

# 基于术后短期 PSA 变化的前列腺癌根治术后生化复发预测模型及其验证

王子威<sup>1</sup> 连碧珺<sup>2</sup> 李晶<sup>3</sup> 高旭<sup>1</sup> 许传亮<sup>1</sup>

**[摘要]** 目的:探讨根治术后 4 周 PSA 水平对前列腺癌患者术后生化复发的预测能力,并与经典的 Kattan 列线图进行比较。方法:纳入 PC-follow 数据库中 2004 年 10 月—2018 年 8 月期间 1485 例行前列腺癌根治术的患者,经筛选后 313 例纳入训练集用于建立模型(训练组),90 例纳入验证集用于验证模型(验证组)。利用 COX 比例风险回归模型确定与生化复发相关的独立风险因素并纳入最终预测模型,绘制列线图便于临床应用。利用 R 软件计算模型的一致性指数(C-index),绘制模型预测值与实际值的校准曲线对模型进行评价。内部验证采用 bootstrap 方法重抽样,外部验证基于验证组数据。最后通过计算综合判别改善指数(integrated discrimination improvement,IDI)比较新模型和传统 Kattan 列线图的预测效能。结果:基于术后 4 周 PSA 水平和 Gleason 评分的新模型能较好地评估前列腺癌根治术后的生化复发风险(训练组 C-index=0.819,验证组 C-index=0.751),且预测值同实际发生情况具有较好的一致性。相较于传统 Kattan 列线图,新模型的 IDI 在训练组和验证组中分别为 10.68%(P<0.001)和 12.38%(P=0.016)。结论:利用患者术后 4 周 PSA 水平和术后 Gleason 评分能够很好地预测患者生化复发概率,且较经典 Kattan 列线图更加方便准确,能够为个体化随访策略的制定提供依据。

**[关键词]** 前列腺癌;PSA;生化复发;预后模型

**DOI:**10.13201/j.issn.1001-1420.2021.06.006

**[中图分类号]** R737.25 **[文献标志码]** A

## Prediction model for biochemical recurrence after radical prostatectomy based on short-term postoperative PSA changes

WANG Ziwei<sup>1</sup> LIAN Bijun<sup>2</sup> LI Jing<sup>3</sup> GAO Xu<sup>1</sup> XU Chuanliang<sup>1</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>Department of Urology, Shanghai Hospital, Shanghai, 200433, China; <sup>2</sup>Department of Urology, 903 Hospital; <sup>3</sup>Center for Translation Medicine, Naval Medical University)

Corresponding author: XU Chuanliang, E-mail: chuanliang\_xu@126.com

**Abstract Objective:** To establish a biochemical recurrence prediction model based on the PSA level 4 weeks after radical resection of patients with prostate cancer and compare it with the classic Kattan nomogram. **Methods:** A total of 1485 patients who underwent radical prostatectomy in the PC-follow database from October 2004 to August 2018 were screened. After screening, 313 patients were included for model discovery, and 90 patients were used for model validation. The COX regression proportional hazard model was used to determine the independent predictors related to biochemical recurrence, and finally, the PSA level 4 weeks after radical resection and Gleason scores were used to establish the novel model. R software was used to draw a nomogram, calculate the consistency index(C-index), and draw a calibration curve of the novel model. The internal validation was performed using 1000 times bootstrap, and the external validation is performed with the validation group data. Integrated discrimination improvement(IDI) was calculated to evaluate the prediction performance of the nomogram of the novel model and classical Kattan nomogram. **Results:** The C-index of the novel model was 0.819 and 0.751 in the training and validation set respectively. The calibration curve of the novel model showed good agreement. External verification further confirmed the applicability of the novel model. We thus proved that the novel model based on the PSA level 4 weeks after the operation could predict 1-year and 3-year postoperative biochemical recurrence. Comparing the novel nomogram with the Kattan nomogram by calculating IDI, it is found that the prediction performance of the novel model is 10.68% and 12.38% higher than that of the Kattan nomogram in the training and validation set respectively. **Conclusion:** The newly established nomogram model only uses the PSA level 4 weeks after radical resection and Gleason scores to predict postoperative biochemical recurrence and is more accurate than the classic Kattan nomogram, enhancing convenient clinical application. Our research served as a reference for developing personalized follow-up strategies.

