凝治疗;②纳入时发生VTE或存在既往VTE病史;③急性感染性疾病;④自身免疫性疾病;⑤慢性器官衰竭的患者;⑥同时存在其他原发性肿瘤;⑦妊娠。共纳入恶性肿瘤患者128例,并对患者进行为期2个月的观察,主要终点为发生客观证实的VTE。通过彩色多普勒超声诊断恶性肿瘤患者DVT和ULVT,采用计算机断层扫描肺动脉造影诊断PE^[16]。纳入128例未接受过治疗的恶性肿瘤患者,将其中40例在确诊恶性肿瘤2个月内被诊断为VTE的患者作为VTE组,88例未出现VTE的患者作为非VTE组。本研究方案经吉林大学第二医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 患者临床资料 在患者刚入院且未进行临床治疗(包括手术、放疗、化疗和中心静脉置管等)时收集患者一般资料,包括年龄、性别、身高、体质量、恶性肿瘤类型(包括肺癌、结直肠癌和卵巢癌)、分化程度、淋巴转移、远处转移和心血管危险因素并计算CRS及KRS得分。记录患者入院期

间的治疗方式,包括肺癌的肺叶切除术、肺叶切除术+淋巴结清扫、全肺切除+含铂双药化疗(单周期化疗),结直肠癌的局部切除手术、Miles+Xelox手术、Miles+Folfox6手术、Hartmann+Folfox6手术,卵巢癌的肿瘤减灭术和肿瘤减灭术+紫杉醇(单周期化疗)+卡铂(单周期化疗),以及治疗前后患者四肢血管彩色多普勒超声和肺部计算机断层扫描肺动脉造影,并判断是否并发VTE和VTE事件的类型,包括单独DVT、单独PE、DVT和PE、单独ULVT及DVT和ULVT^[15, 19]。

1.3 实验室指标检测 采集所有患者首次入院次日清晨空腹血2.7 mL于抗枸橼酸钠盐管中,3 000 r·min⁻¹离心10 min,标记好后置入-80℃冰箱保存。需要测定时取出血液样本室温平衡后,采用高灵敏度的酶联免疫吸附试验试剂盒检测凝血酶-抗凝血酶复合物(thrombin-antithrombin-complex, TAT)(批号MB-0914A)和 α 2-纤溶酶原激活剂-纤溶酶原激活剂抑制剂复合物(α 2-plasmin inhibitor-plasmin complex, PIC)(批号MB-00407A),血浆TAT和PIC分别与预先包被的抗体和加入的辣根过氧化物酶(horseradish peroxidase, HRP)标记的检测抗体发生抗原-抗体反应,形成含HRP的复合物,HRP催化加入的底物为有色物质,根据底物呈色深浅引起吸光度(A)值的变化,绘制标准曲线,以A值代表TAT和PIC浓度,试剂盒由江苏酶标生物科技有限公司提供。按照ELISA试剂盒说明书操作,计算TAT和PIC的浓度。采用全自动凝血分析仪(HISCI-800, Sysmex)以免疫比浊法检测患者血浆中D-二聚体(D-dimer)和纤维蛋白(原)降解产物(fibrin degradation products, FDP)水平,血浆中D-dimer和FDP与试剂中的单克隆抗体致敏的乳胶颗粒发生抗原-抗体反应,血浆凝集后浊度升高,通过测定浊度的变化,按照仪器操作说明书计算D-dimer和FDP水平,所用试剂为Sysmex原装试剂。

1.4 统计学分析 采用SPSS 26.0统计软件进行统计学分析。患者年龄、体质量指数(body mass index, BMI)和实验室检测指标均进行正态性检验及方差齐性检验,患者年龄和BMI服从正态分布,以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,组间比较采用 t 检验;血清中TAT、PIC、D-dimer和FDP水平服从非正态分布,以 $M(P25, P75)$ 表示,组间比较采用两独立样本Mann-Whitney U 检验;患者的恶性肿瘤类型、低

