

炎性肠病是否预示着直肠癌患者预后更差？一项病例匹配研究

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摘要

背景： 炎性肠病（IBD）患者患结直肠癌（CRC）的风险会增加。然而，IBD患者中直肠癌患者的总生存率和无病生存率未见报道。

目的： 确定IBD与非IBD队列中直肠癌患者的总生存率和无病生存率。

设计： 回顾性队列研究。

设定： 炎症性肠病转诊中心。

患者： 纳入所有连续诊断为直肠癌的成人IBD患者，术后随访至少一年，并根据患者年龄、性别和术前分期以1:2的比例与非IBD直肠癌患者进行配对。

主要结局指标： 计算5年总生存率和无病生存率、术后30天并发症发生率、再入院率、再手术率和死亡率。

方法： 生存率采用Kaplan-Meier估计法计算。危险因素与长期预后的关系采用Cox比例风险模型进行评估。

结果： 将107例患有直肠癌的IBD患者与215例对照组患者进行匹配，术前分期为：I期31%、II期19%、III期40%、IV期10%。在新辅助化疗（33.6%对比52.6%， $p=0.001$ ）和术前放疗（35.5%对比53.5%， $p=0.003$ ）方面，IBD与非IBD直肠癌患者之间存在显著差异。两组患者的术后并发症发生率相似。在术后病理方面，IBD患者有更多的淋巴血管侵犯（12.9%对比5.6%， $p=0.04$ ）和环周切缘阳性（5.4%对比0.9%， $p=0.03$ ）。多变量分析显示，IBD的诊断对长期

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死亡率 (HR=0.91, 95%CI 0.53-1.57, $p=0.73$) 或无病生存率 (HR=1.36, 95%CI 0.84-2.21, $p=0.22$) 无显著影响。

局限性: 回顾性设计, 单中心数据。

结论: 尽管IBD患者的新辅助治疗率较低、切缘阳性率较高, IBD和非IBD直肠癌患者的长期无病生存率相似。视频摘要见

<http://links.lww.com/DCR/B271>.

关键词: 并发症; 炎症性肠病; 直肠癌; 生存期。

前言

炎症性肠病 (IBD) 患者患结直肠癌 (CRC) 的风险会显著增加, 原因可能是由于慢性肠炎导致粘膜改变, 继而引起不典型增生, 并进展为浸润性癌。溃疡性结肠炎 (UC) 患者中, CRC 的预计年发病风险为 0.3%, 30 年累积发病风险为 18.4%¹。克罗恩病 (CD) 患者中, CRC 的 10 年、20 年和 30 年的预计发病风险分别为 2.9%、5.6% 和 8.3%², 是结肠型克罗恩病患者发病风险的 4.5 倍²。文献报道 IBD 患者发生 CRC 的危险因素包括广泛性病变^{1,3}, 确诊时年龄小⁴, CRC 家族史⁵, 合并原发性硬化性胆管炎⁶ 以及结肠的持续性炎症⁷⁻⁹。

从低级别异型增生 (LGD) 到高级别异型增生 (HGD) 再进展为侵袭性腺癌的确切发生率仍不清楚。结肠炎相关性 CRC 发生的分子机制不同于散发性 CRC, 反映了炎症诱导癌变的关键作用。近期研究结果表明, IBD 的炎症过程代表了更有利于干细胞亚群选

择和生长的微环境, 从而启动和维持结肠炎相关癌症¹⁰。随着内窥镜检查技术的发展, 高清晰度和具有染色功能的内镜相继出现, 针对结肠异型增生是行结肠切除术还是继续监测的问题, 指南已经给出了明确的更新建议, 即侧重于对异型增生的可见病变进行持续筛查¹¹。在过去 40 年里, 已有一系列研究报道 UC 和 CD 的 5 年 CRC 存活率, 发现 UC 的总体存活率在 33.5% 到 55.1% 之间¹²⁻¹⁶, 而 CD 的总体存活率在 18% 到 46% 之间^{15,17}。虽然一些研究发现 IBD 患者的存活率与非 IBD 患者无明显差异, 但其他的单中心^{18,19}、多中心²⁰ 及基于人群的研究和荟萃分析²¹ 发现患有 CRC 的 IBD 患者其死亡率比非 IBD 患者高²²。

尽管有大量文献报道了 IBD 患者的大肠癌发病率、危险因素和生存率, 但尚未对直肠癌和结肠癌单独进行过研究。然而, 与结肠癌相比, 直肠癌的治疗方案、生存结局和生活质量影响因素均不同, 有必要对直肠癌进行具体分析。因此, 我们通过查询前瞻性维护的癌症登记数据库确定了: 1) 5 年总生存率, 2) 5 年无病生存率, 以及 3) IBD 与非 IBD 直肠癌患者术后 30 天的并发症发生率、死亡率、再住院率和再手术率。

方法

在得到机构审查委员会批准后, 我们通过前瞻性维护的癌症登记数据库确认了 2000 年 1 月 1 日至 2016 年 12 月 31 日期间所有组织病理学诊断为直肠癌的成年患者 (>18 岁)。所有入组患者均在直肠癌治疗后且随访一年以上。

