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我院1 141例药品不良反应报告分析

Analysis of 1 141 ADR Reports in Our Hospital

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中文摘要:

目的 了解我院药品不良反应(ADR)发生情况及规律, 并分析原因, 促进临床合理用药。方法 对我院2008年至2010年上报的ADR报告分别就患者性别、年龄、不良反应类型、药品种类、严重程度分级等方面进行回顾性分析。结果 在1 141例ADR中, 女性患者发生较多(652例, 占57.14%); 中老年人发生居多; 给药途径以静脉滴注和口服给药为主, 分别为48.32%和47.70%; 抗感染类药物所占比例较多, 占52.46%; ADR临床表现以皮肤及其附件损害最常见。ADR严重程度分级多为一般, 结果多为治愈或好转。结论 应重视 ADR监测工作, 加强对患者用药过程观察, 保证患者用药安全、合理, 减少ADR的发生。

英文摘要:

OBJECTIVE To investigate the general information and characteristics of adverse drug reactions (ADRs), and provide reference for rational drug use in clinic. METHODS There were 1 141 ADR cases collected in our hospital in 2008-2010, which were retrospectively analyzed in respect of gender, age, types of adverse drug reactions, categories of drug, classification of serious degree of adverse drug reactions. RESULTS Of the 1 141 ADR cases, the incidence rate in female (652 cases, 57.14%) was higher than that in male. The elder people were higher. Intravenous drip and the oral administration accounted for 48.32% and 47.70%, respectively. Anti-infectious drugs (52.46%) occupied mostly in the incidence of ADRs. Lesions of skin and its appendants were the main clinical manifestations. Most ADRs were cured or got better. CONCLUSION More importance should be attached to the monitoring of ADRs. Observation of patients during drug use should strengthen to reduce or avoid the occurrence of ADRs.

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