

骨科围手术期非甾体抗炎药致药物性肝损伤的临床特点

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【摘要】目的 评估骨科围手术期非甾体抗炎药(NSAIDs)致药物性肝损伤(DILI)的发生情况,总结及剖析其特点及原因。**方法** 调取2019年1月至6月首都医科大学宣武医院骨科住院手术患者临床资料,筛选住院期间发生DILI的病例,根据国际医学组织理事会制定的判断标准对NSAIDs致DILI进行分型,应用Roussel Uclaf因果关系评估法评估因果关系,并对严重程度进行分级。**结果** 骨科住院手术患者共1502例,使用NSAIDs患者1369例,发生DILI 15例,其中10例DILI由NSAIDs导致(氟比洛芬6例、帕瑞昔布3例及塞来昔布1例)。NSAIDs致DILI占有所有DILI的66.7%。NSAIDs致DILI发生率为0.7%。平均年龄为(66±12)岁,其中女性6例(60%)。7例为肝细胞损伤型DILI,3例为混合型DILI。因果关系判定结果7例为很可能,3例为可能。10例均为轻度肝损伤。**结论** 骨科围术期NSAIDs致DILI为偶见,轻度肝损伤,以肝细胞损伤为主。可能与患者情况、药物免疫反应、疗程及给药途径等因素相关。

【关键词】 药品不良反应;非甾体抗炎药;围手术期;药物性肝损伤;用药安全

【中图分类号】 R969.3;R971.1

【文献标识码】 A

【文章编号】 1672-3384(2021)09-0070-04

Doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1672-3384.2021.09.014

Clinical characteristic of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs induced liver injury in orthopedics patients during perioperative period

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【Abstract】 Objective To assess the prevalence of drug-induced liver injury (DILI) induced by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) perioperatively in orthopaedic surgeries, and summarize characteristics as well as factors of these cases. **Methods** Orthopaedic inpatient were selected from Xuanwu Hospital Capital Medical University during January to June 2019. We screened and classified patients with DILI during hospitalization. The criteria set by Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences was used to classify DILI cases. Meanwhile, the Roussel Uclaf Causality Assessment Method (RUCAM) was used to assess the severity and causality between drugs and liver injury. **Results** There were 1502 patients having orthopaedic surgery during January to June 2019, with 1369 patients used NSAIDs during hospitalization. DILI occurred in 15 cases, 10 of which were caused by NSAIDs (6 with Flurbiprofen, 3 with Parecoxib and 1 with Celecoxib). NSAIDs-induced DILI accounted for 66.7% in all DILI. The incidence of NSAIDs-induced DILI was 0.7%. Among them, there were 6 females (60%) with an average age of (66±12) years. Seven cases were classified as hepatocyte injury type, and 3 cases were mixed type. The causality of these cases were considered as probable (7 cases) and possible (3 cases) based on RUCAM scale. The severity of liver damage was judged as mild in 10 cases. **Conclusion** The NSAIDs-induced DILI of perioperative period is an occasional adverse drug event, and mainly are mild and hepatocyte injury type. Analysis of influencing factors of DILI suggests that patients' condition, immunological response to NSAIDs, course of NSAIDs treatment and administration route may relate to DILI.

【Key words】 adverse drug reaction; non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; perioperative period; drug-induced liver injury; drug safety

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药物性肝损伤(drug-induced liver injury, DILI)是临床常见的药品不良反应。我国最新研究报道,在住院患者中DILI的年发病率约为23.8/10万人,高于西方国家^[1]。随着手术量的持续增长,围手术期用药安全的相关研究也在稳步开展^[2]。围手术期用药数量多,增加了不良事件发生风险^[3]。目前,有关围手术期药品不良反应的研究及报道较少。非甾体抗炎药(non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, NSAIDs)是围手术期多模式镇痛的重要组成部分^[4-5],也是导致DILI发生的常见药物^[6]。本文通过评估骨科围手术期NSAIDs致DILI的发生情况及病例特点,探究围手术期NSAIDs的合理使用,从而保障临床合理、安全用药。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料

