

新辅助化疗在宫颈癌治疗中的临床研究

熊锐华,任庆,田秀荣,唐新云

541002广西桂林, 中国人民解放军第一八一医院肿瘤治疗中心

Clinical Research of Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy in Cervical Cancer

Xiong Ruihua, Ren Qing, Tian Xiurong, Tang Xinyun

Department of Oncology, The 181st Hospital of PLA, Guilin 541002, China

- 摘要
- 参考文献
- 相关文章

全文: PDF (995 KB) HTML (1 KB) 输出: BibTeX | EndNote (RIS) 背景资料

摘要

目的

探讨宫颈癌新辅助化疗的临床疗效。方法回顾性分析我院2001年1月—2005年11月采用新辅助化疗(NACT)+手术+放疗的44例 I B2期~ II B期宫颈癌患者的临床资料(治疗组), 并选择同期52例 I B2期~ II B期行手术+放疗的患者(对照组)做对比研究。结果44例行NACT患者中, CR 6例(13.64%), PR 21例(47.73%);SD 13例(29.55%), PD 4例(9.09%), 总有效率为61.36%(27/44); 不良反应主要为骨髓抑制、胃肠道毒性、脱发等, 均可耐受, 未影响手术治疗。96例术后全部作病理检查, 治疗组2例(4.55%)切缘阳性, 7例(15.91%)盆腔淋巴结阳性; 对照组14例(26.92%)切缘阳性, 20例(38.46%)盆腔淋巴结阳性, 两项指标两组率的比较差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。全部96例患者均获得随访, 治疗组44例患者中, 41例(93.18%)存活3年, 38例(86.36%)存活5年; 对照组52例患者, 45例(86.54%)存活3年, 35例(67.31%)存活5年, 两组5年生存率差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论术前新辅助化疗可提高 I B2期~ II B期宫颈癌的近期疗效, 为根治性手术创造条件, 且NACT+手术+放疗可提高患者5年生存率。

关键词: 宫颈癌 新辅助化疗 手术

Abstract:

Objective

To explore the curative effect of neoadjuvant chemotherapy for stage I B2~ II B cervical cancer. Methods Forty-four cases of stage I B2~ II B cervical cancer treated by neoadjuvant chemotherapy(NACT) + surgery + radiotherapy, and 52 cases of stage I B2~ II B treated by surgery + radiotherapy from January 2001 to November 2005 were retrospectively analyzed. Results In 44 patients of NACT, CR, PR, SD and PD were 6 cases (13.64%), 21 cases (47.73%), 13 cases (29.55%) and 4 cases (9.09%), respectively. Total effective rate was 61.36% (27/44). Toxicities including bone marrow suppression, gastrointestinal toxicity and hair loss, were tolerable and did not effect the surgery. All 96 cases were pathologically examined after surgery. In the treatment group, the prevalence rates of positive margins and positive pelvic lymph nodes were 2 (4.55%) and 7 patients (15.91%) and lower than those in the control group 14 cases (26.92%) and 20 patients (38.46%), respectively, $P<0.05$. In the treatment group, 3 years and 5 year survival time were 93.18% (41/44) and 86.36% (38/44) and increased than those in the control group (86.54% and 67.31%, $P<0.05$). Conclusion Neoadjuvant chemotherapy could improve the prognosis of stage I B2~ II B cervical cancer.

Key words: Cervical neoplasms Neoadjuvant chemotherapy Surgery

收稿日期: 2011-09-27;

服务

- ▶ 把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶ 加入我的书架
- ▶ 加入引用管理器
- ▶ E-mail Alert
- ▶ RSS

作者相关文章

- ▶ 熊锐华
- ▶ 任庆
- ▶ 田秀荣
- ▶ 唐新云

引用本文:

熊锐华,任庆,田秀荣等. 新辅助化疗在宫颈癌治疗中的临床研究[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(6): 719-721.

Xiong Ruihua, Ren Qing, Tian Xiurong et al. Clinical Research of Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy in Cervical Cancer [J]. Cancer Research on Prevention and Treatment, 2012, 39(6): 719-721.

[1]

[1] SSardi JE, Boixadera MA, Sardi JJ. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy in cervical cancer new trend [J]. Curt Opin

[2]

Obstet Gynecol, 2005, 17(1): 43-7.

[3]

[2] OOrsini LF, Salardi S, Pilu G, et al. Pelvic organs in premenarcheal girls: real-time

[4]

ultrasonography [J]. Radiology, 1984, 153(1): 113-6.

[5]

[3] XXie CM, Pang ND, Yang ML, et al. To evaluate contributions of interventional therapy for radical

[6]

hysterectomy of advanced cervical carcinoma [J]. Zhongguo Jie Ru Ying Xiang Yu Zhi Liao Xue, 2008, 5

[7]

[1] :: 5-8. [谢春明, 庞宁东, 杨敏玲, 等. 介入治疗对中晚期宫颈癌手术切除的影响 [J]. 中国介入影像与治疗

[8]

学, 2008, 5(1): 5-8.]

