

高危因素量化问卷与亚太结直肠癌筛查评分及分别联合粪便免疫化学检测在进展期结直肠肿瘤筛查中效果的比较

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朱柠和黄彦钦对本文有同等贡献

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【摘要】目的 评价高危因素量化问卷(HRFQ)与亚太结直肠癌筛查评分(APCS)及分别联合粪便免疫化学检测(FIT)在进展期结直肠肿瘤筛查中的效果,为结直肠肿瘤早筛方法的优化提供依据。**方法** 采用回顾性队列研究的方法,总结分析2017年3月至2018年7月间在浙江嘉善县对40~74岁户籍人口进行结直肠肿瘤筛查的结果。排除合并严重疾患以致不适合行结肠镜检查者以及精神、行为异常不能配合筛查者。符合HRFQ问卷以下任何一项或以上者,列为HRFQ高危人群:(1)一级亲属有结直肠癌史;(2)本人有癌症史(任何恶性肿瘤病史);(3)本人有肠道息肉史;(4)同时具有以下两项及两项以上者:慢性便秘(近两年来便秘每年在2个月以上);慢性腹泻(近两年来腹泻累计持续超过3个月,每次发作持续时间在1周以上);黏液血便;不良生活事件史(发生在近20年内,并在事件发生后对调查对象造成较大精神创伤或痛苦);慢性阑尾炎或阑尾切除史;慢性胆道疾病史或胆囊切除史。本研究中,将HRFQ评估为高危者记为“HRFQ(+)”,非高危者记为“HRFQ(-)”。APCS问卷根据年龄、性别、家族史和吸烟4项危险因素进行风险评分:(1)年龄:50~69岁为2分,70岁及以上为3分;(2)性别:男性为1分,女性为0分;(3)家族史:一级亲属患结直肠癌2分;(4)吸烟:当前或过去吸烟1分,不吸烟0分。将人群分为低危(0~1分)、中危(2~3分)、高危(4~7分)。将APCS评估为高危者记为“APCS(+)”,中、低危者记为“APCS(-)”。粪便免疫化学检测(FIT)阳性的血红蛋白阈值设定为100 μg/L。将APCS评估为高危者且FIT阳性记为“APCS+FIT(+)”,将APCS评估为高危者且FIT阴性、APCS评估为中低危者且FIT为阳性和APCS评估为中低危者且FIT为阴性记为“APCS+FIT(-)”。观察指标包括:(1)队列人群筛查顺应率及进展期结直肠肿瘤检出情况;(2)HRFQ与APCS及其联合FIT筛查进展期结直肠肿瘤的阳性预测值、阴性预测值、灵敏度和特异度;(3)比较HRFQ与APCS问卷对不同结直肠病变检出率。采用SPSS 21.0软件,绘制受试者工作特征曲线(ROC),评价HRFQ与APCS及分别联合FIT筛查进展期结直肠肿瘤的临床价值。**结果** 浙江嘉善2017—2018年共筛查队列目标人群53 268人,实际完成问卷调查42 093人,顺应率为79.02%。接受肠镜检查者8 145人,HRFQ阳性人群(5 320例)中共3 607例接受了结肠镜检查,肠镜顺应率为67.80%;确诊结直肠癌8例,进展期结直肠腺瘤88例。APCS阳性人群(11 942例)中共2 977例接受了结肠镜检查,肠镜顺应率为24.93%;确诊结直肠癌17例、进展期结直肠腺瘤148例。HRFQ筛查的阳性率低于APCS[12.6%(5 320/42 093)]