分化、淋巴转移、远处转移、心血管危险因素、不同类型恶性肿瘤的治疗方法和VTE事件的类型以百分率表示, 组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用Logistic逻辑回归进行自变量与因变量之间的相关性分析, 采用方差膨胀因子 (variance inflation factor, VIF) 及Spearman相关系数 (r) 进行变量间的共线性和相关性分析。采用受试者工作特征 (receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线获得模型的曲线下面积 (area under curve, AUC) 的区分度, 比较变量的AUC、最佳截断值、灵敏度和特异度。采用Logistic回归分析确定与恶性肿瘤并发VTE相关的独立危险因素, 将危险因素进行组合, 绘制新血栓风险评估模型的列线图 and 校准曲线并进行决策曲线分析 (decision curve analysis, DCA)。采用区分度和校准度对模型进行评价, 区分度以C值表示 ($C \geq 0.7$ 代表有模型具有参考价值), 校准度采用

校准曲线检验并评价。采用Bootstrap法重复抽样1 000次, 对模型进行内部验证。采用DCA曲线评估感兴趣模型的临床预测价值^[20]。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 VTE组和非VTE组患者一般资料 VTE组和非VTE组患者年龄、性别、BMI、恶性肿瘤类型 (包括肺癌、结直肠癌和卵巢癌) 及远处转移者百分率比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。VTE组患者血浆TAT ($P < 0.001$)、PIC ($P < 0.001$)、D-dimer ($P < 0.05$) 和FDP ($P < 0.01$) 水平均高于非VTE组; 分别与无心血管危险因素、无低分化和无淋巴转移的患者比较, 有心血管危险因素 ($P < 0.001$)、低分化 ($P < 0.001$) 和有淋巴转移 ($P < 0.05$) 的恶性肿瘤患者发生VTE者百分率升高。见表1。

表1 VTE组和非VTE组患者一般资料

Tab. 1 General data of patients in VTE group and non-VTE group

Variable	VTE group (n=40)	Non-VTE group (n=88)	t/F/U	P
Age(year)	61.73±10.41	58.91±13.40	1.168	0.245
Male(percentage of man)	16(40.00)	30(34.09)	0.417	0.518
BMI(kg·m ⁻²)	23.52±3.26	23.00±3.27	0.825	0.441
Hypofractionation[n(η/%)]	16(40.00)	10(11.36)	13.932	<0.001
Lymphatic metastasis[n(η/%)]	17(42.50)	21(23.86)	4.576	0.032
Distant metastasis[n(η/%)]	17(42.50)	32(36.36)	0.438	0.508
Cardiovascular risk factors[n(η/%)]	20(50.00)	13(14.77)	17.835	<0.001
Lung cancer[n(η/%)]	15(37.50)	32(36.36)	0.015	0.902
Colorectal cancer[n(η/%)]	13(32.50)	26(29.55)	0.113	0.736
Ovarian cancer[n(η/%)]	12(30.00)	30(34.09)	0.209	0.648
D-dimer(mg·L ⁻¹)	1.17(0.46—2.63)	0.61(0.38—1.23)	-2.370	0.018
FDP(mg·L ⁻¹)	5.40(3.20—8.60)	3.60(3.00—5.00)	-2.681	0.007
TAT(μg·L ⁻¹)	0.93(0.80—1.05)	0.55(0.46—0.76)	-5.341	<0.001
PIC(μg·L ⁻¹)	39.97(34.25—43.25)	21.74(12.90—35.67)	-5.742	<0.001

Malignant tumor staging: early stage was defined as stage I-II and advanced stage was defined as stage III-IV; cardiovascular risk factors: cardiovascular risk factors were defined as personal history of peripheral arterial disease, ischemic stroke, coronary artery disease, hypertension, hyperlipidemia, diabetes mellitus, and obesity, with a minimum of two predictors comprising.

