



doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.10.014

<http://dx.doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.10.014>

Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2022, 31(10):1381-1388.

• 临床研究 •

## 胃癌患者预后相关影响因素的列线图模型构建及验证

李吴寒，张营，潘晶晶，王高生

(中国科学技术大学附属第一医院/安徽省立医院 腹部外科，安徽 合肥 230036)

### 摘要

**背景与目的：**中国胃癌疾病负担较重且预后影响因素较多，有关量化和综合评估预后风险的研究较少。因此，本研究基于列线图探究炎症指标中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比率（NLR）和血小板/淋巴细胞比率（PLR）对胃癌患者预后生存的意义，并将其纳入列线图与传统TNM分期进行预后评估效能比较。

**方法：**回顾性纳入2013年6月—2018年6月在中国科学技术大学第一附属医院胃肠外科接受胃癌根治切除术的胃癌患者作为训练组（ $n=300$ ），同时从胃肠外科另一病区纳入接受相同手术处理的胃癌患者作为验证组（ $n=100$ ）。通过医院电子病历系统采集患者的年龄、性别、肿瘤类型、肿瘤部位、侵袭深度和淋巴结转移（LN<sub>M</sub>）等信息；术前3 d收集外周静脉血数据，并计算NLR和PLR，通过ROC曲线确定NLR（1.98）和PLR（134.87）的最佳临界点。术后2年内每3个月随访1次，2年后每6个月随访1次。采用Cox比例风险模型计算暴露与结局指标的关联，根据多因素分析结果识别影响胃癌预后的独立风险因素，纳入列线图后通过C-指数在训练组和验证组评估列线图的稳定性。最后，基于ROC曲线下面积（AUC）比较列线图和传统TNM分期的预测效能。

**结果：**训练组男性患者220例（73.3%），验证组男性患者69例（69.0%），训练组平均年龄（62.52±10.61）岁，验证组平均年龄（63.67±10.21）岁。两组除肿瘤类型、分化程度和侵袭深度外，其他基线特征差异无统计学意义；训练组中位生存时间（OS）为28个月，1、3、5年OS率分别为63.5%、43.0%和35.1%；验证组中位OS为32个月，1、3、5年OS率分别为58.9%、41.6%和31.7%。单因素Cox回归分析显示，年龄、病理分型、肿瘤分化程度、侵袭深度、存在LN<sub>M</sub>、NLR、PLR和CEA水平均与OS有关（均 $P<0.05$ ）。经过多因素调整后，存在LN<sub>M</sub>、术前NLR>1.98、PLR>134.87和癌胚抗原（CEA） $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/L}$ 的患者OS显著缩短（均 $P<0.01$ ）。校准曲线结果显示列线图模型在训练组（C-指数=0.81）和验证组（C-指数=0.75）的拟合度良好。此外，列线图模型预测训练组1、3、5年OS率的AUC值（0.865，0.855，0.827）高于TNM分期（0.677，0.690，0.683）；验证组1、3、5年OS率的AUC值（0.856，0.788，0.725）高于TNM分期（0.781，0.691，0.605）。

**结论：**NLR和PLR是预测胃癌患者术后生存的独立风险因素，基于两者构建的列线图可以较为准确地预测行胃切除术胃癌患者的1、3、5年OS率，为临床医师提供更精确的治疗、护理决策证据。

### 关键词

胃肿瘤；列线图；预后

中图分类号：R735.2

收稿日期：2021-09-09；修订日期：2022-04-06。

作者简介：李吴寒，中国科学技术大学附属第一医院/安徽省立医院住院医师，主要从事胃肠道肿瘤方面的研究。

通信作者：王高生，Email: wgs2018@126.com

## Construction and validation of a nomogram for prognostic value of NLR and PLR in patients with gastric cancer

LI Wuhan, ZHANG Ying, PAN Jingjing, WANG Gaosheng

(Department of Abdomen Surgery, the First Affiliated Hospital of University of Science and Technology of China/Anhui Provincial Hospital, Hefei 230036, China)

### Abstract

**Background and Aims:** The disease burden of gastric cancer in China is high and there are many prognostic factors. There are few studies on the quantitative and comprehensive assessment of prognostic risk. Therefore, this study explored the significance of inflammatory indicators neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and platelet/lymphocyte ratio (PLR) on the prognosis and survival of gastric cancer patients based on nomogram and included them in nomogram and traditional TNM staging to compare the prognostic evaluation efficacy.

**Methods:** A retrospective study was conducted in the Department of Gastrointestinal Surgery of the First Affiliated Hospital of University of Science and Technology of China from June 2013 to June 2018. Gastric cancer patients who underwent radical gastrectomy were included in the training group ( $n=300$ ). Patients with the same diagnosis who experienced the same surgical treatment from another ward were included as the validation group ( $n=100$ ). The patient's age, gender, tumor type, tumor site, invasion depth, and lymph node metastasis (LNM) were collected through the hospital's electronic medical record system. Peripheral venous blood data were collected 3 days before the operation, and NLR and PLR were calculated. The ROC curve determined the optimal critical points of NLR (1.98) and PLR (134.87). The patients were followed up every 3 months within 2 years and every 6 months after 2 years. Cox proportional hazards model was used to calculate the association between exposure and outcome indicators, and the independent risk factors affecting the prognosis of gastric cancer were identified according to the results of multivariate analysis. The stability of the nomogram was evaluated by C-index in the training group and the validation group after inclusion in the nomogram. Finally, the prediction performance of nomogram and traditional TNM staging was compared based on the area under the ROC curve (AUC).