**Key words** prostate cancer; PSA; biochemical recurrence; prognosis model

<sup>1</sup>长海医院泌尿外科(上海,200433)

<sup>2</sup>903 医院泌尿外科

<sup>3</sup>海军军医大学转化医学中心

通信作者:许传亮,E-mail:chuanliang\_xu@126.com

早期前列腺癌(prostate cancer, PCa)患者多接受根治性手术进行治疗,但由于局灶残留,远处微转移和其他生物学特性,前列腺癌根治术后仍有27%~53%的患者术后会发生生化复发(biochemical recurrence, BCR)<sup>[1-3]</sup>。预估患者的生化复发时间对后续治疗有重要的指导意义。1999年Kattan首次基于患者术前PSA水平、术后Gleason评分(Gleason scores, GS)、切缘阳性(positive surgical margins, PSM)、包膜侵犯(extracapsular extension, ECE)、精囊侵犯(seminal vesicle invasion, SVI)、淋巴结情况(lymph node, LN)等指标建立模型用于预测前列腺癌根治术后患者的生化复发,并得到了多中心验证<sup>[4-7]</sup>。基于Kattan列线图的一系列预测前列腺癌根治术后生化复发模型均表现出较好的准确性<sup>[8-9]</sup>,但纳入变量过多,计算复杂限制了其临床应用。根据指南,前列腺癌根治术后4周患者常规复查PSA水平,因此本文在研究Kattan列线图纳入变量的基础上,探索术后第4周PSA水平对生化复发的预测价值,并尝试构建了新的列线图模型。现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析中国最大的前列腺癌数据库(PC-follow数据库)中,于2004年10月—2018年8月期间接受前列腺癌根治术的1485例患者。604例在生化复发前接受过内分泌治疗或放疗,478例无术后4周PSA随访信息,均予以剔除。最终纳入403例患者,入组患者共由5位术者实施手术,其中2位术者的313例患者用于新模型建立(训练组),另外3位术者的90例患者用于新模型验证(验证组)。

### 1.2 统计学方法

使用COX比例风险回归模型分析同前列腺癌根治术后生化复发相关的风险因素。根据多因素回归结果,将独立风险因素纳入最终预测模型并计算一致性评价指数(C-index指数)。使用校准曲线评价模型预测值同实际观察值的一致性。内部验证采用Bootstrap法重抽样1000次计算校正C-index;构建列线图并用于验证组进行外部验证评价。利用综合判别改善指数(IDI)评价新模型列线图和Kattan列线图的预测能力。上述统计学分析均使用R软件(4.0.2版本,<http://www.r-project.org/>)完成,rms包主要用于cox回归分析,C-index指数和列线图的构建,survIDINRI包主要用于计算IDI。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 新模型的建立

训练组及验证组患者的临床病理特征见表1。通过对训练组中313例患者临床及病理信息进行

COX回归筛选出影响患者生化复发的独立危险因素(表2),其中术后Gleason评分按照2016 WHO前列腺癌分级标准分为5组<sup>[10]</sup>。单因素分析中,全部变量均同生化复发风险相关( $P<0.05$ )。多因素分析中,将 $P<0.05$ 的变量作为影响术后生化复发的独立危险因素,若为等级变量,则以趋势 $P<0.05$ ( $P$  for trend)作为纳入标准<sup>[11]</sup>,故术前PSA、淋巴结情况、包膜情况、精囊情况及切缘阳性情况予以排除,最终只纳入术后4周PSA水平及术后Gleason评分建立预测模型,并根据模型绘制列线图(图1)。训练组中模型的校正C-index为0.819,提示模型能准确区分患者术后生化复发风险,校准曲线也显示了新模型预测训练组患者1年和3年生化复发概率的准确性(图2)。

### 2.2 新模型的验证及比较

在验证组90例患者中,新模型的C-index为0.751(95%CI:0.584~0.918),进一步验证了其区分能力,校准曲线显示新模型能准确预测验证组患者1年和3年生化复发的概率(图3)。将新模型同经典Kattan列线图进行比较,训练组中Kattan列线图的校正C-index为0.772,在验证组中C-index为0.644(95%CI:0.345~0.941)。在训练组中,新模型较Kattan预测模型的IDI为10.68%( $P<0.001$ ),在验证组中,IDI为12.38%( $P=0.016$ ),提示新模型预测效能较Kattan模型显著提升(图4)。

