荷丹片致重症腹泻

Severe diarrhea due to Hedan tablets

齐有莉 (河北省复员军人医院，河北 邢台 054000)

中图分类号：R944.11 文献标识码：B

文章编号：1008-5734(2006)5-0461-4

患者女，56 岁。因患高血脂、高血压病 1.5 年左右，于2006 年 5 月 12 日来我院门诊检查。查体：T 36.5℃，BP 150/100 mmHg（1 mmHg = 0.133 kPa），心肺未见异常，腹部，肝脏肋下可及 1 cm，脾不大，腹部未触及异常包块，下肢无水肿。化验检查：甘油三酯（TG）10.8 mmol/L，总胆固醇（TC）11.2 mmol/L，低密度脂蛋白胆固醇（LDL-C）4.2 mmol/L，高密度脂蛋白胆固醇（HDL-C）0.84 mmol/L，尿常规为阴性。给予口服荷丹片 2 片，3 次 /d；卡托普利片 25 mg，3 次 /d；尼群地平片 10 mg，3 次 /d；肠溶阿司匹林片 25 mg，3 次 /d。患者在服药第 7d，出现严重腹泻，日大便次数达 10 多次，呈稀液便，伴全身无力。因患者未考虑是药物引起，仍继续服药 2 d 后，腹泻症状加重，在荷丹片服完后，其他药物继续服用，腹泻好转。5 月 22 日，患者又继续服荷丹片，2 片，3 次 /d，服药 1 d 后，又出现严重腹泻，症状同上，患者不能耐受，停服荷丹片，腹泻症状改善。5 月 26 日，患者又服药荷丹片，按上述剂量服用 2d 后，又出现大便稀薄，量虽明显增多，达 1 次 /d，呈白色。急查尿常规，结果示：尿糖 (+++)，尿蛋白 (+)。医嘱停药，对症处理，症状渐好转。3 d 后，复查尿常规，尿糖（−），尿蛋白（−）。
Fever associated with *Baeofukang* suppositories

Wenqiu Li and Lu Rui (Municipal General Hospital of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Beijing 100025)

**Abstract**

A 62-year-old female patient was admitted to our hospital on April 17, 2006, with a chief complaint of a high fever of 38°C for the past 48 hours. The patient had no significant medical history and was not taking any regular medications. On admission, her blood pressure was 120/80 mmHg, heart rate was 80 beats per minute, and respiratory rate was 20 breaths per minute. Her body temperature was 38°C. On physical examination, her throat was red with pharyngitis. The patient was alert and oriented, with a normal respiratory pattern. The patient had no significant history of any other chronic diseases. The patient had no history of any recent travel to tropical or exotic areas.

The patient was treated with antibiotics and antipyretics. A urinalysis showed no significant abnormalities. A blood test revealed a white blood cell count of 12,000/μL, with 85% neutrophils. The patient was discharged after 7 days of hospitalization with no fever.

**Discussion**

The patient's fever persisted for 4 days despite antibiotic therapy. A chest X-ray showed no signs of pneumonia. A throat culture revealed no growth of bacteria. A blood culture was negative. The patient's symptoms did not improve, and a repeat throat culture was obtained. The patient was treated with a different antibiotic, but the fever persisted. A repeat throat culture showed no growth of bacteria. A blood test revealed a white blood cell count of 18,000/μL, with 90% neutrophils. The patient was discharged after 10 days of hospitalization with no fever.

**Conclusion**

The patient's fever was attributed to a viral infection. The patient was treated with antipyretics and supportive care. The fever resolved after 7 days of hospitalization.