**Results:** There were 220 male patients (73.3%) in the training group and 69 male patients (69.0%) in the validation group. The average age of the training and validation groups was  $(62.52\pm10.61)$  years and  $(63.67\pm10.21)$  years, respectively. There was no significant difference in other baseline characteristics between the two groups except tumor type, differentiation degree and invasion depth. The training group's median overall survival (OS) was 28 months, and the 1-year, 3-year and 5-year OS rates were 63.9%, 43.1% and 35.1%, respectively. The median OS in the validation group was 32 months, and the 1-year, 3-year and 5-year OS rates were 58.9%, 41.6% and 31.7%, respectively. Univariate Cox regression analysis showed that age, pathological type, degree of tumor differentiation, depth of invasion, LNM, NLR, PLR and CEA levels were all associated with OS (all  $P<0.05$ ). After multivariate adjustment, patients with LNM, preoperative  $\text{NLR}>1.98$ ,  $\text{PLR}>134.87$  and carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)  $>5 \mu\text{g/L}$  had significantly shorter OS (all  $P<0.01$ ). The calibration curve results showed that the nomogram model fits well in the training group ( $C\text{-index}=0.81$ ) and the validation group ( $C\text{-index}=0.75$ ). In addition, the AUC values of the nomogram model in predicting the 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year OS rates of the training group (0.865, 0.855, 0.827) were higher than those of the TNM stage (0.677, 0.690, 0.683). The AUC values of 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year OS rates in the training group (0.856, 0.788, 0.725)

were higher than those of the TNM stage (0.781, 0.691, 0.605).

**Conclusion:** NLR and PLR are independent risk factors for predicting the survival of patients with gastric cancer. The constructed nomogram could more accurately predict the 1-, 3-, and 5-year OS rates of gastric cancer patients undergoing gastrectomy and provide clinicians with more accurate treatment and nursing decision-making evidence.

**Key words** Stomach Neoplasms; Nomograms; Prognosis

**CLC number:** R735.2

胃癌是全球第六大常见恶性肿瘤，是癌症相关性死亡的第四大原因<sup>[1]</sup>。根据最新发布的癌症发病和死亡报告<sup>[2]</sup>，中国胃癌新发病例数和病死例数分别为39.7万和28.9万，均位列第三。尽管辅助放化疗和外科切除术在十几年内得到了巨大发展，但是胃癌患者预后生存时间和质量提升不明显。因此，寻找围手术期的独立预后因素对个性化治疗实现和患者预后改善至关重要。炎症机制和癌症发生、发展、增殖、侵袭和转移息息相关<sup>[3]</sup>，基于该机制确定的炎症标志物可以作为癌症预后的潜在预测因素，如中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞比率(neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio, NLR)和血小板/淋巴细胞比率(platelet to lymphocyte ratio, PLR)。既往研究显示，NLR和PLR能够为肺癌<sup>[4]</sup>、肝细胞癌<sup>[5]</sup>和食管癌<sup>[6]</sup>患者提供更加精准的评判信息，同时其也在胃癌中得到广泛应用，越来越多的证据<sup>[7-8]</sup>提示术前NLR、PLR较高的患者其预后较差。但是该结果在不同人群间呈现不一致性，同时胃癌预后独立风险因素多以粗分组、单独的形式呈现，缺乏综合评判的研究证据<sup>[9-16]</sup>。列线图作为基于多因素模型建立可视化工具，兼具量化和综合评价的优势，能够为胃癌患者提供个性化的临床决策证据，具备良好的临床应用价值<sup>[9]</sup>。本研究旨在探讨NLR、PLR对胃切除术后胃癌患者的预后影响，并建立列线图与传统TNM分期相比较，判断其在预测胃癌患者生存率中的应用价值。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

回顾性纳入2013年6月—2018年6月在中国科学技术大学第一附属医院胃肠外科接受胃癌根治切除术的胃癌患者作为训练组( $n=300$ )，同时从胃肠外科另一病区招募接受相同手术处理的胃癌

患者作为验证队列( $n=100$ )。纳入标准：(1)病理组织学报告确诊为胃癌；(2)具有完整的医疗记录和常规血液学数据；(3)所有患者均接受了全胃或部分胃切除术和标准的淋巴结清扫术。排除标准：(1)患者患有其他恶性肿瘤；(2)术前接受过抗肿瘤治疗，例如化学疗法和放射疗法；(3)转移性癌；(4)患者患有自身免疫性或其他急慢性炎性疾病；(5)围手术期死亡；(6)有血液系统疾病病史；(7)3个月内发生静脉或动脉栓塞；(8)短期内连续抗凝治疗或口服/静脉应用抗生素。研究设计遵循《赫尔辛基宣言》的原则开展，所有患者术前均签署知情同意书，且研究得到中国科学技术大学第一附属医院伦理委员会批准(2022-RE-053)。

