



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.11.012
<http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.11.012>
Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2022, 31(11):1501-1509.

· 临床研究 ·

BRCA1/2基因突变对乳腺癌保乳术后局部复发的影响及相关预后模型的构建

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摘要

背景与目的：保乳手术现已成为乳腺癌的标准手术方式之一，保乳手术能够保留患者的乳房外形，极大地改善患者术后的心理状态和生活质量。BRCA1/2基因是与乳腺癌密切相关的易感基因，BRCA1/2基因突变对保乳术后乳腺癌患者局部复发的影响目前尚有争议。因此，本研究分析BRCA1/2基因突变与乳腺癌保乳术后局部复发的关系，并构建相关预测模型，预测保乳术后乳腺癌患者的无局部复发生存(LRFS)率，为乳腺癌患者保乳手术适应证的选择提供可靠的依据。

方法：回顾性分析2014年6月—2016年6月于中国人民解放军空军军医大学第一附属医院进行保乳手术的189例乳腺癌患者临床资料，并比较不同临床病理特征下患者BRCA1/2基因突变的差异，通过单因素及多因素Cox等比例回归模型分析BRCA1/2基因突变及其它临床病理因素对乳腺癌患者保乳术后局部复发的影响，并构建列线图来预测患者的LRFS率。通过一致性指数(C-index)、受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线及曲线下面积(AUC)对模型进行内部验证，通过校准曲线评估模型的准确性，并通过临床决策曲线分析(DCA)评价模型的临床获益和应用价值。

结果：BRCA1/2基因突变组和未突变组的年龄和分子分型进行差异有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。单因素Cox等比例回归模型分析结果显示，BRCA1/2突变、肿瘤分级、肿瘤大小、N分期及分子分型是保乳术后乳腺癌患者LRFS率的影响因素(均P<0.1)。多因素Cox等比例回归模型分析结果显示，BRCA1/2基因突变、肿瘤大小、N分期及分子分型是保乳术后乳腺癌患者局部复发的独立影响因素(P<0.05)。将这些因素纳入并建立LRFS率的列线图预测模型。模型的C-index为0.86，内部验证C-index为0.81。ROC曲线分析结果显示，模型的3、5年LRFS率预测的AUC分别为0.89、0.85；校准曲线显示列线图预测的LRFS率与实际LRFS率接近；DCA分析显示模型的临床获益和应用价值较高。

结论：BRCA1/2基因突变与保乳术后乳腺癌患者的局部复发相关，基于BRCA1/2基因突变列线图模型能够准确地预测保乳术后乳腺癌患者的LRFS率，并为乳腺癌患者手术方式的选择提供有效的科学依据。

关键词

乳腺肿瘤；基因，BRCA1；基因，BRCA2；乳房切除术，区段；肿瘤复发，局部

中图分类号：R737.9

基金项目：国家自然科学基金青年科学基金资助项目(81902677)；陕西省科技厅重点研发计划基金资助项目(2018ZDXMSF-066)。

收稿日期：2021-08-16；**修订日期：**2022-06-13。

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Impact of BRCA1/2 mutation on local recurrence of breast cancer patients following breast conserving surgery and construction of related prognostic model

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Abstract

Background and Aims: Breast conserving surgery has become one of the standard surgical methods for breast cancer. Breast conserving surgery can preserve the mammary contour of patients and greatly improve the postoperative psychological state and quality of life. BRCA1/2 gene is a susceptibility gene closely related to breast cancer. The impact of BRCA1/2 gene mutation on local recurrence of breast cancer patients after breast conserving surgery is still controversial. This study was conducted to investigate the association of BRCA1/2 mutation with local recurrence of breast cancer patients undergoing breast conserving surgery, and construct a related prognostic model to predict the local recurrence free survival (LRFS) rate of breast cancer patients following breast conserving surgery, so as to provide guidance on indications for breast cancer patients to receive breast conserving surgery.

