

Elevated Platelet Count is Associated with Poor Survival After Transarterial Chemoembolization Treatment in Patients with Hepatocellular Carcinoma: A Cohort Study

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Background: Platelet count (PLT) has been proved as an essential biomarker for the survival of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). However, the prognostic value of PLT change (Δ PLT) is still uncertain. The aim of this study was to explore the relationship between Δ PLT and HCC survival after transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) treatment.

Methods: Cox proportional hazard regression models were used to calculate multivariable-adjusted hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for HCC. The non-linear relationship between Δ PLT and OS was estimated through a restricted cubic spline regression analysis, and a two-piece-wise Cox proportional hazard model was further performed to calculate the threshold effect.

Results: A total of 597 HCC patients treated with TACE were selected for the secondary analysis. Compared with the Δ PLT within ± 20 ($\times 10^9/L$), Δ PLT ≥ 20 ($\times 10^9/L$) was significantly associated with an 64% increase in risk of death (HR, 1.64; 95% CI: 1.21 to 2.22) after adjustment for confounding variables, but the association was not significant in the group of Δ PLT ≤ -20 (HR, 1.23; 95% CI: 0.92 to 1.63). We also found a U-shape relationship between Δ PLT and HCC survival at the turning point of Δ PLT as 0 ($20 \times 10^9/L$). The HR for the death was 1.12 (95% CI: 1.06, 1.18) with Δ PLT ≥ 0 ($20 \times 10^9/L$) while 0.95 (95% CI: 0.92, 0.98) with Δ PLT < 0 ($20 \times 10^9/L$). After potential confounding factors were adjusted, the non-linear relationship between Δ PLT and OS was still significant ($P=0.013$). Besides, Δ PLT ≥ 20 ($\times 10^9/L$) was associated with new lesions (OR, 2.74; 95% CI: 1.38 to 5.45).

Conclusion: Elevated PLT was associated with poor overall survival of HCC patients after TACE treatment.

Keywords: hepatocellular carcinoma, transarterial chemoembolization, platelet count, prognosis, real-world study

Introduction

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the second cancer-related death cause worldwide¹ and the fifth major cause of death in China.² The majority of HCC patients are diagnosed at an advanced stage, with a median overall survival (OS) no more than one year.³ Due to its poor prognosis, reliable biomarkers are in urgent need for improving the curative effect and reducing the mortality of HCC.

Recently, platelet has been proved as a critical factor in HCC proliferation,⁴ and its adhesion receptors, such as GPIIb/IIIa, GPIb-IX-V and P-selectin, probably

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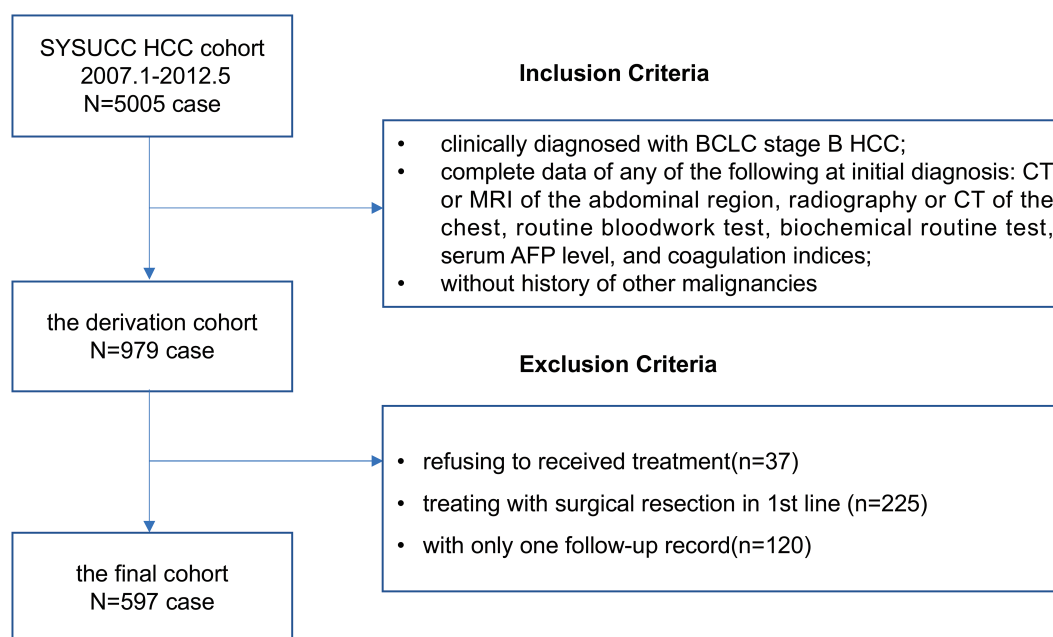