### 1.2 数据收集与处理

通过医院电子病历系统采集患者的人口学信息、病理资料和实验室检测数据，具体包括：年龄、性别、吸烟史、饮酒史和肿瘤类型(腺癌，非腺癌)、肿瘤部位(胃上部，胃中部，胃下部)、分化程度、侵袭深度(Tis/T1, T2/T3, T4)、淋巴结转移(lymph node metastatic, LNM)(无，有)和癌胚抗原(carcinoembryonic antigen, CEA)(<5 μg/L, ≥5 μg/L)<sup>[17]</sup>。手术前3 d内收集外周静脉血，使用全自动外周血分析仪检测血样中的淋巴细胞、中性粒细胞和血小板计数水平，并计算NLR和PLR。对NLR、PLR和结局状态绘制ROC，选取约登指数(Youden index, Y)最大值对应的坐标值作为临界点，取NLR>1.98(Y=0.355)及PLR>134.87(Y=0.360)为高水平炎症状态。此外，依据国际抗癌联盟(Union for International Cancer Control, UICC)与美国肿瘤联合会(American Joint Committee on Cancer, AJCC)联合发布的TNM分期系统对癌症发展程度分级<sup>[18]</sup>。

### 1.3 随访

对纳入的患者定期进行术后随访，术后2年内

每3个月随访1次，此后每6个月随访1次，直到研究对象出现胃癌死亡、非胃癌死亡或失访。总生存期（overall survival, OS）定义为手术日期到死亡或最后1次随访失访的时间。

#### 1.4 统计学处理

使用SPSS 25.0和R-4.0.3（<http://www.r-project.org/>）进行统计分析，其中R主要使用“rms”、“nomogramFormula”和“pec”扩展包。分类变量采用例数（n）和百分比（%）描述，并用卡方检验检测训练组和验证组的基线特征。基于训练组数据进行单因素及多因素Cox分析，将多因素结果中的阳性变量纳入nomogram分析并绘制列线图，使用C-指数和校准曲线验证模型的准确性，之后使用ROC曲线比较列线图和TNM分期系统的预测价值。最后，结合验证组数据和列线图模型计算风险得分，在验证组进行验证和比较。双侧统计检验以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 训练组与验证组的基线特征比较

训练组平均年龄（62.52±10.61）岁，73%为男性，胃癌病理分型以腺癌为主（95.0%），高NLR和高PLR患者分别占58.7%和50.0%；中位OS为28个月，1、3、5年OS率分别为63.5%、43.0%和35.1%。验证组平均年龄（63.67±10.21）岁，69.0%为男性，多处于高炎症状态；中位OS为32个月，1、3、5年OS率分别为58.9%、41.6%和31.7%。验证组的非腺癌和低分化显著高于训练组（12.0% vs. 5.0%，P=0.016；71.0% vs. 59.0%，P=0.032），两组在侵袭深度和pTNM分期维度也有所差异，其他基线特征无差异（表1）。

### 2.2 胃癌患者预后OS的危险因素分析

单因素Cox回归分析显示，年龄、病理分型、肿瘤分化程度、侵袭深度、存在LNM、NLR、PLR和CEA水平均与OS有关（均P<0.05）。经过多因素调整后，存在LNM、术前NLR>1.98、PLR>134.87和CEA≥5 μg/L的患者OS显著缩短（均P<0.01）（表2）。

**表1 训练组与验证组胃癌患者的临床特征比较[n (%)]**  
**Table 1 Comparison of clinical characteristics between training group and validation group [n (%)]**

项目	训练组(n=300)	验证组(n=100)	$\chi^2$	P
年龄(岁)				
≤60	117(39.0)	35(35.0)		
>60	183(61.0)	65(65.0)	0.509	0.475
性别				
男	220(73.3)	69(69.0)		
女	80(26.7)	31(31.0)	0.702	0.402
吸烟史				
无	109(36.3)	33(33.0)		
有	191(63.7)	67(67.0)	0.364	0.546
饮酒史				
无	183(61.0)	62(62.0)		
有	117(39.0)	38(38.0)	0.032	0.859
病理分型				
腺癌	285(95.0)	88(88.0)		
非腺癌	15(5.0)	12(12.0)	5.839	0.016
肿瘤位置				
胃上部	32(10.7)	15(15.0)		
胃中部	153(51.0)	44(44.0)	2.082	0.353
胃下部	115(38.3)	41(41.0)		
分化程度				
中分化及以上	123(41.0)	29(29.0)		
低分化	177(59.0)	71(71.0)	4.584	0.032
T分期(侵袭深度)				
Tis/T1	71(23.7)	34(34.0)		
T2/T3	107(35.7)	41(41.0)	8.636	0.013
T4	122(40.7)	25(25.0)		
LNM				
无	100(33.3)	43(43.0)		
有	200(66.7)	57(57.0)	3.051	0.081
pTNM分期				
0	16(5.3)	12(12.0)		
1	60(20.0)	29(29.0)		
2	61(20.3)	33(33.0)	25.355	<0.001
3	163(54.3)	26(26.0)		
NLR				
≤1.98	124(41.3)	38(38.0)		
>1.98	176(58.7)	62(62.0)	0.346	0.556
PLR				
≤134.87	150(50.0)	45(45.0)		
>134.87	150(50.0)	55(55.0)	0.750	0.386
CEA(μg/L)				
<5	218(72.7)	65(65.0)		
≥5	82(27.3)	35(35.0)	2.130	0.144

