

论著

东莞地区4所医院门诊喹诺酮类药物应用调查

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摘要:

目的了解喹诺酮类抗菌药物的应用情况,促进临床合理用药。方法采用回顾性调查方法,随机选取东莞地区4所医院,收集其2013年4—5月门诊使用喹诺酮类药物处方1 085份及相应患者的门诊病历,对门诊处方用药情况进行调查分析。结果共使用6种喹诺酮类药物,使用频数居前3位的是左氧氟沙星(48.01%)、环丙沙星(28.52%)和氧氟沙星(13.90%);采用静脉滴注给药的比率高达85.53%(928例,其中采用静脉滴注给药654例,静脉滴注+口服274例);用于泌尿系统(358例,33.00%)、消化系统(305例,28.11%)和下呼吸道(211例,19.45%)感染频次较高;喹诺酮类药物联合其他抗菌药物治疗中,二联用药166例,未见三联及以上用药;部分喹诺酮类药物的口服制剂与H₂受体阻断药、H⁺泵抑制剂和含镁铝制酸药等合用,存在不良相互作用的药物合用现象。结论该地区门诊处方应用喹诺酮类药物总体基本合理,但在适应证选择、联合用药、剂型选择、用法用量等方面均存在不合理之处,有待进一步改进和提高。

关键词: 喹诺酮类药物; 抗菌药物; 合理用药; 门诊处方

Quinolone application in outpatient departments of four hospitals of Dongguan area

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Abstract:

Objective To investigate the application of quinolones, so as to promote the rational use of antimicrobial agents. Methods Four hospitals in Dongguan area were randomly selected, 1 085 prescriptions and related medical records of outpatients from April to May 2013 were analyzed retrospectively. Results A total of 6 kinds of quinolones were used, three most frequently used quinolones were levofloxacin (48.01%), ciprofloxacin (28.52%) and ofloxacin (13.90%); 85.53% of prescriptions were intravenous drip (928 cases, 654 were only intravenous drip, 274 were intravenous drip plus oral administration), quinolones were commonly used in the treatment of urinary tract infection (358 cases, 33.00%), digestive system infection (305 cases, 28.11%), and lower respiratory tract infection (211 cases, 19.45%); 166 prescriptions were 2 drug combination, 3 drug and more combination use was not found; irrational combination drug use existed, including combination of oral administration of quinolones and H₂ receptor blocking agents, H⁺ pump inhibitors, magnesium and aluminium containing antacids. Conclusion The prescriptions of quinolones for outpatients in this area are basically rational, but the choice of indications, combination use, dosage form, and dosage administration need to be improved.

Keywords: quinolone antimicrobial agent rational drug use; outpatient prescription

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