

硼替佐米为主联合化疗方案与传统化疗方案治疗多发性骨髓瘤的疗效比较

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Title: Efficacy of chemotherapy combined with and without Bortezomib in the treatment of multiple myeloma

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摘要: 目的: 比较硼替佐米联合化疗方案 and 传统化疗方案治疗多发性骨髓瘤 (multiple myeloma, MM) 的临床疗效, 为临床用药提供依据。方法: 回顾性分析155例多发性骨髓瘤患者, 根据治疗方案分为硼替佐米组78例和传统化疗方案组77例。患者均完成了3个疗程及以上的治疗, 以到达平台期所用的疗程数作为临床观察终点, 比较两种方案的治疗效果。计量资料根据资料特点选用t检验; 计数资料采用 χ^2 检验。结果: 两组在性别、年龄、初治/复发、DS分期、ISS分期、分型、治疗前肾功能的基线水平上差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。硼替佐米组治疗MM的客观缓解率 (objective response rate, ORR) (71.8% vs 50.6%) 和完全缓解率 (complete response/near complete response, CR+nCR) (44.9% vs 28.6%) 均明显高于传统化疗组, 组间差异有统计学意义 ($P=0.007, P=0.035$)。硼替佐米组平均疗程数比传统化疗方案组少2个周期。按是否所有疗程均使用硼替佐米进行亚组分析, 组间ORR值及CR+nCR值比较差异无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$), 且单纯使用硼替佐米方案的平均疗程数比混合使用硼替佐米方案少4个周期。结论: 硼替佐米为主的化疗方案相比于传统化疗方案疗效显著, 更快获得良好疗效, 提高疾病缓解率, 可作为临床治疗MM患者的较好选择方案之一。

Abstract: Objective: To compare the efficacy of chemotherapy combined with and without Bortezomib in the treatment of multiple myeloma (MM). Methods: We retrospectively analyzed 155 cases of multiple myeloma, who were divided into two groups: The Bortezomib group (chemotherapy combined with Bortezomib, containing 78 patients) and the control group (chemotherapy combined without Bortezomib, containing 79 patients). All patient completed three and more courses of treatment. The endpoint was the courses of treatment taken to reach a stable phase of disease. The t test was used to analyze the continuous variables and χ^2 test was used to analyze the categorical variables. Results: There were no significant differences in the baseline of gender, age, newly diagnosed or recurrence, DS stage, ISS stage, disease type, renal function before treatment between two groups ($P>0.05$). The objective response rate (ORR) and complete response rate (CR+nCR) of the Bortezomib group were 71.8% and 44.9%, which were significantly higher than those of the control group respectively (50.6% and 28.6%) ($P=0.007, P=0.035$). The mean of treatment courses taken by the Bortezomib group were two courses less than those taken by the control group. The sub-group analysis showed the group with Bortezomib in all courses of treatment didn't improve the ORR and CR+nCR ($P>0.05$). However, there were four courses less when taking the Bortezomib therapy in all courses of treatment. Conclusion: Compared with chemotherapy combined without Bortezomib, the therapy combined with Bortezomib was more effective and faster to reach a stable phase of disease, which may be a better treatment option for MM patients.

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