

进展期胃癌新辅助化疗疗效评价:16个随机试验的荟萃分析

熊兵红¹,马利²,罗华友¹,曾玉剑¹,田衍¹

(1.昆明医科大学第一附属医院,云南昆明 650032; 2.绵阳市第三人民医院,四川绵阳 621000)

摘要: [目的] 评价新辅助化疗(neoadjuvant chemotherapy, NAC)在进展期胃癌中的安全性和有效性。[方法] 在 Pubmed, Cochrane library 和 EMBASE 等数据库中检索 1990 年 1 月至 2015 年 9 月发表的有关 NAC 的随机对照试验(randomized controlled trials, RCTs), 由两位独立的研究人员进行文献筛选和数据提取。采用 RevMan 5.3 软件进行荟萃分析。[结果] 共纳入 16 项 RCTs, 共 2077 例患者(NAC 组 308 例, 对照组 316 例)。结果显示 NAC 较对照组能提高进展期胃癌的总体生存率(HR=0.74, 95%CI: 0.63~0.88, $P=0.0006$), 5 年生存率(OR=1.61, 95%CI: 1.24~2.09, $P=0.0004$)和 3 年无病生存期(HR=0.66, 95%CI: 0.56~0.77, $P<0.00001$), 能降低肿瘤术前分期 (OR=1.71, 95%CI: 1.26~2.33, $P=0.0006$), NAC 组的 R0 手术切除率显著性高于对照组 (OR=1.55, 95%CI: 1.22~1.97, $P=0.0003$); 而两组的术后并发症 (OR=1.12, 95%CI: 0.87~1.44, $P=0.40$)、围术期死亡率 (OR=1.14, 95%CI: 0.64~2.05, $P=0.65$)、3/4 级化疗副反应发生率 ($P>0.05$) 差异无统计学意义。[结论] NAC 能提高进展期胃癌患者的生存率, 提高手术切除率, 降低肿瘤分期。其安全可行, 患者可耐受。

关键词: 胃癌; 新辅助化疗; 随机对照试验; 生存期; 荟萃分析

中图分类号: R735.2 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 1004-0242(2016)07-0559-10

doi: 10.11735/j.issn.1004-0242.2016.07.A012

The Efficiency of Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy for Advanced Gastric Cancer: A Meta-Analysis of 16 Randomized Clinical Trials

XIONG Bing-hong¹, MA Li², LUO Hua-you¹, et al.

(1. First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University, Kunming 650031, China;

2. The Third Hospital of Mianyang, Mianyang 621000, China)

Abstract: [Purpose] To evaluate the safety and efficacy of neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC) for advanced gastric cancer (AGC). [Methods] Electronic databases (PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library) and ASCO proceedings from 1990 to 2015 was searched, all randomized controlled trials (RCTs) which compared the effect of NAC combined surgery versus surgery alone in gastric cancer would be included. All calculations and statistical tests were performed using RevMan 5.3 software. [Results] Sixteen RCTs with a total of 2077 patients were included. NAC can improve the overall survival(OS)(HR=0.74, 95%CI: 0.63~0.88, $P=0.0006$), the 5-year survival rate(OR=1.61, 95%CI: 1.24~2.09, $P=0.0004$) and the 3-year progression-free survival (PFS)(HR=0.66, 95%CI: 0.56~0.77, $P<0.00001$), tumor down-staging rate (OR=1.71, 95%CI: 1.26~2.33, $P=0.0006$) and R0 resection rate (OR=1.55, 95%CI: 1.22~1.97, $P=0.0003$) of patients with AGC. There were no difference in terms of postoperative complications(OR=1.12, 95%CI: 0.87~1.44, $P=0.40$), perioperative mortality (OR=1.14, 95%CI: 0.64~2.05, $P=0.65$) and grade 3/4 adverse effects ($P>0.05$) between the two groups. [Conclusions] NAC can significantly improve the survival of patients with AGC. It is safe and feasible, and can be tolerated.

Key words: gastric cancer; neoadjuvant chemotherapy; randomized controlled trials; survival; meta-analysis

胃癌(gastric cancer, GC)是我国最常见的恶性

肿瘤之一, 是全球第四大常见肿瘤和肿瘤死亡的第二大原因^[1]。2012 年估计 951 600 新发病例和 723 100 例死亡病例。胃癌在东亚、东欧、南美高发, 在北

收稿日期: 2016-03-08

通讯作者: 熊兵红, E-mail: xbh791220@163.com

美和非洲的大部分地区低发^[2]。目前,胃癌唯一治愈和延长生存期的方法是外科手术切除,但是其复发率居高不下,大约 80%在最初诊断时就处于进展期^[9],因此延长胃癌的生存率是一个非常重要的目标。

最近,胃癌的治疗取得了一些进展,如新药物以及药物联合治疗,比如新辅助化疗(neoadjuvant chemotherapy,NAC)、放化疗、分子靶向治疗等。新辅助化疗或称为术前化疗(preoperative chemotherapy,POC),是指在施行手术或放疗之前应用的全身性化疗,这种在肿瘤综合治疗中先应用化疗的方法也称早期化疗。NAC 最早由美国 Frei^[3]提出时是作为综合治疗的一部分,主要应用于颈部癌、骨肿瘤、乳腺癌等实体肿瘤的治疗。Willke 等^[4]在 1989 年首先报道了新辅助化疗在胃癌治疗中的应用^[4]。近年来,新辅助化疗作为胃癌综合治疗的一种方法已得到越来越多的关注。已有十几项随机对照试验和荟萃分析评价了胃癌 NAC 的疗效^[5-11],但报道结果不一,并存在不一致的结论。我们分析有关胃癌 NAC 的 RCTs,评价 NAC 在胃癌中的疗效和安全性。

1 资料与方法

1.1 纳入标准

(1)进展期胃癌的患者,其种族、国籍、年龄、性别不限,术后有随访;(2)纳入研究为随机对照试验(randomized controlled trials,RCTs),试验组为 NAC 组加手术组,对照组为手术组,术前未行任何新辅助治疗。(3)所有研究应具有生存率、切除率、术后并发症、化疗副反应至少一项。

1.2 排除标准

(1)非随机对照试验或伪随机对照试验,综述类文献;(2)任何时间接受了放疗、免疫治疗、生物治疗者。(3)研究目的不是比较 NAC 和手术的临床效应,以及动物试验和细胞实验;(4)重复发表;(5)无文献发表;(6)未提供足够数据;(7)统计学分析违反处理意向原则(intention to treat,ITT)。