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比 28.4% (11 942/42 093), $\chi^2=3 195.547, P<0.001$]。FIT 阳性人群 (6 223 例) 中共 4 894 例接受了结肠镜检查, 肠镜顺应率为 78.64%; 确诊结直肠癌 34 例、进展期腺瘤 224 例。HRFQ 与 APCS 及其联合 FIT 筛检进展期结直肠肿瘤的阳性预测值分别为 2.67%、5.54%、5.44%、8.56%; 阴性预测值分别为 94.89%、96.85%、96.11% 和 96.99%; 灵敏度分别为 29.27%、50.30%、12.20% 和 39.02%; 特异度分别为 55.09%、64.03%、91.11% 和 82.51%。将 HRFQ、APCS、FIT、HRFQ+FIT 及 APCS+FIT 构建 ROC 曲线, 提示 APCS+FIT 筛检进展期结直肠肿瘤的效能最高 (曲线下面积: 0.608, 95%CI: 0.574~0.642)。HRFQ 与 APCS 问卷对不同结直肠病变的检出率比较结果显示, 两种问卷对炎性息肉和增生性息肉的检出率差异没有统计学意义 (均 $P>0.05$), 但 APCS 问卷与 HRFQ 问卷比较, 在非进展期腺瘤 [26.10% (777/2 977) 比 19.43% (701/3 607), $\chi^2=51.228, P<0.001$]、进展期腺瘤 [4.97% (148/2 977) 比 2.44% (88/3 607), $\chi^2=30.249, P<0.001$] 及结直肠癌 [0.57% (17/2 977) 比 0.22% (8/3 607), $\chi^2=5.259, P=0.022$] 方面其检出率要高于 HRFQ (均 $P<0.05$)。结论 APCS 比 HRFQ 有更高的进展期结直肠肿瘤检出率, APCS 联合 FIT 可以进一步提高进展期结直肠肿瘤筛查的有效性。

【关键词】 结直肠癌, 进展期; 结直肠腺瘤, 进展期; 筛查; 高危因素量化问卷; 亚太结直肠癌筛查评分; 粪便免疫化学检测; 检出率

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Efficacy comparison among high risk factors questionnaire and Asia-Pacific colorectal screening score and their combinations with fecal immunochemical test in screening advanced colorectal tumor

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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the effects of high risk factors questionnaire (HRFQ), Asia-Pacific colorectal screening (APCS) score and their combinations with fecal immunochemical test (FIT) in screening advanced colorectal neoplasia, in order to provide an evidence for further optimization of cancer screening program. **Methods** A retrospective cohort study method was used to summarize and analyze the results of colorectal tumor screening in Jiashan County, Zhejiang Province from March 2017 to July 2018. Those with severe diseases that were not suitable for colonoscopy and those with mental and behavioral abnormalities who can not cooperate with the screening were excluded. Those who met any one or more of the followings in the HRFQ questionnaire were classified as high-risk people of HRFQ: (1) first-degree relatives with a history of colorectal cancer; (2) subjects with a history of cancer or any other malignant tumor; (3) subjects with a history of intestinal polyps; (4) those with two or more of the followings: chronic constipation (constipation lasted for more than 2 months per year in the past two years), chronic diarrhea (diarrhea lasted for more than 3 months in the past two years, and the duration of each episode was more than one week), mucus and bloody stools, history of adverse life events (occurring within the past 20 years and causing greater trauma or distress to the subject after the event), history of chronic appendicitis or appendectomy, history of chronic biliary disease or cholecystectomy. In this study, those who were assessed as high risk by HRFQ were recorded as "HRFQ (+)", and those who were not at high risk were recorded as "HRFQ (-)". The APCS questionnaire provided risk scores based on 4 risk factors including age, gender, family history and