收集2019年1月至6月首都医科大学宣武医院骨科住院手术患者检查、检验报告、用药记录及病程记录。

纳入标准:选入院肝功能检查指标[丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, ALP)、 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶(γ -glutamyl transpeptidase, GGT)及总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBIL)]在正常范围内,住院期间指标异常患者。排除标准:疾病、手术操作、感染、血流动力学异常及血管闭塞性疾病等原因造成的肝功能异常的患者。

1.2 方法

记录NSAIDs致DILI患者的性别、年龄、磺胺过敏史、ALT、AST、ALP、GGT、TBIL及住院天数。根据国际医学组织理事会制定的判断标准对DILI进行分型(肝细胞损伤型、胆汁淤积型及混合型);应用Roussel Uclaf因果关系评估法(Roussel Uclaf causality assessment method, RUCAM)进行因果相关性评价(极可能>8分,很可能6~8分,可能3~5分);应用急性DILI的严重程度进行分级(1级为轻度肝损伤,2级为中度肝损伤,3级为重度肝损伤)^[6]。

2 结果

2.1 一般情况

2019年1月至6月该院骨科住院手术患者共1502例,使用NSAIDs患者1369例,确定DILI 15例,其中10例(66.7%)DILI因使用NSAIDs所致。该院骨科围术期NSAIDs致DILI发生率为0.7%(10/1369)。平均年龄为(66 \pm 12)岁,女性6例(60%)。9例(90%)发生在手术后。10例DILI患者平均住院天数为18 d(5~45 d)。10例患者均无磺胺过敏史。

2.2 病例特点

NSAIDs致DILI包括氟比洛芬6例(60%)、3例帕瑞昔布(30%)及塞来昔布1例(10%)。平均用药天数为(9 \pm 6)d。7例为肝细胞损伤型(70%),3例为混合型(30%)。10例均为1级,轻度肝损伤。因果关系评估结果,7例为很可能,3例为可能。10例DILI中有7例推测患者术后疼痛控制不佳而未予停药,使用保肝药进行干预,3例予停药处理。经随访,10例DILI均恢复正常。使用保肝药患者肝功能指标恢复正常所需时间平均为9 d。涉及保肝药物包括异甘草酸镁、甘草酸二胺及葡醛内酯,药品费用为20.0~1471.2元,平均费用为301.8元。NSAIDs致DILI患者的病例特点见表1。

3 讨论

3.1 围手术期NSAIDs致DILI发生情况

围手术期NSAIDs致DILI相关研究鲜有报道。冰岛有关研究中整体NSAIDs致DILI的发病率(不区分是否围手术期)为6/10万人^[7],美国为0.3~9/10万人^[8]。NSAIDs致DILI为罕见。本研究围手术期NSAIDs致DILI发生率为0.7%,远高于文献中整体NSAIDs致DILI的发生率,考虑是由于本研究人群为骨科围手术期住院患者,为使用NSAIDs重点人群。NSAIDs致DILI的占比在不同地区也存有差异。拉丁美洲有研究得出NSAIDs占DILI所致药物类别的32%^[9],土耳其为23.1%^[10],美国为2.5%~3.1%^[11-12]。而根据我国相关研究数据,NSAIDs致DILI占所有DILI的7.6%~8.7%^[13-14]。本研究导致DILI的NSAIDs品种是氟比洛芬、帕瑞昔布和塞来昔布。刘浩等^[15]利

表1 NSAIDs致DILI的病例特点

性别	年龄(岁)	分型	严重程度(级)	可疑药物	用法用量	疗程(d)	RUCAM评分(分)	用药时间
女	44	肝细胞损伤型	1	氟比洛芬	50 mg q8 h 静脉滴注	8	6	术前3 d
男	70	肝细胞损伤型	1	氟比洛芬	100 mg q12 h 静脉滴注	6	7	术后当日
男	54	肝细胞损伤型	1	氟比洛芬	50 mg q8 h 静脉滴注	8	7	术后当日
男	76	肝细胞损伤型	1	氟比洛芬	50 mg q12 h 静脉滴注	6	7	术后当日
女	65	混合型	1	氟比洛芬	50 mg q12 h 静脉滴注	5	6	术后当日
女	72	混合型	1	氟比洛芬	100 mg q12 h 静脉滴注	9	5	术后当日
女	64	肝细胞损伤型	1	帕瑞昔布	40 mg q12 h 静脉滴注	8	6	术后当日
女	66	肝细胞损伤型	1	帕瑞昔布	40 mg q12 h 静脉滴注	3	4	术后当日
女	88	混合型	1	帕瑞昔布	40 mg q12 h 静脉滴注	8	6	术后当日
男	57	肝细胞损伤型	1	塞来昔布	0.2 g q8 h 口服	24	5	术后5 d