Methods: The clinical data of 189 breast cancer patients undergoing breast conserving surgery in Fourth Military Medical University Affiliated Xijing Hospital from June 2014 to June 2016 were retrospectively analyzed. The differences in BRCA1/2 mutation among patients with different clinicopathologic features were compared. The effects of BRCA1/2 mutation and other clinicopathologic factors on local recurrence were analyzed by univariate and multivariate Cox proportional regression models, and a nomogram was constructed to predict the LRFS rate. The model was internally verified by concordance index (C-index), receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve, and area under curve (AUC). The accuracy of the model was assessed by calibration curves and the clinical benefits and application value of the model were evaluated by clinical decision curve analysis (DCA).

Results: There were significant differences in age and molecular subtype between the patients with and without BRCA1/2 gene mutation (both $P<0.05$). The results of univariate Cox equal proportional regression model showed that BRCA1/2 mutation, tumor grade, tumor size, N stage and molecular subtype were relevant risk factors for LRFS of breast patients receiving breast conserving surgery (all $P<0.1$). The results of multivariate Cox equal proportional regression model showed that BRCA1/2 mutation, tumor size, N stage and molecular subtype were independent risk factors for LRFS of breast patients after breast conserving surgery (all $P<0.05$). Based on the above variables, the nomogram models were constructed. The C-index of the model was 0.86, and the C-index for internal validation was 0.81. The ROC curve analysis results showed that the AUC of 3- and 5-year LRFS of the model were 0.89 and 0.85, respectively. The calibration curve analysis showed that predicted LRFS of the model had a good consistency with the actual observed values. The DCA showed that the model had high clinical benefit and application value.

Conclusion: BRCA1/2 mutation is associated with local recurrence in breast cancer patients undergoing breast conserving surgery. The nomogram model based on BRCA1/2 gene mutation can accurately predict the LRFS rate of breast cancer patients after breast conserving surgery, and provide an effective scientific basis for the selection of surgical methods for breast cancer patients.

Key words

Breast Neoplasms; Genes, BRCA1; Genes, BRCA2; Mastectomy, Segmental; Neoplasm Recurrence, Local

CLC number: R737.9

国际癌症研究机构(IARC)发布的全球癌症统计数据显示,2020年全球约有1 930万新增癌症病例和1 000万癌症死亡病例,其中发病数最多的是女性乳腺癌(226万例)^[1]。保乳手术能够保留患者的乳房外形,极大地改善患者术后的心理状态和生活质量现已成为乳腺癌的标准手术方式之一。van Maaren等^[2]研究表明,接受保乳手术及术后放疗的乳腺癌患者的10年总生存及10年无远处转移生存均优于接受乳房全切治疗的患者。1988—1998年,美国的保乳率从18.7%升至64.5%^[3]。但在我国,仅有5.5%的医院保乳率在40%以上,有50%的医院保乳率不到20%,有16.3%的医院保乳率不到10%,而且保乳率高低与医院所在地区人均GDP和医院年手术量呈正相关^[4]。目前,我国保乳率低的主要原因是医师对保乳治疗经验不足,担心保乳术后局部复发率增加,将保乳治疗的适应证控制得过于严格,由于我国在保乳治疗方面起步相对较晚,所以即便是在我国的一些城市地区保乳经验缺乏仍属于普遍现象,农村地区更是如此^[5]。因此,分析保乳术后乳腺癌患者局部复发的高危因素,并建立相关临床预测模型,对于提高保乳率,改善患者术后生活治疗有重要意义。

遗传性乳腺癌占所有乳腺癌病例的5%~10%^[6]。在遗传性乳腺癌中,BRCA1/2突变是最常见的致病突变,并以常染色体显性方式遗传^[7]。BRCA1/2是与乳腺癌密切相关的易感基因,到70岁时,BRCA1突变使乳腺癌风险增加65%,BRCA2突变使乳腺癌风险增加45%^[8]。目前,大多数学者认为,BRCA1/2突变并不影响乳腺癌患者的总生存,但BRCA1/2突变对于保乳术后同侧乳腺肿瘤复发的影响尚有争议^[9],NCCN指南^[10]中也仅将BRCA1/2突变列为保乳手术的相对禁忌证。本研究回顾性分析了189例接受保乳手术乳腺癌患者的BRCA1/2突变及相关临床病理因素与局部复发的相关性,并构建列线图模型来预测患者的无局部复发生存(local recurrence free survival, LRFS)率,为患者的手术方式选择及个体化诊疗提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料收集

