

左、右半结肠癌骨转移临床特征及生存分析

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Title: Clinical characteristics and prognosis of left and right colon cancer with bone metastasis

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关键词: 左右半结肠癌; 骨转移; 临床特征; 预后因素

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摘要: 目的: 探讨左半结肠癌 (left sided colon cancer, LSCC) 和右半结肠癌 (right sided colon cancer, RSCC) 骨转移病人的临床特征, 筛选3年生存影响因子, 为结肠癌骨转移临床诊治及预后提供参考依据。方法: 对漯河市中心医院2007年1月至2015年12月收治的103例结肠癌骨转移病例资料进行回顾性分析, 据解剖位置将64例纳入LSCC组, 39例纳入RSCC组, 对比分析其两组病人的临床特征, 筛选3年生存影响因子。结果: 卡方检验单因素分析示肿瘤位置、TNM分期、伴肺转移、骨转移后治疗及双磷酸盐治疗与结肠癌骨转移3年生存率相关($P<0.05$), 具有统计学意义。Logistic回归多因素统计分析示: 肿瘤位置、TNM分期影响结肠癌骨转移患者的预后。结论: 结肠癌骨转移预后可能与肿块位置、TNM分期、伴肺转移、骨转移后治疗、双磷酸盐治疗等多种临床因素相关。其中肿瘤位置、TNM分期是结肠癌骨转移3年生存的独立预后危险因素。本文为区分左右半结肠癌骨转移不同的临床特征及预后评价提供了依据。

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the clinical features and prognosis of patients with left sided colon cancer(LSCC) and right sided colon cancer(RSCC) with bone metastasis, and to screen the prognostic factors for 3-year survival, and to provide reference for the clinical diagnosis and treatment of advanced complications of colon cancer.Methods: A retrospective analysis was performed on 103 cases of bone metastasis from colon cancer in the Luohe Central Hospital from January 2007 to December 2015.According to the anatomical location, 64 cases were included in the LSCC group and 39 cases were included in the RSCC group.The clinical characteristics of the two groups were analysed, and prognostic factors for 3-year survival were screened.Results: Single factor analysis of chi-square test showed that tumor location, TNM stage, with lung metastasis, bone turnover therapy and bisphosphonate treatment were associated with 3-year survival of colon cancer bone metastasis($P<0.05$), which was statistically significant.Logistic regression multivariate statistical analysis showed that tumor location and TNM staging affected the prognosis of patients with colon cancer bone metastasis.Conclusion: The poor prognosis of colon cancer bone metastasis may be related to various clinical factors such as tumor location, TNM stage, lung metastasis, post-bone metastasis treatment, bisphosphonate treatment.The location of the tumor, TNM stage were independent prognostic risk factors for 3-year survival of colon cancer.This paper provides a basis for distinguishing the different clinical features and prognosis of bone metastasis in left and right colon cancer.

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