

论文

磷脂苯芥与手术合并治疗家兔——Brown-Pearce癌的研究

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摘要:

磷脂苯芥为本所合成的新抗癌药物。它对实验肿瘤有较强的抑制效能,对人体某些肿瘤也有一定疗效。本文进一步研究磷脂苯芥与手术合并治疗Brown-Pearce癌的作用,以给临床试用时参考。获得的主要结果如下: (1)磷脂苯芥对家兔Brown-Pearce癌转移有一定的抑制作用,它对肝、肺和肾脏的肿瘤转移灶分别有24—41,27—33和28—30%的抑制率。手术切除原发灶对转移无明显影响。手术后合用磷脂苯芥治疗,对肝和肺脏转移的抑制作用能明显提高。(2)手术合并磷脂苯芥治疗,其给药时间不同能影响疗效。手术中期给药,即在手术前后3天以及手术当天每天给药一次的效果较好。(3)磷脂苯芥,手术以及手术合用磷脂苯芥治疗,对血红蛋白、红细胞数影响不大;手术合用磷脂苯芥治疗,可使白细胞数略有下降。

关键词:

Studies on the Combined Chemotherapy of *o*-[Bis-(2-Chloroethyl)-Aminomethyl]-Phenylalanine Dihydrochloride (AT-581) and Operation in the Treatment of the Brown-Pearce Carcinoma in the Rabbit

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Abstract:

AT-581, *o*-[bis-(2-chloroethyl)-aminomethyl]-phenylalanine dihydrochloride or ocaphane, is a new antitumour agent synthesized at our Institute. It has a strong inhibitory action on a broad spectrum of experimental tumours. It has also been shown to be effective against some human cancers. In the present paper the combined action of AT-581 and surgery on the Brown-Pearce carcinoma of the rabbit was investigated. 1. When the Brown-Pearce carcinoma cells were inoculated into the testes of rabbits, AT-581 produced an inhibiting effect on the metastases of the turnout into the livers (24—41%), the lungs (27—33%), and the kidneys (28—30%). The complete extirpation of the original tumour foci had no such action, whilst the combined therapy of AT-581 and operation significantly increased the therapeutic effect on the tumout metastases to the livers and lungs. 2. The effectiveness of the combined therapy varied according to the time of drug administration. It was found that one week's drug administration during the period including pre-and post-operative stages was adequate. 3. AT-581, operation, and the combined therapy have no obvious influence on the haemoglobin content and red blood cell counts, but a slight diminution of white blood cell counts was observed during the combination treatment.

Keywords:

收稿日期 1965-04-19 修回日期 网络版发布日期

DOI:

基金项目:

通讯作者:

作者简介:

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