

· 临床研究 ·

热疗对食管癌患者的辅助治疗作用及其对血清糖类抗原 199 及血管内皮生长因子的影响

陈瑜¹, 杨龙^{2*}

(宝鸡市人民医院:¹ 胸外科,² 急诊外科,宝鸡 721000)

【摘要】目的 探讨热疗对食管癌患者的辅助治疗作用及其对血清糖类抗原 199(CA199)及血管内皮生长因子(VEGF)的影响。**方法** 选取 2012 年 9 月至 2016 年 9 月宝鸡市人民医院胸外科收治的食管癌患者 100 例,依据随机数字表法将患者分为热疗组和对照组,每组 50 例。对照组给予多西他赛+奈达铂化疗治疗及常规放射疗法,热疗组在对照组方案基础上给予热疗辅助治疗。比较 2 组患者血清 CA199、VEGF 水平及治疗疗效、不良反应及生存情况。采用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件对数据进行分析。根据数据类型,组间比较采用 *t* 检验、 χ^2 检验或秩和 *Z* 检验,组内比较采用自身配对 *t* 检验。对生存预后采用 Kaplan-Meier 曲线分析。**结果** 热疗组患者治疗有效率明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义 [90.00% (45/50) vs 74.00% (37/50), $P=0.04$]。2 组患者治疗后血清 CA199 及 VEGF 水平均明显低于治疗前,且热疗组患者治疗后血清 CA199 [(50.42 ± 5.54) vs (76.45 ± 7.72) U/ml] 及 VEGF [(137.2 ± 15.5) vs (203.5 ± 24.0) pg/ml] 水平明显低于对照组,差异有统计学意义 ($P<0.01$)。2 组患者不良反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义 ($P=0.46$)。随访 2 年,热疗组治疗生存率明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义 [60.00% (30/50) vs 40.00% (20/50), $P=0.03$]。**结论** 在传统化疗及放射治疗基础上,热疗可有效提高食管癌患者的治疗疗效,改善生存情况,具有良好的安全性,值得临床进一步推广。

【关键词】 食管癌;治疗效果;血管内皮生长因子;糖类抗原 199;热疗

【中图分类号】 R730.5

【文献标志码】 A

【DOI】 10.11915/j.issn.1671-5403.2018.09.155

Supportive therapeutic efficacy of hyperthermia in patients with esophageal cancer and its effects on serum carbohydrate antigen 199 and vascular endothelial growth factor

CHEN Yu¹, YANG Long^{2*}

(¹Department of Thoracic Surgery, ²Department of Emergency Surgery, Baoji People's Hospital, Baoji 721000, China)

[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate supportive therapeutic efficacy of hyperthermia in patients with esophageal cancer and its effect on the level of serum carbohydrate antigen 199 (CA199) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). **Methods** Included in the study were 100 patients with esophageal cancer who attended the Department of Thoracic Surgery of Baoji People's Hospital from September 2012 to September 2016. They were randomized into hyperthermia group and control group, with 50 cases in each group. The control group was given chemotherapy with docetaxel + nedaplatin and conventional radiotherapy, and the hyperthermia group were given hyperthermia in addition to the treatment for the control group. The two groups were compared in the level of serum CA199, VEGF and therapeutic efficacy, adverse reactions, and survival rates. SPSS statistics 22.0 was used for data analysis. Depending on data type, Student's *t* test, Chi-square test or rank-sum test was used for comparison between groups, the paired *t*-test for comparison within the group, and Kaplan-Meier curve analysis for survival prognosis. **Results** The efficacy was higher in the hyperthermia group than in the control group, with significant difference [90.00% (45/50) vs 74.00% (37/50), $P=0.04$]. The serum level of CA199 and VEGF in both groups were significantly lower after treatment than those before treatment, and the serum level of CA199 [(50.42 ± 5.54) vs (76.45 ± 7.72) U/ml] and VEGF [(137.2 ± 15.5) vs (203.5 ± 24.0) pg/ml] after treatment were significantly lower in the hyperthermia group than those in the control group, the differences being statistically significant ($P<0.01$). No statistically significant difference was observed in the incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups ($P=0.46$). During 2-year follow-up, the survival rate in the hyperthermia group was significantly higher than that in control group [60.00% (30/50) vs 40.00% (20/50), $P=0.03$]. **Conclusion** Hyperthermia can effectively enhance the therapeutic efficacy of the conventional chemotherapy and radiotherapy in esophageal cancer patients with increased survival and satisfactory safety. It is worthy of further promotion

in clinical practice.

