

内脏脂肪在胃癌发生发展及预后评估中的作用研究进展

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【摘要】 高内脏脂肪增加胃癌的发生风险,且与胃癌术中及术后并发症的发生及术后预后不良有关。此外,与化疗效果也关系密切,其机制可能为高内脏脂肪导致多种细胞因子及脂肪因子分泌改变、胰岛素抵抗及代谢紊乱等。了解内脏脂肪在胃癌发生发展及预后评估中的作用,对于胃癌患者术前干预及术后评估意义重大。本文将内脏脂肪在胃癌发生发展及预后评估中的作用综述如下。

【关键词】 内脏脂肪; 胃癌; 预后

Advances in the role of visceral fat in the development and prognosis of gastric cancer

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【Abstract】 High visceral fat which increases the risk of gastric cancer is related to the occurrence of intraoperative and postoperative complications and poor postoperative prognosis of gastric cancer After gastrectomy. The mechanism may be related to the changes of the secretion of various cytokines and adipokines, insulin resistance and metabolic disorders caused by high visceral fat. Understanding the role of visceral fat in the occurrence, development and prognosis of gastric cancer is of great significance for preoperative intervention and postoperative evaluation of patients with gastric cancer. The role of visceral fat in the occurrence, development and prognosis of gastric cancer is summarized as follows.

【Key words】 Gastric cancer; Visceral fat; Prognosis

胃癌是威胁人类健康的恶性肿瘤之一,中国胃癌发病率较高,占全球胃癌发病率的44.1%^[1]。研究表明,肥胖与胃癌的发生发展关系密切,主要与肥胖导致多种促炎细胞因子及脂肪因子分泌水平的改变、胰岛素抵抗、高血糖的形成及血脂异常等代谢紊乱等有关^[2]。目前,胃癌仍以手术治疗为主,研究表明,肥胖是胃癌术后并发症发生及预后差的重要因素之一^[3],此外,与化疗效果密切相关^[4]。传统的肥胖评估方式主要是基于身高和体重的体质指数(BMI),因其简单客观被广泛使用,但BMI受骨骼和肌肉影响,不能真实反映体内脂肪堆积及分布情况。此外,研究表明,BMI在肿瘤患者评估中有很好的特异度但缺乏灵敏性^[5]。因此,有学者提出基于影像学的方法评估患者的内脏脂肪,与BMI相比,内脏脂肪能准确反应患者的脂肪分布情况,且能更好地反应肿瘤内微环境^[6]。因此,腹部内脏脂肪可以作为评估肿瘤患者预后的一个可靠的指标,且目前已经证实包括胃癌、肝癌、食管癌等多种肿瘤的预后

评估中有效^[7-8]。现将内脏脂肪在胃癌发生发展及预后评估中的作用综述如下。

1 内脏脂肪的定义及其与代谢性疾病、肿瘤的关系

世界卫生组织定义肥胖为体内过多的脂肪积累,依据脂肪在皮下及内脏组织中的分布情况,腹部脂肪可以分为内脏脂肪和皮下脂肪,相比腹部皮下脂肪,腹部内脏脂肪的增加即内脏肥胖会导致胰岛素抵抗、高血糖形成及血脂异常,与代谢紊乱和心血管疾病的发生密切相关^[9]。此外,通过非经典Wnt通路促进全身炎症反应,并分泌多种细胞因子及脂肪因子(TNF- α 、IL-6、IL-8、MCP-1、PAI-1、瘦素、脂联素、内脂素等)影响肿瘤周围微环境而促进肿瘤进展^[6]。

2 内脏脂肪测量方法

2.1 基于CT的腹部内脏脂肪面积 对于腹部内脏脂肪的测定,目前应用最为广泛的是腹部CT检查,多数研究采用的是第3腰椎层面或脐平面一定CT值范围内(-190~30 HU)

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的腹部内脏脂肪面积(visceralfat area, VFA),也有研究计算腹部VFA与皮下脂肪面积(subcutaneous fat area, SFA)比评估腹部内脏脂肪情况。对于腹部内脏脂肪分界的指标多数依据日本和欧美国家标准,目前应用比较广泛的标准为VFA ≥ 100 m²,或者是VFA/SFA ≥ 0.4 ^[10,11]。然而由于性别不同及种族差异对腹部内脏脂肪分布情况有着显著影响,因此有韩国学者提出腹部内脏脂肪分界值男性 ≥ 130 m²,女性 ≥ 90 m²^[12]。而日本学者也有研究提出VFA/SFA分界值男性为1.33,女性为0.94^[13]。