Figure 1 Flowchart for the patients with HCC after TACE treatment.

contribute to distant metastasis.⁵ For the patients with early-stage HCC, predictive models based on platelet count (PLT) are effective in evaluating the recurrence after curative resection.^{6–8} While for huge HCC (diameter over 10 cm), a tumour subgroup of intermediate-stage (BCLC-B) HCC, high PLT is associated with an increased risk of distant metastasis after transarterial chemoembolization (TACE).⁹ In line with this finding, another large retrospective study showed that thrombocytopenia is associated with favourable outcomes in patients with unresectable HCC.¹⁰

In clinical practice, TACE plays a critical role in unresectable HCC, especially in intermediate-stage HCC. However, the responses to TACE among HCC patients are highly heterogeneous, leading to a great challenge to predict clinical benefit. Although some predictive models, such as the model based on aspartate aminotransferase-to-platelet ratio, have been established to predict the clinical outcomes of the HCC patients undergoing postoperative adjuvant TACE,¹¹ the PLT-based predictive model is eager to be further explored. The great interest has aroused whether the change value of PLT (Δ PLT) is a promising biomarker for HCC after TACE treatment. To address this issue, we retrospectively investigated the association between Δ PLT and OS in HCC patients after treatment with TACE.

Patients and Methods

Patient Selection

Clinical and haematological data were obtained from the patients enrolled in a large-scale multicentre cohort study about the predictive model for intermediate-stage HCC.¹² In this retrospective cohort study, we mainly analysed the derivation cohort with 979 newly diagnosed consecutive HCC patients at Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center (SYSUCC). Of the 979 participants, 262 patients were excluded firstly, including 37 patients refusing to receive treatment (3.8%) and 225 patients undergoing surgical resection (23.0%) as their first-line treatment. Besides, 120 patients who had only one follow-up record were excluded, and finally, totally 597 patients were included into final analysis and treated with TACE as their first-line treatment. See [Figure 1](#) for detailed information of inclusion/exclusion criteria.

The study protocol (2017-FXY-129) had been approved by the department of clinical research at SYSUCC. The requirement for informed consent was waived for this was a secondary analysis study and the data were anonymous. Patients or the public were not involved in the design, or conduct, or reporting, or dissemination plans of our research.

Definition and Measurements

OS, which was defined as the time from diagnosis to death by any cause, was regarded as the primary outcome of this study, while the new lesion at second follow-up record was noted to be the secondary outcome. Vascular invasion was only defined as macroscopic vascular invasion, and its diagnosis was based on the standard radiological imaging prior to treatment at first and second follow-up visits.^{13,14} Regarding to the second follow-up record, the new lesions included vascular invasion (including hepatic vein, vena cava, right atrium, portal vein or its branch), lymph node or distant metastasis (LN/DM), and new intrahepatic lesions but not the residual lesions of main lesion within 6 months. Δ PLT was defined as the difference value between the baseline PLT at first and the second follow-up record before any treatment. Moreover, both lobes with lesions were defined as lesions in both left and right lobes of the liver. Only the second follow-up data on the clinical record, serum tumour markers, medical imaging, and biochemical indices were included in the analysis.

Statistical Analysis

In this study, we firstly divided the study population into three groups based on the turning point of Δ PLT. Among the three subgroups, the Kruskal–Wallis test was used to compare continuous variables while the chi-square test or Fisher exact test was applied for analysis on the categorical data. To explore the relationship between Δ PLT and OS of HCC, univariate and multivariate analyses were performed based on the Cox proportional hazards model. Also, the logistic regression analysis was performed to explore the relationship between Δ PLT and new lesions.

To identify a non-linear relationship, a smooth curve was then drawn to estimate the shape between Δ PLT and hazard risk through a restricted cubic spline regression analysis. A two-piece-wise Cox proportional hazards model was further performed to calculate the threshold effect of Δ PLT on OS using a smoothing plot. The inflexion point was determined using the recursive method, where the maximum model likelihood was used. Furthermore, a log-likelihood ratio test was conducted to compare the one-line linear regression.

