

宫颈高级别鳞状上皮内病变发生相关因素的研究进展

王红颖, 陈志芳*

新疆医科大学第一附属医院, 新疆 乌鲁木齐

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摘要

宫颈癌前病变被定义为宫颈的高级别鳞状上皮内病变(HSIL), 如不积极治疗, 可进一步发展为宫颈癌。因此, HSIL的早期发现及治疗对抑制宫颈癌的发生至关重要。宫颈高级别鳞状上皮内病变发生的影响因素多种多样, 包括人乳头瘤病毒感染、女性生殖道菌群稳态失调、吸烟、胎次、性传播感染史、年龄、血糖及其他社会因素等。本文对宫颈高级别鳞状上皮内病变发生的相关因素进行综述, 以为宫颈高级别病变患者的管理及个性化治疗提供一定参考。

关键词

宫颈高级别鳞状上皮内病变, 宫颈癌前病变, 危险因素

Research Progress on Related Factors of Cervical High-Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesions

Hongying Wang, Zhifang Chen*

The First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University, Urumqi Xinjiang

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Abstract

Precancerous lesions are defined as high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (HSIL) of the cervix that can progress to cervical cancer if left untreated. Therefore, early detection and treat-

*通讯作者。

ment of HSIL are very important to inhibit the occurrence of cervical cancer. There are many factors influencing the occurrence of cervical high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion, including human papillomavirus infection, female reproductive tract flora homeostasis disorder, smoking, parity, history of sexually transmitted infections, age, blood glucose and other social factors. This article reviews the related factors of cervical high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion, in order to provide some reference for the management and personalized treatment of patients with cervical high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion.

Keywords

Cervical High-Grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion, Precancerous Lesions of Uterine Cervix, Risk Factor

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1. 引言

宫颈癌是女性最常见的恶性肿瘤之一。2020年,全球估计有604,127例宫颈癌病例和341,831例死亡病例,相应的年龄标准化发病率为每10万妇女13.3例/年,死亡率为每10万妇女7.2例/年[1]。但宫颈癌的形成及发展是个漫长的过程,一般从癌前病变到宫颈癌的发生大约需要20~30年的时间,因此宫颈癌前病变的诊疗规范也成为了临床医生的关注重点。2012年LAST建议将CIN分类改为二级分类法:低级别鳞状上皮内病变(LSIL/CIN1)和高级别鳞状上皮内病变(HSIL/CIN2, CIN3) [2]。近年来,越来越多的证据证实LSIL和HSIL是两种不同且不连续的生物过程,后者是肿瘤细胞克隆增殖的癌前病变,而前者是HPV感染后仍具有正常的分层上皮结构[3] [4]。在Loopik等人的一篇meta分析报告中指出,在保守治疗的CIN1患者中,总体消退率和持续率分别为60% (95% CI = 55~65)和25% (95% CI = 20~30),发展为CIN2+的进展率为11% (95% CI = 8~13),发展为CIN3+的进展率为2% (95% CI = 1~3) [5]。虽然大部分低级别鳞状上皮内病变可以消退,但仍有一部分可能会进展为高级别上皮内病变,甚至进展为宫颈癌,如果诊断不明确或者不及时,将延迟最佳治疗时机。此外,在Sykes PH等人的一项临床研究中证实,超过一半的25岁以下宫颈上皮内瘤变2级女性将在24个月内消退为宫颈上皮内瘤变1级或恢复正常,而无需有创性治疗[6]。因为过度的诊断和治疗,不仅会给女性带来生理和心理负担,还会造成不良妊娠结局[7] [8] [9]。因此,正确认识HSIL和LSIL对于临床管理至关重要,故本文对宫颈高级别鳞状上皮内病变发生的相关危险因素进行系列阐述,旨在为发生宫颈病变的患者管理及个性化治疗提供一定参考。

2. HPV病毒感染与HSIL

人乳头瘤病毒(HPV)感染是宫颈癌的主要原因。据报道,宫颈鳞状细胞癌中约95%与HPV感染相关[10]。人乳头瘤病毒是瘤病毒亚组中的一种DNA病毒,感染肛门生殖道的HPV类型约有30种,其中被归类为“高风险”类型的HPV有15种(包括16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 52, 56, 58, 59, 68, 73和82),与高级别病变和浸润性宫颈癌有关[11]。11种HPV类型被归类为“低风险”HPV类型(包括6, 11, 40, 42, 43, 44, 54, 61, 70和81),主要与生殖器疣和良性宫颈病变有关[12]。Luo Q等研究发现,宫颈高级别鳞状上皮内病变患者中最常见的HPV感染类型是HPV-16,其次是HPV-52, HPV-58和HPV-33