smoking: (1) age: 2 points for 50-69 years old, 3 points for 70 years old and above; (2) gender: 1 point for male, 0 point for women; (3) family history: 2 points for first-degree relatives suffering from colorectal cancer; (4) smoking: 1 point for current or past smoking, 0 point for non-smokers. The population was divided into low-risk (0-1 point), intermediate-risk (2-3 points), and high-risk (4-7 points). Those who were assessed as high risk by APCS were recorded as "APCS (+)", and those with intermediate and low risk were recorded as "APCS (-)". The hemoglobin threshold for a positive FIT was set to 100 $\mu\text{g/L}$. Those who were assessed as high risk by APCS with positive FIT were recorded as "APCS+FIT (+)". Those who were assessed as high risk by APCS with negative FIT, those who were assessed by APCS as low-middle risk with positive FIT, and those who were assessed by APCS as low-middle with negative FIT were all recorded as "APCS+FIT(-)". Observation indicators in this study were as follows: (1) the screening compliance rate of the cohort and the detection of advanced colorectal tumors; (2) positive predictive value, negative predictive value, sensitivity and specificity of HRFQ and APCS and their combination with FIT for screening advanced colorectal tumors; (3) comparison of the detection rate between HRFQ and APCS questionnaire for different colorectal lesions. Using SPSS 21.0 software, the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn to evaluate the clinical value of HRFQ and APCS combined with FIT in screening advanced colorectal tumors. **Results** From 2017 to 2018 in Jiashan County, a total of 53 268 target subjects were screened, and 42 093 people actually completed the questionnaire, with a compliance rate of 79.02%. A total of 8145 cases underwent colonoscopy. A total of 3607 cases among HRFQ positive population (5320 cases) underwent colonoscopy, and the colonoscopy compliance rate was 67.80%; 8 cases were diagnosed with colorectal cancer and 88 cases were advanced colorectal adenoma. A total of 2977 cases among APCS positive population (11 942 cases) underwent colonoscopy, and the colonoscopy compliance rate was 24.93%; 17 cases were diagnosed with colorectal cancer and 148 cases were advanced colorectal adenoma. The positive rate of HRFQ screening was lower than that of APCS [12.6% (5320/42 093) vs. 28.4% (11 942/42 093), $\chi^2=3195.547$, $P<0.001$]. In the FIT positive population (6223 cases), a total of 4894 cases underwent colonoscopy, and the colonoscopy compliance rate was 78.64%; 34 cases were diagnosed with colorectal cancer and 224 cases were advanced adenoma. The positive predictive values of HRFQ and APCS and their combination with FIT for screening advanced colorectal tumors were 2.67%, 5.54%, 5.44%, and 8.56%; negative predictive values were 94.89%, 96.85%, 96.11% and 96.99%; sensitivity was 29.27%, 50.30%, 12.20% and 39.02%; specificity was 55.09%, 64.03%, 91.11% and 82.51%, respectively. The ROC curves constructed by HRFQ, APCS, FIT, HRFQ+FIT and APCS+FIT indicated that APCS+FIT presented the highest efficacy in screening advanced colorectal tumors (AUC: 0.608, 95%CI: 0.574-0.642). The comparison of the detection rates of different colorectal lesions between HRFQ and APCS questionnaires showed that there were no significant differences in detection rate of inflammatory polyps and hyperplastic polyps between the two questionnaires (both $P>0.05$). However, as compared to HRFQ questionnaire, APCS questionnaire had higher detection rates in non-advanced adenomas [26.10% (777/2977) vs. 19.43% (701/3607), $\chi^2=51.228$, $P<0.001$], advanced adenoma [4.97% (148/2977) vs. 2.44% (88/3607), $\chi^2=30.249$, $P<0.001$] and colorectal cancer [0.57% (17/2977) vs. 0.22% (8/3607), $\chi^2=5.259$, $P=0.022$]. **Conclusions** APCS has a higher detection rate of advanced colorectal tumors than HRFQ. APCS combined with FIT can further improve the effectiveness of advanced colorectal tumor screening.

【 Key words 】 Colorectal neoplasms, advanced; Colorectal adenomas, advanced; Screening; High risk factors questionnaire; Asia-Pacific Colorectal Screening score; Fecal immunochemical test; Detection rate

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结直肠癌是常见的消化道恶性肿瘤之一,尽管结直肠癌的病因、生物学、遗传学和临床研究都取

得了一定的进展,但目前结直肠癌仍是全球第三大癌症,癌症死亡的第二大原因^[1-2]。同时,由于人口

的增长和老龄化,到 2035 年,所有国家的结肠癌和直肠癌死亡人数预计将分别增加 60.0% 和 71.5%,这个趋势在低收入和中等收入国家将尤为明显^[3]。而且,虽然统计数据显示,高收入国家的结直肠癌总体发病率正在下降,但对部分高收入国家结直肠癌发病率进一步分析,发现 50 岁以下的成年人的发病率正在上升^[4]。面对如此严峻的结直肠癌发展形势,其早诊早治就显得尤为重要,特别是加强结直肠肿瘤的早期筛查,迫在眉睫。