A 2-tailed P -value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. All analyses were performed using Empower (R) (www.empowerstats.com, X&Y solutions, Inc. Boston, MA).

Results

Patients and Baseline Characteristics at the Second Follow-Up Visit

From January 2007 to May 2012, a total of 979 consecutive HCC participants at SYSUCC were retrospectively reviewed, and 597 patients were selected for the final analysis. The majority of the patients (517/597, 86.6%) were with HBV infection. By the deadline of the study, 351 (58.8%) patients died. The median follow-up time was 13.9 months (range, 0.1 to 112.5) and the median cumulated time from second to first follow-up visit is 2.1 months (range, 0.4 to 8.0). After TACE treatment, 131 patients developed new lesions, including 45 patients with vascular invasion and 96 patients with LN/DM.

As shown in Table 1, the baseline characteristics of patients in three groups were presented, which presented significant differences in age, diameter of the main tumour, location of lesions, alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) and C-reactive protein (CRP) among the three groups.

Association Between Δ PLT and OS After TACE Treatment

In this part, we firstly evaluated the median OS of the three groups by the Kaplan–Meier method with Log-rank test applied for statistical analysis. In Figure 2, the median OS time was 28.9 months (95% CI: 20.4 to 39.8) for the group of Δ PLT within ± 20 ($\times 10^9/L$), 16.7 months (95% CI: 15.0 to 23.7) for the group of Δ PLT ≤ -20 ($\times 10^9/L$) and 15.1 months (95% CI: 11.0 to 20.7) for the group of Δ PLT ≥ 20 ($\times 10^9/L$). The differences among the three groups were significant ($P=0.002$).

As reported in Table 2, in the univariate analysis, comparing with the group of Δ PLT within ± 20 ($\times 10^9/L$), we found that the PS score (1: HR, 3.17; 95% CI: 2.24, 4.48), main tumour (≥ 5 cm: HR, 2.76; 95% CI: 2.08 to 3.68), intrahepatic lesion (>3 : HR, 3.06; 95% CI: 2.11 to 4.44; ≤ 3 : HR, 2.02; 95% CI: 1.33 to 3.05), location of lesions (left/right: HR, 2.01; 95% CI: 1.34 to 3.02; both: HR, 3.17; 95% CI: 2.18, 4.62), AFP (≥ 25 ng/mL: HR, 2.58; 95% CI: 1.90 to 3.50), CRP (≥ 10 mg/L: HR, 1.97; 95% CI: 1.46 to 2.65) and white blood cell (WBC) ($\geq 11 \times 10^9/L$: HR, 1.64; 95% CI: 1.04 to 2.60) were associated with a higher death risk in the group of Δ PLT ≥ 20 ($\times 10^9/L$), but Hgb ≥ 120 g/L was associated with a lower risk. The similar results were also found in the group of Δ PLT ≤ -20 ($\times 10^9/L$).

Based on clinical and statistical reasons, confounding factors including age, PS score, Child-Pugh class, diameter

Table 1 Baseline Characteristics of Patients After TACE Treatment at the Second Follow-Up Visit

