

论文

锑剂治疗家兔血吸虫病有效方法的探求

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摘要:

1. 本文报告锑钾治疗家兔血吸虫病的剂量与疗程的探求。首先探求促使成虫大量向肝转移时所需有效剂量,继则探求控制成虫不能向肠复位时所需有效剂量与日程。2. 锑钾每日按体重每公斤8毫克,分别注射1,2,3天,停药1天后肝内成虫检出率分别74.1%,93.5%,与98.0%。3. 在锑钾每日按体重每公斤8毫克连续二日后,继以第2天锑排泄量(相当于锑钾1.62毫克/每公斤体重)的1,2,3倍,分别维持3,5,7天。结果成虫残余率与维持的剂量大小及日程长短成反比。4. 根据这次动物实验结果,以锑钾每日按体重每公斤8毫克注射两天,继以维持第2天锑排泄量的三倍,连续3-5天治疗家兔血吸虫病,可以获得比较满意的结果。

关键词:

AN EFFECTIVE REGIME FOR THE TREATMENT OF SCHISTOSOMIASIS JAPONICA WITH TARTAR EMETIC IN RABBITS

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Abstract:

In an attempt to ascertain an effective schistosomiacidal regime with tartar emetic, we devised an animal experiment of two steps: first, to obtain an optimal initial big dose which would cause the adult worms to shift from mesenteric vessels toward the liver and second, to obtain an optimal maintenance dose which would prevent the worms from moving back from the portal radicals. The experiment was carried out as follows: (1) Rabbits each infected with 100 cercariae of *Schistosoma Japonicum* were divided into three groups and doses of tartar emetic 8 mg/kg/day were administered intravenously for 1, 2 and 3 days respectively. The hepatic shifts of worms in three groups were found to be 74.0%, 93.5% and 98.0% respectively. (2) At first the maintenance dosage was determined by calculating the amount of drug excreted in the urine and stool on the second day. Then we gave this amount, double and triple of it to three different groups of rabbits and each group was further divided into 3 sub-groups which received the maintenance dose for 3, 5 and 7 days respectively. It was found that the retaining rate of the worms was inversely proportional to the maintenance dosage and the length of the course. Comparatively satisfactory results were obtained in groups which received 8 mg/kg for two days followed by a maintenance dose triple the amount excreted on the second day for 3 or 5 days.

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