

# 单克隆抗体治疗头颈部鳞癌试验研究的疗效及安全性的Meta分析

《现代肿瘤医学》[ISSN:1672-4992/CN:61-1415/R] 期数: 2019年13期 页码: 2276-2280 栏目: 论著(头颈肿瘤) 出版日期: 2019-05-31

**Title:** Meta-analysis of efficacy and safety of monoclonal antibody in the treatment of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma

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**关键词:** 头颈部鳞癌; 单克隆抗体; Meta分析

**Keywords:** head and neck squamous cell carcinoma; monoclonal antibody; Meta-analysis

**分类号:** R739.91

**DOI:** 10.3969/j.issn.1672-4992.2019.13.011

**文献标识码:** A

**摘要:** 目的: 评价单克隆抗体治疗头颈部鳞癌(head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, HNSCC)的疗效及安全性。方法: 检索维普、CBM、CNKI、万方、PubMed、EMBASE、OVID等数据库, 采用Cochrane协作网提供的统计软件RevMan5.3对纳入资料进行统计学分析。结果: 共检索文献85篇, 其中中文文献23篇, 英文文献62篇。根据纳入与排除标准, 最终纳入10篇RCT文献进行研究, 研究总病例数为2 227。Meta分析结果显示联合应用单克隆抗体可提高治疗HNSCC的有效率和控制率 [95%CI (1.33, 2.31),  $P < 0.000 1$ ; 95%CI (1.11, 2.12),  $Z = 2.61$ ,  $P = 0.009$ ], 并可明显减少样本中疾病进展人数 [OR: 0.33, 95%CI (0.14, 0.79),  $Z = 2.51$ ,  $P = 0.01$ ]; 不良反应(Ⅲ/Ⅳ级)发生情况无明显统计学差异。结论: 联合应用单克隆抗体可提高治疗HNSCC的有效率和疾病控制率, 减少患者中疾病进展人数, 且具备良好的安全性。

**Abstract:** Objective: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of monoclonal antibodies in the treatment of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. Methods: Searching CBM, CNKI, VIP, Wan Fang, PubMed, EMBASE, OVID database, using RevMan5.3 to incorporate data for statistical analysis. Results: A total of 85 literatures were retrieved, including 23 Chinese literatures and 62 English literatures. According to inclusion and exclusion criteria, 10 RCT documents were included in the study, and the total number of cases was 2 227. Meta analysis results showed that the combined application of monoclonal antibody HNSCC can improve the treatment efficiency and control rate [95%CI (1.33, 2.31),  $P < 0.000 1$ ; 95%CI (1.11, 2.12),  $Z = 2.61$ ,  $P = 0.009$ ], and significantly reduce the number of disease progression in the samples. Adverse reactions (Ⅲ/Ⅳ) had no statistically significant difference. Conclusion: The combination of monoclonal antibody can improve the efficiency and disease control rate of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma, reduce the number of patients with disease progression, and has good safety.

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**备注/Memo:** National Natural Science Foundation of China (No.81302364) ;国家自然科学基金-青年科学基金项目 (编号: 81302364)

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更新日期/Last Update: 2019-05-31