Characteristics	Δ PLT ($\times 10^9/L$)			P [#] value	P [§] value
	>-20, <20	≤ -20	≥ 20		
N	178	249	170		
Age (yrs, median \pm SD)	55.8 \pm 11.3	51.8 \pm 12.5	53.4 \pm 12.2	<0.001	0.042
Gender				0.467	0.114
Male	167 (93.8%)	229 (92.0%)	151 (88.8%)		
Female	11 (6.2%)	20 (8.0%)	19 (11.2%)		
PS score				0.666	0.72
0	148 (83.1%)	203 (81.5%)	139 (81.8%)		
I	30 (16.9%)	46 (18.5%)	31 (18.2%)		
Diameter of main tumour (cm)				0.024	0.021
<5	108 (60.7%)	123 (49.6%)	82 (48.2%)		
≥ 5	70 (39.3%)	125 (50.4%)	88 (51.8%)		
AFP (ng/mL)				0.03	0.285
<25	76 (44.4%)	69 (33.5%)	64 (38.8%)		
≥ 25	95 (55.6%)	137 (66.5%)	101 (61.2%)		
Hgb (g/L)				0.91	0.107
<120	50 (28.1%)	46 (27.5%)	62 (36.5%)		
≥ 120	128 (71.9%)	121 (72.5%)	108 (63.5%)		
CRP (mg/L)				0.035	<0.001
<10	107 (66.0%)	89 (54.6%)	65 (44.5%)		
≥ 10	55 (34.0%)	74 (45.4%)	81 (55.5%)		
WBC ($10^9/L$)				0.239	0.114
<11	166 (93.8%)	150 (90.4%)	150 (88.8%)		
≥ 11	11 (6.2%)	16 (9.6%)	19 (11.2%)		
No. of intrahepatic lesions				0.404	0.224
0	55 (30.9%)	62 (25.0%)	41 (24.1%)		
≤ 3	46 (25.8%)	69 (27.8%)	40 (23.5%)		
>3	77 (43.3%)	117 (47.2%)	89 (52.4%)		
Location of lesions				0.073	0.03
None	55 (30.9%)	62 (25.0%)	41 (24.1%)		
Left/Right	56 (31.5%)	65 (26.2%)	42 (24.7%)		
Both	67 (37.6%)	121 (48.8%)	87 (51.2%)		
Child-Pugh class				<0.001	0.235
A	87 (48.9.0%)	5 (2.0%)	10 (5.9%)		
B	19 (10.7%)	107 (43.0%)	80 (47.1%)		
NA*	72 (40.4%)	137 (55.0%)	80 (47.1%)		

Notes: Δ PLT=the change value of platelet count after TACE. Differences are compared using the chi-square test for categorical measures and Kruskal–Wallis Test for continuous measures. Numbers that do not add up to 597 are attributable to missing data. [#] Δ PLT ≤ -20 vs Δ PLT within ± 20 . [§] Δ PLT ≥ 20 vs Δ PLT within ± 20 . *Include 3 patients with class Child-Pugh C.

of main tumour, location of lesions, No. of intrahepatic lesions, CRP and AFP levels were selected. In Table 3, Δ PLT ≥ 20 ($\times 10^9/L$) was associated with a 61% increase in the risk of death (unadjusted HR, 1.61; 95% CI: 1.21 to 2.13). After the confounding factors in the Model II were

adjusted, the positive relationship was still robust (HR, 1.64; 95% CI: 1.21 to 2.22). However, in the group of Δ PLT ≤ -20 ($\times 10^9/L$), Δ PLT was not significantly associated with the increase in death (HR, 1.23; 95% CI: 0.92, 1.63). Based on the confounding variables in the Model II,

