

• 综述 •

代谢综合征和肾癌的研究进展*

施旭¹ 冯德超¹ 李登雄¹ 魏武然^{1Δ}

[提要] 代谢综合征(MS)是一组以肥胖、高血压、血脂异常和高血糖为特点的代谢紊乱症候群。越来越多证据表明 MS 和肾癌的发生发展及预后密切相关,其中肥胖和高血压是已经确定的肾癌的危险因素。本文基于 MS 及其组分与肾癌发生的风险、侵袭性及预后的关系的研究进展作一综述,从而为肾癌的预防、诊治和预后判断提供参考。

[关键词] 代谢综合征;肾癌;风险;侵袭性;预后

DOI:10.13201/j.issn.1001-1420.2022.09.014

[中图分类号] R692 **[文献标志码]** A

Research progress of metabolic syndrome and renal cancer

SHI Xu FENG Dechao LI Dengxiong WEI Wuran

(Department of Urology, Institute of Urology, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610041, China)

Corresponding author: WEI Wuran, E-mail: weiwuran@126.com

Summary Metabolic syndrome (MS) is a group of metabolic disorders characterized by obesity, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and hyperglycemia. More and more evidence show that MS is closely related to the occurrence, development and prognosis of renal cancer, among which obesity and hypertension are established risk factors for renal cancer. This article reviews the research progress of the relationship between MS and renal cancer based on the MS and its components on the risk, aggressiveness and prognosis of renal cancer, so as to provide references for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of renal cancer.

Key words metabolic syndrome; renal cancer; risk; aggressiveness; prognosis

代谢综合征(metabolic syndrome, MS),首先被 Reaven 描述为“X 综合征”^[1]。MS 是指在遗传易感性的个体当中由于饮食过度或者缺乏运动的生活习惯导致的一系列代谢异常状态的聚集^[2]。近年来中国 MS 的发病率增加与饮食模式和生活方式的改变有关,我国中老年人 MS 患病率超过 33.9%^[3]。MS 的诊断主要依据 NCEP ATP-III 标准(2005 年修订版),被定义为具有≥3 个以下单独组成部分:①高血糖症(空腹血糖>100 mg/dL);②高血压(≥130/85 mmHg,1 mmHg=0.133 kPa);③血脂异常[男性甘油三酯>150 mg/dL 或高密度脂蛋白(HDL)<40 mg/dL,女性<50 mg/dL];④腹型肥胖(BMI>30.0)。另有一种针对亚洲人群个体情况的方法,由于这个诊断标准将肥胖定义为 BMI>25,这种方法可能相对更符合我国人口特征。此

外,常用的诊断标准还有美国心脏协会/国家心肺血液研究所(AHA/NHLBI)标准和 1998-WHO 标准。不管哪种诊断方法,MS 均由 4 种独立的临床实体组成,包括肥胖、高血压、血脂异常和高血糖。目前已发现 MS 和多种肿瘤的发生发展相关,包括男性肝癌、结直肠癌及膀胱癌,以及女性子宫内膜癌及乳腺癌等^[4-8]。

肾癌是泌尿系统第二大致命性疾病,2022 年在全球范围内,估计肾脏及肾盂肿瘤是男性中第 6 位最常被诊断出的癌症(不包括基底细胞和鳞状细胞皮肤癌以及除膀胱外的原位癌),女性中排名第 9 位,分别占有所有类型肿瘤的 5%和 3%^[9]。根据 2020 年全球癌症统计的最新数据,每年有超过 179 000 例肾脏肿瘤相关死亡^[10]。MS 组分中的肥胖和高血压是已经确定的肾癌的危险因素,减重是欧洲泌尿外

*基金项目:四川省科技厅重点研发项目(No:2020YFH0099)

¹四川大学华西医院泌尿外科 四川大学华西医院泌尿外科研究所(成都,610041)

^Δ审校者

通信作者:魏武然, E-mail: weiwuran@126.com

科协会(EAU)指南建议的一级预防措施。肾癌的标准治疗方法是部分或根治性肾切除术^[11]。但由于功能性肾实质的丧失,对于合并MS的患者,根治术后发生慢性肾脏病(CKD)的风险大大增加^[12-13]。如何在术前识别、评估高CKD风险的患者仍未达成共识。研究MS及其各个组分与肾癌的关系有助于帮助临床医生决定肾癌的预防、治疗、随访以及预测疾病的预后。

