

· 临床研究 ·

老年结直肠癌患者化疗期间营养不良的危险因素及其预测模型构建

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【摘要】目的 研究老年结直肠癌(CRC)患者化疗期间营养不良危险因素,并构建相关预测模型。**方法** 选取2022年1月至2023年2月南京医科大学第一附属医院老年CRC患者354例为样本,并进行回顾性研究,以2:1的比例分为训练集和验证集。在训练集中通过单因素及多因素logistic回归分析筛选老年CRC患者化疗期间营养不良的危险因素并构建老年CRC患者化疗期间营养不良预测模型;在验证集中,绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线,验证模型评估效果。采用SPSS 22.0软件进行数据分析,根据数据类型组间比较采用t检验或 χ^2 检验。**结果** 训练集共236例,验证集共118例,两组一般人口学及临床基线资料比较,差异无统计学意义。在训练集中,单因素分析提示,年龄、临床分期、家庭月均收入、上臂肌围、体质质量指数以及蛋白质和总能量摄入量是影响老年CRC患者化疗期间营养不良的相关因素($P<0.05$)。多因素logistic回归分析显示年龄、家庭月均收入<5000元和临床分期IV期为老年CRC患者化疗期间营养不良的独立危险因素($P<0.05$),蛋白质摄入量为保护因素($P<0.05$);以多因素logistic回归分析结果构建老年CRC患者化疗期间营养不良的预测模型,Hosmer-Lemeshow拟合度检验显示该模型具有良好校准度($\chi^2=4.763$; $P=0.689$);在验证集中,评估模型的ROC曲线下面积为0.805,灵敏度为81.61%,特异度为85.48%。**结论** 老年CRC患者化疗期间营养不良发生率较高,影响因素包括年龄、家庭月均收入、临床分期和蛋白质摄入量,以此为基础建立预测模型对筛选营养不良高危患者具有一定参考价值。

【关键词】 老年人; 结直肠癌; 化疗; 营养不良; 危险因素; logistic回归模型

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Risk factors for malnutrition in elderly patients with colorectal cancer during chemotherapy and construction of a prediction model

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【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the risk factors for malnutrition in elderly patients with colorectal cancer (CRC) during chemotherapy, and construct a prediction model for malnutrition in the patients. **Methods** A retrospective study was conducted on 354 elderly CRC patients admitted in our hospital from January 2022 to February 2023. They were divided into training set and verification set in a ratio of 2:1. In the training set, univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were used to screen the risk factors of malnutrition in the patients during chemotherapy, and a prediction model was then constructed. In the verification set, receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was drawn to verify the prediction performance of the model. Data analysis was performed by using SPSS 22.0 software, and Chi-square test and independent sample t test were applied for intergroup comparison in enumeration and measurement data, respectively. **Results** There were 236 cases in the training set and 118 cases in the validation set. No significant differences were observed in general demographic data and clinical baseline data between two groups ($P>0.05$). In the training set, univariate analysis revealed that age, clinical stage, average monthly family income, mid-arm muscle circumference, BMI, protein intake and total energy intake were related factors for malnutrition in elderly CRC patients during chemotherapy ($P<0.05$). Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that age, average monthly family income <5 000 yuan and clinical stage IV were independent risk factors ($P<0.05$), and protein intake was a protective factor of malnutrition in these patients ($P<0.05$). Based on the results of multivariate logistic regression analysis, a prediction model of malnutrition in elderly CRC patients during chemotherapy was constructed. Hosmer-Lemeshow fit test indicated that the model had good calibration ($\chi^2=4.763$, $P=0.689$). In the verification set, the area under the curve, sensitivity and specificity of the model was 0.805, 81.61% and 85.48%, respectively. **Conclusion** The incidence rate of malnutrition is quite high among the elderly CRC patients during chemotherapy, and its influencing factors include age, average monthly family income, clinical stage and protein intake. The prediction model established on this basis has certain reference value to screen high-risk patients with malnutrition.