收集2014年6月—2016年6月中国人民解放军

空军军医大学第一附属医院收治的189例乳腺癌患者,纳入标准:(1)病理确诊为乳腺癌的女性患者;(2)接受保乳手术,并接受标准方案的术后放疗;(3)接受系统性的全身治疗,包括化疗,内分泌治疗,靶向治疗等;(4)有完整的临床病理及随访资料。本研究获得了所有参与者的知情同意,并经伦理委员会审查批准,伦理审批号:KY20212051-C-1。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 BRCA1/2检测 (1)样本采集与提取:EDTA抗凝管采集患者外周静脉血2 mL,(-20±5)℃条件下低温保存。应用厦门艾德新鲜血液核酸提取试剂盒对全血样本进行DNA提取,洗脱体积为100 μL,样本浓度>5 ng/μL,总量>450 ng。(2)文库构建:应用厦门艾德人类BRCA1基因和BRCA2基因突变检测试剂盒体外定性检测患者外周血样本DNA中BRCA1/2的突变情况。检测范围包括BRCA1基因和BRCA2基因的全编码区(BRCA1基因外显子2、3、5~24,BRCA2基因外显子2~27)及外显子-内含子连接区、UTR区(非翻译区)和启动子区的点突变和插入缺失突变。(3)测序及分析:使用Illumina MiSeq Dx测序仪进行测序,测序数据应用人类12基因高通量测序数据分析软件(ADXRCA模块)进行分析。

1.2.2 随访 随访方式为门诊随访和电话随访,随访时间为47~71个月,中位随访时间61个月。随访截止至2021年6月。随访内容:肿瘤有无局部复发,及复发的时间,生存状况。死亡患者需记录死亡时间及死因。

1.3 统计学处理

采用R软件(4.0.3)进行统计学分析并绘制列线图。采用 χ^2 检验和Fisher精确检验比较不同临床病理特征下BRCA1/2突变的差异,对于等级资料进行Mann-Whitney U秩和检验,连续资料进行t检验,采用Kaplan-Meier法计算LRFS率,Log-rank法检验评价各变量的不同亚组生存差异。通过单因素及多因素Cox等比例风险回归模型分析影响保乳术后乳腺癌患者局部复发的独立危险因素,通过C-index、校准曲线和临床决策曲线分析(decision curve analysis, DCA)验证模型的可靠性。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 BRCA1/2基因突变乳腺癌患者的临床病理特征

189例患者中有16例BRCA1/2致病突变阳性，其中BRCA1突变14例，BRCA2突变2例。未突变组的平均年龄为54岁，突变组的平均年龄为44岁，两者比较差异有统计学意义($P=0.026$)。突变组和未突变组的分子分型进行比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.001$)（表1）。

2.2 BRCA1/2突变及其他因素对保乳术后乳腺癌患者局部复发的影响

在189例患者中，对BRCA1/2突变及其他因素进行Cox单因素分析，结果显示：BRCA1/2突变、肿瘤分级、肿瘤大小、N分期及分子分型等5个变

量是保乳术后乳腺癌患者LRFS率的影响因素($P<0.1$)。将单因素Cox回归筛选的5个变量纳入多因素Cox回归模型，经向后法逐步回归AIC分析后结果显示：BRCA1/2突变、肿瘤大小、N分期及分子分型等4个变量是保乳术后乳腺癌患者LRFS率的独立危险因素($P<0.05$)（表2）。基于Kaplan-Meier和Log-rank检验方法，利用Cox风险模型绘制出各主要变量的生存曲线（图1）。