1 MS与肾癌的风险

MS——糖耐量受损、肥胖、高血压和血脂异常的组合——与肾癌风险增加密切相关。李鑫等^[14]的一项纳入104 274例中国男性(包含131例新发肾癌病例)的队列研究显示,与无MS者相比,MS者肾癌发病风险较高($HR=1.97$),且4个组分中,体重($HR=1.49$)、血压($HR=1.56$)及血脂($HR=1.77$)与肾癌发病风险有关;且风险随着MS异常组分数量的增加而增加。土耳其一项研究也证实了这一点,即MS和肾癌之间不仅存在显著关联($OR=4.35, P<0.001$),且随组分数量从3个增加到5个,罹患肾癌的风险从4倍增加到6倍^[15]。另一项纳入208例肾癌患者的回顾性研究也发现,合并MS的肾癌患者较对照组3种以上代谢紊乱明显增多^[16]。

对于MS的4个组成成分:①糖尿病和癌症之间的关系非常密切。关于糖尿病和肾癌之间联系的流行病学研究显示,2型糖尿病与女性肾癌的风险增加独立相关^[17]。通过诱导细胞凋亡和G₀/G₁期细胞周期阻滞,抗糖药二甲双胍能够在体内和体外抑制肾癌细胞的生长^[18-20]。②高血压可增加肾癌风险的结论已被大量临床研究证实,Colt等^[21]发现高血压使肾癌风险增加了1倍。值得注意的是,一些旨在降低高血压的干预措施如利尿剂和钙通道阻滞剂与乳头状肾癌有关联,但其原因尚不清楚^[22]。③众多证据表明,作为一个独立的危险因素,肥胖也与肾癌显著相关^[23-24]。④在一项前瞻性队列研究中, Van Hemelrijck等^[25]报道甘油三酯是唯一一种在统计学上观察到的与肾癌相关的脂质成分。此外,用于治疗脂质疾病,尤其是治疗高胆固醇血症的他汀类药物显示出在体外对肾癌细胞显著的抑制作用,提示脂代谢异常可能与肾癌细胞的生长、侵袭、血管生成和转移有关^[26]。

2 MS与肾癌的侵袭性

MS与肾癌的病理类型可能相关,但研究较少。Kocher等^[27]发现,合并MS的肾癌病例中,只有高血压一个成分与肿瘤的病理学有关,即高血压患者更有可能患非透明细胞组织学的肾癌($OR=1.42$)。现有国内外研究大多显示,合并MS的肾

癌患者Fuhrman分级明显高于单纯肾癌组^[16,28]。吕建敏等^[28]通过统计668例肾癌患者发现,肾癌合并MS组患者的Fuhrman分级明显高于单纯肾癌组,但在血糖、血脂、体重和血压4个MS组分中,仅前两者是Fuhrman分级较高的危险因素。曾胜等^[20]发现,合并MS的肾透明细胞癌患者不仅病理分期较高、分级较低,且肿瘤体积更大。Kocher等^[27]发现,虽然MS的4种成分的组合与肿瘤的分级、分期有关,但仅当高血压被包括在内时方有此种关联。Ozbek等^[29]则认为Fuhrman分级较高与高血压、糖尿病和高甘油三酯水平有相关性。最近发表的一些研究表明,与皮下脂肪组织相比,内脏脂肪组织似乎是比BMI更好的肥胖指标,Zhu等^[30]发现内脏脂肪组织的百分比与较高的Fuhrman分级显著相关,并且可能是高分级肾癌的独立预测因子。然而,内脏脂肪组织很可能对接受一线靶向治疗(如索拉非尼和舒尼替尼)的晚期肾癌患者起到保护作用,一项回顾性研究报告了内脏脂肪水平较高的患者具有更长的无进展生存时间(PFS)和总生存时间(OS)的事实^[31]。关于肥胖对肾癌影响的矛盾下文将予以详述。然而,也有队列研究结果显示,高Fuhrman分级的患者并发MS风险降低^[32]。MS的每个组成部分相互组合或是协同效应是否可以解释肾癌的发展和严重程度仍不清楚。肿瘤的分级与代谢的关系有望通过进一步大样本的临床证据得以证实。

