

论著·临床研究 doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-8348.2021.22.008

网络首发 <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/50.1097.R.20211025.1534.050.html>(2021-10-25)

消化系统肿瘤恶病质患者主观全面营养评估简略表 评分与营养代谢指标的相关性分析^{*}

殷瑞康,符伶俐,付振明[△]

(武汉大学人民医院肿瘤中心,武汉 430060)

[摘要] 目的 评估患者主观全面营养评估简略表(PG-SGA SF)评分对于消化系统肿瘤恶病质分期的预测价值,分析其与各营养代谢指标的相关性。方法 选取该院 2019 年 11 月至 2020 年 12 月收治的消化系统肿瘤恶病质患者 83 例为研究对象,运用 PG-SGA SF 进行营养评估。采用受试者工作特征曲线(ROC 曲线)分析 PG-SGA SF 评分对恶病质分期的预测价值,Spearman 相关系数法分析 PG-SGA SF 评分与各营养代谢指标之间的相关性。结果 BMI($P < 0.001$)和 PG-SGA SF 评分($P = 0.004$)对于恶病质分期有明显的影响。ROC 曲线下面积为 0.753,诊断为恶病质期的 PG-SGA SF 评分临界值为 7.5 分($P < 0.001$)。PG-SGA SF 评分 <9 分组与 ≥ 9 分组相比,总蛋白($P < 0.001$)、清蛋白($P < 0.001$)、血红蛋白($P = 0.001$)明显较高,C-反应蛋白(CRP)水平($P < 0.001$)明显较低。PG-SGA SF 评分与总蛋白($r = -0.554, P < 0.001$)、清蛋白($r = -0.437, P < 0.001$)、血红蛋白($r = -0.555, P < 0.001$)呈明显负相关,与 CRP($r = 0.799, P < 0.001$)呈明显正相关,与血糖($r = -0.016, P = 0.884$)无明显相关性。**结论** PG-SGA SF 评分对于恶病质分期有较好的预测诊断价值,其有可能成为评价肿瘤恶病质的重要指标。

[关键词] 肿瘤恶病质;患者主观全面营养评估简略表;营养评估;营养代谢

[中图法分类号] R735 **[文献标识码]** A **[文章编号]** 1671-8348(2021)22-3820-05

Correlation between Patient-Generated Subjective Global Assessment Short Form score and nutrient metabolism indexes in cachexia patients with digestive system malignant tumors^{*}

YIN Ruikang, FU Lingli, FU Zhenming[△]

(Tumor Center, People's Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei 430060, China)

[Abstract] **Objective** To evaluate the predictive value of the Patient-Generated Subjective Global Assessment Short Form (PG-SGA SF) score for the cachexia staging of digestive system malignant tumors, and to analyze its correlation with various nutrient metabolism indexes. **Methods** Eighty-three cachexia patients with digestive system malignant tumor in this hospital from November 2019 to December 2020 were selected as the study subjects. PG-SGA SF was applied for conducting the nutritional status evaluation. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was used to analyze the prognostic value of PG-SGA SF score for the cachexia staging and the Spearman correlation coefficient method was used to analyze the correlation between the PG-SGA SF score and various nutrient metabolism indexes. **Results** The body mass index ($P < 0.001$) and PG-SGA SF score ($P = 0.004$) had significant effects on the staging of cachexia. The area under the ROC curve was 0.753 and the cut-off value of PG-SGA SF score for diagnosing cachexia stage was 7.5 points($P < 0.001$). The total protein content ($P < 0.001$), albumin content ($P < 0.001$) and hemoglobin content ($P = 0.001$) in the PG-SGA SF score <9 group were significantly higher than those in the PG-SGA SF score ≥ 9 group, while the C-reactive protein (CRP) level was significantly lower ($P < 0.001$). The PG-SGA SF score had significantly negative correlation with total protein level($r = -0.554, P < 0.001$), albumin level ($r = -0.437, P < 0.001$) and hemoglobin level ($r = -0.555, P < 0.001$), and significantly positive correlation with the CRP level ($r = 0.799, P < 0.001$), but had no significant correlation with the blood glucose level ($r = -0.016, P = 0.884$). **Conclusion** The PG-SGA SF score has a good predictive and diagnostic value for cachexia staging and is expected to become an important indicator for evaluating tumor cachexia.

