论著

阿苯达唑乳剂治疗肝囊型包虫病212例临床疗效观察

柴君杰,孟贺巴特,焦伟,孙德玉,梁斌,石劲草,付承,李雄,毛一丁,王秀玲,多力坤,古丽拜尔,王燕春,高芳华,肖树华

新疆地方病防治研究所!卫生部包虫病防治培训基地;乌鲁木齐830002;新疆地方病防治研究所!卫生部包虫病防治培训基地;乌鲁木齐830002;新疆地方病防治研究所!卫生部包虫病防治培训基地;乌鲁木齐830002;新疆地方病防治研究所!卫生部包虫病防治培训基地;乌鲁木齐830002;新疆地方病收稿日期 修回日期 网络版发布日期 接受日期 摘要

目的 验证新剂型阿苯达唑乳剂对肝囊型包虫病患者的临床疗效。 方法 对 2 12例肝囊型包虫病患者用阿苯达唑 10 m g/ (kg· d)和 12 .5 mg/ (kg· d)两种剂量进行治疗。服药 3个月复查 1次为 1个疗程,各疗程之间不间断连续用药。以 B超影像特征为主判定疗效,观察不同疗程的效果。以停药时的检查结果为近期疗效。停药后随访 1~ 4年的结果为远期疗效。 结果 两个剂量组共 2 12例患者的平均近期疗效:治愈率为74.5%,有效率为 99.1%,无效率为 0 .9%。平均远期疗效:治愈率为83.1%,有效率为 89.3%,无效率为 0 .6%,复发率为 10 .2%。以 12 .5 mg/ (kg· d)连续治疗 9个月的疗效较好。复发病例再治疗的效果良好。 结论 阿苯达唑乳剂对肝囊型包虫病的临床疗效超过当前包虫病药物治疗的最好水平,疗效稳定可靠,不良反应轻微,可成为治疗包虫病的首选药物。

关键词 <u>囊型包虫病/囊型棘球蚴病</u> <u>细粒棘球绦虫</u> <u>阿苯达唑乳剂</u> <u>临床疗效</u> <u>化学治疗</u> 分类号

Efficacy of Ablendazole Emulsion in Treatment of 212 Patients with Cystic Echinococcosis

CHAI Jun-jie¹, Menghebat¹, JIAO Wei¹, SUN De-yu¹, LIANG Bin¹, SHI Jin-cao¹, FU Cheng¹, LI Xiong¹, MAO Yi-ding¹, WANG Xiu-ling¹, Dolikun¹, Guliber¹, WANG Yan-chun¹, GAO Fanghua², XIAO Shu-hua²

XinjiangI nstitutef or EndemicD is eases Controland Research; National HydatidD is ease Centre $\overline{\mathbb{I}}$ China. Uruntqi 8 30002;

 $2\ I$ ns ti tu te o f P a ra si tic D i.s ra se s. C hineseA cademvo fP reventiveM edicim ,S)6-shai2 00025

Abstract

Objective To verify the efficacy of abendazole emulsion, a new formulation of abendazole, in treatment of human cystic echinococcosis. Methods 212 patients with liver cystic echinococcosis were treated orally with albendazole emulsion at a daily dose of 10 mg/kg or 12.5 mg/kg for 3 to 12 months or over one year. The therapeutic efficacy was mainly \{evaluated\} by image feature examined with B utrasound examination, a short-term efficacy at the completion of treatment and a long-term efficacy followed-up for 1-4 years. Results In 212 patients treated with albendazole emulsion at a daily dose of 10 mg/kg and 12.5 mg/kg, the average cure rate, improved rate and the rate of no avail were 74.5%, 99.1% and 0.9% respectively after termination of the treatment, and the average long-term rates were 83.1%, 89.3% and 0.6% respectively. Recurrence occurred in 18 patients (10.2%). The results indicated that the best efficacy was seen in patients treated with albendazole 12.5 mg/kg daily for 9 months. Better response was also found when the recurrent patients were re-treated with albendazole. Conclusion The efficacy of albendazole emulsion on patients with liver cystic echinococcosis is much better than that of albendazole tablet or capsule and mebendazole. Meanwhile, the efficacy of albendazole emulsion is stable with less adverse effects. The results suggest that albendazole emulsion could be the drug of choice for treatment of cystic hydatid disease.

Key words <u>cystic echinococcosis</u> <u>Echinococcus granulosus</u> <u>albendazole emulsion</u> <u>clinical efficacy</u> <u>chemotherapy</u>

DOI:

扩展功能

本文信息

- Supporting info
- ▶ PDF(398KB)
- ▶ [HTML全文](OKB)
- ▶ 参考文献[PDF]
- ▶参考文献

服务与反馈

- ▶ 把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶加入我的书架
- ▶加入引用管理器
- ▶ 复制索引
- ► Email Alert
- ▶ 文章反馈
- ▶浏览反馈信息

相关信息

- ▶ <u>本刊中 包含"囊型包虫病/囊型棘</u>球蚴病"的 相关文章
- ▶本文作者相关文章
- · 柴君杰
- . 孟贺巴特
- · <u>焦伟</u>
- 孙德玉
- · <u>梁斌</u>
- 石劲草
- · <u>付承</u> · 李雄
- · <u>毛一丁</u>
- · 王秀玲