



阿苯达唑对曼氏裂头蚴感染小鼠的疗效观察

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Efficacy of Abledazole for Treatment of Mice Infected with *Sparganum mansoni*

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摘要 为观察不同剂量阿苯达唑对感染曼氏裂头蚴小鼠的疗效, 将72只小鼠随机均分为A~H等8组, 每鼠经口感染5条裂头蚴。感染后1周, A~C组小鼠应用阿苯达唑灌胃治疗1个疗程(2次/d×7d), 阿苯达唑1个疗程的总剂量分别为1 700、2 500和3 300 mg/kg, 治疗后1周剖杀; E~G组小鼠治疗1个疗程后间隔7 d, 再治疗1个疗程, 总剂量同A~C组, 第2疗程结束后1周剖杀; D、H组小鼠仅灌服蒸馏水, 分别作为A~C组和E~G组小鼠的对照组。检获裂头蚴, 计算各组小鼠的平均虫数和减虫率。结果发现, A~C组小鼠的减虫率分别为20.0%、20.0%和24.9%, 差异无统计学意义($\chi^2=0.351, P>0.05$)。E~G组小鼠的减虫率分别为22.3%、36.4%和31.9%, 差异亦无统计学意义($\chi^2=1.812, P>0.05$)。应用相同阿苯达唑剂量治疗1个与2个疗程后, 小鼠减虫率的差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。表明阿苯达唑对裂头蚴感染小鼠无明显的治疗效果。

关键词: 曼氏裂头蚴 裂头蚴病 治疗 阿苯达唑 小鼠

Abstract: In order to observe the efficacy of albendazole for the treatment of mice infected with *Sparganum mansoni*, a total of 72 mice were divided into 8 groups (9 mice each), each mouse was orally infected with 5 plerocercoid. At one week after infection, groups A-C were treated with a 7-day course of albendazole (1 700, 2 500, and 3 300 mg/kg, twice daily), and sacrificed at 1 week post-treatment; groups E-G were treated with the second course of albendazole with the same dosage at 1 week interval after the first course, and sacrificed at 1 week after the second course; the groups D and H were used as control for A-C and E-G, respectively. After the infected mice were sacrificed, the mean number of worms recovered was observed and worm reduction rate was determined. When treating with one course of albendazole at 1 week post in-fection, the worm reduction rate in groups A-C was 20.0%, 20.0% and 24.9%, respectively ($\chi^2=0.351, P>0.05$). After treatment with two courses of albendazole, the worm reduction rate in groups E-G was 22.3%, 36.4% and 31.9% ($\chi^2=1.812, P>0.05$). The difference of the worm reduction rate in the infected mice treated with 1 and 2 courses of albendazole showed no statistical significance ($P>0.05$). The results indicated albendazole has no obvious efficacy for treating sparganosis in mice.

Keywords: *Sparganum mansoni* Sparganosis Treatment Albendazole Mouse**引用本文:**

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