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# 热疗联合化疗在晚期卵巢癌合并腹腔积液患者中的应用价值

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**摘要:**目的 探讨热疗联合化疗在晚期卵巢癌腹腔积液患者中的近期疗效及不良反应。方法 收集2012年1月至2015年12月在江津区中心医院进行治疗的卵巢上皮癌合并腹腔积液的患者共102例进行回顾性研究。将102例患者分为局部热疗联合全身化疗组(试验组)45例和单纯全身化疗组(对照组)57例, 均行紫杉醇联合顺铂/卡铂化疗。试验组在化疗基础上采用腹盆腔深部热疗, 评价两组近期疗效及不良反应。结果试验组和对照组的有效率分别为71.1%和64.9%, 差异无统计学意义( $P=0.506$ ); 糖类蛋白125(CA125)下降至正常患者的比例分别为73.3%和59.6%, 差异无统计学意义( $P=0.148$ ); 2年生存率分别为51.1%和45.6%, 差异无统计学意义( $P=0.581$ )。生活质量总改善率为80.0%和61.40%, 差异具有统计学意义( $P=0.043$ ); CA125半衰期分别为11.35和18.66 d, 差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.001$ )。两组化疗的主要不良反应为骨髓抑制和胃肠反应, 试验组与对照组发生Ⅲ~Ⅳ度骨髓抑制的比例为17.8%和15.8%, 差异无统计学意义( $P=0.789$ ); 发生Ⅲ~Ⅳ度胃肠反应24.4%和21.1%, 差异无统计学意义( $P=0.684$ )。结论 热疗联合化疗能提高晚期卵巢癌合并腹腔积液患者的近期疗效, 缓解患者因腹水引起的临床症状, 提高生活质量, 可在临床推广使用。

**关键词:**热疗; 卵巢癌; 腹腔积液; 糖类蛋白125**中图法分类号:**R605**文献标志码:**A**文章编号:**1672-9455(2018)14-2099-05

## The application value of hyperthermia combined with chemotherapy in the treatment of advanced ovarian cancer with malignant ascites

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the recent efficacy and toxicity of hyperthermia combined with systemic chemotherapy in advanced ovarian cancer with malignant ascites. **Methods** A total of 102 patients with advanced ovarian cancer were randomly assigned to the hyperthermia combined with systemic chemotherapy group ( $n=45$ ) and the systemic chemotherapy group ( $n=57$ ). All patients in both groups were treated with paclitaxel and cisplatin/carboplatin, and patients in the combined group were treated with abdominal and pelvic hyperthermia. The recent efficacy and toxicity in two groups were evaluated. **Results** The response rate of the two groups was 71.1% and 64.9%, difference was not statistically significant ( $P=0.506$ ). The proportion of patients with CA125 restored to normal was 73.3% and 59.6%, difference was not statistically significant ( $P=0.148$ ). The 2-year survival rate was 51.1% and 45.6%, difference was not statistically significant ( $P=0.581$ ), respectively. The improvement rate of life quality was 80.00% and 61.40%, difference was statistically significant ( $P=0.043$ ). The half-life of CA125 was 11.35 d and 18.66 d, difference was statistically significant ( $P<0.001$ ). The main toxicity were bone marrow suppression, gastrointestinal reaction. The proportion of Ⅲ to Ⅳ degree bone marrow suppression in the combined group and chemotherapy group were 17.8% and 15.8% ( $P=0.789$ ). The occurrence of Ⅲ to Ⅳ gastrointestinal reaction were 24.4% and 21.1% ( $P=0.684$ ). **Conclusion** Hyperthermia combined with chemotherapy could improve the recent efficacy of advanced ovarian cancer with malignant ascites, and relieve the clinical symptoms caused by malignant ascites, improve the quality of life, and it is worthy of promotion.