1.3 资料检索

全面检索 1990 年 1 月至 2015 年 9 月发表的比较 NAC 与手术治疗胃癌的 RCT。检索数据库包括:PubMed 和 Embase 及其相关文献链接,Cochrane 临床对照试验注册资料库(CCTR)以及美国临床肿瘤学

会(American Society of Clinical Oncology,ASCO)摘要。文献数据库关键词为 gastric cancer,neoadjuvant chemotherapy (NAC),preoperative chemotherapy,randomized controlled trials or RCT,检索语种为英语。检索到题录后,全文下载并打印,同时对文章的参考文献进行人工检索。部分缺失资料由昆明医科大学第一附属医院图书馆与相关大学图书馆联络检索,尽量减少资料流失,最大限度增加样本量。必要时向作者索要全文。

1.4 资料提取

入选资料由 2 名作者分别摘录,资料提取的内容由两名作者在资料提取之前讨论决定。为避免主观偏见,资料提取时隐去了作者的姓名、论文发表的刊物名称、年份及国家。如遇到分歧,则请教相关专家予以解决。若文献为重复发表,则取最近发表的高质量文献。提取短期临床效应数据作为观察指标。(1)患者一般资料:性别、年龄;(2)化疗方案;(3)总体生存率(overall survival,OS),5 年生存率,无进展生存期(progression-free survival,PFS);(4)R0 手术切除率;(5)术后并发症发生率、死亡率;(6)3/4 级化疗副反应等。

1.5 RCT 质量评价

质量评价参考改良 Jadad 量表^[12]。对 RCT 研究的 4 项指标进行分析评价:(1)随机序列的产生方法;(2)随机化隐藏;(3)是否采用盲法,盲法是否恰当;(4)是否有撤出与退出的描述,如有失访或退出时,是否采用意向治疗原则(intention to treat,ITT)。RCT 分 1~7 分,1~2 分为低质量研究,3~4 分为较高质量研究,5 分为高质量研究。文献满足的标准越多,改良 Jadad 量表总评分越高,则该研究存在偏倚的可能性越小。

1.6 统计分析

采用 Cochrane 协作网提供的 RevMan5.3 软件进行统计学分析。二项分类资料 OS、PFS 采用计算风险比(hazard ratio,HR)为合并统计量,如果 HR 不能直接获得,可采用 Parmar 的方法计算获得^[13]。如 5 年生存率、肿瘤降期率,R0 切除率,并发症采用计算优势比(odd ratio,OR)为合并统计量,连续变量资料计算加权均数差(WMD)或标准化均数差(SMD)为合并统计量。并且必要时对估计值做敏感性分析,以减少统计学的偏倚,确保 Meta 分析的质量。若各临床试验所提供的数据不能进行 meta 分析,则系统评价只进行描述性分析。合并效应量之前先将纳入的

试验进行异质性检验,同质性较好的研究($P>0.05$)采用固定效应模型(fixed-effects model)分析,存在显著异质则采用随机效应模型 (random-effects model)进行分析。两者均以点估计及 95%可信区间(confidence interval,CI)表示,检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。潜在的发表性偏倚采用“倒漏斗”图(funnel plot analysis)分析。

2 结 果

2.1 文献检索结果和纳入研究的基本特征

22 个研究初步符合纳入标准^[14-35],6 个研究因为资料不全予以排除^[30-35],最终纳入 16 个随机对照试验^[14-29],共 2077 例患者,其中 NAC 组 1023 例(49.25%),对照组 1054 例(50.75%),其筛选流程图见 Figure 1,各纳入研究的基本特征见 Table 1。其中来自亚洲的研究 10 篇,欧美 6 篇。

纳入研究的 RCT 和质量评估:纳入的 16 篇文献方法学质量见 Table 2。纳入研究的 RCT 平均质量评分为 4.25 分。

2.2 荟萃分析结果

2.2.1 总体生存率(OS)

共 3 个研究报道了 OS,NAC 组 435 例,对照组

436 例。NAC 组与对照组在 OS 方面的差异有统计学意义($HR=0.74$,95%CI:0.63~0.88, $P=0.0006$)。纳入研究的同质性较好($I^2=0\%$; $P=0.79$),合并统计量采用固定效应模型。见 Figure 2。

2.2.2 5 年生存率

纳入 6 个研究,共 1072 例,NAC 组 554 例,对照组 518 例。新辅助化疗组能明显提高胃癌患者 5 年生存率($OR=1.59$,95%CI:1.19~2.12, $P=0.002$)。纳入研究的同质性较好($I^2=9\%$, $P=0.36$),合并统计量采用固定效应模型。见 Figure 3。

2.2.3 无病生存期(PFS)

共 3 个研究报道了 PFS,NAC 组 435 例,对照组 436 例。NAC 组与对照组在 PFS 方面的差异有统计学意义 ($HR=0.66$,95%CI:0.56~0.77, $P<0.00001$)。纳入研究的同质性较好($I^2=0\%$; $P=1.00$),合并统计量采用固定效应模型。见 Figure 4。

2.2.4 肿瘤降期率

5 个研究报道了肿瘤降期率, pT_{0-2} 在 NAC 组的比例比对照组明显增多 ($OR=1.71$,95%CI:1.26~2.33, $P=0.0006$),提示 NAC 能明显降低肿瘤的分期。纳入的研究同质性较好($I^2=0\%$, $P=0.68$),合并统计量采用固定效应模型。见 Figure 5。

Table 1 Basic characteristics of 16 trials included in this study

Study,publication year	Country	n		Age(years)		Sex(M/F)		CT regimen	GEJ/cardia(%)		Follow-up (m)
		NAC	Control	NAC	Control	NAC	Control		NAC	Control	
Zhao ^[14] 2013	China	40	45	59(29~77)	57(33~73)	31/9	34/11	XEOX	47.5	44.44	235(36-28.6)
Basi ^[15] 2013	Iran	28	26	62.63±7.5	61.22±6.26	23/6	22/4	DCF	39.3	42.2	10.32(1~11)
Sun ^[16] 2011	China	29	26	5.6(33~72)	52.6(33~72)	37/18	37/18	DCFL	NR	NR	NR
Ychou ^[17] 2011	France	113	111	63(36~75)	63(38~75)	96/17	91/20	FP	75.22	75.68	68
Imano ^[18] 2010	Japan	47	16	—	59.5±7.7	32/15	9/7	FC	NR	NR	NR
Qu ^[19] 2010	China	39	39	56(27~69)	56(27~69)	26/13	22/17	PTX+FOFOX4	15.4	23.1	27.1
Biffi ^[20] 2010	Italy	34	35	57(25~75)	59(39~76)	23/11	25/10	TCF	21	20	NR
Schuhmacher ^[21] 2010	Germany	72	72	56(38~70)	58(26~69)	50/22	50/22	CFF	51.4	54.2	53
Cunningham ^[22] 2006	UK	250	253	62(29~85)	62(23~81)	205/45	191/62	ECF	26	26.1	49
Hartgrink ^[23] 2004	Holland	27	29	60(34~75)	60(34~75)	32/24	32/24	FAMTX	NR	NR	83
Nio ^[24] 2004	Japan	102	193	63.5±11.9	65.3±11.5	70/32	141/52	UFT(oral)	NR	NR	83
Wang ^[25] 2000	China	30	30	45~65	45~65	23/7	23/7	FPLC(oral)	100	—	60
Kobayashi ^[26] 2000	Japan	91	30	57.8	60.2	65/26	55/25	5'-DFUR(oral)	NR	NR	60
Lygidakis ^[27] 1999	Greece	39	19	61±4	62±3	18/21	9/10	IP(no details)	18.97	19	26.3
Kang ^[28] 1996	Korea	53	54	NR	NR	NR	NR	PEF	NR	NR	>36
Yonemura ^[29] 1993	Japan	29	26	64.1±8.34	56.4±9.6	21/8	20/6	PMUE	NR	NR	24