2.2 基于生物电阻抗的VFA 生物电阻抗(bioelectrical impedance analysis, BIA)分析基于人体不同组织阻抗不同的原理,采用双扫描BIA分别测量非脂肪组织及皮下脂肪组织的电阻^[14],计算出腹部某一横截面总面积,然后用腹部横截面总面积减去皮下脂肪组织总面积间接计算出VFA,与CT相比,具有简单、无创、无辐射暴露等优点,研究表明,基于BIA的VFA与基于CT的VFA有良好的相关性,相关系数高达0.92,然而基于BIA的VFA与基于CT的VFA之间的差异随着BMI的增加而增加,且随着年龄的增加,基于BIA的VFA倾向于低估了内脏肥胖的程度^[15]。此外,基于BIA的VFA受种族、水合作用及电解质转移的影响,肿瘤患者因合并腹水及水肿限制了BIA的准确性^[16]。有学者比较了中国胃癌患者基于BIA和CT的VFA之间的差异,发现两种方法测量VFA有很好的的一致性和可靠性,但两种方法测量的VFA绝对值不可互换,中国胃癌患者基于BIA的VFA临界为81 cm²^[17]。

2.3 肾周脂肪厚度 有学者提出基于CT的肾周脂肪厚度是内脏脂肪测量的又一种简单快捷且可重复的方法,研究人员通过测量左肾静脉水平腰方肌前缘至左肾极背缘的距离定义为左肾肾周脂肪厚度,并测量同一水平内脏脂肪的面积,发现基于CT的肾周脂肪厚度与基于CT的内脏脂肪面积有良好的相关性,相关系数为0.62,且基于CT的肾周脂肪厚度预测胃癌术后并发症的独立预测因素,AUC为0.71,临界值为10.7 mm^[18]。此外,多项研究表明,基于超声的内脏脂肪厚度及肾周脂肪厚度是颈动脉斑块、代谢综合征及多种肿瘤独立预测因素^[19-21],其中腹膜前脂肪组织厚度(PFT)与子宫肌瘤独立显著相关,PFT预测子宫肌瘤的临界值为7.6 mm。

2.4 内脏肥胖指数 内脏肥胖指数(visceral adiposity index, VAI)是基于BMI、腰围(WC)、高密度脂蛋白(HDL)和甘油三酯(TG)浓度计算得出的一个评估内脏脂肪堆积及功能障碍的指标^[22],计算公式为男性VAI=[WC/39.68+(1.88×BMI)]×(TG/1.03)×(1.31/HDL);女性VAI=[WC/36.58+(1.89×BMI)]×(TG/0.81)×(1.52/HDL)。研究表明,VAI是结直肠癌发生的预测因子^[23]。

3 内脏脂肪与胃癌发生发展的关系

肥胖与多种恶性肿瘤发生有关,一项人体测量指标与胃癌风险相关性的流行病学研究表明,内脏肥胖增加胃贲

门癌的发生风险^[24]。肥胖同时也影响胃癌的发展,在一项肥胖与胃癌生长关系的研究中^[25],研究人员给瘦小鼠和饮食诱导的肥胖小鼠接种胃癌前体细胞,并在2周内观察肿瘤组织学、细胞增殖和凋亡情况,发现与瘦小鼠相比,肥胖小鼠肿瘤细胞增殖率更高,凋亡率更低,研究人员推测,肥胖可能通过上调烟酰胺磷酸核糖基转移酶、调节沉默调节蛋白1(sirt1)和*c-myc*基因的表达^[26]及调节沉默调节蛋白1及Yes相关蛋白(sirt1/YAP)通路^[27]来促进小鼠胃癌的生长。此外,内脏肥胖与胃癌腹膜转移相关,Chen等^[28]基于VFA及其他临床特征的量化评分预测胃癌腹膜转移的研究表明,VFA是胃癌腹膜转移的独立预后因素,腹膜转移患者的VFA高于无转移者,Huang等^[29]基于VFA预测不同BMI患者术前胃癌腹膜转移的研究表明,VFA仅适用于BMI正常组胃癌患者的腹膜转移情况预测。

4 内脏脂肪与胃癌术后近期疗效的关系

内脏脂肪与胃癌术后近期疗效关系密切,Taniguchi等^[30]术前VFA与胃癌术后近期及远期疗效关系的研究表明,与低VFA组相比,高VFA组手术时间明显更长、术中出血明显更多、手术并发症发生率明显更高。徐艳群等^[31]研究表明,VFA大者中转开腹率更高。可能的原因是内脏脂肪增多,手术视野不能充分暴露,手术技术难度增加,导致手术时间长、术中出血多、手术并发症发生率高、中转开腹率高。此外,VFA影响胃癌术中淋巴结的清扫,后者与胃癌术后治疗方法的选择及预后密切相关,Go等^[32]将597例患者按性别及肥胖参数分组,分析VFA对腹腔镜辅助远端胃癌切除术预后的影响,发现术中取出淋巴结的数量与VFA显著负相关,而与BMI无关,王纪全等^[33]得出了同样的结论,高VFA组较低VFA组术中取出的淋巴结数目少,可能的原因是术中出血影响周围的淋巴结的清扫。