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(81773555)。 作者简介:殷瑞康(1995—),在读硕士,主要从事肿瘤营养方向研究。 △ 通信作者,E-mail:davidfuzming@whu.edu.cn。

[Key words] tumor cachexia; patient-generated subjective global assessment short form; nutrition assessment; nutrition metabolism

恶病质为一种特殊类型的营养不良,根据欧洲临床营养和代谢学会(ESPEN)的定义,是指伴有炎症的慢性疾病相关性营养不良^[1]。其病理生理特征为摄食减少,代谢异常等因素综合作用引起的蛋白质及能量负平衡^[2]。营养不良、恶病质、肌肉减少症等是肿瘤患者常见的营养相关状况,发生于晚期胃肠道恶性肿瘤可伴有厌食、炎症、水肿和多脏器衰竭等症状^[3]。恶病质可导致肿瘤患者生活质量下降和医疗费用增加,也是肿瘤患者死亡的重要因素之一,研究表明,20%的肿瘤患者死于营养不良^[4]。胃肠道肿瘤患者因营养不良死亡比例高达30%~50%,占所有肿瘤患者死亡的40%以上^[5-6]。

当前,国际上尚无营养诊断金标准。在诸多营养筛查工具中,患者主观全面营养评估法(patient-generated subjective global assessment,PG-SGA)对于肿瘤患者营养评估具有较高的灵敏度和特异度^[7]。PG-SGA对一般人群及消化系统恶性肿瘤患者的灵敏度优于过去最常用的营养风险筛查表法(nutritional risk screening 2002,NRS 2002)^[8-11]。患者主观全面营养评估简略表(patient-generated subjective global assessment short form,PG-SGA SF)能够反映所评估患者80%~90%的PG-SGA评分,已被验证为营养不良及其风险因素的独立筛查工具^[12]。本研究探讨PG-SGA SF评分与消化系统肿瘤恶病质患者营养代谢指标的相关性及其对恶病质分期的预测效能。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2019年11月至2020年12月本院收治的83例消化系统肿瘤恶病质患者为研究对象,肿瘤类型包括胃癌38例、肝胆管癌24例、结直肠癌21例,年龄30~80岁。纳入标准:所有肿瘤患者均经临床病理学明确诊断,且符合《欧洲肿瘤恶病质临床分期》恶病质诊断国际共识^[13];年龄大于或等于18岁;有完整的病史资料,包括身高、体重、BMI、卡氏评分等一般情况,以及清蛋白、C-反应蛋白(C-reactive protein,CRP)、血糖等营养代谢实验室数据;无长期使用激素;无交流障碍,能准确回答问题。排除标准:合并甲状腺功能亢进、心力衰竭失代偿及传染病史;既往有精神病、糖尿病、严重冠心病、脑梗死及血栓等疾病。本研究为回顾性研究,患者知情同意。

1.2 方法

选取符合标准的入院患者于48 h内完成床旁营养问卷调查,并查阅其病历,获取相关检验、检查等完整资料。每次调查均由同一调查人员完成,以减少调查人员抽样误差。调查人员提前接受本项目操作培训,且有调查经历。根据患者PG-SGA SF评分将患者分为4类:0~1分,无营养不良;2~3分,可疑或轻

度营养不良;4~8分,中度营养不良; $\geqslant 9$ 分,重度营养不良。根据国内的快速诊断恶病质的分期评分表(cachexia staging score,CSS)^[14],对入选患者进行分期,恶病质前期组32例,恶病质期组51例。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS25.0统计软件进行分析。计量资料符合正态分布的数据以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,两组间比较采用独立样本t检验。计数资料以例数或率表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验或Fisher确切概率法。采用Spearman进行相关性分析,受试者工作特征曲线(ROC曲线)分析PG-SGA SF评分对恶病质分期的预测价值。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 基本情况

消化系统肿瘤恶病质患者性别、年龄、卡氏评分、肿瘤类型不影响恶病质分期($P > 0.05$);恶病质期组41.2%为胃癌患者,高于肝胆管癌(31.4%)和结直肠癌(27.4%),但差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。BMI和PG-SGA SF评分对于恶病质分期有较明显的影响($P < 0.05$),见表1。

表1 不同恶病质分期患者基线资料比较[n(%)]

