159

Followed-up Observation on Antiviral Effect of Combined Treatment of Small Dosage of Interferon and Thymosin in Patients with Chronic Hepatitis B

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In this paper, Followed-up observation during half to 2 years was takened on 20 cases with chronic hepatitis B who had been treated combing with small dose interferon and thymosin. Another 13 cases of chronic hepatitis B were treated only with interferon in the same dosage and period. The results showed that the negative percentage of HBeAg, HBcAg, DNAP, HBVDNA were 58.8%, 60%, 60%, and 66.6% respectively in the treated group. In the contrast group, the negative percentage of the same marks were 50%, 50%, 100%, and 50% respectively. Then the observation was taken from HBV four replicated markers. 4 cases full returned into negative, 2 cases had only one positive marker, thus the total effect rate was 61.1%(11/18) in the treated group. But the same rate in the contrast group was only 20%(2/10). The effect rate between the two groups was remarkable distinct was (P 0.01). The antiviral effect of combined treatment was prominent to the contrast group. The varied methods which used to strengthen the antiviral effect.

160

ANTIINFLUENZA EFFECT OF A PLANT POLYPHENOLIC COMPLEX

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From the Bulgarian medicinal plant Geranium sanguineum L. there was isolated a polyphenolic complex (PC) which inhibited the reproduction of influenza virus types A and B in vitro,in ovo and in vivo /Manolova et al.,1986/.By thin layer chromatography it was established that the complex contained flavonoids, catechins,gallotannins and polyphenolic acids /Ivancheva et al., 1987/.The inhibitory effect of PC was dependant on the mode of application,the strain and the test-biological system /Manolova et al.,1987/.It was assumed that PC caused a partial inactivation of influenza virus hemagglutinin which lead to the inhibition of the initial stages of its replication /Serkedjieva et al., 1987/.the complex affected also the intracellular stages of viral reproduction /Serkedjieva et al.,1987a/ and inhibited up to 30% the viral RNA synthesis.The pretreatment of A/Honkong(H3N2) with PC (0.05 mg/ml) didn't change its reproducing abilities, but such virus became more sensitive to the inhibitory action of the substance /Serkedjieva et al.,1987b/.When influenza viruses were treated with high concentrations of PC (1 mg/ml) their hemagglutination,neuraminidase and infectious activities were inhibited at a full extent /Serkedjieva et al.,1989/.In order to determine the active components of PC some fractions were obtained and one of them - the butanolic fraction - exhibited a considerable inhibitory effect in vitro /Serkedjieva et al., 1989a/.