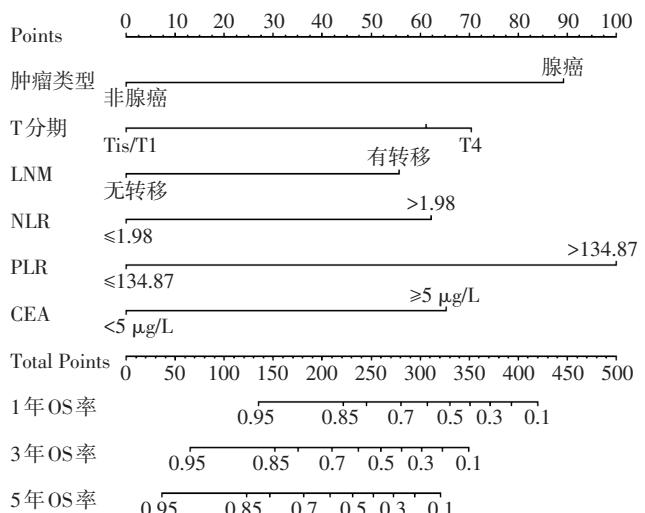
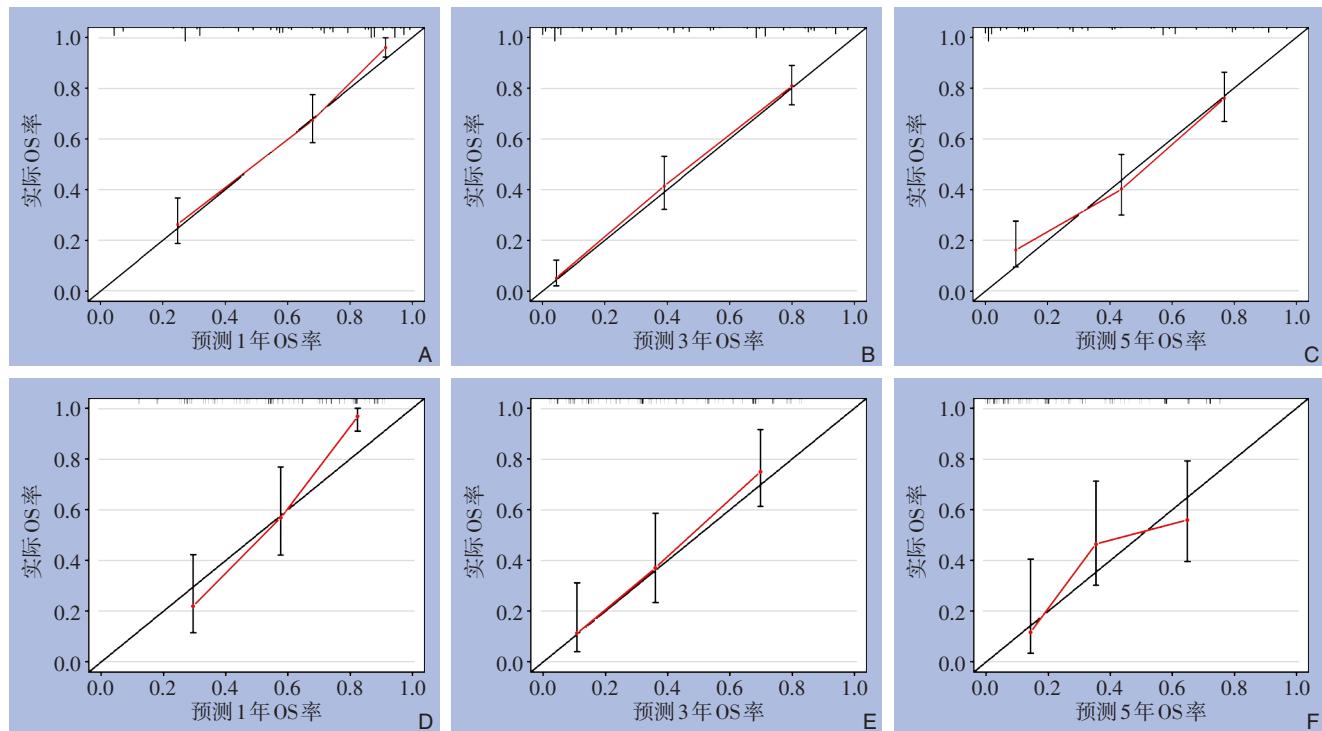
**表2 训练组单因素及多因素Cox回归分析****Table 2 Univariate and multivariate Cox regression analysis in training group**

