

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.07.029

奥利沙铂、多西紫杉醇化疗方案联合同步三维适形放疗治疗晚期非小细胞癌的近期临床疗效观察 *

刘 飞¹ 贾鑑慧¹ 孙丽萍¹ 祝沈冬¹ 段宏燕¹ 段晨阳²

(1 辽宁省肿瘤医院放疗科 辽宁 沈阳 110042;2 解放军第三军医大学 重庆 400038)

摘要 目的: 观察并探讨奥利沙铂(Oxaliplatin,L-OHP)与多西紫杉醇(Docetaxel,DXL)化疗方案联合同步三维适形放疗(three dimensional conformal radiotherapy,3DCRT)治疗晚期局限性非小细胞肺癌(non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC)的近期临床效果并安全性。**方法:** 将2010年1月-2012年2月间入选的94例局限性NSCLC患者随机单盲分为观察组(48例)与对照组(46例),观察组给予L-OHP、DXL化疗方案并联合同步3DCRT治疗方案,对照组予3DCRT治疗方案,对比两组治疗后临床疗效、生活质量改善情况及治疗期间毒副反应。**结果:** ①两组患者疗效构成不同,观察组完全缓解率(12.5%)与总有效率(81.3%)均高于对照组(6.5%、58.7%),且后者差异具有统计学意义($\chi^2=5.713$, $P=0.017$);②观察组、对照组治疗后生活质量改善比例分别为56.6%、33.3%,两组生活质量具有显著性差异($Z=-2.101$, $P=0.036$);③治疗期间观察组、对照组分别死亡2例(4.2%)、1例(2.2%),观察组骨髓抑制、胃肠道反应、末梢神经损害、放射性肺损伤发生率高于对照组($P<0.05$)。结论:L-OHP与DXL化疗联合同步3DCRT放疗治疗NSCLC可提高后者对原发病灶的近期控制率、改善患者生活质量,但也应注意对联合放化疗期间出现毒副反应的对症处置。

关键词: 三维适形放疗; 奥利沙铂; 多西紫杉醇; 疗效; 生活质量; 毒副反应**中图分类号:**R734.2 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2014)07-1315-05

Clinical Observation on Oxaliplatin Plus Docitaxel Combined with Concurrent Three Dimensional Conformal Radiotherapy in Treatment of Patients with Limited Advanced Non-small Cell Lung Cancer *

LIU Fei¹, JIA Jian-hui¹, SUN Li-ping¹, ZHU Shen-dong¹, DUAN Hong-yan¹, DUAN Chen-yang²¹(Radiology department of Liaoning provincial tumor hospital, Shenyang, Liaoning, 110042, China;²2 The Third Military Medical University, Chongqing, 400038, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: The paper is to observe on recent clinical efficacy and toxicity reaction of Oxaliplatin (L-OHP) plus Docetaxel (DXL) combined with concurrent three dimensional conformal radiotherapy(3DCRT) in treatment of patients with limited advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). **Methods:** Prospective study was conducted on 94 admitted NSCLC patients from Jan. 2010 to Feb. 2012, and 94 cases were randomized into observation (n=48) & control group (n=46), observation group was applied with L-OHP plus DXL combined concurrent 3DCRT scheme, and control group was only treated with 3DCRT regime, during and after which clinical efficacy, quality of life improvement, toxic & side reactions were compared between 2 groups. **Results:** ① 2 groups with different clinical efficacy, complete remission rate & total efficiency rate of observation group were higher than those of control group (12.5%VS.6.5%, 81.3%VS.58.7%), and the difference of total efficacy rate was statistically significant ($\chi^2=5.713$, $P=0.017$). ② Quality of life with obvious improvement of observation & control group were 56.6%, 33.3% respectively, and there was significant difference ($Z=-2.101$, $P=0.036$). ③ During treatment, Observational group had seen 2(4.2%) death cases, while control group with 1(2.2%), death case during treatment, incidence rate of myelosuppression, gastrointestinal tract reaction, peripheral nerve damage, radiation induced lung injury in observation group was higher than that of control group ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** L-OHP plus DXL chemotherapy combined with concurrent 3DCRT radiotherapy in treatment of limited advanced NSCLC can improve recent control rate of primary lesion, and also enhance patients' life quality, but attention also should be paid to strengthening symptomatic disposal for reactions occurred during combination of radio-chemotherapy.

