

· 药事管理 ·

皮肤病专科医院 302 例药品不良反应报告分析

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[摘要] 目的 分析 2015 年 9 月至 2017 年 9 月 302 例药品不良反应 (ADR) 报告的特点, 为临床合理用药提供指导。方法 回顾性分析 302 例 ADR 报告, 统计患者年龄、性别、给药途径、药物类别、系统或器官受累、临床表现、不良反应类型等。结果 302 例 ADR 中, 男性 137 例 (45.4%), 女性 165 例 (54.6%)。27.8% 的 ADR 与抗感染药物有关, 70.2% 的 ADR 来自口服给药, 24.8% 的 ADR 是由于静脉给药所致。主要临床表现是皮肤及其附属器 (61.6%) 和消化系统损伤 (15.9%)。结论 ADR 发生频率高, 临床应加强 ADR 监测, 严格遵循临床用药指征。

[关键词] 药品不良反应; 报告; 分析; 合理用药

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302 cases of adverse drug reaction reports

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[Abstract] **Objective** To study the features, general patterns and predisposing factors of adverse drug reactions (ADR) occurred in our hospital and to provide the guidance for rational and safe use of drugs in clinic. **Methods** 302 cases of ADR were reported from September 2015 to September 2017 in our hospital. Age distribution, gender, route of administration, drug categories, systems or organs involved, clinical manifestations, adverse reaction types involved in ADRs were analyzed retrospectively. **Results** Among the 302 ADR reports, 137 cases are male patients (accounting for 45.4%) and 165 cases were female patients (accounting for 54.6%). 27.8% of ADR was related to anti-infective agents. 70.2% of ADR came from oral administration and 24.8% ADR was due to intravenous administration. The main clinical manifestations of ADR were lesion of skin and its appendants (61.6%) and followed by the digestive system injury (15.9%). **Conclusion** The multiple factors may lead to high frequency of ADR. In order to promote rational drug use and reduce the occurrence of ADR, clinicians should pay attention to the ADR monitoring and strictly follow the clinical indications of medications.

[Key words] adverse drug reaction; report; analysis; rational drug use

药品不良反应 (adverse drug reaction, ADR) 是指合格药品在正常用法用量下出现的与用药目的无关的有害反应。ADR 发生频率高, 临床表现多样, 严重者可危及生命。2015 年 9 月至 2017 年 9 月, 我院共收到 302 例 ADR 报告, 为分析 ADR 发生特点, 为临床合理用药提供指导, 现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

2 结果

2.1 患者的年龄与性别分布

302 例 ADR 患者中, 男性 137 例 (45.4%), 女性 165 例 (54.6%)。年龄分布 (1.2~81 岁), ADR 发生频率随年龄增加而增加, 61~70 岁 ADR 发生频率最高, 占 15.9%。

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23.2% ; 51~60 , 21.9% 。
1。

表1 各年龄段发生 ADR 的分布及构成比

()	()	()	()	(%)
≤10	4	0	4	1.3
11~20	5	5	10	3.3
21~30	16	22	38	12.6
31~40	26	26	52	17.2
41~50	10	15	25	8.3
51~60	27	39	66	21.9
61~70	32	38	70	23.2
>70	17	20	37	12.2
	137	165	302	100

2.2 合并用药情况

302 ADR ,

ADR 96 (31.8%) ,
ADR 206 (68.2%)。

2.3 ADR 涉及的给药途径

302 ADR , ADR
, 212 (70.2%) ; ,75
(24.8%)。 12 (4.0%)
3 (1.0%)。

2.4 ADR 发生的时间分布

302 ADR , ADR
: < 1 d 29 (9.6%) ; 1~2 d 43
(14.2%) ; 2~3 d 39 (12.9%) ; 3~8 d 94
(31.1%) ; >8 d 89 (29.5%) ; 8 (2.7%)。

2.5 ADR 涉及的药品种类分布

302 ADR , 128 ,
() ;
。 2、3。

表2 致 ADR 的药物品种及构成比

(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
26	20.3	84	27.8
11	8.5	43	14.3
26	20.3	42	13.9
16	12.5	26	8.6
5	3.9	26	8.6
7	5.5	23	7.6
6	4.7	8	2.6
7	5.5	9	3.0
1	0.8	8	2.6
4	3.1	6	2.0
4	3.1	5	1.7
1	0.8	3	1.0
14	11.0	19	6.3
128	100	302	100

2.6 ADR 累及系统/器官及主要临床表现

ADR / , [2] 。 ADR
(186 , 61.6%) , (48 , 20~70 。 61~70
15.9%)。 4。 70 , 23.3% , 302 。

2.7 ADR 报告类型及转归

302 ADR 5。 ADR , ADR
[3] 。

3 讨论

302 ADR
1 , 302 ADR , 206 (68.2%)。 [4] ,

[3]。Cesari [4]

[5]

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