

论著

磷酸萘酚喹伍用青蒿素对猴疟原虫的药效学研究

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摘要

目的 研究磷酸萘酚喹与青蒿素伍用对猴疟的治疗作用。方法 感染诺氏疟原虫恒河猴模型随机均分为9组(3只/组),A组和B组分别灌服6和10 mg/kg磷酸萘酚喹3 d,1次/d;C组和D组分别灌服31.6和100 mg/kg青蒿素,第1天2次,第2~3天各1次;E组、F组和G组用10 mg/kg磷酸萘酚喹分别与10、20和25 mg/kg青蒿素配伍(即以1?諛1、1?諛2和1?諛2.5配伍)灌服;H组和I组分别灌服单药磷酸萘酚喹10 mg/kg和青蒿素30 mg/kg。于给药后24 h观察原虫感染率,以给药后105 d查不见原虫为治愈标准。结果 给药后24 h,A、B、C、D组原虫下降率均超过90%。E、F和G组平均原虫转阴时间依次为(56.0±16.0)、(53.3±4.6)和(56.0±8.0)h,均较H组[(69.3±4.6)h]快。A、B、D、E、F和G组治愈猴数分别为1、3、3、2、2和3只。C、H和I组均未治愈。结论 磷酸萘酚喹与青蒿素伍用可降低伍用单药剂量,缩短疗程,提高治愈率,两药1:2.5的比例配伍治愈率达100%。

关键词 [磷酸萘酚喹](#) [青蒿素](#) [诺氏疟原虫](#) [猕猴](#)

分类号

Therapeutic Efficacy of Naphthoquine Phosphate Combined with Artemisinin against *Plasmodium knowlesi*

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Abstract

Objective To study the antimalarial activity of naphthoquine phosphate combined with artemisinin against *Plasmodium knowlesi* in rhesus monkey. Methods Monkeys were randomly divided into 9 groups (3/group). The monkeys in groups A and B were treated i.g. once daily for 3 days with 6 or 10 mg/kg of naphthoquine phosphate respectively. Those in groups C and D were treated i.g. twice for the 1st day and once for the 2nd and 3rd day with 31.6 or 100 mg/kg of artemisinin respectively. In groups E, F and G, they were treated i.g. only once with the combination of naphthoquine phosphate 10 mg/kg and artemisinin 10, 20 or 25 mg/kg respectively. Groups H and I served as controls which were treated i.g. only once with 10 mg/kg of naphthoquine phosphate and 30 mg/kg of artemisinin respectively. Parasitemia was examined beginning 24 h after drug administration. The observation lasted 105 days when no more parasite was found. Results At 24 h after drug administration, the parasite reduction rate in all groups was higher than 90%. The parasite clearance time for groups E, F and G was (56.0±16.0), (53.3±4.6), and (56.0±8.0) h respectively, more rapid than that of Group H [(69.3±4.6) h]. There were 1, 3, 3, 2, 2, and 3 monkeys in groups A, B, D, E, F, and G respectively which were cured. No monkeys were cured in groups C, H and I. Conclusion The combination of naphthoquine phosphate and artemisinin is superior to the single component and the optimum proportion in the combination is 1:2.5 in treating *P. knowlesi* infection in monkeys.

Key words [Naphthoquine phosphate](#) [Artemisinin](#) [Plasmodium knowlesi](#) [Rhesus monkey](#)

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