



Combination of arterial infusion chemotherapy and radio therapy in the treatment of 36 cases of middle and late stage esophageal cancer

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Abstract

AIM: To assess and compare the therapeutic effect, clinical responses and survival time between radiotherapy alone and radiation combined with arterial infusion chemotherapy for medium and late stage esophageal carcinoma.

METHODS: Altogether 36 cases of medium and late stage histopathologically confirmed esophageal cancer, were given radiotherapy of DT 60-70 G y (6-15 mV x-ray/6-7 wk), with concurrent arterial infusion chemotherapy by means of percutaneous punctural catheterization of left bronchial artery, left gastric artery, or esophageal artery. Chemotherapeutic drugs (5-Fu, mytomycin, adriamycin, cisplatin *etc.*) were injected through the catheter once every 3-4 wk, twice a course. In the mean time, 38 cases were given

radiotherapy alone as control group.

RESULTS: There were 18 cases (CR + PR + MR) in control group (38 cases). The effective rate was 47.4% (36 cases). There were 24 cases (CR + PR + MR) in therapeutic group. The effective rate was 66.7%, which was significantly higher than control group. After following up for 18 years, the survival rates was 26.3% (control) and 47.12% (the therapeutic), respectively, the however, as for the one year survival rate the therapeutic group was much higher than the control group.

CONCLUSION: Though the present observation in clinic. It is proved that radiation combined with arterial infusion chemotherapy is superior to radiotherapy alone. On efficacy and survival for medium and late stage esophageal cancer.

Key words: Esophageal neoplasms/therapy; Antineoplastic agents, combined/therapeutic use; Doxorubicin/administration and dosage; Mitomycins/administration and dosage; Fluorouracil/administration and dosage

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