5 内脏脂肪与胃癌术后并发症的关系

VFA是胃癌术后并发症发生的危险因素。Taniguchi等^[30]术前VFA预测胃癌术后短期和长期预后的研究表明,与低VFA组相比,高VFA组术后总体并发症、胰瘘、腹腔脓肿发生率明显高于低VFA组。Takeuchi等^[34]研究表明,VFA预测胃癌术后吻合口瘘比BMI更有效。Okada等^[35]研究表明,VFA与术后并发症的发生率成正比,VFA越高,术后并发症的发生率越高,VFA每增加10 cm²,并发症发生率增加9%。在身体成分与胃癌术后手术部位感染的研究中,Kim等^[36]测量了1038例胃癌患者术前的VFA、SFA及二者的比值,发现VFA/SFA比值比VFA本身预测手术部位感染效果更好,截断值为0.94,AUC值为0.75,且高VFA/SFA是胃癌术后手术部位感染的独立预后因素,比值越大,手术部位发生感染的风险越高。由于内脏脂肪导致术后并发症发生率高,术后恢复慢,因此,高VFA患者比低VFA患者住院时间更长^[37]。基于此,正确评估胃癌术后并发症的发生,及时干预,对改善胃癌术后预后具有重要的意

义。研究表明,基于极低热量饮食或有氧运动的术前减肥计划能有效减少胃癌患者的内脏脂肪,有效减少胃癌术中及术后并发症^[38,39],但值得注意的是术前减肥计划导致的低BMI及VAF是患者预后差的因素之一,因此,需综合评估患者的情况再采取措施。

6 内脏脂肪与化疗及预后的关系

恶性肿瘤患者往往伴随恶病质的发生,内脏脂肪作为重要的营养储备物质,与胃癌化疗后及胃癌术后预后密切相关。Feng等^[40]分析了46例采用EOF方案的失去手术机会的转移性胃癌患者的身体成分,发现VFA是无进展生存和总生存的独立预后因素,术前低VFA及术后VFA显著丢失预示着更短的无进展生存期和总生存期。类似地,Zhang等^[41]研究了110例新辅助化疗后接受手术的胃癌患者身体成分与临床结局的关系,发现新辅助化疗后较高的VFA与术后并发症的发生相关,就长期预后而言,新辅助化疗前后较低的VFA均预示着更差的无进展生存和总生存。此外,Matsui等^[41]研究表明,低VFA是胃癌术后辅助化疗依从性差的独立预后因素。Park等^[42]分析了136例胃癌患者术前身体成分的基线水平及术前术后身体成分的变化,发现术后肌肉、VFA、SFA的显著减少预示着更短的无进展生存期和总生存期,而术前身体成分的基线水平与生存结果不相关。可能的原因是术前VFA反映患者的营养状况,只有术前VFA储备良好的患者才能接受手术,因此术前身体成分的基线水平无明显差异,而术后VFA的显著减少导致营养不良,影响患者对辅助化疗的耐受和生存质量。

7 内脏脂肪与胃癌发生发展及预后的机制研究

与肥胖相关的慢性炎症被认为是导致代谢性疾病、心血管疾病及各种癌症进展的主要因素,肥胖导致炎症因子水平的上调,从而引发低级别炎症反应^[43]。脂肪组织炎症反应释放各种促炎细胞因子如白介素-6(interleukin-6, IL-6)和肿瘤坏死因子- α (tumor necrosis factor- α , TNF- α)等^[44],IL-6主要通过激活信号转导及信号转导激活因子-3(STAT3)刺激肿瘤血管生成,促进肿瘤细胞增殖、侵袭和转移,抑制肿瘤细胞凋亡^[45]。TNF- α 主要通过促进肿瘤细胞血管生成、侵袭和迁移,抑制细胞毒性T淋巴细胞和活化的巨噬细胞对肿瘤细胞的杀伤,此外,TNF- α 还通过刺激一氧化氮和活性氧等基因毒性分子的产生,促进肿瘤的发生^[46]。

内脏脂肪通过分泌多种脂肪因子促进肿瘤的发生和转移,主要机制为脂肪细胞在低级别炎症状态中与癌细胞相互作用胞去分化为前脂肪细胞或重新编程为癌症相关脂肪细胞(CAA)。后者分泌瘦素、脂联素、内脂素等脂肪因子,参与代谢、炎症、免疫调控,刺激肿瘤细胞的黏附、迁移和侵袭,从而促进肿瘤的发生发展^[47]。其中低脂联素水平促进肿瘤的发生进展且导致预后不良^[48,49]。研究表明,脂联素抑制HeLa细胞生长具有浓度依赖性和时间依赖性,

