

基于FAERS数据库万古霉素在老年患者中的不良事件信号挖掘

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摘要: **目的** 通过分析美国食品药品监督管理局不良事件报告系统 (FAERS) 数据库, 挖掘万古霉素在老年患者的不良事件 (ADE), 为临床用药监护提供参考。**方法** 收集 FAERS 数据库从 2004 年至 2022 年第 1 季度的 ADE 报告, 使用 OpenVigil 2.1 数据平台, 对 65 岁以上患者使用万古霉素的 ADE 进行预处理。采用报告比值比 (ROR) 法和比例报告比值比 (PRR) 法对 ADE 进行挖掘与分析, 获得发生频次及信号强度前 10 位的 ADE, 并分析前 10 位的联合用药情况。**结果** 以万古霉素为首要怀疑药品在 65 岁以上人群中的 ADE 报告共 2 221 份, 检测到 ADE 信号 2 194 个, 其中 445 个属于药物的不良反应。按照发生频次排序, ADE 分别为药物超敏反应 (313 例)、急性肾损伤 (301 例) 及发热 (296 例) 等。按照信号强度排序, ADE 分别为禽流感 (ROR=4 312.79)、细菌性心包炎 (ROR=2 985.78) 及假丝酵母菌脑膜炎 (ROR=1 658.77)。联合用药中, 前 3 位的药物分别为哌拉西林/他唑巴坦 151 例, 庆大霉素 119 例及美罗培南 112 例。**结论** 万古霉素在老年人应用时, 应警惕肾毒性、超敏反应及谷浓度, 同时应注意联合用药对万古霉素不良反应发生的影响。

关键词: 万古霉素; 老年人; 药品不良事件; FDA 药物不良事件报告系统; 信号挖掘

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Data mining adverse drug event of vancomycin in elderly patients based on FAERS database

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Abstract: **Objective** To analyze the adverse drug event (ADE) of vancomycin in elderly patients by analyzing the FDA Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS) database and provide reference for clinical medication monitoring. **Methods** ADE reports were collected from the FAERS database from 2004 to the first quarter of 2022, and ADE with vancomycin use in > 65 years of age were preprocessed using the OpenVigil 2.1. Reporting odds ratio (ROR) method and proportional reporting ratio (PRR) method were used to mine and analyze ADE. The top 10 ADE in frequency and signal intensity were obtained, and the top 10 combination drugs were analyzed. **Results** There were 2 221 ADE reports of vancomycin as the primary suspected drug in the population over 65 years old, and 2 194 ADE signals were detected, of which 445 were adverse drug reactions. According to the order of frequency of occurrence, ADE were drug hypersensitivity ($n = 313$), acute kidney injury ($n = 301$) and fever ($n = 296$). According to the signal intensity ranking, ADE were avian influenza (ROR = 4 312.79), bacterial pericarditis (ROR = 2 985.78) and candida meningitis (ROR = 1 658.77). Among the combination drugs, the top three drugs were piperacillin/tazobactam in 151 cases, gentamicin in 119 cases and meloxicam in 112 cases. **Conclusion** Vancomycin should be alert to nephrotoxicity, hypersensitivity and trough concentration in the elderly, and attention should be paid to the effect of combination therapy on the occurrence of adverse reactions of vancomycin.

Key words: vancomycin; elderly; adverse drug event; FDA adverse drug event reporting system; signal mining

药物不良反应 (ADR) 在住院老年患者中发生率 8.7%~16.6%, 认知受损的老年人风险更大^[1-3]。衰老会使药物在体内的药动学过程发生变化, 影响

药物的代谢和清除, 增加 ADR 或药物反应性的风险^[4-5]。抗生素、抗凝剂、地高辛、降糖药物、非甾体抗炎药等是导致老年人 ADR 相关住院的前几位药

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物, 占有ADR的2/3^[1,6]。在老年患者中, 抗菌药物与医院获得性ADR相关性更高^[7]。万古霉素为1种糖肽类抗生素, 用于经验性和针对性治疗由革兰阳性球菌引起的严重菌感染, 尤其是耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌(MRSA)感染^[8]。万古霉素的常见ADR包括腹泻、恶心、肾毒性及中性粒细胞减少等, 偶见过敏反应、耳毒性及超敏反应等。老年患者医疗的复杂性突出强调采取措施防治ADR的必要性^[9]。本研究通过挖掘美国食品药品监督管理局(FDA)不良事件报告系统(FAERS)数据库中万古霉素发生的不良事件(ADE), 分析万古霉素在老年人群中的ADE信号, 以为老年人在临床合理使用该药物提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 数据来源