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非腺癌性直肠癌（如鳞状细胞癌、黑色素瘤）或在外院接受治疗的患者除外。研究组由所有既往经过临床、影像学或内镜诊断为 IBD，并通过组织学诊断为直肠癌的成人患者组成。排除治疗前肿瘤分期为 0 期（原位癌）的患者。纳入研究的每名 IBD 患者均按年龄(+/-5 年)、入组时间(+/-2 年)、性别和直肠癌治疗前 TNM 分期²³与非 IBD 患者以 1: 2 的比例进行匹配。

收集的数据包括患者人口统计学资料（年龄、性别、美国麻醉学会（ASA）分级、吸烟状态（当前/无）、体重指数（BMI）、术前直肠癌分期（基于直肠超声和磁共振成像（MRI）的局部分期）、肿瘤高度（MRI 上从肛缘到肿瘤下缘的距离）、癌胚抗原（CEA）水平、胸腹盆 CT 的全身分期，IBD 患者术后 12 周内的生物疗法、术后 4 周内的免疫调节剂和术后 4 周内的激素使用情况，直肠癌的新辅助治疗（新辅助化疗和放疗），肿瘤手术切除时的病理特征（肿瘤的 TNM 分期、分化程度、是否有淋巴血管和神经侵犯、淋巴结清扫数目和淋巴结阳性率、环周切缘（CRM）状况），术后 30 天内并发症（手术部位感染、吻合口漏、深静脉血栓形成、尿路感染、肺炎、小肠梗阻（定义为重新插入鼻胃管减压），30 天非计划性再入院或者再手术率，使用辅助治疗（包括化疗和辅助放疗），生存率（无病生存率和总生存率）。对于 IBD 患者，根据术前内镜评估结果将炎症程度分为非活动性、轻度或中度。30 天感染并发症包括浅表手术切口感染、深部感染、吻合口漏、尿路感染（UTI）和肺炎。30 天手术相关感染并发症包括浅表手术切口感染、深

部感染、吻合口漏，非手术感染并发症包括泌尿系感染和肺炎。

每个患者的治疗策略会在多学科肿瘤委员会上进行讨论。所采用的肿瘤治疗方案与美国综合癌症网络（NCCN）指南中公布的建议一致²⁴。围手术期医疗在整个入组间期进行了标准化管理（2011 年采用加速康复方案作为新的标准），IBD 患者和非 IBD 患者之间没有区别。

主要结局指标是通过 Kaplan Meier 曲线和多变量 Cox 回归分析估计 IBD 患者与非 IBD 患者的总生存率和无病生存率。次要结局指标包括术后 30 天的短期感染性并发症、再入院率、再手术率和死亡率。

统计分析

采用卡方检验和不等方差两样本 t 检验比较 IBD 和非 IBD 患者的人口统计学分类变量和手术变量。采用 Wilcoxon 检验比较两组包括年龄和 BMI 在内的连续变量。Logistic 回归计算 IBD 患者 30 天结局的风险比值。以 Logistic 回归模型的比值比和 Wald *p* 值报告 30 天结局的 Logistic 回归模型。应用 Kaplan-Meier 方法估计总生存率和无病生存率。根据事件数量的计算，这项研究能在 80% 把握度的前提下，发现 IBD 患者对比非 IBD 患者 $HR \geq 1.91$ 的总体生存率，以及 $HR \geq 1.94$ 的无进展生存率。使用 Cox 模型评估包括 IBD 在内的危险因素与患者死亡和进展的风险之间的关系。 α 水平设为 $p < 0.05$ 时具有统计学意义。使用 SAS 软件 v9.4（SAS Institute, Inc.; Cary, NC）进行统计分析。

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结果

共 107 例 IBD 合并直肠癌的患者符合纳入标准,共匹配 215 例对照组患者。所有患者的平均年龄 53 岁(范围:23-88 岁),其中 71%的患者是男性。非 IBD 组患者吸烟比例更高(14.0%对比 6.5%, $p=0.06$),IBD 组和非 IBD 组患者在 BMI 和 ASA 状态上无明显差别(表 1)。在 CD 患者中,大多数患者的病变主要位于小肠(13/28, 46%),另外有 7 例(25%)患者以结肠受累为主。

从 IBD 组的直肠癌术前分期来看, I 期、II 期、III 期和 IV 期患者的比例分别为 31%、19%、40%和 10%,与非 IBD 组无明显差异。直肠癌主要转移部位是肝脏(IBD 组: 6/11 (55%) 对比对照组: 14/22 (64%))、肺(2/11 (18%) 对比 6/22 (27%))和远处淋巴结(3/11 (27%) 对比 2/22 (9%))。90%以上的原发肿瘤是通过内镜检查发现的(表 2)。

30 例(28%) IBD 组患者有结直肠切除手术史(其中 10 例行结肠次全切除或扩大切除术, 8 例行小肠切除术, 5 例行回盲部切除术, 2 例行乙状结肠切除术, 5 例其他手术)。

IBD 组患者进行新辅助治疗的比例低于对照组(表 2),这在 II 期患者中尤为明显, II 期患者中 IBD 组新辅助治疗比例为 28.6% (6/21),明显低于对照组的 60.0% (24/40)。III 期患者中 IBD 组新辅助治疗比例为 53.5% (23/43),对照组为 87.2% (75/86)。