3 MS与肾癌的预后

芬兰一项纳入13 873例肾癌患者的队列研究显示,肾癌诊断时已是晚期的风险与MS中高血压($OR=0.82$)和脂代谢紊乱($OR=0.52$)2个指标相关,其中高血压与肾癌患者死亡相关($HR=1.44$),而MS的其他成分对于肾癌患者预后没有明确的作用^[33]。这支持了高血压作为肾癌预后预测的因素之一。另一项研究发现合并MS的肾癌患者PFS较短,但PFS与其4个组分之间没有关系,提示我们可能需要在肾癌患者评估时纳入MS而非其各个组分^[34]。但也有研究表明MS是肿瘤特异性生存(CSS)的独立有利因素($P=0.017$)^[35]。以上各种关于MS与肾癌预后的研究结果不一致可能与纳入肾癌病理类型、淋巴结转移情况和患者体重等因素不同有关。

MS对肾癌围术期及临床恢复具有明显的负面影响。无论是腹腔镜手术方式还是开放手术,合并MS的肾癌患者的手术时间、术中出血、术后肠道功能恢复时间、术后下床活动时间、术后发热、腹膜后引流管拔除时间、术后住院时间均较非MS患者不同^[32]。最新研究显示,通过分析25 875例接

受肾部分切除术(PN)的肾癌患者,MS及其组成部分一致且强烈地预测PN后的围术期并发症,且效果的强度与组分的数量成正比,即使尚未满足 ≥ 3 个成分^[36]。

MS的各个组分与肾癌之间的关系众说纷纭,尚未形成统一的意见。有meta分析显示高血糖与较差的OS、CSS和无复发生存时间(RFS)相关^[37]。但另一些文献显示这种关系并不显著^[34,38-39]。对于高血压与肾癌预后,一些研究显示高血压对于CSS和总死亡率有负面影响^[40],另一些则显示两者间没有明显的一致性^[41]。关于血脂异常与肾癌的关系的研究数量较少,有研究表明血清甘油三酯升高(>250 mg/dL)与较差的PFS独立相关^[34,42]。而在术后使用他汀类药物可提高肾癌患者的生存率^[43-44]。值得一提的是,肥胖是公认的肾癌的危险因素,但晚期肾癌在肥胖患者中发生率较低,即所谓的“肥胖悖论”^[45-46]。有研究表明,高内脏脂肪组织与肾癌预后改善有关,尤其是肾切除术后^[45,47-48]。造成这一悖论一个可能的原因是由于肿瘤消耗导致的恶病质,另一方面可能是由于一些研究没有严格区分真正意义上的病态肥胖和轻微肥胖,同时肥胖患者访问医院的次数相对更多,这可能有助于疾病的早期诊断^[49]。

此外,MS可使肾脏发生不可逆的器质性病变。Alexander等^[12]发现,与没有基础疾病的肾癌患者相比,MS更易发生肾小管萎缩、肾间质纤维化和动脉硬化,且行肾切除术1年后MS患者肾小球滤过率(eGFR)明显低下。Zhang等^[13]的研究也显示根治术后2年MS患者eGFR水平显著低于非MS患者,且CKD分期更为严重,恢复率明显降低。谢晶晶^[50]发现MS可影响肾癌患者单侧根治性肾切除术后健侧肾功能的代偿。肾功能减退可能是MS直接影响肾癌患者预后的方式之一^[51]。

4 MS与肾癌的相关机制

已经提出了各种机制来解释MS与癌症进展之间的联系。MS与癌症中已被证实的各种危险因素有关,如年龄、缺乏运动、不健康饮食及吸烟等,即所谓的“共同土壤假说”^[52-53]。