项目	单因素分析		多因素分析	
	HR (95% CI)	P	HR (95% CI)	P
年龄(>60岁)	1.45 (1.06~1.97)	0.02	1.12 (0.81~1.55)	0.49
性别(女)	0.95 (0.69~1.32)	0.78	—	—
吸烟史(有)	1.08 (0.80~1.46)	0.64	—	—
饮酒史(有)	0.75 (0.55~1.01)	0.06	—	—
病理分型(非腺癌)	0.22 (0.07~0.68)	0.01	0.31 (0.1~0.97)	0.05
肿瘤位置				
胃中部	0.86 (0.54~1.37)	0.52	—	—
胃下部	0.80 (0.49~1.29)	0.36	—	—
分化程度,低分化	1.68 (1.24~2.28)	<0.01	1.29 (0.93~1.78)	0.12
T分期(侵袭深度)				
T2/T3	3.00 (1.86~4.87)	<0.01	2.29 (1.37~3.82)	<0.01
T4	4.68 (2.93~7.48)	<0.01	2.58 (1.53~4.37)	<0.01
LNM(有)	2.30 (1.64~3.23)	<0.01	1.98 (1.34~2.92)	<0.01
NLR(>1.98)	3.18 (2.30~4.41)	<0.01	2.04 (1.41~2.94)	<0.01
PLR(>134.87)	3.74 (2.75~5.08)	<0.01	3.68 (2.63~5.15)	<0.01
CEA( $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/L}$ )	2.34 (1.73~3.17)	<0.01	2.27 (1.65~3.13)	<0.01

### 2.3 列线图的构建与内部验证

为了评估 NLR、PLR 的预测价值,本研究基于多因素 Cox 模型构建列线图,该图纳入了肿瘤类

型、侵袭深度(T 分期)、LNM、NLR、PLR 和 CEA(图 1)。每个因素对应等级都赋分,综合得分后得到相应的 OS 率。在训练组中,校正曲线显示 1、3、5 年预测 OS 率和实际 OS 率一致(C-指数=0.81);在验证组中,列线图对 3 年 OS 率的预测更为准确(C-指数=0.75),综上,列线图对 OS 率的整体预测能力较好(图 2)。

**图1 基于训练组Cox分析的列线图预测模型****Figure 1 Predicted nomogram based on multivariate Cox regression of training group****图2 训练组与验证组预测1、3、5年OS率的校准曲线 A-C:训练组;D-F:验证组****Figure 2 Calibration curves of 1-, 3-, and 5-year OS rate in the training group and the validation group A-C: training group; D-F: validation group**

## 2.4 列线图模型与TNM分期的预测效果比较

列线图和TNM分期系统的ROC分析结果显示，训练组列线图预测1、3、5年OS率的AUC值分别为0.865、0.855和0.827，TNM分期下的AUC值分别为0.677、0.690和0.683；在验证组中，1、3、5年OS率的列线图AUC为0.856、0.788和0.725，而TNM系统对应的AUC值为0.781、0.691和0.605（表3）。因此，列线图预测模型在胃癌预后方面具有较高的预测准确性。

**表3** 列线图模型与TNM分期的ROC预测效果（AUC）比较

**Table 3** Comparison of AUC between nomogram model and TNM staging

OS率	训练组		验证组	
	列线图	TNM分期	列线图	TNM分期
1年	0.865	0.677	0.856	0.781
3年	0.855	0.690	0.788	0.691
5年	0.827	0.683	0.725	0.605

## 3 讨论

本研究证实了术前NLR和PLR水平是行胃切除术胃癌患者的独立预后因素。作为一项联合评价指标，NLR和PLR不仅排除了炎症指标共线性的影响，还在多因素调整后仍保留统计学意义。此外，预后不良结局与肿瘤类型、高侵袭深度等级、存在LNM和高CEA水平有关。本研究基于以上因素开发的列线图的预测能力高于TNM分期系统，其预测生存率和实际结果的一致性为0.81，验证组一致性也高达0.75。因此，NLR和PLR作为常规实验室检查中的一种便捷易得、经济廉价的指标，可为胃癌患者提供较为准确的预后信息，进而帮助临床医生决策及预后评估。

### 3.1 NLR及PLR影响胃癌进展及预后的生物学机制

炎症与恶性肿瘤发生发展是多细胞介人、多因子参与、多通路激活的综合过程，进而实现癌细胞增殖、分化、转移和扩散。中性粒细胞占比超过白细胞总数的一半，且在氧化应激微环境会延存活时间（约5.4 d），占比超过白细胞总数，目前普遍中性粒细胞通过成趋化因子和血管内皮生长因子来促进癌细胞增殖、血管形成和转移<sup>[19]</sup>。同时，外周血淋巴细胞诱发细胞毒性并发挥肿瘤抑制作用，而血小板则在癌细胞的活化下分泌血

