

青蒿素栓与磷酸喹哌治疗恶性疟的对照观察

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内容提要 本文采用青蒿素栓3天疗程成人总量2800mg治疗恶性疟65例,并随机设磷酸喹哌对照组进行比较。其原虫转阴时间($71.8 \pm 16.0h$)显著快于磷酸喹哌组($100.3 \pm 20.3h$),但28天原虫复燃率(48.2%)非常显著高于磷酸喹哌组(17.0%)。青蒿素栓使用简便,适用于农村边远疟区和不能口服的患者。

青蒿素(Artemisinin)是我国研制的速效、低毒抗疟新药。由于青蒿素难溶于水和油,难以制成澄清注射液进行肌肉或静脉注射。1982年中国中医研究院中药研究所试制成青蒿素栓(Artemisinin Suppositories),经本研究所进行了I期和II期临床研究,证明青蒿素采用栓剂给药治疗恶性疟患者疗效良好,未见有明显毒副反应,推荐青蒿素栓的治疗剂量为2800mg(李国桥,等.青蒿素栓剂治疗恶性疟100例疗效观察.中医杂志1984;5:26)。为了进一步评价青蒿素栓3天总量2800mg治疗恶性疟的疗效及其毒副反应,设磷酸喹哌(Piperaquine phosphate)对照组进行随机比较的治疗试验。

观察对象

病例选择条件:(1)有疟疾临床症状,发病5天以内,恶性疟原虫无性体 $>1000/mm^3$,年龄7~50岁。(2)本次发病5天以上而原虫密度 $>5000/mm^3$ 者,亦可作为观察对象。(3)本次发病后未用过任何抗疟药或有抗疟作用的其它药物,如磺胺、四环素、砒类等。

青蒿素栓组56例中,属疟区人口39例,外来人口17例。男43例,女13例。年龄7~50岁,其中7~10岁9例,11~15岁8例, ≥ 16 岁39例。发病时间最短1天,最长10天, ≤ 5 天41例, > 5 天15例。除8例入院时处于退热期无发热外,其余48例均有发热,其中 $38^\circ C$ 以下5例, $38 \sim 38.9^\circ C$ 15例, $39 \sim 39.9^\circ C$ 19例, $40 \sim 40.9^\circ C$ 8例, $\geq 41^\circ C$ 1例。肝肿大12例,

脾肿大9例。实验室检查:末梢血涂片恶性疟原虫无性体计数平均为 $26327/mm^3$ 。血红蛋白测定 $6.1 \sim 10.0g\%$ 3例, $>10.0g\%$ 53例。红细胞计数 $200 \sim 299$ 万/ mm^3 2例, $300 \sim 399$ 万/ mm^3 12例, ≥ 400 万/ mm^3 42例。白细胞计数 $2700 \sim 10300/mm^3$,其中 $<5000/mm^3$ 20例, $5000 \sim 10000/mm^3$ 35例, $>10000/mm^3$ 1例。

磷酸喹哌组57例中,属疟区人口43例,外来人口14例。男36例,女21例。年龄7~50岁,其中7~10岁6例,11~15岁13例, ≥ 16 岁38例。发病时间最短1天,最长15天, ≤ 5 天42例, > 5 天15例。除4例入院时处于退热期无发热外,其余53例均有发热,其中 $38^\circ C$ 以下11例, $38 \sim 38.9^\circ C$ 13例, $39 \sim 39.9^\circ C$ 20例, $40 \sim 40.9^\circ C$ 9例。肝肿大15例,脾肿大11例。实验室检查:末梢血涂片恶性疟原虫无性体计数平均为 $29380/mm^3$ 。血红蛋白测定 $6.1 \sim 10.0g\%$ 9例, $>10.0g\%$ 48例。红细胞计数 $200 \sim 299$ 万/ mm^3 5例, $300 \sim 399$ 万/ mm^3 16例, ≥ 400 万/ mm^3 36例。白细胞计数 $3750 \sim 11300/mm^3$,其中 $<5000/mm^3$ 10例, $5000 \sim 10000/mm^3$ 41例, $>10000/mm^3$ 6例。