2.3 保乳术后乳腺癌患者LRFS率列线图模型的构建

基于Cox等比例风险回归模型分析的结果（图2），构建保乳术后乳腺癌患者LRFS率的列线图预测模型（图3）。将列线图中各个变量所得分值相加的总分可预测保乳术后乳腺癌患者3年和5年的LRFS率。

表1 BRCA1/2突变和未突变患者的临床病理特征[n (%)]
Table 1 Clinicopathologic features of BRCA1/2 mutant and non-mutant patients [n (%)]

因素	突变 (n=16)	未突变 (n=173)	χ^2	P
左右侧				
左侧	6(37.50)	75(43.35)		
右侧	10(62.50)	98(56.65)	0.205	0.794
肿瘤分级				
I	1(6.25)	19(10.98)		
II	12(75.00)	103(59.54)	—	0.622
III	3(18.75)	51(29.48)		
是否化疗				
是	11(68.75)	112(64.74)		
否	5(31.25)	61(35.26)	0.104	0.748
肿瘤大小(cm)				
≤1	0(0.00)	4(2.32)		
>1~2	14(87.50)	151(87.28)	—	0.782
>2	2(12.50)	18(10.40)		
N分期				
N0	10(62.50)	96(55.49)		
N1	5(31.25)	57(32.95)	—	1.000
N2	1(6.25)	14(8.09)		
N3	0(0.00)	6(3.47)		
分子分型				
HR ⁺ /HER-2 ⁻	2(12.50)	75(43.35)		
HR ⁺ /HER-2 ⁺	0(0.00)	33(19.08)	—	<0.001
HR ⁻ /HER-2 ⁺	1(6.25)	28(16.18)		
HR ⁻ /HER-2 ⁻	13(81.25)	37(21.39)		

表2 影响保乳术后乳腺癌患者LRFS率的单因素和多因素分析

Table 2 Univariate and multivariate analysis of factors for LRFS in breast cancer patients undergoing breast conserving surgery

因素	单因素分析		多因素分析	
	HR(95% CI)	P	HR(95% CI)	P
肿瘤分级				
I	1		—	—
II	1.25(0.47~2.65)	0.084	—	—
III	1.78(0.93~4.18)		—	—
肿瘤大小(cm)				
≤1	1	—	1	—
>1~2	1.14(0.91~3.25)	0.013	1.09(0.73~3.44)	0.022
>2	2.87(1.22~4.67)	—	2.76(1.07~4.28)	—
N分期				
N0	1		1	
N1	1.23(0.67~2.60)	0.037	1.14(0.43~3.87)	0.041
N2	1.95(1.14~3.92)		1.72(1.08~4.51)	
N3	4.87(2.31~7.29)		4.36(1.94~6.72)	
BRCA1/2基因突变				
否	1		1	
是	2.64(1.20~4.25)	<0.001	2.27(1.06~3.91)	<0.001
分子分型				
HR ⁺ /HER-2 ⁻	1		1	
HR ⁺ /HER-2 ⁺	1.17(0.57~3.03)	<0.001	1.01(0.65~2.76)	0.001
HR ⁻ /HER-2 ⁺	1.96(0.83~4.17)		1.70(0.51~4.13)	
HR ⁻ /HER-2 ⁻	3.25(1.36~4.79)		3.11(1.74~5.65)	