目前MS和癌症关联中最有力的证据集中在高胰岛素血症/胰岛素抵抗。胰岛素对癌细胞增殖的影响被认为与IGF-1刺激有关^[54-55]。IGF-1通过激活丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(MAPK)和磷脂酰肌醇3激酶(PI3K)信号通路,起到促进有丝分裂、细胞迁移和肿瘤血管生成以及抑制细胞凋亡的作用^[56-57]。体外实验表明,临床应用抗IGF抗体与哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶点(mTOR)抑制剂联合可能对肾癌有效^[58]。MS还可能通过细胞代谢来影响

肾癌。例如,肾癌患者的许多代谢异常可能与VHL丢失有关,这会导致包括糖酵解和氧化磷酸化在内的途径发生改变^[59]。另外,在肾癌中可以观察到一种依赖于厌氧代谢的类似Warburg效应的转变^[60]。AMP活化激酶的下调和乙酰辅酶A羧化酶的增加是另一种常见的代谢变化,导致脂肪酸合成增加^[61]。代谢途径的改变使得正常细胞代谢效率降低,肿瘤细胞利用过剩的底物而代谢旺盛。这可能是MS导致肾癌进展的机制之一。同时也提示针对能量或脂肪生成的替代来源的研究及药物开发可能是有希望的^[62]。

已经提出了多种机制来解释高血压在致癌中的作用。适应不良的脂质过氧化和活性氧的增加被认为是致病因素^[63]。从理论上讲,高血压前期和临床高血压中发生的慢性变化会使肾脏更容易发生癌变^[64]。在高血压状态下,血管生成和缺氧诱导因子(包括HIF-1 α)的上调也被认为有助于增加肾癌风险^[21,64-65]。

此外,肥胖也是MS与肾癌发生的桥梁之一。肥胖患者脂肪细胞中细胞内脂质堆积、线粒体和内质网内发生应激反应,组织缺氧并伴有循环中脂肪因子、游离脂肪酸和活性氧水平的变化^[64]。最重要的是,过度肥胖,尤其是内脏肥胖会导致全身慢性炎症状态,这可能与脂肪组织释放的炎性细胞因子有关,从而形成促进肿瘤发展的环境^[66-67]。促炎性细胞因子IL-6和IL-10在肾癌细胞和基质中都强烈表达,且IL-10水平在更晚期肿瘤(pT₃)中的表达水平更高^[64,68]。体外实验表明由白色脂肪组织分泌的脂联素可以通过激活AMP活化蛋白激酶(AMPK)抑制肿瘤生长,从而下调mTOR^[69]。MS患者的脂联素水平降低,从而增加肾癌发生和转移的风险^[70]。另外,瘦素能通过激活细胞外信号调节激酶(ERK1/2)和janus激酶/信号转导和转录激活因子3(JAK/STAT3)信号通路介导肾癌Caki-2细胞增殖,血清瘦素水平升高和瘦素受体过表达与肾癌侵袭和进展有关^[26,71-73]。因此,健康饮食、二甲双胍、他汀类药物甚至减肥手术与抑制相关代谢途径的药物连用可能是未来研究的方向之一^[74-75]。

5 总结

肾癌与MS的风险相关,特别是其中2个组分高血压和肥胖作为肾癌发生的危险因素已经被纳入指南。肾癌风险随MS的4个组分满足数量的增多而增加。一些药物例如二甲双胍和他汀类药物对于肾癌的预防作用及索拉非尼和舒尼替尼对肾癌患者的保护作用从侧面提供了MS与肾癌关系的证据。然而,MS影响肾癌患者Fuhrman分级的程度至今仍未有统一意见。同样不清楚的还有

MS对于肾癌患者预后的作用。但多数证据都表明MS对肾癌的分级、预后有着负性的作用,且MS肯定会对肾脏造成病理损害。另外,尽管已知MS的每个组成部分都与癌症有关,但这些组成部分的作用是相加还是协同仍存在争议。这些问题都有待更多临床证据和高质量的meta分析来进行论证。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