[9]

[4] DDuan YC, Hu P. Advances in the treatment of cervical cancer [J]. Guo Wai Yi Xue: Fu Chan Ke Xue

[10]

Fen Ce, 2007, 34(2): 137-9. [段迎春, 胡平. 宫颈癌的治疗进展 [J]. 国外医学: 妇产科学分册, 2007, 34(2): 137-9.

[11]]

[12]

[5] BBenedetti Panici P, Bellati F, Pastore M, et al. An update in neoadjuvant chemotherapy in

[13]

cervical cancer [J]. Gynecol Oncol, 2007, 107 (1 Suppl 1): S20-2.

[14]

[6] NNguyen HN, Nordqvist SR. Chemotherapy of advanced and recurrent cervical carcinoma [J]. Semin Surg

[15]

Oncol, 1999, 16(3): 247-50.

[16]

[7] LLiu JH, Xiong Y. Evaluation of clinical value of neoadjuvant chemotherapy in the treatment of

[17]

cervical neoplasms [J]. Zhongguo Fu Chan Ke Lin Chuang Za Zhi, 2008, 9(3): 163-165. [刘继红, 熊樱. 对宫颈

[18]

癌新辅助化疗临床价值的评价 [J]. 中国妇产科临床杂志, 2008, 9(3): 163-5.]

[19]

[8] CCai HB, Chen HZ, Yin HH. Randomized study of preoperative chemotherapy versus primary surgery for

[20]

[21]

[9] Y Yamakawa Y, Fujimura M, Hidaka T, et al. Neoadjuvant intraarterial infusion chemotherapy in

[22]

patients with stage IB2-IIIB cervical cancer [J]. Gynecol Oncol, 2000, 77(2): 264-70.

[23]

[10] Terai Y, Kanemura M, Sasaki H, et al. Long-term follow-up of neoadjuvant intraarterial

[24]

chemotherapy using an original four-lumen double-balloon (4L-DB) catheter for locally advanced uterine

[25]

cervical cancer [J]. Int J Clin Oncol, 2009, 14(1): 56-62.

[1] 庞皓文, 孙小扬, 杨波, 罗惠群, 吴虹, 吴敬波. 宫颈癌调强放疗中靶区退缩研究[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(7): 818-821.

[2] 陈军莹, 姚德生, 伍志娟. SCC-Ag在宫颈鳞癌病例中诊断淋巴结转移效能的Meta分析[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(7): 811-817.

[3] 卢艳, 姚德生. 复发性宫颈癌的手术治疗进展[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(7): 872-875.

[4] 王晓明, 沈粤春, 李君. 乳腺癌患者血浆中CCL18的表达水平及其意义[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(6): 694-697.

[5] 罗晓梅, 罗婕, 罗军. survivin基因沉默对宫颈癌XB1702细胞增殖和对吉非替尼敏感度的影响[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(5): 506-510.

[6] 段孝凤, 高晓旭, 顾宪文. 食管癌术后颈部淋巴转移复发76例临床分析[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(5): 563-566.

[7] 陈艳丽, 陈昌贤, 阳志军, 李力. 根治性宫颈切除治疗早期宫颈癌临床价值的循证评价[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(5): 519-525.

[8] 张敦兰, 蔡鸿宁. 青春期宫颈癌1例误诊分析[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(5): 611-612.

[9] 邵丰, 杨如松, 邹卫, 赵一昕, 刘政呈, 马国栋, 曹琇, 潘宴青, 王尊乔. I期非小细胞肺癌术前与术后血清癌胚抗原浓度变化与预后的相关性分析[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(5): 586-588.

[10] 刘毅, 张诚, 张鲜英, 张绪生, 刘萍, 宋玫, 肖斌, 姜疆. 手术联合免疫疗法治疗皮肤恶性黑色素瘤的疗效分析[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(4): 442-445.

[11] 陈焱, 邢丹谋, 任东, 赵志明, 冯伟, 吴飞. 四肢黑色素瘤不同手术方式的比较[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(4): 446-448.

[12] 朱燕, 杨其昌, 刘宏斌, 刘曼华, 张晓娟, 沈屹. D2-40和生存素在宫颈癌中的表达及与预后的相关性[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(3): 307-311.

[13] 魏洪, 吴建伟, 国果, 付萍. 家蝇幼虫血淋巴蛋白MAC-1诱导人宫颈癌细胞凋亡的实验[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(3): 260-263.

[14] 孙军, 胡俊波, 陈洪雷, 李蓓芸, 夏和顺. 不同宫颈组织中PIK3CA、PTEN和p16蛋白表达及其与HPV16/18感染的关系[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(2): 189-194.

[15] 沈险华, 董丽萍, 吴绪峰. 宫颈癌转移至远处胆道系统1例报道[J]. 肿瘤防治研究, 2012, 39(1): 120-120.