管内皮生长因子和转化生长因子-β，促使癌细胞向血管和淋巴管内浸润，最后在趋化因子的协同下实现转移扩散<sup>[20-21]</sup>。接着，癌变组织自行诱发炎症聚集血液中的中性粒细胞和细胞因子，同时炎症标志物在趋化因子的作用下进入肿瘤内部，释放蛋白酶以促进癌细胞增值与分化<sup>[22]</sup>。此外，癌细胞通过细胞因子介导炎症反应，但癌组织和炎症反应形成微循环进而改变微环境，诱导肿瘤局部免疫耐受，抑制淋巴细胞灭杀功能，最终导致免疫逃避<sup>[23]</sup>。

### 3.2 高水平NLR及PLR显著增加预后生存风险

本研究得出NLR、PLR提高死亡风险效果及恶化胃癌患者预后，该结果与既往研究<sup>[16, 24-29]</sup>一致。研究<sup>[30]</sup>显示NLR>1.32（HR=2.49，95% CI=1.36~4.58）和PLR>128（HR=2.15，95% CI=1.32~3.49）的患者的生存曲线下滑趋势显著加快。Wang等<sup>[31]</sup>综合NLR和PLR计算全身性炎症指标得分，发现术后OS随评分的增加而减少，炎症指标是胃癌患者的独立预后风险因素。此外，在一项包含924例患者的前瞻性研究<sup>[8]</sup>中发现，炎症水平较高患者的中位OS明显缩短，高PLR（HR=1.38，95% CI=1.08~1.75）、高NLR（HR=1.33，95% CI=1.05~1.68）与5年OS下降显著相关。因此，NLR和PLR作为基于炎性细胞的综合指数，能够有效评价胃癌患者的预后，纳入列线图后既提高了列线图的评估精确性，也提高了可视化水平。

### 3.3 创新及局限性

本研究另一项创新在于使用列线图整合各类临床因素，以量化、可视化的方式呈现不良结局发生的可能性，进而为个性化医疗提供依据<sup>[32]</sup>。临床疾病管理过程复杂且受多种因素影响，较为依赖检测仪器的先进性和医生的专业经验，治疗结局差异化明显。而列线图综合各项因素的影响，更为精确地展示了患者个体的预后风险，灵敏地反映出胃癌进展，能够在一定程度上为临床医生提供帮助。

但本研究仍然存在一些局限性。首先，本研究为单中心研究，没有外部队列的验证，纳入对象不是由同一团队完成手术，无法保证手术同质性，可能影响结果的外推性。其次，未多次采集血样检测炎症细胞数量，暴露受到随机误差的影响较大。而且，NLR、PLR动态变化趋势和胃癌患者预后的关系尚不明确，仍需进一步研究和长期

随访。最后,未知的或未测量的混杂因素可能对结局产生影响,如常住地区环境、家庭经济状况和饮食习惯等。

总之,NLR和PLR是胃癌患者OS的有效预后指标,基于炎症-肿瘤理论开发的列线图可以较为准确地预测行胃切除术胃癌患者的1、3、5年OS率。考虑到该炎症指标的便捷易得性和经济性,其在临床应用和研究中具有一定的潜在价值。