两组病例的可比性情况见表1。

表1 两组病例情况的可比性

	例数	平均体温($^\circ C$)*	平均原虫密度(千/ mm^3)	无免疫力患者(%)	脾肿大(%)
青蒿素栓组	56	39.2 ± 1.1	26327	30.0	16.1
磷酸喹哌组	57	39.0 ± 0.9	29380	24.6	19.3

注: *为 $M \pm SD$

观察方法

一、青蒿素栓规格及给药方案：青蒿素栓由广州白云山制药厂提供，批号870503。每粒含青蒿素分别为100mg、200mg、300mg、400mg、600mg。成人总量2800mg，首剂600mg，隔4h再给600mg，第2天和第3天的上午、下午各给药400mg。儿童剂量见表2。

表2 青蒿素栓治疗恶性疟给药方案和剂量 (mg)

年龄组	总量	第1天		第2天		第3天	
		首剂	4h	上午	下午	上午	下午
≥16岁	2800	600	600	400	400	400	400
11~15岁	2200	600	400	300	300	300	300
7~10岁	1400	300	300	200	200	200	200
3~6岁	1000	200	200	200	100	200	100
≤2岁	600	100	100	100	100	100	100

注：(1)第2、3天上下午给药间隔8h

(2)塞药后3h内排便者，以同量补给药1次

二、设磷酸喹哌对照组：磷酸喹哌糖衣片由上海第十一制药厂生产，批号841202，每片含基质150mg，首剂600mg，隔6h给300mg，24h后再给600mg。小儿剂量见表3

表3 磷酸喹哌治疗恶性疟给药方案和剂量 (mg)

年龄组	首剂	6h	24h
≥16岁	600	300	600
11~15岁	450	220	450
7~10岁	300	150	300

三、体温观察：每4h查体温1次，至体温恢复正常24h后改为每天下午检查1次。

四、疟原虫观察：投药前计算原虫密度，投药后每天上午八时、下午四时血检疟原虫1次，直至第7天患者出院。查完整个厚血膜未发现疟原虫无性体者为阴性。

五、毒副反应观察：两组病例均于0天(首剂治疗日)、3天和7天进行血液学、血液生化和尿检查，同时进行心电图检查。血液学包括：红细胞计数、白细胞计数、白细胞总数和分类、血红蛋白定量、网织红细胞计数、血小板计数。血液生化包括：谷丙转氨酶、谷草转氨酶、肌酐、碱性磷酸酶和胆红素。尿液分析

包括：pH、蛋白、葡萄糖、酮体、尿胆元、胆红素、亚硝酸盐、白细胞、血红蛋白(用德国半定量尿分析九联试纸)及沉渣镜检。全部病例从0~7天每天查询患者有无全身或局部不良反应。

六、追踪观察：青蒿素栓组和磷酸喹哌组均于首剂投药后每7天复查1次，连续复查4周，了解有无原虫复燃。

七、疗效评价：参照世界卫生组织(1973)推荐的氯喹临床敏感性4周观察法评价疗效。以退热时间、原虫转阴时间和原虫复燃率作为疗效评价的指标。

结 果

一、疗效：青蒿素栓治疗恶性疟56例，磷酸喹哌治疗恶性疟57例，两组均全部临床治愈。疗效见表4。

结果表明，青蒿素栓和磷酸喹哌治疗恶性疟退热时数相近。但青蒿素栓原虫转阴时数非常显著快于磷酸喹哌($t=3.47$, $P<0.01$)。青蒿素栓追踪复查28天56例，有27例复燃，复燃率48.2%，平均复燃天数19.5天。磷酸喹哌追踪复查28天53例，有9例复燃(按氯喹临床敏感性4周观察法评价疗效，属一级抗性7例，二级抗性2例)，复燃率17%，平均复燃天数26天。

表4 青蒿素栓与磷酸喹哌的疗效比较

	例数	退热时数	原虫转阴时数	复燃率(%)
		M±SD	M±SD	均 率
青蒿素栓	56	25.4±14.2	71.8±16.0	48.2
磷酸喹哌	57	27.5±21.6*	100.3±20.3△	17.0△

