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**ON THE FIVE YEAR SURVIVAL RATE IN THE CASES OF UTERINE CERVIX CANCER TREATED BY 8-AZAGUANINE**

SEIICHI YAMAMOTO, YOSHIRO KAWASHIMA,  
TADASHI UCHIDA & TERUO MASUKAWA

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology,  
Nagoya University Medical School  
(Director : Prof. SEIICHI YAMAMOTO)

1) In our Department 256 cases of uterine cervix cancer were treated for a period of 3 years and 3 months from January 1952 to March 1955. 231 Cases including I-stage 15, II-stage 74, III-stage 93, and IV-stage 49 out of them were treated by 8-azaguanine as an additional remedy, and its therapeutic effect was studied statistically on the basis of five year survival rate.

2) The five year survival rate of 115 cases treated by surgery and 8-azaguanine was 75.7%, and that of 116 cases by radiotherapy and 8-azaguanine 32.7%. The five year survival rate of total case was 54.1%.

3) The five year survival rate respecting progressing stage was 93.3% in the first stage, 81.1% in the second, 38.7% in the third, and 30.6% in the fourth.

4) The above results were superior to those obtained by the treatment without using 8-azaguanine.

The administration of 8-azaguanine seemed to be significant in the treatment of uterine cervix cancer.

**SOME EXPERIENCES ABOUT DRIP PHLEBOCLYSIS OF ILOTYCIN IN CHRONIC CHOLANGO-CHOLECYSTITIS**

MITORIDE FUJIWARA, KAZUO TAKAHASHI  
& GO HAYASHI

Department of Internal Medicine  
(Director : Dr. JUNZABURO YAMASAWA)

Kansai Denryoku Hospital, Osaka, Japan

It is reported that intravenous administration of erythromycin shows the highest level in bile excretion among usual antibiotics.

Administration of erythromycin (ilotycin) through drip phleboclysis in six cases of chronic and hard cholango-cholecystitis gave excellent results. The method employed was : Erythromycin 250 mg with 5% glucose 500 cc, V. B1 20 mg and V. B2 20 mg were given intravenously in 3~4 hours once each day or every other day. After 3~5 days, it was found generally that complaints of fever, pains or loss of appetite decrease and that the injured liver functions recover without side effect. In such cases this drip method gives no satisfactory results, surgical operation would be recommended.