# 贝伐单抗治疗胶质瘤的疗效及影响细胞糖酵解的机制探讨

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**Title:** **Efficacy of bevacizumab in the treatment of glioma and the mechanism of affecting cell glycolysis**

**作者:** 邱子文; 林荣文; 黄 毅
东莞市第三人民医院神经外科，广东 东莞 523321

**Author(s):** Qiu Ziwen; Lin Rongwen; Huang Yi
Department of Neurosurgery,Dongguan Third People's Hospital,Guangdong Dongguan 523321，China.

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**摘要:** 目的：探讨贝伐单抗治疗胶质瘤的临床疗效及影响胶质瘤细胞糖酵解的机制。方法：选取2014年4月至2017年8月就诊于本院的胶质瘤患者共96例作为研究对象，应用随机数表法将其分为实验组和对照组，每组48例。对照组患者接受常规替莫唑胺（TMZ）化疗方案治疗，实验组在此基础上加用贝伐单抗治疗，通过比较两组患者的治疗有效率以及不良反应发生率对两组患者的疗效进行评估；比较两组患者治疗前后的KPS、QOL评分结果；对贝伐单抗影响细胞糖酵解的机制进行讨论。结果：治疗前，两组KPS、QOL评分结果比较无明显差异（P>0.05），治疗后两组KPS、QOL评分结果均明显升高，且实验组明显高于对照组（P<0.05）；两组患者治疗有效率比较，实验组明显优于对照组（P<0.05）；治疗后实验组不良反应发生率低于对照组（P<0.05)。结论：使用贝伐单抗治疗胶质瘤疗效明显，药物毒副反应小，安全性高，主要通过抑制VEGF功能在一定程度上逆转糖酵解，以加快肿瘤细胞凋亡，具有临床推广价值。

**Abstract:** Objective：To investigate the clinical efficacy of bevacizumab in the treatment of glioma and the mechanism of glycolysis in glioma cells.Methods：A total of 96 patients with enhanced glioma were selected from April 2014 to August 2017.They were divided into experimental group and control group with 48 cases in each group.Patients in the control group were treated with TMZ chemotherapy regimen，while those in the experimental group were treated with bevacizumab on the basis of control group.The efficacy，safety and specific mechanism of bevacizumab were evaluated.Results：Before treatment，there were no significant differences in KPS and QOL scores between the two groups（P>0.05).The KPS and QOL scores of the two groups were significantly higher after treatment，and the experimental group was significantly higher than the control group（P<0.05).The effective rate of treatment was compared between the two groups，and the experimental group was significantly better than the control group（P<0.05).The adverse effect rate in the treatment group was lower than the control group（P<0.05).Conclusion：The use of bevacizumab in the treatment of glioma has obvious curative effect，less toxic side effects，high safety and promotion value.

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