

DNA 倍体类型与鼻咽癌放射敏感性及预后关系的研究

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Relationship between DNA-ploidy and Radiosensitivity and Prognosis of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma

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摘要

目的 探讨DNA倍体类型与鼻咽癌放射敏感性及预后的关系。方法 应用流式细胞术(FCM)分析45例放疗前鼻咽癌细胞的DNA倍体, 放疗结束六个月评定疗效。对患者进行定期随访, 分析DNA倍体性与鼻咽癌放射敏感性及预后有无相关性。结果 DNA倍体性与鼻咽癌临床分期、近期疗效、放射敏感性及预后均有明显的相关性, 但与性别、病理类型无关。早期肿瘤(I+II期)的DNA异倍体率为11.11%(2/18)远低于晚期(III+IV期)者的40.74%(11/27)($P < 0.05$), 异倍体肿瘤较二倍体肿瘤对放疗更敏感($P < 0.01$), 且异倍体肿瘤的近期疗效明显好于二倍体肿瘤($P < 0.05$), 但异倍体肿瘤的预后较二倍体肿瘤差($P < 0.01$)。结论 DNA倍体类型可作为评估鼻咽癌放射敏感性和预后的一个独立指标。FCM的肿瘤细胞DNA倍体分析可能成为鼻咽癌选择放疗分割方案的客观指标。

关键词: 流式细胞术 DNA 倍体 放射敏感性 预后 鼻咽癌

Abstract: Objective To explore the correlation between DNA-ploidy and radiosensitivity and prognosis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC). Methods The DNA-ploidy of 45 cases NPC cells was analyzed before the radiotherapy by means of FCM. The short-term curative effect was assessed in the sixth month after the radiotherapy was ended up. The patients were followed up periodically after the treatment. And the relationship between DNA-ploidy and radiosensitivity and prognosis was then statistically analyzed. Results There was no relationship between DNA-ploidy and the sex and pathologic type. But there was a remarkable correlation between DNA-ploidy and the following factors: clinical stage, short-term curative effect, radiosensitivity and prognosis. The percentage of the DNA aneuploidy in early stage (I+II stage) was 11.11%(2/18), while in late stage (III+IV stage) it was 40.74%(11/27) ($P < 0.05$). The aneuploidy tumors were more radiosensitive than the diploidy tumors ($P < 0.01$) and the short-term curative effect of the aneuploidy tumors was much better than that of the diploidy tumors ($P < 0.05$). But the prognosis of the aneuploidy tumors were much more poor than that of the diploidy tumors ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion Based on these findings, DNA-ploidy is considered as an independent factor of radiosensitivity and prognosis for NPC. The analysis of DNA-ploidy by means of FCM may be as an objective index to choose different divide-up radiotherapy for each individual patient of NPC.

Key words: FCM DNA-ploidy Radiosensitivity Prognosis Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC)

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