本研究的数据来源于美国FAERS数据库。使用OpenVigil 2.1数据平台对数据进行检索、筛选、统计、分析和提取^[10]。首先, 利用OpenVigil 2.1检索“vancomycin”, 同时设定最小年龄为“65岁”, 提取FAERS数据库从2004年至2022年第1季度的药物ADE报告。对万古霉素为首要怀疑药物的报告进行挖掘, 筛选万古霉素相关的ADE。

1.2 信号挖掘

万古霉素的ADE信号检测采用比例报告比值比(PRR)和报告比值比(ROR)。PRR和ROR是基于比例失衡测量法四格表(表1), 2种比值的计算方法见表2。对于PRR, 当满足 $a \geq 3$, $\chi^2 > 4$, $PRR > 2$ 时, 代表产生1个ADE信号。对于ROR, 当 $a \geq 3$, ROR的95%CI下限 > 1 时, 代表产生1个ADE信号^[11]。PRR与ROR越大, 目标药物与目标ADE之间的关联性越强。本研究需同时满足PRR及ROR对ADE信号的要求, 统计ADE发生的频次及信号强度, 并对联合用药的比例进行统计。

2 结果

2.1 ADE报告的基本信息

从FAERS数据库共提取关于万古霉素在老年变化见图1, 呈逐年上涨的趋势。上报ADE的人口学特征见表3。其中, 男性报告1 145例, 占比

表1 比例失衡测量法四格表

Table 1 Four fold table of measures of disproportionality

药物	目标事件 报告数	其他事件 报告数	合计
目标药物	a	b	a+b
其他药物	c	d	c+d
合计	a+c	b+d	N=a+b+c+d

表2 PRR法及ROR法计算公式

Table 2 Calculation formulas of PRR method and ROR method

方法	计算公式
ROR法	$ROR = a/c / (b/d)$ $ROR\ 95\%CI = e^{\left[\ln(ROR) \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d}} \right]}$
PRR法	$PRR = a/(a+b) / [c/(c+d)]$ $\chi^2 = (ad-bc)^2 / (a+b+c+d) / [(a+b)(c+d)(a+c)(b+d)]$

51.56%; 中位年龄为73岁; 美国上报1 206例, 占比54.29%; 其次为法国, 占比7.65%。万古霉素在老年人中检测信号如图2所示, 共上报的ADE有2 194个, 其中445个属于药物的ADR(图右上限)。

2.2 ADE发生频次

在老年人中, 万古霉素导致的药物超敏反应以313例居首位, 急性肾损伤、发热、皮疹及肾功能衰

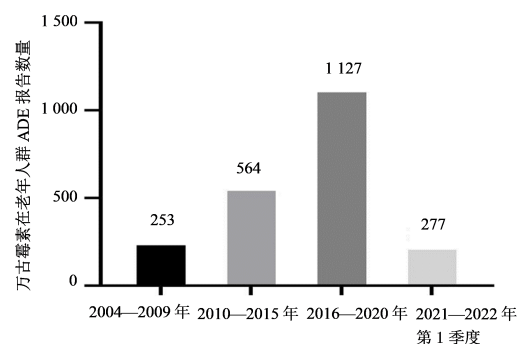


图1 2004—2022年第1季度万古霉素ADE上报数量的变化

Fig. 1 Number of vancomycin ADE reported in 2004 to the first quarter of 2022

表3 FAERS数据库中老年人万古霉素ADE的人口学特征

Table 3 Demographic characteristics of vancomycin ADE in elderly in FAERS database

项目	例数	占比/%
性别		
男性	1 145	51.56
女性	1 031	46.42
不明	45	2.03
中位年龄(Q1~Q3)/岁	73(68~79)	
国家		
美国	1 206	54.29
法国	170	7.65
英国	104	4.68
日本	129	5.81
其他	612	27.56

