

丙戊酸钠口服液致幼儿 Stevens-Johnson 综合征

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【摘要】 1例1岁4个月男孩因癫痫口服丙戊酸钠口服液 2.5 ml、2次/d,升血调元汤 6 ml、2次/d和五维葡钙口服液 3 ml、2次/d治疗。用药第13天,患儿全身出现红色斑丘疹和水疱,部分融合成片,双眼球结膜充血伴分泌物,口唇黏膜充血糜烂,外生殖器少许斑丘疹,体温升高,最高40.0℃。诊断为Stevens-Johnson综合征,考虑与丙戊酸钠口服液有关。立即停用该药,予血液灌流,输注血浆和悬浮红细胞,抗感染和激素等治疗,同时予眼部和皮肤护理。停药并治疗第17天,患儿全身皮疹消退,溃烂处结痂,口唇黏膜糜烂处痊愈,双眼球结膜充血消失。

【关键词】 Stevens-Johnson综合征; 多形红斑; 丙戊酸钠

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Stevens-Johnson syndrome induced by sodium valproate oral solution in a child

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【Abstract】 A 1-year and 4 month-old boy with epilepsy received sodium valproate oral solution 2.5 ml twice daily, Shengxue Tiaoyuan decoction(升血调元汤) 6 ml twice daily and five vitamins and calcium gluconate oral solution 3 ml twice daily. On day 13 of treatments, the boy developed red maculopapular rashes and blisters all over the body, some of which fused into pieces; his bilateral conjunctiva slightly congested with secretions, mouth and lip mucosa congested and eroded, and a few maculopapular rashes appeared on the external genitalia. At the same time, the boy's body temperature rose up to 40.0℃. Stevens-Johnson syndrome was diagnosed, which was considered to be related to sodium valproate oral solution. The drug was stopped immediately and treatments such as blood perfusion, infusion of plasma and red blood cells, anti-infection and hormone therapy, and eye and skin care were given. On the 17th day of treatments after drug withdrawal, the rashes on the whole body subsided, ulceration scabbed, erosion of oral and lip mucosa cured, and conjunctival congestion disappeared.

【Key words】 Stevens-Johnson syndrome; Erythema multiforme; Valproic acid

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患儿男,1岁4个月,因反复发作性抽搐6个月余,皮疹4d,于2015年9月23日收入我院重症医学科。3月20日,患儿无明显诱因出现发作性抽搐1次,表现为双眼上翻、意识丧失、口周发绀、四肢强直阵挛,持续约1~2min后自行缓解,发作停止后入睡,醒后精神可,伴发热、呕吐、腹泻,外院以“抽搐原因待查”予肌肉注射苯巴比妥后,未再出现抽搐。8月31日和9月4日无明显诱因情况下,患儿分别再次出现发作性抽搐各1次,发作形式同前,持续约3min后自行缓解,未予特殊处理。9月5日在我院神经内科经血、尿常规、生化、脑电图、心电图和头颅核磁共振等检查后,诊断为癫痫(全面性发作)并收住院。给予注射用苯巴比妥0.1g肌肉注射、1次/d,注射用赖氨酸匹林0.2g静脉滴注、1次/d,注射用奥拉西坦1.0g静脉滴注、1次/d,脑苷肌肽注射液2.0ml

静脉滴注、1次/d,丙戊酸钠口服液2.5ml口服、2次/d等治疗。治疗后未再出现癫痫发作,住院8d出院。出院后予丙戊酸钠口服液2.5ml口服、2次/d,升血调元汤6.0ml口服、2次/d和五维葡钙口服液3.0ml口服、2次/d。共用药16d。3d前(9月20日),患儿全身出现红色斑丘疹和水疱,部分融合成片,伴鼻塞、流涕、发热,体温最高40.0℃,食纳差,精神欠佳。到我院皮肤科门诊就诊后以药物性皮疹、支气管炎再次收治入院,考虑病情危重,于9月23日转至重症医学科。患儿足月龄剖宫产,母乳喂养至12月龄,发育正常,无食物、药物过敏史,患儿家族成员无癫痫病史和药物过敏史。

