

## 鞘内注射美罗培南对丙戊酸钠血药浓度的影响

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**【摘要】**一例特重型颅脑损伤的患者术后出现颅内感染,使用美罗培南抗感染效果良好,但患者随后出现继发性癫痫,先后使用左乙拉西坦、地西洋、苯巴比妥后效果不佳,在征求家属同意的基础上,临床药师探索性地给予鞘内注射美罗培南并鼻饲丙戊酸钠的方法,同时监测感染控制情况、癫痫症状及丙戊酸钠血药浓度,患者感染控制较好,丙戊酸钠血药浓度未见明显下降,癫痫未再发作。

**【关键词】**重型颅脑损伤;颅内感染;美罗培南;丙戊酸钠;鞘内注射;血药浓度

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**Effect of intrathecal injection of meropenem on blood concentration of sodium valproate.** CHEN Min<sup>1</sup>, GENG Heng<sup>2</sup>, TANG Xiao-li<sup>2</sup>. Department of Pharmacy<sup>1</sup>, Intensive Care Unit<sup>2</sup>, the First Hospital Affiliated to Yangtze University, Jingzhou 434000, Hubei, CHINA

**【Abstract】**A patient with a severe traumatic brain injury developed intracranial infection after surgery. The use of meropenem showed good anti-infectious effect, but the patient subsequently developed secondary epilepsy. Levetiracetam, diazepam, and phenobarbital were administrated successively to treatment epilepsy, and the effects were not satisfactory. On the basis of the consent of the family members, the clinical pharmacist explored the method of intrathecal injection of meropenem and nasal feeding of sodium valproate, simultaneously monitoring infection control, epilepsy symptoms, and blood concentration of sodium valproate. As a result, the patients' infection was well controlled, the blood drug concentration of sodium valproate did not show a significant decrease, and the epilepsy did not reoccur.

**【Key words】**Severe traumatic brain injury; Intracranial infection; Meropenem; Sodium valproate; Intrathecal injection; Blood concentration

颅脑创伤后癫痫是颅脑创伤的严重并发症,发生率为3.1%,颅脑创伤越严重,癫痫发生率越高,预后越差<sup>[1]</sup>。丙戊酸钠对临床常见各种癫痫包括颅脑创伤后癫痫均有良好疗效,是目前广泛应用的抗癫痫药物<sup>[2]</sup>。丙戊酸钠抗癫痫的作用机制尚不明确,可能与封锁钠离子通道和提高脑内γ-氨基丁酸水平有关。颅脑创伤术后神经系统感染发生率为4.6%~25%<sup>[3]</sup>。美罗培南是碳青霉烯类抗菌药物,属于非典型β-内酰胺类抗菌药物,具有安全、超广谱、极强的抗菌活性,常用于颅内感染等重症感染的治疗。因美罗培南可显著降低丙戊酸钠血药浓度,故其说明书中指出,使用丙戊酸的患者应禁用该药物。鞘内注射的方式可明显提高抗菌药物在颅内的浓度,因而被权威指南推荐<sup>[3]</sup>。鞘内注射美罗培南对丙戊酸钠血药浓度的影响尚不明确,国内外亦未见相关报道。本文报道一例中年男性鞘内注射美罗培南后丙戊酸钠血药浓度未显著降低的病例,为中枢神经系统感染合并癫痫患者提供了另一种治疗可能。

### 1 病例简介

患者,男性,58岁,因“高处坠落伤后意识不清2 h”入院。患者于2023年10月8日从高处坠落,伤后迅速出现意识不清,伴恶心、呕吐,呕吐非咖啡色胃内容物,见右耳活动性出血,无抽搐,被家人急送往我院,

急诊行气管插管,CT检查提示“颅内出血”,急诊以“颅脑损伤”收入ICU。入院诊断:(1)内开放性颅脑损伤特重型,左侧额颞顶部创伤性硬膜下血肿,创伤性蛛网膜下腔出血,枕骨骨折,颅底骨折;(2)创伤性湿肺;(3)呼吸衰竭。

患者入院后行“左侧开颅脑内血肿清除、颅内减压、脑膜修补、去骨瓣减压术”,术后转入ICU,硬膜外放置引流管。给予有创机械通气、氢吗啡酮镇痛、咪达唑仑镇静、甘露醇降低颅内压、去甲肾上腺素维持血压、兰索拉唑预防应激性溃疡、头孢唑肟预防感染等治疗。