Note: 5-Fu; 5-fluorouracil; DDP; Cisplatin; FP; 5-FU/cisplatin; PTX; paclitaxel; FOFOX4; 5-fluorouracil/leucovorin/oxaliplatin; CFF; cisplatin/d-L-folinic acid/fluorouracil; ECF; Epirubicin/cyclophosphamide/5-FU; FAMTX; 5-FU/adriamycin/methotrexate; UFT; Tegafur/uracil; CT; Chemotherapy; IV: Intravenous; IP; Intraperitoneal; PEF; Cisplatin/epirubicin/5-FU; EAP; Epirubicin/adriamycin/cisplatin; PMUE; Cisplatin/mitomycin C/etoposide/UFT; FPLC: fluorouracili polyphase liposome composita pro orale; 5'-DFUR; 5'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine; GEJ: gastroesophageal junction; EG; esophagogastrectomy; TG; total gastrectomy; PG; partial gastrectomy; NR: no record.

Table 2 Quality assessment of trials included in this study

Sdudy	Randomization	Allocation concealment	Blind	Withdrawal and dropout	Jadad score	ITT
Zhao ^[14] 2013	Adequate	Unclear	Unclear	Well reported	5	NR
Basi ^[15] 2013	Adequate	Unclear	Adequate	Well reported	6	NR
Sun ^[16] 2011	Adequate	Unclear	Unclear	NR	4	NR
Ychou ^[17] 2011	Adequate	Well reported	Unclear	Well reported	6	YES
Imano ^[18] 2010	Adequate	Unclear	Unclear	NR	4	NR
Qu ^[19] 2010	Adequate	Unclear	Unclear	NR	4	NR
Biffi ^[20] 2010	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Well reported	4	YES
Schuhmacher ^[21] 2010	Unclear	Unclear	Unclear	Well reported	4	YES
Cunningham ^[22] 2006	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Well reported	7	YES
Hartgrink ^[23] 2004	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Well reported	5	NR
Nio ^[24] 2004	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Well reported	1	NR
Wang ^[25] 2000	Unclear	Unclear	Inadequate	Well reported	3	NR
Kobayashi ^[26] 2000	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Well reported	5	NR
Lygidakis ^[27] 1999	Inadequate	Unclear	Inadequate	Well reported	2	NR
Kang ^[28] 1996	Unclear	Unclear	Inadequate	Well reported	3	NR
Yonemura ^[29] 1993	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Well reported	5	NR

Note:NR:no record;ITT:intention to treat.