项目	恶病质前期组 (n=32)	恶病质期组 (n=51)	χ^2	P
性别			0.733	0.392
男	23(71.9)	32(62.7)		
女	9(28.1)	19(37.3)		
年龄			3.745	0.053
<65岁	22(68.8)	24(47.1)		
$\geqslant 65$ 岁	10(31.2)	27(52.9)		
BMI			46.312	<0.001
<18.5 kg/m ²	1(3.1)	42(82.4)		
$\geqslant 18.5$ kg/m ²	31(96.9)	9(17.6)		
卡氏评分			1.778	0.182
<80分	8(25.0)	20(39.2)		
$\geqslant 80$ 分	24(75.0)	31(60.8)		
肿瘤类型			1.131	0.568
胃癌	17(53.1)	21(41.2)		
肝胆管癌	8(25.0)	16(31.4)		
结直肠癌	7(21.9)	14(27.4)		
PG-SGA SF评分			8.093	0.004
<9分	28(87.5)	28(54.9)		
$\geqslant 9$ 分	4(12.5)	23(45.1)		

2.2 不同评分患者营养代谢指标比较

PG-SGA SF评分<9分、 $\geqslant 9$ 分血清总蛋白、清

蛋白、血红蛋白、CRP 水平比较,差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),但血糖比较差异无统计学意义($P = 0.316$),见表 2。

2.3 PG-SGA SF 评分对恶病质分期预测诊断分析

ROC 曲线下面积为 0.753, $P < 0.001$, 当 PG-SGA SF 评分临界值为 7.5 分时(≥ 7.5 分时诊断为恶病质期),此时预测诊断的灵敏度 62.7%,特异度 75.0%,准确度 67.5%,见图 1。

2.4 PG-SGA SF 评分与营养代谢指标的相关性分析

PG-SGA SF 评分与总蛋白($r = -0.554, P < 0.001$)、清蛋白($r = -0.437, P < 0.001$)、血红蛋白($r = -0.555, P < 0.001$)存在明显的负相关,与 CRP ($r = 0.799, P < 0.001$)存在明显的正相关,见图 2。而 PG-SGA SF 评分与血糖($r = -0.016, P = 0.884$)

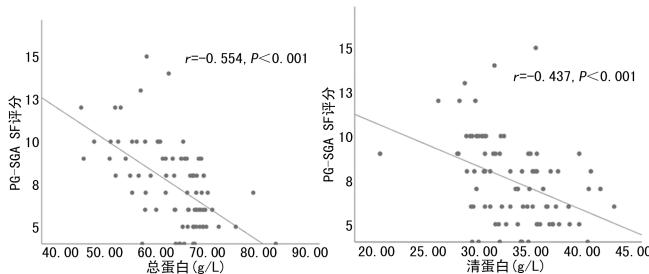


图 2 PG-SGA SF 评分与总蛋白、清蛋白、血红蛋白、CRP 水平相关性散点图

表 2 不同评分患者营养代谢指标比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)

营养代谢指标	PG-SGA SF 评分		<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
	<9分(n=56)	≥9分(n=27)		
总蛋白(g/L)	66.35±5.61	58.07±6.84	5.859	<0.001
清蛋白(g/L)	34.85±3.39	31.04±3.50	4.750	<0.001
血红蛋白(g/L)	105.23±16.89	92.39±14.35	3.400	0.001
CRP(ng/mL)	9.49±7.88	27.86±19.16	-4.791	<0.001
血糖(mmol/L)	5.44±1.62	5.89±2.39	-1.009	0.316

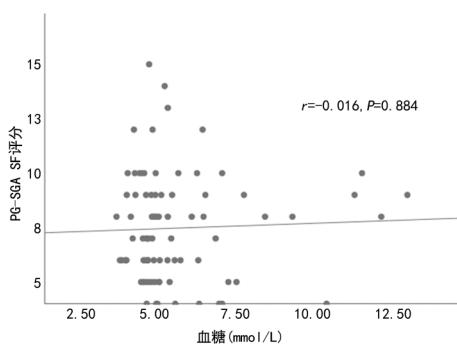


图 3 PG-SGA SF 评分与血糖水平相关性散点图

3 讨 论

累及消化道的肿瘤恶病质患者易出现恶心、呕吐、腹痛、腹胀等不适症状,导致患者蛋白质能量摄入不足,同时由于肿瘤消耗和化疗药物副作用等因素,营养不良的风险更高^[15]。具体累及的消化道部位不