[Key words] esophageal cancer; therapeutic efficacy; vascular endothelial growth factor; carbohydrate antigen 199; hyperthermia
Corresponding author: YANG Long, E-mail: ylymf@126.com

食管癌是一种临幊上常见的消化道癌症,好发于中老年人群,多数患者被确诊时已处于中晚期阶段,导致水和唾液不能咽下,危及患者的生命安全。目前,放疗是中晚期食管癌主要的治疗手段,而配合化疗可进一步有效促进肿瘤细胞凋亡,延长患者生存时间,但其疗效存在较大的个体差异,部分患者疗效欠佳。而血清糖类抗原 199 (carbohydrate antigen 199, CA199) 和血管内皮生长因子 (vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF) 是食管癌常见的肿瘤标志物,其水平变化与食管癌的发生及病情转归有密切的关系^[1,2]。而热疗是一种新型的治疗技术,可使肿瘤组织的温度上升到有效治疗温度从而使肿瘤细胞凋亡,但目前关于其对食管癌的辅助疗效及其对血清 CA199 及 VEGF 的作用报道较少^[3]。对此,本研究通过对食管癌患者在放疗及化疗基础上给予热疗措施,探讨其对患者疗效及血清 CA199 及 VEGF 的影响,现报道如下。

1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象

入选 2012 年 9 月至 2016 年 9 月宝鸡市人民医院胸外科收治的食管癌患者 100 例,其中男性 58 例,女性 42 例。纳入标准:(1)经临床症状、影像学、实验室、病理学等检查证实为食管癌^[4];(2)病变长度均>3 cm 且均有影像学可测量的肿瘤病灶;(3)年龄>18 岁、无精神疾病史;(4)处于中晚期且均接受了放疗和化疗。排除标准:(1)Karnofsky 生存质量评估<60 分;(2)有化疗药物过敏史、热疗禁忌证;(3)有心、肝、肾等严重原发性疾病;(4)预计生存期<6 个月。所有资料均收集完整且来源真实可靠。本次研究已经我院伦理委员会审批通过,患者或家属均签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 分组 依据随机数字表法将入选患者分为热疗组和对照组,每组 50 例。对 2 组患者在入院后讲解相关诊治操作的意义和注意事项,在取得患者同意后,协助完成相关诊治前检查,完毕后进行相关治疗。

1.2.2 治疗方法 对照组患者给予常规放射治疗 (VARIAN 直线加速器行三维适形放射疗法,CT 模拟定位,常规分割,1.8~2.0 Gy/次,最大剂量 70 Gy,最小剂量 45 Gy,1 次/d,5 次/周),并给予化学疗

法,方案为第 1 天多西他赛(江苏恒瑞医药股份有限公司)75 mg/m² 静脉滴注 90 min,第 1~3 天奈达铂(南京先声东元制药有限公司)25 mg/m² 静脉滴注 2 h。每 21 天为化疗 1 疗程,持续 3~6 疗程,期间注意严密观察患者生命体征、不良反应症状、患者主诉等,并给予相应有效的处理。热疗组患者在对照组患者方案基础上给予辅助热疗,即在化疗给药后 2 h、2 d、9 d 及 16 d 辅以上腹部体外高频热疗 [MTC-3D 体外微波肿瘤热疗系统,频率为 (2450 ± 30) MHz, 南京], 频率 40.68 MHz、电容式加热、电极板直径 20~25 cm、治疗时发射功率 600~900 W、反射功率 7~30 W、体外温度恒定为 43℃,45 min/次,每次间隔 1 d,8 次为 1 疗程,热疗紧随化疗后,持续 3~6 疗程,期间耦合热敏电阻测温计(精确度 0.1℃)监测温度变化并密切监测生命体征,注意用水袋局部冷却降温。

1.2.3 指标检测和疗效评价 (1)指标检测:于治疗前 1 d、治疗 3 疗程后抽取患者上臂空腹静脉血 4 ml 置入无菌抗凝试管中,常规分离血清(3000 转/min,10 min,离心半径 8.5 cm)后,采用酶联免疫吸附法测血清 CA199、VEGF 水平。(2)疗效评价:采用实体瘤疗效标准^[5],肿瘤完全消失、无新病灶出现持续≥30 d 为完全缓解;肿瘤最大直径与最大垂直直径乘积缩小≥50% 并持续≥30 d 为部分缓解;缩小<50% 或增大≤25% 为稳定;增大>25% 为进展。治疗有效率=(完全缓解数+部分缓解数)/总例数×100%。(3)不良反应:骨髓抑制、白细胞计数 (white blood cell count, WBC) 下降、呕吐、乏力等;(4)生存情况:通过电话、复诊等方式随访 2 年,观察和记录生存预后情况。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 SPSS 22.0 统计软件对数据进行处理。计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间比较采用 t 检验,组内比较采用自身配对 t 检验;计数资料以例数(百分数)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验;等级资料采用秩和 Z 检验。对生存预后采用 Kaplan-Meier 曲线分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结 果