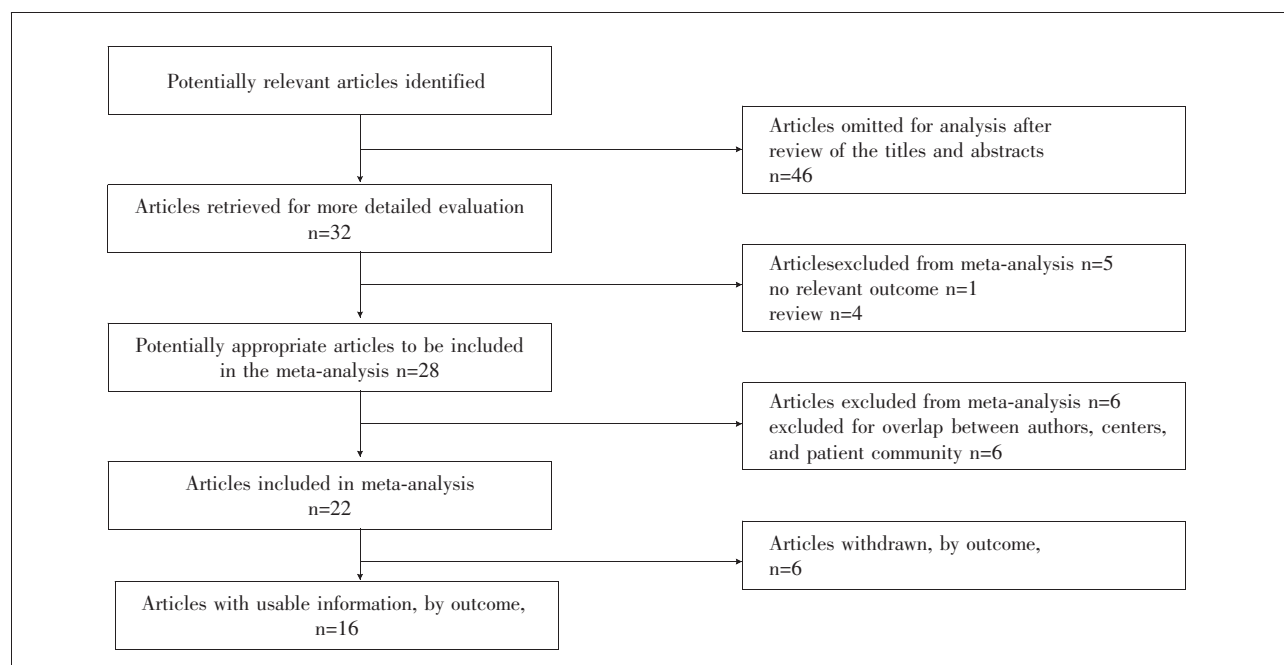


Figure 1 Flow chart of studies identified, included and excluded

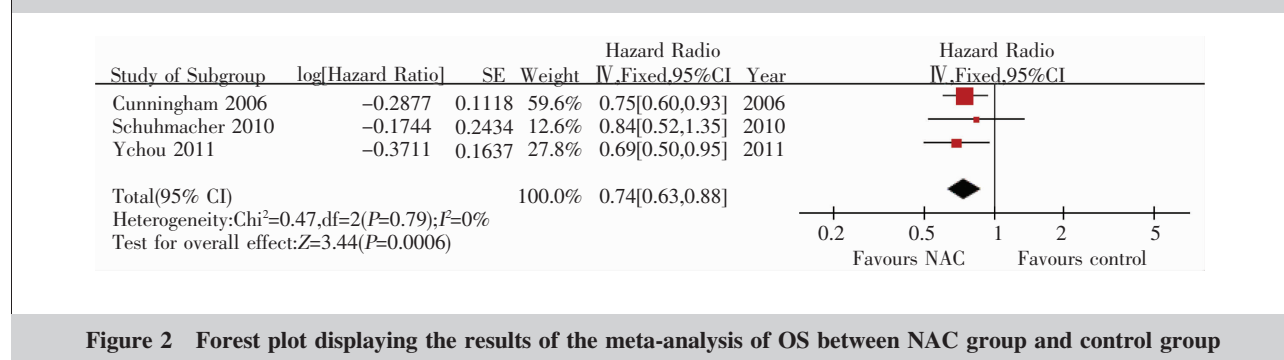


Figure 2 Forest plot displaying the results of the meta-analysis of OS between NAC group and control group

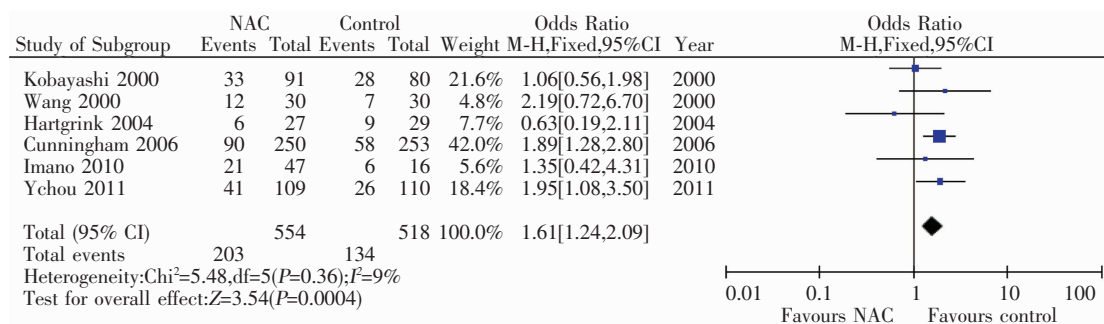


Figure 3 Forest plot displaying the results of the meta-analysis of 5-year survival rate between NAC group and control group

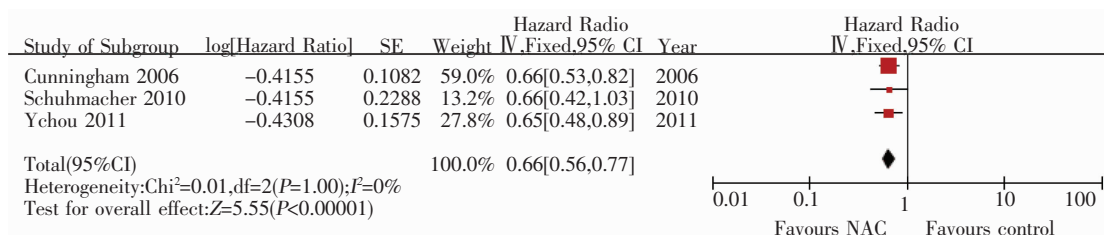


Figure 4 Forest plot displaying the results of the meta-analysis of PFS between NAC group and control group

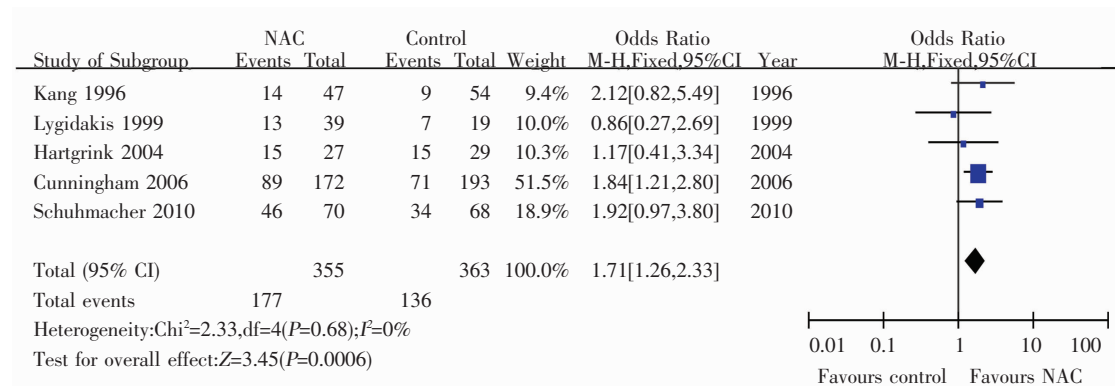


Figure 5 Forest plot displaying the results of the meta-analysis of tumor down-staging rate between NAC group and control group

2.2.5 R0 手术切除率

11 个研究报道了手术切除率,共 990 例,NAC 组 482 例,对照组 508 例。NAC 组与对照组在 R0 手术切除率方面的差异有统计学意义 (OR=1.55,95%CI:1.22~1.97,P=0.0003)。纳入的研究同质性较好($I^2=37\%$, $P=0.11$),合并统计量采用固定效应模型。见 Figure 6。

2.2.6 术后并发症发生率

9 个研究报道比较了两组并发症,共 1042 例,NAC 组 511 例,对照组 531 例。NAC 组与对照组在

术后并发症发生率方面的差异无统计学意义 (OR=1.12,95%CI:0.86~1.44, $P=0.40$)。纳入的研究无异质性 ($I^2=0\%$, $P=0.68$),故采用固定效应模型合并统计量。见 Figure 7。

6 个研究报道了围手术期死亡率,NAC 组与对照组无明显差异 (OR=1.14,95%CI:0.64~2.05, $P=0.65$)。纳入的研究同质性较好($I^2=0\%$, $P=0.77$),故采用固定效应模型合并统计量。见 Figure 7。

