[Clinical efficacy of stereotactic radiation therapy combined with temozolomide on recurrent brain glioma].


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Abstract in English, Chinese

To investigate the clinical efficacy of stereotactic radiation therapy combined with temozolomide on recurrent glioma. Methods: A total of 36 patients with recurrent glioma were retrospectively analyzed and divided into a control group (n=12), who received stereotactic radiation therapy, and an experimental group (n=24), who received stereotactic radiation therapy plus temozolomide. The clinical efficacy and adverse reactions for the 2 groups were compared. Results: Total effective rate and local control rate for clinical treatment were 66.67% and 93.94%, respectively. Late adverse reaction was not observed. The effective rate and local control rate in the experimental group were 77.27% and 95.45%, which were slight higher than those in the control group, with no statistical significance (P>0.05). The 0.5-, 1-, 2-, 3-year follow-up total survival rates were 90.91%, 63.64%, 42.42%, and 15.15%, respectively. The 0.5-, 1-, 2-, 3-year follow-up survival rates in the experimental group were 95.45%, 72.72%, 54.54% and 22.73%, respectively, while those in the control group were 81.82%, 45.45%, 18.18%, and 0%, respectively. Survival analysis showed the survival time for the experimental group was significantly longer than that of the control group (30.00 months vs 14.00 months, P=0.010). Conclusion: Stereotactic radiation therapy combined with temozolomide for recurrent glioma is effective, and it has positive effect on improving the clinical efficacy and survival rate for the patients.

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