



基于苦碟子注射液HIS数据临床实效研究

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中文摘要:目的:基于海量HIS真实世界数据,探索苦碟子注射液的临床应用情况,为其临床规范使用提供参考信息,为将要进行的KDZ注射液前瞻性观察研究提供思路与指导。方法:对来自18家三甲医院使用苦碟子注射液的24 225例数据运用统计描述方法及关联规则对数据进行全面分析。结果:苦碟子注射液使用患者年龄主要在46-65岁,男女比例较均衡,多为来自“神经科”和“心血管内科”的医保病人。入院当天使用苦碟子注射液的患者比例较多,“胸痹”患者最多,且以“气阴两虚·并瘀”证多见,“痞”患者中以“气滞血瘀”证最多。静注为主,单次用药剂量以10-40 mL为多,用药疗程以1-3 d最多。剂型以0.9%氯化钠注射液多见。在治疗冠心病时主要联合硝酸甘油、阿司匹林、桂哌齐特等药物。在治疗脑梗死时主要联合阿司匹林、肌高素、桂哌齐特等。结论:苦碟子注射液临床使用大多符合药品说明书,如单次剂量、剂型、疗程、适应症,中医证型,但仍有超说明书使用情况存在。对于这种海量HIS真实世界数据的分析需要进一步运用高级统计学方法进行挖掘,以便可以提供更有价值的临床信息。

中文关键词:苦碟子注射液 医院信息系统 真实世界 实效研究

Clinical outcomes research on data analysis from hospital information system about Kudiezi injection

Abstract/Objective: To describe the reality of clinical use for Kudiezi injection based on analyzing hospital information system from 18 hospitals in China. **Method:** Descriptive statistic methods were used in the analysis of 24 225 cases. **Result:** Patients using Kudiezi injection were mainly between 46 years old to 65 years old and there was a gender balance. Kudiezi injection was used most in neurology department and department of cardiology to treat coronary heart diseases and cerebral infarction. Patients who had Chinese medicine diagnosis were most about “Xionghi” with syndrome qi-yin deficiency, and also more patients with syndrome qi-yin stagnation were treated by Kudiezi injection. The dosage of using Kudiezi was between 10 to 40 mL, and treating course was between 1 to 3 days, with 0.9% sodium chloride. **Conclusion:** Although most of the patients received a right treatment of Kudiezi injection in clinical practice, there is still using Kudiezi injection for some diseases not on its drug instruction. We must remind those doctors who should be careful of using Kudiezi injection treating other diseases not on the instruction. This is just a retrospective and descriptive study, so prospective studies need to be developed in future to validate the results from this study.

keywords: Kudiezi injection hospital information system reality world outcomes research

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