由于不同类型的恶性肿瘤具有不同的特点和发展方式, 因此针对不同类型恶性肿瘤的治疗方式也会有所不同。为了排除治疗因素的影响, 本研究对不同类型恶性肿瘤相应的治疗方式进行了比较, 结果显示: VTE组和非VTE组肺癌患者的治疗方式比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); VTE组和非VTE组结直肠癌患者治疗方式 (局部切除手术、

Miles + Xelox 手术、Miles + Folfox6 手术及 Hartmann + Folfox6 手术) 比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$); VTE组和非VTE组卵巢癌患者治疗方式 [肿瘤减灭术、肿瘤减灭术 + 紫杉醇 (单周期化疗) + 卡铂 (单周期化疗)] 比较差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$)。见表2。

2.2 恶性肿瘤患者中VTE发生情况 随访期间,

表2 VTE组和非VTE组患者不同类型恶性肿瘤的治疗方式

Tab. 2 Treatment modalities for different types of malignant tumor patient in VTE and non-VTE group [n(η /%)]

Tumor type	Treatment modality	n	VTE group	Non-VTE group	F	P
Lung cancer	Lobectomy	8	2(25.00)	6(75.00)	0.212	0.645
	Lobectomy+lymph node dissection	10	4(40.00)	6(60.00)	0.382	0.536
	Total lung resection+platinum-containing two-drug chemotherapy (single-cycle regimen)	29	9(31.03)	20(68.97)	0.027	0.869
Colorectal cancer	Local excision	27	9(33.33)	18(66.67)	0.000	1.000
	Miles+Xelox	5	2(40.00)	3(60.00)	0.115	0.735
	Miles+Folfox6	4	1(25.00)	3(75.00)	0.139	0.709
	Hartmann+Folfox6	3	1(33.33)	2(66.67)	0.000	1.000
Ovarian cancer	Tumor reduction surgery	20	4(20.00)	16(80.00)	1.375	0.241
	Tumor reduction surgery+paclitaxel (single-cycle regimen)+carboplatin(single-cycle regimen)	22	8(36.36)	14(63.64)	1.375	0.241

128例恶性肿瘤患者中有40例(31.25%)患者发生VTE, VTE组患者中大部分(65%)血栓事件为单独DVT。见表3。

表3 恶性肿瘤患者中VTE发生情况

Tab. 3 Incidences of VTE in malignant tumor patients

[n(η /%)]

VTE site	Incidence
DVT alone	26(65.0)
PE alone	8(20.0)
DVT and PE	7(17.5)
DVT and ULVT	3(7.5)
ULVT alone	1(2.5)

DVT: Deep venous thrombosis; PE: Pulmonary embolism; ULVT: Upper limb venous thrombosis.

2.3 ROC曲线分析生物标志物的诊断效能

TAT和PIC的AUC值、敏感性和特异性均高于D-dimer和FDP。见表4和图1。

2.4 恶性肿瘤患者发生VTE的独立危险因素

D-dimer的VIF为26.923, FDP的VIF为27.027, 均大于10, 表明二者之间存在共线性问题, 可能

导致在回归模型中出现不稳定的估计结果, 因此本研究排除了上述不符合标准的指标, 包括D-dimer和FDP, 见表5。对危险因素进行相关性分析, 未发现各个危险因素之间存在明显相关性($r < 0.700$, $P > 0.05$), 见表6。将TAT和PIC作为协变量, 是否发生VTE事件作为因变量, 进行多因素Logistic回归分析, 结果显示: $TAT \geq 0.70 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ($P < 0.05$)、低分化 ($P < 0.01$) 和心血管危险因素 ($P < 0.01$) 是恶性肿瘤患者发生VTE的独立危险因素, 淋巴转移和 $PIC \geq 31.26 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 并非VTE事件的独立危险因素 ($P > 0.05$), 见表7。

2.5 新的血栓风险评估模型的构建和内部验证

导入数据绘出列线图, 图中每个预测因子在“点”轴上被分配一个分数。所有变量得分总和被分配到“总分”轴, 总积分与恶性肿瘤相关VTE的预测概率相对应, 见图2。新的血栓风险预测模型系数的Omnibus检验结果显示: 模型具有良好的内部验证 ($\chi^2 = 75.266$, $P < 0.001$)。Hosmer-Lemeshow检验表明: 新的血栓风险预测模型具有较高的拟合优度 ($P = 0.805$)。新血栓风险预测模型判别能力的C值为0.908 (95%CI: 0.862~0.954)。校准图

