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之文 A萘啶-蒿甲醚-氯喹联合治疗食	食蟹猴疟原虫感染恒河猴的研究	
长家埙;陈克湧;林宝英;叶秀玉;郑	F [*] 浩	Sup PDF
中国预防医学中心寄生虫病研究所世		[HTI 参考
寄要:		把本
	0 mg/kg、氯喹10 mg base/kg联合给药,1次/d×31个疗程,对恒河猴的血传感染,可完全清除血内原虫的无性体;对恒河猴的子孢子感染,与单用氯喹比较,可见原虫再现(包括复燃和复发,下同) 出现远期复发。三种药物联合3 d治疗对猴有较严重的胃肠道副作用。	加入 加入 引用 Ema
长键词: 咯萘啶 萬甲醚 氯喹	□ 百山 百柳	文章
COMBINED REGIMEN OF	DVDONADIDIAL ADTEMETI I DOCULIAR (DAC) FOR THE TREATMENT OF DIACMORPHIA CVAICACI OF INDRESUL MONICEV	咯萘 蒿甲
HANG Jia-Xun; CHEN Ke-Yon	ing; LIN Bao-Ying; YE Xiu-Yu and ZHENG Hao	氯喹 原虫 复燃 复发
bstract:		张家
or 3 days. In the observation pe arasite reappearance occurred i e expected after the primary on	s studied in rhesus monkey infected with <i>Plasmodium cynomolgi</i> . Monkeys infected by blood transmission were rapidly cured after combined treatment with PAC once daily period asexual parasites reappeared only once or twice, wich might be short-term relapses, in animals infected by sporozoites. On the other hand, much more frequent in animals treated with chloroquine alone or PAC in one day course. According to the assumption of "hypnozoite" in sporozoite-induced infection, long-term relapses would onset and a period of negative parasitemia. However, it was not confirmed in this study, as no long-term relapse was detected in animals followed for more than 300 hily in the gastro-intestinal tract of monkeys receiving a 3-day course of PAC.	陈克 林宝 叶秀 郑浩
eywords: Artemether Chlorod	oquine Parasites reappearance Recrudescence Relapse Pyronaridine	Artic Artic Artic
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