

血时的血流动力学状态,清除炎症介质,减轻心脏及肾脏负荷,改善患者预后。本例患者多次给予血浆置换及 CRRT 后也有效改善了多器官功能障碍症状。因未对患者进行连续的秋水仙碱血药浓度监测,故无法对血浆置换和 CRRT 的药物清除效力进行动态评估。

本例提示,临床医师和药师对服用秋水仙碱的患者,尤其是老年患者,应详细交代可能发生的不良反应,不能自行服用或自行增加剂量,一旦出现反复腹泻、肌肉酸痛等症状,须警惕可能是秋水仙碱的不良反应,应尽早停药并予以治疗,避免出现严重后果。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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托拉塞米致视野缺失

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【摘要】 1 例 53 岁男性糖尿病肾病Ⅳ期患者因双下肢水肿接受托拉塞米 40 mg/d 入小壶静脉滴注。用药第 3 天因利尿效果欠佳遵医嘱将托拉塞米剂量增至 80 mg/d。8 h 后,患者出现双眼两侧视物遮挡感和视物模糊,眼科检查示双眼视力、眼压正常。考虑为托拉塞米引起的双眼视野缺失,停用该药。2 d 后,患者视野缺失症状消失。因病情需要,再次予托拉塞米 40 mg/d 入小壶静脉滴注治疗 6 d,患者未再出现视野缺失。患者的视野改变可能与托拉塞米的剂量较大有关。

【关键词】 磺酰脲化合物; 视野; 药物相关副作用和不良反应; 托拉塞米

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Visual field loss caused by torasemide

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【Abstract】 A 53-year-old male patient with stage IV diabetic nephropathy received an IV infusion of torasemide 40 mg which was put into a small pot once daily for edema of both lower limbs. On the 3rd day of medication, the dose of torasemide was increased to 80 mg/d according to the doctor's advice due to poor diuretic effect. Eight hours later, the patient developed bilateral visual occlusion and blurred vision.

Ophthalmological examination showed normal visual acuity and intraocular pressure in both eyes. The loss of binocular visual field caused by torasemide was considered. Then the drug was discontinued. After 2 days of drug withdrawal, the patient's visual field loss disappeared. Because of the patient's disease condition, IV infusion of torasemide 40 mg which was put into a small pot once daily was given again for 6 days, and the patient did not develop symptoms of visual field loss. The change of visual field might be related to the high dose of torasemide.

[Key words] Sulfonlurea compounds; Visual fields; Drug-related side and adverse reactions;
Torasemide

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患者男,53岁,心悸、双下肢水肿20余天,活动后胸闷、气短3 d,于2021年11月5日收入我院肾内科。1年前患者在我院诊断为糖尿病肾病Ⅳ期。20余天前患者因心悸、双下肢水肿就诊于当地医院,予利尿消肿、护肾等对症治疗,一般情况好转后出院。3 d前患者出现活动后胸闷、气短,为进一步诊治至我院就诊并收住院。患者有2型糖尿病史11年,目前采用门冬胰岛素10 U、3餐前皮下注射联合甘精胰岛素14 U、睡前皮下注射控制血糖,未规律监测血糖;有高血压病和冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病(冠心病)史3年,规律服用硝苯地平控释片30 mg/d,阿司匹林100 mg/d,普伐他汀10 mg/d,比索洛尔5 mg/d等治疗,服药期间未出现过眼部或其他部位的不良反应。无烟酒嗜好,自述对青霉素过敏。

入院体检:体温36.2 ℃,心率90次/min,呼吸20次/min,血压199/100 mmHg(1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)。一般情况可,贫血貌,全身皮肤黏膜无黄染、皮疹和出血点;双肺未闻及干湿性啰音;腹软,无压痛、反跳痛,肝脾肋下未触及;双肾区无叩痛,双下肢中度浮肿,余未见异常。实验室检查:血红蛋白99 g/L(参考值:120~160 g/L);白蛋白29.7 g/L(参考值:38.0~60.0 g/L),尿素16.4 mmol/L(参考值:2.3~7.0 mmol/L),血肌酐481 μmol/L(参考值:53~106 μmol/L),肌酐清除率16 ml/min(参考值:80~120 ml/min);N末端B型脑钠肽前体24 691 ng/L(参考值:≤900 ng/L),氧分压9.8 kPa(参考值:10.6~13.3 kPa),二氧化碳分压3.8 kPa(参考值:4.7~6.0 kPa)。入院诊断:糖尿病肾病Ⅳ期,2型糖尿病,高血压病3级(很高危),冠心病。入院当日给予吸氧,继续入院前高血压病、糖尿病、冠心病相关治疗,同时予托拉塞米40 mg/d入小壶静脉滴注、1次/d,以利尿并改善心功能。建议患者严格限制液体摄入量,但患者不配合仍大量饮水。入院第3日复查,白蛋白32.9 g/L,尿素10.0 mmol/L,血肌酐380 μmol/L,较前有所好转,但N末端B型脑钠肽前体为33 642 ng/L,提示利尿效果不佳。当日将托拉塞米剂量增至80 mg/d,其余治疗不变,当日14:00托拉塞米输注结束。22:00,患者诉双眼两侧出现视物遮挡感,视物模糊,无视物变形、视物重影等症状。急请眼科医师会诊,追问患者病史,得知其从2020年12月起出现视物模糊,但无近视等状况;双眼视力、眼压等大致正常;无头痛、恶心、呕吐等不适;暂不考虑急性青光眼发作,考虑可能为药物引起的双眼视野缺失,建议停用可疑药物,继续观察。临床药师考虑托拉