表4 ROC曲线分析不同生物标志物的诊断效能

Tab. 4 Diagnostic efficacies of different biomarkers analyzed by ROC curve

Variable	Cut-off value	Sensitivity(η /%)	Specificity(η /%)	Youden index	AUC	95%CI of AUC
TAT	0.695	75.0	90.0	0.650	0.821	0.735-0.906
PIC	31.257	68.2	85.0	0.532	0.817	0.745-0.890
D-dimer	1.050	57.5	69.3	0.268	0.630	0.525-0.735
FDP	5.150	57.5	72.7	0.302	0.634	0.529-0.740

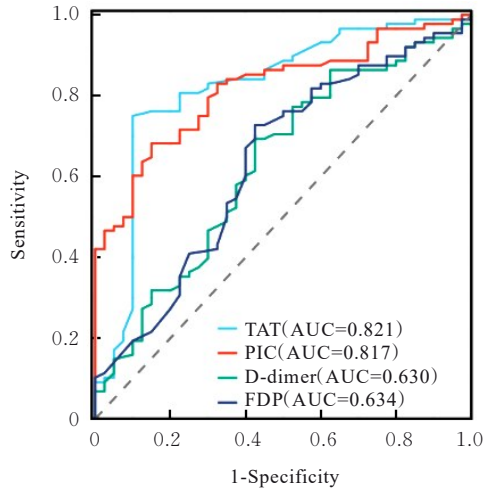


图1 各生物标志物的ROC曲线

Fig. 1 ROC curves for various biomarkers

表5 变量之间的共线性分析

Tab. 5 Collinearity analysis between variables

Variable	Tolerance	VIF
TAT $\geq 0.70 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	0.229	4.365
PIC $\geq 31.26 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	0.221	4.520
D-dimer $\geq 1.05 \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	0.037	26.923*
FDP $\geq 5.15 \text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	0.037	27.027*
Hypofractionation	0.929	1.076
Lymphatic metastasis	0.938	1.066
Cardiovascular risk factors	0.969	1.032

*indicated multicollinearity in this factor.

显示校准曲线与理想曲线之间具有良好的一致性, 表明模型预测的VTE发病率与实际发病率具有良好的一致性, 见图3。

表6 各变量间相关性分析

Tab. 6 Correlation analysis among variables

Variable	<i>r</i>				
	TAT $\geq 0.70 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	PIC $\geq 31.26 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	Hypofractionation	Lymphatic metastasis	Cardiovascular risk factor
TAT $\geq 0.70 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	1.000	-0.637	0.081	0.050	0.115
PIC $\geq 31.26 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	-0.637	1.000	0.468	0.034	0.146
Hypofractionation	0.081	0.468	1.000	0.151	0.112
Lymphatic metastasis	0.050	0.034	0.151	1.000	0.029
Cardiovascular risk factors	0.115	0.146	0.112	0.029	1.000

表7 多因素Logistic回归分析结果

Tab. 7 Results of Multivariate Logistic regression analysis

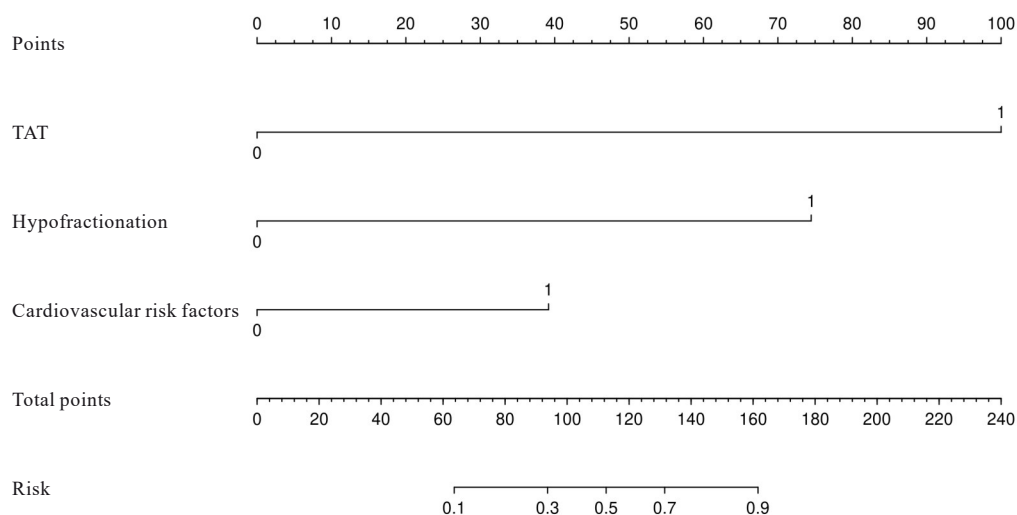
Variable	β	SE	Wald	OR	95%CI	<i>P</i>
TAT $\geq 0.70 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	3.062	1.435	4.556	21.387	1.285-356.097	0.033
PIC $\geq 31.26 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$	1.887	1.473	1.642	6.601	0.368-118.352	0.200
Hypofractionation	3.751	1.232	9.268	42.548	3.804-475.968	0.002
Lymphatic metastasis	0.661	0.597	1.226	1.938	0.601-6.247	0.268
Cardiovascular risk factors	1.912	0.653	8.570	6.770	1.882-24.357	0.003