2.2.7 3/4 级化疗副反应

仅有 2 个研究报道比较了 2 组间的 3/4 级化疗

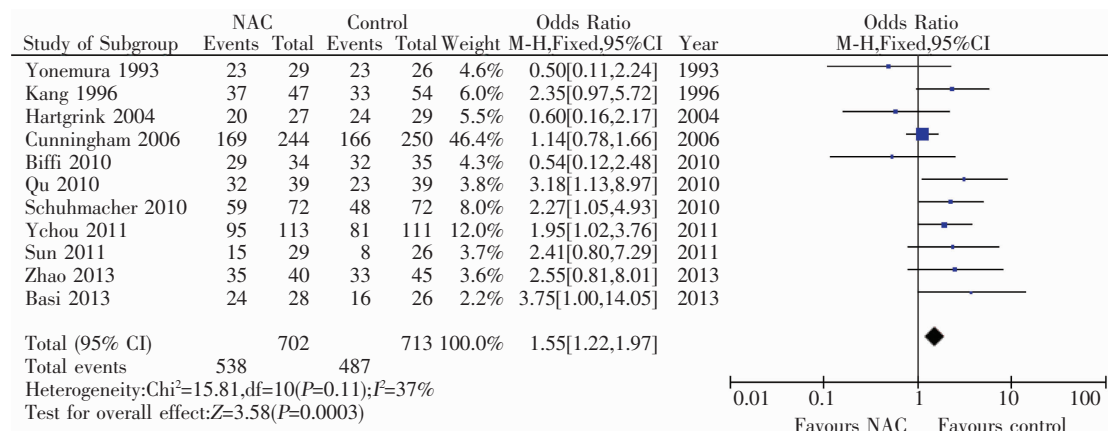
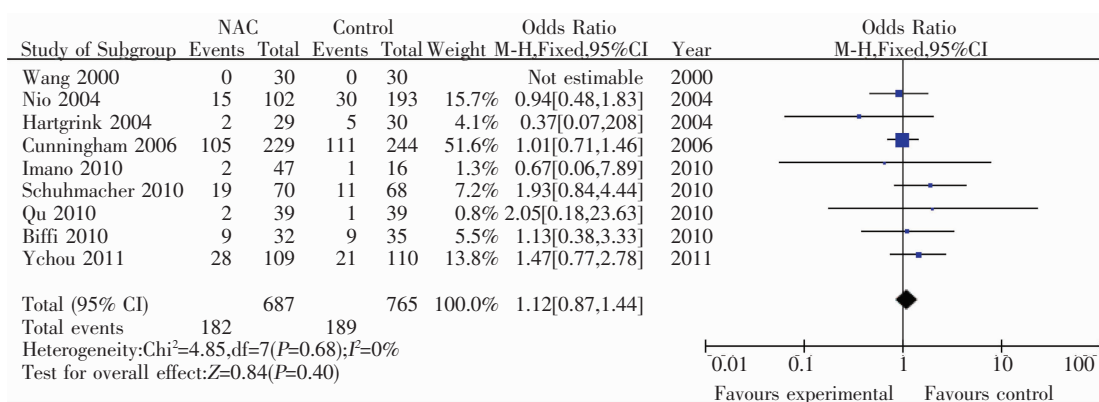


Figure 6 Forest plot displaying the results of the meta-analysis of resection rate between NAC group and control group

A Postoperative morbidity



B Perioperative mortality

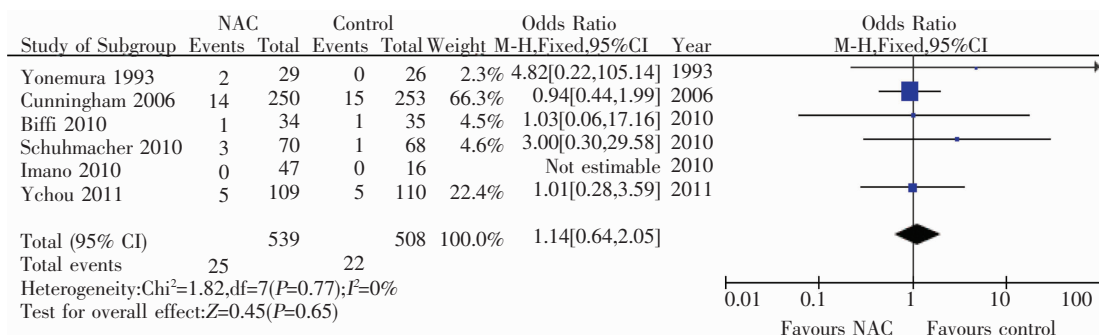


Figure 7 Forest plot displaying the results of the meta-analysis of postoperative morbidity(A) and perioperative mortality(B) between NAC group and control group

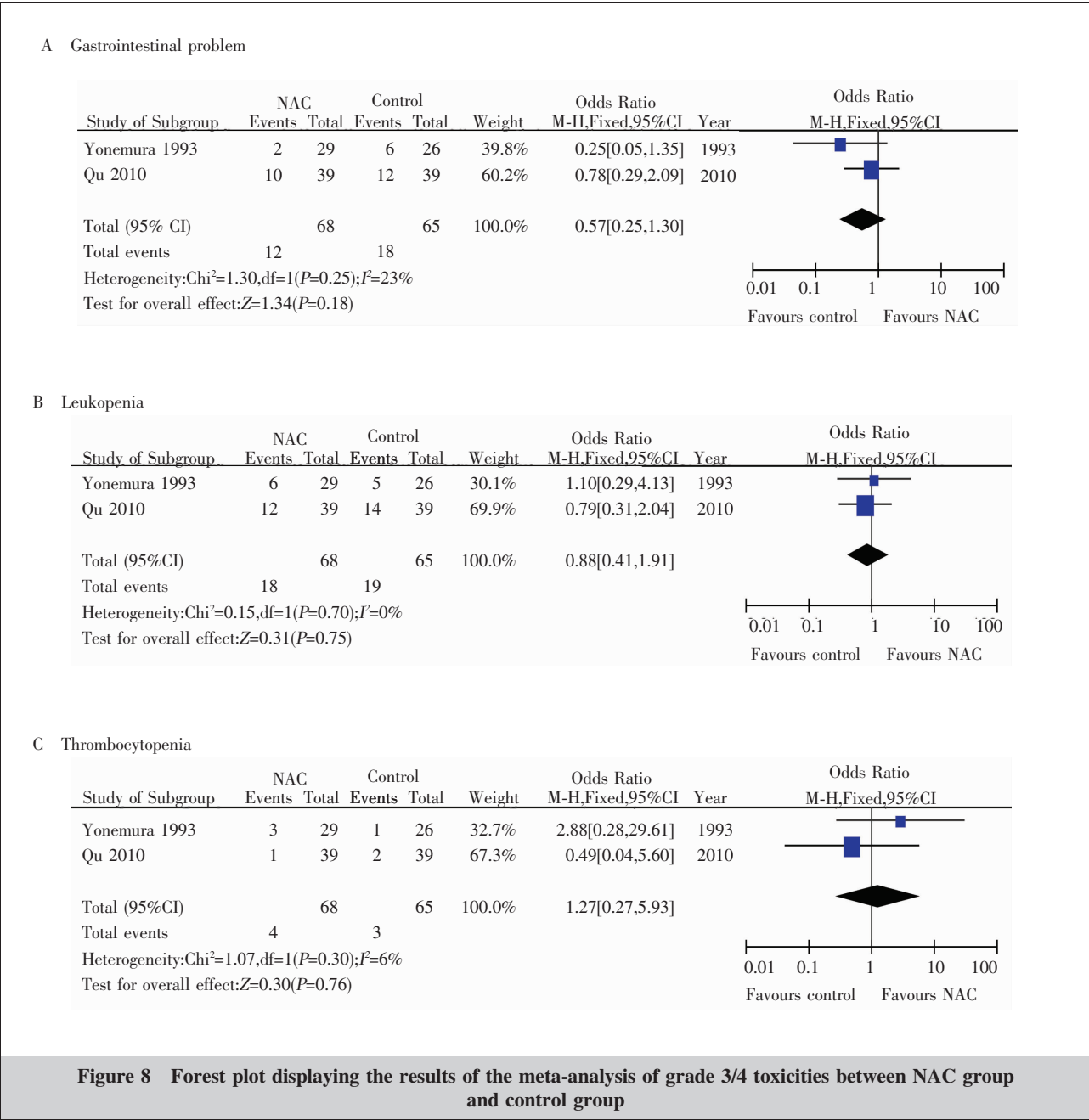
副反应,其胃肠道反应(OR=0.57,95%CI:0.25~1.30,
P=0.18)、白细胞减少(OR=0.88,95%CI:0.41~1.91,
P=0.75)、血小板减少 (OR=1.27,95%CI:0.27~5.93,
P=0.76)两组间均无显著性差异。见 Figure 8。