塞米可引起双眼视野缺失,建议停用该药。次日,主管医师停用托拉塞米。2 d后,患者诉双眼两侧视物遮挡感消失,复查双眼视野范围、视力、眼压、活动度等正常;余同前。但患者诉仍有胸闷和气短,再次给予托拉塞米40 mg/d经小壶静脉滴注、1次/d。6 d后患者胸闷、气短症状较前好转,未再出现视野缺失,复查N末端B型脑钠肽前体为11 261 ng/L。

讨论 本例糖尿病肾病Ⅳ期合并高血压病3级(很高危)及冠心病患者因出现双下肢水肿,在降压、降糖、冠心病相关治疗基础上给予托拉塞米40 mg/d入小壶静脉滴注,因利尿效果不佳,治疗第3天将托拉塞米剂量增至80 mg/d。8 h后,患者出现双眼两侧视物遮挡感和视物模糊,眼科检查示双眼视力、眼压正常,考虑可能为药物引起的双眼视野缺失。停用该药2 d后,患者诉双眼两侧视物遮挡感消失,复查双眼视野范围、视力、眼压、活动度等正常,但患者诉仍有胸闷和气短,再次给予托拉塞米40 mg/d入小壶静脉滴注。6 d后患者胸憋、气短症状较前好转,未再出现视野缺失。患者降压、降糖、冠心病相关治疗药物均为入院前规律服用药物,仅托拉塞米为入院后添加的药物,患者的双眼视野缺失与使用托拉塞米有时间关联性,根据诺氏不良反应因果关系评估量表^[1],托拉塞米与患者视野缺失的因果关系评分分为6分(很可能)。

托拉塞米属于吡啶磺酰脲类利尿剂,主要作用于肾小管髓袢升支粗段及远端小管^[2],通过抑制钠钾氯同向转运系统,干扰尿浓缩过程,增加钠、氯和水份的排泄,发挥利尿、利钠作用^[3]。托拉塞米血药浓度可在1 h内达峰值^[4],主要不良反应为口干、头痛、胃肠道紊乱、水电解质失衡等^[5]。Potts等^[6]报道,磺胺及其衍生物会引起脉络膜积液,导致视野缺损、短暂性近视和急性闭角型青光眼。Wu等^[7]对可能导致青光眼的药物进行综述,能引起视野障碍的磺胺类衍生物都具有氮、氧分子以及环状五边形或六边形结构,托拉塞米为含有氮分子六边形结构的磺胺衍生物。

已有抗肿瘤药物、肾上腺素能受体激动剂、抗胆碱能药物、磺胺类药物等与视觉损害有关的报道^[8~11]。2020年4月6日,欧洲药品管理局药物警戒风险评估委员会发布信息^[12],警示噻嗪类及类似噻嗪类利尿剂及其复方制剂具有致脉络膜积液的风险。托拉塞米通过抑制前列腺素分解酶活性,增加前列腺素E2和前列环素的浓度,进而使葡萄膜积液增加引起睫状体肿胀,使晶状体-虹膜前移,悬韧带张

力减小，晶状体变厚，导致短暂性近视。Dunn 等^[13]对托拉塞米药代动力学的研究显示，25% 的托拉塞米以原型经肾脏排出，慢性肾衰竭患者对托拉塞米的肾脏清除率明显下降。Pelligand 等^[2]报道，予平均肌酐清除率为 20 ml/min 的肾衰竭患者托拉塞米静脉滴注，剂量为 100 mg/d 时未见明显的不良反应。本例患者的肌酐清除率为 16 ml/min，托拉塞米剂量增至 80 mg/d 时，药物浓度快速升高，增加了滤出至肾小管的结合态药物，使血管通透性升高，进一步增加睫状体上皮前列腺素 E2 浓度，最终引起睫状体肿胀，导致患者出现短暂性视野缺失。检索 PubMed、Embase、Web of Science 等数据库(截至 2021 年 12 月)，未见托拉塞米致视野缺失的相关文献。Pelligand 等^[2]发现，予健康犬静脉注射托拉塞米 0.1~0.3 mg/(kg·d) 后，该药的利尿作用与剂量呈线性关系，当托拉塞米剂量 >0.3 mg/(kg·d) 时，不同受试犬间利尿作用的差异较大，且不良反应增多。Coussanes 等^[14]发现，给予健康成年犬口服托拉塞米 [0.25~0.5 mg/(kg/d)] 后，利尿作用与剂量呈线性关系；将该药剂量提高至上述剂量的 3 和 5 倍时，不良反应增多，肾脏组织病理学发生改变。提示托拉塞米的药理作用和不良反应与给药剂量有关。Murphy 等^[15]研究发现，与托拉塞米同为磺胺衍生物类利尿剂的乙酰唑胺的用药剂量与继发性闭角型青光眼的发生呈线性相关。故考虑本例患者的视野缺损可能与托拉塞米的剂量较大有关。

本例患者有青霉素皮试阳性史，属于发生药物性闭角型青光眼的高危人群。本例提示，既往有青霉素过敏史的慢性肾衰竭患者使用磺胺衍生物类利尿剂时，应密切观察患者视觉的改变，谨防眼部不良反应的发生。

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