Key words: Three dimensional conformal radiotherapy; Oxaliplatin; Docetaxel; Clinical efficacy; Life quality; Toxicity**Chinese Library Classification(CLC):** R734.2 **Document code:** A**Article ID:** 1673-6273(2014)07-1315-05

* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(30872464)

作者简介:刘飞(1979-),男,硕士,主治医师,研究方向:肿瘤放射治疗学,

电话:15998812397, E-mail: Liu790410@126.com

(收稿日期:2013-06-08 接受日期:2013-06-30)

前言

肺癌是全球发病率和死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤,非小细胞癌(non-small cell lung cancer,NSCLC)占肺癌发病率的70%-80%,其中30%-40%的NSCLC患者确诊时已丧失手术机会^[1]。放疗、化疗是非手术治疗晚期肺癌的重要措施,研究表明^[2]肺部放疗联合化疗能将晚期NSCLC局部控制率提高至70%左右。笔者近年来对奥利沙铂(Oxaliplatin,L-OHP)与多西紫杉醇(Docetaxel,DXL)化疗方案联合同步三维适形放疗(three dimensional conformal radiotherapy,3DCRT)治疗晚期局限性NSCLC的临床效果进行了前瞻性对比观察,认为近期疗效较为可靠,报道如下。

1 资料与方法

表1 两组患者临床资料对比情况一览表(%)
Table 1 Compares two groups of patients with clinical data list (%)

Group	n	Age	KPS	SEX		Pathological classification			TNM	
				Male	Female	Adenocarci-noma	Squamous carcinomas	Sarcoma-toid	III a	III b
Observation	48	57.4±8.2	71.3±5.2	30(62.5)	18(32.5)	27(56.3)	15(31.3)	6(12.5)	15(31.3)	33(68.7)
Control	46	55.3±9.5	69.4±4.8	24(52.2)	22(47.8)	22(47.8)	19(41.3)	5(10.9)	17(37.0)	29(63.0)
t/X ²		1.145	1.842		1.030		1.030			0.341
p		0.255	0.069		0.598		0.598			0.559

1.2 治疗方案

观察组采用L-OHP加DXL化疗联合同步三维适形3DCRT放疗方案,对照组仅采用3DCRT放疗方案。化疗方案:具体为L-OHP(5 mg/支,国药准字H20000337,江苏恒瑞药业股份有限公司)130 mg/m²加500 mL 5%葡萄糖静脉3 h内滴注,第1天;DXL(80 mg/支,国药准字H20030561,江苏恒瑞药业股份有限公司)75 mg/m²加入250 mL 0.9%生理盐水静脉1 h内滴注,第1天,第8天。每3周为1个化疗周期,连续化疗4个周期。

3DCRT放疗方案:放疗的第1天同步于第2个化疗周期的第1天。放疗前由两位资深放疗医师根据螺旋CT(层厚5 mm、间距5 mm)增强扫描结果,参照ICRU 62号文件规定的标准进行照射靶区的勾画与重要器官的三维重建,确定大体肿瘤体积(gross tumor volume, GTV)(包括原发病灶和纵隔内≥1 cm的淋巴结)、临床靶区体积(clinical target volume, CTV)(GTV沿冠、矢状轴外扩10 mm,头脚长轴外扩15 mm,同侧肺门及纵隔转移淋巴结外扩5 mm)及计划靶区体积(planning target volume, PTV)(鳞癌为GTV外扩6 mm;腺癌为GTV外扩8 mm)。而后采用瓦里安21E直线加速器6MVX线和多叶光栅技术选定5-6个共面或非共面野进行适形放疗,处方照射剂量60-64 Gy,2 Gy/次,5次/周,共计6-6.5周。通过剂量体积直方图(dose-volume histogram,DVH)进行治疗计划的优化,90%的等剂量曲线覆盖PTV,双肺V20≤25%,脊髓受照量≤40 Gy,食管V15≤50%h或受照量≤50 Gy,心脏V50受照量≤50%或受照量≤30 Gy。