注:NSAIDs表示非甾体抗炎药;DILI表示药物性肝损伤;RUCAM表示Roussel Uclaf因果关系评估法

用“医疗机构ADE自动监测与智能评估警示系统”分析其所在医院住院患者氟比洛芬致DILI的情况,得出氟比洛芬致DILI发生率为3%。选择性环氧合酶-2(cyclooxygenase-2, COX-2)抑制剂帕瑞昔布和塞来昔布致DILI发生率尚未报道,但有文献指出选择性COX-2抑制剂致DILI发生率低于非选择性的COX抑制剂^[16]。不同研究发生率及占比的差异考虑与研究人群、NSAIDs在不同国家获批与使用情况不同相关。

3.2 围手术期NSAIDs致DILI的临床特点

整体NSAIDs致DILI的特点为氨基转氨酶水平轻度升高,一般是短暂、轻度和无症状,以肝细胞损伤型为主,也见于胆汁淤积型,可停药或不经干预恢复正常^[17]。本研究10例围手术期DILI临床表现、严重程度、损伤类型及转归等特点与其一致。在NSAIDs种类上,整体NSAIDs致DILI的药物常见于布洛芬、双氯芬酸及萘普生等长期应用的非处方口服药物^[13,18-19]。本研究涉及的围手术期NSAIDs药物为氟比洛芬、帕瑞昔布及塞来昔布,以短程静脉用药为主的处方药物。氟比洛芬、布洛芬及萘普生同为丙酸类NSAIDs,通过细胞色素P450(CYP2C9)代谢。有致胆汁淤积型肝炎的病例报道,但具体肝毒性的机制尚未明确^[20]。塞来昔布致DILI的类型、潜伏时间及转归时间不同研究差异较大^[16,21-22]。其机制可能与自身免疫介导的超敏反应有关,尤其与磺胺过敏有一定相关性^[23]。本研究中涉及的患者无磺胺过敏史,未能验证这一特点。

3.3 围手术期NSAIDs致DILI原因分析

NSAIDs致DILI的机制与免疫学因素密不可分,但有证据表明可能与代谢产物毒性有关^[24]。NSAIDs的镇痛作用具有“天花板”效应,而且药物的血浆蛋白结合率高、老年患者药物代谢减慢、游离药物比例增多及药物蓄积等因素也应考虑。还需要注意的是,本研究中患者使用的氟比洛芬均为氟比洛芬酯。氟比洛芬酯是脂微球为载体的前体药物,进入体内靶向分布到创伤部位,在羧基酯酶作用下迅速分解生成氟比洛芬,以发挥镇痛作用。氟比洛芬致DILI也可能与制剂脂微球对肝脏的影响有关^[25]。《中国加速康复外科围手术期非甾体抗炎药临床应用专家共识》^[5]推荐围手术期NSAIDs肌肉注射和静脉注射给药连续使用通常不超过5~7 d。《骨科常见疼痛管理临床实践指南(2018版)》^[26]也提到针对术后慢性疼痛或慢性创伤性疼痛使用NSAIDs应短期应用。10例DILI平均用药天数为8.5 d,不排除用药疗程较长所致。还有10例中9例系静脉用药,可能与长时间静脉用药相关。

综上所述,本研究通过分析该院骨科围手术期NSAIDs致DILI的发生情况,得出骨科围手术期NSAIDs致DILI的发病率为偶见,轻度肝损伤,以肝细胞损伤为主。可能与患者情况、药物的免疫反应、疗程及给药途径等因素相关。本研究为临床医师及药师处理围手术期DILI提供参考。在临床实践中,临床药师应辅助医师评估患者的疼痛控制情况,及时调整NSAIDs的疗程及给药途径,减少围手术期NSAIDs致DILI的发生。

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收稿日期:2020-11-26 本文编辑:任洁