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临床药师干预对提高儿童急性阑尾炎抗感染方案合理性的意义

洪荣, 朱扣柱, 洪远, 石英佐, 叶建林



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(无锡市儿童医院, 江苏无锡 214023)

摘要:

目的: 比较临床药师干预前后临床抗菌药物使用的合理性, 为急性阑尾炎患儿抗菌药物的使用提出临床指导意见。方法: 制定急性阑尾炎抗菌药物合理应用的评价指标及评价标准, 采取相应的干预措施对阑尾炎患儿抗菌药物使用进行宣教和管控, 对干预前(2014年)和干预后(2016年)阑尾炎患儿的抗感染方案进行回顾性分析评价。结果: 干预后, 急性阑尾炎患儿围手术期首选抗菌药物更为合理; 规范了抗菌药物的用法用量, 给药剂量的合理率由干预前的76.62%提高到干预后的92.16%, 给药频次的合理率由80.09%提高到98.53%, 用药疗程合理率由81.39%提高到88.73%; 降低了抗菌药物联合使用率, 二联用药率由94.81%降至66.67%, 单用品率由0.79%提高到33.33%; 病原学送检率由80.52%提高到95.10%, 临床应用抗菌药物更加有针对性, 抗菌药物的使用合理性显著提高。结论: 我院采取切实可行的综合干预措施, 有效地提高了儿童急性阑尾炎抗菌药物的应用合理性, 但仍存在不合理使用抗菌药物的现象, 有待进一步规范。

关键词: [儿童](#) [急性阑尾炎](#) [围手术期](#) [抗感染](#) [干预](#) [合理用药](#)

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Clinical Study on Anti-infective Regimen of Children with Acute Appendicitis under Clinical Pharmacist Intervention

Hong Rong, Zhu Kouzhu, Hong Yuan, Shi Yingzuo, Ye Jianlin
(Wuxi Children's Hospital, Jiangsu Wuxi 214023, China)

Abstract:

Objective: According to drug intervention, do comparative analysis on the rational use of antibiotics during pre- and post-intervention. And provide clinical anti-infective drug use advice for children with acute appendicitis. Methods: Select discharged medical records of hospitalized children 2014 (pre-intervention) and 2016 (post-intervention) for data processing, and do retrospective analysis on the anti-infective therapy of children with acute appendicitis. Develop evaluation indicators and criteria for rational use antibiotics to children with acute appendicitis. The differences were analyzed for rational use of antibiotics between hospitalized children with or without intervention applied. Results: After intervention, the preferred antibacterial drug for children with acute appendicitis was improved; the dosage of antibacterial drug became more rational, the rational rate of administration dose increased from 76.62% to 92.16%, the rational rate of administration frequency increased from 80.09% to 98.53%, and the rational rate of medication treatment increased from 81.39% to 88.73%; the combined use of antimicrobial drugs was decreased, two-drug combination rate decreased from 94.81% to 66.67%, and the rate of single medication treatment increased from 0.79% to 33.33%; pathogen submission rate was increased from 80.52% to 95.10%. The clinical use of antibiotics will be more pertinent, the rational use of antibiotics in perioperative period of pediatric appendicitis surgery was significantly improved. Conclusion: Comprehensive intervention can obviously improve the rational use of antibiotics in pediatric appendicitis. But there are still irrational clinical use of antibiotics in perioperative period, so further intervention is needed.

Key words: [children](#) [acute appendicitis](#) [perioperative period](#) [anti-infection](#) [intervention](#) [rational use](#)

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地址: 重庆市渝中区中山二路136号重庆医科大学儿童医院内 邮政编码: 400014

电话: 023-63626877; 023-63633143 传真: Email: ekyxzz@cqmu.edu.cn

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