2.1 2 组患者一般资料比较

2 组患者年龄、性别、肿瘤类别、肿瘤长度、肿瘤

位置、肿瘤分期、放疗剂量、进食及转移部位等比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$;表1),具有可比性。

2.2 2组患者治疗后效果比较

对照组患者完全缓解6例,部分缓解31例,稳定10例,进展3例,有效率74.00%(37/50),热疗组患者完全缓解9例,部分缓解36例,稳定4例,进展1例,有效率90.00%(45/50),2组治疗有效率比较,差异有统计学意义($P = 0.04$)。

2.3 2组患者血清CA199及VEGF水平比较

2组患者治疗前血清CA199及VEGF水平比较,差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),治疗后血清CA199、VEGF水平明显低于治疗前;热疗组患者治疗后血清CA199、VEGF水平显著低于对照组,差异

有统计学意义($P < 0.05$;表2)。

2.4 2组患者不良反应比较

对照组患者发生骨髓移植2例,WBC下降2例,呕吐5例,乏力3例,不良反应发生率为24.00%(12/50);热疗组患者发生骨髓移植3例,WBC下降4例,呕吐6例,乏力2例,不良反应发生率为35.00%(15/50)。2组患者不良反应发生率比较,差异无统计学意义($P = 0.46$)。所有不良反应者均为轻度且经休息或对症治疗后缓解。

2.5 2组患者2年生存情况比较

随访2年,热疗组患者治疗生存率为60.00%(30/50),明显高于对照组的40.00%(20/50),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 5.769, P = 0.03$;图1)。

表1 2组患者一般资料比较

Table 1 Comparison of baseline data between two groups ($n = 50$)

Item	Control group	Hyperthermia group	P value
Age(years, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	55.4 ± 13.9	54.6 ± 13.5	0.791
Gender(male/female, n)	28/22	30/20	0.911
Tumor type (squamous cell carcinoma/adenocarcinoma, n)	47/3	45/5	0.942
Tumor length(cm, $\bar{x} \pm s$)	3.66 ± 0.82	3.58 ± 0.68	0.627
Tumor location(upper/middle/lower, n)	16/22/12	15/24/11	0.798
Tumor stage(III/IV, n)	26/24	28/22	0.914
Dose of radiotherapy(Gy/times)	57.62 ± 5.12	56.85 ± 5.09	0.806
Eating(whole diet/semiliquid diet, n)	42/8	40/10	0.603
Metastasis site(liver/lung/lymph nodes, n)	10/10/30	11/11/28	0.218

表2 2组患者血清CA199及VEGF水平比较

Table 1 Comparison of serum CA199 and VEGF level between two groups ($n = 50$)

Item	Control group		Hyperthermia group	
	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
CA199(U/ml)	95.42 ± 10.72	$76.45 \pm 7.72^*$	98.62 ± 8.06	$50.42 \pm 5.54^{*\#}$
VEGF(pg/ml)	330.5 ± 36.8	$203.5 \pm 24.0^*$	332.2 ± 37.1	$137.2 \pm 15.5^{*\#}$

CA199: carbohydrate antigen 199; VEGF: vascular endothelial growth factor. Compared with before treatment, * $P < 0.01$; compared with control group,

$^{*\#}P < 0.01$

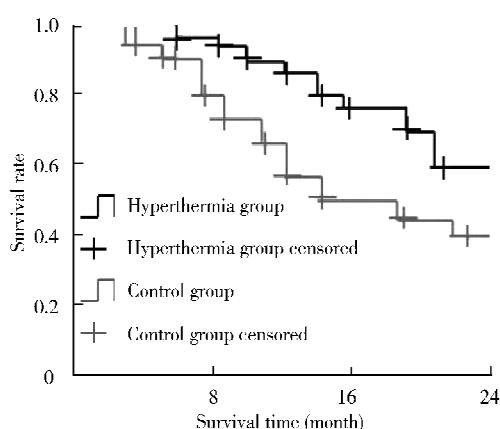


图1 2组患者2年生存的Kaplan-Meier曲线比较

Figure 1 Comparison of Kaplan-Meier curve of 2-year survival rate between two groups

