



王丹. 米非司酮对子宫内膜异位症患者血清VEGF和HGF的影响[J]. 中国现代应用药学, 2014, 31(8):1007-1009

米非司酮对子宫内膜异位症患者血清VEGF和HGF的影响

Effect of Mifepristone on Serum VEGF and HGF in Patients with Endometriosis

投稿时间: 2013-10-21 最后修改时间: 2014-02-11

DOI:

中文关键词: [子宫内膜异位症](#) [米非司酮](#) [血管内皮生长因子](#) [肝细胞生长因子](#)

英文关键词: [endometriosis](#) [mifepristone](#) [VEGF](#) [HGF](#)

基金项目:

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中文摘要:

目的 探讨米非司酮对子宫内膜异位症患者血清血管内皮生长因子(vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF)和肝细胞生长因子(hepatocyte growth factor, HGF)的影响。方法 116例手术后子宫内膜异位症患者随机分为2组, 观察组58例, 对照组58例, 观察组采用米非司酮治疗, 对照组采用孕三烯酮治疗, 2组共治疗6个月, 测定治疗前后血清VEGF和HGF水平。结果 观察组总有效率为93.1%, 对照组总有效率为82.8%, 2组比较差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。2组治疗后血清VEGF和HGF均有明显降低, 与对照组比较, 观察组降低更明显($P < 0.05$)。结论 米非司酮可以更明显抑制子宫内膜异位症患者血清VEGF和HGF的表达。

英文摘要:

OBJECTIVE To study mifepristone on serum vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and hepatocyte growth factor(HGF) in patients with endometriosis. METHODS All of 116 cases of endometriosis after surgery were randomly divided into 2 groups, the observation group and the control group with 58 patients. The patients in the observation group were treated through mifepristone and the patients in the observation group were treated with gestrinone. Both groups were treated for 6 months. Serum VEGF and HGF were determined. RESULTS The total effective rates were 93.1% in the observation group and 82.8% in the control group, the two groups were significantly different($P < 0.05$). After treatment, serum VEGF and HGF in observation group were significantly reduced compared with the control group($P < 0.05$). CONCLUSION Mifepristone can be more significantly inhibit serum VEGF and HGF expression in patients with endometriosis.

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