之间无关,散点图亦无明显相关趋势,见图 3。

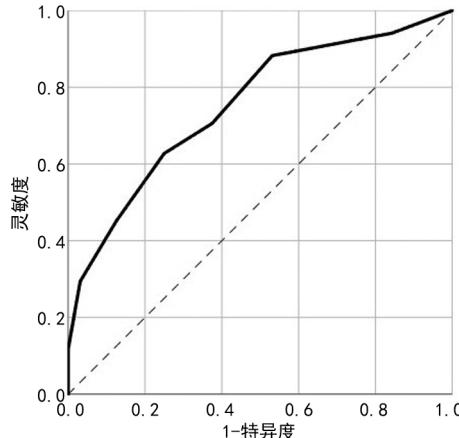


图 1 PG-SGA SF 评分对恶病质分期的 ROC 曲线

同,相应的恶病质症状也有所区别。一项调查显示进展期胃癌恶病质发生率高达 76.5%^[16]。体重下降在这些患者中最为常见,这归因于消化器官功能缺失,无法得到足够的食物摄入^[17]。肝癌恶病质则特殊在脂解作用增强、骨骼肌分解代谢增加而蛋白合成代谢减少伴有腹水^[18]。而结直肠癌恶病质可导致消化道梗阻、消化功能及神经内分泌功能紊乱,进而产生一系列相关症状^[19]。肿瘤恶病质患者大多还伴有贫血,这与肿瘤可促使红细胞寿命缩短,而化疗也会对红细胞造成损伤等有关^[20]。

现阶段根据体重减轻和肌肉质量将恶病质分为恶病质前期、恶病质期、恶病质难治期 3 个阶段^[13,21]。以往,恶病质仅根据体重在一定时间内下降超过 10% 来诊断^[22]。近来腹部 CT 测量第 3 腰椎平面骨骼肌和脂肪面积的方法得到应用,但有研究表明肌肉减少症与癌症患者术后并发症或生存预后无关^[23]。其他常用的评估指标,如人体测量指标、血清生化指标,筛查恶病质和预测肿瘤患者的预后敏感性尚可,但晚期肿瘤患者常存在水肿、肥胖、合并肝脏疾病或肿瘤生长增重来干扰恶病质的识别^[24]。因此,即使恶病质的营养支持技术不断得以完善,现存的各种诊断指标仍缺乏准确性,目前尚无金标准^[25]。

作为 PG-SGA 的简略版,PG-SGA SF 得到验证后,近年来在肿瘤患者中逐渐开展使用^[26-28]。一项研究表明,PG-SGA 对诊断头颈、腹部肿瘤患者的恶病

质具有良好的灵敏度(89.5%)和准确度(72.0%),并且对死亡也具有一定的特异度和准确度^[29]。最新的研究支持肿瘤晚期患者营养状态与生活质量之间的相关性,以及由 PG-SGA SF 评估的营养风险更好地反映了躯体、情绪、症状负担和总体生活质量水平,优于恶病质诊断国际共识的营养风险评估^[30]。因此,可以推测 PG-SGA SF 比恶病质诊断国际共识可能更有助于识别晚期肿瘤恶病质患者,这侧面支持了本研究的结果:PG-SGA SF 评分对于恶病质分期有较好的预测诊断价值,当评分 ≥ 7.5 分时,可初步诊断为恶病质期。

本研究表明,PG-SGA SF 评分与总蛋白、清蛋白、血红蛋白水平呈明显负相关,与 CRP 水平呈明显正相关。PG-SGA SF 通过体重、摄食情况、症状、活动和身体功能 4 个主观部分进行营养评估,虽然诊断效能得到验证,但与恶病质客观营养指标的相关性鲜少被探索。有研究显示,晚期恶性肿瘤患者中较高的 PG-SGA SF 评分与较高的白细胞计数、较低的血红蛋白、较高的 CRP、较低的人体测量和身体指标(如 BMI、脂肪量、握力)^[31] 明显相关($P < 0.001$)。有研究表明,鉴于 PG-SGA SF 的易用性及与肿瘤恶病质的各种特征的相关性,它有潜力作为预测肿瘤恶病质及预后的工具。一项葡萄牙的研究显示,在胃造瘘的肿瘤患者中,清蛋白、转铁蛋白水平与 PG-SGA 评分相关,这些指标可以作为营养不良标志物^[32]。恶病质通常伴有炎症的发生,因此非特异的炎症标志物 CRP 水平常常升高。一项白血病患者营养状况与预后相关性的研究显示,营养不良程度与 CRP 呈正相关($P = 0.026$),与本研究一致^[33]。另外,营养不良通常会伴糖类或其他元素的缺失,因此血糖水平被纳入本研究。一项有关营养不良与代谢的研究显示,乳糖代谢通路的激活能够促进全身代谢,降低营养不良发生率,提高结直肠癌患者的生存时间^[34]。这说明糖代谢加速所致的血糖水平升高与较低的营养不良程度相关。但本研究结果显示血糖水平与恶病质患者 PG-SGA SF 评分无明显相关性,有待进一步探索。

