同步放化疗治疗中晚期宫颈癌的临床疗效观察

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【摘　要】：目的：　　方法：　　68
22020　1　2022　3　　2　1　　n=34　1
n=34　　2　　结果：　　3
67.65%　64.71%　　94.12%　85.29%
23.53%　　5.88%　　P　0.05　　结论：

【关键词】：

Clinical Effect of Concurrent Chemoradiotherapy in Middle and Advanced Cervical Cancer

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Abstract: Objective: To observe the clinical efficacy of concurrent chemoradiotherapy in patients with advanced cervical cancer. Methods: Based on different treatment regimens, 68 patients with advanced cervical cancer (admitted to our hospital from January 2020 to March 2022) were divided into two groups with equal number. Group 1 was the basic group treated with radiotherapy alone (n=34), group 1 was the experimental group treated with concurrent chemoradiotherapy (n=34); The clinical efficacy of the two groups was observed and compared. Results: Compared with the basic group (67.65%, 64.71%), the experimental group (94.12%, 85.29%) had significantly higher overall effective rate and overall survival rate after 3 years of treatment. The incidence of adverse reactions (digestive tract reaction and myelosuppression) during treatment was significantly lower in the experimental group (5.88%) than in the basic group (23.53%), and there was a significant difference between the two groups (P < 0.05). Conclusion: Compared with radiotherapy alone, concurrent chemoradiotherapy is better for patients with advanced cervical cancer. On the basis of ensuring the safety of treatment, it can promote the significant improvement of disease efficacy and prognostic quality of life in patients with advanced cervical cancer, and effectively guarantee the survival rate of patients. It has promotion value.

Keywords: Cervical cancer; Middle and advanced stage; Synchronous chemoradiotherapy

68　　2020
9　-2021　9　　2　1
n=34　1
n=34
36　　69　　50.79 ± 13.35
IIb　24　70.59%　IIIb　10　29.41%
37　　70　　51.80 ± 14.36
IIb　25　73.53%　IIIb　9　26.47%
P　0.05

[1]　　1　　2
68　　3
4　　5
6　　1
2　　3
4　　5

1 基线资料和方法

1.1

1.2

1.2.1

42d 6 34

18cm*14cm 1 / 2Gy/ 30Gy

46Gy-50Gy

Tr-192 -192 6Gy-7Gy 1 / 6

1.2.2

42d 6 34

1

18cm*14cm

1 / 2Gy/ 30Gy

46Gy-50Gy

Tr-192 -192

6Gy-7Gy 1 / 6

2 d 50mg

1.0g 15mg

1.3

1.3.1

CR—

PR—

30% SD—

20% PD—

20%

2

= + / 34 * [2]

1.3.2

2 3 36

RTOG 2

3

1.3.3

= / 34

*

1.4

SPSS21.00

x ± s t

X^2 P 0.05

2 结果

2.1 2

P 0.05 1

1 2 [n %]

组别	例数	完全缓解	部分缓解	无效	进展	总有效率
基础组	34	15 (44.12)	8 (23.53)	7 (20.59)	4 (11.77)	23 (67.65)
试验组	34	26 (76.47)	6 (17.65)	1(2.94)	1(2.94)	32 (94.12)
x^2	/	/	/	/	/	7.704
P	/	/	/	/	/	0.006

2.2 2

3

P 0.05

2 P 0.05 2

2 2 [n %]

组别	例数	3 年总生存情况	无瘤生存情况
基础组	34	22 (64.71)	21 (61.76)
试验组	34	30 (88.24)	29 (85.29)
x^2	/	5.231	4.836
P	/	0.022	0.028

2.3 2

P 0.05

3

3 2 [n %]

组别	例数	消化道反应	骨髓抑制	发生率
基础组	34	6 (17.65)	2 (5.88)	8 (23.53)
试验组	34	2 (5.88)	0 (0.00)	2 (5.88)
x^2	/	/	/	4.221
P	/	/	/	0.040

3 讨论

cervical cancer HPV

[3]

[4] 1 2

3
67.65% 64.71% 94.12% 85.29%

23.53% 5.88%
P 0.05

[5]

20 1999 GOG——
RTOG—— SWOC——
5

30%-50% NCI——

68

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