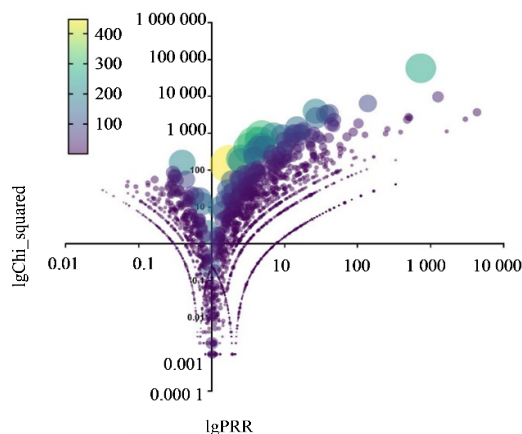


图2 万古霉素在老年人中信号分布

Fig. 2 Signal distribution diagram of vancomycin in elderly

竭等均是老年人使用万古霉素常见的 ADE。见表 4。

2.3 ADE 信号强度

按照 ADE 信号强度排序,信号强度最高为禽流感($PRR=4\,312.79, \chi^2=3\,699.95$),其次为细菌性心包炎($PRR=2\,985.78, \chi^2=2\,394.38$)、假丝酵母菌脑膜炎($PRR=1\,658.77, \chi^2=1\,117.42$)等,其中有 5 个 ADE 未在说明书中提及。见表 5。

2.4 联合用药

在 ADE 中,与万古霉素联合用药前 10 位,以抗菌药物为主,包含哌拉西林他唑巴坦、庆大霉素、美罗培南等。同时,还包含阿司匹林、呋塞米及利福平,见表 6。

表4 万古霉素在老年人中发生频次排名前10位的 ADE

Table 4 Top 10 ADE in frequency of vancomycin in elderly

首选语(PT)	频次	PRR(χ^2)	ROR(95%CI)
药物超敏反应	313	3.78(556.24)	3.93(3.48~4.44)
急性肾损伤	301	4.85(834.3)	5.06(4.48~5.72)
发热	296	3.30(393.12)	3.41(3.00~3.88)
肾功能衰竭	271	4.57(593.06)	4.72(4.11~5.42)
线状IgA大疱性皮肤病	264	732.15(58\,069.88)	769.35(616.73~959.73)
皮疹	246	2.51(199.28)	2.58(2.25~2.95)
肾功能急性衰竭	207	7.04(860.31)	7.24(6.2~8.45)
低血压	206	2.56(174.87)	2.62(2.26~3.04)
肾功能损害	193	4.82(467.00)	4.93(4.20~5.79)
DRESS	187	26.47(3\,954.2)	27.35(23.39~31.98)

DRESS-嗜酸性粒细胞增多症的药物反应和全身症状

DRESS-drug reaction with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms

表5 万古霉素在老年人中信号强度排名前10位的 ADE

Table 5 Top 10 ADE in signal intensity of vancomycin in the elderly

PT	频次	PRR(χ^2)	ROR(95%CI)
禽流感*	21	4\,312.79(3\,699.95)	4\,323.42(565.46~33\,056.35)
细菌性心包炎*	9	2\,985.78(2\,394.38)	2\,990.87(378.84~23\,612.15)
假丝酵母菌脑膜炎*	5	1\,658.77(1\,117.42)	1\,660.33(193.94~14\,214.48)
红人综合征	38	1\,260.66(9\,703.19)	1\,269.78(632.37~2\,549.69)
线状IgA大疱性皮肤病	264	732.15(58\,069.88)	769.35(616.73~959.73)
超治疗水平用药	15	516.06(2\,617.68)	517.43(223.86~1\,195.97)
出血性血管炎*	19	497.63(2\,777.92)	499.04(224.1~1\,111.33)
肾移植感染	21	479.20(2\,345.45)	480.38(205.25~1\,124.3)
主动脉肠瘘*	7	387.05(1\,071.72)	387.56(130.2~1\,153.6)
抗生素耐药	11	255.20(1\,290.66)	255.68(112.06~583.34)

