肺吸虫症에 대한 Bithionol 治療成績

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論

肺吸虫症治療로 満足한반한 療割가 없어 오래동안苦心한한 中 近来 Bithionol이 推薦되고 그 療效가 順著

하여 討論成績이 紛紛報告되고 있다。筆者들은 國立醫院胸肺内科에서 1962年 6月부터
1963年 6月까지 上記 病例으로 36名의 肺吸虫症患者를
治療한 바 있기에 그 成績을 報告하는 바이다。

材 料 及 方法

韓国人 36名中 年齢으로는 10-19才가 1, 20-29才가
16, 30-39才가 11, 40-60才가 8이고 性別로는 男子が 21,
女子が 15名이었다。病歴期間은 1年未満이 13名(36%), 1-2年이 6, 3-5
年이 6, 5年以上이 11(31%)였다。

皮膚反應検査は 治療前에 있어서 33名中 險性 30, 險
性 2, 疑問 1이었다。

虫卵検査は治療前 全 36例에 있어서 險性이었다。

胸部 X-線寫真所見은 表 1에서 보는 바와 같이 多
의 6가지로 際分하여 보매 ①) Normal이 9, ②) il
Table 1. X-Ray Findings before Treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>No of pt.</th>
<th>Normal Patho.</th>
<th>Sl. impr.</th>
<th>Mod. impr.</th>
<th>No change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30mg daily</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5塇8</td>
<td>3(11%)</td>
<td>6(33%)</td>
<td>10(50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30mg every other day</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1塇3</td>
<td>2(50%)</td>
<td>1(25%)</td>
<td>2(50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30mg daily 2 courses</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2塇2</td>
<td>1(50%)</td>
<td>1(25%)</td>
<td>2(50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40mg every other day</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1塇4</td>
<td>1(25%)</td>
<td>1(25%)</td>
<td>2(50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>9塇9</td>
<td>2(15%)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13(48%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Sputum conversion after Bithionol Treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Persistent positive</th>
<th>Turned to negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>1(3.0%)</td>
<td>33(97.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36(34:100%)</td>
<td>36(34:100%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bithionol의 부작용은 36명에서 fever 3, insomnia 1,皮膚癬疹 7(19.4%), itch 3, urticaria 4, 胃腸症 5(14.7%), 其中 nausea 1, 嚥吐 또는 紅面 9였다. 이는 作業 시 作業 3개월 내에 나타났다. 그리고 5명의 40 mg per kg 隔日 2 2크로에서는 이 전혀 알 수 없었다. 향후 투약 외이, 胃腸症 4, biliary tract 2, bowel 2, fever 2, urticaria 1, diarrhea 2였다. 투약을 一時 중지한 후, 다시 作業할 수 있던 것이 2명(5.4%)였다.

Bithionol과 血液所見(Leucocyte total count, eosinophilic count, hemoglobin, sedimentation rate) 關係

Bithionol과 Emetine의 效果比較

Bithionol의 濟症에 있어서는 적으나
Bithionol is a new drug which has shown good effect in paragonimiasis.

The authors treated 36 cases of pulmonary paragonimiasis from June 1962 to June 1963.

In all cases eggs of paragonimus westermani were found in sputum before treatment.

Bithionol was given according to the following schedules: 30mg per kg of body weight in 3 divided doses daily for 15 days in one course-23 cases. Same amount every other day for 15 treatment days-cases. Same amount daily for 15 days and late repeated a 2nd course because of persistent positive
sputum after 1st course of treatment - 4 cases. 40mg per kg of body weight every other day for 15 treatment days - 5 cases.

Evaluation of the treatment was made right after treatment in 4 cases, 1-3 months after treatment in 13 cases, 4-6 months after treatment in 6 cases and 7-12 months after treatment in 13 cases. Improvement of chest X-Ray in 52%, no change in 48%. No case of deterioration.

In 2 of 36 cases sputum tests were not performed after treatment, of the remaining 34 cases conversion of sputum to negative for paragonimus ovi was found in 97%, remaining negative during observation. Persistent positive sputum had 3% of cases. In comparison the result of treatment with Emetine alone or in combination with sulfadrugs given for 10 days showed conversion of sputum to negative in less than 20%.

The most characteristic symptoms; bloody sputum or frank hemoptysis, which was seen in 33 of 36 cases, disappeared completely in 10 of 14 cases specially closely checked to that effect.

Laboratory findings such as leukocyte total count, eosinophile count and hemoglobin did not show significant change under Bithionol treatment, but sedimentation rate improved in about ¾ of the cases, liver function tests did not show any change under Bithionol treatment.

Of side reaction under Bithionol treatment gastrointestinal symptoms such as diarrhea, loose stools or frequent defecation was seen in 10 cases (27.7%), skin manifestations such as urticaria and itching in 7(19.4%). All the side reactions subsided when medication was continued every other day. In no case we were forced to stop medication.