1.3 观察指标

1.1 临床资料

资料来自我院2010年1月-2012年2月间收治并入选的94例经影像学与病理学检查诊断为局限性NSCLC患者。其中,男54例,女40例;年龄49-67岁,平均(56.5±6.2)岁;腺癌49例,鳞癌34例,肉瘤样癌11例(太多了吧);TNM分期Ⅲa期32例,Ⅲb期62例。纳入标准:不适合手术、Karnofsky(KPS)评分60分以上、既往未接受放化疗治疗且预计生存期3个月以上者。排除标准:心肝肾功能异常、凝血功能异常、呼吸严重失代偿及伴远地转移者。所有患者治疗方案均经医院伦理委员会同意,并与患者签订治疗知情同意书。94例患者按照随机数字表随机单盲分为观察组(48例)与对照组(46例),两组患者年龄、病情、病型方面未见明显差异(表1)。

近期疗效判定:肿瘤放化疗结束后2个月复查胸部CT,参照WHO标准评价疗效。完全缓解(complete remission, CR):治疗后肿瘤完全消失并超过1个月;部分缓解(partial remission, PR)肿瘤缩小50%及以上并超过4周;稳定(stable disease, SD)肿瘤缩小50%以下或未增大超过25%;无效或疾病进展(progress disease, PD)病灶增大超过25%以上或出现新病灶;总有效例数=CR数+PR数。

毒副反应分级:参照NCI-CTC 3.0版的标准评价治疗期间化疗药物毒副反应及放射性肺(胸)部损伤程度,以上均用0-IV级表示。若放化疗期间出现Ⅲ级以骨髓抑制或末梢神经损害者,将L-OHP剂量减为60 mg/m²,并予重组人粒细胞刺激因子支持,其他毒副反应对症处理。

生活质量评价^[3]:两组完成治疗后2个月,用KPS评分变化评价患者生活质量。治疗后较治疗前KPS评分增加10分及以上者判定为改善;评分增加10分以下者判定为稳定;治疗后较治疗前减少者判定为降低。

1.4 统计学方法

KPS评分的比较采用t检验,近期疗效、毒副反应等级的比较采用Wilcoxon-W秩和检验;总有效率、毒副反应发生率的比较采用X²检验,所有数据经SPSS17.0软件进行统计学处理,P<0.05视为差别有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临近期疗效

两组患者治疗结束后临床效果构成不同(P<0.05),观察组患者完全缓解比例(10.4%)与总体有效率(81.3%)均高于对

照组水平(6.5%、52.2%),且两组总体有效率差别具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)(表2)。

表2 两组患者短期内治疗效果对比情况(%)
Table 2 Compares two groups of patients in the short term therapeutic effect (%)

Group	n	Curative effect				The total effective cases
		CR	PR	SD	PD	
Observation	48	6(12.5)	33(68.8)	7(14.6)	2(4.2)	39(81.3)
Control	46	3(6.5)	26(56.5)	14(30.4)	3(6.5)	29(58.7)
Z/X ²			-1.986			5.713
P			0.047			0.017

2.2 生活质量改善

观察组与对照组均顺利完成对应治疗,但分别有2例(4.2%)、1例(2.2%)在放化疗结束后1月内死于放射性肺炎合

并感染。治疗后两组患者胸痛、上腔静脉综合征等症状明显改善,但两组生活质量改善情况存在统计学差异($P < 0.05$),观察组生活质量改善比例(56.6%)明显高于对照组(33.3%)(表3)。

表3 两组患者治疗结束后生活质量改善情况一览表(%)
Table 3 For quality of life improvement after treatment in both groups list (%)

Group	n	Improvement	Stabilizing	Reducing
Observation	46*	26(56.6)	16(34.8)	4(8.7)
Control	45**	15(33.3)	24(53.3)	6(13.3)
Z		-2.101		
P		0.036		

注: * 观察组治疗期间死亡2例; ** 对照组死亡1例。

Note: *Observation group 2 cases died during treatment; ** control group 1 cases died.