[13]。Alarcón-Romero LDC 等人的研究也证实,在患有 HSIL 的女性中,HPV-16 (9.42%)和 HPV-33 (5.07%) 的患病率最高,年龄在 35~44 岁之间[14]。故在进行宫颈病变筛查时,还应考虑除 HPV16/18 以外的 HPV 类型感染,以早期发现宫颈病变并治疗。

根据有关前瞻性研究表示,多种 HR-HPV 类型在宫颈病变的发生中存在协同感染,感染多种 HR-HPV 类型往往会增加宫颈疾病的严重程度[15]。并且大多数学者认为 HPV 病毒载量与宫颈病变程度之间存在明显的相关性,即随着病毒载量的增加,宫颈病变的风险增加。但一项中国大型回顾性研究结果中显示,仅 HPV16 基因型中发现病毒载量有统计学意义,其他七种基因型(1/2/18/31/33/45/52)没有这种差异[16]。其他研究也证实,HPV 病毒载量确实与宫颈病变 CIN 水平有关,但它需要反映在特定基因型中。如 Li Y 等人的研究表明,在感染 HPV 16 和 18 基因型中,不同宫颈病理分级的病毒载量存在显著差异($P < 0.05$),相关系数分别为 0.441 和 0.343。在感染 HPV 基因型 31、33、51、52、53 和 58 中,慢性宫颈炎、CIN1、CIN2、CIN3 的病毒载量差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),相关系数分别为 0.442、0.256、0.234、0.142、0.156 和 0.265。对于感染其他 HPV 基因型(HPV 6、11、26、35、39、45、56、59、66、73、81 和 82),不同宫颈病理分级的病毒载量差异无统计学意义[17]。除此之外,HR-HPV 的持续感染也与宫颈上皮内病变有着紧密的联系,Ebisch RMF 等人的研究表明,持续 19 个月 HR-HPV 感染女性的 HSIL 患病率为 3.24%,与 HR-HPV 阴性女性中 0.001% 的患病率及 HR-HPV 感染清除女性的 1.5% HSIL 的患病率相比,有统计学意义[18]。

3. 女性阴道菌群环境与 HSIL

越来越多的证据表明,与 HPV 感染增加相关的生殖道感染(如细菌性阴道病(BV)、解脲支原体、沙眼衣原体、白色念珠菌(VVC)、毛滴虫阴道炎(TV))被认为是宫颈恶性进展的病因学辅助因素[19] [20]。在没有特定病原体的情况下,非特异性宫颈炎症可能是高级别病变的辅助因素。阴道微生物群是一个复杂的生态系统,健康女性的阴道微生物群由 200 多种细菌组成,这个生态系统通常以乳酸杆菌属为主。乳酸杆菌能够产生许多保护性肽和代谢产物,如乳酸和其他酸性化合物,能够抑制致病菌的粘附和生长。当宫颈阴道微生物组的体内平衡被破坏时,会导致一种称为生态失调的病症。通过上皮屏障破坏、代谢失调、异常细胞增殖、基因组不稳定、慢性炎症和血管生成,进而促使恶性病变的发生[21] [22]。阴道乳酸杆菌在维持宫颈上皮屏障功能主要是通过维持低 pH 值和细菌素生成来阻止 HPV 进入基底角质形成细胞[23]。此外,相关研究表明,宫颈微生物群还会在宫颈癌发展过程中改变局部细胞因子表达,微生物和代谢特征有利于 HPV 的持久性存在,从而使个体面临更大的肿瘤疾病风险[22]。Ma Y 等研究发现随着乳酸杆菌(尤其是脆乳杆菌)的逐渐消耗,微生物组的多样性增加与宫颈疾病的严重程度有关[20]。Long T 等研究也证实与炎症阴性组相比,严重炎症患者细胞学异常发生率显著增加 12.598 倍,HSIL 风险显著增加 756.47 倍[24]。总而言之,宫颈高级别病变与宫颈阴道微生物群免疫反应有关,需要控制阴道环境的稳态。

4. 吸烟与 HSIL

吸烟是多种疾病的主要危险因素,包括癌症和免疫介导的炎症性疾病。烟草烟雾含有多种化学物质,包括大量活性氧和氮物质(ROS 和 RNS)等,这些化学物质会损害细胞和亚细胞靶标,如脂质、蛋白质和核酸。越来越多的证据支持吸烟引起的 ROS 及其产生的氧化应激在炎症和癌变中的关键作用[25]。吸烟是宫颈上皮内瘤变(CIN)的明确危险因素,一些研究表明,有吸烟史的 CIN 女性发生宫颈癌的风险要高得多[26]。Ozturk M 等研究证明吸烟与 HSIL 的存在显著相关[27]。Du X 等研究得出被动吸烟者发生 HSIL 的比例是非吸烟者的 1.57 倍,支持被动吸烟是 HSIL 发生的显著独立危险因素[28]。同时持续吸烟与一些