2.3 出版偏倚

NAC 组与对照组的 5 年生存率、R0 切除率、术
后并发症和围手术期死亡率的倒漏斗图分析提示没
有一个研究落在 95% CIs 界限外,没有显示出版偏
倚,各研究间无异质性(见 Figure 9)。

3 讨论

1982 年 Frei^[3]首先提出了 NAC 的概念。1989
年,Wilke 等^[4]首先报道了 NAC 在胃癌中的应用。此
后报道逐渐增多,但是在胃癌中的作用其结果互相
冲突,随着新研究的纳入,故有必要重新评价 NAC
在胃癌中的临床疗效。本研究共纳入 16 个进展期胃
癌新辅助化疗的临床 RCT,共有 2077 例患者入选。
本研究结果表明 NAC 能显著提高进展期胃癌 5 年



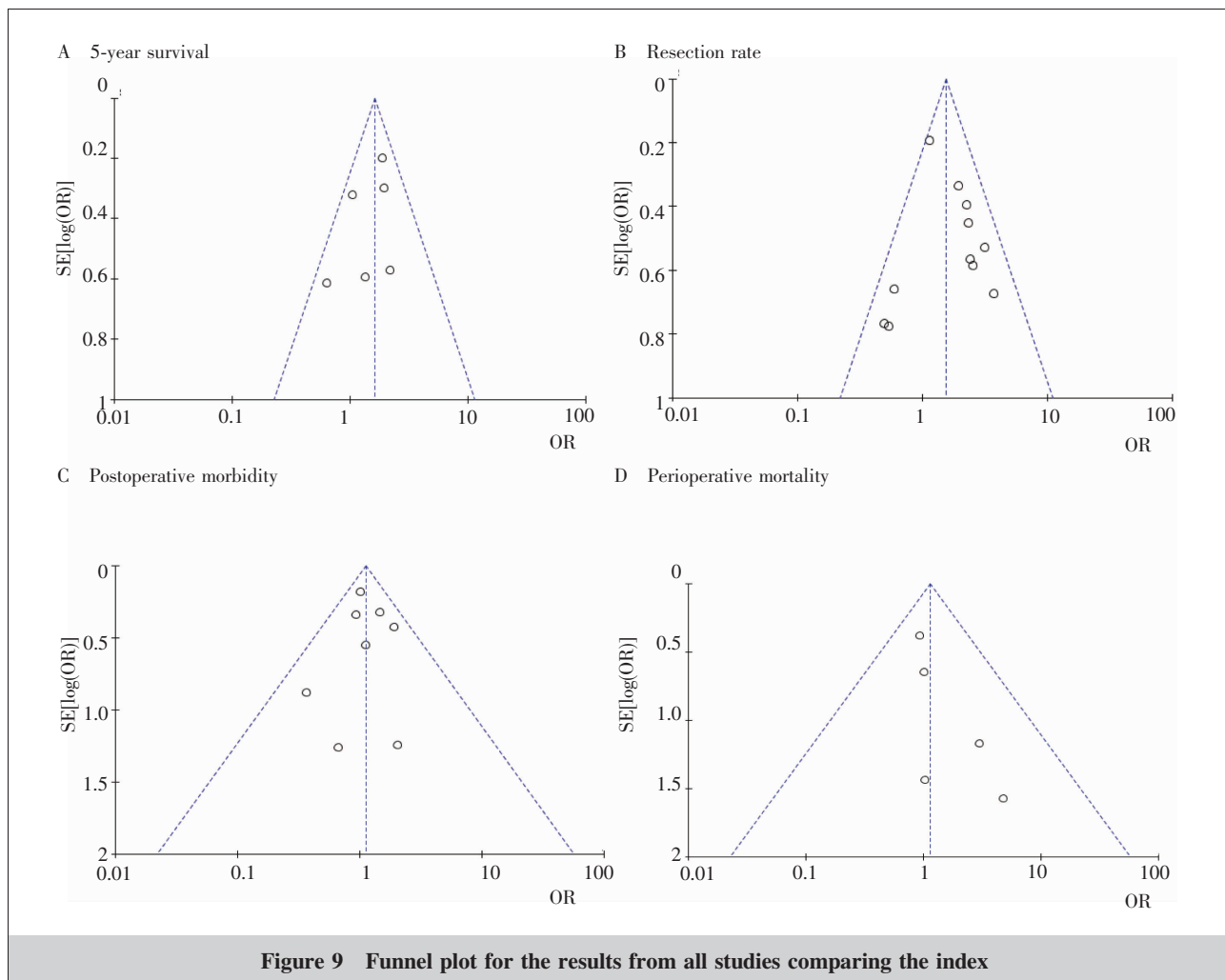


Figure 9 Funnel plot for the results from all studies comparing the index

生存率、无病生存期和总体生存率,这可能与 NAC 能降低肿瘤术前分期,提高手术切除率,治疗微小转移病灶等机制密切相关。本研究结果还显示,NAC 组的 R0 手术切除率明显高于对照组,且两组的术后并发症、围术期死亡率差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),这表明 NAC 不会增加进展期胃癌手术风险。本研究与以往研究相比,样本量更多,分布范围更广,尤其包括了较多亚洲的病例(10 个研究),补增了新近的临床 RCT^[14-16],提供了更多进展期胃癌 NAC 疗效的证据,有更强的说服力,研究结果更准确。

