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肌肉浸润性膀胱癌患者LMR、PLR和NLR炎症指标的预后价值

Andrey I. Gorelov^{1, 2}, Dmitriy A. Zhuravskii¹, Anna A. Gorelova^{1, 3}

¹ Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russia;

² City Pokrovskaya Hospital, Saint Petersburg;

³ St. Petersburg Research Institute of Phthisiopulmonology, Saint Petersburg, Russia

研究现实性: 提高对膀胱癌患者治疗结果的预测效率是现代泌尿外科的重要任务之一。

目的: 评估围手术期免疫学标志物LMR (lymphocyte-monocyte ratio—单核细胞比)、PLR (platelet-lymphocyte ratio—血小板-淋巴细胞指数) 和NLR (neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio—中性粒细胞-淋巴细胞指数) 对肌肉浸润性膀胱癌患者的预测价值谁接受了根治性膀胱切除术。

材料与方法。 一项回顾性研究纳入了100名在1995年至2013年间接受根治性膀胱切除术的肌肉浸润性膀胱癌患者。研究的终点是总生存期。

结果。 对于所有炎症指标，高风险组的五年总生存率显着降低 ($p<0.0001$)，PLR-、NLR-和 LMR-高风险组的52%、57%和45%分别为。多元回归分析表明，所分析的免疫学标志物可用于预测手术治疗的结果。

结论。 我们的研究结果表明，炎症标志物的廉价和简单分析可能有助于识别肌肉浸润性膀胱癌的高危和低危患者，预测手术治疗的有效性。

关键词: 膀胱癌；炎症标志物；根治性膀胱切除术。

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Research article

Predictive value of inflammatory indices LMR, PLR and NLR in patients with muscle-invasive bladder cancer

Andrey I. Gorelov^{1, 2}, Dmitriy A. Zhuravskii¹, Anna A. Gorelova^{1, 3}

¹ Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russia;

² City Pokrovskaya Hospital, Saint Petersburg;

³ St. Petersburg Research Institute of Phthisiopulmonology, Saint Petersburg, Russia

BACKGROUND: Increasing the efficiency of predicting the results of treatment of patients with bladder cancer is one of the important tasks of modern urology.

AIM: Our aim was to identify and evaluate the association between the most significant clinical, morphological and immunological markers and survival of muscle-invasive bladder cancer patients treated with radical cystectomy. We also developed an algorithm for diagnosis and treatment of patients with muscle-invasive bladder cancer.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: This retrospective study included 100 muscle-invasive bladder cancer patients, who underwent radical cystectomy between 1995 and 2013. The study endpoints were overall survival.

RESULTS: Univariable analysis revealed that continuous (Lymphocyte-monocyte ratio), PLR (platelet-lymphocyte ratio) и NLR (neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio) were significantly associated with overall survival. On multivariable regression model analysis, continuous LMR, NLR, and PLR independently predicted both endpoints.

CONCLUSIONS: Our findings indicate that the cheap and simple blood-based biomarkers may be valuable in identifying muscle-invasive bladder cancer patients treated with radical cystectomy, who are at higher risk of all-cause mortality.

Keywords: bladder cancer; inflammatory markers; radical cystectomy.

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Научная статья

Прогностическое значение воспалительных индексов LMR, PLR и NLR у пациентов с мышечно-инвазивным раком мочевого пузыря

А.И. Горелов^{1, 2}, Д.А. Журавский¹, А.А. Горелова^{1, 3}

¹ Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, Санкт-Петербург, Россия;

² Городская Покровская больница, Санкт-Петербург, Россия;

³ Санкт-Петербургский научно-исследовательский институт фтизиопульмонологии, Санкт-Петербург, Россия

Актуальность. Повышение эффективности прогнозирования результатов лечения больных раком мочевого пузыря — одна из важных задач современной урологии.

Цель. Оценить прогностическую ценность periоперационных иммунологических маркеров LMR (lymphocyte-monocyte ratio — лимфоцитарно-моноцитарный индекс), PLR (platelet-lymphocyte ratio — тромбоцито-лимфоцитарный индекс) и NLR (neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio — нейтрофильно-лимфоцитарный индекс) у пациентов с мышечно-инвазивным раком мочевого пузыря, которым была выполнена радикальная цистэктомия.

