

的防治药物研究提供一个思路,即以 NF- κ B 为药物靶标进行新的、更加有效的药物筛选和研究,预期可以发现防治急性肺损伤更好的药物。

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·短篇报道·

林可霉素致过敏性休克 1 例

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林可霉素的主要不良反应有胃肠道反应, 偶有腹泻、粒细胞减少、转氨酶增高及皮疹等。现将 1 例静脉滴注林可霉素致过敏性休克的资料报道如下。

患者, 女, 31 岁, 因感冒扁桃体发炎及有青霉素过敏史, 而用林可霉素 1.2 g+500 ml 等渗葡萄糖注射液静脉滴注。瞬间患者便感心慌、胸闷、呼吸急促、大汗淋漓、血压降至 55/25 mmHg (7.5/3.5 kPa)。立即停药, 给予肾上腺素、地塞米松、异丙嗪等药物抢救, 20 min 后症状消失。次日改用磷霉素钠 6.0 g+500 ml 等渗葡萄糖注射液静脉滴注, 其等渗葡萄糖

注射液和一次性输液器均与前日所用的是同一厂家、同一批号的产品。再滴以甲硝唑 250 ml 分别静脉滴注, 连用 5 d 扁桃体炎痊愈。

该例患者属于高敏体质, 因而考虑为林可霉素引起的过敏性休克, 故提醒广大医护人员, 在临床使用林可霉素过程中应提高警惕, 密切观察, 特别对高敏体质的患者更应引起高度重视。

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