NAC 有如下优势^[11,36]:(1)术前化学药物可使肿瘤发生后首次受到打击和杀灭,使肿瘤体积缩小,同时可减轻组织的反应性水肿,减少肿瘤与周围组织的侵犯及黏连;(2)术前化疗可以杀灭侵入血道游离的癌细胞,防止发生血行转移;(3)癌细胞沿淋巴管

转移至淋巴结是最常见的转移方式,淋巴结转移灶愈小,手术中愈难发现。术前化疗能彻底杀灭微小的淋巴转移灶,减少复发的危险性;(4)术前化疗可使游离的癌细胞受到杀伤,使其生物活性受到抑制,不易种植繁衍,不仅可降低中晚期患者手术后种植转移的危险,也可减少医源性种植的可能性;(5)术前化疗可以达到降期的目的,提高手术切除率;(6)通过术前辅助化疗,了解肿瘤对化疗药物的反应,以确定患者术后是否需要继续化疗。但是 NAC 也可能存在以下问题:化疗药物可引起的骨髓抑制而造成血白细胞和血小板减少;化疗造成的患者全身情况的恶化或感染性并发症,对手术及术后的恢复带来较大困难;有些患者在进行一段时间的 NAC 后,病情没有缓解反而进展,则失去了对局部病灶的控制,可能会延误必要治疗如手术的时机,并可使肿瘤发生转移;化疗产生的效果导致肿瘤退缩可能使切除范

围变得难以确定;化疗所致的瘢痕和纤维组织也可能会增加手术难度等。

虽然此荟萃分析证实了NAC的生存优势,但是我们仍然无法确定其最佳化疗方案。新辅助化疗的治疗方案在亚洲和西方国家是不同的,在亚洲主要采用日本的口服5-Fu(氟尿嘧啶)、UFT(优福定)、5-DFUR(去氧氟尿苷),而西方国家采取静脉注射化疗药物,所以术前化疗的效果会受到不同的化疗方案,不同的剂量和用法,联合或单一的化疗,有无放射治疗等因素的影响。Cunningham等^[22]的研究表明,术前采用ECF(表柔比星、顺铂、5-氟尿嘧啶)可以提高总体生存率,在超过500例病人中,相比较单纯手术,术前采用ECF可以降低25%的死亡人数。ECF已成为欧洲胃癌患者新的化疗标准方案^[37]。因此为了建立一种针对胃癌的全世界范围内安全有效的标准治疗方案,有必要采取全球统一的标准,如胃癌可切除性的定义,淋巴结切除类型,入选病人的标准和反应评价等。

本荟萃分析可能存在以下局限性:纳入的一些研究患者数较少,可能会降低检验效能。纳入研究的生存率、对化疗可能产生的副作用报道不完全,可能影响到本系统评价测量指标评价的全面性。纳入的文献存在不同程度方法学质量问题,判断指标选择也不尽一致,一定程度上降低了本系统评价结果的可靠性和全面性。纳入的研究化疗方案,途径,剂量和手术方式不相同,可能会造成临床异质性。

总之,NAC能提高进展期胃癌患者的总体生存率、5年生存率,提高R0切除率,降低肿瘤分期,其安全可行,患者可耐受,但是需要更多的大样本多中心高质量的前瞻性随机对照试验进一步证实其临床效果。

参考文献:

- [1] Katherine DC, Alfred IN. Epidemiology of gastric cancer [J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2006, 12(3): 354-363.
- [2] Torre LA, Bray F, Siegel RL, et al. Global cancer statistics, 2012 [J]. CA Cancer J Clin, 2015, 65(2): 87-108.
- [3] Frei E 3rd. Clinical cancer research: an embattled species [J]. Cancer, 1982, 50(10): 1979-1992.
- [4] Wilke H, Preusser P, Fink U, et al. Preoperative chemotherapy in locally advanced and nonresectable gastric cancer: a phase II study with etoposide, doxorubicin, and cisplatin [J]. J Clin Oncol, 1989, 7(9): 1318-1326.
- [5] Jiang L, Yang KH, Guan QL, et al. Survival benefit of neoadjuvant chemotherapy for resectable cancer of the gastric and gastroesophageal junction: a meta-analysis [J]. J Clin Gastroenterol, 2015, 49(5): 387-394.
- [6] Xu AM, Huang L, Liu W, et al. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by surgery versus surgery alone for gastric carcinoma: systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials [J]. PLoS One, 2014, 9(1): e86941.
- [7] Liao Y, Yang ZL, Peng JS, et al. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy for gastric cancer: a meta-analysis of randomized, controlled trials [J]. J Gastroenterol Hepatol, 2013, 28(5): 777-782.
- [8] Ge L, Wang HJ, Yin D, et al. Effectiveness of 5-fluorouracil-based neoadjuvant chemotherapy in locally-advanced gastric/gastroesophageal cancer: a meta-analysis [J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2012, 18(48): 7384-7393.
- [9] Li W, Qin J, Sun YH, et al. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy for advanced gastric cancer: a meta-analysis [J]. World J Gastroenterol, 2010, 16(44): 5621-5628.
- [10] Wu AW, Xu GW, Wang HY, et al. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy versus none for resectable gastric cancer [J]. Cochrane Database Syst Rev, 2007, CD005047.
- [11] Xiong BH, Cheng Y, Ma L, et al. An updated meta-analysis of randomized controlled trial assessing the effect of neoadjuvant chemotherapy in advanced gastric cancer [J]. Cancer Invest, 2014, 32(6): 272-284.
- [12] Jadad AR, Moore RA, Carroll D, et al. Assessing the quality of reports of randomized clinical trials: is blinding necessary? [J]. Control Clin Trials, 1996, 17(1): 1-12.
- [13] Parmar MK, Torri V, Stewart L. Extracting summary statistics to perform meta-analyses of the published literature for survival endpoints [J]. Stat Med, 1998, 17(24): 2815-2834.
- [14] Zhao Q, Li Y, Tan BB, et al. Effects of XELOX regimen as neoadjuvant chemotherapy on radical resection rate and prognosis in patients with advanced gastric cancer [J]. Zhonghua Zhong Liu Za Zhi, 2013, 35(10): 773-777.
- [15] Basi A, Sohrabkhani S, Zamani F, et al. Comparing efficacy of preoperative neo-adjuvant chemotherapy and surgery versus surgery alone in patients with resectable gastroesophageal cancer [J]. Int J Hematol Oncol Stem Cell Res, 2013, 7(4): 24-28.
- [16] Sun XC, Lin J, Ju AH. Treatment of Borrmann type IV gastric cancer with a neoadjuvant chemotherapy combination of docetaxel, cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil/leucovorin [J]. J Int Med Res, 2011, 39(6): 2096-2102.