Материалы и методы. В ретроспективное исследование были включены 100 пациентов с мышечно-инвазивным раком мочевого пузыря, перенесших радикальную цистэктомию в период с 1995 по 2013 г. Конечной точкой исследования была общая выживаемость.

Результаты. Пятилетняя общая выживаемость была достоверно ниже ($p < 0,0001$) в группах высокого риска при всех воспалительных индексах и составила 52, 57 и 45 % для PLR-, NLR- и LMR-высоких рисков соответственно. Проведение множественного регрессионного анализа показало, что анализируемые иммунологические маркеры могут использоваться для прогнозирования исходов хирургического лечения.

Выводы. Наши результаты показывают, что дешевый и простой анализ маркеров воспаления могут быть ценными для выявления пациентов высокого и низкого риска с мышечно-инвазивным раком мочевого пузыря, предсказывая эффективность хирургического лечения.

Ключевые слова: рак мочевого пузыря; воспалительные маркеры; радикальная цистэктомия.

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研究现实性

膀胱癌(BC)在肿瘤发病率结构中排名第九。男性的发病率是女性的四倍[1]。它每年导致超过130,000人死亡,占所有癌症死亡人数的2.1%。过去10年,俄罗斯膀胱癌患者增加了58.6%[2]。大约85%的病例发生在55岁以上的人群中[3]。

今天,根治性膀胱切除术是治疗肌肉浸润性膀胱癌(MIBC)患者的金标准,尽管术后并发症的比例很高且长期结果不令人满意[4]。不幸的是,目前还没有现成的生物标志物来评估患者的预后。早在1889年初Rudolf Virchow假设癌症起源于慢性炎症。从那时起,大量研究集中在建立恶性组织炎症微环境与癌症预防或治疗之间的联系。积累的证据支持维肖的假设。炎症是机体抵抗应激引起的细胞损伤的重要防御机制,免疫系统通过炎症试图中和或消除有害刺激,并启动再生或愈合过程。然而,已经证明,过度或持续的炎症也会通过激活大量炎症分子和信号而导致癌症发生和肿瘤进展[5]。

大量研究证明了炎症指数与众所周知的炎症蛋白之间的关系:降钙素原、C反应蛋白和白细胞介素[6-8]。此外,血常规和炎症指数已被证明是全身炎症性疾病、急性冠状动脉综合征、心力衰竭、贝歇氏病患者的预后因素[9-11]。炎症和癌症病理生理学之间的关系已经通过使用非甾体抗炎药COX2(环氧化酶2)抑制剂来证明。这组药物刺激细胞凋亡和肿瘤缩小[12]。

已经证明,恶性肿瘤诱导免疫细胞和肿瘤之间的相互作用网络[13]。淋巴细胞是免疫系统抗肿瘤活性的基础[14]。淋巴细胞数量的减少与膀胱癌的进展有关[15]。P.Sharma et al.[16]的研究表明,大量CD8+淋巴细胞的存在改善了MIBC患者的预后。

肿瘤微环境的细胞刺激单核细胞和中性粒细胞分泌白细胞介素6(IL6)、血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)和转化生长因子 β (transforming growth factor beta, TGF- β),它们决定全身免疫抑制,减少淋巴细胞生成。这些介质通过中性粒细胞、单核细胞向肿瘤前体细胞分化来刺激骨髓生成。此外,肿瘤诱导中性粒细胞和单核细胞的募集,这些细胞能够驻留在肿瘤微环境中。这些细胞被称为肿瘤相关巨噬细胞和肿瘤相关中性粒细胞,导致肿瘤进展[17]。血小板参与单核细胞和中性粒细胞的募集,也是TGF- β 的主要来源。血小板通过激活VEGF刺激肿瘤血管生成。

有希望的指标包括:淋巴细胞-单核细胞指数(lymphocyte-monocyte ratio, LMR)、血小板-淋巴细胞指数(platelet-lymphocyte ratio, PLR)和中性粒细胞-淋巴细胞指数(neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio, NLR)。通过临床血液测试可以很容易地识别它们。这些指标作为全身炎症反应的额外标志物,与分期进展和不良预后相关[18]。术前中性粒细胞-淋巴细胞比率可能是膀胱尿路上皮癌根治性膀胱切除术患者的预后生物标志物[19]。根治性膀胱切除术后随访期间血液中性粒细胞淋巴细胞比率的增加是早期发现复发的潜在标志物[20]。NLR也与接受新辅助化疗的MIBC患者的病理反应有关[21]。然而,大多数患者中这一比例增加的原因尚不清楚。