IBD 组和非 IBD 组患者在术后 30 天的并发症发生率、再住院率、再手术率

及死亡率方面无明显差异。30 天并发症主要包括手术切口感染($p=0.50$)、深部感染($p=0.62$)、吻合口漏($p=0.28$)、泌尿道感染($p=0.75$)、肺炎($p=0.20$)、其他感染性并发症($p=0.80$)、深静脉血栓($p=0.86$)、小肠梗阻($p=0.75$)和 30 天死亡率($p=0.85$)。(表 3)

病理结果方面,两组患者在 TNM 分期、肿瘤分化、周围神经浸润及淋巴结阳性率方面无明显差异(所有 $p>0.05$)。但是,IBD 组患者的脉管浸润率(12.9%对比 5.6%, $p=0.04$)和环周切缘阳性率(5.4%对比 0.9%, $p=0.03$)更高(表 4)。此外,切缘阳性见于 2 例 I 期患者(IBD 组 1 例 (3.3%) 对比对照组 1 例 (1.5%)), 2 例 II 期患者(2 (10%) 对比 0), 2 例 III 期(2 (5.1%) 对比 0)和 1 例 IV 期(0 对比 1 (4.5%))患者。IBD 组患者局部复发率为 6.5% (7/107),对照组为 5.1% (11/215)。

所有患者总生存率的中位随访时间是 2.96 (IQR 1.19-5.81) 年 (IBD 组: 2.35 (IQR 0.64-5.84) 年,对照组: 3.30 (IQR 1.58-5.81) 年),无病生存率的中位随访时间是 2.11 (IQR 0.65-4.99) 年 (IBD 组: 1.68 (IQR 0.34-3.98) 年,对照组: 2.34 (IQR 0.75-5.06) 年)。IBD 组和非 IBD 组 3 年总生存率分别是 69.6% 和 74.5%。与非 IBD 患者相比,IBD 直肠癌患者的总死亡率无明显增高(HR=1.29, 95%CI 0.83-2.02, $p=0.27$) (表 5, 图 1)。多因素分析显示,包括 IBD 诊断在内的因素都不能预测患者的 5 年总生存率(HR=0.91, 95%CI 0.53-1.57, $p=0.73$)。IBD 组和非 IBD 组的 3 年无病生存率分别为 61.7% 和 74.7%, 5 年无病生存率分别为 55.8% 和 69.9%。多因素分析发现,IBD 的诊

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断不能显著影响患者的无病生存时间 (HR=1.36, 95%CI 0.84-2.21, $p=0.22$), 但是病理分期为 III 期 (HR=4.23, 95%CI 1.94-9.24, $p=0.0001$) 和 IV 期 (HR=12.85, 95%CI 3.69-44.77, $p=0.0001$) 的患者其无病生存时间明显降低。

讨论

现有大量报道证实 IBD 患者发生 CRC 的风险增加, 并且可能会导致死亡率的增加^{3,25,26}。然而, 对于直肠癌患者合并 IBD 或不合并 IBD 的生存率是否有差异尚无报道。直肠癌的治疗模式在不断发展, 包括完全术前辅助治疗的临床试验²⁷ 以及等待观察策略²⁸。因此, 发现 IBD 患者治疗和生存方面的潜在区别, 进而更为积极的使用这些治疗手段十分重要。我们发现 IBD 患者和非 IBD 患者在总生存率和无病生存率方面无明显差异。IBD 组和非 IBD 组的 3 年和 5 年总生存率分别是 73% 和 83%, 以及 70% 和 75%。3 年和 5 年无病生存率分别为 62% 和 75%, 以及 56% 和 70%。两组之间的差异可能是 IBD 组患者新辅助治疗率低并且环周切缘阳性率高而导致的。

Mayo 诊所先前关于 IBD 相关 CRC 的报道显示, IBD-CRC 组患者的 5 年生存率为 54%, 散发 CRC 组患者为 53%²⁹。在通过年龄和性别与散发性肿瘤进行匹配的 241 例 UC 和 49 例 CD 患者间, 缺乏生存差异的原因可能是由于只有 1/3 的患者为直肠癌, 也可能是 IBD 患者的近端癌发生率更高。此外, 也有可能是由于半数以上患者为 I/II 期, 较早的分期使得患者生存率提高²⁹。然而,

另一项更大样本的多中心研究显示, 371 例 IBD 合并 CRC 患者与 52243 例非 IBD 的 CRC 患者的总生存率无明显差异³⁰。但是, 其他更大样本的多中心和基于人群的研究^{18,22,31,32} 显示, 与无 IBD 的 CRC 患者相比, 合并 IBD 的 CRC 患者总生存率有下降趋势或明显更低, 即使像本研究一样匹配年龄、性别和确诊时的分期后也是如此¹⁸。因此, 我们结果所显示的两组的总生存率和无病生存率无明显差异, 与之前 CRC 方面文献报道的研究结果是一致的, 即使单独分析直肠癌结果也是如此。

之前两项丹麦的基于人群的研究特别报道了 UC 和 CD 患者与非 IBD 患者在生存方面的差异。在 UC 的研究中, 279 例 UC 合并 CRC 患者与 71259 例非 IBD 的 CRC 患者进行了比较, 两组患者在肿瘤分期、淋巴结比例和远处转移方面是相似的, 但是 UC 组的 1 年和 5 年总死亡率更高。同样的, 100 例 CD 合并 CRC 的患者与 71435 例非 IBD 的 CRC 患者相比, CD 组患者 1 年和 5 年死亡风险更高³¹。比较 UC 组和 CD 组时发现 CD 组患者生存更差³³。但是, 另一项基于群体的研究显示, 与其他 IBD 患者不同, CD 合并直肠癌的患者死亡率没有明显下降¹⁹。我们的研究显示 28 例 CD 患者和 79 例 UC 患者在 5 年总生存率方面无差异, 分别是 73% 和 68% (表 5)。但是, 我们确实发现 UC 患者的 5 年无病生存率低于 CD 组患者 (49% 对比 70%, 表 6)。然而, 考虑到样本量较小, 对这些结果的解释要审慎。