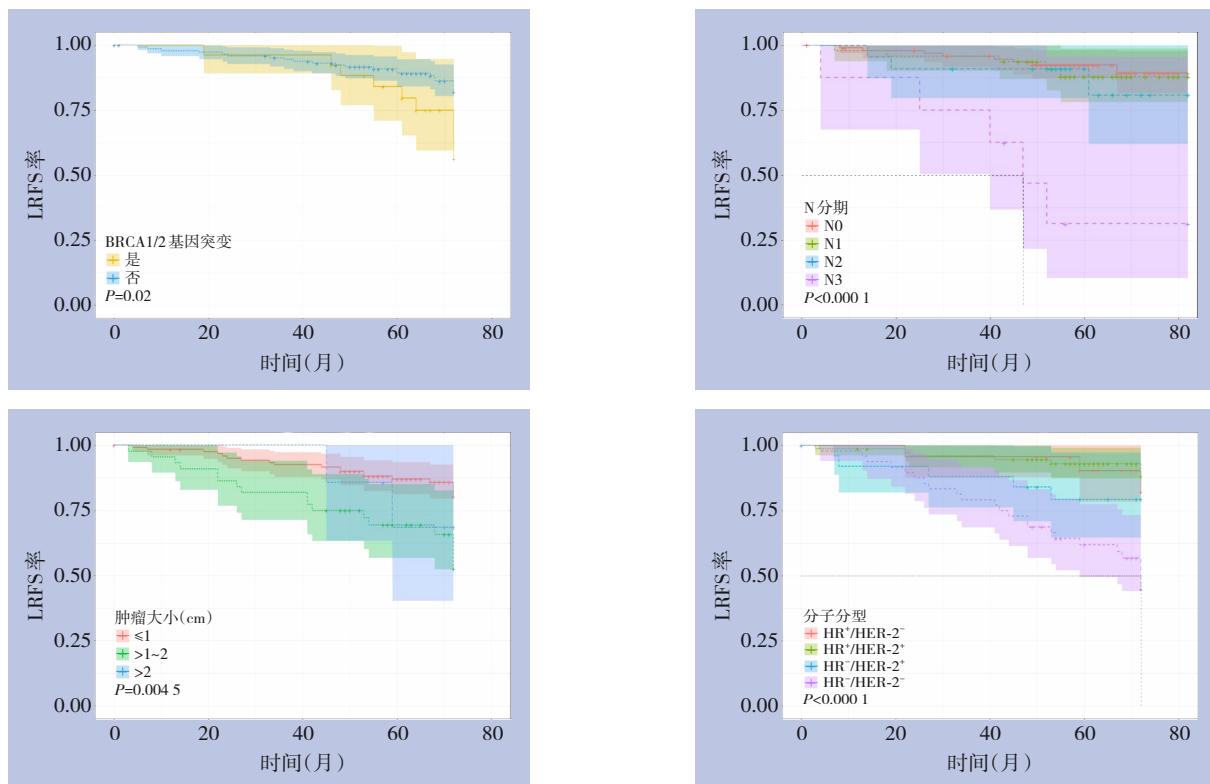


图1 筛选因素对患者LRFS率影响的生存曲线分析

Figure 1 Survival curve analysis of influences of the main variables on the LRFS of patients