2.3 放化疗毒副反应

两组放化疗期间除3例死亡外,其余均不同程度出现骨髓移植、胃肠道反应、皮疹或放射性皮炎、肝功损害、放射性肺部损伤等毒副反应,毒副反应程度以I-II度多见,未见IV度毒性;同时,观察组末梢神经毒性、肝功损害、血液毒性及胃肠反应发生比例明显高于对照组($P < 0.05$)(表4),提示可能与化疗药物的毒副反应有关;此外,对II度以上胃肠道反应患者予帕洛诺司琼治疗,呕吐、腹泻症状明显好转;骨髓II度以上抑制患者给予重组人粒细胞集落刺激因子后,基本能在放化疗期间保持正常;对肝功损害患者予还原性谷胱甘肽与常规护肝药保肝治疗,减少肝细胞破坏;放射性肺炎、气管炎等大部分可耐受,未予特殊处理;周围神经毒性具备较好的可逆性,化疗间期患者肢端麻木感明显减轻。

3 讨论

放疗是治疗晚期NSCLC的主要手段,放疗既可治疗原发病灶,也可早期控制或消灭微转移。文献报道单用化疗方法治疗晚期NSCLC有效率为23.8-37.8%^[4],运用3DCRT方法治疗非小细胞肺癌有效率为52.8%^[5,6]。放疗间隙,残留的肿瘤细胞会出现加速增殖现象,期间若给予比常规剂量更高的放疗剂量或联合有效的化疗,可抑制肿瘤细胞的再增殖^[7]。Foumel^[8]等将205例中晚期NSCLC患者分组分别应用序贯、同步两种放疗方案,结果表明同步放化疗优于序贯疗法。廖国清^[9-13]等用多西他赛联合顺铂化疗与3DCRT治疗局部晚期NSCLC的结果表明,放化疗同步组和序贯治疗组的有效率分别为62.7%、

40.6%。因此,近年来对晚期局部NSCLC患者行同步放化疗已逐步成为共识^[14,15]。

3DCRT是通过准确摆位、计算机技术使射线高剂量区剂量分布在三维方向上与靶区保持高度一致,降低周围正常组织受照剂量一项全新的放疗技术。3DCRT技术的高剂量分布与靶区三维形状的适合度较二维放疗大大提高,该技术可以多野、多角度照射,使治疗的精确性得以提高,通过增加靶区照射剂量而提高晚期NSCLC的局部控制率;同时,能够最大限度的减少正常组织的受照量,减少放疗对正常组织损伤。Schallenkamp等^[15]对NSCLC放射性肺损伤的影响因素进行探究,认为常规靶区设野放疗“小剂量大体积”的放疗方法会将较低的受照剂量分散至较大的肺体积,而较之3DCRT中的“大剂量小体积”更易导致严重的放射性肺损伤。国内王静^[16]等对NSCLC放疗导致的放射性肺损伤研究表明:logistic回归模型显示肺部受照体积可能比受照剂量对肺部放射性损伤的影响程度更大。

以铂类为基础联合联合紫杉醇、吉西他滨、多西他赛等药物是目前国际上公认的治疗NSCLC的一线化疗方案^[17,18]。O-LHP是继卡铂、顺铂之后的第三代铂类化合物,该药通过与DNA结合形成铂化加合物,从而抑制肿瘤细胞DNA的合成及修复。O-LHP疗效优于顺铂且治疗剂量下没有肾毒性和耳毒性,主要药物毒性是外周神经毒性及血液毒性。DXL多西紫杉醇(Doeetax01)是半合成紫杉类抗肿瘤药,通过选择性地与微管蛋白亚基N-末端第31位氨基酸结合,形成稳定的微管束,从而阻滞肿瘤细胞的有丝分裂,将增殖期的肿瘤细胞阻滞在G

表 4 两组患者治疗期间毒副反应发生情况(%)

Table 4 In the two groups during treatment in patients with occurrence of adverse reaction (%)

Toxic and side effect	Level	Observation(n=46)	Control(n=45)	Z/X ²	p
Granulocytopenia	I	17	7	-0.090	0.929
	II	10	5		
	III	3	1		
	Total	30(65.2)	13(28.9)	12.045	0.001
Thrombocytopenia	I	10	6	-0.120	0.904
	II	7	4		
	III	2	1		
	Total	19(41.3)	11(24.4)	2.926	0.087
Gastrointestinal reaction	I	21	14	-1.029	0.303
	II	12	5		
	III	4	1		
	Total	37(80.4)	20(44.4)	12.590	0.000
Peripheral neurotoxicity	I	12	2	-0.152	0.879
	II	8	2		
	III	3	0		
	Total	23(50.0)	4(8.9)	19.101	0.000
Hepatic function damage	I	9	3	-0.590	0.000
	II	5	1		
	III	1	0		
	Total	15(32.6)	4(8.9)	7.747	0.005
Rash	I	12	7	-0.182	0.856
	II	8	6		
	III	2	1		
	Total	22(47.8)	14(31.1)	2.658	0.103
Radiation pneumonitis	I	14	8	-0.035	0.972
	II	8	5		
	III	2	1		
	Total	24(52.2)	14(31.1)	4.149	0.042