对于局部晚期直肠癌患者, 即使行全直肠系膜切除术, 行新辅助治疗也有

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助于改善局部控制率³⁴。尽管传统分割的长程放疗联合增敏化疗仍被视为金标准，但近年短程放疗也被推荐为一种有效的替代，因为有更好的治疗依从性，也更为安全和经济³⁵。在本研究队列中，IBD 组患者接受新辅助治疗的比例更低，尽管两组患者分期相似。既往关于 IBD 患者行新辅助治疗的比例及依从性的报道很少，这阻碍了我们对本研究进行有意义的比较。在本研究中，IBD 组相比对照组行新辅助治疗的比例更低的原因可能是 CD 患者行新辅助治疗很容易引起疾病复发、患者的一般情况变差，也有可能是直肠癌合并炎性疾病时容易低估术前分期。IBD 患者是否已治疗充分（更高的环周切缘阳性率，更低的 5 年无病生存率）需要更大样本的研究来进一步确定。

本研究发现 IBD 患者的无病生存率下降，尽管没有统计学意义。这可能是由于新辅助治疗率低并且环周切缘阳性率高，导致局部或远处复发风险增高³⁶。这两项在多因素分析模型中均是混杂因素，提示肿瘤分期是肿瘤进展的主要预测因素。

本研究有几处局限值得注意。第一，这是一项对前瞻性维护数据库的回顾性分析，本身具有局限性。第二，本研究中的数据来源于 IBD 转诊中心，这阻碍了我们对不加批判地将结果外推到其他研究中心。第三，本研究主要研究直肠癌患者导致样本量较少，容易出现 II 类错误。此外，我们无法进行其它有趣的基于免疫抑制药物、新辅助治疗方案的亚组分析。我们无法确定更大的样本量是否会导致统计学的差异，未来更大样本量的队列研究

可能会揭示潜在的生存差异。第四，我们无法获取肿瘤治疗的细节。短程和长程放疗的选择、不同的化疗方案，以及过去 16 年研究方案的变化使得纵向研究困难重重。第五，缺少对肠系膜切除质量（除外环周切缘评估）的评估细节。但在我们的机构，肿瘤学和外科治疗策略在本研究期间都是高度标准化的。最后，对 CD 患者疾病状态的密集随访可能影响了本组患者的随访结果和生存评估。

结论

总的来说，本项单中心研究未发现 IBD 和非 IBD 的直肠癌患者在总生存率和无病生存率方面存在显著差异。但是，IBD 患者行新辅助治疗的比例更低，而环周切缘阳性率更高。本研究仍需通过更大样本量的多中心研究来进行进一步的亚组分析。

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表 1. 基本资料和手术信息

变量	IBD (n=107)	非 IBD (n=215)	合计 (n=322)	p 值
年龄, 中位数 (范围)	54 (25–83)	53 (23–88)	53 (23–88)	0.420
女性, 例 (%)	31 (29.0)	62 (28.8)	93 (28.9)	1.000
ASA 分级, 例 (%)				0.888
缺失	55	74	129	
I	4 (7.7)	8 (5.7)	12 (6.2)	
II	37 (71.2)	103 (71.6)	138 (71.5)	
III	11 (21.2)	32 (22.7)	43 (22.3)	
吸烟, 例 (%)	7 (6.5)	30 (14.0)	37 (11.5)	0.063
BMI, 中位数 (范围)	27.3 (18–42.6)	27.1 (12.8–49.5)	27.1 (12.8–49.5)	0.971
种族, 例 (%)				0.645
其他	5 (4.7)	11 (5.1)	16 (5.0)	
白种人	102 (95.3)	204 (94.9)	306 (95.0)	
UC/CD, 例 (%)				
CD	28 (26.2)			
UC	79 (73.8)			
IBD 持续时间, 年, 中位数 (范围)	27.0 (0.0–61.0)			
疾病状态 (炎症), 例 (%)				
稳定	19 (27.1)			
轻度	26 (37.1)			
中度	25 (35.7)			
缺失	37			
糖皮质激素, 例 (%)	13 (12.4)			
生物制剂, 例 (%)	10 (9.5%)			
免疫调节剂, 例 (%)	13 (12.4%)			
手术方式, 例 (%)				<0.001
APR	33 (30.8)	62 (28.8)	95 (29.5)	
LAR	3 (2.8)	128 (59.5)	131 (40.7)	
TPC	57 (53.3)	6 (2.8)	63 (19.6)	

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经肛切除	14 (13.1)	19 (8.8)	33 (10.2)	
转流, 例 (%)	18 (16.8)	88 (40.9)	106 (32.9)	<0.001
腹腔镜手术, 例 (%)	33 (30.8)	75 (34.9)	108 (33.5)	0.469

