中药槟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 林吉才 陈由芝

内容提要 目的：探讨槟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月至1998年5月，采用槟香烯乳注射液治疗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，转移瘤11例。采用槟香烯乳注射液0.4～1.2g/d，6～12g/疗程，疗程用1～2个疗程，每疗程间隔1～1.5个月。经皮下或静脉注射蛛网膜下隙注射，改善症状及静脉持续灌注。根据治疗前后肿瘤体积变化、平均生长期、体能状态评分评价疗效。对照组29例，原发性脑肿瘤22例，转移瘤7例；采用化学治疗，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（cm³）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CR4例，PR25例，CR+PR30例，有效率75.0%（95%可信区间±13.4%）。对照组29例，CR2例，PR10例，有效率41.4%（95%可信区间±17.9%，χ²=3.867, P<0.05）。（3）治疗组治疗前后KPS平均分差为94.7－88.2=6.5分（t=3.5313, P<0.01）。（4）治疗组生存期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：槟香烯乳注射液治疗恶性脑肿瘤疗效明显，能延长患者生存期，值得进一步探讨。

关键词 恶性脑肿瘤 槟香烯乳注射

Clinical Study on Treatment of 40 Cases of Malignant Brain Tumor by Elemene Emulsion Injection TAN Ping-guo, ZHONG Wei-jian, CAI Wang-qing, 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 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 6.70 cm³ (before treatment) to 2.67 cm³ (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 ±13.4%), while in the control group, 2 of CR, 10 PR, and the total effective rate 41.4% (95% credibility interval ±17.9%), the difference between the two groups was significant, χ²=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

中山医科大学附属孙逸仙纪念医院神经外科（广州 510120）