表1 两组患者临床及病理特征

	M(Q1,Q3),例(%)	
项目	训练组(n=313)	验证组(n=90)
随访时间/月	22(15,35)	25(16,58,25)
术前PSA/(ng·mL <sup>-1</sup> )	14.22 (8.45,25.67)	13.60 (9.10,21.38)
术后病理Gleason评分		
≤6	47(15.02)	18(20.00)
3+4	115(36.74)	28(31.11)
4+3	64(20.45)	17(18.89)
8	37(11.82)	8(8.89)
9,10	50(15.97)	19(21.11)
包膜侵犯(ECE)	89(28.43)	17(18.89)
精囊侵犯(SVI)	43(13.74)	17(18.89)
切缘阳性(PSM)	85(27.16)	28(31.11)
淋巴结阳性(LN)	24(7.67)	7(7.78)
术后4周PSA/(ng·mL <sup>-1</sup> )		
<0.05	172(54.95)	53(58.89)
≥0.05~<0.1	48(15.34)	5(5.51)
≥0.1	93(29.71)	32(35.56)

表2 BCR影响因素COX回归

危险因素	单因素分析		多因素分析	
	HR(95%CI)	P	HR(95%CI)	P
术前PSA	1.594(1.433~1.772)	<0.001	1.110(0.960~1.284)	0.160
LN	5.440(3.299~8.972)	<0.001	1.256(0.709~2.227)	0.435
ECE	3.962(2.625~5.981)	<0.001	1.244(0.745~2.076)	0.404
SVI	4.657(3.055~7.101)	<0.001	1.119(0.702~1.786)	0.635
PSM	2.432(1.634~3.621)	<0.001	1.111(0.710~1.739)	0.644
Gleason评分				
6	1(参考基线)	<0.001	1(参考基线)	0.007
3+4	4.865(1.119~21.143)	0.035	4.214(0.961~18.479)	0.057
4+3	10.790(2.516~46.271)	0.014	6.165(1.398~27.183)	0.016
8	21.290(5.031~90.090)	<0.001	6.560(1.475~29.167)	0.014
9,10	28.605(6.859~119.290)	<0.001	7.485(1.702~32.932)	0.008
术后4周PSA				
<0.05	1(参考基线)	<0.001	1(参考基线)	<0.001
≥0.05~<0.1	6.436(3.132~13.230)	<0.001	4.925(2.314~10.480)	<0.001
≥0.1	16.603(9.152~30.120)	<0.001	7.742(3.864~15.512)	<0.001