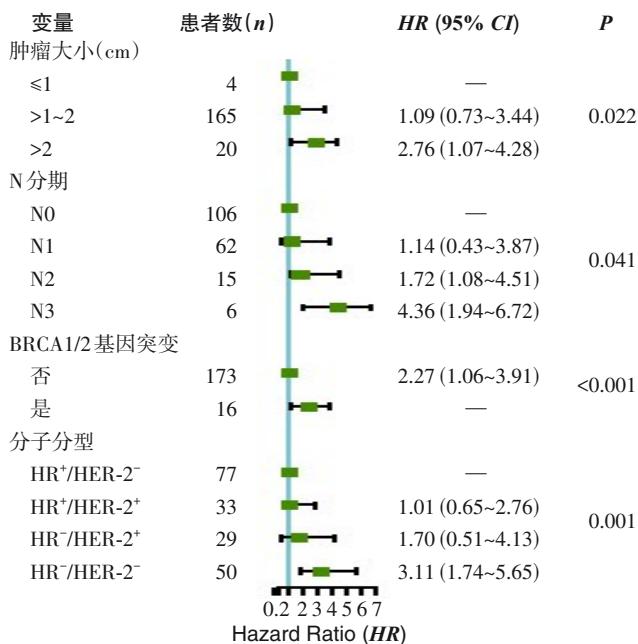


图2 LRFS率高危因素的森林图

Figure 2 Forest map of high-risk factors of LRFS

2.4 列线图预测模型的验证

构建模型的C-index为0.86, 经bootstrap法自助抽样1 000次内部验证C-index为0.81, 显示模型具

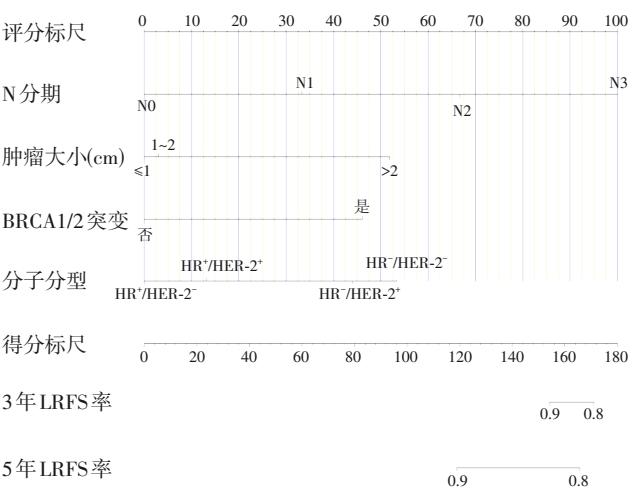


图3 LRFS率列线图预测模型

Figure 3 Nomogram prediction model of LRFS

有较好的区分度。对保乳术后乳腺癌患者3年及5年的LRFS率预测进行ROC曲线分析, 曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC)分别为: 0.89和0.85,

显示模型具有较好的准确度(图4)。为评估模型是否存在过度拟合,在模型中,分别根据患者的3年和5年LRFS率绘制校准曲线,结果显示所有的

校正曲线均与理想曲线有较好的吻合度,提示模型预测有较好的校准度和准确性(图5)。

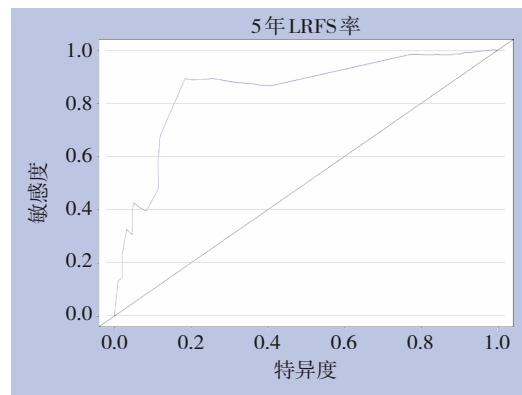
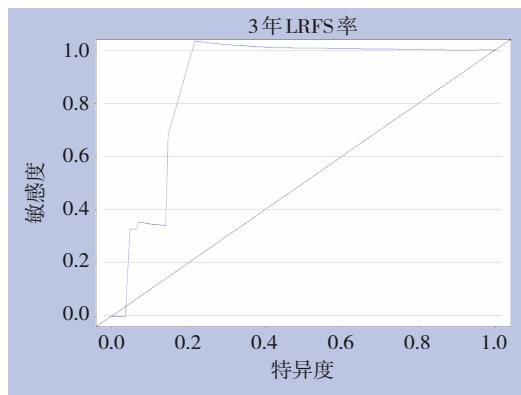


图4 模型的3、5年LRFS率的ROC曲线分析

Figure 4 ROC curve analysis of the model on 3- and 5-year LRFS

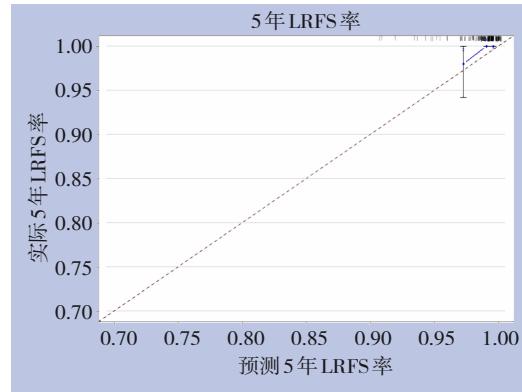
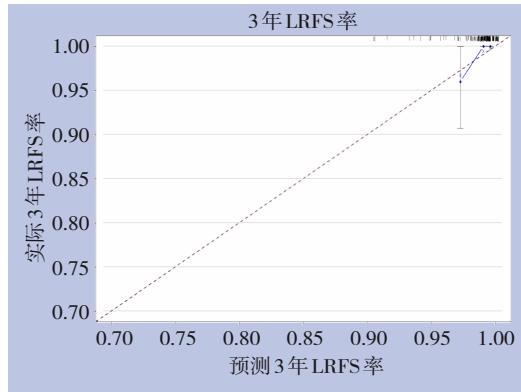