【Key words】 aged; colorectal cancer; chemotherapy; malnutrition; risk factors; logistic regression model

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结直肠癌 (colorectal cancer, CRC) 发病率较高^[1]。放化疗是 CRC 综合治疗重要内容,既往研究表明肿瘤和化疗均可引起胃肠道功能障碍和营养不良,并对预后造成严重不利影响^[2]。CRC 患者中老年人群占比较大^[3]。由于身体机能减退,老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良发生率和危害较中青年明显增加,但目前国内外关于老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良危险因素的认识还有待进一步完善,同时也缺少相应预测模型和预警机制^[4]。基于此,本研究旨在探讨老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良的危险因素及其预测模型构建,现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

选取 2022 年 1 月至 2023 年 2 月南京医科大学第一附属医院老年 CRC 患者 354 例为研究对象,并进行回顾性研究。纳入标准:(1)满足《中国结直肠癌诊疗规范(2015 版)》相关标准^[5]且经肠镜或术后病理检查结果证实;(2)年龄≥60 岁;(3)均接受规范术前或术后辅助化疗,且化疗期间每周评估患者营养水平;(4)病情稳定且卡氏评分≥60 分;(5)临床资料均保存完整。排除标准:(1)伴功能性消化不良、胃溃疡或克罗恩病等其他消化道疾病;(2)伴全身性感染或炎症;(3)伴其他部位恶性肿瘤;(4)伴严重肝肾功能不全;(5)伴认知功能障碍;(6)入院前已存在营养不良。本研究内容满足《赫尔辛基宣言》相关要求。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 临床资料采集 详细收集入院时临床资料,具体内容如下。(1)基线资料:包括性别、年龄、婚姻状况等;(2)体格检查结果:包括身高、体质量、上臂肌围(mid-arm muscle circumference, MAMC)以及体脂百分比(percentage of body fat, PBF)等,并计算体质量指数(body mass index, BMI);(3)肿瘤相关信息:包括肿瘤位置、美国癌症联合委员会(American Joint Committee on Cancer, AJCC)分期、分化程度等;(4)营养摄入评估:入院 24 h 内应用 24 h 膳食回顾法计算碳水化合物、蛋白质、脂肪以及总能量摄入量^[6];(5)营养评估:入院 24 h 内采用营养风险筛查 2002(nutritional risk screening 2002, NRS 2002)量表评分评估食物摄入情况以及胃肠吸收功能等。

1.2.2 营养状况评估 将 NRS 2002 量表评分≥3 分者纳入营养风险人群^[7],根据 2018 年全球营养领导人共识(global leadership initiative on malnutrition, GLIM)提出的三步法进行营养不良诊断,满足

表现型指标和病因性指标各 1 项及以上者即可确诊为营养不良^[8]。

1.2.3 预测模型构建与验证 将 354 例老年 CRC 患者按 2:1 的比例分为训练集和验证集,其中训练集用于老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良风险评估模型的构建,验证集用于风险预测模型的验证。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件进行数据分析。符合正态分布的计量资料用均数±标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,采用 t 检验;计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,采用 χ^2 检验。多因素 logistic 回归分析筛选老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良危险因素并建立风险预测模型,方程为 $\text{logit}(P)=B_0+B_1X_1+B_2X_2+\dots+B_iX_i$, 根据模型计算概率(P)采用 Hosmer-Lemeshow 拟合度检验评估模型校准度,绘制受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC) 曲线并计算曲线下面积(area under curve, AUC) 分析预测模型价值。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 训练集及验证集人口学及临床基线资料比较

训练集及验证集人口学资料及临床基线资料比较,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$;表 1)。

表 1 训练集及验证集人口学及临床基线资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of demographic data and clinical baseline data between training set and validation set

Clinical data	Training set($n=236$)	Verification set($n=118$)	χ^2/t	P value
Gender[n(%)]				0.023 0.880
Male	122(51.69)	60(50.85)		
Female	114(48.31)	58(49.15)		
Age(years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	70.82±6.49	69.65±6.24	1.619	0.106
Marriage status[n(%)]				0.438 0.508
Married	170(72.03)	81(68.64)		
Unmarried/widowed/divorced	66(27.97)	37(31.36)		
Educational level[n(%)]			2.017	0.365
Middle school and below	120(50.85)	68(57.63)		
Senior high school/Junior college	74(31.36)	35(29.66)		
Bachelor or above degree	42(17.80)	15(12.71)		
Average monthly family income[n(%)]			0.485	0.785
<5 000 yuan	143(60.59)	76(64.41)		
5 000~<8 000 yuan	62(26.27)	28(23.73)		
≥8 000 yuan	31(13.14)	14(11.86)		
Smoking[n(%)]	82(34.75)	49(41.53)	1.551	0.213
Drinking[n(%)]	62(26.27)	26(22.03)	0.756	0.385
Hypertension[n(%)]	89(37.71)	41(34.75)	0.298	0.585
Diabetes mellitus[n(%)]	68(28.81)	30(25.42)	0.452	0.502
Malnutrition[n(%)]	174(73.73)	85(72.03)	0.115	0.734

