

中文題目:瑞貝塔點滴靜脈注射液使用在嚴重 B 型流感的經驗:2018 年一個區域醫院的經驗

英文題目: Peramivir injection therapy in patients with severe influenza B in 2018: Experience of a regional hospital

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Background: Seasonal influenza B in the Yamagata lineage was prevalence in early 2018 despite government-funded vaccine against the Victoria lineage. Severe influenza is defined as acute influenza with a syndrome of respiratory distress, altered consciousness, or accompanying with severe complication of heart or central nervous system. We reported the experience of peramivir injection therapy for patients with severe influenza B in the intensive care units (ICU) in a regional teaching hospital in 2018.

Methods: We enrolled patients with severe influenza B admitted to the ICU in a regional hospital in 2018.

Results: In total, 7 patients with severe influenza B were admitted at the CCU in a regional teaching hospital from Jan 1 2018 to March 31, 2018. Most of patients (71.4%) were older adults. Among these 7 patients including 4 men and 3 women, whose mean age was 79.0 ± 15.3 years (range from 58 y to 94 y). The average days from URI symptoms to CCU admission were 3.6 ± 3.1 days. Five patients (71.4%) received endotracheal tube with ventilator support, one patient (14.3%) received a noninvasive ventilator, and one patient (14.3%) received a venturi mask. The mean days from URI symptoms to prescribing antiviral therapy were 6.6 ± 3.8 days. The 30-day case fatality rate after severe influenza B was 28.6%. The 2 dead patients had received oseltamivir but without peramivir therapy. However, the APACH II scores of the 2 dead patients exhibited more than 30. Four patients received both oseltamivir and peramivir therapy and one patient received peramivir therapy. All of the patients receiving peramivir therapy survived. All patients have received concomitant use of broad spectrum antibiotics (ampicillin/subactam and clarithromycin, amoxicillin/clavulanate and clarithromycin, or levofloxacin).

Conclusions: The case fatality rate for severe influenza B was 28.6% in a regional teaching hospital in 2018. The prognosis of patients receiving peramivir injection therapy seemed favorable.