和 M 期,发挥放射增敏作用。王希成^[19]报道 3DCRT 联合每周 DXL 治疗局部晚期 NSCLC 总体有效率为 79.4%。本组资料表明,O-LHP、DXL 化疗方案联合同步 3DCRT 方案治疗局限性 NSCLC 总体有效率为 81.3%,与以上结果基本一致。由此,同步放化疗优点可归结为:化疗药物能提高肿瘤细胞对射线的敏感性,有利于杀灭在放疗后加速增生的癌细胞;放疗能增强化疗药物的细胞毒性,更有利于肿瘤的局部控制。放疗本身可致正常肺组织出现不同程度的放射性损伤,放射性肺炎、肺纤维化、食管炎的发生率在 5%-20%^[20];而化疗本身可致骨髓抑制,二者联合使用尤其会增加血液毒性与感染几率。本组资料中,同步放化疗组死于放射性肺炎合并感染的比例(4.2%)与反射性肺部损伤的发生率(52.2%)高于单纯放疗组(2.2%、32.1%)。因此,为确保顺利完成同步放化疗,支持性应用重组人

粒细胞集落刺激因子与做好对症处置尤为必要。同时,对联合用药而加重的呕吐、腹泻等消化道反应、保肝治疗及周围神经毒性也要及时予以对症处置,增加放化疗的耐受性。

综上,应用 O-LHP、DXL 联合同步 3DCRT 治疗局限性 NSCLC 较之单纯 3DCRT 放疗可提高肿瘤的局部控制率,具备较好的近期疗效。同时,同步放化疗会增加血液毒性、肝损害程度与感染的发生几率,治疗过程中要积极做好临床对症处置。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Socinski MA, Bogart JA. Limited-stage small-cell lung cancer: the current status of combined modality therapy [J]. J Clin Oncol, 2007, 25: 4137-4145
- [2] 杨帆,王希成,丁颖,等.三维适形放疗联合多西紫杉醇同期化疗治疗老年局部晚期非小细胞肺癌临床研究 [J]. 重庆医学, 2010, 18(1):

