

紫杉醇联合卡铂新辅助化疗治疗Ⅲ期胃癌的疗效及安全性

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Title: The effect and security of neoadjuvant chemotherapy (paclitaxel plus carboplatin) on gastric cancer of III stage

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关键词: 胃癌; 新辅助化疗; 紫杉醇; 卡铂

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摘要: 目的:评价新辅助化疗(紫杉醇联合卡铂方案,即TC方案)对Ⅲ期胃癌疗效及安全性的影响。方法:回顾性分析河北北方学院附属第一医院胃肠肿瘤外科2013年1月至2018年1月收治的临床确诊为Ⅲ期胃癌48例患者临床病例资料。所有患者术前均行TC方案化疗(3周期),而后行手术切除,对新辅助化疗的疗效及安全性指标进行比较及分析。结果:入组48例患者中,43例患者经新辅助化疗后肿瘤明显降期,降期比例为43/48(89.6%),其中4例患者达到完全缓解,行临床TNM分期和病理学TNM分期比较,肿瘤降期具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),肿瘤消退率为89.6%,总的降期率为89.6%。不良反应主要表现为血液毒性(白细胞减少、红细胞减少、血小板减少)、胃肠道反应和脱发,以I-II级不良反应为主,所有不良反应均经对症处理后症状减轻或者消失,全组无化疗相关性死亡病例。结论:Ⅲ期胃癌经TC方案新辅助化疗后,临床效果好,不良反应低,具有很强可行性。

Abstract: Objective:To evaluate the effect and security of neoadjuvant chemotherapy (paclitaxel plus carboplatin TC) on gastric cancer of III stage.Methods:Clinical data of 48 patients with gastric cancer in the First Affiliated Hospital of Hebei North University between January 2013 and January 2018 were retrospectively analysed.All patients underwent TC regimen chemotherapy (3 cycles) pre-operation, and then the efficacy and safety of neoadjuvant chemotherapy were compared and analyzed.Results:Among the 48 patients in the group, 43 of the patients were significantly reduced staging after neoadjuvant chemotherapy.The reduction rate was 43/48 (89.6%), including 4 patients had achieved complete remission.Compared with clinical TNM stage and pathological TNM stage, the tumor reduction was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).Tumor regression grade was 89.6%.The total drop stage was at a rate of 89.6%.Adverse reactions were mainly manifested as blood toxicity (leukocyte reduction, erythrocyte reduction, thrombocytopenia), gastrointestinal reaction and hair loss.It was mainly a negative reaction of I or II.All adverse reactions were alleviated or disappeared after symptomatic treatment.There were no chemotherapy related deaths in the whole group.Conclusion:III stage gastric cancer after neoadjuvant chemotherapy of TC alternatives has good clinical effect, and the adverse reactions are low.It has a strong feasibility.

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备注/Memo: 河北省政府资助临床医学优秀人才培养和基础课题研究项目 (编号: 361009)

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