APR, 腹会阴切除术; CD, 克罗恩病; IQR, 四分位数间距; LAR, 低前切除术; TPC, 全结直肠切除术; UC, 溃疡性结肠炎。

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表 2. 直肠癌的术前评估和肿瘤治疗

变量	IBD (n=107)	非 IBD (n=215)	总数 (n=322)	P 值
术前总分期, 例 (%)				0.994
1	32 (29.9)	67 (31.2)	99 (30.8)	
2	21 (19.6)	40 (18.6)	61 (18.9)	
3	43 (40.2)	86 (40.0)	129 (40.1)	
4	11 (10.3)	22 (10.2)	33 (10.2)	
肿瘤高度, 距肛缘距离<6 cm, 例 (%)	48 (44.9)	83 (38.6)	131 (40.7)	
内镜发现, 例 (%)	96 (89.7)	203 (94.4)	299 (92.9)	0.167
影像学发现, 例 (%)	4 (3.7)	13 (6.0)	17 (5.3)	0.442
新辅助放疗, 例 (%)	38 (35.5)	115 (53.5)	153 (47.5)	0.003
新辅助化疗, 例 (%)	36 (33.6)	113 (52.6)	149 (46.3)	0.001
辅助化疗, 例 (%)	49 (45.8)	121 (56.3)	170 (52.8)	0.083

肿瘤分期、位置和诊断及新辅助和辅助治疗的详细信息。

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表 3.30 天并发症

并发症分类	事件/总数	HR	95% CI	p 值
所有并发症，例（%）				0.3434
IBD 组	23/107	0.767	0.442–1.328	
非 IBD 组	57/215	参考值		
任何感染，例（%）				0.7959
IBD 组	19/107	1.084	0.590–1.991	
非 IBD 组	36/215	参考值		
手术相关感染，例（%）				0.7753
IBD 组	15/107	1.102	0.564–2.153	
非 IBD 组	28/215	参考值		
SSI，例（%）				0.4990
IBD 组	9/94	1.337	0.576–3.100	
非 IBD 组	16/214	参考值		
深部感染，例（%）				0.6208
IBD 组	7/95	1.265	0.499–3.209	
非 IBD 组	13/214	参考值		
吻合口漏，例（%）				0.2791
IBD 组	0/95	0.199	0.011–3.697	
非 IBD 组	5/214	参考值		
非手术相关感染，例（%）				0.9281
IBD 组	5/107	1.050	0.363–3.039	
非 IBD 组	10/215	参考值		
DVT，例（%）				0.8581
IBD 组	0/95	0.745	0.030–0.8581	
非 IBD 组	1/214	参考值		
UTI，例（%）				0.7545
IBD 组	3/95	0.818	0.233–2.872	
非 IBD 组	9/214	参考值		

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肺炎, 例 (%)				0.2004
IBD 组	2/95	3.806	0.492–29.438	
非 IBD 组	1/214	参考值		
SBO, 例 (%)				0.7462
IBD 组	6/95	1.176	0.440–3.148	
非 IBD 组	12/214	参考值		
肠梗阻, 例 (%)				–
IBD 组	0/0	–	–	
非 IBD 组	22/214	参考值		
死亡, 例 (%)				0.8531
IBD 组	0/96	0.737	0.029–18.532	
非 IBD 组	1/214	参考值		

对照组（非 IBD 组）作为参照。

DVT, 深静脉血栓; SBO, 小肠梗阻; SSI, 手术切口感染; UTI, 泌尿道感染。

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表 4. 手术病理

变量	IBD (n=107)	非 IBD (n=215)	总数 (n=322)	p 值
分化, 例 (%)				0.384
缺失	14	1	15	
中分化	35 (37.6)	66 (30.8)	101 (32.9)	
低分化	43 (46.2)	117 (54.7)	10 (52.1)	
高分化	15 (16.1)	31 (14.5)	46 (15)	
LVI, 例 (%)				0.029
缺失	14	1	15	
否	81 (87.1)	202 (94.4)	283 (92.2)	
是	12 (12.9)	12 (5.6)	24 (7.8)	
切缘 (CRM), 例 (%)				0.029
缺失	14	1	15	
阳性	5 (5.4)	2 (0.9)	7 (2.3)	
阴性	88 (94.6)	212 (99.1)	300 (97.7)	
PNI, 例 (%)				0.437
缺失	14	0	14	
否	93 (96.8)	210 (98.1)	300 (97.7)	
是	3 (3.2)	4 (1.9)	7 (2.3)	
病理分期, 例 (%)				0.109
缺失	16	1	17	
0	9 (9.9)	28 (13.2)	37 (12.1)	
1	30 (33.0)	72 (33.6)	102 (33.4)	
2A	15 (16.5)	30 (14.0)	45 (14.7)	
2B	3 (3.3)	6 (2.8)	9 (3.0)	
3A	2 (2.2)	22 (10.3)	24 (7.9)	
3B	15 (16.5)	23 (10.7)	38 (12.5)	
3C	11 (12.1)	12 (5.6)	23 (7.5)	
4	6 (6.5)	21 (9.8)	27 (8.9)	
简化病理分期, 例 (%)				0.760

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缺失	16	1	17
0	9 (9.9)	28 (13.2)	37 (12.1)
1	30 (33.0)	72 (33.6)	102 (33.4)
2	18 (19.8)	36 (16.8)	54 (17.7)
3	28 (30.8)	57 (26.6)	85 (27.9)
4	6 (6.5)	21 (9.8)	27 (8.9)

