论著

宫颈癌年轻化及其治疗模式的临床研究

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摘要 背景与目的: 探讨宫颈癌发病的年轻化趋势和年轻宫颈癌的治疗方法。 材料与方法: 对1995-07~2004-06我院收治的345例子宫颈癌患者进行分析,研究其年龄构成和不同治疗方法的疗效。 结果: 我院收治的345例宫颈癌病人中,40岁以下患者占40.28%,45岁以下高达57.10%,宫颈癌发病呈年轻化趋势(P=0.000);对Ia2~IIb早期年轻宫颈癌患者采用术中保留双侧或单侧卵巢的移位术和双侧髂内动脉注射顺铂进行区域性化疗方法可保护年轻宫颈癌患者的卵巢功能、减少术后盆腔复发。 结论: 宫颈癌发病年龄呈明显年轻化趋势,综合治疗可显著提高年轻宫颈癌患者生活质量、减少其局部复发,提高疗效。

关键词 宫颈癌; 区域性化疗; 卵巢移位; 生活质量

Trend of Increasing Incidence and Clinical Treatment Study on Carcinoma of the Cervix in Young Women

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Abstract BACKGROUND & AIM: To study the trend of increasing incidence and the clinical therapy on carcinoma of the cervix in young women. MATERIAL AND METHODS: The age and the different clinical therapy of 345 cases of cervical cancer from July, 1995 to June,2004 were analysed. RESULTS: ①The percentage of young patients in all cervical cancer was 40.28 %(≤40 years old) or 57.10 %(≤45 years old), the trend of cervical cancer patients age is younger(P=0.000). ②The methods of one or both ovaries transposed outside the pelvis and internal iliac artery chemotherapy were performed in young patients with stage Ia2 ~IIb cervical cancer, it could protect the ovary function and decreased the pelvic recurrence. CONCLUSION: The age at diagnosis of invasive cervical cancer in our hospital obviously tends to be young, synthetic treatment can improve the quality of life and decrease the pelvic recurrence for young cervical cancer patients.

Keywords cervical cancer regional chemotherapy transposition of ovary quality of life

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