术后第1天,患者出现发热,最高达38.6℃,降钙素原(PCT)0.17 ng/mL,给予冰袋后体温降至正常。术后第3天,患者仍然发热,最高温度40.2℃,外周血白细胞计数 $17.18 \times 10^9/L$ ,使用双氯芬酸钠栓剂后体温可退至正常值(未使用物理降温),外周血培养(双份)阴性;头胸部CT提示颅内积气减少、肺部渗出较前增加,抗菌药物调整为美罗培南(静脉泵注,1 g,q8 h)。术后第5天,患者仍间断发热,但峰值较前明显好转,为37.6℃,肺泡灌洗液培养出甲氧西林耐药金黄色葡萄球菌;患者出现频繁抽搐,每次抽搐持续时间为5~20 s,使用苯巴比妥(肌注,0.1 g,q8 h)及地西洋(静推,10 mg,qd)后效果仍然不佳,后换用丙戊酸钠片(鼻饲,0.4 g,q8 h)抗癫

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痫,将抗感染药物调整为头孢他啶(静脉,2 g,q8 h)。术后第6天,腰椎穿刺有洗肉水样脑溢液流出,送检提示白细胞为 $1.076\times 10^9/L$ ,多核细胞占比71%;脑脊液生化:总蛋白 $1.03\text{ g/L}$ (正常值: $0.15\sim 0.45\text{ g/L}$ )、乳酸脱氢酶 $293\text{ U/L}$ (正常值: $3\sim 40\text{ U/L}$ )、葡萄糖 $7.32\text{ mmol/L}$ (正常值: $2.50\sim 4.50\text{ mmol/L}$ ,静脉血葡萄糖为 $18.2\text{ mmol/L}$ );颅内感染不排除,加用利奈唑胺(静脉,0.6 g,q12 h)。术后第13天,测丙戊酸钠血药浓度为 $37\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$ (正常值范围: $50\sim 100\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$ ),因患者未再抽搐,故未调整丙戊酸钠剂量。术后第17天,患者发热较前加重,峰值为 $38.7^\circ\text{C}$ ,将头孢他啶换为美罗培南(鞘内给药,20 mg,qd),并停用利奈唑胺。术后第20天,患者未发热,意识较前明显好转,未发生抽搐,测丙戊酸钠血液谷浓度 $31\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$ (正常值范围: $50\sim 100\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$ ),遂停用美罗培南,患者转入普通病房继续治疗。

## 2 讨论

早在1997年就有研究人员发现碳青霉烯类可显著降低丙戊酸钠的血液浓度<sup>[4]</sup>。后有人证实不同碳青霉烯类对丙戊酸钠血药浓度的影响亦不同。Fratoni等<sup>[5]</sup>发现,合用碳青霉烯与丙戊酸钠后,63%的患者丙戊酸钠血药浓度低于有效浓度。Wu等<sup>[6]</sup>回顾性分析52例合用丙戊酸钠和碳青霉烯类病例,结果发现美罗培南、厄他培南、亚胺培南西司他汀降低丙戊酸钠血药浓度分别为67%、72%、42%。有研究报道美罗培南可导致丙戊酸血药浓度下降90%以上<sup>[7]</sup>。Smolders等<sup>[8]</sup>发现美罗培南与丙戊酸钠合用24 h即可造成后者血药浓度显著下降。蒋正立<sup>[9]</sup>采用化学发光免疫分析法检测307例使用丙戊酸钠的住院患者,运用多元回归模型建立回归方程的方法,发现患者使用碳青霉烯类和丙戊酸钠后,即使增加丙戊酸钠给药剂量也不能提高其血药浓度。Wen等<sup>[10]</sup>发现静脉用美罗培南至少停用7 d以上后丙戊酸钠血药浓度才可恢复至正常水平。

目前,静脉注射碳青霉烯类降低丙戊酸血药浓度的机制尚不明确。主流观点有以下几种:第一种是碳青霉烯类,通过抑制酰基肽水解酶活性,使丙戊酸葡萄糖苷酸转化为丙戊酸的能力受限<sup>[11]</sup>;第二种是碳青霉烯类,可促进丙戊酸钠向红细胞转移,造成其血药浓度下降<sup>[12]</sup>;第三种是碳青霉烯类,通过抑制丙戊酸钠的肝肠循环过程,减少其再吸收<sup>[13]</sup>。

通过检索中国知网、Medline等数据库得知,这是首次报道鞘内注射美罗培南对丙戊酸钠血药浓度影响的病例。本病例颅脑术后前几天考虑患者有肺部感染,且使用头孢唑肟后感染并未控制,故将抗菌药物调整为美罗培南。患者加用美罗培南后感染较前控制,后因患者发生癫痫,且抽搐频次较大,肌注苯巴比妥和静脉给予地西洋均不能有效控制,故换用丙戊酸钠,但考虑到静脉美罗培南可显著降低其血药浓度,因此停用美罗培南,抗菌药物调整为头孢他啶。