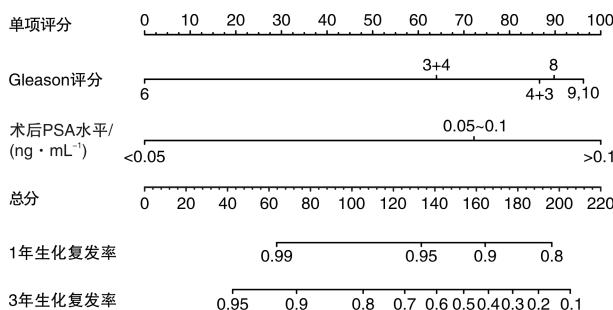


图1 新模型列线图

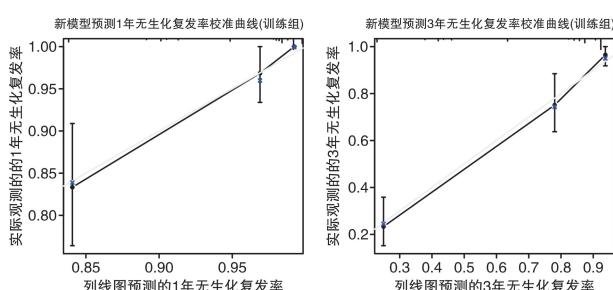


图2 训练组校准曲线

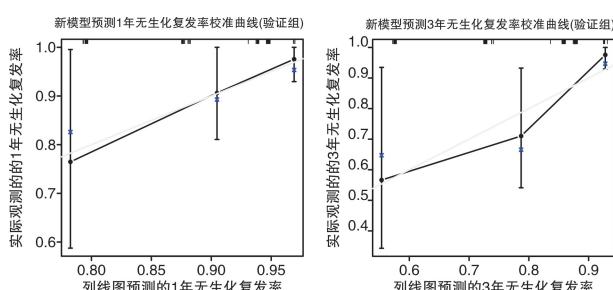


图3 验证组校准曲线

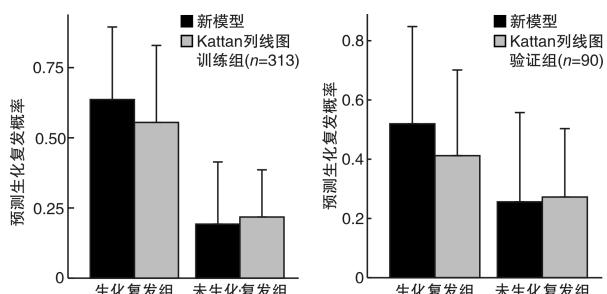


图4 新模型和经典Kattan列线图对术后生化复发的预测能力

### 3 讨论

接受前列腺癌根治性治疗后,27%~53%的患者会发生BCR<sup>[2-3]</sup>,BCR往往预示着局部复发和远处转移的出现,需要相应地改变治疗策略。根据目前临床生化复发的定义,需要术后连续两次随访PSA值回升至0.2 ng/mL以上,伴上升趋势才能确诊为生化复发。频繁的PSA水平检测可能会导致患者的心理焦虑,也造成了一定的经济负担,因此有必要针对患者不同的生化复发风险指定个体化的随访策略。多年来,学者们致力于通过利用患者临床及病理信息建立模型,来预测患者生化复发的概率,其中最知名的是Kattan等于1999年提出的术后列线图模型,基于患者术前PSA水平、术后GS、PSM、ECE、SVI、LN等指标建立模型用于预测前列腺癌根治术后患者的生化复发,并得到了多中心验证。随后一系列基于Kattan列线图的衍生模型被不同学者提出,试图通过添加种族、前列腺重量、术者经验、导管内癌、Gleason评分4和(或)5分结构比等变量提高模型效能<sup>[8-9,12-13]</sup>。然而,复杂的模型虽然在一定程度上能够提高预测效能,却增

加了计算的复杂程度,存在过拟合的风险,导致模型的临床应用受限。本研究试图找到对术后生化复发影响较强的独立危险因素,利用最少的变量达到最佳的预测效果,建立一个临床适用性强的预测模型。

作为特异的前列腺癌肿瘤标记物,PSA的半衰期为2~3 d<sup>[14]</sup>。前列腺癌根治性切除术后,患者体内的PSA理论上会按固有半衰期衰减,4~6周后降至无法测出(<0.1 ng/mL)。PSA的升高通常出现在前列腺癌临床复发或转移前<sup>[3]</sup>,通常提示有残存的肿瘤病灶活动,与肿瘤的预后密切相关<sup>[15-16]</sup>。因此术后PSA水平对于预测生化复发具有重要意义。在目前临床实践中,术后4周常规随访复查PSA,资料易于获取,因此,本研究探索了术后4周PSA水平的预测价值。多因素COX回归分析发现术后4周PSA水平及Gleason评分是影响患者术后生化复发的独立危险因素,并据此建立了新的预测模型。模型的准确度C-index在训练组和验证组中分别达到了0.819和0.751,校准曲线也显示出新模型预测的无生化复发率与实际无生化复发率具有较好的一致性。我们通过外部验证数据对模型的适用性进行了进一步的验证。新模型仅仅利用2个变量,即达到了准确的预测效果,较以往模型显示出较好的临床应用价值。

在医学研究的各个领域中广泛使用多因素模型对疾病的发生发展进行预测。2015年*Ann Intern Med*刊登了the TRIPOD statement用于规范预测模型建立的流程<sup>[17]</sup>。2017年Alba等<sup>[18]</sup>对预测模型建立的标准统计学方法进行了规范,并发表于*JAMA*。好的预测模型需要兼具区分度(discrimination)和校准度(calibration),区分度是指模型准确区分高风险和低风险的人群的能力,通常用C-index或ROC曲线下面积(AUC)来评价;校准度指模型预测值同实际值的一致性程度,校准度好提示模型的预测符合实际情况。而IDI则能够用于考察模型整体的改善情况,IDI越高提示预测能力越好<sup>[19]</sup>。然而,据Wessler等<sup>[20]</sup>报道,只有63%的研究报道了区分度,36%的研究报道了校准度。许多预测前列腺癌根治术后生化复发的研究并未充分利用净重分类指数(net reclassification index,NRI)、IDI等指标对模型进行评价。本研究不仅报告了模型的区分度和校准度,而且利用IDI比较新模型较经典Kattan模型的改善程度。证实了新模型不仅简化了繁琐的计算流程,提高了临床适用便利性,而且在预测效能上也进一步提高。