参考文献

- [1] Reaven GM. Banting lecture 1988. Role of insulin resistance in human disease[J]. *Diabetes*, 1988, 37(12): 1595-1607.
- [2] Aguilar M, Bhuket T, Torres S, et al. Prevalence of the metabolic syndrome in the United States, 2003-2012[J]. *JAMA*, 2015, 313(19): 1973-1974.
- [3] Wang L, Gao P, Zhang M, et al. Prevalence and Ethnic Pattern of Diabetes and Prediabetes in China in 2013 [J]. *JAMA*, 2017, 317(24): 2515-2523.
- [4] Caliskan S, Kaba S, Özsoy E, et al. The effect of metabolic syndrome on prostate cancer final pathology[J]. *J Cancer Res Ther*, 2019, 15(Supplement): S47-S50.
- [5] Colonna SV, Douglas Case L, Lawrence JA. A retrospective review of the metabolic syndrome in women diagnosed with breast cancer and correlation with estrogen receptor [J]. *Breast Cancer Res Treat*, 2012, 131(1): 325-331.
- [6] Healy LA, Howard JM, Ryan AM, et al. Metabolic syndrome and leptin are associated with adverse pathological features in male colorectal cancer patients[J]. *Colorectal Dis*, 2012, 14(2): 157-165.
- [7] Healy LA, Ryan AM, Carroll P, et al. Metabolic syndrome, central obesity and insulin resistance are associated with adverse pathological features in postmenopausal breast cancer[J]. *Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol)*, 2010, 22(4): 281-288.
- [8] Xiang YZ, Xiong H, Cui ZL, et al. The association between metabolic syndrome and the risk of prostate cancer, high-grade prostate cancer, advanced prostate cancer, prostate cancer-specific mortality and biochemical recurrence[J]. *J Exp Clin Cancer Res*, 2013, 32: 9.
- [9] Siegel RL, Miller KD, Fuchs HE, et al. Cancer statistics, 2022[J]. *CA Cancer J Clin*, 2022, 72(1): 7-33.
- [10] Sung H, Ferlay J, Siegel RL, et al. Global Cancer Statistics 2020; GLOBOCAN Estimates of Incidence and Mortality Worldwide for 36 Cancers in 185 Countries [J]. *CA Cancer J Clin*, 2021, 71(3): 209-249.
- [11] 李实, 于广海, 陶晓峰, 等. T₁期局限性肾癌剜除平面浸润情况的病理学分析[J]. *临床泌尿外科杂志*, 2022, 37(6): 457-460, 465.
- [12] Alexander MP, Patel TV, Farag YM, et al. Kidney pathological changes in metabolic syndrome: a cross-sectional study[J]. *Am J Kidney Dis*, 2009, 53(5): 751-759.
- [13] Zhang Y, Wu T, Xie J, et al. Effects of metabolic syndrome on renal function after radical nephrectomy in patients with renal cell carcinoma[J]. *Int Urol Nephrol*, 2021, 53(10): 2127-2135.
- [14] 李鑫, 李霓, 温艳, 等. 代谢综合征及其组分与男性肾癌发病关联的前瞻性队列研究[J]. *中华预防医学杂志*, 2020, 54(6): 638-643.
- [15] Bulut S, Aktas BK, Erkmén AE, et al. Metabolic syndrome prevalence in renal cell cancer patients[J]. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*, 2014, 15(18): 7925-7928.
- [16] 徐涛. 肾癌与代谢因素相关性探讨[D]. 南京: 东南大学, 2018.
- [17] Graff RE, Sanchez A, Tobias DK, et al. Type 2 Diabetes in Relation to the Risk of Renal Cell Carcinoma Among Men and Women in Two Large Prospective Cohort Studies [J]. *Diabetes Care*, 2018, 41(7): 1432-1437.
- [18] 李明, 刘俊, 胡卫列, 等. 二甲双胍对肾癌细胞凋亡的影响及机制[J]. *南方医科大学学报*, 2011, 31(9): 1504-1508.
- [19] Liu J, Li M, Song B, et al. Metformin inhibits renal cell carcinoma in vitro and in vivo xenograft[J]. *Urol Oncol*, 2013, 31(2): 264-270.
- [20] 曾胜, 李伟, 刘鹏, 等. 代谢综合征与肾透明细胞癌相关性研究[J]. *中华肿瘤防治杂志*, 2017, 24(6): 398-402.
- [21] Colt JS, Schwartz K, Graubard BI, et al. Hypertension and risk of renal cell carcinoma among white and black Americans[J]. *Epidemiology*, 2011, 22(6): 797-804.
- [22] Colt JS, Hofmann JN, Schwartz K, et al. Antihypertensive medication use and risk of renal cell carcinoma [J]. *Cancer Causes Control*, 2017, 28(4): 289-297.
- [23] Turco F, Tucci M, Di Stefano RF, et al. Renal cell carcinoma(RCC): fatter is better? A review on the role of obesity in RCC[J]. *Endocr Relat Cancer*, 2021, 28(7): R207-R216.
- [24] Sanchez A, Furberg H, Kuo F, et al. Transcriptomic signatures related to the obesity paradox in patients with clear cell renal cell carcinoma: a cohort study[J]. *Lancet Oncol*, 2020, 21(2): 283-293.
- [25] Van Hemelrijck M, Garmo H, Hammar N, et al. The interplay between lipid profiles, glucose, BMI and risk of kidney cancer in the Swedish AMORIS study[J]. *Int J Cancer*, 2012, 130(9): 2118-2128.
- [26] Horiguchi A, Ito K, Sumitomo M, et al. Decreased serum adiponectin levels in patients with metastatic renal cell carcinoma[J]. *Jpn J Clin Oncol*, 2008, 38(2): 106-111.
- [27] Kocher NJ, Rjepaj C, Robyak H, et al. Hypertension is the primary component of metabolic syndrome associ-