腺瘤性息肉是最常见的结直肠癌前病变,2006 年美国结直肠癌多学科工作组和美国癌症协会在《大肠息肉切除术后随访指南》中,将腺瘤性息肉分为进展期腺瘤和非进展期腺瘤^[5]。研究显示,80% 以上的结直肠癌由腺瘤发展而来,而结直肠进展期腺瘤发展为浸润性结直肠癌的年转化率高达 2.6%~5.7%^[6-7]。因此,早期诊断、早期治疗和定期随访是预防癌变、降低结直肠癌死亡率的主要方法。多项研究表明,结直肠肿瘤筛查的开展,可降低结直肠癌的死亡率,提高结直肠癌患者的生存率^[8-9]。

浙江大学郑树研究团队依据浙江嘉善县多项结直肠癌肿瘤流行病学高危因素调查项目总结的高危因素量化问卷(high risk factors questionnaire, HRFQ),于 2007 年被纳入国家卫计委癌症早诊早治项目,目前在国内外广泛应用。对 2007—2009 年浙江嘉善结直肠肿瘤筛查结果数据进行结直肠癌和进展期腺瘤检出率与成本效益分析,发现粪便免疫化学检测(fecal immunochemical test, FIT)和结直肠腺瘤的个人史是中国结直肠肿瘤筛查方案中最有效的项目^[10]。2011 年,亚太结直肠癌筛查评分(Asia-Pacific colorectal screening score, APCS)首次被报道,该风险评估系统由中国香港中文大学沈祖尧团队提出,目前在中国、日本、韩国、泰国、新加坡等国家均有应用^[11]。HRFQ 和 APCS 均是我国人群结直肠肿瘤筛查中应用最多的问卷。

目前,对于 APCS 与 HRFQ 两种问卷筛查结直肠肿瘤的效果,尚未在大规模队列人群中进行验证,本文依托在浙江嘉善县进行的结直肠肿瘤筛查队列,对 APCS 与 HRFQ 两种问卷在进展期结直肠肿瘤(包括结直肠癌和进展期腺瘤)筛查中的效果进行比较,并分析两种问卷分别联合 FIT 后对进展期结直肠肿瘤筛查效果的影响,为今后结直肠肿瘤早筛方法的选择提供一定的依据。

资料与方法

一、研究对象

采用回顾性队列研究的方法,于 2017 年 3 月至 2018 年 7 月间在浙江嘉善县对 40~74 岁户籍人口进行结直肠肿瘤筛查。本研究经浙江大学医学院附属第二医院伦理委员会审批通过(审批号:2019 伦审研第 035 号)。

二、纳入标准和排除标准

纳入标准:40~74 岁人群^[12-13]。排除标准:(1)合并严重疾患以致不适合行结肠镜检查者;(2)精神、行为异常不能配合筛查者。

三、筛查方法及指标定义

1. HRFQ^[14-15]:符合以下任何一项或以上者,列为 HRFQ 高危人群:(1)一级亲属有结直肠癌史;(2)本人有癌症史(任何恶性肿瘤病史);(3)本人有肠道息肉史;(4)同时具有以下两项及两项以上者:慢性便秘(近 2 年来便秘每年在 2 个月以上);慢性腹泻(近 2 年来腹泻累计持续超过 3 个月,每次发作持续时间在 1 周以上);黏液血便;不良生活事件史(发生在近 20 年内,并在事件发生后对调查对象造成较大精神创伤或痛苦);慢性阑尾炎或阑尾切除史;慢性胆道疾病史或胆囊切除史。本研究中,将 HRFQ 评估为高危者记为“HRFQ(+)”,非高危者记为“HRFQ(-)”。

2. APCS^[11,16]:根据年龄、性别、家族史和吸烟 4 项危险因素进行风险评分:(1)年龄:50~69 岁为 2 分,70 岁及以上为 3 分;(2)性别:男性为 1 分,女性为 0 分;(3)家族史:一级亲属患结直肠癌 2 分;(4)吸烟:当前或过去吸烟 1 分,不吸烟 0 分。将人群分为低危(0~1 分)、中危(2~3 分)、高危(4~7 分)。将 APCS 评估为高危者记为“APCS(+)”,中、低危者记为“APCS(-)”。