CRM, 环周切缘; LVI, 淋巴脉管侵犯; PNI, 神经周围侵犯。

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表 5.总体生存率

变量	事件/总数	5 年生存率 (95%CI)	单因素 COX 模型		事件/总数	多因素 COX 模型	
			HR (95% CI)	p 值		HR (95% CI)	p 值
合计	86/322	73% (67–79)			76/305		
IBD				0.2663 ¹			0.7279 ¹
IBD 组	31/107	70% (60–81)	1.29 (0.83–2.02)		22/91	0.91 (0.53–1.57)	
非 IBD 组	55/215	74% (68–82)	参考值		54/214	参考值	
UC/CD				0.4761 ¹			
CD	9/28	73% (56–95)	1.13 (0.55–2.30)				
UC	22/79	68% (56–82)	1.37 (0.83–2.26)				
非 IBD	55/215	74% (68–82)	参考值				
性别				0.2907 ¹			0.6317 ¹
女	25/93	68% (56–81)	参考值		22/88	参考值	
男	61/229	75% (68–82)	0.77 (0.48–1.23)		54/217	1.14 (0.66–1.98)	
切缘				0.0623 ¹			0.7569 ¹
阳性	4/7	50% (22–100)	3.09 (1.12–8.54)		4/7	1.23 (0.34–4.42)	
阴性	72/300	76% (71–82)	参考值		72/298	参考值	
术前分期				<.0001 ¹			0.2612 ¹
1	15/99	88% (80–96)	参考值		14/96	参考值	
2	15/61	71% (58–86)	2.58 (1.24–5.38)		14/60	1.74 (0.64–4.73)	
3	33/129	79% (71–88)	2.06 (1.10–3.85)		30/123	1.40 (0.56–3.49)	
4	23/33	17% (6–43)	11.77 (5.87–23.59)		18/26	3.25 (0.95–11.07)	
病理分期				<.0001 ¹			0.1282 ¹
0	6/37	84% (70–100)	1.40 (0.53–3.69)		6/37	1.29 (0.47–3.55)	
1	14/102	89% (82–97)	参考值		14/102	参考值	
2	15/54	72% (58–89)	3.02 (1.41–6.43)		15/54	2.19 (0.90–5.36)	
3	21/85	76% (66–88)	2.35 (1.17–4.73)		21/85	1.91 (0.85–4.28)	
4	20/27	30% (16–56)	11.07 (5.34–22.92)		20/27	4.51 (1.45–13.96)	
新辅助化疗				0.2299 ¹			0.6961 ¹
否	42/173	74% (67–83)	参考值		37/164	参考值	

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是	44/149	71% (0.63–81)	1.30 (0.85–2.00)		39/141	1.20 (0.48–3.01)	
新辅助放疗				0.4563 ¹			0.6553 ¹
否	43/169	73% (65–82)	参考值		38/160	参考值	
是	43/153	73% (65–82)	1.18 (0.77–1.81)		38/145	0.81 (0.32–2.04)	
LVI				0.0160 ¹			0.1820 ¹
否	66/283	77% (71–83)	参考值		66/282	参考值	
是	10/24	61% (42–89)	2.51 (1.28–4.93)		10/23	1.79 (0.79–4.04)	
PNI				0.0193 ¹			
否	72/300	76% (71–82)	参考值				
是	4/7	32% (7–100)	4.40 (1.58–12.23)				
手术方式				0.5030 ¹			
APR	30/95	72% (61–84)	1.28 (0.78–2.11)				
LAR	33/131	74% (66–84)	参考值				
TPC	14/63	74% (62–89)	0.83 (0.43–1.58)				
经肛切除	9/33	69% (52–90)	1.32 (0.63–2.77)				
辅助化疗				0.4296 ¹			
否	31/129	80% (72–89)	0.83 (0.53–1.32)				
是	47/170	72% (65–80)	参考值				
年龄, 年	86/322	73% (67–79)	1.03 (1.01–1.05)	0.0022 ¹			

总体生存率的单因素和多因素 COX 分析模型。

APR, 腹会阴联合切除; CD, 克罗恩病; LAR, 低前切除术; LVI, 淋巴脉管侵犯; PNI, 神经周围侵犯; TPC, 全结肠直肠切除; UC, 溃疡性结肠炎。

