

535~538. 利妥昔单抗联合CHOP化疗上调钙网蛋白表达提高对NHL的疗效[J]. 岑海燕, 施文瑜, 徐梦麒. 中国肿瘤生物治疗杂志, 2012, 19(5)

利妥昔单抗联合CHOP化疗上调钙网蛋白表达提高对NHL的疗效 [点此下载全文](#)

[岑海燕](#) [施文瑜](#) [徐梦麒](#)

南通大学 附属医院分院 血液科, 江苏 南通 226001; 南通大学 附属医院 血液科, 江苏 南通 226001; 南通大学 附属医院 血液科, 江苏 南通 226001

基金项目:

DOI: 10.3872/j.issn.1007-385X.2012.5.014

摘要:

目的: 探讨利妥昔单抗(rituximab)联合CHOP化疗治疗B细胞非霍奇金淋巴瘤(non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, NHL)的临床疗效及其对钙网蛋白(calreticulin, CRT)表达的影响。方法: 选取南通大学附属医院2008年7月至2011年2月期间48例初治B细胞NHL, 分为利妥昔单抗联合CHOP化疗组(R-CHOP组, 25例)和CHOP组(23例)两组, 6个疗程后比较两组患者的临床疗效、不良反应, 以及外周血中CD20<sup>+</sup>B细胞表面CRT的表达。结果: R-CHOP组B细胞NHL患者完全缓解率为80.0%, 总有效率为92.0%; CHOP组完全缓解率为56.5%, 总有效率为69.6%; R-CHOP组患者完全缓解率以及总有效率高于CHOP组( $P < 0.05$ )。两组间不良反应相似, R-CHOP联合治疗没有增加NHL患者治疗后的不良反应。R-CHOP组患者治疗后外周血中CD20<sup>+</sup>B细胞表面CRT的表达明显高于CHOP组 $[(255.00 \pm 5.57) \text{ vs } (216.00 \pm 3.61), P < 0.05]$ 。结论: 利妥昔单抗联合CHOP化疗治疗B细胞NHL较常规CHOP化疗效果好, 可能与联合治疗上调CRT表达有关。

关键词: [B细胞非霍奇金淋巴瘤](#) [利妥昔单抗](#) [CHOP化疗](#) [钙网蛋白](#)

Up-regulation of calreticulin expression improves the efficacy of rituximab combined CHOP treatment for B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma [Download Fulltext](#)

[CEN Hai-yan](#) [SHI Wen-yu](#) [XU Meng-qi](#)

Department of Hematology, Branch of Affiliated Hospital of Nantong University, Nantong 226001, Jiangsu, China; Department of Hematology, Affiliated Hospital of Nantong University, Nantong 226001, Jiangsu, China; Department of Hematology, Affiliated Hospital of Nantong University, Nantong 226001, Jiangsu, China

Fund Project:

Abstract:

Objective: To evaluate the clinical efficacy of rituximab (R) combined CHOP (R-CHOP) treatment on B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) and its influence on the expression of calreticulin (CRT). Methods: Totally 48 patients (From Jul. 2008 to Feb. 2011 in Affiliated Hospital of Nantong University) with previously untreated B-cell lymphoma were divided into R-CHOP group (25 cases) and CHOP group (23 cases). R-CHOP group was treated with R-CHOP chemotherapy and CHOP group was treated with CHOP chemotherapy. After 6 treatment courses, the clinical efficacy, adverse effect and the expression of CRT on CD20<sup>+</sup>B cells were compared between these two groups. Results: The complete remission rate was 80.0% and the total effective rate was 92.0% in the R-CHOP group. The complete remission rate was 56.5% and the total effective rate was 69.6% in the CHOP group. There was a significant difference in the complete remission rate and the total effective rate between the two groups ( $P < 0.05$ ). There was no significant difference in adverse events between the two groups ( $P > 0.05$ ). The expression of CRT on CD20<sup>+</sup>B cells in the R-CHOP group was higher than the CHOP group  $[(255.00 \pm 5.57) \text{ vs } (216.00 \pm 3.61), P < 0.05]$ . Conclusion: Rituximab can improve the clinical efficiency of CHOP in the treatment of B-cell NHL, which may be related with the expression of CRT induced by combined treatment.

Keywords: [B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma](#) [rituximab](#) [CHOP chemotherapy](#) [calreticulin](#)

[查看全文](#) [查看/发表评论](#) [下载PDF阅读器](#)