

三维适形放疗联合化疗对中晚期食管癌患者预后的影响

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Title: The effect of three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy combined with chemotherapy on the prognosis of patients with middle and advanced esophageal cancer

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关键词: 食管癌; 三维适形放疗; 同步放化疗; 奈达铂; 多烯紫杉醇

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摘要: 目的: 分析三维适形放疗(three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy, 3D-CRT)联合奈达铂+多烯紫杉醇同步放化疗对中晚期食管癌患者预后的影响。方法: 将本院2016年3月至2017年3月收治的80例中晚期食管癌患者作为研究对象, 对照组给予3D-CRT治疗, 试验组在对照组治疗基础上给予奈达铂+多烯紫杉醇进行同步放化疗, 两组各40例。比较两组患者临床疗效、不良反应及随访1年的生存状况。结果: 试验组近期临床有效率为87.50%, 较对照组的50.00%显著升高($P<0.01$); 两组不良反应发生率如恶心呕吐、食欲下降、肾功能损害的比较, 存在明显差异($P<0.05$); 随访1年, 两组患者均无失访病例, 其中试验组1年生存率为92.50%, 较对照组的52.50%显著升高($P<0.01$)。结论: 相比单一3D-CRT, 3D-CRT联合奈达铂+多烯紫杉醇同步放化疗可有效提高食管癌患者近远期临床疗效, 不会加重远期不良反应, 可有效延长患者生存时间, 因此具有良好的临床应用价值。

Abstract: Objective: To analyze the effect of three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy(3D-CRT) combined with nedaplatin+paclitaxel as concurrent chemoradiotherapy on the prognosis of patients with middle and advanced esophageal cancer. Methods: 80 patients with middle and advanced esophageal cancer in our hospital from March 2016 to March 2017 were selected as the object of study, and control group receiving 3D-CRT treatment, and the experiment group receiving nedaplatin+docetaxel as concurrent chemotherapy on the basis of the control group, with 40 cases in each group. The clinical efficacy, adverse reaction and 1-year survival of the two groups were compared. Results: The short-term clinical efficiency of the experiment group was 87.50%, which was significantly higher than in the control group of 50.00% ($P<0.01$). Adverse reactions of two group such as nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, impairment of renal function showed significant difference ($P<0.05$). After 1 years of follow-up, two groups showed no lost cases. The 1-year survival rate in the experiment group was 92.50%, which was significantly higher than in the control group of 52.50% ($P<0.01$). Conclusion: Compared with single 3D-CRT, 3D-CRT combined with nedaplatin+docetaxel as concurrent chemotherapy can effectively improve the long-term clinical effect in patients with esophageal cancer, and it does not aggravate the long-term adverse reactions, which can effectively prolong the survival time, so it has good clinical application value.

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