

· 临床论著 ·

中药榄香烯乳注射液治疗恶性脑肿瘤 40 例临床研究

谭平国 钟伟健 蔡望青 邓跃飞 钟志光 林吉惠 陈由芝

内容提要 目的:探讨榄香烯乳注射液治疗恶性脑肿瘤的疗效。方法:总结分析我院 1994 年 1 月~1998 年 5 月间,采用榄香烯乳注射液治疗 40 例恶性脑肿瘤患者(治疗组)的疗效。40 例中原发性脑肿瘤 29 例,脑转移瘤 11 例。采用榄香烯乳注射液 0.4~1.2g/d, 6~12g/疗程,共用 2~6 个疗程,每疗程间隔 1~1.5 个月。经皮颈总动脉穿刺或插管,注射泵注入;静脉滴药或(和)经泵静脉持续灌注。根据治疗前后肿瘤体积变化、平均生存期、体能状态评分评价疗效。对照组 29 例,原发性脑肿瘤 22 例,脑转移瘤 7 例;采用化疗方法,2~3 个疗程,每疗程间隔 1~1.5 个月。结果:(1)治疗组治疗前后肿瘤平均体积(cm^3)变化 = $6.70 - 2.67 = 4.03$ ($t = 3.02, P < 0.01$),治疗前后肿瘤体积平均缩小 61%。(2)治疗组 CR 4 例, PR 26 例, CR + PR 30 例,总有效率 75.0% (95% 可信区间 $\pm 13.4\%$)。对照组 29 例, CR 2 例, PR 10 例,总有效率 41.4% (95% 可信区间 $\pm 17.9\%$, $\chi^2 = 3.867, P < 0.05$)。(3)治疗组治疗前后 KPS 平均记分差为 $94.7 - 88.2 = 6.5$ 分 ($t = 3.5313, P < 0.01$)。(4)治疗组平均生存期 25.4 个月,对照组生存期 17.4 个月,两组比较差异有显著性意义 ($t = 3.74, P < 0.01$)。结论:榄香烯化疗对恶性肿瘤疗效明显,能延长患者高质量的生存期,值得进一步探讨。

关键词 恶性脑肿瘤 榄香烯乳液注射

Clinical Study on Treatment of 40 Cases of Malignant Brain Tumor by Elemene Emulsion Injection TAN Ping-guo, ZHONG Weijian, CAI Wangqing, et al *Department of Neurosurgery, Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University of Medical Sciences, Guangzhou (510120)*

Objective: To investigate the effect of elemene emulsion injection (EEI) in treating malignant brain tumor. **Methods:** By conducting a retrospective study of 40 patients with brain tumor, 29 of malignant glioma and 11 metastatic tumor, who were treated with EEI from January 1994 to May 1998. EEI 0.4-1.2g/d was given to each patient by intravenous dripping or/and intravenous infusion by pumps, and directly injected into carotid artery or infused through a carotid artery catheter with pumps. The total dosage of 6-12 g was given in 2-6 therapeutic courses with an interval of 1-1.5 months between courses. The effectiveness of treatment was accessed according to the changes of tumor size, Karnofsky Performance Status (KPS) and survival time of patients. The control group consisted of 29 cases of malignant brain tumor (22 of primary and 7 of metastatic) was treated with chemotherapy 2-3 therapeutic courses with an interval of 1-1.5 months between them. **Results:** (1) In the EEI treated group the mean tumor size was changed from 6.70cm^3 (before treatment) to 2.67cm^3 (after treatment), $t = 3.02, P < 0.01$, it was reduced by 61%; (2) In the EEI treated group 4 cases was CR, 26 PR, the total effective rate being 75.0% (95% credibility interval $\pm 13.4\%$), while in the control group, 2 of CR, 10 PR, and the total effective rate 41.4% (95% credibility interval $\pm 17.9\%$), the difference between the two groups was significant, $\chi^2 = 3.867, P < 0.05$; (3) KPS decreased in the EEI group from 94.7 scores (before treatment) to 88.2 scores (after treatment), the decrement was 6.5 scores ($t = 3.5313, P < 0.01$); (4) The survival time in the EEI treated group was 25.4 months, and that in the control group was 17.4 months ($t = 3.74, P < 0.01$). **Conclusion:** Elemene has significant effect on treatment of malignant brain tumor. It could prolong the high quality survival time of patients and is worthy of further investigation.

Key words malignant brain tumor, elemene emulsion injection