

ICU重症肺炎患者常用静脉药物的配伍相容性探讨^Δ

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摘要 **目的** 通过量化评估重症监护室(ICU)重症肺炎患者常用静脉药物的配伍风险,为降低配伍不相容导致的不良事件发生风险提供参考。**方法** 利用PASS临床药学管理系统回顾性收集2023年1月至2025年6月河北省人民医院ICU诊断包含“重症肺炎”的患者资料,提取常用静脉药物及用药频次。基于Micromedex、Stabilis等数据库及相关文献,汇总常用静脉药物与0.9%氯化钠注射液、5%葡萄糖注射液的配伍相容性数据,采用公式计算理论与实际配伍风险值,筛选配伍高风险药物并绘制配伍相容性查询表。**结果** 158例ICU重症肺炎患者共使用89种静脉药物,识别出24种配伍高风险药物。理论配伍风险值最高的药物为注射用两性霉素B(风险值146),实际配伍风险值最高的药物为丙泊酚中/长链脂肪乳注射液(风险值8 740)。24种配伍高风险药物中,注射用艾司奥美拉唑钠、盐酸氨溴索注射液、咪达唑仑注射液、注射用甲泼尼龙琥珀酸钠、吠塞米注射液及注射用头孢哌酮钠舒巴坦钠6种药物同时进入理论与实际配伍风险排名前15位。24种药物共有650个两两配伍组合,其中24.62%相容,11.23%不相容,6.77%证据矛盾,57.38%证据缺失。**结论** 本研究对ICU重症肺炎常用静脉药物的安全性进行了量化分析,识别出24种配伍高风险药物,并建立了配伍高风险药物相容性查询表,有助于降低ICU配伍不良事件的发生风险。

关键词 静脉药物;配伍相容性;安全性;ICU;重症肺炎

Compatibility of commonly used intravenous drugs in ICU patients with severe pneumonia

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ABSTRACT **OBJECTIVE** To quantitatively assess the compatibility risk of commonly used intravenous drugs in intensive care unit (ICU) patients with severe pneumonia, and provide a reference for reducing the incidence of adverse events caused by incompatibility. **METHODS** The PASS clinical pharmacy management system was used to retrospectively collect the data of patients diagnosed with “severe pneumonia” in the ICU of Hebei General Hospital from January 2023 to June 2025, and the commonly used intravenous drugs and medication frequency were extracted. Based on authoritative databases such as Micromedex and Stabilis as well as relevant literature, the compatibility data of commonly used intravenous drugs with 0.9% Sodium chloride injection and 5% Glucose injection were summarized. The theoretical and actual compatibility risk values were calculated using formulas, and high-risk drugs were screened and the compatibility query table was drawn. **RESULTS** A total of 158 ICU patients with severe pneumonia were treated with 89 intravenous drugs, and 24 drugs with high compatibility risk were identified. The drug with the highest theoretical compatibility risk value was Amphotericin B for injection (risk value 146), and the drug with the highest actual compatibility risk value was Propofol medium and long chain fat emulsion injection (risk value 8 740). Among the 24 high-risk drugs, six drugs, namely Esomeprazole sodium for injection, Ambroxol hydrochloride injection, Midazolam injection, Methylprednisolone sodium succinate for injection, Furosemide injection, and Cefoperazone sodium and sulbactam sodium for injection, simultaneously ranked among the top 15 in both theoretical and actual compatibility risk rankings. Among 650 pairwise compatibility combinations of the 24 drugs, 24.62% were compatible, 11.23% were incompatible, 6.77% had conflicting evidence, and 57.38% had missing evidence. **CONCLUSIONS** This study quantitatively analyzed the medication safety of commonly used intravenous drugs in ICU patients with severe pneumonia, identified 24 drugs with high compatibility risk, and established a compatibility query table for high-risk drugs, which helps reduce the risk of ICU compatibility adverse events.

KEYWORDS intravenous drugs; compatibility; safety; ICU; severe pneumonia

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重症监护室(intensive care unit, ICU)患者病情危重,临床抢救治疗时,首选起效迅速的静脉输液给药途径,且通常需要经同一管路同步或先后连续输注多种静