图5 模型的3、5年LRFS率的校准曲线

Figure 5 Calibration curves of the model on 3-year and 5-year LRFS

2.5 列线图预测模型的临床决策曲线分析

针对列线图模型的3年及5年的LRFS率分别绘制DCA曲线,其中黑色横线代表所有样本均为阴性、获益为0,灰色斜线表示所有样本均为阳

性,虚线为模型的净获益情况,无论是3年还是5年的预测LRFS率,模型的临床净获益均较高,显示模型的临床效能较好(图6)。

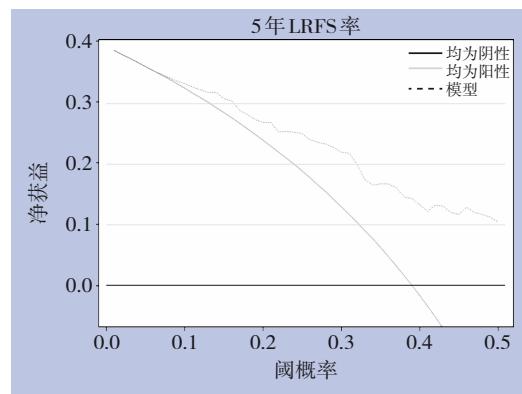
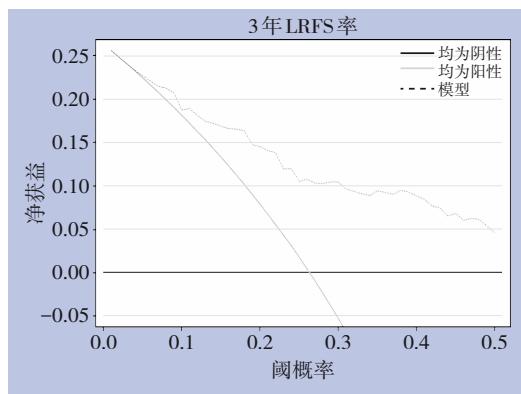


图6 保乳术后乳腺癌患者的3年和5年LRFS率的DCA曲线

Figure 6 DCA curve of 3- and 5-year LRFS in breast cancer patients undergoing breast conserving surgery

3 讨 论

大多数文献^[11-14]报道中, BRCA1/2基因在乳腺癌患者中的突变率约为0.85%~3.0%, 而本研究中, BRCA1/2突变率为8.47%, 这可能与我国乳腺癌患者平均年龄较低有关。研究^[15]表明, 乳腺癌患者的年龄越小, BRCA1/2基因的突变率越高, 于洗河等^[16]研究显示, 中国女性乳腺癌的发病高峰年龄为55~59岁, 而本研究中, 所有患者的平均年龄为52岁, 均远低于国外文献报道的65~74岁^[17]。同时, 在本研究中, BRCA1/2突变患者的平均年龄为44岁, 明显小于BRCA1/2未突变的患者的54岁, 这与Zhang等^[18]研究相符合。本研究发现, 乳腺癌患者不同的分子分型中BRCA1/2基因的突变率有明显差异, 其中, 三阴性乳腺癌中BRCA1/2突变率高达26%, 明显高于其他各分型, 这与北京大学肿瘤医院乳腺中心实验室的研究^[19]结果相符, 该研究中发现国内年轻乳腺癌患者和三阴性乳腺癌患者BRCA1/2基因的突变率分别可达23%和20%。BRCA1/2基因突变与乳腺癌的发生发展密切相关, BRCA1/2蛋白在细胞分裂过程中对染色体结构和基因序列的完整性起到监护作用, 从而预防肿瘤的发生^[20-21]。BRCA1/2是哺乳动物细胞启动HR修复不可或缺的因子, 当BRCA1/2缺失时, DNA损伤会引发非忠实性修复, 如非同源末端链接修复(nonhomologous end joining, NHEJ)或微同源末端链接修复(microhomology-mediated endjoining, MHEJ)^[22-23]。