3 讨论

食管癌是一种发生于食管上皮、腺体等组织的消化道恶性肿瘤,发病率居国内第5位,死亡率居国内第4位。食管癌早期无明显症状或特异性症状,表现为恶心、呕吐及腹胀等常见消化道症状,被发现时多已处于中晚期阶段,因此严重增加了其治疗难度^[6,7]。目前,化疗是食管癌综合治疗的一个重要组成部分,其中多西他赛+奈达铂治疗是治疗食管癌的标准方案。多西他赛为紫杉醇类抗肿瘤药,可通过干扰细胞有丝分裂、分裂间期细胞所必需的微管网络起抗肿瘤作用;奈达铂为顺铂类似物,其甘醇酸脂配基上的醇性氧与铂之间的键断裂,使甘

醇酸脂配基变得不稳定并被释放,产生离子型物质(活性物质或水合物)并与DNA结合从而抑制DNA复制,产生抗肿瘤活性。但目前临幊上单一的治疗方式难以大幅度提高食管癌的疗效^[8-10]。

近年来,随着医疗技术的发展与成熟,肿瘤体外高频热疗已成为一种新型的治疗技术,其可通过物理能量在组织中的积聚产生热效应,使肿瘤组织温度上升至有效治疗温度(肿瘤敏感温度43℃~45℃),产生的热效应能使癌细胞的线粒体膜、溶酶体膜、内质网膜发生破坏,使溶酶体内的酸性水解酶大量释放,导致细胞膜破裂、胞质外溢,并抑制肿瘤细胞DNA和RNA的合成及聚合,使其产生不可逆性损伤^[11-13]。VEGF是一种血管内皮细胞特异性的肝素结合生长因子,具有促内皮细胞增殖、促进新血管形成等作用,与食管癌的血管增生及转移有关。相关研究表明,体外高频热疗联合化学治疗肺癌可对肿瘤细胞核产生影响,通过抑制VEGF、转化生长因子及其产物等的表达,阻碍肿瘤内皮细胞增生及细胞外基质的再塑,抑制肿瘤生长及转移,有利于改善患者的生存预后^[14]。另有研究证实,CA199是一类大分子的多聚糖蛋白,为细胞膜上的糖脂质,在血清中以唾液黏蛋白形式存在,与食管癌的发生及肿瘤生长有关。两者水平可作为评估食管癌发生及病情转归的重要参考指标^[15,16]。

本研究通过对食管癌患者在化疗和放疗基础上给予热疗措施发现,热疗组治疗有效率显著高于对照组(90.00% vs 74.00%),2组治疗后血清CA199、VEGF明显低于治疗前,且热疗组患者治疗后血清CA199、VEGF明显低于对照组,此结果与王磊^[17]及Yamashita等^[18]研究基本一致,表明热疗能够有效降低食管癌患者血清CA199、VEGF水平,提高患者的治疗疗效。考虑热疗可能使食管肿瘤组织温度达到44℃,使癌细胞上升到有效治疗温度,这不仅能够有效凋亡癌细胞,还能够改变并增加癌细胞的通透性,使多西他赛+奈达铂等化疗药物更有效地进入食管肿瘤组织而对癌细胞产生更好的化疗治疗作用,因此能够更有效地抑制VEGF、CA199等因子及其产物的表达、促进肿瘤组织血管的退化,同时使肿瘤缺乏其快速生长所需的营养,最终提高患者的治疗疗效。另外,本研究随访2年期间,热疗组治疗生存率明显高于对照组(60.00% vs 40.00%),表明热疗能够有效提高食管癌患者的2年生存率,此结果与嵇钧安等^[19]和Ohira等^[20]研究基本一致。这可能是由于在本研究的热疗联合化疗治疗中,热疗能够有效提高化疗对食管癌细胞的凋亡作用,更

加有效、彻底地凋亡了癌灶及其他部分可能存在癌细胞,降低了患者血清CA199、VEGF水平,减少癌细胞的复发、转移等风险,从而改善患者的生存预后。

此外,本研究中热疗组和对照组不良反应发生率基本相同,且不良反应者均为轻度且经休息或对症治疗后缓解,提示该疗法具有良好的安全性,这可能是由于本研究的热疗温度设定在44℃,食管癌细胞敏感但正常细胞不敏感,加之治疗过程中注意到了密切监测患者的治疗温度变化,并做好及时降温的保护措施,因此在食管癌患者的化疗过程中,联合应用热疗治疗并无显著增加患者不良反应的风险。