3. FIT: FIT 阳性的血红蛋白阈值设定为 100 $\mu\text{g/L}$ ^[17-19]。将 APCS 评估为高危者且 FIT 阳性记为“APCS+FIT(+)”,将 APCS 评估为高危者且 FIT 阴性、APCS 评估为中低危者且 FIT 为阳性和 APCS 评估为中低位者且 FIT 为阴性记为“APCS+FIT(-)”。

4. 结肠镜检查:检查技术人员由浙江大学肿瘤研究所负责项目点的肠镜专业技术骨干在统一质量标准的基础上进行培训,肠道准备评估清洁度须达到波士顿肠道准备量表(Boston bowel

preparation scale, BBPS)评分 ≥ 9 分^[20]。以肠镜检查为判断标准,对两个筛查方法结果为阳性者的肠镜检查检查结果进行比较。结直肠肿瘤包括结直肠癌、进展期结直肠腺瘤和非进展期结直肠腺瘤。进展期结直肠腺瘤指直径 >10 mm或绒毛状或管状绒毛状腺瘤(或者绒毛结构 $>25\%$ 的腺瘤)或有重度异型增生或高级别上皮内瘤变的腺瘤^[13];病理结果为腺瘤,但不具备以上进展期结直肠腺瘤特征的即为非进展期结直肠腺瘤。进展期结直肠肿瘤包括结直肠癌和进展期腺瘤。

四、观察指标

(1)队列人群筛查顺应率及进展期结直肠肿瘤检出情况;(2)HRFQ与APCS及其分别联合FIT筛查进展期结直肠肿瘤的阳性预测值、阴性预测值、灵敏度和特异度;(3)比较HRFQ与APCS对不同结直肠病变检出率。

五、统计学方法

采用SPSS 21.0软件进行统计学分析,计数资料用例(%)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验。采用Logistic回归分析。使用SPSS 21.0软件绘制受试者工作特征曲线(receiver operating characteristic, ROC),通过曲线下面积(area under the curve, AUC)评价HRFQ与APCS及分别其联合FIT筛查进展期结直肠肿瘤的临床价值。以 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