血小板在炎症和肿瘤发生机制中的作用的研究确定了PLR在BC中的预后意义。例如,S.Tamura和合著者[22]荟萃分析发现LMR升高与预后不良之间存在关联。在J.Zhang和合著者研究中[23]已经发现,高PLR数与低总生存率相关。

本研究的目的是评估LMR、PLR和NLR因素在MIBC患者根治性膀胱切除术后的预后价值。

材料与方法

对100例MIBC患者(男性89例,女性11例,年龄35至75岁,平均年龄59.21±8.54岁)的病史进行回顾性分析,这些患者接受了根治性膀胱切除术和各种尿流改道方法。1995年至2013年在圣彼得堡GBUZ“市多学科医院第2号”和圣彼得堡GBUZ“市波克罗夫斯卡亚医院”。

纳入研究的标准:存在尿路上皮癌、肌肉浸润型;根治性膀胱切除术和淋巴结清扫是唯一的治疗方法。

排除标准:非尿路上皮癌;远处转移;伴随的全身性炎症性疾病;伴有其他局部肿瘤疾病的患者;血液病理学;患者,接受新辅助化疗。

在根据TNM系统的患者分布中,64名(64.4%)患者出现T2期,16名(16.2%)患者出现T3期,19名(19.2%)患者出现T4期。根据区域淋巴结受累情况,患者分布如下:N+—24(24.0%)例,N0—76(76.0%)例。以G2—G3(62.6%)的分化程度为准。在22名(22.2%)患者中发现高分化癌(G1),在15名(15.2%)中发现低分化肿瘤(G3)。62名(62.0%)患者原发肿瘤的大小大于3厘米,38名(38.0%)患者小于3厘米。

所有患者术前均接受了完整的泌尿外科检查。通过在EDTA(ethylenediaminetetraacetic

acid)管中收集外周静脉血，平均在手术前三天进行术前血液检查。LMR、PLR和NLR指数分别通过将单核细胞、血小板和中性粒细胞的绝对数量除以淋巴细胞的绝对数量得出。

使用带有Medical Bundle的Statistica 12 (StatSoft Inc., Tulsa, OK, USA)进行统计分析和MedCalc Statistical Software v. 16.4.3 (MedCalc Software bvba, 比利时奥斯坦德)。使用Kaplan-Meier曲线和对数秩检验确定组与五年总生存率之间的关系。Cox回归模型用于单变量多变量分析。单变量分析中包括的变量：性别、年龄、肿瘤大小、T期、淋巴结受累、PLR、NLR、LMR。

结果

为了实现这一目标，我们研究了RLR、NLR和LMR水平与性别差异、年龄、T和N阶段、G恶性肿瘤和总生存期的关系。

为了评估所研究的临床和实验室参数的重要性，根据炎症指数将所有患者分为高危组和低危组。PLR和NLR值的高低分别定义为疾病进展的高风险和低风险。低和高LMR水平分别被评为高风险和低风险。

为了计算截止阈值的最佳值及其以图形的形式表示，使用了ROC分析方法(Receiver Operator Characteristic)。确定了炎症指数值与

总生存率之间的关系。根据尤登指数，本研究中炎症标志物的最佳阈值为：PLR ≥ 110.15 ；LMR < 4.97 ；NLR ≥ 2.15 (表1)。确定截止点的标准是患者的总生存期。

获得的统计显着数据表明这些标志物在 MIBC 患者预后方面的高特异性和敏感性(图1, 表2) ($p<0.0001$)。

在评估高风险和低风险患者组的临床和实验室参数时，发现这些组是同质的 ($p=0.067$)。炎症指标 (PLR、NLR、LMR) 水平与性别差异无统计学意义 ($p>0.05$)。PLR、NLR、LMR指数水平与年龄的关系见表2-4和图2。