2.2 老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良的单因素分析

在训练集中,单因素分析提示,年龄、临床分期、家庭月均收入、MAMC、BMI 以及蛋白质和总能量摄入量是影响老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良的相关因素($P<0.05$;表 2)。

表 2 老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良单因素分析

Table 2 Univariate analysis of malnutrition in elderly CRC patients during chemotherapy

Clinical data	Malnutrition	Control	χ^2/t	P value
	group (n=174)	group (n=62)		
Gender[n(%)]			0.368	0.544
Male	92(52.87)	30(48.39)		
Female	82(47.13)	32(51.61)		
Age(years, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	71.09±6.24	68.58±6.37	2.705	0.007
Marriage status[n(%)]			0.769	0.381
Married	128(73.56)	42(67.74)		
Unmarried/Widowed/ Divorced	46(26.44)	20(32.26)		
Educational level[n(%)]			0.540	0.764
Middle school and below	86(49.43)	34(54.84)		
Senior high school/Junior college	56(32.18)	18(29.03)		
Bachelor or above degree	32(18.39)	10(16.13)		
Average monthly family income[n(%)]			7.725	0.021
<5 000 yuan	114(65.52)	29(46.77)		
5 000~<8 000 yuan	42(24.14)	20(32.26)		
≥8 000 yuan	18(10.34)	13(20.97)		
MAMC(cm, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	7.19±0.95	7.56±0.89	2.676	0.008
BMI(kg/m ² , $\bar{x}\pm s$)	19.84±2.73	21.08±2.96	3.003	0.003
PBF(%, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	31.26±5.68	30.79±5.41	0.566	0.572
Karnofsky score(points, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	72.63±4.52	73.80±4.69	1.733	0.084
Location of tumor[n(%)]			1.231	0.267
Colon	104(71.23)	42(77.78)		
Rectum	70(28.77)	20(22.22)		
Clinical stage[n(%)]			14.893	0.001
II	28(16.09)	24(38.71)		
III	92(52.87)	28(45.16)		
IV	54(31.03)	10(16.13)		
Degree of differentiation [n(%)]			3.023	0.082
Yes	84(48.28)	22(35.48)		
No	90(51.72)	40(64.52)		
Targeted therapy[n(%)]			0.408	0.523
Yes	38(21.84)	16(25.81)		
No	136(78.16)	46(74.19)		
Analgesic treatment[n(%)]			3.513	0.061
Yes	68(39.08)	16(25.81)		
No	106(60.92)	46(74.19)		
Carbohydrate intake(g, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	239.48±74.16	253.80±73.62	1.308	0.192
Protein intake(g, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	58.03±13.29	71.34±14.59	6.597	<0.001
Fat intake(g, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	50.12±10.47	52.96±10.83	1.817	0.070
Total energy intake(kCal, $\bar{x}\pm s$)	192.68±381.56	1708.49±392.14	2.037	0.043

CRC: colorectal cancer; MAMC: mid-arm muscle circumference; PBF: percentage of body fat; BMI: body mass index.

2.3 老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良多因素 logistic 回归分析

将单因素分析有意义的指标纳入多因素 logistic 回归模型,分析显示,年龄、家庭月均收入<5 000 元、临

床分期IV期为老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良独立危险因素,蛋白质摄入量为保护因素($P<0.05$;表 3)。

表 3 老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良多因素 logistic 回归分析

Table 3 Multivariate logistic regression analysis of malnutrition in elderly CRC patients during chemotherapy

Influencing factor	β	SE	χ^2	OR	95%CI	P value
Age	0.192	0.079	5.907	1.212	1.038~1.415	0.015
Average monthly family income<5 000 yuan	1.386	0.451	9.444	3.999	1.652~9.679	0.002
Clinical staging	1.471	0.563	6.827	4.354	1.444~13.124	0.009
Protein intake	-0.305	0.148	4.247	0.737	0.552~0.985	0.040

CRC: colorectal cancer.

2.4 logistic 回归模型建立和校准

根据多因素 logistic 回归分析结果建立老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良预测模型,方程为 $\text{logit}(P)=0.192 \times (\text{年龄}) + 1.386 \times (\text{家庭月均收入}<5 000 \text{ 元}) + 1.471 \times (\text{临床分期IV期}) - 0.305 \times (\text{蛋白质摄入量})$,且 Hosmer-Lemeshow 拟合度检验显示该模型具有良好校准度($\chi^2=4.763, P=0.689$;图 1)。