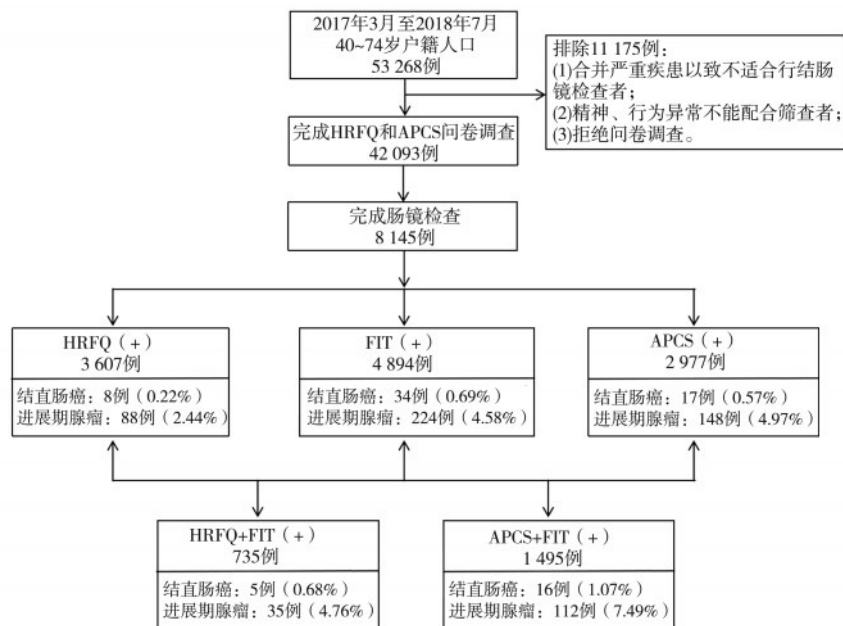
结 果

一、队列人群筛查情况

共筛查队列目标人群53 268人,实际完成问卷调查42 093人,顺应率为79.02%。接受肠镜检查共8 145人,HRFQ阳性人群(5 320例)中共3 607例接受了结肠镜检查,肠镜顺应率为67.80%;确诊结直肠癌8例、进展期结直肠腺瘤88例。APCS阳性人群(11 942例)中共2 977例接受了结肠镜检查,肠镜顺应率为24.93%;确诊结直肠癌17例、进展期结直肠腺瘤148例。HRFQ筛查的阳性率低于与APCS[12.6%(5 320/42 093)比28.4%(11 942/42 093)], $\chi^2=3 195.547, P<0.001$]。FIT阳性人群(6 223例)中共4 894例接受了结肠镜检查,肠镜顺应率为78.64%;确诊结直肠癌34例、进展期腺瘤224例。见图1。

二、HRFQ与APCS及其分别联合FIT用于进展期结直肠肿瘤筛查的检出率比较

HRFQ与APCS筛检进展期结直肠肿瘤的阳性预测值、阴性预测值、灵敏度和特异度见表1。将HRFQ与APCS分别与FIT联合后进行筛查,HRFQ+FIT筛检为阳性的735例人群中,进展期肿瘤检出40例,阳性预测值为5.44%,阴性预测值为96.11%,灵敏度为12.20%,特异度为91.11%;APCS+FIT筛检为阳性的1 495例人群中,进展期肿瘤检出128例,

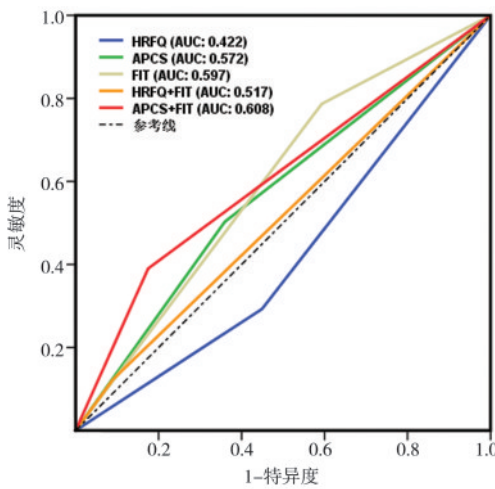


注:HRFQ:高危因素量化问卷;APCS:亚太结直肠癌筛查评分;FIT:粪便免疫化学检测

图1 浙江嘉善县结直肠癌筛查队列筛查流程图

阳性预测值为 8.56%, 阴性预测值为 96.99%, 灵敏度为 39.02%, 特异度为 82.51%, 见表 1。将 HRFQ、APCS、FIT、HRFQ+FIT 及 APCS+FIT 构建 ROC 曲线, 提示 APCS+FIT 筛检进展期结直肠肿瘤的效能最高(AUC:0.608, 95%CI:0.574~0.642), 见图 2。

HRFQ 和 APCS 对不同结直肠病变的检出率比较结果显示, 两种问卷对炎性息肉和增生性息肉的检出率差异没有统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$), 但 APCS 在非进展期腺瘤、进展期腺瘤及结直肠癌方面的检出率要高于 HRFQ(均 $P<0.05$)。见表 2。



注: HRFQ: 高危因素量化问卷; APCS: 亚太结直肠癌筛查评分; FIT: 粪便免疫化学检测; AUC: 曲线下面积

图 2 不同工具筛检进展期结直肠肿瘤的受试者工作特征曲线

讨 论

我国结直肠癌发病率在所有恶性肿瘤中位列第 5, 且有逐年增长的趋势^[21]。远处脏器转移是结直肠癌患者的首要死亡原因, 有 25% 的结直肠癌患者在诊断时就存在远处转移^[22]。一旦转移, 其 5 年生存率可下降至 13.1%^[23]。因此, 结直肠癌的早发现早治疗, 可阻止疾病向转移性结直肠癌发展, 有效改善患者预后。