2.6 新血栓风险评估模型与CRS和KRS的比较

新血栓风险预测模型、CRS和KRS的C值分别为0.908、0.676和0.541, 验证了新血栓风险评估模型具有更高的诊断效能。采用DCA曲线分析新血栓风险评估模型、CRS和KRS的临床预测价值结果显示: DCA曲线可以将模型在不同阈值下的临床获益可视化, 新血栓风险评估模型比CRS和KRS具有更高的净获益率。见图4。

3 讨论

血栓是一种与凝血系统、纤溶系统和内皮系统相关的多因素持续性共同作用导致的疾病^[18, 21-22]。一些全球性凝血试验, 如凝血酶原时间、活化部分凝血活酶时间和凝血酶时间, 主要反映血栓形成过程中凝血因子的消耗、凝血状态激活及继发纤溶亢进, 但其诊断价值有限, 并且主要是在血栓形成后进行被动检测和后期筛查, 对血栓前状态并不敏感^[23-25]。D-dimer是使用最广泛的评估VTE的生物



TAT: $TAT \geq 0.70 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$; New thrombotic risk assessment model consisting of $TAT \geq 0.70 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, hypofractionation, and cardiovascular risk factors.

图2 新血栓风险评估模型的列线图

Fig. 2 Nomograms of new thrombosis risk assessment model

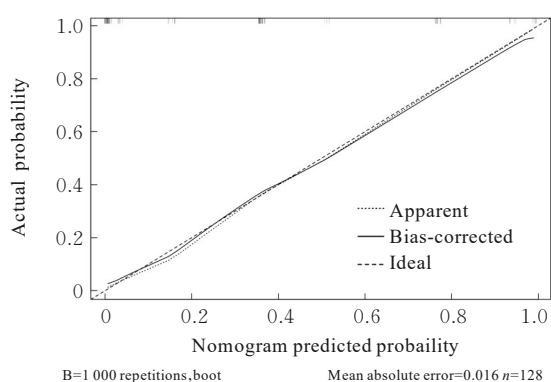
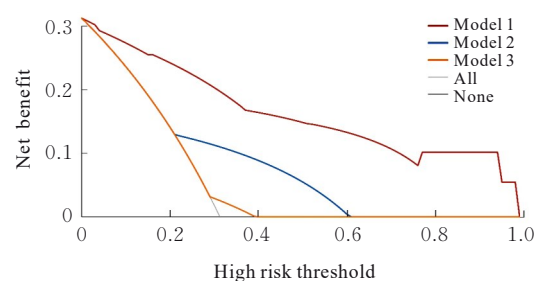


图3 新血栓风险评估模型的校准曲线

Fig. 3 Calibration curves of new thrombosis risk assessment model

标志物,其特点是高灵敏度和低特异性。因此,检测对凝血或纤溶变化高特异性的因子对早期识别VTE事件至关重要。本研究中,与传统凝血指标D-dimer和FDP比较,TAT在恶性肿瘤血栓前状态时特异性升高,更不容易受炎症、腹水及抗凝剂等其他因素的干扰,与恶性肿瘤的血栓形成更加相关^[25]。

TAT和PIC可以从不同角度阐明恶性肿瘤患者VTE的发病机制。TAT是体内的凝血酶原激活成凝血酶后,快速与抗凝血酶共价结合生成的稳定复合物。随着凝血机制的激活,TAT水平同时升高,被认为是反映凝血酶形成的敏感标志物,可以



Model 1: New thrombosis risk assessment model; Model 2: CRS; Model 3: KRS; All: Net benefit under always take intervention; None: Net benefit under no intervention at any threshold.