- ated with pathologic features of kidney cancer [J]. *World J Urol*, 2017, 35(1):67-72.
- [28] 吕建敏, 李霖, 刘溪, 等. 代谢综合征与肾癌恶性程度相关性研究 [J]. *临床泌尿外科杂志*, 2016, 31(12): 1088-1091.
- [29] Ozbek E, Otunctemur A, Sahin S, et al. Renal cell carcinoma is more aggressive in Turkish patients with the metabolic syndrome [J]. *Asian Pac J Cancer Prev*, 2013, 14(12):7351-7354.
- [30] Zhu Y, Wang HK, Zhang HL, et al. Visceral obesity and risk of high grade disease in clinical t1a renal cell carcinoma [J]. *J Urol*, 2013, 189(2):447-453.
- [31] Steffens S, Grünwald V, Ringe KI, et al. Does obesity influence the prognosis of metastatic renal cell carcinoma in patients treated with vascular endothelial growth factor-targeted therapy? [J]. *Oncologist*, 2011, 16(11):1565-1571.
- [32] 权良明. 代谢综合征对肾细胞癌围手术期的影响 [D]. 芜湖: 皖南医学院, 2017.
- [33] Eskelinen TJ, Kotsar A, Tammela T, et al. Components of metabolic syndrome and prognosis of renal cell cancer [J]. *Scand J Urol*, 2017, 51(6):435-441.
- [34] Kriegmair MC, Mandel P, Porubsky S, et al. Metabolic Syndrome Negatively Impacts the Outcome of Localized Renal Cell Carcinoma [J]. *Horm Cancer*, 2017, 8(2):127-134.
- [35] Liu Z, Wang H, Zhang L, et al. Metabolic syndrome is associated with improved cancer-specific survival in patients with localized clear cell renal cell carcinoma [J]. *Transl Androl Urol*, 2019, 8(5):507-518.
- [36] Luzzago S, Palumbo C, Rosiello G, et al. Metabolic Syndrome Predicts Worse Perioperative Outcomes in Patients Treated With Partial Nephrectomy for Renal Cell Carcinoma [J]. *Urology*, 2020, 140:91-97.
- [37] Chen L, Li H, Gu L, et al. The Impact of Diabetes Mellitus on Renal Cell Carcinoma Prognosis: A Meta-Analysis of Cohort Studies [J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2015, 94(26):e1055.
- [38] Antonelli A, Arrighi N, Corti S, et al. Pre-existing type-2 diabetes is not an adverse prognostic factor in patients with renal cell carcinoma: a single-center retrospective study [J]. *Urol Oncol*, 2013, 31(7): 1310-1315.
- [39] Höfner T, Zeier M, Hatiboglu G, et al. The impact of type 2 diabetes on the outcome of localized renal cell carcinoma [J]. *World J Urol*, 2014, 32(6):1537-1542.
- [40] Park B, Jeong BC, Seo SI, et al. Influence of body mass index, smoking, and blood pressure on survival of patients with surgically-treated, low stage renal cell carcinoma: a 14-year retrospective cohort study [J]. *J Korean Med Sci*, 2013, 28(2):227-236.