近年来, 结直肠癌早诊筛查技术稳步进展, 目前常用的结直肠癌筛查方法主要包括粪便隐血检测、结肠镜检查、多靶点粪便检测和问卷风险评估等^[24]。其中, 问卷风险评估由于简单易行, 群众接受度高, 且判定结果的获得快速, 在结直肠肿瘤早期筛查中顺应率较高。目前, 国内应用较多的筛查评估问卷主要有 HRFQ、APCS 和伺机性筛查风险评估。

本文主要比较了 HRFQ 与 APCS 在浙江嘉善县结直肠肿瘤筛查队列中的肿瘤检出率。本研究数据分析显示, HRFQ 与 APCS 在炎性息肉和增生性息肉的筛查上, 检出率差异没有统计学意义(均 $P>0.05$); 但对于非进展期腺瘤、进展期腺瘤和结直肠癌的检出率, APCS 均高于 HRFQ(均 $P<0.05$)。

然而, 有研究显示, APCS 阴性或粪便隐血阴性的人群中, 也有较多进展期结直肠肿瘤的检出, 可见有较多肿瘤的检出无法由一个方法覆盖^[25]。目前, 也有不少文献报道了改良 APCS 对进展期结直

表 1 高危因素量化问卷(HRFQ)与亚太结直肠癌筛查评分(APCS)及分别联合粪便免疫化学检测(FIT)对进展期结直肠肿瘤检出率的比较[% (比例)]

项目	HRFQ	APCS	FIT	HRFQ+FIT	APCS+FIT
阳性预测值(检出率)	2.67(96/3 607)	5.54(165/2 977)	5.27(258/328)	5.44(40/735)	8.56(128/1 495)
阴性预测值	94.89(4306/4 538)	96.85(5 005/5 168)	97.84(3 181/3 251)	96.11(7 122/7 410)	96.99(6 450/6 650)
灵敏度	29.27(96/328)	50.30(165/328)	78.66(258/328)	12.20(40/328)	39.02(128/328)
特异度	55.09(4 306/7 817)	64.03(5 005/7 817)	40.69(3 181/7 817)	91.11(7 122/7 817)	82.51(6 450/7 817)

表 2 高危因素量化问卷(HRFQ)与亚太结直肠癌筛查评分(APCS)对不同结直肠病变检出率的比较

肠镜检查	总例数	无病变	检出病变[例(%)]					
			总数	非进展期腺瘤	进展期腺瘤	结直肠癌	炎性息肉	增生性息肉
HRFQ(+)组	3 607	2 581	1 026	701(19.43)	88(2.44)	8(0.22)	75(2.08)	154(4.27)
APCS(+)组	2 977	1 822	1 155	777(26.10)	148(4.97)	17(0.57)	75(2.52)	138(4.64)
χ^2 值	-	-	-	51.228	30.249	5.259	1.418	0.516
P值	-	-	-	<0.001	<0.001	0.022	0.234	0.473

注:“-”示无数据

肠肿瘤的检出率。2018 年,日本的一项研究,在 APCS 的基础上进行了改良,开发了一个 8 分计分模型,该改良后的评分系统对于进展期结直肠肿瘤的检出率为 10.2%^[26]。Wong 等^[27]评估了 7 种现有的来自不同国家的风险评分系统在预测无症状中国队列中进展期结直肠肿瘤的表现,研究表明,改良的 APCS 显示出对进展期肿瘤更高的筛选能力。

多项研究显示,将 APCS 临床风险分层和 FIT 组合,可有效筛检出进展期结肠直肠癌^[28]。在高风险受试者中,使用适当的 FIT 截断值,可提高结直肠癌筛查效能,减少不必要的结肠镜检查^[29]。有一项研究显示,在 FIT 阳性且 APCS \geq 2 分的亚组中,进展期结直肠肿瘤的检出率为 13.4%,而仅 APCS 高危的进展期结直肠肿瘤的检出率是 5.8%^[30]。本研究也分析了联合筛检对进展期结直肠肿瘤的检出率,提示:将 APCS 或 HRFQ 联合 FIT 筛检后(AUC:0.608, 95%CI:0.574~0.642),可明显提高进展期结直肠肿瘤的检出率。但值得注意的是,2014 年 Imperiale 等^[17]的研究显示,FIT 针对结直肠癌筛查的 AUC 为 0.89,针对进展期腺癌合并结直肠癌筛查的 AUC 为 0.67。相比较而言,本研究中,FIT 及 APCS 联合 FIT 对进展期结直肠肿瘤的筛查效能较低,这可能与种族差异及本研究存在的一些偏倚相关,后文作了详细讨论。

