

# 老年宫颈癌患者术后复发的高危因素及其病理特征

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**Title:** Risk factors and pathological characteristics of postoperative recurrence in elderly patients with cervical cancer

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**关键词:** 老年; 宫颈癌; 复发; 高危因素; 病理特征

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**摘要:** 目的:探讨分析老年宫颈癌患者术后复发高危因素及其病理特征。方法:回顾性分析2011年3月至2015年6月我院收治的老年宫颈癌(I-IIa期)并行宫颈癌根治术的338例患者临床资料,将术后复发患者56例作为复发组,其余未复发患者282例作为对照组,对可能影响患者术后复发的各因素进行单因素及多因素Logistic回归分析。结果:对患者进行术后随访,术后复发56例,术后复发率16.57%,其中鳞癌患者46例(82.14%)、非鳞癌患者10例(17.86%)。单因素分析结果显示,临床分期、肿瘤大小、组织分化程度、盆腔淋巴结转移、宫颈浸润深度、术后放疗、术后化疗以及术前SCC表达对老年宫颈癌患者术后复发有显著影响( $P < 0.05$ )。多因素Logistic回归分析结果显示,盆腔淋巴结转移、临床分期、宫颈浸润深度、术后化疗以及SCC表达情况进入回归模型( $P < 0.05$ )。结论:盆腔淋巴结转移、临床分期高、宫颈浸润深、术前SCC表达异常是老年宫颈癌患者术后复发的独立危险因素,而术后化疗是老年宫颈癌患者术后复发的保护因素。

**Abstract:** Objective: To investigate the risk factors and pathological characteristics of postoperative recurrence in elderly patients with cervical cancer. Methods: The clinical data of 338 elderly patients with cervical cancer (stage I-IIa) and radical resection of cervical cancer from March 2011 to June 2015 were retrospectively analyzed. 56 patients with recurrence after operation were selected as recurrence group, and 282 patients without recurrence as control group. Multivariate Logistic regression analysis was did. Results: 56 patients had recurrence after operation, and the recurrence rate was 16.57%, including 46 patients with squamous cell carcinoma (82.14%) and 10 patients with non-squamous cell carcinoma (17.86%). Univariate analysis showed that clinical stage, tumor size, histological differentiation, pelvic lymph node metastasis, cervical infiltration depth, postoperative radiotherapy, postoperative chemotherapy and preoperative SCC expression had a significant impact on postoperative recurrence of elderly patients with cervical cancer ( $P < 0.05$ ). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis showed that pelvic lymph node metastasis, clinical stage, cervical invasion depth, postoperative chemotherapy and SCC expression entered the regression model ( $P < 0.05$ ). Conclusion: Pelvic lymph node metastasis, high clinical stage, deep cervical infiltration and abnormal expression of SCC before operation are independent risk factors for postoperative recurrence in elderly patients with cervical cancer, and postoperative chemotherapy is the protective factor for postoperative recurrence in elderly patients with cervical cancer.

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