注：两组比较，* $P>0.05$, △ $P<0.01$

二、毒副反应观察结果：青蒿素栓组4例(7.1%)有欲排便感，1例(1.8%)腹痛。上述反应较轻，能忍受，且数小时后自行消失。磷酸喹哌组出现恶心5例(5.3%)，呕吐3例(5.3%)，头晕2例(3.5%)，头痛2例(3.5%)。这些症状未经任何处理而逐渐消失。于治疗0天、3天和7天进行血液学检查，均未发现用药后异常改变(见表5、表6)。于治疗0天、3天和7天进行血清总胆红素、谷丙转氨酶、谷

草转氨酶、碱性磷酸酶和肌酐检查,以及尿液分析和心电图检查,均未发现用药后有明显的异常改变。

表5 青蒿素栓组给药前后血液学检查结果 (M±SD)

治后 天数	血色素 (g%)	红细胞 (万/mm ³)	白细胞 (千/mm ³)	网织球 (%)	血小板 (万/mm ³)
0	12.5 ±1.5	414.5 ±48.7	5.8 ±1.7	0.85 ±0.31	11.0 ±3.1
3	12.0 ±1.6	394.3 ±50.5	5.6 ±1.7	0.80 ±0.28	11.8 ±3.1
7	12.0 ±1.5	397.9 ±42.4	5.9 ±1.6	0.85 ±0.32	12.6 ±3.1

讨 论

青蒿素栓和磷酸喹哌分别治疗恶性疟56例和57例,两组退热时间相似,但青蒿素栓原虫转阴时间非常显著快于磷酸喹哌。青蒿素栓组的复燃率为48.2%,平均复燃天数为19.5天;磷酸喹哌组的复燃率为17%,平均复燃天数26天。磷酸喹哌组复燃率显著低于青蒿素栓组。青蒿素栓组给药后7.1%出现欲排便感,1.8%

表6 磷酸喹哌组给药前后血液学
检查结果(M±SD)

治后 天数	血色素 (g%)	红细胞 (万/mm ³)	白细胞 (千/mm ³)	网织球 (%)	血小板 (万/mm ³)
0	11.6 ±1.5	400.2 ±36.1	6.8 ±2.6	0.7 ±0.2	11.8 ±3.6
3	11.3 ±1.7	384.1 ±32.2	6.2 ±2.1	0.8 ±0.3	11.4 ±3.8
7	11.8 ±1.6	401.4 ±34.3	1.9 ±1.8	0.9 ±0.3	12.6 ±2.4

腹痛;磷酸喹哌组5.3%出现胃肠道副反应,3.5%出现中枢神经系统症状。

青蒿素栓组和磷酸喹哌组于用药前后进行各项实验室检查均未见明显异常改变。

本文研究结果表明,青蒿素栓治疗恶性疟其原虫转阴时间明显快于磷酸喹哌,对于不能口服患者青蒿素栓更具优越性。但原虫复燃率显著高于磷酸喹哌。适当延长疗程和加大青蒿素栓的剂量,能否降低复燃率有待进一步研究。

中渚穴封闭治疗眶上神经痛 151 例

解放军第二〇七医院 韦述达 张丽丽 丁 平 宋 力

我们从1986年3月至1988年11月,用1%普鲁卡因加维生素B₁₂封闭中渚穴治疗眶上神经痛,疗效显著,报道如下。

一般资料 本组共151例,其中男35例,女116例。年龄最小16岁,最大49岁。病程最短2个月,最长20余年。以中年女性多见。

方法与结果 根据中医缪刺治疗原则,左病取右,右病取左,双侧病变取左右均可或取双侧。中渚穴位于手背第4、5掌骨中部,距指间联合处2.0cm。局部消毒后,取1%普鲁卡因4ml(用药前需做普鲁卡因过敏试验)加维生素B₁₂100μg,用5号球后注射针头略向近心端方向刺入1.5~2.0cm,得针感后将药液缓慢注入。注射后眼部疼痛立即缓解,并有轻松明亮感。151例多数1次注射后症状消失,少数需重复2次痊愈。

典型病例 患者刘某,女,24岁。双眼眶眉棱骨胀痛5年,痛时伴恶心、视力减退。检查视力双眼均为0.9,两眼眶上神经切迹明显压痛,内眼正常。诊断为眶上神经痛。给予双侧中渚穴封闭,症状立即消失,视力恢复至1.2。随访2年未复发。