保乳手术已成为乳腺癌的重要手术方式之一, 如何在提高保乳率, 改善患者的生活质量的同时减少患者术后的局部复发率是乳腺癌治疗的重大挑战, 如果能在术前预测出乳腺癌患者接受保乳手术后的局部复发率, 将对手术方式的选择提供重要的科学依据。列线图是多因素预后模型的图形表现形式, 可用来个体化预测特点时间点患者的生存情况^[24]。列线图作为一种新型预测模型, 与传统预测方法相比, 准确性更高, 适应性更广, 并且易于推广^[25]。已被广泛应用于口咽癌^[26]、胃癌^[27]、乳腺癌^[28]和肺癌^[29]等多种癌症的预后预测。本研究中, 构建了列线图模型来预测接受保乳手术的乳腺癌患者术后的局部复发率, 并通过C-index、ROC曲线、校准曲线以及DCA曲线分析来评估模型的区分度和准确性。结果显示, 构建

的列线图模型具有较为准确的预测能力, 能够有效地指导临床决策。

Vallard等^[30]研究显示, BRCA1/2突变的患者, 无论是接受保乳手术还是乳房全切手术, 局部复发率和总生存率都没有明显差异。但Davey等^[31]研究表明, BRCA1/2突变的乳腺癌患者接受保乳手术与乳房全切手术相比, 局部复发风险增了4.54倍(95% CI=2.77~7.42, P<0.001)。本研究结果与Davey等^[31]的研究结果相符, 本研究显示BRCA1/2突变是保乳术后乳腺癌患者局部复发的独立危险因素。同时, 本研究结果显示, 肿瘤大小、N分期及分子分型也是保乳术后乳腺癌患者局部复发的独立危险因素。肿瘤越大, N分期越高, 患者的局部复发风险越高; 三阴性乳腺癌的局部复发风险也明显高于其他类型的乳腺癌, 这与既往的研究结果相符^[32]。

综上所述, 本研究通过分析189例接受保乳手术的乳腺癌患者的临床病理资料及BRCA1/2突变情况, 确立了BRCA1/2突变、肿瘤大小、N分期和分子分型是保乳术后乳腺癌患者局部复发的独立危险因素, 将这些因素纳入并构建列线图预测模型, 能够准确地预测患者的3、5年LRFS率, 为临床的个体化诊疗提供科学依据。但本研究仍存在一些局限性, 由于本研究的样本量较少, 导致BRCA1/2突变阳性的样本也较少, 这些都会影响临床预测模型的区分度和准确性, 同时, 由于本研究中分析的都是2014—2016年的患者, 时间较为久远, 一些重要的影响预后的因素未能纳入, 例如是否进行新辅助化疗、新辅助治疗的方案及肿瘤退缩模式等, 可能会增加偏倚的风险。因此, 未来可能需要更大样本量的研究, 进行更全面的分析, 对模型进行进一步的优化和验证。

利益冲突: 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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(本文编辑 姜晖)

本文引用格式:张明坤,王哲,杨柳,等. BRCA1/2基因突变对乳腺癌保乳术后局部复发的影响及相关预后模型的构建[J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2022, 31(11): 1501–1509. doi: 10.7659/j. issn. 1005-6947.2022.11.012

Cite this article as: Zhang MK, Wang Z, Yang L, et al. Impact of BRCA1/2 mutation on local recurrence of breast cancer patients following breast conserving surgery and construction of related prognostic model[J]. Chin J Gen Surg, 2022, 31(11):1501–1509. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.11.012