*说明书中未提及 ADR

*ADR is not mentioned in manual

表6 万古霉素在老年人中频数前10位的联合用药
Table 6 Top 10 frequency of vancomycin combination in elderly

药品英文名称	药品中文名称	例数	占比/%
piperacillin/tazobactam	哌拉西林/他唑巴坦	151	4.01
gentamicin	庆大霉素	119	3.16
meropenem	美罗培南	112	2.97
ceftriaxone	头孢曲松	95	2.52
metronidazole	甲硝唑	77	2.04
cefepime	头孢吡肟	74	1.96
aspirin	阿司匹林	70	1.86
ciprofloxacin	环丙沙星	66	1.75
furosemide	呋塞米	61	1.62
rifampin	利福平	58	1.54

3 讨论

本研究探索了FAERS数据库中万古霉素在老年人中发生的ADE,并利用ROR法和PRR法进行统计分析,共获得445个药物ADE。在发生频次的排序中,前10位的ADE在药品说明书中提及。在信号强度的排序中,多数ADE未收录于说明书。在这些事件中,联合用药包含哌拉西林他唑巴坦、美罗培南、呋塞米等。这些结果提示临床用药中需关注说明书及以外的ADR,以及联合用药可能产生的ADR。

本研究对ADE按照发生频次进行排序。在前10位的药品ADE中,有4种ADE与肾损害相关。肾损害是万古霉素应用最常见的ADR,老年患者、治疗周期长或万古霉素谷浓度过高尤其容易发生肾毒性^[12-14]。老年人万古霉素的总清除率是年轻人的55.59%,表观分布容积可延长至1.54倍^[15]。同时由于肾脏血流量少,肾小球的滤过率下降,使药物更容易蓄积,产生肾毒性^[16-17]。研究发现,与中青年组相比,老年患者的血药峰浓度显著升高,老年人给药剂量与内生肌酐清除率呈负相关,所以肾损害伴随在治疗过程中^[18]。故在老年群体应用万古霉素时,应密切关注患者的谷浓度及肾功能^[19]。药物的超敏反应通常发生在用药后2~6周,多表现为发热、皮疹以及水肿^[20]。关于万古霉素所致超敏反应的文献综述中,近1/3的患者年龄 ≥ 60 岁,是最常见的患病群体^[21]。美国报道了关于万古霉素超敏反应的大型横断面研究,万古霉素的超敏反应占比0.31%。其中,20.7%是迟发性,42.1%为速发型。皮疹(31.3%)和红人综合征(16%)是常见的超敏反

应,而嗜酸性粒细胞增多症的药物反应和全身症状(DRESS)是最常见的万古霉素引起的严重皮肤不良反应(SCAR),占有SCAR的60.3%^[22]。发生频次前10位的ADE,皮疹、DRESS及线状IgA大疱性皮肤病属于药物的超敏反应。这些ADE除皮疹外,其他均属于迟发型超敏反应。DRESS是罕见的但可能危及生命的药物ADR,通常在用药后12 d~4周发作,死亡率为10%^[23]。DRESS的发生累及多个器官系统,包括淋巴系统、血液系统及肾脏系统等^[24]。据报道,10%~30%的DRESS病例与肾脏受累相关,以轻度和短暂性肾功能损害,伴少尿、血清肌酐和血清尿素升高,老年人和已存在肾功能损害的人群是高危群体^[25-26]。1项为期3年的小型研究中,万古霉素导致的DRESS占抗生素相关的2/3,识别万古霉素引起的DRESS有助于临床安全用药^[27]。线性IgA大疱性皮肤病是一种罕见的自身免疫病,以基底膜区的线状IgA沉积为特征。通常在给药后7 d出现,在老年、男性患者中多见^[28-29]。药物导致的线性IgA大疱性皮肤病占成人病例的37.5%,其中以万古霉素最为常见^[30-31]。由于药物诱导的线性IgA大疱性皮肤病会危及生命,建议对所有Nikolsky阳性以及大面积皮肤糜烂的患者进行早期的免疫荧光筛查^[32]。在本项研究中,线性IgA大疱性皮肤病的发生频次($n=264$)及信号强度($PRR=732.15, \chi^2=58\ 069.88$)在万古霉素中均处于前10位。上述ADE在说明书中均提及,提示说明书中的ADR仍在临床发生频率较高。同时,ADE的发生并不独立存在,肾损害和超敏反应常伴随发生。这种情况在老年人中更常见,需要多方面监测药物的安全性。