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表 6. 无病生存率

变量	事件/总数	5 年生存率 (95%CI)	单因素 COX 模型		事件/总数	多因素 COX 模型	
			HR (95% CI)	p 值		HR (95% CI)	p 值
合计	82/322	65% (59–72)			80/305		
IBD				0.0917 ¹			0.2231 ¹
IBD	32/107	56% (45–69)	1.46 (0.94–2.28)		31/91	1.36 (0.84–2.21)	
No IBD	50/215	70% (63–78)	参考值		49/214	参考值	
UC/CD				0.0562 ¹			
CD	6/28	70% (53–94)	0.84 (0.36–1.97)				
UC	26/79	49% (36–67)	1.76 (1.10–2.83)				
No IBD	50/215	70% (63–78)	参考值				
性别				0.1676 ¹			0.6496 ¹
女	27/93	61% (49–75)	参考值		26/88	参考值	
男	55/229	67% (60–75)	0.72 (0.45–1.14)		54/217	0.89 (0.53–1.48)	
切缘				0.0069 ¹			0.0854 ¹
阳性	5/7	0 (0–0)	4.69 (1.88–11.73)		5/7	2.64 (0.96–7.22)	
阴性	75/300	67% (61–74)	参考值		75/298	参考值	
术前分期				0.0002 ¹			0.6422 ¹
1	14/99	81% (72–92)	参考值		14/96	参考值	
2	16/61	59% (45–77)	2.45 (1.20–5.03)		16/60	1.47 (0.60–3.63)	
3	40/129	62% (53–73)	2.26 (1.23–4.16)		38/123	0.98 (0.43–2.22)	
4	12/33	35% (16–74)	5.88 (2.69–12.87)		12/26	0.78 (0.19–3.17)	
病理分期				<.0001 ¹			<.0001 ¹
0	4/37	87% (76–100)	0.99 (0.31–3.16)		4/37	0.97 (0.29–3.19)	
1	10/102	87% (80–96)	参考值		10/102	参考值	
2	17/54	56% (42–75)	3.54 (1.62–7.73)		17/54	2.87 (1.16–7.08)	
3	34/85	51% (40–66)	4.57 (2.26–9.26)		34/85	4.23 (1.94–9.24)	
4	15/27	21% (8–55)	11.75 (5.23–26.39)		15/27	12.85 (3.69–44.77)	
新辅助化疗				0.3857 ¹			0.3108 ¹
否	39/173	68% (60–78)	参考值		39/164	参考值	

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是	43/149	63% (54–72)	1.21 (0.79–1.87)		41/141	1.60 (0.65–3.94)
新辅助放疗				0.7953 ¹		0.5514 ¹
否	41/169	67% (58–76)	参考值		41/160	参考值
是	41/153	64% (56–74)	1.06 (0.69–1.63)		39/145	0.75 (0.30–1.90)
LVI				0.0688 ¹		0.3962 ¹
否	71/283	67% (61–74)	参考值		71/282	参考值
是	9/24	51% (32–81)	2.02 (1.01–4.05)		9/23	1.39 (0.67–2.89)
PNI				0.0062 ¹		
否	75/300	67% (61–74)	参考值			
是	5/7		4.80 (1.92–11.99)			
手术方式				0.4558 ¹		
APR	28/95	61% (50–75)	1.31 (0.79–2.18)			
LAR	31/131	70% (61–80)	参考值			
TPC	18/63	57% (44–75)	1.35 (0.76–2.42)			
经肛切除	5/33	80% (64–100)	0.74 (0.29–1.91)			
辅助化疗				0.0197 ¹		
否	24/129	75% (66–85)	0.58 (0.36–0.93)			
是	56/170	60% (52–69)	参考值			
年龄, 年	82/322	65% (59–72)	0.99 (0.97–1.01)	0.3388 ¹		

无病生存率的单因素和多因素 COX 回归模型。

APR, 腹会阴切除术; CD, 克罗恩病; LAR, 低前切除术; LVI, 淋巴脉管侵犯; PNI, 神经周围侵犯; TPC, 全结直肠切除术; UC, 溃疡性结肠炎。

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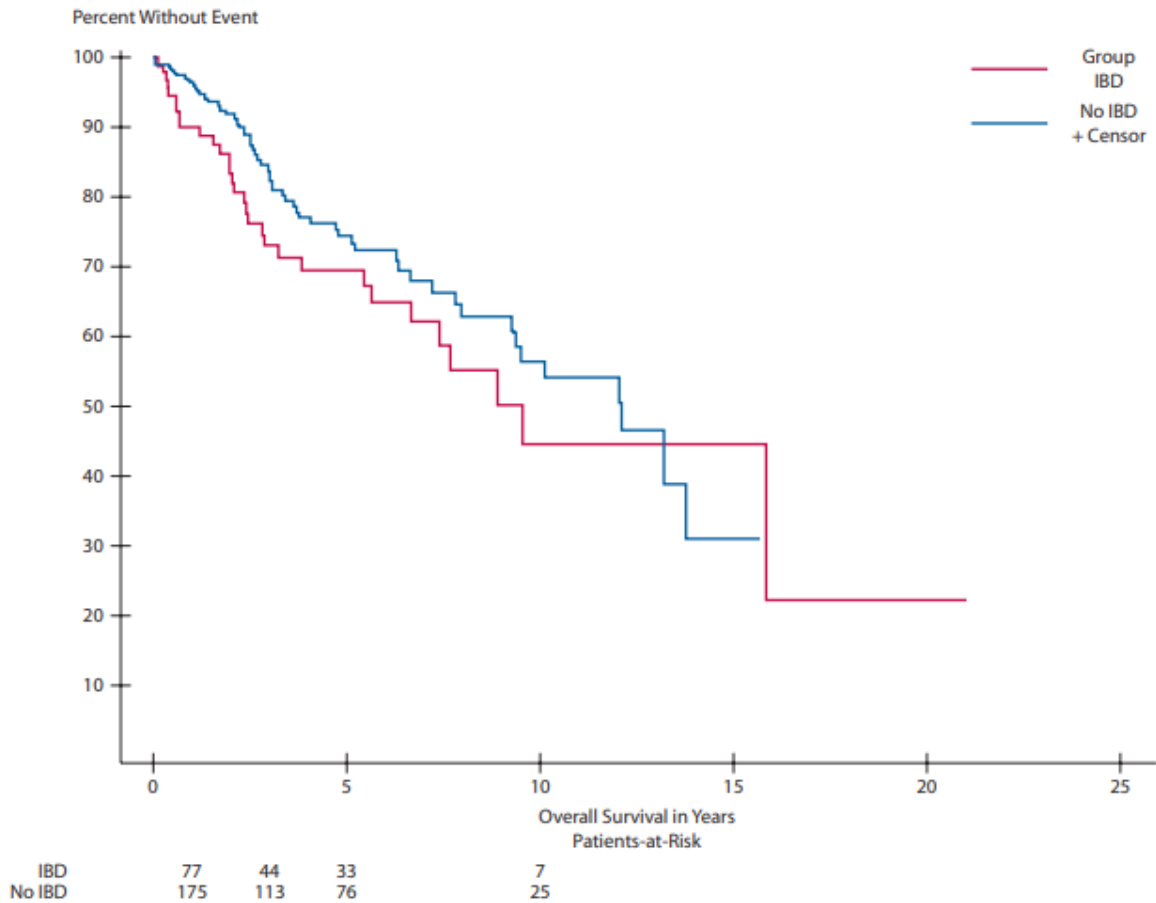