图4 新血栓风险评估模型、CRS和KRS的DCA曲线

Fig. 4 DCA curves for new thrombosis risk assessment model, CRS, and KRS

反映血栓尚未形成前的凝血活动^[26]。目前已经在各种凝血系统异常的疾病中发现TAT水平升高,如弥漫性血管内凝血、脑梗死和脑卒中^[27-30]。研究^[31-32]显示:TAT是传统凝血指标D-dimer和FDP的“上游指标”,并证实TAT在反映凝血系统激活中更敏感。PIC是体内无纤维蛋白时,纤溶酶与 $\alpha 2$ -抗纤溶酶以1:1比例形成的稳定复合物,是纤溶与抗纤溶系统相互作用的产物^[26]。在反映纤溶系统的激活中,血浆PIC水平升高比D-dimer和FDP更敏感,可以灵敏地反映出微小的凝血状态的改变,有助于预测恶性肿瘤患者的VTE^[25, 32]。

在本研究中, 与非VTE组比较, VTE组患者血浆中TAT和PIC水平均升高, 与ZHOU等^[25]报道的结果一致。本研究结果显示: TAT和PIC的AUC值、敏感度和特异性均优于D-dimer和FDP, 在多因素分析中, D-dimer和FDP因存在多重共线性而被剔除。

本研究构建的风险评估模型由 $TAT \geq 0.70 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 、低分化和心血管危险因素组成。采用R软件将3个指标构建列线图。模型系数的Omnibus检验结果表明: 新血栓风险评估模型有意义。模型拟合度的Hosmer和Lemeshow检验结果显示: 提取了足够的信息用于数据分析, 新血栓风险评估模型表现出较高的拟合度。与CRS和KRS比较, 新血栓风险评估模型显示出更高的诊断效能。因此, 新的风险评估模型对于识别有高危VTE的恶性肿瘤患者具有重要临床价值, 为了证实本研究的结果, 还需要对模型进行进一步的验证。

根据2019年美国临床肿瘤学会指南^[33], 对于有血栓风险的住院癌症患者和癌症手术患者推荐使用肠外抗凝药预防血栓, 以降低VTE发生率。不同的血栓风险评估模型已进行了多项临床试验, 并取得了良好的效果, 但其对住院的恶性肿瘤患者发生VTE的诊断标准尚未统一^[34]。因此构建有较高诊断效能的血栓风险评估模型有助于减少临床需要使用抗凝药物治疗的患者数量和预防恶性肿瘤患者VTE的发生。

本研究存在一定的局限性, 数据只能应用于与本研究人群相似的肿瘤部位和分期的患者, 且未连续招募患者。此外, 由于恶性肿瘤患者发生VTE的临床不易获得性, 本研究的样本量较小, 无法对恶性肿瘤不同发生部位进行区分, 排除不同部位导致的实验室指标和评分的异质性。

今后将在如下方面进一步改进: ①扩大样本量。本研究包括128例患者, 扩大样本量可以提高被评估对象整体水平的稳定性和预测准确性; ②进行多中心研究。目前模型基于单个医院的数据, 多中心研究可能会有助于评估该模型在不同人群和不同环境中的适应性; ③实践应用。对医生和患者进行教育, 理解并使用该模型, 评分的灵敏度并不如实验室指标, 最好在恶性肿瘤患者治疗过程中进行动态评分和检测相关指标进行评价。

综上所述, TAT和PIC在早期识别VTE高风险的恶性肿瘤患者中较D-dimer具有更高的诊断效

能。对于本研究纳入的恶性肿瘤患者, 由 $TAT \geq 0.70 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 、低分化和心血管危险因素构建的新血栓风险评估模型诊断效能及临床预测价值均优于CRS和KRS。该新血栓风险评估模型能定期检测VTE高危的恶性肿瘤患者, 指导临床治疗并改善其预后, 具有较高的临床价值。

利益冲突声明:

所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

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