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· 病例报告 ·

口服尼美舒利致婴幼儿血尿2例

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例1:患儿,男,8个月,因肉眼血尿1d入院。患儿于入院前1d因发热、鼻塞,当地诊所给予尼美舒利颗粒50mg口服,未服用其他药物。服药后约8h出现肉眼血尿。入院查体:T 36.8℃,HR 130次/min,R 32次/min,体重10kg。神清,精神状态可,呼吸平稳,咽充血,双肺、心脏、腹部及神经系统查体均未见异常。实验室检查:WBC 12.0×10⁹/L,RBC 5.0×10¹²/L,Hb 118g/L,PLT 402×10⁹/L。尿常规:肉眼血尿,尿蛋白++,潜血++,镜下红细胞满视野。血尿定位提示肾性血尿。肾功能正常。彩超:双肾、输尿管、膀胱未见异常。给予抗感染及支持对症治疗,2d后尿常规正常出院。1周、3周后复查尿常规均正常。

例2:患儿,女,17个月,因肉眼血尿12h入院。患儿于入院前12h因发热,当地诊所测体温38.7℃,给予尼美舒利颗粒60mg口服,未服用其他药物。服药后约12h出现肉眼血尿。入院时查体:T 36.5℃,HR 126次/min,R 30次/min,体重12kg。神清,精神状态可,呼吸平稳,咽充血,双肺、心脏、腹部及神经系统查体均未见异常。无血尿家族史。实验室检查:血常规正常。尿常规:肉眼血尿,尿蛋白+,潜血++,镜下红细胞满视野。血尿定位提示肾性血尿。肾功能、24h尿钙、血IgA正常。彩超:

双肾、输尿管、膀胱未见异常。给予抗感染及支持对症治疗,3d后尿常规正常出院。1周、4周后复查尿常规正常。

讨论:尼美舒利是新一代非甾体抗炎二类新药,为磺酰苯胺类非类固醇消炎药,高度选择性的环氧酶(COX-2)抑制剂^[1]。能消除各种病因引起的发热。临床证实,尼美舒利对炎症引起的发热症状有效率可达88.0%。尼美舒利的副作用主要有恶心、呕吐、腹泻、便秘、胃痛、消化不良、腹胀、厌食等,还未见致血尿的报道。

以上两例均因发热服用尼美舒利后出现肉眼血尿,同时排除了其他引起血尿的原因,故考虑为尼美舒利所致。尼美舒利婴儿不主张用,儿童常用剂量为每日5mg/kg,分2~3次服用,本文两例均使用过量。对婴幼儿应用尼美舒利应慎用,尽量应用对乙酰氨基酚及布洛芬等应用时间较长的安全退热药,应用时一定要掌握好剂量及禁忌症。

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