图 1. Kaplan-Meier 曲线比较 IBD 组和对照组总生存率。IBD 状态与更高的死亡风险相关 (HR=1.29; 95%CI 0.83-2.02, $p=0.26$), 尽管无统计学意义。IBD, 炎性肠病。

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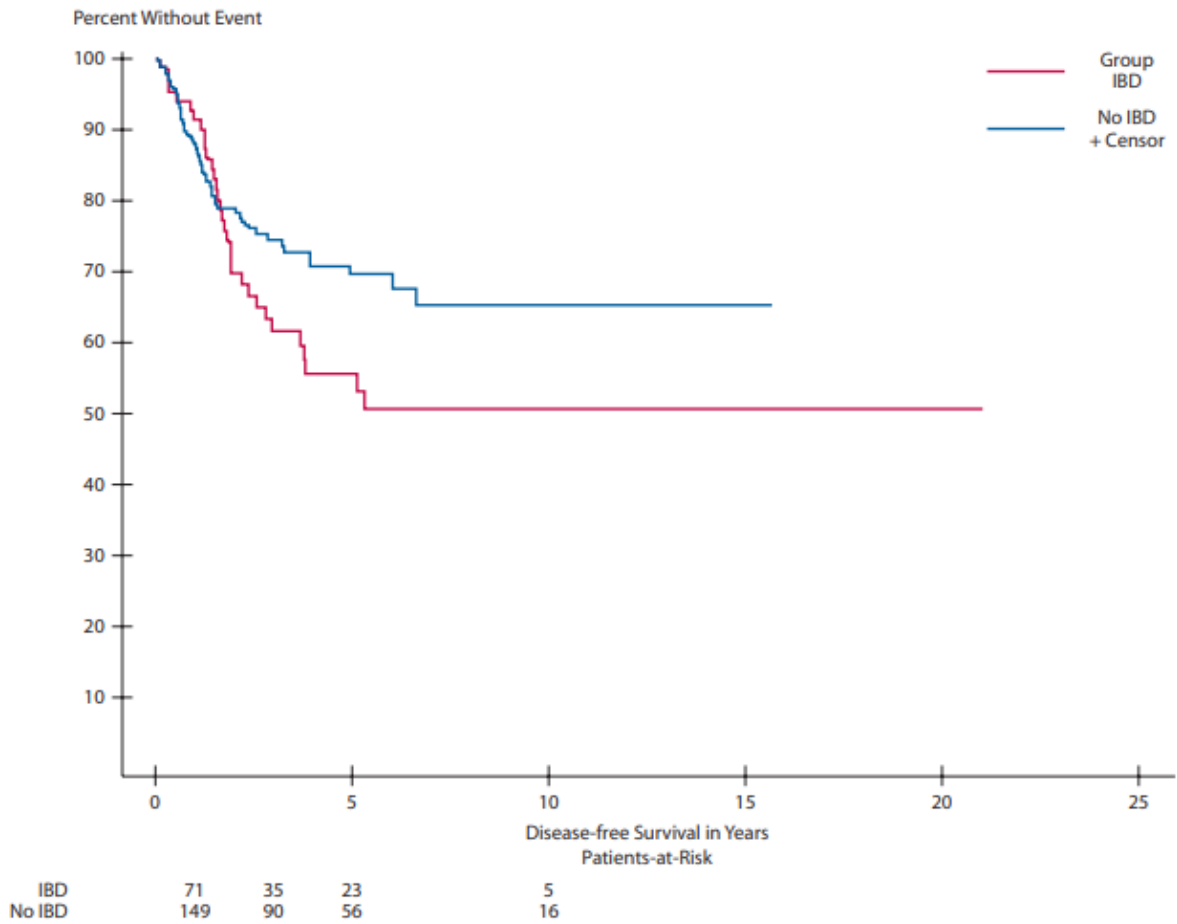


图 2. Kaplan-Meier 曲线比较 IBD 组和对照组无病生存率。IBD 组患者疾病复发概率更高，但无统计学差异（HR=1.46；95%CI 0.94-2.28，p=0.092）。IBD，炎性肠病。

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