

The Treatment of Interferon with Different Dosages for Chronic Hepatitis B

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In this paper, the recent and followed-up contrast observation was taken on 44 cases with chronic hepatitis B, who had been treated with two different dosages of interferon. There were 23 cases in group I and 21 cases in group II. The dosage of group I was 1×10^6 IU $\text{im}3/\text{W} \times 4$ weeks, then returned to 1×10^6 IU $\text{im}2/\text{W} \times 6$ weeks. The total course was 10 weeks. The dosage of group II was 6×10^6 IU $\text{im} \text{ qod}$. The total course was 6 months, when the course of treatment was finished, the recent effect in the negative percentage of HBeAg, HBcAg, DNAP, HBV-DNA and total effect rate was 52.1%, 30%, 0%, 7.1% and 52.1% respectively in group I. The same markers were 72.2%, 50%, 60%, 28.5% and 68.3% respectively in group II. The followed-up observation was taken over half year. There were 20 cases in group I and 21 cases in group II. The followed effect which selected in the negative percentage of HBeAg, HBcAg, DNAP, HBV-DNA and total effect rate were 40%, 33.3%, 66.6%, 33.3% and 40% respectively in group I. The same markers were 70%, 66.6%, 80%, 60% and 71.4% respectively in group II, with the statistical analysis, there were non-remarkable distinction of HBV replication markers (except HBeAg) in the recent and followed-up periods of the two groups. The antiviral effect of group I did not preponderant to group II. It is discussed that the factors of influencing the antiviral effect is very similar in two groups.

Trends in Antiviral and AIDS Therapeutics Patents and Research and Development, R.A. Rader, Biotechnology Information Institute, 1700 Rockville Pike, Suite 400, Rockville, MD 20852.

Characteristics and trends in antiviral and AIDS therapeutics research and development have been identified through analyses of granted U.S. patents, commercial and public sector R&D activities and expenditures, and the current and developing markets for antiviral therapeutics. Unprecedented research and development efforts will lead to a variety of antiviral drugs, vaccines and immune modulators entering the market in the 1990's and development of a highly competitive \$2 billion/year or more market. Analysis of over 500 antiviral and virus-related U.S. patents presented in *Antiviral Agents Bulletin* from the past 3-years reveals distinct patterns and trends concerning the number and percentage of: HIV, herpes and other virus-related patents; drug, vaccine and immunomodulator patents; biologics vs. drug (chemical substance) patents; viral component and sequence patents; assignments to U.S., European, Japanese and other countries; leading organizations and; the contribution of biotechnology and genetic engineering. Antiviral and AIDS research and development, patent activity and markets will be compared with those in other areas of pharmaceuticals and biotechnology.