

论文

牙齿缺失与胃癌患者生存关系分析

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摘要:

目的 探讨牙齿缺失与胃癌患者生存的关系,为胃癌的防治提供参考依据。**方法** 采用多因素Cox回归分析方法,对河南省林县营养干预试验随访24年中发生原发性胃癌患者2 084例进行牙齿缺失与胃癌患者生存关系的分析。结果随访5年结果表明,调整年龄、吸烟、饮酒、体质指数、肿瘤家族史、饮食情况、临床分期和治疗方法后,男、女性牙齿缺失与胃癌患者死亡风险均无关($P>0.05$);随访15年和24年结果表明,牙齿缺失与胃癌患者死亡风险均无关($P>0.05$);对不同程度牙齿缺失情况进一步分级分析表明,牙齿缺失与胃癌患者死亡风险无关($P>0.05$),牙齿缺失I、II、III级胃癌患者5年生存率分别为26.79%、18.28%、17.61%,不同级别牙齿缺失胃癌患者生存率间差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=21.521, P<0.001$)。**结论** 男性牙齿缺失与胃癌生存无关,女性牙齿缺失同样与胃癌患者死亡风险无关。

关键词: 牙齿缺失 胃癌 生存分析

Association between tooth loss and survival in gastric cancer patients

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Abstract:

Objective To examine the association between tooth loss and the risk of gastric cancer mortality among gastric cancer cases.**Methods** A prospective study was conducted with a 24-year follow-up among the subjects of Linxian Population General Cohort Study. Via Cox proportional hazards regression, the association between tooth loss and gastric cancer mortality was examined.**Results** In a 5-year follow up analysis, tooth loss was not associated with an elevated risk of gastric cancer mortality after controlling for potential confounders. In the 15-year and 24-year follow up analyses, tooth loss was not associated with gastric cancer survival. Tooth loss was divided into three groups (light, medium, and severe) for further analysis, which were not associated with the survival of gastric cancer cases with the 5-year survival rates of 26.79%, 18.28%, and 17.61% in the three groups, respectively. There were significant differences in the survival rate of gastric cancer among three groups ($\chi^2=21.521, P<0.001$). **Conclusion** In this cohort, tooth loss did not significantly increase the risk of gastric cancer mortality.

Keywords: tooth loss gastric cancer survival analysis

收稿日期 2011-05-24 修回日期 网络版发布日期

DOI: 10.11847/zgggws-2012-28-06-12

基金项目:

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