研究存在的不足:由于患者的中位随访时间较短(训练组:22个月,验证组:25个月),无法预测患者5年及以上的生化复发概率。另外本研究结论基于单中心回顾性研究,尽管根据术者的不同将患者分别归入训练组与验证组,以模拟多中心验证,

但选择偏倚仍可能存在。因此尚需进一步纳入其他中心的数据,开展前瞻性临床研究进行验证。

## 参考文献

- [1] Liesenfeld L,Kron M,Gschwend JE,et al.Predictive Factors for Biochemical Recurrence More than 10 Years after Radical Prostatectomy[J].J Urol,2017,197(1):143-148.
- [2] 翟明慧,胡尔西旦·尼牙孜,刘攀,等.早期前列腺癌不同治疗模式的疗效及生化复发的危险因素分析[J].肿瘤防治研究,2015,42(6):601-605.
- [3] Van den Broeck T,van den Berg R,Arfi N,et al.Predictive Value of Biochemical Recurrence Following Treatment with Curative Intent for Prostate Cancer:A Systematic Review[J].Eur Urol,2019,75(6):967-987.
- [4] Ondracek RP,Kattan MW,Murekeyisoni C,et al.Validation of the Kattan Nomogram for Prostate Cancer Recurrence After Radical Prostatectomy[J].J Natl Compr Canc Netw,2016,14(11):1395-1401.
- [5] Swanson GP,Yu C,Kattan MW,et al.Validation of postoperative nomograms in prostate cancer patients with long-term follow-up[J].Urology,2011,78(1):105-109.
- [6] Thanigasalam R,Rasiah KK,Stricker PD,et al.Stage migration in localized prostate cancer has no effect on the post-radical prostatectomy Kattan nomogram[J].BJU Int,2010,105(5):642-647.
- [7] Kattan MW,Wheeler TM,Scardino PT.Postoperative nomogram for disease recurrence after radical prostatectomy for prostate cancer[J].J Clin Oncol,1999,17(5):1499-1507.
- [8] O'Brien BA,Cohen RJ,Wheeler TM,et al.A post-radical-prostatectomy nomogram incorporating new pathological variables and interaction terms for improved prognosis[J].BJU Int,2011,107(3):389-395.
- [9] Moreira DM,Presti JC Jr,Aronson WJ,et al.The effect of race on the discriminatory accuracy of models to predict biochemical recurrence after radical prostatectomy:results from the Shared Equal Access Regional Cancer Hospital and Duke Prostate Center databases[J].Prostate Cancer Prostatic Dis,2010,13(1):87-93.
- [10] Moch H,Cubilla AL,Humphrey PA,et al.The 2016 WHO Classification of Tumours of the Urinary System and Male Genital Organs-Part A:Renal,Penile, and Testicular Tumours[J].Eur Urol,2016,70(1):93-105.
- [11] Ovarian Tumor Tissue Analysis(OTT)Consortium,Goode EL,Block MS,et al.Dose-Response Association of CD8<sup>+</sup> Tumor-Infiltrating Lymphocytes and Survival Time in High-Grade Serous Ovarian Cancer [J].JAMA Oncol,2017,3(12):e173290.

(下转第463页)

