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论文

胰蛋白酶治疗蝰科蛇毒中毒的研究

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摘要:

本文提供了一种局部注射胰蛋白酶治疗蛇伤的方法,在给小白鼠皮下注射致死剂量的竹叶青蛇毒后,立即注射胰蛋白酶可提高存活率68%,注射蝮蛇毒后,立即注射胰蛋白酶可提高存活率67%,注射尖吻蝮蛇毒后立即注射胰蛋白酶可提高存活率57%。临床观察207例,均获治愈,无不良后遗症。该药生产、保存方便,并可装在随身携带的急救注射器中,是蛇伤急救的一个较好药物。为蛇伤治疗增加一种新的方法。

关键词:

EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON TREATMENT OF VIPERIDAE SNAKE BITE WITH TRYPSIN

Xiong Yuliang; Zou Rnjin; Ye Zhizhang and Cheu Xilang

Abstract:

The local injection of trypsin can be used in clinical practice as a new and effective therapy for snakebite. Our experiments indicate that when a lethal dose of crotalinae snake venom was injected into mice subcutaneously, survival rate increased significantly if a dose of trypin had been injected locally and promptly. When lethal doses of the venoms (*Trimeresurus* 700 μ g, *Agkistrodon acutus* 450 μ g, *A.* halys 180 μ g) were injected into mice and trypsin is given, the survival rate is 68%, 57%, 67%. We've treated 207 cases of snakebite without death. The oroduction of trypsin is rather simple and its preservation needs no special condition. Trypsin can be put into portable first-aid auto-injector and can be used after snakebite at the earliest possible time.

Keywords:

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