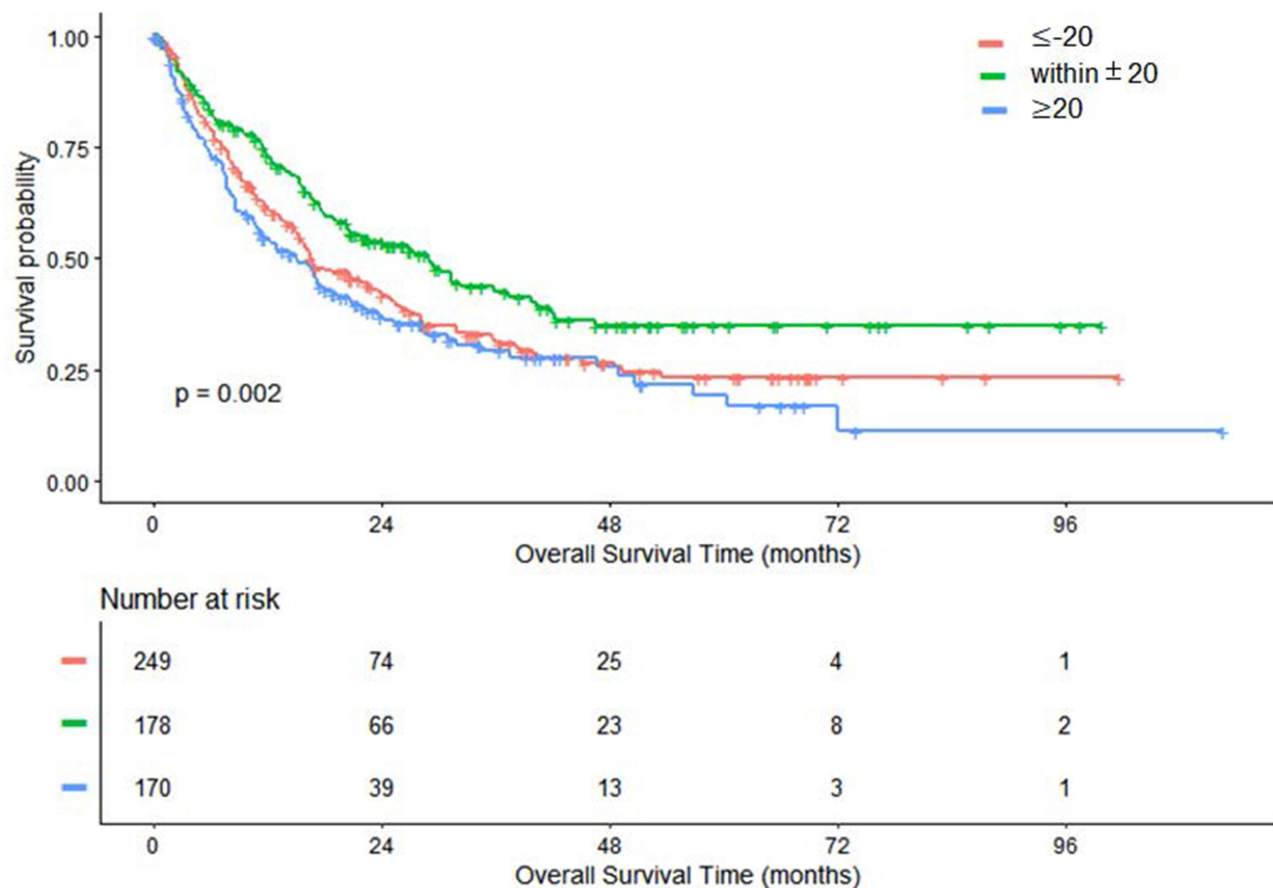


Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier curves of OS in patients with HCC after TACE treatment. Differences among the three groups are significant ($P=0.002$).

Model III was further adjusted for PLT (smooth), which was applied by restricted cubic spline. The results of Model III revealed that the ΔPLT was independent of PLT as a biomarker for HCC survival after TACE treatment.

Non-Linear Relationship and Threshold Effect of ΔPLT on OS

In Figure 3, a U-shape relationship was observed between the ΔPLT and OS. The latter increased with PLT decreasing after the turning point ($\Delta\text{PLT}=0 \times 10^9/\text{L}$). The threshold effect of ΔPLT on OS was significant (P for non-linearity < 0.001). The HR was 1.12 (95% CI: 1.06 to 1.18) for $\Delta\text{PLT} \geq 0$ ($20 \times 10^9/\text{L}$) and 0.95 (95% CI: 0.92 to 0.98) for $\Delta\text{PLT} < 0$ ($20 \times 10^9/\text{L}$). After potential confounders, including age, PS score, Child-Pugh class, diameter of main tumour, location of lesions, No. of intrahepatic lesions, CRP and AFP, were adjusted, the threshold effect of ΔPLT on OS was still significant (P for non-linearity $= 0.013$, Table 4).

Relationship Between ΔPLT and New Lesions

In comparison with ΔPLT within ± 20 ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$), $\Delta\text{PLT} \geq 20$ ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$) was significantly associated with new lesions (OR, 2.74; 95% CI: 1.38 to 5.45), but not markedly related to vascular invasion (OR, 1.02; 95% CI: 0.43 to 2.42) and LN/DM (OR, 1.02; 95% CI: 0.43, 2.42). The results in the group of $\Delta\text{PLT} \leq -20$ ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$) were consistent and shown in Figure 4.

