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DC-CIK联合化疗治疗消化道肿瘤临床疗效分析

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Clinical Efficacy of Dendritic Cell Cytokine-Induced Killer Cells Combined with Chemotherapy for Patients with Gastroenteric Tumor

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摘要 分析比较DC-CIK联合化疗治疗胃肠道肿瘤与疗效相关的参数, 评估以DC-CIK为基础免疫治疗胃肠道肿瘤的有效性和安全性。方法: 选取2008年10月至2011年10月山西省肿瘤医院生物治疗科58例DC-CIK细胞治疗联合化疗的进展期胃肠道肿瘤患者, 同期临床特点相近的病例68例作为对照组接受单纯化疗, 比较两组患者治疗后患者细胞免疫功能、近期疗效、生存质量等, 并观察DC-CIK细胞治疗的安全性。结果: DC-CIK联合治疗组患者CD8+、NKT细胞治疗后细胞百分比明显提高, 与对照组相比CD3+、CD8+、NKT细胞百分比均提高, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); Th1/Th2 细胞胞内细胞因子同治疗前和同期对照组治疗后相比较, Th1细胞胞内细胞因子IFN- γ 、IL-2、TNF- α 表达升高, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$); 两组患者近期疗效观察, DC-CIK联合治疗组DCR 75.9%, 与对照组 (58.8%) 相比较有所提高 ($P < 0.05$); DC-CIK联合治疗组患者生存质量较对照组有不同程度的提高。结论: 与单纯化疗相比, 以DC-CIK为基础的过继性细胞免疫治疗安全、有效, 可提高缓解率, 改善患者生存质量。

关键词: DC-CIK 过继性细胞免疫治疗 胃肠道肿瘤 细胞免疫功能

Abstract: To analyze and compare the curative effect-related parameters of dendritic cell cytokine-induced killer cells (DC-CIK) biotherapy combined with chemotherapy in treating patients with gastrointestinal tumors. The safety and therapeutic effectiveness of DC-CIK were evaluated. Methods: Fifty-eight patients with gastroenteric tumor admitted to the Shanxi Provincial Cancer Hospital from October 2008 to October 2011 were treated with the regimen of DC-CIK-based immunotherapy combined with chemotherapy. Another 68 patients with advanced gastrointestinal tumor treated with chemotherapy alone during the same period were taken as controls. The immune function, therapeutic effect, quality of life, and side effects were compared between the two groups. The safety and therapeutic effects of DC-CIK therapy were observed. Results: In the group of DC-CIK and chemotherapy, the ratios of CD3+, CD8+, and NKT cells were significantly higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). The level of Th1 cytokines (IFN- γ , IL-2, TNF- α) was significantly increased compared with Th1/Th2 cytokines ($P < 0.05$). For short-term curative effect, disease control rate was higher in the group of DC-CIK combined with chemotherapy than in the control group (75.9% vs. 58.8%, $P < 0.05$). Life quality was more improved in the group of DC-CIK combined with chemotherapy compared with controls. Conclusion: The combined regimen of DC-CIK with chemotherapy in treating gastroenteric tumor patients is safe and effective and can improve the remission rate and the quality of life.

Key words: DC-CIK Adoptive cellular immunotherapy Gastroenteric tumor Cellular immune function

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