

的, MHD 的浓度与疗效呈现线性相关的关系, 剂量在 300mg/d~1200mg/d 范围内; 在临床药代动力学稳定情况下的成年人, 药物浓度越高临床疗效越好。并且绝大多数患者的血药浓度波动较小, 因此对于成年人而言, 无需常规监测; 但对于特殊人群, 如老年人、儿童以及孕妇、肾功能损害, 合并用药、依从性较差的患者而言, 奥卡西平的血药浓度监测很有必要。国内外研究的 OXC 参考治疗浓度范围波动较大, 从 3-15 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 到 20-55 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 当血药浓度超过 35-40 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 时, 不良反应率明显增加。

结论: 治疗药物监测能够有效的指导奥卡西平的个体化治疗, 提高药效并减少不良反应的发生。

奥美拉唑联合血凝酶治疗上消化道出血疗效的 Meta 分析

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摘要: **目的**对奥美拉唑与联合血凝酶治疗上消化道出血疗效和安全性进行系统评价。**方法**电子检索中国生物医学文献数据库 (CBM)、中国期刊网 (CNKI)、万方数据库、维普数据库等数据库, 收集奥美拉唑联合血凝酶治疗上消化道出血的随机对照试验 (RCT), 检索时限均至 2018 年 4 月。采用 Cochrane 系统评价员手册 Reman5.3 版推荐的方法纳入文献, 并对其进行分析。**结果**纳入 18 项研究, 共 2758 例患者 (试验组 1405 例, 对照组 1353 例)。结果显示, 奥美拉唑与血凝酶联用在以下方面均优于单独使用奥美拉唑、酚磺乙胺, 且差异有统计学意义, 奥美拉唑联合血凝酶治疗组与单独使用奥美拉唑、酚磺乙胺组止血总有效率 (OR=4.41, 95%CI=3.35-5.80, $P<0.00001$)。**结论**奥美拉唑联合血凝酶治疗上消化道出血有良好的效果, 不良反应少, 且未见严重不良反应。为当前国内上消化道出血的治疗提供了一种新的选择, 在临床上具有良好的应用前景。但由于纳入研究样本量小且质量较低, 上述结论尚需要高质量、大样本的随机盲法对照试验加以证实。

关键词: 上消化道出血; 奥美拉唑; 血凝酶; Meta 分析

Meta analysis of the efficacy of omeprazole combined with hemagglutinin in the treatment of upper gastrointestinal bleeding

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Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of omeprazole combined with hemagglutinin in the treatment of upper gastrointestinal bleeding. **Methods:** Electronic retrieval of Chinese biomedical literature database (CBM), China Journal Net (CNKI), Wanfang database, VIP database and other databases were searched, and randomized controlled trials of omeprazole combined with hemagglutinin in the treatment of upper gastrointestinal bleeding (RCT) were retrieved from April 2018 to April 2018. The methods recommended by the Cochrane evaluator Handbook RevMan5.3 version were included in the literature, and Meta analysis was carried out. **Results:** 18 studies were included, including 2252 patients (1152 in the trial group and 1100 in the control group). The results showed that the combined use of omeprazole and thrombin were superior to omeprazole and hemostasis, and the difference was statistically significant. The total effective rate of omeprazole combined with hemagglutinin group and omeprazole and hemostasis group was $OR=4.31$, $95\%CI=3.27-5.68$, $P<0.00001$. **Conclusion:** Omeprazole combined with hemagglutinin has a good effect in treating upper gastrointestinal bleeding, with few adverse reactions and no serious adverse reactions. It provides a new choice for the treatment of upper gastrointestinal bleeding in China and has a good application prospect in clinic. However, due to the small sample size and low quality, the above conclusions still need to be confirmed by high quality, large sample randomized blinded controlled trials.

Keyword: Upper gastrointestinal bleeding; Omeprazole; hemagglutininase; Meta analysis

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