患者使用头孢他啶后感染控制不佳,考虑到头一次使用美罗培南抗感染效果较好,因而在获取家属知情同意后,给予鞘内注射美罗培南,丙戊酸钠给药方式和剂量保持不变。后患者感染明显控制,且未发生癫痫。本病例患者给予鞘内注射美罗培南前,丙戊酸钠血液谷浓度为 $37\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$ ,虽然低于正常值下限,但考虑到患者当时未发生抽搐,故未调整剂量。两者联用3 d后,监测丙戊酸钠血液谷浓度为 $31\text{ }\mu\text{g/mL}$ ,虽然较前有轻微下降,但患者无抽搐发生。

鞘内注射是在蛛网膜下腔中由腰穿注入药物,使脑脊液中药物弥散,与静脉给药相比,鞘内注射途径给药能延长药物在中枢神经系统内的分布半衰期和消除半衰期,减小表观分布容积和清除率,提高中枢神经系统组织中药物峰浓度<sup>[14]</sup>。鞘内注射抗菌药物不需要透过血脑屏障,直接在感染区达到有效药物浓度,是颅内感染的治疗方式之一<sup>[15]</sup>。丙戊酸钠片剂体内吸收较好,生物利用度接近100%,吸收入血后主要分布在血液及细胞外液,易透过血脑屏障,脑内分布均匀<sup>[16]</sup>。本病例发现鞘内注射美罗培南可能并不会显著降低丙戊酸钠的血药浓度,具体原因及机制尚不明确。鞘内注射美罗培南的剂量往往较小,日剂量一般为20 mg<sup>[3]</sup>。Jin等<sup>[17]</sup>给予开颅术后颅内感染患者鞘内注射美罗培南,结果发现其颅内浓度是血药浓度的21.43~33.22倍。鞘内注射美罗培南后血液浓度极低,低浓度美罗培南可能对酰基肽水解酶抑制能力不足,这可能是其未显著降低丙戊酸钠血药浓度的原因之一。未来可设计探讨不同剂量美罗培南通过鞘内注射的方式对丙戊酸钠血药浓度及相关代谢酶活性影响的研究。

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·个案报道·

## 先天性风疹综合征一例

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**【摘要】**通过收集先天性风疹综合征患儿及母亲的临床资料、实验室结果、流行病学资料,分析先天性风疹综合征患儿的病因、诊断及预防策略。结合文献复习,孕妇孕期容易感染风疹病毒,导致胎儿先天性风疹综合征的风险较高,孕期开展风疹病毒筛查非常重要,必要时行介入性产前诊断确诊,同时对育龄妇女开展病毒筛查及疫苗接种也很重要。

**【关键词】**风疹病毒;先天性风疹综合征;干预;预防**【中图分类号】**R511.2   **【文献标识码】**D   **【文章编号】**1003—6350(2024)13—1940—03

**Congenital rubella syndrome: a case report.** LOU Shui-ping<sup>1</sup>, TAO Ping<sup>2</sup>, TANG Ting<sup>3</sup>, ZENG Fa<sup>3</sup>, LIU Xin-hong<sup>3</sup>, GAO Ying-ying<sup>3</sup>, HU Qi-fang<sup>4</sup>. 1. Department of Obstetrics, Shenzhen Longhua Maternity and Child Healthcare Hospital, Shenzhen 518000, Guangdong, CHINA; 2. Department of Medical Affairs, Shenzhen Longhua Maternity and Child Healthcare Hospital, Shenzhen 518000, Guangdong, CHINA; 3. Department of Prenatal Diagnosis, Shenzhen Longhua Maternity and Child Healthcare Hospital, Shenzhen 518000, Guangdong, CHINA; 4. Department of Medical Affairs, Shenzhen Hospital of Southern Medical University, Shenzhen 518000, Guangdong, CHINA

**【Abstract】** By collecting the clinical data, laboratory results, and epidemiological data of children with congenital rubella syndrome and their mothers, the etiology, diagnosis, and prevention strategies of children with congenital rubella syndrome were analyzed. Based on literature review, pregnant women are prone to contracting rubella virus during pregnancy, which increases the risk of congenital rubella syndrome in fetuses. Therefore, it is important to conduct rubella virus screening during pregnancy, and if necessary, interventional prenatal diagnosis should be performed. It is also important to conduct virus screening and vaccination for women of childbearing age.

**【Key words】** Rubella virus; Congenital rubella syndrome; Intervention; Prevention

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