



Analysis of Cutaneous Drug Reactions and Risk Factors of 352 Inpatients in the Shandong Provincial Third Hospital from 2015 to 2017

Lei ZHENG #, Jing YANG #, Yu-yao GUAN, Xiao-li ZHANG, Chao SONG & Hong-yu XU *

Shandong Provincial Third Hospital, Jinan,
Shandong Province, China

SUMMARY. The research aims to analyse types of drugs inducing cutaneous drug reactions (CDRs) of inpatients in the Shandong Provincial Third Hospital and relevant factors leading to CDRs, to promote early clinical diagnosis and real-time treatment. A total of 352 effective CDRs reported in the hospital from January 2015 to December 2017 were classified and analysed. A total of 130 drugs were involved in the 352 CDRs, among which anti-infective agents ranked first on the list and were mainly administered through intravenous infusion. There were 294, 47, and 11 general, serious, and new CDRs, respectively. There were 47 serious and newly-reported serious CDRs, which were mainly caused by antibiotics, a majority of patients (78.12%) had a history of penicillin, cephalosporin, and sulphonamide allergy, as well as smoking and drinking habits. Patients developed serious CDRs on the day of, or within 1 to 2 days after, medication, and were generally treated by combining two or three drugs. Clinicians should pay attention to the manifestations and risk factors associated with serious CDRs to reduce the incidence of drug-induced adverse reactions.

RESUMEN. La investigación tiene como objetivo analizar los tipos de medicamentos que inducen reacciones cutáneas farmacológicas (CDR) de pacientes hospitalizados en el Tercer Hospital Provincial de Shandong y los factores relevantes que conducen a los CDR, para promover el diagnóstico clínico temprano y el tratamiento en tiempo real. Se clasificaron y analizaron un total de 352 CDR efectivas reportadas en el hospital desde enero de 2015 hasta diciembre de 2017. Un total de 130 medicamentos participaron en las 352 CDR, entre los cuales los agentes antiinfecciosos ocuparon el primer lugar en la lista y se administraron principalmente a través de infusión intravenosa. Hubo 294, 47 y 11 CDR generales, graves y nuevas, respectivamente. Hubo 47 CDR graves y recientemente informadas, que fueron causadas principalmente por antibióticos, la mayoría de los pacientes (78,12%) tenían antecedentes de alergia a la penicilina, cefalosporina y sulfonamida, así como hábitos de fumar y beber. Los pacientes desarrollaron CDR graves el mismo día o dentro de 1 a 2 días después de la medicación y generalmente fueron tratados combinando dos o tres medicamentos. Los médicos deben prestar atención a las manifestaciones y los factores de riesgo asociados con las CDR graves para reducir la incidencia de reacciones adversas inducidas por fármacos.

KEY WORDS: skin, drug reaction, serious adverse reaction, rational drug use.

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: xuhongyu2019@126.com

Contributed equally to this work