利益冲突:所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

## 参考文献

- [1] World Health Organization. Cancer [EB/OL]. (2022-02) [2022-04]. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/cancer>.
- [2] Zheng RS, Zhang SW, Zeng HM, et al. Cancer incidence and mortality in China, 2016[J]. J Natl Cancer Cent, 2022. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.jncc.2022.02.002>. [Online ahead of print]
- [3] Virchow R. An address on the value of pathological experiments[J]. Br Med J, 1881, 2(1075):198–203. doi: [10.1136/bmj.2.1075.198](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.2.1075.198).
- [4] Russo A, Russano M, Franchina T, et al. Neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR), and outcomes with nivolumab in pretreated non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC): a large retrospective multicenter study[J]. Adv Ther, 2020, 37(3): 1145–1155. doi: [10.1007/s12325-020-w](https://doi.org/10.1007/s12325-020-w).
- [5] Ohira M, Yoshizumi T, Yugawa K, et al. Association of inflammatory biomarkers with long-term outcomes after curative surgery for mass-forming intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma[J]. Surg Today, 2020, 50(4):379–388. doi: [10.1007/s00595-019-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00595-019-7).
- [6] Chen LC, Li SH, Lo CM, et al. Platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio is an independent prognosticator in patients with esophageal squamous cell carcinoma receiving esophagectomy[J]. J Thorac Dis, 2019, 11(11):4583–4590. doi: [10.21037/jtd.2019.11.06](https://doi.org/10.21037/jtd.2019.11.06).
- [7] Liu C, Li X. Stage-dependent changes in albumin, NLR, PLR, and AFR are correlated with shorter survival in patients with gastric cancer[J]. Clin Lab, 2019, 65(9). doi: [10.7754/ClinLab.2019.190132](https://doi.org/10.7754/ClinLab.2019.190132).
- [8] Zheng HL, Lu J, Xie JW, et al. Exploring the value of new preoperative inflammation prognostic score: white blood cell to hemoglobin for gastric adenocarcinoma patients[J]. BMC Cancer, 2019, 19(1):1127. doi: [10.1186/s12885-019-019-0](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12885-019-019-0).
- [9] Huang XL, Liu JG, Wu G, et al. Development and validation of a nomogram for preoperative prediction of perineural invasion in colorectal cancer[J]. Med Sci Monit, 2019, 25: 1709–1717. doi: [10.12659/MSM.914900](https://doi.org/10.12659/MSM.914900).
- [10] Jin CC, Lagoudas GK, Zhao C, et al. Commensal microbiota promote lung cancer development via  $\gamma\delta$  T cells[J]. Cell, 2019, 176(5):998–1013.e16. doi: [10.1016/j.cell.2018.12.040](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2018.12.040).
- [11] 黄文场,苏亦斌,练玉杰,等.残胃癌的临床病理特点及预后因素分析[J].中华普通外科杂志,2021,36(12):894–900. doi: [10.3760/cma.j.cn113855-20210506](https://doi.org/10.3760/cma.j.cn113855-20210506).  
Huang WC, Su YB, Lian YJ, et al. Prognostic factors for gastric stump cancer[J]. Zhong Hua Pu Tong Wai Ke Za Zhi, 2021, 36(12): 894–900. doi: [10.3760/cma.j.cn113855-20210506](https://doi.org/10.3760/cma.j.cn113855-20210506).
- [12] 李梦莹,王耀群,孙梦雨,等.胃癌免疫细胞浸润相关预后基因的共表达网络分析鉴定[J].中国普通外科杂志,2021,30(4):438–448. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.04.009](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.04.009).  
Li MY, Wang YQ, Sun MY, et al. Co-expression network analysis and identification of prognostic genes associated with immune cell infiltration in gastric cancer[J]. Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2021, 30(4):438–448. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.04.009](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.04.009).
- [13] 庞文洋,陈文静,朱冠保,等.术前血小板与淋巴细胞计数比值预测进展期胃癌腹膜转移[J].中华普通外科杂志,2019,34(10):828–832. doi: [10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-631X.2019.10.002](https://doi.org/10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-631X.2019.10.002).  
Pang WY, Chen WJ, Zhu GB, et al. Preoperative platelet-to-lymphocyte count ratio predicts peritoneal metastasis in patients with advanced gastric cancer[J]. Zhong Hua Pu Tong Wai Ke Za Zhi, 2019, 34(10): 828–832. doi: [10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-631X.2019.10.002](https://doi.org/10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-631X.2019.10.002).
- [14] 孙明朋,钱雷敏,黄建明.神经旁浸润阳性胃癌患者的临床特征与预后分析[J].中国普通外科杂志,2021,30(10):1133–1141. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.10.002](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.10.002).  
Sun MM, Qian LM, Huang JM. Clinical characteristics and prognosis analysis of patients with positive perineural invasion gastric cancer[J]. Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2021, 30(10): 1133–1141. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.10.002](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.10.002).
- [15] 周发权,陈师,孙红玉,等.系统免疫炎症指数与胃癌患者预后关系的Meta分析[J].中国普通外科杂志,2021,30(10):1142–1150. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.10.003](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.10.003).  
Zhou FQ, Chen S, Sun HY, et al. Prognostic value of the systemic immune-inflammation index in patients with gastric cancer: a Meta-analysis[J]. Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2021, 30(10): 1142–1150. doi: [10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.10.003](https://doi.org/10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2021.10.003).
- [16] 刘书豪,侯新月,张宪祥,等.进展期胃癌神经侵犯列线图预测模型的构建与验证[J].中华胃肠外科杂志,2020,23(11):1059–1066. doi: [10.3760/cma.j.cn.441530-20200103](https://doi.org/10.3760/cma.j.cn.441530-20200103).  
Liu SH, Hou XY, Zhang XX, et al. Establishment and validation of a predictive nomogram model for advanced gastric cancer with perineural invasion[J]. Chinese Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery, 2020, 23(11):1059–1066. doi: [10.3760/cma.j.cn.441530-20200103](https://doi.org/10.3760/cma.j.cn.441530-20200103).
- [17] 张志强,李斌.肿瘤标志物及免疫组织化学蛋白表达水平与胃癌