入院体检:体温39.2℃,心率136次/min,呼吸29次/min,血压90/51mmHg(1mmHg=0.133kPa),体重11.0kg,身高

70.0 cm。发育正常,神志清楚,精神欠佳,反应尚可。全身皮肤可见密集红色斑丘疹和水疱,以颜面、颈、躯干部多见,部分融合成片,头面部部分水疱破溃,有少许液体渗出;双瞳孔等大等圆,对光反射灵敏,双眼球结膜略充血,有少量分泌物;双唇肿胀,口腔黏膜充血糜烂;外生殖器可见少许斑丘疹;指端未见脱皮。双肺可闻及少许湿性啰音;心脏检查未见明显异常;余未见明显异常。实验室检查:白细胞计数 $7.7 \times 10^9/L$,中性粒细胞计数 $4.8 \times 10^9/L$,嗜酸粒细胞计数 $0.03 \times 10^9/L$,血红蛋白 112 g/L,血小板计数 $109 \times 10^9/L$;C 反应蛋白 15.1 mg/L(参考值: ≤ 8.0 mg/L),降钙素原 5.9 $\mu g/L$ (参考值: ≤ 0.5 $\mu g/L$);丙氨酸转氨酶 43 U/L,天冬氨酸转氨酶 87 U/L,白蛋白 36.1 g/L,血清肌酐 26.9 $\mu mol/L$,钾 4.8 mmol/L,钠 134.0 mmol/L,氯 99.0 mmol/L,钙 1.8 mmol/L,镁 0.7 mmol/L,磷 1.6 mmol/L,铁 3.9 $\mu mol/L$;丙戊酸血药浓度 39.9 mg/L(参考值:50.0~100.0 mg/L)。入院诊断:(1)Stevens-Johnson 综合征;(2)癫痫;(3)支气管肺炎;(4)结膜炎。考虑 Stevens-Johnson 综合征与丙戊酸钠口服液有关。患儿服用的 3 种药品中,仅丙戊酸钠有致 Stevens-Johnson 综合征可能。故入院当日停用丙戊酸钠口服液,继续应用升血调元汤和五维葡钙口服液,同时予血液灌流,静脉输注血浆和悬浮红细胞,注射用甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠 30.0 mg 静脉滴注、1 次/12 h,注射用乳糖酸红霉素 125.0 mg 静脉滴注、1 次/12 h,静注人免疫球蛋白 5.0 g 静脉滴注、1 次/d,注射用复方三维 B 32.0 mg 静脉滴注、1 次/d,维生素 E 软胶囊 5.0 mg 口服、1 次/d,维生素 C 注射液 1.0 g 静脉滴注、1 次/d,注射用复合辅酶 100 U 静脉滴注、1 次/d,核黄素磷酸钠注射液 10.0 mg 静脉滴注、1 次/d,干扰素 α -2b 滴眼液滴眼、2 次/d,盐酸洛美沙星眼用凝胶滴眼、2 次/d,纳米银抗菌凝胶涂抹皮肤患处、1 次/d,重组人表皮生长因子凝胶涂抹皮肤患处、1 次/d。治疗 4 d 后(9 月 27 日),患儿体温恢复正常;7 d 后(9 月 30 日),皮疹开始消退;16 d 后(10 月 9 日),患儿全身皮疹消退,溃烂处黏膜结痂,大部分痂皮脱落,新生黏膜光整,无明显渗液;唇部肿胀消退,口腔黏膜痊愈,双眼球结膜无明显充血及分泌物,准予出院。出院后未继续随访,抗癫痫治疗情况不详。

讨论 丙戊酸钠口服液药品说明书记载该药罕见的不良反应包括中毒性表皮坏死松解症、Stevens-Johnson 综合征、多形性红斑、药疹、伴嗜酸粒细胞增多和系统症状的药疹。Stevens-Johnson 综合征又称重症多形红斑型药疹,可伴多器官损害、继发严重细菌感染、水电解质紊乱和肝肾衰竭等,可危及生命^[1]。本例患儿服用丙戊酸钠口服液 13 d 后,出现流感样症状,全身出现红色斑丘疹、水疱,伴高热,眼、口腔和外生殖器黏膜糜烂,符合 Stevens-Johnson 综合征诊断标准。停用丙戊酸钠口服液,继续服用升血调元汤和五维葡钙口服液,同时给予血液灌流,静脉输注血浆和悬浮红细胞、激素治疗及对症治疗 16 d 后,患儿不适症状好转。依据《药品不良反应报告和监测工作手册》^[2]不良反应关联性评价标准,结合 Naranjo 评估量表^[3],本例患儿的 Stevens-

