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金龙胶囊对原发性肝癌患者介入治疗后生存质量的影响

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Influence of Jinlong Capsule Combined with Transarterial Chemo-Embolization on Quality of Life of Patients with Primary Liver Cancer

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摘要 目的: 评价金龙胶囊对原发性肝癌患者介入治疗后生存质量的影响。方法: 选取符合入选标准的病例60例, 随机分成两组, 治疗组 (金龙胶囊联合TACE) 30例, 对照组 (单纯TACE) 30例。每30天为1个周期, 均完成至少2个周期。观察两组临床症状、AFP变化、肝功能分级改善、不良反应等, 用肝癌患者特异性生命质量评价量表, 进行生存质量评价。结果: ①治疗组CR0例, PR7例, SD18例, PD5例, 控制率 (CR+PR+SD) 83.33%; 对照组CR0例, PR5例, SD13例, PD12例, 控制率 (CR+PR+SD) 60.00%, 治疗组优于对照组 (P<0.05)。②治疗组患者治疗后检测AFP含量, 改善率23.33%、稳定率为60.00%、恶化为16.67%, 对照组患者治疗后血清AFP含量改善率20.00%、稳定率为53.33%、恶化为26.67%, 两组间比较差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。③治疗组肝功能分级 (Child-Pugh) 改善率、分级控制率优于对照组 (P<0.05)。④治疗组胃肠反应、白细胞下降、血红蛋白、血小板下降发生率低于对照组, 但差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。⑤生存质量的评价: 在改善躯体功能、心理功能、社会功能、总生存质量方面, 治疗组优于对照组 (P<0.05)。结论: 金龙胶囊配合肝动脉介入化疗可提高临床疗效、改善肝功能、减轻肝癌TACE不良反应、提高患者生存质量, 值得临床推广应用。

关键词: 金龙胶囊 原发性肝癌 介入治疗 生存质量

Abstract: Objective: This study aims to evaluate the influence of Jinlong capsule combined with Transarterial Chemo-embolization (TACE) on the quality of life of patients with primary liver cancer. Methods: A total of 60 cases of patients who met the inclusion criteria were randomly divided into two groups, namely, treatment group (Jinlong Capsule combined with TACE; 30 patients) and control group (treated with TACE only; 30 cases). The patients were administered with TACE every 30 days as one cycle, and completed at least two cycles. Clinical symptoms, AFP, changes in liver function, adverse reactions, and quality of life evaluation were observed. Results: 1) In the treatment group, the CR had 0 case, PR had 7, SD had 18, and PD had 5 cases, with the control rate (CR+PR+SD) of 83.33%. In the control group, the CR had 0 case, PR had 5, SD had 13, and PD had 12 cases, with the control rate (CR+PR+SD) of 60.00%. The difference between the two groups was statistically significant (P<0.05). 2) The improvement, stable, and deterioration rates of the AFP levels detected in the treatment group were 23.33%, 60.00%, and 16.67%, respectively; whereas those in the control group were 20.00%, 53.33%, and 26.67%, respectively. The difference between the two groups was not statistically significant (P>0.05). 3) The liver function (Child-pugh) rate of improvement and grading control rate in the treatment group were higher than the control group; the differences were statistically significant (P<0.05). 4) The gastrointestinal reactions, leukopenia, hemoglobin, and platelet decline incidence in treatment group is lower than those of the control group; however, the difference was not statistically significant (P>0.05). 5) For the quality of life evaluation, improvement of physical function, psychological function, social function, and the total quality of life of the treatment group was higher than those of the control group; the difference was statistically significant (P<0.05). Conclusion: Jinlong capsule was combined with TACE in the treatment of patients with primary liver cancer. This combination can improve the clinical

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outcomes, liver function, reduce the TACE drug side effects, and improve the patient quality of life; thus is worthy of clinical application.

Key words: Jinlong capsule Primary liver cancer Intervention Quality of life

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