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氨磷汀在骨肉瘤大剂量联合化疗中的骨髓保护作用

Marrow Protection Effect of Amifostine in Chemotherapy Patients with Osteosareoma

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨氨磷汀在骨肉瘤大剂量多药联合化疗中使用对血液学毒性的影响。方法 42例骨肉瘤患者随机分为化疗加氨磷汀组(观察组)及单纯化疗组(对照组),各21例。行MTX-MTX-DDP-ADM化疗,比较化疗后血液学毒性的发生情况。结果 第3周期化疗后观察组 \mathbb{N}° 粒细胞减少为28.6%,对照组为66.7%,两组比较有显著性差异(\mathcal{N}° 0.05)。第4周期化疗后观察组 \mathbb{N}° 0 白细胞减少为33.3%,对照组为81.0%;观察组 \mathbb{N}° 2 粒细胞减少为33.3%,对照组为81.0%,两组比较均有显著性差异(\mathcal{N}° 0.01)。比较两组患者输红细胞的均次数,观察组明显低于对照组(\mathcal{N}° 0.01)。结论 氨磷汀在骨肉瘤大剂量联合化疗中使用后可以明显减少化疗后发生 \mathbb{N}° 0 白细胞及粒细胞减少的发生率,降低输红细胞的均次数。对生存率无明显影响,安全性好。

英文摘要:

OBJECTIVE To explore the effect of amifostine on hematological toxicity in chemotherapy patients with osteosareoma. METHODS Forty two patients were divided into treatment group and control group, 21 patients in each group. After MTX-MTX-DDP-ADM chemotherapy, the hematological toxicity of chemotherapy was observed. RESULTS After three cycles of chemotherapy, the rate of \mathbb{N}° neutropenia in treatment group was 28.6%, and 66.7% in control group (\nearrow 0.05). After four cycles of chemotherapy, the rate of \mathbb{N}° leukopenia in treatment group was 33.3%, and 81.0% in control group (\nearrow 0.01). The rate of \mathbb{N}° neutropenia in treatment group was 33.3%, and 81.0% in control group (\nearrow 0.01). Compared the average number of red blood cell transfusion with the two group, the number of treatment group was significantly lower than that of control group (\nearrow 0.01). CONCLUSION After amifostine used in chemotherapy patients with osteosareoma, the rate of \mathbb{N}° leukopenia and neutropenia, as well as the average number of red blood cell transfusion was reduced. It has no influence on survival rate and it is safe.

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