Johnson 综合征与丙戊酸钠口服液的关联性评分为 7 分,很可能相关。

Noguchi 等^[4]对 2004 至 2018 年日本药品不良事件报告数据库抗癫痫药致重症药疹的信号挖掘结果显示,在 11 种抗癫痫药中,丙戊酸钠相关 Stevens-Johnson 综合征的信号强度居第 7 位[比例报告比值比(proportional reporting ratio, PRR): 3.48, 95% 置信区间(confidence interval, CI): 3.09~3.91],低于拉莫三嗪(PRR: 14.39, 95% CI: 13.15~15.75)、乙磺酰亚胺(PRR: 7.55, 95% CI: 3.70~15.44)、唑尼沙胺(PRR: 5.95, 95% CI: 5.08~6.96)、卡马西平(PRR: 5.85, 95% CI: 5.30~6.46)、苯妥英钠(PRR: 4.32, 95% CI: 3.67~5.09)和苯巴比妥(PRR: 4.06, 95% CI: 3.34~4.93)。儿童使用丙戊酸钠致 Stevens-Johnson 综合征罕见。杨春松等^[5]进行的《国内儿童应用丙戊酸钠不良反应的循证评价》纳入 10 篇儿童服用丙戊酸钠不良反应报道,80 例患儿共发生 130 例次不良反应,涉及皮肤的不良反应共 15 例,其中 1 例为 Stevens-Johnson 综合征。儿童 Stevens-Johnson 综合征虽然罕见,但病死率较高^[6]。Okubo 等^[7]对美国儿童 Stevens-Johnson 综合征和中毒性表皮坏死松解症全国调查的结果显示,该病病死率为 0.3%(6/1 571)~1.5%(24/1 571)。

英国皮肤病医师协会发布的儿童和青少年 Stevens-Johnson 综合征和中毒性表皮坏死松解症管理指南(2018)^[8]指出,Stevens-Johnson 综合征应早诊断早治疗,需在重症医学科、烧伤外科和皮肤科等多学科合作下,给予营养支持、补充液体和电解质及镇痛治疗,并予皮肤、眼、口腔、泌尿生殖道的黏膜护理。目前尚无特效和统一的治疗方案。口服或静脉滴注糖皮质激素、静脉滴注人免疫球蛋白是治疗儿童 Stevens-Johnson 综合征的常用方法,但治疗数据还需完善。免疫抑制剂的有效性缺乏临床证据,且存在导致继发感染的风险,不推荐儿童人群使用。

本例提示,儿童癫痫患者应用丙戊酸钠后,若出现不明原因的皮肤红色斑丘疹、发热等症状,即使在丙戊酸血药浓度低于参考值的情况下,也应警惕发生 Stevens-Johnson 综合征的可能,需及时停药,密切观察病情变化,对已出现的症状及时妥善处理,以减少或避免发生严重并发症。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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顺式阿曲库铵过敏致一过性肺动脉高压

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【摘要】 1例49岁女性患者因双侧输卵管脓肿合并急性肾衰竭在全身麻醉下行腹腔镜探查术。麻醉诱导期间,先后使用咪达唑仑、舒芬太尼、顺式阿曲库铵和丙泊酚,发生严重低氧血症,脉搏血氧饱和度最低0.57。超声心动图检查显示右心增大,三尖瓣反流及肺动脉高压(估算肺动脉压62 mmHg, 1 mmHg=0.133 kPa)。经气管插管、机械通气辅助呼吸、雾化可的松和罂粟碱治疗,低氧血症得以纠正,手术顺利完成。术后第2天复查超声心动图,肺动脉压恢复正常。术后第9天经针刺皮试,确定患者对顺式阿曲库铵过敏。考虑本例患者的一过性肺动脉高压为该药过敏反应引起肺血管痉挛所致。

【关键词】 阿曲库铵; 低氧; 高血压,肺性; 药物相关副作用和不良反应

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Transient pulmonary hypertension secondary to anaphylaxis due to cisatracurium

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【Abstract】 A 49-year-old female patient underwent laparoscopic exploration under general anesthesia due to bilateral tubal abscess complicated with acute renal failure. During anesthesia induction, midazolam, sufentanil, cisatracurium, and propofol were used successively, resulting in severe hypoxemia with the lowest pulse oxygen saturation of 0.57. Echocardiography showed right heart enlargement, tricuspid regurgitation, and pulmonary hypertension (estimated pulmonary artery pressure 62 mmHg). Through tracheal intubation, assisted breathing with mechanical ventilation, and treatments with hydrocortisone and papaverine, the hypoxemia was corrected and the operation was completed successfully. Echocardiography showed the pulmonary artery pressure returned to normal on the 2nd day after operation. The patient was determined to be hypersensitive to cisatracurium by a needle skin test on the 9th postoperative day. It was considered that the transient pulmonary hypertension in the patient was caused by pulmonary vasospasm due to allergic reaction to the drug.

【Key words】 Atracurium; Hypoxia; Hypertension, pulmonary; Drug-related side effects and adverse reactions

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