Sensitivity Analysis

To further explore the relationship between the ΔPLT and survival of patients after TACE, stratified analysis was performed in the subgroups of second-line treatment (HR/ablation, TACE, none) and liver function (Child-Pugh class A, B, NA). Based on the univariate logistic regression model, we also evaluated the relationship between the ΔPLT and the mortality of patients at 6 months, 1 year, 2 years and 3 years. Details of the method were showed in

Table 2 Univariate Analysis for Risk Factors of OS After TACE Treatment

	$\Delta\text{PLT} \geq 20$ ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$)		$\Delta\text{PLT} \leq -20$ ($\times 10^9/\text{L}$)	
	Statistics	HR (95% CI)	Statistics	HR (95% CI)
Gender				
Male	318 (91.38%)	I	396 (92.74%)	I
Female	30 (8.62%)	1.35 (0.83, 2.20)	31 (7.26%)	1.17 (0.72, 1.89)
Age (yrs)				
<55	148 (42.53%)	I	201 (47.07%)	I
≥ 55	200 (57.47%)	0.98 (0.74, 1.30)	226 (52.93%)	0.88 (0.69, 1.14)
PS score				
0	287 (82.47%)	I	351 (82.20%)	I
I	61 (17.53%)	3.17 (2.24, 4.48)	76 (17.80%)	2.16 (1.58, 2.96)
Diameter of main tumour (cm)				
<5	190 (54.60%)	I	231 (54.10%)	I
≥ 5	158 (45.40%)	2.76 (2.08, 3.68)	196 (45.90%)	2.87 (2.22, 3.71)
AFP (ng/mL)				
<25	140 (40.23%)	I	145 (33.96%)	I
≥ 25	196 (56.32%)	2.58 (1.90, 3.50)	232 (54.33%)	2.29 (1.72, 3.06)
NA	12 (3.45%)	1.65 (0.71, 3.81)	50 (11.71%)	1.20 (0.76, 1.88)
Hgb (g/L)				
<120	112 (32.18%)	I	96 (27.83%)	I
≥ 120	236 (67.82%)	0.65 (0.48, 0.86)	249 (72.17%)	0.79 (0.58, 1.08)
CRP (mg/L)				
<10	172 (49.43%)	I	196 (45.90%)	I
≥ 10	136 (39.08%)	1.97 (1.46, 2.65)	129 (30.21%)	1.77 (1.32, 2.35)
NA	40 (11.49%)	1.34 (0.84, 2.12)	102 (23.89%)	1.21 (0.87, 1.67)
WBC ($10^9/\text{L}$)				
<11	316 (91.33%)	I	316 (92.13%)	I
≥ 11	30 (8.67%)	1.64 (1.03, 2.60)	27 (7.87%)	1.18 (0.72, 1.94)
No. of intrahepatic lesions				
0	96 (27.59%)	I	117 (27.40%)	I
≤ 3	86 (24.71%)	2.02 (1.33, 3.05)	115 (26.93%)	1.58 (1.09, 2.28)
>3	166 (47.70%)	3.06 (2.11, 4.44)	195 (45.67%)	3.02 (2.18, 4.18)
Location of Lesions				
None	96 (27.59%)	I	117 (27.40%)	I
Left/Right	98 (28.16%)	2.01 (1.34, 3.02)	121 (28.34%)	1.54 (1.06, 2.23)
Both	154 (44.25%)	3.17 (2.18, 4.62)	188 (44.26%)	3.07 (2.21, 4.25)
Child-Pugh class				
A	164 (47.13%)	I	174 (40.75%)	I
B	32 (9.20%)	1.50 (0.92, 2.44)	45 (10.54%)	1.58 (1.06, 2.35)
NA	152 (43.68%)	0.99 (0.74, 1.33)	208 (48.71%)	0.92 (0.70, 1.21)

Note: Numbers that do not add up to 348 ($\Delta\text{PLT} \geq 20$ vs $\Delta\text{PLT} \leq 20$) or 427 ($\Delta\text{PLT} \leq -20$ vs $\Delta\text{PLT} \geq 20$) are attributable to missing data.

