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同步放化疗治疗中、晚期宫颈癌的临床疗效分析(PDF)

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Title: Concurrent Radiotherapy and Chemotherapy in Advanced Cervical Cancer Clinical Analysis

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关键词: 根治性放疗; 化学药物治疗; 宫颈癌

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摘要: 目的 探讨同步放化疗治疗中、晚期宫颈癌的临床疗效。方法 采用回顾性分析法分析2012年1月至2013年1月在湖北松滋市人民医院接受治疗的中、晚期宫颈癌患者30例的临床病例资料,按照其治疗方案,将其分别纳入观察组($n=15$,接受根治性放疗联合根治性放疗方案)和对照组($n=15$,接受单纯根治性放疗方案)(本研究遵循的程序符合本院人体试验委员会所制定的伦理学标准,得到该委员会批准,分组征得受试对象本人的知情同意,并为之签署临床研究知情同意书)。两组患者年龄、宫颈癌的临床分期及病理学类型等比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。对两组患者的临床治疗效果进行统计学分析。结果 观察组患者的治疗有效率显著优于对照组,且差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);观察组患者的复发率、远处转移率及死亡率均显著低于对照组,差异亦均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结论 同步放化疗治疗中、晚期宫颈癌的临床疗效明确,效果较好,可以延长患者的生存时间,提高患者生活质量,临床治疗中、晚期宫颈癌可以优先选择同步放化疗的治疗方案。

Abstract: Objective To study the clinical effect of concurrent radiotherapy and chemotherapy in advanced cervical cancer. Methods From January 2012 to January 2013, a total of 30 cases clinical data with advanced cervical cancer treatment in Songzi People' s Hospital were recruited. By retrospective analytical method, according to different strategies of treatment programs they were divided into observation group ($n=15$, treatment by radical radiotherapy combined with chemotherapy program) and control group (n

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=15, only treatment by received radical radiotherapy). The study protocol was approved by the Ethical Review Board of Investigation in Human Being of Songzi People's Hospital. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. There had no significance difference between two groups among age, clinical staging and types of pathologic of advanced cervical cancer ($P > 0.05$). Analysis of clinical therapeutic effects of two groups by statistics method. Results The effective rates of different methods of treatment programs in observation group was significantly better than that in control group ($P < 0.05$). The recurrence rates, distant metastasis rates, and mortality rates in observation group were significantly lower than those in control group, and there all had significance difference ($P < 0.05$). Conclusions Concurrent chemotherapy and radiotherapy in advanced cervical cancer clinical efficacy clearly better, can prolong survival time and improve the quality of life of advanced cervical cancer patients. The clinical treatment of advanced cervical cancer may be preferred concurrent chemoradiotherapy regimens.

参考文献/REFERENCES

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