在这项研究中，所有患者根据年龄分为两组：60岁以下患者54人(54%)，60岁及以上患者46人(46%)。NLR和PLR指数的平均值在60岁及以上患者组中显着更高 (<0.0001)：分别为2.78和147.60对2.30和122.86。在60岁以下的患者组中，LMR指数显着高于60岁以上的患者：4.68对4.13(表3)。

为了评估患者年龄与MIBC患者总体生存率相关的敏感性和特异性，进行了ROC分析。灵敏度和特异性分别为71.88%和50%，AuROC—0.58，效率—60.94%， χ^2 —4.7852。年龄和炎症指数的ROC分析汇总表(取决于死亡率)如图1所示。

表.1.根据Youden指数，与肌肉浸润性膀胱癌患者总体生存率相关的各种炎症指标的敏感性和特异性

Table 1. Sensitivity and specificity of various indices of inflammation in relation to the overall survival of patients with muscle-invasive bladder cancer, according to the Youden's index

炎症指数	切断点(cut off)	灵敏度, %	特异性	曲线下面积(AuROC)
PLR	≥ 110.15	98.44	100	1.00
LMR	< 4.97	100	94.44	0.99
NLR	≥ 2.15	93.75	88.89	0.95

注：这里和表2-6中PLR—血小板-淋巴细胞指数，LMR—淋巴细胞-单核细胞指数，NLR—中性粒细胞-淋巴细胞指数。

表.2.肌肉浸润性膀胱癌患者在5年随访期间的死亡率取决于炎症指数的值和患者的年龄

Table 2. Mortality of patients with muscle-invasive bladder cancer at the 5-year follow-up stage depending on the values of inflammation indices and the age of patients

因素	绝对值	死亡率, 绝对值 (%)	χ^2	$p(df=1)$
PLR	高出错风险, ≥ 110.15	63	63(100)	95.7770
	低出错, < 110.15	27	4(14.8)	<0.0001
LMR	高出错风险, < 4.97	64	58(96.97)	
	低出错, > 4.97	26	4(15.4)	<0.0001
NLR	高出错风险, ≥ 2.15	60	55(93.75)	
	低出错, < 2.15	40	6(15)	<0.0001
年龄	<60岁	56	31(55.56)	
	>60岁	46	33(71.88)	0.0287

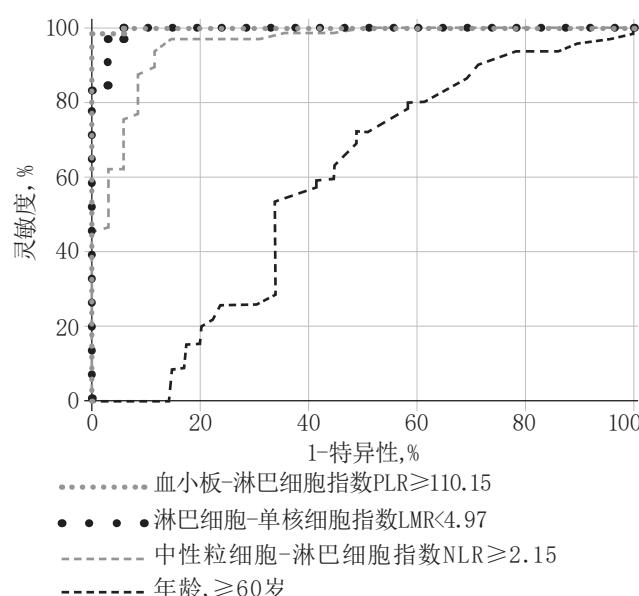
**图1.** ROC-肌肉浸润性膀胱癌患者总生存曲线

Fig. 1. ROC curve for overall survival of patients with muscle-invasive bladder cancer

表3. 肌层浸润性膀胱癌患者炎症指标NLR、PLR、LMR随年龄变化的值**Table 3.** Inflammatory indices NLR, PLR, LMR in patients with muscle-invasive bladder cancer depending on age

