

Studies on the Antitoxic Effects of Organic Acids in Guangdong Snake-bite Drug

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Abstract

The antitoxic effects of Guangdong Snake-bite Drug and the quantitative dose-response relationships of organic acids in the drug were studied.

The multiple line regression indicates that the activities of a series of dosages ranging from 0.15~0.55g/kg is straight line related to the antitoxic activities of the drug ($R^2 = 0.975, 0.994$ $P < 0.01$).

Analytical results of the samples were tabulated, showing the dose of organic acid is consistent with the activity of the drug.

Key words: Guangdong snake-bite drug Organic acids Antitoxic effects Quantitative dose-response relationships

食管癌1461例的回顾(摘要)

——附部分病例临床病理分析

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中山医科大附一院1957~1963年和本院1964~1985年5月共收治食管癌1411例。男1211人,女250人。男:女约为5:1。发病年龄最小为23岁,最大为81岁,高峰年龄组为45~59岁。1461例中,873例有籍贯记录,793例有病变部位记录,793例有病程记录,778例有病灶长度记录,793例有随诊3+年的结果。广东籍的占92.3%,广东汕头地区的占28.9%。有10例诊断后拒绝治疗,自症状出现后其自然过程最长为75个月,最短为16个月,平均为28.3个月。本组食管癌的好发部位为中段占61.5%。复习540例组织切片,鳞癌占92.6%,腺癌占5.2%,鳞腺癌占0.7%,未分化癌占1.1%,基底细胞癌占0.2%。病灶长为5+cm者占65.7%,3~cm者占11.8%。

分析病史资料较全的病例表明:癌组织是否转移

至淋巴结,是否穿透肌层和鳞癌的分级均与预后有明显关系($P < 0.01$)。病变长度在5+cm者,其3+年的生存率明显低于3~cm者,病变长度与预后有明显差异($P < 0.05$),同时病灶为5+cm者,其癌组织穿透肌层和发生淋巴结转移的可能性也明显增加($P < 0.01$)。癌与正常组织交界处,若伴有较多浆细胞、淋巴细胞、嗜酸性白细胞者;片块状癌巢、呈推进式生长者以及组织学类型为鳞癌I级者,其远期疗效较好。经卡方检验,其P值依次分别为 $P < 0.05$; $P < 0.01$; $P < 0.01$ 。

笔者提议:①对病灶为5+cm的食管癌患者的治疗(手术或电疗),应倍加警惕淋巴结转移的可能性;②食管癌的早期诊断、早期治疗仍是广东医疗卫生部门今后的努力方向。