万古霉素新的ADE中,禽流感的信号强度最高($PRR=4\ 312.79, \chi^2=3\ 699.95$),其次为细菌性心包炎($PRR=2\ 985.42, \chi^2=2\ 394.38$)、假丝酵母菌脑膜炎($PRR=1\ 685.77, \chi^2=1\ 117.42$),提示与药物之间关联性强。但目前尚无关于万古霉素致禽流感、细菌性心包炎以及假丝酵母菌脑膜炎的报道,FAERS数据库由于上报例数较少,还需要深入研究其相关性。关于出血性血管炎的报道集中于白内障术后发生的出血性闭塞性视网膜血管炎,这些病例集中于老年患者^[33-35]。具体的机制不明,可能与药物诱导的微血管病免疫介导相关^[36]。值得注意的是,超治疗水平用药具有较高的信号强度($PRR=516.06, \chi^2=2\ 617.68$)。万古霉素的疗效和毒性与其谷浓度相关,超治疗水平用药意味着ADR发生的

概率增加,提示临床上要监测用药过程中谷浓度水平。虽然,新的ADE并未见相关报道,但为临床用药提供新的监测点,需要警惕此类ADE的发生。

万古霉素的联合用药中,前10位分别为:哌拉西林他唑巴坦、庆大霉素、美罗培南、头孢曲松、甲硝唑、头孢吡肟、阿司匹林、环丙沙星、呋塞米及利福平。药物以抗菌谱差异的抗生素为主,其他还包括抗血小板及利尿剂。哌拉西林他唑巴坦是 β -内酰胺酶抑制剂复合制剂,常与万古霉素联合覆盖病原学未明的多重感染。当万古霉素联合哌拉西林他唑巴坦时,急性肾损伤的风险比单用万古霉素增加3.4倍(95%CI为2.57~4.50),这会增加危重患者的死亡率与住院费用^[37-39]。同样作为 β -内酰胺类的抗菌药物,有学者比较了哌拉西林他唑巴坦与万古霉素联合头孢吡肟对于急性肾损伤发生率的影响。哌拉西林他唑巴坦组患者的急性肾损伤发生率显著高于头孢吡肟组(29% vs 11%),且是急性肾损伤的独立预测因子(HR=4.27, 95%CI为2.73~6.68)^[40]。对于二者联合应用,万古霉素推荐的AUC监测也难以预防急性肾损伤的发生^[41]。在危重症患者中,哌拉西林他唑巴坦组患者急性肾损伤的发生率是头孢吡肟或万古霉素联合美罗培南的1.6~6.7倍,但本研究未公布头孢吡肟和美罗培南的具体使用人数^[42-43]。其他研究比较了头孢吡肟与美罗培南,发现美罗培南的急性肾损伤发生率高于头孢吡肟患者(38% vs 19.1%, $P=0.049$),且在与哌拉西林他唑巴坦的比较中未见差异^[44-45]。另外,1项大型回顾性研究发现美罗培南和头孢吡肟患者增加了艰难梭菌感染的风险^[46]。所以,在应用抗生素时应警惕联合用药,必要时需注意治疗疗程与剂量。呋塞米也是万古霉素常见的联合用药。利尿剂增加了对肾小管的额外压力,推测可能由于利尿剂的非自然压力,增加了万古霉素对肾脏损害的易感性^[47]。多项研究报道了万古霉素联合应用呋塞米增加肾毒性的发展^[47-48]。Liu等^[49]针对老年群体的研究也发现二者的联合使用,肾毒性发生的比例增加了29.67%($P=0.04$)。

综上所述,万古霉素作为治疗革兰阳性球菌严重感染的有效药物,对于危重症患者的救治具有重要意义。由于老年群体身体机能差、用药复杂,重点关注其肾毒性,超敏反应以及药物的治疗浓度,监测包括哌拉西林他唑巴坦、美罗培南及呋塞米等在内的联合用药,对于患者的治疗效果及疾病预后具有重要意义。

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