Table 3 The Δ PLT and Multivariate HRs of OS with 95% CIs in HCC After TACE

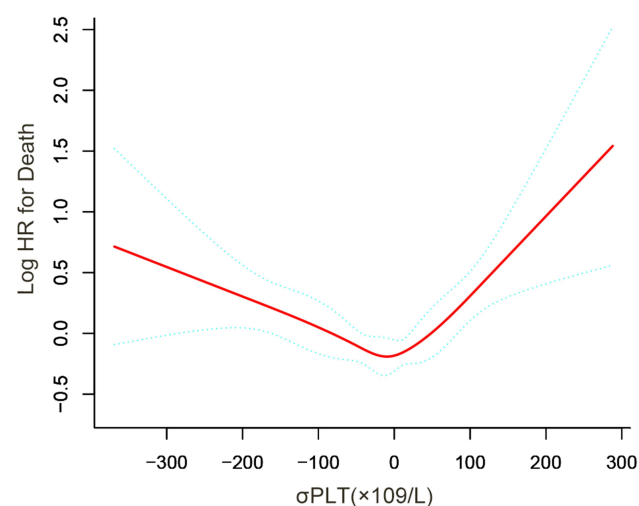
	Δ PLT ($\times 10^9/L$)		
	>-20, <20	≤ -20	≥ 20
Deaths/Patients	91/178	153/249	107/170
Not adjusted	Reference	1.39 (1.07, 1.81)	1.61 (1.21, 2.13)
Model I*	Reference	1.22 (0.92, 1.62)	1.55 (1.15, 2.09)
Model II [#]	Reference	1.23 (0.92, 1.63)	1.64 (1.21, 2.22)
Model III [§]	Reference	1.22 (0.91, 1.63)	1.59 (1.12, 2.26)

Notes: Numbers that do not add up to 597 are attributable to missing data. *This model was adjusted for age (<55, ≥ 55), PS score (0,1), Child-Pugh class (A, B, NA). [#]This model was adjusted for age (<55, ≥ 55), PS score (0,1), Child-Pugh class (A, B, NA), diameter of main tumour (<5, ≥ 5), location of lesions (none, left/right, both), No. of intrahepatic lesions (0, ≤ 3 , > 3), CRP (<10, ≥ 10 , NA) and AFP (<25, ≥ 25 , NA). [§]Based on the Model, this model is further adjusted for the PLT (smooth). Restricted cubic spline is applied in this model.

[Supplementary Materials](#), and the core results were consistent with the initial cohort (All P for interaction > 0.05 , see [Tables S1](#) and [S2](#)).

Discussion

In this large-scale, hospital-based, retrospective cohort study, we found that elevated PLT was associated with worse OS in HCC patients after TACE treatment, which was consistent with the findings of previous studies.^{9,13,14} We further revealed a U-shape relationship between Δ PLT and OS of HCC at the turning point of Δ PLT as $0 \times 10^9/L$. The PLT response to TACE increasing per 20 ($\times 10^9/L$) was associated with 8% death risk in HCC patients after

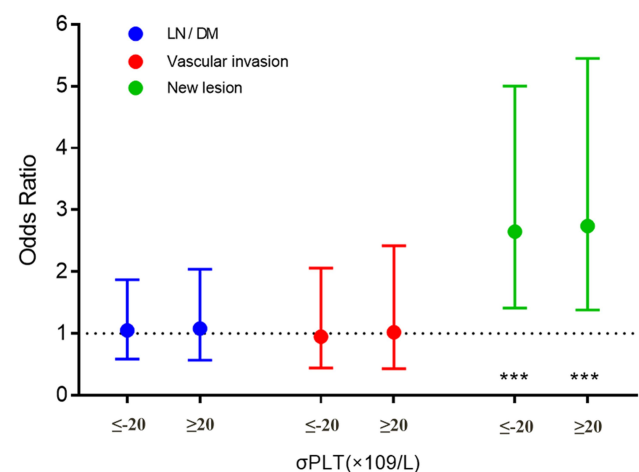
**Figure 3** Smooth curves show the relationship between the Δ PLT and HCC after TACE treatment. Restricted cubic spline regression models demonstrate a U-shape relationship between Δ PLT and mortality of HCC. Predicted log (hazard risk) in the y-axis and Δ PLT (continuous) in the x-axis. P for non-linear is < 0.001 .**Table 4** Threshold Effect Analysis for the Δ PLT in the Derivation Cohort Using a Two-Piece-Wise Cox Proportional Hazards Model

	Unadjusted HR (95% CI)	Adjusted HR (95% CI) [#]
The one-line Cox proportional hazards model	1.00 (0.97, 1.03)	1.02 (0.99, 1.05)
The two-piece-wise Cox proportional hazards model		
<0 ($20 \times 10^9/L$)	0.95 (0.92, 0.98)	0.98 (0.94, 1.02)
≥ 0 ($20 \times 10^9/L$)	1.12 (1.06, 1.18)	1.08 (1.03, 1.14)
P for log-likelihood ratio test	<0.001	0.013