指标	NLR		PLR		LMR	
	60岁一下	60岁及以上	60岁一下	60岁及以上	60岁一下	60岁及以上
数量, n	54	46	54	46	54	46
平均值	2.30	2.78	122.86	147.60	4.68	4.13
标准差	0.48	0.47	24.67	30.32	0.76	0.75
最大值	3.30	3.48	180.22	180.22	5.72	5.70
上四分位数	2.57	3.14	139.38	173.86	5.43	4.73
中位数	2.14	2.89	119.51	159.28	4.55	3.79
下四分位数	1.91	2.53	99.67	106.94	4.03	3.54
最小值	1.67	1.79	98.21	99.75	3.35	3.30
p	<0.0001		<0.0001		0.0002	

表4. 肌层浸润性膀胱癌患者NLR、PLR、LMR炎症指标与年龄的关系**Table 4.** Relationship between the values of inflammatory indices NLR, PLR, LMR and the age of patients with muscle-invasive bladder cancer

指数	年龄, 岁		p
	60岁一下	60岁及以上	
PLR, 绝对值(%):			
低出错风险(<110.15)	35(64.81)	13(28.26)	<0.0001
高出错风险(>110.15)	19(35.19)	33(71.74)	
NLR, 绝对值(%):			
低出错风险(<2.15)	29(53.7)	10(21.74)	<0.0001
高出错风险(>2.15)	25(46.3)	36(78.26)	
LMR, 绝对值(%):			
低(>4.97)	38(70.3)	17(36.96)	0.0002
高(<4.97)	16(29.63)	29(63.04)	

表.5.炎症指标NLR、PLR、LMR值与膀胱壁肿瘤浸润程度的关系(T类)

Table 5. The relationship between the values of the inflammatory indices NLR, PLR, LMR and the degree of tumor invasion of the bladder wall (category T)

组类型	T2, n=64	T3, n=16	T4, n=19	p(df=2)
NLR:				
低风险, 绝对值(%):	36(56.25)	5(31.25)	5(26.32)	0.3177
高出错风险, 绝对值(%):	28(43.75)	11(68.75)	14(73.68)	
PLR:				
低风险, 绝对值(%):	36(56.25)	4(25.00)	7(36.84)	0.0479
高出错风险, 绝对值(%):	28(43.75)	12(75.00)	12(63.16)	
LMR:				
低风险, 绝对值(%):	36(56.25)	5(31.25)	13(68.42)	0.0800
高出错风险, 绝对值(%):	28(43.75)	11(68.75)	6(31.58)	

表.6.炎症指标NLR、PLR、LMR值与区域淋巴结有无病变的关系(N类)

Table 6. Relationship between the values of the inflammatory indices NLR, PLR, LMR and the presence of lesions of regional lymph nodes (category N)

组类型	N0, n=76	N+, n=24	p
PLR, 绝对值(%):			
低出错风险(<110.15)	42(55.26)	6(25.00)	0.0097
高出错风险(>110.15)	34(44.74)	18(75.00)	
NLR, 绝对值(%):			
低出错风险(<2.15)	36(47.37)	3(12.50)	0.0023
高出错风险(>2.15)	40(52.63)	21(87.50)	
LMR, 绝对值(%):			
低出错风险(>4.97)	44(57.89)	11(45.83)	0.3005
高出错风险(<4.97)	32(42.10)	13(54.17)	

表.7.炎症指标NLR、PLR、LMR值与膀胱肿瘤分化程度的关系(G类)

Table 7. Relationship between the values of the inflammatory indices NLR, PLR, LMR and the degree of differentiation of the bladder tumor (category G)

指数	G1, n=22	G2, n=62	G3, n=15	p
PLR, 绝对值(%):				
低出错风险(<110.15)	15(68.18)	28(45.16)	4(26.67)	0.0384
高出错风险(>110.15)	7(31.82)	34(54.84)	11(73.33)	
NLR, 绝对值(%):				
低出错风险(<2.15)	13(59.09)	22(35.48)	4(26.67)	0.1698
高出错风险(>2.15)	9(40.91)	40(64.52)	11(73.33)	
LMR, 绝对值(%):				
低出错风险(>4.97)	14(63.64)	35(56.45)	5(33.33)	0.0825
高出错风险(<4.97)	8(36.36)	27(43.55)	10(66.67)	

