

论文

甲氧芳芥与喜树碱等抗癌药物治疗方案的实验研究

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摘要:

本文报道了用皮下型艾氏腹水癌(ESC)作为实验模型研究了多种抗癌药物的治疗方案从属性。结果表明:甲氧芳芥以间歇治疗的方案最好,连续治疗也可,但效果略差。喜树碱的方案从属性为间歇治疗。环磷酰胺则以单次冲击治疗最佳,然而长春新碱无明显方案从属性,各种方案的治疗效果相近。

关键词:

EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON TREATMENT SCHEDULE DEPENDENCY OF ANTI TUMOR AGENTS MECAPHANE & CAMPTOTHECIN

Wang Tzuwu

Abstract:

It is necessary to study the "treatment schedule dependency" in the experimental chemotherapy of tumor for demonstrating the optimal dosage schedule and interval which is useful both for clinical trials and the understanding of the biochemical mechanism and cytotoxic characteristics of new agents. This paper reports our experimental results: 1. Subcutaneously inoculated Ehrlich carcinoma (ESC) was suitable as a model of schedule dependency tests. The results obtained from ESC were similar to those from routine experimental leukemia L₁₂₁₀ in three different schedules(i. e. single dose, intermittent pulse therapy once every four days for four times altogether and daily for fourteen consecutive days). 2. The optimal schedule of several drugs was found to be as follows: Mecaphane: Intermittent therapy as well as daily course. Camptothecine: Intermittent therapy. Cyclophosphamide: Single dose. Vincristine: No schedule dependency.

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