在每个国家基于风险的分层筛查中,也应考虑种族差异^[31]。有文献报道了 APCS 在中国人群和西方人群中对于结直肠进展期肿瘤的检出率。一项纳入了共 1 010 名无症状中国人群的研究显示,人群中结直肠进展期肿瘤的发生率是 4.1%,APCS 为高危者的人群中,结直肠进展期肿瘤的检出率为 8.8%^[32]。一项纳入了 645 名西方人群用于探究 APCS 对于进展期结直肠肿瘤筛查有效性的研究显示,共 31.3% 的患者为 APCS 评分高危人群,其中,高风险进展期腺癌的检出率为 14.9%,结直肠癌的检出率为 1.9%^[33]。相比于亚洲人群,APCS 对于西方人群进展期结直肠肿瘤的预测更为有效^[33]。低体质量对结直肠肿瘤有很强的保护作用,研究显示,将体质指数(body mass index, BMI)纳入 APCS 评分,可改善进展期结直肠肿瘤的风险预测,减少结肠镜检查资源^[34]。

本研究在大规模队列人群中对 APCS 和 HRFQ 两种问卷筛查结直肠肿瘤的效果进行验证,并分析了两种问卷联合 FIT 后能否增加对进展期结直肠

肿瘤筛查的效能,为今后结直肠肿瘤早筛方法的选取提供一定的依据。但本研究也存在一定局限性,各筛查方式的肠镜顺应率存在一定差异,可能会造成一定的选择偏倚。一方面,由于本试验在现有国家公共卫生服务项目基础上开展,而公共卫生服务项目以往长期以 HRFQ 阳性为结肠镜纳入标准,因此,造成了 HRFQ 阳性者的结肠镜顺应率更高。另一方面,有研究显示,对肠镜检查的认可、健康教育需求度高的高危人群更易完成肠镜筛查,而“认为工作忙,没有时间”、“认为肠镜意义不大”以及“害怕疼痛”是拒绝肠镜检查的主要原因^[35]。由于 HRFQ 的筛查条目中包括了肠道症状的筛查,如慢性便秘、慢性腹泻和黏液血便等,即 HRFQ 阳性的人群多有肠道症状的困扰,这也可能是造成 HRFQ 阳性者更容易接受肠镜检查的原因之一。同时,HRFQ 的筛查条目中包括“本人有肠道息肉史”,这类人群既往已经接受过肠镜检查、并在既往就医过程中很有可能接受过结直肠肿瘤相关健康宣教,这也是 HRFQ 阳性人群肠镜顺应性更高的原因之一。由于 HRFQ 和 APCS 两种问卷几乎已经包括了所有主要的结直肠癌风险因素,常用的校正因子如年龄、性别是 APCS 的风险判别标准,使用统计学方法校正这些因素可能会引入更多的偏倚。

综上所述,基于年龄、性别、家族史和吸烟的 APCS 评分系统是筛查进展期结直肠肿瘤的有效工具,本研究也显示,APCS 比 HRFQ 有更高的进展期结直肠肿瘤检出率。然而,越来越多的研究表明,FIT 和 APCS 的组合可以进一步提高结直肠肿瘤筛查的有效性。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

作者贡献声明 朱柠:采集分析解释数据、起草文章;黄彦钦:实施研究、采集分析解释数据、对文章的知识性内容作批评性审阅;宋永茂:酝酿和设计实验、获取研究经费、对文章的知识性内容作批评性审阅;张苏展:对文章的知识性内容作批评性审阅;郑树:对文章的知识性内容作批评性审阅;袁瑛:酝酿和设计实验、获取研究经费、对文章的知识性内容作批评性审阅

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