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Efficacy and safety of bevacizumab for treating glioblastoma: a systematic review and meta-analysis of phase II and III randomized controlled trials

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Abstract

Objective: To fully investigate the efficacy and safety of bevacizumab for glioblastoma.

Methods: Databases were searched for phase II/III randomized controlled trials treated with bevacizumab.

Results: Bevacizumab significantly improved the PFS in glioblastoma patients, but did not prolong OS. PFS was significantly prolonged in both first-line and second-line treatment. Bevacizumab plus temozolomide was correlated with improved PFS for patients with different MGMT methylation status. Bevacizumab could increase the risk of hypertension, proteinuria, thromboembolic, and infection. Hypertension should be well concerned.

Conclusions: Bevacizumab-containing regimen can significantly improve PFS, but did not prolong OS.

Keywords: anti-VEGF antibody; bevacizumab; efficacy; glioblastoma; meta-analysis.

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