- [9] Tsai HJ, Sun G, Weeks DE, et al. Type 2 diabetes and three calpain-10 gene polymorphisms in Samoans: no evidence of association[J]. Am J Hum Genet, 2001, 69(6): 1236-1244.
- [10] Strauss AL, Coe FL, Deutsch L, et al. Factors that predict relapse of calcium nephrolithiasis during treatment: a prospective study[J]. Am J Med, 1982, 72(1): 17-24.
- [11] Esposito T, Rendina D, Aloia A, et al. The melatonin receptor 1A(MTNR1A)gene is associated with recurrent and idiopathic calcium nephrolithiasis[J]. Nephrol Dial Transplant, 2012, 27(1): 210-218.
- [12] Malhi Z, Wu Z, Stewart AW, et al. Hypercalcemia, hypercalciumia, and kidney stones in long-term studies of vitamin D supplementation: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Am J Clin Nutr, 2016, 104(4): 1039-1051.
- [13] 邓青,宋文军,刘小俊,等.宜昌市2001-2005年8907例临床结石病流行病学资料分析[J].中国预防医学杂志,2008,9(11):951-954.
- [14] 严春寅,王亮良.尿路结石的流行病学特点及其预防[J].临床外科杂志,2008,16(11):733-734.
- [15] 汤宗源,江顺建,李江,等.广西瑶族成年人肾结石流行病学调查[J].中国全科医学,2015,(14): 1691-1694.
- [16] 梁荣杰,陈增谋,胡春勇,等.桂东地区泌尿系结石患者结石成分与相关危险因素的分析[J].现代泌尿外科杂志,2018,23(5):366-368,372.
- [17] Bultitude M. Urolithiasis around the world[J]. BJU Int, 2017, 120(5): 601.
- [18] 马凤宁,施国伟,张跃辉,等.肾结石成分与患者年龄及性别的关系分析[J].中华泌尿外科杂志,2013,34(7):530-532.
- [19] Ahmad F, Nada MO, Farid AB, et al. Epidemiology of urolithiasis with emphasis on ultrasound detection: a retrospective analysis of 5371 cases in Saudi Arabia [J]. Saudi J Kidney Dis Transpl, 2015, 26 (2): 386-391.
- [20] Zeng G, Mai Z, Xia S, et al. Prevalence of kidney stones in China: an ultrasonography based cross-sectional study[J]. BJU Int, 2017, 120(1): 109-116.
- [21] Lee YH, Huang WC, Huang JK, et al. Testosterone enhances whereas estrogen inhibits calcium oxalate stone formation in ethylene glycol treated rats[J]. J Urol, 1996, 156(2 Pt 1): 502-505.
- [22] Costa-Bauzá A, Ramis M, Montesinos V, et al. Type of renal calculi: variation with age and sex[J]. World J Urol, 2007, 25(4): 415-421.
- [23] 吴伟宙,黄健,梁雄发,等.单中心15269例泌尿系结石患者的结石成分分析[J].中华泌尿外科杂志,2018,39(9):651-655.
- [24] Bichler KH, Eipper E, Naber K, et al. Urinary infection stones[J]. Int J Antimicrob Agents, 2002, 19(6): 488-498.
- [25] Geerlings SE. Clinical Presentations and Epidemiology of Urinary Tract Infections [J]. Microbiol Spectr, 2016, 4(5).

(收稿日期:2020-12-01)

(上接第457页)

- [12] Kattan MW, Vickers AJ, Yu C, et al. Preoperative and postoperative nomograms incorporating surgeon experience for clinically localized prostate cancer[J]. Cancer, 2009, 115(5): 1005-1010.
- [13] Campbell JM, Raymond E, O'Callaghan ME, et al. Optimum Tools for Predicting Clinical Outcomes in Prostate Cancer Patients Undergoing Radical Prostatectomy: A Systematic Review of Prognostic Accuracy and Validity[J]. Clin Genitourin Cancer, 2017, 15(5): e827-e834.
- [14] Richardson TD, Wojno KJ, Liang LW, et al. Half-life determination of serum free prostate-specific antigen following radical retropubic prostatectomy[J]. Urology, 1996, 48(6A Suppl): 40-44.
- [15] Vesely S, Jarolim L, Dusko K, et al. The use of early postoperative prostate-specific antigen to stratify risk in patients with positive surgical margins after radical prostatectomy[J]. BMC Urol, 2014, 14: 79.
- [16] Doherty AP, Bower M, Smith GL, et al. Undetectable ultrasensitive PSA after radical prostatectomy for prostate cancer predicts relapse-free survival[J]. Br J Cancer, 2000, 83(11): 1432-1436.
- [17] Correction; transparent reporting of a multivariable prediction model for individual prognosis or diagnosis (TRIPOD): the TRIPOD statement[J]. Ann Intern Med, 2015, 162(8): 600.
- [18] Alba AC, Agoritsas T, Walsh M, et al. Discrimination and Calibration of Clinical Prediction Models: Users' Guides to the Medical Literature[J]. JAMA, 2017, 318(14): 1377-1384.
- [19] Pencina MJ, D'Agostino RP Sr, D'Agostino RP Jr, et al. Evaluating the added predictive ability of a new marker: from area under the ROC curve to reclassification and beyond[J]. Statist Med, 2008, 27: 157-172.
- [20] Wessler BS, Lai YH L, Kramer W, et al. Clinical Prediction Models for Cardiovascular Disease: Tufts Predictive Analytics and Comparative Effectiveness Clinical Prediction Model Database [J]. Circ Cardiovasc Qual Outcomes, 2015, 8(4): 368-375.

(收稿日期:2021-03-22)