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## 口腔癌持续性动脉灌注新辅助化疗的疗效观察\*

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### Effects of Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy with Continuous Intra-arterial Infusion via the Superficial Temporal Artery on Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma

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**摘要** 目的: 观察区域性持续动脉灌注新辅助化疗对口腔癌的疗效及不良反应。方法: 53例口腔癌患者经颞浅动脉逆行插管, 微量注射泵持续动脉灌注卡铂、5-Fu。观察化疗前、后原发肿瘤灶和颈淋巴结大小, 评估化疗后标本的病理学分级, 记录化疗的主要不良反应。结果: 前3次化疗的完全缓解率分别为: 58.49%、76.60%和84.62%; 化疗后分级中, III+IV级的百分比分别为: 33.33%、61.90%和80.77%; 部分淋巴结出现不同程度的缩小; 不良反应轻微。结论: 经颞浅动脉插管持续灌注化疗的完全缓解率高, 且多次化疗的疗效优于单次化疗; 有利于对原发灶的完全切除。

**关键词:** 颞浅动脉 持续动脉灌注 新辅助化疗

**Abstract:** Abstract Objective: To evaluate the therapeutic effects and adverse reactions of patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) to continuous intra-arterial infusion chemotherapy via the superficial temporal artery. Methods: A total of 53 patients with OSCC underwent intra-arterial chemotherapy. Treatment consisted of selective intra-arterial infusions. The histologic tumor regression grades of OSCC as well as the therapeutic effects and adverse reactions of the treatment were evaluated. Results: After the first, second, and third sessions of continuous intra-arterial infusion chemotherapy, 58.49%, 76.60%, and 84.62% complete responses on the primary site were achieved, respectively. The corresponding values for grades III or IV histologic tumor regression were 33.33%, 61.90%, and 80.77%, respectively. Some cervical lymph nodes of the patients decreased in volume. The adverse reactions of this chemotherapy were minor. Conclusion: Continuous intra-arterial infusion chemotherapy via the superficial temporal artery resulted in good complete response for OSCC. Multiple chemotherapy was more effective than single chemotherapy, and there was no major adverse reaction. Thus, the primary tumor was easily ectomized.

**Key words:** Superficial temporal artery Continuous intra-arterial infusion Chemotherapy

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