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论文

PET-CT、血清CEA及CYFRA21-1预测靶向药物对非小细胞肺癌疗效的研究

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摘要：

目的 探讨PET CT的标准摄取值(SUV)、血清癌胚抗原(CEA)、细胞角蛋白19的可溶性片段(CYFRA21-1)对靶向药物治疗非小细胞肺癌疗效的预测作用。方法 对39例非小细胞肺癌患者在治疗前，进行EGFR基因突变、PET-CT SUV值、血清CEA、CYFRA21-1检测，治疗2周观察血清CEA、CYFRA21-1下降程度，计算以上各项指标与患者无进展生存期(PFS)及总生存期(OS)的关系。结果 SUV值≤5的患者及治疗2周后CEA水平下降≥50%的患者获得更佳的PFS及OS。但CYFRA21-1水平下降≥50%的患者，并未获得更长的PFS及OS。EGFR突变的患者SUV均值较EGFR野生型患者明显低(P<0.05)。治疗后EGFR基因突变的患者较野生型患者更可能获得CEA下降≥50%(P<0.05)。二元logistic回归分析结果表明,SUV值≤5为EGFR基因突变的独立预测因素(P<0.001)。结论 PET-CT的SUV值、用药前期CEA水平的变化，可以预测靶向药物治疗非小细胞肺癌的疗效。

关键词： 癌，非小细胞肺癌；癌胚抗原；角蛋白

PET/CT，CEA and CYFRA21-1 predicting the therapeutic effect of targeted drug on non-small cell lung cancer

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Abstract:

Ojective To investigate the roles of PET/CT, carcinoembryonic antigen(CEA) and soluble cytokeratin 19 fragment(CYFRA21-1) in predicting the therapeutic effect of Targeted drug on non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Methods Before treated with the targeted drug, 39 patients were determined EGFR mutation the standard uptake value(SUV) of PET/CT and serum levels of CEA and CYFRA21-1, and decreased degrees of these indexes were determined after two weeks of treatment. Then relations of these indexes with progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) were analyzed. Results Patients with SUV≤5 could achieve longer PFS and OS, so could those with a reduction ≥50% in the CEA level after two weeks of treatment. However, patients with a reduction ≥50% in the CYFRA21-1 level could not achieve longer PFS and OS. Those patients with EGFR mutation had lower SUV than those with wild type EGFR(P<0.05). After two weeks of treatment, the ratio of patients with the CEA level reduced by ≥50% was higher in patients with EGFR mutation than in those with wild type (P<0.05). The binary logistic analysis result showed that SUV≤5 was an independent prognostic factor for EGFR mutation (P<0.001). Conclusion The SUV of PET-CT and change of the CEA level in the early treatment could predict the therapeutic effect of targeted drug on NSCLC.

Keywords: Carcinoma, non-small-cell lung; Carcinoembryonic antigen； Keratin

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