

西妥昔单抗联合FOLFOX4/FOLFIRI治疗晚期结肠癌的Meta分析

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Title: Meta-analysis of FOLFOX4/FOLFIRI combined with cetuximab for metastatic/advanced colon cancer

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关键词: 西妥昔单抗; FOLFOX4; FOLFIRI; 结肠癌; 治疗效果; 毒副反应; Meta分析

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摘要: 目的: 评价西妥昔单抗联合FOLFOX4/FOLFIRI治疗晚期结肠癌的疗效及安全性。方法: 检索PubMed、Cochrane library、Web of Science、EMBASE、中国生物医学文献服务系统(China Biology Medicine, CBM)、中国知网、维普、万方等8个数据库。收集关于西妥昔单抗联合FOLFOX4/FOLFIRI治疗晚期结肠癌的随机对照试验, 提取资料并且评价文献质量, 采用Rev Man5.3软件进行统计分析, 95%可信区间估计。结果: 两组有效率相比, 差异有统计学意义 [OR=2.45, 95%CI=(1.78, 3.36), P<0.000 01]。两组疾病控制率相比, 差异具有统计学意义 [OR=3.36, 95%CI=(2.20, 5.14), P<0.000 01]。实验组白细胞减少 [OR=1.10, 95%CI=(0.60, 2.02), P=0.76]、皮疹 [OR=11.11, 95%CI=(6.71, 18.38), P<0.000 01]、血小板减少 [OR=1.14, 95%CI=(0.64, 2.02), P=0.66]、恶心呕吐 [OR=1.06, 95%CI=(0.71, 1.58), P=0.76]、周围神经毒性 [OR=0.97, 95%CI=(0.62, 1.53), P=0.91]、肝功能异常 [OR=0.88, 95%CI=(0.53, 1.45), P=0.61]、骨髓抑制 [OR=0.77, 95%CI=(0.45, 1.32), P=0.34]。发生率与对照组相比, 除皮疹发生率远高于对照组, 差异有统计学意义外, 其余毒副反应差异均无统计学意义。结论: 西妥昔单抗联合FOLFOX4/FOLFIRI治疗晚期结肠癌可以提高治疗效果, 但不会明显增加毒副反应的发生率。

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of FOLFOX4/FOLFIRI combined with cetuximab for metastatic/advanced colon cancer. Methods: Retrieval from PubMed, Cochrane library, Web of Science, EMBASE, China Biology Medicine (CBM), China National Knowledge Infrastructure, VIP, Wan fang), randomized controlled trial about FOLFOX4/FOLFIRI combined with cetuximab for metastatic/advanced colon cancer were collected. Meta-analysis was conducted by Rev Man5.3 software after data extraction and quality evaluation. Results: There was statistical significance in therapeutic efficacy of metastatic/advanced colon cancer between 2 groups [OR=2.45, 95%CI=(1.78, 3.36), P<0.000 01], disease control rate [OR=3.36, 95%CI=(2.20, 5.14), P<0.000 01]. The incidence of leukopenia [OR=1.10, 95%CI=(0.60, 2.02), P=0.76], rash [OR=11.11, 95%CI=(6.71, 18.38), P<0.000 1], thrombocytopenia [OR=1.14, 95%CI=(0.64, 2.02), P=0.66], nausea and vomiting [OR=1.06, 95%CI=(0.71, 1.58), P=0.76], peripheral nerve toxicity [OR=0.97, 95%CI=(0.62, 1.53), P=0.91], abnormal liver function [OR=0.88, 95%CI=(0.53, 1.45), P=0.61], myelosuppression [OR=0.77, 95%CI=(0.45, 1.32), P=0.34] in trail group, the incidence of rash was much higher than that in the control group, and the difference was statistically significance, and the differences in the other adverse reactions were not statistically significance. Conclusion: FOLFOX4/ FOLFIRI

regimens combined with cetuximab has better therapeutic effect in the treatment of metastatic/advanced colon cancer than chemotherapy alone, which can distinctly relieve the patients' disease, and it does not significantly increase the incidence of toxic side effects.

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