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病例报告 ·

甘露醇致幼儿严重皮疹 1 例

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患儿,男,2岁,因高热2d,嗜睡1d、抽搐3次入院。入院前3h出现四肢抽搐、两眼凝视、口吐白沫、神志不清、持续4~5min停止,呈间断发作3次,呕吐胃内容物1次,非喷射状,无腹泻。既往无药物、食物过敏史。查体:T 39 ,P 142 次/min,R 35 次/min,体重11kg。发育正常,营养中等,嗜睡状。皮肤粘膜无黄染、皮疹及出血点,球结膜无水肿,双侧瞳孔等大正圆,对光反射正常,颈抗(+) ,双肺无异常,心律齐、心脏各瓣膜区无杂音。腰椎穿刺脑脊液滴速56滴/min,无色透明,潘氏试验(+),镜检 WBC 46 × 10⁶/L, N 0.85, L 0.15, 糖 5.12 mmol/L、氯化物 118 mmol/L。初步诊断:乙型脑炎。给予对症、抗病毒、中药等治疗,病情无好转,出现昏迷、间断呼吸暂停、频繁抽搐,加用甘露醇静脉滴注,约半小时后,全身皮肤出现大小不等的充血性皮疹,部分呈风团状,眼睑、口唇肿胀。即刻停用甘露醇,给予抗组织胺和皮质类固醇药物治疗,皮疹在4h后逐渐消失,不留痕迹。次日再用甘露醇时,上述皮疹复发,躯干、四肢受压部位出现水疱,在

其他药物不变的情况下停用甘露醇,换用甘油和速尿治疗,并予抗过敏和局部处理,皮疹逐渐好转,未再出现。

甘露醇为不显药理作用的低分子有机化合物,其脱水作用机理主要是静脉注射其高渗溶液后,血浆渗透压迅速升高,将组织中水分吸收回血浆,产生脱水作用,从而降低颅内压,有报道^[1]每8g甘露醇带出水分100ml,脱水降颅压作用可靠确实,是临床常用药物。甘露醇致严重皮疹的报道少见^[2],本例应用甘露醇2次均出现同样的皮疹,不用甘露醇改用其他药物后未再出现,且抗过敏治疗有效,说明为患儿对甘露醇过敏所致。

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