从表6的数据可以看出, 高危PLR和NLR指标在区域淋巴结转移灶患者中明显更常见, 并且LMR指标的高低与其病情无关。

表7给出了研究炎症指标NLR、PLR、LMR值与膀胱肿瘤分化程度之间关系的结果。

对表7的分析表明, 在高分化肿瘤(G1)患者中, 低风险PLR指数的观察频率明显高于高风险指数($p=0.0384$)。NLR和LMR指数也出现了同样的趋势, 但没有发现显着差异。在比较PLR指数的指

标时, 根据肿瘤分化程度, G1和G3类别之间存在显着差异($p=0.01$)。根据肿瘤恶性程度分析NLR和LMR指标显示出与PLR指标相同的趋势, 但差异不显着。

因此, 可以得出结论, 患者在炎症指标和肿瘤分化程度方面具有均匀分布。因此, 具有高危炎症标志物NLR、PLR、LMR的患者更常患有中低分化肿瘤。然而, 仅在分析PLR指数时才观察到显着差异($p=0.0384$)。

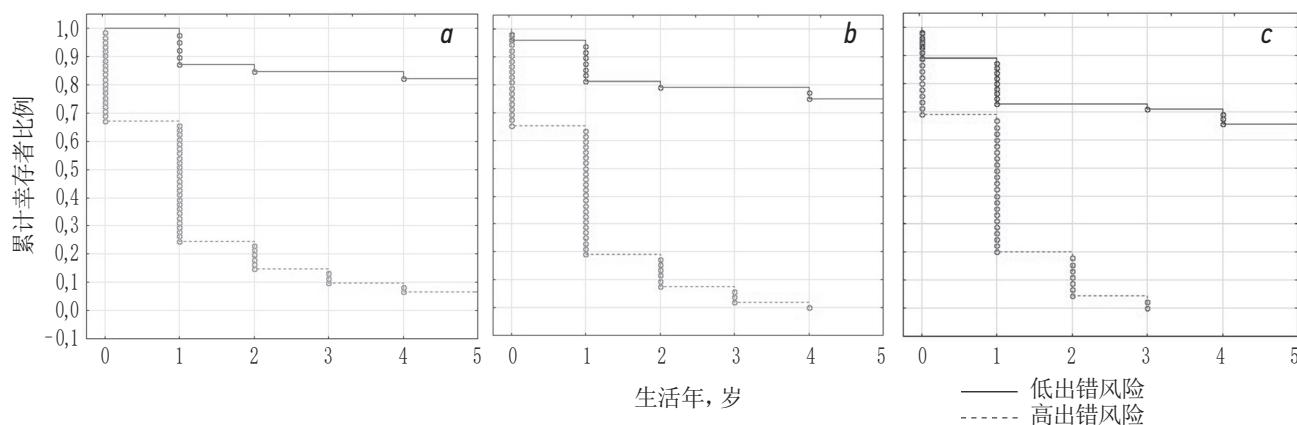


图.2.肌肉浸润性膀胱癌患者在不同炎症指数值下的累积总生存期: a—高风险和低风险NLR患者的总生存期(<0.0001) ; b—高危和低危PLR患者的总生存期(<0.0001) ; c—高风险和低风险LMR患者的总生存期(<0.0001)

Fig. 2. Cumulative overall survival of patients with muscle-invasive bladder cancer at different values of inflammatory indices: a – overall survival of patients with high and low risk NLR (<0.0001); b – overall survival of patients with high and low risk PLR (<0.0001); c – overall survival of patients with high and low risk LMR (<0.0001)

膀胱癌患者治疗结果的主要标准是生存率。在我们的研究中, 使用Kaplan-Meier方法评估总生存期。

对患者累积生存率的分析显示, 高危患者的死亡率存在显著差异($p<0.0001$), 炎症标志物NLR、PLR和LMR的风险低(图2)。对于所有炎症指标, 高风险组的五年总生存率显著降低($p<0.0001$), PLR-、NLR-和LMR-高风险组的52%、57%和45%分别为。

讨论

迄今为止, 只有少数研究同时分析了几种炎症指标的预后价值: 膀胱癌患者的LMR、PLR、NLR。X.Ma和合著者[24], C.P.Neal和合著者[25]研究表明, 术前高水平的NLR指数是所有局部肾癌和伴有肝转移的结直肠癌患者的独立预后因素。