**Key words:** hyperthermia; ovarian cancer; malignant ascites; carbohydrates 125

卵巢癌是常见的妇科肿瘤, 其中以卵巢上皮癌发病率最高, 60%~70%的患者常因腹腔积液引起的腹





期缺乏典型症状,多数患者就诊时已处晚期,常合并有恶性腹腔积液,严重影响患者的生存质量<sup>[5]</sup>,导致患者进食水困难、呕吐、肠梗阻、腹腔多器官功能衰竭、低蛋白血症等多种并发症。单纯抽取腹腔积液减轻腹压的方法反而进一步加重恶病质的程度,容易发生穿刺点渗液、腹腔感染等,只有控制肿瘤,才能有效地减少腹腔积液体量,提高生存质量,并在此基础上延长生存时间。

化疗是晚期卵巢癌的主要治疗手段,紫杉醇联合顺铂/卡铂是美国国立综合癌症网络(NCCN)指南中推荐的晚期卵巢癌标准化疗方案<sup>[6]</sup>,但该方案对于改善腹腔积液的患者近期生存质量的程度和速度不佳,且远期复发率较高,尽管美国食品与药品监督管理局推荐了蒽环类、吉西他滨、VP-16 等二线治疗药物,但近远期效果始终有限<sup>[7]</sup>。在暂无较好方案解决远期疗效的情况下,如何快速地缓解患者症状,提高近期生存质量是目前临床工作面临的主要问题,而局部热疗与化疗联合使用,能起到协同、增敏、抑制耐药的作用<sup>[8]</sup>,其机制可能有:(1)在高温环境中,肿瘤血管灌注增加,局部血药浓度提高;(2)肿瘤细胞膜在高热下通透性增加,胞内药物浓度较单纯化疗时增高<sup>[9]</sup>;(3)肿瘤细胞内的蛋白在高热下变性,阻碍了 DNA 损伤修复及细胞耐药<sup>[10-11]</sup>。因此本研究选择热疗联合化疗的方法,达到了快速消退恶性腹腔积液的效果,改善症状,提高患者生存质量。

本研究中热疗联合化疗在有腹腔积液的晚期卵巢患者中能够明显改善近期生活质量,有确切的疗效,总改善率达到 80.0%,较单纯化疗 61.4% 的改善率有明显提高,尤其是在减小腹围和减轻腹胀两个方面效果显著,对于患者生活质量和心理状态的改善具有积极地临床意义。

CA125 是明确的影响卵巢癌患者预后的独立因素<sup>[12]</sup>,同时也是反映疾病动态变化的指标,从而评价患者预后情况<sup>[13-16]</sup>。本研究中试验组的 CA125 半衰期较单纯化疗组短,提示 CA125 下降程度更多、下降速度更快,预示着热疗联合化疗可能在部分疗效方面优于单纯化疗组。

在其他指标中,试验组与对照组治疗近期有效率、CA125 恢复正常患者比例数、铂类耐药的患者比例、2 年生存率、2 年生存曲线的比较,差异虽无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),但热疗联合化疗组仍体现出了积极趋势,对临床工作仍有一定的指导意义。但在面对铂类抵抗的这部分卵巢癌患者时,联合治疗并不能体现出优势。

晚期卵巢癌合并腹腔积液的患者的 2 年生存率与患者治疗前状态及近期疗效有相关性,治疗前腹围较小、治疗后盆腔肿瘤消退较好、腹围下降多、腹胀评分减轻多、KPS 评分改善多、CA125 半衰期短的患者 2 年生存率更高,而出现铂类耐药抵抗的患者则提示

预后更差。

在治疗不良反应方面,两组常见的骨髓抑制和消化道反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。热疗治疗中常有烫伤等不良反应,但多轻微,经对症处理后可在短期内恢复,不影响治疗的连续性,在热疗过程中加强与患者沟通和监测温度变化是可以预防烫伤的。

本研究关注到,既往关于腹水的量化指标常采用积液消退或增多 50%、25% 的评价标准[中国肿瘤热疗临床应用指南(2017. V1. 1)],这一评价标准在临床实践中难以量化,无法确定检查的方法、测量及判定标准,因此本研究采用腹围测量法,更易量化和可操作。在生活质量评价方面,根据肿瘤热疗临床应用指南,本研究采用了体质量、疼痛及一般情况变化情况作为评价标准,然而在腹腔大量积液患者中,体质量变化常因积液的明显变化而难以真实、准确判断。疼痛也并非腹腔大量积液患者的主诉,患者及家属更关注腹围腹胀的变化情况,以期改善进食状态,这甚至是部分患者入院的主要诉求。因此本研究中采用了腹围和腹胀评分,在 2 年生存率相关的独立因素分析中也证实了腹围和腹胀的变化是评价 2 年期疗效的重要指标。目前腹围与腹腔积液消退百分比的关系尚无明确的换算标准,腹胀评分的标准也待统一,同时是否还有更客观、更可靠、操作性更强的指标,还有待更深入的观察和研究。

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