目前,营养治疗日益规范化,但目前肿瘤恶病质的诊断标准仍存在争议。本研究显示 PG-SGA SF 有助于更加准确地诊断消化系统肿瘤恶病质,能否与客观营养指标共同指导恶病质的诊疗需要进一步研究。

参考文献

- [1] CEDERHOLM T, BARAZZONI R, AUSTIN P, et al. ESPEN guidelines on definitions and terminology of clinical nutrition[J]. Clin Nutr, 2017, 36(1): 49-64.
- [2] BARACOS V E, MAZURAK V C, BHULLAR A S. Cancer cachexia is defined by an ongoing loss of skeletal muscle mass[J]. Ann Palliat Med, 2019, 8(1): 3-12.
- [3] GRAUL A I, STRINGER M, SORBERA L. Cachexia[J]. Drugs Today (Barc), 2016, 52(9): 519-529.
- [4] MURPHY K T, LYNCH G S. Editorial update on emerging drugs for cancer cachexia[J]. Expert Opin Emerg Drugs, 2012, 17(1): 5-9.
- [5] PALESTY J A, DUDRICK S J. What we have learned about cachexia in gastrointestinal cancer[J]. Dig Dis, 2003, 21(3): 198-213.
- [6] BELUZI M, PERES S B, HENRIQUES F S, et al. Pioglitazone treatment increases survival and prevents body weight loss in tumor-bearing animals: possible anti-cachectic effect [J]. PLoS One, 2015, 10(3): e122660.
- [7] POZIOMYCK A K, WESTON A C, LAMEU E B, et al. Preoperative nutritional assessment and prognosis in patients with foregut tumors[J]. Nutr Cancer, 2012, 64(8): 1174-1181.
- [8] YANG D, ZHENG Z, ZHAO Y, et al. Patient-generated subjective global assessment versus nutritional risk screening 2002 for gastric cancer in Chinese patients[J]. Future Oncol, 2020, 16(3): 4475-4483.
- [9] CUNHA C M, SAMPAIO E J, VARJAO M L, et al. Nutritional assessment in surgical oncology patients: a comparative analysis between methods[J]. Nutr Hosp, 2014, 31(2): 916-921.
- [10] MENDES N P, BARROS T A, ROSA C, et al. Nutritional screening tools used and validated for cancer patients: a systematic review[J]. Nutr Cancer, 2019, 71(6): 898-907.
- [11] 罗茜,曹伟新,施咏梅. 消化系统恶性肿瘤病人营养状况与生活质量评价[J]. 外科理论与实践, 2016, 21(1): 44-48.
- [12] SEALY M J, HASS U, OTTERY F D, et al. Translation and cultural adaptation of the scored patient-generated subjective global assessment: an interdisciplinary nutritional instrument appropriate for dutch cancer patients [J]. Cancer Nurs, 2018, 41(6): 450-462.
- [13] FEARON K, STRASSER F, ANKER S D, et al. Definition and classification of cancer cachexia: an international consensus[J]. Lancet Oncol, 2011, 12(5): 489-495.
- [14] ZHOU T, ANG B, LIU H, et al. Development and validation of a clinically applicable score to classify cachexia stages in advanced cancer pa-