- [17] Ychou M,Boige V,Pignon JP,et al. Perioperative chemotherapy compared with surgery alone for resectable gastroesophageal adenocarcinoma;an FNCLCC and FFCD multicenter phase III trial [J]. *J Clin Oncol*,2011,29(13): 1715–1721.
- [18] Imano M,Itoh T,Satou T,et al. Prospective randomized trial of short-term neoadjuvant chemotherapy for advanced gastric cancer[J]. *Eur J Surg Oncol*,2010,36(10):963–968.
- [19] Qu JJ,Shi YR,Liu FR,et al. A clinical study of paclitaxel combined with FOLFOX4 regimen as neoadjuvant chemotherapy for advanced gastric cancer [J]. *Zhonghua Wei Chang Wai Ke Za Zhi*,2010,13(9):664–667.
- [20] Biffi R,Fazio N,Luca F,et al. Surgical outcome after docetaxel-based neoadjuvant chemotherapy in locally-advanced gastric cancer [J]. *World J Gastroenterol*,2010,16(7):868–874.
- [21] Schuhmacher C,Gretschel S,Lordick F,et al. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy compared with surgery alone for locally advanced cancer of the stomach and cardia;European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer randomized trial 40954[J]. *J Clin Oncol*,2010,28(35):5210–5218.
- [22] Cunningham D,Allum WH,Stenning SP,et al. Perioperative chemotherapy versus surgery alone for resectable gastroesophageal cancer[J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2006,355(1):11–20.
- [23] Hartgrink HH,van de Velde CJ,Putter H,et al. Neo-adjuvant chemotherapy for operable gastric cancer;long term results of the Dutch randomised FAMTX trial [J]. *Eur J Surg Oncol*,2004,30(6):643–649.
- [24] Nio Y,Koike M,Omori H,et al. A randomized consent design trial of neoadjuvant chemotherapy with tegafur plus uracil (UFT) for gastric cancer—a single institute study [J]. *Anticancer Res*,2004,24(36):1879–1887.
- [25] Wang XL,Wu GX,Zhang MD,et al. A favorable impact of preoperative FPLC chemotherapy on patients with gastric cardia cancer[J]. *Oncol Rep*,2000,7(2):241–244.
- [26] Kobayashi T,Kimura T. Long-term outcome of preoperative chemotherapy with 5'-deoxy-5-fluorouridine (5'-DFUR) for gastric cancer [J]. *Gan To Kagaku Ryoho*, 2000,27(10):1521–1526.
- [27] Lygidakis NJ,Sgourakis G,Aphinives P. Upper abdominal stop-flow perfusion as a neo and adjuvant hypoxic regional chemotherapy for resectable gastric carcinoma. A prospective randomized clinical trial [J]. *Hepatogastroenterology*, 1999,46(27):2035–2038.
- [28] Kang YK,Choi DW,Im YH,et al. A phase III randomized comparison of neoadjuvant chemotherapy followed by surgery versus surgery for locally advanced stomach cancer. Abstract 503 presented at the ASCO Annual Meeting. 1996 [J/OL]. [http://www.asco.org/ASCOv2/Meetings/Abstracts &vmview=abst_detail_view&confID=29&abstractID=10042](http://www.asco.org/ASCOv2/Meetings/Abstracts&vmview=abst_detail_view&confID=29&abstractID=10042),2016-01-10.
- [29] Yonemura Y,Sawa T,Kinoshita K,et al. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy for high-grade advanced gastric cancer[J]. *World J Surg*,1993,17(2):256–261;discussion 261–262.
- [30] Shchepotin I,Evans S,Chorny V,et al. Preoperative super-selective intraarterial chemotherapy in the combined treatment of gastric-carcinoma[J]. *Oncol Rep*,1995,2(3):473–479.
- [31] Shchepotin IB,Chorny V,Hanfelt J,et al. Palliative super-selective intra-arterial chemotherapy for advanced nonresectable gastric cancer[J]. *J Gastrointest Surg*,1999,3(9): 426–431.
- [32] Zhao WH,Wang SF,Ding W,et al. Apoptosis induced by preoperative oral 5'-DFUR administration in gastric adenocarcinoma and its mechanism of action[J]. *World J Gastroenterol*,2006,12(21):1356–1361.
- [33] Masuyama M,Taniguchi H,Takeuchi K,et al. Recurrence and survival rate of advanced gastric cancer after preoperative EAP- II intra-arterial infusion therapy [J].*Gan To Kagaku Ryoho*,1994,21(21):2253–2255.
- [34] Fujii,G Kosaki,S Tsuchiya,et al. Randomized trial of preoperative adjuvant chemotherapy using oral 5-Fu in Operable Gastric Cancer (Meeting abstract) [J/OL]. Abstract 1045 presented at the ASCO Annual Meeting. [http://www.asco.org/ASCOv2/Meetings/Abstracts &vmview=abst_detail_view&confID=17&abstractID=15297](http://www.asco.org/ASCOv2/Meetings/Abstracts&vmview=abst_detail_view&confID=17&abstractID=15297),2016-01-10.
- [35] Ji J,Wu A,Li Z,et al. Perioperative chemotherapy with oxaliplatin/5-fluorouracil/leucovorin (FOLFOX7) for locally advanced gastric cancer;Final results of a prospective multicenter phase II study (BJSA-01) with 2 years follow-up[J]. *J Clin Oncol*,2010,28: 15s (suppl;abstr 4021).
- [36] Liu N,Liang H,Hao XS. Current status of neoadjuvant chemotherapy for advanced gastric cancer [J]. *Chinese Journal of Clinical Oncology*,2008,35(17):1018–1020.[刘宁,梁寒,郝希山.进展期胃癌新辅助化疗的现状. *中国肿瘤临床*,2008,35(17):1018–1020.]
- [37] Wohrer SS,Raderer M,Hejna M. Palliative chemotherapy for advanced gastric cancer[J]. *Ann Oncol*,2004,15(11): 1585–1595.