- [41] Parker A, Freeman LB, Cantor K, et al. Self-report of smoking, obesity and hypertension history and survival among a cohort of iowa renal cell carcinoma cases [J]. *Ann Epidemiol*, 2000, 10(7):467-468.
- [42] Haddad AQ, Jiang L, Cadeddu JA, et al. Statin Use and Serum Lipid Levels Are Associated With Survival Outcomes After Surgery for Renal Cell Carcinoma [J]. *Urology*, 2015, 86(6):1146-1152.
- [43] Ohno Y, Nakashima J, Nakagami Y, et al. Clinical implications of preoperative serum total cholesterol in patients with clear cell renal cell carcinoma [J]. *Urology*, 2014, 83(1):154-158.
- [44] Kaffenberger SD, Lin-Tsai O, Stratton KL, et al. Statin use is associated with improved survival in patients undergoing surgery for renal cell carcinoma [J]. *Urol Oncol*, 2015, 33(1):21. e11-21. e17.
- [45] Choi Y, Park B, Jeong BC, et al. Body mass index and survival in patients with renal cell carcinoma: a clinical-based cohort and meta-analysis [J]. *Int J Cancer*, 2013, 132(3):625-634.
- [46] Hakimi AA, Furberg H, Zabor EC, et al. An epidemiologic and genomic investigation into the obesity paradox in renal cell carcinoma [J]. *J Natl Cancer Inst*, 2013, 105(24):1862-1870.
- [47] Lee HW, Jeong BC, Seo SI, et al. Prognostic significance of visceral obesity in patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma undergoing nephrectomy [J]. *Int J Urol*, 2015, 22(5):455-461.
- [48] 李玮, 宁灿, 袁和兴. MAP 肾周脂肪评分对后腹腔镜肾部分切除术围术期结局的预测价值及其与 BMI 的相关性分析 [J]. *临床泌尿外科杂志*, 2021, 36(2): 93-98.
- [49] Persky S, de Heer HD, McBride CM, et al. The role of weight, race, and health care experiences in care use among young men and women [J]. *Obesity (Silver Spring)*, 2014, 22(4):1194-200.
- [50] 谢晶晶. 代谢综合征对肾癌根治术后肾功能的影响及代谢综合征肾脏病理改变 [D]. 福州: 福建医科大学, 2019.
- [51] Labochka D, Moszczuk B, Kukwa W, et al. Mechanisms through which diabetes mellitus influences renal cell carcinoma development and treatment: A review of the literature [J]. *Int J Mol Med*, 2016, 38(6): 1887-1894.
- [52] Alberti KG, Eckel RH, Grundy SM, et al. Harmonizing the metabolic syndrome: a joint interim statement of the International Diabetes Federation Task Force on Epidemiology and Prevention; National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; American Heart Association; World Heart Federation; International Atherosclerosis Society; and International Association for the Study of Obesity [J]. *Circulation*, 2009, 120(16): 1640-1645.

