

清热解毒方剂联合125I粒子植入治疗局限中晚期NSCLC疗效及对T细胞亚群和血清CEA等因子的影响

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Title: The effect of Qingrejiedu decoction combined with 125I particle implantation in the treatment of localized advanced NSCLC and the influences on T cell subgroups and serum CEA

作者: 张泽良; 俞杞泉; 包琪; 吴春晓; 张昆; 郭文韬; 寿伟臻
上海市龙华医院胸外科,上海 200030

Author(s): Zhang Zeliang; Yu Qiquan; Bao Qi; Wu Chunxiao; Zhang Kun; Guo Wentao; Shou Weizhen
Chest Surgery, Shanghai Longhua Hospital, Shanghai 200030, China.

关键词: 清热解毒方剂; 125I粒子; 非小细胞肺癌; T细胞亚群; 癌胚抗原; 细胞角蛋白19片段

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摘要: 目的: 观察清热解毒方剂联合125I粒子植入治疗局限中晚期非小细胞肺癌 (non-small cell lung carcinoma, NSCLC) 的疗效及对T细胞亚群和血清癌胚抗原 (CEA)、细胞角蛋白19片段 (CYFRA21-1)、NK细胞、Karnofsky (KPS) 评分的影响。方法: 将100例晚期NSCLC患者随机分为2组, 对照组50例给予125I粒子植入治疗, 研究组50例给予清热解毒方剂联合125I粒子植入治疗。比较两组治疗后临床疗效, 统计两组治疗前后T细胞亚群、血清CEA、CYFRA21-1、NK细胞、KPS评分变化情况。结果: 研究组治疗后临床总有效率为62.00%, 显著优于对照组40.00% ($P < 0.05$); 研究组和对照组治疗后CD3+、CD4+和CD4+/CD8+水平、NK细胞活性以及KPS评分均较治疗前显著上升 ($P < 0.05$), 且研究组均较对照组升高幅度更明显 ($P < 0.05$); 研究组和对照组治疗后CD8+和血清CEA、CYFRA21-1水平均较治疗前显著下降 ($P < 0.05$), 且研究组均较对照组降低幅度更明显 ($P < 0.05$)。结论: 清热解毒方剂联合125I粒子植入治疗局限中晚期NSCLC, 疗效显著, 同时能明显改善T细胞亚群水平和NK细胞活性, 降低血清CEA、CYFRA21-1含量。

Abstract: Objective: To observe the effect of Qingrejiedu decoction combined with 125I particle implantation in the treatment of localized advanced non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) and the influences on T cell subgroups and serum carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), cytokeratin 19 fragment (CYFRA21-1), NK cells, and Karnofsky (KPS) scores. Methods: A total of 100 cases of NSCLC were randomly divided into two groups. The control group was treated with 125I particle implantation, and the study group was given Qingrejiedu decoction combined with 125I particle implantation. The clinical efficacy of the two groups after treatment was compared. The changes of T cell subgroups, serum CEA, CYFRA21-1, NK cells and KPS scores were counted between the two groups before and after treatment. Results: The total effective rate of the study group after treatment was 62.00%, which was significantly better than 40.00% of the control group ($P < 0.05$). The levels of CD3+, CD4+ and CD4+/CD8+, NK cell activity and KPS scores in the study group and the control group after treatment were significantly higher than those before treatment ($P < 0.05$), and the study group was significantly higher than the control group ($P < 0.05$). The CD8+, serum CEA and CYFRA21-1 levels in the study group and the control group after treatment were significantly lower than those before treatment ($P < 0.05$), and the study group was significantly lower than the control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Qingrejiedu decoction combined with 125I particle implantation in the treatment of advanced NSCLC has significant effect, at the same time, it can obviously improve the T cell subgroup level and NK cell activity, and reduce the contents of serum CEA and CYFRA21-1.

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