- 淋巴结转移相关性及预后研究[J]. 兰州大学学报: 医学版, 2022, 48(2):58–62. doi: 10.13885/j.issn.1000-2812.2022.02.012.
- Zhang ZQ, Li B. Correlation of tumor markers and immunohistochemical protein expression levels with lymph node metastasis and prognosis of gastric cancer[J]. Journal of Lanzhou University: Medical Sciences, 2022, 48(2):58–62. doi: 10.13885/j.issn.1000-2812.2022.02.012.
- [18] 陕飞, 李子禹, 张连海, 等. 国际抗癌联盟及美国肿瘤联合会胃癌TNM分期系统(第8版)简介及解读[J]. 中国实用外科杂志, 2017, 37(1):15–17. doi: 10.19538/j.cjps.issn1005-2208.2017.01.05.
- Shan F, Li ZY, Zhang LH, et al. The Union for International Cancer Control(UICC) and the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) gastric cancer TNM staging system(8th edition) explanation and elaboration[J]. Chinese Journal of Practical Surgery, 2017, 37(1): 15–17. doi: 10.19538/j. cjpss. issn1005-2208.2017.01.05.
- [19] Fang TY, Wang YM, Yin X, et al. Diagnostic sensitivity of NLR and PLR in early diagnosis of gastric cancer[J]. J Immunol Res, 2020, 2020:9146042. doi: 10.1155/2020/9146042.
- [20] Chen L, Chen Y, Zhang LL, et al. In gastric cancer patients receiving neoadjuvant chemotherapy systemic inflammation response index is a useful prognostic indicator[J]. Pathol Oncol Res, 2021, 27:1609811. doi: 10.3389/pore.2021.1609811.
- [21] Horne BD, Anderson JL, John JM, et al. Which white blood cell subtypes predict increased cardiovascular risk? [J]. J Am Coll Cardiol, 2005, 45(10):1638–1643. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2005.02.054.
- [22] Shang AQ, Gu CZ, Zhou C, et al. Exosomal KRAS mutation promotes the formation of tumor-associated neutrophil extracellular traps and causes deterioration of colorectal cancer by inducing IL-8 expression[J]. Cell Commun Signal, 2020, 18(1):52. doi: 10.1186/s12964-020-1.
- [23] Xiao Y, Ma D, Zhao S, et al. Multi-omics profiling reveals distinct microenvironment characterization and suggests immune escape mechanisms of triple-negative breast cancer[J]. Clin Cancer Res, 2019, 25(16):5002–5014. doi: 10.1158/1078-0432.CCR-18-3524.
- [24] Zhao GH, Liu N, Wang SS, et al. Prognostic significance of the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte and platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio in patients with metastatic gastric cancer[J]. Medicine (Baltimore), 2020, 99(10):e19405. doi: 10.1097/MD.00000000000019405.
- [25] Zhu ZY, Gao JL, Liu ZX, et al. Preoperative platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) for predicting the survival of stage I–III gastric cancer patients with a MGC component[J]. Biomed Res Int, 2021, 2021: 9678363. doi: 10.1155/2021/9678363.
- [26] 韩文秀, 徐阿曼, 张理想, 等. 胃癌患者术前中性粒细胞与淋巴细胞比与临床病理特征及预后关系[J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2016, 25(10):1397–1401. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2016.10.005.
- Han WX, Xu AM, Zhang LX, et al. Relations of preoperative neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio with clinicopathologic features and prognosis in gastric cancer[J]. Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2016, 25(10): 1397–1401. doi: 10.3978/j. issn. 1005-6947.2016.10.005.
- [27] 邱丽, 谭翠莲, 刘华. 术前NLR、PLR联合血清肿瘤标志物评估结直肠癌患者预后的临床价值[J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2020, 29 (12):1533–1538. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2020.12.017.
- Qiu L, Tan CL, Liu H. Clinical value of preoperative combined serum tumor markers NLR and PLR in evaluating the prognosis of colorectal cancer patients[J]. Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2020, 29(12): 1533–1538. doi: 10.7659/j. issn. 1005-6947.2020.12.017.
- [28] 王刚, 郑良璐, 李刚刚, 等. 青海地区残胃癌患者的临床特征与预后分析[J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2019, 28(10):1212–1220. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.10.008.
- Wang G, Zheng LL, Li GG, et al. Analysis of clinical features and prognosis of patients with gastric stump cancer in Qinghai area[J]. Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2019, 28(10):1212–1220. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2019.10.008.
- [29] 杨朝美, 杨晏. PGR与血清肿瘤标记物联合检测在胃癌诊断的临床意义 [J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2018, 27(4): 523–527. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2018.04.020.
- Yang CM, Yang Y. Clinical significance of combined detection of PGR and serum tumor markers in diagnosis of gastric cancer[J]. Chinese Journal of General Surgery, 2018, 27(4): 523–527. doi: 10.3978/j.issn.1005-6947.2018.04.020.
- [30] Liu ZH, Ge HJ, Miao ZL, et al. Dynamic changes in the systemic inflammation response index predict the outcome of resectable gastric cancer patients[J]. Front Oncol, 2021, 11: 577043. doi: 10.3389/fonc.2021.577043.
- [31] Wang PX, Wang HJ, Liu JH, et al. A nomogram combining plasma fibrinogen and systemic immune-inflammation index predicts survival in patients with resectable gastric cancer[J]. Sci Rep, 2021, 11(1):10301. doi: 10.1038/s41598-021-9.
- [32] Jehi L, Ji XG, Milinovich A, et al. Development and validation of a model for individualized prediction of hospitalization risk in 4,536 patients with COVID-19[J]. PLoS One, 2020, 15(8):e0237419. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0237419.

(本文编辑 熊杨)

**本文引用格式:**李吴寒, 张营, 潘晶晶, 等. 胃癌患者预后相关影响因素的列线图模型构建及验证[J]. 中国普通外科杂志, 2022, 31(10): 1381–1388. doi: 10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.10.014

**Cite this article as:** Li WH, Zhang Y, Pan JJ, et al. Construction and validation of a nomogram for prognostic value of NLR and PLR in patients with gastric cancer[J]. Chin J Gen Surg, 2022, 31(10): 1381–1388. doi:10.7659/j.issn.1005-6947.2022.10.014