- [53] Bellastella G, Scappaticcio L, Esposito K, et al. Metabolic syndrome and cancer: "The common soil hypothesis" [J]. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract*, 2018, 143: 389-397.
- [54] Uzunlulu M, Telci Caklili O, Oguz A. Association between Metabolic Syndrome and Cancer [J]. *Ann Nutr Metab*, 2016, 68(3): 173-179.
- [55] Simone S, Gorin Y, Velagapudi C, et al. Mechanism of oxidative DNA damage in diabetes: tuberin inactivation and downregulation of DNA repair enzyme 8-oxo-7,8-dihydro-2'-deoxyguanosine-DNA glycosylase [J]. *Diabetes*, 2008, 57(10): 2626-2636.
- [56] Ibrahim YH, Yee D. Insulin-like growth factor-I and cancer risk [J]. *Growth Horm IGF Res*, 2004, 14(4): 261-269.
- [57] Kasprzak A. Insulin-Like Growth Factor 1 (IGF-1) Signaling in Glucose Metabolism in Colorectal Cancer [J]. *Int J Mol Sci*, 2021, 22(12): 6434.
- [58] Tracz AF, Szczylik C, Porta C, et al. Insulin-like growth factor-1 signaling in renal cell carcinoma [J]. *BMC Cancer*, 2016, 16: 453.
- [59] Sudarshan S, Karam JA, Brugarolas J, et al. Metabolism of kidney cancer: from the lab to clinical practice [J]. *Eur Urol*, 2013, 63(2): 244-251.
- [60] Cancer Genome Atlas Research Network. Comprehensive molecular characterization of clear cell renal cell carcinoma [J]. *Nature*, 2013, 499(7456): 43-49.
- [61] Tong WH, Sourbier C, Kovtunovych G, et al. The glycolytic shift in fumarate-hydratase-deficient kidney cancer lowers AMPK levels, increases anabolic propensities and lowers cellular iron levels [J]. *Cancer Cell*, 2011, 20(3): 315-327.
- [62] van der Mijn JC, Panka DJ, Geissler AK, et al. Novel drugs that target the metabolic reprogramming in renal cell cancer [J]. *Cancer Metab*, 2016, 4: 14.
- [63] Matsuda M, Shimomura I. Increased oxidative stress in obesity: implications for metabolic syndrome, diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, and cancer [J]. *Obes Res Clin Pract*, 2013, 7(5): e330-e341.
- [64] Zhang GM, Zhu Y, Ye DW. Metabolic syndrome and renal cell carcinoma [J]. *World J Surg Oncol*, 2014, 12: 236.
- [65] Schödel J, Ratcliffe PJ. Mechanisms of hypoxia signaling: new implications for nephrology [J]. *Nat Rev Nephrol*, 2019, 15(10): 641-659.
- [66] Micucci C, Valli D, Matakchione G, et al. Current perspectives between metabolic syndrome and cancer [J]. *Oncotarget*, 2016, 7(25): 38959-38972.
- [67] Harvey AE, Lashinger LM, Hursting SD. The growing challenge of obesity and cancer: an inflammatory issue [J]. *Ann N Y Acad Sci*, 2011, 1229: 45-52.
- [68] Wang Y, Zhang Y. Prognostic role of interleukin-6 in renal cell carcinoma: a meta-analysis [J]. *Clin Transl Oncol*, 2020, 22(6): 835-843.
- [69] Sugiyama M, Takahashi H, Hosono K, et al. Adiponectin inhibits colorectal cancer cell growth through the AMPK/mTOR pathway [J]. *Int J Oncol*, 2009, 34(2): 339-344.
- [70] Wang H, Wu J, Gu W, et al. Serum Adiponectin Level May be an Independent Predictor of Clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma [J]. *J Cancer*, 2016, 7(10): 1340-1346.
- [71] Li L, Gao Y, Zhang LL, et al. Concomitant activation of the JAK/STAT3 and ERK1/2 signaling is involved in leptin-mediated proliferation of renal cell carcinoma Caki-2 cells [J]. *Cancer Biol Ther*, 2008, 7(11): 1787-1792.
- [72] Perumal K, Mun KS, Yap NY, et al. A Study on the Immunohistochemical Expressions of Leptin and Leptin Receptor in Clear Cell Renal Cell Carcinoma [J]. *Biomed Res Int*, 2020, 2020: 3682086.
- [73] Horiguchi A, Sumitomo M, Asakuma J, et al. Increased serum leptin levels and over expression of leptin receptors are associated with the invasion and progression of renal cell carcinoma [J]. *J Urol*, 2006, 176(4 Pt 1): 1631-1635.
- [74] Ciccicarese C, Brunelli M, Montironi R, et al. The prospect of precision therapy for renal cell carcinoma [J]. *Cancer Treat Rev*, 2016, 49: 37-44.
- [75] Psutka SP, Boorjian SA, Lohse CM, et al. The association between metformin use and oncologic outcomes among surgically treated diabetic patients with localized renal cell carcinoma [J]. *Urol Oncol*, 2015, 33(2): 67. e15-e23.

(收稿日期: 2021-09-28)