

Résumé

CLINICAL STUDIES ON THE TREATMENT OF MALIGNANT TUMORS WITH CARZINOPHILIN

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The authors have administered carzinophilin to 14 cases of inoperable malignant neoplasms who visited our clinic since Oct. 1956. The results were summarized as follows :

(1) Three in 14 cases of malignant tumors showed the marked improvement of subjective and objective symptoms and 6 cases the moderate improvement, though the clinical effects of carzinophilin were not absolute.

(2) In 3 cases, the most effective, 2 cases were bronchial-carcinoma and 1 was lung metastases of cancer of the maxilla. Therefore, it has seemed that carzinophilin showed the specific affinity against tumors of the lung.

(3) As the side-effects of carzinophilin, leucopenia appeared in 50%.

(4) We have confirmed in our clinical experience that the metallo chlorophyllin derivatives (Cobaltgrenpole or Greenpole) were possible to control an appearance of leucopenia by carzinophilin treatment.

SENSITIVITY OF *MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES* ISOLATED FROM EYE INFECTIONS AGAINST VARIOUS SORTS OF ANTIBIOTICS

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The sensitivity of 100 strains of *Micrococcus pyogenes*, which were isolated from the external infections of the eye, 6 cases of hordeolum, 93 cases of blepharitis marginalis, 1 case of subacute conjunctivitis, against various kind of antibiotics were investigated with the paper disc agar dilution method.

1) 83 Penicillin-resistant strains (83%) were not inhibited by 1 u/cc. The number of strains which were not inhibited by 25 mcg/cc of SM and NM were 73% and 19% respectively. The minimum growth inhibitory concentration of CM more than 10 mcg/cc were observed in 43% of 100 strains. The minimum inhibitory concentration of the drugs over 3 mcg/cc were 4% to TM, 3% to AcM, and every 2% to IT and OM. And the highly resistant strains, the minimum growth inhibitory concentrations were that, more than 20 u/cc of PC were 80%, more than 100

mcg/cc of SM and NM were 33% and 4% respectively, and more than 50 mcg/cc of CN 1%, TM 3%, AcM 2%, IT 1% and OM 1%.

2) A strict cross resistance between TM and AcM, and between IT and OM was observed, however no distinct cross relation was found.

3) 46 Strains were resistant to two antibiotics, 24 strains to three, 6 strains to four agents, and 3 strains were found to be resistant to five, six and seven antibiotic agents respectively.

CONSIDERATION ON ANTIBIOTIC THERAPIES OF SEVERAL MAJOR INTERNAL DISEASES

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Cases of sepsis, pneumonia, lung suppuration, and cholangitis, treated with antibiotics, were examined for the effects of therapy.

1) Sepsis: penicillin (PS), alone or combined with streptomycin (SM), was effective in most of the cases, provided that the water-soluble PC was administered at short intervals. One case was cured by large oral dosage of PC-V combined with SM after failure of various antibiotic therapies. Sensitivity tests on the causal bacilli revealed that *in vitro* ineffective antibiotics are rarely useful for patients, while *in vitro* effective ones are not always effective *in vivo*. Early stage cases were treated with more favorable results than later stage cases.

2) Pneumonia: the greater part of the pneumonia cases recovered by administration of PC, alone or combined with SM, sulfonamides. The ineffective cases were further treated with tetracycline (TC) or chloramphenicol (CM) with good results. Cases of primary atypical pneumonia recovered rapidly by TC treatment.

3) Lung suppuration and bronchiectasis: intratracheal injections of PC seemed to be more effective than ordinal administration, especially when the SM was combined with PC, TC, erythromycin or homosulfamine were also injected into the trachea occasionally with good results.

4) Cholangitis: our experiments on the biliary excretion of antibiotics revealed that carbomycin, erythromycin, PC, and CM are the antibiotics excreted in high concentration into the bile. Considering further the strains of bacilli in the human bile and their sensitivity to antibiotics (according to Dr. MASHIMO), CM is probably most effective for the treatment of cholangitis, and TC the next. My conclusions are mostly confirmed to this clinical data. CM was actually the most effective antibiotic, followed by TC and a PC-SM combination. For patients with liver abscesses, the antibiotic therapy was effective only in one case in four.

These findings may favorably contribute to the everyday use of these antibiotics in internal medicine.