

最新公告

207例次万古霉素与去甲万古霉素血药浓度监测及个体化给药

Monitoring of Blood Concentration and Individualized Administration of Vancomycin and Norvancomycin in 207 Cases

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中文关键词: [万古霉素](#) [去甲万古霉素](#) [血药浓度监测](#) [个体化给药](#)

英文关键词:[Vancomycin](#) [Norvancomycin](#) [Therapeutic drug monitoring](#) [Individualized administration](#)

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作者	单位
辛华雯	广州军区武汉总医院临床药理科 (武汉 430070) ;
童汉云	军事经济学院门诊部 ;
董芊汝	南昌大学2007级实习生
李磬	广州军区武汉总医院临床药理科 (武汉 430070) ;
吴笑春	广州军区武汉总医院临床药理科 (武汉 430070) ;
余爱荣	广州军区武汉总医院临床药理科 (武汉 430070) ;
熊磊	广州军区武汉总医院临床药理科 (武汉 430070) ;
李维亮	广州军区武汉总医院临床药理科 (武汉 430070) ;

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中文摘要:

摘要 目的: 分析207例次万古霉素和去甲万古霉素血药浓度监测情况, 为临床合理用药提供依据。方法: 采用高效液相色谱法测定万古霉素和去甲万古霉素血药浓度, 对本院2005~2011年207例次万古霉素和去甲万古霉素血药浓度监测结果进行回顾性分析。结果: 35例使用万古霉素的患者中监测血峰、谷浓度103例次, 峰浓度和谷浓度在治疗窗范围内的各占65.31%和 42.60%。35例使用去甲万古霉素的患者中监测血峰、谷浓度104例次, 峰浓度和谷浓度在治疗窗范围内的各占32.65%和16.36%。>60岁组的万古霉素和去甲万古霉素谷浓度均显著高于<18岁组 (P<0.05)。应用万古霉素或去甲万古霉素前后, 肾功能无明显差异 (P>0.05)。不良反应发生率为21.42%。结论: 万古霉素和去甲万古霉素血药浓度监测有利于实现个体化给药, 从而保证临床用药的安全有效。

英文摘要:

ABSTRACT Objective: To analyse the monitoring result of blood concentration of vancomycin and norvancomycin in 207 cases and provide evidence for rational use of these drugs. **Methods:** High performance liquid chromatography was used to determine the blood concentration of vancomycin and norvancomycin. The monitoring results of blood concentration of vancomycin and norvancomycin in 207 cases in a hospital from 2005 to 2011 were analyzed retrospectively. **Results:** Among 35 patients treated with vancomycin, peak and trough concentrations in 103 cases were determined. Peak and trough concentrations within the normal range were 65.31% and 42.60%. Among 35 patients treated with norvancomycin, peak and trough concentrations in 104 cases were determined. Peak and trough concentrations within the normal range were 32.65% and 16.36%. Trough concentrations of vancomycin and norvancomycin in the group older than 60 years were significantly higher than those in the group younger than 18 years (P<0.05). There were no statistically significant differences between renal function before and after treatment with vancomycin or norvancomycin (P>0.05). The rate of adverse reactions induced by vancomycin and norvancomycin was 21.42%. **Conclusion:** The monitoring of blood concentration of vancomycin and norvancomycin will benefit individualized administration so as to guarantee the safety and efficacy of these two drugs.

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