综上,在传统化疗及放射治疗基础上,热疗可有效提高食管癌患者的治疗疗效,降低患者血清CA199、VEGF水平,改善生存情况,具有良好的安全性,值得临幊作进一步推广。

【参考文献】

- [1] 王付湘. 奈达铂联合多西他赛并同期放疗治疗不可手术食管癌的临床效果观察[J]. 中国当代医药, 2014, 21(36): 89-91.
Wang FX. Clinical effect observation of nedaplatin combined with docetaxel and concurrent radiotherapy in the treatment for non-operative esophageal cancer[J]. China Mod Med, 2014, 21(36): 89-91.
- [2] Umezawa R, Takanami K, Kadoya N, et al. Assessment of myocardial metabolic disorder associated with mediastinal radiotherapy for esophageal cancer—a pilot study[J]. Radiat Oncol, 2015, 10(1): 96-98. DOI: 10.1186/s13014-015-0410-z.
- [3] 王婧, 赵磊, 李卉惠, 等. 体外高频热疗联合化疗治疗晚期胰腺癌的随机对照临床研究[J]. 中华胰腺病杂志, 2016, 16(3): 149-153. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1674-1935.2016.03.002.
Wang J, Zhao L, Li HH, et al. In vitro hyperthermia in combination with chemotherapy for patients with advanced pancreatic carcinoma; a randomized controlled clinical trial[J]. Chin J Pancreatol, 2016, 16(3): 149-153. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1674-1935.2016.03.002.
- [4] 牛中喜, 陈龙奇. NCCN2013食管癌临床实践指南解读[J]. 中国胸心血管外科临床杂志, 2014, 21(1): 5-6.
Niu ZX, Chen LQ. Interpretation of clinical practice guide for NCCN2013 carcinoma of the esophagus[J]. Chin J Clin Thorac Cardiovasc Surg, 2014, 21(1): 5-6.
- [5] 耿纪群, 翁莺, 蔡铭. DP方案化疗结合胸腺肽α1对Ⅱ、Ⅲ期老年食管癌患者新辅助化疗及手术后免疫功能的影响[J]. 胃肠病学和肝病学杂志, 2016, 25(7): 787-790. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-5709.2016.07.017.
Geng JQ, Weng Y, Cai M. Effects of DP combined with thymosin α1 on immune function after neoadjuvant chemotherapy and surgery in elderly patients with stage II, III of esophageal cancer[J]. Chin J Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2016, 25(7): 787-790. DOI:

- 10.3969/j.issn.1006-5709.2016.07.017.
- [6] 钟世虎, 杨帆, 朱丽华, 等. 多西他赛联合奈达铂治疗晚期食管癌45例临床疗效观察 [J]. 西部医学, 2013, 25(1): 85–86, 89. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-3511.2013.01.030.
Zhong SH, Yang F, Zhu LH, et al. Clinical observation of the efficacy on docetaxel combined with nedaplatin in treatment of advanced esophageal cancer [J]. Med J West China, 2013, 25(1): 85–86, 89. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-3511.2013.01.030.
- [7] Ohnuma H, Sato Y, Hirakawa M, et al. A phase 1/2 study of definitive chemoradiation therapy using docetaxel, nedaplatin, and 5-Fluorouracil (DNF-R) for esophageal cancer [J]. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys, 2015, 93(2): 382–390. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijrobp.2015.05.041.
- [8] 于军, 曹宝军, 赵旭. 多西他赛联合奈达铂、氟尿嘧啶治疗复发晚期食管癌的临床研究 [J]. 实用癌症杂志, 2016, 31(5): 778–780, 783. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-5930.2016.05.025.
Yu J, Cao Bj, Zhao X. Clinical study of docetaxel combined with nedaplatin, and fluorouracil in the treatment of recurrent advanced gastrointestinal cancer [J]. Pract J Cancer, 2016, 31(5): 778–780, 783. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1001-5930.2016.05.025.
- [9] Ueda S, Kawakami H, Nishina S, et al. Phase I trial of 5-FU, docetaxel, and nedaplatin (UDON) combination therapy for recurrent or metastatic esophageal cancer [J]. Cancer Chemother Pharmacol, 2015, 76(2): 279–285. DOI: 10.1007/s00280-015-2799-3.
- [10] 吴大广. 多西他赛联合奈达铂或顺铂同步三维适形放疗治疗中晚期食管癌的疗效观察 [J]. 内科急危重症杂志, 2017, 23(1): 46–47. DOI: 10.11768/nkjwzzz20170115.
Wu DG. Efficacy of synchronous three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy of docetaxel combined with nedaplatin or cisplatin in the treatment of advanced esophageal cancer [J]. J Intern Intens Med, 2017, 23(1): 46–47. DOI: 10.11768/nkjwzzz20170115.
- [11] Mayrhoiser U, Stiegler P, Stadlbauer V, et al. Effect of hyperthermia on liver cell lines: important findings for thermal therapy in hepatocellular carcinoma [J]. Anticancer Res, 2011, 31(5): 1583–1588.
- [12] 文艺, 王潇苓, 王建明, 等. 持续热灌注腹腔化疗结合体外高频热疗治疗恶性腹腔积液36例 [J]. 肿瘤研究与临床, 2013, 25(11): 772–773. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1006-9801.2013.11.015.
Wen Y, Wang XL, Wang JM, et al. Continuous hyperthermic intraperitoneal chemotherapy combined with high frequency hyperthermia in the treatment of malignant ascites in 36 cases [J]. Cancer Res Clin, 2013, 25(11): 772–773. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1006-9801.2013.11.015.
- [13] Roesch M, Mueller-Huehenthal B. Review: the role of hyperthermia in treating pancreatic tumors [J]. Indian J Surg Oncol, 2015, 6(1): 75–81. DOI: 10.1007/s13193-014-0316-5.
- [14] 张江灵, 赖灿辉, 陈少谊, 等. 心包腔化疗联合体外高频热疗治疗肺癌伴心包积液 [J]. 临床肺科杂志, 2013, 18(2): 207–208. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-6663.2013.02.007.
Zhang JL, Lai CH, Chen SY, et al. Pericardial cavity chemotherapy combined with external high frequency thermotherapy in the treatment of malignant pericardial effusion caused by lung cancer [J]. J Clin Pulm Med, 2013, 18(2): 207–208. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1009-6663.2013.02.007.
- [15] 冯慧, 王华, 张晓彦, 等. 华蟾素注射液辅助西妥昔单抗注射液交替化疗对胸段食管淋巴结转移患者的疗效及安全性评估 [J]. 肿瘤药学, 2017, 7(1): 93–98. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-1264.2017.01.19.
Feng H, Wang H, Zhang XY, et al. Clinical effects and safety of cinobufotalin injection assisted cetuximab injection alternating chemotherapy in the treatment of lymph node metastasis of thoracic esophageal cancer [J]. Anti-Tumor Pharm, 2017, 7(1): 93–98. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2095-1264.2017.01.19.
- [16] Wang L, Zhou R, Zhao Y, et al. MACC-1 promotes endothelium-dependent angiogenesis in gastric cancer by activating TWIST1/VEGF-A signal pathway [J]. PLoS One, 2016, 11(6): e0157137. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0157137.
- [17] 王磊. 多西他赛联合奈达铂治疗晚期食管癌的临床分析 [J]. 中国当代医药, 2016, 23(33): 98–100. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-4721.2016.33.030.
Wang L. Clinical analysis of docetaxel combined with nedaplatin in the treatment of advanced esophageal cancer [J]. China Mod Med, 2016, 23(33): 98–100. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-4721.2016.33.030.
- [18] Yamashita H, Takenaka R, Omori M, et al. Involved-field radiotherapy (IFRT) versus elective nodal irradiation (ENI) in combination with concurrent chemotherapy for 239 esophageal cancers: a single institutional retrospective study [J]. Radiat Oncol, 2015, 14(10): 171–172. DOI: 10.1186/s13014-015-0482-9.
- [19] 褚钧安, 孙运祥, 李大磊, 等. 平消胶囊联合多西他赛及奈达铂方案治疗中晚期食管癌临床观察 [J]. 肿瘤研究与临床, 2016, 28(12): 838–840. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1006-9801.2016.12.012.
Ji JA, Sun YX, Li DL, et al. Clinical observation of pingxiao capsule combined with docetaxel and nedaplatin in treatment of advanced esophageal cancer [J]. Cancer Res Clin, 2016, 28(12): 838–840. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1006-9801.2016.12.012.
- [20] Ohira M, Kubo N, Masuda G, et al. Glasgow prognostic score as a prognostic clinical marker in T4 esophageal squamous cell carcinoma [J]. Anticancer Res, 2015, 35(9): 4897–4901.

(编辑: 张美)