DOI:10.16016/j.1000-5404.1992.05.016



# Preliminary study on efficacy of small doses of furazolidone for duodenal ulcer and clearance of H. pylori

Xu Caipu, Liu Jinhua, Tan Longyi, et al (Department of Gastroenterology, Southwest Hospital, Third Military Medical College, Chongqing, 630038)

**Abstract** A controlled clinical trial was carried out to evaluate the efficacy of small doses of furazolidone for the treatment of duodenal ulcer and the clearance of Helicobacter pylori. In a course of 6 weeks, 25 patients of Group Ⅰ were given furazolidone 10 mg 7 times/day, and 20 patients of Group Ⅱ took bismuth subcitrate with the trade of Denol 110 mg qid. The findings were as follows: (1) Relief of epigastric pains occurred in 88% of Group Ⅰ patients and in all the Group Ⅱ patients; (2) Gastroscopy revealed that the ulcer healed in 64% of Group Ⅰ patients and 80% of Group Ⅱ ones and the ulcer area was reduced in 85.6% of Group Ⅰ patients and 89.3% of Group Ⅱ ones ($P>0.05$); (3) The clearance rate of H. pylori was 48% in Group Ⅰ and 55% in Group Ⅱ ($P>0.05$). It is concluded that furazolidone in small doses is as efficacious as Denol in the treatment of duodenal ulcer and the clearance of H. pylori, and it be a safe substitute for the routine dose of furazolidone for the treatment of duodenal ulcer.

**Key words** furazolidone; bismuth; Helicobacter pylori; duodenal ulcer

## 科研简报

# 丙型肝炎病毒与原发性肝癌的关系

## ——不同人群血清 HCV-RNA 的调查

第三军医大学西南医院消化科 (630038)

国外研究表明丙型肝炎与肝癌的发生密切相关，国内用血清抗-HCV 调查也提示存在这种相关性。但是，血清抗-HCV 的存在未能反映有无病毒血症，而且对其敏感性和特异性尚存在不少问题，以致难以确切说明 HCV 感染与我国肝癌的关系。为此，我们以聚合酶链反应对重庆地区 182 例不同慢性肝病和 35 例健康献血员血清 HCV-RNA 进行了调查，同时对其中 HBsAg 阴性和无 HBV 5 项免疫学标志检查资料的慢性肝病 71 例及 35 例献血员进行了 HBV-DNA 检测。结果发现，HCV-RNA 在肝癌、肝硬化、慢性肝炎及献血员中的检出率分别为 36.6%（34/93）、31.7%(20/63)、15.4%(4/26)和 2.9%(1/35)。肝癌组与献血员或慢性肝炎组比较；肝硬化组与献血员组比较均有显著差异（$P<0.001\sim0.05$）。HBV 感染标志在上述各组中的阳性率分别依次为 73.1%(68/93)、82.5%(52/63)、88.5%(23/26)和 2.9%(1/35)。结合 HCV-RNA、HBsAg 及 HBV-DNA 测定，这些人群中分别有 15.1%(14/93)、3.2%(2/63)、3.8%(1/26)和 2.9%(1/35)表现为单独 HCV 感染；有 21.5%(20/93)、28.6%(18/63)、11.5%(3/26)和 0%(0/35)表现为 HCV 与 HBV 双重感染。结果表明，重庆地区的肝癌、肝硬化和慢性肝炎，虽以 HBV 感染占多数，但 HCV 感染也占相当的比重，这种感染多以与 HBV 双重感染的形式存在。同时也提示确有约 15%的肝癌患者可能与单独 HCV 感染有关。

**关键词** 肝肿瘤；丙型肝炎病毒；聚合酶链反应

（杨建民）

?1994-2016 China Academic Journal Electronic Publishing House. All rights reserved. http://www.cnki.net