我们的研究结果证实了D.D' Andrea和合著者[26]。这些作者进行了一项大型多中心研究, 获得的结果使他们能够指出LMR和NLR作为MIBC患者生存的独立预后因素。G.M.Zhang和合著者[27]表明低LMR是比高PLR和NLR更可靠的总体生存预测指标。B.Bhindi和合著者[28]反过来表明, PLR 是总生存率的独立决定因素。两组分析参数的恶性程度和肿瘤坏死程度存在显著差异, 这可能表明生物标记物充分反映了肿瘤细胞的非分化性和侵袭性。

寻找独立的预后标志物导致了对免疫学参数的考虑。在这项工作中, 我们使用了日常实践中最常见的三种炎症指数: NLR、PLR和LMR。为了确

定这些指标的预后意义, 对纳入研究的所有100名患者的结果进行了分析。根据炎症标志物对总生存率的影响, 所有患者被分为三组: PLR、NLR、高风险LMR和低风险LMR。本研究中炎症标志物的最佳阈值为: PLR ≥ 110.15 ; LMR <4.97 ; NLR ≥ 2.15 。60岁以下的患者更容易出现低风险NLR、PLR、LMR指数。区域转移(N)在高危PLR、NLR、LMR患者中更常见。T2肿瘤患者更有可能发生低风险PLR和LMR, 而T3-4肿瘤患者更有可能发生高风险PLR和NLR。最常见的是中分化肿瘤(G2)-62(62%)。G3类患者更容易出现高危炎症指数。所有高危炎症指标的五年总生存率均显著降低。

多元回归分析表明, 所分析的免疫学标志物可用于预测手术治疗的结果。我们承认, 我们研究的回顾性是完成工作质量的相对弱点。由于缺乏关于术前C反应蛋白、降钙素原和白细胞介素水平的完整信息, 我们无法将基于CBC的生物标志物与这些众所周知的炎症标志物进行比较。然而, 尽管有这些限制, 我们的文章是第一个分析LMR、PLR和NLR评分在接受根治性膀胱切除术的MIBC患者队列中的预测价值的文章之一。需要多中心和前瞻性研究进一步阐明LMR、PLR和NLR在MIBC患者根治性膀胱切除术后的预测价值。

结论

我们的研究结果表明, 炎症标志物的廉价和简单分析有望用于识别高危和低危 MIBC 患者, 预测手术治疗的有效性。

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AUTHORS' INFO

***Anna A. Gorelova**, Cand. Sci. (Med.), Assistant Professor of the Department of Hospital Surgery with a Course of Urology; address: 7–9, Universitetskaya embankment, Saint Petersburg, 199034, Russia; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7010-7562>; eLibrary SPIN: 8568-9004; Scopus: 57202812074; e-mail: gorelovauro@gmail.com

Andrey I. Gorelov, Dr. Sci. (Med.), Professor of the Department of Hospital Surgery with a Course of Urology, Head of Urological Unit; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2858-5317>; eLibrary SPIN: 5070-9526; Scopus: 7005253173; e-mail: gorelov_a_i@mail.ru

Dmitriy A. Zhuravskii, Postgraduate student; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2556-3390>; eLibrary SPIN: 3748-7129; e-mail: zhuravskiy.spbu@gmail.com

* Corresponding author / Автор, ответственный за переписку

ОБ АВТОРАХ

***Анна Андреевна Горелова**, канд. мед. наук, ассистент кафедры госпитальной хирургии с курсом урологии, ст. н. с.; адрес: Россия, 199034, Санкт-Петербург, Университетская наб., д. 7–9; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7010-7562>; eLibrary SPIN: 8568-9004; Scopus: 57202812074; e-mail: gorelovauro@gmail.com

Андрей Игоревич Горелов, д-р мед. наук, профессор кафедры госпитальной хирургии с курсом урологии, заведующий отделением урологии; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2858-5317>; eLibrary SPIN: 5070-9526; Scopus: 7005253173; e-mail: gorelov_a_i@mail.ru

Дмитрий Александрович Журавский, аспирант; ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2556-3390>; eLibrary SPIN: 3748-7129; e-mail: zhuravskiy.spbu@gmail.com