原文題目(出處):	Vancomycin-induced thrombocytopenia: a rare adverse
	effect in a patient submitted to bone graft in the jaw. Spec
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內文:

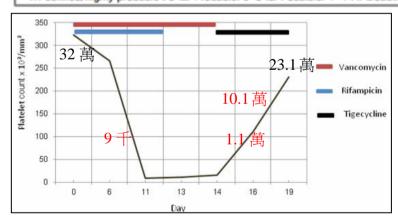
- 1. Abstract:一個病人因 Vancomycin 引起的血小板減少症以及其作用探討。
- 2. Vancomycin:
 - <u>簡介:</u>1956年上市,被用來治療 G(+)引起的感染、對 penicillin 過敏的病人、以及 MRSA(對青黴素類抗生素有抗藥性的金黃色葡萄球菌)。曾為第一線用藥,但因新的抗生素發現以及許多副作用的原因退居最後一線用藥。
 - 副作用:Red man syndrome(快速注射 Vancomycin 引起全身發紅、紅疹、 蕁麻疹甚至低血壓、呼吸窘困之症狀)、腎毒耳毒性,以及血小板低下 等等
 - 作用機轉:glycopeptide 類抗生素,可以抑制 G(+)細胞壁生成,屬親水性分子,通常靜脈注射,腎臟排出

3. Case Report:

 57 歲的女子因一年前顏面部槍傷,導致右下顎骨角處骨折,手術固定 後曾使用 cephalothin、 metronidazole 抗生素來消除水腫以及血腫。五 個月復原後(good general health,ambulating,oriented,communication),來 做 iliac 移植手術。

30 天後,病人發生感染、化膿、紅斑、水腫、疼痛等等現象,細菌培養出 MRSA 細菌,醫生馬上開了 vancomycin 500mg IV 6hr、rifampicin 300mg orally 12hr 共 20 天,此時的血小板數量 323,000/mm³(正常人 $20\sim40$ 萬/ mm³),在第 11 天的時候血小板數量急遽掉到 9,000/mm³ 並且有流鼻血的現象,醫生暫停 rifampicin,三天後血小板小幅度的上升到 11,000/mm³ 此時醫生使用 Naranjo's algorithm(表一)來判斷是否為藥物引起的反應,計算顯示是很有可能,因此醫生也停止了 vancomycin,改給 tigecycline,血紅素開始急遽上升。

	Questions	YES	NO	DO NOT KNOW	SCORE
1.	Are there any previous conclusive reports in this reaction?	+1	0	0	+1
2.	Did the adverse event appear after the suspected drug was administered?	+2	-1	0	+2
3.	Did the adverse reaction improve when the drug was discontinued or a "specific" antagonist was administered?	+2	0	0	+2
4.*	Did the adverse reaction reappear when the drug was readministered?	+2	-1	0	0
5.	Are there alternative causes (other than the drug) that could, on their own, have caused the reaction?	-1	+2	0	+2
6.*	Did the reaction reappear when a placebo was given?	-1	+1	0	0
7.*	Was the drug detected in the blood (or other fluids) in concentrations known to be toxic?	+1	0	0	0
8.	Was the reaction more severe when the dose was increased or less severe when the dose was decreased?	+1	0	0	0
9.	Did the resident have a similar reaction to the same or similar drugs in any previous exposure?	+1	0	0	0
10.	Was the adverse event confirmed by any objective evidence?	+1	0	0	0
"Score total that confirm the interaction					

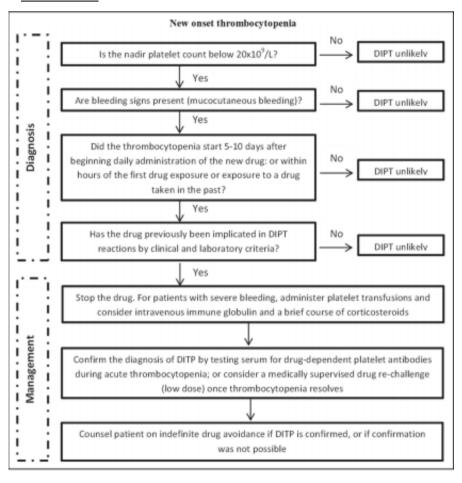


3. Disscussion:

- Thrombocytopenia 定義為血小板在 10 萬/mm³以下,目前研究發現的原因有(1)骨髓毒性導致生成減少(2)免疫系統破壞血小板,會導致以上兩者的原因可能為敗血症、瀰散性血管內凝血(disseminated intravascular clotting)、大量失血、血小板免疫性破壞、藥物引起的血小板低下。
- 在我們這個 case 的 DD 有兩個,一個可能是敗血症引起的,另一個則 是藥物引起的,但由於第 11 天發現血小板低下的時候,並沒有發炎、 流膿、發燒,紅斑等等症狀,由此可斷定應該是藥物引起的。
- 為何藥物會引起血小板減少?研究可能有(1)直接對血小板產生毒性(2)免疫細胞攻擊血小板(3)產生不完全抗原(haptens),第三個因素比較被學

界接受,但藥物引起的血小板低下檢驗尚未標準化,結果 Negative 也不代表沒有,經常由發生過此症狀的藥物來判斷。這些藥物通常要服用 5~10 天才會出現症狀,停藥後約 1~2 天就會開始上升,2011 的一篇論文顯示藥物會引起血小板減少發生的機率約 2%。

4. Conclusion:



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題號	題目
1	儘管 vancomycin-induced thrombocytopenia 發生機率低,且檢驗方
	法還眾說紛紜,但臨床上我們仍然得多加留意!
	以下那些病毒較不會引起 thrombocytopenia
	(A) Cytomegalo virus
	(B) Chickenpox
	(C) Infectious mononucleosis
	(D) Measles
答案(D)	出處:Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology 4ED p225,p229,p231,p234
題號	題目
2	以下何者不是口腔不易引起過敏性齦口炎的原因?
	(A) The period of contact is often brief.
	(B) The saliva dilutes, digests, and removes many antigens.
	(C) The limited keratinization of oral mucosa makes hapten binding
	more difficult, and the high vascularity tends to remove any
	antigen quickly.
	(D) The allergen may be recognized (because of the higher
	density of Langerhans cells and T lymphocytes)
答案(D)	出處:Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology 4ED p321