不良结局相关, 包括癌症复发增加、继发性恶性肿瘤风险增加、治疗结局不良和生活质量下降[29]。

5. 胎次与 HSIL

Ephrem Dibisa K 等人研究表明, 产次 ≥ 5 次的妇女发生宫颈癌前病变的风险是产次 < 5 次妇女的 2.4 倍(AOR = 2.41 (95%CI: 1.23~4.75)) [30]。另一项观察也证实, 胎次 > 3 次的妇女与宫颈癌前病变和癌症的发展有着显著关联[31]。可能是多次分娩造成了宫颈上皮细胞损伤, 同时怀孕期间激素水平较高导致慢性宫颈炎、宫颈鳞状上皮外翻等, 从而促进了宫颈病变的发生。

6. 性传播感染与 HSIL

与没有性传播感染史的女性相比, 有性传播感染史的女性发生宫颈癌前病变的几率高出 3.5 倍(AOR = 3.46 (95%CI: 1.94~6.18)) [30]。这可能是因为超过 90% 的宫颈病变均由 HPV 的持续感染发展而来, 而性传播感染是有性伴侣的结果, 拥有多个性伴侣会增加感染 HPV 的风险, 故拥有多个性伴侣是宫颈癌前病变的危险因素。在性生活中, 使用避孕套避免了交叉感染也降低了 HPV 感染的机会, 这种屏障将病毒载量降低, 从而使免疫系统更好的清除 HPV 病毒, 以防止持续的 HPV 感染导致宫颈病变[32]。

7. HIV 与 HSIL

人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)感染会增加获得多种性传播感染疾病的风险。一篇综述中通过检索 11 项 Meta 分析和 10 项系统评价的数据, 得出感染 HIV 的女性感染人乳头瘤病毒、进展为 HSIL 和 ICC 的风险将增加 3~6 倍。当他们接受 cART 最佳治疗并 HIV 病毒载量受到抑制至少 2 年时, 这些风险可降低 20%~30% [33]。研究报道, 人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)相关免疫缺陷对 HPV 自然病程有不利影响, 与 HPV 感染的获得增加和持久性有关。HIV 感染导致 CD4+ T 细胞的数量和功能下降, 导致 HPV 感染率高, 从而降低其自发消除的机会[34]。

8. 年龄与 HSIL

HSIL 的检出率因患者的年龄不同而异, 不同等级宫颈病变患者的年龄分布存在明显差异。一项研究表明, HSIL 的检出率在 41~50 岁人群中最高(32.37%) [35]。在另一项研究中, HSIL+检出率在 ≤ 30 岁年龄组最高(40.52%), 在 51~60 岁年龄组最低(21.65%) [36]。这可能是因为宫颈病变发生的主要因素为 HR-HPV 的持续性感染, 而 HPV 患病率与年龄高度相关。年轻女性 HPV 感染率较高, 但人体自身免疫功能随着年龄的增长而降低, 清除病毒感染的能力随之下降, 导致病毒持续性感染的机会增加, 从而使宫颈病变发生的概率上升。

9. 血糖与 HSIL

大量研究表明, 葡萄糖水平升高与不良健康结果之间存在密切关联, 包括高血压疾病、肾脏疾病、心脏疾病、代谢紊乱、和肿瘤[37] [38] [39]。相关研究表明, 糖尿病女性导致宫颈病变的风险增加, 可能是高血糖水平与病毒感染和细胞介导的免疫缺陷的易感性增加有关[40], 使得 HPV 清除困难, 从而导致癌症进展的促进。

10. 其他

此外, 在 Ephrem Dibisa K 等人的研究中还指出, 月经不规律、性行为后接触性出血、有激素使用史、经济低下、对宫颈癌筛查和治疗方法持不利态度者发生宫颈癌前病变的风险均比未有上述因素者高[30], 因此在预防、控制、治疗宫颈病变时, 应将上述因素考虑在内。

宫颈癌是女性第四大常见恶性肿瘤, 预后差, 病死率高。但宫颈癌的发展是个漫长的过程, 由宫颈癌前病变进展而来。目前我国主要通过接种 HPV 疫苗及宫颈癌筛查等措施来预防宫颈癌。但 HPV 疫苗在我国尚未完全普及且疫苗的预防效果也需要数年时间验证。所以, 正确的宫颈癌筛查方法及有效的治疗措施可以帮助患者预防及控制病情的发展和恶化。而导致宫颈病变的临床因素较多, 医生应结合病变风险个性化评估, 从而制定个体化治疗方案, 避免过度治疗或延误治疗。

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