低脂联素水平导致G0/G1期HeLa细胞数量增加,S期和G2/M期HeLa细胞数量显著减少,可能的机制是通过抑制正调节因子细胞周期调节蛋白cyclin D1和c-myc的表达阻滞细胞周期进程,通过增加负调控因子p21、p53的表达刺激细胞周期进程的制动,此外,通过调节凋亡基因*bcl-2*和抗凋亡基因*bcl-2*的表达诱导细胞凋亡^[50]。内脂素是另一种由内脏脂肪分泌的参与肿瘤发生进展的脂肪细胞因子,它通过调节多种不同的信号通路,如磷脂酰肌醇激酶3/蛋白激酶B(PI3K/Akt)、细胞外信号调节激酶1/2(ERK1/2)、STAT3等,调控肿瘤细胞的生长、凋亡和血管生成,此外,通过激活血管内皮细胞核因子 κ B(nuclear factor κ B, NF- κ B)上调细胞基质金属蛋白酶2/9(MMP-2/9)的表达,促进肿瘤细胞的增殖和迁移^[51]。

胰岛素抵抗及肥胖导致的代谢紊乱是癌症发生发展的重要危险因素^[52],内脏肥胖增加了胰岛素抵抗、高血糖和血脂异常的发生风险,这可能与内脏肥胖导致脂肪因子分泌改变有关,多种高水平脂肪因子及低水平脂联素干扰了正常的糖脂代谢,从而导致胰岛素抵抗、血脂异常及高血糖^[53]。胰岛素抵抗导致高胰岛素血症,后者降低循环中胰岛素样生长因子(IGF)结合蛋白的IGF增加。胰岛素和IGF通过激活哺乳-磷脂酰肌醇激酶3-蛋白激酶B-动物类雷帕霉素靶蛋白(PI3K-Akt-mTOR)通路等多种机制促进肿瘤发生发展,包括刺激增殖、促进血管生成以及抗凋亡等^[54]。这可能是肥胖参与胃癌发生发展的另一种途径。

内脏脂肪是胃癌术后并发症的重要危险因素,其机制可能是高内脏脂肪导致手术技术难度增加,引起局部及全身促炎因子水平升高及继发的大脑激活,由此导致肠梗阻等并发症^[55]。术后第3天血清C反应蛋白水平是预测胃癌术后并发症的有效方法之一,研究表明,术前VFA水平与术后第3天C反应蛋白水平成正相关,术前VFA水平影响术后第3天C反应蛋白水平对胃癌术后感染性并发症预测的准确性,统一的术后第3天C反应蛋白截断值不能准确预测VFA极端情况下胃癌术后感染性并发症的发生率^[56]。

8 小结

综上所述,肥胖与胃癌的发生发展关系密切,同时也是胃癌预后的危险因素之一。以往的研究常将BMI作为评估肥胖的简易指标,但脂肪分布个体差异很大,BMI不能区分VFA及SFA,因此基于BMI评估肥胖对胃癌发生发展及预后证据不足。VFA被认为是预测胃癌术后并发症的一个比BMI更有效的指标。高VFA往往导致胃癌术中手术时间更长,术中出血更多,手术中转率更高,淋巴结清扫率更低,术中及术后并发症发生率更高,这可能与高VFA增加手术技术难度,促进多种促炎细胞因子及脂肪因子分泌、胰岛素抵抗及高VFA导致的代谢紊乱有关。基于极低热量饮食和有氧运动的术前减肥计划已被证实能有效减少术中及术后并发症的发生率。此外,术前VFA水平、术

前术后 VFA 变化都不同程度地影响胃癌预后,与 VFA 对胃癌术中效果及术后并发症影响不同,术前低 VFA 及术后 VFA 显著丢失预示着胃癌术后更差的无进展生存和总生存,这可能与 VFA 反映患者的营养储备情况有关,营养不良的患者预后差。目前,VFA 对胃癌的预后仍有争议:第一,虽然有研究表明 VFA 对胃癌患者预后评估中有重要作用,然而目前关于 VFA 对胃癌的预后评估的相关研究十分有限。第二,目前对于 VFA 与肿瘤的关系多停留在临床研究层面,并未深层次解释其机制,特别是与体内反映肥胖相关指标例如血脂,血清中瘦素、脂联素及其受体进行联系。第三,由于性别和地域人种族的差异,VFA 的分布情况差异很大,在我国目前仍缺乏对于 VFA 分布情况的统计指标。基于以上背景,VFA 对胃癌预后评估简单、有效,前景广阔,值得进一步探讨。

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