Notes: A log-likelihood ratio test was used to compare the one-line linear regression. [#]This model was adjusted for age (<55, ≥ 55), PS score (0, 1), Child-Pugh class (A, B, NA), diameter of main tumour (<5, ≥ 5), location of lesions (none, left/right, both), No. of intrahepatic lesions (0, ≤ 3 , > 3), CRP (<10, ≥ 10 , NA) and AFP (<25, ≥ 25 , NA).

adjustment for confounding factors. Interestingly, a non-linear relationship was also found between PLT and OS in HCC populations.¹⁵ Additionally, we identified a high-risk subgroup for new lesions after TACE, with Δ PLT over 20 ($\times 10^9/L$). To the best of our knowledge, this clinical study firstly demonstrated that Δ PLT may be a promising biomarker for HCC patients after TACE treatment.

We also found that Δ PLT over 20 ($\times 10^9/L$) was significant associated with the new lesions after TACE treatment, which was consistent with the previous study.¹⁵ It was revealed that elevated PLT might be a biomarker for HCC patients treated with antiplatelet therapy. In secondary prevention, the

**Figure 4** Univariate analysis for the Δ PLT of new lesions status after TACE treatment. *** $P < 0.005$; OR is 2.65 (95% CI: 1.41, 5.00) for new lesions, 0.95 (95% CI: 0.44, 2.06) for vascular invasion and 1.05 (95% CI: 0.59, 1.87) for LN/DM in the group of Δ PLT ≤ -20 ($\times 10^9/L$). Reference: Δ PLT within ± 20 ($\times 10^9/L$).

inverse relationship reported between antiplatelet therapy and HCC recurrence was further confirmed by liver resection, transarterial embolization (TAE) and sorafenib.^{16–18} A large retrospective study revealed that use of aspirin/clopidogrel can reduce the risk of HCC recurrence to 27% and the risk of overall mortality to 43% in patients with HBV-related HCC after liver resection. Moreover, a small-scale cohort study suggested that aspirin administration can improve liver function test results and survival after TACE for HCC but not response or time to progression.¹⁷

Our study has some strengths, including the secondary analysis of a large, well-characterised HCC population with retrospective clinical data and more than 115.3 months of follow-up. Besides, in this study, a U-shape relationship between Δ PLT and OS of HCC was calculated through restricted cubic spline regression, and the threshold effect of Δ PLT on OS was calculated through a two-piece wise Cox proportional hazards model. We thus identified a high-risk subgroup of Δ PLT for HCC patients with TACE treatment.

Some limitations still exist in our study. First, the data used here were collected from a single centre in China. Therefore, our results might not be generalizable to other geographic areas. Besides, bias could be caused by residual and unmeasured confounders. Although patients with blood system malignancies and significant decreased value of blood cell count were excluded before TACE treatment, we indeed could not evaluate the impact from other diseases. Second, in this secondary analysis, the inherent limitations of raw data were unavoidable. We lacked information about platelet size to evaluate its implication on survival. Additionally, the medication regimes were not available from the raw data. Third, we indeed could not exclude the lesions previously missed in diagnosis but found at the second follow-up visit. However, the data were retrospectively collected, which made the bias toward the null among the subgroups.

In conclusion, our study showed that elevated PLT was associated with worse OS for HCC patients after TACE treatment.

Abbreviations

PLT, platelet count; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; TACE, transarterial chemoembolization; TAE, transarterial embolization; BCLC, Barcelona clinic liver cancer; SYSUCC, Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center.

Data Sharing Statement

The raw data were freely obtained from the Dryad Digital Repository database (www.Datadryad.org; Dryad data

package: Shen, Lujun et al (2019), Data from: Dynamically prognosticating patients with hepatocellular carcinoma through survival paths mapping based on time-series data, Dryad, Dataset, <https://doi.org/10.5061/dryad.pd44k8r>).

Ethics Approval and Informed Consent

The study protocol (2017-FXY-129) was approved by the department of clinical research at SYSUCC. Because this was a secondary analysis study, and the data were anonymous, the requirement for informed consent was waived.

Consent for Publication

All the authors confirm that the details of any images, videos, recordings, etc. can be published.

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Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors have no conflicts of interest for this work.

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