

EGFR-TKI 治疗肺腺癌的疗效与血清肿瘤标志物的相关性

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Correlations between EGFR Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitor and Serum Level of Tumor Marker in Lung Adenocarcinoma

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摘要 目的

探讨表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂(epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor, EGFR-TKI)对肺腺癌的疗效和血清肿瘤标志物间的关系。方法 回顾分析48例应用EGFR-TKI治疗的晚期肺腺癌患者的临床特征、生存时间和治疗前血清肿瘤标志物水平的相关性。结果 EGFR-TKI治疗后有效率为58.3%, 控制率为65.6%; 中位生存时间为13.2月。统计学分析显示:吸烟史、血清CEA和CA19-9水平与EGFR-TKI的疗效相关($P<0.05$); 治疗前血清CEA, CA19-9水平高者有着更高的治疗有效率、控制率和更长的生存期($P<0.05$)。结论 EGFR-TKI治疗前血清CA19-9和CEA的水平对预测EGFR-TKI对肺腺癌患者的疗效有参考价值。

关键词: 表皮生长因子受体酪氨酸激酶抑制剂 肺腺癌 肿瘤标志物

Abstract: Objective

To investigate the relationship between epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors (EGFR-TKI) treatment effects and serum tumor markers in lung adenocarcinoma. Methods Forty-eight patients with advanced lung adenocarcinoma were treated with EGFR-TKI. The clinical features, survival time and the level of serum tumor markers for the patients before and after treatment were retrospectively analyzed. Results After EGFR-TKI treatment, the RR was 58.3% and DCR was 65.6% in lung adenocarcinoma; and median survival time was 13.2 months. Responses correlated significantly with smoking history and level of CEA or CA19-9 in serum ($P<0.05$). Patients with higher level of serum CEA and CA19-9 had higher disease control rate and longer survival ($P<0.05$). Conclusion Serum CA19-9 or CEA level can predict the response of EGFR-TKI to lung adenocarcinoma.

Key words: Epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor Lung adenocarcinoma Tumor markers

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