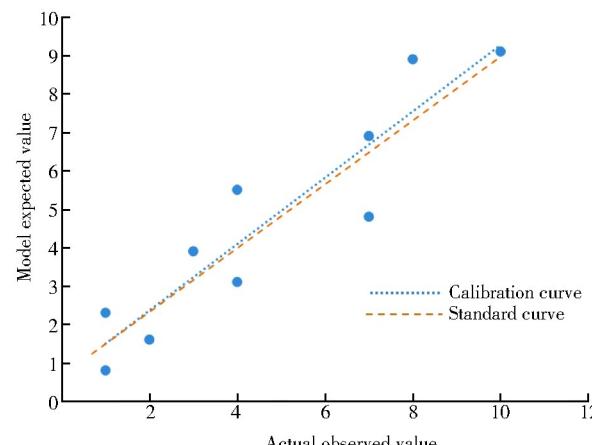


图 1 logistic 回归模型校准曲线

Figure 1 Calibration curve of logistic regression model

2.5 营养不良预测模型的验证分析

在验证集中应用上述预测模型对老年 CRC 化疗期间营养不良进行评估,绘制 ROC 曲线发现,该预测模型的 AUC 为 0.805,灵敏度为 81.61%,特异度为 85.48%,提示该模型对化疗期间不良风险的评估具有较高的应用价值(图 2)。

3 讨论

CRC 患者普遍存在排便困难、食欲下降,加上化疗引起的不良反应,老年 CRC 化疗人群的营养不良检出率普遍更高^[9]。本研究中,老年 CRC 化疗者营养不良检出率为 73.73%(174/236),与既往研究

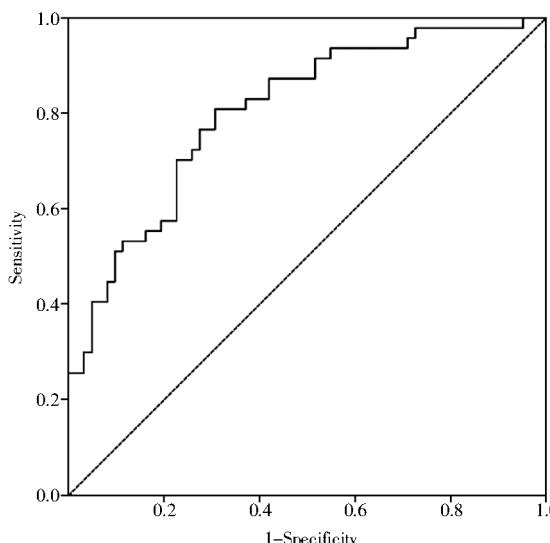


图2 logistic 回归模型预测老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良的 ROC 曲线

Figure 2 ROC curve of logistic regression model for predicting malnutrition during chemotherapy in elderly CRC patients
CRC: colorectal cancer; ROC: receiver operating characteristic.

结果相似^[10,11]。分析发现,年龄、家庭月均收入<5 000 元以及临床分期IV期为老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良独立危险因素,蛋白质摄入量为保护因素,具体原因推测如下。(1)年龄:随着年龄的增长,老年人群胃肠功能和肝功能明显减退,营养吸收和代谢效率均明显下降;此外,老年患者机体功能下降,对化疗耐受能力相对更差,化疗并发症更多,进而影响营养摄入,故年龄是营养不良的危险因素^[12,13]。与周欣等^[14]报道结果相似。(2)家庭月均收入:家庭月均收入是决定老年 CRC 患者膳食结构和营养供给的重要因素,家庭月均收入较低的患者常因营养摄入不足发生营养不良,故建立临床加强对老年 CRC 化疗患者的营养干预。(4)CRC 临床分期:分期越高对胃肠功能的负面影响越大,肿瘤负荷越重,营养消耗更多,同时化疗不良反应增多,进而增加营养不良风险。

目前对老年 CRC 患者营养不良尚缺少有效预测方法,通常需按 GLIM 标准进行诊断,但该方法存在明显的滞后性。本研究以老年 CRC 化疗患者营养不良 logistic 回归分析结果构建预测模型,Hosmer-Lemeshow 拟合度检验显示该模型具有良好校准度。经验证集验证发现,该模型在预测老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良中的 AUC 可达 0.805,灵敏度为 81.61%,特异度为 85.48%,表现出良好参考价值,提示该模型在筛查老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良高风险人群中具有良好应用价值。但由于本研究样本较为单一,结果可能存在一定偏倚,后

续还需扩大样本选取范围和容量,对 logistic 回归模型进行校准,从而提升其准确率和应用范围。

综上,老年 CRC 患者化疗期间营养不良发生率较高,影响因素包括年龄、家庭月均收入、临床分期和蛋白质摄入量,以此为基础建立预测模型对筛选营养不良高危患者具有一定参考价值。

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