体 会 笔者以上治法是受李忠良报道(中西医结合杂志1986;6(1):48)的启发。我们认为前文介绍的穴位似“中渚”穴所在穴位,改用手背进针可减少疼痛,且操作方便。中渚穴为手少阳经,文献中记载有治疗肩背肘臂酸痛、头痛、视物不明等症,根据缪刺理论,有针到病除之功。另外加用维生素B₁₂有营养神经作用,与普鲁卡因合用可减轻注射时疼痛,混合药液注射到穴位后,除有针刺的作用外,药液的滞留可刺激局部,强化针刺的治疗效果,比单纯针刺疗效好。对普鲁卡因过敏者可单用维生素B₁₂。

Comparative Study of Artemisinin Suppositories and Piperaquine Phosphate in Treatment of Falciparum Malaria

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Artemisinin, developed by Chinese scientists, is a new type of anti-malarial drug with quick effect and low toxicity. Since its solubility in water or oil is very low, it cannot be made into a clear injection to be given intramuscularly or intravenously for emergency use. The Artemisinin suppositories used in the study was provided by the institute of Chinese Materia Medica in 1982. Phase I and Phase II clinical trials of the drug were made by Guangzhou College of TCM. The results showed that the therapeutic effect of Artemisinin suppositories was satisfactory with no apparent side effects. The total dosage recommended was 2800~3200 mg. In 1986, fifty-six adults with falciparum malaria were treated with a total dose of 2800 mg Artemisinin suppositories for 3 days and randomly compared with a control group of Piperaquine phosphate in the Dongfang(东方) Town Hospital, Dongfang County of Hainan Island. The parasite clearance time in Artemisinin suppositories group (71.8 ± 16.0 hrs) was significantly faster than that of Piperaquine phosphate group (100.3 ± 20.3 hrs), but recrudescence rate by 28 days (48.2%) was much higher than that of Piperaquine phosphate (17.0%). Artemisinin suppositories is simple to administrate and therefore it could be applied in endemic area of remote countryside and to the patients of incapable of oral dosing.

(Original article on page 475)

Preliminary Evaluation of Esterase Responses of Tongue Coating Cells in Patients by Syndrome-Differentiation

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The tongue coating cells were stained by Alpha-naphthol acetate esterase and naphthol AS-D chloroacetate esterase in 100 patients with different symptom-complex [five groups: damp-heat, damp-heat due to blood stasis, Yin(阴) deficiency, Yang(阳) deficiency and Qi(气)-blood deficiency] in view of TCM, and in 116 healthy persons. The responses of the epithelial cells of the tongue and the leukocytes to the two esterase stainings were observed. The results were: the number of nonspecific esterase was much higher in the patients, especially in the patients with Yin or Qi-blood deficiency, than that in the healthy persons ($P < 0.001$); responses to ASDCE suggested that the leukocytes of the patients were different from those of the healthy persons in classification, more granulocytes in the healthy persons, and increased proportion of monocytes and lymphocytes in the patients, the most increased proportion of monocytes in the patients with Qi-blood deficiency and the most increased proportion of lymphocytes in the patients with Yang deficiency. The mechanisms of the different responses to the two esterase stainings in the patients and healthy persons, and the relationship between these mechanisms and the symptom-complexes by TCM were discussed.

(Original article on page 478)

Studies on the Pregnancy and Embryotoxicity of Rhizoma Pinelliae in Rats*

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This experiment was conducted with sexually mature, virgin female rats. The body weight of the female rats was 230~350 g, that of male rats was 300~400 g. The female and male rats were mated overnight (the ratio was 3:1), the pregnant rats were divided into 7 groups. All drugs were given p. o. from the 6th to the 15th days of gestation. Pregnant rats were weighted on the 0th, 6th, 10th, 13th and 16th days of gestation. Vaginal bleeding of pregnant rats was examined on the 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th and 16th days of gestation.

The rats were killed on the 20th day of gestation so as to count the number of implantation, dead and living fetuses. The living fetuses of rats were removed, weighted and inspected for gross abnormalities; the internal and skeletal malformations of live fetuses were examined.

The following results were obtained: 9 g/kg dose of the crude Rhizoma Pinelliae powder was found to have the action in increasing the number of pregnant individuals with vaginal bleeding and