- 90-92
- Fan Yang, Xicheng Wang Ying Ding, et al. Three dimensional conformal radiotherapy combined with docetaxel chemotherapy treatment over the same old locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer clinical research [J]. Journal of chongqing medicine, 2010, 19 (1): 90-92
- [3] 汪建平,丁卫星,邓艳红,等.FOLFOX 方案联合放疗的新辅助治疗在低位直肠癌中的临床多中心研究[J].中华胃肠外科杂志, 2008, 11 (2): 116-118
- Wang Jian-ping, Ding Wei-xing, Deng Yan-hong, et al. FOLFOX scheme combined radiotherapy of neoadjuvant therapy in low rectal cancer in clinical multi-center study [J]. Journal of gastrointestinal surgery, 2008, 11(2): 116-118
- [4] Granville CA, Dennis PA. An overview of lung cancer genomics and proteomics[J]. Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol, 2005, 32(3): 169-176
- [5] 李高辉,范秋虹. 多西他赛联合卡铂治疗复发性卵巢癌的疗效观察[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2010, 10(3): 549-551
- Li Gao-hui, Fan Qiu-hong. Efficacy of Docetaxel Combined with Carboplatin for Recurrent Ovarian Cancer [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2010, 10(3): 549-551
- [6] Enstrom J E, Austin DF. Interpreting cancer survival rate [J]. Science, 1997, 195(4281): 847-851
- [7] Michael M, Wirth A, Ball DLM, et al. A phase I trial of high-dose palliative radiotherapy plus concurrent weekly Vinorelbine and Cisplatin in patients with locally advanced and metastatic NSCLC[J]. Br J Cancer, 2005, 93(6): 652-661
- [8] Foumel P, Robinet G, Thomas P, et al. Randomized phase III trial of sequential chemoradiotherapy compared with concurrent chemoradiotherapy in locally advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: Groupe Lyon-Saint-Etienne d' Oncologie Thoracique-Groupe Francais de Pneumocancérologie NPC 95-01 Study[J]. J Clin Oncol, 2005, 23 (25): 5910-5917
- [9] 廖国清,刘鹏辉,曲怡梅,等. 多西他赛联合顺铂化疗与三维适形放疗同步治疗局部晚期非小细胞肺癌的临床研究 [J]. 中国肿瘤临床, 2008, 35(22): 1269-1272
- Liao Guo-qing, Liu Peng-hui, Qu Yi-mei, et al. More than west he match joint synchronization cisplatin chemotherapy and three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy for the treatment of locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer clinical research [J]. Journal of Chinese clinical oncology, 2008, 35(22): 1269-1272
- [10] Landis SH, Murray T, Bolden S, et al. Cancer statistics, 1998 [J]. CA Cancer J Clin, 1998, 48(1): 6-29
- [11] Granville CA, Dennis PA. An overview of lung cancer genomics and proteomics[J]. Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol, 2005, 32(3): 169-176
- [12] Hennequin C. Association of taxanes and radiotherapy: preclinical and clinical studies[J]. Cancer Radiother, 2004, 8 Suppl 1: S95-S105
- [13] 应申鹏,陈卫军,梁晓东,等.三维适形放疗治疗非小细胞型肺癌的临床疗效观察[J].中国初级卫生保健, 2009, 23(8): 119-120
- Ying Shen-peng, Chen Wei-jun, Liang Xiao-dong, et al. Three dimensional conformal radiation therapy treatment the clinical effect of the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer [J]. Chinese primary health care, 2009, 23(8): 119-120
- [14] Hanauske AR, Degen D, Hilsenbeck SG, et al. Effects of Taxotere and taxol on invitro colloid formation of freshly-explanted human tumor cells[J]. Anticancer Drugs, 1992, 3(2): 121-124
- [15] Schallenkamp JM, Miller RC, Briivkemann DH. Incidence of radiation pneumonitis after thoracic irradiation: dose volume correlates[J]. Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys, 2007, 67: 410-416
- [16] 王静,王平,庞青松,等.非小细胞肺癌三维适形放疗放射性肺损伤临床及剂量学因素分析 [J]. 中华放射肿瘤学杂志, 2009, 18(6): 448-450
- Wang Jing, Wang Ping-wang, Pang Qing-song, et al. Non-small cell lung cancer with three-dimensional conformal radiation therapy clinical dosimetry and factors analysis of radioactive lung injury [J]. Chinese journal of radiation oncology, 2009, 19(6): 448-450
- [17] Dillman R O, Seagren S L, Propert K J, et al. A randomized trial of induction chemotherapy plus high-dose radiation versus radiation alone in stage IV non-small-cell lung cancer [J]. N Eng J Med, 1992, 326(8): 524-530
- [18] 傅恩清,金发光,孙亚妮,等. 传统CAV方案与金喜素联合顺铂治疗小细胞肺癌疗效回顾对比分析[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2006, 6(11): 58-59
- Fu En-qing, Jin Fa-guang, Sun Ya-ni, et al. Traditional CAV scheme and Jin Xisu combined cisplatin treatment for small cell lung cancer review analysis [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2006, 6(11): 58-59
- [19] 王希成,丁颖,张帆.三维适形放疗联合每周多西紫杉醇治疗局部晚期非小细胞肺癌[J].中山大学学报, 2009, 30(3s): 128-131
- Wang Xi-cheng, Ding Ying, Zhang Fan. Three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy combined with weekly docetaxel treatment for locally advanced non-small cell lung cancer [J]. Journal of sun yat-sen university, 2009, 30 (3s): 128-131
- [20] 马绍峰,王鹏.三维适形放疗III期非小细胞肺癌肺功能与放射性肺炎临床观察[J].临床肺科杂志, 2009, 14(2): 199-202
- Ma Shao-feng, Wang Peng. Three dimensional conformal radiotherapy III stage non-small cell lung cancer with lung function radioactive pneumonia clinical observation [J]. Journal of clinical lung, 2009, 14(2): 199-202