- tients[J]. J Cachexia Sarcopenia Muscle, 2018, 9(2):306-314.
- [15] MARSHALL K M, LOELIGER J, NOLTE L, et al. Prevalence of malnutrition and impact on clinical outcomes in cancer services: a comparison of two time points[J]. Clin Nutr, 2019, 38 (2):644-651.
- [16] SUN L, QUAN X Q, YU S. An epidemiological survey of cachexia in advanced cancer patients and analysis on its diagnostic and treatment status[J]. Nutr Cancer, 2015, 67 (7): 1056-1062.
- [17] MATTOX T W. Cancer cachexia: cause, diagnosis, and treatment[J]. Nutr Clin Pract, 2017, 32(5):599-606.
- [18] GONCALVES D C, LIRA F S, YAMASHITA A S, et al. Liver lipid metabolism disruption in cancer cachexia is aggravated by cla supplementation -induced inflammation[J]. Clin Nutr, 2019, 38(5):2219-2230.
- [19] BARACOS V E, MARTIN L, KORC M, et al. Cancer-associated cachexia [J]. Nat Rev Dis Primers, 2018, 4:17105.
- [20] SAITO M, HATANAKA M, KONISHI M, et al. Erythropoietin improves cardiac wasting and outcomes in a rat model of liver cancer cachexia[J]. Int J Cardiol, 2016, 218:312-317.
- [21] BARACOS V E, MAZURAK V C, BHULLAR A S. Cancer cachexia is defined by an ongoing loss of skeletal muscle mass[J]. Ann Palliat Med, 2019, 8(1):3-12.
- [22] DAVIS M P, DICKERSON D. Cachexia and anorexia: cancer's covert killer[J]. Support Care Cancer, 2000, 8(3):180-187.
- [23] SIEGAL S R, DOLAN J P, DEWEY E N, et al. Sarcopenia is not associated with morbidity, mortality, or recurrence after esophagectomy for cancer[J]. Am J Surg, 2018, 215(5): 813-817.
- [24] CEDERHOLM T, BOSAEUS I, BARAZZONI R, et al. Diagnostic criteria for malnutrition—an ESPEN consensus statement [J]. Clin Nutr, 2015, 34(3):335-340.
- [25] ARENDTS J, BARACOS V, BERTZ H, et al. ESPEN expert group recommendations for action against cancer-related malnutrition [J]. Clin Nutr, 2017, 36(5):1187-1196.
- [26] ABBOTT J, TELENI L, MCKAVANAGH D, et al. Patient-generated subjective global assessment short form (PG-SGA SF) is a valid screening tool in chemotherapy outpatients[J]. Support Care Cancer, 2016, 24(9):3883-3887.
- [27] JAGER-WITTE NAAR H, DE BATS H F, WE LINK-LAMBERTS B J, et al. Self-completion of the patient-generated subjective global assessment short form is feasible and is associated with increased awareness on malnutrition risk in patients with head and neck cancer[J]. Nutr Clin Pract, 2020, 35(2):353-362.
- [28] 李春蕾,曾亚奇,张萍,等. 简略版 PG-SGA(PG-SGA SF)对肝癌病人营养评估价值[J]. 肠外与肠内营养,2019,26(5):266-270.
- [29] CAVALCANTE M F, DE PINHO N B, DE CARVALHO P P, et al. Patient-generated subjective global assessment predicts cachexia and death in patients with head, neck and abdominal cancer: a retrospective longitudinal study[J]. Clin Nutr Espen, 2019, 31:17-22.
- [30] DE OLIVEIRA L C, ABREU G T, LIMA L C, et al. Quality of life and its relation with nutritional status in patients with incurable cancer in palliative care [J]. Support Care Cancer, 2020, 28(10):4971-4978.
- [31] VIGANO A L, DI TOMASSO J, KILGOUR R D, et al. The abridged patient-generated subjective global assessment is a useful tool for early detection and characterization of cancer cachexia[J]. J Acad Nutr Diet, 2014, 114 (7): 1088-1098.
- [32] CORREIRA P M, SANTOS C A, ALMEIDA B J, et al. Scored patient-generated subjective global assessment, albumin and transferrin for nutritional assessment of gastrostomy fed head or neck cancer patients[J]. Nutr Hosp, 2014, 29 (2):420-426.
- [33] LI J, WANG C, LIU X, et al. Severe malnutrition evaluated by patient-generated subjective global assessment results in poor outcome among adult patients with acute leukemia: a retrospective cohort study[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2018, 97(3):e9663.
- [34] 王罡艳,罗会华. 营养不良相关因素及代谢相关通路对结直肠癌患者预后的影响[J]. 中国现代普通外科进展,2019,22(6):496-498.